CSC148 Worksheet 5 Solution

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Question 1

```
from datetime import date, timedelta

...

misbehaved_1 = Tweet('', date.today(), 'test')
misbehaved.like(-1)

yesterday = date.today() - timedelta(days=1)
misbehaved_2 = Tweet('john', yesterday 'test')

misbehaved_3 = Tweet('john', date.today(), '')
"""
```

Question 2

- A tweet must receive positive number of likes
- A tweet must have user id without spaces

Correct Solution:

- A tweet must receive non-negative number of likes
- A tweet user id must not be empty.
- A tweet must have user id without spaces
- A tweet must have content length less than or equal to 280 characters

Question 3

• Fix for the property 'a tweet must receive positive number of likes'

```
class Tweet:
    ...

def like(self, n: int) -> None:
    """Record the fact that this tweet received <n> likes.
    These likes are in addition to the ones <self> already has

"""

if n < 0:
    raise ValueError('n must be non-negative value')

self.likes += n</pre>
```

```
Correct Solution:

class Tweet:
...

def like(self, n: int) -> None:
    """Record the fact that this tweet received <n>
likes.

These likes are in addition to the ones <self>
already has.

Precondition: n >= 0 # Correct Solution
```

```
self.likes += n
```

• Fix for the property 'a tweet user id must not be empty.'

```
class Tweet:
          . . .
          def __init__(self, who: str, when: date, what: str) -> None:
               """Initialize a new Tweet.
               0.000
6
               if who.strip() == '':
8
                   raise ValueError("variable 'who' must not be empty")
9
10
               self.userid = who
11
               self.content = what
12
               self.created_at = when
13
               self.likes = 0
14
```

• Fix for the property 'a tweet must have user id without spaces'

```
class Tweet:
...

def __init__(self, who: str, when: date, what: str) -> None:
"""Initialize a new Tweet.
"""

if ', ' in who:
```

```
raise ValueError("variable 'who' must not have spaces"

self.userid = who
self.content = what
self.created_at = when
self.likes = 0
```

```
Correct Solution:

class Tweet:
...

def __init__(self, who: str, when: date, what: str) ->
None:

"""Initialize a new Tweet.

Precondition: ' ' not in who # Correct Solution
"""

self.userid = who
self.content = what
self.created_at = when
self.likes = 0
```

• Fix for the property 'a tweet must have content length less than or equal to 280 characters'

```
class Tweet:
2
          . . .
          def __init__(self, who: str, when: date, what: str) -> None:
               """Initialize a new Tweet.
               0.00
6
               . . .
9
               if len(what) > 280:
10
                   raise ValueError("variable 'what' must be 280
11
     characters or less")
12
               self.userid = who
13
               self.content = what
14
               self.created_at = when
15
               self.likes = 0
16
```

Notes:

- Learned that 'Precondition: len(what) <= 280' is called **representational invariant**.
- Learned that **representational invariant** is a property of instance attribute that every class must satisfy.

Question 4

- a. It is insufficient to implement the best_percentage. Consider the following example
 - 1. One or more elements in <teams>with empty strings (i.e. [', ', '])
 - 2. One or more elements in <teams>with same name (i.e. ['a', 'a', 'b'])
 - 3. <team1>or <team2>as empty string (i.e. team1 = '', team2 = '')
 - 4. <team1>or <team2>containing the same value (i.e. team1 = 'a', team2 = 'a')
 - 5. <score1>or <score2>as negative value (i.e. score1 = -1, score2 = -4)

Attempt 2:

It is insufficient to implement the best_percentage. Consider the following example

- 1. One or more elements in <teams>with empty strings (i.e. [", ", "])
 - In this case, only one team will be added to dictionary. This would result in <team1>and <team2>being the same value. This results in the misbehavior of calculating tournament score based on the same team.
- 2. All elements in <teams>with same name (i.e. ['a', 'a', 'a'])
 - In this case, this leads to the same misbehavior as case 1.
- 3. <team1>or <team2>as empty string or as same value (i.e.1 team1 = '', team2 = ''), (i.e.2 team1 = 'a', team2 = 'a')
 - In this case, the instance attribute leads to undesired behavior of calculating tournament score based on the same team.
- b. One example is $t.record_game(`a', `b', 0, 0)$.

The following precondition should be added such that the input attributes support the statistics.

```
def record_game(self, team1, team2, score1, score2):
    """
    ...

Precondition: team1 and team2 are both in this tournament.
Precondition: <score1> != <score2>
    """

"""
```