软件工程lab6实验报告

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一、静态分析

1. 选取pylint, 下载安装pylint:

```
pip install pylint

Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable

Requirement already satisfied: pylint in ./.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (2.15.5)

Requirement already satisfied: tomli>=1.1.0 in /usr/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from pylint) (2.0.1)

Requirement already satisfied: mccabe<0.8,>=0.6 in ./.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from pylint) (0.7.0)

Requirement already satisfied: astroid<=2.14.0-dev0,>=2.12.12 in ./.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from pylint) (2.12.12)

Requirement already satisfied: platformdirs>=2.2.0 in /usr/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from pylint) (2.5.3)

Requirement already satisfied: dill>=0.2 in ./.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from pylint) (0.3.6)

Requirement already satisfied: tomlkit>=0.10.1 in ./.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from pylint) (0.11.6)

Requirement already satisfied: wrapt<2,>=1.11 in ./.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from astroid<=2.14.0-dev0,>=
2.12.12->pylint) (1.14.1)

Requirement already satisfied: lazy-object-proxy>=1.4.0 in ./.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from astroid<=2.14
.0-dev0,>=2.12.12->pylint) (1.8.0)
```

- 2. 使用说明:执行 pylint [filename] 进行检测。 pylint 会显示出每个模块中的静态检查结果,其中,C代表Convention, E代表Error, R代表 Refactor, W代表Warning,在这后面还有详细的信息提示 最后pylint会为代码评分。
- 3. 在 se-lab 目录下执行 pylint *.py 进行检测。

得到下图结果:

```
Checker.py:18: (Ellis Missing module doctring (missing-module-doctring)
Checker.py:18: (Ellis Missing module doctring (missing-doctring)
Checker.py:18: (Ellis Missing function or method doctring (missing-doctring)
Checker.py:18: (Ellis Missing function or method doctring (missing-function-doctring)
Checker.py:18: (Ellis Missing missing-function or method doctring (missing-function-doctring)
Checker.py:18: (Ellis Missing missing-function or method doctring (missing-function-doctring)
Checker.py:18: (Ellis Missing missing-function or method doctring (missing-function-doctring)
Checker.py:18: (Ellis Missing missing-function-doctring)
Checker.py:28: (Ellis Missing function or method doctring (missing-function-doctring)
Checker.py:28: (Ellis Missing function or method doctring (mis
```

可以看到代码是非常烂的。。甚至还有Error

4. 接下来对代码进行修复:

1. 先从有错误的Module generator修起:

```
Birdium

def random_str(self, lower, upper):
    rand_str = ""
    rand_len = self.random_int(self, lower, upper)
    for i in rand_len:
        rand_str.append(self.random_char())
    return rand_str
```

我们看到这个小小的函数中竟然有三个错误!一个是参数过多,一个是 for in 语句的错误,还有一个是调用了str实例不存在的方法。但是奇怪的是,这个函数理应是会被频繁使用的,我去看了下lab4的两个测试样例,果然这两个样例没有生成任何string,因此我的程序完全可以运行测试样例而不报错。这验证了"未测试代码永远是错的"这一观点,由此可以说明测试是很重要的。

修复后的代码:

```
    Birdium *

def random_str(self, lower, upper):
    rand_str = ""
    rand_len = self.random_int(lower, upper)
    for _ in range(0, rand_len):
        rand_str = rand_str + self.random_char()
    return rand_str
}
```

修复了三个错误,同时还修复了一个Warning: Unused variable 'i', 我使用了python的一个特性'_', 可以避免这一操作。

修复后重新跑分结果:

```
Checker.py:1316 (2014) Hissing module doctring (missing-module-docstring)
Checker.py:1316 (2014) Hissing function or method docstring (missing-module-docstring)
Checker.py:1316 (2015) Hissing function or method docstring (missing-module-docstring)
Checker.py:1316 (2015) Hissing function or method docstring (missing-module-docstring)
Checker.py:1316 (2016) Hissing function or method docstring (missing-module-docstring)
Checker.py:1316 (2016) Hissing function or method docstring (missing-module-docstring)
Checker.py:1316 (2016) Hissing function or method docstring (missing-module-docstring)
Checker.py:1313 (2018) Argument name "p" doesn't conform to snake_case maning style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:1316 (2018) Consider using enumerate instead of iterating with range and len (consider-using-enumerate)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case maning style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case maning style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case maning style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case maning style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case maning style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case maning style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case maning style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case maning style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
Checker.py:2316 (2018) Variable name "l" doesn't
```

可以看到,此前generator的E,W提示消失了。

2. 修复outputter:

```
🥏 outputter.py (Working Tree) м 🗴
mport os.path
mport csv
rom program import Program
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      def __init__(self, eq_pairs, neq_pairs, output_dir):
    self._output_dir__ = output_dir
    self._eq_pairs__ = [[p.get_dir() for p in pair] for pai
    self._neq_pairs_ = [[p.get_dir() for p in pair] for pa
       def __init__(self, eq_pairs, neq_pairs, output_dir):
    self._output_dir_ = output_dir
    self._eq_pairs_ = [[p.get_dir() for p in pair] for pair
    self._neq_pairs_ = [[p.get_dir() for p in pair] for pair
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        def get_eq_pairs(self):
    return self.__eq_pairs__
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      def write_csv(self):
    eq_csv_path = os.path.join(self._output_dir_, "equal.csv"
    neq_csv_path = os.path.join(self._output_dir_, "inequal.c
    header = ['file1', 'file2']
    with open(eq_csv_path, 'w", encoding='utf-8', newline='') :
        writer = csv.writer(eq_csv)
        writer.writerow(header)
    def write_csv(self):
    eq_csv_path = os.path.join(self__output_dir_, "equal.csv'
    neq_csv_path = os.path.join(self__output_dir_, "inequal.c
    header = ['file1', 'file2']
    with open(eq_csv_path, "w", encoding='utf-8', newline=''):
         writer = csv.writer(eq_csv)
    writer.writerow(header)
```

3. 修复program:

```
gf str...(self, src_dir):
    self.__src_name__ = src_dir
    self.__src_dir__ = os.path.abspath(src_dir)
    self.__bin_dir__ = self.get_bin_dir(src_dir)
    args = ["g++", self.__src_dir__, "-w", "-o", self.__bin_dir
    proc = subprocess.run(args)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              __int__(sert, sa_cut);

self._src_dir__ = os.path.abspath(src_dir)

self._bin_dir__ = self.get_bin_dir(src_dir)

args = ["g++", self._src_dir_, "-w", "-o", self._bin_dir

subprocess.run(args, check-false)
def __del__(self):
    os.remove(self.__bin_dir__)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   def __del__(self):
    os.remove(self.__bin_dir__)
def run(self, str_in):
    args = [self._bin_dir_]
    return subprocess.run(args
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  def run(self, str_in):
    args = [self._bin_dir_]
    return subprocess.run(args, input=str_in.encode(),
    stdout-subprocess.PIPE, stderr-subprocess.PIPE, check-False
```

4. 修复main:

```
8+ INPUT_PATH = "input"
9+ OUTPUT_PATH = "output"
def main():
    eq_pairs = []
    neq_pairs = []
    for folder in os.listdir(input_path):
    folder_path = os.path.join(input_path, folder)
    inputter = Inputter(folder_path)
    gene_format = inputter.get_format()
    generator = Generator(gene_format)
    p_list = inputter.get_programs()
    new_eq_pairs, new_neq_pairs = Checker.check_list(p_list, go new_eq_pairs, extend(new_eq_pairs)
    new_eq_pairs.extend(new_eq_pairs)
    outputter = Outputter(eq_pairs, neq_pairs, output_path)
    outputter.write_csv()
    print("Success!")
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    def main():
    eq_pairs = []
    neq_pairs = []
    for folder in os.listdir(INPUT_PATH):
        folder_path = os.path.join(INPUT_PATH, folder)
        inputter = Inputter(folder_path)
        gene_format = inputter.get_format()
        generator = Generator(gene_format)
        p_list = inputter.get_programs()
        new_eq_pairs, new_neq_pairs = Checker.check_list(p_list, get_pairs.extend(new_eq_pairs)
        neq_pairs.extend(new_neq_pairs)
        outputter = Outputter(eq_pairs, neq_pairs, OUTPUT_PATH)
        outputter.write_csv()
    print("Success!")
```

5. 修复checker:

```
def equiv(ret1, ret2):
    if ret1.returncode == ret2.returncode:
        return ret1.returncode |= 0 or ret1.stdout == ret2.std.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 @staticmetnou
def equiv(rou
def equiv(rou1, ret2):
    if ret1.returncode == ret2.returncode:
        return ret1.returncode != 0 or ret1.stdout == ret2.stdc
    return False
                  @staticmethod
def check_pair(p1, p2, generator):
    for _ in range(Checker.TIMES):
        str_in = generator.gen_test()
        ret1 = p1.run(str_in)
        ret2 = p2.run(str_in)
        if not Checker.equiv(ret1, ret2):
            return False
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             @staticmethod
def check_pair(program_1, program_2, generator):
    for _ in range(Checker.TIMES):
        str.in = generator.gen_test()
        ret1 = program_1.run(str_in)
        ret2 = program_2.run(str_in)
        if not Checker.equiv(ret1, ret2):
            return False
f check_list(p_list, generator):
    eq_pairs = []
    neq_pairs = []
    for i_1, program_1 in enumerate(p_list):
        for i_2 in range(i_1):
            program_2 = p_list(i_2)
            if (hecker.check_pair(program_1, program_2, g, eq_pairs.append([program_1, program_2])
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            neq_pairs.append([program_1, program_2])
return eq_pairs, neq_pairs
```

6. 修复完大多数内容之后的结果:

消除了除了docstring以外的所有提示

选择忽略docstring:执行 pylint *.py --disable=missing-docstring,得到了Pylint的满分结果:

二、单元测试

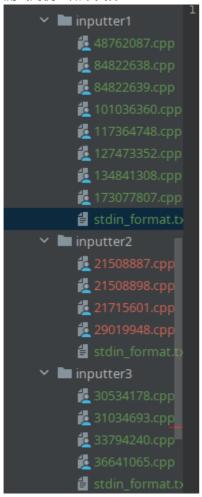
1. 测试目的:发现程序中的错误

测试对象:等价判断工具中的所有程序

测试环境: Manjaro Linux, python 3.10.8, PyCharm 测试工具: python自带的unittest, Pycharm, coverage 2. 首先我们对input部分进行单元测试:

测试目的:测试input的实现中是否有错误

测试用例:如下文件:



测试使用的代码:包含了测试用例和预期输出

```
class MyTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_format(self):
        inputter_1 = Inputter(r"tests/inputter1")
        format_1 = inputter_1.get_format()
        self.assertTrue(format_1[0][0].get_type() == 'int')
        self.assertTrue(format_1[0][0].get_lower() == 1)
        self.assertTrue(format_1[0][0].get_upper() == 2)
        self.assertTrue(format_1[0][1].get_type() == 'string')
        self.assertTrue(format_1[0][1].get_lower() == 2)
        self.assertTrue(format_1[0][1].get_upper() == 3)
        inputter_2 = Inputter(r"tests/inputter2")
        format_2 = inputter_2.get_format()
        self.assertTrue(format_2[0][0].get_type() == 'int')
        self.assertTrue(format_2[0][0].get_lower() == 114)
        self.assertTrue(format_2[0][0].get_upper() == 514)
        self.assertTrue(format_2[0][1].get_type() == 'int')
        self.assertTrue(format_2[0][1].get_lower() == 191)
        self.assertTrue(format_2[0][1].get_upper() == 9810)
        inputter_3 = Inputter(r"tests/inputter3")
        format_3 = inputter_3.get_format()
        self.assertTrue(format_3[0][0].get_type() == 'int')
        self.assertTrue(format_3[0][0].get_lower() == 114)
```

```
self.assertTrue(format_3[0][0].get_upper() == 514)
        self.assertTrue(format_3[0][1].get_type() == 'int')
        self.assertTrue(format_3[0][1].get_lower() == 191)
        self.assertTrue(format_3[0][1].get_upper() == 9810)
        self.assertTrue(format_3[1][0].get_type() == 'char')
        self.assertTrue(format_3[1][1].get_type() == 'char')
        self.assertTrue(format_3[1][2].get_type() == 'char')
        self.assertTrue(format_3[1][3].get_type() == 'char')
        self.assertTrue(format_3[1][4].get_type() == 'char')
        self.assertTrue(format_3[2][0].get_type() == 'string')
        self.assertTrue(format_3[2][0].get_lower() == 19)
        self.assertTrue(format_3[2][0].get_upper() == 19)
    def test_program(self):
        inputter_1 = Inputter(r"tests/inputter1")
        program_1 = inputter_1.get_programs()
        prog_dir_1 = [prog.get_dir() for prog in program_1]
        std_dir_1 = ['tests/inputter1/48762087.cpp',
'tests/inputter1/84822638.cpp', 'tests/inputter1/84822639.cpp',
                     'tests/inputter1/101036360.cpp',
'tests/inputter1/117364748.cpp', 'tests/inputter1/127473352.cpp',
                     'tests/inputter1/134841308.cpp',
'tests/inputter1/173077807.cpp']
        self.assertEqual(len(prog_dir_1), len(std_dir_1))
        self.assertTrue(len(set(prog_dir_1).difference(set(std_dir_1))) == 0)
        inputter_2 = Inputter(r"tests/inputter2")
        program_2 = inputter_2.get_programs()
        prog_dir_2 = [prog.get_dir() for prog in program_2]
        std_dir_2 = ['tests/inputter2/21508887.cpp',
'tests/inputter2/21508898.cpp', 'tests/inputter2/21715601.cpp',
                     'tests/inputter2/29019948.cpp']
        self.assertEqual(len(prog_dir_2), len(std_dir_2))
        self.assertTrue(len(set(prog_dir_2).difference(set(std_dir_2))) == 0)
       inputter_3 = Inputter(r"tests/inputter3")
        program_3 = inputter_3.get_programs()
        prog_dir_3 = [prog.get_dir() for prog in program_3]
        std_dir_3 = ['tests/inputter3/30534178.cpp',
'tests/inputter3/31034693.cpp', 'tests/inputter3/33794240.cpp',
                     'tests/inputter3/36641065.cpp']
        self.assertEqual(len(prog_dir_3), len(std_dir_3))
        self.assertTrue(len(set(prog_dir_3).difference(set(std_dir_3))) == 0)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main()
```

测试方法:使用PyCharm IDE自带的测试功能:

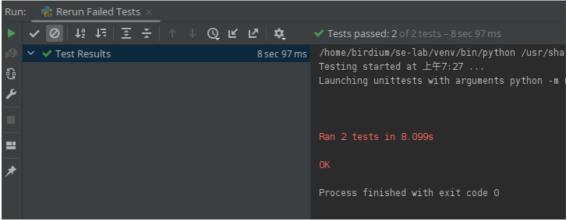
```
def test_format(self):
    inputter_l = Inputter(r"tests/input
    format_l = inputter_l.get_format()
    self.assertTrue(format_l[0][0].get_
```

运行右边的绿色小按钮来进行测试

实际输出:出现了一些bug,对于 char 类型的输入,判断输出中对应行列的 Element.get_type() == "char",但是实际上却输出了 "c"。检查的时候发现如下图所示的正则表达式中,上面两条捕获的类型是元组,但是char对应的捕获结果只是一个字符串。因此get_type获取 item[0] 时,实际上获取了字符串的第一个元素 "c"。

```
for item in line.split(" "):
        line_result.extend(re.findall(r"(int)\((\d+),(\d+)\)", item))
        line_result.extend(re.findall(r"(string)\((\d+),(\d+)\)", item))
        line_result.extend(re.findall(r"(char)", item))
        result.append([Element(result) for result in line_result])
    return result
```

修复完之后通过了所有测试:



单元测试覆盖率:覆盖了 input.py 中的全部代码和 element.py 中全部代码。

下面我们使用coverage工具来检查覆盖率: PyCharm Professional Edition中自带了这一功能:我们只需要点击绿色小三角,并选择 test ... with coverage , 就能获得Coverage报告:

```
Statistics. %
se-lab
                                       40% files, 97% lines covered
> .idea
> input
> output
> pic
> unittest
                                       33% files, 98% lines covered
> venv
  , gitignore
  checker.py
                                       not covered
  뷶 element.py
                                       100% lines covered
  lo generator.py
                                       not covered
   👸 inputter.py
                                       100% lines covered
   👣 lab4-report.pdf
  📠 lab6-report.md
   🎁 main.py
                                       not covered
   뷶 outputter.py
                                       not covered
   ち program.py
                                       90% lines covered
  🚜 README.md
```

我们可以看到,不仅覆盖了input 和 element,而且还覆盖了program中除了 run() 方法以外的方法。

```
setf.__bin_dir__ = setf.get_bin_dir(src_dir)
args = ["g++", self.__src_dir__, "-w", "-o", self.__bin_dir__]
subprocess.run(args, check=False)

**Birdium
def __del__(self):
    os.remove(self.__bin_dir__)

**Birdium
def run(self, str_in):
    args = [self.__bin_dir__]
    return subprocess.run(args, input=str_in.encode(),
stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stderr=subprocess.PIPE, check=False)
```

左边的红色代表这一行没有被覆盖。

3. 接下来我们对 generator.py 进行测试: 测试目的是为了测试generator生成器的实现正确性。 测试用例,预期输出见下列代码

```
class MyTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_int(self):
        self.assertTrue(1 <= int(Generator.random_int(1, 4)) <= 4)</pre>
        self.assertTrue(11 <= int(Generator.random_int(11, 45)) <= 45)</pre>
        self.assertTrue(114 <= int(Generator.random_int(114, 514)) <= 514)</pre>
    def test_char(self):
        char_1 = Generator.random_char()
        self.assertTrue(ord('a') <= ord(char_1) <= ord('z') or ord('A') <=</pre>
ord(char_1) <= ord('Z'))</pre>
    def test_str(self):
        str_1 = Generator.random_str(114, 514)
        self.assertIsInstance(str_1, str)
        for ch in str_1:
            self.assertTrue('a' <= ch <= 'z' or 'A' <= ch <= 'Z')</pre>
    def test_gen(self):
        test_format = [[('int', 1, 1), ('int', 4, 5), ('int', 1, 4)],
                        ['char', 'char', 'char'],
                        [('string', 19, 19), ('int', 8, 10)]]
        test_format = [[Element(elem) for elem in line] for line in
test_format]
        test_generator = Generator(test_format)
        test_str = test_generator.gen_test()
        for lineno, line in enumerate(test_str.strip(' \n').split('\n')):
            for elemno, elem in enumerate(line.strip(' ').split(' ')):
                if lineno == 0:
                    if elemno == 0:
                         self.assertEqual(int(elem), 1)
                     elif elemno == 1:
                         self.assertTrue(4 <= int(elem) <= 5)</pre>
                     elif elemno == 2:
                         self.assertTrue(1 <= int(elem) <= 4)</pre>
                     else:
```

```
self.assertTrue(False)
                 elif lineno == 1:
                     if 0 <= elemno <= 2:
                         self.assertTrue(ord('a') <= ord(elem) <= ord('z') or</pre>
ord('A') <= ord(elem) <= ord('Z'))
                     else:
                         self.assertTrue(False)
                 elif lineno == 2:
                     if elemno == 0:
                         self.assertIsInstance(elem, str)
                         self.assertTrue(len(elem) == 19)
                         for ch in elem:
                             self.assertTrue('a' <= ch <= 'z' or 'A' <= ch <=</pre>
'Z')
                     elif elemno == 1:
                         self.assertTrue(8 <= int(elem) <= 10)</pre>
                     else:
                         self.assertTrue(False)
                 else:
                     self.assertTrue(False)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main()
```

在测试的时候,我发现此前的 random_int() 函数的实现是错误的,在 test_int() 中的第一条语句报错,输出了 5。我发现源码中我实现如下: return random.randint(lower, upper + 1) ,去查阅手册发现 random.randint(a, b) 是在 [a, b] 区间中随机取值,因此之前的实现有误。

修改后,通过了所有单元测试。

测试覆盖率: generator.py 100%, element.py 92%

```
Statistics, %
se-lab
                                       30% files, 93% lines covered
> 🖿 .idea
> input
> output
> 🖿 pic
> unittest
                                       33% files, 89% lines covered
> venv
  .gitignore
  🖧 checker.py
                                       not covered
                                       92% lines covered
  👸 element.py
  💪 generator.py
                                       100% lines covered
  뷶 inputter.py
                                       not covered
  🙀 lab4-report.pdf
  ab6-report.md
  뷶 main.py
                                       not covered
   outputter.py
                                       not covered
  program.py
                                       not covered
  📶 README.md
```

4. 接下来对 checker.py 进行测试

测试目的:测试checker.pv的实现正确。

由于checker的特殊性:带有随机性,不能保证完全正确,我选取了输出固定的unittest进行测试:

测试结果是通过了所有测试样例,对checker.py有96%的覆盖率

5. 最后对 outputter.py 进行测试

测试目的:测试output模块是否有正确输出。

```
class MyTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_output(self):
        program_1 = Program('tests/inputter1/134841308.cpp')
        program_2 = Program('tests/inputter1/48762087.cpp')
        program_3 = Program('tests/inputter1/84822638.cpp')
       eq_list1 = [[program_1, program_2]]
       neq_list1 = [[program_1, program_3], [program_2, program_3]]
       out_1 = Outputter(eq_list1, neq_list1, 'tests')
       if os.path.exists('tests/equal.csv'):
            os.remove('tests/equal.csv')
       if os.path.exists('tests/inequal.csv'):
            os.remove('tests/inequal.csv')
       out_1.write_csv()
        self.assertTrue(os.path.exists('tests/equal.csv'))
        self.assertTrue(os.path.exists('tests/inequal.csv'))
       if os.path.exists('tests/equal.csv'):
            os.remove('tests/equal.csv')
       if os.path.exists('tests/inequal.csv'):
            os.remove('tests/inequal.csv')
```

成功通过了所有测试,Output模块覆盖率为91%.

6. 综上,我们的单元测试对每个模块完成,且文件覆盖率达到90%,语句覆盖率达到92%:

```
Statistics. %
se-lab
                                           90% files, 92% lines covered
> 🖿 .idea
> input
> output
> 🖿 pic
> unittest
                                           100% files, 86% lines covered
  agitignore .
  뷶 checker.py
                                           96% lines covered
  🥻 element.py
                                           100% lines covered
  👸 generator.py
                                           100% lines covered
  inputter.py
                                           100% lines covered
  lab4-report.pdf
  📠 lab6-report.md
  🎁 main.py
                                           not covered
   outputter.py
                                           91% lines covered
  nrogram.py
                                           100% lines covered
  🚚 README.md
```

三、集成测试

1. 测试目的:测试模块之间交互的正确性

测试对象:等价判断工具测试环境、工具:同上

测试方法: 自底向上的测试方法

2. 首先将inputter和generator两个模块集成起来测试:

测试目的:测试inputter模块和generator模块之间的交互

```
def test_input_gene(self):
        inputter_1 = Inputter(r"tests/inputter4")
        format_1 = inputter_1.get_format()
        generator_1 = Generator(format_1)
        for \_ in range(10):
            test_str = generator_1.gen_test()
            print(test_str)
            for lineno, line in enumerate(test_str.strip(' \n').split('\n')):
                for elemno, elem in enumerate(line.strip(' ').split(' ')):
                    if lineno == 0:
                         if elemno == 0:
                             self.assertEqual(int(elem), 1)
                         elif elemno == 1:
                             self.assertTrue(4 <= int(elem) <= 5)</pre>
                         elif elemno == 2:
                             self.assertTrue(1 <= int(elem) <= 4)</pre>
                             self.assertTrue(False)
                    elif lineno == 1:
                         if 0 <= elemno <= 2:
                             self.assertTrue(ord('a') <= ord(elem) <= ord('z')</pre>
or ord('A') <= ord(elem) <= ord('Z'))
                         else:
```

```
self.assertTrue(False)
elif lineno == 2:
    if elemno == 0:
        self.assertIsInstance(elem, str)
        self.assertTrue(len(elem) == 19)
        for ch in elem:
            self.assertTrue('a' <= ch <= 'z' or 'A' <= ch
<= 'Z')

elif elemno == 1:
        self.assertTrue(8 <= int(elem) <= 10)
    else:
        self.assertTrue(False)
else:
    self.assertTrue(False)</pre>
```

预期输出见代码,测试用例是一个只含有stdin_format.txt的文件夹,stdin_format.txt的内容同 input ter.py 单元测试中的内容

测试结果是通过了所有样例,实际输出如下:

```
▼ Test Results

2ms

Ran 1 test in 0.003s

OK

Launching unittests with arguments python -m unittest input_generator_test.HyTestCase.test_input_gene in /home/birdium/se-lab/unittest

Process finished with exit code 0

15 4

C q v

izEnQeTORJmgzbNre8j

15 2

U Z d

jxgECZgmGRpYTUMYPKSw

1 4 3

8 g h

sclVmuwuwQuyJgrJTh

1 4 2

0 e Z

RanPGpsthlJblZHOeaOR

1 4 4

- v -
```

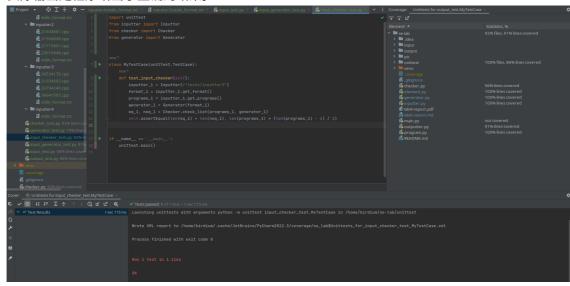
3. 然后我们将checker集成进来测试,测试目的是检查从inputter到generator到checker这一过程中 有没有出现问题

```
def test_input_checker(self):
    inputter_1 = Inputter(r"tests/inputter3")
    format_1 = inputter_1.get_format()
    programs_1 = inputter_1.get_programs()
    generator_1 = Generator(format_1)
    eq_1, neq_1 = Checker.check_list(programs_1, generator_1)
    self.assertEqual(len(eq_1) + len(neq_1), len(programs_1) *
(len(programs_1) - 1) / 2)
```

代码中使用了一个文件夹作为测试用例,文件夹结构如下:

预期输出是输出的等价程序对和不等价程序对加起来和为 C_n^2

实际输出是程序给出了正确的结果。



综上,我们完成了两个集成测试。