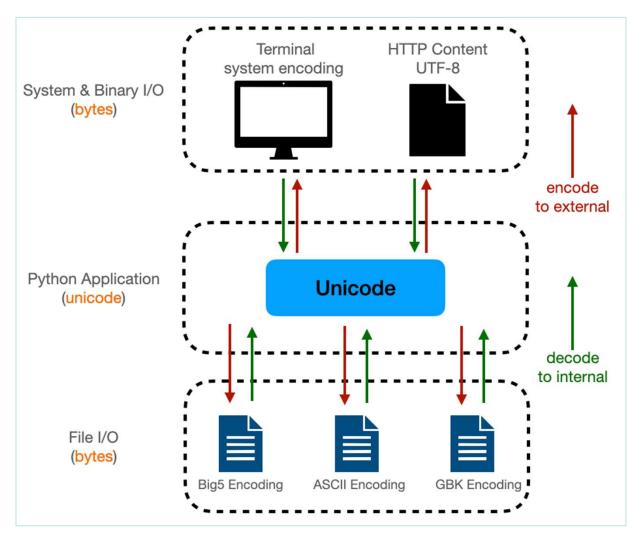
Python 字串 string、byte 轉換

臺北科技大學資訊工程系

- □在 Python 程式裡
 - O所有「內部」的操作,都使用 Unicode 來處理,
 - ○在與「外界」溝 通時,才需要轉 換成 bytes。

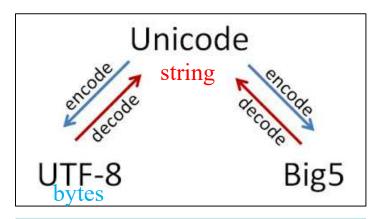
https://medium.com/gofreight hq/python-diving-unicode-%E6%B7%B1%E5%85%A5% E6%B7%BA%E5%87%BA-8cdbee3fe81c



- □「外界」包含下列
 - File I/O (read, write)
 - System I/O (stdin, stdout, stderr)
 - Binary I/O (http content)
- □在 Python3 裡的 function 參數
 - ○都傳 bytes
 - ○若傳 Unicode 字串就會 Exception
- □ Use .encode() to convert human text to bytes.
- □ Use .decode() to convert bytes to human text.

https://medium.com/gofreight_hq/python-diving-unicode-%E6%B7%B1%E5%85%A5%E6%B7%BA%E5%87%BA-8cdbee3fe81c

- Python
 - ○文字/字串使用 Unicode,由 str型別表示
 - 〇二進制資料, 以 bytes 型別表示
- □ str 跟 bytes 可互相轉換
 - ○bytes = str.encode() ▶預設編碼 utf-8
 - ostr = b bytes.decode()



```
str (Unicode) bytes (utf-8)

str.encode() ⇔ bytes.decode() (utf-8) (Unicode)
```

□字符集

- **OASCII**
- Unicode (\uXXXX)
- OBig5 「大五碼」收錄13060字
- ○GB 2312 《信息交換用漢字編碼字符集·基本集》收錄6763字
- OGBK 《漢字內碼擴展規範》收錄21886字
- ○GB 18030 《信息技術中文編碼字符集》、完全支援Unicode
- 〇不同字符集間,可互相轉換。
- □字符編碼 (0,1 訊號 對應 字符 之間的映射規則) UTF-8
 - ○是Unicode的一種電腦儲存實現方式,即字元編碼格式。
 - ○UTF-8 一般用於網路傳輸。

[東] <u>全字庫</u> CNS11643

 0
 0
 0000

 1
 1
 0001

 2
 2
 0010

 3
 3
 0011

 4
 4
 0100

 5
 5
 0101

 6
 6
 0110

Ε

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

0111

1000 1001

1010

1011

1100

1101

1110

1111

- □ human text
- □ Unicode
- □ bytes

- □ UTF-8 encoder/decoder
 - ohttps://mothereff.in/utf-8

- U+6771 0110 0111 0111 0001
- \xE6 \x9D \xB1 1110 0110 1001 1101 1011 0001

- □字串前加 u,如u"中文",
 - ○可建立 unicode 物件實例,
 - O str 型別

```
s = u'\u4eba\u751f\u82e6\u77ed\uff0cpy\u662f\u5cb8'
print(type(s)) # <class 'str'>
print(s) #人生苦短,py是岸

s_utf8 = s.encode(encoding='utf-8')
print(s_utf8)
#b'\xe4\xba\xba\xba\xe7\x94\x9f\xe8\x8b\xa6\xe7\x9f\xad\xef\xbc\x8cpy\xe6\x98\xaf\xe5\xb2\xb8'
print(type(s_utf8)) #<class 'bytes'>
```

- □ str 型別
- □ bytes 型别

```
print(type("中文"))
print(type("中文".encode("utf-8")))
print(type(u"中文"))
print(len("中文"))
```

```
<class 'str'>
<class 'bytes'>
<class 'str'>
2
```

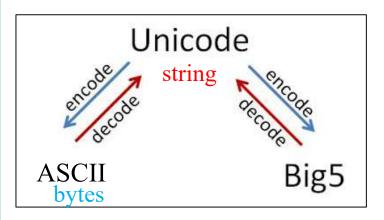
□ bytes 型別

```
a = bytes([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9])
b = bytes('python', 'ascii')
print(type(a))  # <class 'bytes'>
print(type(b))  # <class 'bytes'>
print(a)  # b'\x01\x02\x03\x04\x05\x06\x07\x08\t'
print(b)  # b'python'
```

□要表示 byte 字串,使用 b 前置符號

```
s = 'Cafe'
print(s)
print(type(s))
print(s.encode("ascii"))
print(type(s.encode("ascii")))
print(s.encode("ascii").decode('ascii'))
print(type(s.encode("ascii").decode('ascii')))
s = 'Café'
print(s)
print(type(s))
print(s.encode("utf-8"))
print(type(s.encode("utf-8")))
s.encode('utf-8').decode('utf-8')
print(type(s.encode('utf-8').decode('utf-8')))
print(s)
```

```
Cafe
<class 'str'>
b'Cafe'
<class 'bytes'>
Cafe
<class 'str'>
Café
<class 'str'>
b'Caf\xc3\xa9'
<class 'bytes'>
<class 'str'>
Café
```

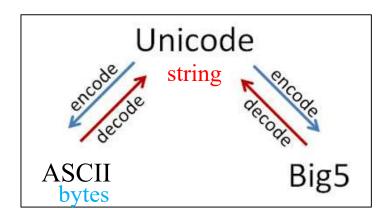


□要表示 byte 字串,使用 b 前置符號

```
s = 'Café'
print([_c for _c in s])
print(len(s))
bs = bytes(s, encoding='utf-8')
print(bs)
print(type(bs))
```

```
['C', 'a', 'f', 'é']
4

b'Caf\xc3\xa9'
<class 'bytes'>
```



□讀檔寫檔時,建立 I/O實例,透過參數 encoding 編碼。

```
with open("filename.txt",'w',encoding='utf-8') as outfile:
  outfile.write("anything you want to write")

with open("filename.txt",'r',encoding='utf-8') as infile:
  text = infile.read()

print(type(text))
```

<class 'str'>

```
a = bytes([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9])
b = bytes('python', 'ascii') #指定ASCII編碼
print(type(a)) # <class 'bytes'>
print(type(b)) # <class 'bytes'>
print(a) # b'\x01\x02\x03\x04\x05\x06\x07\x08\t'
print(b) # b'python'
```

```
s = u' \u4eba \u751f \u82e6 \u77ed \uff0cpy \u662f \u5cb8' print(type(s)) # < class 'str'> print(s) #人生苦短,py是岸 s\_utf8 = s.encode(encoding='utf-8') print(s_utf8) #b'\xe4\xba\xba\xba\xe7\x94\x9f\xe8\x8b\xa6\xe7\x9f\xad\xef\xbc\x8cpy\xe6\x98\xaf\xe5\xb2\xb8' print(type(s_utf8)) #< class 'bytes'>
```

```
#bytes 轉字串 string 方式一
b = b' \times 9 \times 80 \times 86 \times 7 \times 81 \times ab'
string = str(b,'utf-8')
print(string)
#bytes 轉字串 string 方式二
b = b' \times 9 \times 80 \times 86 \times 7 \times 81 \times ab'
string = b.decode() #第一參數預設utf-8,第二參數預設 strict
print(string)
#bytes 轉字串 string 方式三
b = b' \times 9 \times 80 \times 86 \times 7 \times 81 
string = b.decode('utf-8', 'ignore') # 忽略非法字符,用strict 會拋出異常
print(string)
#bytes 轉字串 string 方式四
b = b' \times 9 \times 80 \times 86 \times 7 \times 81 
string = b.decode('utf-8', 'replace') #用?取代非法字符
print(string)
```

```
#字串 string 轉 bytes 方式一
str1 = '逆火'
b = bytes(str1, encoding='utf-8')
print(b)

#字串 string 轉 bytes 方式二
b = str1.encode('utf-8')
print(b)
```

b'\xe9\x80\x86\xe7\x81\xab' b'\xe9\x80\x86\xe7\x81\xab'

END

