
flake8-aaa Documentation

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A linter for Python tests.

- Pytest and unittest styles supported.
- Tests are linted against the [Arrange Act Assert pattern](#).
- Provides a Flake8 interface to automatically lint test files as part of your Flake8 run.
- Provides a command line interface for custom (non-Flake8) usage and debugging.

1.1 Installation

Install with pip:

```
$ pip install flake8-aaa
```

1.2 Integration with Flake8

Given that you already have Flake8 installed in the same environment, check that Flake8-AAA was installed correctly by asking `flake8` for its version signature:

```
$ flake8 --version
3.6.0 (aaa: 0.4.0, mccabe: 0.6.1, pycodestyle: 2.4.0, pyflakes: 2.0.0) CPython 3.6.7
↳ on Linux
```

The `(aaa: 0.4.0, ...` part of that output tells you `flake8` found this plugin. Now you can run `flake8` as usual against your project and Flake8-AAA will lint your tests via its plugin:

```
$ flake8
```

1.3 Resources

- [Documentation on ReadTheDocs](#)
- [Package on PyPI](#)
- [Source code on GitHub](#)
- [Licensed on MIT](#)
- [Changelog](#)

Tested on Pythons 3.5 and 3.6.

Python 2 supported up to v0.4.0: [pypi](#), [docs](#), [tag](#).

1.3.1 Test discovery

The `flake8-aaa` plugin is triggered for files that look to it like test modules - anything that does not look like a test module is skipped.

The following rules are applied by `flake8-aaa` when discovering tests:

- The module's filename must start with "test_" and have been collected for linting by Flake8.
- Every function in the module that has a name that starts with "test" is checked.
- Test functions can be class methods.
- Test functions that contain only comments, docstrings or `pass` are skipped.

These rules are aimed to mirror `pytest`'s default collection strategy as closely as possible.

If you find that `flake8-aaa` is giving false positives (you have checks that you expected to fail, but they did not), then you should check that the plugin did not ignore or skip those tests which you expected to fail.

Note: `flake8-aaa` does not check doctests.

1.3.2 Rules and error codes

The rules applied by `flake8-aaa` are from the [Arrange Act Assert pattern for Python developers](#).

Note: The rules applied by `flake8-aaa` are only a subset of the rules and guidelines of the Arrange Act Assert pattern itself. Please see [the published guidelines for the pattern](#) and read these rules in the context of the definition there.

AAA01: no Act block found in test

An Act block is usually a line like `result =` or a check that an exception is raised. `flake8-aaa` could not find an Act block in the indicated test function.

Resolution

Add an Act block to the test or mark a line that should be considered the action.

Even if the result of a test action is `None`, assign that result and pin it with a test:

```
result = action()
assert result is None
```

If you can not assign a `result`, then mark the end of the line considered the Act block with `# act` (case insensitive):

```
data['new_key'] = 1 # act
```

Code blocks wrapped in `pytest.raises()` and `unittest.assertRaises()` context managers are recognised as Act blocks.

AAA02: multiple Act blocks found in test

There must be one and only one Act block in every test but `flake8-aaa` found more than one potential Act block. This error is usually triggered when a test contains more than one `result =` statement or more than one line marked `# act`. Multiple Act blocks create ambiguity and raise this error code.

Resolution

Split the failing test into multiple tests. Where there is complicated or reused set-up code then apply the DRY principle and extract the reused code into one or more fixtures.

AAA03: expected 1 blank line before Act block, found none

For tests that have an Arrange block, there must be a blank line between the Arrange and Act blocks, but `flake8-aaa` could not find one.

This blank line creates separation between the arrangement and the action and makes the Act block easy to spot.

This rule works best with `pycodestyle`'s E303 rule enabled because it ensures that there are not multiple blank lines between the blocks.

Resolution

Add a blank line before the Act block.

AAA04: expected 1 blank line before Assert block, found none

For tests that have an Assert block, there must be a blank line between the Act and Assert blocks, but `flake8-aaa` could not find one.

This blank line creates separation between the action and the assertions and makes the Act block easy to spot.

As with rule AAA03, this rule works best with E303 enabled.

Resolution

Add a blank line before the Assert block.

AAA99: collision when marking this line as NEW_CODE, was already OLD_CODE

This is an error code that is raised when Flake8 tries to mark a single line as occupied by two different types of block. It *should* never happen. The values for NEW_CODE and OLD_CODE are from the list of *Line markers*.

Resolution

Please open a [new issue](#) containing the output for the failing test as generated by the *Command line* tool.

You could hack around with your test to see if you can get it to work while waiting for someone to reply to your issue. If you're able to adjust the test to get it to work, that updated test would also be helpful for debugging.

1.3.3 Controlling Flake8-AAA

In code

Flake8-AAA can be controlled using some special comments in your test code.

Explicitly marking blocks

One can set the act block explicitly using the `# act` comment. This is necessary when there is no assignment possible.

Disabling Flake8-AAA selectively

When Flake8-AAA finds the `# noqa` comment at the end of the line that defines a test function, it will ignore it.

Command line

Flake8-AAA has a simple command line interface to assist with development and debugging. Its goal is to show the state of analysed test functions, which lines are considered to be parts of which blocks and any errors that have been found.

Invocation, output and return value

With Flake8-AAA installed, it can be called as a Python module:

```
$ python -m flake8_aaa [test_file]
```

Where `[test_file]` is the path to a file to be checked.

The return value of the execution is the number of errors found in the file, for example:

```

$ python -m flake8_aaa ../some_test.py
-----+-----
1 DEF|def test():
2 ARR|   x = 1
3 ARR|   y = 1
4 ACT|   result = x + y
      ^ AAA03 expected 1 blank line before Act block, found none
5 BL |
6 ASS|   assert result == 2
-----+-----
      1 | ERROR
$ echo "$?"
1

```

And once the error above is fixed, the return value returns to zero:

```

$ python -m flake8_aaa ../some_test.py
-----+-----
1 DEF|def test():
2 ARR|   x = 1
3 ARR|   y = 1
4 BL |
5 ACT|   result = x + y
6 BL |
7 ASS|   assert result == 2
-----+-----
      0 | ERRORS
$ echo "$?"
0

```

Line markers

Each test found in the passed file is displayed. Each line is annotated with its line number in the file and a marker to show how Flake8-AAA classified that line. Line markers are as follows:

ACT Line is part of the Act Block.

ARR Line is part of an Arrange Block.

ASS Line is part of the Assert Block.

BL Line is considered a blank line for layout purposes.

DEF Test function definition.

??? Unprocessed line. Flake8-AAA has not categorised this line.

1.3.4 Release checklist

Items to be completed before and after each release.

Pre-release steps

Given a new version called `x.y.z`:

- Create a branch for the new release. Usually called something like `bump-vx.y.z`.

- Update `__version__` in `__about__.py` with the new version number `'x.y.z'`.
- Update `CHANGELOG`.
 - Add a new subtitle below `Unreleased` after the note about latest documentation, in the format `x.y.z_`
`yyyy/mm/dd`, where `yyyy/mm/dd` is the reverse formatted date of the day the release is created.
 - Update the `.. _Unreleased:` link at the bottom of the page to compare `vx.y.z...HEAD`.
 - Under the `_Unreleased` link, create a new link for the release `.. _x.y.z:` `https://[...]/compare/va.b.c...vx.y.z`, where `va.b.c` is the previous release.
- Commit changes and push `bump-vx.y.z` branch for testing.
- Now is a good time to build and check the documentation locally.
- When branch `bump-vx.y.z` is green, then merge it to `master`.
- Update `master` locally and ensure that you remain on `master` for the rest of the process.
- Test that a build can be shipped to test PyPI with `make testpypi`. (Every build runs the full clean test suite locally to ensure that nothing has broken before building)
- After successful push, check the [TestPyPI page](#).
- Then tag the repo with `make tag`. Add a short message about what the key change is.
- Make the new tag public with `git push origin --tags`.
- Build and push to PyPI with `make pypi`.
- After successful push, check the [PyPI page](#).

Post release checks

- Visit the [CHANGELOG](#) and ensure that the new release's comparison link works with the new tag.
- Check the [RTD builds](#) to ensure that the latest documentation version has been picked up and that the `stable` docs are pointed at it.

A new docs release will not have been created for the new tag as per [this issue](#). Click “Build Version:” on the builds page for the new tag to be picked up.