

Day 11: Correctness

Suggested Reading:

Programming Perl (3rd Ed.)

Chapter 20: The Perl Debugger

<http://perldoc.perl.org/> — Modules
Test::Simple, Test::More, Test::Harness

Homework Review

Correctness

I wrote a script!

\o/

Is it right?

>_<

What Does “Is It Right” Mean?

functionality	Does it do the correct thing?
reliability	Does it work every time?
usability	Is it easy and effective to use?
efficiency	Is it fast? Low memory, disk, I/O, ...?
maintainability	Is it easy to change?
portability	Does it work well everywhere?

(adapted from ISO 9126-1)

What About ... Not So Right?

Failure

An *event*: Something went wrong; unexpected behavior

Hardware

Network

Data

User

Software

Defect

A *mistake*: Something is likely or certain to cause a failure

Cracked solder joint

Flaky router

Data-entry errors

Hangover

Bugs!

Manual Testing

Better Debugging With `print()`

```
my $DEBUG = 1; # 0 is no debug, 1 is debug
sub convert {
    my ($from, $to, $value) = @_;
    print "from = $from\n" if $DEBUG;
    print "to = $to\n" if $DEBUG;
    print "value = $value\n" if $DEBUG;

    my $meters = $value * $UNITS{$from};
    print "meters = $meters\n" if $DEBUG;

    my $result = $meters / $UNITS{$to};
    print "result = $result\n" if $DEBUG;
    return $result;
}
```


Debugger

Common Debugger Features

- View code
- Run live code, line-by-line
- Examine variables
- Run and stop at breakpoints
- Stack traces
- Watch points

The Perl Debugger

List/search source lines:	Control script execution:
l [ln sub] List source code	T Stack trace
- or . List previous/current line	s [expr] Single step [in expr]
v [line] View around line	n [expr] Next, steps over subs
f filename View source in file	<CR/Enter> Repeat last n or s
/pattern/ ?patt? Search forw/backw	r Return from subroutine
M Show module versions	c [ln sub] Continue until position
Debugger controls:	L List break/watch/actions
o [...] Set debugger options	t [expr] Toggle trace [trace expr]
<[<] {[{}] >[>] [cmd] Do pre/post-prompt	b [ln event sub] [cmd] Set breakpoint
! [N pat] Redo a previous command	B ln * Delete a/all breakpoints
H [-num] Display last num commands	a [ln] cmd Do cmd before line
= [a val] Define/list an alias	A ln * Delete a/all actions
h [db_cmd] Get help on command	w expr Add a watch expression
h h Complete help page	W expr * Delete a/all watch exprs
[]db_cmd Send output to pager	![!] syscmd Run cmd in a subprocess
q or ^D Quit	R Attempt a restart
Data Examination:	expr Execute perl code, also see: s,n,t expr
x m expr Evals expr in list context, dumps the result or lists methods.	
p expr Print expression (uses script's current package).	
S [![pat] List subroutine names [not] matching pattern	
V [Pk [Vars]] List Variables in Package. Vars can be ~pattern or !pattern.	
X [Vars] Same as "V current_package [Vars]". i class inheritance tree.	
y [n [Vars]] List lexicals in higher scope <n>. Vars same as V.	
e Display thread id E Display all thread ids.	

For more help, type h cmd_letter, or run man perldebug for all docs.

Automated Testing

Automated Testing

- Write software to test (other) software
- Humans vs. machines
- Types of automated tests
 - **Unit tests.** Parts of one script
 - **Functional tests.** Whole script (from outside)
 - **Performance tests.** *(maybe later)*

How to Create Test Cases

- Normal cases (*just a few*)
 - `c2f(50) => 122`
 - `valid_number('42') => true`
- Error cases (*where you expect failure*)
 - Bad arguments: `c2f('abc')`, `c2f()`, `c2f(50, 42)`
 - Range errors: `$country{'ZZZ'}`, `read('zzzzz')`
- Tricky cases (*ones that are hard to get right*)
 - `fix_operators('$foo= 6;') => '$foo = 6;'`
- Boundary cases (*between normal and error/tricky*)
 - `valid_number('123abc') => ???`

Test::Simple

Use `ok()` to write a test with one boolean expression

```
sub valid_number { ... }      # => boolean  
sub c2f { ... }              # => number
```

```
use Test::Simple tests => 6;
```

```
ok(valid_number(42), 'num 42');  
ok(valid_number(34.5), 'num 34.5');  
ok(not valid_number('abc'), 'num abc');
```

```
ok(c2f(0) == 32, 'c2f 0');  
ok(c2f(-40) == -40, 'c2f -40');  
ok(not defined(c2f('x')), 'c2f x');
```

Test::More

```
use Test::More tests => 6;

ok(valid_number(42), 'num 42');
is(c2f(0), 32, 'c2f 0->32');
isnt($exit_code, 0, 'bad system call');
like($data[0], qr/^\d+$/, 'number out');
unlike($result{$i}, qr/error/i, 'result');
diag("current value of name = $name");

SKIP: {
    skip('no file', 1) unless -e $file;
    ok(read_file($file), 'file ok');
};
```


Testing a Standalone Script

```
use Getopt::Long;
GetOptions('test' => \&run_tests);

# Write your main script & subroutines here

sub run_tests {
    require Test::More;
    Test::More->import;
    plan(tests => nnn);

    # Write test cases here (e.g., ok() ...)

    exit 0;
}
```

Unit Testing Tips

- Test logical chunks of code — usually subroutines
- Aim for reasonable coverage
- Run often!
 - After every (significant) change
 - Before you use, hand in, commit, ...
- Capture failures (i.e., *bugs*) in tests before fixing

Test-First Development

- Radical idea: Write tests **FIRST**
- Then write code until tests pass
- Clarifies and documents design
- And of course... is useful for testing!

<http://junit.sourceforge.net/doc/testinfected/testing.htm>

Last 2 Slides...

Other Scripting Languages

- “Try it out” and printing/logging always work
- Most have debuggers and/or interactive modes
- Unit testing:
 - Most others are based on jUnit
 - Expect similar and richer assertions
 - Introspection rocks!

Homework

- Write unit tests using **Test::More**
- Use pattern from slide to make **--test** work
- What code to test?
 - Option 1: Two new functions
 - Option 2: Homework 9 – regexps on Perl script
- Code should pass all tests!