Python实验报告

实验五:面向对象程序设计

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实验目的

了解面向对象程序设计相对与面向过程程序设计的异同点了解类中构造、析构方法的用法 了解python对自带的方法和参数,掌握其简单的使用 了解类继承、多态和动态绑定 掌握常用类特殊方法的使用

实验内容

实验题1:

编写一个平面二维点集类,要求这个的实例对象(也就是一个点)能够计算到另一个点的距离;再编写一个函数,能够计算覆盖一系列点的最小矩形

解答:

```
In [1]:
```

```
import random
import math
class Point:
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
    #计算到另一个点p的距离
    def distance(self, p):
       r1 = self.x - p.x
       r2 = self. y - p. y
        return math. sqrt (r1*r1+r2*r2)
    #重载点的小于比较运算符
    def __lt__(self, other):
        if self. x==other. x:
           return self.y<other.y
        return self.x<other.x
    #返回叉积
    def cross (self, p1, p2):
        return (p1. x-self. x)*(p2. y-self. y)-(p2. x-self. x)*(p1. y-self. y)
    #返回点积
    def dot(self, p1, p2):
        return (pl. x-self. x)*(p2. x-self. x)+(p1. y-self. y)*(p2. y-self. y)
    #返回与另一个点构成的直线参数
    def get_line(self, p):
        if self. x==p. x:
            return (1, 0, -self. x)
        if self. y==p. y:
            return (0, 1, -self. y)
        return (1.0/(p.x-self.x), 1.0/(self.y-p.y), 1.0*(self.y*p.x-self.x*p.y)/((a.x-self.x)*(a.y-se
    #返回p1到直线的距离
    def get_shadowD(self, p1, p2):
        if self == p1 or p1 == p2:
            co = 1
        else:
            co = self. dot(p1, p2) / (self. distance(p1)*self. distance(p2))
        shadowD = 1.0*self. distance(p1)*math. sqrt(1-co*co)
        return shadowD
    #返回当前点与p1构成的线段在直线上的投影
    def get_levelD(self, p1, p2):
        if self==p1 or p1==p2:
            co = 0
        else:
            co = self. dot(p1, p2)/(self. distance(p1)*self. distance(p2))
        levelD = 1.0*self.distance(p1)*co
        return levelD
```

```
In [2]:
```

```
class Points:
    def __init__(self):
        self.ps = []
        self.tb = []
    def distance (self, id1=0, id2=0):
        if id1<len(self.ps) and id2<len(self.ps):
            r1 = self.ps[id1].x - self.ps[id2].x
            r2 = self.ps[id1].y - self.ps[id2].y
            return math. sqrt (r1*r1+r2*r2)
        else:
            return False
    def sort ps(self):
        self.ps.sort()
    def get_point(self, x, y):
        p = Point(x, y)
        self. ps. append (p)
    def get_recarea(self, id0):
        le = len(self.tb)
        id1 = (id0+1)\%1e
        maxh = 0
        a = id1
        for i in range (0, 1e):
            h = self.tb[id0].get_shadowD(self.tb[i], self.tb[id1])
            if h>maxh:
                maxh = h
                a = i
        \max 1k = 0
        b = id0
        for i in range (0, 1e):
            lk = self.tb[id0].get_levelD(self.tb[i], self.tb[id1])
            if 1k>0:
                1k = 0.0
            elif 1k<0:
                 1k = -1k
            if lk>maxlk:
                max1k=1k
                b = i
        maxrk = 0
        b = id1
        for i in range (0, 1e):
            rk = self.tb[id1].get levelD(self.tb[i], self.tb[id0])
            if rk > 0:
                rk = 0.0
            elif rk<0:
                rk = -rk
            if rk>maxrk:
                maxrk=rk
                b = i
        return 1.0*maxh*(maxlk+self.tb[id0].distance(self.tb[id1])+maxrk)
    def get_minrec(self):
        self.get tubao()
        minarea = float("inf")
        for i in range (0, len(self. tb)):
            area = self.get recarea(i)
            if area minarea:
                minarea = area
        return minarea
    def get tubao(self):
        if len(self.ps):
```

```
self. sort_ps()
self. tb. append(self. ps[0])
for i in range(1, len(self. ps)):
    while len(self. tb)>1 and self. tb[-2]. cross(self. tb[-1], self. ps[i])>0:
        self. tb. pop()
    self. tb. append(self. ps[i])
    temp = len(self. tb)
    for i in range(len(self. ps)-2, 0, -1):
        while len(self. tb)>temp and self. tb[-2]. cross(self. tb[-1], self. ps[i])>0:
        self. tb. pop()
        self. tb. append(self. ps[i])
    return True
else:
    return False
```

In [3]:

```
a = Points()
a. get point (2, 2)
a. get_point (1, 1)
a. get point (2, 1)
a. get_point (2, 3)
a. get_point(3, 2)
print('The points:', end='')
for b in a.ps:
    print(b. x, b. y, end=', ')
print()
a. sort_ps()
print('The end of sort:', end=' ')
for b in a.ps:
    print (b. x, b. y, end=', ')
print()
a. get_tubao()
print('The tubao is:', end=' ')
for b in a. tb:
    print (b. x, b. y, end=', ')
print()
#for i in range(10):
     x=random. randint (0, 100)
#
     y=random. randint (0, 100)
     a. get_point(x, y)
print('The min area:', a. get_minrec())
```

The points: 2 2,1 1,2 1,2 3,3 2, The end of sort: 1 1,2 1,2 2,2 3,3 2, The tubao is: 1 1,2 3,3 2,2 1, The min area: 3.0

实验题2:

编写一个类Temperature,这个类只有2个类方法,进行温度转换,to_fahrenheit()用于将温度转换为华氏温度,to_celsius()将温度转换为摄氏温度

解答:

In [4]:

```
class Temperature:
   T = 25
    ch = ' \circ C'
    def __init__(self, temperature=25):
        Temperature. T = temperature
        Temperature.ch = '° C'
    @classmethod
    def to_fahrenheit(cls):
        if cls.ch==' ° C':
            cls. ch = " F"
            cls. T = 1.0*cls. T*9/5+32
        print('当前温度为:', cls. T, cls. ch)
    @classmethod
    def to celsius(cls):
        if cls.ch==' ° F':
            cls.ch = ' ° C'
            c1s.T = 1.0*5/9*(c1s.T-32)
        print('当前温度为:', cls. T, cls. ch)
t = Temperature(30)
t. to_fahrenheit()
t. to_celsius()
t. to_celsius()
t. to fahrenheit()
```

当前温度为: 86.0 ° F 当前温度为: 30.0 ° C 当前温度为: 30.0 ° C 当前温度为: 86.0 ° F

实验题3:

编写一个电梯类,能够模拟日常电梯的各种操作。

解答:

```
In [9]:
```

```
import time
class Elevator:
    def __init__(self, layer, first_layer=1):
       self.max layer = layer;
                                          #电梯最高楼层
       self. option = 'up'
                                          #电梯当前操作
       self.door = 'close'
                                          #电梯门状态
       self.cur_layer = first_layer
                                          #当前电梯所在楼层
       self.up_queue = []
                                          #电梯上行楼层队列
       self.down queue = []
                                          #电梯下行楼层队列
       self.switch = 'run'
                                          #电梯状态
    #电梯信息显示
    def info(self, flag=False):
       print('当前电梯在{0}层, 电梯正在{1}!'.format(self.cur_layer, self.option))
    #电梯停止运作
    def stop(self):
       self. switch = 'stop'
       print('电梯停止运行')
    #申梯门打开
    def open door(self):
       self. door = 'open'
       print('电梯门打开')
    #电梯门关闭
    def close door(self):
       self.door = 'close'
       print('电梯门关闭')
    #电梯等待
    def wait(self):
       self.open door()
       print('当前电梯在{0}层,电梯正在等待!'.format(self.cur_layer))
       time. sleep (5)
       self.close door()
    #楼层加入队列
    def push_queue(self, layer, option=None):
       if layer < self. cur layer:
           if not layer in self.down queue:
               self. down queue. append (layer)
               self.down queue.sort(reverse=True)
       elif layer>self.cur layer:
           if not layer in self.up_queue:
               self. up queue. append (layer)
               self.up queue.sort()
       else:
           if option == self. option:
               self.wait()
           else:
               if option=='up':
                   if not layer in self.up queue:
                       self. up queue. append (layer)
                       self.up_queue.sort()
               else:
                   if not layer in self.down_queue:
                       self. down queue. append (layer)
                       self. down queue. sort (reverse=True)
    #电梯运行
    def run(self):
       while self. switch=='run':
           que = getattr(self, self. option+'_queue')
           if not len(self.up queue) and not len(self.down queue):
               if self.cur layer==1:
```

```
pass
   else:
        self. push queue (1)
elif not len(self.up_queue) and len(self.down_queue):
    self.option = 'down'
elif len(self.up_queue) and not len(self.down_queue):
    self.option = 'up'
if self.option=='up':
    inc = 1
else:
    inc = -1
while len(que):
   flag = (que[0]==self.cur_layer)
    if flag:
        que. pop(0)
        self.wait()
    else:
        self.info()
        self.cur_layer += inc
    time. sleep(1)
```

In [10]:

```
import threading
def init_elevator(building_layers):
    e = Elevator(building_layers)
    t = threading. Thread(target = e.run)
    t.setDaemon(True)
    t.start()
    return (e,t)
```

```
In [13]:
min layer = 1
                 #电梯最低楼层
\max 1 \text{ayer} = 18
                 #电梯最高楼层
myelevator, ctl_thread = init_elevator(max_layer)
while True:
   str1 = input('Input the layer:')
   try:
      laver = int(str1)
   except Exception:
      if str1=='quit':
          myelevator.stop()
          ctl thread. join()
          break
      else:
          print('invalid input', str1)
          continue
   if layer not in range (min layer, max layer+1):
      continue
   myelevator.push queue(layer)
Input the layer: 8
当前电梯在1层,电梯正在up!
当前电梯在2层,电梯正在up!
当前电梯在3层,电梯正在up!
当前电梯在4层,电梯正在up!
Input the layer: 5
当前电梯在5层,电梯正在up!
当前电梯在6层,电梯正在up!
当前电梯在7层,电梯正在up!
电梯门打开
当前电梯在8层,电梯正在等待!
Input the layer: 2
电梯门关闭
当前电梯在8层,电梯正在down!
当前电梯在7层,电梯正在down!
```

当前电梯在6层,电梯正在down!

当前电梯在5层,电梯正在等待!

当前电梯在5层,电梯正在down! 当前电梯在4层,电梯正在down! 当前电梯在3层,电梯正在down!

当前电梯在2层,电梯正在等待!

当前电梯在2层,电梯正在up! 当前电梯在3层,电梯正在up!

当前电梯在4层,电梯正在等待!

当前电梯在4层,电梯正在down! 当前电梯在3层,电梯正在down! 当前电梯在2层,电梯正在down!

当前电梯在1层,电梯正在等待!

Input the layer: quit

电梯门打开

电梯门关闭

电梯门打开

电梯门关闭

电梯门打开

电梯门关闭

电梯门打开

电梯门关闭

电梯停止运行

Input the layer: 4