第1题

```
#1题 定义Rugby为Athlete的子类,并增加子类自己的属性squat。(5分)
class Athlete:
   def __init__(self,a name,a dob=None,a times=[]):
       self.name = a name
       self.dob = a dob
       self.times = a times
   def top3(self):
       return sorted(set([self.sanitize(t) for t in self.times]))[0:3]
   def sanitize(self, time string):
       if '-' in time string:
           splitter = '-'
       elif ':' in time string:
           splitter = ':'
       else:
           return (time string)
        (mins, secs) = time string.split(splitter)
       return (mins+'.'+secs)
class Rugby (Athlete) :
#代码1,定义Rugby类继承Athlete
   def __init__(self,a_name,a_dob,a_squat,a_times):#新局部变量squat
       Athlete.__init__(self,a_name,a_dob,a_times)
       #代码2,调用父类的构造方法,传递的参数为a dob、a times
       self.squat=a squat
       #代码3,将a squat赋值给类属性squat
```

第2题

```
#2题 定义OtherAthlete类为Athlete类的子类,重写top3方法(允许重复的时间) (5分)
class OtherAthlete(Athlete):
#代码1,定义OtherAthlete类继承Athlete
    def __init__(self,a_name,a_bod,a_squat,a_times):
        Athlete.__init__(self,a_name,a_bod,a_times)
        self.squat=a_squat
    def top3(self):
        return sorted([self.sanitize(t) for t in self.times])[0:3]
#代码2,定义无参数top3函数,对self.times属性应用统一化和排序功能
```

第3题

```
#3题 定义print_rugby函数, 以多态的方式调用子类属性和方法 (5分)

def get_coach_data(filename):
    with open(filename) as f:
        line = f.readline()
    return line.strip().split(',')

loren = get_coach_data('mywork/loren.txt')

mark = get_coach_data('mywork/mark.txt')

loren = Rugby(loren.pop(0),loren.pop(0),loren.pop(0),loren)

mark = OtherAthlete(mark.pop(0),mark.pop(0),mark.pop(0),mark)
```

```
def print_rugby(athlete):
   print(athlete.name)
   print(athlete.dob)
   print(athlete.squat)
   print(athlete.top3())
   #代码1,打印athlete的属性dob、squat和top3方法的返回值
print rugby(loren)
#代码2, 调用print rugby函数,参数为loren
print rugby(mark)
#代码3,调用print rugby函数,参数为mark
```

```
2011-11-3
270
3.59
['3.11', '3.23', '4.10']
mark
2010-2-4
300
['3.11', '3.11', '3.23']
```

(5分)

第4题

```
#4题 有两个父类,一个Father,一个Mother,定义Child类共同继承这两个父类,子类调用父类的属性和方法
class Father():
   def __init__(self):
       self.color = 'black'
   def talk(self):
       print("---爸爸的表达能力---")
class Mother():
   def __init__(self):
      self.height = 170
   def smart(self):
       print("---妈妈聪明的头脑---")
#代码1, 定义Child类继承Father和Mother
class Child(Father, Mother):
   def __init__(self):
       #代码2,调用Mother类的的 init 方法
       Father.__init__(self)
       Mother.__init__(self)
#代码3, 创建Child类的对象child,调用无参数的构造方法
child1=Child()
child1.smart()
print(child1.color)
print(child1.height)
#代码4,通过child调用父类的smart方法
#代码5,通过child打印父类的color属性
```

```
---妈妈聪明的头脑---
black
170
```