
CMPUT 174

Introduction to Testing

Testing

What is it NOT?

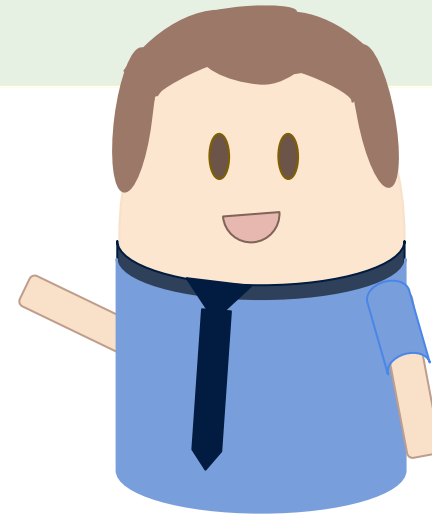
- A “proof of correctness”

*Testing can never
completely identify all
the defects within
software!*



What is it?

- A process of validating and verifying that a program:
 - Meets the requirements
 - Works as expected



Testing: What is it?

Process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors

Glenford Myers [The Art of Software Testing, 1979]

This makes it a challenging task!

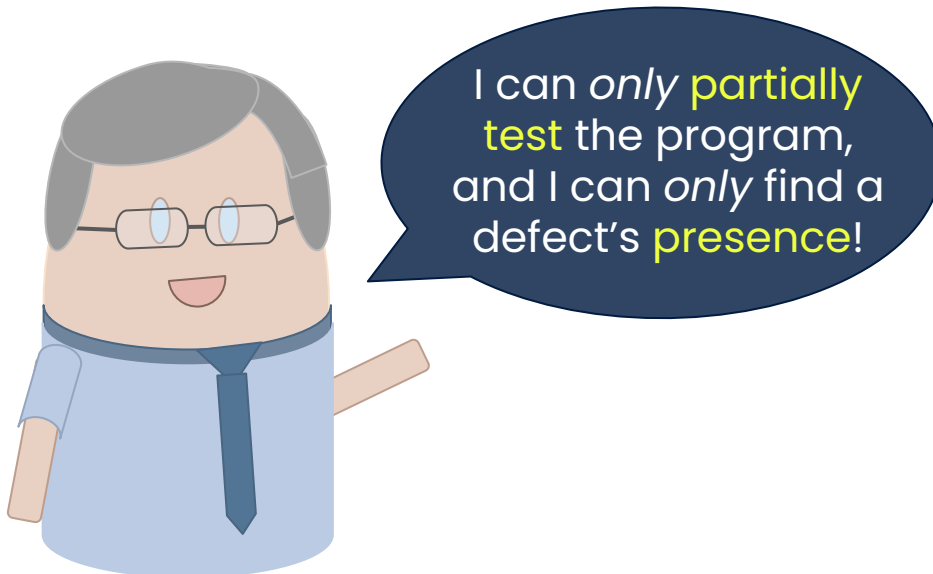
- It is not easy to find **errors** in programs (especially, large!)
- It is a destructive activity – your purpose is to find **faults**
- Can be demoralizing and unrewarding (if not treated positively)

Testing Takes Creativity!

- **Testing** is often viewed as dirty work!
- To develop an *effective test*, one must have
 - Detailed understanding of the program
 - Knowledge of the testing techniques
 - Skill to apply these techniques
- Programmers often stick to the data set that makes the program work ("*happy path*")
- A program often does not work when tried by somebody else
 - Don't let this be the end-user (or your marking TA :-))!

Limits of Testing

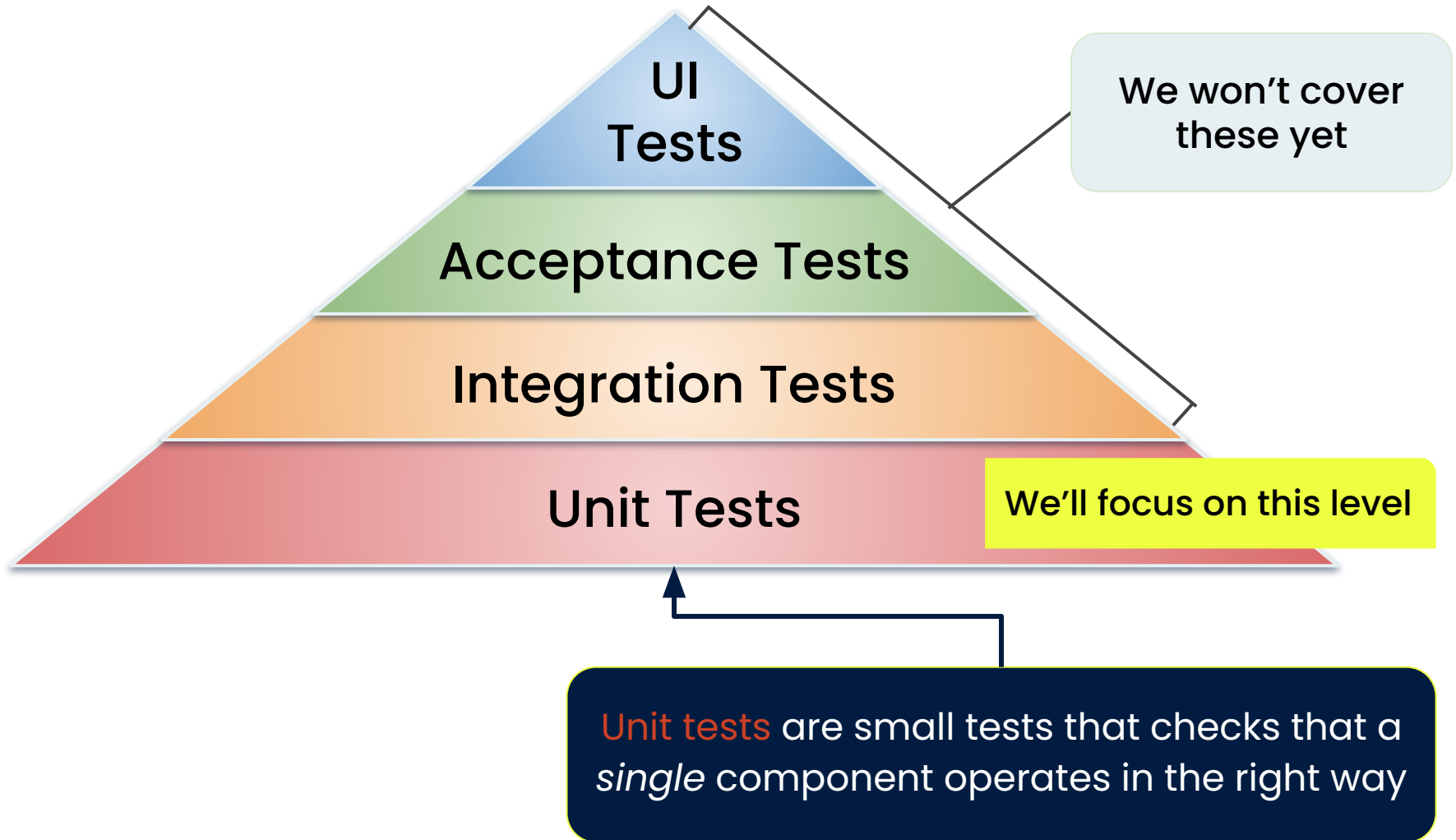
- A program can **not** be **tested** completely
 - Too many possible combinations to cover!
- **Testing cannot find all defects**
 - Cannot show their absence, just their **presence**



my_program.py

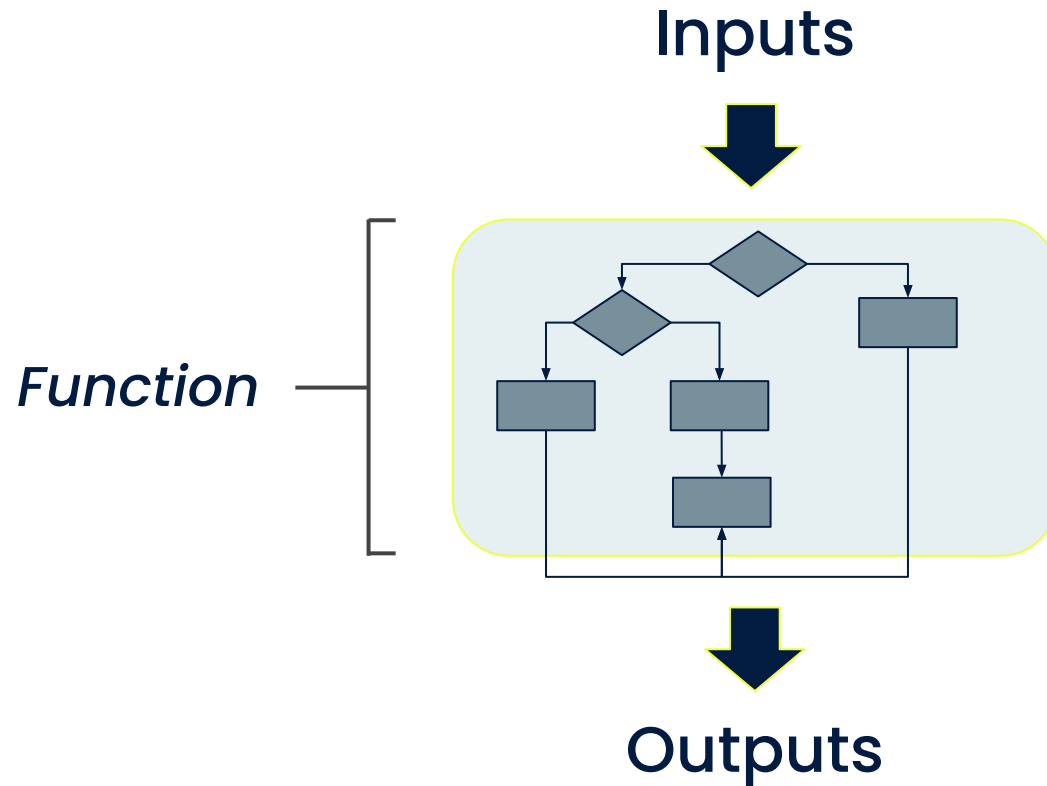
so many things
to test!

Testing Hierarchy



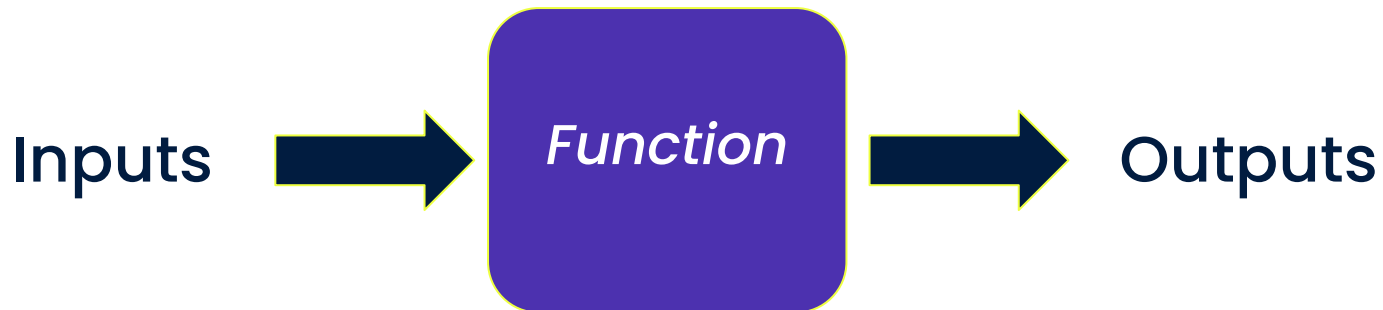
Types of Unit Testing

- White Box testing
 - Logical, structural, or program-based testing
 - Looks “under the cover”



Types of Unit Testing

- **Black Box testing**
 - Functional, specification-based testing
 - Inspects the function from the outside

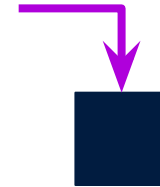


★ *We will focus on **Black Box testing***

Debugging in Wing IDE

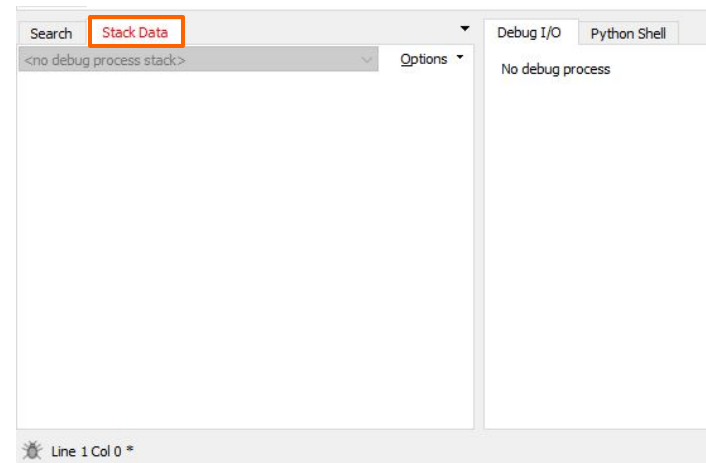
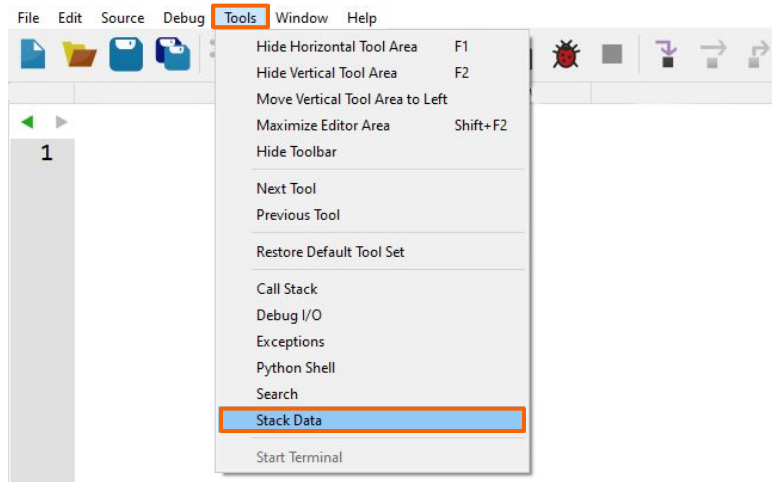
- **Debug** menu

- Start / Continue (F5)
- Step into (F7) — *used to run your program line by line*




- To see how the variables change:

Tools -> Stack Data

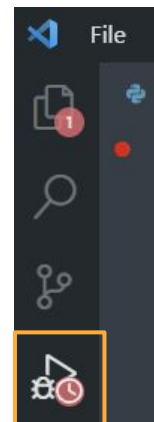


Debugging in VS Code

- Add a **breakpoint** to the line you'd like to start **debugging** with
 - Press F9 ●
 - Or, click on the line
- Press F11 to start **debugging**
- Keep pressing F11 to run the program line by line
- To see how the variables change:
Run and Debug section (on the left)



```
1 print('Hello World')
```



Debugging with *print()* Statements

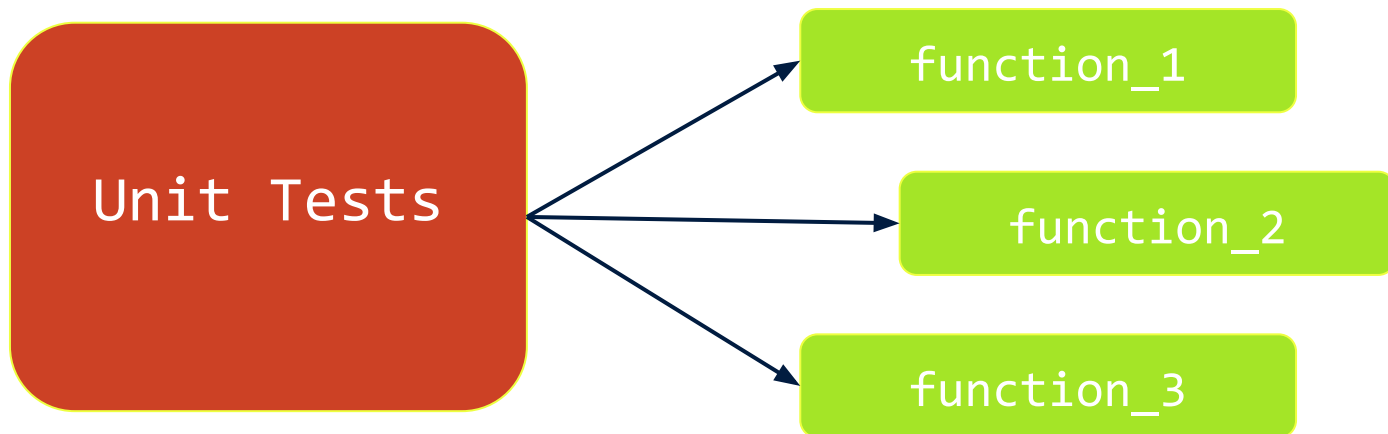
- Sometimes it's quicker to trace the code with `print()` statements
- Just add a `print()` statement if you want to see the value of a variable
- Trick:

```
print(f"{words=} ")
```

This format would print both **name** and **value** of a variable

Unit Testing

- **Unit testing** focuses on the smallest units that comprise a software system:
 - The **functions** that the programmers create
- True **unit testing** tests units in isolation (each **function** is tested *separately*)



pytest

- Python library that makes it easy to write small, readable **tests**

- Install:

```
pip install pytest
```

- Run:

```
python -m pytest
```

A Special Way to Call *main()*

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

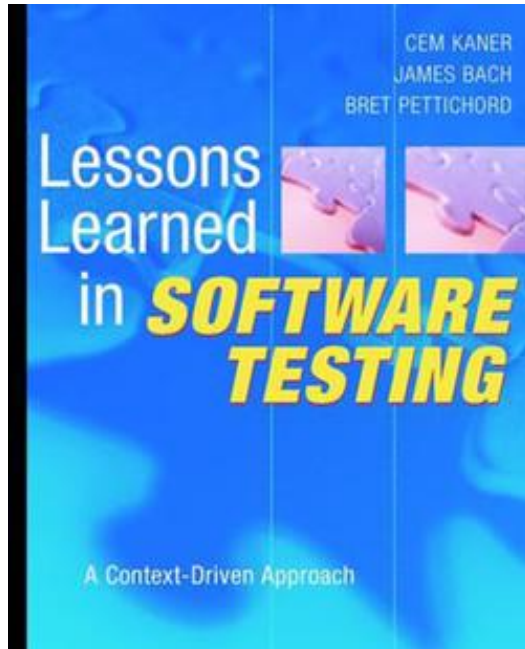
It's boilerplate code that protects users from accidentally invoking the script when they didn't intend to. Here are some common problems when the guard is omitted from a script:

If you import the guardless script in another script (e.g. `import my_script_without_a_name_eq_main_guard`), then the latter script will trigger the former to run at import time and using the second script's command line arguments. This is almost always a mistake.

Source: <https://stackoverflow.com/a/419185/4732334>

References

- *Lessons Learned in Software Testing: A Context-Driven Approach*
 - by Cem Kaner, James Bach, Bret Pettichord



<https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/lessons-learned-in/9780471081128/>