cp_reference

1 cp基本语法

1.1 标识符

- 第一个字符必须是字母表中字母或下划线_。
- 标识符的其他的部分由字母、数字和下划线组成。
- 标识符对大小写敏感。

1.2 变量

本语言中有以下三种变量:

- 全局变量
- 局部变量
- 成员变量

1.3 保留字

基本类型: int (整数) 、float (浮点数) 、bool (布尔) 、string (字符串、字符)

程序控制语句: break (跳出循环) 、continue (继续) 、do (运行) 、else (否则) 、for (循环) 、if (如果) 、return (返回) 、while (循环)

变量引用: super (父类) 、this (本类)

类: class (声明类) 、extends (继承) 、new (创建)

函数: func (命名函数)

IO: print (输出) 、cin (输入)

1.4 注释

注释会被忽略。

目前仅支持单行注释。

```
!! 注释内容
print("hello world!")
```

1.5 输出

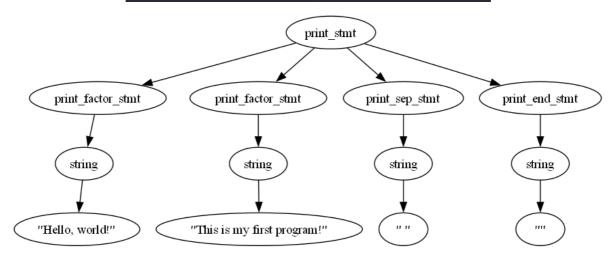
输出格式为

```
print(表达式 [, 表达式, ..., 表达式], [sep=表达式], [end=表达式])
```

sep 和 end 分别是输出间隔符和输出结束符,默认为空格和换行符。

```
print("Hello, world!", "This is my first program!", sep=" ", end="")
```

PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
 Hello, world! This is my first program!
 PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>



1.6 输出

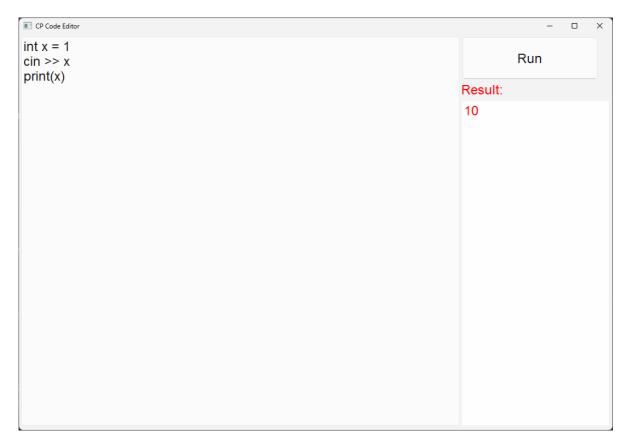
输入的格式如下:

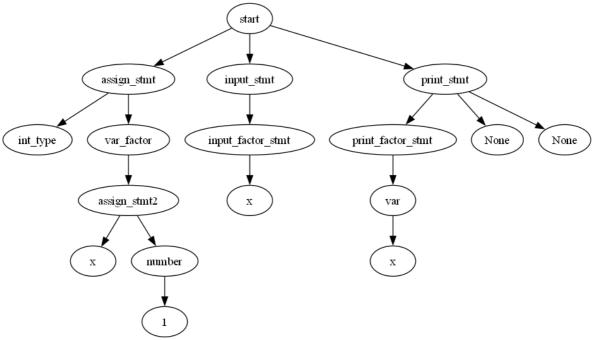
```
cin >> var1 [>> var2 ...]
```

给出一例子如下:

```
int x = 1
cin >> x
print(x)
```

目前仅支持命令行输入值。





2 数据类型

2.1 基本数据类型

cp 提供了 4 种基本数据类型,见下表。

数据类型	关键字
int	整数
float	浮点数
bool	布尔值
string	字符串

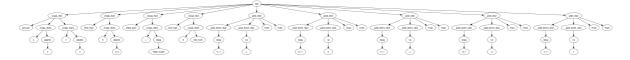
2.2 变量声明

变量声明格式为

基本数据类型 变量名 [= 初始值] [, 变量名2 [= 初始值], ..., 变量名n [= 初始值]]

```
int a = 1, e = 2
float b = 3.14
string c = "hello world"
bool d = True
print("a =", a)
print("b =", b)
print("c =", c)
print("d =", d)
print("e =", e)
```

```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
a = 1
b = 3.14
c = hello world
d = True
e = 2
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```



3运算符

cp 提供以下 4 种类型的运算符:

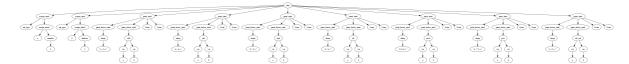
- 算术运算符
- 比较运算符
- 赋值运算符
- 逻辑运算符 接下来,我将一一展示。

3.1 算术运算符

运算符	描述
+	加 - 两个对象相加
-	减 - 得到负数或是一个数减去另一个数
*	乘 - 两个数相乘或是返回一个被重复若干次的字符串
/	除 - x除以y
%	取模 - 返回除法的余数
**	幂 - 返回x的y次幂
//	取整除 - 返回商的整数部分(向下取整)

```
int a = 8
int b = 2
print("a + b =", a+b)
print("a - b =", a-b)
print("a * b =", a*b)
print("a / b =", a/b)
print("a % b =", a%b)
print("a ** b =", a**b)
print("a // b =", a//b)
```

```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
a + b = 10
a - b = 6
a * b = 16
a / b = 4.0
a % b = 0
a ** b = 64
a // b = 4
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```



3.2 比较运算符

```
      运算
      描述

      符
      等于 - 比较对象是否相等

      != 不等于 - 比较两个对象是否不相等

      > 大于 - 返回x是否大于y

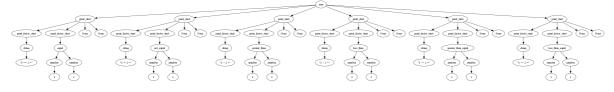
      < 小于 - 返回x是否小于y。所有比较运算符返回1表示真,返回0表示假。这分别与特殊的变量 True 和 False 等价。</td>

      >= 大于等于 - 返回x是否大于等于y。

      <= 小于等于 - 返回x是否小于等于y。</td>
```

```
print("1 == 2 =", 1==2)
print("1 != 2 =", 1!=2)
print("1 > 2 =", 1>2)
print("1 < 2 =", 1<2)
print("1 >= 2 =", 1>=2)
print("1 <= 2 =", 1<=2)</pre>
```

```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
1 == 2 = False
1 != 2 = True
1 > 2 = False
1 < 2 = True
1 >= 2 = False
1 <= 2 = True
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```



3.3 赋值运算符

运算符	描述
=	简单的赋值运算符
+=	加法赋值运算符
-=	减法赋值运算符
*=	乘法赋值运算符
/=	除法赋值运算符
%=	取模赋值运算符
**=	幂赋值运算符
//=	取整除赋值运算符

```
int a = 1, b = 2
a += b
print("a += b =", a)
a -= b
print("a -= b =", a)
a *= b
print("a *= b =", a)
a /= b
print("a /= b =", a)
a %= b
print("a %= b =", a)
a %= b
print("a %= b =", a)
a **= b
print("a **= b =", a)
a //= b
print("a //= b =", a)
```

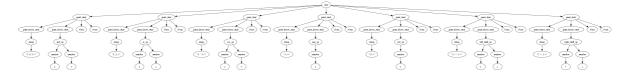
```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
    a += b = 3
    a -= b = 1
    a *= b = 2
    a /= b = 1.0
    a %= b = 1.0
    a **= b = 1.0
    b //= a = 2.0
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```

3.4 逻辑运算符

运算符	描述
&	与
	或
۸	异或
~	取反
!	非
>>	右移
<<	左移

```
print("1 & 3 =", 1 & 3)
print("1 | 2 =", 1 | 2)
print("1 \ 3 =", 1 \ 3)
print("\( \times \) =", \( \times \) 1)
print("\( \times \) 2 =", \( \times \) 2)
print("\( \times \) 2 =", \( \times \) >> 2)
```

```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
1 & 3 = 1
1 | 2 = 3
1 ^ 3 = 2
~1 = -2
!1 = False
1 << 2 = 4
5 >> 2 = 1
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```



4条件控制

条件控制语句格式为:

```
if (condition) {
   statement
}
[elif (condition) {
   statement
}]
[elif (condition) {
   statement
}]
[...]
[else {
   statement
}]
```

```
int a = 10, b = 5
if(a < b) {
 print("a < b")</pre>
} elif(a == b) {
 print("a == b")
} else {
  print("a > b")
}
int c = 5, d = 5
if(c < d) {
 print("c < d")</pre>
} elif(c == d) {
 print("c == d")
} else {
  print("c > d")
int e = 5, f = 10
if(e < f) {
 print("e < f")</pre>
} elif(e == f) {
  print("e == f")
} else {
  print("e > f")
}
```

```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
a > b
c == d
e < f
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```

5 循环控制

5.1 for 循环

for 循环格式为:

```
for ([statement]; [condition]; [statement]) {
   statement
}
```

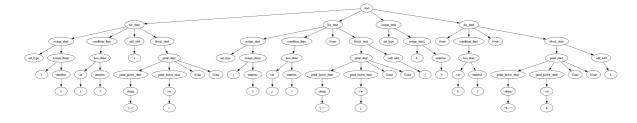
```
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
  print("i =", i)
}

for (int j = 0; j < 3;) {
  print("j =", j)
    j ++
}

int k = 0

for (; k < 3;) {
  print("k =", k)
    k ++
}</pre>
```

```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
i = 0
i = 1
i = 2
j = 0
j = 1
j = 2
k = 0
k = 1
k = 2
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```



5.2 while 循环

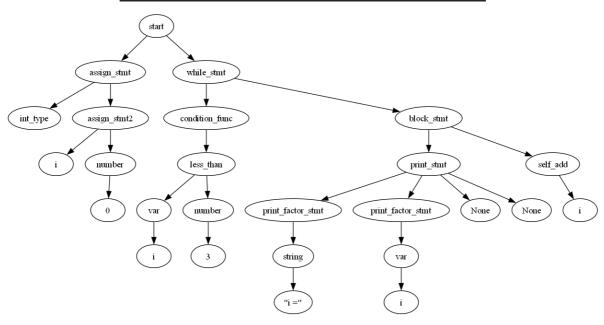
while 循环格式为:

```
while (condition) {
   statement
}
```

现有一例子如下:

```
int i = 0
while (i < 3) {
  print("i =", i)
  i ++
}</pre>
```

```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
i = 0
i = 1
i = 2
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```



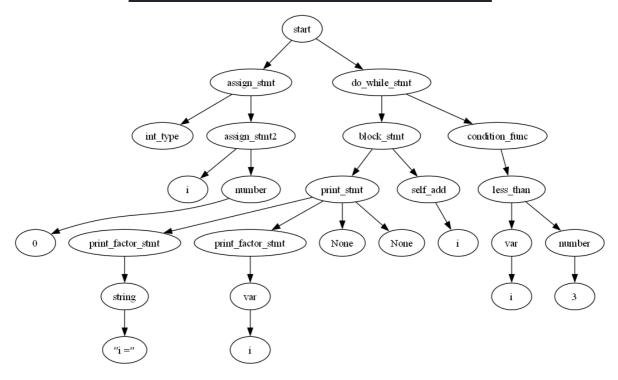
5.3 do-while 循环

do-while 循环格式为:

```
do {
   statement
} while (condition)
```

```
int i = 0
do {
  print("i =", i)
    i ++
} while (i < 3)</pre>
```

```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
i = 0
i = 1
i = 2
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```



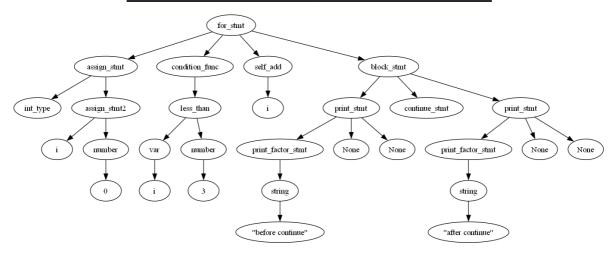
5.4 continue 语句

continue 语句格式为:

```
for(statement; condition; statement) {
   [statement]
   continue
   [statement]
}
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i ++) {
  print("before continue")
  continue
  print("after continue")
}</pre>
```

```
    PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
    before continue
    before continue
    before continue
    PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```



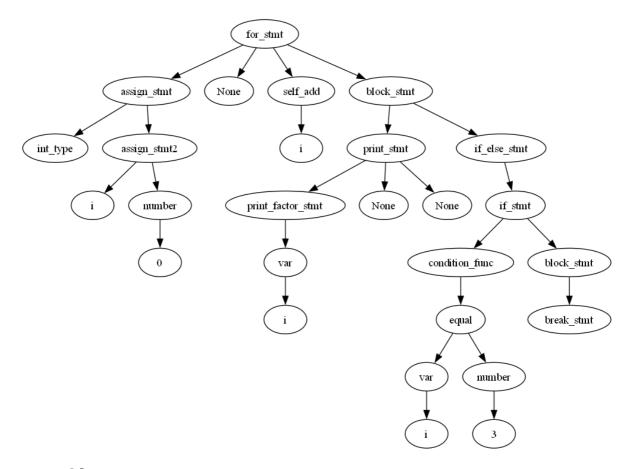
5.5 break 语句

break 语句格式为:

```
for(statement; condition; statement) {
   [statement]
   break
   [statement]
}
```

```
for(int i = 0; ; i ++) {
  print(i)
  if(i == 3) {
    break
  }
}
```

```
PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>0123PS D:\Project\Project_Code\Python\Compiler>
```



6 函数

6.1 定义函数

定义函数的格式如下:

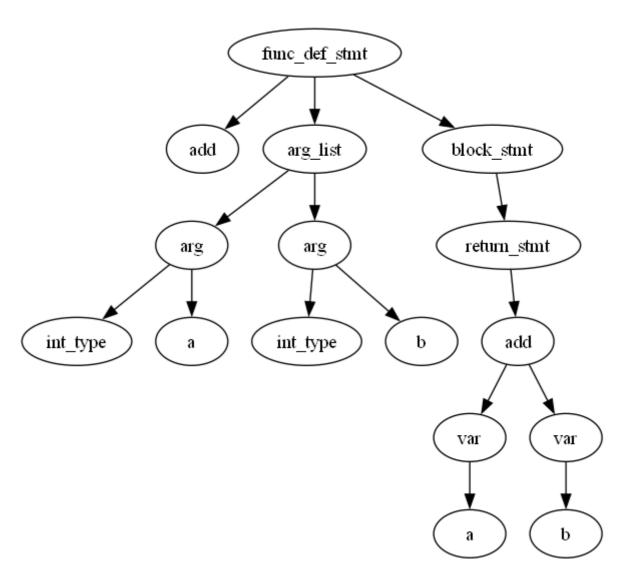
```
func func_name([arg_list]) {
    [statement]
}
```

函数不需要设置返回类型,程序会自动判断返回类型。

注意: 如果没有返回值, 而要输出函数返回值, 会报错。

给出一个函数定义的例子, 计算两数之和:

```
func add(int a, int b) {
   return a + b
}
```



6.2 调用函数

当程序调用函数时,程序控制权会移动到被调用函数。

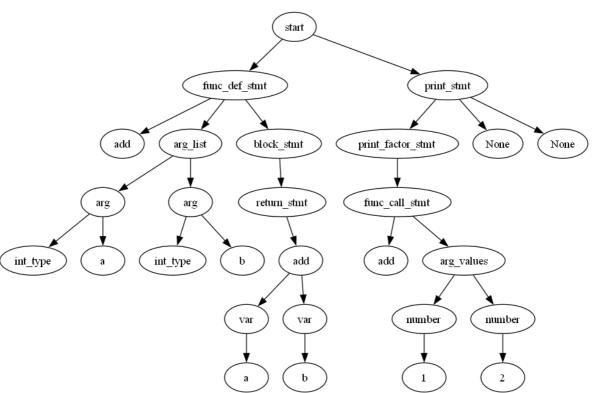
调用方式如下:

```
func_name([arg_list])
```

给出一个例子:

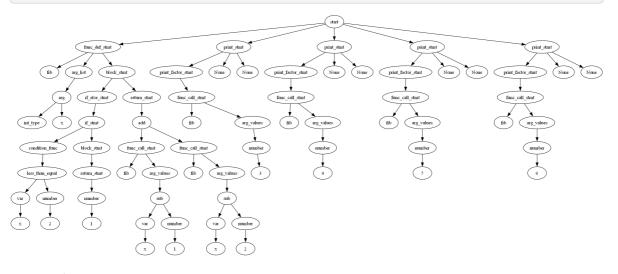
```
func add(int a, int b) {
   return a + b
}
print(add(1, 2))
```





再给出一个求斐波那契数列的例子

```
func fib(int x) {
    if (x <= 2) {
        return 1
    }
    return fib(x - 1) + fib(x - 2)
}
print(fib(3))
print(fib(4))
print(fib(5))
print(fib(6))</pre>
```



7面向对象

7.1 类的定义

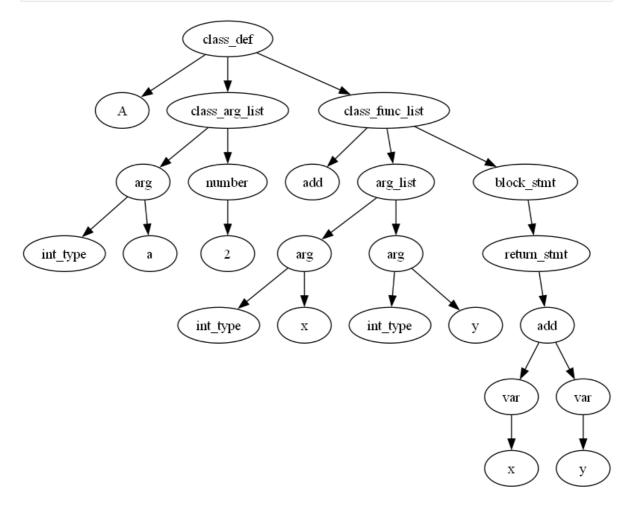
类的定义格式如下:

```
class class_name {
    [type var_name [= value]]
    [func func_name([arg_list]) { statement }]
}
```

注意:本语言暂时未设计访问修饰符,权限等同于 public。

给出一个例子:

```
class A {
   int a = 2
   func add(int x, int y) {
      return x + y
   }
}
```



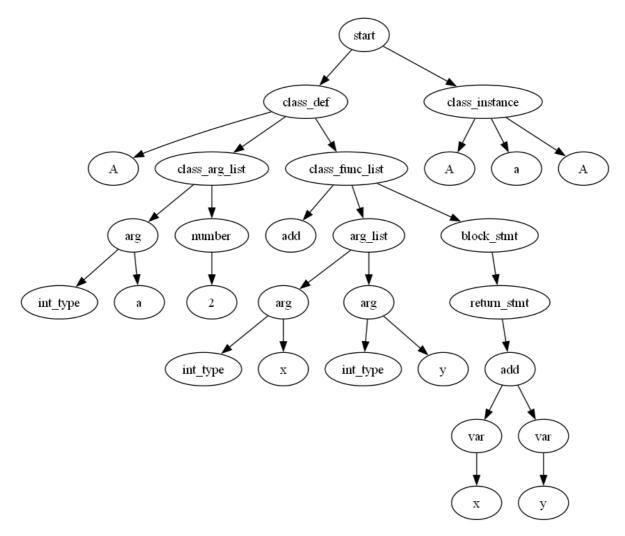
7.2 定义对象

对象的定义格式如下:

```
class_name instance_name = new class_name()
```

给出一个例子:

```
class A {
   int a = 2
   func add(int x, int y) {
      return x + y
   }
}
A a = new A()
```



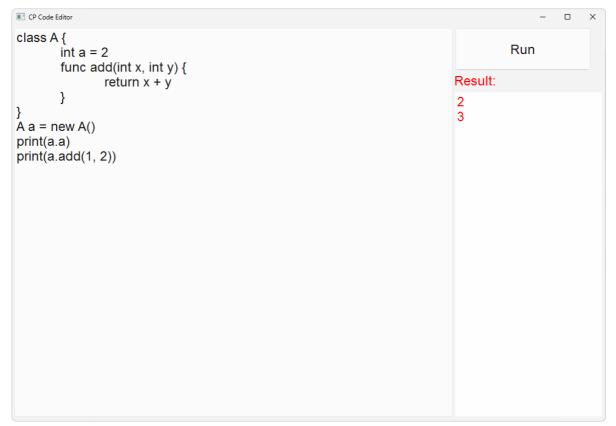
7.3 访问对象成员

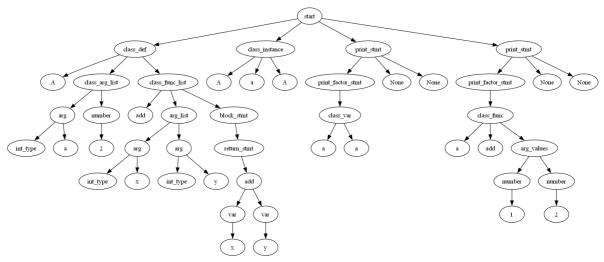
类的对象的属性和方法可以使用直接访问符.来访问。

注意: 暂时未定义构造方法。

```
class class_name {
    [type var_name [= value]]
    [func func_name([arg_list]) { statement }]
}
class_name instance_name = new class_name()
instance_name.var_name
instance_name.func_name([arg_list])
```

```
class A {
    int a = 2
    func add(int x, int y) {
        return x + y
    }
}
A a = new A()
print(a.a)
print(a.add(1, 2))
```





7.4 类的继承

我们可以使用 extends 关键字申明一个类是从另外一个类继承而来的,格式如下:

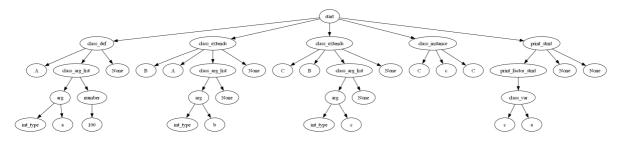
```
class 父类 {
}
class 子类 extends 父类 {
}
```

子类可以继承父亲的属性和方法。

给一例子:

```
class A {
    int a = 100
}
class B extends A {
    int b
}
class C extends B {
    int c
}
C c = new C()
print(c.a)
```

```
class A {
    int a = 100
}
class B extends A {
    int b
}
class C extends B {
    int c
}
C c = new C()
print(c.a)
```



7.5 super与this关键字

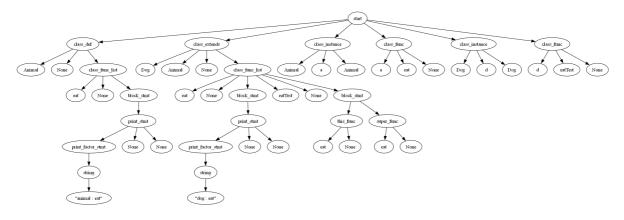
super关键字:我们可以通过super关键字实现对父类成员的访问,用来引用当前对象的父类。

this关键字:指向自己的引用,引用当前对象,即它所在的方法所属的对象实例。

给出一例子:

```
class Animal {
    func eat() {
        print("animal : eat")
    }
}
class Dog extends Animal {
    func eat() {
        print("dog : eat")
    func eatTest() {
        this.eat()
        super.eat()
    }
}
Animal a = new Animal()
a.eat()
Dog d = new Dog()
d.eatTest()
```

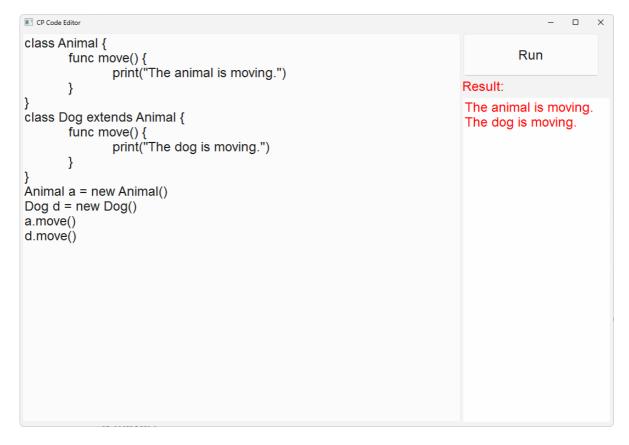


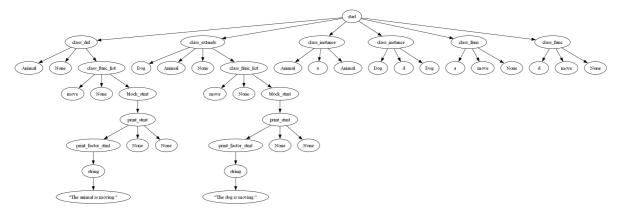


7.6 重写

子类定义了一个与其父类具有相同名称和参数列表的方法,并且子类的实现覆盖了父类的实现。 给出一个例子:

```
class Animal {
    func move() {
        print("The animal is moving.")
    }
} class Dog extends Animal {
    func move() {
        print("The dog is moving.")
    }
} Animal a = new Animal()
Dog d = new Dog()
a.move()
d.move()
```





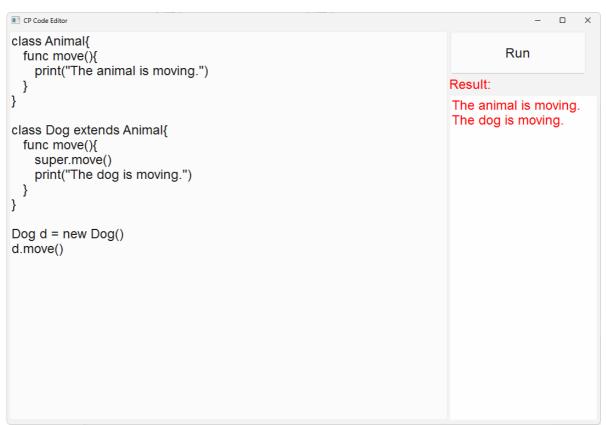
super关键字在重写中的使用

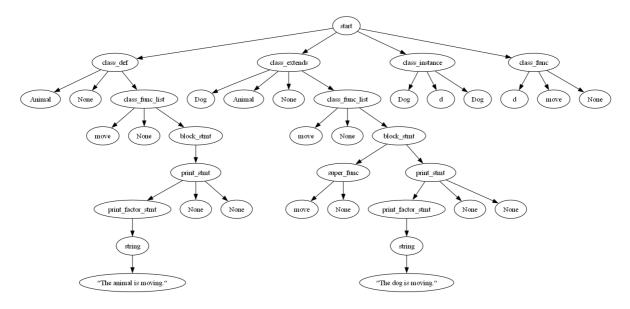
当需要在子类中调用父类的被重写方法时,要使用 super 关键字。

```
class Animal{
   func move(){
     print("The animal is moving.")
   }
}

class Dog extends Animal{
   func move(){
     super.move()
     print("The dog is moving.")
   }
}

Dog d = new Dog()
d.move()
```



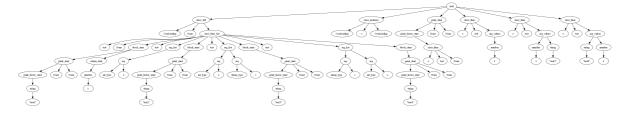


7.7 重载

重载是在一个类里面,方法名字相同,而参数不同。返回类型可以相同也可以不同。

```
class Overloading {
    func test(){
        print("test1")
        return 1
    }
    func test(int a){
        print("test2")
    }
    func test(int a, string s){
        print("test3")
    }
    func test(string s, int a){
        print("test4")
    }
Overloading o = new Overloading()
print(o.test())
o.test(1)
o.test(1,"test3")
o.test("test4",1)
```

```
CP Code Editor
class Overloading {
                                                                                            Run
   func test(){
      print("test1")
                                                                                  Result:
      return 1
  }
                                                                                  1
                                                                                  test2
   func test(int a){
                                                                                  test3
      print("test2")
                                                                                  test4
   func test(int a, string s){
      print("test3")
   func test(string s, int a){
      print("test4")
  }
Overloading o = new Overloading()
print(o.test())
o.test(1)
o.test(1,"test3")
o.test("test4",1)
```



7.8 多态

当使用多态方式调用方法时,首先检查父类中是否有该方法,如果没有,则编译错误;如果有,再去调用子类的同名方法。

多态的好处: 可以使程序有良好的扩展,并可以对所有类的对象进行通用处理。

给出一个例子:

```
class Animal {
  int age = 4
  func eat() {

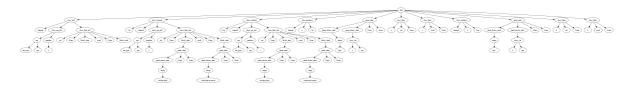
  }
  func work() {

  }
}

class Cat extends Animal {
  int age = 2
  func eat() {
    print("eat the fish")
  }
  func work() {
```

```
print("catch the moouse")
    }
}
class Dog extends Animal {
    int age = 5
    func eat() {
        print("eat the bone")
    func work() {
        print("watch the home")
    }
}
Animal a = new Cat()
print("age :", a.age)
a.eat()
a.work()
Animal b = new Dog()
print("age :", b.age)
b.eat()
b.work()
```

```
■ CP Code Editor
                                                                                              func eat() {
                                                                                     Run
     print("eat the fish")
  func work() {
                                                                            Result:
     print("catch the moouse")
                                                                            age: 4
                                                                            eat the fish
                                                                            catch the moouse
                                                                            age: 4
class Dog extends Animal {
                                                                            eat the bone
      int age = 5
                                                                            watch the home
  func eat() {
     print("eat the bone")
  func work() {
     print("watch the home")
Animal a = new Cat()
print("age :", a.age)
a.eat()
a.work()
Animal b = new Dog()
print("age :", b.age)
b.eat()
b.work()
```

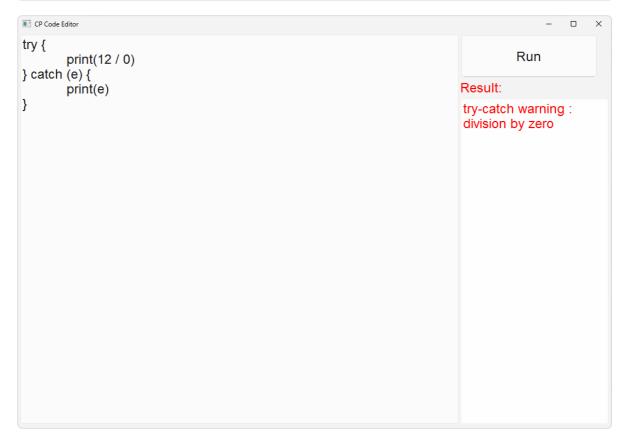


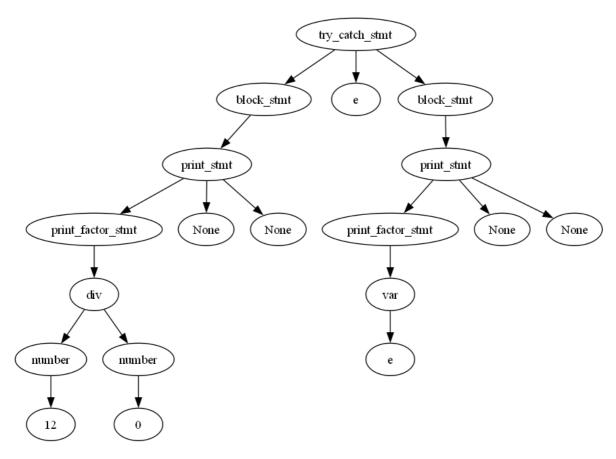
8 异常处理

```
try {
    // 可能会抛出异常的代码
} catch (e) {
    // 处理异常的代码
}
```

给出一个例子如下:

```
try {
    print(12 / 0)
} catch (e) {
    print(e)
}
```





9 数组

首先必须声明数组变量,才能在程序中使用数组。下面是声明数组变量的语法:

```
type array_name[expr]
```

给出一个例子:

```
int size = 10
float myList[size]
myList[0] = 5.6
myList[1] = 4.5
myList[2] = 3.3
myList[3] = 13.2
myList[4] = 4.0
myList[5] = 34.33
myList[6] = 34.0
myList[7] = 45.45
myList[8] = 99.993
myList[9] = 11123
float total = 0
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
    total += myList[i]
}
print("total: " , total)
```

```
CP Code Editor
int size = 10
                                                                                              Run
float myList[size]
myList[0] = 5.6
                                                                                   Result:
myList[1] = 4.5
myList[2] = 3.3
myList[3] = 13.2
                                                                                    total: 11367.373
myList[4] = 4.0
myList[5] = 34.33
myList[6] = 34.0
myList[7] = 45.45
myList[8] = 99.993
myList[9] = 11123
float total = 0
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        total += myList[i]
print("total: " , total)
```