# **PythonTools**

href="<a <a href="https://github.com/KasparJohannesSchneider/PythonTools/actions/workflo ws/test.yml">">badge</a></a> href="<a href="https://github.com/KasparJohannesSchneider/PythonTools/actions/workflo ws/doc.yml">">badge</a></a> href="<a href="https://codecov.io/gh/KasparJohannesSchneider/PythonTools">">badge</a ></a> href="<a href="https://lgtm.com/projects/g/KasparJohannesSchneider/PythonTools/alerts" >">PythonTools</a></a> href="<a href="https://lgtm.com/projects/g/KasparJohannesSchneider/PythonTools/alerts" >">PythonTools</a></a> <a href="<a href="https://github.com/KasparJohannesSchneider/PythonTools/blob/main/LICE NSE">">License **MIT** green</a></a> href="https://www.python.org/">">Language Python 3.7 blue</a>

A collection of tools for Python that I created for my personal use.

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# 1. Import

import python\_tools as pt

# 2. Debug Tools

### 2.1. Debug Wrapper @debug

A debug wrapper that prints some useful information about a function call.

#### 2.1.1. How to use

This wrapper can be used by placing the corresponding decorator above the declaration of the function.

```
import python_tools as pt

@pt.debug
def a_function(x, y, z):
   pass
```

#### 2.1.2. Expected output

```
--debug--debug--debug--debug--debug--debug--debug--debug--debug--
-- Function: a_function(x, y, z)
-- Arguments: (1, 2, 3)
-- Returned: None
-- Time elapsed [s]: 0.0
--debug--debug--debug--debug--debug--debug--debug--debug--
```

# 2.2. Timer Wrapper @timer

#### 2.2.1. How to use

This wrapper can be used by placing the corresponding decorator above the declaration of the function.

```
import python_tools as pt

@pt.timer
def a_function(x, y, z):
    pass
```

#### 2.2.2. Expected output

```
--timer--timer--timer--timer--timer--timer--timer--timer--
-- Function: a_function(x, y, z)
-- Time elapsed [s]: 0.0
--timer--timer--timer--timer--timer--timer--timer--
```

### 2.3. Run Function and get STDOUT

```
run_fct_get_stdout(fct: callable, *args) → str:
```

Runs a function and collects stdout during the execution of said function and returns the collected stdout as a string.

#### 2.3.1. How to use

```
>>> import python_tools as pt
>>> pt.run_fct_get_stdout(print, 'Hello world!')
'Hello world!\n'
```

### 3. Math Tools

### 3.1. Sum from 1 to n sum\_1\_n(n: int) $\rightarrow$ int

This function calculates the sum of all numbers from 1 to n.

```
Wikipedia: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + □
```

#### **3.1.1. Example**

```
>>> import python_tools as pt
>>> pt.sum_1_n(10)
55
```

#### 3.2. Lower Triangular Number ltm(n: int) → int

This function returns n if it is a triangular number, or the next lower triangular number.

Wikipedia: Triangular number

#### **3.2.1. Example**

```
>>> import python_tools as pt
>>> pt.ltm(16)
15
```

# **3.3. Is Triangular?** is\_triangular(n: int) → bool

This function checks if a number is triangular.

Wikipedia: Triangular number

#### **3.3.1. Example**

```
>>> import python_tools as pt
>>> pt.is_triangular(15)
True
>>> pt.is_triangular(16)
False
>>> pt.is_triangular(21)
True
```