Qunar 第四届暨 ITCP 联盟首届 CR 大赛 比赛真题

(一) 后端【题目】

<mark>序号 1</mark>

【业务逻辑】:

写压测 case 生成,简单来说就是一个插入数据库的操作,将参数中的 caseList 入库。

```
【题目】:
  public boolean batchInsert(List<Case> cazeList) {
     boolean result = false;
     Long start = System.currentTimeMillis();
    try {
       result = caseMapper.batchInsert(cazeList.get(0).getSceneId(), cazeList) ==
cazeList.size();
    } catch (Exception exp) {
       if (exp.getMessage() != null && exp.getMessage().contains("doesn't exist")) {
          caseMapper.createTable(cazeList.get(0).getSceneId());
          caseMapper.addIndex(cazeList.get(0).getSceneId());
          QMonitor.recordOne("db.case.createTable.success");
          result = caseMapper.batchInsert(cazeList.get(0).getSceneId(), cazeList) ==
cazeList.size();
       log.warn(exp.getMessage() != null ? exp.getMessage() : "", exp);
    }
     if (result) {
       log.info("sceneId_{}_groupId_{}: 批量入库(batchInsert) count:{},成功",
cazeList.get(0).getSceneId(), cazeList.get(0).getGroupId(), cazeList.size());
       QMonitor.recordOne("db.case.batchInsert.success", System.currentTimeMillis()
- start);
    } else {
```

```
log.info("sceneId_{}_groupId_{}: 批量入库 (batchInsert )count:{} ,失败",
cazeList.get(0).getSceneId(), cazeList.get(0).getGroupId(), cazeList.size());
       QMonitor.recordOne("db.case.batchInsert.failed", System.currentTimeMillis() -
start);
    }
    return result;
  }
 【题目】:
public class SyncCreateT6OrderService
  protected void doRetry(SyncCreateOrderRequest syncCreateOrderRequest) {
    try {
       createT6OrderFromSyncOrder(syncCreateOrderRequest);
    } catch (Exception e) {
      // 此处省略一些异常处理细节, 监控、日志等
       throw e;
    }
  }
  @Transactional(rollbackFor = RuntimeException.class)
  private void createT6OrderFromSyncOrder(SyncCreateOrderRequest
syncCreateOrderRequest) {
  }
}
序号3
 【题目】:
public class MqProducer {
    public static final String CONFIG_FILE_PATH = Path.getCurrentPath() +
```

```
"/../config/mq_producer.config";
    private final DefaultMQProducer producer;
    private static MqProducer instance = null;
    private MqProducer() {
         producer = new DefaultMQProducer();
         producer.init(CONFIG_FILE_PATH); // 路径存在,数据满足预期
         producer.start();
      }
    public static MqProducer getInstance() {
      if (instance == null) {
         synchronized (MqProducer.class) {
           if (instance == null) {
              try {
                instance = new MqProducer();
             } catch (IOException e) {
                log.error(" act=MqProducer.getInstance ", e);
             } catch (MQClientException e) {
                log.error(" act=MqProducer.getInstance ", e);
             }
           }
         }
      return instance;
}
```

序号 4

【业务逻辑】:

应运营需要,对每日收益最高的几家运营商进行统计,以便更好的跟进代理商的业务。目前采用的收益计算方法是通过系统导出指定排名(当前业务诉求是 Top30)的代理商及其收益信息

```
代码上下文:
TOP_CAPCITY 指代排名范围,支持 qConfig 配置;
 【题目】:
try {
       fileName = fileName + System.currentTimeMillis();
       outputStream = response.getOutputStream();
       DownloadScrollSearch downloadScrollSearch = new
DownloadScrollSearch(params);
       List<Profit> result = downloadScrollSearch.getResult();
       if(result.size() > TOP_CAPCITY) {
         // 查询结果大于 TOP 阈值,则只取阈值内的数据
         result = result.sublist(0, TOP_CAPCITY);
       }
       String fullPath = tempFilePath + File.separator + fileName + ".csv";
       FileUtils.download(request, response, fullPath, fileName + ".csv");
       FileUtils.deleteFile(new File(fullPath));
       outputStream.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
       log.error(e.getMessage());
       return false;
    }
    return true;
```

序号 5

【业务逻辑】:

对于上下文中的代金券列表,取出进行业务处理。

代码上下文:

busListContext 中的 couponList 是通过 dubbo 接口异步获取的 CompletableFuture,利用工具将上下文中的代金券列表取出来进行【业务逻辑】处理。

```
public void process(BusListContext busListContext) {
List < CouponInfo > couponList = FutureUtils.getFutureResult("userCouponListFuture",
          busListContext.userCouponListFuture, timeOut, Collections.emptyList());
}
public static <T> T getFutureResult(String futureLogName, CompletableFuture<T>
future.
                        int waitMilliSeconds, T defaultValue) {
    try {
       if (!future.isDone()) {
          log.info(LogConstants.TITLE_Arg1, futureLogName, futureLogName + " not
done , wait " + waitMilliSeconds + " ms");
       // max wait xxx ms
       return future.get(waitMilliSeconds, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
    } catch (ExecutionException e) {
       Throwable ex = e;
       if (e.getCause() != null) {
         ex = e.getCause();
       }
       log.warn(LogConstants.TITLE_Arg1, futureLogName, futureLogName + " error,
wait " + waitMilliSeconds + " ms", ex);
       return defaultValue:
    } catch (Exception e) {
       QMonitor.recordOne("FutureUtils_getFutureResult_exception");
       log.error("FutureUtils getFutureResult exception,future={}",
JsonUtils.toJson(future));
       return defaultValue;
```

```
}
 }
序号 6:
 【业务逻辑】:
根据传入的批量红包计划 ids, 查询红包的详细信息返回
 【题目】:
    // 红包 id 列表
    List<Long> redPlanIdList = req.getRedPlanId();
    List<RedEnvelope4PL> result = Lists.newArrayList();
    Safes.of(redPlanIdList).parallelStream().forEach(redPlanId -> {
       RedPlan plan = NewRedCacheHelper.getRedPlan(redPlanId, logStr);
       if (Objects.isNull(plan)) {
         return;
       List < RedEnvelope4PL> redPlan = getRedEnvelope4PLS(plan, redMetaList,
logStr);
       if (CollectionUtil.isNotEmpty(redPlan)) {
         // 将红包详细信息返回
         result.addAll(redPlan);
      }
    });
序号7:
 【题目】:
public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<String> testStrArray = new ArrayList<>();
    testStrArray.add("qunar");
```

testStrArray.add("ctrip");

testStrArray.add("elong");

```
for(int i=2; i<testStrArray.size(); i--){</pre>
       if(StringUtils.isNotEmpty(testStrArray.get(i))){
         testStrArray.remove(i);
       }
    }
    boolean emp = testStrArray.stream().allMatch(str -> "qunar".equals(str));
    boolean empany = testStrArray.stream().anyMatch(str -> "tujia".equals(str));
    if(emp){
       String q = testStrArray.stream().filter(str ->
"qunar".equals(str)).findFirst().get().substring(0,1);
    }
    if(empany){
       String t = testStrArray.stream().filter(str ->
"tujia".equals(str)).findFirst().get().substring(0,1);
    }
  }
序号8:
 【业务逻辑】:
求一个 int 类型正整数的 int 次方取 int 次模(说明问题,同时改正)
 【题目】:
public static double pow(int base,int exponent,int mod){
    return Math.pow(base,exponent)%mod;
}
序号 9:
 【业务逻辑】:
在 tts.2022-10-20-10.log 中有大量的 URL
每行一个,没有空行
对于这些 URL 希望每个都访问一下。并且速度尽量快一些。
```

不需要纠结这个接口可以重复调用,但是文件名又是写死的。

```
import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseBody;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.concurrent.Executor;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
@RequestMapping("/fetch")
@Controller
public class B {
  private final static Executor executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
  @RequestMapping("/url.do")
  @ResponseBody
  public String proceessLog() throws IOException {
     String fileName = "tts.2022-10-20-10.log";
     BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fileName));
     final Set<String> visted = new HashSet<>();
     for (String line = reader.readLine(); line != null; line = reader.readLine()) {
       final String url = line.trim();
       executor.execute(new Runnable() {
          @Override
         public void run() {
            if (!visted.add(url)) {
              //访问过的 url 不用再次发请求。这里忽略 visted 的内存占用
              return;
```

```
}
          sendRequest(url);
        }
      });
    }
    return "OK";
  }
  private boolean sendRequest(String url) {
    // 访问这个 url, 访问成功返回 true, 否则 fasle
    // 不用考虑这个有什么问题
    return true;
  }
}
<del>序号 10:</del>
【业务逻辑】:
在 tts.2022-10-20-10.log 中有大量的 URL
每行一个,没有空行
对于这些 URL 希望每个都访问一下。并且速度尽量快一些。
不需要纠结这个接口可以重复调用,但是文件名又是写死的。
 【题目】:
import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseBody;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.HashSet;
```

import java.util.Set;

```
import java.util.concurrent.Executor;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
@RequestMapping("/fetch")
@Controller
public class B {
  private final static Executor executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
  @RequestMapping("/url.do")
  @ResponseBody
  public String proceessLog() throws IOException {
     String fileName = "tts.2022-10-20-10.log";
     BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fileName));
    final Set<String> visted = new HashSet<>();
    for (String line = reader.readLine(); line != null; line = reader.readLine()) {
       final String url = line.trim();
       executor.execute(new Runnable() {
         @Override
         public void run() {
            if (!visted.add(url)) {
              //访问过的 url 不用再次发请求。这里忽略 visted 的内存占用
              return;
            }
            sendRequest(url);
         }
       });
    }
    return "OK";
  }
  private boolean sendRequest(String url) {
    // 访问这个 url, 访问成功返回 true, 否则 fasle
```

```
// 不用考虑这个有什么问题
return true;
}
```

序号 11:

【业务逻辑】:

在订单表中有一 varchar 字段用于存储序列化的 json 信息,在被序列化的类中有定义的 is 开头的 boolean 类型的属性,通过 FastJson 序列化后存到数据表

当查询订单信息的时候,会对该 JSON 串反序列化,反序列化的工具有可能是 fastjson,也有可能是 gson

其中: JSON.toJSONString 使用的是 fastjson

```
private Gson gson = new Gson();

@Data

public static class OrderExtend{
    private Long snCode;
    private boolean isWmsSend;
}

@Test

public void fastjsonAndGson(){
    OrderExtend orderExtend = new OrderExtend();
    orderExtend.setSnCode(110L);
    orderExtend.setWmsSend(true);

String extendJsonStr = JSON.toJSONString(orderExtend);
    OrderExtend orderExtendByGson = gson.fromJson(extendJsonStr,
OrderExtend.class);
    System.out.println(orderExtendByGson);
```

序号 12:

【业务逻辑】:

- 1、tagger 系统会协助运营人员圈定一批用户进行营销活动的投放,量级在百万到千万量级。
- 2、推送平台需要将这些用户信息从数据库中读取出来做一些预处理。UserService 就是来做这个读取并预处理工作的。

```
public class UserService {
  @Autowired
  private UserDAO userDao;
public void preproccessUser(String deviceTableName){
    int totalCount = 10000000; //1000 万行数据
    int pageSize = 1000; //分页读取,每页读取 1000条记录
    int pageCount = totalCount/pageSize ;// 一共需要读取的页数
    for(int pageIndex = 0;pageIndex < pageCount;pageIndex + +){</pre>
       List < Object > objects = userDao.selectByPage(deviceTableName,pageIndex *
pageCount, pageSize);
       this.preproccess(objects);
    }
  }
  //完成数据预处理
  public void preproccess(List<Object> objectList){
    //预处理
   for(Object obj : objectList) {
       // 每条验证和规范处理
    }
  }
}
```

```
interface UserDAO{
  @SQL("select * from :1 limit :2, :3")
  List<Object> selectByPage(String tableName, int from , int size);
}
<mark>序号 13:</mark>
 【业务逻辑】:
模拟下单后商家回调下单结果的一段逻辑
 【题目】:
package com.quna.business;
public class SupplierCallback {
  public void callBackNotice(String type, String json, Integer a, Integer b) {
     Lock lock = new RedisLock();
    lock.lock();
     processWorkA(a, b);
    try {
       processWorkB(type);
    } finally {
       lock.unlock();
    }
  }
  public void processWorkB(String param, String json) {
     switch (param) {
       case "success":
          System.out.println(json);
         //doSomething
          break;
       case "fail":
          System.out.println("it's fail");
         //doSomething
```

```
break;
default:
    System.out.println("default");
}

public Integer processWorkA(Integer params1, Integer params2) {
    Boolean flag = false;
    Integer params3 = null;
    return flag ? params1 * params2 : params3;
}
```

序号 14:

【业务逻辑】:

基础数据与携程比价后调用中转点庖丁接口,发现有中转报价缺失时会发 QMQ 消息,当缺失原因为【政策包报价不包含当前中转点过滤】时,需要记录当前航线中转点,并按时间先后补齐缺失中转点城市至最大数量

代码上下文:

- 1、data 为基础数据推送 QMQ 消息 bean,内有中转航组信息和缺失原因
- 2、中转航组信息机场码需转城市码
- 3、获取航线锁,使用zset存储缺失中转点至最大数量
- 4、QMQ 推送消息 QPS 为 2~3

```
String depAirport1 = data.getDep1();
String arrAirport1 = data.getArr1();
String depAirport2 = data.getDep2();
String arrAirport2 = data.getArr2();
String flyDate1 = data.getFlyDate1();
if (!Objects.equals(arrAirport1, depAirport2)) {
```

```
QMonitor.recordOne("smart_flight_price_miss_mid_different");
    }
    //缺失的中转点
     String missedMidAirport = StringUtils.isBlank(arrAirport1) ? depAirport2 :
arrAirport1;
     if (StringUtils.isBlank(depAirport1) || StringUtils.isBlank(arrAirport2) ||
StringUtils.isBlank(missedMidAirport) | StringUtils.isBlank(flyDate1)) {
       logger.error("缺少必要信息,本次中转点不补充
depAirport1:{},arrAirport2:{},missedMidAirport:{},flyDate1:{}", depAirport1, arrAirport2,
missedMidAirport, flyDate1);
       QMonitor.recordOne("smart_flight_price_miss_param_miss");
       return:
    }
     String lockKey = null;
     boolean tryLock = false;
     try {
       //机场码转城市码
       String depCity1 = InfoCenter.getCityCodeFromAirportCode(depAirport1);
       String missedMidCity =
InfoCenter.getCityCodeFromAirportCode(missedMidAirport);
       String arrCity2 = InfoCenter.getCityCodeFromAirportCode(arrAirport2);
       lockKey = getLockKey(depCity1, arrCity2, flyDate1);
       //尝试获取航线锁
       tryLock = RedisLockUtil.checkLock(transferSedis, lockKey,
QConfigUtils.getConfig("union_price_miss_lock_expire_time", 3000));
       if (!tryLock) {
         logger.info("smart_flight_price_miss_lock_check is locked {},{},{},", depCity1,
arrCity2, flyDate1);
         QMonitor.recordOne("smart flight price miss lock check is locked");
         return;
       }
```

```
String redisKey = ctripMissMiddleCityService.buildCacheKey(depCity1,
arrCity2, flyDate1);
       Long sedisSize = transferSedis.zcard(redisKey);
       int selectMaxCount =
QConfigUtils.getConfig(QconfigConstant.SELECT_MAX_COUNT,
QconfigConstant.DEFAULT_SELECT_MAX_COUNT);
       long overSize = sedisSize - selectMaxCount;
       if (overSize >= 0) {
         transferSedis.zremrangeByRank(redisKey, 0L, overSize);
       }
       transferSedis.zadd(redisKey, System.currentTimeMillis(), missedMidCity);
       transferSedis.expire(redisKey,
QConfigUtils.getConfig("union_price_miss_mid_city_expire_time", 60000));
       QMonitor.recordOne("smart_flight_price_miss_put_zset");
    } catch (Exception e) {
       logger.error("获取缺失中转点错误", e);
       QMonitor.recordOne("smart_flight_price_miss_city_add_error");
    } finally {
       if (tryLock && StringUtils.isNotEmpty(lockKey)) {
         //解锁
         RedisLockUtil.unlock(transferSedis, lockKey);
       }
    }
序号 15:
 【业务逻辑】代码:无
 【题目】:
import lombok.Getter;
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
import org.assertj.core.util.Lists;
import java.util.List;
```

```
@Slf4j
public class DemoMain {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Integer> idList = Lists.newArrayList(1, 2);
    //关闭对应 id 的状态
    idList.parallelStream().forEach(DemoMain::closeStatus);
  }
  /**
  * 关闭对应 id 的状态
  */
  private static void closeStatus(Integer id) {
    //查询状态
    Status status = selectStatusById(id);
    log(id, status);
    //如果当前是开启状态 则变为关闭
    if (status == Status.OPEN) {
       //这里把 id 加进去 表示不同 msg
       status = Status.CLOSE.reason("关闭当前状态" + id);
    }
    log(id, status);
  }
  * 查询状态
  private static Status selectStatusById(int id) {
    return Status.OPEN;
  }
```

public static void log(Integer id, Status status) {

}

log.info("id:{} 当前的状态是:{} 变更原因为:{}", id, status.name, status.reason);

```
/**
   * 模拟实际问题的枚举类
  */
  @Getter
  enum Status {
    OPEN(1, "开启"),
    CLOSE(2, "关闭");
    /**
     * 状态
     */
    private int code;
    /**
     * 名称
     */
    private String name;
    /**
     * 状态变更原因
     */
    private String reason;
    Status(int code, String name) {
       this.code = code;
       this.name = name;
    public Status reason(String reason) {
       this.reason = reason;
       return this;
    }
  }
}
```

序号 16:

【业务逻辑】:

本实例为搜索用户筛选品牌信息场景,通过运营配置相关品牌映射关系实现召回相关的品牌商品数据

```
public class KeywordMapBrandTransferAnalyzer extends Analyzer{
  private String configKey;
  @Override
  boolean doAccept(ProcContext context) {
    //从上下文获取接口传入分类品牌信息
    Set < SearchCategory > categorySet = context.getParamPgCate();
    if (CollectionUtils.isEmpty(categorySet)){
      return true;
    }
    //从配置中获取品牌映射关系
    Map<Integer, Set<Integer>> transferMapping =
ConfigCenterValues.getBrandTransferMapping(configKey);
    for (SearchCategory category: categorySet){
      Set<Integer> brands = brandMap.get(category.getBrandId());
      if (category.getBrandId() != 0 && CollectionUtils.isNotEmpty(brands)){
         //如果有配置品牌,则添加进上下文召回
         for (Integer brand : brands){
           if (brand != category.getBrandId()){
             SearchCategory mapCategory = new
SearchCategory(category.getCateId(), brand, category.getModelId());
             categorySet.add(mapCategory);
           }
         }
    return true;
```

```
}
}
class SearchCategory {
  Integer cateId;
  Integer brandId;
  Integer modelId;
  public SearchCategory(Integer cateId, Integer brandId, Integer modelId) {
     this.cateId = cateId;
     this.brandId = brandId;
     this.modelId = modelId;
  }
  public Integer getCateId() {
     return cateId;
  public void setCateId(Integer cateId) {
     this.cateId = cateId;
  }
  public Integer getBrandId() {
     return brandId;
  public void setBrandId(Integer brandId) {
     this.brandId = brandId;
  public Integer getModelId() {
     return modelId;
  }
  public void setModelId(Integer modelId) {
     this.modelId = modelId;
  }
}
```

序号 17:

【业务逻辑】:

促销活动查询用户库存

```
【题目】:
```

```
public List<PlatformUserStock> queryAllPlatformUserStock(long userId) {
     final List<PlatformUserStock> platformUserDayStocks =
this.platformUserStockService
         .queryUserStock(userId, StoreLimitTypeEnum.EVERY_DAY.getCode());
     final List<PlatformUserStock> platformUserAllStocks =
this.platformUserStockService
         .queryUserStock(userId, StoreLimitTypeEnum.TOTAL_LIMIT.getCode());
     platformUserDayStocks.addAll(platformUserAllStocks);
     return platformUserDayStocks;
  }
  public List<PlatformUserStock> queryUserStock(Long userId, int type) {
     if (userId == null) {
       return Collections.emptyList();
    }
     return platformUserTotalStockMapper.queryUserStock(userId, type);
  }
```

序号 18:

【业务逻辑】:

在 handle 方法中,需要通过多次分页查询取出库中原始数据,并通过多线程方式并行过滤原始数据中符合要求的数据,作为最终结果返回。

【题目】:

import com.google.common.collect.Lists;

```
public class Demo {
```

```
private final ThreadFactory threadFactory = new
ThreadFactoryBuilder().setNameFormat("demo-pool").build();
  private ExecutorService threadPool = new ThreadPoolExecutor(
       10, 20, 10, TimeUnit.SECONDS,
       new LinkedBlockingQueue <> (100),
       threadFactory,
       (r, executor) -> log.error("...")
  );
  public List<JSONObject> handle() {
     List<JSONObject> result = Lists.newArrayList();
     int pageNum = 1;
     int pageSize = 500;
     JSONObject queryResult = query(pageNum, pageSize);
result.addAll(filter(queryResult.getJSONArray("data").toJavaList(JSONObject.class)));
     Integer total = queryResult.getInteger("total");
     while (pageNum * pageSize < total) {
       pageNum++;
       queryResult = query(pageNum, pageSize);
result.addAll(filter(queryResult.getJSONArray("data").toJavaList(JSONObject.class)));
    }
    return result:
  }
  private List<JSONObject> filter(List<JSONObject> originData) {
     CountDownLatch countDownLatch = new CountDownLatch(originData.size());
     List<JSONObject> result = Lists.newCopyOnWriteArrayList();
    for (JSONObject data : originData) {
       threadPool.submit(() -> {
         try {
```

```
if (// 满足条件) {
           result.add(data);
         }
       }finaly {
         countDownLatch.countDown();
       }
    });
    try {
       countDownLatch.await();
    } catch (Exception e) {
       log.error("countDownLatch await failed");
       QMonitor.recordOne ("demo.countDownLatch_await.failed");\\
    }
    return result;
  }
  /**
   *返回体结构:
   * total: int型,记录总量
  * data: List<JSONObject>, 真正的查询数据
  private JSONObject query(int pageNum, int pageSize) {
    // 分页查询
  }
}
```

序号 19:

代码逻辑:

originalLineRemark 由 "供应商名称&订单号"组成,并且是外部传过来的,现需要把 originalLineRemark 字段拆开,确保拆开后供应商名称是系统存在的

```
private void matchAndSetSupplierNameAndOrderNo(String originalLineRemark,
ReconLedgerDetail detail) {
    List < String > remarkSplitter = Splitter.on("&").splitToList(originalLineRemark);
    String originalSupplierName = remarkSplitter.get(0);
    List<MPrepaySupplierApiVo> matchedSupplierList =
mPrepaySupplierApi.selectByFuzzySupplierName(originalSupplierName);
    for (MPrepaySupplierApiVo supplierVo : matchedSupplierList) {
       String dbSupplierName = supplierVo.getSupplierName();
       String matchSupplierName = dbSupplierName + "&";
       if (!(originalLineRemark.startsWith(matchSupplierName))) {
         continue:
       }
       String replaceLineRemark =
originalLineRemark.replaceFirst(matchSupplierName, StringUtils.EMPTY);
       detail.setSupplierName(dbSupplierName);
       detail.setOrderNo(replaceLineRemark);
       break:
    }
  }
```

序号 20:

【业务逻辑】:

echo 为需要实现接口,echoimpl 为实现类,在该实现类基础上增加代理类 EchoProxy,预期在 SpringbootApplication 注入 echo 属性,通过其 echo 方法执行代理类和实现类逻辑

【题目】:

springboot 启动类:

- @Slf4j
- @SpringBootApplication
- @RestController
- @PropertySource(value = {"classpath:/application.properties"})
- @EnableAspectJAutoProxy(proxyTargetClass = false)

```
public class SpringbootApplication {
  @Autowired
  private EchoImpl echo;
  @RequestMapping("/echo")
  public String echo() {
    echo.echo();
    return "success";
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     SpringApplication.run(SpringbootApplication.class,args);
  }
}
api 定义:
public interface IEcho {
  void echo();
}
实现类定义:
@Component
@Slf4j
public class EchoImpl implements IEcho {
  @Override
  public void echo() {
    //do echo logic
    log.info("do origin echo");
  }
}
```

```
代理类定义:
@Slf4j
@Aspect
@Component
public class EchoProxy {
  @Before("execution(* tianqi.springaop.api.IEcho.echo(..))")
  public void preEcho() {
    log.info("do pre echo");
  }
}
<mark>序号 21:</mark>
 【业务逻辑】:
机票报价代理商政策批量导入时,会给代理商加锁,只允许一个任务对数据库进行写操作。
 【题目】:
public static boolean lockImport(String key, String value, int expire) {
    String redisKey = makeKey(key);
    try {
       if (redisClient.setnx(redisKey, value) >= SETNX_SUCCESS) {
         redisClient.expire(redisKey, expire);
         return true;
       }
    } catch (Exception e) {
       QMonitor.recordOne("redis_add_error");
    }
    return false;
  }
```

序号 22:

【业务逻辑】:

在机票首页有一个乘机人填写框,通过填写框可以添加本次搜索的乘机人。在乘机人填写框上有个推荐逻辑,推荐我的联系人列表里的最近有过生单记录的乘机人 2 人,乘机人选取顺序是生单时间最近的 2 人。

代码上下文:

本段代码是过滤掉乘机人证件类型不是身份证的乘机人。

```
private void certsFilter(OmPassengersResponse omPassengersResponse) {
  List<OmPassengersResponse.Passenger> passengers =
omPassengersResponse.getPassengers();
  // 按照订单创建时间排序
  passengers = omPassengersResponse.getPassengers().stream()
            .sorted((a, b) -> a.getOrderTime().compareTo(b.getOrderTime()))
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
  // 无手机号不推荐
  passengers = omPassengersResponse.getPassengers().stream()
       .filter(passenger -> StringUtils.isNotBlank(passenger.getPhoneNum()))
       .collect(Collectors.toList());
  // 无证件过滤,根据姓名和身份证号去重
  passengers = passengers.stream()
         .filter(passenger -> CollectionUtils.isNotEmpty(passenger.getCerts()))
         .collect(Collectors.collectingAndThen(Collectors.toCollection(() -> new
TreeSet<>(Comparator.comparing(compare()))), ArrayList::new));
  if (passengers.size() > configVal.getNum()) {
     passengers = passengers.subList(0, configVal.getNum());
  }
  omPassengersResponse.setPassengers(passengers);
}
```

```
* 根据姓名和身份证号去重
*/
private Function<OmPassengersResponse.Passenger, String> compare() {
  return p -> p.getName() + p.getCerts().get(0).getNumber();
}
序号 23:
 【业务逻辑】:
规则校验 充血模式开发,在 entity 中增加一些必要的逻辑代码,例如重写 get 方法等
代码上下文:
规则校验简易代码, RuleParamEntity 为规则校验的入参, runQlExpress 为规则执行代码。
 【题目】:
class RuleParamEntity implements Serializable {
  private static final long serialVersionUID = -7816951117938588941L;
  /**
  * 规则编号
  */
  private String ruleNo;
  /**
  * 用户名称
  */
  private String userName;
  * qunar 手机号
  */
  private String qunarMobile;
  public String getQunarMobile() {
    if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(qunarMobile)) {
      return qunarMobile;
    }
    if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(userName) && StringUtils.isBlank(qunarMobile)) {
```

```
UserDetail userDetail = UserClient.queryEncryptUserByName(userName);
       qunarMobile = userDetail.getMobile();
    }
    return qunarMobile;
  }
}
  public boolean runQlExpress(ExpressRunner runner, RuleParamEntity request,
TbfRuleConfEntity entity) {
    try {
       QMonitor.recordOne("RuleComponent_ruleChecking_" + entity.getKeyword());
       DefaultContext<String, Object> context = new DefaultContext<String,
Object>();
       Object curInfo = ParseBeanUtils.invokeMethod(request, entity.getKeyword());
       if (curInfo == null) {
         log.info("runQlExpress get curInfo blank! request: {} entity: {}",
JSONObject.toJSONString(request), JSONObject.toJSONString(entity));
         QMonitor.recordOne("RuleComponent_ruleChecking_" +
entity.getKeyword() + "_NOT_VERIFIED");
entity.setVerificationResult(VerificationResultsEnum.NOT_VERIFIED.getCode());
         return VerificationResultsEnum.NOT_VERIFIED;
       }
       Object res =
runner.execute(entity.getQLExpress(ParseBeanUtils.fieldIsString(request,
entity.getKeyword())), context, null, true, false);
       if (!((Boolean) res).booleanValue()) {
         entity.setVerificationResult(VerificationResultsEnum.DENIED.getCode());
         QMonitor.recordOne("RuleComponent_ruleChecking_" +
entity.getKeyword() + "_DENIED");
         return VerificationResultsEnum.DENIED;
       }
       entity.setVerificationResult(VerificationResultsEnum.PASSED.getCode());
```

```
QMonitor.recordOne("RuleComponent_ruleChecking_" + entity.getKeyword()
+ "_PASSED");
       return VerificationResultsEnum.PASSED;
    } catch (Exception e) {
       log.error("ruleChecking error request : {} entity : {}",
JSONObject.toJSONString(request), JSONObject.toJSONString(entity), e);
       QMonitor.recordOne("RuleComponent_runQlExpress_Exception");
    }
    entity.setVerificationResult(VerificationResultsEnum.DENIED.getCode());
    return VerificationResultsEnum.DENIED;
  }
序号 24:
 【业务逻辑】:
更新当前用户的基本信息和地址信息,该操作必须要求用户是登录态;
该方法每周访问用户较多
 【题目】:
package com.qunar.qboss.demo;
import com.google.common.base.Function;
import com.google.common.collect.Lists;
import org.springframework.util.StringUtils;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.PostMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestBody;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.validation.Valid;
import java.util.List;
@RestController
public class DemoController {
```

```
private final UserService userService;
  public DemoController(UserService userService) {
    this.userService = userService;
  }
  @PostMapping("/update")
  public Object updateUserInfo(@Valid @RequestBody UserUpdateCommand
command, HttpServletRequest request) {
    String openId = getCurrentUser(request).getOpenid();
    if (StringUtils.isEmpty(openId)) {
      return ApiResult.forbidden("用户未登录,不允许进行操作");
    }
    List<Address> addresses = Lists.transform(command.getAddresses(),
        (Function < Address DTO, Address >) input ->
DTOMapper.INSTANCE.toDTO(input));
    User user = userService.queryUser(command.getOpenId());
    for (Address address : addresses) {
      address.setOpenId(openId);
    }
    DTOMapper.INSTANCE.copyToEntity(command, user);
    user.setAddresses(addresses);
    userService.save(user);
    return ApiResult.success();
  }
序号 25:
 【业务逻辑】:
量房单上都需要处理人,在一些情况下,需要对单子的人员进行变更操作。
代码上下文:
orderDao 和 orderTransferLogDao 是引入的数据库表 dao 的操作。EhrPartUserInfo
```

userInfo = ehrManager.getUserInfo(userCode);是根据 usercode 查询 EHR 接口获取人员信息。

```
public BizResult < Boolean> changeUser(String orderCode, String userCode) {
  if (StringUtils.isBlank(orderCode) ||
StringUtils.isBlank(userCode)) {
return BizResult.error(ErrorCode.PARAM_ERROR.getCode(), "参数不能为空");
}
// 校验数据
EhrPartUserInfo userInfo = ehrManager.getUserInfo(userCode);
                                                               if (Objects.isNull(userInfo))
return BizResult.error(ErrorCode.PARAM_ERROR.getCode(), "请输入正确的人员编号");
OrderEntity orderInfo = orderDao.getByOrderCode(orderCode);
                                                                if
(Objects.isNull(orderInfo)) {
return BizResult.error(ErrorCode.PARAM_ERROR.getCode(), "量房单信息不存在");
}
if (OrderStatusEnums.CANCELED.getCode().equals(orderInfo.getStatus())
                                                                            II
II
OrderStatusEnums.FINISHED.getCode().equals(orderInfo.getStatus())) {
return BizResult.error(ErrorCode.PARAM_ERROR.getCode(), "量房单状态不正确,无法进行人员
变更");
}
// 更新数据
this.saveData(orderInfo,userInfo);
return BizResult.success(true);
}
@Transactional(rollbackFor = Exception.class)
public void saveData(OrderEntity orderInfo, EhrPartUserInfo userInfo) {
// 更新量房单表人员信息
UpdateWrapper < OrderEntity> updateWrapper = new UpdateWrapper < >();
updateWrapper.lambda().eq(BaseCommonEntity::getId,
                         .eq(BaseCommonEntity::getIsDel,
orderInfo.getId())
```

```
YesOrNoEnum.NO.getState())
                           .set(OrderEntity::getOrderZeCode,
userInfo.getEmpCode());
boolean update = orderDao.update(updateWrapper);
log.info("更新结果:{}", update);
// 插入人员变更记录
     OrderTransferLogEntity orderTransferLogEntity = new OrderTransferLogEntity();
orderTransferLogEntity.setAcceptUserCode(userInfo.getEmpCode())
                                                                  .setApplyUserCod
e(userInfo.getEmpCode())
.setCreateTime(new Date())
.setUpdateTime(new Date());
orderTransferLogDao.save(orderTransferLogEntity);
}
 (二) 前端【题目】
序号 26:
背景: 运行环境 - React Native; TouchableOpacity,等其它依赖已经正常引入;
 【题目】:
*/
const item = ({title, onPress, styles}) => (
  <TouchableOpacity activeOpacity={1} onPress={onPress}
style={styles.containerStyle>
     <Text style={styles.title}>{title}</Text>
  </TouchableOpacity>
);
export default class ItemComponent extends Component {
  constructor() {
    super();
```

}

序号 27:

```
【题目】: 下面是一个倒计时 UI 组件的实现,请找出该组件实际被项目使用时,可能存在的问
题;(所有外部依赖都已经正常引入,只关心倒计时逻辑本身即可;)
*/
import React, { useEffect, useState, useCallback } from "react";
import { View, Text } from "react-native";
const getCountdown = (endDate) => {
  const FormatEndTime = endDate.replace(/\-/g, "/");
  const endtime = new Date(FormatEndTime).getTime();
  const nowtime = new Date().getTime();
  const lefttime = endtime - nowtime,
    lefth = Math.floor(lefttime / (1000 60 60)),
    leftm = Math.floor((lefttime / (1000 * 60)) % 60),
    lefts = Math.floor((lefttime / 1000) % 60);
  return {
    h: lefth >= 10 ? lefth.toString(): "0" + lefth,
    m: leftm > = 10 ? leftm.toString(): "0" + leftm,
```

```
s: lefts >= 10 ? lefts.toString(): "0" + lefts,
  };
};
function CountDown(props) {
  let timer = null;
  const [time, setTime] = useState({
     h: "00",
     m: "00",
     s: "00",
  });
  const runCountDown = useCallback(() => {
     const {h, m, s} = getCountdown(props.endTime);
     if(h == '00' \&\& m == '00' \&\& s == '00'){}
       clearInterval(timer);
     }
     setTime({h, m, s});
  }, [time]);
  useEffect(() => {
     timer = setInterval(() => {
       runCountDown();
    }, 1000);
  }, []);
  const \{h, m, s\} = time;
  return (
        <View style={{paddingTop: 50}}>
```

```
<Text>
         剩余时间:{`${h}:${m}:${s}`}
       </Text>
      </View>
 );
}
class demo extends QView {
  render() {
   return <CountDown endTime="2022-12-12 16:23:00"/>;
 }
}
序号 28:
【题目】:
*/
// 编程语言: JavaScript, 运行环境: React Native;
// 业务场景上下文: 火车票占座成功从服务器获取座位号展示出来以提升用户支付意愿, 假设
接口返回之后数据交由 handleResult 函数处理,数据结构如下:
// let resp = {
// isSuccessful: false,
                                 // 请求结果是否成功
   errorMsg: '服务器繁忙,请稍后再试',
                                          // 请求失败时用于展示
//
   seatList: ['10 车 24 座', '8 车 8 号上铺', '9 车 9 号一人软包'] // 用于展示列表的数据
//}
// 答题者可认为已经通过请求拿到了上述数据结构的数据(提示:返回的数据最全集是跟上面
一致的,实际的数据可能不完全相同),只需关心下面拿到请求结果后的后续处理逻辑;
function handleResult(resp = {}){
  let {isSuccessful = false, errorMsg = ''} = resp;
  if(!isSuccessful && errorMsg.length > 0){
   showFailReason(errorMsg);
   return;
```

```
}
  let {seatList = []} = resp;
  showList(seatList);
}
function showList(seatList = []){
  let list = seatList.map(x =  `<|ist>${x}</|ist>`);
  render(list);
}
function showFailReason(errorMsg){
  console.log('some function to show fail reason:', errorMsg);
}
function render(list){
  console.log('some function to render list:', list);
}
序号 29:
代码逻辑:字符串形式的 css 样式在 app 端改成 rem 形式的字符串
 【题目】:
*/
function stringCssToRem(css) {
  let cssArr = css.split(/;\s\n/);
  let result = cssArr.reduce((pre, cur) => {
     let curArr = cur.split(/:\s*/);
     let resCur = cur;
     if(curArr[1].includes('px')) {
       let number = curArr[1].match(/\d+/);
       let resNumber = number / 100;
       let value = resNumber + 'rem'
       resCur = `${curArr[0]}:${value}`
     }
     if(pre) {
```

```
return `${pre};${resCur}`
    } else {
      return `${resCur}`
    }
  }, "")
  return result;
}
/**
序号 30:
* 背景提示 1: 运行环境:ReactNative;代码中的 styles 字段是全局变量,不需要考虑为空
的情况。
* 背景提示 2: DemoComponent 中会接收的 props 当中有 item 对象,且 item 对象最多
可能包含: number, numberUnit, showRedText, img, title, subTitle 这几个 key;
*【题目】:
*/
export default class DemoComponent extends Component {
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
  }
  _appStateChange(nextAppState){
    console.log(nextAppState);
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    Dimensions.addEventListener('change', this._appStateChange.bind(this));
  }
  componentWillUnmount() {
    Dimensions.removeEventListener('change', this._appStateChange.bind(this));
  }
```

```
render() {
     const item = this.props.item;
    if (!item) {
       return null;
    }
     return (
       <View>
          <View style={styles.cardNumWithPot}>
            <Text style={styles.cardNumber} numberOfLines={1}>
              {item.number}
              <Text style={styles.cardNumberUnit}>{item.numberUnit}</Text>
            </Text>
            {item.showRedText && <RedView />}
          </View>
          {Boolean(item.img) && <Image style={styles.cardIcon} source={{ uri:
item.img }} />}
          <Text
            style={[
              styles.cardLabel,
              { marginTop: Boolean(item.img) ? 4 : 6 }
            ]}
            numberOfLines={1}
            {item.title}
          </Text>
          {!!item.subTitle && <Text style={styles.cardSubTitle} numberOfLines={1}>
            {item.subTitle}
          </Text>}
       </View>
    )
  }
```

序号 31:

```
* 背景: 运行环境 React Native; ES6+
    通过 promise 异步获取数据,过程中需要本地持久化存储的数据, promise 数据返回为
bool 类型,且需要处理错误回调
* 【题目】:
*/
getStatus() {
  return new Promise(async (resolve, reject) => {
   const isShow = await AsyncStorage.getItem('isShow');
   fetchData(isShow, (res) => {
    if (!res || res.error) {
     throw new Error('error');
    }
    resolve(res.show);
   })
  })
};
// 调用
this.getStatus().then((show) => {
  // 其他处理
  if (show) {
  // xxxxx
  AsyncStorage.setItem('isShow', show);
  }
}).catch((e) => {
  // 业务的异常上报
  console.log(e);
});
```