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## 设计思路

设计简单计算器，即不包括运算优先级与括号，仅能进行加减乘除运算，但是可以连续计算。键盘最右一列+ - \* /，最后一行0 . = +

设计思路如下：

获得第一个数时，不做处理

获得第二个数后，计算出结果，计算出结果后情况和仅有一个数相同

当有第三个数进入时，和第二个数处理相同（因为进入时内存中只有一个数）

所以本次实验主要分为两部分，获取数据和计算数据



## 代码解释

输入进内存的是一串字符串，包含运算符与数字，所以需要以运算符为边界确定数字，同时在连续计算的时候，要考虑获得字符串首位为运算符的情况

具体代码如下：

```
3 → if len(formu)>1:
3 → → if (((formu[0]=="+" .or. (formu[0]=="-") .or. (formu[0]=="*") .or. (formu[0]=="/")) .and len(formu)>1):
- → → → formu=formu[1:]
3 → → if (((formu[-1]=="+" .or. (formu[-1]=="-") .or. (formu[-1]=="*") .or. (formu[-1]=="/") .or. (formu[-1]=="=")) .and len(formu)>=1):
- → → → operator=place
3 → → → if remove==0:
- → → → → formu=formu[1:]
- → → → → remove=remove+1
3 → → → if key ==1:
- → → → → fir=transfer(formu[0:operator-1]) #翻译第一个数
- → → → → print("fir is: ",end=" ")
- → → → → print(fir)
- → → → → disp.putstr(6,5,str(fir),0x0000)
3 → → → → if formu[operator-1]=="+":
- → → → → → mark=0
- → → → → → disp.putstr(4,6,"+",0x0000)
3 → → → → if formu[operator-1]=="-":
- → → → → → mark=1
- → → → → → disp.putstr(4,6,"-",0x0000)
3 → → → → if formu[operator-1]=="*":
- → → → → → mark=2
- → → → → → disp.putstr(4,6,"*",0x0000)
3 → → → → if formu[operator-1]=="/":
- → → → → → mark=3
```

## 代码解释

代码接上页:

```
→→→→→disp.putstr(4,6,"/",0x0000)
→→→→→formu=list(formu[-1])
→→→→→key=key+1#找到第一个数
→→→→→else: #不是第一个数
→→→→→sec=transfer(formu[:-1])
→→→→→print("sec.is:",end=".")
→→→→→print(sec)
→→→→→disp.putstr(6,6,str(sec),0x0000)
→→→→→if mark==0:
→→→→→fir=fir+sec
→→→→→if mark ==1:
→→→→→fir=fir-sec
→→→→→if mark==2:
→→→→→fir=fir*sec
→→→→→if mark==3:
→→→→→fir=fir/sec
→→→→→if len(formu)>=1:#继续计算
→→→→→#清空现有的数据显示, 添加符号
→→→→→if formu[-1]=="+":
→→→→→disp.putrect(36,54,8*len(str(sec)),8,0xffff)
→→→→→disp.putrect(36,45,8*len(str(fir)),8,0xffff)
→→→→→disp.putrect(24,54,8,8,0xffff)
→→→→→mark=0
→→→→→disp.putstr(4,6,"+",0x0000)
```

```
→→→→→if formu[-1]=="-":
→→→→→disp.putrect(36,54,8*len(str(sec)),8,0xffff)
→→→→→disp.putrect(36,45,8*len(str(fir)),8,0xffff)
→→→→→disp.putrect(24,54,8,8,0xffff)
→→→→→mark=1
→→→→→disp.putstr(4,6,"-",0x0000)
→→→→→if formu[-1]=="*":
→→→→→disp.putrect(36,54,8*len(str(sec)),8,0xffff)
→→→→→disp.putrect(36,45,8*len(str(fir)),8,0xffff)
→→→→→disp.putrect(24,54,8,8,0xffff)
→→→→→mark=2
→→→→→disp.putstr(4,6,"*",0x0000)
→→→→→if formu[-1]=="/":
→→→→→disp.putrect(36,54,8*len(str(sec)),8,0xffff)
→→→→→disp.putrect(36,45,8*len(str(fir)),8,0xffff)
→→→→→disp.putrect(24,54,8,8,0xffff)
→→→→→mark=3
→→→→→disp.putstr(4,6,"/",0x0000)
→→→→→formu=formu[-1]
→→→→→#在fir位置显示结果
→→→→→disp.putstr(6,5,str(fir),0x0000)
→→→→→if (len(formu)>=1 and formu[-1]=="="):
→→→→→print(fir)
→→→→→disp.putstr(6,7,str(fir),0x0000)
```



## 代码解释

获取数据部分需要使用4\*4键位板作为外设，此处不再赘述  
有了外设后，需要将获取的键位转化为数字，代码如下：

```
#将获取的string转化为float
def transfer(number):
    →value1=0
    →value2=0
    →tag=0
    |→for i in range(len(number)):
    |→→if number[i]==".":#有小数
    |→→→tag=1
    |→→→for j in range(i):
    |→→→→value1+=float(number[j])*pow(10,i-1-j)
    |→→→for j in range(i+1,len(number)):
    |→→→→value1+=float(number[j])*pow(10,i-j)
    |→if tag==1:
    |→→return value1
    |→for k in range(len(number)):
    |→→value2+=float(number[k])*pow(10,len(number)-1-k)
    |→return value2
    →
```

## 效果展示

如右图，输入顺序为：  
 $42-6+1.6-2=$

```
4
2
-
fir is : 42.0
6
+
sec is : 6.0
1
.
6
-
sec is : 1.6
2
=
sec is : 2.0
35.6
```

