day14

今日内容

- 带参数的装饰器: flask框架 + django缓存 + 写装饰器实现被装饰的函数要执行N次
- 模块
 - o os
 - o sys
 - time (三种类型)
 - datetime 和 timezone【了解】

内容回顾 & 补充

1.函数

写代码的方式:面向过程 --> 函数式编程(多) --> 面向对象编程。

1.1 函数基础

```
def func(a1,a2):
    pass

result = func(1,2)
```

1.2 参数

补充:对于函数的默认值慎用可变类型。

```
# 如果要想给value设置默认是空列表

# 不推荐(坑)
def func(data,value=[]):
    pass

# 推荐
def func(data,value=None):
    if not value:
        value = []
```

```
def func(data,value=[]):
    value.append(data)
    return value

v1 = func(1) # [1,]
    v2 = func(1,[11,22,33]) # [11,22,33,1]
```

面试题:

- def func(a,b=[]) 有什么陷阱?
- 看代码写结果

```
def func(a,b=[]):
    b.append(a)
    return b

11 = func(1)
12 = func(2,[11,22])
13 = func(3)

# [1,3] [11,22,2] [1,3]
print(11,12,13)
```

• 看代码写结果

```
def func(a,b=[]):
    b.append(a)
    print(b)

func(1)
func(2,[11,22,33])
func(3)

# [1] [11,22,33,2] [1,3]
```

1.3 返回值

分析函数执行的内存

```
def func(name):
    def inner():
        print(name)
        return 123
    return inner

v1 = func('alex')
    v2 = func('eric')
```

```
# 不是闭包

def func1(name):
    def inner():
        return 123
    return inner

# 是闭包: 封装值 + 内层函数需要使用。

def func2(name):
    def inner():
        print(name)
        return 123
    return inner
```

1.4 作用域

1.5 递归

函数自己调用自己。(效率低)

```
def func():
    print(1)
    func()
```

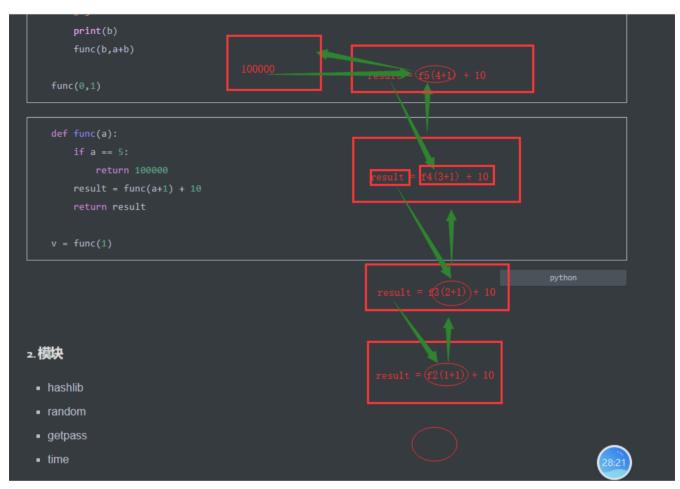
```
def func(i):
    print(i)
    func(i+1)

func(1)
```

```
def func(a,b):
    # 1
    # 1
    # 2
    # 3
    # 5
    print(b)
    func(b,a+b)
func(0,1)
```

```
def func(a):
    if a == 5:
        return 100000
    result = func(a+1) + 10
    return result

v = func(1)
```



```
# 递归的返回值

def func(a):
    if a == 5:
        return 100000
    result = func(a+1) + 10

v = func(1)
name = 'alex'
def func():
    def inner():
        print(name)
    return inner
v = func()
```

2. 模块

hashlib

- random
- getpass
- time

内容详细

1. 装饰器

1.1 基本格式

```
def x(func):
    def inner():
        return func()
    return inner

@x
def index():
    pass
```

1.2 关于参数

```
def x(func):
    def inner(a1):
        return func(a1)
    return inner

@x
def index(a1):
    pass
```

```
def index():
    pass

# func = 原来的index函数u

# index = inner
index(1,2)
```

如果给好几个函数写一个统一的装饰器,怎么办?

```
def x1(func):
    def inner(*args,**kwargs):
        return func(*args,**kwargs)
    return inner

@x1
def f1():
    pass

@x1
def f2(a1):
    pass
@x1
def f3(a1,a2):
    pass
```

1.3 关于返回值

```
def x1(func):
    def inner(*args,**kwargs):
        data = func(*args,**kwargs)
        return data
    return inner

@x1
def f1():
    print(123)

v1 = f1()
print(v1)
```

```
def x1(func):
    def inner(*args,**kwargs):
        data = func(*args,**kwargs)
        return data
    return inner

@x1
def f1():
    print(123)
    return 666
v1 = f1()
print(v1)
```

```
def x1(func):
    def inner(*args,**kwargs):
        data = func(*args,**kwargs)
    return inner

@x1
def f1():
    print(123)
    return 666
v1 = f1()
print(v1)
```

装饰器建议写法:

```
def x1(func):
    def inner(*args,**kwargs):
        data = func(*args,**kwargs)
        return data
    return inner
```

1.4 关于前后

```
def x1(func):
    def inner(*args,**kwargs):
        print('调用原函数之前')
        data = func(*args,**kwargs) # 执行原函数并获取返回值
        print('调用员函数之后')
        return data
    return inner

@x1
def index():
    print(123)

index()
```

1.5 带参数的装饰器

```
# 第一步: 执行 ret = xxx(index)
# 第二步: 将返回值赋值给 index = ret
@xxx
def index():
    pass

# 第一步: 执行 v1 = uuu(9)
# 第二步: ret = v1(index)
# 第三步: index = ret
@uuu(9)
def index():
    pass
```

```
def wrapper(func):
   def inner(*args,**kwargs):
      print('调用原函数之前')
      data = func(*args, **kwargs) # 执行原函数并获取返回值
      print('调用员函数之后')
      return data
   return inner
@wrapper
def index():
   pass
def x(counter):
   def wrapper(func):
      def inner(*args,**kwargs):
         data = func(*args, **kwargs) # 执行原函数并获取返回值
         return data
      return inner
   return wrapper
@x(9)
def index():
   pass
```

练习题

```
# 写一个带参数的装饰器, 实现: 参数是多少, 被装饰的函数就要执行多少次, 把每次结果添加到列表中, 最终返回列表。
def xxx(counter):
    print('x函数')
    def wrapper(func):
        print('wrapper函数')
        def inner(*args,**kwargs):
        v = []
        for i in range(counter):
```

```
data = func(*args, **kwargs) # 执行原函数并获取返回值
              v.append(data)
           return v
       return inner
   return wrapper
@xxx(5)
def index():
   return 8
v = index()
print(v)
# 写一个带参数的装饰器,实现:参数是多少,被装饰的函数就要执行多少次,并返回最后一次执行的结果【面试题】
def xxx(counter):
   print('x函数')
   def wrapper(func):
       print('wrapper函数')
       def inner(*args,**kwargs):
           for i in range(counter):
              data = func(*args, **kwargs) # 执行原函数并获取返回值
           return data
       return inner
   return wrapper
@xxx(5)
def index():
   return 8
v = index()
print(v)
# 写一个带参数的装饰器,实现:参数是多少,被装饰的函数就要执行多少次,并返回执行结果中最大的值。
def xxx(counter):
   print('x函数')
   def wrapper(func):
       print('wrapper函数')
       def inner(*args,**kwargs):
           value = 0
           for i in range(counter):
               data = func(*args, **kwargs) # 执行原函数并获取返回值
              if data > value:
                  value = data
           return value
       return inner
   return wrapper
@xxx(5)
def index():
   return 8
v = index()
print(v)
```

```
def x(counter):
    print('x函数')
    def wrapper(func):
        print('wrapper函数')
        def inner(*args,**kwargs):
            if counter:
                return 123
            return func(*args,**kwargs)
        return inner
    return wrapper
@x(True)
def fun990():
    pass
@x(False)
def func10():
    pass
```

1.6 欠

• 元数据: flask框架

• 多个装饰器:: Flask框架

```
@x1
@x2
def func():
    pass
```

总结

基本装饰器 (更重要)

```
def x1(func):
    def inner(*args,**kwargs):
        data = func(*args,**kwargs) # 执行原函数并获取返回值
        return data
    return inner

@x1
def index():
    print(123)

index()
```

带参数的装饰器

```
def x(counter):
    def wrapper(func):
        def inner(*args,**kwargs):
            data = func(*args,**kwargs) # 执行原函数并获取返回值
            return data
        return inner
    return wrapper
@x(9)
def index():
    pass
```

2.模块

2.1 sys

python解释器相关的数据。

• sys.getrefcount,获取一个值的应用计数

```
a = [11,22,33]
b = a
print(sys.getrefcount(a))
```

- sys.getrecursionlimit, python默认支持的递归数量
- sys.stdout.write --> print (进度)

```
import time
for i in range(1,101):
    msg = "%s%%\r" %i
    print(msg,end='')
    time.sleep(0.05)
```

```
# 1. 读取文件大小 (字节)
file_size = os.stat('20190409_192149.mp4').st_size

# 2.一点一点的读取文件
read_size = 0
with open('20190409_192149.mp4',mode='rb') as f1,open('a.mp4',mode='wb') as f2:
    while read_size < file_size:
        chunk = f1.read(1024) # 每次最多去读取1024字节
        f2.write(chunk)
        read_size += len(chunk)
        val = int(read_size / file_size * 100)
        print('%s%%\r' %val ,end='')
```

sys.argv

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
"""
让用户执行脚本传入要删除的文件路径,在内部帮助用将目录删除。
C:\Python36\python36.exe D:/code/s21day14/7.模块传参.py D:/test
C:\Python36\python36.exe D:/code/s21day14/7.模块传参.py
"""
import sys

# 获取用户执行脚本时,传入的参数。
# C:\Python36\python36.exe D:/code/s21day14/7.模块传参.py D:/test
# sys.argv = [D:/code/s21day14/7.模块传参.py, D:/test]
path = sys.argv[1]

# 删除目录
import shutil
shutil.rmtree(path)
```

• sys.path --- 欠

2.2 os

和操作系统相关的数据。

- os.path.exists(path) , 如果path存在,返回True;如果path不存在,返回False
- os.stat('20190409_192149.mp4').st_size , 获取文件大小
- os.path.abspath() , 获取一个文件的绝对路径

```
path = '20190409_192149.mp4' # D:\code\s21day14\20190409_192149.mp4
import os
v1 = os.path.abspath(path)
print(v1)
```

• os.path.dirname, 获取路径的上级目录

```
import os
v = r"D:\code\s21day14\20190409_192149.mp4"
print(os.path.dirname(v))
```

• os.path.join,路径的拼接

```
import os
path = "D:\code\s21day14" # user/index/inx/fasd/
v = 'n.txt'

result = os.path.join(path,v)
print(result)
result = os.path.join(path,'n1','n2','n3')
print(result)
```

• os.listdir, 查看一个目录下所有的文件【第一层】

```
import os

result = os.listdir(r'D:\code\s21day14')
for path in result:
    print(path)
```

• os.walk , 查看一个目录下所有的文件【所有层】

```
import os

result = os.walk(r'D:\code\s21day14')
for a,b,c in result:
    # a,正在查看的目录 b,此目录下的文件夹 c,此目录下的文件
    for item in c:
        path = os.path.join(a,item)
        print(path)
```

- 补充:
 - 。 转义

```
v1 = r"D:\code\s21day14\n1.mp4" (推荐)
print(v1)

v2 = "D:\\code\\s21day14\\n1.mp4"
print(v2)
```

2.3 shutil

```
import shutil
shutil.rmtree(path)
```

总结

● 普通装饰器 5*

- 。 参数
- 。 返回值
- 。 前后
- 帯参数 4*
- 模块:
 - o random
 - hashlib
 - o getpass
 - o time
 - o os
 - o sys
 - o shutil