Arithmetic Arranger

CSC 231 (Scientific Programming) Course Project

COMPUTER SCIENCE CLASS OF 2018/2019

Submitted to:

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Arithmetic Arranger

Project Description:

Students in primary school often arrange arithmetic problems vertically to make them easier to solve. For example, "235 + 52" becomes:

```
235
+ 52
```

Create a function that receives a list of strings that are arithmetic problems and returns the problems arranged vertically and side-by-side. The function should optionally take a second argument. When the second argument is set to "True", the answers should be displayed.

For example

Function Call:

```
arithmetic_arranger(["32 + 698", "3801 - 2", "45 + 43", "123 + 49"])
Output:
32  3801  45  123
```

Function Call:

```
arithmetic_arranger(["32 + 8", "1 - 3801", "9999 + 9999", "523 - 49"], True)
```

Output:

Rules

The function will return the correct conversion if the supplied problems are properly formatted, otherwise, it will **return** a **string** that describes an error that is meaningful to the user.

• Situations that will return an error:

- If there are **too many problems** supplied to the function. The limit is **seven**, anything more will return: "*Error: Too many problems*."
- The appropriate operators the function will accept are addition and subtraction.
 Multiplication and division will return an error. Other operators not mentioned in this bullet point will not need to be tested. The error returned will be: "Error: Operator must be '+' or '-'."
- Each number (operand) should only contain digits (0 9). Otherwise, the function will return: "*Error: Numbers must only contain digits.*"
- Each operand (a.k.a number on each side of the operator) has a max of six digits in width.
 Otherwise, the error string returned will be: "Error: Numbers cannot be more than six digits."
- If the user supplied the correct format of problems, the conversion you return will follow these rules:
 - There should be a single space between the operator and the longest of the two operands, the operator will be on the same line as the second operand, both operands will be in the same order as provided (the first will be the top one and the second will be the bottom).
 - Numbers should be right-aligned.
 - There should be four spaces between each problem.
 - There should be dashes at the bottom of each problem and at the bottom of each answer. The dashes should run along the entire length of each problem individually. (The example above shows what this should look like.)

Project's Execution

The project's execution is done using a very simple algorithm. In the algorithm, the idea is to first take care of all the expected errors (successively as directed in the project instruction) and then the formatting of expressions as required.

The implementation of the algorithm is as follows:

Function's Definition: The "arithmetic_arranger" function is defined with precisely two arguments (the first being a required argument of a list type named "expression" and the second, an optional boolean argument named "result" defaulted to "False").

```
def arithmetic_arranger(expression, result = False):
```

❖ First Error Handling (Function must only accept a maximum of seven expressions): Taking care of the first error by checking the length of list of expression argument using the "*len()*" function.

```
if len(expression) > 7:
    return "Error: Too many problems."
```

String objects instantiations: The function is going to use a loop as part of the algorithm implementation, but before entering the loop construct, predefinition of these four string objects will be required, as these objects are used in the body of loop. It can be seen that there are (maximum of) four lines (if result argument is "True") in the arranged expressions which the function is expected to return (if correct arguments are supplied) with the first line containing the first operands from each of the expressions, the second, containing the operators together with the second operands of each of the expression, the third line containing a number of dashes (as underline) required for each expressions and the fourth being the line that contain the results of evaluation of these expressions, These defined strings will be used to store/hold all these lines of each expression.

```
line1 = "" # To hold the first line of each of the expressions
line2 = "" # To hold the second line of each of the expressions
line3 = "" # The third line for underlining
line4 = "" # Fourth line of each expression for solution of a problem
```

❖ Loop: Looping through the *list* argument(with a *for* loop) in order to parse each string contained in the expression. The "*exp*" variable will hold an individual string contained in *expression* on each iteration

```
for exp in expression:
```

* Removing whitespaces from the string of expressions: The first statement in the body of the "for loop" is for removing all whitespaces from the string of expression. The aim of this is to allow the function to accept the cases of expressions supplied by the user, regardless of whether the individual strings are separated by spaces or not (e.g. case "345 + 56" or "345+56") and also in the next few statements it will be required that the strings are free of whitespaces. Using string's "replace()" method, all whitespaces are replaced with empty string.

```
exp = exp.replace(" ", "")
```

A Parsing string for the required Operators: In these next few statements, the required/supported operators ("+" or "-") are checked in the string of expression (by membership operation), and with *if/else* statements. If any of the supported operators is found in the string, the string is then split using the same operator found in the string as the split delimiter, so as to have the two operands of the expression in the string separated. So, using the "*split()*" string method the string is split, this will return a list object which is expected to contain the two operands of the expression. If none of the supported operators are found in the string, then the function will return the error message, thereby handling the second error.

```
if "+" in exp:
    exp = exp.split("+")
    operator = "+"
elif "-" in exp:
    exp = exp.split("-")
    operator = "-"
else:
    return "Error: Operator must be '+' or '-'."
```

❖ Third Error Handling (Expressions must be digits): To take care of the third error, by checking for operands with non-digit characters. From the previous statements the "exp" variable is expected to be a list containing two elements(operands). Both elements in the list are checked if they have non-digit characters using a NAND Boolean expression. By indexing, the two operands in the "exp" list are accessed and the "isdigit()" method is called on them to check if they are digits, returning the error message if non-digit character are found.

```
if not(exp[0].isdigit() and exp[1].isdigit()):
    return "Error: Numbers must only contain digits."
```

❖ Fourth Error Handling (Operands can only contain maximum digits of six): Taking care of the fourth error, by checking for the number of digits contained in each operand. We use "*len()*" function to

check the length of each string operand in the "exp" list variable, returning the error message if lengths are greater than six.

```
if len(exp[0]) > 6 or len(exp[1])> 6:
    return "Error: Numbers cannot be more than six digits."
```

And with these, all the possible errors are taken care of.

Next is evaluation of the expressions and arranging the expression in string.

❖ Calculating the maximum spanning of characters in each line of arranged expression, required for alignment: Each string on each line of the arranged expression is required to be rightly justified. For this reason, the maximum number of characters that can be on a line will need to be computed, and this is done by finding the number of characters in the operand that has the largest number of digits, using the "len()" and the "max()" functions and then, adding 2 to this result since the instruction required that a whitespace must be between the largest operand and the operator (i.e two more characters). The resulting value is stored in the variable "align".

```
align = max([len(exp[0]), len(exp[1])]) + 2
```

❖ Evaluation of expression: If the "result" argument is set to "True", the function is expected to return an arranged expression containing the result of evaluation of the expression. We use the "eval()" function to evaluate the string containing the concatenation of the first operand, the operator and the second operand. After evaluation, the result is justified rightly using the "rjust()" string method by the alignment length calculated above. We then concatenate the rightly justified result with the required four spaces between each problem and then, add them up to whatever value we already have in the line4 string variable.

```
if result:
    res = str(eval(exp[0] + operator + exp[1]))
    line4 += res.rjust(align) + " "
```

Adding up appropriate values to the appropriate *line string variable*: The remaining three string line variables (*line1*, *line2*, *lin3*) are populated with the appropriate values, justified rightly. Each value is concatenated with the required four spaces between each problem.

```
line1 += exp[0].rjust(align) + " "
# Adding into line1, first Operand with four spaces, rightly-justified
```

```
line2 += operator + exp[1].rjust(align - 1) + " "
# Adding into line2, operator and the second operand with four
spaces, rightly-justified

line3 += "-" * (align) + " "
# Adding into line3, the underlining set of dashes with four spaces
```

This marks the end of the "for loop", and now to arrange the expressions in a string

* Taking off the whitespaces at the end of each line: Using the "*rstrip*()" string method, we remove the four spaces at the end of each line since they are not required.

```
line1 = line1.rstrip()
line2 = line2.rstrip()
line3 = line3.rstrip()
```

❖ Joining the lines together in a single string: The lines generated from above statements are then further joined together, separated by a new line character. The first three are joined and the stored in a variable "arranged_string".

```
arranged_string = "\n".join([line1, line2, line3])
```

Adding the result line if the "result" argument is set to "True": Concatenating the result line with "arranged_string" as well as the "underlining line" (line3) together with newline characters at appropriate positions.

```
if result:
    line4 = line4.rstrip()
    arranged_string += "\n" + line4 + "\n" + line3
```

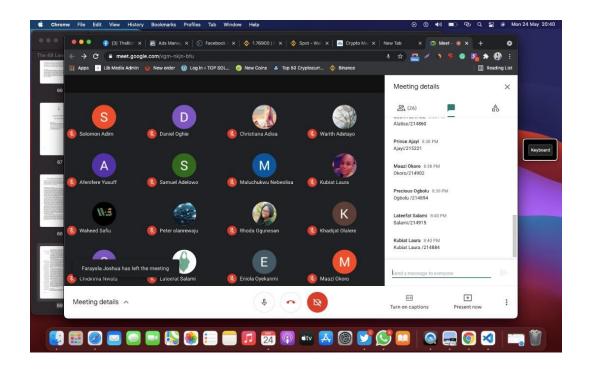
❖ The "arranged_string" is finally returned.

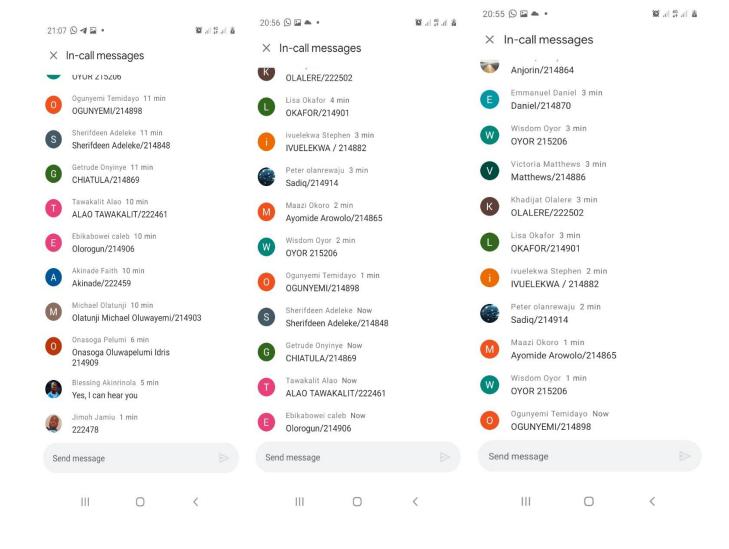
```
return arranged_string
```

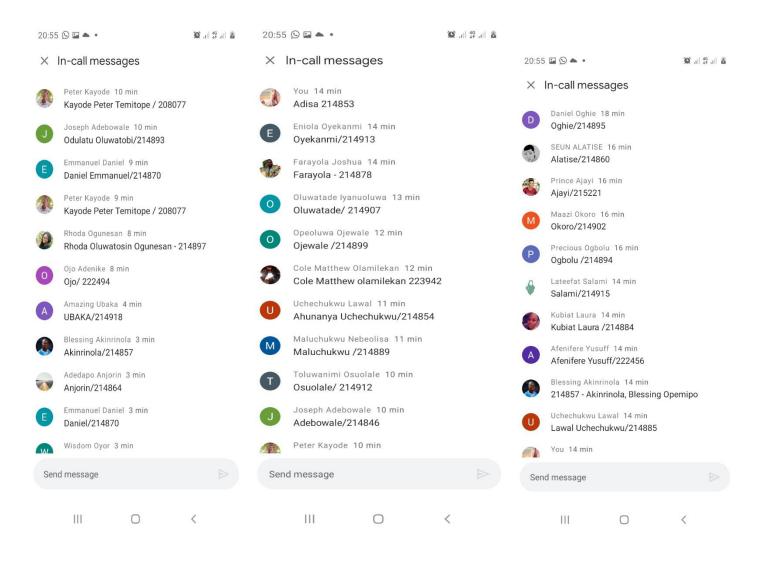
And this marks the end of the function.

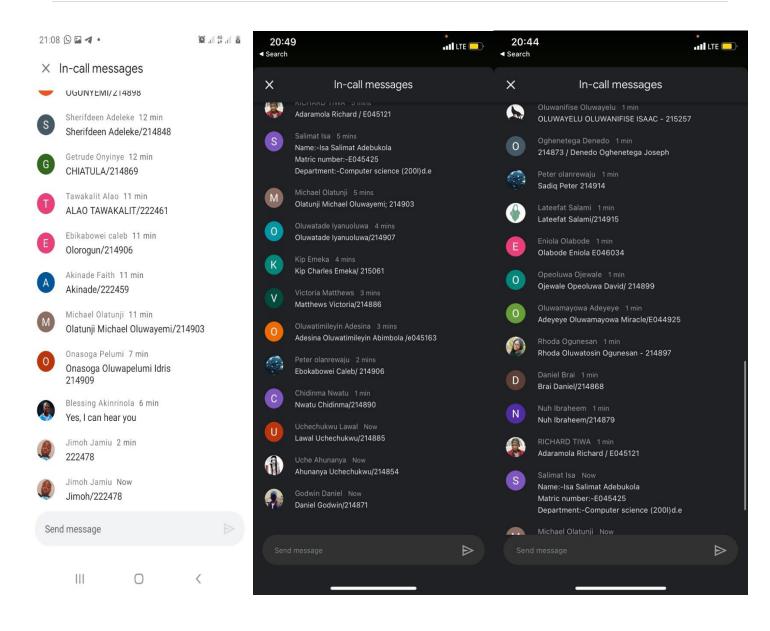
END OF PROJECT!!!

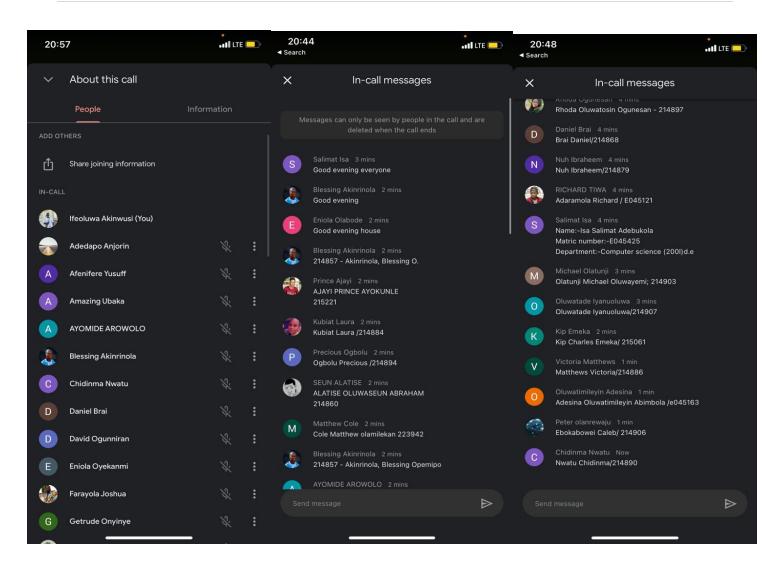
SCREENSHOTS OF OUR MEETINGS

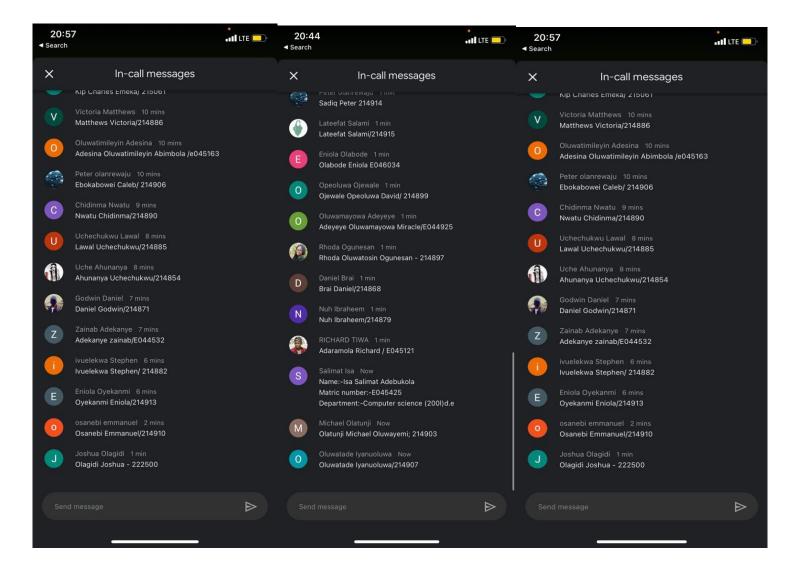












Ending Notes:

Upon completion of the project, and as it was stated that the project will be subjected to a unit testing, we decided to write a script to unit-test the program to make sure it is working as expected. All codes and scripts concerning the project are posted on the repository - https://github.com/holynation/Python-Arranger.