

软件构造第4章作业

新用单元测试框架完成上面两个任务的测试，方法名：
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元的部分	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. 练习题二：完成个人所得税的测试。

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
33 : 0) + "元");
34     System.out.println("应纳个人所得税税额: " + tax + "元");
35     scanner.close();
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*0.03-0=0.03	5000.97
7999	2999	2999*0.03-0=89.97	7909.03
8000	3000	3000*0.03-0=90.00	7910.00
8001	3001	3001*0.10-210=90.10	7910.90
16999	11999	11999*0.10-210=989.90	16009.10
17000	12000	12000*0.10-210=990.00	16010.00
17001	12001	12001*0.20-1410=990.20	16010.80

30000	25000	$25000 * 0.20 - 1410 = 3590.00$	26410.00
30001	25001	$25001 * 0.25 - 2660 = 3590.25$	26410.75
40000	35000	$35000 * 0.25 - 2660 = 6090.00$	33910.00
40001	35001	$35001 * 0.30 - 4410 = 6090.30$	33910.70
60000	55000	$55000 * 0.30 - 4410 = 12090.00$	47910.00
60001	55001	$55001 * 0.35 - 7160 = 12090.35$	47910.65
85000	80000	$80000 * 0.35 - 7160 = 20840.00$	64160.00
85001	80001	$80001 * 0.45 - 15160 = 20840.45$	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
8          expectedTax, double expectedAfterTax) {
9          this.salary = salary;
10         this.expectedTax = expectedTax;
11         this.expectedAfterTax = expectedAfterTax;
12     }
13
14     @Parameterized.Parameters(name = "{index}: salary={0}, expectedTax={1},
15     expectedAfterTax={2}")
16     public static Collection<Object[]> data() {
17         return Arrays.asList(new Object[][]{
18             {4999, 0.00, 4999.00},
19             {5000, 0.00, 5000.00},
20             {5001, 0.03, 5000.97},
21             {7999, 89.97, 7909.03},
22             {8000, 90.00, 7910.00},
23             {8001, 90.10, 7910.90},
24             {16999, 989.90, 16009.10},
25             {17000, 990.00, 16010.00},
26             {17001, 990.20, 16010.80},
27             {30000, 3590.00, 26410.00},
28             {30001, 3590.25, 26410.75},
29         });
30     }
31 }
```

```

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 =  
4         IncomeTaxCalculator.calculateAfterTaxIncome(salary);  
5     assertEquals("工资=" + salary + "的税后收入不正确", expectedAfterTax,  
6         actualAfterTax, 0.01);  
7 }
```

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 }
```