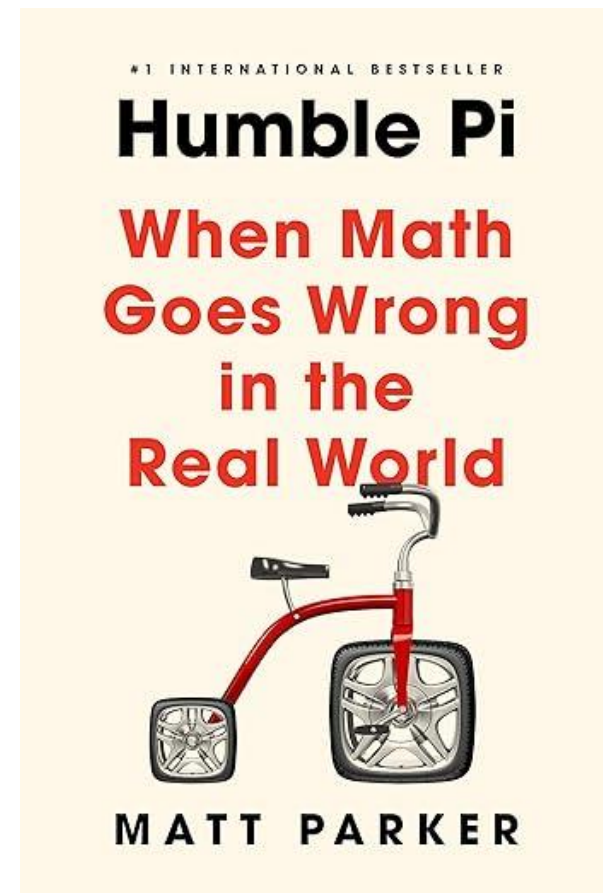


# *Important of Program Testing*

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COP 3502 – Computer Science I  
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# Book Summary: Humble Pi (Matt Parker)

- Most of the Math Discussed in this book comes down to poor testing/design by computer scientists or software engineers
- While there are domains of software engineering that require minimal math or testing, this book is a sober reminder that all code has to describe actions in a quantitative and unambiguous fashion.



# System Time

- Many programs use system time.
- 9/14/2004 – Southern California Air Traffic Control (49 days)
- Unix will overflow int sometime in 2038
- February 2007 – F-22 fighters (International Date Line)



# Software Overflow Errors

- Therac-25 Shield (not main error)
- Civilization – aggressive Gandhi
- Pacman Fruit



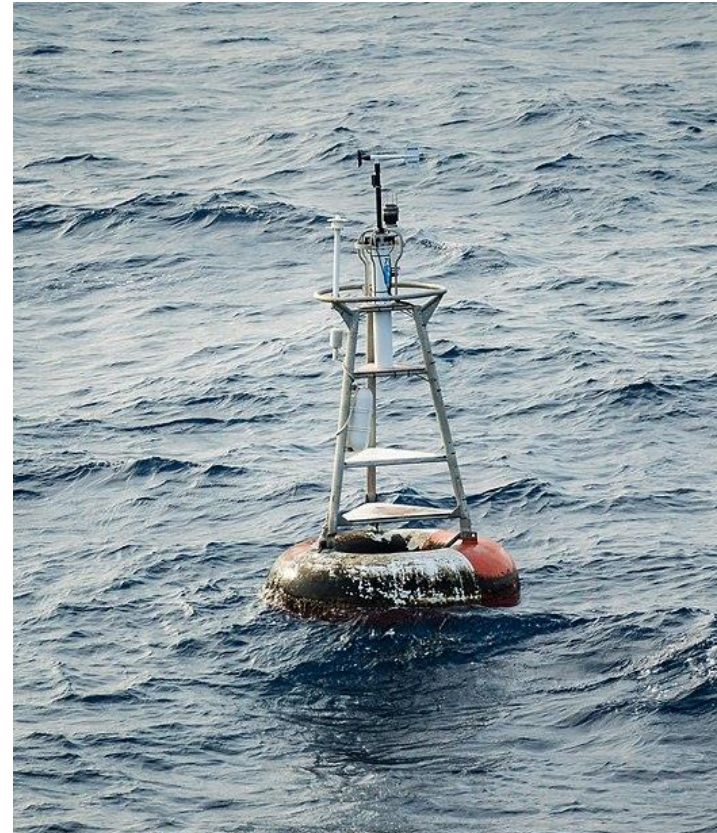
# Software Imprecision Errors

- 2/25/1991 - Patriot Missile System (28 deaths)
- 1997 USS Yorktown (lost power due to division by 0)



# NULL Island

- Unknown crime locations in LAPD database stored as NULL.
- Steve Null (Sun employee)





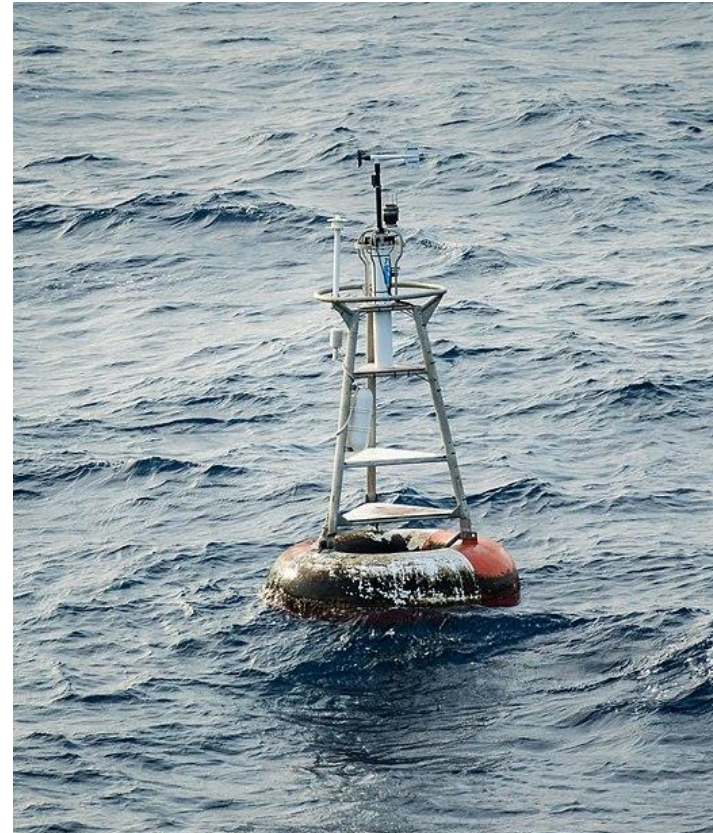
# Spreadsheet Shenanigans

- Auto-number formatting
- Auto-date formatting (enzyme MARCH5)
- Max Rows (Wikileaks data missing)



# Main Culprit: Logic Errors

- 2012 J.P. Morgan Chase (Value At Risk Error sum vs. avg)
- 1980 Texaco Oil Exploration Error
- Space Shuttle SRBs – measuring circularity
- 2012 J.P. Morgan Chase (Value At Risk Error sum vs. avg)





# Conclusion

- While the grading criteria and test cases we make seem “mean”, they are nothing compared to the difficulty of real-life code or situations.
- Errors in real-life code can have serious consequences. It usually takes failure at several levels before these errors cause harm, but everyone in the chain should feel some level of responsibility.
- Details matter.
- One reason testing is difficult is because many situations are difficult to recreate in testing scenarios.