White Box Testing

Validation and Verification of Software

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Iteration 1

	Details
ID	1
Name	testIRRResultOK
Scenario	Test Internal Rate formula with valid arguments to return a successful result
Input	IR 1 2 10 1 2
Expected output	11.0
Actual output	11.0

	Details
ID	2
Name	testIRRNotNumericArgs
Scenario	Test Future Value formula with not numeric rate value
Input	IRR m m -1 1
Expected output	"The value m is not numeric"
Actual output	"The value m is not numeric"

	Details
ID	3
Name	testPMTSResultOK
Scenario	Test PMTS formula with valid argument
Input	PMTS 1 5 30

Expected output	0,97
Actual output	0,97

	Details
ID	4
Name	testPMTSNotNumericArgs
Scenario	Test PMTS formula with not numeric rate value
Input	PMTS r m x
Expected output	The value r s is not numeric
Actual output	The value r is not numeric

	Details
ID	5
Name	testPMTSPeriodsLessZero
Scenario	Test PMTS with number of periods equal to -1
Input	PMTS 1 -1 1 1
Expected output	The value -1 should be greater than 0
Actual output	The value -1 should be greater than 0

	Details
ID	6
Name	testPMTSInvalidNumberPaymentValues
Scenario	Test PMTS with invalid number of arguments
Input	PMTS 1 3 2 1 1
Expected output	The size of arguments is not right
Actual output	The size of arguments is not right

	Details
ID	7
Name	testPMTCResultOK
Scenario	Test Future Value formula with valid arguments
Input	PMTC 1 1 1 1
Expected output	30.0
Actual output	3.0

	Details
ID	8
Name	testPMTCNotNumericArgs
Scenario	Test NPV formula with not numeric rate value
Input	PMTC p m x
Expected output	The value p is not numeric
Actual output	The value p is not numeric

	Details
ID	9
Name	testPMTCPeriodsLessZero
Scenario	Test NPV formula with not numeric rate value
Input	PMTC 1 -1 1
Expected output	The values should be greater than 0
Actual output	The values should be greater than 0

	Details
ID	10
Name	testPMTCInvalidNumberPaymentValues
Scenario	Test PMTC with invalid number of arguments
Input	PMTC 1 3 2 1 1 5
Expected output	The size of arguments is not right
Actual output	The size of arguments is not right

	Details
ID	11
Name	testPVResultOK
Scenario	Test Present Value formula with valid arguments
Input	PV 1 2 1 2
Expected output	1.0
Actual output	1.0

	Details
ID	12
Name	testPVNotNumericPeriod
Scenario	Test Present Value formula with not numeric rate value
Input	PV x 1 1 1
Expected output	The value x is not numeric
Actual output	The value x is not numeric

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	Details
ID	13
Name	testPVNotNumericVn
Scenario	testPV formula with not numeric rate value
Input	PV 1 1 1 x
Expected output	Invalid numbers

Actual output	Invalid numbers
Treatment output	111 W. 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

	Details
ID	14
Name	testPVInvalidNumberPaymentValues
Scenario	Test PresentValue with number of periods less than number of payment values provided
Input	PV 5 3 2 1
Expected output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values
Actual output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values

	Details
ID	15
Name	testPVInvalidNumberPaymentValues
Scenario	Test PresentValue with number of periods less than number of payment values provided
Input	PV 5 3 2 1
Expected output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values
Actual output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values

	Details
ID	16
Name	testFVResultOK
Scenario	Test Future Value formula with valid arguments
Input	FV 1 1 1 1
Expected output	3.0
Actual output	3.0

	Details
ID	17
Name	testFVNotNumericRate
Scenario	Test Future Value formula with not numeric rate value
Input	FV a 1 1 1
Expected output	The value a is not numeric
Actual output	The value a is not numeric

	Details
ID	18
Name	testFVNotNumericVn
Scenario	Test Future Value formula with not numeric rate value
Input	FV 1 1 1 a
Expected output	Invalid numbers
Actual output	Invalid numbers

	Details
ID	19
Name	testFVPeriodsLessZero
Scenario	Test with number of periods equal to -1
Input	FV 1 0 1 1
Expected output	The value -1 should be greater than 0
Actual output	The value -1 should be greater than 0

	Details
ID	20
Name	testFVInvalidNumberPaymentValues
Scenario	Test FutureValue with number of periods less than number of payment values provided
Input	FV 1 3 2 1
Expected output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values
Actual output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values

	Details
ID	21
Name	testUnknownOperation
Scenario	Test with an unknown operation code
Input	AX 1 1 1 1
Expected output	Invalid operation

Actual output	Invalid operation

	Details
ID	22
Name	testNPVResultOK
Scenario	Test NPV formula with valid arguments
Input	NPV 1 2 10 1 2
Expected output	11.0
Actual output	11.0

	Details
ID	23
Name	testNPVNotNumericRate
Scenario	Test NPV formula with not numeric rate value
Input	NPV m m x x
Expected output	The value m is not numeric
Actual output	The value m is not numeric

	Details
ID	24
Name	testNPVNotNumericVn
Scenario	Test NPV formula with not numeric payment value
Input	NPV 1 2 10 1 a
Expected output	Invalid numbers

	Details
ID	25
Name	testPVInvalidNumberPaymentValues
Scenario	Test NPV with number of periods less than number of payment values provided
Input	NPV 5 3 2
Expected output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values
Actual output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values

Running the test cases

ID	Expected output	Observed output	Failure
1	11.0	11.0	None
2	The value m is not numeric	The value m is not numeric	None
3	0,97	0,97	None
4	The value r s is not numeric	The value r s is not numeric	None
5	The value -1 should be greater than 0	The value -1 should be greater than 0	None
6	The size of arguments is not right	The size of arguments is not right	None

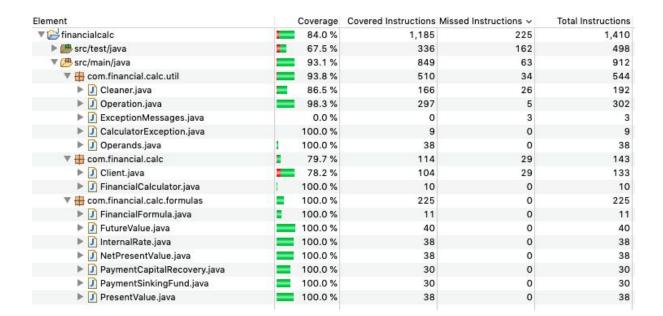
7 30.0 3.0 Yes		T		1
numeric numeri	7	30.0	3.0	Yes
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does not match with number of payment values Number of periods does not match with number of payment values	13	Invalid numbers	Invalid numbers	None
does not match with number of payment values 16 3.0 3.0 None 17 The value a is not numeric 18 The value -1 should be greater than 0 20 Number of periods does not match with number of payment values 21 Invalid operation 22 Invalid operation The value a is not numeric Invalid numbers None None None The value -1 should be greater than 0 Number of periods does not match with number of payment values The value -1 should be greater than 0 Number of periods does not match with number of payment values None 18 None None None 18 None 18 None 18 None 19 None 19 None 10 None 10 None	14	does not match with number of payment	does not match with number of payment	None
The value a is not numeric The value a is not numeric Invalid numbers Invalid numbers Invalid numbers The value -1 should be greater than 0 The value -1 should be greater than 0 Number of periods does not match with number of payment values Invalid operation Invalid operation Invalid operation Invalid operation None The value m is not None None	15	does not match with number of payment	does not match with number of payment	None
numeric numeric numeric Invalid numbers Invalid numbers None The value -1 should be greater than 0 Number of periods does not match with number of payment values Invalid operation Invalid operation None Invalid operation None The value -1 should be greater than 0 Number of periods does not match with number of payment values None 11.0 11.0 None The value m is not The value m is not None	16	3.0	3.0	None
The value -1 should be greater than 0 The value -1 should be greater than 0 Number of periods does not match with number of payment values Invalid operation Invalid operation Invalid operation Invalid operation The value -1 should be greater than 0 None None None 11.0 None The value -1 should be greater than 0 None None The value of periods does not match with number of payment values None The value of payment values None The value of payment values None	17			None
greater than 0 greater than 0 Number of periods does not match with number of payment values Invalid operation	17	Invalid numbers	Invalid numbers	None
does not match with number of payment values 21 Invalid operation Invalid operation None 22 11.0 11.0 None 23 The value m is not The value m is not None	18			None
22 11.0 11.0 None 23 The value m is not The value m is not None	20	does not match with number of payment	does not match with number of payment	None
The value m is not The value m is not None	21	Invalid operation	Invalid operation	None
	22	11.0	11.0	None
numeric numeric	23	The value m is not numeric	The value m is not numeric	None
24 Invalid numbers Invalid numbers None	24	Invalid numbers	Invalid numbers	None
Number of periods Number of periods None	25	Number of periods	Number of periods	None

number of payment number of payment values.		1 , * * * *	1 , ' '	
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Notes:

• Failure on test 7 because the rate factor was missing on the PMTC formula

Eclemma Code Coverage: 93,1%



Iteration 2

	Details
ID	26
Name	testFVMoreThanTwoDecimal
Scenario	Test FV with a number in the args with more than two decimals
Input	FV 1 1 2 2.22222
Expected output	The values should not have more than two decimals
Actual output	6.22

	Details	
ID	27	
Name	testNegativeValues	
Scenario	Test FV with a negative number in the input	
Input	FV -1 1.1 1.1 1.1	
Expected output	The values should be greater than 0	
Actual output	The values should be greater than 0	

	Details	
ID	28	
Name	testInvalidSizeArgument	
Scenario	Test FV with less arguments	
Input	FV 1	
Expected output	The size of arguments is not right	
Actual output	The size of arguments is not right	

	Details
ID	29
Name	testMainFVOK
Scenario	Test main function with the call FV with right inputs.
Input	FV 1 1 1 1
Expected output	3.0
Actual output	3.0

	Details	
ID	30	
Name	testMainFVNoOK	
Scenario	Test main function with the call FV with a string value in the input	
Input	FV 1 1 1 m	
Expected output	Invalid numbers	
Actual output	Invalid numbers	

	Details	
ID	31	
Name	testMainPVOK	
Scenario	Test main function with the call PV with a rigth input	
Input	PV 1 2 1 2	
Expected output	1.0	
Actual output	1.0	

ID	Expected output	Observed output	Failure
26	The values should not have more than two decimals	6.22	Yes
27	The values should be greater than 0	The values should be greater than 0	None
28	The size of arguments is not right	The size of arguments is not right	None
29	3.0	3.0	None
30	Invalid numbers	Invalid numbers	None
31	1.0	1.0	None

Notes

• Failure on test 26. In the specification it was written that the maximum number of decimals that a number could have was two. We implemented the program without taking this into account and thanks to this test we were able to realize this.

Eclemma Code Coverage:98,6%

ement	Coverage	Covered Instructio	Missed Instru
₽ fc	85,7 %	1.328	
> 🕭 src/test/java	67,1 %	425	
B src/main/java B	98,6 %	903	
> 🖶 com.financial.calc.util	97,6 %	532	
> # com.financial.calc	100,0 %	142	
> # com.financial.calc.formulas	100,0 %	229	

Iteration 3

	Details	
ID	32	
Name	OperationTestIRR	
Scenario	Testing IRR with a invalid number of payment values	
Input	IRR 1 2 10 1	
Expected output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values	

Actual output	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values
J	-

	Details	
ID	33	
Name	testPMTSResultOK2	
Scenario	Testing PMTS function without optional argument in the input	
Input	PMTS 1 5	
Expected output	0.0	
Actual output	0.0	

	Details	
ID	34	
Name	testFVResultOK2	
Scenario	Testing FV with exactly two decimal paymnet value	
Input	PV 1 2 1 2.22	
Expected output	1.06	
Actual output	1.06	

	Details	
ID	35	
Name	testFVPeriod	
Scenario	Testing FV with a no numeric period	
Input	PV 1 m 1 2.3	
Expected output	The value m is not numeric	
Actual output	The value m is not numeric	

Running the test cases

ID	Expected output	Observed output	Failure
32	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values	Number of periods does not match with number of payment values	None
33	0.0	0.0	None
34	1.06	1.06	None
35	The value m is not numeric	The value m is not numeric	None

Eclemma Code Coverage:100%

Element	Coverage	Covered Instructio	Missed Instruct
→ Einancial_Ca	84,4 %	1.450	
> 🕭 src/test/java	64,6 %	491	
B src/main/java B	100,0 %	959	
> # com.financial.calc	100,0 %	148	
> # com.financial.calc.formulas	100,0 %	229	
> 🖶 com.financial.calc.util	100,0 %	582	

ANNEX- SOURCE CODE

Client.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import com.financial.calc.formulas.FutureValue;
import com.financial.calc.formulas.InternalRate;
import com.financial.calc.formulas.NetPresentValue;
import com.financial.calc.formulas.PaymentCapitalRecovery;
import com.financial.calc.formulas.PaymentSinkingFund;
import com.financial.calc.formulas.PresentValue;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import com.financial.calc.util.Operands;
import com.financial.calc.util.Operation;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
/**
* Client class which receives from shell parameters
  and use the FinancialCalculator based on the
  required operation .
   @author cristina.martin
    @author cristian.castro
public class Client {
 public static boolean termino=false;
      Method to choose a formula based on the kind of operation
      provided by the user .
  \star \ensuremath{\mathcal{C}\textit{param}} operation the enum operation to be done .
   Oparam arguments an string args which contains the args received from shell.
   @return Formula to compute the result .
  private Formula chooseFormula(Operation operation, String[] arguments)
      throws CalculatorException {
    Formula formula;
    Operands operands = operation.buildOperands(arguments);
    switch (operation) {
      case PRESENT VALUE:
        formula = new PresentValue(operands);
        break;
      case FUTURE_VALUE:
        formula = new FutureValue(operands);
        break:
      case PAYMENT CAPITAL RECOVERY:
        formula = new PaymentCapitalRecovery(operands);
      case PAYMENT SINKING FUND:
        formula = new PaymentSinkingFund(operands);
        break:
      case NET PRESENT VALUE:
        formula = new NetPresentValue(operands);
        break:
      case INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN:
        formula = new InternalRate(operands);
        break:
      default:
        throw new CalculatorException (FinancialCalculator.INVALID OPERATION);
    return formula;
  public Double getResult(String line) throws IOException, CalculatorException {
    Double result = 0.0;
    double scale = Math.pow(10, 2);
   // for (String line = reader.readLine(); line != null; line = reader.readLine()) {
      String[] arguments = line.split("\\s+");
      Operation operation = Operation.fromOperationString(arguments[0].toUpperCase());
      Formula formula = chooseFormula(operation, arguments);
      FinancialCalculator financialCalculator = new FinancialCalculator(formula);
      result = financialCalculator.compute();
    } catch (CalculatorException exception) {
        throw new CalculatorException(exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
return Math.round(result * scale) / scale;

/**

* Main method which receives the arguments from shell and manages
    * the flow of the input and output of financial operations .

* @throws CalculatorException
    **/
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException {

    try {
        Client client = new Client();
        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        String line = reader.readLine();
        Double result = client.getResult(line);
        System.out.println(result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    }

    termino = true;
}
```

Operation.java

```
package com.financial.calc.util;
import static com.financial.calc.util.Cleaner.getOperands;
import static com.financial.calc.util.Cleaner.getOperandsPMTC;
import static com.financial.calc.util.Cleaner.getOperandsPMTS;
import com.financial.calc.FinancialCalculator;
    Operation Enum class to build operands based on the
    arguments provided .
    @author cristina.martin
   @author cristian.castro
public enum Operation {
  PRESENT_VALUE("PV") {
    public Operands buildOperands(String[] arguments) throws CalculatorException {
      Operands operands;
      try {
        operands = getOperands(arguments);
          Check that the \# periods + 1 = \# payments
        if (operands.getPeriods() != operands.getPaymentValues().size()) {
             CalculatorException (FinancialCalculator.INVALID NUMBER PAYMENT VALUES);
        }
      } catch (CalculatorException e) {
        throw new CalculatorException(e.getMessage(), e);
      return operands;
  FUTURE VALUE("FV") {
   public Operands buildOperands(String[] arguments)
        throws CalculatorException {
      Operands operands;
      try {
         operands = getOperands(arguments);
          Check that the # periods + 1 = # payments
        if (operands.getPeriods() + 1 != operands.getPaymentValues().size()) {
          throw new
             CalculatorException (FinancialCalculator.INVALID NUMBER PAYMENT VALUES);
      } catch (CalculatorException e) {
        throw new CalculatorException(e.getMessage(), e);
      return operands;
  PAYMENT CAPITAL RECOVERY ("PMTC") {
   public Operands buildOperands(String[] arguments) throws CalculatorException {
      Operands operands;
      try {
        operands = getOperandsPMTC(arguments);
      } catch (CalculatorException e) {
        throw new CalculatorException(e.getMessage(), e);
      return operands;
  PAYMENT SINKING FUND ("PMTS") {
   public Operands buildOperands(String[] arguments) throws CalculatorException {
      Operands operands;
      try {
        operands = getOperandsPMTS(arguments);
      } catch (CalculatorException e) {
        throw new CalculatorException(e.getMessage(), e);
      return operands;
    }
 NET PRESENT VALUE("NPV") {
```

```
public Operands buildOperands(String[] arguments) throws CalculatorException {
    Operands operands;
    try {
      operands = getOperands(arguments);
      if (operands.getPeriods() + 1 != operands.getPaymentValues().size()) {
            CalculatorException (FinancialCalculator.INVALID NUMBER PAYMENT VALUES);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      throw new CalculatorException(e.getMessage(), e);
    return operands;
INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN("IRR") {
  public Operands buildOperands(String[] arguments) throws CalculatorException {
    Operands operands;
    try {
     Cleaner cl = new Cleaner();
      operands = cl.getOperands(arguments);
      if (operands.getPeriods() + 1 != operands.getPaymentValues().size()) {
        throw new
            CalculatorException(FinancialCalculator.INVALID NUMBER PAYMENT VALUES);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      throw new CalculatorException(e.getMessage(), e);
    return operands;
 }
UNKNOWN ("UNKNOWN") {
 public Operands buildOperands(String[] arguments) throws CalculatorException {
      return null;
};
private String operation;
Operation(String operation) {
  this.operation = operation;
public String getOperation() {
 return this.operation;
public abstract Operands buildOperands (String[] arguments) throws CalculatorException;
* Method for get a valid Operation enum from a string.
^{\star}\,\, If the operation is not found then return a UNKNOWN operation .
* @param operationString the name of operation .
\star @return Operation the type of operation to perform .
public static Operation fromOperationString(String operationString)
  for(Operation operation : Operation.values()) {
    if(operation.getOperation().equals(operationString)) {
       return operation;
  }
  return UNKNOWN; //not found
```

}

Operands.java

```
package com.financial.calc.util;
import java.util.List;
    Operands class to compute the formula using the params .
   @author cristina.martin
 * @author cristian.castro
public class Operands {
         Represent the interest rate per period
 private Double rate;
         Specifies number of payments in annuity
  private Integer periods;
         Specifies present cash flow
 private Double presentCash;
8
        Specifies future cash flow
 private Double futureCash;
        List of payments including initial cost
  private List<Double> paymentValues;
  public Double getRate() {
   return rate;
  public void setRate(Double rate) {
    this.rate = rate;
  public Integer getPeriods() {
    return periods;
  public void setPeriods(Integer periods) {
    this.periods = periods;
  public Double getPresentCash() {
    return presentCash;
  public void setPresentCash(Double presentCash) {
    this.presentCash = presentCash;
  public Double getFutureCash() {
   return futureCash;
  public void setFutureCash(Double futureCash) {
    this.futureCash = futureCash;
  public List<Double> getPaymentValues() {
   return paymentValues;
  public void setPaymentValues(List<Double> paymentValues) {
    this.paymentValues = paymentValues;
```

Cleaner.java

```
package com.financial.calc.util;
import java.math.BigDecimal;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
import com.financial.calc.FinancialCalculator;
    Utility cleaner class to verify that arguments are correct .
   @author cristina.martin
    @author cristian.castro
public class Cleaner {
 public Cleaner() {
   ^{\star} Check that a value is Integer and return its value \,
   ^{\star} otherwise return null .
   * @param value the string value .
   * @return the parsed value .
   public static Integer checkIntValue(String value)
        throws CalculatorException {
      Integer intValue;
      try {
        intValue = Integer.valueOf(value);
        if (intValue <= 0) {</pre>
          throw new
              CalculatorException(
                   FinancialCalculator.NUMBER_LESS_OR_EQUAL_ZERO);
      } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
        throw new
            CalculatorException(
                 String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT_NUMERIC_VALUE, value));
      return intValue;
    }
   * Check that a value is Double and return its value
   ^{\star} otherwise return null .
   * @param value the string value .
   * @return the parsed value .
  public static Double checkDoubleValue(String value)
      throws CalculatorException {
    Double doubleValue;
    trv {
      doubleValue = Double.valueOf(value);
      if (doubleValue <= 0) {</pre>
        throw new
            CalculatorException(
              FinancialCalculator.NUMBER LESS OR EQUAL ZERO);
      } else if (BigDecimal.valueOf(doubleValue).scale() > 2) {
        throw new
            CalculatorException(
            FinancialCalculator.MORE_THAN TWO DECIMALS);
    } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
      throw new
          CalculatorException (
              String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT NUMERIC VALUE, value));
    return doubleValue;
  /** Method to verify that input values from shell are right for
   * FutureValue, PresentValue, IRR, NPV formulas.
      Check if:
            Contains valid rate (double value greater than 0)
```

```
Contains valid periods (integer value greater than 0)
          Contains a set of values for payment (double values greater than 0)
    @param args the arguments provided by the user.
    @return true if the arguments are correct .
public static Operands getOperands(String[] args)
    throws CalculatorException {
  int size = args.length;
  Operands operands = new Operands();
  if (size >= 3) {
    trv {
      Double rate = checkDoubleValue(args[1]);
      Integer periods = checkIntValue(args[2]);
      operands.setRate(rate);
      operands.setPeriods(periods);
      operands.setPavmentValues(
         Arrays.stream(args)
              .skip(3)
              .map(Double::valueOf)
             // .filter(value -> !(BigDecimal.valueOf(value).scale() > 2))
          .collect(Collectors.toList()));
    } catch(NumberFormatException e) {
      throw new
          CalculatorException (FinancialCalculator.INVALID NUMBERS);
  } else {
    throw new
        CalculatorException(FinancialCalculator.INVALID SIZE OF ARGUMENTS);
  return operands;
/** Method to verify that input values from shell are right for
 * PTMC formula.
   Check if:
          Contains valid rate (double value greater than 0)
          Contains valid periods (integer value greater than 0)
          Contains a set of values for payment (double values greater than 0)
    Oparam args the arguments provided by the user.
    @return true if the arguments are correct .
public static Operands getOperandsPMTC(String[] args)
    throws CalculatorException {
  int size = args.length;
  Operands operands = new Operands();
  if (size == 4) {
      Double rate = checkDoubleValue(args[1]);
      Integer periods = checkIntValue(args[2]);
      Double payment = checkDoubleValue(args[3]);
      operands.setRate(rate);
      operands.setPeriods(periods);
      operands.setPresentCash(payment);
  } else {
        CalculatorException (FinancialCalculator.INVALID SIZE OF ARGUMENTS);
  return operands;
}
/** Method to verify that input values from shell are right for
 * PTMS formula.
   Check if:
          Contains valid rate (double value greater than 0)
          Contains valid periods (integer value greater than 0)
          Contains a set of values for payment (double values greater than 0)
    Oparam args the arguments provided by the user.
   @return true if the arguments are correct .
public static Operands getOperandsPMTS(String[] args)
    throws CalculatorException {
  int size = args.length;
  Operands operands = new Operands();
```

```
if (size == 4) {
    Double rate = checkDoubleValue(args[1]);
    Integer periods = checkIntValue(args[2]);
    Double payment = checkDoubleValue(args[3]);

    operands.setRate(rate);
    operands.setPeriods(periods);
    operands.setFutureCash(payment);

}else if(size==3) {
    Double rate = checkDoubleValue(args[1]);
        Integer periods = checkIntValue(args[2]);
        Double payment = 0.0;
        operands.setRate(rate);
        operands.setPeriods(periods);
        operands.setFutureCash(payment);
}

else {
    throw new
        CalculatorException(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_SIZE_OF_ARGUMENTS);
}

return operands;
}
```

CalculatorException.java

```
package com.financial.calc.util;

/**
    * Custom calculator exception to retrieve .
    *
    * Gauthor cristina.martin
    * Gauthor cristian.castro
    **/
public class CalculatorException extends Exception {
    public CalculatorException(String message) { super(message); }
    public CalculatorException(String message, Throwable cause) { super(message, cause); }
}
```

Formula.java

```
package com.financial.calc;

/**
    * Interface with a single method to apply Command pattern.
    * @author cristina.martin
    * @author cristian.castro
    **/
public interface Formula {
    Double compute();
}
```

FinancialFormula.java

```
package com.financial.calc.formulas;
import com.financial.calc.Formula;
import com.financial.calc.util.Operands;
* FinancialFormula which implements Formula to compute the result
 ^{\star} \, based on the arguments provided .
   @author cristina.martin
 * @author cristian.castro
 **/
public abstract class FinancialFormula implements Formula {
  protected Double rate;
  protected Integer periods;
  public FinancialFormula(Operands operands) {
    this.rate = operands.getRate();
    this.periods = operands.getPeriods();
  public abstract Double compute();
}
```

PaymentSinkingFund.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
public class PaymentSinkingFund {
  Client client;
  @Before
  public void init() {
    client = new Client();
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test PMTS formula with valid arguments .
      Input: FV 10 5 3.
   * Expected: 0.97 .
  @Test
  public void testPMTSResultOK() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTS 1 5 30";
    try {
      Double result =client.getResult(args);
      assertEquals(Double.valueOf(0.97), result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      fail("No exception should be thrown");
  @Test
  public void testPMTSResultOK2() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTS 1 5";
    try {
      Double result =client.getResult(args);
      assertEquals(Double.valueOf(0.00), result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      fail("No exception should be thrown");
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test PMTS formula with not numeric rate value .
      Input: IR m m x x .
   ^{\star} Expected: A message showing that The value m is not numeric .
  @Test
  public void testPMTSNotNumericArgs() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTS r m x";
    try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT NUMERIC VALUE, "r")));
  }
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test PMTS with number of periods equal to -1 .
      Input: PMTS 1 -1 1 1 .
   * Expected: "The value -1 should be greater than 0".
  @Test
  public void testPMTSPeriodsLessZero() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTS 1 -1 1";
    try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
```

```
assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.NUMBER_LESS_OR_EQUAL_ZERO));
}

/**

* Scenario: Test PMTS with invalid number of arguments .

* Input: PMTS 1 3 2 1 1 .

* Expected: "The size of arguments is not right".

**/
@Test
public void testPMTSInvalidNumberPaymentValues() throws IOException {
   String args = "PMTS 1 3 2 1 1";

   try {
     client.getResult(args);
     fail("An exception should be thrown");

} catch (CalculatorException e) {
     assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_SIZE_OF_ARGUMENTS));
   }
}
```

PresentValue.java

```
package com.financial.calc.formulas;
import com.financial.calc.util.Operands;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
 * Class for computation of PresentValue which extends from FinancialFormula
   @author cristina.martin
    @author cristian.castro
public class PresentValue extends FinancialFormula {
  private List<Double> paymentValues;
  \textbf{public} \ \texttt{PresentValue(Operands)} \ \{
    super(operands);
    this.paymentValues = operands.getPaymentValues();
   ^{\star}   

Implement compute method for a PresentValue formula .
   * Greturn the result of computation .
   **/
  public Double compute() {
    AtomicInteger counter = new AtomicInteger(1);
    double localRate = 1 + rate;
    \textbf{return} \quad \texttt{paymentValues}
        .stream()
        .mapToDouble(value -> value / Math.pow(localRate, counter.getAndIncrement()))
        .sum();
  }
```

InternalRateTest.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
public class InternalRateTest {
  Client client;
  @Before
  public void init() {
    client = new Client();
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test Internal Rate formula with valid arguments .
      Input: IR 1 2 10 1 2 .
   * Expected: 11.0 .
  @Test
  public void testIRRResultOK() throws IOException {
    String args = "IRR 1 2 10 1 2";
    try {
      Double result = client.getResult(args);
      assertEquals(Double.valueOf(11.0), result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      fail("No exception should be thrown");
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test Future Value formula with not numeric rate value .
      Input: IR m m -1 1 .
   ^{\star} Expected: A message showing that The value m is not numeric .
  @Test
  public void testIRRNotNumericArgs() throws IOException {
    String args = "IRR m m -1 1";
    try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT NUMERIC VALUE, "m")));
  }
   * Scenario: Test without values
     Input: IRR
  * Expected: A message showing that the size of the arguments is not rigth.
  @Test
  public void OperationTestIRR() throws IOException {
    String args = "IRR 1 2 10 1";
     client.getResult(args);
 } catch (CalculatorException e) {
  assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.INVALID NUMBER PAYMENT VALUES, "?")));
 }
```

FutureValue.java

```
package com.financial.calc.formulas;
import com.financial.calc.util.Operands;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
 * Class for computation of FutureValue which extends from FinancialFormula
   @author cristina.martin
    @author cristian.castro
public class FutureValue extends FinancialFormula {
  private List<Double> paymentValues;
  public FutureValue(Operands operands) {
    super(operands);
    this.paymentValues = operands.getPaymentValues();
  * Implement compute method for a FutureValue formula .
  * @return the result of computation .
   **/
  public Double compute() {
    AtomicInteger counter = new AtomicInteger(periods);
    double localRate = 1 + rate;
    \textbf{return} \quad \texttt{paymentValues}
        .stream()
        .mapToDouble(value -> value * Math.pow(localRate, counter.getAndDecrement()))
        .sum();
  }
```

PaymentCapitalRecovery.java

```
package com.financial.calc.formulas;
import com.financial.calc.util.Operands;
 {\rm * Class \; for \; computation \; of \; Payment Capital Recovery \; which \; extends \; from \; Financial Formula} \\
    @author cristina.martin
 * @author cristian.castro
public class PaymentCapitalRecovery extends FinancialFormula {
  private Double presentCash;
  public PaymentCapitalRecovery(Operands operands) {
       super (operands);
       this.presentCash = operands.getPresentCash();
   ^{\star} \, Implement compute method for a PaymentCapitalRecovery formula .
   * @return the result of computation .
   **/
  public Double compute() {
    double power_rate = Math.pow(1 + rate, periods);
return presentCash * rate* power_rate / (power_rate - 1);
  }
```

InternalRateTest.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
public class InternalRateTest {
  Client client;
  @Before
  public void init() {
    client = new Client();
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test Internal Rate formula with valid arguments .
      Input: IR 1 2 10 1 2 .
   * Expected: 11.0 .
  @Test
  public void testIRRResultOK() throws IOException {
    String args = "IRR 1 2 10 1 2";
    try {
      Double result = client.getResult(args);
      assertEquals(Double.valueOf(11.0), result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      fail("No exception should be thrown");
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test Future Value formula with not numeric rate value .
      Input: IR m m -1 1 .
   ^{\star} Expected: A message showing that The value m is not numeric .
  @Test
  public void testIRRNotNumericArgs() throws IOException {
    String args = "IRR m m -1 1";
    try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT NUMERIC VALUE, "m")));
  }
   * Scenario: Test without values
     Input: IRR
  * Expected: A message showing that the size of the arguments is not rigth.
  @Test
  public void OperationTestIRR() throws IOException {
    String args = "IRR 1 2 10 1";
     client.getResult(args);
 } catch (CalculatorException e) {
  assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.INVALID NUMBER PAYMENT VALUES, "?")));
 }
```

NetPresentValue.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
public class NetPresentValue {
  Client client;
  @Before
  public void init() {
    client = new Client();
   * Scenario: Test NPV formula with valid arguments .
   * Input: IR 1 2 10 1 2 .
   * Expected: 11.0 .
   **/
  @Test
  public void testNPVResultOK() throws IOException {
    String args = "NPV 1 2 10 1 2";
    try {
      Double result = client.getResult(args);
      assertEquals(Double.valueOf(11.0), result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      fail("No exception should be thrown");
  }
   * Scenario: Test NPV formula with not numeric rate value .
      Input: IR m m x x .
     Expected: A message showing that The value {\tt m} is not numeric .
   **/
  @Test
  public void testNPVNotNumericRate() throws IOException {
    String args = "NPV m m x x";
    try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT NUMERIC VALUE, "m")));
    }
  }
  /**
   * Scenario: Test NPV formula with not numeric rate value .
      Input: "NPV 1 2 10 1 a" .
    Expected: A message showing that The value {\tt m} is not numeric .
   **/
  @Test
  public void testNPVNotNumericVn() throws IOException {
    String args = "NPV 1 2 10 1 a";
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_NUMBERS));
  }
      Scenario: Test NPV with number of periods less than number
                of payment values provided .
      Input: NPV 5 3 2 .
     Expected: "Number of periods does not match with number of payment values".
```

```
@Test
public void testPVInvalidNumberPaymentValues() throws IOException {
   String args = "NPV 5 3 2";

   try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");

   } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_NUMBER_PAYMENT_VALUES));
   }
}
```

PaymentCapitalRecoveryTest.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
public class PaymentCapitalRecoveryTest {
  Client client;
  @Before
  public void init() {
    client = new Client();
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test Future Value formula with valid arguments .
      Input: PMTC 1 1 1 1 .
   * Expected: 3.0 .
   **/
  @Test
  public void testPMTCResultOK() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTC 10 5 3";
    try {
      Double result =client.getResult(args);
      assertEquals(Double.valueOf(30.0), result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      fail("No exception should be thrown");
  }
  /**
   * Scenario: Test NPV formula with not numeric rate value .
      Input: IR m m x x .
     Expected: A message showing that The value m is not numeric .
  public void testPMTCNotNumericArgs() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTC p m x";
    try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT NUMERIC VALUE, "p")));
  }
  /**
   * Scenario: Test with number of periods equal to -1 .
     Input: PMTC 1 -1 1 1 .
   * Expected: "The value -1 should be greater than 0".
  @Test
  public void testPMTCPeriodsLessZero() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTC 1 -1 1";
    try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.NUMBER LESS OR EQUAL ZERO));
  }
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test PMTC with invalid number of arguments .
     Input: PMTC 1 3 2 1 1 .
     Expected: "The size of arguments is not right".
   **/
  @Test
  public void testPMTCInvalidNumberPaymentValues() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTC 1 3 2 1 1 5";
```

```
try {
   client.getResult(args);
   fail("An exception should be thrown");
} catch (CalculatorException e) {
   assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_SIZE_OF_ARGUMENTS));
}
}
```

PaymentSinkingFund.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
public class PaymentSinkingFund {
  Client client;
  @Before
  public void init() {
    client = new Client();
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test PMTS formula with valid arguments .
      Input: FV 10 5 3.
   * Expected: 0.97 .
  @Test
  public void testPMTSResultOK() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTS 1 5 30";
    try {
      Double result =client.getResult(args);
      assertEquals(Double.valueOf(0.97), result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      fail("No exception should be thrown");
  @Test
  public void testPMTSResultOK2() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTS 1 5";
    try {
      Double result =client.getResult(args);
      assertEquals(Double.valueOf(0.00), result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      fail("No exception should be thrown");
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test PMTS formula with not numeric rate value .
      Input: IR m m x x .
   ^{\star} Expected: A message showing that The value m is not numeric .
  @Test
  public void testPMTSNotNumericArgs() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTS r m x";
    try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT NUMERIC VALUE, "r")));
  }
   ^{\star} Scenario: Test PMTS with number of periods equal to -1 .
      Input: PMTS 1 -1 1 1 .
   ^{\star} Expected: "The value -1 should be greater than 0".
  @Test
  public void testPMTSPeriodsLessZero() throws IOException {
    String args = "PMTS 1 -1 1";
    try {
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
```

```
assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.NUMBER_LESS_OR_EQUAL_ZERO));
}

/**

* Scenario: Test PMTS with invalid number of arguments .

* Input: PMTS 1 3 2 1 1 .

* Expected: "The size of arguments is not right".

**/
@Test
public void testPMTSInvalidNumberPaymentValues() throws IOException {
   String args = "PMTS 1 3 2 1 1";

   try {
     client.getResult(args);
     fail("An exception should be thrown");

} catch (CalculatorException e) {
     assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_SIZE_OF_ARGUMENTS));
   }
}
```

PresentValueTest.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Test;
public class PresentValueTest {
Client client;
 @Before
public void init() {
   client = new Client();
 /**
  ^{\star} Scenario: Test Present Value formula with valid arguments .
    Input: PV 1 2 1 2 .
  * Expected: 1.0 .
 **/
@Test
 public void testFVResultOK() throws IOException {
 String args = "PV 1 2 1 2";
 try {
  Double result = client.getResult(args);
  assertEquals(Double.valueOf(1.0), result);
 } catch (CalculatorException e) {
   fail("No exception should be thrown");
 @Test
public void testFVResultOK2() throws IOException {
 String args = "PV 1 2 1 2.22";
 try {
  Double result = client.getResult(args);
  assertEquals(Double.valueOf(1.06), result);
 } catch (CalculatorException e) {
   fail("No exception should be thrown");
public void testFVMoreThan2Decimal() throws IOException {
 String args = "PV 1 1 1 2.2233";
  try {
  Double result = client.getResult(args);
  fail("throw exception");
 } catch (CalculatorException e) {
  assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.MORE_THAN_TWO_DECIMALS)));
 * Scenario: Test Present Value formula with not numeric rate value .
    Input: PV x 1 1 1 .
  ^{\star} Expected: A message showing that The value x is not numeric .
 @Test
public void testPVNotNumericPeriod() throws IOException {
 String args = "PV \times 1 1 1";
 try {
   client.getResult(args);
  fail("An exception should be thrown");
 } catch (CalculatorException e) {
  assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT NUMERIC VALUE, "x")));
```

```
* Scenario: Test FV formula with not numeric rate value .  
* Input: "PV 1 1 1 x" .
 ^{\star} Expected: A message showing that The value m is not numeric .
@Test
public void testFVNotNumericVn() throws IOException {
String args = "FV 1 1 1 x";
 try {
 client.getResult(args);
 fail("An exception should be thrown");
} catch (CalculatorException e) {
 assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_NUMBERS));
* Scenario: Test PresentValue with number of periods less than number
             of payment values provided .
* Input: FV 1 3 2 1 1 .
 * Expected: "Number of periods does not match with payment values".
@Test
public void testPVInvalidNumberPaymentValues() throws IOException {
String args = "PV 5 3 2 1";
try {
 client.getResult(args);
 fail("An exception should be thrown");
} catch (CalculatorException e) {
 assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID NUMBER PAYMENT VALUES));
@Test
public void testFVPeriod() throws IOException {
 String args = "PV 1 m 1 2.3";
 try {
  System.out.println("ee:"+client.getResult(args));
  fail("throw exception");
  } catch (CalculatorException e) {
  System.out.println(e.getMessage());
  assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT_NUMERIC VALUE, "m")));
```

FutureValueTest.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Rule;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.rules.ExpectedException;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertTrue;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
public class FutureValueTest {
 Client client;
 @Before
 public void init() {
  client = new Client();
   * Scenario: Test Future Value formula with valid arguments .
     Input: FV 1 1 1 1 .
   * Expected: 3.0 .
  **/
  @Test
 public void testFVResultOK() throws IOException {
   String args = "FV 1 1 1 1";
      Double result =client.getResult(args);
      assertEquals(Double.valueOf(3.0), result);
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      fail("No exception should be thrown");
  /**
  * Scenario: Test Future Value formula with not numeric rate value .
     Input: FV a 1 1 1 .
  ^{\star} Expected: A message showing that The value a is not numeric .
  **/
  @Test
 public void testFVNotNumericRate() throws IOException {
   String args = "FV a 1 1 1";
    try {
    client.getResult(args);
     fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
        assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT NUMERIC VALUE, "a")));
  }
   * Scenario: Test FV formula with not numeric rate value .
     Input: "NPV 1 2 10 1 a" .
   ^{\star} Expected: A message showing that The value a is not numeric .
  @Test
 public void testFVNotNumericVn() throws IOException {
   String args = "FV 1 1 1 a";
      client.getResult(args);
      fail("An exception should be thrown");
    } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_NUMBERS));
```

```
* Scenario: Test with number of periods equal to -1 .
   Input: FV 1 -1 1 1 .
 * Expected: "The value -1 should be greater than 0".
 **/
@Test
public void testFVPeriodsLessZero() throws IOException {
 String args = "FV 1 0 1 1";
  try {
    client.getResult(args);
    fail("An exception should be thrown");
  } catch (CalculatorException e) {
    assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.NUMBER LESS OR EQUAL ZERO));
 * Scenario: Test FutureValue with number of periods less than number
             of payment values provided .
 * Input: FV 1 3 2 1 1 .
   Expected: "Number of periods does not match with payment values".
@Test
public void testFVInvalidNumberPaymentValues() throws IOException {
 String args = "FV 1 3 2 1";
    client.getResult(args);
    fail("An exception should be thrown");
  } catch (CalculatorException e) {
    assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_NUMBER_PAYMENT_VALUES));
* Scenario: Test with an unknown operation code
    Input: AX 1 1 1 1 .
 * Expected: A message showing that Invalid operation.
@Test
public void testUnknownOperation() throws IOException {
 String args = "AX 1 1 1 1";
  try {
  client.getResult(args);
  fail("An exception should be thrown");
  } catch (CalculatorException e) {
      assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID OPERATION));
public void testNegativeValuesDouble() throws IOException {
  String args = "FV -1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1";
  try {
  client.getResult(args);
   fail("An exception should be thrown");
  } catch (CalculatorException e) {
     assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.NUMBER_LESS_OR_EQUAL_ZERO));
}
@Test
public void testInvalidSizeArgument() throws IOException {
  String args = "FV 1";
  try {
    client.getResult(args);
    fail("An exception should be thrown");
  } catch (CalculatorException e) {
   assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(FinancialCalculator.INVALID SIZE OF ARGUMENTS));
public void testRateWithMoreThanTwoDecimals() throws IOException {
  String args = "FV 1.222 2 1 2 3";
```

MainTest.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Rule;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.rules.ExpectedException;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertTrue;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
public class MainTest {
 Client client;
 @Before
 public void init() {
  client = new Client();
   * Scenario: Test Main finished .
     Input: FV 1 1 1 1 .
  \star Expected: boolean termino = true .
 * @return
  @throws CalculatorException
   **/
 @Test
 public void testMainFVOK() throws CalculatorException {
  String [] args = {"FV 1 1 1 1"};
  try {
 client.main(args);
 assertTrue(Client.termino==true);
 } catch (IOException e) {
  // TODO Auto-generated catch block
 e.printStackTrace();
 }
  }
  /**
   * Scenario: Test Main not finished .
     Input: FV 1 1 1 .
   * Expected: boolean termino = false .
 * @return
 @Test
 public void testMainFVNoOK()
  String [] args = {"FV 1 1 1 m"};
  try {
 client.main(args);
 } catch (IOException e) {
  //assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.INVALID_NUMBERS, "m")));
 assertTrue(Client.termino==false);
 @Test
 public void testMainPVOK() throws CalculatorException {
  String [] args = {"PV 1 2 1 2"};
  trv {
 client.main(args);
 assertTrue(Client.termino==true);
 } catch (IOException e) {
  // TODO Auto-generated catch block
 e.printStackTrace();
}
 }
}
```

CleanerTest.java

```
package com.financial.calc;
import com.financial.calc.util.CalculatorException;
import com.financial.calc.util.Cleaner;
import java.io.IOException;
import org.junit.Before;
import org.junit.Rule;
import org.junit.Test;
import org.junit.rules.ExpectedException;
import static org.hamcrest.CoreMatchers.is;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;
import static org.junit.Assert.assertThat;
import static junit.framework.TestCase.fail;
public class CleanerTest {
 Cleaner cl;
//Test
 public void testCheckIntValue() throws IOException {
  String value = "m";
  try {
  cl.checkIntValue(value);
  } catch (CalculatorException e) {
   // TODO Auto-generated catch block
  assertThat(e.getMessage(), is(String.format(FinancialCalculator.NOT_NUMERIC_VALUE, "m")));
}
```