4.2 Ejercicio de programación 1

Pruebas de software y aseguramiento de la calidad

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Problema 1:

Código en python:

Python

```
"""
Compute Statistics Script
This Python script reads a file containing a list of numbers, computes
descriptive statistics,
and saves the results to a file. The computations use only basic
algorithms without built-in
statistical functions or libraries.
"""
import sys
import time
def read_numbers(file_path: str):
    """
    Reads numbers from a file and returns a list of valid numbers.
    Args:
        file_path (str): Path to the input file.
    Returns:
        list: A list of valid numbers.
    """
    numbers = []
    try:
        with open(file_path, 'r', encoding="utf-8") as file:
            for line in file:
                for value in line.split():
                    try:
                        numbers.append(float(value))
                    except ValueError:
                        print(f"Warning: Invalid data '{value}'
ignored.")
    except OSError as error:
        print(f"Error reading file: {error}")
        sys.exit(1)
    return numbers
def compute_mean(data: list):
    """Calculates the mean."""
    total = 0
    count = 0
    for num in data:
        total += num
```

```
            count += 1
        return total / count if count > 0 else 0
    def compute_median(data: list):
        """Calculates the median by sorting and selecting the middle
    value."""
        n = len(data)
        if n == 0:
            return 0
        sorted_data = data[:]
        for i in range(n - 1):  # We use simple bubble sort
            for j in range(n - i - 1):
                if sorted_data[j] > sorted_data[j + 1]:
                    sorted_data[j], sorted_data[j + 1] = sorted_data[j +
    1], sorted_data[j]
        mid = n // 2
        if n % 2 == 0:
            return (sorted_data[mid - 1] + sorted_data[mid]) / 2
        return sorted_data[mid]
    def compute_mode(data: list):
        """Calculates the mode by counting occurrences."""
        frequency = {}
        max_count = 0
        mode = None
        for num in data:
            frequency[num] = frequency.get(num, 0) + 1
            if frequency[num] > max_count:
                max_count = frequency[num]
                mode = num
        if max_count == 1:
            return "N/A"
        return mode
    def compute_variance(data: list, mean: float):
        """Computes variance."""
        if len(data) < 2:
            return 0
        variance_sum = 0
        for num in data:
            variance_sum += (num - mean) ** 2
        return variance_sum / len(data)
    def compute_std_dev(variance: float):
        """Computes standard deviation as the square root of variance."""
        if variance == 0:
            return 0
```

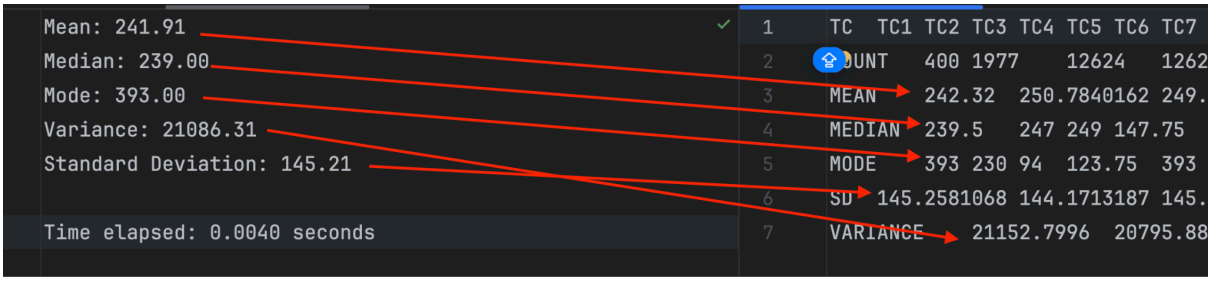
```
    x = variance
    guess = x / 2
    while True:  # We implement square root using Newton's method
        new_guess = (guess + x / guess) / 2
        if abs(new_guess - guess) < 1e-6:
            return new_guess
        guess = new_guess
def write_results(mean, median, mode, variance, std_dev,
elapsed_time):
    """
    Writes the computed statistics to a file.
    Args:
        mean (float): Computed mean.
        median (float): Computed median.
        mode (float): Computed mode.
        variance (float): Computed variance.
        std_dev (float): Computed standard deviation.
        elapsed_time (float): Execution time.
    """
    try:
        with open('StatisticsResults.txt', 'w', encoding="utf-8") as
result_file:
            result_file.write(f"Mean: {mean:.2f}\n")
            result_file.write(f"Median: {median:.2f}\n")
            if mode == "N/A":
                result_file.write(f"Mode: {mode}\n")
            else:
                result_file.write(f"Mode: {mode:.2f}\n")
            result_file.write(f"Variance: {variance:.2f}\n")
            result_file.write(f"Standard Deviation: {std_dev:.2f}\n")
            result_file.write(f"\nTime elapsed: {elapsed_time:.4f}
seconds\n")
    except OSError as error:
        print(f"Error writing results: {error}")
if __name__ == '__main__':
    if len(sys.argv) != 2:
        print("Usage: python computeStatistics.py
<file_with_data.txt>")
        sys.exit(1)
    input_file = sys.argv[1]
    start_time = time.time()
    log_numbers = read_numbers(input_file)
    if not log_numbers:
```

```
        print("Error: No valid numbers found in the file.")
        sys.exit(1)
    log_mean = compute_mean(log_numbers)
    log_median = compute_median(log_numbers)
    log_mode = compute_mode(log_numbers)
    log_variance = compute_variance(log_numbers, log_mean)
    log_std_dev = compute_std_dev(log_variance)
    log_elapsed_time = time.time() - start_time
    print(f"Mean: {log_mean:.2f}")
    print(f"Median: {log_median:.2f}")
    if log_mode == "N/A":
        print(f"Mode: {log_mode}")
    else:
        print(f"Mode: {log_mode:.2f}")
    print(f"Variance: {log_variance:.2f}")
    print(f"Standard Deviation: {log_std_dev:.2f}")
    print(f"\nElapsed time: {log_elapsed_time:.4f} seconds")
    write_results(log_mean, log_median, log_mode, log_variance,
log_std_dev, log_elapsed_time)
```

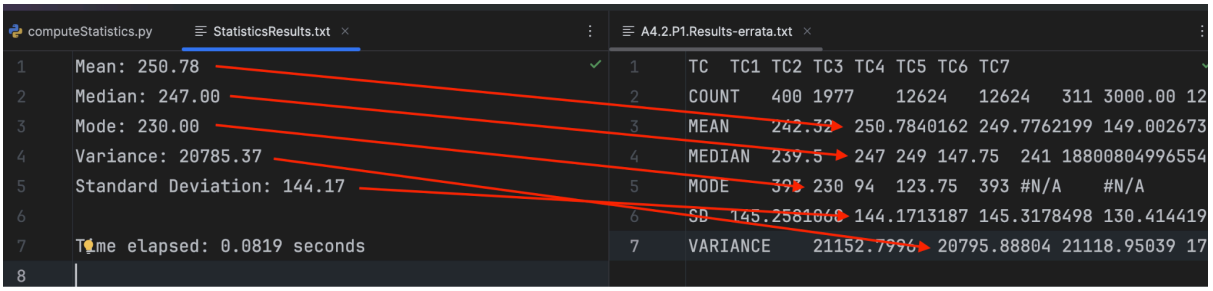
Comparativa resultados:

En la siguiente captura podemos observar lado a lado los resultados del código (datos de la izquierda) y los proporcionados (archivo results-errata.txt). Podemos observar la gran similitud entre ambos y asimismo las diferencias se pueden atribuir a la manera de redondear de los algoritmos empleados en los códigos de Python.
Inclusive se manejan los casos en que la moda de los datos no existe, pues todos los valores son únicos y también el caso cuando hay elementos que no son números.

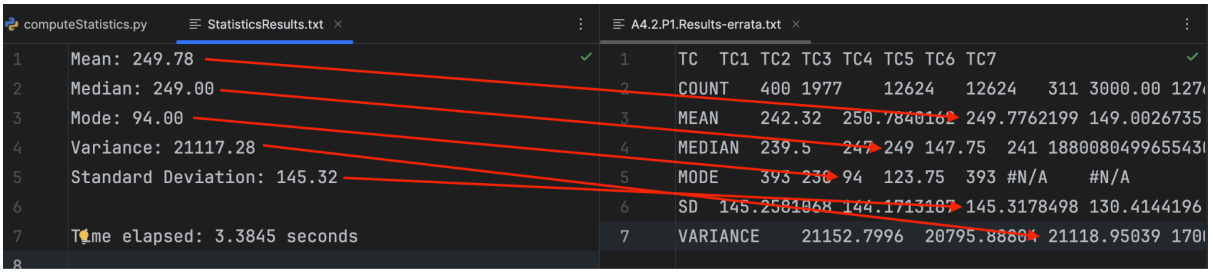
TC1.txt



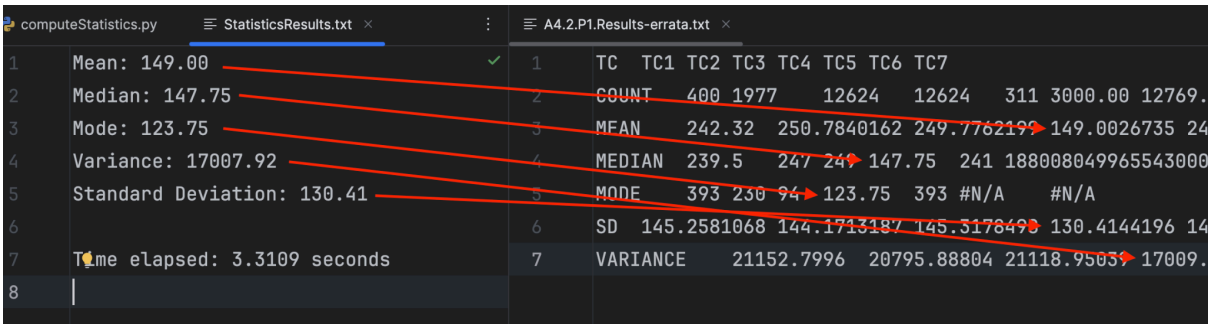
TC2.txt



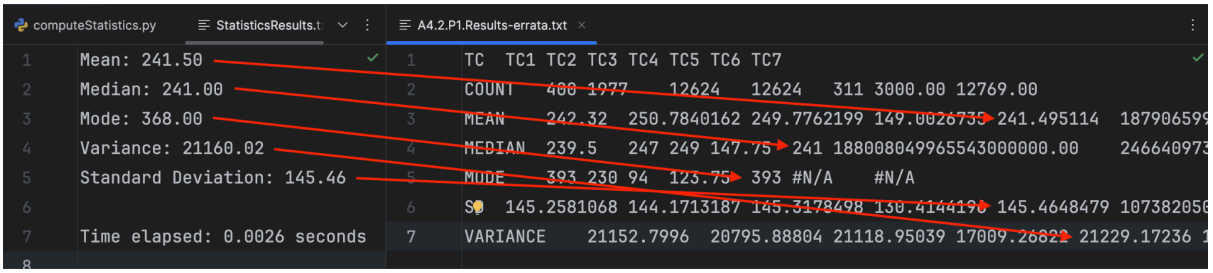
TC3.txt



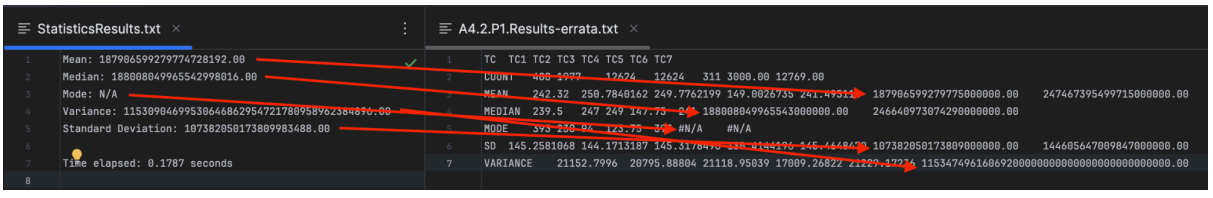
TC4.txt



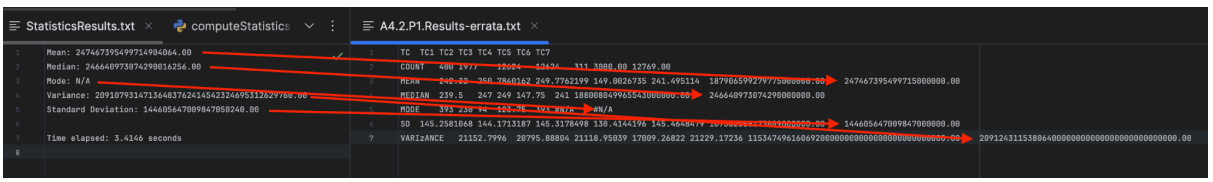
TC5.txt



TC6.txt



TC7.txt



Resultado de pylint:

En seguida vemos que la calificación del código es bastante alta y los errores mostrados se atribuyen a las características de los requerimientos del problema.

```
Elapsed time: 0.1822 seconds
(.venv) torkvha@Victors-MacBook-Pro P1 % pylint computeStatistics.py
************* Module computeStatistics
computeStatistics.py:1:0: C0103: Module name "computeStatistics" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)
computeStatistics.py:104:0: R0913: Too many arguments (6/5) (too-many-arguments)
computeStatistics.py:104:0: R0917: Too many positional arguments (6/5) (too-many-positional-arguments)

-------------------------------------------------------------------
Your code has been rated at 9.71/10 (previous run: 9.70/10, +0.01)

(.venv) torkvha@Victors-MacBook-Pro P1 %
```

Problema 2:

Código en python:

Python

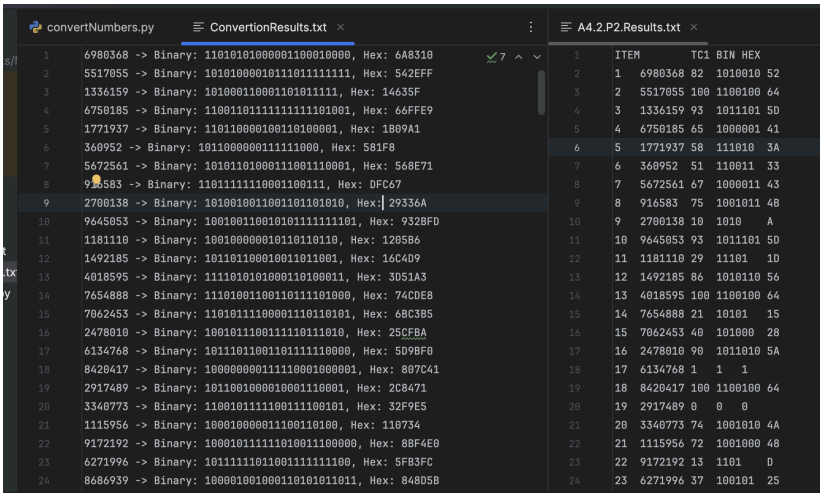
```python
"""
Converter Program
This Python code reads a file containing numbers, converts each number
to binary and hexadecimal
using basic algorithms (without built-in functions), and writes the
results to a file.
Errors are handled gracefully, and the execution time is recorded.
Usage:
    python convertNumbers.py fileWithData.txt
"""
import sys
import time
def to_binary(num: int) -> str:
    """Converts a decimal number to binary using basic division-by-2
method."""
    if num == 0:
        return "0"
    binary = ""
    while num > 0:
        binary = str(num % 2) + binary
        num //= 2
    return binary
def to_hexadecimal(num: int) -> str:
    """Converts a decimal number to hexadecimal using basic
division-by-16 method."""
```

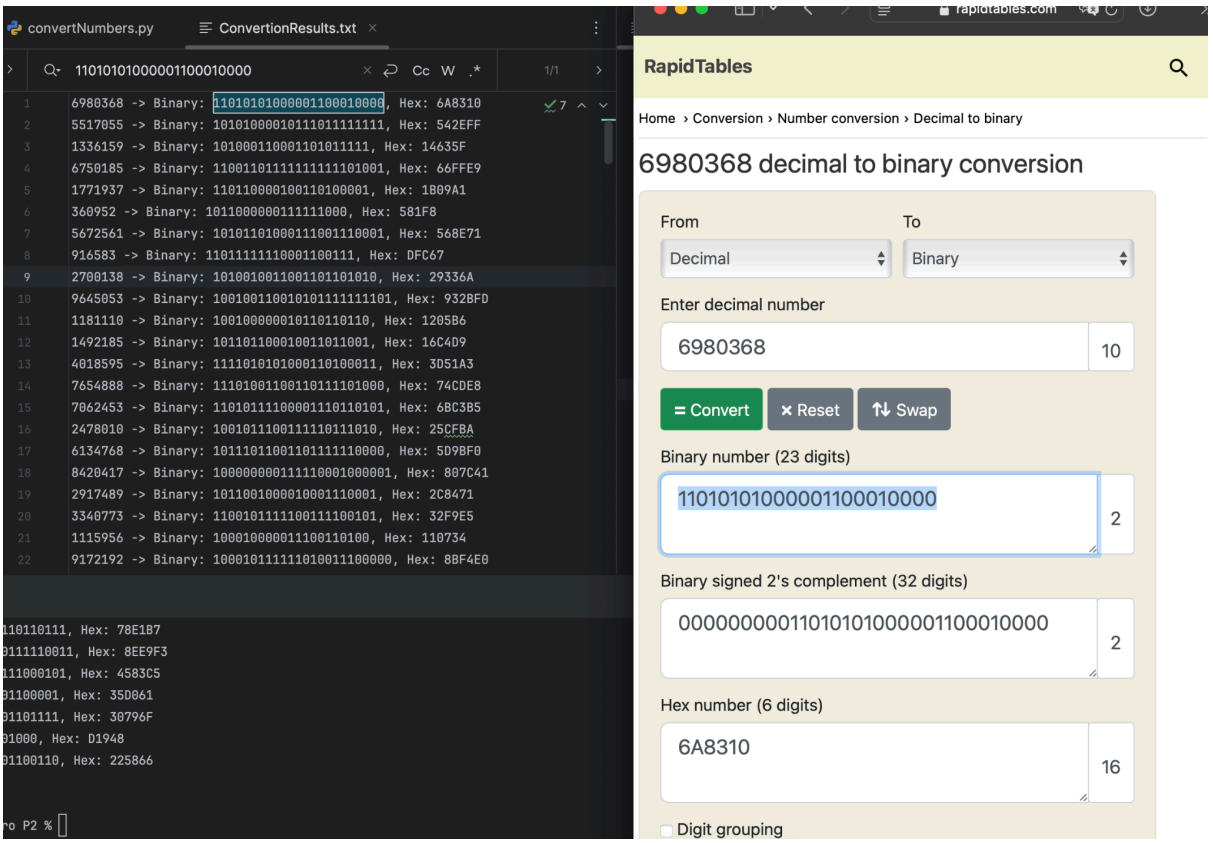
```
    if num == 0:
        return "0"
    hex_digits = "0123456789ABCDEF"
    hexadecimal = ""
    while num > 0:
        remainder = num % 16
        hexadecimal = hex_digits[remainder] + hexadecimal
        num //= 16
    return hexadecimal
def process_file(file_path: str):
    """
    Reads numbers from a file, converts them to binary and
hexadecimal,
    and writes the results to 'ConvertionResults.txt'.
    Invalid data is logged as an error and skipped.
    """
    results = []
    try:
        with open(file_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
            for line_num, line in enumerate(file, start=1):
                line = line.strip()
                if not line:
                    continue  # Skip empty lines
                try:
                    number = int(line)
                    binary = to_binary(number)
                    hexadecimal = to_hexadecimal(number)
                    results.append(f"{number} -> Binary: {binary},
Hex: {hexadecimal}")
                except ValueError:
                    print(f"Error: Invalid number on line {line_num}:
'{line}'")
    except OSError as error:
        print(f"Error reading file: {error}")
        return []
    # Write results to file
    try:
        with open("ConvertionResults.txt", "w", encoding="utf-8") as
result_file:
            for result in results:
                result_file.write(result + "\n")
    except OSError as error:
        print(f"Error writing results: {error}")
```

```
            return []
        return results
if __name__ == "__main__":
    if len(sys.argv) != 2:
        print("Usage: python convertNumbers.py <file_with_data.txt>")
        sys.exit(1)
    input_file = sys.argv[1]
    start_time = time.time()
    output_results = process_file(input_file)
    elapsed_time = time.time() - start_time
    if output_results:
        for output in output_results:
            print(output)
    print(f"\nExecution Time: {elapsed_time:.4f} seconds")
    try:
        with open("ConvertionResults.txt", "a", encoding="utf-8") as
log_result_file:
            log_result_file.write(f"\nExecution Time:
{elapsed_time:.4f} seconds\n")
    except OSError as error:
        print(f"Error appending execution time: {error}")
```

Comparativa resultados:

A primera instancia podemos observar que los resultados obtenidos discrepan del archivo txt de resultados proporcionado. No obstante haciendo una búsqueda en Google para validar los datos, vemos que los resultados obtenidos coinciden con los que se generan en mi código, por lo que asumimos que no se puede comparar y se deberian de generar algún tipo de pruebas mas duras para que este tipo de errores no pasen desapercibidos.





Resultado de pylint:

Podemos observar que la única recomendación es cambiar el nombre del archivo. No obstante, nuevamente se trata de un requerimiento.

```
(.venv) torkvha@Victors-MacBook-Pro P2 % pylint convertNumbers.py
************* Module convertNumbers
convertNumbers.py:1:0: C0103: Module name "convertNumbers" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)

-------------------------------------------------------------------
Your code has been rated at 9.84/10 (previous run: 9.84/10, +0.00)

(.venv) torkvha@Victors-MacBook-Pro P2 %
```

Problema 3:

Código en python:

```python
"""
Word Count Script
```

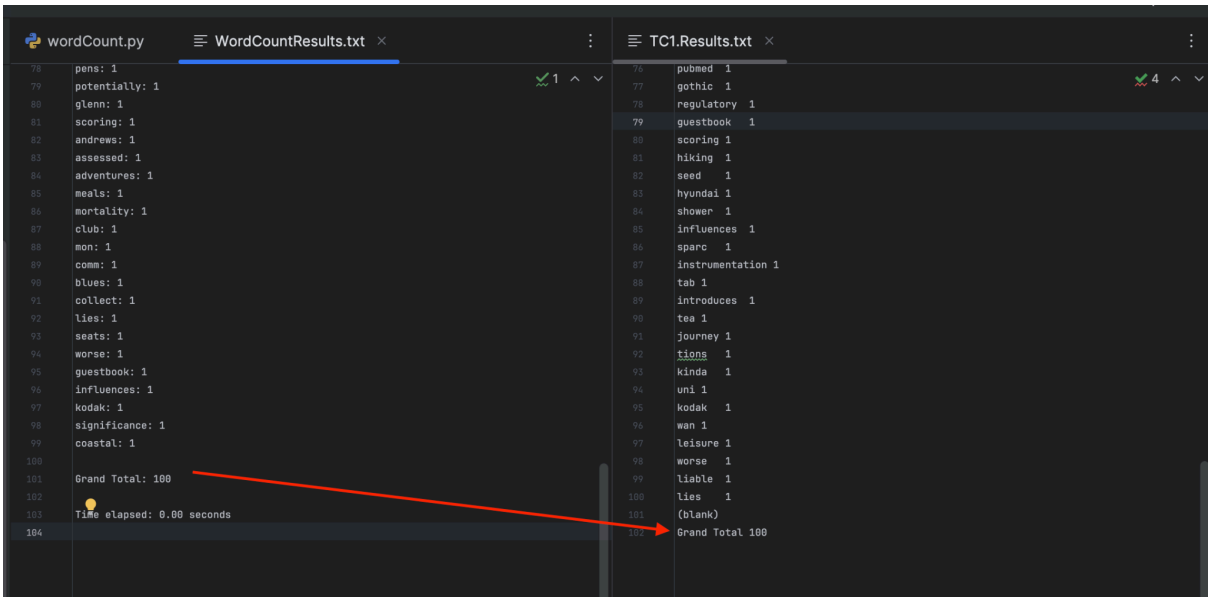
```
This Python script reads a file, counts word occurrences, and saves
the results to a file.
"""
import sys
import time
def count_words(file_path):
    """
    Counts occurrences of words in a given text file without using
built-in string functions.
    Args:
        file_path (str): The path to the file to be read.
    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary containing words as keys and their
frequencies as values.
    """
    word_frequencies = {}
    try:
        with open(file_path, 'r', encoding="utf-8") as file:
            for line in file:
                words = line.split()
                for raw_word in words:
                    cleaned_word = ''.join(
                        char.lower() if 'A' <= char <= 'Z' or 'a' <=
char <= 'z' else ''
                        for char in raw_word
                    )
                    if cleaned_word:
                        word_frequencies[cleaned_word] =
word_frequencies.get(cleaned_word, 0) + 1
    except OSError as error:
        print(f"Error reading file: {error}")
    return word_frequencies
def write_results(results, elapsed_time):
    """
    Writes word count results and execution time to a file.
    Args:
        results (dict): A dictionary containing word frequencies.
        elapsed_time (float): Execution time.
    """
    try:
        with open('WordCountResults.txt', 'w', encoding="utf-8") as
result_file:
            total_count = 0
```

```
            for word, count in results.items():
                result_file.write(f"{word}: {count}\n")
                total_count += count
            result_file.write(f"\nGrand Total: {total_count}\n")
            result_file.write(f"\nTime elapsed: {elapsed_time:.2f}
seconds\n")
    except OSError as error:
        print(f"Error writing results: {error}")
if __name__ == '__main__':
    if len(sys.argv) != 2:
        print("Usage: python wordCount.py <file_with_data.txt>")
        sys.exit(1)
    input_file = sys.argv[1]
    start_time = time.time()
    word_counts = count_words(input_file)
    log_elapsed_time = time.time() - start_time
    for log_word, log_count in word_counts.items():
        print(f"{log_word}: {log_count}")
    print(f"\nGrand Total: {sum(word_counts.values())}")
    print(f"\nElapsed time: {log_elapsed_time:.4f} seconds")
    write_results(word_counts, log_elapsed_time)
```

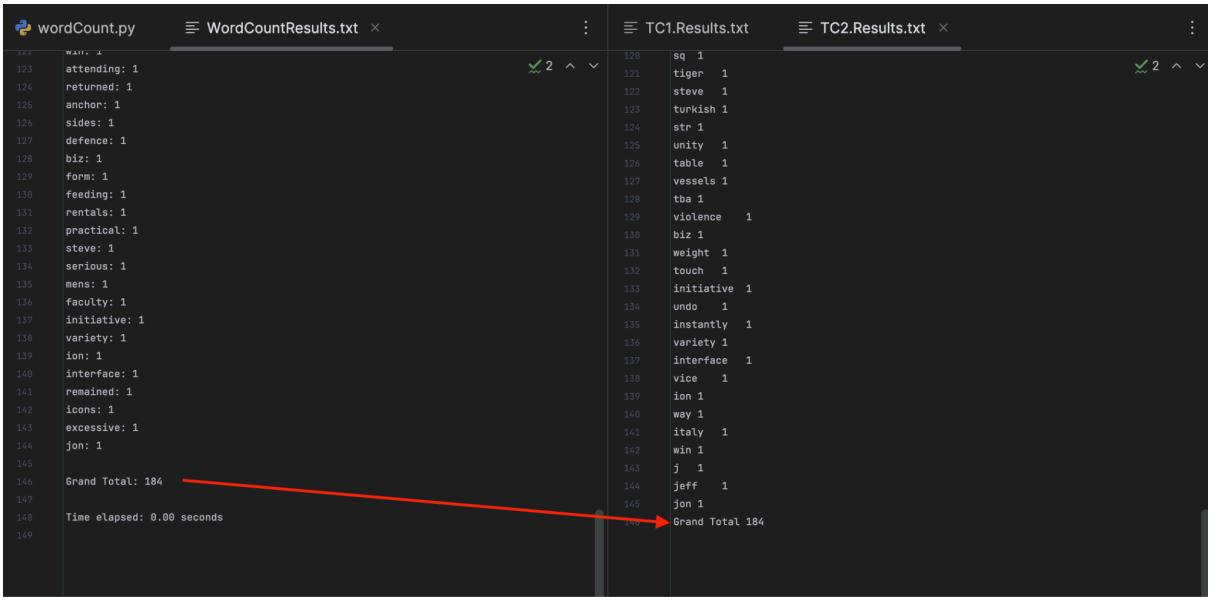
Comparativa resultados:

En la siguiente comparativa vemos a simple vista que para cada uno de los escenarios se iguala con perfección el total de los conteos de cada una de las palabras, asimismo si se hace una exploración aleatoria se ve la coincidencia de los resultados.
A continuación, podemos observar cada una de los escenarios y su comparación:

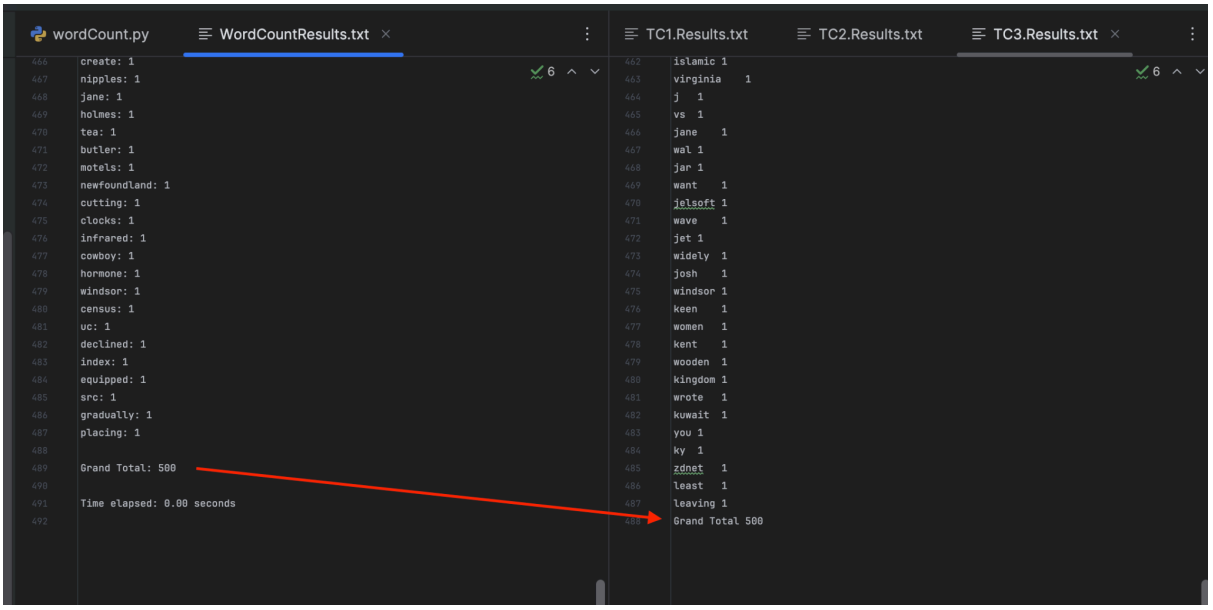
TC1.txt



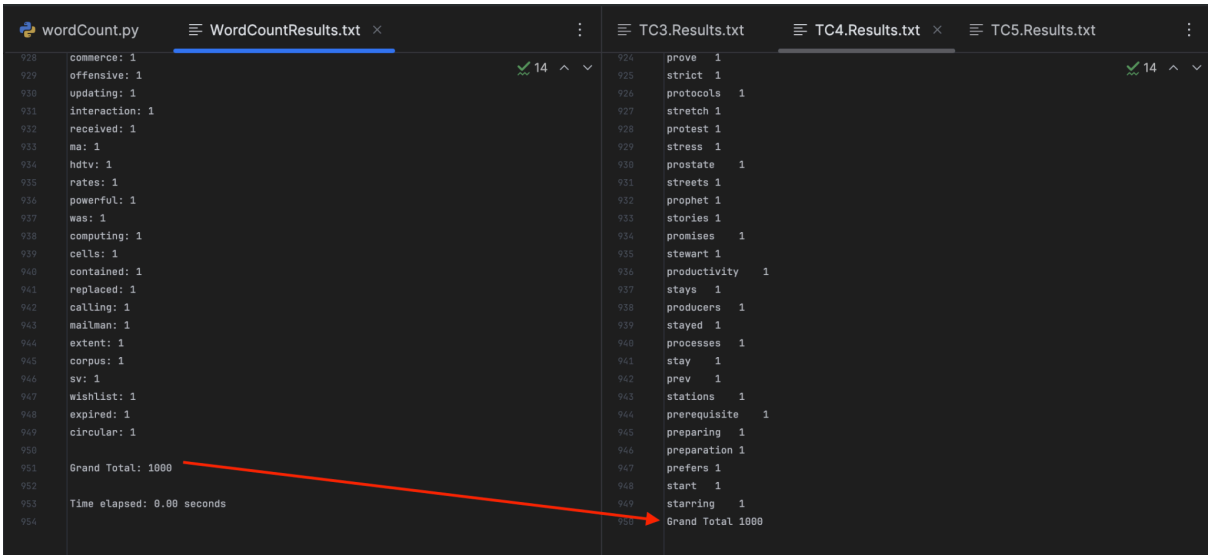
TC2.txt



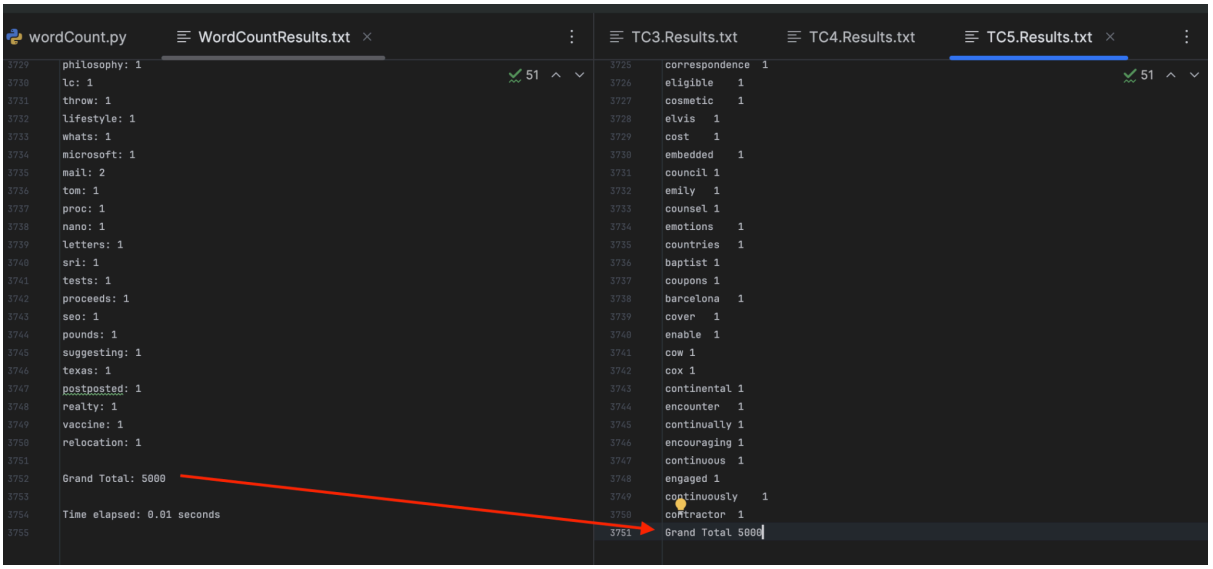
TC3.txt



TC4.txt



TC5.txt



Resultado de pylint:

En este problema podemos observar que el único mensaje es respecto al nombre del archivo. Sin embargo, es parte del requerimiento y no lo podemos cambiar.

```
(.venv) torkvha@Victors-MacBook-Pro P3 % pylint wordCount.py
************* Module wordCount
wordCount.py:1:0: C0103: Module name "wordCount" doesn't conform to snake_case naming style (invalid-name)

-------------------------------------------------------------------
Your code has been rated at 9.74/10 (previous run: 9.47/10, +0.26)

(.venv) torkvha@Victors-MacBook-Pro P3 %
```