

Programming Practice - Factoring & Debugging

What is programming?

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- Problem solving
 - Using a specific toolkit (computer code)
 - Using logic

We write a series of logical steps that can be taken, given assumed inputs, in order to realize a proposed outcome

How do we solve a problem?

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- In programming, we focus on a method called **Functional Decomposition**
 - Also called **Factoring**
 - Break a problem down (decompose it) into its smallest functional elements
 - Construct those elements
 - Combine elements to achieve the end goal

Factoring Recent Assignments

1. Homework 3 - `StudentRecord` and `Course` classes
2. Homework 2 - Writing functions
3. In-Class Exercise - Recursive Functions

Let's walk through factoring these problems

Advantages of Factoring

- Your code will be easier to read
- You will know what you need to do
- It is clear what the next step is
- Your code will be **reusable** to a greater extent
 - Other programmers will have an easier time following your code
- It will be easier to **debug** and run **unit tests**

What is Debugging?

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Debugging is, like the name suggests, the process of removing bugs from a program or script.

- Why do we get the error that we get?
- How is data moving through our code?
- What needs to be fixed?

What is Unit Testing?

Unit Testing is the process of feeding as many different (and possibly wrong) types of information to our code in order to determine how the code will work under less than ideal circumstances.

- What happens if our input is incorrectly formatted?
- What if the data is the wrong **type**?
- What if ...

Why Should I Debug and Unit Test?

- **Debugging** is critical, since our code will not work if it contains bugs. At the very least, it will not work as we expect it to
- **Unit Testing** is how we understand where our code fails to prepare for any possible case that could occur
 - We need this if we want to prevent "Garbage In, Garbage Out" problems in the future

Moving from Mimir to Spyder

In order to be better able to use these functions, we need to leave Mimir behind (although it is all possible there, just harder to work with).

Let's work through some code, in order to learn how to debug it.

Here is the [file](#)

Doing Debugging

Doing Unit Tests

Using Try, Except

```
try:  
    myCode()  
except:  
    raise RuntimeError("This is what went wrong...")  
    # We could also use any other kind of error  
    # TypeError, KeyError, etc.
```

For more types of errors, see [this list](#)

This kind of code block allows us to create code that **might actually fail**, but that we want to run wherever possible, while being notified when it does not succeed.

Bonus Work

Choose one of your lab/homework assignments from earlier in the semester.

1. Factor the code (if you didn't do so before)
2. Debug any problems that you may not have resolved during that assignment
3. Turn in a **.py** file, with comments explaining your changes.

Note: Ideally you will choose an imperfect assignment