
Protokoll

Test Driven Development

Softwareentwicklung
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1 Einführung

1.1 Ziele

- Eine Klasse Bruch erstellen
- Die Klasse anhand den Tests entwickeln
- Eine Coverage > 95
- Eine Sphinx Dokumentation erstellen

1.2 Voraussetzungen

- Python Grundwissen
- Sphinx installiert
- Test cases

1.3 Aufgabenstellung

Schreiben Sie zu die Klasse Bruch in einem Modul bruch

Nutzen Sie die Testklassen in PyCharm.

Ziel: Coverage > 95

Protokoll mit Testreports (inkl. Coverage) und Dokumentation (html)

Abgabe des Python-files

Achtung: Vergessen Sie nicht auf eine ausführliche Dokumentation mittels sphin

2 Ergebnisse

2.1 Klasse Bruch

Die Klasse Bruch soll Bruchteile darstellen können. Sie implementiert fast alle von Python bereitgestellten magischen Methoden, dadurch kann man sehr angenehm mit dieser Klasse arbeiten.

2.2 Beispiele

```
1 print(Bruch(5,4))
```

Output: (5/4)

```
1 print(float(Bruch(5,4)))
```

Output: 1,25

```
1 print(Bruch(3,2) + 1)
```

Output: (5/4)

2.3 Test reports

Testall.TestAddition			1 ms
testaddError	passed	0 ms	
testiAdd	passed	0 ms	
testiAdd2	passed	0 ms	
testiAddError	passed	0 ms	
testplus	passed	0 ms	
testplus2	passed	0 ms	
testplus3	passed	0 ms	
testradd	passed	1 ms	
Testall.TestAllgemein			0 ms
testAbs	passed	0 ms	
testComplex	passed	0 ms	
testFloat	passed	0 ms	
testInt	passed	0 ms	
testInteger	passed	0 ms	
testInvert	passed	0 ms	
testNeg	passed	0 ms	
testPow	passed	0 ms	
testPowError1	passed	0 ms	
testPowError2	passed	0 ms	
testRef	passed	0 ms	
testRef2	passed	0 ms	
test_makeBruchInt	passed	0 ms	
test_makeBruchTypeError	passed	0 ms	
testcreateBruchWrongTypeNenner	passed	0 ms	
testcreateBruchWrongTypeZaehler	passed	0 ms	
testcreateBruchZeroError	passed	0 ms	

Testall.TestDivision		0 ms
testdiv	passed	0 ms
testdiv2	passed	0 ms
testdiv3	passed	0 ms
testdivTypeError	passed	0 ms
testdivZeroError	passed	0 ms
testdivZeroError2	passed	0 ms
testiDiv	passed	0 ms
testiDiv2	passed	0 ms
testiDivError	passed	0 ms
testrdiv	passed	0 ms
testrdivError	passed	0 ms
testrdivZeroError	passed	0 ms
Testall.TestIteration		1 ms
testTuple	passed	0 ms
testTuple2	passed	0 ms
testTuple3_Error	passed	1 ms
Testall.TestMultiplikation		0 ms
testiMul	passed	0 ms
testiMul2	passed	0 ms
testiMulError	passed	0 ms
testmal	passed	0 ms
testmal2	passed	0 ms
testmal3	passed	0 ms
testmulError	passed	0 ms
testrmal	passed	0 ms
Testall.TestString		0 ms
teststr	passed	0 ms
teststr2	passed	0 ms
Testall.TestSubtraktion		1 ms
testiSub	passed	0 ms
testiSub2	passed	0 ms
testiSubError	passed	1 ms
testminus	passed	0 ms
testminus2	passed	0 ms
testminus3	passed	0 ms
testsub	passed	0 ms
testsubError	passed	0 ms
Testall.TestVergleich		0 ms
testEqual	passed	0 ms
testGE	passed	0 ms
testGT	passed	0 ms
testLE	passed	0 ms
testLT	passed	0 ms
testNotEqual	passed	0 ms

2.4 Dokumentation

`static _Bruch__makeBruch(value)`

The method has to be static because it creates a new Bruch based on only the parameter
:param value: The Zähler of the Bruch to be created :return: Bruch based only on value

`__abs__()`

Called by abs() :return: Bruch with the absolute values of self.zaehler and self.nenner

`__add__(other)`

Called by + :param other: The Object to be added to self :return: Bruch with other added to self

`__complex__()`

Called by complex() :return: complex value of self.zaehler divided by self.nenner

__eq__(other)

Called by == :param other: Value to be compared with :return: True if the 2 Bruchs are equal

__float__()

Called by float() :return: float value of self.zaehler divided by self.nenner

__ge__(other)

Called by >= :param other: Value to be compared with :return: True if self is greater than other or equal to other

__gt__(other)

Called by > :param other: Value to be compared with :return: True if self is greater than other

__hash__ = None

__iadd__(other)

Called by += :param other: The Object to be added to self :return: Bruch with other added to self

__imul__(other)

Called by *= :param other: The object which self gets multiplied by :return: Bruch with self mutliplied by other

__init__(*args)

Parameters: args - The param has to be `_args` since you don't know how many arguments Bruch will have.

args either is:

-just one Value which is the Zähler and the nenner is 1 -Two values with Zähler and Nenner -Or a Bruch object

__int__()

Called by int() :return: Return int value (rounded off) of self.zaehler divided by self.nenner

__invert__()

Called by ~ :return: Bruch with Nenner and Zähler switched

__isub__(other)

Called by -= :param other: The Object to be subtracted from self :return: Bruch with self subtracted from other

__iter__()

Called by z,n = Bruch(z,n) :return: Kind of a list which is iterable

__itruediv__(other)

Called by /= :param other: The object which self gets divided by :return: Bruch with self divided by other

__le__(other)

Called by <= :param other: Value to be compared with :return: True if self is less than other or equal to other

__lt__(other)

Called by < :param other: :return: True if self is less than other

__module__ = 'bruch.Bruch'

__mul__(other)

Called by * :param other: The object which self gets multiplied by :return: Bruch with self multiplied by other

__neg__()

Called by - :return: Either Bruch with negative self.zaehler or Bruch with negative self.nenner => Double negative => Positive

__pow__(power)

Called by ** :param power: The exponent of the Bruch :return: Bruch with self.zaehler and self.nenner to the power of the exponent

__radd__(other)

Called by + :param other: The Object which gets self added to it :return: Bruch with self added to other

__rmul__(*other*)

Called by * :param other: The object which gets multiplied by self :return: Bruch with other multiplied by self

__rsub__(*other*)

Called by - :param other: The object which gets self subtracted from it :return: Bruch with other subtracted from self

__rtruediv__(*other*)

Called by / :param other: The object which gets divided by self :return: Bruch with other divided by self

__str__()

Called by str(), also called when printing :return: The Bruch in Parenthesis and with a Slash inbetween self.nenner and self.zaehler If self.nenner is 1 then it'll only put out self.zaehler

__sub__(*other*)

Called by - :param other: The Object to be subtracted from self :return: Bruch with subtracted from other

__truediv__(*other*)

Called by / :param other: The object which self gets divided by :return: Bruch with self divided by other

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

2.5 Github

Die Implementation und Genaue Dokumentation ist auf meinem Github-Repository online gestellt:

<https://github.com/mwoelfer-tgm/Bruch>