

# 软件构造第4章作业

新单元测试框架完成上面两个任务的测试，并分别给出测试用例。

16. 按照国家规定，个人收入所得应该交税。中国公民的工资、薪金所得的交税计算公式如下：  
应纳个人所得税税额=应纳税所得额×适用税率-速算扣除数，其中，应纳税所得额=每月收入金额-起征点（5000 元）。下表是 2022 年我国个人所得税税率表：

级数	应纳税所得额(含税)	税率	速算扣除数/元
1	不超过 3000 元的	3%	0
2	超过 3000 元至 12000 元的部分	10%	210
3	超过 12000 元至 25000 元的部分	20%	1410
4	超过 25000 元至 35000 元的部分	25%	2660
5	超过 35000 元至 55000 元的部分	30%	4410
6	超过 55000 元至 80000 元的部分	35%	7160
7	超过 80000 元的部分	45%	15160

(1) 使用分支语句或者运用表驱动编程方式实现个人所得税计算程序，该程序的输入是工资、薪金所得（元），输出是应纳税所得额。

(2) 按照边界值分析方法，设计测试数据：4999，5000，5001，7999，8000，8001...继续完成剩余的测试数据，并检验运行程序的结果是否正确。

(3) 使用 JUnit 的参数化测试，完成 (2) 的所有数据的测试。

(4) 修改程序 1：增加程序的健壮性，检测输入数，若输入数是负数，则抛出异常。增加输入为负数的测试用例，用 JUnit 的异常测试执行测试。

(5) 修改程序 2：增加一个计算税后收入所得的方法，并用 (2) 的数据进行测试。

(6) 使用 JUnit 的测试套件，完成整个程序的测试。

17. 练习断言...

## 1. 写程序

### 1. 第一题

```
1 public class IncomeTaxCalculator {
2     public static double calculateTax(double salary) {
3         double taxableIncome = salary - 5000;
4         if (taxableIncome <= 0) {
5             return 0;
6         }
7         double tax = 0;
8         if (taxableIncome <= 3000) {
9             tax = taxableIncome * 0.03 - 0;
10        } else if (taxableIncome <= 12000) {
11            tax = taxableIncome * 0.1 - 210;
12        } else if (taxableIncome <= 25000) {
13            tax = taxableIncome * 0.2 - 1410;
```

```

14         } else if (taxableIncome <= 35000) {
15             tax = taxableIncome * 0.25 - 2660;
16         } else if (taxableIncome <= 55000) {
17             tax = taxableIncome * 0.3 - 4410;
18         } else if (taxableIncome <= 80000) {
19             tax = taxableIncome * 0.35 - 7160;
20         } else {
21             tax = taxableIncome * 0.45 - 15160;
22         }
23         return tax;
24     }
25
26     public static void main(String[] args) {
27         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
28         System.out.print("请输入工资: ");
29         double salary = scanner.nextDouble();
30         double tax = calculateTax(salary);
31         double taxableIncome = salary - 5000;
32         System.out.println("应纳税所得额: " + (taxableIncome > 0 ? taxableIncome
: 0) + "元");
33         System.out.println("应纳个人所得税税额: " + tax + "元");
34         scanner.close();
35     }
36 }

```

## 2. 测试

工资(元)	应纳税所得额=工资-5000	应纳税额(元)	税后收入=工资-税额(元)
4999	免税	免税	4999.00
5000	免税	免税	5000.00
5001	1	$1 \times 0.03 - 0 = 0.03$	5000.97
7999	2999	$2999 \times 0.03 - 0 = 89.97$	7909.03
8000	3000	$3000 \times 0.03 - 0 = 90.00$	7910.00
8001	3001	$3001 \times 0.10 - 210 = 90.10$	7910.90
16999	11999	$11999 \times 0.10 - 210 = 989.90$	16009.10
17000	12000	$12000 \times 0.10 - 210 = 990.00$	16010.00
17001	12001	$12001 \times 0.20 - 1410 = 990.20$	16010.80

30000	25000	$25000 \times 0.20 - 1410 = 3590.00$	26410.00
30001	25001	$25001 \times 0.25 - 2660 = 3590.25$	26410.75
40000	35000	$35000 \times 0.25 - 2660 = 6090.00$	33910.00
40001	35001	$35001 \times 0.30 - 4410 = 6090.30$	33910.70
60000	55000	$55000 \times 0.30 - 4410 = 12090.00$	47910.00
60001	55001	$55001 \times 0.35 - 7160 = 12090.35$	47910.65
85000	80000	$80000 \times 0.35 - 7160 = 20840.00$	64160.00
85001	80001	$80001 \times 0.45 - 15160 = 20840.45$	64160.55

### 3. JUnit

代码块

```

1  @RunWith(Parameterized.class)
2  public class IncomeTaxCalculatorParameterizedTest {
3      private double salary;
4      private double expectedTax;
5      private double expectedAfterTax;
6
7      public IncomeTaxCalculatorParameterizedTest(double salary, double
expectedTax, double expectedAfterTax) {
8          this.salary = salary;
9          this.expectedTax = expectedTax;
10         this.expectedAfterTax = expectedAfterTax;
11     }
12
13     @Parameterized.Parameters(name = "{index}: salary={0}, expectedTax={1},
expectedAfterTax={2}")
14     public static Collection<Object[]> data() {
15         return Arrays.asList(new Object[][]{
16             {4999, 0.00, 4999.00},
17             {5000, 0.00, 5000.00},
18             {5001, 0.03, 5000.97},
19             {7999, 89.97, 7909.03},
20             {8000, 90.00, 7910.00},
21             {8001, 90.10, 7910.90},
22             {16999, 989.90, 16009.10},
23             {17000, 990.00, 16010.00},
24             {17001, 990.20, 16010.80},
25             {30000, 3590.00, 26410.00},
26             {30001, 3590.25, 26410.75},

```

```

27         {40000, 6090.00, 33910.00},
28         {40001, 6090.30, 33910.70},
29         {60000, 12090.00, 47910.00},
30         {60001, 12090.35, 47910.65},
31         {85000, 20840.00, 64160.00},
32         {85001, 20840.45, 64160.55}
33     });
34 }
35
36 @Test
37 public void testCalculateTax() {
38     double actualTax = IncomeTaxCalculator.calculateTax(salary);
39     assertEquals("工资=" + salary + "的税额不正确", expectedTax, actualTax,
40         0.01);
41 }
42
43 @Test
44 public void testAfterTaxIncome() {
45     double actualTax = IncomeTaxCalculator.calculateTax(salary);
46     double actualAfterTax = salary - actualTax;
47     assertEquals("工资=" + salary + "的税后收入不正确", expectedAfterTax,
48         actualAfterTax, 0.01);
49 }

```

#### 4. 修改程序1

增加负数校验，抛出异常

```

1  public class IncomeTaxCalculator {
2      public static double calculateTax(double salary) {
3          // 新增：校验输入为负数时抛出异常
4          if (salary < 0) {
5              throw new IllegalArgumentException("工资不能为负数");
6          }
7
8          double taxableIncome = salary - 5000;
9          if (taxableIncome <= 0) {
10             return 0;
11         }
12
13         ...
14     }
15 }

```

### 异常测试类

```
1 public class IncomeTaxCalculatorExceptionTest {
2     @Test(expected = IllegalArgumentException.class)
3     public void testNegativeSalary() {
4         IncomeTaxCalculator.calculateTax(-1000);
5     }
6 }
```

## 5. 修改程序2

### 新增计算税后收入的方法

```
1 public class IncomeTaxCalculator {
2     //原方法不变
3
4     //新增
5     public static double calculateAfterTaxIncome(double salary) {
6         double tax = calculateTax(salary);
7         return salary - tax;
8     }
9
10    // main方法补充输出税后收入:
11    public static void main(String[] args) {
12        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
13        System.out.print("请输入工资: ");
14        double salary = scanner.nextDouble();
15        try {
16            double tax = calculateTax(salary);
17            double taxableIncome = Math.max(salary - 5000, 0);
18            double afterTax = calculateAfterTaxIncome(salary);
19            System.out.println("应纳税所得额: " + taxableIncome + "元");
20            System.out.println("应纳个人所得税税额: " + tax + "元");
21            System.out.println("税后收入: " + afterTax + "元");
22        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
23            System.out.println("错误: " + e.getMessage());
24        }
25        scanner.close();
26    }
27 }
```

### 测试

```
1 @Test
2 public void testAfterTaxIncome() {
```

```
3     double actualAfterTax =
IncomeTaxCalculator.calculateAfterTaxIncome(salary);
4     assertEquals("工资=" + salary + "的税后收入不正确", expectedAfterTax,
actualAfterTax, 0.01);
5 }
```

## 6. 测试

代码块

```
1  import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
2  import org.junit.runners.Suite;
3
4  @RunWith(Suite.class)
5  @Suite.SuiteClasses({
6      IncomeTaxCalculatorParameterizedTest.class,
7      IncomeTaxCalculatorExceptionTest.class
8  })
9  public class IncomeTaxCalculatorTestSuite {
10      ...
11  }
```