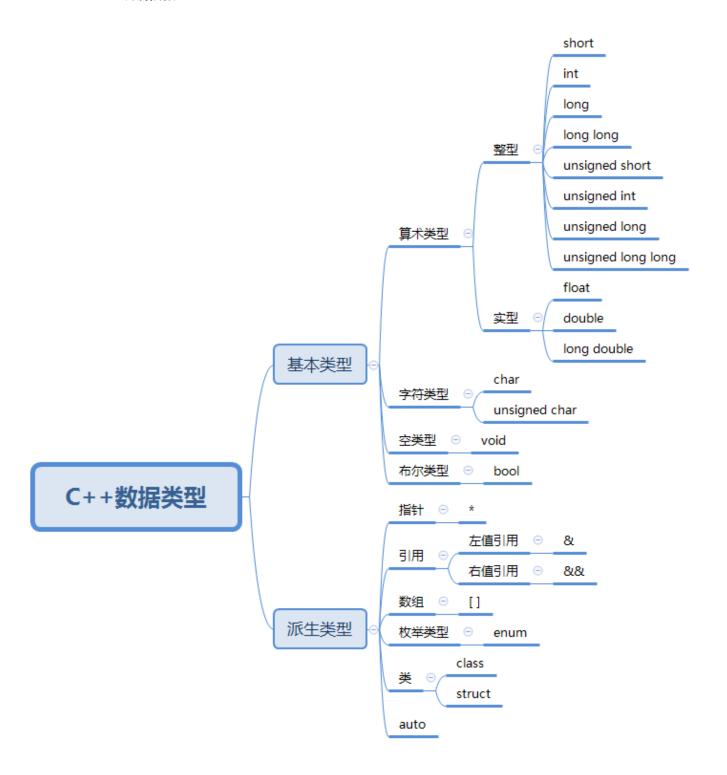
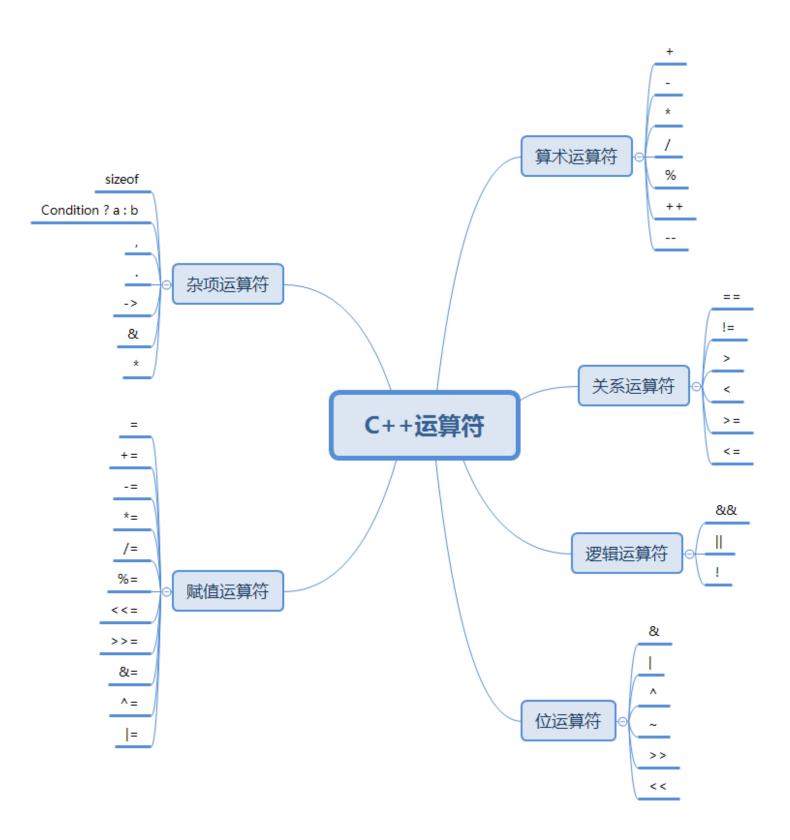
第八次作业报告

161271029 岳翔

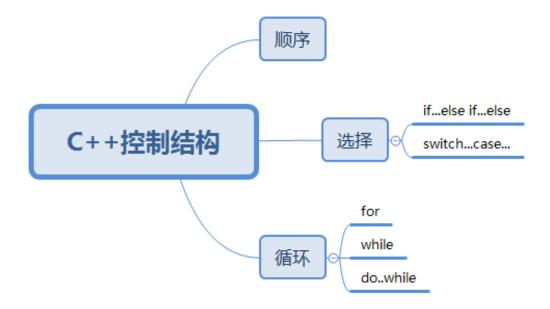
1. C++编程语言基本成分 数据成分



运算成分



控制成分



传输成分

c 风格标准输入: scanf c 风格标准输出: printf c 风格文件输入: fscanf c 风格文件输出: fprinf 标准输入流: std::cin 标准输出流: std::cout 文件输入流: ifstream 文件输出流: ofstream 标准错误流: std::cerr 标准日志流: std::clog

2. C++编程语言特性

1. 语言设计特性

过程化程序设计

抽象数据类型

面向对象

继承、多态

泛型编程 (模板)

2. 工程特性

静态编译

高性能计算

开发效率较低

C++标准更新 (c++11、c++14....)

IDE 支持 (Visual studio)

3. 应用特性

服务器端开发

底层架构

数据库

高频交易

游戏引擎

操作系统

虚拟现实

数字图像处理

科学计算

分布式应用

网络软件

设备驱动程序

3. C++开源工程 LevelDB 注释分析

1. 工程介绍

LevelDB 是 Google 开源的持久化 KV 单机数据库,具有很高的随机写,顺序读/写性能,但是随机读的性能很一般,也就是说,LevelDB 很适合应用在查询较少,而写很多的场景。LevelDB 应用了 LSM (Log Structured Merge) 策略,lsm_tree 对索引变更进行延迟及批量处理,并通过一种类似于归并排序的方式高效地将更新迁移到磁盘,降低索引插入开销,关于 LSM,本文在后面也会简单提及。

2. 注释分析

程序名	程序语言	代码行	序言性注释	功能性注释
db.h	C++	25-27	// Abstract handle to particular state of a DB. // A Snapshot is an immutable object and can therefore be safely // accessed from multiple threads without any external synchronization.	
db.h	C++	33	// A range of keys	
db.h	C++	35-36		// Included in the range // Not included in the range
db.h	C++	42-44	// A DB is a persistent ordered map from keys to values. // A DB is safe for concurrent access from multiple threads without // any external synchronization.	
db.h	C++	47-51	// Open the database with the specified "name". // Stores a pointer to a heap-allocated database in *dbptr and returns // OK on success. // Stores nullptr in *dbptr and returns a non-OK status on error. // Caller should delete *dbptr when it is no longer needed.	
db.h	C++	63-65	// Set the database entry for "key" to "value". Returns OK on success, // and a non-OK status on error. // Note: consider setting options.sync = true.	

db_impl.cc	C++	1483- 1484	// Default implementations of convenience methods that subclasses of DB // can call if they wish	
write_batch.cc	C++	102	// WriteBatch header has an 8-byte sequence number followed by a 4-byte count.	
db_iter.cc	C++	209- 210		// iter_ is pointing at the current entry. Scan backwards until // the key changes so we can use the normal reverse scanning code.
db_iter.cc	C++	242		// We encountered a non-deleted value in entries for previous keys,

风格:

内部文档:

- 》 说明文档齐全, 各个文件夹下有.md 文件作说明。
- > github 上的 README.md 也很详细。

数据说明:

- ▶ 用户的主要使用类为 DB 类,因此 DB 类的声明与实例文件中作者注释齐全。在代码中可以看到 DB 类中的每一个方法都有序言式注释作说明,而且针对复杂结构有嵌入的功能性注释。
- ▶ 注释非常齐全,一行模块声明代码对应 4-8 行序言式注释。
- 各个变量名命名易读易懂。
- ▶ db.h 大多都是声明,因此实际代码量很少,具体实现写在了 db_impl.cc 中。声明和实现分离是很值得借鉴的代码风格。
- 进行了类的高度封装,使得代码呈现时没有太多的临时变量,简洁易懂。

语句构造:

- ▶ 大括号采用 K&R 风格。
- 作者的类方法在引入两个以上的参数,或者参数类型较长的情况下,会采用一个参数一行的方式书写,大大增加了代码可读性。
- ▶ 循环嵌套不超过三次。
- > 二元运算符的两侧有空格,代码书写较为宽松,阅读流畅。
- ▶ 在类的结束行,加入一条类名提示的注释,方便用户在模块尾部看到模块名。

3. 个人项目代码修改

由于本人项目主要的交互逻辑位于 views.py, 因此更改如下:

更改前:

```
from django.shortcuts import render, redirect, HttpResponse
from django.db import connection
from django.views.decorators.csrf import csrf_exempt
from mysite.articleStruct import *
def index(req):
    ctx = \{\}
    c = connection.cursor()
    c.execute('select * from articles')
    ctx['articles'] = c.fetchall()
    c.execute('select * from sider')
ctx['sider'] = c.fetchall()
ctx['imgs'] = list(range(1,4))
    return render(req, 'index.html', ctx)
@csrf exempt
def articles(req):
    ctx = \{\}
    c = connection.cursor()
    c.execute('select * from articles order by time desc')
    Arts = []
    vec art = c.fetchall()
    for it_art in vec_art:
        siderName = 'sider-art-%s' % it_art[0]
c.execute('select * from `%s` order by time desc', siderName)
        vec comm = c.fetchall()
        Comms = []
        for it comm in vec comm:
            Comms.append(Comm(it comm[0], it comm[1], it comm[2],
it comm[3])
        Arts.append(Art(it art[0], it art[1], Comms))
    ctx['Arts'] = Arts
    if req.is ajax():
        # print(req.body)
        if req.POST.get('crateArt'):
            mdHTML = req.POST['mdHTML']
            timestamp = req.POST['timestamp']
            c.execute('insert into articles(time, content)
values(%s, %s)', (timestamp, mdHTML))
            siderName = 'sider-art-%s' % timestamp
c.execute('CREATE TABLE `%s` ( `time` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, `content` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, `link` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, `author`
VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`time`))', siderName)
        if req.POST.get('delArt'):
            c.execute('DELETE FROM `articles` WHERE `time`=%s',
req.POST['time'])
            siderName = 'sider-art-%s' % req.POST['time']
            c.execute('DROP TABLE `%s`', siderName)
        if req.POST.get('addComm'):
            time = req.POST['timestamp']
link = req.POST['link']
            content = req.POST['content']
```

```
author = req.POST['author']
siderName = 'sider-art-%s' % link
c.execute('insert into `%s` values(%s, %s, %s, %s)',
(siderName, time, content, link, author))
   return render(req, 'articles.html', ctx)
   更改后:
from django.shortcuts import render, redirect, HttpResponse
from django.db import connection
from django.views.decorators.csrf import csrf_exempt
from mysite.articleStruct import *
# index.html 视图函数
# 从数据库中取出文章和侧边栏内容进行循环渲染
def index(req):
   ctx = \{\}
   c = connection.cursor()
   c.execute('select * from articles') # SQL: 取出文章
   ctx['articles'] = c.fetchall()
   c.execute('select * from sider') # SQL: 取出侧边栏内容
   ctx['sider'] = c.fetchall()
ctx['imgs'] = list(range(1,4)) # 图片名列表[1, 2, 3]
   return render(req, 'index.html', ctx) # index(req)
# articles.html 视图函数
# 从数据库中取出文章和文章对应评论表进行循环渲染
# 并根据 a jax 返回数据进行博文的发表、删除与评论的发表操作
@csrf exempt
def articles(req):
   ctx = \{\}
   c = connection.cursor()
   c.execute('select * from articles order by time desc') # SQL: 取出文
   Arts = []
   vec_art = c.fetchall()
   # 对于每一篇文章进行循环
   for it art in vec art:
       siderName = 'sider-art-%s' % it art[0]
       c.execute('select * from `%s` order by time desc', siderName) #
SQL: 取出文章对应的评论表
       vec_comm = c.fetchall()
       Comms = []
       # 对评论表中的每一条评论,都添加到 Comms 列表
       for it_comm in vec_comm:
           Comms.append(Comm(it_comm[0], it_comm[1], it_comm[2],
it_comm[3]))
       # 向Arts 列表添加一个Art 对象
       Arts.append(Art(it_art[0], it_art[1], Comms))
   ctx['Arts'] = Arts
   # 判断收到ajax 异步请求
   if req.is ajax():
       # 创建文章
       if req.POST.get('crateArt'):
           mdHTML = req.POST['mdHTML']
          timestamp = req.POST['timestamp']
           c.execute('insert into articles(time, content)
values(%s, %s)', (timestamp, mdHTML))
```

```
siderName = 'sider-art-%s' % timestamp
# 创建文章表 SQL 语句
c.execute('CREATE TABLE `%s` ( `time` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
`content` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, `link` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, `author`
VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`time`))', siderName)
         # 删除文章
         if req.POST.get('delArt'):
             # SQL: 删除文章表
             c.execute('DELETE FROM `articles` WHERE `time`=%s',
req.POST['time'])
             siderName = 'sider-art-%s' % req.POST['time']
             # SQL: 删除文章对应评论表
             c.execute('DROP TABLE `%s`', siderName)
         #增加评论
         if req.POST.get('addComm'):
             time = req.POST['timestamp']
link = req.POST['link']
             content = req.POST['content']
author = req.POST['author']
siderName = 'sider-art-%s' % link
# SQL: 向评论表插入评论
             c.execute('insert into `%s` values(%s, %s, %s, %s)',
(siderName, time, content, link, author))
    return render(req, 'articles.html', ctx) # articles(req)
```