

LU11.L02 - Abstrakte Klasse für Taschenrechner

main.py

```
""" main routine for the calculator program """
from calculator import Calculator
from exceptions import OperationException, NumberFormatException
from tokenizer import Tokenizer

def main():
    """
    Creates the Tokenizer and Calculator objects
    Runs the calculator
    - Read the calculation from the user
    - Determine the operation
    - Perform the calculation
    All exceptions are caught and printed
    """

    calc = Calculator(Tokenizer())
    try:
        calc.read_input()
        calc.create_concrete_op()
        calc.calculate()
    except OperationException as op_ex:
        print(op_ex)
    except NumberFormatException as nf_ex:
        print(nf_ex)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        print('ERROR: Division mit 0!')

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

exceptions.py

```
""" Provides custom exceptions for the calculator. """
class OperationException(Exception):
    """
    This exception is raised when no valid operation sign is recognized
    during the split of the input.
    """

    def __init__(self):
```

```
        super().__init__('ERROR: ungültiges Operationszeichen  
eingegeben!')  
  
class NumberFormatException(Exception):  
    """  
    This exception is raised when an invalid number format is detected.  
    """  
    def __init__(self, value):  
        super().__init__(f'ERROR: {value} ist ein ungültiger  
Zahlenwert')
```

math_operations.py

```
""" Provides an abstract class for mathematical operations. """  
from abc import abstractmethod, ABC  
  
class MathOp(ABC):  
    """  
    An abstract class representing any (binary) mathematical operation.  
    The method execute_op is abstract and must be overridden by  
concrete classes.  
    The method result returns the result of the executed operation.  
    Note: unary operations like the factorial (!) cannot be calculated.  
    """  
  
    def __init__(self):  
        """  
        Initializes the result of the operation.  
        """  
        self._result = 0.0  
  
    @abstractmethod  
    def execute_op(self, val1, val2):  
        """  
        Defines the interface for the calculation of a binary operation  
(operation with 2 values).  
        The method receives two values as parameters and then performs  
the appropriate operation.  
        The concrete operation is determined in the derived class.  
        :param val1: first numerical value  
        :param val2: second numerical value  
        """  
        pass  
  
    @property  
    def result(self):
```

```
"""
Returns the result of the mathematical operation.
:return: result of the operation
"""
return self._result
```

calculator.py

```
""" Provides the Calculator class. """
from adder import Adder
from divider import Divider
from multiplier import Multiplier
from reader import Reader
from subtractor import Subtractor

class Calculator:
    """
    Provides a class for the calculator.
    The calculator reads the user input, splits it into its components,
    creates the concrete operation and executes it.
    """

    def __init__(self, tokenizer_object):
        """
        Creates a Calculator object.
        Initializes the Reader object and assigns the Tokenizer.
        :param tokenizer_object: Tokenizer object
        """
        self._math_op = None
        self._my_reader = Reader()
        self._tokenizer = tokenizer_object

    @property
    def math_op(self):
        """
        Returns the reference of the currently created MathOp object.
        :return: reference of the MathOp object
        """
        return self._math_op

    def read_input(self):
        """
        Reads a value from the keyboard and passes the string to the
        splitter.
        The exceptions that occur are only processed in the main
        program!
        """
        self._my_reader.screen_info()
        value = self._my_reader.read()
```

```
self._tokenizer.split(value)

def create_concrete_op(self):
    """
    Factory method for creating the concrete operation.
    The concrete operation is determined by the operation sign.
    If the operation sign is not recognized, the reference is set
    to None.
    Note: This case should never occur, as the Tokenizer otherwise
    throws an exception.
    But for safety reasons, it should be implemented this way.
    """
    if self._tokenizer.operation == '+':
        self._math_op = Adder()
    elif self._tokenizer.operation == '-':
        self._math_op = Subtractor()
    elif self._tokenizer.operation == '*':
        self._math_op = Multiplier()
    elif self._tokenizer.operation == '/':
        self._math_op = Divider()
    else:
        self._math_op = None

def calculate(self):
    """
    Executes the operation created in create_concrete_op.
    Note: No exceptions are processed.
    """
    if self._math_op is not None:
        self._math_op.execute_op(self._tokenizer.value1,
self._tokenizer.value2)
        print(f'Ergebnis: {self._math_op.result}')
```

adder.py

```
""" Provides the Adder class. """
from math_operations import MathOp

class Adder(MathOp):
    """
    Adds two numbers.
    """
    def execute_op(self, val1, val2):
        """
        Executes the operation val1 + val2.
        The result can be read via the getter method of result.
        :param val1: first numerical value
```

```
:param val2: second numerical value  
""  
  
self._result = val1 + val2
```

M320-LU11

✖ René Probst, bearbeitet durch Marcel Suter

From:

<https://wiki.bzz.ch/> - **BZZ - Modulwiki**

Permanent link:

https://wiki.bzz.ch/de/modul/m320_2024/learningunits/lu11/loesungen/calculator

Last update: **2026/08/30 14:05**

