

Session 6: Introduction to advanced tools

October 9th, 2017 | Wouter Klijn

Overview

- Versioning (GIT)
- Tests
 - Types
 - How to start testing
 - Unittests
- Debugging
 - pdb
- Interactive Development Environments

Git: Why

- Storage (backup) of source code file
- Who changed what when
- Undo / redo
- Facilitates working on multiple versions of a software
- Merge of changes from multiple developers

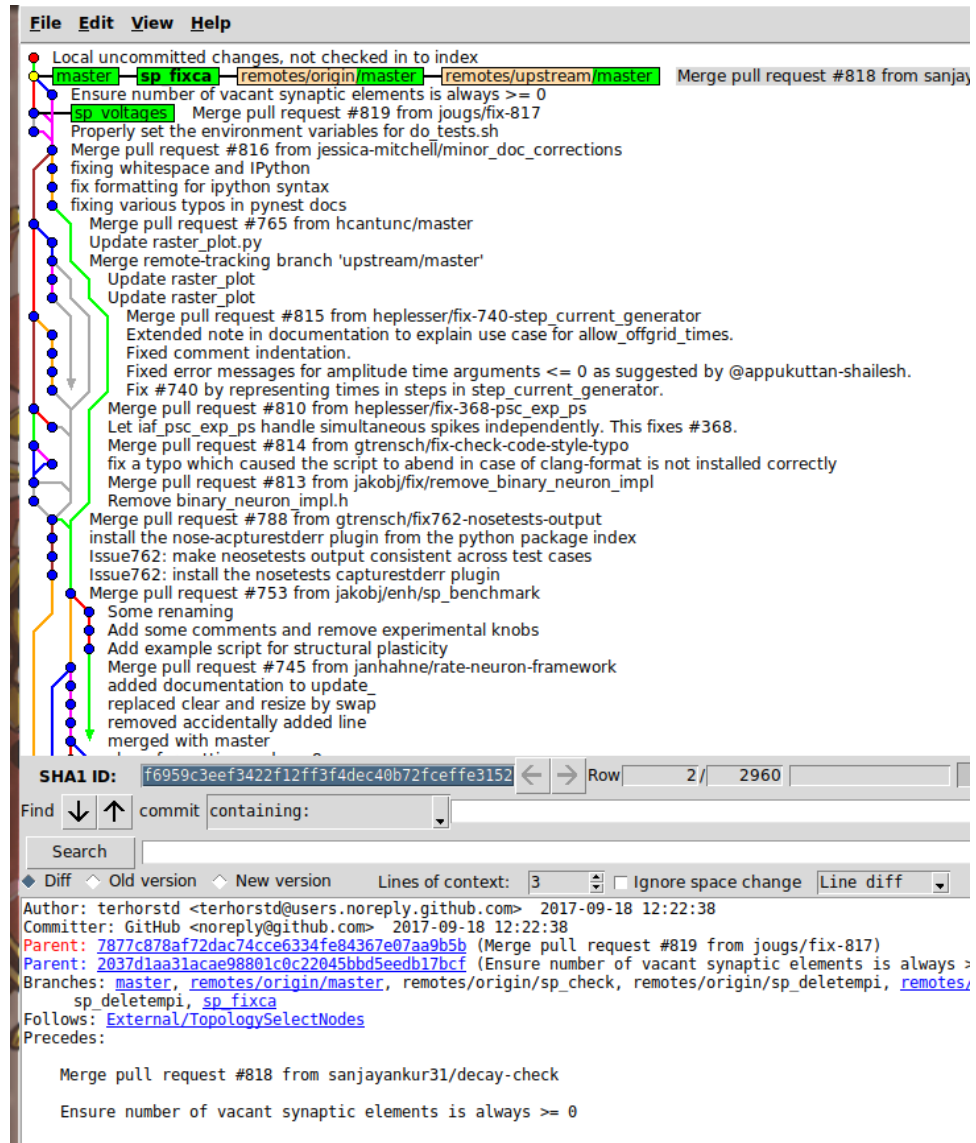
Git

- 70s software interface
- Command line with 'intuitive' arguments
- Graphical user interfaces: Tortoise git (Windows), GitKraken (Linux)
- Integration in mature IDE's: PyCharm, Visual studio, Eclipse



Git

- clone
- checkout
- add
- commit
- fetch
- pull
- push
- remote
- branch



The screenshot shows the Git GUI interface. The top part displays a commit history graph with various branches (master, sp_fixca, remotes/origin/master, remotes/upstream/master) and their corresponding commit messages. The bottom part shows a detailed view of a specific commit (SHA1 ID: f6959c3eef3422f12ff3f4dec40b72fcef3152) containing the following information:

```

Author: terhorstd <terhorstd@users.noreply.github.com> 2017-09-18 12:22:38
Committer: GitHub <noreply@github.com> 2017-09-18 12:22:38
Parent: 7877c878af72dac74cce6334fe84367e07aa9b5b (Merge pull request #819 from jousg/fix-817)
Parent: 2037d1aa31acae98801c0c22045bbd5eedb17bcf (Ensure number of vacant synaptic elements is always >= 0)
Branches: master, remotes/origin/master, remotes/origin/sp_check, remotes/origin/sp_deletempi, remotes/sp_deletempi, sp_fixca
Follows: External/TopologySelectNodes
Precedes:
    Merge pull request #818 from sanjayankur31/decay-check
    Ensure number of vacant synaptic elements is always >= 0
  
```

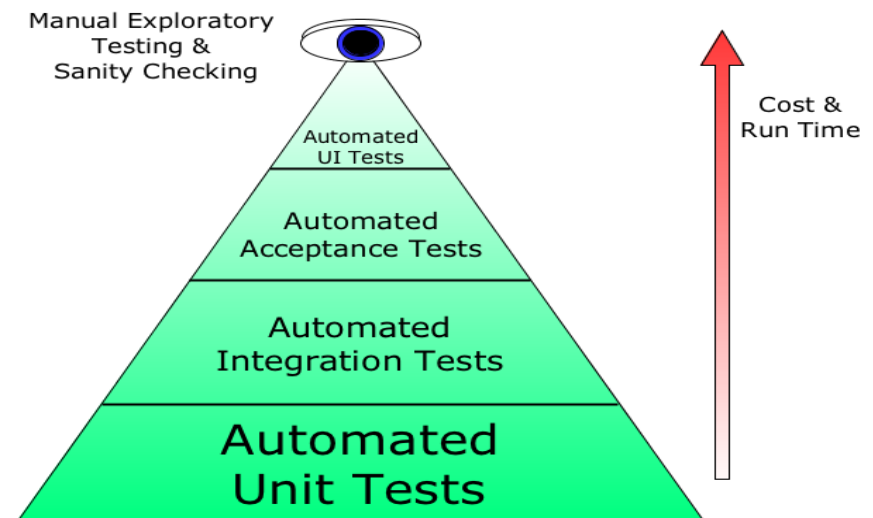
Testing

- Automatic programs or checklist assessing the correction functioning of software.
- Prevent introduction of errors when adding features.
- But also:
 - Tests as documentation
 - Leads to better design: loose coupling
 - In larger projects, improved development speed (mostly due to reduction in bugs to be solved)

Testing pyramid

- Major types of tests:
 - Manual testing
 - Data driven delta testing / regression testing
 - Component testing
 - Unit testing

The concepts are fuzzy and there is overlap and different names for the same thing



<http://willhamill.com/2013/08/12/automated-testing-and-the-evils-of-ice-cream>

How to start testing?

- Writing down the **manual tests** you already do
 - Doubles as documentation
- Create an **data driven delta** test
 - Create test data
 - Forces you to think about 'user' interactions
 - Doubles as introductory how-to
- Pick a single important **component** and disconnect it from the rest.
 - And continue doing this till you end up with:
- **Unit test** for small parts of the code that do one and only one thing.

Python: unittest

- Based on the xunit standard
- Setup -> test -> teardown
 1. Create files, etc. needed to run the component
 1. Run individual function and test the correct output eg:
 - `assertEqual`
 - `assertTrue`
 - `assertExceptionThrown`
 1. Delete used resources

<http://pythontesting.net/framework/unittest/unit-test-introduction/>

Python: unittest

```
import unittest
```

```
def function(parameter):  
    return parameter
```

```
class TestSomething(unittest.TestCase):
```

```
    def setUp(self):  
        pass
```

```
    def test_fail(self):  
        self.assertEqual(function(13), 12)
```

```
    def test_succes(self):  
        self.assertEqual(function(12), 12)
```

```
    def tearDown(self):  
        pass
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    unittest.main()
```

```
wouter@WKLIJNWORK:/mnt/c/work$ python3 unittester.py  
F.
```

```
=====
```

```
FAIL: test_something_fail (__main__.TestSomething)
```

```
-----
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "unittester.py", line 15, in test_fail
```

```
    self.assertEqual(function(13), 12)
```

```
AssertionError: 13 != 12
```

```
-----
```

```
Ran 2 tests in 0.001s
```

```
FAILED (failures=1)
```

Debugging

- Debug print statements
- Use binary search to find the problem. If you know your program this is often the fastest
- If the program is big, or not your own, it's a hard problem:

```
python -m pdb program.py
```

Debugging: pdb

Command	action
n	Execute the next command
enter	Repeat the last command
q	Hard exit (with a signal / exception)
p <var>,<var>	Print the value of the variable
c	Continue with program (until trace_point)
s	Step into a function
r	Continue till end of function
list <n1,n2>	Print surrounding code, include (n1, n2)

<https://pythonconquerstheuniverse.wordpress.com/2009/09/10/debugging-in-python/>

Debugging: pdb cont.

- PDB starts your program and halts at the first statement.
- For large programs you can add trace points:

```
import pdb  
pdb.set_trace()
```
- Execution will drop into debugging mode

When doing interactive development:

- `pdb.run('statement to evaluated')`

<https://pymotw.com/2/pdb/>

Debugging: pdb advanced

Interactive development:

- `pdb.run('statement to evaluated')`
- Postmortem:
 - `pdb.pm()`
“Debugging of the `sys.last_backtrace`”
 - Could be use in combination with `except`
- For more in-depth information:
 - <https://pymotw.com/3/pdb/index.html>

<https://pymotw.com/2/pdb/>

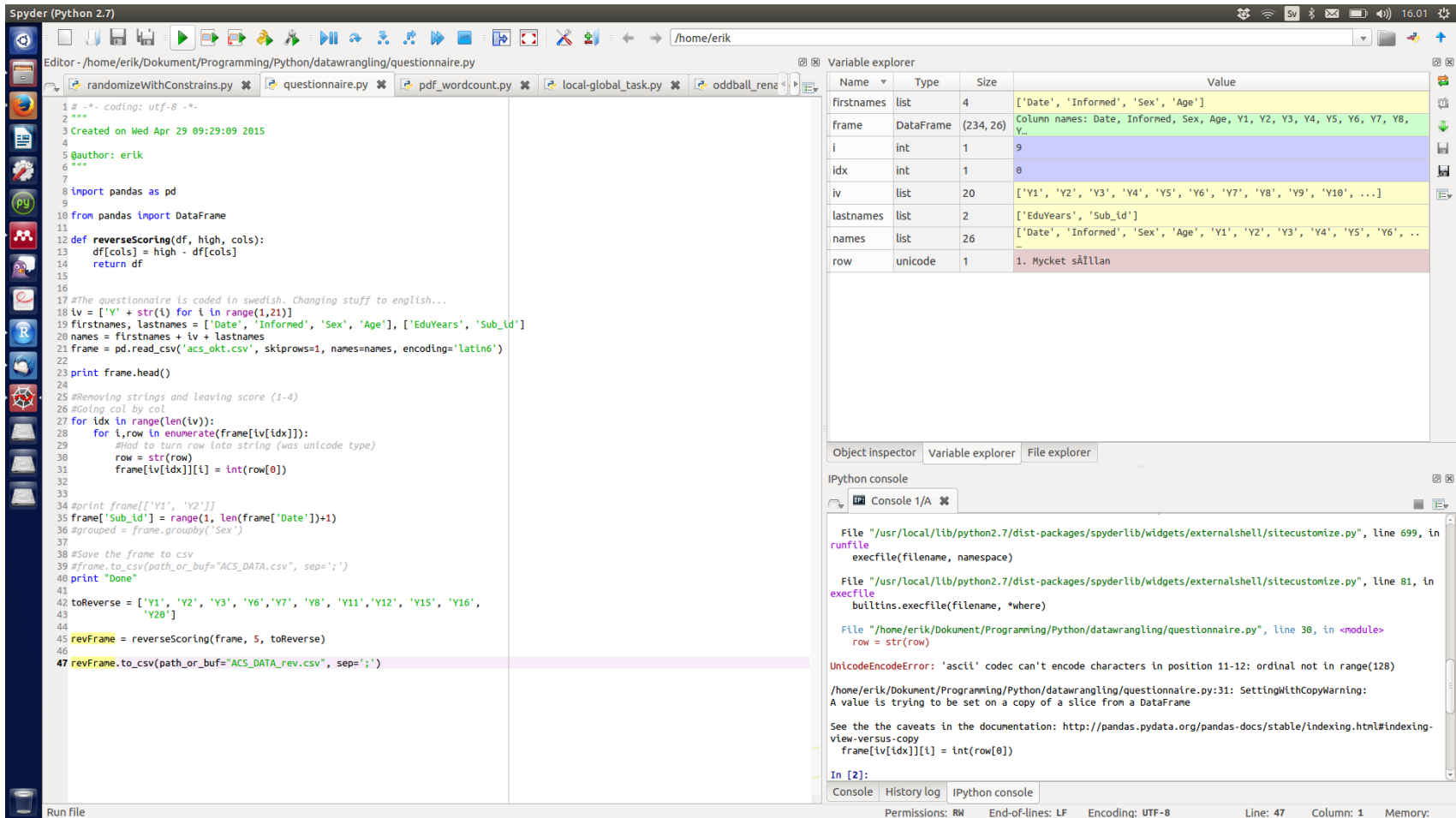
IDE

- The biggest difference between python and Matlab is the Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- Python is typically interacted with via code or console.
- Selecting an IDE is an 'important' choice.
 - It takes time to get use to a IDE
 - Operating system
 - Features

IDE

- Spyder: MATLAB like interface
 - Available on most operating systems
 - Python centric
- Visual Studio: python development tools
 - Windows
 - Prepared for later C++ development (Cython)
- Eclipse JAVA based but supports most languages
 - Available on most operating systems
 - Prepared for later C++ development
- PyCharm. Python centric IDE

IDE: Spyder



The screenshot displays the Spyder Python IDE interface. The main window is divided into several panes:

- Editor:** Shows a Python script named `questionnaire.py` with the following code:


```
1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Created on Wed Apr 29 09:29:09 2015
4
5 @author: erik
6 """
7
8 import pandas as pd
9
10 from pandas import DataFrame
11
12 def reverseScoring(df, high, cols):
13     df[cols] = high - df[cols]
14     return df
15
16
17 #The questionnaire is coded in Swedish. Changing stuff to english...
18 tv = ['Y' + str(i) for i in range(1,21)]
19 firstnames, lastnames = ['Date', 'Informed', 'Sex', 'Age'], ['EduYears', 'Sub_id']
20 names = firstnames + tv + lastnames
21 frame = pd.read_csv('acs_okt.csv', skiprows=1, names=names, encoding='latin6')
22
23 print frame.head()
24
25 #Removing strings and leaving score (1-4)
26 #Going col by col
27 for idx in range(len(tv)):
28     for i,row in enumerate(frame[iv[idx]]):
29         #Had to turn row into string (was unicode type)
30         row = str(row)
31         frame[iv[idx]][i] = int(row[0])
32
33
34 #print frame[['Y1', 'Y2']]
35 frame['Sub_id'] = range(1, len(frame['Date'])+1)
36 #grouped = frame.groupby('Sex')
37
38 #Save the frame to csv
39 #frame.to_csv(path_or_buf='ACS_DATA.csv', sep=';')
40 print "Done"
41
42 toReverse = ['Y1', 'Y2', 'Y3', 'Y6', 'Y7', 'Y8', 'Y11', 'Y12', 'Y15', 'Y16',
43             'Y20']
44
45 revFrame = reverseScoring(frame, 5, toReverse)
46
47 revFrame.to_csv(path_or_buf='ACS_DATA_rev.csv', sep=';')
```
- Variable explorer:** Displays a table of variables in the current namespace:

Name	Type	Size	Value
firstnames	list	4	['Date', 'Informed', 'Sex', 'Age']
frame	DataFrame	(234, 26)	Column names: Date, Informed, Sex, Age, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y6, Y7, Y8, Y...
i	int	1	9
idx	int	1	0
iv	list	20	['Y1', 'Y2', 'Y3', 'Y4', 'Y5', 'Y6', 'Y7', 'Y8', 'Y9', 'Y10', ...]
lastnames	list	2	['EduYears', 'Sub_id']
names	list	26	['Date', 'Informed', 'Sex', 'Age', 'Y1', 'Y2', 'Y3', 'Y4', 'Y5', 'Y6', ...]
row	unicode	1	1. Mycket sällan
- Object inspector:** Shows the structure of the selected object (currently `row`).
- File explorer:** Shows the file system structure.
- IPython console:** Displays the output of the code execution, including an `UnicodeEncodeError` and a warning:


```
File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/spyderlib/widgets/externalshell/sitecustomize.py", line 699, in
runfile
execfile(filename, namespace)

File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/spyderlib/widgets/externalshell/sitecustomize.py", line 81, in
execfile
builtin.execfile(filename, *where)

File "/home/erik/Dokument/Programming/Python/datawrangling/questionnaire.py", line 30, in <module>
row = str(row)

UnicodeEncodeError: 'ascii' codec can't encode characters in position 11-12: ordinal not in range(128)

/home/erik/Dokument/Programming/Python/datawrangling/questionnaire.py:31: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

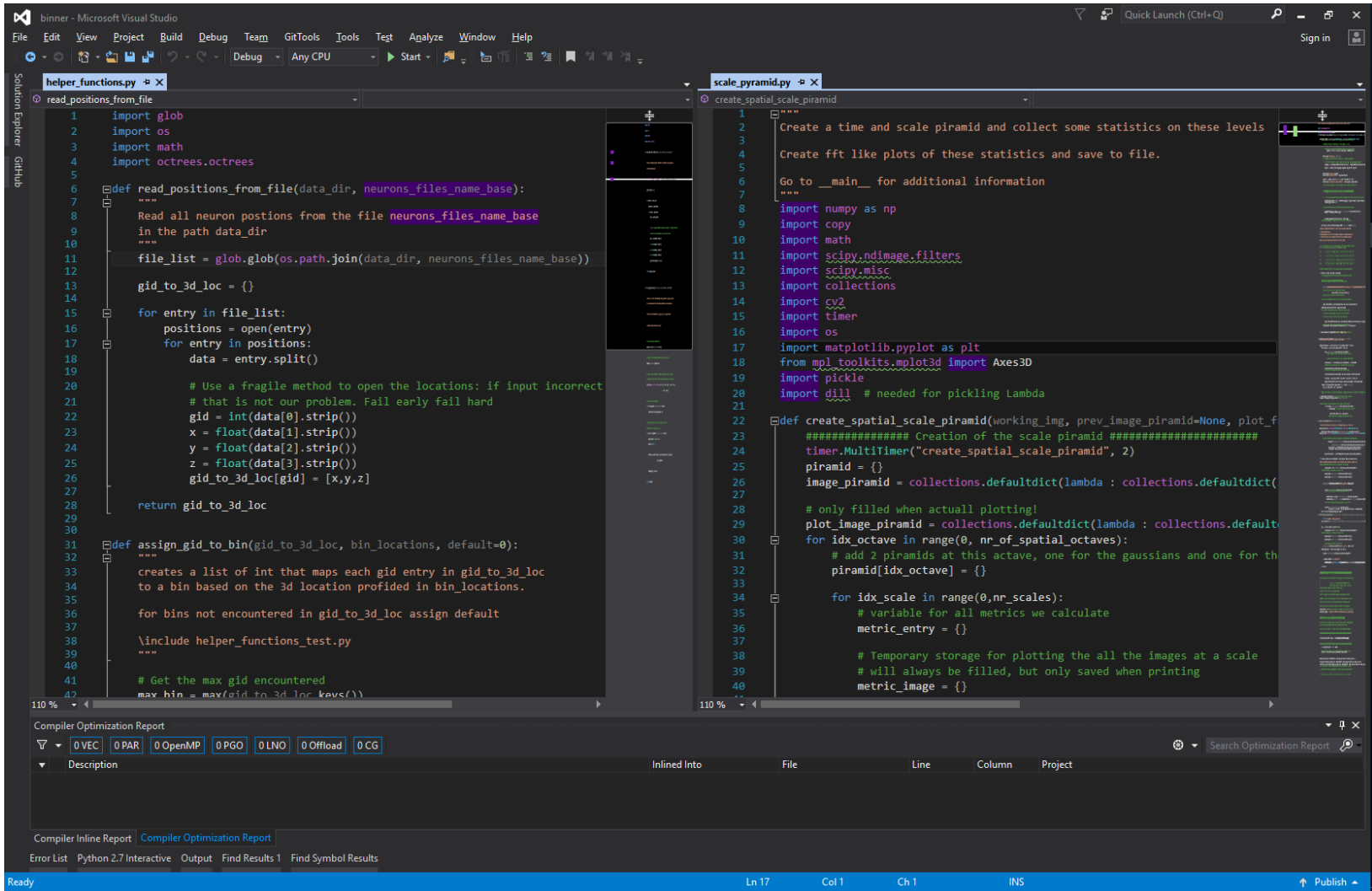
See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy
frame[iv[idx]][i] = int(row[0])

In [2]:
```

<https://www.marsja.se/rstudio-like-python-ides-rodeo-spyder/>

09/10/2017

IDE: Visual Studio



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Visual Studio IDE with two Python files open. The left pane shows `helper_functions.py` with functions for reading neuron positions and assigning them to bins. The right pane shows `scale_pyramid.py` with a function to create a spatial scale pyramid. The bottom of the window features a 'Compiler Optimization Report' window and a status bar.

```

1  import glob
2  import os
3  import math
4  import octrees.octrees
5
6  def read_positions_from_file(data_dir, neurons_files_name_base):
7      """
8      Read all neuron positions from the file neurons_files_name_base
9      in the path data_dir
10     """
11     file_list = glob.glob(os.path.join(data_dir, neurons_files_name_base))
12
13     gid_to_3d_loc = {}
14
15     for entry in file_list:
16         positions = open(entry)
17         for entry in positions:
18             data = entry.split()
19
20             # Use a fragile method to open the locations: if input incorrect
21             # that is not our problem. Fail early fail hard
22             gid = int(data[0].strip())
23             x = float(data[1].strip())
24             y = float(data[2].strip())
25             z = float(data[3].strip())
26             gid_to_3d_loc[gid] = [x,y,z]
27
28     return gid_to_3d_loc
29
30
31 def assign_gid_to_bin(gid_to_3d_loc, bin_locations, default=0):
32     """
33     creates a list of int that maps each gid entry in gid_to_3d_loc
34     to a bin based on the 3d location provided in bin_locations.
35
36     for bins not encountered in gid_to_3d_loc assign default
37
38     \include helper_functions_test.py
39     """
40
41     # Get the max gid encountered
42     max_gid = max(gid_to_3d_loc.keys())
  
```

```

1  """
2  Create a time and scale pyramid and collect some statistics on these levels
3
4  Create fft like plots of these statistics and save to file.
5
6  Go to __main__ for additional information
7  """
8
9  import numpy as np
10 import copy
11 import math
12 import scipy.ndimage.filters
13 import scipy.misc
14 import collections
15 import cv2
16 import timer
17 import os
18 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
19 from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
20 import pickle
21 import dill # needed for pickling Lambda
22
23 def create_spatial_scale_pyramid(working_img, prev_image_pyramid=None, plot_f
24     """##### Creation of the scale pyramid #####"""
25     timer.MultiTimer("create_spatial_scale_pyramid", 2)
26     pyramid = {}
27     image_pyramid = collections.defaultdict(lambda : collections.defaultdict(
28
29     # only filled when actually plotting!
30     plot_image_pyramid = collections.defaultdict(lambda : collections.default
31     for idx_octave in range(0, nr_of_spatial_octaves):
32         # add 2 pyramids at this octave, one for the gaussians and one for th
33         pyramid[idx_octave] = {}
34
35         for idx_scale in range(0, nr_scales):
36             # variable for all metrics we calculate
37             metric_entry = {}
38
39             # Temporary storage for plotting the all the images at a scale
40             # will always be filled, but only saved when printing
41             metric_image = {}
  
```

Compiler Optimization Report

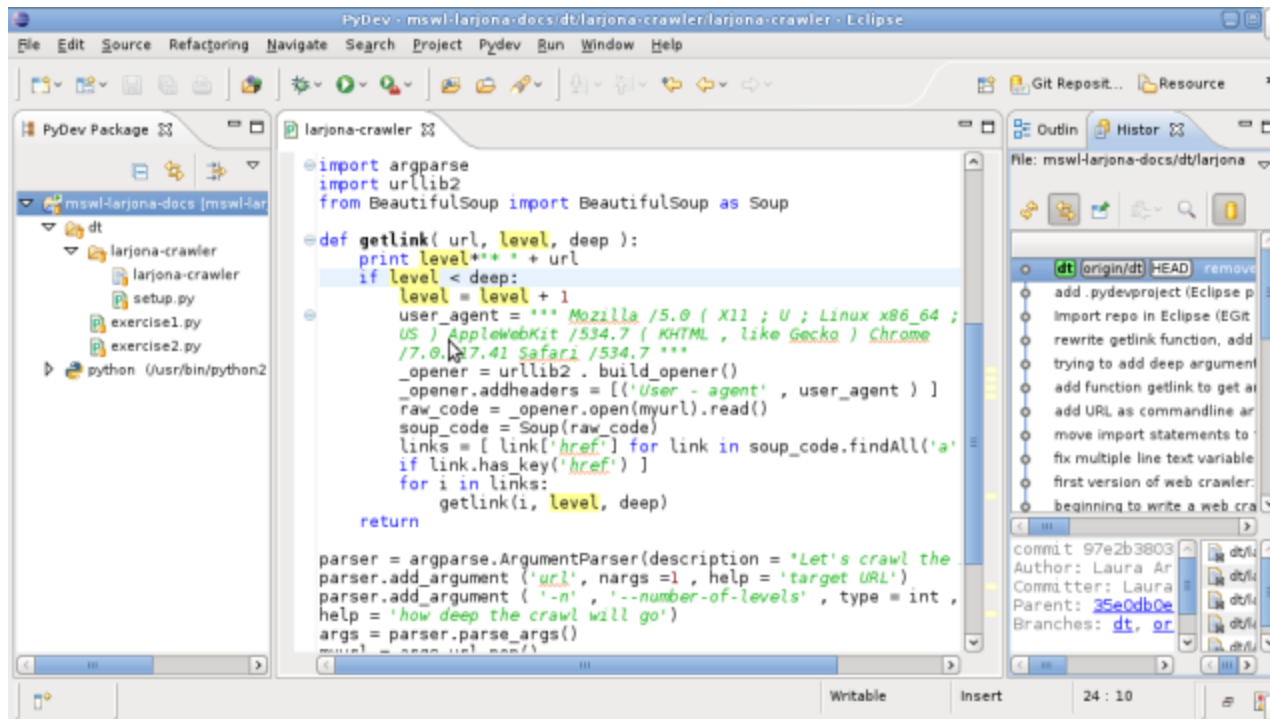
Description	Inlined Into	File	Line	Column	Project
[Empty table body]					

Compiler Inline Report | Compiler Optimization Report

Error List Python 2.7 Interactive Output Find Results 1 Find Symbol Results

Ready Ln 17 Col 1 Ch 1 INS Publish

IDE: Eclipse



<https://larjona.wordpress.com/2011/09/27/first-steps-with-python-and-eclipse-ide/>

Thank you for your attention



References and further reading: