

习题参考

1、随机整数生成类

可以指定一批生成的个数，可以指定数值的范围

常规实现如下

```
import random

# 1 普通类实现
class RandomGen:
    def __init__(self, start=1, stop=100, count=10):
        self.start = start
        self.stop = stop
        self.count = count

    def generate(self, start=1, stop=100, count=10):
        return [random.randint(self.start, self.stop) for x in range(self.count)]

# 2 作为工具类来实现，提供类方法
class RandomGen:
    @classmethod
    def generate(cls, start=1, stop=100, count=10):
        return [random.randint(start, stop) for x in range(count)]
```

随机整数生成类，可以指定一批生成的个数，可以指定数值的范围，可以调整每批生成数字的个数。

使用生成器实现，如下：

```
# 使用生成器实现1

import random

class RandomGenerator:
    def __init__(self, start=1, stop=100, patch=10):
        self.start = start
```

```
self.stop = stop
self.patch = patch
self._gen = self._generate()
```

```
def _generate(self):
    while True:
        yield random.randint(self.start, self.stop)
```

```
def generate(self, count=0):
    if count <= 0:
        return [next(self._gen) for _ in range(self.patch)]
    else:
        return [next(self._gen) for _ in range(count)]
```

```
a = RandomGenerator()
print(a.generate())
print(a.generate(5))
```

生成器另一种实现

```
import random
```

```
class RandomGenerator:
```

```
    def __init__(self, start=1, stop=100, patch=10):
        self.start = start
        self.stop = stop
        self.patch = patch
        self._gen = self._generate()
```

```
    def _generate(self):
        while True:
            yield [random.randint(self.start, self.stop) for _ in range(self.patch)]
```

```
]
```

```
    def generate(self, count=0):
        if count > 0:
            self.patch = count
            return next(self._gen)
```

```
a = RandomGenerator()
print(a.generate())
```

```
print(a.generate(5))
```

```
# 使用property
import random

class RandomGenerator:
    def __init__(self, start=1, stop=100, patch=10):
        self.start = start
        self.stop = stop
        self._patch = patch
        self._gen = self._generate()

    def _generate(self):
        while True:
            yield [random.randint(self.start, self.stop) for _ in range(self.patch)]

    def generate(self):
        return next(self._gen)

    @property
    def patch(self):
        return self._patch

    @patch.setter
    def patch(self, value):
        self._patch = value

a = RandomGenerator()
print(a.generate())
a.patch = 5
print(a.generate())
```

2、打印坐标

使用上题中的类，随机生成20个数字，两两配对形成二维坐标系的坐标，把这些坐标组织起来，并打印输出

```
class Point:
```

```
def __init__(self, x, y):
```

```
    self.x = x
```

```
    self.y = y
```

```
points = [Point(x,y) for x,y in zip(RandomGenerator(10).generate(),RandomGenerator(10).generate())]
```

```
for p in points:
```

```
    print('{}:{}'.format(p.x, p.y))
```

3、车辆信息

记录车的品牌mark、颜色color、价格price、速度speed等特征，并实现增加车辆信息、显示全部车辆信息的功能

```
class Car: # 记录单一车辆
```

```
    def __init__(self, mark, speed, color, price):
```

```
        self.mark = mark
```

```
        self.speed = speed
```

```
        self.color = color
```

```
        self.price = price
```

```
class CarInfo:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        self.info = []
```

```
    def addcar(self, car: Car):
```

```
        self.info.append(car)
```

```
    def getall(self):
```

```
        return self.info
```

```
ci = CarInfo()
```

```
car = Car('audi', 400, 'red', 100)
```

```
ci.addcar(car)
```

```
ci.getall() # 返回所有数据，此时在实现格式打印
```

4、实现温度的处理

实现华氏温度和摄氏温度的转换。

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = 5 \times (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) / 9$$

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = 9 \times ^{\circ}\text{C} / 5 + 32$$

完成以上转换后，增加与开氏温度的转换， $\text{K} = ^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15$

思路

假定一般情况下，使用摄氏度为单位，传入温度值。

如果不给定摄氏度，一定会把温度值转换到摄氏度。

温度转换方法可以使用实例的方法，也可以使用类方法，使用类方法的原因是，为了不创建对象，就可以直接进行温度转换计算，这个类设计像个温度工具类。

```
class Temperature:
    def __init__(self, t, unit='c'):
        self._c = None
        self._f = None
        self._k = None

        if unit == 'k':
            pass
        elif unit == 'f':
            pass
        else:
            self._c = t

    @property
    def c(self): # 摄氏度
        return self._c

    @property
    def k(self): # 开氏温度
        pass

    @property
    def f(self): # 华氏温度
        pass

# 温度转换
```

```
@classmethod
def c2f(cls, c):
    return 9*c/5 + 32

@classmethod
def f2c(cls, f):
    return 5*(f-32)/9

@classmethod
def c2k(cls, c):
    return c + 273.15

@classmethod
def k2c(cls, k):
    return k - 273.15

@classmethod
def f2k(cls, f):
    return cls.c2k(cls.f2c(f))

@classmethod
def k2f(cls, k):
    return cls.c2f(cls.k2c(k))
```

进一步完善未完成代码，如下

```
class Temperature:
    def __init__(self, t, unit='c'):
        self._c = None
        self._f = None
        self._k = None

    # 都要先转换到摄氏度，以后访问再计算其它单位的温度值
    if unit == 'k':
        self._k = t
        self._c = self.k2c(t)
    elif unit == 'f':
        self._f = t
        self._c = self.f2c(t)
```

```
        else:
            self._c = t

@property
def c(self): # 摄氏度
    return self._c

@property
def k(self): # 开氏温度
    if self._k is None:
        self._k = self.c2k(self._c)
    return self._k

@property
def f(self): # 华氏温度
    if self._f is None:
        self._f = self.c2f(self._c)
    return self._f

# 温度转换
@classmethod
def c2f(cls, c):
    return 9*c/5 + 32

@classmethod
def f2c(cls, f):
    return 5*(f-32)/9

@classmethod
def c2k(cls, c):
    return c + 273.15

@classmethod
def k2c(cls, k):
    return k - 273.15

@classmethod
def f2k(cls, f):
    return cls.c2k(cls.f2c(f))
```

```
@classmethod
def k2f(cls, k):
    return cls.c2f(cls.k2c(k))
```

```
print(Temperature.c2f(40))
print(Temperature.c2k(40))
print(Temperature.f2c(104.0))
print(Temperature.k2c(313.15))
print(Temperature.k2f(313.15))
print(Temperature.f2k(104))
```

```
t = Temperature(37)
print(t.c, t.k, t.f)
```

```
t = Temperature(300, 'k')
print(t.c, t.k, t.f)
```

5、模拟购物车购物

思路

购物车购物，分解得到两个对象 购物车、物品，一个操作 购买。

购买不是购物车的行为，其实是人的行为，但是对于购物车来说就是 增加add。

商品有很多种类，商品的属性多种多样，怎么解决？

购物车可以加入很多不同的商品，如何实现？

```
class Color:
    RED = 0
    BLUE = 1
    GREEN = 2
    GOLDEN = 3
    BLACK = 4
    OTHER = 1000

class Item:
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        self.__spec = kwargs

    def __repr__(self):
```



```
        return str(sorted(self.__spec.items()))

class Cart:
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []

    def additem(self,item:Item):
        self.items.append(item)

    def getallitems(self):
        return self.items

mycart = Cart()
myphone = Item(mark='Huawei', color=Color.GOLDEN, memory='4G')
mycart.additem(myphone)

mycar = Item(mark='Red Flag', color=Color.BLACK, year=2017)
mycart.additem(mycar)

print(mycart.getallitems())
```

注意，以上代码只是一个非常简单的一个实现，生产环境实现购物车的增删改查，要考虑很多。