

DOCUMENTATION AND TESTING

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Part 1. Standard documentation

1. LIST OF NAMES IN CALLER'S SCOPE

```
>>> dir()
['__builtin__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__']
>>> import math
>>> dir()
['__builtin__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__',
'math']
>>> from random import randrange
>>> dir()
['__builtin__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__',
'math', 'randrange']
>>> x = 10
>>> dir()
['__builtin__', '__doc__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__',
'math', 'randrange', 'x']
```

2. LIST OF BUILT-IN NAMES

```
>>> dir(__builtin__)
['ArithmeticError', 'AssertionError', 'AttributeError', 'BaseException',
...
'sorted', 'staticmethod', 'str', 'sum', 'super', 'tuple', 'type', 'vars', 'zip']
>>> [name for name in dir(__builtin__) if name[0].islower()]
['abs', 'all', 'any', 'ascii', 'bin', 'bool', 'bytearray', 'bytes', 'callable', 'chr',
...
'sorted', 'staticmethod', 'str', 'sum', 'super', 'tuple', 'type', 'vars', 'zip']
```

Note: `__builtin__` can be replaced by `builtins` if `builtins` has been imported.

3. HELP ON THE BUILT-IN MODULE

```
>>> help(__builtin__)
Help on built-in module builtins:
```

NAME

`builtins` – Built-in functions, exceptions, and other objects.

...

FILE

(built-in)

Note: `__builtin__` can be replaced by `'builtins'`, or by `builtins` if `builtins` has been imported.

4. HELP ON A BUILT-IN FUNCTION

```
>>> help(__builtins__.sorted)
```

Help on built-in function sorted in module builtins:

```
sorted(iterable, key=None, reverse=False)
```

Return a new list containing all items from the iterable in ascending order.

A custom key function can be supplied to customise the sort order, and the reverse flag can be set to request the result in descending order.

Note: `__builtins__.sorted` can be replaced by `'builtins.sorted'`, or by `builtins.sorted` if `builtins` has been imported.

5. LIST OF NAMES IN A CLASS IN THE BUILT-IN MODULE

```
>>> dir(str)
```

```
['_add_', '__class__', '__contains__', '__delattr__', '__dir__', '__doc__',
```

```
...
```

```
'startswith', 'strip', 'swapcase', 'title', 'translate', 'upper', 'zfill']
```

```
>>> [name for name in dir(str) if not name.startswith('__')]
```

```
['capitalize', 'casefold', 'center', 'count', 'encode', 'endswith', 'expandtabs',
```

```
...
```

```
'startswith', 'strip', 'swapcase', 'title', 'translate', 'upper', 'zfill']
```

Note: The name of the class, here `str`, can be replaced by an instance from that class, here for instance `''`, or `'why not?'`, or `'__builtins__'`.

6. HELP ON A CLASS IN THE BUILT-IN MODULE

```
>>> help(str)
```

Help on class str in module builtins:

```
class str(object)
```

```
| str(object='') -> str
```

```
| str(bytes_or_buffer[, encoding[, errors]]) -> str
```

```
...
```

```
| maketrans(x, y=None, z=None, /)
```

Return a translation table usable for `str.translate()`.

If there is only one argument, it must be a dictionary mapping Unicode ordinals (integers) or characters to Unicode ordinals, strings or None. Character keys will be then converted to ordinals.

If there are two arguments, they must be strings of equal length, and in the resulting dictionary, each character in `x` will be mapped to the character at the same position in `y`. If there is a third argument, it must be a string, whose characters will be mapped to None in the result.

Note: Here, `str` can be replaced by `''` but no other string literal because nonempty string literals are expected to be names of modules or qualified module attributes, and either the name is a valid module name or qualified module attribute in which case documentation for that module or qualified module attribute will be displayed (as demonstrated before and later), or the name is invalid and help will just report so. But taking the class `list` as another example, `list` could be replaced by any list literal, for instance `[1, 2, 3]`, not only `[]`.

7. HELP ON A METHOD IN A CLASS IN THE BUILT-IN MODULE

```
>>> help(str.upper)
Help on method_descriptor:
```

```
upper(...)
    S.upper() -> str
```

Return a copy of S converted to uppercase.

Note: The name of the class, here str, can be replaced by an instance from that class, here for instance "", or 'why not?', or '__builtins__'.

8. LIST OF NAMES IN A MODULE

```
>>> import math
>>> dir(math)
['__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__', 'acos',
...
'log2', 'modf', 'pi', 'pow', 'radians', 'sin', 'sinh', 'sqrt', 'tan', 'tanh', 'trunc']
>>> [name for name in dir(math) if not name.startswith('__')]
['acos', 'acosh', 'asin', 'asinh', 'atan', 'atan2', 'atanh', 'ceil', 'copysign', 'cos',
...
'modf', 'nan', 'pi', 'pow', 'radians', 'sin', 'sinh', 'sqrt', 'tan', 'tanh', 'trunc']
```

9. HELP ON A MODULE

```
>>> help('math')
Help on module math:
```

NAME

math

...

DATA

```
e = 2.718281828459045
inf = inf
nan = nan
pi = 3.141592653589793
```

FILE

/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.5/lib/python3.5/...

Note: 'math' can be replaced by math if math has been imported.

10. HELP ON A NAME IN A MODULE

```
>>> help('math.log2')
Help on built-in function log2 in math:

math.log2 = log2(...)
    log2(x)

    Return the base 2 logarithm of x.
>>> import math
>>> help(math.log2)
Help on built-in function log2 in module math:

log2(...)
    log2(x)

    Return the base 2 logarithm of x.
>>> from math import trunc
>>> help(trunc)
Help on built-in function trunc in module math:

trunc(...)
    trunc(x:Real) -> Integral

    Truncates x to the nearest Integral toward 0. Uses the __trunc__ magic method.
```

Part 2. Documentation from modules we create

11. LIST OF NAMES IN A MODULE

```
>>> import rational_number
>>> dir(rational_number)
['__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__',
...
'gcd', 'get', 'get_both_inputs', 'output_result', 'reduce_fraction']
>>> [name for name in dir(rational_number) if not name.startswith('__')]
['compute_fraction', 'determine_reduced_fraction',
...
'gcd', 'get', 'get_both_inputs', 'output_result', 'reduce_fraction']
```

12. HELP ON A MODULE THANKS TO DOCTRINGS

```
>>> import rational_number
>>> help(rational_number)
Help on module rational_number:
```

NAME

rational_number

DESCRIPTION

```
# A number of functions to essentially, get as input two strings of digits,
# sigma and tau, and compute natural numbers a and b such that a / b
# is reduced and equal to 0.(sigma)(tau)(tau)(tau)(tau)...
#
# Written by Eric Martin for COMP9021
```

FUNCTIONS

```
compute_fraction(sigma, tau)
    Based on the computation
        0.(sigma)(tau)(tau)(tau)...
    = sigma * 10{-|sigma|} + tau(10{-|sigma|-|tau|} +
        10{-|sigma|-3|tau|} +
        ...)
    = sigma * 10{-|sigma|} +
        tau * 10{-|sigma|-|tau|} / (1 - 10{-|tau|})
    = sigma * 10{-|sigma|} +
        tau * 10{-|sigma|} / (10{|tau|} - 1)
    = [sigma * 10{-|sigma|} * (10{|tau|} - 1) + tau * 10{-|sigma|}] /
        (10{|tau|} - 1)
    = [sigma * (10{|tau|} - 1) + tau] /
        [(10{|tau|} - 1) * 10{|sigma|}]
```

```
>>> compute_fraction('0', '0')
(0, 90)
>>> compute_fraction('0', '1')
(1, 90)
>>> compute_fraction('1', '0')
(9, 90)
```

...

FILE

/Users/emartin/Documents/COMP9021/Lectures/Lecture_2/rational_number.py

13. HELP ON A NAME IN A MODULE THANKS TO DOCTRINGS

```

>>> import rational_number
>>> help(rational_number.compute_fraction)
Help on function compute_fraction in module rational_number:

compute_fraction(sigma, tau)
    Based on the computation
        0.(sigma)(tau)(tau)(tau)...
        = sigma * 10^{-|sigma|} + tau(10^{-|sigma|-|tau|} +
                                         10^{-|sigma|-2|tau|} +
                                         ...)
        = sigma * 10^{-|sigma|} +
          tau * 10^{-|sigma|-|tau|} / (1 - 10^{-|tau|})
        = sigma * 10^{-|sigma|} +
          tau * 10^{-|sigma|} / (10^{|tau|} - 1)
        = [sigma * 10^{-|sigma|} * (10^{|tau|} - 1) + tau * 10^{-|sigma|}] /
          (10^{|tau|} - 1)
        = [sigma * (10^{|tau|} - 1) + tau] /
          [(10^{|tau|} - 1) * 10^{|sigma|}]

>>> compute_fraction('0', '0')
(0, 90)
>>> compute_fraction('0', '1')
(1, 90)
>>> compute_fraction('1', '0')
(9, 90)

...
>>> from rational_number import compute_fraction
>>> help(compute_fraction)
Help on function compute_fraction in module rational_number:

compute_fraction(sigma, tau)
    Based on the computation
        0.(sigma)(tau)(tau)(tau)...
        = sigma * 10^{-|sigma|} + tau(10^{-|sigma|-|tau|} +
                                         10^{-|sigma|-2|tau|} +
                                         ...)
        = sigma * 10^{-|sigma|} +
          tau * 10^{-|sigma|-|tau|} / (1 - 10^{-|tau|})
        = sigma * 10^{-|sigma|} +
          tau * 10^{-|sigma|} / (10^{|tau|} - 1)
        = [sigma * 10^{-|sigma|} * (10^{|tau|} - 1) + tau * 10^{-|sigma|}] /
          (10^{|tau|} - 1)
        = [sigma * (10^{|tau|} - 1) + tau] /
          [(10^{|tau|} - 1) * 10^{|sigma|}]

>>> compute_fraction('0', '0')
(0, 90)
>>> compute_fraction('0', '1')
(1, 90)
>>> compute_fraction('1', '0')
(9, 90)

...

```

Part 3. Help in a browser with PyDoc

Includes documentation for the scripts in the directory where the command is executed.

```
$ python3 -m pydoc -b
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "localhost" displaying the "Pydoc: Index of Modules" page. The page header indicates "Python 3.5.2 [v3.5.2:4def2a2901a5, GCC 4.2.1 (Apple Inc. build 5666) (dot 3)]" and "Darwin-15.6.0". There are links for "Module Index", "Topics", and "Keywords", along with a search bar. The main content is titled "Index of Modules" and is divided into sections: "Built-in Modules", a section with links like "academic_standing_form", "elementary_cellular_automata", "monthly_hall", and "rational_number", and two sections for the standard library: "/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.5/lib/python35.zip" and "/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.5/lib/python3.5". Each of these library sections contains a grid of module names, many of which are underlined, indicating they are clickable links.

Index of Modules

Built-in Modules

_ast	_signal	_weakref	posix
_codecs	_sre	atexit	pwd
_collections	_stat	builtins	sys
_functools	_string	errno	time
_imp	_symtable	faulthandler	xxsubtype
_io	_thread	gc	zipimport
_locale	_tracemalloc	itertools	
_operator	_warnings	marshal	

[academic_standing_form](#) [elementary_cellular_automata](#) [monthly_hall](#) [rational_number](#)

/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.5/lib/python35.zip

/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.5/lib/python3.5

future	dbm (package)	multiprocessing (package)	sre_parse
_bootlocale	decimal	netrc	ssl
_collections_abc	difflib	nntplib	stat
_compat_pickle	dis	ntpath	statistics
_compression	distutils (package)	nturl2path	string
_dummy_thread	doctest	numbers	stringprep
_markupbase	dummy_threading	opcode	struct
_osx_support	email (package)	operator	subprocess
_pydecimal	encodings (package)	optparse	sunau
_pyio	ensurepip (package)	os	symbol
_sitebuiltins	enum	pathlib	symtable
_strptime	filecmp	pdb	sysconfig
_sysconfigdata	fileinput	pickle	tabnanny
_threading_local	fnmatch	pickletools	tarfile

Part 4. Unit testing of functions from modules we create

Made possible thanks to:

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    import doctest
    doctest.testmod()
```

14. PASSING ALL TESTS

```
$ python3 rational_number.py
$ python3 rational_number.py -v
Trying:
    compute_fraction('0', '0')
Expecting:
    (0, 90)
ok
Trying:
    compute_fraction('0', '1')
Expecting:
    (1, 90)
ok
Trying:
    compute_fraction('1', '0')
Expecting:
    (9, 90)
ok
Trying:
    compute_fraction('1', '1')
Expecting:
    (10, 90)
ok
Trying:
    compute_fraction('9', '9')
Expecting:
    (90, 90)
ok
...
5 items had no tests:
    __main__
    __main__.determine_reduced_fraction_from_pattern_and_repeated_pattern
    __main__.get
    __main__.get_both_inputs
    __main__.output_result
4 items passed all tests:
  11 tests in __main__.compute_fraction
  11 tests in __main__.determine_reduced_fraction
  11 tests in __main__.gcd
  11 tests in __main__.reduce_fraction
44 tests in 9 items.
44 passed and 0 failed.
Test passed.
```


15. FAILING SOME TESTS

Changing

```
>>> reduce_fraction(0, 1)
(0, 1)
```

to

```
>>> reduce_fraction(0, 1)
(1, 1)
```

in file.

```
$ python3 rational_number.py
```

```
*****
```

```
File "rational_number.py", line 89, in __main__.reduce_fraction
```

```
Failed example:
```

```
    reduce_fraction(0, 1)
```

```
Expected:
```

```
(1, 1)
```

```
Got:
```

```
(0, 1)
```

```
*****
```

```
1 items had failures:
```

```
  1 of 11 in __main__.reduce_fraction
```

```
***Test Failed*** 1 failures.
```