

# 2018









## 微信公众号:视学算法

## 1--lastest\_data.py

file\_model 保存 model 中的文件名(我这里可能缺这些原文件)

根据上面的文件名新建一个文件名(只包含模型和日期如 4g\_20160601\_new),以此保存处理后的数据

某一文件名下面的数据如下

15358998669,无锡,手机|华为|荣耀畅玩 4C 运动版|SCL-AL00,2

提取号码和手机型号保存到新文件中

最后将保留的型号和号码去重,分别写入型号文件 models\_all.txt 和号码文件 users\_all 保存

时间戳

#### 2--lastest\_data\_app.py

将 D:\Python27\dianxin\latest data\data 下所有文件中的所有 app 记录下来保存到 file\_apps 中

## 做出来结果不一样

#### 3--apps\_class00.py

将 apps\_all 里的 app 进行分类,将 data[1]="00"的类别写入结果?但是 apps\_all 里的数据只有 app 类型,**代码中分为两列,没有看明白** 

#### 4--apps\_all\_class.py

根据将 apps\_all 里剩下全部的 data[1]项对 app 进行分类,并将结果写入文件,文件只有一项,即属于该类别的 app 名

#### 分类中 0-18 表示什么?

## $4--model_3g+4g.py$

合并 3g 和 4g 的数据(从 526 到 610),合并后的文件名如  $model_20160528.txt$ ,里面的数据有两项,号码和机型

## 5--top500\_eachday.py

0526-0610

"app\_20160" + date + "\_new.txt"由第 6 个

## apps\_need 表示什么

南京|360 云盘|18013918761|0|182|60|0|0|12747879|1298437|0

```
app = data[1]
user = data[2]
flow = int(data[7]) + int(data[8]) + int(data[9]) + int(data[10])
```

第三行表示什么? -----四个时间段的流量

首先更新 user(有则免之,无则加之),统计从 0526-0610 这段时间所有符合 apps\_need 的 app 所耗流量并放入 list

```
need = round(app_need / flow, 2)
```

获得结果为前 500 个用户和所耗流量

时间戳 10000 行

## 6--lastest\_data\_app\_new.py

处理 app 数据文件 (D:\Python27\dianxin\latest data\data),即 app 使用数据,提取相关信息

```
city = data[0]
app = data[3]
user = data[4]
nums_1 = data[13]
nums_2 = data[14]
nums_3 = data[15]
nums_4 = data[16]
flow_1 = data[17]
flow_2 = data[18]
flow_3 = data[19]
flow_4 = data[20]
```

结果存入"app\_" + data\_time + "\_new.txt",如 app\_20160528\_new.txt

## 6--user\_error\_all.py

0526-0610

读取文件数据"model\_20160" + date + "\_error.txt"如 model\_20160526\_error.txt, (得到这步的程序没有——有,在下一步)数据内容如下:

18168558105|iPhone6Plus|Ascend GX1|麦芒 3S|M20-T|R8205|Galaxy A5|P8|红米 Note|R7|小米 Note|荣耀畅玩 4|Ascend Mate7|麦芒 4|红米 2

统计用户所用过的所有机型

## 被注释掉的用户换机那一段应该是没用的

## 类似更新用户所用机型,这个代码没有看的很明白

7--model\_3g+4g\_new.py

0526-0610

读取文件数据"model\_20160" + date + ".txt"

过滤 ipad, PAD, 电视(还是应该为电脑)机型

## dict\_users[user][pos] = max(model,model\_old)

如果都是 iphone 机型,谁大保留谁(**如果旧机型为 iphone,新不为 iphone,也算换机,这个可以改吗**)

## elif item in model:

dict\_users[user][pos] = model

temp = 1

## 这一段的作用是什么? ---因为一样, 用现在值覆盖?

以上即为更新用过的机型

根据机型长度分为未换机用户(1),换机用户(2),异常用户(else)

时间戳

#### 8--user\_change\_all.py

查看异常用户是否重复

#### model ret = list(set(model) ^ set(model old);

按位异或,得到什么?

处理 change 中异常用户,这个代码没看懂

## 9--user\_error\_all\_new.py

0526-0619

异常用户更新机型,然后将结果写入"user\_error\_all\_new.txt"

## 10--user\_change\_all\_new.py

user\_change\_all.txt 这个文档的处理代码好像没有

打开"user\_change\_all.txt",读取号码,换机的两个机型,日期

```
迭代打开"model_" + date + "_change_new.txt" 读取号码,换机的两个机型,日期 重新写入"user_change_all_new.txt" 没看懂这个程序
```

#### 11- user\_unchange\_all.py

dict\_users[user]不是为空么,怎么赋值给 model\_old?

#### 这种结构的功能还是没怎么明白,哭

重新检查为换机的文档,查出有换机的更新换机文档

#### 11-- dict\_user&app\_unchangel.py

读取"apps\_all.txt"新建字典,读取"user\_unchange\_all.txt",获取机型放入字典 循环读取文件"app\_20160" + date + "\_new.txt",将 app 四个阶段的流量写入 "dict\_user&app\_" + date + "\_unchange.txt.txt"。

#### 异常处理部分看不懂

## 12-- dict\_user&app\_change\_all.py dict\_user&app\_average.py

```
dict_app = \{\}; \ dict_user = \{\}; \ user_526 = \{\}; \ user_527 = \{\}; \ user_528 = \{\}; \ user_529 = \{\}; \ user_530 = \{\}; \ user_531 = \{\}; \ user_601 = \{\}; \ user_602 = \{\}; \ user_603 = \{\}; \ user_604 = \{\}; \ use
```

{}; user\_605 = {}; user\_606 = {}; user\_607 = {}; user\_608 = {}; user\_609 = {}; user\_610 = {}

打开"user\_change\_all\_new.txt", 读取号码(用户), 机型, 时间, 以及 app 流量等数据 初始化每一天的字典

新建字典: user\_label = {}

统计所有的用户, app 的总流量(0526-0610),用户|机型|四个阶段的流量

## 13-- dict\_user&app\_average.py

统计换机和未换机用户平均每次所用流量(分时间段)

#### 14-- nmf.py

非负矩阵分解算法

## 15 example2.py

nmf(非负矩阵分解算法的)例子

## 16-- dict\_user&app\_unchange\_all.py

从 0526-0610 所有未换机的用户文件操作

建立用户字典包括统计 app 流量 (四个阶段)

## 17-- userchange\_model\_eachday.py

加上换机时间?

## 18--user\_change\_usage.py

#### for date in dates:

#### dict\_usage[user][date] = []

下一句这句是什么结构? dict\_usage[user]里面再嵌套一个字典还是 list? 是字典操作文件: "app\_20160" + date + "\_new.txt"

提取处理每天的数据,字典类型: user(号码): dict\_usage[user][date] (嵌套字典 dict\_apps[app\_id]),嵌套字典: app\_id: app\_id: 流量(用分号隔开)

将以上结果写入"user\_change\_usage.txt","w"

#### 19--user\_change\_usage\_final.py

操作文件: "user\_change\_usage.txt","r"

统计 app 所耗总流量: app:总流量

#### 20--user\_change\_app&usage\_top50\_final.py

操作文件: "user\_change\_app&usage\_top50.txt","r"和"apps\_all.txt","r"

将所有 app 的代号和 ID 统计好写入文档"user\_change\_app&usage\_top50\_final.txt","w":

```
result = app_no + " " + app_id
```

## 21-- trend\_top50\_increase&decrease.py

操作文件: "user\_change\_app&usage\_top50\_final.txt","r", "user\_change\_app&trend.txt","r" 根据流量进行降序和升序排序

## 22-- user\_change\_app\_class.py

操作文件: "apps\_all.txt","r"和"user\_change\_app&usage.txt","r"

读取文件 1: 生成两个字典, apps\_id[no] = app\_id apps\_class[no] = app\_class

读取文件 2: apps\_change[app\_class].append(app\_id) apps\_change\_times[app\_class] += app\_times

将以上结果写入文档("user\_change\_app\_class.txt","w")

## 23--user\_change\_app\_usage&trend.py

文件从 0526-0610

操作文件: "user\_change\_model\_eachday\_final.txt","r"和"user\_change\_usage\_final.txt","r"

dict\_changedate[user] = data[1] 用户(号码): 日期

dict\_app\_usage[app] += 1 app 编号: 出现次数(在换机前)

before\_first[app] = flow

 $before_last[app] = flow$ 

after\_ave[app] += int(flow) 累计 app 流量

并计算平均 after ave[app] = after ave[app]/len after

```
dict_app_trend[app] = []
dict_app_trend[app].append(first)
dict_app_trend[app].append(last)
dict_app_trend[app].append(after)
dict_app_trend[app].append(1)
```

没明白什么意思

结果写入: "user\_change\_app&usage\_new.txt","w"和"user\_change\_app&trend\_new.txt","w"

## 24--change\_app\_after\_classes.py

```
file_1 = open("user_change_app&trend_new.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("user_change_app_increase_after.txt","w")
file_result_2 = open("user_change_app_decrease_after.txt","w")
file_result_3 = open("user_change_app_other_after.txt","w")
```

通过读文件, 分为降序和升序, 和其他趋势

## 25--change\_app\_after\_classes\_new.py

```
file_1 = open("user_change_app_decrease_after.txt","r")
file_2 = open("user_change_app_increase_after.txt","r")
file_3 = open("apps_all.txt","r")
```

```
file_result_1 = open("user_change_app_decrease_after_new.txt","w")
file_result_2 = open("user_change_app_increase_after_new.txt","w")
   结果写入形式: result = line + "\t" + app_id
   26--app_class_increase_after.py
file 1 = open("user_change_app_decrease_after_new.txt","r")
file_2 = open("app_classes.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("app_class_decrease_after.txt","w")
    字典 lapp_classes[app_no].append(app_id)
   字典 2 classes_name[app_no] = app_name
   结果写入形式: app_no + " " + class_name + " " + str(number) + app_id + ","
   26--user_class_usage_temporal.py
file_1 = open("user_change_usage_temporal.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("user_class_usage_temporal.txt","w")
    最大项大于 0.5,则加入,最大两项大于 0.5 则加入两个,否则最大项加入其他(这一
项无)
   27--temporal_class_change.py
file_1 = open("user_class_usage_temporal.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("temporal_class_change.txt","w")
   统计每个时间段组合的次数
   28--model brand&year&price.py
file 1 = open("change model before.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("model_brand.txt","w")
file result 2 = open("model year.txt","w")
file_result_3 = open("model_price.txt","w")
    所读文件数据类型: Y927|vivo|4G|Android|2014.11|1400
   model_brands = {}---model_brands[brand] += 1 累计机型次数
   model_years = {}——model_years[year] += 1 累计年份次数
   model_prices = {} 累计价格阶段次数(以 500 为一个阶段, 到 2000)
   29--user_change_model_final.py
file_1 = open("user_change_model_eachday_final.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("user_change_model_final_2.txt","w")
file_result_2 = open("change_model_before_old.txt","w")
file_result_3 = open("change_model_after_old.txt","w")
   所读文件数据类型:
   18012778818|608|Y1||Y1||Y1||Y1||Y1||Y1||Y1||Y1||支芒 3S|麦芒 3S|麦芒 3S
   models before = {}—
   models_after = { }——
   file_result_1: user + "|"+ model_before + "," + model_after 最开始和最后不同的型号
```

由此更新后两个文件(不知道有什么用)

#### 30--user\_model\_in\_2years.py

```
file_1 = open("change_model_before.txt","r")
file_2 = open("user_change_model_final_2.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("model_in_2years.txt","w")
file_result_2 = open("user_model_in_2years.txt","w")
twoyears = ["2014","2015","2016"]
```

文件 1 数据类型: Q802D|中兴|4G|Android|2014.10|700

文件2数据类型:

18915528725|iPhone.P8

17712218081|XT1085,iPhone

15370078119|C8817E,5263

字典 1: model\_2years[model] = year

将文件2中属于最近两年的数据写入结果2文件中

将机型和年份写入结果1文件中

## 31-- user\_model\_2year\_usage.py

```
file_1 = open("user_model_in_2years.txt","r")
file_2 = open("user_change_usage_final.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("user_model_not_2year_usage.txt","w")
```

文件 1 数据类型: 17712218081|XT1085,iPhone

将所有不是最近两年的数据写入文件

#### 32-- user change model eachday final.py

```
file_1 = open("userchange_model_eachday.txt","r")
file_2 = open("user_model_in_2years.txt","r")
file_result = open("user_change_model_eachday_final_not_2years.txt","w")
```

文件1数据类型:

文件 2 数据类型: 17712218081|XT1085,iPhone

这个代码功能没有看懂

#### 33-- model\_2years\_app\_usage&trend.py

```
file_1 = open("user_change_model_eachday_final_not_2years.txt","r")
file_2 = open("user_model_not_2year_usage.txt","r")
```

```
file_result_1 = open("model_not_2years_app&usage.txt","w")
file_result_2 = open("model_not_2years_app&trend.txt","w")
    文件 1:
    18962298796|604||iPhone4S|iPhone4S,iPhone|iPhone4S||||||VIVO|VIVO||VIVO||VIVO||
    字典 1: dict changedate[user] = data[1]
    字典 2: before_first[app] = flow
    字典 3: before_last[app] = flow
    预测两年的趋势, 但这个趋势表达的意思还是没看懂
   34-- model_2years_app_class.py
file_1 = open("apps_all.txt","r")
file_2 = open("model_not_2years_app&usage.txt","r")
file_result = open("model_not_2years_app_class.txt","w")
    文件 1: 彩票宝 7
                          文件 2: 362
    字典 1: apps_id[no] = app_id
    字典 2: apps_class[no] = app_class
    字典 3: apps_change[app_class].append(app_id)
    字典 4: apps_change_times[app_class] += app_times
result = "class_" + app_class + ": " + str(times) + "|" + ",".join(apps) (即id)
    对 app 使用次数进行统计,将结果写入
    35-- model_price_2years.py
file_1 = open("change_model_before.txt","r")
file_result_3 = open("model_price_2years.txt","w")
    文件 1: XT1085|摩托罗拉|4G|Android|2015.01|1000
    将价格各阶段的值写入文件,结果如下:
   >2000|9
    1000-1500|15
    1500-2000|18
    500-1000|51
    < 500 | 20
    36-- user_model_2year_usage_temporal.py
```

```
file_1 = open("user_model_in_2years.txt","r")
file_2 = open("user_change_usage.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("user_model_not_2year_usage_temporal.txt","w")
               文件 1: 17712218081|XT1085,iPhone
               读取文件2中不在文件1里的数据写入
               37-- user_change_usage_temporal.py
file_1 = open("user_change_model_eachday_final_not_2years.txt","r")
file_2 = open("user_model_not_2year_usage_temporal.txt","r")
file_result = open("user_change_usage_temporal_not_2years.txt","w")
file_result_2 = open("user_change_usage_sum_not_2years.txt","w")
               文件 1:
               18915528725|605|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iP
ne5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone|iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5S,iPhone5
ne|P8|P8|P8|||
               字典 1: dict changedate[user] = date pos
               每行结果为,全部+after(换机后)的数据流量和次数
               另外一个结构一样,但是是总平均累加?
               结果 1:
               18936128790|48034898,12162555,55823875,449853549,5|0,67301728,125072361,2470086
2,8
               结果 2: 18936128790|113174975|27134368
               37-- user_model&price_in_2years.py
file_1 = open("user_model_in_2years.txt","r")
file 2 = open("change model before.txt","r")
file_result = open("user_model&price_in_2years.txt","w")
               文件 1: 17712218081|XT1085,iPhone
               文件 2: Q802D|中兴|4G|Android|2014.10|700
               字典 1: model_price[model] = price
               功能:将文件2中的机型价格,写入到文件1
               38-- user change usage temporal 2years final.py
file_1 = open("user_change_usage_temporal_2years.txt","r")
file 2 = open("user_model&price_in_2years.txt","r")
```

file\_result = open("user\_change\_usage\_temporal\_2years\_final.txt","w")

文件 1:

文件 2: 17712218081|XT1085,iPhone|1000

结果:

18018358235|340479,78932,8210774,5047101,3|465940,8077858,36226299,35429243,8|700

字典 1: user\_price[user] = price

将价格写入后面

## 39-- model\_in\_2years\_usage\_price&appclass.py

```
file_1 = open("user_change_usage_temporal_2years_final.txt","r")
file_2 = open("model_2years_app&trend.txt","r")
file_3 = open("apps_all.txt","r")
file_result_1 = open("model_in_2years_usage_price500.txt","w")
file_result_2 = open("model_in_2years_usage_price1000.txt","w")
file_result_3 = open("model_in_2years_usage_price1500.txt","w")
file_result_4 = open("model_in_2years_usage_price2000.txt","w")
file_result_5 = open("model_in_2years_usage_priceother.txt","w")
file_result_6 = open("model_in_2years_usage_price.txt","w")
file_result_7 = open("model_2years_appclass_trend.txt","w")
```

文件 1:

18018358235|340479,78932,8210774,5047101,3|465940,8077858,36226299,35429243,8|700

文件 2: 199 0,0,17756

文件 3: 分期乐 7

将文件 1 按价格分类写入结果 12345, 并将个文件中的流量分类累计写入结果 6

字典 1: app\_class = apps\_class[app\_no]

将三个点的流量累加,并写入结果7



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