

# trange和tqdm:

tqdm 是一个用于显示进度条的 Python 库，常用于长时间运行的循环中。trange 是 tqdm 提供的一个快捷函数，用于生成带有进度条的范围对象。以下是 tqdm 和 trange 的代码范例：

```
from tqdm import tqdm
```

```
import time
```

```
# 创建一个列表
```

```
a = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
# 使用 tqdm 包装列表，显示进度条
```

```
for i in tqdm(a):
```

```
    time.sleep(1) # 模拟长时间运行的任务
```

```
    print(i)
```

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```
from tqdm import trange
```

```
import time
```

```
# 使用 trange 生成一个带有进度条的范围对象
```

```
for i in trange(3):
```

```
    time.sleep(1) # 模拟长时间运行的任务
```

```
    print(i)
```

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## 自定义进度条显示信息

通过 `set_description` 和 `set_postfix` 方法设置进度条显示信息：

```
from tqdm import trange

from random import random, randint

import time


with trange(10) as t:

    for i in t:

        #设置进度条左边显示的信息

        t.set_description("GEN %i"%i)

        #设置进度条右边显示的信息

        t.set_postfix(loss=random(), gen=randint(1, 999), str="h", lst=[1, 2])

        time.sleep(0.1)
```

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# Python Set & 和 Set intersection() 运行速度比较

```
import random
import time
import numpy as np

def set_intersection(length=10000, interval=100000):
    a = set(random.sample([i for i in range(interval)], length))
    b = set(random.sample([i for i in range(interval)], length))
    time_1, time_2 = [], []
    for i in range(10):
        start_time = time.time()
        set(a) & set(b)
        end_time = time.time()
        time_1.append(end_time-start_time)
        start_time_2 = time.time()
        a.intersection(b)
        end_time_2 = time.time()
        time_2.append(end_time_2 - start_time_2)
    print(np.mean(time_1))
    print(np.mean(time_2))
```

```
a = set(random.sample([i for i in range(10000000)], 1000000))
b = set(random.sample([i for i in range(10000000)], 1000000))

set_intersection(1000000, 10000000)
set_intersection(10000, 100000)
```

**\*\*对set数据类型，优先选择 .intersection()。interseection()速度约为 & 的 3~5 倍。**

**\*\***

运行结果:

0.25935113430023193

0.11506917476654052

0.002876615524291992

0.0009170770645141602