

# DYALOG

Elsinore 2023

## ]DTest

*Michael Baas*



# Are you ready?

- Start Dyalog
- Same version?

```
]DEVOPS.DTest -?  
  
]DEVOPS.DTest  
Run (a selection of) functions named test_* from a namespace, file or directory | Version 1.85.4  
]DEVOPS.DTest {<ns>|<file>|<path>} [-halt] [-filter=string] [-off] [-quiet] [-repeat] [-loglvl=n] [-setup=fn] [-suite=file] [-teardown=fn] [-testlog=logfile] [-tests=] [-ts  
[-clear=fn] [-init] [-order={0|1|"NumVec"}] -SuccessValue=...]  
]DEVOPS.DTest -?? A for more info
```

- :If not ♦ :Andif v18 ♦ :Then  
]set cmdmdir ",[USERPROFILE]\Documents\My UCMDs" -p



# Scope of the workshop

- Unit testing with DTest

  - ...verify the functionality  
of a specific section of code...

  - (for APLers: "a function")

- there's more...

- Leave inspired! 😊

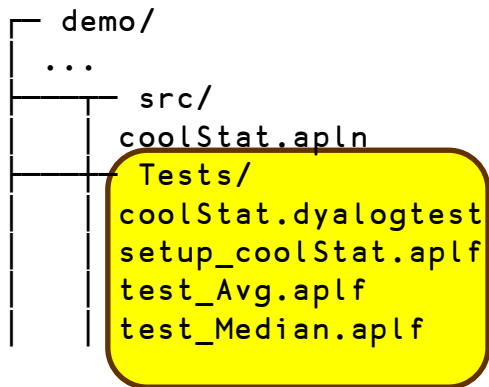


# Organisation of files & tests

```
demo/  
...  
src/  
coolStat.apln  
Tests/  
coolStat.dyalogtest  
setup_coolStat.aplf  
test_Avg.aplf  
test_Median.aplf
```



# Organisation of files & tests



- tests live in a dedicated folder



# Organisation of files & tests

```
demo/  
  ...  
  src/  
    coolStat.apln  
  Tests/  
    coolStat.dyalogtest  
    setup_coolStat.aplf  
    test_Avg.aplf  
    test_Median.aplf
```

- tests live in a dedicated folder
- optional .dyalogtest files define a "test suite" and are advantageous when you have multiple test suites ("basic " and "overnight") etc. or additional parameters (CodeCoverage or SuccessValue)



# Organisation of files & tests

```
demo/  
  ...  
  src/  
    coolStat.apln  
  Tests/  
    coolStat.dyalogtest  
    setup_coolStat.aplf  
    test_Avg.aplf  
    test_Median.aplf
```

- tests live in a dedicated folder
- optional .dyalogtest files define a "test suite" and are advantageous when you have multiple test suites ("basic " and "overnight") etc. or additional parameters (CodeCoverage or SuccessValue)
- files with prefix setup\_ define setups that set the stage



# Organisation of files & tests

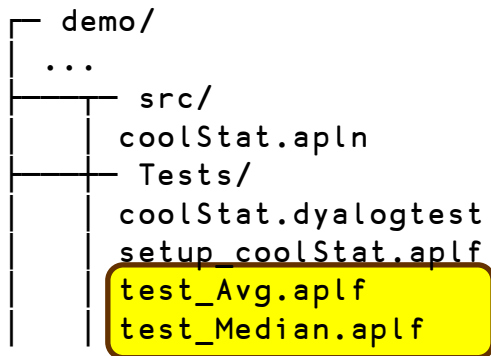
```
demo/  
  ...  
  src/  
    coolStat.apln  
  Tests/  
    coolStat.dyalogtest  
    setup_coolStat.aplf  
    test_Avg.aplf  
    test_Median.aplf
```

- tests live in a dedicated folder
- optional .dyalogtest files define a "test suite" and are advantageous when you have multiple test suites ("basic " and "overnight") etc. or additional parameters (CodeCoverage or SuccessValue)
- files with prefix setup\_ define setups that set the stage
- the files with prefix test\_ do the real work...





# Organisation of files & tests



- tests live in a dedicated folder
- optional .dyalogtest files define a "test suite" and are advantageous when you have multiple test suites ("basic " and "overnight") etc. or additional parameters (CodeCoverage or SuccessValue)
- files with prefix setup\_ define setups that set the stage
- the files with prefix test\_ do the real work...
- and you can also have teardown\_fn that remove the mess that the test created any leftovers



# Organisation of files & tests

```
demo/  
  ...  
  src/  
    coolStat.apln  
  Tests/  
    coolStat.dyalogtest  
    setup_coolStat.aplf  
    test_Avg.aplf  
    test_Median.aplf
```

- tests live in a dedicated folder
- optional .dyalogtest files define a "test suite" and are advantageous when you have multiple test suites ("basic " and "overnight") etc. or additional parameters (CodeCoverage or SuccessValue)
- files with prefix setup\_ define setups that set the stage
- the files with prefix test\_ do the real work...
- and you can also have teardown\_fn that remove ~~the mess that the test created~~ any leftovers



# Writing tests

```
dfn/ test_foo1.aplf
```

```
test_foo1←{
```

```
    x←argL MyFn argR
```



# Writing tests

dfn/ test\_foo1.aplf

```
test_foo1←{
```

```
  x←argL MyFn argR
```

```
  xpct Assert x: a bla
```

**{res} ← a Assert b**

**a≡b:** returns 0

**a≠b:** returns 1, **logs failed Assertion**

comment can also be in separate line  
*or*

**var ← a Assert b**

"var" has explanation of failure



# Writing tests

dfn/ test\_foo1.aplf

```
test_foo1←{  
  
  x←argL MyFn argR  
  
  xpct Assert x: a bla  
  
  ..  
}
```

**{res} ← a Assert b**

**a≡b:** returns 0

**a≠b:** returns 1, **logs failed Assertion**

comment can also be in separate line  
*or*

**var ← a Assert b**

"var" has explanation of failure



# Writing tests

**{res} ← a Check b**

**a≡b:** returns 0

**a≠b:** returns 1

**a ← a Because b**

returns a and appends b to global r

```
tradfn / test_foo2.dyalog
```

```
▽ r←test_foo2 sink
```

```
x←argL MyFn argR
```

```
r←''
```

```
:if xpct Check x  
  →0 Because'test failed'  
:endif
```



# Writing tests

**{res} ← a Check b**

**a≡b:** returns 0

**a≠b:** returns 1

**a ← a Because b**

returns a and appends b to global r

```
tradfn / test_foo2.dyalog
```

```
∇ r←test_foo2 sink
```

```
x←argL MyFn argR
```

```
r←''
```

```
:if xpct Check x  
  →0 Because'test failed'  
:endif
```

```
2 Assert 1+1  A doc doc
```



# Writing tests

**{res} ← a Check b**

**a≡b:** returns 0

**a≠b:** returns 1

**a ← a Because b**

returns a and appends b to global r

```
tradfn / test_foo2.dyalog
```

```
▽ r←test_foo2 sink
```

```
x←argL MyFn argR  
r←''
```

```
:if xpct Check x  
  →0 Because'test failed'  
:endif
```

```
2 Assert 1+1 A doc doc  
▽
```





# ]DTest

🟡 ]demo



# Writing tests

## .dyalogtest:

```
DyalogTest: 1.84  
[SuccessValue: ...]  
[Setup: ...]  
Test: test_1  
Test: test_foo  
...  
[Teardown: ...]
```

## Test function

```
▽ r←mytest sink  
  A test stuff  
  x←testSubj arg  
  expct Assert x  A doc  
▽  
  OR  
{  
  y←testSubj arg  
  [MsgVar]←expct Assert y: A  
  ...  
}
```

*Test functions need to return an empty string to indicate success. If you want to use 0 or other values, have a look at the "SuccessValue" modifier or add it to the .dyalogtest suite.*

## Test DSL

**[docvar]←x Assert y OR x Check y**

Returns 1 if the assertion that x=y is wrong, 0 otherwise.

If -halt modifier is set, halts execution if check fails.

Additional comments on line or immediately before or after. If comments are computed, use **docvar←x Assert y**

**x IsNotElement y**

test ~x∈y and halts execution if it isn't.

**x Because y**

concatenates y to global "r" and returns x.

=> "Syntax sugar" to enable statements like:

```
:if 1 Check 2 ◇ →0 Because '1≠2!' ◇ :endif
```

**n←[id] ##.RandomVal x [y]**

generates y (default=1) random values identified by „id“ (like [ y ]?x).

**('Type' 'I|W|E')Log txt**

Adds txt to specified log (Info / Warning / Error)



# Running tests

`]DTest {.dyalogtest | .apl | .dyalog | path} -modifiers`

Modifiers:

- `halt`: halts execution when Check or Assert fails (so that you can examine the ws)
- `trace`: trace into setup(s) and tests()
- `verbose`: show text logged with Log. (test fns should access `##.verbose` if they want to support this for `⌵`←..output!)
- `quiet [=0 | 1]`: only shows error messages (1) or all messages (0)
- `filter=aaa`: select tests to execute (supports \* and ?)
- `loglvl=n`: controls the log files DTest creates. Value is a sum of the values.
  - 1={base.log} - Errors
  - 2={base}.warn.log - Warnings
  - 4={base}.info.log - Informations
  - 8={base}.session.log - Session log
  - 16={base}.session.log - Session log ONLY for failing tests
  - 32={base}.log.json - machine-readable results ("rc"=20: Success, 21=Failure)
- `off [=0 | 1]`: do (1) or do not (0) exit APL after running tests (also writes logfiles if required)
- `order [=0 | 1 | "numvec"]`: order of tests. (0=random, 1=alphabetical, numvec specifies alternate order)
- `SuccessValue=nnn`: the value that successful tests need to return



# Excercise

- Implement a test for the coolStat.Count function!
- Bonus points if you find a way to improve the implementation.  
(Is there a way to improve this (is that even possible?))



# Test automation

🟡 ]demo



# Automating tests

- Classic or Unicode?
- Unicode
  - LX="□SE.DTest ...."
  - LOAD=".../Tests" with Run.[aplf|dyalog]
- Classic
  - needs a .dws to start things
  - keep it small: □LX←'□FIX"file:...Run.aplf"'
- loglvl=32 to get a .log.json



# Code Coverage

- ⬢ Careful: 100% Coverage does not mean 100% Correctness!
- ⬢ 100% Coverage means that all code was executed, all possible branches were executed.
- ⬢ So IF your test cases were designed to be wide and general (and cover ALL requirements), chances are that your code is good ;)
- ⬢ ]demo

