

tdda library: REFERENCE TEST QUICK REFERENCE

COMMAND-LINE FLAGS

--write-all *Re-write all reference result files*
--write kind1 [kind2...] *Re-write reference results of specified kind(s) only*
--tagged *Run only tests decorated with @tag.*

REFERENCE TESTS UNDER unittest

```
test_my_module.py: (Run this to run the test under unittest)

from tdda.referencestest import ReferenceTestCase, tag
import my_module

class MyTest(ReferenceTestCase):
    def test_my_csv_file(self):
        result = my_module.produce_a_csv_file(self.tmp_dir)
        self.assertCSVFileCorrect(result, 'result.csv')

MyTest.set_default_data_location('testdata')

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

REFERENCE TESTS FOR CSV FILES & PANDAS DATAFRAMES

TEST ITEM	REFERENCE ITEM	METHOD
Generated CSV File	Expected CSV File	<code>assertCSVFileCorrect(actual_path, ref_csv, ...)</code>
Generated CSV Files	Expected CSV Files	<code>assertCSVFilesCorrect(actual_paths, ref_csvs, ...)</code>
DataFrame	Expected DF in CSV	<code>assertDataFrameCorrect(df, ref_csv, ...)</code>
DataFrame	Expected DataFrame	<code>assertDataFramesEqual(df, ref_df, ...)</code>

COMMON OPTIONAL PARAMETERS

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
kind	string	<i>Optional classification; allows only selected outputs to be rewritten</i>
csv_read_fn	function	<i>Optional function for reading CSV file (default: <code>pd.read_csv</code>) *</i>
precision	int	<i>Number of decimal places to check (default: no rounding).</i>
**kwargs	(variable)	<i>Unknown parameters are passed straight through to CSV reading function</i>

* Default CSV reader parameters same as for constraints; see overleaf.

REFERENCE TESTS UNDER pytest

```
conftest.py: (Required to define fixtures for use in pytest)

import pytest
from tdda.referencestest import referencepytest, tag

def pytest_addoption(parser):
    referencepytest.addoption(parser)

def pytest_collection_modifyitems(session, config, items):
    referencepytest.tagged(config, items)

@pytest.fixture(scope='module')
def ref(request):
    return referencepytest.ref(request)

referencepytest.set_default_data_location('testdata')

test_my_module.py: (Run pytest, which should discover this file and run the test)

from tdda.referencestest import referencepytest
import my_module

def test_my_csv_function(ref):
    resultfile = my_module.produce_a_csv_file(ref.tmp_dir)
    ref.assertCSVFileCorrect(resultfile, 'result.csv')

referencepytest.set_default_data_location('testdata')
```

REFERENCE TESTS FOR STRINGS & TEXT FILES

TEST ITEM	REFERENCE ITEM	METHOD
Generated Text File	Expected text file	<code>assertFileCorrect(actual_path, ref_path, ...)</code>
Generated Text	Expected text files	<code>assertFilesCorrect(actual_paths, ref_paths, ...)</code>
String	File with expected string	<code>assertStringCorrect(string, ref_path, ...)</code>

COMMON OPTIONAL PARAMETERS

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
kind	string	<i>Optional classification; allows only selected outputs to be rewritten</i>
lstrip	boolean	<i>If True, lines are left-stripped (of whitespace) before comparison</i>
rstrip	boolean	<i>If True, lines are right-stripped (of whitespace) before comparison</i>
ignore_substrings	list	<i>Lines containing any string in list are ignored</i>
ignore_patterns	list	<i>Lines matching any regular expressions in list are ignored</i>

INSTALLATION

STANDARD: `pip install tdda`
SOURCE: `git clone https://github.com/tdda/tdda.git`
COPY EXAMPLES: `tdda examples`
DOCUMENTATION: <http://tdda.readthedocs.io/en/latest/referencestest.html>

tda library : CONSTRAINTS QUICK REFERENCE

COMMAND-LINE

DISCOVER: `tda discover input [constraints.tdda]`

Generates constraints satisfied by **input** data, saving them to file **constraints.tdda** (else **stdout**).

input is taken to be a CSV file unless the extension is **.feather**, in which case it is assumed to be a Feather file (see <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/feather-format/>). If prefixed with a known database, e.g. **postgres:table**, input can be a database table, with connection details specified in `~/tda_db_conn_postgres`.

VERIFY: `tda verify [FLAGS] input constraints.tdda`

Reports any constraints from **constraints.tdda** not satisfied by **input** data.

-a, --all Report all fields, even if there are no failures
-f, --fields Report only fields with failures

DETECT: `tda detect [FLAGS] input constraints.tdda output`

Like `verify`, but writes failing records (or their line numbers, index or keys) to **output**.

--write-all Write all records (passes as well as fails)

REXPY: `rexp [FLAGS] [input [output]]`

Generates one or more regular expressions that (together) characterize all the strings in input.

CONSTRAINT TYPES & APPLICABILITY IN TDDA FILES

KIND	DESCRIPTION	BOOLEAN	NUMERIC	DATE	STRING
min / min-len	Minimum allowed value; on verification interpreted with proportionate tolerance <code>epsilon</code> .	✓	✓	✓	✓
max / max-len	Maximum allowed value; on verification interpreted with proportionate tolerance <code>epsilon</code> .	✓	✓	✓	✓
sign	"positive", "non-negative", "zero", "non-positive" or "negative".	✓	✓	✗	✗
max_nulls	0 if nulls not allowed. Can be higher values (in particular, 1).	✓	✓	✓	✓
no_duplicates	<code>true</code> if duplicates are not allowed.	✓	✓	✓	✓
allowed_values	list of values; every string must be one of these	✗	✗	✗	✓
rex	list of regular expressions; strings must match at least one.	✗	✗	✗	✓

In all cases, a constraint value of `null` is equivalent to *not* supplying a constraint.

DEFAULT CSV READER PARAMETERS

```
index_col=None,
infer_datetime_format=True,
quotechar='"',
quoting=csv.QUOTE_MINIMAL,
escapechar='\\',
na_values=['', 'NaN', 'NULL'],
keep_default_na=False
```

CONSTRAINT DISCOVERY API

Given a Pandas DataFrame `df`, this code will discover constraints and write them to `constraints.tdda`.

```
from tdda.constraints import discover_df
constraints = discover_df(df)
with open('constraints.tdda', 'w') as f:
    f.write(constraints.to_json())
```

The `constraints` object returned is a `DatasetConstraints` object.

CONSTRAINT VERIFICATION API

Given a Pandas DataFrame `df` and a TDDA file `constraints.tdda`, this code will verify the DataFrame against the constraints

```
from tdda.constraints import verify_df

verification = verify_df(df, 'constraints.tdda')
constraints_df = verification.to_frame()
```

The `verification` object returned is a `PandasVerification` object, which has a `to_frame` method as shown. It also has attributes `passes` and `failures`, which count the number of passing and failing constraints respectively.

OPTIONAL PARAMETERS FOR `verify_df`

NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
epsilon	float	Constraint tolerance (default <code>0.0</code> i.e. 0%)
type-checking	string	'strict' or 'sloppy' (default 'sloppy', i.e. accept similar types)
report	string	'all' or 'fields' (default 'all', i.e. show even fields for which all constraints pass)

ANOMALY DETECTION API

Given a Pandas DataFrame `df` and a TDDA file `constraints.tdda`, this code will verify the DataFrame against the constraints and construct a DataFrame `bads_df` containing failing records.

```
from tdda.constraints import detect_df

v = detect_df(df, 'constraints.tdda')
bads_df = v.detected()
```

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DOCUMENTATION: <http://tdda.readthedocs.io/en/latest/constraints.html>