4.2 Ejercicio de programación 1

Pruebas de software y aseguramiento de la calidad

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Problema 1:

Código en python:

```
Python
0.00
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:</pre>
        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
    quess = 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:</pre>
            return new_guess
        quess = new_quess
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.
    n n n
    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



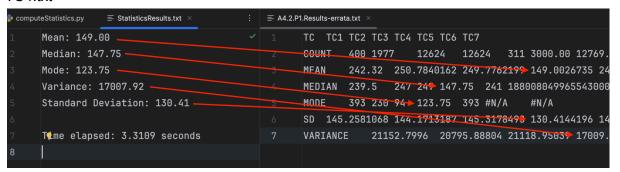
TC2.txt

e comp	uteStatistics.py StatisticsResults.txt × :	Τ	≡ A4.2.P1	.Results-errata.tx	txt ×					
1	Mean: 250.78 —————		1	TC TC1 T	C2 1	rc3 Tc4	TC5 TC6	TC7		
2	Median: 247.00 —			COUNT 4	00 1	1977	12624	12624	311	3000.00
3	Mode: 230.00			MEAN 2	42.	3 2 250	.7840162	249.776	2199	149.0026
4	Variance: 20785.37		4	MEDIAN 2	39.	247	249 147	.75 241	1880	908049965
5	Standard Deviation: 144.17		5	MODE 3	95 2	230 94	123.75	393 #N	′ A	#N/A
6			6	SD 145.2	5810	360 144	.1713187	145.317	78498	130.4144
7	T⊈me elapsed: 0.0819 seconds			VARIANCE	2	21152.7	996 207	95.88804	211	18.95039
8										

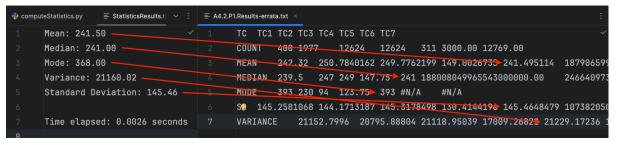
TC3.txt

e comput	eStatistics.py		<u>×</u>	≡ A4.2.P	1.Results-err	ata.txt								÷
1	Mean: 249.	78 ————		1	TC TC:	1 TC2	TC3	TC4	TC5 TC	5 TC7				~
2	Median: 24	9.00 ———			COUNT	400	1977	7	12624	126	24	311	3000.00	127
3	Mode: 94.0	9 ———			MEAN	242	.32	250.	7840161	249	.7762	199	149.002	26735
4	Variance:	21117.28		4	MEDIAN	239	.5	247	249 147	7.75	241	1880	0804996	555431
5	Standard D	eviation: 145.32		5	MODE	393	230	94	123.75	393	#N/A		#N/A	
6					SD 14	5.258	1068	144.	1713187	1 45	.3178	498	130.414	4196
7	T⊈me elaps	ed: 3.3845 secor	ds		VARIAN	CE	2115	52.79	96 207	795.8	8804	2111	8.95039	1700
0														

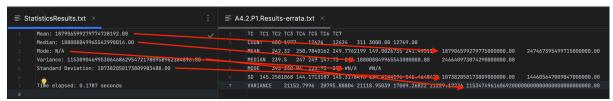
TC4.txt



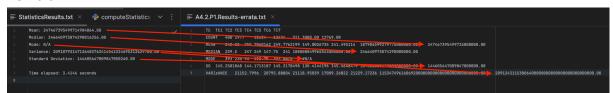
TC5.txt



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.

Problema 2:

Código en python:

```
Python
n n n
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."""
```

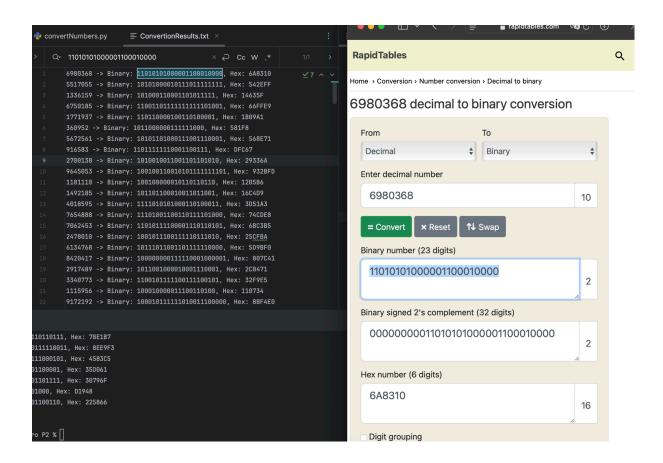
```
if num == 0:
        return "0"
    hex_digits = "0123456789ABCDEF"
    hexadecimal = ""
    while num > 0:
        remainder = num % 16
        hexadecimal = hex_digits[remainder] + hexadecimal
        num //= 16
    return hexadecimal
def process_file(file_path: str):
   Reads numbers from a file, 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
        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.

```
6980368 -> Binary: 11010101000001100010000, Hex: 6A8310
                                                                                                                                                     TC1 BIN HEX
1336159 -> Binary: 101000110001101011111, Hex: 14635F
6750185 -> Binary: 11001101111111111101001, Hex: 66FFE9
                                                                                                                                   2 5517055 100 1100100 64
3 1336159 93 1011101 5D
1771937 -> Binary: 110110000100110100001, Hex: 1809A1
360952 -> Binary: 1011000000111111000, Hex: 581F8
                                                                                                                                       6750185 65 1000001 41
5672561 -> Binary: 10101101000111001110001, Hex: 568E71
98583 -> Binary: 110111111110001100111, Hex: DFC67
                                                                                                                                        360952 51 110011 33
                                                                                                                                  8 916583 75 1001011 4B
1181110 -> Binary: 10010000001011011010, Hex: 120586
1492185 -> Binary: 101101100010011011001, Hex: 16C4D9
                                                                                                                                   10 9645053 93 1011101 5D
                                                                                                                                  12 1492185 86 1010110 56
4018595 -> Binary: 1111010101000110100011, Hex: 3D51A3
7654888 -> Binary: 111010011001111101000, Hex: 74CDE8
7062453 -> Binary: 11010111100001110110101, Hex: 6BC3B5
                                                                                                                                   14 7654888 21 10101 15
2478010 -> Binary: 1001011100111110111010, Hex: 25CFBA 6134768 -> Binary: 101110110011011111110000, Hex: 5D9BF0
                                                                                                                                  15 7062453 40 101000 28
16 2478010 90 1011010 5A
8420417 -> Binary: 180000000111110001000001, Hex: 807C41
2917489 -> Binary: 1811001000010001110001, Hex: 2C8471
                                                                                                                                   17 6134768 1 1
3340773 -> Binary: 11001011111001111100101, Hex: 32F9E5
1115956 -> Binary: 100010000011100110100, Hex: 110734
                                                                                                                                  19 2917489 0 0 0
20 3340773 74 1001010 4A
9172192 -> Binary: 100010111111010011100000, Hex: 8BF4E0 6271996 -> Binary: 1011111110110011111111100, Hex: 5FB3FC
                                                                                                                                   21 1115956 72 1001000 48
```



Resultado de pylint:

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

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.
    0.00
    try:
        with open('WordCountResults.txt', 'w', encoding="utf-8") as
result_file:
            total_count = 0
```

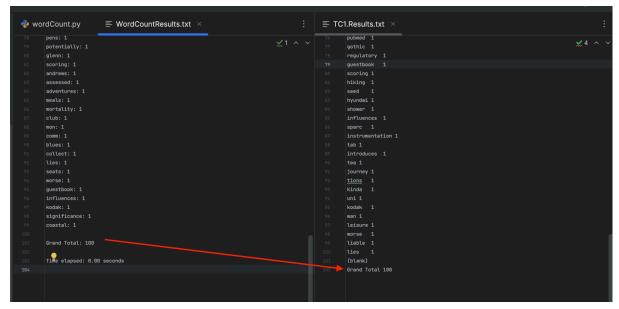
```
for word, count in results.items():
                result_file.write(f"{word}: {count}\n")
                total_count += count
            result_file.write(f"\nGrand Total: {total_count}\n")
            result_file.write(f"\nTime elapsed: {elapsed_time:.2f}
seconds\n")
    except OSError as error:
        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:

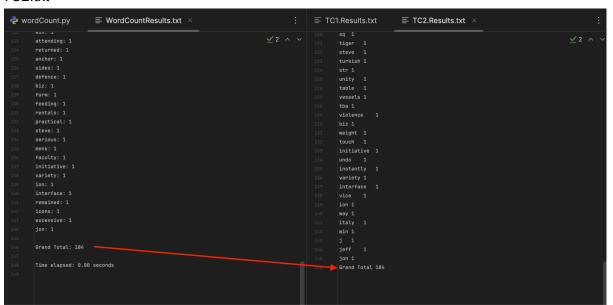
En la siguiente comparativa vemos a simple vista que para cada uno de los escenarios se iguala con perfección el total de los conteos de cada una de las palabras, asimismo si se hace una exploración aleatoria se ve la coincidencia de los resultados.

A continuación, podemos observar cada una de los escenarios y su comparación:

TC1.txt



TC2.txt



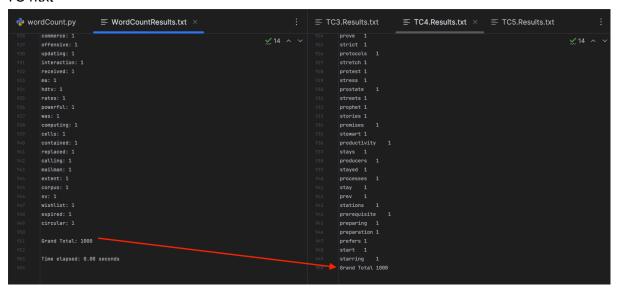
TC3.txt

```
≡ TC1.Results.txt

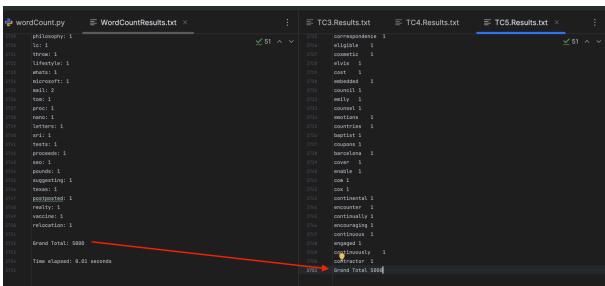
≡ TC2.Results.txt

≡ TC3.Results.txt ×
wordCount.py
                                                                                                                                          islamic 1
virginia 1
                                                                                                                                          j 1
vs 1
jane 1
wal 1
jar 1
want 1
         jane: 1
holmes: 1
tea: 1
         butler: 1
motels: 1
          newfoundland: 1
                                                                                                                                           jelsoft 1
wave 1
jet 1
         cutting: 1
clocks: 1
                                                                                                                                           widely 1
josh 1
windsor 1
         declined: 1
                                                                                                                                          kent 1
wooden 1
kingdom 1
          equipped: 1
                                                                                                                                          you 1
ky 1
zdnet 1
least 1
leaving 1
Grand Total 500
```

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.