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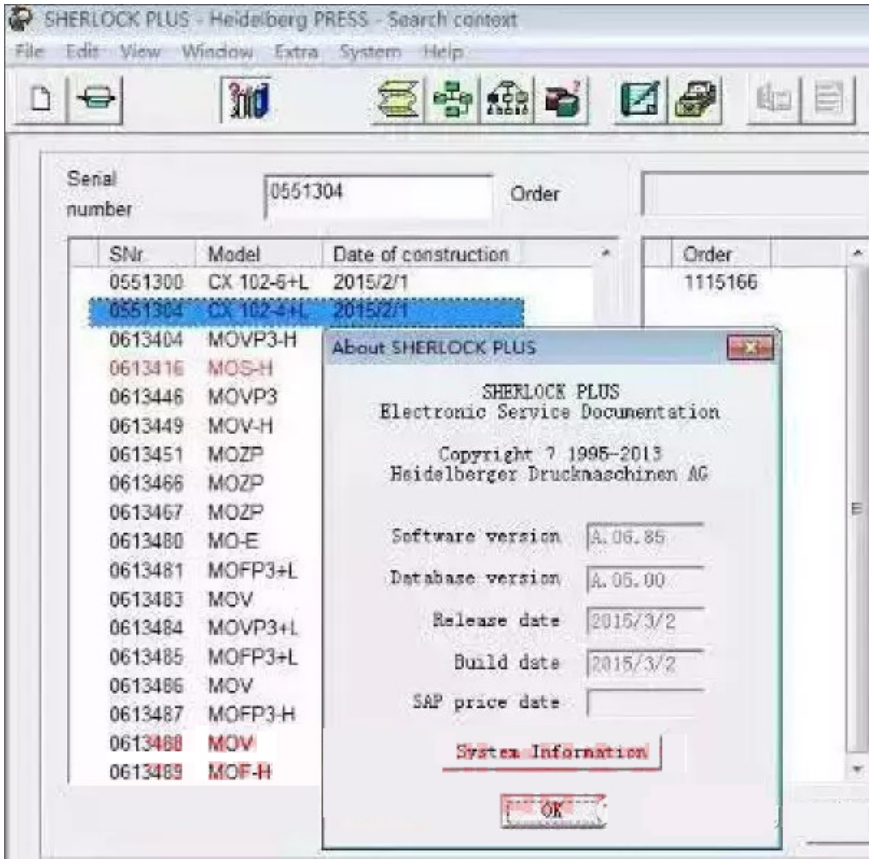

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MWA results of the set of functions, though they are just the kinds of tests we can do. We are going to keep looking at the results of these test functions and try to explain what they show. # Chapter 9. Testing for Both Good and Bad Programmer Behavior Programmers often write programs that have bugs. Sometimes the bugs are difficult to find. Sometimes the bugs are not so easy to find. Sometimes the bugs are hidden deep inside the code or inside complex logic. This chapter contains material that has to do with both good and bad programmer behavior. Some of the material is a little dry—but a lot of the techniques are extremely powerful and can be used in many situations. As a bonus, I'll also show you how you can use the techniques in this chapter to write automated regression tests that test the correctness of your own code. # A Bad Example: A Program That Breaks if You Use a Copy Constructor At the time of writing, the C++ Standard does not require copy constructors. And I'm pretty sure that no compiler implements a copy constructor. So, if you implement a copy constructor, you could wind up with a bug in your program. And no one would be able to find the bug, because no one else is using your copy constructor. The problem is that copy constructors can be a very useful technique. For example, if you are implementing a class that contains some data members that will need to be copied when your objects are created. And if you are implementing a class that provides a _clone_ method, which will do the copy for you. The problem is that your copy constructor could do something that will break your class. If your copy constructor does a lot of work, and your class uses a lot of static variables, it could run out of memory. This is because your class must allocate memory for each of its data members and then copy them. If your class uses a lot of static variables, or if you implement a copy constructor that does a lot of work, then you need to be careful not to copy your class. You should do your own copy—by calling your own clone() or copy() methods. Of course, if you forget to implement a copy constructor, then your class will have a bug. And no one would be able to find the bug, because no one else is using your class. Of course, if you use a compiler that has a f3e1b3768c