Python 串列基本 List Basic

臺北科技大學資訊工程系

內建資料型別

- □序列資料型別 (sequence types) 共有六種
 - Ostr: 字串 (string)

,不可變 (immutable)

obytes: 字節 (byte)

- ,不可變 (immutable)
- ○bytearray:字節陣列(byte array) ,可變(mutable)
- olist: 串列

, 元素有順序、可修改、可重複

otuple: 序對

- , 元素有順序、不可修改、可重複
- Orange: 內建函數 range() 回傳的物件 (object), 常用於 for 迴圈 (for loop)

內建資料型別

- □ Collection資料型別
 - Olist串列
 - Otuple 序對
 - Oset 集合: 元素無順序、可修改、無重複、無索引 indexed
 - Odictionary (dict) 字典: 元素無順序、可修改、無重複、有索引

序對(Tuple)

- □ Tuple 的操作
 - 〇元素有順序關係,可以有不同資料型別的元素
 - ○元素允許是 tuple
 - ○使用小括號(),索引位置可以存取元素
 - 〇唯讀不可變更的資料結構,不可取代 tuple 中任一元素

```
f = (2,'a',4,5)
g = ()
h = (2, [3,4], (10,11,12))
x = f[1]
y = f[1:3] # f[1], f[2] 也就是一到三,不包含三
z = h[2][1]
print(f) (2, 'a', 4, 5)
print(g) print(x)
print(y) a
('a', 4)
print(z) 11
```

Tuple建構

□造出

□ Join Tuples (use + operator)

```
def test01():

thistuple = ("apple",) #後面需加逗號,
print(type(thistuple))
thistuple = ("apple") #不是tuple,是字串
print(type(thistuple))

<class 'tuple'>
<class 'str'>
```

```
def test02():
  tuple1 = ("a", "b", "c")
  tuple2 = (1, 2, 3)
  tuple3 = tuple1 + tuple2
  print(tuple3)

test02()

('a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3)
```

□ tuple() 序對建構子 Constructor

```
def test03():
    thistuple = tuple(("apple", "banana", "cherry")) # note the double round-brackets
    print(thistuple)

test03()
('apple', 'banana', 'cherry')
```

Tuple建構

□ Tuples 是 unchangeable,不能移除元素,能删除整個 tuple

```
thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
thistuple[3] = "orange" # This will raise an error
```

```
def test03():
    fruit = ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry')
    del fruit
    print(fruit) #沒有這個變數
```

□判斷是否存在

```
def test02():
  thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
  if "apple" in thistuple:
    print("Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits tuple")

test02()
```

Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits tuple

Tuple基本存取

□存取一個元素

```
def test01():
  thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
  print(thistuple[1])

test01() banana
```

□ Range of indexes (-1 最後一個, -2 最後第二個)

```
def test02():
    thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange", "kiwi", "melon", "mango")
    print(thistuple[2:5]) # 二到五,不包含五

test02() ('cherry', 'orange', 'kiwi')
```

Tuple基本方法

olen() method

```
def test02():
  thistuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")
  print(len(thistuple))
```

ocount() - 回傳特定值的個數

```
def test02():

thistuple = (1, 3, 7, 8, 7, 5, 4, 6, 8, 5)

x = thistuple.count(5)

print(x)
```

oindex()-搜尋特定值回傳(第一次出現位置)索引

```
def test02():

thistuple = (1, 3, 7, 8, 7, 5, 4, 6, 8, 5)

x = thistuple.index(8)

print(x)
```

List 基本運算

- □List 定義使用"中括號",內不限定放數字或文字
 - omy list = [1,2,3,4,5,'e','w','f']
- □ List 有順序
 - oprint(my_list[0]) #0為位置,第一項
 - Oprint(my_list[-1]) # 倒數第1項
- □ len() 計算 list 長度
- □ sum() 計算 list 中所有數值加總(但 list 中元素都須數值)
- □ count 計算 list 中某個元素出現次數
- □ sort():將<u>串列</u>進行排序
 - Oreverse = True 意思為反轉排列
 - ○不同型別排序,會出現錯誤

索引值範圍

□ 回傳 2 (included) to 5 (excluded)

```
def test01():
    thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange", "kiwi", "melon", "mango"]
    print(thislist[2:5])

test01()
['cherry', 'orange', 'kiwi']
```

□ 回傳 -4 (included) 到 -1 (excluded)

```
def test02():
    thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange", "kiwi", "melon", "mango"]
    print(thislist[-4:-1])

test02()
['orange', 'kiwi', 'melon']
```

List 基本運算

□ List 操作

```
def testList01():
    list1 = ['cat', 'tiger', 'dog']
    list2 = [2, 3, 2]
    print(list1[0])
    print(list2[-1])
    print(len(list1))
    print(sum(list2))
    print(list1.count('cat'))
    print(list2.count(2))
    list1[0] = 'bigCat' #改變某一個元素值
    print(list1)
```

```
cat
2
3
7
1
2
['bigCat', 'tiger', 'dog']
```

```
list1 =[59, 33, 77, 62, 101, 243, 189, 5]
list1.sort()
print(list1)
list1.sort(reverse = True)
print(list1)
```

```
[5, 33, 59, 62, 77, 101, 189, 243]
```

List 操作 - 新增

- □+:兩個 List 加在一起
- □ insert(object):在指定位置插入新物件元素
- □ append(object):在最後加入物件元素
- □ extend(object):逐一取出object內元素,加在最後
- \square nums = (10, 5, 7, 1, 6, 2)
 - Otuple不提供排序的方法,若要排序(由小到大)該怎辦?
 - ○轉成 list

```
f = (5, 7, 11, 23, 45, 2)

g = list(f)

print(g)

g.sort()

print(g)

[5, 7, 11, 23, 45, 2]

[2, 5, 7, 11, 23, 45]
```

list 操作 - 新增

□新增

```
def testList02():
  list1 = ['cat']
  list2 = [2, 3, 2]
  list1.append('dog')
  print(list1)
  list1.insert(1, 'ant')
  print(list1)
  list1.extend('ti')
  print(list1)
  list3 = list1 + list2
  list4 = [list1, list2]
  print(list3)
  print(list4)
  list2.append(list1) #list 的 list
  print(list2)
```

```
['cat', 'dog']

['cat', 'ant', 'dog']

['cat', 'ant', 'dog', 't', 'i']

['cat', 'ant', 'dog', 't', 'i', 2, 3, 2]

[['cat', 'ant', 'dog', 't', 'i'], [2, 3, 2]]

[2, 3, 2, ['cat', 'ant', 'dog', 't', 'i']]
```

list 操作 - 删除

```
□ list.pop() #刪除末尾
□ list.pop(X) #刪除指定位置的內容
□ remove(item):刪除指定項
   def testList():
     list1 = ['ant', 'cat', 'dog', 'tiger', [1, 2, 'mouse']]
     print(list1[2])
                                                dog
     print(list1[4])
                                                [1, 2, 'mouse' ]
     print(list1[4][2])
                                                mouse
     list1.remove('dog')
     print(list1)
                                                ['ant', 'cat', 'tiger', [1, 2, 'mouse']]
     list1.pop(0) # 移除第一個
     print(list1)
                                                ['cat', 'tiger', [1, 2, 'mouse']]
     list1.pop(1)#移除第二個
     print(list1)
                                                ['cat', [1, 2, 'mouse']]
   testList()
```

list 操作 - 切片

- □切割(slice) List
 - ○語法為[start:end:step]
 - omy_list[1:3] # print 1 ~ 2 項
 - ○my_list[:-1] # print 0 ~ 倒數第2項 | print(list[::-1])
- list = ['a', 'b', 'c']
 print(list[0:2])
 print(list[::2]) # 留白表示從頭到底
 print(list[::-2]) # 代表反向 2 代表間距
 print(list[::-1])
 - Ostep:(optional), 間隔取物, 如為負數則從最後元素反向取物
 - ['a', 'b']
 ['a', 'c']
 ['c', 'a']
 ['c', 'b', 'a']

- □將串列複製到一個獨立串列: copy()函式
- □轉換函式: list()

list 操作 - 切片

```
def myList():
  my list = []
  my_list.append(1)
  my_list.append(2)
  my list2 = [5.5, 22, 'Hi', 3, 99, 22, 66]
  my list2[0] = 3.3
  print(len(my_list), sum(my_list), my_list2.count(222))
                                                        230
  print(my list2[0])
                                                        3.3
  print(my list2[2])
                                                        Hi
  print(my list2[-1])
                                                        66
  print(my_list2[:-1])
                                                        [3.3, 22, 'Hi', 3, 99, 22]
  print(my list2[1:4])
                                                        [22, 'Hi', 3]
  print(my_list2[2:3])
                                                        ['Hi']
  print(my list2[2:])
                                                        ['Hi', 3, 99, 22, 66]
  list2 = my_list + my_list2
  list3 = my list * 2 # 重複二次
  print(list2, list3)
                                                        [1, 2, 3.3, 22, 'Hi', 3, 99, 22, 66] [1, 2, 1, 2]
  print(list2 == list2[:])
                                                        True
myList()
                                                                                                 16
```

list 基本操作-搜尋

□搜尋

- ○判斷值是否存在該串列
 - > "bb" in data
 - -True
 - > "aa" in data
 - -True

```
def listTest():
    data = ['aa', 'bb', 'cc', 'dd']
    t = 'bb' in data
    print(t)
    print('aa' in data)
    if 'cc' in data:
        print('cc in')
```

```
True
True
cc in
```

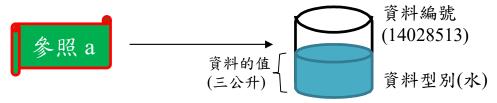
○尋找某個項目的 index

```
student = ['tom', 'job', 'jay', 'jeff']
print(student.index('jeff'))
```

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變數(Variable)與物件(Object)

- □變數特性(不可與關鍵字/保留字相同)
 - ○名稱自訂
 - ○參照/指向一個資料物件
 - ○資料物件
 - ▶在電腦記憶體 (RAM)中某個位址,存在一個值,
 - >具有資料型別與編號,例如容器有水三公升



- □ Python 中所有資料 (data) 都是物件。
- □物件有:
 - oid() 編號
 - Otype() 資料型別
 - ovalue 值

140725290111872 <class 'int'> 3

變數(Variable)與物件(Object)

- □不可變的 (immutable) 物件資料
 - ○序對 (tuple)、整數、浮點數、字串是不可變的
- □可變的 (mutable)物件資料
 - ○串列 (list) 或字典 (dictionary) 是可變的
- □物件不再使用時
 - ○直譯器會自動垃圾收集 (garbage collection),
 - ○釋放記憶體空間。



不可變物件

- □物件資料不可變的 (immutable)
 - ○變數指定時,會對應相同的 id

```
a = 'hello'

b = a

c = 'hello'

print (a is b)

print (a is c)

print(id(a))

print(id(b))

print(id(c))

a = 10.5

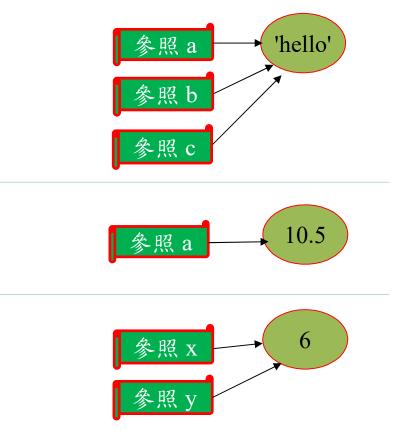
x = 6

y = 6

print(x is y)

print(x == y)
```





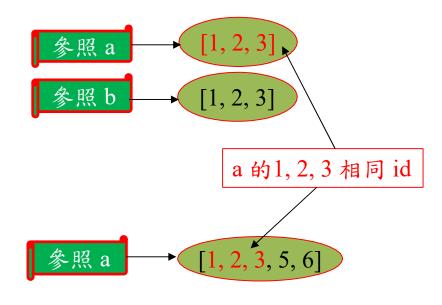
可變物件

- □物件資料可變 (mutable)
 - ○變數指定時,會產生新的 id
 - ○擴充時,可變物件變數 a 產生新的 id
 - ○擴充時,原本物件資料 a[0], a[1], a[2] id 相同

a = [1, 2, 3] b = [1, 2, 3] print(id(a)) print(id(b)) print(a is b) print(id(a[0])) print(id(a[1])) a = a + [5, 6] print(id(a)) print(id(a[0])) print(id(a[0])) print(id(a[1]))

2042419984392 2042424366664 False 140725290111808 140725290111840

2042424396680 [1, 2, 3, 5, 6] 140725290111808 140725290111840



END

