

# INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT, DEBUGGING & TESTING

COMP130 – INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTING  
DICKINSON COLLEGE

## INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

- In **Incremental development** only small changes or small amounts of code are *added to a working program* at a time and each change is tested when it is made.
  - Useful for building larger, more complex programs and functions.
  - Can prevent long tedious debugging sessions.
    - If the program was working before the small change, but not after, where is the problem likely to be?
  - Complementary to the *Development Process* defined earlier.
    - Sketch, encapsulate, generalize, repeat, refactor.
    - **Particularly useful when you can readily identify functions** (combine sketch/encapsulate).

## INCREMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONS

- Sketch the program and identify functions
- Write a **function stub** (name, parameters, prints, return dummy value) and call it with **dummy arguments**.
- Expand and hand test
  - KISS: Keep It Simple Stupid
  - **Debug**, adding **scaffolding** (intermediate variables and prints) as necessary
  - Iterate
- Produce **automated tests** for the function
- Add **guardians** (assert)
- Improve (refactor) the function
  - Readability, Encapsulation, Generalization, Efficiency

## AUTOMATED TESTS

- Python's `assert` statement is useful for creating **automated test cases** for functions.

Condition  
(Boolean Expression)

Failure  
Message



```
assert range_sum(1,4)==10, '1...4 is incorrect'
assert range_sum(2,5)==14, '2...5 is incorrect'
assert range_sum(0,4)==10, '0...4 is incorrect'
assert range_sum(-3,5)==9, '-3...5 is incorrect'
print('Success!')
```

Appears if all  
tests pass.



## PICKING TEST CASES



- When choosing test cases consider:
    - **Normal case** (middle values)
    - **Edge (boundary) cases** (lowest value, highest value)
    - **Special cases** (specific values)
    - **Statement coverage** (ensure that all statements are executed by at least one test)
      - E.g. all branches of an if/else or a chained conditional
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## GUARDIAN PATTERN



- A **guardian** is a sequence of assertions at the start of the function that terminate the program if the function's **preconditions** do not hold (i.e. that it will not be able to complete its computation).
  - The conditions should be expressed in the doc string and implemented with assert.

```
def range_sum(low, high):  
    """Compute the sum of all integers from low to high, inclusive.  
    low and high must be integers and low > high  
    """  
    assert isinstance(low, int), 'low must be an int'  
    assert isinstance(high, int), 'high must be an int'  
    assert low < high, 'low must be less than high'  
  
    sum = 0  
    cur num = low
```



Guardians