Отчет РК1 по дисциплине «Парадигмы и конструкции языков программирования»

Постановка задачи

Рубежный контроль представляет собой разработку тестов на языке Python.

- 1) Проведите рефакторинг текста программы рубежного контроля №1 таким образом, чтобы он был пригоден для модульного тестирования.
- 2) Для текста программы рубежного контроля №1 создайте модульные тесты с применением TDD фреймворка (3 теста).

Текст программы

main.py

```
from operator import itemgetter
class Computer:
class OperatingSystem:
class ComputersOS:
       self.comp id = comp id
def get_one_to_many(oses, computers):
   return [(c.name, c.price, os.name)
           for c in computers
```

```
def get many to many(oses, computers, computers os):
    many_to_many_temp = [(os.name, co.os_id, co.comp_id)
                                 for co in computers os
               for os name, os id, comp id in many to many temp
               for c in computers if c.id == comp id]
    return {os.name: [comp.name for comp in computers if comp.os id == os.id]
          os comps = list(filter(lambda i: i[2] == os.name, one to many))
               os prices = [price for , price, in os comps]
               res 2 unsorted.append((os.name, os max price))
def task_3(oses, computers, computers_os):
     result 3 = {os.name: [comp.name for relation in computers_os for comp in
computers if
     return {os: result 3[os] for os in sorted(result 3.keys())}
         OperatingSystem(1, 'Windows'),
OperatingSystem(2, 'Linux'),
OperatingSystem(3, 'macOS'),
OperatingSystem(11, 'Windows Server'),
OperatingSystem(22, 'Ubuntu'),
    computers = [
         Computer(1, 'PC1', 1000, 1),
Computer(2, 'PC2', 1200, 1),
Computer(3, 'PC3', 900, 11),
Computer(4, 'PC4', 1500, 3),
Computer(5, 'PC5', 1100, 2),
     computers os = [
         ComputersOS(1, 1),
```

```
ComputersOS(1, 2),
    ComputersOS(2, 3),
    ComputersOS(2, 5),
    ComputersOS(3, 4),
    ComputersOS(11, 1),
    ComputersOS(22, 3),
]

one_to_many = get_one_to_many(oses, computers)
    many_to_many = get_many_to_many(oses, computers, computers_os)

print("\nTask 1")
    print(task_1(oses, computers))

print("\nTask 2")
    print(task_2(oses, one_to_many))

print("\nTask 3")
    print(task_3(oses, computers, computers_os))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

test_computers_os.py

```
from main import Computer, OperatingSystem, ComputersOS, get one to many,
get many to many, task 1, task 2, task 3
class TestComputers(unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
             OperatingSystem(1, 'Windows'),
             OperatingSystem(2, 'Linux'),
OperatingSystem(3, 'macOS'),
         self.computers = [
             Computer(1, 'PC1', 1000, 1),
             Computer(2, 'PC2', 1200, 1),
             Computer(3, 'PC3', 900, 11),
             Computer (4, 'PC4', 1500, 3),
             Computer(5, 'PC5', 1100, 2),
         self.computers os = [
             ComputersOS(1, 2),
             ComputersOS(2, 3),
ComputersOS(2, 5),
             ComputersOS(3, 4),
             ComputersOS(22, 3),
        result = task 1(self.oses, self.computers)
```

Анализ результатов

```
ilamatveev@MacBook-Pro-Ila rk1-PCPL % cd RK2
ilamatveev@MacBook-Pro-Ila RK2 % python3 -m unittest test_computers_os.py
...
Ran 3 tests in 0.000s

OK
ilamatveev@MacBook-Pro-Ila RK2 %
```