编程题

- 1. 生成器 (5分)
 - (1) 创建生成器

```
def test1(number):
    a=0
    b=1
    n=0
    while n < number:
        yield b
        a,b=b,(a+b)
        n+=1
    return 'done'

g=test1(6)
print(g)</pre>
```

输出结果: <generator object test1 at 0x0000021018DF90E0>

(2)创建生成器,利用faker随机生成资料并输出

```
import faker #随机生成资料

fk = faker.Faker(locale='zh_CN')
result = fk.phone_number()
print(result)
# 随机生成公司名称
print(fk.company())
# 随机生成地址
print(fk.address())
# 随机生成一个城市
print(fk.city())
```

输出结果:

13764103591 方正科技传媒有限公司 山西省杨市白云南宁路U座 224148 台北县

(3)创建一个生成器, 查看其类型

```
g = (x * x for x in range(5))
print(g)

for n in g:
    print(n)
```

```
输出结果: <generator object at 0x00000211535EC040>
0
1
4
9
16
```

(4)生成消费者系统

```
def consumer():
   r = ''
   while True:
       n = yield r
       if not n:
            return
       print('[CONSUMER] Consuming %s...' % n)
        r = 'done'
# 生产者
def produce(c):
   c.send(None)
   n = 0
   while n < 5:
       n = n + 1
       print('[PRODUCER] Producing %s...' % n)
       r = c.send(n)
       print('[PRODUCER] Consumer return: %s' % r)
    c.close()
c = consumer()
produce(c)
```

输出结果:

```
[PRODUCER] Producing 1...
[CONSUMER] Consuming 1...
[PRODUCER] Consumer return: done
[PRODUCER] Producing 2...
[CONSUMER] Consuming 2...
[PRODUCER] Consumer return: done
[PRODUCER] Producing 3...
[CONSUMER] Consuming 3...
[PRODUCER] Consumer return: done
[PRODUCER] Producing 4...
[CONSUMER] Consuming 4...
[PRODUCER] Consumer return: done
[PRODUCER] Producing 5...
[CONSUMER] Consuming 5...
[CONSUMER] Consuming 5...
[PRODUCER] Consumer return: done
```

(1) 异常捕获

输出结果:

(2) 密码案例

```
需求案例1:
# 定义 input_password函数,提示用户输入密码
# 如果用户输入长度<8, 抛出异常
# 如果用户输入长度>=8 返回输入的密码
def input_password():
   #1.提示用户输入密码
   result =input("请输入密码")
   #2.判断密码长度 >=8 ,返回用户输入的密码
   if len(result) >=8:
      return result
   #3.如果<8 主动抛出异常
   print("主动抛出异常!")
   #1>创建异常对象 -可以使用错误信息字符串作为参数
   ex =Exception("密码长度不够!")
   #2> 主动抛出异常
   raise ex
#提示用户输入密码
try:
   print(input_password())
except Exception as result:
   print(result)
```

```
请输入密码123456789
123456789
请输入密码ased
主动抛出异常!
密码长度不够!
```

(3) 判断是否为数值,不是的话输出异常

```
while True:
    try:
        price=float(input("请输入价格: "))
        print('价格为:%5.2f' % price)
        break
    except ValueError:
        print('您输入的不是数字。')
```

(4)创建异常并测试异常是否出现并输出,模板:

(5) 案例2

```
try:
    x=float(input('请输入设备成本: '))
    y=int(input('请输入分摊年数: '))
    z=x/y
    print('每年分摊金额为%.2f'% z)
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("发生异常,分摊年数不能为0.")
except:
    print('输入有误')
else:
    print("没有错误或异常")
finally:
    print('不管是否有异常发生,始终执行finally部分的语句')
```

输出结果:

请输入设备成本: 5 请输入分摊年数: 6 每年分摊金额为0.83 没有错误或异常 不管是否有异常发生,始终执行finally部分的语句 (6)

```
# 代码:长度不低于3为
class ShortInputException(Exception):
   def __init__(self, length, atleast):
       self.length = length
       self.atleast = atleast
def main():
   try:
       s = input('请输入 --> ')
       if len(s) < 3:
           # raise引发一个你定义的异常
           raise ShortInputException(len(s), 3)
   except ShortInputException as result: #x这个变量被绑定到了错误的实例
       print('ShortInputException: 输入的长度是 %d,长度至少应是 %d'%
   (result.length, result.atleast))
       print('没有异常发生')
main()
```

3. 四种模式的一种 (10分)

(1.1)单例模式 (闭包+装饰器)

```
#_new_方法: 制造CLass
#_call_方法: 制造obj
def singleton(cls): #装饰器
   _instance = {} #闭包
   def inner(*args, **kwargs):#定义内部方法
       if cls in _instance:
           return _instance[cls]
       obj = cls(*args,**kwargs)
       _instance[cls] = obj #存在字典
       return obj
   # return cls
   return inner
@singleton#加入装饰器,类就自动变成单例只能创造一个对象
class Person: #创建类
   pass
p_1 = Person()
```

```
p_2 = Person()#没有创造对象

print(p_1 is p_2)
```

输出结果: True

(1.2) 单例模式:metaclass 利用类自身来产生类成员,来记录变量

```
class SingletonMeta(type):
    __instance = {}

def __call__(cls, *args, **kwargs):
    if hasattr(cls,'_instance'):#类里面有没有一个叫instance的类属性
        return getattr(cls,'_instance')

obj = super().__call__(cls,*args,**kwargs)
    setattr(cls,'_instance',obj)

return obj

# @singleton#加入装饰器, 类就自动变成单例只能创造一个对象
class Person(metaclass=SingletonMeta): #创建类
    pass

p_1 = Person()
p_2 = Person()#没有创造对象

print(p_1 is p_2)
```

输出结果: True

(2.1) 代理模式:

```
class Actor(object):
    def __init__(self):
       self.is_empty = True
    def show_film(self):
        self.is_empty = False
        print(type(self).__name__, "show_film")
    def listen_music(self):
        self.is_empty = True
        print(type(self).__name__, "listen_music")
class Agent(object):
   def __init__(self):
       self.actor = Actor()
    def work(self):
       if self.actor.is_empty:
            self.actor.show_film()
        else:
```

```
self.actor.listen_music()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    agent = Agent()
    agent.work()
    agent.work()
```

输出结果:

Actor show_film
Actor listen music

```
Actor listen_music
(2.2) 银行
 from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
 # 支付接口
 class Payment(ABC):
     @abstractmethod
     def do_pay(self):
         pass
 # 银行类: 真实主题
 class Bank(Payment):
     def check_account(self):
         print("账户检查中...")
         return True
     def do_pay(self):
         self.check_account()
         print("银行结算完成")
 # 银行类的代理
 class DebitCard(Payment):
     def __init__(self):
         self.bank = Bank()
     def do_pay(self):
         print("借记卡即将去银行支付")
         self.bank.do_pay()
         print("借记卡完成银行支付")
 # 客户端
 class You(object):
     def __init__(self):
         self.debit_card = DebitCard()
     def make_payment(self):
         print("借记卡支付开始")
         self.debit_card.do_pay()
         print("借记卡支付结束")
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    you = You()
    you.make_payment()
    """

    借记卡支付开始
    借记卡即将去银行支付
    账户检查中...
银行结算完成
    借记卡完成银行支付
    借记卡支付结束
    """
```

(3.1) 观察者模式: Python设计模式: 观察者模式 - 知乎 (zhihu.com)

```
# 看股票的职员
class StockClerk:
   def __init__(self, name):
       self.name = name
   def close_stock_software(self):
       print(f"{self.name} 关闭了股票软件,并开始办公")
# 睡着的职员
class SleepingClerk:
   def __init__(self, name):
       self.name = name
   def open_word(self):
       print(f"{self.name} 打开了word, 并开始办公")
class Receptionist:
   actions = []
   @classmethod
   def attach(cls, action):
       cls.actions.append(action)
   @classmethod
   def notify(cls):
       print("老板回来了, 各同事行动...")
       for actioin in cls.actions:
           actioin()
# 实例化职员
c1 = StockClerk('Chris')
c2 = SleepingClerk('Ryan')
# 告诉前台小姐姐如何通知
Receptionist.attach(c1.close_stock_software)
Receptionist.attach(c2.open_word)
# 前台小姐姐发布通知
```

输出结果:

老板回来了,各同事行动... Chris 关闭了股票软件,并开始办公 Ryan 打开了word,并开始办公

(4.1)适配器模式

```
# (二) 类适配器
# 步骤:
# 1.创建一个新的类
# 2.初始化传入需要适配的对象
# 3.接口调用初始化中的对象的老方法
class ExecuteCmd:
   def __init__(self, cmd):
       self.cmd = cmd
   def cmd_exe(self):
       print(f"使用cmd_exe执行{self.cmd}命令")
class NewExecuteCmd:
   def __init__(self, cmd):
       self.cmd = cmd
   def run_cmd(self):
       print(f"使用run_cmd执行{self.cmd}命令")
class ExecuteAdapter():
   def __init__(self, new_exec_obj):
       self.exec_obj = new_exec_obj
   def cmd_exe(self):
       """直接在适配器中实现旧系统的接口"""
       return self.exec_obj.run_cmd()
# 旧接口
old_obj = ExecuteCmd("ls")
old_obj.cmd_exe()
# 新接口需要进行适配
new_obj = ExecuteAdapter(NewExecuteCmd("ls"))
new_obj.cmd_exe()
```

输出结果:

使用cmd_exe执行ls命令 使用run_cmd执行ls命令

4. 并行 (10分)

(1)计算并行时间

```
import time
import os
from multiprocessing import Pool
def countdown(n):
   while n > 0:
       n = 1
if __name__ == "__main__":
   count = 2e7
   start = time.time()
   # n_processes = os.cpu_count()
   n_processes = 8 # 进程数
   pool = Pool(processes=n_processes) # 进程池
   for i in range(n_processes):
       pool.apply_async(countdown, (count//n_processes,)) # 启动多进程
   pool.close() # 使进程池不能添加新任务
   pool.join() # 等待进程结束
   print(time.time() - start)
```

输出结果: 0.8108816146850586

(2) 利用treading 创建并行

```
import threading

def my_function(arg):
    # Do something with 'arg'
    print(arg)

threads = []
for i in range(5):
    thread = threading.Thread(target=my_function, args=(i,))
    thread.start()
    threads.append(thread)

# Wait for all threads to complete
for thread in threads:
    thread.join()
```

输出结果:

0

1

2

3

4

(3) 使用线程池或进程池来分配任务并行执行

```
import concurrent.futures

def my_function(arg):
    # Do something with 'arg'
    return arg

# Create a thread pool
with concurrent.futures.ThreadPoolExecutor() as executor:
    # Submit work to the pool
    results = [executor.submit(my_function, i) for i in range(5)]

# Wait for the results to complete
for result in concurrent.futures.as_completed(results):
    print(result.result())
```

输出结果: