

1.5 Testing Your Work

- Last step of function design recipe
- Super important ;)

DOCTESTS:

- Manually copying examples and comparing outputs = time consuming & error prone!!!!
- The [Python library doctests](#) :
 1. examples in docstrings
 2. converts them automatically to runnable tests
- Con: file too long for multiple tests
- Add this to use it :

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    import doctest      # import the doctest library  
    doctest.testmod()  # run the tests
```

CREATING TEST SUITES/ UNITTESTS:

- Using [pytest](#)
- Mainly used in the course!
- Tests in separate file
- Important:
 1. Function that starts with "[test](#)" is a separate test (run independently & random order)
 2. Assert statement: action that verifies correctness of the code
 - `assert <expression>`
 - The expression is boolean (True = test passes , False = test fails)
 - **Pro**: tests usually straight-forward, **Con** : choosing and implementing test cases is time-consuming.

CHOOSING TEST CASES:

PROPERTIES OF INPUTS:

- [Integers](#): 0, 1, positive, negative, "small", "large"
- [Lists](#): empty, length 1, no duplicates, duplicates, sorted, unsorted
- [Strings](#): empty, length 1, alphanumeric characters only , special characters like punctuation marks.

- When functions have more than one input... tests also based on [RELATIONSHIPS](#)

PROPERTY-BASED TESTING:

- Large set of possible inputs generated in a programmatic way

- Pro: **short about of code -> lots of inputs** ———> with **hypothesis** library
- Con: not always easy to know what the corresponding output should be
- *Knowing the types of parameters & and what function does, what should the **OUTPUTS** be based on this?*