

# Debugging and Testing

# Overview

- **Tracebacks**
  - tell us where an error occurred
- **Assert statements**
  - prevent unintentional user error
- **Unit tests**
  - make sure the code works the way you expect
  - prevent making changes which break something
  - easy to tell where code broke
- **pdb**
  - get into code during execution and find out what is going on at the exact moment of the error

# Traceback

- If python can't read what you wrote, it sends a trail of error messages which "trace" the error through your code.
- The traceback is in the order that the program runs in, with the first thing being at the top, and the exact line where the error occurred at the bottom.
- Start at the bottom and work your way backwards

# Assert Statements

- Require a statement to be true
- Format: `assert x relation y, comment`
  - e.g. `assert x == y, 'error: x is not equal to y'`

# Exercise: tracebacks and assert

Find the error in **traceback\_example.py** from the traceback generated from typing

```
$python traceback_example.py 3
```

# Unit Testing

- Treat each function in your code as a "unit"
- Create at least one test for each unit
- Unit testing allows you to:
  - test that everything is working as expected
  - think of cases you may not have considered
  - immediately know if changes you made in one function affected another function
- You should balance number of tests with usefulness of tests. Each unit test should test something different about a function

# Exercise: unit testing

What test(s) would you create to make sure that **sum\_list** works correctly. *You don't need to write the test, just come up with test cases.*

# pdb - python debugger

- python module
- `pdb.set_trace()`
  - pauses execution of code at a single line and returns you to interactive mode
- Helpful if:
  - Your code produces an error before it produces an output
  - Your code produces something unexpected
  - Your traceback is unintelligible
  - You want to put in a bunch of print statements
- Lots more available in the module. Explore when ready



# Exercise: pdb

Run the program `pdb_example.py` by typing `*python pdb_example.py*` followed by 4 positive numbers (without commas) into your command line.

```
$python pdb_example.py 3 4 5 6
```

Look at the code. Did it do what you expected? If not, use `pdb.set_trace()` to determine why not. If it worked the way you expected, the try writting some assertion statements to catch possible problem input cases.