computer_bases thinking

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task1 :store part.tbl as tuple

```
在计算云上运行 载入包(conda下载)
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import os
import shutil
```

```
获得本地路径: os.getcwd()
输出:'/home/u2020103730/jupyterlab'
移动时文件: shutil.copy('/home/u2020103730/part.tbl','/home/u2020103730/jupyterlab')
输出:'/home/u2020103730/jupyterlab/part.tbl'
```

不要怪我弄个路径还整这么麻烦···我用的学校计算云,刚进来根本不知道我是谁我在哪我要干什么读取文件:

```
f=open('part.tbl',"r")
text=f.read()
```

```
了解一下文件类型:
```

type(text) 结果: str

按行划分:

```
tuple_new=tuple(text.split('\n')) # 对str进行划分,以换行符/n进行划分,每行元素作为一个str,存入tuple中print(type(tuple_new))
print(type(tuple_new[2]))
```

```
结果: <class 'tuple'> <class 'str'>
```

看一下长度: len(tuple_new) 结果: 200001

按列分割:

```
# 将字符串进行分割, 分割成9个元素
tuple_final=[]
for i in range(len(tuple_new)-1):
    tuple_new_new=list(tuple_new[i].split(sep='|',maxsplit=8)) # 因为tuple没有替换元素的功能, 座椅转换成list
    try:
        tuple_new_new[0]=int(tuple_new_new[0])
        tuple_new_new[5]=int(tuple_new_new[5])
    except :
        print(i)
    tuple_new_new[7]=float(tuple_new_new[7])
    tuple_new_new[8]=tuple_new_new[8].strip('|')
    tuple_final.append(tuple(tuple_new_new))
```

我觉得这样挺笨的,因为要单个指定每个非字符串型元素的类型,but我实在想不出别的思路

看看成功没:

```
print(len(tuple_final))
tuple_final[len(tuple_final)-1]
```

结果:

```
200000
(20000,
'peach royal cornsilk sky sandy',
'Manufacturer#5',
'Brand#53',
'MEDIUM ANODIZED TIN',
22,
'LG CAN',
1100.0,
'xes sleep quick')
```

明确一下类型:

```
type(tuple_final[i])
# 所以tuple_final是个元素是tuple的list
```

task 2:some calculations

回顾一下part.tbl表的内容:

```
CREATE TABLE PART (

P_PARTKEY integer not null,

P_MAME varchar(25),

P_MFGR char(25),

P_BRAND char(10),

P_TYPE varchar(25),

P_SIZE integer,

P_CONTAINER char(10),

P_RETAILPRICE float,

P_COMMENT varchar(23),
```

```
align varchar(1) null );
```

再明确一下自己的任务: 统计P_SIZE<15并且P_CONTAINER='WRAP BOX'的P_RETAILPRICE累加和

我们就知道自己该咋做了:

```
sum_reta=0
for i in range(len(tuple_final)):
   if (tuple_final[i][5] <15) & (tuple_final[i][6]=='WRAP BOX'):
        sum_reta=sum_reta+tuple_final[i][7]
sum_reta</pre>
```

结果是: 2129994.780000001

领悟:

- 多条件时,每个条件都要加()
- 瞎想思路的时候想到一个函数很久没用了: collections.Counter