



Programming with Python

47. Zwischenspiel: Debugger

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Dies ist ein Kurs über das Programmieren mit der Programmiersprache Python an der Universität Hefei (合肥大学).

Die Webseite mit dem Lehrmaterial dieses Kurses ist <https://thomasweise.github.io/programmingWithPython> (siehe auch den QR-Kode unten rechts). Dort können Sie das Kursbuch (in Englisch) und diese Slides finden. Das Repository mit den Beispielprogrammen in Python finden Sie unter <https://github.com/thomasWeise/programmingWithPythonCode>.



Outline

1. Einleitung
2. Die Implementierung
3. Debugging
4. Reparierte Methode
5. Zusammenfassung





Einleitung



Das Szenario

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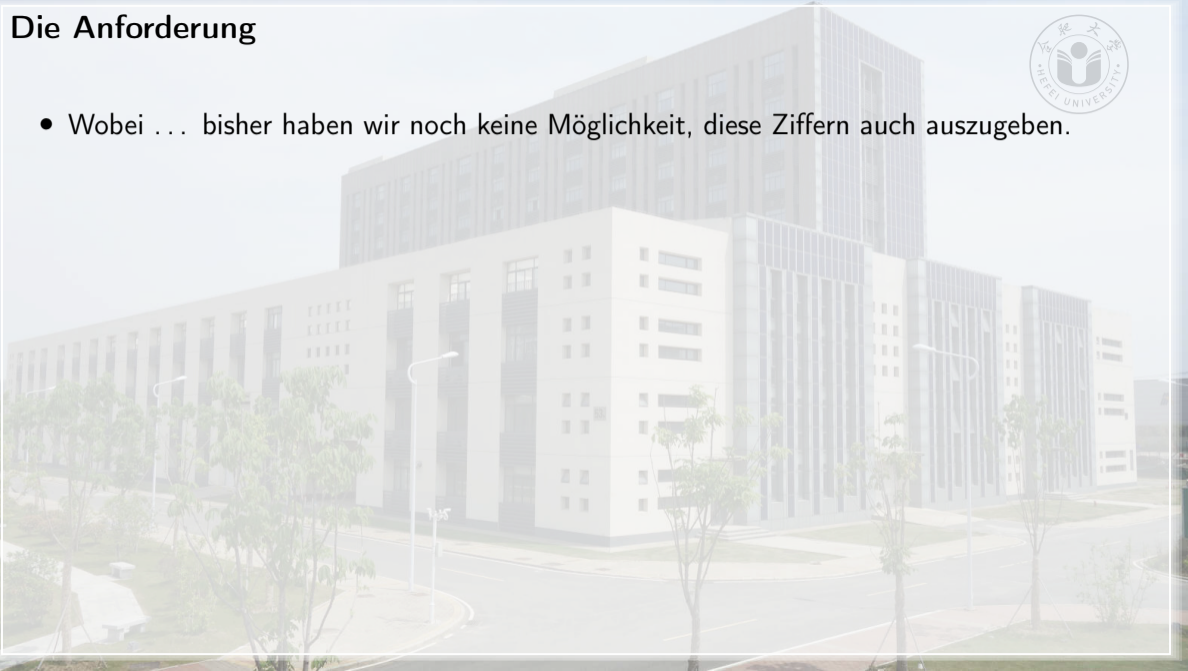


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- ... Wir könnten nun $\sqrt{2}$ auf 700 Ziffern genau berechnen!

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- Da einige Brüche wie $\frac{1}{3}$ und $\frac{1}{7}$ unendlich lange dezimale Repräsentationen haben, braucht unsere Funktion einen Parameter `max_frac`, der die maximale Anzahl der Dezimalstellen angibt.

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- Wir nehmen 100 als Default-Wert.

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- Wir nehmen 100 als Default-Wert.
- OK, implementieren wir das mal.



Die Implementierung



Fraction: decimal_str

- In Datei

`fraction_decimal_str_err.py`

implementieren wir unsere neue

Variante der Klasse `Fraction` mit dieser Funktion.

```
1 def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
2     """
3     Convert the fraction to decimal string.
4
5     :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
6     :return: the string
7
8     >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9     '62'
10    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11    '0.5'
12    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13    '0.3333333333'
14    >>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
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22    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23    '1'
24    """
25    a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26    if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27        return "0"
28    negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29    a = abs(a) # Make sure that 'a' is now positive.
30    b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32    digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33    while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34        digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35        a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
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37    if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38        digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
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40    if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41        return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
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43    digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
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45        digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46    return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
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- Hier zeigen wir nur die neue Methode `decimal_str`.

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- Die Boolesche Variable `negative` wird auf `True` gesetzt wenn `a < 0` und sonst auf `False`.
- Wir stellen dann sicher, dass `a` positiv ist, in dem wir es auf `abs(a)` setzen.

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- Wir stellen dann sicher, dass `a` positiv ist, in dem wir es auf `abs(a)` setzen.
- Dann kopieren wir auch den Nenner in eine Variable `b`.

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8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
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16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
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32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
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34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Sonst prüfen wir, ob der Bruch negativ ist.
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```

Gute Praxis

Wann immer Sie eine Variable deklarieren, die Sie nicht vor haben zu ändern, markieren Sie diese mit dem Type Hint `Final`³³.

```
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
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Wann immer Sie eine Variable deklarieren, die Sie nicht vor haben zu ändern, markieren Sie diese mit dem Type Hint `Final`³³. Auf der einen Seite demonstriert das klar die Absicht „das hier ändert sich nicht“ jedem Leser des Codes.

```
if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
    digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
    return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])

digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
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```
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
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Fraction: decimal_str

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- Nehmen wir mal an, unser Bruch wäre

$$-\frac{179}{16}$$

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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
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Fraction: decimal_str

- Wir werden die lokalen Variablen `negative` und `b` in unserer Methode nicht verändern, also markieren wir sie beide mit dem Type Hint `Final`.
- In einer `while`-Schleife füllen wir nun eine Liste `digits` mit den Ziffern die den Bruch repräsentieren.
- Die Schleife wird fortgesetzt bis entweder `a == 0` oder bis unsere Liste `digits` `max_frac` Nachkommastellen beinhaltet.
- Nehmen wir mal an, unser Bruch wäre $\frac{179}{16}$.
- Dann ist `negative == True`, `a = 179` und `b = 16`.

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Fraction: decimal_str

- In einer `while`-Schleife füllen wir nun eine Liste `digits` mit den Ziffern die den Bruch repräsentieren.
- Die Schleife wird fortgesetzt bis entweder `a == 0` oder bis unsere Liste `digits` `max_frac` Nachkommastellen beinhaltet.
- Nehmen wir mal an, unser Bruch wäre $-\frac{179}{16}$.
- Dann ist `negative == True`, `a = 179` und `b = 16`.
- Im Schleifenkörper hängen wir das Ergebnis der Ganzzahldivision von `a` durch `b`, also `a // b`, an die Liste `digits` an.

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Fraction: decimal_str

- Die Schleife wird fortgesetzt bis entweder `a == 0` oder bis unsere Liste `digits` `max_frac` Nachkommastellen beinhaltet.
- Nehmen wir mal an, unser Bruch wäre $-\frac{179}{16}$.
- Dann ist `negative == True`, `a = 179` und `b = 16`.
- Im Schleifenkörper hängen wir das Ergebnis der Ganzzahldivision von `a` durch `b`, also `a // b`, an die Liste `digits` an.
- In der ersten Iteration gibt uns das `179 // 16`.

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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Nehmen wir mal an, unser Bruch wäre $-\frac{179}{16}$.
- Dann ist `negative == True`,
`a = 179` und `b = 16`.
- Im Schleifenkörper hängen wir das Ergebnis der Ganzzahldivision von `a` durch `b`, also `a // b`, an die Liste `digits` an.
- In der ersten Iteration gibt uns das `179 // 16`.
- Die erste „Ziffer“, die wir an die Liste `digits` anhängen, ist also `11`.

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44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
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46 return ".".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Dann ist `negative == True`, `a = 179` und `b = 16`.
- Im Schleifenkörper hängen wir das Ergebnis der Ganzzahldivision von `a` durch `b`, also `a // b`, an die Liste `digits` an.
- In der ersten Iteration gibt uns das `179 // 16`.
- Die erste „Ziffer“, die wir an die Liste `digits` anhängen, ist also `11`.
- Das ist der ganzzahlige Teil unseres Bruches und auch die einzige „Ziffer“ größer als 9 die auftauchen kann.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
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43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Im Schleifenkörper hängen wir das Ergebnis der Ganzzahldivision von `a` durch `b`, also `a // b`, an die Liste `digits` an.
- In der ersten Iteration gibt uns das `179 // 16`.
- Die erste „Ziffer“, die wir an die Liste `digits` anhängen, ist also `11`.
- Das ist der ganzzahlige Teil unseres Bruches und auch die einzige „Ziffer“ größer als 9 die auftauchen kann.
- Jetzt updaten wir `a` zu `10 * (a % b)`.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
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Fraction: decimal_str

- Im Schleifenkörper hängen wir das Ergebnis der Ganzzahldivision von `a` durch `b`, also `a // b`, an die Liste `digits` an.
- In der ersten Iteration gibt uns das `179 // 16`.
- Die erste „Ziffer“, die wir an die Liste `digits` anhängen, ist also `11`.
- Das ist der ganzzahlige Teil unseres Bruches und auch die einzige „Ziffer“ größer als 9 die auftauchen kann.
- Jetzt updaten wir `a` zu `10 * (a % b)`.
- `%` ist der Rest der Division.

```
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9 '62'
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```

Fraction: decimal_str

- In der ersten Iteration gibt uns das `179 // 16`.
- Die erste „Ziffer“, die wir an die Liste `digits` anhängen, ist also `11`.
- Das ist der ganzzahlige Teil unseres Bruches und auch die einzige „Ziffer“ größer als 9 die auftauchen kann.
- Jetzt updaten wir `a` zu `10 * (a % b)`.
- `%` ist der Rest der Division.
- `a % b` gibt uns den Rest der Division von 179 durch 16, also 3.

```
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9 '62'
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Fraction: decimal_str

- Die erste „Ziffer“, die wir an die Liste `digits` anhängen, ist also `11`.
- Das ist der ganzzahlige Teil unseres Bruches und auch die einzige „Ziffer“ größer als 9 die auftauchen kann.
- Jetzt updaten wir `a` zu `10 * (a % b)`.
- `%` ist der Rest der Division.
- `a % b` gibt uns den Rest der Division von 179 durch 16, also 3.
- Wir bekommen also `a = 30`.

```
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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Das ist der ganzzahlige Teil unseres Bruches und auch die einzige „Ziffer“ größer als 9 die auftauchen kann.
- Jetzt updaten wir `a` zu `10 * (a % b)`.
- `%` ist der Rest der Division.
- `a % b` gibt uns den Rest der Division von 179 durch 16, also 3.
- Wir bekommen also `a = 30`.
- Im zweiten Schleifendurchlauf gibt uns `a // b` also `30 // 16` die Ziffer 1.

```
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32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Jetzt updaten wir `a` zu `10 * (a % b)`.
- `%` ist der Rest der Division.
- `a % b` gibt uns den Rest der Division von 179 durch 16, also 3.
- Wir bekommen also `a = 30`.
- Im zweiten Schleifendurchlauf gibt uns `a // b` also `30 // 16` die Ziffer `1`.
- Nun wird `10 * (a % b)` 140 als neuer Wert für `a`.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
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25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
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34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
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```

Fraction: decimal_str

- `%` ist der Rest der Division.
- `a % b` gibt uns den Rest der Division von 179 durch 16, also 3.
- Wir bekommen also `a = 30`.
- Im zweiten Schleifendurchlauf gibt uns `a // b` also `30 // 16` die Ziffer 1.
- Nun wird `10 * (a % b)` 140 als neuer Wert für `a`.
- Das führt dann zu `140 // 16`, also 8, als dritte Ziffer und `a` wird zu `10 * (a % b)`, also 120.
- Am Anfang des vierten Schleifendurchlaufs gilt `a = 120`, während `b = 16` unverändert bleibt.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
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```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Wir bekommen also `a = 30`.
- Im zweiten Schleifendurchlauf gibt uns `a // b` also `30 // 16` die Ziffer `1`.
- Nun wird `10 * (a % b)` `140` als neuer Wert für `a`.
- Das führt dann zu `140 // 16`, also `8`, als dritte Ziffer und `a` wird zu `10 * (a % b)`, also `120`.
- Am Anfang des vierten Schleifendurchlaufs gilt `a = 120`, während `b = 16` unverändert bleibt.
- Der vierte Wert, der an `digits` angehängt wird, ist daher `120 // 16 == 7`.

```
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9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Nun wird `10 * (a % b)` 140 als neuer Wert für `a`.
- Das führt dann zu `140 // 16`, also 8, als dritte Ziffer und `a` wird zu `10 * (a % b)`, also 120.
- Am Anfang des vierten Schleifendurchlaufs gilt `a = 120`, während `b = 16` unverändert bleibt.
- Der vierte Wert, der an `digits` angehängt wird, ist daher `120 // 16 == 7`.
- Die Variable `a` wird mit dem Ergebnis von `10 * (a % b)` upgedated, was 80 ist.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
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12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Das führt dann zu `140 // 16`, also 8, als dritte Ziffer und `a` wird zu `10 * (a % b)`, also 120.
- Am Anfang des vierten Schleifendurchlaufs gilt `a = 120`, während `b = 16` unverändert bleibt.
- Der vierte Wert, der an `digits` angehängt wird, ist daher `120 // 16 == 7`.
- Die Variable `a` wird mit dem Ergebnis von `10 * (a % b)` upgedated, was 80 ist.
- Als letzte Ziffer bekommen wir daher `80 // 16`, nämlich `5`.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
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10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
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12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
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43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
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45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Am Anfang des vierten Schleifendurchlaufs gilt `a = 120`, während `b = 16` unverändert bleibt.
- Der vierte Wert, der an `digits` angehängt wird, ist daher `120 // 16 == 7`.
- Die Variable `a` wird mit dem Ergebnis von `10 * (a % b)` upgedated, was 80 ist.
- Als letzte Ziffer bekommen wir daher `80 // 16`, nämlich `5`.
- Das ist die letzte Ziffer, denn `80 % 16` ist 0.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25
26 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
27 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
28     return "0"
29 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
30 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
31 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
32
33 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
34 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
35     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
36     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
37
38 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
39     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
40
41 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
42     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
43
44 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
45 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
46     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
47 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Am Anfang des vierten Schleifendurchlaufs gilt `a = 120`, wahren `b = 16` unverandert bleibt.
- Der vierte Wert, der an `digits` angehangt wird, ist daher `120 // 16 == 7`.
- Die Variable `a` wird mit dem Ergebnis von `10 * (a % b)` upgedated, was 80 ist.
- Als letzte Ziffer bekommen wir daher `80 // 16`, namlich `5`.
- Das ist die letzte Ziffer, denn `80 % 16` ist 0.
- Deshalb trifft `a == 0` nach der funften Iteration zu.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
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14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
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16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
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18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
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26 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
27 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
28     return "0"
29 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
30 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
31 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
32
33 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
34 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
35     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
36     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
37
38 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
39     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
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41 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
42     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
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44 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
45 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
46     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
47 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Die Variable `a` wird mit dem Ergebnis von `10 * (a % b)` upgedated, was 80 ist.
- Als letzte Ziffer bekommen wir daher `80 // 16`, nämlich 5.
- Das ist die letzte Ziffer, denn `80 % 16` ist 0.
- Deshalb trifft `a == 0` nach der fünften Iteration zu.
- Dadurch wird die erste Schleifenbedingung (`a != 0`) `False` und die Schleife bricht ab.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
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16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
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28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
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32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
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37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
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40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
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43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Die Variable `a` wird mit dem Ergebnis von `10 * (a % b)` upgedated, was 80 ist.
- Als letzte Ziffer bekommen wir daher `80 // 16`, nämlich 5.
- Das ist die letzte Ziffer, denn `80 % 16` ist 0.
- Deshalb trifft `a == 0` nach der fünften Iteration zu.
- Dadurch wird die erste Schleifenbedingung (`a != 0`) `False` und die Schleife bricht ab.
- Zu diesem Zeitpunkt ist `digits == [11, 1, 8, 7, 5]`.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
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37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
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40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
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43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
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45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Als letzte Ziffer bekommen wir daher `80 // 16`, nämlich `5`.
- Das ist die letzte Ziffer, denn `80 % 16` ist `0`.
- Deshalb trifft `a == 0` nach der fünften Iteration zu.
- Dadurch wird die erste Schleifenbedingung (`a != 0`) `False` und die Schleife bricht ab.
- Zu diesem Zeitpunkt ist `digits == [11, 1, 8, 7, 5]`.
- Und das stimmt, denn $\frac{179}{16} = 11.1875$.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Das ist die letzte Ziffer, denn `80 % 16` ist 0.
- Deshalb trifft `a == 0` nach der fünften Iteration zu.
- Dadurch wird die erste Schleifenbedingung (`a != 0`) `False` und die Schleife bricht ab.
- Zu diesem Zeitpunkt ist `digits == [11, 1, 8, 7, 5]`.
- Und das stimmt, denn $\frac{179}{16} = 11.1875$.
- Beachten Sie, dass es zwei Bedingungen gibt, bei denen die Schleife abbricht

```
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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Dadurch wird die erste Schleifenbedingung (`a != 0`) `False` und die Schleife bricht ab.
- Zu diesem Zeitpunkt ist `digits == [11, 1, 8, 7, 5]`.
- Und das stimmt, denn $\frac{179}{16} = 11.1875$.
- Beachten Sie, dass es zwei Bedingungen gibt, bei denen die Schleife abbricht
- Sie hört auf, wenn wir den Bruch komplett und vollständig als Textstring mit nicht mehr als als der angegebenen Menge `max_frac` von Ziffern darstellen können.

```
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36 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
37 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
38     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
39     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
40
41 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
42     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
43
44 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
45     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
46
47
48 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
49 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
50     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
51 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Zu diesem Zeitpunkt ist `digits == [11, 1, 8, 7, 5]`.
- Und das stimmt, denn $\frac{179}{16} = 11.1875$.
- Beachten Sie, dass es zwei Bedingungen gibt, bei denen die Schleife abbricht
- Sie hört auf, wenn wir den Bruch komplett und vollständig als Textstring mit nicht mehr als als der angegebenen Menge `max_frac` von Ziffern darstellen können.
- Das war der Fall in unserem Beispiel.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
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29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
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43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Und das stimmt, denn $\frac{179}{16} = 11.1875$.
- Beachten Sie, dass es zwei Bedingungen gibt, bei denen die Schleife abbricht
- Sie hört auf, wenn wir den Bruch komplett und vollständig als Textstring mit nicht mehr als der angegebenen Menge `max_frac` von Ziffern darstellen können.
- Das war der Fall in unserem Beispiel.
- Die Schleife hört auch auf, wenn wir die maximale Anzahl von Ziffern erreichen, also wenn `len(digits)` `max_frac` übertrifft.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
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30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
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32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
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43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Beachten Sie, dass es zwei Bedingungen gibt, bei denen die Schleife abbricht
- Sie hört auf, wenn wir den Bruch komplett und vollständig als Textstring mit nicht mehr als der angegebenen Menge `max_frac` von Ziffern darstellen können.
- Das war der Fall in unserem Beispiel.
- Die Schleife hört auch auf, wenn wir die maximale Anzahl von Ziffern erreichen, also wenn `len(digits)` `max_frac` übertrifft.
- Aber das kann auch zu Problemen führen.

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8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
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33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
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37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Sie hört auf, wenn wir den Bruch komplett und vollständig als Textstring mit nicht mehr als als der angegebenen Menge `max_frac` von Ziffern darstellen können.
- Das war der Fall in unserem Beispiel.
- Die Schleife hört auch auf, wenn wir die maximale Anzahl von Ziffern erreichen, also wenn `len(digits)` `max_frac` übertrifft.
- Aber das kann auch zu Problemen führen.
- Was passiert z. B., wenn wir $\frac{10006}{10000} = 1.0006$ mit nur 3 Nachkommastellen ausdrücken wollen?

```
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33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
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37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
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40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
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```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Das war der Fall in unserem Beispiel.
- Die Schleife hört auch auf, wenn wir die maximale Anzahl von Ziffern erreichen, also wenn `len(digits)` `max_frac` übertrifft.
- Aber das kann auch zu Problemen führen.
- Was passiert z. B., wenn wir $\frac{10006}{10000} = 1.0006$ mit nur 3 Nachkommastellen ausdrücken wollen?
- Nach der Schleife steht dann `[1, 0, 0, 0]` in `digits`.

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Fraction: decimal_str

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- Um ein Aufrunden einzuführen, fügen wir ein `if (a // b) >= 5` ein, das dann `digits[-1] += 1` ausführt, wenn seine Kondition zutrifft.

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- An dieser Stelle haben wir jedenfalls eine Repräsentation eines Bruchs als Liste von Ziffern.

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- Jetzt müssen wir diese nur in einen String umrechnen und den dann zurückliefern.

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- Zuerst schauen wir, ob wir einen Dezimalpunkt („.“) einfügen müssen.

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46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Um ein Aufrunden einzuführen, fügen wir ein `if (a // b) >= 5` ein, das dann `digits[-1] += 1` ausführt, wenn seine Kondition zutrifft.
- An dieser Stelle haben wir jedenfalls eine Repräsentation eines Bruchs als Liste von Ziffern.
- Jetzt müssen wir diese nur in einen String umrechnen und den dann zurückliefern.
- Zuerst schauen wir, ob wir einen Dezimalpunkt („.“) einfügen müssen.
- Wenn wir nur eine einzige Ziffer haben, dann ist unser Bruch eine Ganzzahl und wir können ihn genau so zurückliefern.

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40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
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Fraction: decimal_str

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- Sonst müssen wir einen Punkt „.“ nach der ersten Nummer in `digits` einfügen.
- Das geht via `digits.insert(1, ".")`.
- In unserem Beispiel von $\frac{-179}{16}$ hatten wir erst `digits == [11, 1, 8, 7, 5]`.
- Nach diesem Schritt haben wir `digits == [11, ".", 1, 8, 7, 5]`.

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Fraction: decimal_str

- Sonst müssen wir einen Punkt „.“ nach der ersten Nummer in `digits` einfügen.
- Das geht via `digits.insert(1, ".")`.
- In unserem Beispiel von $-\frac{179}{16}$ hatten wir erst `digits == [11, 1, 8, 7, 5]`.
- Nach diesem Schritt haben wir `digits == [11, ".", 1, 8, 7, 5]`.
- Wenn der Bruch negativ war, also wenn `negative` wahr ist, dann fügen wir ein Minus vorne an die Liste an, via `digits.insert(0, "-")`.

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- Das geht via `digits.insert(1, ".")`.
- In unserem Beispiel von $\frac{-179}{16}$ hatten wir erst `digits == [11, 1, 8, 7, 5]`.
- Nach diesem Schritt haben wir `digits == [11, ".", 1, 8, 7, 5]`.
- Wenn der Bruch negativ war, also wenn `negative` wahr ist, dann fügen wir ein Minus vorne an die Liste an, via `digits.insert(0, "-")`.
- In unserem Beispiel bekommen wir also `digits == ["-", 11, ".", 1, 8, 7, 5]`.

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- In unserem Beispiel von $\frac{-179}{16}$ hatten wir erst

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- Nach diesem Schritt haben wir

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- Wenn der Bruch negativ war, also wenn `negative` wahr ist, dann fügen wir ein Minus vorne an die Liste an, via `digits.insert(0, "-")`.

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- Alles, was wir jetzt noch machen müssen, ist alle Ganzzahlen in Strings zu übersetzen und dann alle Strings aneinander anzuhängen.

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- Das schaffen wir mit einer einzigen Zeile Code: `"".join(map(str, digits))`.
- `map` liefert uns einen `Iterator`, der die Ergebnisse der Funktion `str` angewandt auf die Elemente von `digits` eins nach dem Anderen zurückliefert.

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- `"X".join(["a", "b", "c"])` z. B. würde `"aXbXc"` ergeben.
- Wir benutzen den leeren String als Separator, deshalb bekommen wir in unserem Beispiel `"-11.1875"`.

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- Wir machen das mit einigen normalen Fällen und ein paar extremen Situationen.
- Zuerst prüfen wir, ob Ganzzahlen ordentlich dargestellt werden.
- Es ist klar, dass `Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()` das Ergebnis `"62"` haben muss.
- Dann prüfen wir, ob ein normaler Bruch genau übersetzt wird: `Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()` sollte `"0.5"` ergeben.

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- Zuerst prüfen wir, ob Ganzzahlen ordentlich dargestellt werden.
- Es ist klar, dass `Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()` das Ergebnis `"62"` haben muss.
- Dann prüfen wir, ob ein normaler Bruch genau übersetzt wird: `Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()` sollte `"0.5"` ergeben.
- Als Bruch der nicht genau als Dezimalzahl geschrieben werden kann wählen wir $\frac{1}{3}$ aus.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Zuerst prüfen wir, ob Ganzzahlen ordentlich dargestellt werden.
- Es ist klar, dass `Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()` das Ergebnis `"62"` haben muss.
- Dann prüfen wir, ob ein normaler Bruch genau übersetzt wird: `Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()` sollte `"0.5"` ergeben.
- Als Bruch der nicht genau als Dezimalzahl geschrieben werden kann wählen wir $\frac{1}{3}$ aus.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ auf zehn Ziffern nach dem Komma sollte `"0.3333333333"` ergeben.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Es ist klar, dass `Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()` das Ergebnis `"62"` haben muss.
- Dann prüfen wir, ob ein normaler Bruch genau übersetzt wird: `Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()` sollte `"0.5"` ergeben.
- Als Bruch der nicht genau als Dezimalzahl geschrieben werden kann wählen wir $\frac{1}{3}$ aus.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ auf zehn Ziffern nach dem Komma sollte `"0.3333333333"` ergeben.
- Als Beispiel für einen negativen Bruch und als Beispiel für einen Bruch mit mehreren führenden Nullen wählen wir $\frac{-101001}{100000000}$.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Dann prüfen wir, ob ein normaler Bruch genau übersetzt wird:
`Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()` sollte `"0.5"` ergeben.
- Als Bruch der nicht genau als Dezimalzahl geschrieben werden kann wählen wir $\frac{1}{3}$ aus.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ auf zehn Ziffern nach dem Komma sollte `"0.3333333333"` ergeben.
- Als Beispiel für einen negativen Bruch und als Beispiel für einen Bruch mit mehreren führenden Nullen wählen wir $\frac{-101001}{100000000}$.
- Das sollte `"-0.00101001"` ergeben.

```
>>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
'62'
>>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
'0.5'
>>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
'0.3333333333'
>>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
'-0.00101001'
>>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
'1.24'
>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
'0.99995'
>>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
'0.92'
>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
'1'
"""
a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
    return "0"
negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.

digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
    digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
    a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
    digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
    return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])

digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
    digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Als Bruch der nicht genau als Dezimalzahl geschrieben werden kann wählen wir $\frac{1}{3}$ aus.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ auf zehn Ziffern nach dem Komma sollte `"0.3333333333"` ergeben.
- Als Beispiel für einen negativen Bruch und als Beispiel für einen Bruch mit mehreren führenden Nullen wählen wir $\frac{-101001}{100000000}$.
- Das sollte `"-0.00101001"` ergeben.
- Um das Runden der letzten Ziffer zu prüfen, erwarten wir das `Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)` dann `"1.24"` ergibt.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- $\frac{1}{3}$ auf zehn Ziffern nach dem Komma sollte "0.3333333333" ergeben.
- Als Beispiel für einen negativen Bruch und als Beispiel für einen Bruch mit mehreren führenden Nullen wählen wir $\frac{-101001}{100000000}$.
- Das sollte "-0.00101001" ergeben.
- Um das Runden der letzten Ziffer zu prüfen, erwarten wir das `Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)` dann "1.24" ergibt.
- Diese Zahl hätte eigentlich drei Nachkommastellen, wir wollen aber nur zwei.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Als Beispiel für einen negativen Bruch und als Beispiel für einen Bruch mit mehreren führenden Nullen wählen wir $\frac{-101001}{100000000}$.
- Das sollte `"-0.00101001"` ergeben.
- Um das Runden der letzten Ziffer zu prüfen, erwarten wir das `Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)` dann `"1.24"` ergibt.
- Diese Zahl hätte eigentlich drei Nachkommastellen, wir wollen aber nur zwei.
- Da die dritte Ziffer eine 5 wäre, muss also gerundet werden.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Das sollte `"-0.00101001"` ergeben.
- Um das Runden der letzten Ziffer zu prüfen, erwarten wir das `Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)` dann `"1.24"` ergibt.
- Diese Zahl hätte eigentlich drei Nachkommastellen, wir wollen aber nur zwei.
- Da die dritte Ziffer eine 5 wäre, muss also gerundet werden.
- Anstelle von `"1.235"` oder `"1.23"` müsste korrekterweise `"1.24"` herauskommen.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Diese Zahl hätte eigentlich drei Nachkommastellen, wir wollen aber nur zwei.
- Da die dritte Ziffer eine 5 wäre, muss also gerundet werden.
- Anstelle von "1.235" oder "1.23" müsste korrekterweise "1.24" herauskommen.
- `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)`, also 0.99995 auf fünf Nachkommastellen gerundet, sollte "0.99995" sein.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Diese Zahl hätte eigentlich drei Nachkommastellen, wir wollen aber nur zwei.
- Da die dritte Ziffer eine 5 wäre, muss also gerundet werden.
- Anstelle von "1.235" oder "1.23" müsste korrekterweise "1.24" herauskommen.
- `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)`, also 0.99995 auf fünf Nachkommastellen gerundet, sollte "0.99995" sein.
- `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` bedeutet 0.91995 auf drei Nachkommastellen zu runden.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Da die dritte Ziffer eine 5 wäre, muss also gerundet werden.
- Anstelle von "1.235" oder "1.23" müsste korrekterweise "1.24" herauskommen.
- `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)`, also 0.99995 auf fünf Nachkommastellen gerundet, sollte "0.99995" sein.
- `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` bedeutet 0.91995 auf drei Nachkommastellen zu runden.
- Die letzte Ziffer, eine 5, wird abgeschnitten.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)`, also 0.99995 auf fünf Nachkommastellen gerundet, sollte `"0.99995"` sein.
- `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` bedeutet 0.91995 auf drei Nachkommastellen zu runden.
- Die letzte Ziffer, eine 5, wird abgeschnitten.
- Das bedeutet, das wir aufrunden, was wiederum die vorletzte Ziffer (9) auch aufrunden wird, wodurch die nächste 9 auch aufgerundet wird.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 """
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)`, also 0.99995 auf fünf Nachkommastellen gerundet, sollte `"0.99995"` sein.
- `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` bedeutet 0.91995 auf drei Nachkommastellen zu runden.
- Die letzte Ziffer, eine 5, wird abgeschnitten.
- Das bedeutet, das wir aufrunden, was wiederum die vorletzte Ziffer (9) auch aufrunden wird, wodurch die nächste 9 auch aufgerundet wird.
- Die 1 wird dann zu einer 2 und wir sollten `"0.92"` bekommen.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)`, also 0.99995 auf fünf Nachkommastellen gerundet, sollte `"0.99995"` sein.
- `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` bedeutet 0.91995 auf drei Nachkommastellen zu runden.
- Die letzte Ziffer, eine 5, wird abgeschnitten.
- Das bedeutet, das wir aufrunden, was wiederum die vorletzte Ziffer (9) auch aufrunden wird, wodurch die nächste 9 auch aufgerundet wird.
- Die 1 wird dann zu einer 2 und wir sollten `"0.92"` bekommen.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` bedeutet 0.91995 auf drei Nachkommastellen zu runden.
- Die letzte Ziffer, eine 5, wird abgeschnitten.
- Das bedeutet, das wir aufrunden, was wiederum die vorletzte Ziffer (9) auch aufrunden wird, wodurch die nächste 9 auch aufgerundet wird.
- Die 1 wird dann zu einer 2 und wir sollten `"0.92"` bekommen.
- Etwas ähnliches muss passieren, wenn wir `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)` berechnen.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str(1)
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 """
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
39
40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
42
43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Die letzte Ziffer, eine 5, wird abgeschnitten.
- Das bedeutet, das wir aufrunden, was wiederum die vorletzte Ziffer (9) auch aufrunden wird, wodurch die nächste 9 auch aufgerundet wird.
- Die 1 wird dann zu einer 2 und wir sollten "0.92" bekommen.
- Etwas ähnliches muss passieren, wenn wir `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)` berechnen.
- 0.9995 auf vier Ziffern gerundet wird die 5 aufrunden, wodurch alle 9en auch aufgerundet werden, so dass wir letztendlich "1" bekommen.

```
8 >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
9 '62'
10 >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
11 '0.5'
12 >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
13 '0.3333333333'
14 >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
15 '-0.00101001'
16 >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
17 '1.24'
18 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
19 '0.99995'
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 """
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
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40 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
41     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
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43 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
44 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
45     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
46 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Das bedeutet, das wir aufrunden, was wiederum die vorletzte Ziffer (9) auch aufrunden wird, wodurch die nächste 9 auch aufgerundet wird.
- Die 1 wird dann zu einer 2 und wir sollten "0.92" bekommen.
- Etwas ähnliches muss passieren, wenn wir `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)` berechnen.
- 0.9995 auf vier Ziffern gerundet wird die 5 aufrunden, wodurch alle 9en auch aufgerundet werden, so dass wir letztendlich "1" bekommen.
- Führen wir also diese Doctests mit `pytest` aus.

```
1 $ pytest --timeout=10 --no-header --tb=short --doctest-modules
   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py
2 ===== test session starts
   ↳ =====
3 collected 1 item
4
5 fraction_decimal_str_err.py F [100%]
6
7 ===== FAILURES
   ↳ =====
8 ----- [doctest] fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.decimal_str
   ↳ -----
9 037         '0.5'
10 038         >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
11 039         '0.3333333333'
12 040         >>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
13 041         '-0.00101001'
14 042         >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
15 043         '1.24'
16 044         >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
17 045         '0.99995'
18 046         >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
19 Expected:
20 '0.92'
21 Got:
22 '0.9110'
23
24 /home/runner/work/programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/
   ↳ programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/slides/47_debugger/___git___/realms/
   ↳ git/gh_thomasWeise_programmingWithPythonCode/dunder/
   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py:46: DocTestFailure
25 ===== short test summary info
   ↳ =====
26 FAILED fraction_decimal_str_err.py::fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.
   ↳ decimal_str
27 ===== 1 failed in 0.02s
   ↳ =====
28 # pytest 9.1.0 with pytest-timeout 2.4.0 failed with exit code 1.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Etwas ähnliches muss passieren, wenn wir `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)` berechnen.
- 0.9995 auf vier Ziffern gerundet wird die 5 aufrunden, wodurch alle 9en auch aufrundet werden, so dass wir letztendlich `"1"` bekommen.
- Führen wir also diese Doctests mit `pytest` aus.
- Sie schlagen fehl!
- Die Ausgabe zeigt uns, dass `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` nicht wie erwartet `"0.92"` liefert.

```
1 $ pytest --timeout=10 --no-header --tb=short --doctest-modules
   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py
2 ===== test session starts
   ↳ =====
3 collected 1 item
4
5 fraction_decimal_str_err.py F [100%]
6
7 ===== FAILURES
   ↳ =====
8 ----- [doctest] fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.decimal_str
   ↳ -----
9 037          '0.5'
10 038          >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
11 039          '0.3333333333'
12 040          >>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
13 041          '-0.00101001'
14 042          >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
15 043          '1.24'
16 044          >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
17 045          '0.99995'
18 046          >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
19 Expected:
20     '0.92'
21 Got:
22     '0.9110'
23
24 /home/runner/work/programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/
   ↳ programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/slides/47_debugger/___git___/realms/
   ↳ git/gh_thomasWeise_programmingWithPythonCode/dunder/
   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py:46: DocTestFailure
25 ===== short test summary info
   ↳ =====
26 FAILED fraction_decimal_str_err.py::fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.
   ↳ decimal_str
27 ===== 1 failed in 0.02s
   ↳ =====
28 # pytest 9.1.0 with pytest-timeout 2.4.0 failed with exit code 1.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- 0.9995 auf vier Ziffern gerundet wird die 5 aufrunden, wodurch alle 9en auch aufgerundet werden, so dass wir letztendlich "1" bekommen.
- Führen wir also diese Doctests mit pytest aus.
- Sie schlagen fehl!
- Die Ausgabe zeigt us, dass `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` nicht wie erwartet "0.92" liefert.
- Stattdessen bekommen wir "0.9110".

```
1 $ pytest --timeout=10 --no-header --tb=short --doctest-modules
   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py
2 ===== test session starts
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3 collected 1 item
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   ↳ =====
8 ----- [doctest] fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.decimal_str
   ↳ -----
9 037          '0.5'
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11 039          '0.3333333333'
12 040          >>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
13 041          '-0.00101001'
14 042          >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
15 043          '1.24'
16 044          >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
17 045          '0.99995'
18 046          >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
19 Expected:
20 '0.92'
21 Got:
22 '0.9110'
23
24 /home/runner/work/programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/
   ↳ programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/slides/47_debugger/___git___/realms/
   ↳ git/gh_thomasWeise_programmingWithPythonCode/dunder/
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25 ===== short test summary info
   ↳ =====
26 FAILED fraction_decimal_str_err.py::fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.
   ↳ decimal_str
27 ===== 1 failed in 0.02s
   ↳ =====
28 # pytest 9.1.0 with pytest-timeout 2.4.0 failed with exit code 1.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Führen wir also diese Doctests mit `pytest` aus.
- Sie schlagen fehl!
- Die Ausgabe zeigt us, dass `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` nicht wie erwartet `"0.92"` liefert.
- Stattdessen bekommen wir `"0.9110"`.
- Wo kommt die 0 am Ende her?

```
1 $ pytest --timeout=10 --no-header --tb=short --doctest-modules
   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py
2 ===== test session starts
   ↳ =====
3 collected 1 item
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8 ----- [doctest] fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.decimal_str
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9 037          '0.5'
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13 041          '-0.00101001'
14 042          >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
15 043          '1.24'
16 044          >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
17 045          '0.99995'
18 046          >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
19 Expected:
20 '0.92'
21 Got:
22 '0.9110'
23
24 /home/runner/work/programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/
   ↳ programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/slides/47_debugger/___git___/realms/
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   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py:46: DocTestFailure
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   ↳ =====
28 # pytest 9.1.0 with pytest-timeout 2.4.0 failed with exit code 1.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Führen wir also diese Doctests mit `pytest` aus.
- Sie schlagen fehl!
- Die Ausgabe zeigt us, dass `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` nicht wie erwartet `"0.92"` liefert.
- Stattdessen bekommen wir `"0.9110"`.
- Wo kommt die 0 am Ende her?
- Und warum sind da zwei 1en?

```
1 $ pytest --timeout=10 --no-header --tb=short --doctest-modules
   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py
2 ===== test session starts
   ↳ =====
3 collected 1 item
4
5 fraction_decimal_str_err.py F [100%]
6
7 ===== FAILURES
   ↳ =====
8 ----- [doctest] fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.decimal_str
   ↳ -----
9 037          '0.5'
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11 039          '0.3333333333'
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13 041          '-0.00101001'
14 042          >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
15 043          '1.24'
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18 046          >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
19 Expected:
20     '0.92'
21 Got:
22     '0.9110'
23
24 /home/runner/work/programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/
   ↳ programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/slides/47_debugger/___git___/realms/
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   ↳ =====
28 # pytest 9.1.0 with pytest-timeout 2.4.0 failed with exit code 1.
```

Fraction: Doctests

- Führen wir also diese Doctests mit `pytest` aus.
- Sie schlagen fehl!
- Die Ausgabe zeigt us, dass `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` nicht wie erwartet `"0.92"` liefert.
- Stattdessen bekommen wir `"0.9110"`.
- Wo kommt die 0 am Ende her?
- Und warum sind da zwei 1en?
- Selbst wenn wir falsch gerundet hätten, dann hätte doch vielleicht 0.919 herauskommen können ... aber doch nicht 0.911??

```
1 $ pytest --timeout=10 --no-header --tb=short --doctest-modules
   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py
2 ===== test session starts
   ↳ =====
3 collected 1 item
4
5 fraction_decimal_str_err.py F [100%]
6
7 ===== FAILURES
   ↳ =====
8 ----- [doctest] fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.decimal_str
   ↳ -----
9 037          '0.5'
10 038          >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
11 039          '0.3333333333'
12 040          >>> Fraction(-101001, 100000000).decimal_str()
13 041          '-0.00101001'
14 042          >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
15 043          '1.24'
16 044          >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
17 045          '0.99995'
18 046          >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
19 Expected:
20     '0.92'
21 Got:
22     '0.9110'
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24 /home/runner/work/programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/
   ↳ programmingWithPythonSlidesDE2/slides/47_debugger/___git___/realms/
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   ↳ fraction_decimal_str_err.py:46: DocTestFailure
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26 FAILED fraction_decimal_str_err.py::fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction.
   ↳ decimal_str
27 ===== 1 failed in 0.02s
   ↳ =====
28 # pytest 9.1.0 with pytest-timeout 2.4.0 failed with exit code 1.
```



Debugging



Doctests in PyCharm

- Wir wollen diesen komischen Fehler untersuchen.



Doctests in PyCharm



- Wir wollen diesen komischen Fehler untersuchen.
- Dafür wollen wir erstmal die Doctests nochmal in PyCharm ausführen.

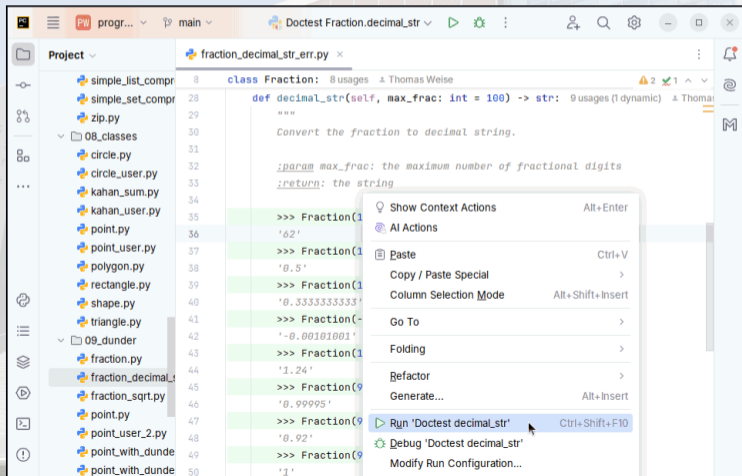
```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        """
        Convert the fraction to decimal string.

        :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
        :return: the string
        """
        >>> Fraction(1)
        '62'
        >>> Fraction(1)
        '0.5'
        >>> Fraction(1)
        '0.3333333333'
        >>> Fraction(-)
        '-0.00101001'
        >>> Fraction(1)
        '1.24'
        >>> Fraction(9)
        '0.99995'
        >>> Fraction(9)
        '0.92'
        >>> Fraction(9)
        '1'
```

Doctests in PyCharm



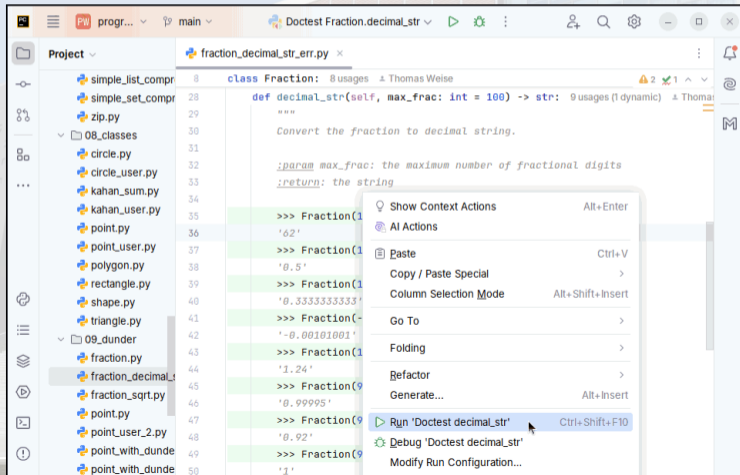
- Dafür wollen wir erstmal die Doctests nochmal in PyCharm ausführen.
- Wir öffnen unsere Datei `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` und skrollen zu unserer Methode `decimal_str`.



Doctests in PyCharm



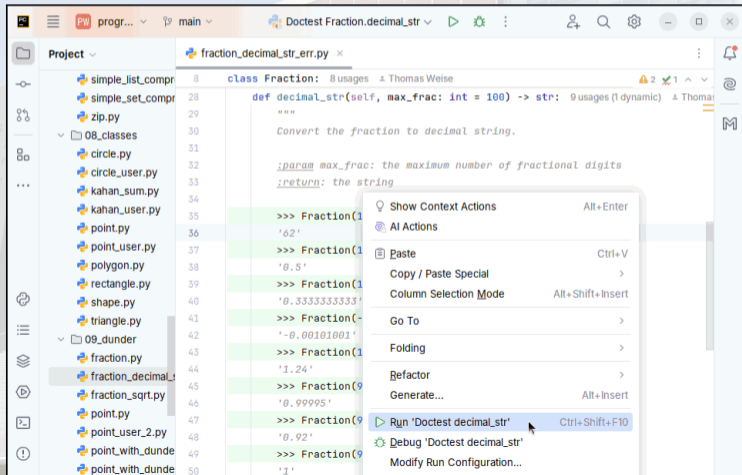
- Wir öffnen unsere Datei `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` und skrollen zu unserer Methode `decimal_str`.
- Wir klicken mit der rechten Maustaste und ein Kontextmenü öffnet sich.



Doctests in PyCharm



- Wir klicken mit der rechten Maustaste und ein Kontextmenü öffnet sich.
- Hier klicken wir mit der linken Maustaste auf `Run 'Doctest decimal_str'`.



Doctests in PyCharm



- Dadurch werden *alle* Doctests ausgeführt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor displays a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        '0.5'
        >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
        '0.3333333333'
        >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
        '-0.00101001'
        >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
        '1.24'
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
```

The Run window at the bottom shows the following test results:

```
Test Results 0 ms
  decimal_str 0 ms
    Fraction(91995, 100000) 10 ms
    Fraction(99995, 100000) 10 ms
```

The Run window also displays the output of the doctests:

```
Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms
/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/.venv/bin/p
Testing started at 13:38 ...
```

Doctests in PyCharm



- Dadurch werden *alle* Doctests ausgeführt.
- In dem kleinen Fenster unten links können wir die *fehlgeschlagenen* Tests sehen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor displays a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        '0.5'
        >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
        '0.3333333333'
        >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
        '-0.00101001'
        >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
        '1.24'
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
```

The Run window at the bottom shows the following test results:

```
Test Results 0 ms
  decimal_str 0 ms
    Fraction(91995, 100000) 10 ms
    Fraction(99995, 100000) 10 ms
```

The Run window also displays the output of the tests:

```
Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms
/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/.venv/bin/p
Testing started at 13:38 ...
```

Doctests in PyCharm



- Wir können auf die fehlgeschlagenen Tests klicken, um mehr Informationen zu erhalten.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The editor window displays the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

The Run window shows the following test results:

- Test Results: 0 ms
- Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms
- decimal_str: 0 ms
 - Fraction(91995, 110 ms)
 - Fraction(99995, 10 ms)

The expanded failure for Fraction(91995, 110 ms) shows the following details:

Failure
[<Click to see difference>](#)

File `"/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/69_du`

Failed example:

```
Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
```

Expected:

```
'0.92'
```

Got:

```
'0.9110'
```

Doctests in PyCharm



- Wir können auf die fehlgeschlagenen Tests klicken, um mehr Informationen zu erhalten.
- Ein links-Klick auf den ersten fehlgeschlagenen Test in diesem Fenster unten links zeigt die Ausgaben dieses Tests im Fenster unten rechts.

The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The top editor window shows a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

The Run window below shows the test results for `Doctest Fraction.decimal_str`. It indicates that 2 tests failed and 6 passed. The failed tests are:

- `Fraction(91995, 110 ms)`
- `Fraction(99995, 10 ms)`

The bottom right pane shows the failure details for the first failed test:

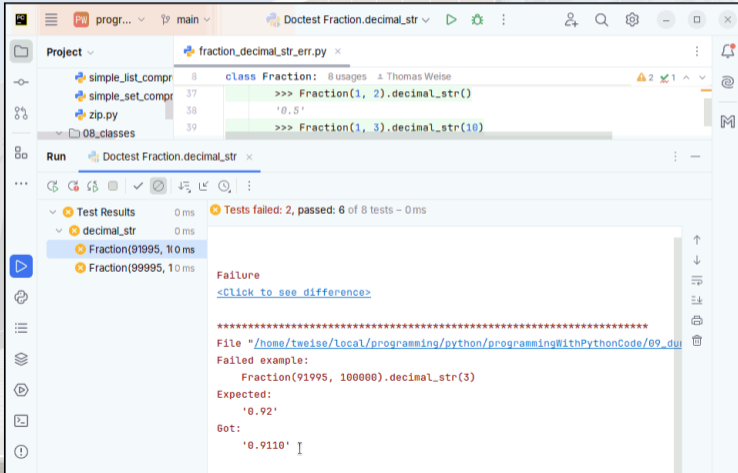
```
Failure
<Click to see difference>

*****
File "/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/69_du
Failed example:
    Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
Expected:
    '0.92'
Got:
    '0.9110' I
```

Doctests in PyCharm



- Ein links-Klick auf den ersten fehlgeschlagenen Test in diesem Fenster unten links zeigt die Ausgaben dieses Tests im Fenster unten rechts.
- Das ist die selbe Information, die wir schon gesehen haben.



Doctests in PyCharm



- Das ist die selbe Information, die wir schon gesehen haben.
- Was wir noch nicht gesehen hatten, ist das sogar **zwei** Doctests fehlschlagen.

```
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

Run Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

Test Results 0 ms Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms

- decimal_str 0 ms
 - Fraction(91995, 110 ms)
 - Fraction(99995, 10 ms)

Failure
[<Click to see difference>](#)

File "/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/69_du...
Failed example:
 Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
Expected:
 '0.92'
Got:
 '0.9110'

Doctests in PyCharm



- Was wir noch nicht gesehen hatten, ist das sogar **zwei** Doctests fehlschlagen.
- Ein links-Klick auf den zweiten fehlgeschlagenen Test zeigt uns, dass `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)` nicht wie erwartet `"1"` liefert.

```
fraction_decimal_str_err.py
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

Run Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

Test Results: Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms

- decimal_str
 - Fraction(91995, 1) 0 ms
 - Fraction(99995, 10) 10 ms

Failure

[<Click to see difference>](#)

File "/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/09_du" failed example:

```
Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
Expected:
'1'
Got:
'0.99910'
```

Doctests in PyCharm



- Ein links-Klick auf den zweiten fehlgeschlagenen Test zeigt uns, dass `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)` nicht wie erwartet `"1"` liefert.
- Stattdessen hat es `"0.99910"` ergeben

```
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

Test Results: Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms

- decimal_str
 - Fraction(91995, 1) 0 ms
 - Fraction(99995, 10) 10 ms

Failure

[<Click to see difference>](#)

File `"/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/09_du`

Failed example:

```
Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
```

Expected:

```
'1|'
```

Got:

```
'0.99910'
```

Doctests in PyCharm



- Stattdessen hat es `"0.99910"` ergeben
- Warum ist da eine `"0"` am Ende unserer Zahl?

```
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

Run Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

Test Results 0 ms Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms

- decimal_str 0 ms
 - Fraction(91995, 1) 0 ms
 - Fraction(99995, 10) 10 ms

Failure
[<Click to see difference>](#)

File "/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/09_du
Failed example:
 Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
Expected:
 '1'
Got:
 '0.99910'

Doctests in PyCharm



- Warum ist da eine "0" am Ende unserer Zahl?
- Wo kommt die her?

```
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

Run Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

Test Results: Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms

- decimal_str
 - Fraction(91995, 1) 0 ms
 - Fraction(99995, 10) ms

Failure
[<Click to see difference>](#)

File "/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/09_du
Failed example:
 Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
Expected:
 '1'
Got:
 '0.99910'

Doctests in PyCharm



- Wo kommt die her?
- Nullen am Ende sollten doch mit unserem Code gar nicht möglich sein.

```
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

Run: Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

Test Results: Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms

- decimal_str
 - Fraction(91995, 1) 0 ms
 - Fraction(99995, 10) 10 ms

Failure

[<Click to see difference>](#)

File `"/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/09_du`

Failed example:

```
    Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
```

Expected:

```
'1|
```

Got:

```
'0.99910'
```

Doctests in PyCharm



- Nullen am Ende sollten doch mit unserem Code gar nicht möglich sein.
- Außerdem sind da vier Neunen in der Zahl, nicht drei.

```
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

Run: Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

Test Results: Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms

- decimal_str
 - Fraction(91995, 1) 0 ms
 - Fraction(99995, 10) ms

Failure

[<Click to see difference>](#)

File `"/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/09_du`

Failed example:

```
Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
```

Expected:

```
'1'
```

Got:

```
'0.99910'
```

Doctests in PyCharm



- Außerdem sind da vier Neunen in der Zahl, nicht drei.
- Was ist hier schief gegangen?

```
fraction_decimal_str_err.py
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

Run Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

Test Results: Tests failed: 2, passed: 6 of 8 tests - 0 ms

- decimal_str
 - Fraction(91995, 1) 0 ms
 - Fraction(99995, 10) ms

Failure
[<Click to see difference>](#)

File "/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/09_du
Failed example:
 Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
Expected:
 '1'
Got:
 '0.99910'

Doctests in PyCharm



- Was ist hier schief gegangen?
- Wir wissen nicht, warum die Tests fehlschlagen.

A screenshot of the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar shows the 'Run' button (a green play icon) and a 'Test' button (a green gear icon). The main editor window displays a Python file named 'fraction_decimal_str_err.py' with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
```

The 'Run' window is open, showing the test results. It indicates that 2 tests failed and 6 passed. The failed tests are 'Fraction(91995, 1)' and 'Fraction(99995, 10)'. The failure details for 'Fraction(99995, 10)' are shown below:

```
Failure
<Click to see difference>

*****
File "/home/tweise/local/programming/python/programmingWithPythonCode/09_du
Failed example:
    Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
Expected:
'1'
Got:
'0.99910'
```

Debugger

- Wir fragen uns, was wir jetzt tun können.



Debugger

- Wir fragen uns, was wir jetzt tun können.
- Wenn wir herausfinden wollen, was schief geht, dann wäre es nützlich, wenn wir unser Programm irgendwie Schritt-für-Schritt ausführen könnten.



Debugger



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- Als ich erklärt habe, wie `decimal_str` funktioniert, habe ich $\frac{-179}{16}$ als Beispiel für den Ablauf unserer Methode durchexerziert.

Debugger



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- Als ich erklärt habe, wie `decimal_str` funktioniert, habe ich $\frac{-179}{16}$ als Beispiel für den Ablauf unserer Methode durchexerziert.
- Wäre es nicht schön, wenn wir unser Programm Schritt-für-Schritt für die Tests durchgehen könnten?

Debugger



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- Wenn wir herausfinden wollen, was schief geht, dann wäre es nützlich, wenn wir unser Programm irgendwie Schritt-für-Schritt ausführen könnten.
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- Wäre es nicht schön, wenn wir unser Programm Schritt-für-Schritt für die Tests durchgehen könnten?
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- Wäre es nicht schön, wenn wir unser Programm Schritt-für-Schritt für die Tests durchgehen könnten?
- Dann könnten wir sehen, was es wirklich macht.
- Nun, das können wir!

Debugger



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- Wenn wir herausfinden wollen, was schief geht, dann wäre es nützlich, wenn wir unser Programm irgendwie Schritt-für-Schritt ausführen könnten.
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- Wäre es nicht schön, wenn wir unser Programm Schritt-für-Schritt für die Tests durchgehen könnten?
- Dann könnten wir sehen, was es wirklich macht.
- Nun, das können wir!
- Und zwar mit einem Werkzeug genannt Debugger, das mit Python und PyCharm ausgeliefert wird.

Debugger



- Wäre es nicht schön, wenn wir unser Programm Schritt-für-Schritt für die Tests durchgehen könnten?
- Dann könnten wir sehen, was es wirklich macht.
- Nun, das können wir!
- Und zwar mit einem Werkzeug genannt Debugger, das mit Python und PyCharm ausgeliefert wird.

Nützliches Werkzeug

Ein Debugger ist ein Werkzeug, das mit vielen Programmiersprachen und IDEs mit ausgeliefert wird.

Debugger



- Wäre es nicht schön, wenn wir unser Programm Schritt-für-Schritt für die Tests durchgehen könnten?
- Dann könnten wir sehen, was es wirklich macht.
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Nützliches Werkzeug

Ein Debugger ist ein Werkzeug, das mit vielen Programmiersprachen und IDEs mit ausgeliefert wird. Es erlaubt uns, ein Programm Schritt-für-Schritt auszuführen und dabei die aktuellen Werte von Variablen zu beobachten.

Debugger



- Wäre es nicht schön, wenn wir unser Programm Schritt-für-Schritt für die Tests durchgehen könnten?
- Dann könnten wir sehen, was es wirklich macht.
- Nun, das können wir!
- Und zwar mit einem Werkzeug genannt Debugger, das mit Python und PyCharm ausgeliefert wird.

Nützliches Werkzeug

Ein Debugger ist ein Werkzeug, das mit vielen Programmiersprachen und IDEs mit ausgeliefert wird. Es erlaubt uns, ein Programm Schritt-für-Schritt auszuführen und dabei die aktuellen Werte von Variablen zu beobachten. So können wir Fehler im Code leichter finden^{1,25,40}.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- In PyCharm können wir den Debugger auf ein ganzes Programm anwenden, aber auch auf einen Doctest.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes a `self` instance and a `max_frac` parameter (defaulting to 100) and returns a string representation of the fraction with a maximum of `max_frac` digits. The code includes several doctests that demonstrate the method's behavior for various fractions, including those with negative values and large denominators. A red circle with a white 'D' is placed on line 51, indicating a debugger breakpoint. The left sidebar shows a project view with a folder named `09_dunder` containing several Python files, including `fraction.py` and `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
        :return: the string

    >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
    '62'
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
    '0.3333333333'
    >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
    '-0.00101001'
    >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
    '1.24'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
    '0.99995'
    >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
    '0.92'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
    '1'

    a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
    if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Dafür müssen wir zuerst unsere Datei `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` öffnen und zu unserer Methode `decimal_str` skrollen.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
        :return: the string

>>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
'62'
>>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
'0.5'
>>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
'0.3333333333'
>>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
'-0.00101001'
>>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
'1.24'
>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
'0.99995'
>>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
'0.92'
>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
'1'
"""
a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Auf der linken Seite unseres Code-Fensters sehen wir eine Spalte mit Zeilennummern.

```
Project ▾
  simple_list_compr
  simple_set_compr
  zip.py
  ▾ 08_classes
    circle.py
    circle_user.py
    kahan_sum.py
    kahan_user.py
    point.py
    point_user.py
    polygon.py
    rectangle.py
    shape.py
    triangle.py
  ▾ 09_dunder
    fraction.py
    fraction_decimal_
    fraction_sqrt.py
    point.py
    point_user_2.py
    point_with_dunde
    point_with_dunde

fraction_decimal_str_err.py x
class Fraction: 8 usages  Thomas Weise
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str: 9 usages (1 dynamic)  Thomas
        :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
        :return: the string

    >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
    '62'
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
    '0.3333333333'
    >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
    '-0.00101001'
    >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
    '1.24'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
    '0.99995'
    >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
    '0.92'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
    '1'
    ""
    a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
    if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Auf der linken Seite unseres Code-Fensters sehen wir eine Spalte mit Zeilennummern.
- Wir können dort links-klicken um einen Breakpoint, also einen Haltepunkt, zu setzen.

```
Project ▾
├── simple_list_compr
├── simple_set_compr
├── zip.py
├── 08_classes
│   ├── circle.py
│   ├── circle_user.py
│   ├── kahan_sum.py
│   ├── kahan_user.py
│   ├── point.py
│   ├── point_user.py
│   ├── polygon.py
│   ├── rectangle.py
│   ├── shape.py
│   └── triangle.py
├── 09_dunder
│   ├── fraction.py
│   ├── fraction_decimal_
│   ├── fraction_sqrt.py
│   ├── point.py
│   ├── point_user_2.py
│   ├── point_with_dunde
│   └── point_with_dunde
└── fraction_decimal_str_err.py x

class Fraction: 8 usages  ⚙ Thomas Weise
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str: 9 usages (1 dynamic)  ⚙ Thomas
        :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
        :return: the string

    >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
    '62'
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
    '0.3333333333'
    >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
    '-0.00101001'
    >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
    '1.24'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
    '0.99995'
    >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
    '0.92'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
    '1'
    ""

    a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
    if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir können dort links-klicken um einen Breakpoint, also einen Haltepunkt, zu setzen.
- Breakpoints sind markierungen in unserer IDE an denen wir später die Ausführung eines Programms pausieren wollen.

```
Project ▾
  simple_list_compr
  simple_set_compr
  zip.py
  ▾ 08_classes
    circle.py
    circle_user.py
    kahan_sum.py
    kahan_user.py
    point.py
    point_user.py
    polygon.py
    rectangle.py
    shape.py
    triangle.py
  ▾ 09_dunder
    fraction.py
    fraction_decimal_...
    fraction_sqrt.py
    point.py
    point_user_2.py
    point_with_dunde
    point_with_dunde

fraction_decimal_str_err.py x
class Fraction: 8 usages  Thomas Weise
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str: 9 usages (1 dynamic)  Thomas
        :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
        :return: the string

    >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
    '62'
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
    '0.3333333333'
    >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
    '-0.00101001'
    >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
    '1.24'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
    '0.99995'
    >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
    '0.92'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
    '1'
    ""

    a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
    if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Breakpoints sind markierungen in unserer IDE an denen wir später die Ausführung eines Programms pausieren wollen.
- Wir wollen genau am Anfang von `decimal_str` pausieren.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
        :return: the string

>>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
'62'
>>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
'0.5'
>>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
'0.3333333333'
>>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
'-0.00101001'
>>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
'1.24'
>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
'0.99995'
>>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
'0.92'
>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
'1'
"""
a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir wollen genau am Anfang von `decimal_str` pausieren.
- Deshalb machen wir genau dort einen Breakpoint hin.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
        :return: the string

    >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
    '62'
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
    '0.3333333333'
    >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
    '-0.00101001'
    >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
    '1.24'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
    '0.99995'
    >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
    '0.92'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
    '1'
    """
    a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
    if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Deshalb machen wir genau dort einen Breakpoint hin.
- Der Breakpoint wird als roter Ball über der Zeilennummer angezeigt.

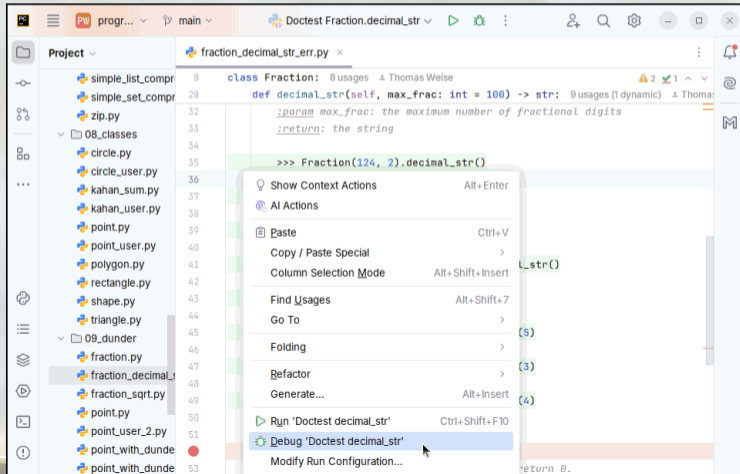
```
fraction_decimal_str_err.py x
class Fraction: 8 usages  Thomas Weise
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str: 9 usages (1 dynamic)  Thomas
        :param max_frac: the maximum number of fractional digits
        :return: the string

    >>> Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()
    '62'
    >>> Fraction(1, 2).decimal_str()
    '0.5'
    >>> Fraction(1, 3).decimal_str(10)
    '0.3333333333'
    >>> Fraction(-101001, 10000000).decimal_str()
    '-0.001010001'
    >>> Fraction(1235, 1000).decimal_str(2)
    '1.24'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
    '0.99995'
    >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
    '0.92'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
    '1'
    ""
    a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
    if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



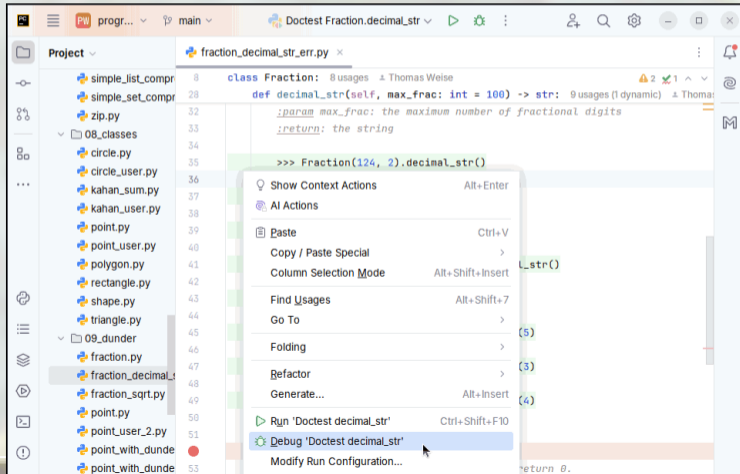
- Um mit dem Debuggen zu beginnen, öffnen wir wieder das Kontextmenü, in dem wir in den Doctest rechts-klicken.



Debuggen in PyCharm



- Um mit dem Debuggen zu beginnen, öffnen wir wieder das Kontextmenü, in dem wir in den Doctest rechts-klicken.
- Dieses mal wählen wir `Debug 'Doctest decimal_str'` aus.



Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die Doctests werden nun ausgeführt.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
        '0.99995'
        >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
        '0.92'
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        'I'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die Doctests werden nun ausgeführt.
- Anstatt sie vollständig auszuführen, wird der Debugger aktiv.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running, debugging, and testing. The 'Project' view on the left shows a file tree with folders '08_classes' and '09_dunder'. The main editor displays the code for the `Fraction` class. A red dot indicates a breakpoint is set on line 51. The code includes several doctests that are currently being executed, highlighted in green. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
        '0.99995'
        >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
        '0.92'
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Anstatt sie vollständig auszuführen, wird der Debugger aktiv.
- Die Ausführung wird genau an unserem Breakpoint pausiert.

```
Project ▾ fraction_decimal_str_err.py x
simple_list_compr 8
simple_set_compr 28
zip.py 45
08_classes
circle.py 46
circle_user.py 47
kahan_sum.py 48
kahan_user.py 49
point.py 50
point_user.py 51
polygon.py 53
rectangle.py 54
shape.py 55
triangle.py 57
09_dunder
fraction.py 59
fraction_decimal_ 60
fraction_sqrt.py 61
point.py 62
point_user_2.py 63
point_with_dunde 64
point_with_dunde 65

class Fraction: 8 usages Thomas Weise
def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str: 9 usages (1 dynamic) Thomas Weise

>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
'0.99995'
>>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
'0.92'
>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
'I'
"""
a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
    return "0"
negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
    digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
    a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
    digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die Ausführung wird genau an unserem Breakpoint pausiert.
- Diese Zeile Code wird noch nicht ausgeführt, aber in blau markiert.

```
fraction_decimal_str_err.py x
class Fraction: 8 usages  Thomas Weise
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str: 9 usages (1 dynamic)  Thomas Weise

    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(5)
    '0.99995'
    >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
    '0.92'
    >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
    '1'
    """
    a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
    if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
        return "0"
    negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
    a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
    b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.

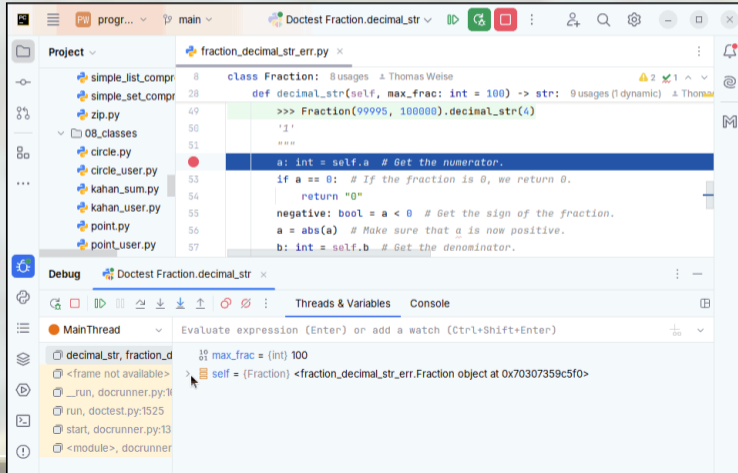
    digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
    while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
        digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
        a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

    if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
        digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



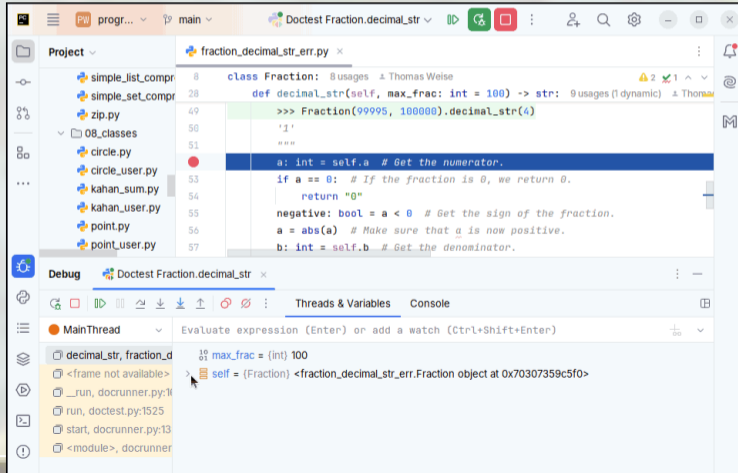
- Bevor wir weitermachen, schauen wir in das untere PyCharm-Fenster.



Debuggen in PyCharm



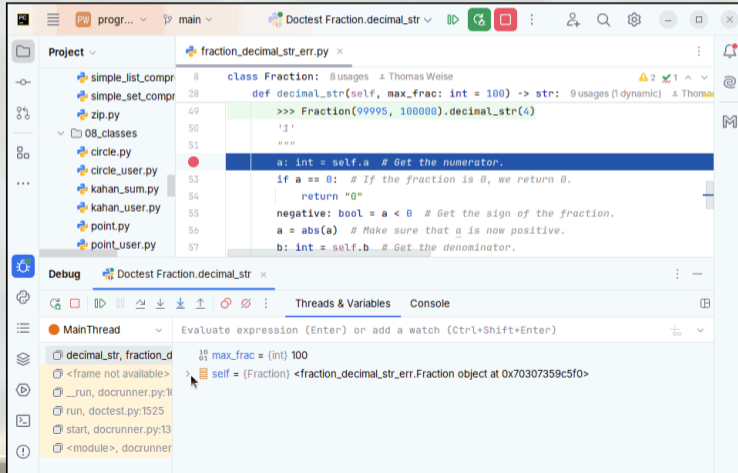
- Bevor wir weitermachen, schauen wir in das untere PyCharm-Fenster.
- Dort gibt es eine `Debug`-Zeile.



Debuggen in PyCharm



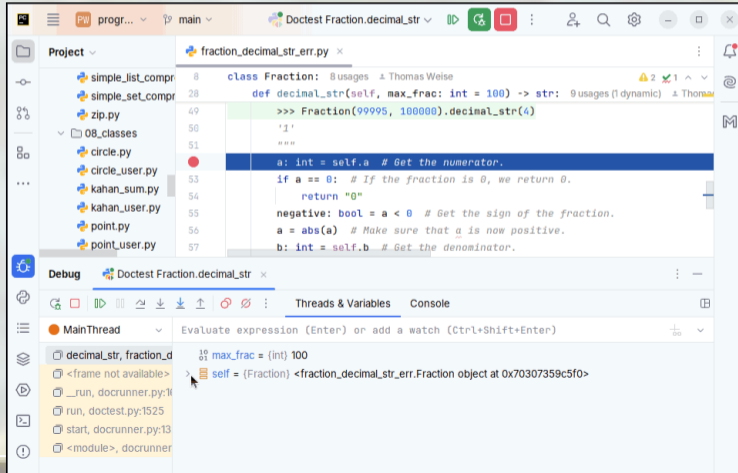
- Dort gibt es eine `Debug`-Zeile.
- Wir können sie mit der rechten Maustaste aktivieren und hochziehen.



Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir können sie mit der rechten Maustaste aktivieren und hochziehen.
- Wir sehen nun ein Abteil unseres Fensters das die Debug-Informationen beinhaltet.



Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sehen nun ein Abteil unseres Fensters das die Debug-Informationen beinhaltet.
- Das wichtigste ist der Register **Threads & Variables**.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor displays a Python class `Fraction` with a `decimal_str` method. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The `decimal_str` method is currently executing, and the line `a: int = self.a` is highlighted in blue. The `Debug` window is open, showing the `Threads & Variables` tab. The `MainThread` is selected, and the `Evaluate expression` field shows the following state:

```
max_frac = (int) 100
self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307359c5f0>
```

The `Threads & Variables` tab also shows a tree view of the current stack frame, including `decimal_str, fraction_d`, `<frame not available>`, `__run, docrunner.py:1f`, `run, doctest.py:1525`, `start, docrunner.py:13`, and `<module>, docrunner`.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Das wichtigste ist der Register **Threads & Variables**.
- Hier können wir die Werte aller lokaler Variablen am aktuellen Ausführungspunkt sehen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the source code for a Python class named `Fraction` in a file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code includes a `decimal_str` method that takes `self` and `max_frac` as arguments. A red dot on line 51 indicates the current execution point. The bottom pane shows the debug console with the `Threads & Variables` tab selected. The `MainThread` is active, and the local variables are displayed as follows:

```
max_frac = (int) 100
self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307359c5f0>
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sehen das `max_frac` den (Default-)Wert `100` hat.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes `self` and `max_frac` (defaulting to `100`) as arguments and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during a debug session. The `MainThread` is selected, and the current frame is `decimal_str, fraction_d`. The variables are:

- `max_frac = (int) 100`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307359c5f0>`
- `a = (int) 62`
- `b = (int) 1`
- `Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wenn wir auf die Variable `self` klicken, sehen wir das der Zähler `a` des aktuellen Bruchs den Wert `62` hat, während der Nenner `b` den Wert `1` hat.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python project. The main editor displays the `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file, which contains a `Fraction` class. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The IDE is in a debug state, with the execution point at line 51. The 'Debug' window at the bottom shows the 'Threads & Variables' tab. The main thread is selected, and the current frame is `decimal_str, fraction_d`. The variables are:

- `max_frac = (int) 100`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307359c5f0>`
- `a = (int) 62`
- `b = (int) 1`
- `Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Das ist genau was wir erwarten.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for Run, Debug, and other IDE functions. The main editor displays the following Python code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The 'Debug' window is open, showing the 'Threads & Variables' tab. The current thread is 'MainThread'. The evaluation area shows the following state:

- max_frac = (int) 100
- self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307359c5f0>
- a = (int) 62
- b = (int) 1

The 'Protected Attributes' section is also visible, showing an empty list.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Das ist genau was wir erwarten.
- Der erste Test Case war ja `Fraction(124, 2).decimal_str()`, also ist der normalisierte Bruch korrekt $\frac{62}{1}$.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes a `max_frac` parameter (default 100) and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The IDE is in a debug state. The `decimal_str` method is being executed, and the `self` variable is selected in the `Threads & Variables` panel. The variables are:

- `max_frac = (int) 100`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307359c5f0>`
- `a = (int) 62`
- `b = (int) 1`

The `Protected Attributes` section is also visible, showing an empty list.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir wissen bereits, dass dieser Test Case erfolgreich durchlaufen werden wird.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

Debug: Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

Main Thread: Resume Program

max_frac = (int) 100

self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307359c5f0>

a = (int) 62

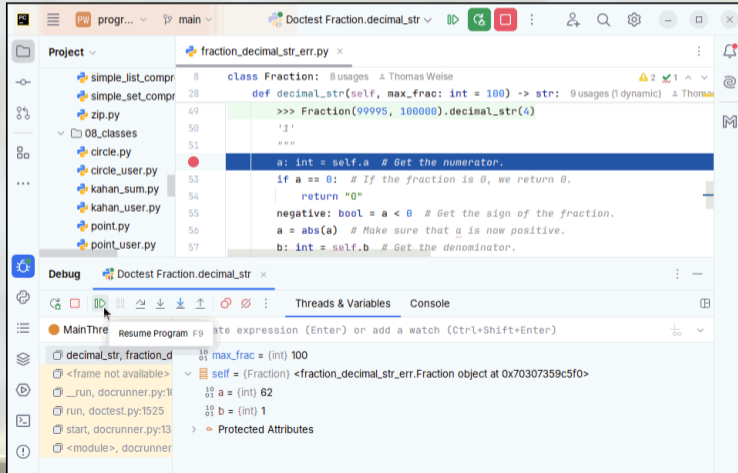
b = (int) 1

Protected Attributes

Debuggen in PyCharm



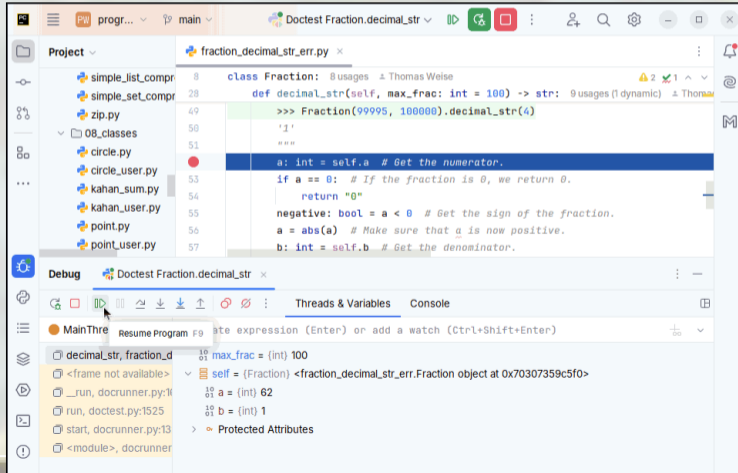
- Wir wissen bereits, dass dieser Test Case erfolgreich durchlaufen werden wird.
- Deshalb interessiert er uns nicht.



Debuggen in PyCharm




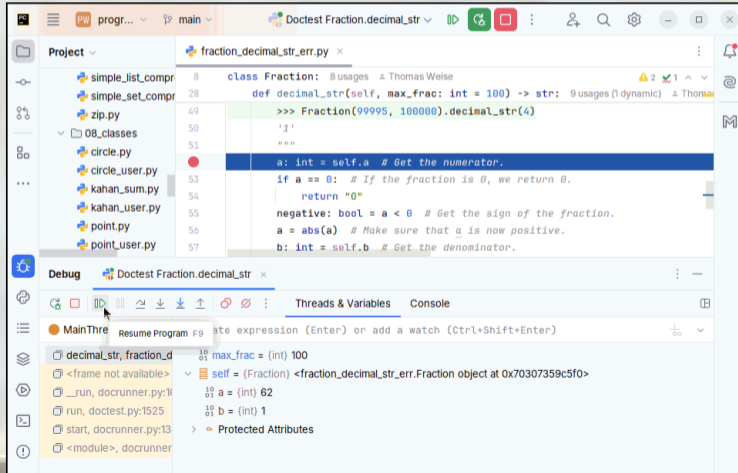
- Deshalb interessiert er uns nicht.
- Wir klicken auf das Symbol  im `Debug`-Register, wodurch das Programm weiter ausgeführt wird.



Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir klicken auf das Symbol  im `Debug`-Register, wodurch das Program weiter ausgeführt wird.
- Alternativ können wir auch einfach `F9` drücken.



Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die Ausführung des Doctests wird fortgesetzt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a doctest being debugged. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The debugger window shows the following state:

- Thread: MainThread
- Current frame: decimal_str, fraction_d
- Variables:
 - max_frac = (int) 100
 - self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307332e4e0>
 - a = (int) 1
 - b = (int) 2
- Protected Attributes: >

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die Ausführung des Doctests wird fortgesetzt.
- Sie wird wieder an unserem Breakpoint pausiert.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running, debugging, and pausing. The main editor displays a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` with a breakpoint (red dot) on line 51, which is `a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.`. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. A doctest is shown above the breakpoint: `>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)` followed by `'1'` and `'''`. The `Debug` window at the bottom shows the `MainThread` and the current state of the program. The `self` object is a `Fraction` object with `a = (int) 1` and `b = (int) 2`. The `Protected Attributes` section is expanded, showing `max_frac = (int) 100`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

Debug Console:

```
MainThread
  decimal_str, fraction_d  10 max_frac = (int) 100
  <frame not available>  self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307332e4e0>
  _run, doctest.py:1f    10 a = (int) 1
  run, doctest.py:1525   10 b = (int) 2
  start, doctest.py:13   > Protected Attributes
  <module>, doctest.py
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Sie wird wieder an unserem Breakpoint pausiert.
- Dieses Mal sind wir beim zweiten Doctest angekommen, der `Fraction(1, 2)` als Daten hat.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor displays the `Fraction` class with a doctest. A red breakpoint is set on line 51, which is the line `a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.`. The doctest code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The Debug console at the bottom shows the state of the program:

- Thread: MainThread
- Current frame: `decimal_str, fraction_d` at line 10, `max_frac = (int) 100`
- Variable `self`: `{Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307332e4e0>`
- Variable `a`: `(int) 1`
- Variable `b`: `(int) 2`
- Protected Attributes: `> Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Dieses Mal sind wir beim zweiten Doctest angekommen, der `Fraction(1, 2)` als Daten hat.
- Auch dieser Test Case ist uninteressant.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The doctest is failing, and the debugger is open, showing the state of the `Fraction` object.


```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

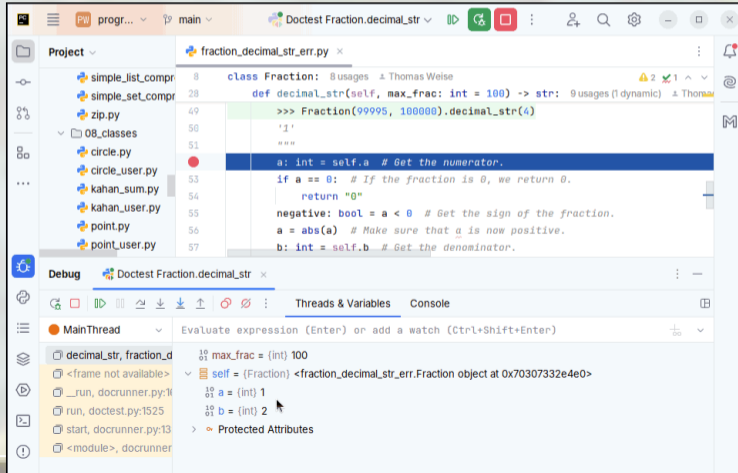
The debugger shows the state of the `Fraction` object:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
  decimal_str, fraction_d 10 max_frac = (int) 100
  <frame not available>  self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307332e4e0>
  _run, dorunner.py:1f 10 a = (int) 1
  run, doctest.py:1525 10 b = (int) 2
  start, dorunner.py:13 > Protected Attributes
  <module>, dorunner
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Auch dieser Test Case ist uninteressant.
- Also klicken wir wieder auf  oder drücken F9 um die Ausführung fortzusetzen.



The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface during a debug session. The top toolbar includes icons for Run, Step Over, Step Into, Step Out, and Stop. The main editor displays the code for the `Fraction` class in `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The current execution point is at line 51, `a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.`, which is highlighted in blue. The code includes a docstring, a check for zero, a sign determination, and attribute assignments for `a` and `b`.

The bottom panel shows the 'Debug' window with the 'Threads & Variables' tab selected. It displays the state of the `MainThread` at the current execution point:

- `max_frac = (int) 100`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307332e4e0>`
- `a = (int) 1`
- `b = (int) 2`
- `Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Das bringt uns an den Anfang des dritten Doctest Case, wo der Bruch $\frac{1}{3}$ mit `max_frac` gleich `10` untersucht wird.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the code for the `Fraction` class in `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The class has a `decimal_str` method that takes `self` and `max_frac` (defaulting to 100) and returns a string. A doctest is shown: `>>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)` returns `'1'`. The code includes comments for getting the numerator (`a`), handling zero, getting the sign (`negative`), and getting the denominator (`b`).

The bottom pane shows the debug console for the `Doctest Fraction.decimal_str` test. The `MainThread` is active, and the current frame is `decimal_str, fraction_d`. The console shows the state of variables: `max_frac = (int) 10`, `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7030732f32f0>`, `a = (int) 1`, and `b = (int) 3`. The `Protected Attributes` section is also visible.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Das bringt uns an den Anfang des dritten Doctest Case, wo der Bruch $\frac{1}{3}$ mit `max_frac` gleich `10` untersucht wird.
- Auch dieser Test Case wird erfolgreich sein, das wissen wir bereits.

The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE with the following components:

- Project View:** Shows a file tree with folders like '08_classes' and files such as 'circle.py', 'kahan_sum.py', and 'point.py'.
- Code Editor:** Displays the `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file. The code includes a `class Fraction` with a `decimal_str` method. The method logic is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```
- Debug Console:** Shows the execution state with the following variables:
 - `MainThread` (selected)
 - `decimal_str, fraction_d`: `max_frac = (int) 10`
 - `<frame not available>`: `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7030732f32f0>`
 - `run, doctest.py:1525`: `a = (int) 1`
 - `start, doctest.py:13`: `b = (int) 3`
 - `<module>, doctest.py:13`: `Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Auch dieser Test Case wird erfolgreich sein, das wissen wir bereits.
- Er wird uns keine nützlichen Informationen liefern.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface during a debug session. The top toolbar includes icons for Run, Stop, Step Over, Step Into, Step Out, and other debugging actions. The main editor displays the code for the `Fraction` class in `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The `decimal_str` method is currently being debugged. The `Threads & Variables` panel at the bottom shows the state of the program:

- MainThread**: Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
- `decimal_str, fraction_d`: `max_frac = (int) 10`
- `<frame not available>`: `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7030732f32f0>`
- `__run, docrunner.py:1f`: `a = (int) 1`
- `run, doctest.py:1525`: `b = (int) 3`
- `start, docrunner.py:13`: `Protected Attributes`
- `<module>, docrunner`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Er wird uns keine nützlichen Informationen liefern.
- Wir überspringen ihn mit F9.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface during a debug session. The main editor displays the code for the `Fraction` class in `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The current line of execution is `a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.`, which is highlighted in blue. The code includes a `decimal_str` method that takes `self` and `max_frac` as arguments and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The Debug console at the bottom shows the current state of the program. The `MainThread` is active, and the current frame is `decimal_str, fraction_d`. The variables are:

- `max_frac = (int) 10`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7030732f32f0>`
- `a = (int) 1`
- `b = (int) 3`

The console also shows the `Protected Attributes` section, which is currently empty.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Als wir den Breakpoint wieder erreichen, sind wir im vierten Doctest Case angekommen:

$$\frac{-101001}{100000000}$$

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. A breakpoint is set at line 51, which is `a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.`. The `Debug` window is active, showing the `MainThread` and the current state of variables:

- `max_frac = (int) 100`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307339daf0>`
- `a = (int) -101001`
- `b = (int) 100000000`

The `Console` window is also visible, showing the output of the `doctest` runner.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Als wir den Breakpoint wieder erreichen, sind wir im vierten Doctest Case angekommen:
$$\frac{-101001}{100000000}$$
- Auch diesen überspringen wir.

```
fraction_decimal_str_err.py x
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

Debug Doctest Fraction.decimal_str x

MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)

- decimal_str, fraction_d 10 max_frac = (int) 100
- <frame not available> self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307339dafa0>
- __run, docrunner.py:1f 10 a = (int) -101001
- run, doctest.py:1525 10 b = (int) 100000000
- start, docrunner.py:13 > Protected Attributes
- <module>, docrunner

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wenn der Debugger am fünften Test Case ankommt, sehen wir, dass der Bruch `Fraction(1235, 1000)` korrekt zu $\frac{247}{200}$ normalisiert wurde.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python class `Fraction` and its debug console. The class `Fraction` is defined in `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` and has a `decimal_str` method. The debug console shows the state of the program when the debugger is paused at line 51 of the `decimal_str` method.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program when the debugger is paused at line 51 of the `decimal_str` method. The console shows the state of the program when the debugger is paused at line 51 of the `decimal_str` method. The console shows the state of the program when the debugger is paused at line 51 of the `decimal_str` method.

Variable	Value
<code>max_frac</code>	<code>(int) 2</code>
<code>self</code>	<code>{Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307395fb60></code>
<code>a</code>	<code>(int) 247</code>
<code>b</code>	<code>(int) 200</code>
<code>> Protected Attributes</code>	

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir überspringen den Test Case trotzdem mit **F9**, denn wir wissen ja, das er erfolgreich sein wird.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for Run (a green play button), Step Over (a red square), and Step Into (a green play button with a red square). The main editor displays the code for a `Fraction` class in `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file is open in the editor, and the `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file is selected in the Project view. The `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file is selected in the Project view. The `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file is selected in the Project view.

The Debug console shows the following variables:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d max_frac = (int) 2
self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x70307395fb60>
a = (int) 247
b = (int) 200
Protected Attributes
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Das bringt uns zum letzten erfolgreichen Test Case, `Fraction(99995, 100000)`, was dem Bruch $\frac{19999}{20000}$ entspricht.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running, debugging, and other actions. The main editor displays the code for the `Fraction` class in `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```


The `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file is open in the editor, and the `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file is selected in the Project view. The `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file is selected in the Project view. The `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file is selected in the Project view.

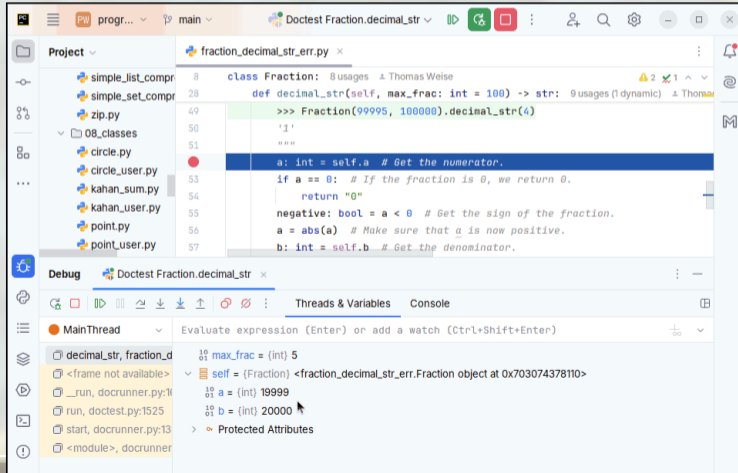
The Debug console shows the following variables:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d max_frac = (int) 5
self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x703074378110>
a = (int) 19999
b = (int) 20000
Protected Attributes
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nach dem wir diesen Test Case mit  übersprungen haben, werden wir endlich in einem Test Case angekommen, der fehlschlagen wird, und den wir deshalb Schritt-für-Schritt durchgehen müssen.



The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar shows the 'Skip' icon (two vertical bars) and the 'Run' icon (a play button). The main editor window shows a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The line `a: int = self.a` is highlighted in blue, indicating the current execution point. The bottom panel shows the 'Debug' window with the 'Threads & Variables' tab selected. The 'MainThread' is active, and the 'Evaluate expression' field contains the text: 'Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)'. The variable list shows the following state:

- `decimal_str, fraction_d`: `max_frac = (int) 5`
- `<frame not available>`: `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x703074378110>`
- `__run, docrunner.py:1f`: `a = (int) 19999`
- `run, doctest.py:1525`: `b = (int) 20000`
- `start, docrunner.py:13`: `Protected Attributes`
- `<module>, docrunner`: (empty)

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sind jetzt am Anfang des Doctest Cases `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)` angekommen, der fehlschlagen wird.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for Run, Stop, and Debug. The main editor displays the code for the `Fraction` class and a doctest case. The doctest case is `Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)`, which is highlighted in blue. The code for the `Fraction` class is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program at the point of failure. The variables are:

- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Der Bruch $\frac{91995}{100000}$ wurde im Initializer `__init__` zu $\frac{18399}{20000}$ normalisiert.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes a `max_frac` parameter (default 100) and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during the execution of `decimal_str`. The variables are:

- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`

The console also shows the `Protected Attributes` section.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Der Parameter `max_frac` von `decimal_str` hat den Wert `3`, wir wir im `Threads & Variables`-Fenster sehen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python project open. The main editor displays the `Fraction` class and a test call `Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)`. A red dot indicates the current execution point at line 51, `a: int = self.a`. The `Debug` window is active, showing the `Threads & Variables` tab. The `MainThread` is selected, and the `decimal_str` method is expanded to show the following state:

- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Der Parameter `max_frac` von `decimal_str` hat den Wert 3, wir wir im `Threads & Variables`-Fenster sehen.
- Wir wollen nun die Methode `decimal_str` Schritt-für-Schritt ausführen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a debug session. The main editor displays the `Fraction` class code with a breakpoint at line 51. The `Threads & Variables` window is open, showing the state of the `Fraction` object at the breakpoint. The variable `max_frac` is 3, `self` is the `Fraction` object, `a` is 18399, and `b` is 20000.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

Debug: Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)

- decimal_str, fraction_d `max_frac = (int) 3`
- <frame not available> `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- run, doctest.py:1525 `a = (int) 18399`
- start, doctest.py:13 `b = (int) 20000`
- <module>, doctest.py:13 `> Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir wollen nun die Methode `decimal_str` Schritt-für-Schritt ausführen.
- Nun hat der Debugger erstmal die Ausführung an der ersten Zeile der Methode pausiert.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The debugger is paused at the first line of the method, `a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.`. The `Debug` window at the bottom shows the `MainThread` and the current state of the program, including the `self` object and the values of `a` and `b`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

Debug: Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

MainThread: Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)

- decimal_str, fraction_d: max_frac = (int) 3
- <frame not available>: self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
- __run, docrunner.py:1f: a = (int) 18399
- run, doctest.py:1525: b = (int) 20000
- start, docrunner.py:13: Protected Attributes
- <module>, docrunner

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nun hat der Debugger erstmal die Ausführung an der ersten Zeile der Methode pausiert.
- Diese Zeile wurde noch nicht ausgeführt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method is currently paused at the first line of its body: `a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.`. The debug console at the bottom shows the state of the program, including the `self` object and the values of `a` and `b`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

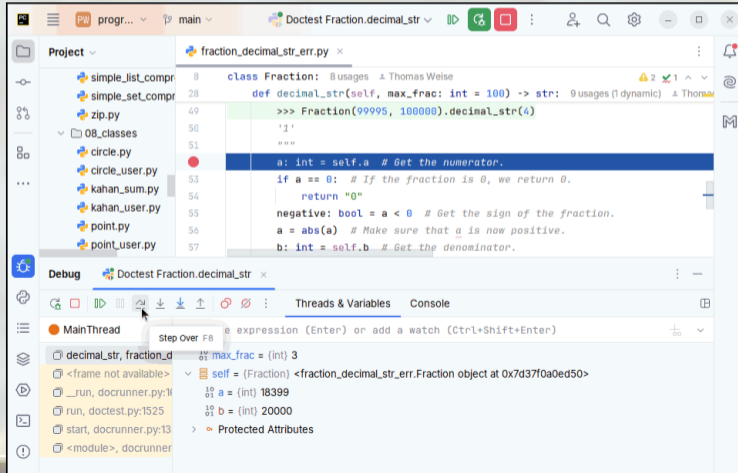
Debug Console:

- MainThread: Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
- decimal_str, fraction_d: `max_frac = (int) 3`
- <frame not available>: `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- run, doctest.py:1525: `a = (int) 18399`
- start, doctest.py:13: `b = (int) 20000`
- <module>, doctest.py:13: Protected Attributes

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir führen diese Zeile Code aus, in dem wir entweder auf  klicken oder **F8** drücken.



The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the code for a Python class named `Fraction` in a file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code includes a `decimal_str` method that takes `self` and `max_frac` as arguments and returns a string representation of the fraction. A red dot on line 51 indicates a breakpoint. The bottom pane shows the debug console with the `Step Over` button highlighted, and the current state of the `self` object, including attributes `a` and `b`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

Debug Console:

```
MainThread
Step Over F8
expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d max_frac = (int) 3
self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
a = (int) 18399
b = (int) 20000
Protected Attributes
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sehen, dass eine neue Variable im **Threads & Variables**-Fenster auftaucht.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method is being executed, and the current line of code is `a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399`. The `Debug` window is open, showing the `Threads & Variables` tab. The `MainThread` is selected, and the `fraction_decimal_str_err.py:13` frame is expanded. The variables are listed as follows:

- `a = (int) 18399`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sehen, dass eine neue Variable im `Threads & Variables`-Fenster auftaucht.
- Da wir `a = self.a` ausgeführt haben, gibt es jetzt die lokale Variable `a` mit dem Wert `18399`.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method is currently executing, and the variable `a` is assigned the value `18399`. The `Threads & Variables` window is open, showing the current state of the program. The `MainThread` is selected, and the `decimal_str` method is expanded to show its local variables: `a = (int) 18399`, `max_frac = (int) 3`, `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`, `a = (int) 18399`, and `b = (int) 20000`. The `Protected Attributes` section is also visible.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

Debug: Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)

- decimal_str, fraction_d `a = (int) 18399`
- <frame not available> `max_frac = (int) 3`
- self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- Protected Attributes

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Da wir `a = self.a` ausgeführt haben, gibt es jetzt die lokale Variable `a` mit dem Wert 18399.
- Die nächste Kodezeile kann nun ausgeführt werden und ist mit blauer Farbe markiert.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method is currently executing, and the line `a: int = self.a` is highlighted in blue, indicating it is the current step in the debugger. The console below shows the state of the program, including the value of `a` as `{int} 18399`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

Debug Console (Threads & Variables):

- MainThread: Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
- decimal_str, fraction_d: `a = {int} 18399`
- <frame not available>: `max_frac = {int} 3`
- self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
- self.a: `{int} 18399`
- self.b: `{int} 20000`
- Protected Attributes

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir drücken `F8` und führen damit die Zeile `if a == 0:` aus.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes a `max_frac` parameter (default 100) and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The `if a == 0:` line is highlighted in blue, indicating it is the current execution point. The `Debug` window is open, showing the `MainThread` and the `decimal_str` method. The `Threads & Variables` tab is active, displaying the following variables:

- `a = (int) 18399`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir drücken `F8` und führen damit die Zeile `if a == 0:` aus.
- Weil `a == 0` nicht `True` ist, wird der Körper des `if` nicht ausgeführt.

The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor shows a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The `if a == 0:` line is highlighted in orange, indicating it is the current execution point. The `return "0"` line is highlighted in blue, indicating it is the next line to be executed.

The Debug console shows the following variables and their values:

- `MainThread`: Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
- `decimal_str, fraction_d`:
 - `a = (int) 18399`
 - `max_frac = (int) 3`
 - `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
 - `a = (int) 18399`
 - `b = (int) 20000`
 - `Protected Attributes`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Weil `a == 0` nicht `True` ist, wird der Körper des `if` nicht ausgeführt.
- Das Programm springt darüber.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes `self` and `max_frac` (default 100) as arguments and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The debug console shows the following output:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 18399
                        max_frac = (int) 3
                        self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
                        a = (int) 18399
                        b = (int) 20000
                        > Protected Attributes
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Das Programm springt darüber.
- Die nächste Kodezeile nach dem `if` ist nun markiert.

The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor shows a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The `if` statement on line 53 is highlighted in orange, indicating a breakpoint. The `return "0"` statement on line 54 is highlighted in blue, indicating the current execution point. The `Debug` window at the bottom shows the following variables:

- `MainThread`: Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
- `decimal_str, fraction_d`: `a = (int) 18399`
- `<frame not available>`: `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`: `a = (int) 18399`, `b = (int) 20000`
- `>`: Protected Attributes

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die nächste Kodezeile nach dem `if` ist nun markiert.
- Wir führen sie mit `F8` aus.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor displays a Python class `Fraction` with a `decimal_str` method. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The `if a == 0:` block is highlighted in orange, and the line `return "0"` is highlighted in blue. The `if` statement is marked with a red dot. The `if` statement is highlighted in orange, and the line `return "0"` is highlighted in blue. The `if` statement is marked with a red dot. The `if` statement is highlighted in orange, and the line `return "0"` is highlighted in blue. The `if` statement is marked with a red dot.

The Debug console shows the following variables:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 18399
<frame not available> max_frac = (int) 3
_run, dorunner.py:11 self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
run, doctest.py:1525 a = (int) 18399
start, dorunner.py:13 b = (int) 20000
<module>, dorunner Protected Attributes
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die lokale Variable `negative` wird erzeugt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes a `max_frac` parameter (default 100) and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction. negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during execution. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 18399`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`

The `negative` variable is highlighted in blue, indicating it is the current variable being inspected.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die lokale Variable `negative` wird erzeugt.
- Da `a < 0` nämlich `False` ist, ist `negative` ebenfalls `False`.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes `self` and `max_frac` (default 100) as arguments and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction. negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The debug console shows the following variables and values:

```
MainThread
  decimal_str, fraction_d: a = (int) 18399
  <frame not available>: max_frac = (int) 3
  <frame not available>: negative = (bool) False
  self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
    a = (int) 18399
    b = (int) 20000
  > Protected Attributes
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Da `a < 0` nämlich `False` ist, ist `negative` ebenfalls `False`.
- Die nächste Kodezeile ist markiert und wir führen sie mit `F8` aus.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes `self` and `max_frac` (default 100) as arguments and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
        '1'
        """
        a: int = self.a # Get the numerator. a: 18399
        if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
            return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction. negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.
```

The `negative` variable is highlighted in blue, indicating it is the current line of execution. The debug console shows the following variables:

```
MainThread
  Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
  decimal_str, fraction_d
  <frame not available>
  _run, docrunner.py:11
  run, doctest.py:1525
  start, docrunner.py:13
  <module>, docrunner
  a = (int) 18399
  max_frac = (int) 3
  negative = (bool) False
  self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
  a = (int) 18399
  b = (int) 20000
  Protected Attributes
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- `a = abs(a)` hat keinen Effekt, denn `a` ist ja schon positiv.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the source code for a Python class named `Fraction`. The code includes a `decimal_str` method that takes `self` and `max_frac` as arguments. The method returns `"0"` if `self.a` is zero. Otherwise, it determines the sign of `self.a` and sets `self.a` to its absolute value. It then calculates the denominator `self.b` and generates a list of digits for the decimal representation.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.

        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac):
            digits.append(a // b)
            a = 10 * (a % b)
```

The bottom pane shows the debug console for the `doctest Fraction.decimal_str` test. The console is set to the `Threads & Variables` tab. The current thread is `MainThread`. The console displays the state of the program at the point where the `decimal_str` method is being called. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 18399`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`

The `Protected Attributes` section is also visible, indicating that the object's internal state is being inspected.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- `a = abs(a)` hat keinen Effekt, denn `a` ist ja schon positiv.
- Wir drücken `F8` um weiterzumachen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the sign of the fraction, ensures the numerator is positive, and then iteratively builds a string representation of the fraction by multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.  negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.

        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program at a breakpoint. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 18399`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`

The console also shows the stack trace, indicating the current frame is `decimal_str` in `fraction_d`.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Das führt `b = self.b` aus.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python class `Fraction` and its debug console. The class `Fraction` has a method `decimal_str` that takes `self` and `max_frac` as arguments. The method returns a string representation of the fraction. The debug console shows the state of the program during a debug session.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.  negative: Fal
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.  b: 20000
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during a debug session. The console is titled "Doctest Fraction.decimal_str" and shows the state of the program. The console is currently showing the state of the program during a debug session. The console is currently showing the state of the program during a debug session.

Threads & Variables

Console

MainThread

Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)

decimal_str, fraction_d

<frame not available>

_run, doctest.py:11

run, doctest.py:1525

start, doctest.py:13

<module>, doctest.py

a = (int) 18399

b = (int) 20000

max_frac = (int) 3

negative = (bool) False

self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>

a = (int) 18399

b = (int) 20000

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Das führt `b = self.b` aus.
- Eine neue lokale Variable `b` mit Wert `20000` wird erstellt.

The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane shows the source code for `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The class `Fraction` has a method `decimal_str` with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction. negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator. b: 20000
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

The bottom pane shows the debug console for `MainThread`. The current frame is `decimal_str, fraction_d`. The local variables are:

- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000` (highlighted)
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`

The console also shows the state of the `self` object, with `a = (int) 18399` and `b = (int) 20000`.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Eine neue lokale Variable `b` mit Wert `20000` wird erstellt.
- Wir sind jetzt an der letzten Zeile des „trivialen Setups“ unserer Methode `decimal_str`, dem Erstellen der Liste `digits`.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method is currently executing, and the `decimal_str` function is selected in the `Debug` window. The `Threads & Variables` panel shows the state of the program at this point.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.  negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.  b: 20000
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

The `Debug` window shows the following variables:

- `decimal_str, fraction_d`: `a = (int) 18399`, `b = (int) 20000`
- `<frame not available>`: `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`: `a = (int) 18399`, `b = (int) 20000`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sind jetzt an der letzten Zeile des „trivialen Setups“ unserer Methode `decimal_str`, dem Erstellen der Liste `digits`.
- Wir drücken `F8`.

The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar shows the 'Run' button (a green play icon) with a tooltip that reads 'Doctest Fraction.decimal_str'. The main editor window shows the code for the `Fraction` class, with the `decimal_str` method highlighted. The method's logic includes initializing a `digits` list, a `while` loop to generate digits, and a `return` statement. The `digits` list is currently empty.

Below the editor, the 'Debug' window is open, showing the 'Threads & Variables' tab. The 'MainThread' is selected, and the 'Evaluate expression' field is active. The console displays the current state of variables:

```
10 a = (int) 18399
10 b = (int) 20000
10 max_frac = (int) 3
10 negative = (bool) False
10 self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
10 a = (int) 18399
10 b = (int) 20000
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die neue Variable `digits` ist wirklich aufgetaucht.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the source code for `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The class `Fraction` has a method `decimal_str` that calculates the decimal representation of a fraction. The code includes comments and a `digits` list to collect digits during the calculation.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction. negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator. b: 20000
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

The bottom pane shows the debug console for the `MainThread`. The console displays the state of variables at the current execution point:

```
decimal_str, fraction_d: a = (int) 18399, b = (int) 20000
_run, docrunner.py:11: > digits = (list: 0) []
run, doctest.py:1525: max_frac = (int) 3, negative = (bool) False
start, docrunner.py:13: self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
<module>, docrunner: a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die neue Variable `digits` ist wirklich aufgetaucht.
- Sie ist eine leere Liste `[]`.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method initializes a `digits` list and enters a loop to calculate the decimal representation of a fraction. The current state of the program is being debugged, and the console shows the following variables:

```
10 a = (int) 18399
10 b = (int) 20000
> 10 digits = (list: 0) []
10 max_frac = (int) 3
10 negative = (bool) False
10 self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
10 a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Sie ist eine leere Liste [].
- Wir sind nun am Anfang der `while`-Schleife.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method initializes `digits` as an empty list and enters a `while` loop. The current execution point is at the start of the `while` loop.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.  negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.  b: 20000
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.  digits: []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

The Debug console shows the state of the program:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 18399
                        b = (int) 20000
                        digits = (list: 0) []
_run, docrunner.py:11 max_frac = (int) 3
run, doctest.py:1525 negative = (bool) False
start, docrunner.py:13 self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
                        a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sind nun am Anfang der `while`-Schleife.
- Wir drücken `F8`, wodurch die Bedingung am Anfang der Schleife geprüft wird.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `while` loop to generate digits. The current execution point is at the start of the `while` loop condition.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.  negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.  b: 20000
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.  digits: []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

The debug console shows the following state:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d 10 a = (int) 18399
                        10 b = (int) 20000
                        > 10 digits = (list: 0) []
                        10 max_frac = (int) 3
                        10 negative = (bool) False
                        self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
                        10 a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sehen, dass nun die erste Zeile des Schleifenkörpers markiert ist.

The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The top editor window shows the code for the `Fraction` class in `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The `decimal_str` method is defined, and the first line of the `while` loop is highlighted in blue, indicating the current execution point.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.  negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.  b: 20000

        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.  digits: []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

The bottom panel shows the Debug console with the following variables:

```
MainThread
  decimal_str, fraction_d: a = (int) 18399, b = (int) 20000
  <frame not available>: digits = (list: 0) []
  _run, docrunner.py:11: max_frac = (int) 3, negative = (bool) False
  run, doctest.py:1525: self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
  start, docrunner.py:13: a = (int) 18399
  <module>, docrunner
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sehen, dass nun die erste Zeile des Schleifenkörpers markiert ist.
- Das bedeutet, dass `a != 0` und `len(digits) <= max_frac` beide `True` sind.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator. The current execution point is at line 61, where `digits.append(a // b)` is being executed. The debug console shows the state of the program at this point.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.  negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.  b: 20000

        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.  digits: []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

Debug Console (Threads & Variables):

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 18399
                        b = (int) 20000
                        digits = (list: 0) []
                        max_frac = (int) 3
                        negative = (bool) False
                        self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
                        a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Und das sollten sie auch sein, denn `a` ist `18399`, `len(digits)` ist `0` und `max_frac` ist `3`.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes `self` and `max_frac` (defaulting to 100) and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code includes comments and logic to handle negative numbers, absolute values, and digit collection.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.  negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.  b: 20000

        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.  digits: []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

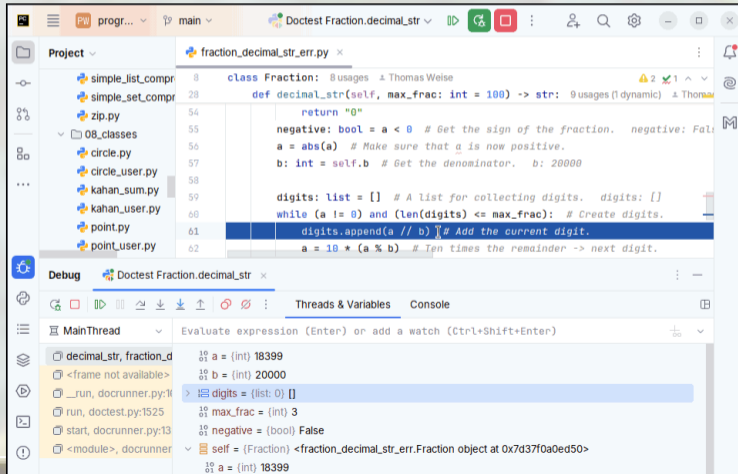
The debug console shows the state of the program during execution. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 0) []`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir drücken den -Knopf, um die erste Zeile des Schleifenkörpers auszuführen.



The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator. The current execution point is at line 61, where `digits.append(a // b)` is being executed.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        return "0"
        negative: bool = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.  negative: False
        a = abs(a) # Make sure that a is now positive.
        b: int = self.b # Get the denominator.  b: 20000

        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.  digits: []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
```

The Debug console shows the state of the program at the current execution point:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 18399
                        b = (int) 20000
> digits = (list: 0) []
max_frac = (int) 3
negative = (bool) False
self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- `digits.append(a // b)` wird nun den Wert `18399 // 20000` an die Liste `digits` anhängen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator, collecting the digits in a list. The current line of code being executed is `digits.append(a // b)`, which is highlighted in blue. The debug console below shows the state of the program at this point. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 18399`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 1) [0]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`

The console also shows the evaluation of the expression `a // b`, which results in `0`.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Weil das das Ergebnis einer Ganzzahldivision ist, bei der der Nenner größer als der Zähler ist, ist `digits` nun `[0]`.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator. The `digits` list is used to collect the digits of the decimal part.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during execution. The `digits` list is shown as `(list: 1) [0]`, indicating that the decimal part is empty, which is the expected result for a fraction where the numerator is smaller than the denominator.

Debug Console Output:

```
decimal_str, fraction_d 10 a = (int) 18399
                        10 b = (int) 20000
                        > 10 digits = (list: 1) [0]
                        10 max_frac = (int) 3
                        10 negative = (bool) False
                        self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
                        10 a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Weil das das Ergebnis einer Ganzzahldivision ist, bei der der Nenner größer als der Zähler ist, ist `digits` nun `[0]`.
- Wir drücken `F8` um weiterzumachen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python script open. The script defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The debugger is paused at line 62, where the variable `digits` is updated to `[0]`. The 'Threads & Variables' window at the bottom shows the current state of variables:

```
MainThread | Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
├── decimal_str, fraction_d | 1: a = (int) 18399
│                          | 2: b = (int) 20000
│                          | > 3: digits = (list: 1) [0]
│                          | 4: max_frac = (int) 3
│                          | 5: negative = (bool) False
└── self = (Fraction) | 6: self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
                    | 7: a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nun wird `a = 10 * (a % b)` ausgeführt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator, collecting digits in a list. The current execution point is at line 60, where the calculation `a = 10 * (a % b)` is being performed.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits = []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac):
            digits.append(a // b)
            a = 10 * (a % b)
        if (a // b) >= 5:
            digits[-1] += 1
        if len(digits) <= 1:
```

The Debug console shows the state of the program at this point:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 183990
                        b = (int) 20000
                        digits = (list: 1) [0]
                        max_frac = (int) 3
                        negative = (bool) False
                        self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
                        a = (int) 183990
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nun wird `a = 10 * (a % b)` ausgeführt.
- Weil `18399 % 20000` immer noch `18399` ist, wird `a` nun `183990`.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python script open. The script defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator. The current execution point is at line 60, where the remainder `a` is updated to `10 * (a % b)`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac):
            digits.append(a // b)
            a = 10 * (a % b)
        if (a // b) >= 5:
            digits[-1] += 1
        if len(digits) <= 1:
```

The debug console shows the state of the program at this point:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d 10 a = (int) 183990
                        10 b = (int) 20000
                        10 digits = (list: 1) [0]
                        10 max_frac = (int) 3
                        10 negative = (bool) False
                        10 self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
                        10 a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Weil `18399 % 20000` immer noch `18399` ist, wird `a` nun `183990`.
- Nun wird der Kopf der Schleifen mit deren Bedingung wieder markiert.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the source code for `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `while` loop to collect digits of a number `a` divided by `b`. The current line of execution is highlighted in blue, showing the `while` loop condition: `while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac):`. The bottom pane shows the debug console with the following state:

```
MainThread | Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
├── decimal_str, fraction_d | 19 a = (int) 183990
├── <frame not available> | 19 b = (int) 20000
├── _run, doctester.py:11 | > 19 digits = (list: 1) [0]
├── run, doctester.py:1525 | 19 max_frac = (int) 3
├── start, doctester.py:13 | 19 negative = (bool) False
├── <module>, doctester | 19 self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
├── | 19 a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nun wird der Kopf der Schleifen mit deren Bedingung wieder markiert.
- Wir drücken ↵ um ihn auszuführen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor displays a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The `while` loop header is highlighted in blue. Below the code editor, the `Debug` window is open, showing the `MainThread` and the `decimal_str` method. The `Threads & Variables` tab is active, displaying the current state of variables:

- `a = (int) 183990`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 1) [0]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`

The `Console` tab is also visible, showing the execution progress.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die Schleifenbedingung wird immer noch erfüllt, also ist nun wieder die erste Zeile Schleife markiert.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

Debug Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)

- decimal_str, fraction_d: a = (int) 183990
- <frame not available>: b = (int) 20000
- > _run, docrunner.py:11: digits = (list: 1) [0]
- run, doctest.py:1525: max_frac = (int) 3
- start, docrunner.py:13: negative = (bool) False
- <module>, docrunner: self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
- 01 a = (int) 18399

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nachdem wir `F8` drücken, wird `9` an die Liste `digits` angehängt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `digits` list to collect digits. The current state of the code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The debug console shows the state of the program after a breakpoint. The `digits` list is now `[0, 9]`, indicating that the digit `9` has been added to the list. The console output is as follows:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d 1:0 a = {int} 183990
<frame not available> 1:0 b = {int} 20000
_run, docrunner.py:11 > 1:0 digits = {list: 2} [0, 9]
run, doctest.py:1525 1:0 max_frac = {int} 3
start, docrunner.py:13 1:0 negative = {bool} False
<module>, docrunner 1:0 self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
1:0 a = {int} 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nun wird `a` auf `39900` gesetzt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `while` loop to collect digits of a number `a` divided by `b`. The current state of the program is shown in the `Debug` console, where the variable `a` is set to `(int) 39900`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

Debug Console:

- MainThread: Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
- decimal_str, fraction_d: `a = (int) 39900`
- <frame not available>: `b = (int) 20000`
- > _run, docrunner.py:11: `digits = (list: 2) [0, 9]`
- run, doctest.py:1525: `max_frac = (int) 3`
- start, docrunner.py:13: `negative = (bool) False`
- <module>, docrunner: `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- <module>, docrunner: `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir kommen zur nächsten Iteration der Schleife.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `while` loop to collect digits of a fraction. The current execution point is at line 61, where a digit is being appended to the `digits` list.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The Debug console shows the state of the program at the current execution point:

- `decimal_str, fraction_d`: `a = (int) 39900`
- `<frame not available>`: `b = (int) 20000`
- `_run, dorunner.py:1`: `digits = (list: 2) [0, 9]`
- `run, doctest.py:1525`: `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `start, dorunner.py:13`: `negative = (bool) False`
- `<module>, dorunner`: `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `<module>, dorunner`: `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nun wird `1` an die Liste `digits` angehängt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method initializes a `digits` list and enters a loop to calculate the decimal representation of a fraction. The current state of the code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9, 1]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during execution. The `digits` list is currently `[0, 9, 1]`, indicating that the digit `1` has just been appended. Other variables shown include `a = 18399`, `b = 20000`, `max_frac = 3`, and `negative = False`.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Dann wird `a` auf `199000` updated.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `digits` list to collect digits and a `while` loop to process the number `a` until it is zero. The code includes comments and a `doctest` decorator.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9, 1]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The Debug console shows the state of the program during execution. The `MainThread` is selected, and the `decimal_str` method is being debugged. The console output shows the following variables and their values:

```
decimal_str, fraction_d
  a = {int} 199000
  b = {int} 20000
  digits = {list: 3} [0, 9, 1]
  max_frac = {int} 3
  negative = {bool} False
  self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
  a = {int} 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Ein neuer Schleifendurchlauf beginnt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `while` loop to collect digits of a fraction. The current execution point is at line 61, where a digit is being appended to the `digits` list.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9, 1]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The Debug console shows the state of the program at the current execution point:

- `decimal_str, fraction_d`: `a = {int} 199000`, `b = {int} 20000`
- `<frame not available>`: `digits = {list: 3} [0, 9, 1]`
- `run, doctest.py:1525`: `max_frac = {int} 3`, `negative = {bool} False`
- `<module>, docrunner`: `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`, `a = {int} 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nun wird 9 an `digits` angehängt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the source code for `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `while` loop to collect digits of a fraction. The current state of the code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9, 1, ...]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The bottom pane shows the debug console for the `Doctest Fraction.decimal_str` test. The console is in the `Threads & Variables` tab, showing the state of the `MainThread`. The current frame is `decimal_str, fraction_d`. The variables shown are:

- `a = {int} 199000`
- `b = {int} 20000`
- `digits = {list: 4} [0, 9, 1, 9]` (highlighted)
- `max_frac = {int} 3`
- `negative = {bool} False`
- `self = {Fraction} <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = {int} 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Danach wird `a` auf `190000` gesetzt.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the source code for `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method initializes a `digits` list and enters a loop that repeatedly divides `a` by `b`, appending the remainder to `digits` until `a` is zero. The code also includes logic for rounding up the last digit if the remainder is greater than or equal to half of `b`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits = []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac):
            digits.append(a // b)
            a = 10 * (a % b)
        if (a // b) >= 5:
            digits[-1] += 1
        if len(digits) <= 1:
```

The bottom pane shows the debug console for the `MainThread`. The console displays the state of variables at a specific point in the execution:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Danach wird `a` auf `190000` gesetzt.
- Bisher sieht alles gut aus.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the source code for `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method initializes a `digits` list and enters a `while` loop to collect digits. The current state of the program is shown in the bottom pane, which is the `Debug` window. The `Threads & Variables` tab is active, showing the `MainThread` and the current stack frame. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Bisher sieht alles gut aus.
- Nun ist `digits` zu `[0, 9, 1, 9]` geworden.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `digits` list to collect digits and a `while` loop to generate them. The debug console shows the state of variables during execution:

```
19 a = (int) 190000
20 b = (int) 20000
21 digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]
22 max_frac = (int) 3
23 negative = (bool) False
24 self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
25 a = (int) 18399
```


Debuggen in PyCharm



- Weil `max_frac` gleich 3 ist, trifft `len(digits) <= max_frac` nicht mehr zu.
- Wir sind wieder am Kopf der Schleife.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top part is the code editor for a file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `while` loop to collect digits. The current line of code is `while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.`, which is highlighted in blue. The code also includes comments and logic for rounding and handling integer parts.

The bottom part of the screenshot shows the debug console. The console is titled "Debug Doctest Fraction.decimal_str" and is currently showing the "Threads & Variables" tab. The main thread is selected, and the current state of variables is displayed:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir sind wieder am Kopf der Schleife.
- Wenn wir nun `F8` drücken, wird die Schleifenbedingung wieder ausgewertet.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor displays a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` with the following code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9, 1, ...]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The `while` loop condition is highlighted in blue. Below the editor, the `Debug` window is open, showing the `MainThread` and the `Threads & Variables` tab. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wenn wir nun `F8` drücken, wird die Schleifenbedingung wieder ausgewertet.
- Dieses Mal ist sie aber `False`.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `while` loop to generate digits of a fraction. The current execution point is at line 64, where the condition `if (a // b) >= 5:` is being evaluated. The debug console below shows the state of the program at this point.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits.
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

Debug Console (Threads & Variables):

- MainThread: Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
- decimal_str, fraction_d: `a = (int) 190000`
- <frame not available>: `b = (int) 20000`
- run, doctest.py:1525: `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]`
- start, doctest.py:13: `max_frac = (int) 3`
- <module>, doctest.py:13: `negative = (bool) False`
- <self = Fraction>: `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- <module>, doctest.py:13: `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Dieses Mal ist sie aber `False`.
- Die Schleife terminiert und die nächste Zeile Code danach wird markiert.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the code for a Python class `Fraction` with a `decimal_str` method. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9, 1, ...]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

The bottom pane shows the debug console for the `decimal_str` method. The current state of the program is:

```
decimal_str, fraction_d
  a = (int) 190000
  b = (int) 20000
  digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]
  max_frac = (int) 3
  negative = (bool) False
  self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
  a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wenn wir uns anschauen, was wir bisher berechnet haben, dann stimmt alles.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator, collecting digits in a list. The current line of code being executed is `digits[-1] += 1`, which is highlighted in blue. The debug console below shows the state of the program at this point:

```
Doctest Fraction.decimal_str x
Threads & Variables Console
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 190000
<frame not available> b = (int) 20000
_run, docrunner.py:11 > digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]
run, doctest.py:1525 a1 max_frac = (int) 3
start, docrunner.py:13 a1 negative = (bool) False
<module>, docrunner self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
a1 a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wenn wir uns anschauen, was wir bisher berechnet haben, dann stimmt alles.
- Wir wollen den Bruch $\frac{91995}{100000}$ zu einer Dezimal mit drei Nachkommastellen umrechnen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator, collecting digits in a list. The current line of code being executed is `digits[-1] += 1`, which is highlighted in blue. The debug console shows the state of the program at this point, with the following variables and values:

```
MainThread | Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
├── decimal_str, fraction_d | a = (int) 190000
├── <frame not available> | b = (int) 20000
├── _run, docrunner.py:11 | digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]
├── run, doctest.py:1525 | max_frac = (int) 3
├── start, docrunner.py:13 | negative = (bool) False
├── <module>, docrunner | self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
└── | a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir wollen den Bruch $\frac{91995}{100000}$ zu einer Dezimal mit drei Nachkommastellen umrechnen.
- Bisher haben wir die Ziffern 0, 9, 1, und 9.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator, collecting digits in a list. The current state of the program is shown in the debug console.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = []
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac):
            digits.append(a // b)
            a = 10 * (a % b)

            if (a // b) >= 5:
                digits[-1] += 1

            if len(digits) <= 1:
```

The debug console shows the following state:

```
MainThread
    decimal_str, fraction_d: a = (int) 190000, b = (int) 20000, digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9], max_frac = (int) 3, negative = (bool) False, self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>, a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Bisher haben wir die Ziffern 0, 9, 1, und 9.
- Die nächste Kodezeile, `if (a // b) >= 5`, soll prüfen ob wir die letzte Ziffer aufrunden müssen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method uses a `while` loop to collect digits and an `if` statement to check for rounding. The current line of execution is `digits[-1] += 1`, which is highlighted in blue. The debug console shows the state of the program at this point, with variables `a`, `b`, `digits`, `max_frac`, `negative`, and `self` visible.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9, 1, 9]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

Debug Console:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 190000
                        b = (int) 20000
                        digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]
                        max_frac = (int) 3
                        negative = (bool) False
                        self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
                        a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die nächste Kodezeile, `if (a // b) >= 5`, soll prüfen ob wir die letzte Ziffer aufrunden müssen.
- Nun, `a` ist `190000` und `b` ist immer noch `20000`, deshalb ist `a // b` gleich `9`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        digits: list = [] # A list for collecting digits. digits: [0, 9, 1, 9]
        while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
            digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
            a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.

        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.

        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
```

Debug Doctest Fraction.decimal_str

MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)

decimal_str, fraction_d	<code>a = (int) 190000</code>
<frame not available>	<code>b = (int) 20000</code>
> _run, docrunner.py:11	<code>digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]</code>
run, doctest.py:1525	<code>max_frac = (int) 3</code>
start, docrunner.py:13	<code>negative = (bool) False</code>
<module>, docrunner	<code>self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50></code>
	<code>a = (int) 18399</code>

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Nun, `a` ist 190000 und `b` ist immer noch 20000, deshalb ist `a // b` gleich 9.
- Die Bedingung sollte also wahr sein.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly dividing the numerator by the denominator and collecting the digits. The current state of the program is being debugged, and the console shows the following variables:

```
19 a = (int) 190000
20 b = (int) 20000
21 digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]
22 max_frac = (int) 3
23 negative = (bool) False
24 self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
25 a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die Bedingung sollte also wahr sein.
- Wir drücken $\hat{=}$ um das zu prüfen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction by repeatedly multiplying the remainder by 10 and dividing by the denominator. The current state of the program is shown in the `Debug` window, which is set to `Threads & Variables`. The `MainThread` is selected, and the `decimal_str` method is expanded to show the following state:

```
19 a = (int) 190000
20 b = (int) 20000
21 digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 9]
22 max_frac = (int) 3
23 negative = (bool) False
24 self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
25 a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Jetzt sehen wir den Bug, also den Fehler, in unserem Code.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top part is the code editor for a file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method takes `self` and `max_frac` (default 100) and returns a string representation of the fraction. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The bottom part of the screenshot shows the debug console. The console is in the "Threads & Variables" tab, showing the state of the `MainThread`. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]` (highlighted in blue)
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Jetzt sehen wir den Bug, also den Fehler, in unserem Code.
- Um aufzurunden, haben wir die letzte Ziffer in unserer Liste `digits` um 1 erhöht.

The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The top window shows the code editor for `fraction_decimal_str_err.py`. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction and rounds it up by incrementing the last digit. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The bottom window shows the debug console for the `Doctest Fraction.decimal_str` test. The console is in the `Threads & Variables` tab, showing the state of the `MainThread`. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Um aufzurunden, haben wir die letzte Ziffer in unserer Liste `digits` um 1 erhöht.
- `digits` war `[0, 9, 1, 9]`.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction `a/b` and rounds it up by incrementing the last digit of the `digits` list. The current state of the `digits` list is `[0, 9, 1, 10]`.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The debug console shows the following state:

```
decimal_str, fraction_d
  10 a = (int) 190000
  10 b = (int) 20000
  > digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]
  10 max_frac = (int) 3
  10 negative = (bool) False
  self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
  10 a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- `digits` war `[0, 9, 1, 9]`.
- Deshalb ist es jetzt `[0, 9, 1, 10]`.

The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The top editor shows the `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` file with the following Python code:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The bottom panel shows the Debug console for the `Doctest Fraction.decimal_str` test. The `MainThread` is selected, and the `digits` variable is expanded to show its value:

```
> digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]
```

Other variables visible in the console include `a = (int) 190000`, `b = (int) 20000`, `max_frac = (int) 3`, `negative = (bool) False`, and `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`.

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Deshalb ist es jetzt `[0, 9, 1, 10]`.
- Die komische 0 hinten in der Ausgabe war keine einzelne Ziffer.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction `a/b` and returns a string. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during execution. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Die komische 0 hinten in der Ausgabe war keine einzelne Ziffer.
- Es war die hintere 0 einer Zehn.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction, rounding up if the remainder is greater than or equal to 5. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during execution. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Es war die hintere 0 einer Zehn.
- Wir haben nicht bedacht, dass wir nicht nur in einfachen Fällen aufrunden.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction `a/b` and rounds it up to a specified number of digits (`max_frac`). The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during a test run. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Wir haben nicht bedacht, dass wir nicht nur in einfachen Fällen aufrunden.
- Klar, das Aufrunden von 1.25 ergibt 1.3 und wir müssen nur eine Ziffer erhöhen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction and rounds it up. The current execution is paused at line 67, which checks if the number of digits is less than or equal to 1.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The Debug console shows the state of the program at the current line:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 190000
                        b = (int) 20000
> digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]
max_frac = (int) 3
negative = (bool) False
self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Klar, das Aufrunden von 1.25 ergibt 1.3 und wir müssen nur eine Ziffer erhöhen.
- Es könnte aber auch Fälle wie 0.9999, geben, wo wir auf 1 runden müssen, selbst wenn wir drei Nachkommastellen Genauigkeit haben wollen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction and rounds it up. The current line of execution is highlighted in blue.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The Debug console shows the state of the program at the current line of execution:

```
MainThread Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
decimal_str, fraction_d a = (int) 190000
<frame not available> b = (int) 20000
_run, docrunner.py:11 > digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]
run, doctest.py:1525 a = (int) 3
start, docrunner.py:13 negative = (bool) False
<module>, docrunner self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>
a = (int) 18399
```

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Es könnte aber auch Fälle wie 0.9999, geben, wo wir auf 1 runden müssen, selbst wenn wir drei Nachkommastellen Genauigkeit haben wollen.
- Unser Code macht das nicht.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction `a/b` and rounds it to `max_frac` digits. The current execution is paused at line 67, where the condition `if len(digits) <= 1:` is being evaluated. The debug console shows the state of the program at this point.

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

Debug Console (Threads & Variables):

- MainThread: Evaluate expression (Enter) or add a watch (Ctrl+Shift+Enter)
- decimal_str, fraction_d: `a = (int) 190000`, `b = (int) 20000`
- <frame not available>
- run, doctest.py:1525: `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]`
- start, doctest.py:13: `max_frac = (int) 3`, `negative = (bool) False`
- <module>, doctest.py:13: `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`, `a = (int) 18399`

Debuggen in PyCharm



- Unser Code macht das nicht.
- Wir können hier aufhören, zu debuggen, und zurück zu unserem Code gehen.

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a Python file named `fraction_decimal_str_err.py` open. The code defines a `Fraction` class with a `decimal_str` method. The method calculates the decimal representation of a fraction `a/b` and returns a string. The code is as follows:

```
class Fraction:
    def decimal_str(self, max_frac: int = 100) -> str:
        if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
            digits[-1] += 1 # Round up by incrementing last digit.
        if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
            return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
        digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
        if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
            digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
```

The debug console shows the state of the program during a debug session. The current frame is `decimal_str, fraction_d`. The variables are:

- `a = (int) 190000`
- `b = (int) 20000`
- `digits = (list: 4) [0, 9, 1, 10]`
- `max_frac = (int) 3`
- `negative = (bool) False`
- `self = (Fraction) <fraction_decimal_str_err.Fraction object at 0x7d37f0a0ed50>`
- `a = (int) 18399`



Reparierte Methode



Fraction: decimal_str

- Wir implementieren unsere Methode `decimal_str` jetzt korrekt in .

```
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     # This may lead to other digits topple over, e.g., 0.999...
39     for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1): # except first!
40         digits[i] += 1 # Increment the digit at position i.
41         if digits[i] != 10: # Was there no overflow?
42             break # Digits in 1..9, no overflow, we can stop.
43         digits[i] = 0 # We got a `10`, so we set it to 0.
44     else: # This is only reached if no `break` was done.
45         digits[0] += 1 # Increment the integer part.
46
47 while digits[-1] == 0: # Remove all trailing zeros.
48     del digits[-1] # Delete the trailing zero.
49
50 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
51     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
52
53 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
54 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
55     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
56 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Wir implementieren unsere Methode `decimal_str` jetzt korrekt in .
- Unser Kode zum Aufrunden wird komplexer.

```
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     # This may lead to other digits topple over, e.g., 0.999...
39     for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1): # except first!
40         digits[i] += 1 # Increment the digit at position i.
41         if digits[i] != 10: # Was there no overflow?
42             break # Digits in 1..9, no overflow, we can stop.
43         digits[i] = 0 # We got a `10`, so we set it to 0.
44     else: # This is only reached if no `break` was done.
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47 while digits[-1] == 0: # Remove all trailing zeros.
48     del digits[-1] # Delete the trailing zero.
49
50 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
51     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
52
53 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
54 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
55     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
56 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Wir implementieren unsere Methode `decimal_str` jetzt korrekt in .
- Unser Kode zum Aufrunden wird komplexer.
- Zuerst müssen wir über alle Nachkommastellen von hinten nach vorne iterieren.

```
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     # This may lead to other digits topple over, e.g., 0.999...
39     for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1): # except first!
40         digits[i] += 1 # Increment the digit at position i.
41         if digits[i] != 10: # Was there no overflow?
42             break # Digits in 1..9, no overflow, we can stop.
43         digits[i] = 0 # We got a `10`, so we set it to 0.
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47 while digits[-1] == 0: # Remove all trailing zeros.
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50 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
51     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
52
53 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
54 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
55     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
56 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Wir implementieren unsere Methode `decimal_str` jetzt korrekt in .
- Unser Kode zum Aufrunden wird komplexer.
- Zuerst müssen wir über alle Nachkommastellen von hinten nach vorne iterieren.
- Das geht mit `for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)`.

```
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     # This may lead to other digits topple over, e.g., 0.999...
39     for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1): # except first!
40         digits[i] += 1 # Increment the digit at position i.
41         if digits[i] != 10: # Was there no overflow?
42             break # Digits in 1..9, no overflow, we can stop.
43         digits[i] = 0 # We got a `10`, so we set it to 0.
44     else: # This is only reached if no `break` was done.
45         digits[0] += 1 # Increment the integer part.
46
47 while digits[-1] == 0: # Remove all trailing zeros.
48     del digits[-1] # Delete the trailing zero.
49
50 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
51     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
52
53 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
54 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
55     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
56 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Wir implementieren unsere Methode `decimal_str` jetzt korrekt in .
- Unser Kode zum Aufrunden wird komplexer.
- Zuerst müssen wir über alle Nachkommastellen von hinten nach vorne iterieren.
- Das geht mit `for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)`.
- Wenn `len(digits) == 5`, dann iteriert `range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)` über die Zahlen 4, 3, 2 und 1.

```
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
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32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     # This may lead to other digits topple over, e.g., 0.999...
39     for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1): # except first!
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41         if digits[i] != 10: # Was there no overflow?
42             break # Digits in 1..9, no overflow, we can stop.
43         digits[i] = 0 # We got a `10`, so we set it to 0.
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47 while digits[-1] == 0: # Remove all trailing zeros.
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49
50 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
51     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
52
53 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
54 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
55     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
56 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Unser Kode zum Aufrunden wird komplexer.
- Zuerst müssen wir über alle Nachkommastellen von hinten nach vorne iterieren.
- Das geht mit

```
for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)
```

.
- Wenn `len(digits) == 5`, dann iteriert `range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)` über die Zahlen 4, 3, 2 und 1.
- Wir erhöhen die Ziffer an Index `i` jeweils um 1.

```
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     # This may lead to other digits topple over, e.g., 0.999...
39     for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1): # except first!
40         digits[i] += 1 # Increment the digit at position i.
41         if digits[i] != 10: # Was there no overflow?
42             break # Digits in 1..9, no overflow, we can stop.
43         digits[i] = 0 # We got a `10`, so we set it to 0.
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46
47 while digits[-1] == 0: # Remove all trailing zeros.
48     del digits[-1] # Delete the trailing zero.
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50 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
51     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
52
53 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
54 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
55     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
56 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Zuerst müssen wir über alle Nachkommastellen von hinten nach vorne iterieren.
- Das geht mit `for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)`.
- Wenn `len(digits) == 5`, dann iteriert `range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)` über die Zahlen 4, 3, 2 und 1.
- Wir erhöhen die Ziffer an Index `i` jeweils um 1.
- Wenn das Ergebnis nicht 10 ist, dann können wir die Schleife mit `break` abbrechen.

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20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
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24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
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32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     # This may lead to other digits topple over, e.g., 0.999...
39     for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1): # except first!
40         digits[i] += 1 # Increment the digit at position i.
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42             break # Digits in 1..9, no overflow, we can stop.
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Fraction: decimal_str

- Das geht mit `for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)`.
- Wenn `len(digits) == 5`, dann iteriert `range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)` über die Zahlen 4, 3, 2 und 1.
- Wir erhöhen die Ziffer an Index `i` jeweils um 1.
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Fraction: decimal_str

- Wenn `len(digits)== 5`, dann iteriert `range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1)` über die Zahlen 4, 3, 2 und 1.
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- Somit wird dann die nächste Nachkommastelle erhöht, usw.

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Fraction: decimal_str

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- Wenn wir bei Index 1 ankommen und trotzdem weiter iterieren müssten, dann ended die Schleife trotzdem.

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- Wenn wir bei Index 1 ankommen und trotzdem weiter iterieren müssten, dann ended die Schleife trotzdem.
- Dann wird aber das `else`-Statement ausgeführt.

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Fraction: decimal_str

- Wenn das Ergebnis 10 ist, dann setzen wir es auf 0 und iterieren weiter.
- Somit wird dann die nächste Nachkommastelle erhöht, usw.
- Wenn wir bei Index 1 ankommen und trotzdem weiter iterieren müssten, dann ended die Schleife trotzdem.
- Dann wird aber das `else`-Statement ausgeführt.
- Erinnern wir uns an Einheit 25.

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20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
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Fraction: decimal_str

- Somit wird dann die nächste Nachkommastelle erhöht, usw.
- Wenn wir bei Index 1 ankommen und trotzdem weiter iterieren müssten, dann ended die Schleife trotzdem.
- Dann wird aber das `else`-Statement ausgeführt.
- Erinnern wir uns an Einheit 25:
- Das `else`-Statement am Ende einer Schleife wird **nur** dann ausgeführt, wenn die Schleife regulär beendet wurde, also wenn **kein** `break`-Statement ausgeführt wurde.

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Fraction: decimal_str

- Wenn wir bei Index 1 ankommen und trotzdem weiter iterieren müssten, dann ended die Schleife trotzdem.
- Dann wird aber das `else`-Statement ausgeführt.
- Erinnern wir uns an Einheit 25:
- Das `else`-Statement am Ende einer Schleife wird **nur** dann ausgeführt, wenn die Schleife regulär beendet wurde, also wenn **kein** `break`-Statement ausgeführt wurde.
- Dann und nur dann wenn die Nachkommastelle and Index 1 auch 10 wurde und deshalb auf 0 gesetzt wurde, dann erhöhen wir die Zahl an Index 0 um 1.

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Fraction: decimal_str

- Dann wird aber das `else`-Statement ausgeführt.
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- Das `else`-Statement am Ende einer Schleife wird **nur** dann ausgeführt, wenn die Schleife regulär beendet wurde, also wenn **kein** `break`-Statement ausgeführt wurde.
- Dann und nur dann wenn die Nachkommastelle and Index 1 auch 10 wurde und deshalb auf 0 gesetzt wurde, dann erhöhen wir die Zahl an Index 0 um 1.
- Diese Zahl repräsentiert den Ganzzahl-Teil unseres Bruches.

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Fraction: decimal_str

- Erinnern wir uns an Einheit 25:
- Das `else`-Statement am Ende einer Schleife wird **nur** dann ausgeführt, wenn die Schleife regulär beendet wurde, also wenn **kein** `break`-Statement ausgeführt wurde.
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- Diese Zahl repräsentiert den Ganzzahl-Teil unseres Bruches.
- Hier ist es völlig OK, eine 9 auf 10 aufzurunden.

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- Diese Zahl repräsentiert den Ganzzahl-Teil unseres Bruches.
- Hier ist es völlig OK, eine 9 auf 10 aufzurunden.
- Z. B. kann man 9.999 auf 10 runden und 1239.9 auf 240.

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39     for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1): # except first!
40         digits[i] += 1 # Increment the digit at position i.
41         if digits[i] != 10: # Was there no overflow?
42             break # Digits in 1..9, no overflow, we can stop.
43         digits[i] = 0 # We got a `10`, so we set it to 0.
44     else: # This is only reached if no `break` was done.
45         digits[0] += 1 # Increment the integer part.
46
47 while digits[-1] == 0: # Remove all trailing zeros.
48     del digits[-1] # Delete the trailing zero.
49
50 if len(digits) <= 1: # Do we only have an integer part?
51     return str((-1 if negative else 1) * digits[0])
52
53 digits.insert(1, ".") # Multiple digits: Insert a decimal dot.
54 if negative: # Do we need to restore the sign?
55     digits.insert(0, "-") # Insert the sign at the beginning.
56 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: decimal_str

- Dann und nur dann wenn die Nachkommastelle and Index 1 auch 10 wurde und deshalb auf 0 gesetzt wurde, dann erhöhen wir die Zahl an Index 0 um 1.
- Diese Zahl repräsentiert den Ganzzahl-Teil unseres Bruches.
- Hier ist es völlig OK, eine 9 auf 10 aufzurunden.
- Z. B. kann man 9.999 auf 10 runden und 1239.9 auf 240.
- Dieser neue Kode kann zu Nullen am Ende des Strings führen.

```
20 >>> Fraction(91995, 100000).decimal_str(3)
21 '0.92'
22 >>> Fraction(99995, 100000).decimal_str(4)
23 '1'
24 ""
25 a: int = self.a # Get the numerator.
26 if a == 0: # If the fraction is 0, we return 0.
27     return "0"
28 negative: Final[bool] = a < 0 # Get the sign of the fraction.
29 a = abs(a) # Make sure that `a` is now positive.
30 b: Final[int] = self.b # Get the denominator.
31
32 digits: Final[list] = [] # A list for collecting digits.
33 while (a != 0) and (len(digits) <= max_frac): # Create digits.
34     digits.append(a // b) # Add the current digit.
35     a = 10 * (a % b) # Ten times the remainder -> next digit.
36
37 if (a // b) >= 5: # Do we need to round up?
38     # This may lead to other digits topple over, e.g., 0.999...
39     for i in range(len(digits) - 1, 0, -1): # except first!
40         digits[i] += 1 # Increment the digit at position i.
41         if digits[i] != 10: # Was there no overflow?
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- Dieser neue Kode kann zu Nullen am Ende des Strings führen.
- Wir löschen diese mit einer zusätzlichen `while`-Schleife direkt nach dem Runden.

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- Wir löschen diese mit einer zusätzlichen `while`-Schleife direkt nach dem Runden.
- Wir haben nun funktionierenden Kode, der Brüche in Dezimalzahlen umwandelt.

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```

Fraction: decimal_str

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- Dieser neue Kode kann zu Nullen am Ende des Strings führen.
- Wir löschen diese mit einer zusätzlichen `while`-Schleife direkt nach dem Runden.
- Wir haben nun funktionierenden Kode, der Brüche in Dezimalzahlen umwandelt.
- All Doctests sind nun erfolgreich.

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56 return "".join(map(str, digits)) # Join all digits to a string.
```

Fraction: sqrt

- So, nun können wir das machen, was wir eigentlich machen wollten.

```
1  """A module with mathematics routines."""
2
3  from math import isclose # Checks if two float numbers are similar.
4
5
6  def factorial(a: int) -> int: # 1 `int` parameter and `int` result
7      """
8      Compute the factorial of a positive integer `a`.
9
10     :param a: the number to compute the factorial of
11     :return: the factorial of `a`, i.e., `a!`.
12     """
13     product: int = 1 # Initialize `product` as `1`.
14     for i in range(2, a + 1): # `i` goes from `2` to `a`.
15         product *= i # Multiply `i` to the product.
16     return product # Return the product, which now is the factorial.
17
18
19 def sqrt(number: float) -> float:
20     """
21     Compute the square root of a given `number`.
22
23     :param number: The number to compute the square root of.
24     :return: A value `v` such that `v * v` is approximately `number`.
25     """
26     guess: float = 1.0 # This will hold the current guess.
27     old_guess: float = 0.0 # 0.0 is just a dummy value != guess.
28     while not isclose(old_guess, guess): # Repeat until no change.
29         old_guess = guess # The current guess becomes the old guess.
30         guess = 0.5 * (guess + number / guess) # The new guess.
31     return guess
```

Fraction: sqrt

- So, nun können wir das machen, was wir eigentlich machen wollten:
- Wir wollten Quadratwurzeln mit wahnsinniger Genauigkeit berechnen!

```
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22
23     :param number: The number to compute the square root of.
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31     return guess
```

Fraction: sqrt

- So, nun können wir das machen, was wir eigentlich machen wollten:
- Wir wollten Quadratwurzeln mit wahnsinniger Genauigkeit berechnen!
- Schauen wir uns dafür unsere Funktion `sqrt` aus `my_math.py` nochmal an.

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```

Fraction: sqrt

- So, nun können wir das machen, was wir eigentlich machen wollten:
- Wir wollten Quadratwurzeln mit wahnsinniger Genauigkeit berechnen!
- Schauen wir uns dafür unsere Funktion `sqrt` aus `my_math.py` nochmal an.
- Im Grunde werden wir diese Funktion in unsere neue Datei `fraction_sqrt.py` kopieren und ein paar notwendige Änderungen vornehmen.

```
"""A square root algorithm based on fractions."""
```

```
from fraction import ONE, ONE_HALF, ZERO, Fraction
```

```
def sqrt(number: Fraction, max_steps: int = 10) -> Fraction:
```

```
    """
```

```
    Compute the square root of a given :class:`Fraction`.
```

```
    :param number: The rational number to compute the square root of.
```

```
    :param max_steps: the maximum number of steps, defaults to `10`
```

```
    :return: A value `v` such that `v * v` is approximately `number`.
```

```
    >>> sqrt(Fraction(2, 1)).decimal_str(750)
```

```
'1.4142135623730950488016887242096980785696718753769480731766797379\
90732478462107038850387534327641572735013846230912297024924836055850737\
21264412149709993583141322266592750559275579995050115278206057147010955\
99716059702745345968620147285174186408891986095523292304843087143214508\
39762603627995251407989687253396546331808829640620615258352395054745750\
28775996172983557522033735185701135437460340849884716038689997069900481\
50305440277903164542478230684929369186215805784631115966687130130156185\
68987237235288509264861249497715421833420428568606014682472077143585487\
41556570696776537202264854470158588016207584749226572260020855844665214\
58398893944370926591800311388246468157082630100594858704003186480342194\
89727829064104507263688131373985525611732204025 '
```

```
>>> sqrt(Fraction(4, 1)).decimal_str()
```

```
'2'
```

```
>>> (ONE_HALF * (ONE + sqrt(Fraction(5, 1)))).decimal_str(420)
```

```
'1.6180339887498948482045868343656381177203091798057628621354486227\
05260462818902449707207204189391137484754088075386891752126633862223536\
93179318006076672635443338908659593958290563832266131992829026788067520\
87668925017116962070322210432162695486262963136144381497587012203408058\
87954454749246185695364864449241044320771344947049565846788509874339442\
21254487706647809158846074998871240076521705751797883416625624940758907 '
```

```
    """
```

```
    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
```

```
        raise ArithmeticError(f"Cannot computed sqrt({number}).")
```

```
    guess = Fraction = ONE # This will hold the current guess.
```

```
    old_guess = Fraction = ZERO # 0.0 is just a dummy value != guess.
```

```
    while old_guess != guess: # Repeat until nothing changes anymore.
```

```
        old_guess = guess # The current guess becomes the old guess.
```

```
        guess = ONE_HALF * (guess + number / guess) # The new guess.
```

```
        max_steps -= 1 # Reduce the number of remaining steps.
```

```
        if max_steps <= 0: # If we have exhausted the maximum steps...
```

```
            break # ...then we stop (and return the guess).
```

```
    return guess # Return the final guess.
```

Fraction: sqrt

- So, nun können wir das machen, was wir eigentlich machen wollten:
- Wir wollten Quadratwurzeln mit wahnsinniger Genauigkeit berechnen!
- Schauen wir uns dafür unsere Funktion `sqrt` aus `my_math.py` nochmal an.
- Im Grunde werden wir diese Funktion in unsere neue Datei `fraction_sqrt.py` kopieren und ein paar notwendige Änderungen vornehmen.
- Wir müssen alle `floats` in diesem Kode mit `Fractions` austauschen.

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    :return: A value `v` such that `v * v` is approximately `number`.
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- Wir müssen alle `floats` in diesem Kode mit `Fractions` austauschen.
- Die Signatur der Funktion ändert sich von `def sqrt(number: float)` -> `float` zu `def sqrt(number: Fraction)` -> `Fraction`.

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```

```
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def sqrt(number: Fraction, max_steps: int = 10) -> Fraction:
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    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
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    guess: Fraction = ONE # This will hold the current guess.
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            break # ...then we stop (and return the guess).
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    return guess # Return the final guess.
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Fraction: sqrt

- Im Grunde werden wir diese Funktion in unsere neue Datei `fraction_sqrt.py` kopieren und ein paar notwendige Änderungen vornehmen.
- Wir müssen alle `floats` in diesem Kode mit `Fractions` austauschen.
- Die Signatur der Funktion ändert sich von `def sqrt(number: float)` `-> float` zu `def sqrt(number: Fraction)` `-> Fraction`.
- Nun wissen wir ja, dass die Quadratwurzel von Zahlen wie $\sqrt{2}$ irrational sind.

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"""A square root algorithm based on fractions."""
```

```
from fraction import ONE, ONE_HALF, ZERO, Fraction
```

```
def sqrt(number: Fraction, max_steps: int = 10) -> Fraction:
```

```
    """
```

```
    Compute the square root of a given :class:`Fraction`.
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    :param number: The rational number to compute the square root of.
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```
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    >>> sqrt(Fraction(2, 1)).decimal_str(750)
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>>> sqrt(Fraction(4, 1)).decimal_str()
```

```
'2'
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Fraction: sqrt

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Fraction: sqrt

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- Das passiert, wenn die 15 bis 16 Ziffern Genauigkeit von `float` aufgebraucht sind.
- Mit `Fraction` kann er selbe Kode aber unendlich lange iterieren.
- Wir haben ja eine Genauigkeit, die nur durch den zur Verfügung stehenden Arbeitsspeicher begrenzt wird.

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Fraction: sqrt

- Die Originalfunktion wird wegen der begrenzten Genauigkeit des Datentyps `float` irgendwann aufhören.
- Das passiert, wenn die 15 bis 16 Ziffern Genauigkeit von `float` aufgebraucht sind.
- Mit `Fraction` kann er selbe Kode aber unendlich lange iterieren.
- Wir haben ja eine Genauigkeit, die nur durch den zur Verfügung stehenden Arbeitsspeicher begrenzt wird.
- Der Kode könnte fast für immer nach besseren Annäherungen suchen.

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"""A square root algorithm based on fractions."""
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from fraction import ONE, ONE_HALF, ZERO, Fraction
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def sqrt(number: Fraction, max_steps: int = 10) -> Fraction:
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- Das müssen wir machen, denn unsere Dunder-Methoden funktionieren nur mit Instanzen von `Fraction`.

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Fraction: sqrt

- Wir fügen also den neuen Parameter `max_steps: int = 10` hinzu.
- Wir werden später sehen, dass der Default-Wert, der nur 10 Iterationen zulässt, bereits ziemlich gute Annäherungen erlaubt.
- Wir ersetzen auch die Zahlen `0.0`, `0.5` und `1.0` mit unseren Konstanten `ZERO`, `ONE_HALF`, and `ONE`.
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    >>> sqrt(Fraction(2, 1)).decimal_str(750)
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99716059702745345968620147285174186408891986095523292304843087143214508\
39762603627995251407989687253396546331808829640620615258352395054745750\
28775996172983557522033753185701135437460340849884716038689997069900481\
53050440277903164542478230684929369186215805784631115966687130130156185\
68987237235288509264861249497715421833420428568606014682472077143585487\
41556570696776537202264854470158588016207584749226572260020855844665214\
58398893944370926591800311388246468157082630100594858704003186480342194\
89727829064104507263688131373985525611732204025'
```

```
>>> sqrt(Fraction(4, 1)).decimal_str()
```

```
'2'
```

```
>>> (ONE_HALF * (ONE + sqrt(Fraction(5, 1)))).decimal_str(420)
```

```
'1.6180339887498948482045868343656381177203091798057628621354486227\
05260462818902449707207204189391137484754088075386891752126633862223536\
93179318006076672635443338908659593958290563832266131992829026788067520\
87668925017116962070322210432162695486262963136144381497587012203408058\
87954454749246185695364864449241044320771344947049565846788509874339442\
21254487706647809158846074998871240076521705751797883416625624940758907'
```

```
    """
```

```
    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
```

```
        raise ArithmeticError(f"Cannot computed sqrt({number}).")
```

```
    guess: Fraction = ONE # This will hold the current guess.
```

```
    old_guess: Fraction = ZERO # 0.0 is just a dummy value != guess.
```

```
    while old_guess != guess: # Repeat until nothing changes anymore.
```

```
        old_guess = guess # The current guess becomes the old guess.
```

```
        guess = ONE_HALF * (guess + number / guess) # The new guess.
```

```
        max_steps -= 1 # Reduce the number of remaining steps.
```

```
        if max_steps <= 0: # If we have exhausted the maximum steps...
```

```
            break # ...then we stop (and return the guess).
```

```
    return guess # Return the final guess.
```

sqrt: Doctests

- Natürlich machen wir wieder Doctests für unsere Funktion.

```
1 """A square root algorithm based on fractions."""
2
3 from fraction import ONE, ONE_HALF, ZERO, Fraction
4
5
6 def sqrt(number: Fraction, max_steps: int = 10) -> Fraction:
7     """
8     Compute the square root of a given :class:`Fraction`.
9
10    :param number: The rational number to compute the square root of.
11    :param max_steps: the maximum number of steps, defaults to `10`
12    :return: A value `v` such that `v * v` is approximately `number`.
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14    >>> sqrt(Fraction(2, 1)).decimal_str(750)
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21    50305440277903164542478230684929369186215805784631115966687130130156185\
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34    21254487706647809158846074998871240076521705751797883416625624940758907 '
35    """
36    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
37        raise ArithmeticError(f"Cannot computed sqrt({number}).")
38    guess: Fraction = ONE # This will hold the current guess.
39    old_guess: Fraction = ZERO # 0.0 is just a dummy value != guess.
```

sqrt: Doctests

- Natürlich machen wir wieder Doctests für unsere Funktion.

- Wir testen zum Beispiel den Ausdruck

```
sqrt(Fraction(2,  
1)).decimal_str(750).
```

```
1 """A square root algorithm based on fractions."""  
2  
3 from fraction import ONE, ONE_HALF, ZERO, Fraction  
4  
5  
6 def sqrt(number: Fraction, max_steps: int = 10) -> Fraction:  
7     """  
8     Compute the square root of a given :class:`Fraction`.  
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10    :param number: The rational number to compute the square root of.  
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12    :return: A value `v` such that `v * v` is approximately `number`.  
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35    """  
36    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.  
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38    guess: Fraction = ONE # This will hold the current guess.  
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```

sqrt: Doctests

- Natürlich machen wir wieder Doctests für unsere Funktion.
- Wir testen zum Beispiel den Ausdruck `sqrt(Fraction(2, 1)).decimal_str(750)`.
- Der Berechnet $\sqrt{\frac{2}{1}} = \sqrt{2}$ mit zehn Schritten von Heron's Algorithmus.

```
1 """A square root algorithm based on fractions."""
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3 from fraction import ONE, ONE_HALF, ZERO, Fraction
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6 def sqrt(number: Fraction, max_steps: int = 10) -> Fraction:
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38     """
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40     if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
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42     guess: Fraction = ONE # This will hold the current guess.
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```

sqrt: Doctests

- Natürlich machen wir wieder Doctests für unsere Funktion.
- Wir testen zum Beispiel den Ausdruck `sqrt(Fraction(2, 1)).decimal_str(750)`.
- Der Berechnet $\sqrt{\frac{2}{1}} = \sqrt{2}$ mit zehn Schritten von Heron's Algorithmus.
- Danach übersetzt er das Ergebnis zu einer Dezimalzahl mit **700 Nachkommastellen!**

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3 from fraction import ONE, ONE_HALF, ZERO, Fraction
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37    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
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39    guess: Fraction = ONE # This will hold the current guess.
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```

sqrt: Doctests

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```
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35    """
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37    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
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```

sqrt: Doctests

- Wir testen zum Beispiel den Ausdruck `sqrt(Fraction(2, 1)).decimal_str(750)`.
- Der Berechnet $\sqrt{\frac{2}{1}} = \sqrt{2}$ mit zehn Schritten von Heron's Algorithmus.
- Danach übersetzt er das Ergebnis zu einer Dezimalzahl mit **700 Nachkommastellen!**
- Wir holen uns den korrekten Wert von `[19, 31]`.
- Wenn unsere Funktion diese Zahl nach zehn Schritten nicht auf **700 Nachkommastellen genau** liefert, wird dieser Doctest fehlschlagen!

```
1 """A square root algorithm based on fractions."""
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38    """
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40    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
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```

sqrt: Doctests

- Der Berechnet $\sqrt{\frac{2}{1}} = \sqrt{2}$ mit zehn Schritten von Heron's Algorithmus.
- Danach übersetzt er das Ergebnis zu einer Dezimalzahl mit **700 Nachkommastellen!**
- Wir holen uns den korrekten Wert von **[19, 31]**.
- Wenn unsere Funktion diese Zahl **nach zehn Schritten** nicht auf **700 Nachkommastellen genau** liefert, wird dieser Doctest fehlschlagen!
- Der zweite Doctest prüft einfach ob $\sqrt{4}$ als nach der `decimal_str`-Übersetzung als 2 ausgegeben wird.

```
1 """A square root algorithm based on fractions."""
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3 from fraction import ONE, ONE_HALF, ZERO, Fraction
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5
6 def sqrt(number: Fraction, max_steps: int = 10) -> Fraction:
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35    """
36    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
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sqrt: Doctests

- Danach übersetzt er das Ergebnis zu einer Dezimalzahl mit **700 Nachkommastellen!**
- Wir holen uns den korrekten Wert von **[19, 31]**.
- Wenn unsere Funktion diese Zahl **nach zehn Schritten** nicht auf **700 Nachkommastellen genau** liefert, wird dieser Doctest fehlschlagen!
- Der zweite Doctest prüft einfach ob $\sqrt{4}$ als nach der `decimal_str`-Übersetzung als 2 ausgegeben wird.
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28    '2'
29
30    >>> (ONE_HALF * (ONE + sqrt(Fraction(5, 1)))) decimal_str(420)
31    '1.6180339887498948482045868343656381177203091798057628621354486227\
32    05260462818902449707207204189391137484754088075386891752126633862223536\
33    93179318006076672635443338908659593958290563832266131992829026788067520\
34    8766892501711696207032221043216269548626963136144381497587012203408058\
35    87954454749246185695364864449241044320771344947049565846788509874339442\
36    21254487706647809158846074998871240076521705751797883416625624940758907 '
37
38    """
39
40    if number < ZERO: # No negative numbers are permitted.
41        raise ArithmeticError(f"Cannot computed sqrt({number}).")
42    guess: Fraction = ONE # This will hold the current guess.
43    old_guess: Fraction = ZERO # 0.0 is just a dummy value != guess.
```



sqrt: Doctests

- Dieser entspricht $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$.
- Wir können das als `ONE_HALF * (ONE + sqrt(Fraction(5, 1)))` schreiben.
- Im Doctest erwarten wir, dass das Ergebnis auf 420 Nachkommastellen (die wir von [9] nehmen) genau ist.
- Wir führen die Doctests mit `pytest` aus.
- Sie sind alle erfolgreich!

```
1 $ pytest --timeout=10 --no-header --tb=short --doctest-modules
   ↳ fraction_sqrt.py
2 ===== test session starts
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3 collected 1 item
4
5 fraction_sqrt.py . [100%]
6
7 ===== 1 passed in 0.02s
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- Darum heist er wohl auch Debugger.



谢谢你们！

Thank you!

Vielen Dank!



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Glossary (in English) I



- breakpoint** A breakpoint is a mark in a line of code in an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) at which the debugger will pause the execution of a program.
- debugger** A debugger is a tool that lets you execute a program step-by-step while observing the current values of variables. This allows you to find errors in the code more easily^{1,25,40}. Learn more about debugging in³⁹.
- denominator** The number b of a fraction $\frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q}$ is called the *denominator*.
- docstring** Docstrings are special string constants in Python that contain documentation for modules or functions¹⁰. They must be delimited by `"""..."""`^{10,38}.
- doctest** *doctests* are unit tests in the form of as small pieces of code in the docstrings that look like interactive Python sessions. The first line of a statement in such a Python snippet is indented with Python»> and the following lines by `.....`. These snippets can be executed by modules like `doctest`⁷ or tools such as `pytest`¹². Their output is the compared to the text following the snippet in the docstring. If the output matches this text, the test succeeds. Otherwise it fails.
- Git** is a distributed Version Control Systems (VCS) which allows multiple users to work on the same code while preserving the history of the code changes^{29,35}. Learn more at <https://git-scm.com>.
- GitHub** is a website where software projects can be hosted and managed via the Git VCS^{24,35}. Learn more at <https://github.com>.
- IDE** An *Integrated Developer Environment* is a program that allows the user do multiple different activities required for software development in one single system. It often offers functionality such as editing source code, debugging, testing, or interaction with a distributed version control system. For Python, we recommend using PyCharm. On Apple systems, Xcode is often used.
- iOS** is the operating system that powers Apple iPhones^{5,32}. Learn more at <https://www.apple.com/ios>.
- iPadOS** is the operating system that powers Apple iPads⁵. Learn more at <https://www.apple.com/ipados>.

Glossary (in English) II



- macOS or Mac OS is the operating system that powers Apple Mac(intosh) computers^{26,32}. Learn more at <https://www.apple.com/macOS>.
- modulo division is, in Python, done by the operator `%` that computes the remainder of a division. `15 % 6` gives us `3`.
- Mypy is a static type checking tool for Python¹⁶ that makes use of type hints. Learn more at <https://github.com/python/mypy> and in³⁹.
- numerator The number a of a fraction $\frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q}$ is called the *numerator*.
- PyCharm is the convenient Python IDE that we recommend for this course^{36,40,41}. It comes in a free edition, so it can be downloaded and used at no cost. Learn more at <https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm>.
- pytest is a framework for writing and executing unit tests in Python^{6,13,21,23,40}. Learn more at <https://pytest.org>.
- Python The Python programming language^{11,15,17,39}, i.e., what you will learn about in our book³⁹. Learn more at <https://python.org>.
- signature The signature of a function refers to the parameters and their types, the return type, and the exceptions that the function can raise¹⁸. In Python, the function `signature` of the module `inspect` provides some information about the signature of a function³.
- type hint are annotations that help programmers and static code analysis tools such as Mypy to better understand what type a variable or function parameter is supposed to be^{14,37}. Python is a dynamically typed programming language where you do not need to specify the type of, e.g., a variable. This creates problems for code analysis, both automated as well as manual: For example, it may not always be clear whether a variable or function parameter should be an integer or floating point number. The annotations allow us to explicitly state which type is expected. They are *ignored* during the program execution. They are a basically a piece of documentation.

Glossary (in English) III



- unit test** Software development is centered around creating the program code of an application, library, or otherwise useful system. A *unit test* is an *additional* code fragment that is not part of that productive code. It exists to execute (a part of) the productive code in a certain scenario (e.g., with specific parameters), to observe the behavior of that code, and to compare whether this behavior meets the specification^{2,20,22,23,27,34}. If not, the unit test fails. The use of unit tests is at least threefold: First, they help us to detect errors in the code. Second, program code is usually not developed only once and, from then on, used without change indefinitely. Instead, programs are often updated, improved, extended, and maintained over a long time. Unit tests can help us to detect whether such changes in the program code, maybe after years, violate the specification or, maybe, cause another, depending, module of the program to violate its specification. Third, they are part of the documentation or even specification of a program.
- VCS** A *Version Control System* is a software which allows you to manage and preserve the historical development of your program code³⁵. A distributed VCS allows multiple users to work on the same code and upload their changes to the server, which then preserves the change history. The most popular distributed VCS is Git.
- Xcode** is offers the tools for developing, testing, and distributing applications as well as an IDE for Apple platforms such as macOS and iOS²⁸.
- ϕ The golden ratio (or golden section) ϕ is the irrational number $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$. It is the ratio of a line segment cut into two pieces of different lengths such that the ratio of the whole segment to that of the longer segment is equal to the ratio of the longer segment to the shorter segment^{4,8}. The golden ratio is approximately $\phi \approx 1.618\ 033\ 988\ 749\ 894\ 848\ 204\ 586\ 834$ ³⁰. Represented as `float` in Python, its value is `1.618033988749895`.
- Q** the set of the rational numbers, i.e., the set of all numbers that can be the result of $\frac{a}{b}$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $b \neq 0$. a is called the numerator and b is called the denominator. It holds that $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$.
- R** the set of the real numbers.
- Z** the set of the integers numbers including positive and negative numbers and 0, i.e., $\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and so on. It holds that $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$.