PythonTools

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

GitHub repo: https://github.com/KasparJohannesSchneider/PythonTools

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1. File Structure

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│   .gitignore
│   LICENSE
│   README.adoc
│   README.pdf
│
├───────.github                      # GitHub CI
│    └──────workflows
│           dependencies.txt    # Dependencies for unit tests
│           doc.yml             # Convert README to PDF
│           test.yml            # Run unit tests and coverage
│
├───────python_tools                 # Python package
│       debug_tools.py
│       math_tools.py
│       __init__.py
│
└───────test                         # Package containing unit tests
       test_debug_tools.py
       test_math_tools.py
       __init__.py
```

2. Import

```
import python_tools as pt
```

3. Debug Tools

Tools that can be used for debugging.

3.1. Debug Wrapper `@debug`

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

3.1.1. 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
```

3.1.2. Expected output

```
--debug--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--debug--debug--
```

3.2. Timer Wrapper `@timer`

3.2.1. 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
```

3.2.2. Expected output

```
--timer--timer--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--timer--timer--timer--
```

3.3. 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.

3.3.1. How to use

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

4. Math Tools

Tools related to mathematics

4.1. Sum from 1 to n `sum_1_n(n: int) → int`

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

Wikipedia: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + □

4.1.1. Example

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

4.2. 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

4.2.1. Example

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

4.3. Is Triangular? `is_triangular(n: int) → bool`

This function checks if a number is triangular.

Wikipedia: Triangular number

4.3.1. Example

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

5. Web Tools

Tools related to the internet and webpages.

5.1. Is Page up `is_page_up(url: str) → bool`

Tests if a webpage is up (returns 200).

5.1.1. Example

```
# Test an existing url
>>> pt.is_page_up('https://www.twitter.com/')
True

# Test an url that doesn't exist
>>> pt.is_page_up('https://www.a1s2d3e5f2c5e4d2f5r1e23c5e1.com/')
False
```