ECE 522 Assignment 3

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Question 1

For calculator.rs:

```
use std::ops::*;
    pub fn add(x: f64, y: f64) -> f64 {
 4
        x + y
 6
    pub fn subtract(x: f64, y: f64) -> f64 {
 8
         x - y
9
10
    pub fn multiply<T: Mul>(x: T, y: T) -> T::Output {
11
12
13
    }
14
    pub fn divide<T: Div>(x: T, y: T) -> T::Output {
15
        x / y
17
    }
18
19
    pub fn get_squre_root(x: f64) -> f64 {
20
        if x < 0.0 {
21
             panic!("Negative numbers don't have real square roots!");
22
23
        x.sqrt()
24
    }
25
    pub fn get_roots(a: f64, b: f64, c: f64) -> (f64, f64) {
26
        // quadratic equations: ax^2+bx+c=0
27
28
        // (-b + sqrt(b^2-4ac))/(2a) or (-b - sqrt(b^2-4ac))/(2a)
        let delta = b * b - 4.0 * a * c;
29
         if delta >= 0.0 {
30
31
             let root_one = (-b + delta.sqrt()) / (2.0 * a);
32
             let root_two = (-b - delta.sqrt()) / (2.0 * a);
33
             (root_one, root_two)
34
         } else {
35
             panic!("There is no root for this equation!");
36
             println!("There is no root for this equation!");
37
         }
38
    }
39
```

For question1.rs:

```
use rand::prelude::*;
1
    // Note this useful idiom: importing names from outer (for mod tests) scope.
4
    use super::*;
 5
 6
    #[test]
 7
    pub fn basic_add() {
        assert_eq!(calculator::add(1.0, 2.0), 3.0);
9
10
    #[test]
11
    pub fn add_negative_number() {
         assert_eq!(calculator::add(-1.0, 2.0), 1.0);
12
13
14
    #[test]
    pub fn add_random_numbers() {
15
16
        let mut rng = thread_rng();
17
        if rng.gen() { // random bool
18
        let x: f64 = rng.gen(); // random number in range [0, 1)
19
        let y: f64 = rng.gen();
        assert_eq!(calculator::add(x, y), x+y);
20
21
        }
22
    }
23
24
    #[test]
25
    pub fn basic_subtract() {
26
        assert_eq!(calculator::subtract(4.0, 2.0), 2.0);
27
    }
28
    #[test]
29
    pub fn subtract_negative_number() {
30
        assert_eq!(calculator::subtract(-3.0, 2.0), -5.0);
31
32
    #[test]
33
    pub fn subtract_random_numbers() {
34
        let mut rng = thread_rng();
35
        if rng.gen() { // random bool
36
        let x: f64 = rng.gen(); // random number in range [0, 1)
37
        let y: f64 = rng.gen();
38
        assert_eq!(calculator::subtract(x, y), x-y);
39
40 }
```

For question2.rs:

```
1
    use super::*;
 2
    use rand::prelude::*;
 3
 4
    #[test]
 5
    pub fn basic_multiply() {
        let x = 4;
 6
 7
        let y = 2;
        assert_eq!(calculator::multiply(x, y), 8);
8
9
    }
10
11
    #[test]
    pub fn multiply_negative_number() {
12
13
        let x = -4;
        let y = -2;
14
15
        assert_eq!(calculator::multiply(x, y), 8)
16
    }
17
```

```
18
    #[test]
19
    pub fn multiply_random_numbers() {
20
        let mut rng = thread_rng();
21
        if rng.gen() {
22
            // random bool
23
             let x: f64 = rng.gen(); // random number in range [0, 1)
24
             let y: f64 = rng.gen();
25
            assert_eq!(calculator::multiply(x, y), x * y);
26
        }
27
    }
28
29
    #[test]
30
    pub fn basic_divide() {
        let x = 2;
31
32
        let y = 2;
33
        assert_eq!(calculator::divide(x, y), 1);
34
    }
35
36
    #[test]
37
    pub fn divide_negative_number() {
38
        let x = -2;
39
        let y = -2;
40
        assert_eq!(calculator::divide(x, y), 1);
41
    }
42
    #[test]
43
    pub fn divide_random_numbers() {
44
        let mut rng = thread_rng();
45
        if rng.gen() {
46
             // random bool
47
            let x: f64 = rng.gen(); // random number in range [0, 1)
48
            let y: f64 = rng.gen();
49
            assert_eq!(calculator::divide(x, y), x / y);
50
        }
51
   }
```

For question3.rs:

```
use super::*;
 1
 2
    use rand::*;
    #[test]
4
    pub fn test_random_positive_square_root() {
 6
        // let rng = rand::thread_rng().gen::<f64>();
        let rng = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(0.0..100.0);
8
        assert_eq!(calculator::get_squre_root(rng), rng.sqrt());
9
    }
10
    #[test]
    #[should_panic]
11
12
    pub fn test_random_negitive_square_root() {
13
        let rng = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(-100.0..0.0);
14
        assert_eq!(calculator::get_squre_root(rng), (rng).sqrt());
15
    }
    #[test]
16
17
    pub fn test_square_root_of_zero() {
18
        let x = 0.0;
        assert_eq!(calculator::get_squre_root(x), 0.0);
19
20
    }
21
22
    #[test]
23
    pub fn test_square_root_of_one() {
```

```
let x = 1.0;
assert_eq!(calculator::get_squre_root(x), 1.0);
}
```

For question4.rs:

```
use super::*;
 2
    use rand::*;
 3
4
    #[test]
    pub fn test_basic_roots() {
        // y = x^2 + 6x - 7
 6
 7
        let a = 1.0;
        let b = 6.0;
8
9
        let c = -7.0;
10
        assert_eq!(calculator::get_roots(a, b, c), (1.0, -7.0));
11
    }
12
    #[test]
13
    pub fn test_single_root() {
14
        // y = x^2
        let a = 1.0;
15
        let b = 0.0;
        let c = 0.0;
17
18
        assert_eq!(calculator::get_roots(a, b, c), (0.0, 0.0));
19
20
    #[test]
21
    pub fn test_random_solvable_quadratic() {
22
        let a = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(0.0..2.0);
23
        let b = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(20.0..100.0);
24
        let c = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(0.0..10.0);
25
        let res = calculator::get_roots(a,b,c);
26
        assert_eq!((a*res.0*res.0+b*res.0+c).trunc(),0.0);
27
28
    #[test]
29
    #[should panic]
30
    pub fn test_random_non_solvable_quadratic() {
31
        let a = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(2.0..10.0);
        let b = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(0.0..5.0);
32
33
        let c = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(10.0..20.0);
34
        assert_eq!(calculator::get_roots(a, b, c), (0.0, 0.0));
35
   }
```

```
1
    coder@ubuntu-s-1vcpu-2gb-tor1-01:~/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3$ cargo test
 2
       Compiling UTApp v0.1.0 (/home/coder/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3)
 3
4
    running 20 tests
 5
    test question1::add_negative_number ... ok
6
    test question1::add random numbers ... ok
7
    test question1::basic_add ... ok
    test question1::basic_subtract ... ok
8
9
    test question1::subtract_negative_number ... ok
    test question1::subtract_random_numbers ... ok
10
11
    test question2::basic_divide ... ok
12
    test question2::basic_multiply ... ok
13
    test question2::divide_negative_number ... ok
14
    test question2::divide_random_numbers ... ok
    test question2::multiply negative number ... ok
```

```
16
    test question2::multiply_random_numbers ... ok
17
    test question3::test_random_negitive_square_root ... ok
    test question3::test_random_positive_square_root ... ok
18
19
    test question3::test_square_root_of_one ... ok
20
    test question3::test_square_root_of_zero ... ok
21
    test question4::test_basic_roots ... ok
22
    test question4::test_random_non_solvable_quadratic - should panic ... ok
23
    test question4::test_random_solvable_quadratic ... ok
24
    test question4::test_single_root ... ok
25
    test result: ok. 20 passed; 0 failed; 0 ignored; 0 measured; 0 filtered out; finished in
    0.02s
```

Question 2

For main.rs:

```
mod question;
mod player;

#[cfg(test)] #[macro_use] extern crate hamcrest;

fn main() {}
```

For player.rs:

```
pub struct Player {
pub id: i32,
pub first_name: String,
pub last_name: String,
}
```

For question.rs:

```
use super::*;
 1
 2
    use hamcrest::*;
 3
    #[test]
 5
    fn name_is_String() {
6
        let player_one = player::Player {
             id: 001,
            first_name: String::from("Tim"),
 8
             last_name: String::from("White"),
9
10
        };
11
        let player_two = player::Player {
12
13
             id: 002,
14
            first_name: String::from("Mike"),
15
             last_name: String::from("Thompson"),
16
        };
17
        assert_that!(player_one.first_name, is(type_of::<String>()));
18
19
        assert_that!(player_one.last_name, is(type_of::<String>()));
    }
20
21
    #[test]
```

```
22
    fn all_the_same(){
23
         let player_one = player::Player {
24
             id: 001,
25
             first name: String::from("Tim"),
26
             last_name: String::from("White"),
27
        };
28
29
        let player_two = player::Player {
             id: 001,
30
31
            first_name: String::from("Tim"),
             last_name: String::from("White"),
33
        };
34
35
         assert_that!(player_one.id,is(equal_to(player_two.id)));
36
         assert_that!(player_one.first_name,is(equal_to(player_two.first_name)));
37
         assert_that!(player_one.last_name,is(equal_to(player_two.last_name)));
38
    }
```

For the output:

```
coder@ubuntu-s-1vcpu-2gb-tor1-01:~/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T2$ cargo test
Compiling A3T2 v0.1.0 (/home/coder/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T2)

running 2 tests
test question::all_the_same ... ok
test question::name_is_String ... ok

test result: ok. 2 passed; 0 failed; 0 ignored; 0 measured; 0 filtered out; finished in 0.01s
```

Question 3

For question1.rs:

```
use hamcrest::prelude::*;
 2
    use rand::prelude::*;
4
    // Note this useful idiom: importing names from outer (for mod tests) scope.
5
    use super::*;
 6
 7
    #[test]
8
    pub fn basic add() {
9
         assert_that!(calculator::add(1.0, 2.0), is(equal_to(3.0)));
10
11
    #[test]
    pub fn add_negative_number() {
12
13
         assert_that!(calculator::add(-1.0, 2.0), is(equal_to(1.0)));
14
    }
    #[test]
15
16
    pub fn add_random_numbers() {
17
         let mut rng = thread_rng();
18
        if rng.gen() {
19
            // random bool
20
            let x: f64 = rng.gen(); // random number in range [0, 1)
21
             let y: f64 = rng.gen();
            assert\_that!(calculator::add(x, y), is(equal\_to(x + y)));\\
22
23
        }
```

```
24
    }
25
26
    #[test]
27
    pub fn basic subtract() {
28
        assert_that!(calculator::subtract(4.0, 2.0), is(equal_to(2.0)));
29
    }
30
    #[test]
31
    pub fn subtract_negative_number() {
32
        assert_that!(calculator::subtract(-3.0, 2.0), is(equal_to(-5.0)));
33
34
    #[test]
35
    pub fn subtract_random_numbers() {
36
        let mut rng = thread_rng();
37
        if rng.gen() {
38
             // random bool
39
            let x: f64 = rng.gen(); // random number in range [0, 1)
40
            let y: f64 = rng.gen();
41
             assert_that!(calculator::subtract(x, y), is(equal_to(x - y)));
42
        }
43
   }
```

For question2.rs:

```
use super::*;
 1
    use hamcrest::prelude::*;
 2
 3
    use rand::prelude::*;
4
 5
    #[test]
 6
    pub fn basic_multiply() {
 7
        let x = 4;
 8
        let y = 2;
9
        assert_that!(calculator::multiply(x, y), is(equal_to(8)));
10
    }
11
12
    #[test]
    pub fn multiply_negative_number() {
13
14
        let x = -4;
15
        let y = -2;
        assert_that!(calculator::multiply(x, y), is(equal_to(8)));
16
17
18
19
    #[test]
20
    pub fn multiply_random_numbers() {
21
        let mut rng = thread_rng();
        if rng.gen() {
22
23
             // random bool
             let x: f64 = rng.gen(); // random number in range [0, 1)
24
            let y: f64 = rng.gen();
25
26
             assert_that!(calculator::multiply(x, y), is(equal_to(x * y)));
27
        }
28
    }
29
30
    #[test]
31
    pub fn basic_divide() {
        let x = 2;
32
33
        let y = 2;
34
        assert_that!(calculator::divide(x, y), is(equal_to(1)));
35
    }
36
37
    #[test]
```

```
38
    pub fn divide_negative_number() {
39
        let x = -2;
        let y = -2;
40
        assert that!(calculator::divide(x, y), is(equal to(1)));
41
42
    }
43
    #[test]
44
    pub fn divide_random_numbers() {
45
        let mut rng = thread_rng();
        if rng.gen() {
             // random bool
47
             let x: f64 = rng.gen(); // random number in range [0, 1)
48
49
             let y: f64 = rng.gen();
50
             assert_that!(calculator::divide(x, y), is(equal_to(x / y)));
51
        }
52
    }
```

For question3.rs:

```
1
    use super::*;
    use rand::*;
 3
    use hamcrest::prelude::*;
 5
    #[test]
6
    pub fn test_random_positive_square_root() {
 7
        // let rng = rand::thread_rng().gen::<f64>();
8
        let rng = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(0.0..100.0);
9
        assert_that!(calculator::get_squre_root(rng), equal_to((rng as f64).sqrt()));
10
    }
11
    #[test]
12
    #[should_panic]
13
    pub fn test_random_negitive_square_root() {
14
        let rng = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(-100.0..0.0);
15
        assert_that!(calculator::get_squre_root(rng), equal_to((rng as f64).sqrt()));
16
    }
17
    #[test]
    pub fn test_square_root_of_zero() {
18
19
        let x = 0.0;
20
        assert_eq!(calculator::get_squre_root(x), 0.0);
21
        assert_that!(calculator::get_squre_root(x), equal_to(0.0));
22
    }
23
24
    #[test]
    pub fn test_square_root_of_one() {
25
26
        let x = 1.0;
        assert_eq!(calculator::get_squre_root(x), 1.0);
27
28
        assert_that!(calculator::get_squre_root(x), equal_to(1.0));
29
    }
```

For question4.rs:

```
1
   use super::*;
2
   use hamcrest::prelude::*;
3
   use rand::*;
5
   #[test]
6
   pub fn test_basic_roots() {
7
       // y = x^2 + 6x - 7
8
       let a = 1.0;
9
       let b = 6.0;
```

```
10
        let c = -7.0;
11
        assert_that!(calculator::get_roots(a, b, c), equal_to((1.0, -7.0)));
12
13
    #[test]
14
    pub fn test_single_root() {
        // y = x^2
15
        let a = 1.0;
16
        let b = 0.0;
17
18
        let c = 0.0;
19
        assert_that!(calculator::get_roots(a, b, c), equal_to((0.0, 0.0)));
20
21
22
    #[test]
23
    pub fn test_random_solvable_quadratic() {
24
        let a = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(0.0..2.0);
25
        let b = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(20.0..100.0);
26
        let c = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(0.0..10.0);
27
        let res = calculator::get_roots(a, b, c);
28
        assert_that!((a * res.0 * res.0 + b * res.0 + c).trunc(), equal_to(0.0));
29
    }
30
    #[test]
31
    #[should panic]
32
    pub fn test_random_non_solvable_quadratic() {
33
        let a = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(2.0..10.0);
        let b = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(0.0..5.0);
34
35
        let c = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(10.0..20.0);
36
        assert_that!(calculator::get_roots(a, b, c), equal_to((0.0, 0.0)));
37
   }
```

```
1
    coder@ubuntu-s-1vcpu-2gb-tor1-01:~/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/UTApp_hamcrest$ cargo test
 2
       Compiling UTApp v0.1.0 (/home/coder/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/UTApp_hamcrest)
 3
    running 20 tests
    test question1::add_negative_number ... ok
6
    test question1::add_random_numbers ... ok
 7
    test question1::basic_add ... ok
8
    test question1::basic subtract ... ok
9
    test question1::subtract negative number ... ok
    test question1::subtract_random_numbers ... ok
10
    test question2::basic divide ... ok
11
12
    test question2::basic_multiply ... ok
    test question2::divide negative number ... ok
    test question2::divide random numbers ... ok
14
15
    test question2::multiply negative number ... ok
16
    test question2::multiply_random_numbers ... ok
    test question3::test_random_negitive_square_root ... ok
17
18
    test question3::test_random_positive_square_root ... ok
19
    test question3::test_square_root_of_one ... ok
20
    test question3::test square root of zero ... ok
21
    test question4::test_basic_roots ... ok
    test question4::test random non solvable quadratic - should panic ... ok
23
    test question4::test_random_solvable_quadratic ... ok
    test question4::test_single_root ... ok
25
26
    test result: ok. 20 passed; 0 failed; 0 ignored; 0 measured; 0 filtered out; finished in
    0.02s
```

For main.rs:

```
use std::io;
 1
 2
 3
    fn main() {
        let user_input = get_input();
4
 5
         println!("the result is {}", function(user_input.0, user_input.1));
 6
    }
8
    // define the factorial formula
    pub fn function(a: i32, b: i32) -> f64 {
         let formula = (factorial(a as f64)) / (factorial(a as f64 - b as f64) * factorial(b as
10
    f64));
        formula
11
12
    }
13
    // the logic of factorial calculation
14
15
    pub fn factorial(x: f64) -> f64 {
        match x {
16
17
             0.0 \Rightarrow 0.0
18
             1.0 \Rightarrow 1.0,
19
             _ => factorial(x - 1.0) * x,
20
         }
21
    }
22
23
    // check whether the input is valid
24
    pub fn check_input(a: &str, b: &str) -> (i32, i32) {
25
         let input_a: i32 = match a.trim().parse() {
26
             Ok(num) \Rightarrow num,
27
             Err(_) => panic!("Can't parse to a number"),
28
        };
29
        let input_b: i32 = match b.trim().parse::<i32>() {
30
31
             Ok(num) \Rightarrow num,
32
             Err(_) => panic!("Can't parse to a integer number"),
33
        };
34
35
         if input a > 0 && input b > 0 {
36
             if input_a > input_b {
37
                 (input_a, input_b)
38
             } else {
                 panic!("1st number must bigger than 2nd number!")
40
             }
41
         } else {
             panic!("Both number should bigger than zero!")
42
43
         }
44
    }
45
46
    // handle the user input and return the numbers
47
    pub fn get_input() -> (i32, i32) {
48
         println!("input the first number:");
49
         let mut input_a = String::new();
         io::stdin().read_line(&mut input_a).expect("Can not read!");
50
51
52
         println!("input the second number");
         let mut input_b = String::new();
53
54
         io::stdin().read_line(&mut input_b).expect("Can not read!");
55
```

The output is:

```
coder@ubuntu-s-1vcpu-2gb-tor1-01:~/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T4$ cargo run
compiling A3T4 v0.1.0 (/home/coder/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T4)

input the first number:

input the second number:

a the result is 10
```

For test.rs:

```
#[test]
 1
 2
    fn compare() {
 3
        use super::*;
 4
        let res = check_input("8", "6"); // we assume the input is 8 and 6.
 5
        assert!(res.0 > res.1);
 6
    }
 7
    #[test]
8
9
    #[should_panic]
    fn all_positive_integer() {
10
11
        use super::*;
12
        let res_0 = check_input("6.7", "5.4"); // we assume the input is 6.7 and 5.4.
13
14
        // Since the number should be integers, so, it will panic.
15
        // In other words, it will pass the test
16
        assert!(res_0.0 > 0 && res_0.1 > 0);
17
        let res_1 = check_input("-1", "5"); // we assume the input is -1 and 5.
18
19
        // Since they both should bigger than zero, so it should panic.
20
        // In other words, it should pass the test.
21
        assert!(res_1.0 > 0 && res_1.1 > 0);
   }
22
```

The output is:

```
coder@ubuntu-s-1vcpu-2gb-tor1-01:~/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T4$ cargo test
Compiling A3T4 v0.1.0 (/home/coder/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T4)

running 2 tests
test test::all_positive_integer - should panic ... ok
test test::compare ... ok

test result: ok. 2 passed; 0 failed; 0 ignored; 0 measured; 0 filtered out; finished in 0.01s
```

For main.rs:

```
use std::io;
 2
 3
    fn main() {
4
        let input = handle_input();
 5
        let taxed_income = calculate_tax(input);
        println!("Income after tax is {}", taxed_income);
 6
    }
8
    pub fn calculate_tax(income: i32) -> f64 {
9
        let mut taxed_income: f64 = 0.0;
10
11
        let income = income as f64;
        if income >= 0.0 && income < 10000.0 {
12
13
             taxed_income = income;
14
        } else if income >= 10000.0 && income < 50000.0 {
            taxed_income = income - income * 0.1;
15
16
        } else if income >= 50000.0 && income < 100000.0 {
17
            taxed_income = income - income * 0.2;
        } else if income >= 100000.0 && income < 1000000.0 {
19
             taxed_income = income - income * 0.3;
         } else if income >= 1000000.0 {
20
21
             taxed_income = income - income * 0.4
22
        }
23
        taxed_income
24
    }
25
    pub fn handle_input() -> i32 {
26
27
        println!("Please input your income");
28
        let mut input = String::new();
29
        io::stdin().read_line(&mut input).expect("Can not read");
        let res = is_valid(&input);
30
31
32
    }
33
    pub fn is_valid(input: &str) -> i32 {
34
35
        let input: i32 = match input.trim().parse() {
36
            Ok(num) \Rightarrow num,
            Err(_) => panic!("Error parsing input to a integer"),
37
38
        };
39
        if input >= 0 {
             input
41
42
        } else {
             panic!("Input is should bigger than or equal to zero!")
43
44
         }
45
46
47
    #[cfg(test)]
48
    mod tests;
```

```
coder@ubuntu-s-1vcpu-2gb-tor1-01:~/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T5$ cargo run
Compiling A3T5 v0.1.0 (/home/coder/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T5)
Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.84s
Running `target/debug/A3T5`
Please input your income
45320
Income after tax is 40788
```

For tests.rs:

```
#[test]
    #[should_panic]
   fn is_negative() {
4
        use super::*;
        let input = is_valid(&"-24500");
6
        assert!(input > 0);
7
    }
8
9
   #[test]
   #[should_panic]
10
11
   fn is_not_integer() {
12
        use super::*;
13
        let input = is_valid(&"4500.35");
        assert!(input > 0);
15
   }
```

```
coder@ubuntu-s-1vcpu-2gb-tor1-01:~/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T5$ cargo test
2
       Compiling A3T5 v0.1.0 (/home/coder/personalProj/rusttest/Assign3/A3T5)
3
        Finished test [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 1.00s
4
         Running unittests (target/debug/deps/A3T5-86b0f77ab42e08df)
5
6
    running 2 tests
7
    test tests::is_negative - should panic ... ok
8
    test tests::is_not_integer - should panic ... ok
   test result: ok. 2 passed; 0 failed; 0 ignored; 0 measured; 0 filtered out; finished in
10
```