SAIT:

Simultaneous Alternative Implementation Testing

Imagine a JUnit test that not only verified the correctness of one implementation but also of multiple alternatives simult

aneously.

Motivation

- Supplements the testing process
 - Keeps code clean
 - Tests bug origins easier
 - Allows for comparison of run time
 - Allows for comparison of consumed space
- Current alternatives are... what? Litter your method with commented blocks of code? nah. Version control? Not applicable.

```
BestMove⊲M> curBestMove;
        if(this.pCO == 1) { // if we have reached the plyCutoff
            BestMovedh> antiAlpha = new BestMovedh>(this.alphaBeta[0].move, -this.alphaBeta[0].value);
           BestMoved> antiBeta = new BestMoved>(this.alphaBeta[1].move, -this.alphaBeta[1].value);
           curBestMove = AlphaBetaSearcher.alphaBeta(this.evaluator, this.board, this.depth-1, antiBeta, antiAlpha);
        } else {
            //goes to base case C:
            JamboreeTask-44,B> newThread = new JamboreeTask-44,B>(this.evaluator, this.board, moves, new int[] {i,i}, this.dCO, this.pCO, this.depth, this.alphaBeta, false)
           curBestMove = newThread.compute();
        board undoffove();
        curBestMove.value *= -1; // this flips the value because the current player wonts to do the opposite of the opponent
        if(curBestMove.value > this.alphaBeta[0].value) {
            this.alphaBeta[0] = new BestMove<fl>(move, curBestMove.value);
        if(this.alphaBeta[0].value >= this.alphaBeta[1].value) {
            return this.alphaBeta[0];
    //parallelize second half
    int[] midHi = {midpoint, hi}:
    JamboreeTask=M,B> jimjam = new JamboreeTask=M,B>(this.evaluator, this.board, moves, midHi, this.dCO, this.pCO, this.depth, this.alphaBeta, false);
    BestMovedH> parallel = jimjam.compute();
    return this.alphaBeta[0].value < parallel.value ? parallel : this.alphaBeta[0]
} else {
   if (this.hi - this.lo ⇐ this.dCO) {
        if (this.pCO == 1) {
            for (int i = this.lo; i < this.hi; i++) {
               M move = this.moves.aet(i);
                this.board.applyMove(move);
               BestMovedh> antiAlpha = nev BestMovedh>(this.alphaBeta[0].move, -this.alphaBeta[0].value);
               BestMove⊲M> antiBeta = new BestMove⊲M>(this.alphaBeta[1].wove, -this.alphaBeta[1].value);
               BestMove-M> curBestMove = AlphaBetaSearcher.alphaBeta(this.evaluator, this.board, this.depth-1, antiBeta, antiAlpha);
               board.undoMove();
                curBestMove.value *= -1; // this flips the value because the current player wants to do the opposite of the opponent
               if(curBestMove.value > this.alphaBeta[0].value) {
                   this.alphaBeta[0] = new BestMoved%>(move, curBestMove.value);
               if(this.alphaBeta[0].value >= this.alphaBeta[1].value) {
                   return this.alphaBeta[0];
            return this alphaBeta[0]
```

Approach

High level? Implement a branch of JUnit tests

>Include additional file (java? txt?) that contains alternate methods

>Indicate above tests the use of alternate methods:

24 25 ////Constructor 26 279 @Test @Alternate 28 public void testConstructor() { 29 DLUMGraph<String, String> empty = new DLUMGraph<String, String>(); 30 assertEquals(empty.toString(), "Vertices: 0, Edges: 0"); 31 assertEquals(empty.hashCode(), 0); 32 33

>Console will print out additional info regarding comparison of run IE: Exceptions thrown, run time, spatial usage, etc.

Limitations:

Only functions as an extension of JUnit (or in tandem)

Hard to infer alternative implementations in cases where methods use multiple classes or other methods

Challenges and Risks

- Requires learning and understanding JUnit
 - JUnit might not be possible to extend in the way we want
 - -> if so, this project requires learning how to set up something like JUnit or figuring out how to modify a java object to replace methods with alternate