unit test -04

① pure ( ) :-

```
def add-time(t1, t2):
    sum = Time( )
    sum.hour = t1.hour + t2.hour
    sum.minute = t1.minute + t2.minute
    sum.second = t1.second + t2.second
    return sum
```

The function creates a new Time object, initializes the attributes, and returning a reference to the new object. This is called pure function because it doesnot modify any of the objects passed to it as arguements and it has no effect, like displaying a value or getting user input, other than returning a value.

Modifier functions :-

Sometime it is useful for a function to modify the objects it gets as parameters.

The changes are visible to the caller. Functions that work this way are called modifiers.

```
def increment(time, seconds):
    time.second += seconds
    if time.second >= 60 : time.second -= 60
        time.minute += 1
    if time.minute >= 60 : time.minute -= 60
        time.hour += 1
```

The init Method :-

It is a special method that gets invoked when an object is instantiated.

Its full name is __init__

Eg:-
```
def __init__(self, hour=0, minute=0, second=0):
        self.hour = hour
        self.minute = minute
        self.second = second
```

The parameters are optional,

If we provide two arguments, they override hour & time

```
time = Time(9.45)
time.print_time()
```

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The __str__ method :-

Special method, like __init__ that is supposed to return a string represents an object.

Eg :-
```
def __str__(self):
    return '%.2d:%.2d:%.2d' (self.hour, self.minute,
                              self.second)
```

when you print an object, Python invokes the str method.

```
time = Time(9.45)
print(time)
```

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