pFUnit 3.0 Tutorial
Basic

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Outline

1 Introduction
   - Overview
   - Quick review of testing

2 Introduction to pFUnit

3 References and Acknowledgements
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1 Introduction
   • Overview
     • Quick review of testing

2 Introduction to pFUnit

3 References and Acknowledgements
Class Overview

Primary Goals:
- Learn how to use pFUnit 3.0 to create and run unit-tests
- Learn how to apply test-driven development methodology

Prerequisites:
- Access to Fortran compiler supported by pFUnit 3.0
- Familiarity with F95 syntax
- Familiarity with MPI

Beneficial skills:
- Exposure to F2003 syntax - esp. OO features
- Exposure to OO programming in general

1MPI-specific sections can be skipped without impact to other topics.
Syllabus

- **Thursday PM - Introduction to pFUnit**
  - Overview of pFUnit and unit testing
  - Build and install pFUnit
  - Simple use cases and exercises
  - Detailed look at framework API

- **Friday AM - Advanced topics (including TDD)**
  - User-defined test subclasses
  - Parameterized tests
  - Introduction to TDD
  - Advanced exercises using TDD

- **Friday PM - Bring-your-own-code**
  - Incorporate pFUnit within the build process of your projects
  - Apply pFUnit/TDD in your own code
  - Supplementray exercises will be available
Materials

1. You will need access to one of the following Fortran compilers to do the hands-on portions
   - gfortran 4.9.0 (possibly available from cloud)
   - Intel 13.1, 14.0.2 (available on jellystone)
   - NAG 5.3.2
2. Last resort - use AWS
   - ssh keys are at ftp://tartaja.com
   - user name: pfunit@tartaja.com passwd: iuse.PYTHON.1969
   - login: ssh-iuser1user1@54.209.194.237
3. You will need a copy of the exercises in your work environment
   - Browser: https://modelingguru.nasa.gov/docs/DOC-2529
   - Jellystone: /picnic/u/home/cacruz/pFUnit.tutorial/Exercises.tar
4. These slides can be downloaded at
   https://modelingguru.nasa.gov/docs/DOC-2528
Outline

1. Introduction
   - Overview
   - Quick review of testing

2. Introduction to pFUnit

3. References and Acknowledgements
Quick review of testing

- What is a (software) test?
- What is a unit test?
- What are desirable properties for unit tests?
- What is the anatomy of a unit test?
- What is a test “fixture”
A test by any other name ...

A test is *any* mechanism that can be used to verify a software implementation. Examples include:

- **Conditional termination during execution:**
  ```plaintext
  IF (PA(I,J)+PTOP.GT.1200.) &
  call stop_model('ADVECM: Pressure diagnostic
  ```

- **Diagnostic print statement**
  ```plaintext
  print*, 'loss of mass = ', deltaMass
  ```

- **Inspection of rendered output:**
  ![Temperature plots and difference](image)
What is a unit test?

“A unit test is an automated piece of code that invokes a unit of work in the system and then checks a single assumption about the behavior of that unit of work.”

— The Art of Unit Testing

For our purposes a unit is a single Fortran subroutine or function.
What is a unit test?

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— The Art of Unit Testing

For our purposes a *unit* is a single Fortran subroutine or function.
Desirable attributes for tests:

- Narrow/specific
  - Failure of a test localizes defect to small section of code.

- Orthogonal to other tests
  - Each defect causes failure in one or only a few tests.

- Complete
  - All functionality is covered by at least one test.
  - Any defect is detectable.

- Independent - No side effects
  - No STDOUT; temp files deleted; ...
  - Order of tests has no consequence.
  - Failing test does not terminate execution.

- Frugal
  - Execute quickly (think 1 millisecond)
  - Small memory, etc.

- Automated and repeatable

- Clear intent
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Anatomy of a Software Test Procedure

Procedure testFoo()

Set Preconditions

Invoke System-under-test

Check Postconditions

Success ?

Send Alert

Release Resources

s = trajectory(a, t)

assertEqual(9., s)

assertEqual(9., trajectory(2.,3.))
Anatomy of a Software Test Procedure

```
Procedure testFoo()

Set Preconditions

Invoke System-under-test

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Success ?

No → Send Alert

Yes → Release Resources

testTrajectory() ! s = \frac{1}{2} at^2
```
Anatomy of a Software Test Procedure

testTrajectory() \! s = \frac{1}{2} at^2

a = 2.; t = 3.
Anatomy of a Software Test Procedure

Procedure testFoo()

- Set Preconditions
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Success ?

- Yes → Release Resources
- No → Send Alert

\[ s = \frac{1}{2} at^2 \]

\[ a = 2.; \ t = 3. \]

\[ s = \text{trajectory}(a, \ t) \]
Anatomy of a Software Test Procedure

testTrajectory()! \[ s = \frac{1}{2} at^2 \]

a = 2.; t = 3.

\[ s = \text{trajectory}(a, t) \]

call \texttt{assertEqual}(9., s)
Anatomy of a Software Test Procedure

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Procedure testFoo()

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Invoke System-under-test

Check Postconditions

Success ?

Send Alert

Yes

Release Resources

No

testTrajectory() ! s = \frac{1}{2}at^2

a = 2.; t = 3.

s = trajectory(a, t)

call assertEqual(9., s)

! no op
```
Anatomy of a Software Test Procedure

testTrajectory() ! \( s = \frac{1}{2} at^2 \)

call `assertEqual(9., trajectory(2.,3.))`
Anatomy of a Software Test Procedure

```plaintext
s = \frac{1}{2} at^2
```

```plaintext
@assertEqual(9., trajectory(2.,3.))
(automatically includes file name and line number)
```
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2. Introduction to pFUnit
   - pFUnit overview
   - Build and Install
   - Simple examples
   - API: Exceptions and Assertions
   - Parser: Basic

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Brief history of pFUnit

2005  First prototype\textsuperscript{1}
  - Re-implemented using TDD after reading a book
2006  Version 1.0 released as open source
2012  Began serious attempt at F2003/OO implementation\textsuperscript{2}
2013  Version 2.0 released - heavy reliance of OO
  - New and improved parser (test “annotations”)
  - Numerous new assertions
2014  Version 3.0 released\textsuperscript{3}
  - Introduced build with cmake
  - Custom test cases finally “easy”
  - Driver command line options (–debug, -o, –xml)

\textsuperscript{1}Proof to colleague that Fortran (F90) could do this (I cheated)
\textsuperscript{2}Great joy navigating immature compilers.
\textsuperscript{3}Would have been 2.2, but bug in gfortran broke backwards compatibility
Noteworthy features of pFUnit 3.0

1. Implemented in standard Fortran
2. Has strong support for multidimensional arrays
3. Enables testing of parallel applications - MPI & OpenMP
4. Enables custom test fixtures
5. Enables parameterized tests
6. Extensible via OO features of Fortran
7. Greatly improves usability via elegant preprocessor annotations
8. Contains improved (and maintained!) examples
9. Covered by regression self-tests after each push

1. F2003 with a dash of F2008
2. Threadsafe
Noteworthy features of pFUnit 3.0

- Implemented in standard Fortran\(^1\)

\(^1\)F2003 with a dash of F2008
\(^2\)Threading safe
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\(^1\) F2003 with a dash of F2008

\(^2\) Threadsafe
Useful resources

- Website/documentation http://pfunit.sourceforge.net
  ▶ somewhat out of date
- Mailing list: pfunit-support@lists.sourceforge.net
- This tutorial https://modelingguru.nasa.gov/docs/DOC-2528
- Contact me: Thomas.L.Clune@nasa.gov
pFUnit Architecture

Driver

Tests

Services

Application (SUT)

Parser

Test Procedures
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Supported compilers\textsuperscript{1,2}

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<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>Intel</td>
<td>ifort 14.0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>Intel</td>
<td>ifort 13.1.192</td>
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<tr>
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<td>nagfor 5.3.2(981)</td>
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<td>OS X</td>
<td>Intel</td>
<td>ifort 14.0.2</td>
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<td>xlf ???</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>Intel</td>
<td>ifort ???</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{1}In many cases closely related compiler versions will also work.
\textsuperscript{2}We are cautiously optimistic that PGI will soon be supported.
\textsuperscript{3}Not yet released. 4.9.0 trunk does work, and 4.8.3 is expected to work.
Misc requirements

- python 2.6+
- MPI 2.0+\(^1\)
- git 1.7.1\(^2\)
- gmake 3.8.1
- CMake 2.8.10

\(^1\) Probably even 1.3
\(^2\) Earlier versions may have issues with branching
For this discussion we will refer to 3 distinct directories:

- **root** - top directory of downloaded code
- **build** - directory in which build instructions are issued
- **install** - directory where various framework elements will be installed for later use.

There are 2 ways to obtain the source code for pFUnit:

- **Via git (read-only):**
  
  ```sh
  git clone git://git.code.sf.net/p/pfunit/code pFUnit
  ```

- **Via tar:**
  
  ```sh
  http://sourceforge.net/projects/pfunit/files/latest/download
tar zxf ./pFUnit.tar.gz
  ```
Exercise 0: Installation (download)

Step 0: Change directory to parent of <root_dir>
Step 1: Download source

- **git:**
  
  ```
  % git clone git://git.code.sf.net/p/pfunit/code pFUnit
  ```

- **tar:**
  
  ```
  ▶ http://sourceforge.net/projects/pfunit/files/latest/download
  ▶ mv <download_dir>/pFUnit.tar.gz <root_dir>/..
  ▶ cd <root_dir>/..
  ▶ tar -xzf ./pFUnit.tar.gz
  ```
Exercise 0: Installation (download)

Step 0: Change directory to parent of `<root_dir>`
Step 1: Download source

- **git:** % git clone git://git.code.sf.net/p/pfunit/code pFUnit
- **tar:**
  - mv <download_dir>/pFUnit.tar.gz <root_dir>/..
  - cd <root_dir>/..
  - tar -xzf ./pFUnit.tar.gz

Synchronize attendees ...
What's in the distribution?

```bash
bash-3.2$ cd pFUnit
bash-3.2$ dir

total 104
16 CMakeLists.txt  24 LICENSE            0 source/
  8 COPYRIGHT       32 README-INSTALL     0 tests/
  8 Copyright.txt   0 bin/               0 tools/
  0 Examples/       0 documentation/     
16 GNUmakefile     0 include/           
```
Step 2: Compile serial

1. setenv PFUNIT <serial_install_dir>

2. Choose build option
   - gmake
     1. cd <root_dir>
     2. make -j tests F90_VENDOR=Intel F90=ifort
     3. make install INSTALL_DIR=$PFUNIT
   - cmake
     1. cd <root_dir>
     2. mkdir build_serial
     3. cd build_serial
     4. cmake ..
     5. make -j tests
     6. make install
Exercise 0: Compile, test, install (serial)

Step 2: Compile serial

1. setenv PFUNIT <serial_install_dir>

2. Choose build option
   - **gmake**
     1. cd <root_dir>
     2. make -j tests F90_VENDOR=Intel F90=ifort
     3. make install INSTALL_DIR=$PFUNIT
   - **cmake**
     1. cd <root_dir>
     2. mkdir build_serial
     3. cd build_serial
     4. cmake ..
     5. make -j tests
     6. make install

Synchronize attendees ...
Exercise 0: Compile, test, install (MPI)

Step 3: Compile MPI

1. setenv PFUNIT <mpi_install_dir>

2. Choose build option
   - gmake
     1. cd <root_dir>
     2. make -j tests MPI=YES F90_VENDOR=Intel F90=ifort
     3. make install INSTALL_DIR=$PFUNIT
   - cmake
     1. cd <root_dir>
     2. mkdir build_mpi
     3. cd build_mpi
     4. cmake .. -DMPI=YES
     5. make -j tests
     6. make install
Exercise 0: Compile, test, install (MPI)

Step 3: Compile MPI

1. setenv PFUNIT <mpi_install_dir>
2. Choose build option
   - **gmake**
     1. cd <root_dir>
     2. make -j tests MPI=YES F90_VENDOR=Intel F90=ifort
     3. make install INSTALL_DIR=$PFUNIT
   - **cmake**
     1. cd <root_dir>
     2. mkdir build_mpi
     3. cd build_mpi
     4. cmake .. -DMPI=YES
     5. make -j tests
     6. make install

Synchronize attendees ...
Cheat for jellystone users

Install pFUnit using the pFUnit installer executing the following script:

```
/picnic/u/home/cacruz/pFUnit.tutorial/install.pFUnit
```

The script will install pFUnit in a location of your choice.

Alternatively, users can access pre-installed installations in

```
/picnic/u/home/cacruz/pFUnit.tutorial
```

To use these set the PFUNIT environment variable as follows: csh (bash)

- **Base directory**

  ```
  setenv PFUNIT_BASE /picnic/u/home/cacruz/pFUnit.tutorial
  (export PFUNIT_BASE=/picnic/u/home/cacruz/pFUnit.tutorial)
  ```

  - For serial exercises:

    ```
    setenv PFUNIT $PFUNIT_BASE/pFUnit.serial
    (export PFUNIT=$PFUNIT_BASE/pFUnit.serial)
    ```

  - For MPI exercises:

    ```
    setenv PFUNIT $PFUNIT_BASE/pFUnit.mpi
    (export PFUNIT=$PFUNIT_BASE/pFUnit.mpi)
    ```
1. Introduction

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   - API: Exceptions and Assertions
   - Parser: Basic

3. References and Acknowledgements
Simple Example: testing factorial function

Here is a simple unit test that checks $2! = 2$

```fortran
@test
subroutine testFactorial2()
    use pFUnit_mod
    use Factorial_mod
    @assertEqual(2, factorial(2))
end subroutine testFactorial2
```

./Exercises/SimpleTest/testFactorialA.pf
Simple Example: testing factorial function

Here is a simple unit test that checks \(2! = 2\)

@test

subroutine testFactorial2()
  use pFUnit_mod
  use Factorial_mod
  @assertEqual(2, factorial(2))
end subroutine testFactorial2

./Exercises/SimpleTest/testFactorialA.pf

- Note: This is *not* standard conforming Fortran.
- File must be preprocessed prior to compilation.
Simple Example: testing factorial function

Here is a simple unit test that checks $2! = 2$

```fortran
@test subroutine testFactorial2()
    use pFUnit_mod
    use Factorial_mod
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end subroutine testFactorial2

./Exercises/SimpleTest/testFactorial2.pf
```

Procedure must “USE” pFUnit_mod.
- Imports all pFUnit derived-types and procedures
- E.g., the assertion routines
Simple Example: testing factorial function

Here is a simple unit test that checks $2! = 2$

```plaintext
@test
subroutine testFactorial2()
    use pFUnit_mod
    use Factorial_mod
    @assertEqual(2, factorial(2))
end subroutine testFactorial2
```

Test procedures are indicated by the `@test` annotation.
- Must immediately precede subroutine declaration
- Preprocessor generates code to “register” the test procedure
Simple Example: testing factorial function

Here is a simple unit test that checks \(2! = 2\)

```plaintext
@test subroutine testFactorial2()
    use pFUnit_mod
    use Factorial_mod
    @assertEqual(2, factorial(2))
end subroutine testFactorial2
```

Expected results are indicated with the `@assertEqual` annotation.

- First argument is *expected* value
- Second argument is *found* value
Simple Example: testing factorial function

Here is a simple unit test that checks $2! = 2$

```plaintext
@test subroutine testFactorial2() 
    use pFUnit_mod
    use Factorial_mod
    @assertEqual(2, factorial(2))
end subroutine testFactorial2
```

`./Exercises/SimpleTest/testFactorialA.pf`

@assertEqual expands to:

```plaintext
call assertEqual(2, factorial(2), & & location=SourceLocation( & & 'testFactorialA.pf', & & 5) )
if (anyExceptions()) return #line 6 "testFactorialA.pf"
```
Simple Example: testing factorial function

Suites of tests must be registered with the pFUnit driver through a special file called 'testSuites.inc':

For the factorial example we have

\[
! \text{Register your test suites here} \\
\text{ADD\_TEST\_SUITE(testFactorialA\_suite)} \\
!\text{ADD\_TEST\_SUITE(testFactorialB\_suite)}
\]
Simple Example: testing factorial function

Suites of tests must be registered with the pFUnit driver through a special file called 'testSuites.inc':

For the factorial example we have

```
! Register your test suites here
ADD_TEST_SUITE(testFactorialA_suite)
!ADD_TEST_SUITE(testFactorialB_suite)
```

The parser generates one test suite per file/module. Suite names are derived from the file containing the tests.

- For modules, default suite name is `<module_name>_suite`
- Otherwise default suite name is `<file_name>_suite`
- Can override with `@suite=<name>` annotation
Simple Example: testing factorial function

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For the factorial example we have:

```c++
! Register your test suites here
ADD_TEST_SUITE(testFactorialA_suite)
!ADD_TEST_SUITE(testFactorialB_suite)
```

'testSuites.inc' has the following structure

- One entry per test suite
- Each entry is of the form of a CPP macro `ADD_TEST_SUITE(<suite_name>)`
- Macro is case sensitive
Simple Example: testing factorial function

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For the factorial example we have

\[
! \text{Register your test suites here} \\
\text{ADD TEST SUITE}( \text{testFactorialA\_suite} ) \\
! \text{ADD TEST SUITE}( \text{testFactorialB\_suite} )
\]

In this example there is one active test suite:

- testFactorialA\_suite from file ‘testFactorialA.F90’
Simple Example: testing factorial function

Suites of tests must be registered with the pFUnit driver through a special file called 'testSuites.inc':

For the factorial example we have

```
! Register your test suites here
ADD_TEST_SUITE ( testFactorialA_suite )
!ADD_TEST_SUITE ( testFactorialB_suite )
```

testFactorialB_suite from file ‘testFactorialB.F90’ is inactive:

- Fortran comment character (‘!’) at the beginning of the line prevents registration.
Here is the simple makefile\(^4\) for our example:

```
.PHONY: tests clean
%.F90: %.pf
   $(PFUNIT)/bin/pFUnitParser.py $< $@ -I.
TESTS = $(wildcard *.pf)

%.o : %.F90
   $(FC) -c $< -l$(PFUNIT)/mod
SRCS = $(wildcard *.F90)

OBJS = $(SRCS:.F90=.o) $(TESTS:.pf=.o)
DRIVER = $(PFUNIT)/include/driver.F90

tests.x: $(DRIVER) $(OBJS) testSuites.inc
   $(FC) -o $@ -l$(PFUNIT)/mod $^ -L$(PFUNIT)/lib -lpfunit -l.
tests: tests.x
   ./tests.x

clean:
   $(RM) *.o *.mod *.x *~
```

The first rule above shows the invocation of the python script called ‘pFUnitParser.py’.

\(^4\)From ./Exercises/SimpleTest/GNUmakefile
Simple Example: testing factorial function (cont’d)

Checklist for simple tests:

1. Each test is preceded by @test

2. Each test file has corresponding line in testSuites.inc:

   ADD_TEST_SUITE(<suite>)

3. Makefile must know to preprocess test files:

   %.pf : %.F90
   $(PFUNIT)/bin/pFUnitParser.py $< $@
A bit more on annotations

The pFUnit parser has a very inflexible syntax:\(^5\)

- Each annotation must be on a single line\(^6\)
- No end-of-line comment characters
- Comment at beginning of line deactivates that annotation

\(^5\)I am not in the business of automatically parsing Fortran.

\(^6\)I expect this to be relaxed in the future.
A bit more on annotations

The pFUnit parser has a very inflexible syntax:\n- Each annotation must be on a single line\n- No end-of-line comment characters
- Comment at beginning of line deactivates that annotation

Also are some restrictions on style for intermingled Fortran:
- Only supports free-format. (Fixed-format application code is fine.)
- Test procedure declarations must be on one line:

```
@test subroutine testA()
```
Correct

---

\(^5\) I am not in the business of automatically parsing Fortran.
\(^6\) I expect this to be relaxed in the future.
A bit more on annotations

The pFUnit parser has a very inflexible syntax:\(^5\)
- Each annotation must be on a single line\(^6\)
- No end-of-line comment characters
- Comment at beginning of line deactivates that annotation

Also are some restrictions on style for intermingled Fortran:
- Only supports free-format. (Fixed-format application code is fine.)
- Test procedure declarations must be on one line:

\[
@\text{test}
\]
subroutine testA()

Correct

\[
@\text{test}
\]
subroutine &
& testA()

Illegal - must be on one line

---
^5 I am not in the business of automatically parsing Fortran.
^6 I expect this to be relaxed in the future.
pFUnit Driver

The driver is a short program that
- bundles the various test suites into a single suite
- runs the tests
- produces a short summary

Users can write their own if desired.\(^7\)

Driver uses F2003 features to provide the following command line support
- \(-h, --help\) display options
- \(-v, --verbose --d --debug\) more reporting
- \(-o <file>\) reroute output
- \(-\text{robust}\) not reliable at this time
- \(-\text{skip}\) used internally (with \(-\text{robust}\))

\(^7\)Requires some knowledge of F2003, and advanced aspects of pFUnit.
Exercise 1a: Build the “SimpleTest” example in the distribution

1. Change directory to ./Exercises/SimpleTest
2. set $PFUNIT to the *serial* installation
3. make tests
4. Verify that 1 test ran successfully.

If successful you should see something like:

```
.
Time: 0.002 seconds
OK
(1 test)
```
Exercise 1b: Activate other test file

1. Edit `./testSuites.inc` and uncomment the 2nd suite
2. make tests

You should see something like:

```
..  
Time: 0.006 seconds

OK
(2 tests)
```

Look at the test file.

Question: Why are there 2 tests rather than 3?

Notice the periods: there is one for each test run.¹

---

¹Useful for large collections to show that the tests are proceeding.
Exercise 1c: Activate 3rd test

1. Edit the file ./Exercises/SimpleTest/testFactorialB.pf: and insert the @test annotation before the 2nd test procedure.

2. make tests

You should see something like:

```... Time: 0.006 seconds OK (3 tests)```
Exercise 1d: Create a 4th test

1. Create a new test procedure that verifies $0! = 1$

2. make tests (uh oh!)

.... F
Time: 0.002 seconds

Failure in: testFactorialD
Location: [testFactorial.pf:26]
expected: <1> but found: <0>

FAILURES !!!
Tests run: 4, Failures: 1, Errors: 0
*** Encountered 1 or more failures/errors during testing. ***
make: *** [tests] Error 128

3. Fix the implementation

4. make tests (whew!)
Exercise 1e: Demonstrate tests as a harness

1. Edit factorial.F90
2. Insert a bug (e.g., change '*' to '+')
3. % make tests
Testing MPI-based procedures

Introduces new ways to fail
Testing MPI-based procedures

Introduces new ways to fail

- Fail on any/all processes
Testing MPI-based procedures

Introduces new ways to fail

- Fail on any/all processes
- Fail when varying number of processes
Testing MPI-based procedures

Introduces new ways to fail

- Fail on any/all processes
- Fail when varying number of processes
- Race, deadlock, ...

csunplugged.org
Basic MPI example: matrix transpose

@test(npes=[1])

! Transpose of 1x1 is just identity.

subroutine testTranspose_trivial(this)
  class (MpiTestMethod), intent(inout) :: this
  real :: a(1,1), at(1,1)
  integer :: comm

  a = 1 ! preconditions

  comm = this%getMpiCommunicator()
  call transpose(comm, a, at)

  @mpiAssertEqual(1, at)
end subroutine testTranspose_trivial

./Exercises/SimpleMpiTest/TestTranspose.pf
Basic MPI example: matrix transpose

```fortran
@test (npes=[1])
! Transpose of 1x1 is just identity.
subroutine testTranspose_trivial(this)
  class (MpiTestMethod), intent(inout) :: this
  real :: a(1,1), at(1,1)
  integer :: comm

  a = 1 ! preconditions
  comm = this%getMpiCommunicator()
  call transpose(comm, a, at)
  @mpiAssertEqual(1, at)
end subroutine testTranspose_trivial
```

@test accepts an optional argument npes=[<list>]

- Indicates to framework that test procedure uses MPI.
- Test procedure will execute once for each item in <list>
- New subcommunicator of indicated size created for each execution
Basic MPI example: matrix transpose

```fortran
@test(npes=[1])
! Transpose of 1x1 is just identity.
subroutine testTranspose_trivial(this)
  class (MpiTestMethod), intent(inout) :: this
  real :: a(1,1), at(1,1)
  integer :: comm

  a = 1 ! preconditions

  comm = this%getMpiCommunicator()
  call transpose(comm, a, at)

  @mpiAssertEqual(1, at)
end subroutine testTranspose_trivial
```

MPI tests have a single, mandatory argument

- Used by framework to pass MPI context information
- TYPE and INTENT must be exactly as above
- Keyword CLASS is an F2003 OO extension
Basic MPI example: matrix transpose

@test(npes=[1])

! Transpose of 1x1 is just identity.

subroutine testTranspose_trivial(this)
    class (MpiTestMethod), intent(inout) :: this
    real :: a(1,1), at(1,1)
    integer :: comm

    a = 1 ! preconditions

    comm = this%getMpiCommunicator()
    call transpose(comm, a, at)

    @mpiAssertEqual(1, at)
end subroutine testTranspose_trivial

./Exercises/SimpleMpiTest/TestTranspose.pf

Mandatory argument is an object with useful methods

comm = this%getMpiCommunicator()
npes = this%getNumProcesses()
rank = this%getProcessRank()
Basic MPI example: matrix transpose

```fortran
@test (npes=[1])
! Transpose of 1x1 is just identity.
subroutine testTranspose_trivial(this)
  class (MpiTestMethod), intent(inout) :: this
  real :: a(1,1), at(1,1)
  integer :: comm

  a = 1 ! preconditions

  comm = this%getMpiCommunicator()
call transpose(comm, a, at)

  @mpiAssertEqual(1, at)
end subroutine testTranspose_trivial
```

@mpiAssertEqual is a variant of @assertEqual

- Enforces synchronization among processes
- Both forms will attach information about rank and npes in MPI test
Basic MPI example: matrix transpose

```fortran
@test(npes=[1])
! Transpose of 1x1 is just identity.
subroutine testTranspose_trivial(this)
  class (MpiTestMethod), intent(inout) :: this
  real :: a(1,1), at(1,1)
  integer :: comm

  a = 1 ! preconditions

  comm = this%getMpiCommunicator()
call transpose(comm, a, at)

@mpiAssertEqual(1, at)
end subroutine testTranspose_trivial

./Exercises/SimpleMpiTest/TestTranspose.pf
```

Within an MPI test, failing assertions (either type) will
- Indicate number of processes used in test
- Rank(s) of process(es) that detected failure
Using assertions with MPI tests

Because the various assert annotations issue RETURN statements, care must be taken to avoid unintended hangs on subsequent statements:
Using assertions with MPI tests

Because the various assert annotations issue RETURN statements, care must be taken to avoid unintended hangs on subsequent statements:
The following can hang under some circumstances:

```
@assertEqual(1., x)
@assertEqual(0., y)
```

- Some processes may not reach second assert statement.
- Use `@mpiAssertEqual` instead
Using assertions with MPI tests

Because the various assert annotations issue RETURN statements, care must be taken to avoid unintended hangs on subsequent statements:
The following can hang under some circumstances:

@assertEqual(1., x)
call MPI_Barrier(comm, ier)

- Some processes may not reach barrier statement.
- Use @mpiAssertEqual instead
Using assertions with MPI tests

Because the various assert annotations issue RETURN statements, care must be taken to avoid unintended hangs on subsequent statements:
The following can hang under some circumstances:

```plaintext
if (x > 0) then
    @mpiAssertEqual(3, i)
endif
```

- some processes may not reach implicit barrier in assert.
Using assertions with MPI tests

Because the various assert annotations issue RETURN statements, care must be taken to avoid unintended hangs on subsequent statements:

Best practice:
- Do not place assertions within conditional logic
- Use just 1 assertion per test procedure
- Use `@mpiAssertTrue`
- Use a local variable to hold expected value on each process, e.g.,

```plaintext
if (rank == 0) then
    expectedSum = 1.5
else
    expectedSum = 0.0
end if
@mpiAssertEqual(expectedSum, foundSum)
```
Exercise 2: Extend transpose tests

In this exercise, we will test an existing implementation of an MPI-based transpose procedure that accepts 3 arguments:

- **comm** - (input) MPI communicator\(^2\)
- **a** - (input) array with columns distributed across processes
- **at** - (output) transpose of a with columns distributed

\[^2\textbf{SUT must not use \texttt{MPI_COMM_WORLD}}\]
Exercise 2: Extend transpose tests

In this exercise, we will test an existing implementation of an MPI-based transpose procedure that accepts 3 arguments:

- **comm** - (input) MPI communicator\(^2\)
- **a** - (input) array with columns distributed across processes
- **at** - (output) transpose of a with columns distributed

For example, if we have

\[
A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}
\]

\(^2\textbf{SUT must not use MPI_COMM_WORLD}\)
Exercise 2: Extend transpose tests

In this exercise, we will test an existing implementation of an MPI-based transpose procedure that accepts 3 arguments:

- **comm** - (input) MPI communicator\(^2\)
- **a** - (input) array with columns distributed across processes
- **at** - (output) transpose of **a** with columns distributed

For example, if we have

\[
A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}
\]

Then for 2 processes, we have

- \(a(:,1) = [1,2] \) on \( p_0 \)
- \( a(:,1) = [3,4] \) on \( p_1 \)
- \( at(:,1) = [1,3] \) on \( p_0 \)
- \( at(:,1) = [3,4] \) on \( p_1 \)

\(^2\text{SUT must not use MPI_COMM_WORLD}\)
Exercise 2a: Build transpose tests

1. Set $PFUNIT to the MPI build installation
2. Build and run tests
   1. Change directory to ./Exercises/SimpleMpiTest
   2. make tests
   3. Verify that 2 tests ran successfully.
   4. Q: How many processes does the 1st test use?
   5. Q: How many processes does the 2nd test use?
Exercise 2b: Build broken test

1. Uncomment the line for `BrokenTest_mod_suite` in `testSuites.inc`
2. make tests
Exercise 2b: Build broken test

1. Uncomment the line for `BrokenTest_mod_suite` in ‘testSuites.inc’

2. make tests

You should now see something like

```
...F
Time: 0.009 seconds

Failure in: testBroken_2x2 [npes=2]
  Location: [BrokenTest.pf:33]
expected +5.000000 but found: +1.000000;  difference: |+4.000000| > tolerance
  :+0.000000;  first difference at element [1, 1]. (PE=0)

Failure in: testBroken_2x2 [npes=2]
  Location: [BrokenTest.pf:33]
expected +5.000000 but found: +2.000000;  difference: |+3.000000| > tolerance
  :+0.000000;  first difference at element [1, 1]. (PE=1)

FAILURES!!!
Tests run: 3, Failures: 1, Errors: 0
```

mpirun noticed that the job aborted, but has no info as to the process
that caused that situation.

*** Encountered 1 or more failures/errors during testing. ***
make: *** [tests] Error 128
Exercise 2b: Build broken test

1. Uncomment the line for BrokenTest_mod_suite in ‘testSuites.inc’
2. make tests
3. Deactivate BrokenTest_mod_suite
A better test?

The existing tests are unsatisfactory in that they are hardwired to specific numbers of processes. Here we attempt to build a test that should work on arbitrary counts.
A better test?

The existing tests are unsatisfactory in that they are hardwired to specific numbers of processes. Here we attempt to build a test that should work on arbitrary counts.

We facilitate this by using a generator function that can be used to generate synthetic array elements that are independent of parallelism:

\[ a_{ij} = a_{ji} = n_p \times i + j \]
A better test?

The existing tests are unsatisfactory in that they are hardwired to specific numbers of processes. Here we attempt to build a test that should work on arbitrary counts.

We facilitate this by using a generator function that can be used to generate *synthetic* array elements that are *independent* of parallelism:

\[
a_{ij} = a_{ji} = n_p \ast i + j
\]

```fortran
real function arrayEntry(i, j, np) result(a)
  integer, intent(in) :: i
  integer, intent(in) :: j
  integer, intent(in) :: np

  a = np* j + i
end function arrayEntry

./Examples/SimpleMpiTest/TestTranspose2.pf
```
Using the generator

```plaintext
36   p = this%getProcessRank()
37   do i = 1, npes
38       j = p + 1
39       a(i,1) = arrayEntry(i,j,npes)
40   end do

41   do i = 1, npes
42       j = p + 1
43       at_expected(i,1) = arrayEntry(j,i,npes)
44   end do

46   call transpose(comm, a, at_found)
48   @mpiAssertEqual(at_expected, at_found)

./Examples/SimpleMpiTest/TestTranspose2.pf
```
1. Uncomment 3rd suite in ‘testSuites.inc’
2. 'make tests'
   ▶ You should now see 4 tests run
   ▶ New test procedure was run twice: on 1 and 2 pes respectively.
3. Edit ‘TestTranspose2.pf’ to have the test run on 1, 2, 3, and 4 processes.
4. 'make tests'
   ▶ You should now see 6 tests run
5. Q: What happens when you include a case with 5 processes?
Test Fixtures

A test **fixture** is any mechanism that allows a consistent initialization for test preconditions.

- Group of tests have same initial conditions
- Complex sequence of steps to create preconditions
- Ensures release of system resources (memory, files, ...)

Testing frameworks generally provide mechanisms to encapsulate the logic for test preconditions and cleanup. Usually this is in the form of procedures named setUp() and tearDown().
Simple fixture (unencapsulated)

Can be expedient to use a global variable or a temporary file as a quick-and-dirty fixture:

```fortran
module SimpleFixture_mod
    use pFunit
    use Reader_mod

contains

    @before
    subroutine init()
        open(10, file='tmp.dat', status='new')
        write(10) 1
        write(10) 2
        close(10)
    end subroutine init

    @after
    subroutine done()
        open(10, file='tmp.dat', status='unknown')
        close(10, status='delete')
    end subroutine done

    ...
```

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Simple fixture (cont’d)

- **@before** indicates procedure to run before each test in file
  - Convention is to call procedure setUp()
- **@after** indicates procedure to run after each test in file
  - Convention is to call procedure tearDown()
- Because no arguments are passed to procedures, fixture data must be in the form of global variables (module, common) or the file system (file)
  - Dangerously close to violating rule: “No Side Effects!”
HOW TO CATCH A CAT

1. Bring an empty box
2. Wait...
Trapping illegal input

Consider the following code snippet:

```fortran
subroutine checkInputs(n)
    if (n <= 0) then
        call stopModel('n must be positive')
    endif
end subroutine checkInputs
```

Tom Clune (ASTG)
We want to test that the application traps bad values
We want to *test* that the application traps bad values
So we start writing a test ...

```fortran
@test
subroutine testNegativeN()
    call checkInputs(-1)
    ? what do we check ?
end subroutine
```
We want to *test* that the application traps bad values
So we start writing a test ... 

```plaintext
@test
subroutine testNegativeN()
    call checkInputs(-1)
  ? what do we check ?
end subroutine
```

We immediately encounter some difficulties

- The test terminates execution
- We don’t have anything to check inside the test anyway
What if instead the application looked like this:

```fortran
subroutine checkInputs (n)
    if (n <= 0) then
        ! send signal ("exception") to pFUnit
        call throw (’n must be positive’)
    return
endif
end subroutine checkInput
```

And the test:

```fortran
@test subroutine testNegativeN ()
    call checkInputs (-1)
    @assertExceptionRaised (’n must be positive’)
end subroutine
```
Trapping (cont’d)

Of course we now have new problems:

- We have introduced a dependency on pFUnit in the application
- When not testing the code does not stop.

My usual kludge to deal with this is:

```fortran
#ifdef USE_PFUNIT
subroutine stopModel(message)
  use pFUnit_mod, only: throw
  character(len=*)intent(in)::message
  call throw(message)
end subroutine stopModel
#else
subroutine stopModel(message)
  use pFUnit_mod, only: throw
  character(len=*)intent(in)::message
  print*,message
  stop
end subroutine stopModel
#endif
```
Summary

- Use `throw` to signal undesired state
- Use `@assertExceptionRaised` to detect signal
- Use preprocessor to limit dependency on framework
  - **Must not stop execution in testing configuration.**
  - Should not depend on pFUnit in production configuration
Outline

1. Introduction

2. Introduction to pFUnit
   - pFUnit overview
   - Build and Install
   - Simple examples
   - API: Exceptions and Assertions
     - Parser: Basic

3. References and Acknowledgements
Exception class

**Role:** Used to notify/detect “undesired” states during execution. *Limited* emulation of exceptions provided by other high-level languages (C++, Java, Python, etc).

**Implementation:**

- Manages a global, private stack of Exception objects.
- Each Exception object has a message, and a location (file+line).
subroutine throw(message[, location])

logical function catch([preserve])

logical function catch(message, [preserve])

type (Exception) function catchNext([preserve])
Assert modules

**Role:** Used to express *intended/expected* relationships among variables.

**Implementation:**
- Heavily overloaded suite of procedures with consistent style for interface.
- When the intended relationship does not hold, the layer pushes a self-explanatory Exception onto the global exception stack.
Logical Assertions

call `assertTrue(condition)`
call `assertFalse(condition)`
call `assertAny(conditions)`
call `assertAll(conditions)`
call `assertNone(conditions)`
call `assertNotAll(conditions)`
String Assertions

call `assertEqual(expected, found)`
**Integer Assertions**

- Overloaded for up to rank 2 (Need more? send a support request!)
- Only supports default KIND

The following are only supported for scalars:

- call `assertEqual(expected, found)`
- call `assertLessThan(a, b) ! a < b`
- call `assertLessThanOrEqual(a, b) ! a <= b`
- call `assertGreaterThan(a, b) ! a > b`
- call `assertGreaterThanOrEqual(a, b) ! a >= b`
**API - AssertEqual (Real)**

Compare two values and throw exception if different

\[ |a - b| > \delta \]

call `assertEqual(expected, found[, tolerance])`

- Uses *absolute* error (as opposed to *relative* error)
- Overloaded for multiple KINDs (32 and 64 bit)
- Overloded for multiple ranks (up through 5D)
- Optional tolerance – default is *exact* equality
- Uses \( L_\infty \) norm
- To reduce exponential number of overloads:
  - KIND(expected) <= KIND(found)
  - KIND(tolerance) == KIND(found)
  - RANK(expected) == RANK(found) or scalar

Example message:

```
expected: +1.000000 but found: +3.000000;
difference: |+2.000000| > tolerance:+0.000000.
```
API - Assert variants (Real)

call `assertLessThan(expected, found)`
call `assertGreaterThan(expected, found)`
call `assertLessThanOrEqual(expected, found)`
call `assertGreaterThanOrEqual(expected, found)`

If relative tolerance is desired:

\[
\text{If } \left| \frac{a - b}{a} \right| > \delta \text{ then fail}
\]

call `assertRelativelyEqual(expected, found[, tolerance])`
API - AssertEqual (Complex)

Compare two values and throw exception if different

\[ |a - b| > \delta \]

call `assertEqual(expected, found[, tolerance])`

- Overloaded for multiple KINDs (32 and 64 bit)
- Overlaoded for multiple ranks (up through 5D)
- Optional tolerance – default is exact equality
- To reduce exponential number of overloads:
  - KIND(expected) <= KIND(found)
  - KIND(tolerance) == KIND(found)
  - RANK(expected) == RANK(found) or scalar
Miscellaneous other Assert procedures

call `assertIsNaN(x)` ! single/double

call `assertIsFinite(x)` ! single/double

call `assertExceptionRaised()`

call `assertExceptionRaised(message)`

call `assertSameShape(expectedShape, foundShape)`
Outline

1 Introduction

2 Introduction to pFUnit
   - pFUnit overview
   - Build and Install
   - Simple examples
   - API: Exceptions and Assertions
   - Parser: Basic

3 References and Acknowledgements
@suite

Overrides default name for generated function which constructs test suite for the input file. Default is `<base>_suite` for file with external test procedures, and `<module_name>_suite` for files that contain a module.

@before

Indicates next line begins a setUp() procedure for subsequent test procedures.

@after

Indicates next line begins a tearDown() procedure for subsequent test procedures.
Annotiations: @assert*

@assert*(...) 

1. Calls corresponding Fortran assert procedure 
2. Inserts argument for file & line number 
3. Inserts conditional return if exception is thrown 

For example, if line 100 of file 'myTests.pf' is:

@assertEqual(x, y, tolerance)

Expands to

!@assertEqual(x, y, tolerance)
call assertEqual(x, y, tolerance, & 
   & SourceLocation('myTests.pf', 100))
if (anyExceptions()) return
Annotations @test

@test
@test(<options>)

- Indicates that next line begins a new test procedure
- Appends test procedure in the file’s TestSuite
- Accepts the following options:
  - ifdef=<token> Enables conditional compilation of test
  - npes=[<list-of-integers>] Specifies that test is to run in a parallel context on the given numbers of processes.
  - esParameters={expr} Run this test once for each value in expr. Expr can be an explicit array of TestParameter’s or a function that returns such an array.
  - cases=[<list-of-integers>] Alternative mechanism for specifying test parameters where a single integer is passed to the test constructor.
References

- pFUnit: http://sourceforge.net/projects/pfunit/
- Tutorial materials
  - https://modelingguru.nasa.gov/docs/DOC-1982
  - https://modelingguru.nasa.gov/docs/DOC-1983
  - https://modelingguru.nasa.gov/docs/DOC-1984
- TDD Blog
  https://modelingguru.nasa.gov/blogs/modelingwithtdd
- *Test-Driven Development: By Example* - Kent Beck
- *Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code* - Martin Fowler
- JUnit http://junit.sourceforge.net/
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