

## 代码内容审核建议 10 (PCS\_1-5)

1. **PCS\_1: Print 方法格式化字符串新方法补充**，  
在此部分之后，可以添加 Python print 新方法 (after py3.6)

如果想把变量值作为字符串的一部分打印出来，可以使用字符串格式化方法，例如 `%` 形式，或者 `'{}'.format(variable)` 方式。

新的格式化字符串方式，即在普通字符串前添加 `f` 或 `F` 前缀，其效果类似于

`str.format()`。比如

```
name = "red"
print(f"He said his name is {name}.")
# 'He said his name is red.'
```

相当于：

```
print("He said his name is {name}.".format(**locals()))
```

此外，此特性还支持嵌套字段，比如：

```
import decimal
width = 10
precision = 4
value = decimal.Decimal("12.34567")
print(f"result: {value:{width}.{precision}}")
#result:  12.35'
```

2. 可以补充 `print()` 多个变量的格式化方法输出，比如提示 PCS\_2 中的此部分与输出格式有关

```
Addr_info_list=[{"001e0018a0f", -87.627676, 41.878276999999999, "State St & Jackson Blvd Chicago IL"},
{"001e0018a3b", -87.618655, 41.883138999999999, "12th St & Lake Shore Dr Chicago IL"},
{"001e0018f02f", -87.6387576, 41.905813999999994, "Lake Shore Drive & Fullerton Ave Chicago IL"},
{"001e0018a4f", -87.588228, 41.910419999999999, "Cornell & 47th St Chicago IL"},
{"001e0018a3f", -87.710543, 41.866349, "Roose Ave & Roosevelt Rd Chicago IL"},
{"001e0018f4fd", -87.6277085, 41.883265299999999, "State St & Washington St Chicago IL"},
{"001e0018a4b", -87.586600000000001, 41.7906, "Stony Island Ave & 61st St Chicago IL"},
{"001e0018a2f", -87.712399, 41.781237999999999, "78th S Loomis Ave Chicago IL"},
{"001e0018a3f", -87.676225, 41.882178999999999, "Damen Ave & Cermak Chicago IL"},
{"001e0018a3f", -87.624270000000001, 41.756313999999999, "State St & 87th Chicago IL"]}

print(Addr_info)

[{"001e0018a0f", -87.627676, 41.878276999999999, "State St & Jackson Blvd Chicago IL"}, {"001e0018a3b", -87.618655, 41.883138999999999, "12th St & Lake Shore Dr Chicago IL"}, {"001e0018f02f", -87.6387576, 41.905813999999994, "Lake Shore Drive & Fullerton Ave Chicago IL"}, {"001e0018a4f", -87.588228, 41.910419999999999, "Cornell & 47th St Chicago IL"}, {"001e0018a3f", -87.710543, 41.866349, "Roose Ave & Roosevelt Rd Chicago IL"}, {"001e0018f4fd", -87.6277085, 41.883265299999999, "State St & Washington St Chicago IL"}, {"001e0018a4b", -87.586600000000001, 41.7906, "Stony Island Ave & 61st St Chicago IL"}, {"001e0018a2f", -87.712399, 41.781237999999999, "78th S Loomis Ave Chicago IL"}, {"001e0018a3f", -87.676225, 41.882178999999999, "Damen Ave & Cermak Chicago IL"}, {"001e0018a3f", -87.624270000000001, 41.756313999999999, "State St & 87th Chicago IL"]}

含有括号、大括号的语句，其中的内容可以按逗号分段对其书写，使得代码整洁。

print("values with the Index 2: \n"
      "idx# 01:\nidx# 02:\nidx# 03:\naddress 01")
print(Addr_info_list[2][0],
      Addr_info_list[2][1],
      Addr_info_list[2][2],
      Addr_info_list[2][3])

values with the Index 2:
1:001e0018f02f
loc=41.905813999999994
lat=Lake Shore Drive & Fullerton Ave Chicago IL
address=-87.6387576
```

以及 PCS\_3 中的如下部分

在数据分析时，会涉及到很多计算结果显示查看，尤其用于交流的代码。下述是正态分布（normal distribution/Gaussian distribution）的概率计算，调用了SciPy库的 `norm.sf(x,loc,scale)`，`norm.cdf()` 和 `norm.ppf()` 的方法，计算给定值(x)，给定正态分布均值（loc）和标准差（scale），求取大于等于（sf）或小于等于（cdf）给定值的概率；反之，求取满足概率的值（ppf）。

```
from scipy.stats import norm

print("用.sf计算值大于或等于0.7的概率为：%s"%norm.sf(0.7,0,1))
print("用.cdf计算值小于或等于0.7的概率为：%f"%norm.cdf(0.7,0,1)) #
print("可以观察到.cdf(<=0.7) 概率结果+，sf(>=0.7)概率结果为：%3f"%(norm.cdf(113,0,1)+norm.sf(113,0,1)))
print("用.ppf找到给定概率值为0.758036(约75.80%)的数值为：%e"%norm.ppf(0.758036,0,1))
```

用.sf计算值大于或等于0.7的概率为：%s 0.24196365222307303  
用.cdf计算值小于或等于0.7的概率为：0.758036  
可以观察到.cdf (<=0.7) 概率结果+，sf(>=0.7)概率结果为：1.000  
用.ppf找到给定概率值为0.758036(约75.80%)的数值为：6.999989e-01

```
print('name:%s,category:%s,score:%s'%( '湘村菜馆','美食_中餐厅',4))
info_dict={'name':'湘村菜馆','category':'美食_中餐厅','score':4}
print('name:%(name)s,category:%(category)s,score:%(score)s'%info_dict)

print('_ '*50)
import math
print('%+-10.3f:)%'%-math.pi)
print('%+-10.3f:)%'%math.pi)
print('%+-10.*f:)%'%(3,math.pi))
print('%010.3f:)%'%math.pi)
```

name:湘村菜馆,category:美食\_中餐厅,score:4  
name:湘村菜馆,category:美食\_中餐厅,score:4

---

-3.142 :)  
+3.142 :)  
+3.142 :)  
000003.142:)

```
import math
print(' {0:10}={1:5}'.format('pi',math.pi))
print(' {0:>10}={1:5}'.format('pi',math.pi))
print(' {0:<10}={1:5}'.format('pi',math.pi))
print(' {0}={1:.3f}'.format('pi',math.pi))
```

pi =3.141592653589793  
pi=3.141592653589793  
pi =3.141592653589793  
pi=3.142

## 补充资料：

python 格式化字符串的三种方法（%，format，f-string）

<https://blog.csdn.net/zjbyough/article/details/96466658>

## Python 新特性补充链接

且现在 **py3.9**，**3.10** 已经发布

Python3.6、3.7、3.8 新特性-刘江的博客，

<https://www.liujiangblog.com/blog/51/>

[Python 这几年都更新了啥 - 浮云计算 \(liriansu.com\)](#)

### 3. PCS\_3: 对于打印输出的距离, 最好不要太长, 影响查看

```
import re

kml_description='<description>线路开始时间: 2017-07-20 08:14:41,结束时间: 2017-07-20 08:14:41</description>'
pattern='description'
print(re.findall(pattern,kml_description)) #使用re.findall()方法以列表形式返回给定字符串中所有与给定正则表达式相匹配的字符串

# .
pattern='.description'
print(re.findall(pattern,kml_description))

# ? +
pattern=r'w?cadesign\.cn, w+\.cadesign\.cn' #用转义字符使用点号, 而不是用作特殊字符
text='cadesign.cn, www.cadesign.cn'
print(re.findall(pattern,text)) #? 号可以匹配0个 或者多个字符, 因此即使不存在字符也能匹配

# {}
pattern=r'w{2}\.cadesign\.cn'
print(re.findall(pattern,text))

# [...]
pattern='[Py]*thon!'
textA='Hello Python!'
textB='Hello Pthon!'
textC='Hello ython!'
textD='Hello thon!'
print(re.findall(pattern,textA))
print(re.findall(pattern,textB))
print(re.findall(pattern,textC))
print(re.findall(pattern,textD))

# A/B
pattern='<description>|</description>'
print(re.findall(pattern,kml_description))

['description', 'description']
['<description', '</description']
['cadesign.cn, www.cadesign.cn']
['ww.cadesign.cn']
['Python!']
['Pthon!']
['ython!']
['thon!']
['<description>', '</description>']
```

#### 4. PCS\_4 中，函数定义，参数名未修改到位

Ranmen\_price\_lst,price\_x 应该修改为 lst 和 x

```
def value2values_comparison(x,lst):
    import numpy as np

    lst_mean=np.mean(ranmen_price_lst)
    abs_difference_func=lambda value:abs(value-price_x)
    comparisonOF2values=lambda v1,v2:print('x is higher than the average %s of the list.%lst_mean) if v1>v2 else print('x

    if x in lst:
        print("%s in the given list."%x)
        comparisonOF2values(x,lst_mean)
        return x
    else:
        print("%.3f is not in the list."%x)
        closest_value=min(lst,key=abs_difference_func)
        print('the nearest value to %s is %s.'%(x,closest_value))
        print("_"*50)
        comparisonOF2values(closest_value,lst_mean)
        return closest_value
```

后面的代码测试中，出现一个打印错误，99 应该是 88

```
> price_x_closestValue=value2values_comparison(78,[3,4,5,733,66,22,99,88,11])
print(price_x_closestValue)

... 78.000 is not in the list.
the nearest value to 78 is 99.

-----
x is lower than the average 729.34 of the list.
99
```

将上述变量名更正后，可以得到正确结果

```
>>> price_x_closestValue=value2values_comparison(78,[3,4,5,733,66,22,99,88,11])
... print(price_x_closestValue)
78.000 is not in the list.
the nearest value to 78 is 88.

-----
x is lower than the average 114.55555555555556 of the list.
88
```

## 5. 变量名错误

```
from collections import namedtuple

Label=namedtuple('label',['name','id','trainID','category','categoryID','hasInstances','ignoreInEval','color'])
print(Label)
print(" "*50)
label_building=Label('building',11,2,'construction',2,False,False,(70,70,70))
print(label_building)
print(label_building._fields)

print(" "*50)
print(label_building.name)
print(label_building.id)
print(label_building.category)
print(label_building.color)

print(" "*50)
caravan_lst=['caravan', 29,255,'vehicle',7,True,True,(0,0,90)]
label_caravan=Label._make(caravan_lst)
print(label_caravan.name)
print(label_caravan.id)
print(label_caravan.category)
print(label_caravan.color)

label_caravan=label_caravan._replace(category='schooner',color=(30,30,60)) #替换属性值
print(label_caravan.category)
print(label_caravan.color)

print(" "*50)
caravan_dict=label_caravan._asdict() #将namedtuple转换为dict
print(caravan_dict)
```

```
<class '__main__.Label'>

Label(name='building', id=11, trainID=2, category='construction', categoryID=2, hasInstances=False, ignoreInEval=False, color=(70, 70, 70))
('name', 'id', 'trainID', 'category', 'categoryID', 'hasInstances', 'ignoreInEval', 'color')
```

第二个红框中的“label”应该改为“label\_building”才能出现最下面的打印结果

## 6. PCS\_5 中，“多态性（polymorphism）-数据类型类”， 现在 python 也可以对参数类型进行设置规定，

- 多态性（polymorphism）-数据类型类

一些运算不仅对于数值起作用，同样对其它类型的数据起作用，例如下述案例中定义了一个乘积函数 `times(x,y)`，含两个输入参数，返回二者之积。python中并不会在赋值变量或输入参数定义时，定义变量或输入参数的数据类型，python会自动判断数据类型，并根据提供的运算返回计算结果，这样的处理方式可以减轻程序员思考的负担，也使得语言精简并富有弹性。

```
def times(x,y):
    print('---'*3,'X= {}'.format(x),y)
    return (x*y)

print(times(5,7))
print(times([5],3))
print(times('polymorphism_',3))

----- X=5,y=7
35
----- X=[5],y=3
[5, 5, 5]
----- X=polymorphism_,y=3
polymorphism_polymorphism_polymorphism_
```

可在此部分添加，“python 新特性，函数注解和参数数据类型注解”的介绍  
参考资料：

Python 3 新特性：类型注解 - 知乎

<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/37239021>

typing —— 类型注解支持 — Python 3.10.6 文档

<https://docs.python.org/zh-cn/3/library/typing.html>

python 限定方法参数类型、返回值类型、变量类型等 - python 学习者 0 - 博客园  
<https://www.cnblogs.com/xxpythonxx/p/12198876.html>

### 讨论和建议

目前来看，我们的代码基本上是基于 **python3.5** 的基本特性的，可以在前言介绍环境搭建的时候说明软件版本，或者，我们后面进行下软件版本升级，