
coveralls-python

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[coveralls.io](#) is a service for publishing your coverage stats online. This package provides seamless integration with [coverage.py](#) (and thus `py.test`, `nosetests`, etc...) in your Python projects.

GETTING STARTED

1.1 Usage

This package works with any CI environment. Special handling has been included for some CI service providers, but `coveralls-python` can run anywhere.

To get started with `coveralls-python`, make sure to [add your repo](#) on the [coveralls.io](#) website. If you will be using `coveralls-python` on TravisCI, you're done here – otherwise, take note of the “repo token” in the [coveralls.io](#) dashboard.

After that, it's as simple as installing `coveralls-python`, collecting coverage results, and sending them to [coveralls.io](#).

For example:

```
pip install coveralls
coverage run --source=my_package setup.py test
COVERALLS_REPO_TOKEN=tGSdG5Qcd2dcQa2oQN9G1JkL50wFZPv1j coveralls
```

`coveralls-python` can be configured with several environment variables, as seen above. See [Configuration](#) for more details.

1.2 Configuration

`coveralls-python` often works without any outside configuration by examining the environment it is being run in. Special handling has been added for AppVeyor, BuildKite, CircleCI, Github Actions, Jenkins, and TravisCI to make `coveralls-python` as close to “plug and play” as possible. It should be useable in any other CI system as well, but may need some configuration!

In cases where you do need to modify the configuration, we obey a very strict precedence order where the **latest value is used**:

- first, the CI environment will be loaded
- second, any environment variables will be loaded (eg. those which begin with `COVERALLS_`)
- third, the config file is loaded (eg. `./..coveralls.yml`)
- finally, any command line flags are evaluated

Most often, you will simply need to run `coveralls-python` with no additional options after you have run your coverage suite:

```
coveralls
```

If you have placed your `.coveragerc` in a non-standard location (ie. other than `./..coveragerc`), you can run:

```
coveralls --rcfile=/path/to/coveragerc
```

If you would like to override the service name (auto-discovered on most CI systems, set to `coveralls-python` otherwise):

```
coveralls --service=travis-pro  
# or, via env var:  
COVERALLS_SERVICE_NAME=travis-pro coveralls
```

If you are interested in merging the coverage results between multiple languages/projects, see our [multi-language](#) documentation.

If `coveralls-python` is being run on TravisCI or on GitHub Actions, it will automatically set the token for communication with `coveralls.io`. Otherwise, you should set the environment variable `COVERALLS_REPO_TOKEN`, which can be found on the dashboard for your project in `coveralls.io`:

```
COVERALLS_REPO_TOKEN=mV2Jajb8y3c6AFlcVNagH020fiZNkXPVy coveralls
```

If you are running multiple jobs in parallel and want `coveralls.io` to merge those results, you should set `COVERALLS_PARALLEL` to `true` in your environment:

```
COVERALLS_PARALLEL=true coveralls
```

Later on, you can use `coveralls --finish` to let the Coveralls service know you have completed all your parallel runs:

```
coveralls --finish
```

If you are using a non-public `coveralls.io` instance (for example: self-hosted Coveralls Enterprise), you can set `COVERALLS_HOST` to the base URL of that instance:

```
COVERALLS_HOST="https://coveralls.aperture.com" coveralls
```

In that case, you may also be interested in disabling SSL verification:

```
COVERALLS_SKIP_SSL_VERIFY='1' coveralls
```

If you are using named jobs, you can set:

```
COVERALLS_FLAG_NAME="insert-name-here"
```

You can also set any of these values in a `.coveralls.yml` file in the root of your project repository. If you are planning to use this method, please ensure you install `coveralls[yaml]` instead of just the base `coveralls` package.

Sample `.coveralls.yml` file:

```
service_name: travis-pro  
repo_token: mV2Jajb8y3c6AFlcVNagH020fiZNkXPVy  
parallel: true  
coveralls_host: https://coveralls.aperture.com
```

1.2.1 Github Actions support

Coveralls natively supports jobs running on Github Actions. You can directly pass the default-provided secret `GITHUB_TOKEN`:

```
run: coveralls
env:
  GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```

Passing a coveralls.io token via the `COVERALLS_REPO_TOKEN` environment variable (or via the `repo_token` parameter in the config file) is not needed for Github Actions by default (eg. with the default value of `--service=github`).

Github Actions can get a bit finicky as to how coverage is submitted. If you find yourself getting 422 error responses, you can also try specifying the `github-actions` service name instead. If you do so, you will need to provide a `COVERALLS_REPO_TOKEN` *instead* of a `GITHUB_TOKEN`:

```
run: coveralls --service=github-actions
env:
  COVERALLS_REPO_TOKEN: ${ secrets.COVERALLS_REPO_TOKEN }
```

If you're still having issues after trying both of the above, please read through the following issues for more information: [#252](#) and [coveralls-public#1710](#).

For parallel builds, you have to add a final step to let coveralls.io know the parallel build is finished:

```
jobs:
  test:
    strategy:
      matrix:
        test-name:
          - test1
          - test2
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - name: Checkout
        uses: actions/checkout@v4
      - name: Test
        run: ./run_tests.sh ${ matrix.test-name }
      - name: Upload coverage data to coveralls.io
        run: coveralls
        env:
          GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
          COVERALLS_FLAG_NAME: ${ matrix.test-name }
          COVERALLS_PARALLEL: true
    coveralls:
      name: Indicate completion to coveralls.io
      needs: test
      runs-on: ubuntu-latest
      container: python:3-slim
      steps:
        - name: Install coveralls
          run: pip3 install --upgrade coveralls
        - name: Finished
          run: coveralls --finish
```

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```
env:
  GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```

The `COVERALLS_FLAG_NAME` environment variable (or the `flag_name` parameter in the config file) is optional and can be used to better identify each job on coveralls.io. It does not need to be unique across the parallel jobs.

1.2.2 Azure Pipelines support

Coveralls does not yet support Azure Pipelines, but you can make things work by impersonating another CI system such as CircleCI. For example, you can set this up by using the following script at the end of your test pipeline:

```
- script: |
  pip install coveralls
  export CIRCLE_BRANCH=$BUILD_SOURCEBRANCH
  coveralls
  displayName: 'coveralls'
  env:
    CIRCLECI: 1
    CIRCLE_BUILD_NUM: $(Build.BuildNumber)
    COVERALLS_REPO_TOKEN: $(coveralls_repo_token)
```

Note that you will also need to use the Azure Pipelines web UI to add the `coveralls_repo_token` variable to this pipeline with your repo token (which you can copy from the coveralls.io website).

As per #245, our users suggest leaving “keep this value secret” unchecked – this may be secure enough as-is, in that a user making a PR cannot access this variable.

1.2.3 Other CI systems

As specified in the Coveralls *official docs* <<https://docs.coveralls.io/supported-ci-services>> other CI systems can be supported if the following environment variables are defined:

```
CI_NAME
  # Name of the CI service being used.
CI_BUILD_NUMBER
  # The number assigned to the build by your CI service.
CI_BUILD_URL
  # URL to a webpage showing the build information/logs.
CI_BRANCH
  # For pull requests this is the name of the branch being targeted,
  # otherwise it corresponds to the name of the current branch or tag.
CI_JOB_ID (optional)
  # For parallel builds, the number assigned to each job comprising the build.
  # When missing, Coveralls will assign an incrementing integer (1, 2, 3 ...).
  # This value should not change between multiple runs of the build.
CI_PULL_REQUEST (optional)
  # If given, corresponds to the number of the pull request, as specified
  # in the supported repository hosting service (GitHub, GitLab, etc).
  # This variable expects a value defined as an integer, e.g.:
  #   CI_PULL_REQUEST=42 (recommended)
  # However, for flexibility, any single line string ending with the same
```

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```
# integer value can also be used (such as the pull request URL or
# relative path), e.g.:
#   CI_PULL_REQUEST='myuser/myrepo/pull/42'
#   CI_PULL_REQUEST='https://github.com/myuser/myrepo/pull/42'
```

1.3 VCS Configuration

coveralls-python supports git by default and will run the necessary git commands to collect the required information without any intervention.

As describe in [the coveralls docs](#), you may also configure these values by setting environment variables. These will be used in the fallback case, eg. if git is not available or your project is not a git repository.

As described in the linked documentation, you can also use this method to support non- git projects:

```
GIT_ID=$(hg tip --template '{node}\n')
GIT_AUTHOR_NAME=$(hg tip --template '{author|person}\n')
GIT_AUTHOR_EMAIL=$(hg tip --template '{author|email}\n')
GIT_COMMITTER_NAME=$(hg tip --template '{author|person}\n')
GIT_COMMITTER_EMAIL=$(hg tip --template '{author|email}\n')
GIT_MESSAGE=$(hg tip --template '{desc}\n')
GIT_BRANCH=$(hg branch)
```

1.4 Usage Within Tox

Running coveralls-python from within a [tox](#) environment (v2.0 and above) requires an additional step; since coveralls-python relies on environment variables to function, you'll need to configure tox to capture those variables using the passenv configuration option in your `tox.ini`.

For example, on TravisCI:

```
[tox]
envlist = py310,py311,py312

[testenv]
passenv = TRAVIS , TRAVIS_*
deps =
    coveralls
commands =
    coverage run --source=yourpackagename setup.py test
    coveralls
```

If you are configuring coveralls-python with environment variables, you should also pass those. See [Configuration](#) for more details.

1.4.1 AppVeyor

```
passenv = APPVEYOR , APPVEYOR_*
```

All variables:

- APPVEYOR
- APPVEYOR_BUILD_ID
- APPVEYOR_REPO_BRANCH
- APPVEYOR_PULL_REQUEST_NUMBER

1.4.2 BuildKite

```
passenv = BUILDKITE , BUILDKITE_*
```

All variables:

- BUILDKITE
- BUILDKITE_JOB_ID
- BUILDKITE_BRANCH

1.4.3 CircleCI

```
passenv = CIRCLECI , CIRCLE_* , CI_PULL_REQUEST
```

All variables:

- CIRCLECI
- CIRCLE_WORKFLOW_ID
- CIRCLE_BUILD_NUM
- CIRCLE_BRANCH
- CIRCLE_NODE_INDEX
- CI_PULL_REQUEST

1.4.4 Github Actions

```
passenv = GITHUB_*
```

All variables:

- GITHUB_ACTIONS
- GITHUB_REF
- GITHUB_SHA
- GITHUB_HEAD_REF
- GITHUB_REPOSITORY

- GITHUB_RUN_ID
- GITHUB_TOKEN

1.4.5 Jenkins

```
passenv = JENKINS_HOME , BUILD_NUMBER , GIT_BRANCH , CI_PULL_REQUEST
```

All variables:

- JENKINS_HOME
- BUILD_NUMBER
- GIT_BRANCH
- CI_PULL_REQUEST

1.4.6 TravisCI

```
passenv = TRAVIS , TRAVIS_*
```

All variables:

- TRAVIS
- TRAVIS_JOB_ID
- TRAVIS_BRANCH
- TRAVIS_PULL_REQUEST

1.4.7 SemaphoreCI

Classic

```
passenv = SEMAPHORE , SEMAPHORE_EXECUTABLE_UUID , SEMAPHORE_JOB_UUID , SEMAPHORE_BRANCH_ID , BRANCH_NAME
```

All variables:

- SEMAPHORE
- SEMAPHORE_EXECUTABLE_UUID
- SEMAPHORE_JOB_UUID
- SEMAPHORE_BRANCH_ID
- BRANCH_NAME

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```
passenv = SEMAPHORE , SEMAPHORE_WORKFLOW_ID , SEMAPHORE_JOB_ID , SEMAPHORE_GIT_PR_NUMBER,  
↪ , BRANCH_NAME
```

All variables:

- SEMAPHORE
- SEMAPHORE_WORKFLOW_ID
- SEMAPHORE_JOB_ID
- SEMAPHORE_GIT_PR_NUMBER
- BRANCH_NAME

1.5 Multiple Language Support

Tracking multi-language repo coverage requires an extra setup of merging coverage data for submission.

To send coveralls.io merged data, you must use each of your coverage reporting tools in sequence, then merge the JSON data in the last step. Note that there is varying levels of support for these tools; for example you should be set to long as your coverage tool of choice emits lcov-style data, but as far as I am aware no method yet exists for converting kcov-style data to the correct format. YMMV.

For example, to submit coverage for a project using both `mocha` and `py.test`, you could use the [coveralls-lcov](#) library and run:

```
# generate mocha coverage data  
mocha --reporter mocha-lcov-reporter */tests/static/js/* > coverage.info  
  
# convert data with coveralls-lcov  
coveralls-lcov -v -n coverage.info > coverage.json  
  
# merge mocha coverage with python coverage and send to coveralls  
coveralls --merge=coverage.json
```

If you want to use this library to create a JSON blob for usage elsewhere, you can run:

```
coveralls --output=coverage.json
```

1.5.1 Technical Details

The JSON file to be merged must be of “coveralls-style” and contain thus a `source_files` key. The [Coveralls API](#) has more information.

1.6 Tips for .coveragerc

This section is a list of most common options for `coverage.py`, which collects all the coverage information. Coveralls is populated from this data, so it's good to know [how to to configure coverage.py](#).

To limit the [report to only your packages](#), specify their names (or directories):

```
[run]
source = pkgname,your_otherpackage
```

To exclude parts of your source from coverage, for example migrations folders:

```
[report]
omit = */migrations/*
```

Some lines are never executed in your tests, but that can be ok. To mark those lines use inline comments right in your source code:

```
if debug:    # pragma: no cover
    msg = "blah blah"
    log_message(msg, a)
```

Sometimes it can be tedious to mark them in code, so you can [specify whole lines in .coveragerc](#):

```
[report]
exclude_lines =
    pragma: no cover
    def __repr__
    raise AssertionError
    raise NotImplementedError
    if __name__ == '__main__':
```

Finally, if you're using non-default configuration file, you can specify it in the coveralls command:

```
$ coveralls --rcfile=<file>
```

1.7 Nosetests

[Nosetests](#) provide a plugin for coverage measurement of your code:

```
$ nosetests --with-coverage --cover-package=<your_package_name>
```

However, nosetests gathers coverage for all executed code, ignoring the `source` config option in `.coveragerc`.

This will make coveralls report unnecessary files, which can be inconvenient. To workaroud this issue, you can use the `omit` option in your `.coveragerc` to specify a list of filename patterns to leave out of reporting.

For example:

```
[report]
omit =
    */venv/*
    */my_project/ignorable_file.py
    */test_script.py
```

Note, that native `coverage.py` and `py.test` are not affected by this problem and do not require this workaround.

1.8 Troubleshooting

If you are having difficulties submitting your coverage to `coveralls.io`, debug mode may help you figure out the problem:

```
$ coveralls debug
```

Debug mode doesn't send anything, it just outputs prepared json and reported files list to stdout.

We also have an [issue tracker](#) on GitHub.

2.1 Authors

Coveralls is written and maintained by various contributors, without whom none of this would be possible. For a full list, see [GitHub](#).

Special thanks goes to the original maintainer, Ilya Baryshev.

ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Release

This project is released on PyPI as [coveralls](#), as well as on [quay](#) and [dockerhub](#).

To cut a new release, ensure the latest master passes all tests. Then, create a release commit:

1. Update the `CHANGELOG.md` with the new version (`clog -C CHANGELOG.md -F --setversion x.y.z`).
2. Bump the version number with poetry: `poetry version (major|minor|patch)`.
3. Commit and push (`git commit -am 'chore(release): bump version' && git push`)
4. Tag and push that commit with the version number (`git tag x.y.z && git push origin x.y.z`).
5. Create a new [GitHub release](#).
6. Verify the [docs build succeeded](#) then [mark it active](#).

Conda should automatically create a PR on their [coveralls-feedstock](#) shortly with the updated version – if something goes wrong, the manual process would be to:

1. Fork [coveralls-feedstock](#).
2. Update `recipe/meta.yaml` with the new version number and [sha](#).
3. Create a PR.
4. Comment on your own PR with: “@conda-forge-admin, please rerender”.
5. Merge along with the automated commit from Conda.

Note that the `clog` command comes from `cargo install clog-cli`.