

CS150 - Doctstrings & Unit Testing

Note Title

2/29/2012

Announcements

- HW5 is posted, due next Thursday
 - ↳ comments & documentation are required

Documentation

As we code larger projects, good documentation becomes absolutely essential.

Have you used `help(—)` yet?

Gives description of the behavior of functions, objects, etc.

This is different than comments (which are also essential) - comments are for coder, help is for user.

Docstrings

Python supports adding such documentation to any class.

(Note: This will be required on any h.w.)

Standard: - describe major purpose
- For functions, describe inputs and return values.

Syntax: `""" info here """`
↑ three quotes

Example: Point class

add docstrings

Unit Testing

So far, to test our code we save it & reload Python for each test.

Repetitive! Have to reinitialize variables every time.

Faster: Write a script which loads your code & run it.

(or put it at bottom of py file)

Unit testing: another way

When running Python, the script which is started with the Python command is called `--main--`.

So
python testPoint.py ← `--main--`
(not MyPoint.py)

versus

python -i Point.py ← labeled `--main--`

vs.

python → then typing code

Using this fact:

Example: file xxx.py

```
class XXX:
```

```
    # code for class
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    # test code
```

This test only runs when we type
python xxx.py
(not when module is imported.)

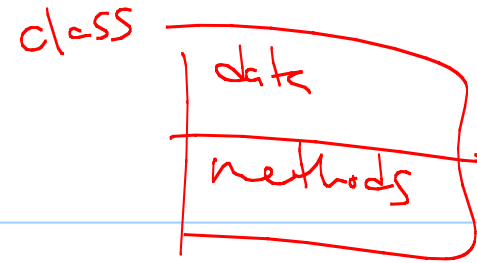
Other Ways

- Python supports over 70 automated or semi-automated testing tools.

Oldest & most popular: PyUnit

- part of standard Python library
- write test separately (& usually before coding the rest)

Theory of Unit testing



Unit testing is part of top-down design.

Idea is to carefully specify requirements & behaviour expected.

Then run tests often - at completion or change of any included module, at least.

Pros & Cons

Opponents of unit testing say it takes too much time and cost too much to set up & enforce.

Supporters say they can save much more by detecting errors early in the process.

How to use unittest (PyUnit)

Import it: `import unittest`

Unit tests themselves consist of functions the programmer writes to test the code.

Eg:

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

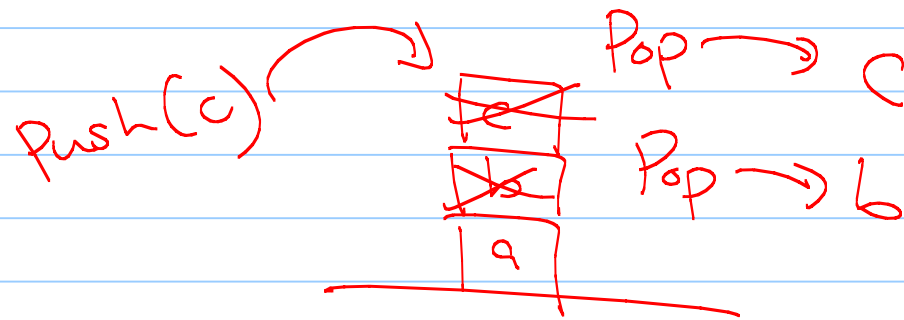
Example: a stack

A simple data structure w/ 3 functions.

- Push(data)

- Pop()

- Peek()



(If empty, None is returned)

Let's code this, & then test it.