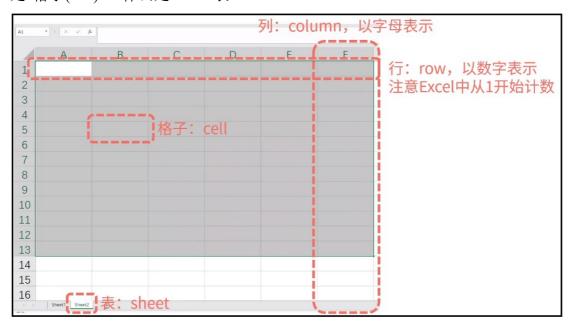
# 章节一: python 使用 openpyxl 操作 excel

# 1、python 怎么打开及读取表格内容?

- \* openpyxl 最好用的 python 操作 excel 表格库,不接受反驳;
- \* openpyxl 官网链接: <a href="https://openpyxl.readthedocs.io/en/stable/">https://openpyxl.readthedocs.io/en/stable/</a>;
- \* openpyxl 只支持【.xlsx / .xlsm / .xltx / .xltm】格式的文件;

## 1) Excel 表格述语

这里需要大家仔细查看图中的每一项内容,知道什么是"行(row)、列(column)"?什么是"格子(cell)"?什么是"sheet 表"?

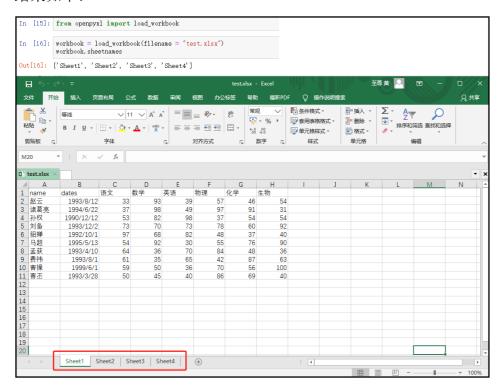


## 2) 打开 Excel 表格并获取表格名称

```
from openpyxl import load_workbook

workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")

workbook.sheetnames
```



## 3) 通过 sheet 名称获取表格

```
from openpyxl import load_workbook

workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")

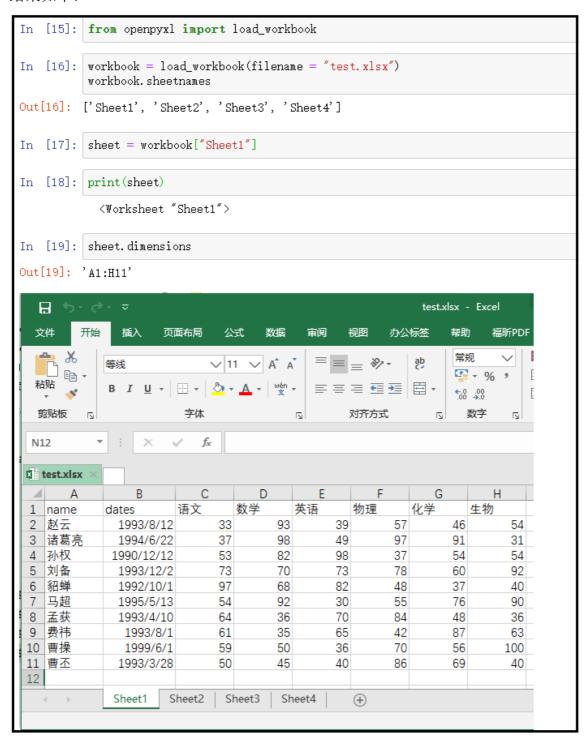
workbook.sheetnames

sheet = workbook["Sheet1"] print(sheet)
```

## 4) 获取表格的尺寸大小(几行几列数据)

这里所说的尺寸大小,指的是 excel 表格中的数据有几行几列,针对的是不同的 sheet 而言。

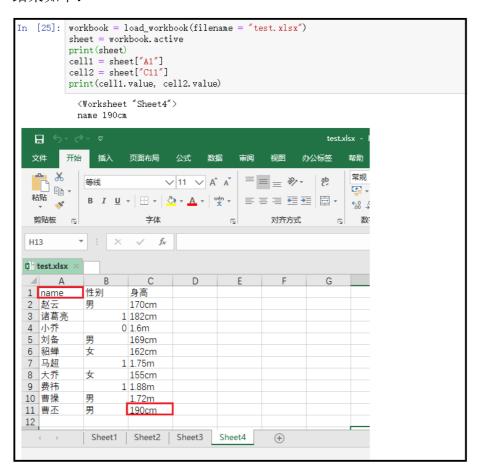
#### sheet.dimensions



## 5) 获取表格内某个格子的数据

## ① sheet["A1"]方式

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active print(sheet)
cell1 = sheet["A1"]
cell2 = sheet["C11"]
print(cell1.value, cell2.value)
"""
workbook.active 打开激活的表格;
sheet["A1"] 获取 A1 格子的数据;
cell.value 获取格子中的值;
"""
```



## ② sheet.cell(row=, column=)方式

\*下面这种方式更简单,大家可以对比这两种方式;

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(sheet)
cell1 = sheet.cell(row = 1,column = 1)
cell2 = sheet.cell(row = 11,column = 3)
print(cell1.value, cell2.value)
```

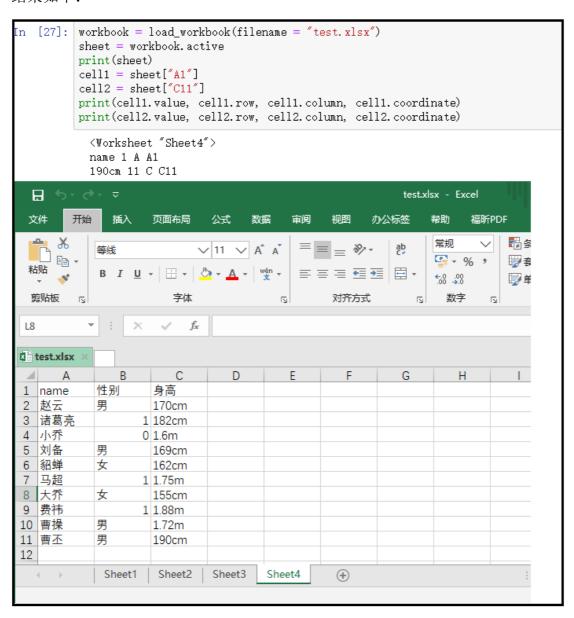
结果如下:

```
In [32]: workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
          sheet = workbook.active
          print(sheet)
          cell1 = sheet["A1"]
          cell2 = sheet["C11"]
          print(cell1.value, cell2.value)
            <Worksheet "Sheet4">
            name 190cm
In [33]: workbook = load workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
          sheet = workbook.active
          print(sheet)
          cell1 = sheet.cell(row = 1, column = 1)
          cell2 = sheet.cell(row = 11, column = 3)
          print(cell1.value, cell2.value)
            <Worksheet "Sheet4">
            name 190cm
```

# 6) 获取某个格子的行数、列数、坐标

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(sheet)
cell1 = sheet["A1"]
cell2 = sheet["C11"]
```

```
print(cell1.value, cell1.row, cell1.column, cell1.coordinate)
print(cell2.value, cell2.row, cell2.column, cell2.coordinate)
"""
.row 获取某个格子的行数;
.columns 获取某个格子的列数;
.corordinate 获取某个格子的坐标;
"""
```



## 7) 获取一系列格子

## ① sheet[]方式

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active print(sheet)

# 获取 A1:C2 区域的值
cell = sheet["A1:C2"]
print(cell)
for i in cell:
    for j in i:
        print(j.value)
```

#### 结果如下:



特别的:如果我们只想获取"A列",或者获取"A-C列",可以采取如下方式:

```
sheet["A"] --- 获取 A 列的数据
sheet["A:C"] --- 获取 A,B,C 三列的数据
sheet[5] --- 只获取第 5 行的数据
```

## ② .iter\_rows()方式

\* 当然有.iter\_rows()方式, 肯定也会有.iter\_cols()方式, 只不过一个是按行读取, 一个是按列读取。

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active print(sheet)
# 按行获取值
for i in sheet.iter_rows(min_row=2, max_row=5, min_col=1, max_col=2):
    for j in i:
        print(j.value)
# 按列获取值
for i in sheet.iter_cols(min_row=2, max_row=5, min_col=1, max_col=2):
    for j in i:
        print(j.value)
```

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
        print(sheet)
        for i in sheet.iter_rows(min_row=2, max_row=5, min_col=1, max_col=2):
           for j in i:
              print(j.value)
         (Worksheet "Sheet4")
                                                                     1 name
2 赵云
3 诸葛亮
4 小乔
5 刘备
         赵云 男 诸葛亮
                                                                                      身高
                                                                               男
                                                                                      170cm
                   按行读取数据
                                                                                     1 182cm
         1
小乔
                                                                                     0 1.6m
                                                                     男女
                                                                                      169cm
                                                                                      162cm
         刘备
                                                                                     1 1.75m
                                                                               女
                                                                                      155cm
1 1.88m
                                                                                      1.72m
                                                                     11 曹丕
                                                                                      190cm
         福葛亮
小乔
                   按列读取数据
         ,
刘备
男
          男
```

## 3 sheet.rows()

\* 帮助我们获取所有行

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(sheet)
for i in sheet.rows:
    print(i)
```

- 2、python 如何向 excel 中写入某些内容?
- 1)修改表格中的内容
- ① 向某个格子中写入内容并保存

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(sheet)
```

```
sheet["A1"] = "哈喽"

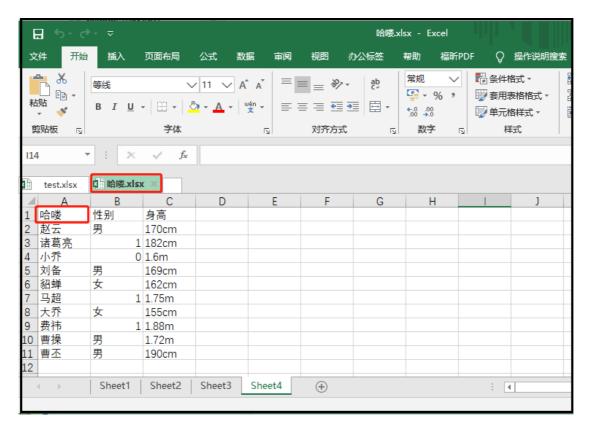
# 这句代码也可以改为 cell = sheet["A1"] cell.value = "哈喽"

workbook.save(filename = "哈喽.xlsx")

"""

注意: 我们将"A1"单元格的数据改为了"哈喽",并另存为了"哈喽.xlsx"文

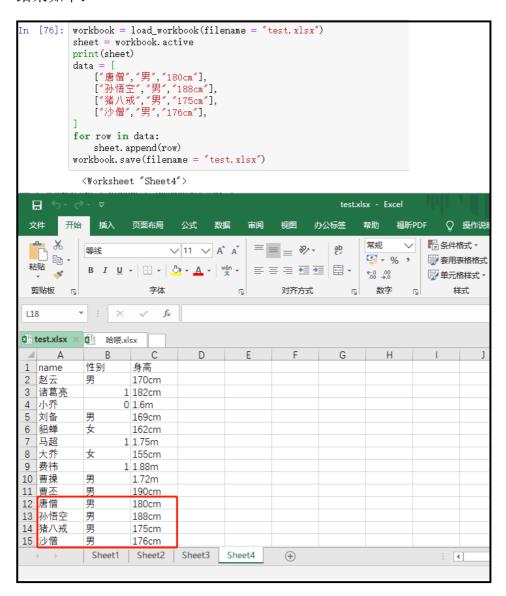
件。 如果我们保存的时候,不修改表名,相当于直接修改源文件;
"""
```



## ② .append(): 向表格中插入行数据(很有用)

- \*.append()方式:会在表格已有的数据后面,增添这些数(按行插入);
- \* 这个操作很有用,爬虫得到的数据,可以使用该方式保存成 Excel 文件;

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
```



## ③ 在 python 中使用 excel 函数公式(很有用)

```
# 这是我们在 excel 中输入的公式

=IF(RIGHT(C2,2)="cm",C2,SUBSTITUTE(C2,"m","")*100&"cm")

# 那么,在 python 中怎么插入 excel 公式呢?

workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")

sheet = workbook.active

print(sheet)

sheet["D1"] = "标准身高"

for i in range(2,16):
    sheet["D{}".format(i)] =

'=IF(RIGHT(C{},2)="cm",C{},SUBSTITUTE(C{},"m","")*100&"cm")'.format(i,i,i)

workbook.save(filename = "test.xlsx")
```

#### 结果如下:



此时,你肯定会好奇,python 究竟支持写哪些"excel 函数公式"呢?我们可以使用如下操作查看一下。

```
import openpyxl
from openpyxl.utils import FORMULAE
print(FORMULAE)
```

```
In [84]: import openpyxl, tills import FORNULAE print(FORNULAE)

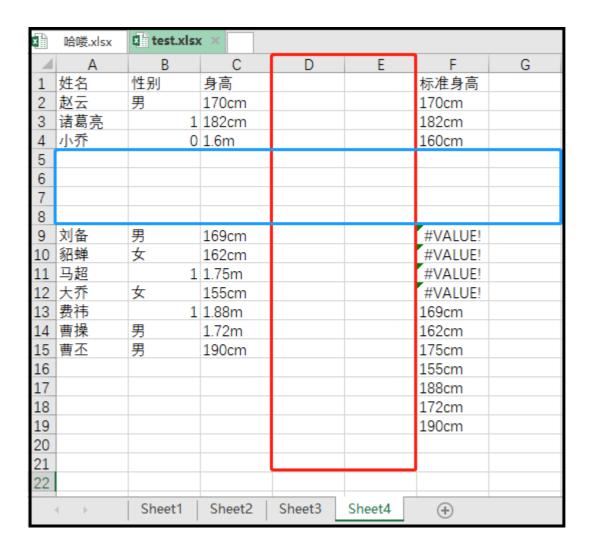
from openpyxl, tills import FORNULAE print(FORNULAE)

frozenset(['Min', 'Fv', 'Eln2cCt', 'PEARSON', 'OCT2DEC', 'COUPADES', 'EVEN', 'ACOSH', 'IMSUB', 'DGET', 'AMORLINC', 'VARP', 'INTERCEP T', 'ASIN', 'SAMK', 'OFFSET', 'RATE', 'ISBLAMK', 'DSUM', 'QUOTIENT', 'COUPMOD', 'NORMING', 'LEM', 'YIELD', 'CUBESSTOCUNT', 'HLOCKUP', 'DURATION', 'MIRE', 'LOGNORMDIST', 'TRUNC', 'COUNTIFS', 'ODDLFRICE', 'AND', 'ZTEST', 'XIRR', 'IMSIN', 'ATANE', 'ATANH', 'TIME', 'EOMORT H', 'DECREES', 'IMEEP', 'CHIDIST', 'COUPLES', 'AVERBY', 'ABALANS', 'TEXT', 'TENTY, 'SEVEPA STEYZ', 'TELLIVELO', 'NECUMD', 'DELTA', 'CAMMADIS T', 'PRICEMAT', 'SUM', 'CRITBINOM', 'COUPPCD', 'EFFECT', 'WORNDAY. INTI', 'REPLACEB', 'FIEST', 'DEC2BIN', 'FALSE', 'GESTEP', 'MULTINOMIA L', 'T', 'PROMETIC', 'ISSER', 'ASC', 'HOUR', 'RECEIVED', HYPERLINK', 'CELLING', 'ISSEM', 'RANDEWENTER, 'UNDIRECT', 'FPHT', 'VORNDAY', 'AMORDEGC', 'DATE', 'INT', 'ERF', 'ERROR. TYPE', 'NA', 'SUMMAY', 'CUBERNAKEDMEMBER, 'INTINE', 'PHIT, 'YORKORA', 'DEVSO', 'AMORDEGC', 'DATE', 'INT', 'ERF', 'ERROR. TYPE', 'NA', 'SUMMAY', 'CUBERNAKEDMEMBER, 'INTINE', 'INGOS', 'TRUE ADDRESS', 'CUBESS T', 'INTRAL', 'ROMAN', 'ACOS', 'NETWORDAYS. INTIL', 'L'CH', 'SORT', 'AVERAGEA', 'SUBTOTAL', 'RAND', 'LOGINY', 'ODOFFRICE', 'MODE', 'BESSE LK', 'N', 'HEAZOCT', 'TIMV', 'RIGHT', 'OR', 'GCO', 'EATE', 'STD', 'ERRO', 'INMOS', 'INTRATE', 'INCOS', 'UNGOS', 'TRUE ADDRESS', 'CUBESS T', 'NOTATS', 'INSTITUTE', 'OLD 'NETWORD', 'NOTATS', 'ERRORS', 'SUBTOTAL', 'RAND', 'LOGINY', 'ODOFFRICE', 'MODE', 'BESSE LK', 'N', 'HEZOCT', 'TINV', 'RIGHT', 'OPA', 'BINDATIST', 'AVERAGEI', 'OLUMN', 'EXACT', 'YEARGA', 'CONCATEMATE', 'ROMAN', 'SUNCEPY', 'KURT', 'TDIS', 'SUBTOTAL', 'SUBTOTAL', 'ARRAG', 'DECACT', 'FIND', 'NOTATS', 'AVERAGEI', 'NOTATS', 'NOTATS'
```

## ④ .insert cols()和.insert rows(): 插入空行和空列

- \*.insert\_cols(idx=数字编号, amount=要插入的列数), 插入的位置是在 idx 列数的左侧插入;
- \*.insert\_rows(idx=数字编号, amount=要插入的行数), 插入的行数是在 idx 行数的下方插入:

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(sheet)
sheet.insert_cols(idx=4,amount=2)
sheet.insert_rows(idx=5,amount=4)
workbook.save(filename = "test.xlsx")
```



## ⑤ .delete\_rows()和.delete\_cols(): 删除行和列

- \*.delete rows(idx=数字编号, amount=要删除的行数)
- \*.delete cols(idx=数字编号, amount=要删除的列数)

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active print(sheet)
# 删除第一列,第一行
sheet.delete_cols(idx=1)
sheet.delete_rows(idx=1)
workbook.save(filename = "test.xlsx")
```

хÌ	哈喽.xlsx	test.xlsx	×			
	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
1	男	170cm			#VALUE!	
2	1	182cm			#VALUE!	
3	0	1.6m			#VALUE!	
4						
5						
6						
7						
8	男	169cm			#VALUE!	
9	女	162cm			#VALUE!	
10	1	1.75m			#VALUE!	
11	女	155cm			#VALUE!	
12	1	1.88m			#VALUE!	
13	男	1.72m			#VALUE!	
14	男	190cm			#VALUE!	
15					#VALUE!	
16					#VALUE!	
17					#VALUE!	
18					#VALUE!	
19						
20						
21						
22						
	<b>←</b> →	Sheet1	Sheet2	Sheet3	Sheet4	+

# ⑥ .move\_range(): 移动格子

\*.move\_range("数据区域",rows=,cols=): 正整数为向下或向右、负整数为向左或向上; # 向左移动两列,向下移动两行 sheet.move\_range("C1:D4",rows=2,cols=-1) 演示效果如下:

	А	В	С	D		А	В
1	你好啊	123	张三	1	1	你好啊	123
2	你好啊	321	李四	2	2	你好啊	321
3			王五	3	3	张三	1
4			赵六	4	4	李四	2
				,	5	王五	3
					6	赵六	4

## ⑦ .create sheet(): 创建新的 sheet 表格

\*.create sheet("新的 sheet 名"): 创建一个新的 sheet 表;

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(sheet)
workbook.create_sheet("我是一个新的 sheet")
print(workbook.sheetnames)
workbook.save(filename = "test.xlsx")
```

结果如下:

## ⑧ .remove(): 删除某个 sheet 表

\*.remove("sheet 名"): 删除某个 sheet 表;

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active print(workbook.sheetnames)
# 这个相当于激活的这个 sheet 表,激活状态下,才可以操作;
sheet = workbook['我是一个新的 sheet']
print(sheet)
workbook.remove(sheet)
print(workbook.sheetnames)
workbook.save(filename = "test.xlsx")
```

```
In [105]: workbook = load_workbook(filename = "test.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(workbook.sheetnames)
# 这个相当于激活的这个sheet表,激活状态下,才可以操作:
sheet = workbook['我是一个新的sheet']
print(sheet)
workbook.remove(sheet)
print(workbook.sheetnames)
workbook.save(filename = "test.xlsx")

['Sheet1', 'Sheet2', 'Sheet3', 'Sheet4', '我是一个新的sheet']
<\pre>
\(\psi\) worksheet "我是一个新的sheet">
['Sheet1', 'Sheet2', 'Sheet3', 'Sheet4']
```

## ⑨ .copy worksheet(): 复制一个 sheet 表到另外一张 excel 表

\* 这个操作的实质,就是复制某个 excel 表中的 sheet 表,然后将文件存储到另外一张 excel 表中;

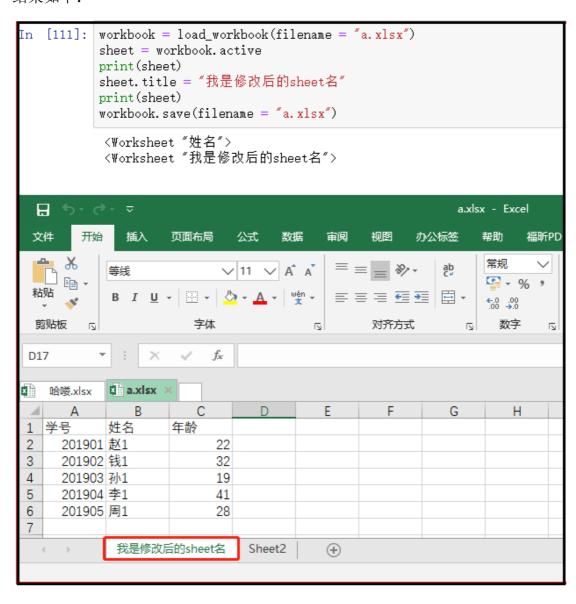
```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "a.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print("a.xlsx 中有这几个 sheet 表",workbook.sheetnames)
sheet = workbook['姓名']
workbook.copy_worksheet(sheet)
workbook.save(filename = "test.xlsx")
```

×	哈喽.xlsx	test.xlsx	×			
	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
1	学号	姓名	年龄			
2	201901	赵1	22			
3	201902	钱1	32			
4	201903	孙1	19			
5	201904	李1	41			
6	201905	周1	28			
7						
8						
9						
10						
		1114   5		<b>4</b> 0		
,	( ) ·	姓名S	heet2 姓	名 Copy	<b>(+)</b>	
			_			

#### ⑩ sheet.title: 修改 sheet 表的名称

\* .title = "新的 sheet 表名"

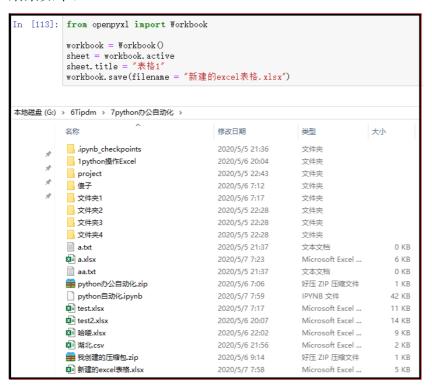
```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "a.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(sheet)
sheet.title = "我是修改后的 sheet 名"
print(sheet)
```



## ① 创建新的 excel 表格文件

```
from openpyxl import Workbook
workbook = Workbook()
sheet = workbook.active
sheet.title = "表格 1"
workbook.save(filename = "新建的 excel 表格")
```

#### 结果如下:



## 12 sheet.freeze\_panes: 冻结窗口

\* .freeze\_panes = "单元格"

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active print(sheet) sheet.freeze_panes = "C3"
workbook.save(filename = "花园.xlsx")
"""
冻结窗口以后,你可以打开源文件,进行检验;
"""
```

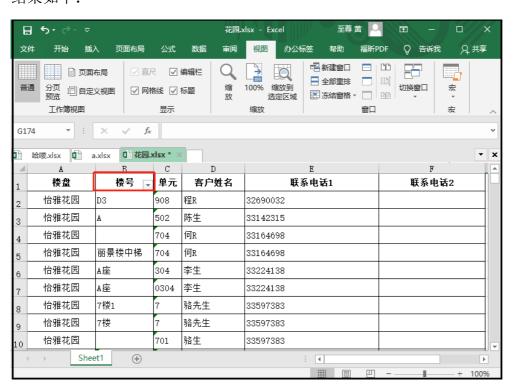
```
In [115]: workbook = load_workbook(filename = "花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(sheet)
sheet.freeze_panes = "C3"
workbook.save(filename = "花园.xlsx")

<Worksheet "Sheet1">
```

## ③ sheet.auto\_filter.ref: 给表格添加"筛选器"

- \* .auto filter.ref = sheet.dimension 给所有字段添加筛选器;
- \*.auto filter.ref = "A1" 给 A1 这个格子添加"筛选器",就是给第一列添加"筛选器";

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename = "花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
print(sheet)
sheet.auto_filter.ref = sheet["A1"]
workbook.save(filename = "花园.xlsx")
```

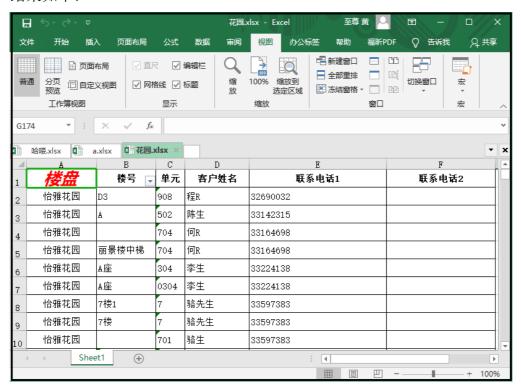


## 3、批量调整字体和样式

## 1)修改字体样式

\*Font(name=字体名称,size=字体大小,bold=是否加粗,italic=是否斜体,color=字体颜色)

```
from openpyxl.styles import Font
from openpyxl import load_workbook
workbook = load_workbook(filename="花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
cell = sheet["A1"]
font = Font(name="微软雅黑",size=20,bold=True,italic=True,color="FF0000")
cell.font = font
workbook.save(filename = "花园.xlsx")
"""
这个 color 是 RGB 的 16 进制表示,自己下去百度学习;
"""
```



## 2) 获取表格中格子的字体样式

```
from openpyxl.styles import Font
from openpyxl import load_workbook
workbook = load_workbook(filename="花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
cell = sheet["A2"]
font = cell.font
print(font.name, font.size, font.bold, font.italic, font.color)
```

#### 结果如下:

```
In [127]: from openpyxl.styles import Font
from openpyxl import load_workbook

workbook = load_workbook(filename="花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
cell = sheet["A2"]
font = cell.font
print(font.name, font.size, font.bold, font.italic, font.color)

宋体 11.0 False False openpyxl.styles.colors.Color object>
Parameters:
rgb=None, indexed=None, auto=None, theme=1, tint=0.0, type='theme'
```

## 3) 设置对齐样式

- \* Alignment(horizontal=水平对齐模式,vertical=垂直对齐模式,text\_rotation=旋转角度,wrap\_text=是否自动换行)
- \* 水平对齐: 'distributed', 'justify', 'center', 'leftfill', 'centerContinuous', 'right, 'general';
- \* 垂直对齐: 'bottom', 'distributed', 'justify', 'center', 'top';

```
from openpyxl.styles import Alignment
from openpyxl import load_workbook
workbook = load_workbook(filename="花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
cell = sheet["A1"]
```

```
alignment =
Alignment(horizontal="center",vertical="center",text_rotation=45,wrap_text=True)
cell.alignment = alignment
workbook.save(filename = "花园.xlsx")
```

6	5 - G - ≥			花园.xlsx	- Excel	至尊責	ē 🚨	面 -		<
文	件 开始 插入	页面布局 公	式数	据审阅初	图 办公板	<b>恣</b> 帮助	福昕PDF	○ 告诉我	Q 共享	
普	<ul><li>● 页面布局</li><li>通 分页 □ 自定义视频</li><li>五作簿视图</li></ul>		<ul><li>√ 編輯</li><li>√ 标题</li></ul>	缩 100% 放 缩	% 缩放到 选定区域	会新建窗口 全部重排 添结窗格 ▼		切换窗口	宏、宏	
			.J.	1 18/	IX		國口	I	<b>A</b>	^
F10	)	✓ f <sub>x</sub>								~
×	哈喽.xlsx a.xlsx	本 花园.xlsx *	* ×						•	×
	A 224	В	C	D		E			F	Ē
1	一	楼号 🔻	单元	客户姓名		联系电话1		联系	电话2	Н
2	怡雅花园	D3	908	程R	32690032					
3	怡雅花园	A	502	陈生	33142315					
4	怡雅花园		704	何R	33164698					
5	怡雅花园	丽景楼中梯	704	何R	33164698					
6	怡雅花园	A座	304	李生	33224138					
7	怡雅花园	A座	0304	李生	33224138					
8	怡雅花园	7楼1	7	骆先生	33597383					
9	怡雅花园	7楼	7	骆先生	33597383					
10	怡雅花园		701	骆生	33597383					Ţ
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## 4) 设置边框样式

- \* Side(style=边线样式, color=边线颜色)
- \*Border(left=左边线样式,right=右边线样式,top=上边线样式,bottom=下边线样式)
- \* style 参数的种类: 'double, 'mediumDashDotDot', 'slantDashDot', 'dashDotDot','dotted','hair', 'mediumDashed, 'dashed', 'dashDot', 'thin', 'mediumDashDot','medium', 'thick'

```
from openpyxl.styles import Side,Border
from openpyxl import load_workbook
workbook = load_workbook(filename="花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
cell = sheet["D6"]
```

```
side1 = Side(style="thin",color="FF0000")
side2 = Side(style="thick",color="FFFF0000")
border = Border(left=side1,right=side1,top=side2,bottom=side2)
cell.border = border
workbook.save(filename = "花屋.xlsx")
```

6	∃ 5- ♂- ▽			花园.	xlsx - Excel	至尊	黄。	∃ – □ ×
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G1	74 🔻 :	× ✓ f <sub>x</sub>						~
*	哈喽.xlsx	a.xlsx 花园.:	xlsx ×					<b>v</b> 3
	A	В	С	D		E		F 4
91	怡雅花园	1	302	池小姐	136603	311083		
92	怡雅花园	A	0613	不祥	136689	972733		
3	怡雅花园	A	502	陈生	331423	315		
4	怡雅花园		704	何R	331646	98		
5	怡雅花园	丽景楼中梯	704	何R	331646	98		
6	怡雅花园	A座	304	李生	332241	138		
7	怡雅花园	A座	0304	李生	332241	138		
8	怡雅花园	7楼1	7	骆先生	335973	383		
9	怡雅花园	7楼	7	骆先生	335973	383		
10	怡雅花园		701	骆生	335973	383		
	She	et1 +		•	<u> </u>	: 4	四	+ 100%

## 5) 设置填充样式

- \* PatternFill(fill type=填充样式,fgColor=填充颜色)
- \* GradientFill(stop=(渐变颜色 1, 渐变颜色 2.....))

```
from openpyxl.styles import PatternFill,GradientFill
from openpyxl import load_workbook
workbook = load_workbook(filename="花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
cell_b9 = sheet["B9"]
pattern_fill = PatternFill(fill_type="solid",fgColor="99ccff")
cell_b9.fill = pattern_fill
cell_b10 = sheet["B10"]
```

```
gradient_fill = GradientFill(stop=("FFFFFF","99ccff","000000"))
cell_b10.fill = gradient_fill
workbook.save(filename = "花园.xlsx")
```

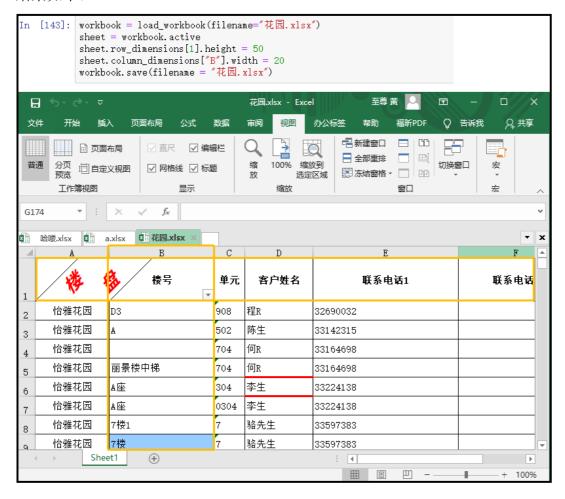
E	9-6-			花园.	xlsx - Excel	至尊黄	<b>雨</b> − □	X
文	件 开始 插》	入 页面布局	公式	数据 审阅	视图 办公标签	帮助 福昕	PDF Q 告诉我 A	共享
粘	UA	→ 11 □ · A a a wé 字体	_   =	三	€.0 .00 .00 →.0		部類人・	
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×	哈喽.xlsx 👪 a	a.xlsx 道花园.	dsx ×					▼ x
	A	В	С	D	E	:	F	
91	怡雅花园	1	302	池小姐	13660311083			
92	怡雅花园	A	0613	不祥	13668972733			
3	怡雅花园	A	502	陈生	33142315			
4	怡雅花园		704	何R	33164698			
5	—————————————————————————————————————		704	何R	33164698			
6	——————————— 怡雅花园	A座	304	李生	33224138			
7	 怡雅花园	A座	0304	李生	33224138			
8	—————————————————————————————————————	7楼1	7	骆先生	33597383			
9	 怡雅花园	7楼	7	骆先生	33597383			
10	怡雅花园		701	骆生	33597383			_
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							+	100%

# 6) 设置行高和列宽

- \*.row\_dimensions[行编号].height = 行高
- \*.column\_dimensions[列编号].width = 列宽

```
workbook = load_workbook(filename="花园.xlsx")
sheet = workbook.active
# 设置第 1 行的高度
sheet.row_dimensions[1].height = 50
# 设置 B 列的宽度
sheet.column_dimensions["B"].width = 20
workbook.save(filename = "花园.xlsx")
```

```
sheet.row_dimensions.height = 50
sheet.column_dimensions.width = 30
这两句代码,是将整个表的行高设置为 50,列宽设置为 30;
"""
```

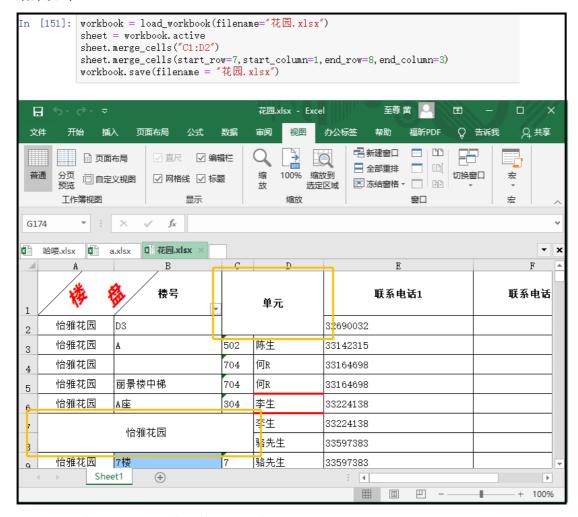


## 7) 合并单元格

- \*.merge\_cells(待合并的格子编号)
- \* .merge\_cells(start\_row=起始行号, start\_column=起始列号, end\_row=结束行号, end\_column=结束列号)

workbook = load workbook(filename="花园.xlsx")

```
sheet = workbook.active sheet.merge_cells("C1:D2")
sheet.merge_cells(start_row=7,start_column=1,end_row=8,end_column=3)
workbook.save(filename = "花园.xlsx")
```



当然,也有"取消合并单元格",用法一致。

- \*.unmerge cells(待合并的格子编号)
- \* .unmerge\_cells(start\_row=起始行号, start\_column=起始列号, end\_row=结束行号, end\_column=结束列号)

# 章节二: python 使用 PyPDF2 和 pdfplumber 操作 pdf

## 1、PyPDF2 和 pdfplumber 库介绍

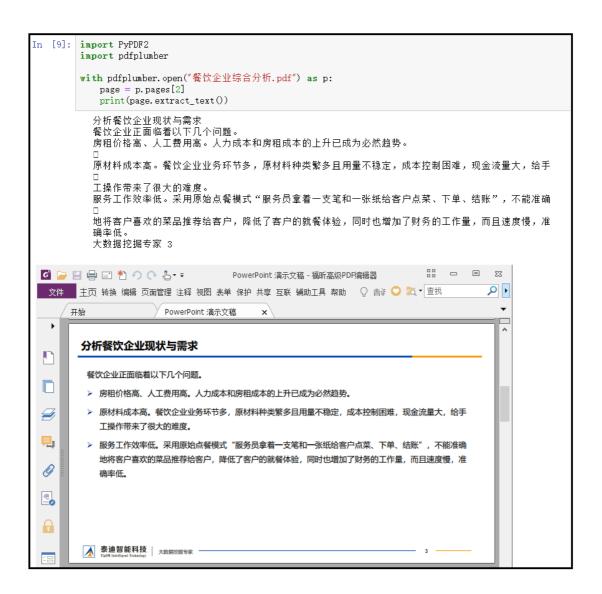
- \* PyPDF2 官网: https://pythonhosted.org/PyPDF2/
- \* PyPDF2 可以更好的读取、写入、分割、合并 PDF 文件;
- \* pdfplumber 官网: https://github.com/jsvine/pdfplumber
- \* pdfplumber 可以更好地读取 PDF 文件内容和提取 PDF 中的表格;
- \* 这两个库不属于 python 标准库,都需要单独安装;

# 2、python 提取 PDF 文字内容

# 1) 利用 pdfplumber 提取文字

```
import PyPDF2
import pdfplumber

with pdfplumber.open("餐饮企业综合分析.pdf") as p:
    page = p.pages[2]
    print(page.extract_text())
```



## 2) 利用 pdfplumber 提取表格并写入 excel

- \* extract table(): 如果一页有一个表格;
- \* extract\_tables(): 如果一页有多个表格;

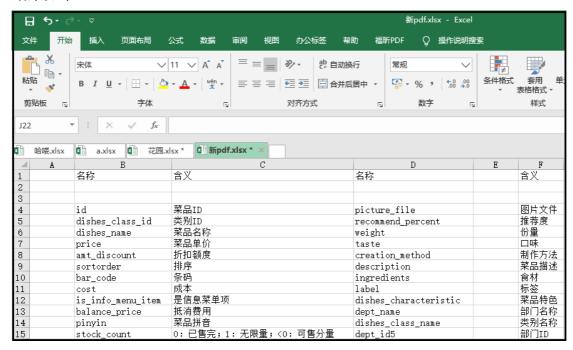
```
import PyPDF2
import pdfplumber
from openpyxl import Workbook
with pdfplumber.open("餐饮企业综合分析.pdf") as p:
    page = p.pages[4]
    table = page.extract_table()
    print(table)
    workbook = Workbook()
```

```
sheet = workbook.active

for row in table:

sheet.append(row)

workbook.save(filename = "新 pdf.xlsx")
```



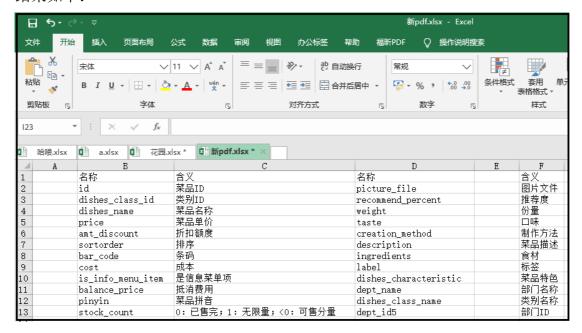
缺陷:可以看到,这里提取出来的表格有很多空行,怎么去掉这些空行呢?

判断:将列表中每个元素都连接成一个字符串,如果还是一个空字符串那么肯定就是空行。

```
import PyPDF2
import pdfplumber
from openpyxl import Workbook
with pdfplumber.open("餐饮企业综合分析.pdf") as p:
    page = p.pages[4]
    table = page.extract_table()
    print(table)
    workbook = Workbook()
    sheet = workbook.active
    for row in table:
        if not "".join([str(i) for i in row]) == "":
```

# sheet.append(row) workbook.save(filename = "新 pdf.xlsx")

#### 结果如下:



## 3、PDF 合并及页面的排序和旋转

# 1) 分割及合并 pdf

## ① 合并 pdf

首先,我们有如下几个文件,可以发现这里共有三个 PDF 文件需要我们合并。同时可以发现他们的文件名都是有规律的(如果文件名,没有先后顺序,我们合并起来就没有意义了。)



#### 代码如下:

```
from PyPDF2 import PdfFileReader, PdfFileWriter
pdf_writer = PdfFileWriter()
for i in range(1,len(os.listdir(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_pdf"))+1):
```

```
print(i*50+1,(i+1)*50)

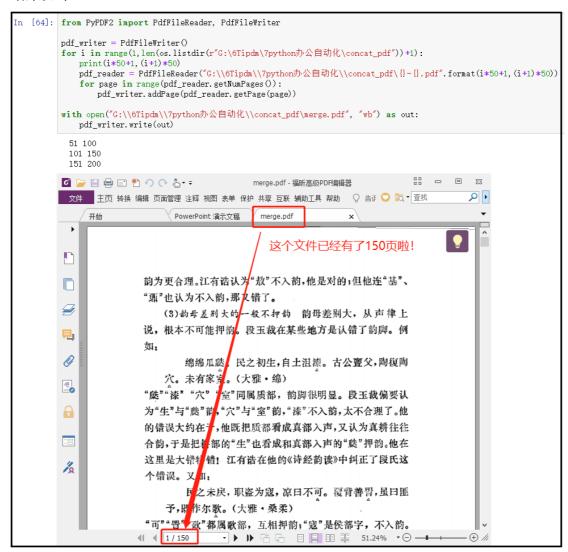
pdf_reader = PdfFileReader("G:\\6Tipdm\\7python 办公自动化\\concat_pdf\{}-
{}.pdf".format(i*50+1,(i+1)*50))

for page in range(pdf_reader.getNumPages()):

pdf_writer.addPage(pdf_reader.getPage(page))

with open("G:\\6Tipdm\\7python 办公自动化\\concat_pdf\merge.pdf", "wb") as out:

pdf_writer.write(out)
```



## ② 拆分 pdf

这里有一个"时间序列.pdf"的文件,共3页,我们将其每一页存为一个PDF文件。



#### 代码如下:

```
from PyPDF2 import PdfFileReader, PdfFileWriter
pdf_reader = PdfFileReader(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_pdf\时间序列.pdf")
for page in range(pdf_reader.getNumPages()):
    pdf_writer = PdfFileWriter()
    pdf_writer.addPage(pdf_reader.getPage(page))
    with open(f"G:\\6Tipdm\\7python 办公自动化\\concat_pdf\\{page}.pdf", "wb") as out:
    pdf_writer.write(out)
```

#### 结果如下:

名称 へ	修改日期	类型	大小
0.pdf	2020/5/7 22:10	Foxit PhantomP	54 KB
() 1.pdf	2020/5/7 22:10	Foxit PhantomP	54 KB
🕵 2.pdf	2020/5/7 22:10	Foxit PhantomP	54 KB
🕵 51-100.pdf	2020/5/3 18:08	Foxit PhantomP	2,781 KB
🖟 101-150.pdf	2020/5/3 18:09	Foxit PhantomP	1,855 KB
🖟 151-200.pdf	2020/5/4 6:56	Foxit PhantomP	1,237 KB
merge.pdf	2020/5/7 21:47	Foxit PhantomP	5,853 KB
🔬 时间序列.pdf	2020/1/9 16:26	Foxit PhantomP	55 KB

# 2) 旋转及排序 pdf

## ① 旋转 pdf

- \*.rotateClockwise(90 的倍数): 顺时针旋转 90 度
- \*.rotateCounterClockwise(90 的倍数): 逆时针旋转 90 度

from PyPDF2 import PdfFileReader, PdfFileWriter

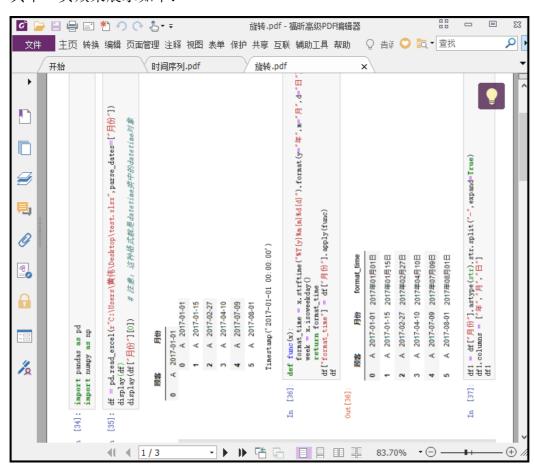
```
pdf_reader = PdfFileReader(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_pdf\时间序列.pdf")
pdf_writer = PdfFileWriter()

for page in range(pdf_reader.getNumPages()):
    if page % 2 == 0:
        rotation_page = pdf_reader.getPage(page).rotateCounterClockwise(90)
    else:
        rotation_page = pdf_reader.getPage(page).rotateClockwise(90)
    pdf_writer.addPage(rotation_page)
    with open("G:\\6Tipdm\\7python 办公自动化\\concat_pdf\\旋转.pdf", "wb") as out:
        pdf_writer.write(out)

"""

上述代码中,我们循环遍历了这个 pdf,对于偶数页我们逆时针旋转 90°,对于奇数页我们顺时针旋转 90°;注意:旋转的角度只能是 90 的倍数;
"""
```

#### 其中一页效果展示如下:



## ② 排序 pdf

需求:我们有一个PDF文件,我们需要倒序排列,应该怎么做呢? 首先,我们来看python中,怎么倒叙打印一串数字,如下图所示。

```
In [75]: for i in range(5,-1,-1):
    print(i)

5
4
3
2
1
```

那么倒序排列一个pdf,思路同上,代码如下:

```
from PyPDF2 import PdfFileReader, PdfFileWriter

pdf_reader = PdfFileReader(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_pdf\时间序列.pdf")

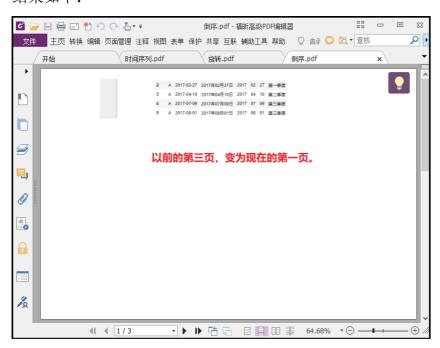
pdf_writer = PdfFileWriter()

for page in range(pdf_reader.getNumPages()-1, -1, -1):

    pdf_writer.addPage(pdf_reader.getPage(page))

with open("G:\\6Tipdm\\7python 办公自动化\\concat_pdf\\倒序.pdf", "wb") as out:

    pdf_writer.write(out)
```



# 4、pdf 批量加水印及加密、解密

## 1) 批量加水印

```
from PyPDF2 import PdfFileReader, PdfFileWriter
from copy import copy
water = PdfFileReader(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat pdf\水印.pdf")
water_page = water.getPage(0)
pdf reader = PdfFileReader(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat pdf\aa.pdf")
pdf writer = PdfFileWriter()
for page in range(pdf reader.getNumPages()):
   my_page = pdf_reader.getPage(page)
   new page = copy(water page)
   new page.mergePage(my page)
   pdf writer.addPage(new page)
with open("G:\\6Tipdm\\7python 办公自动化\\concat pdf\\添加水印后的 aa.pdf", "wb") as
    out: pdf writer.write(out)
111111
这里有一点需要注意: 进行 pdf 合并的时候,我们希望"水印"在下面,文字在上面,因
    此
是"水印".mergePage("图片页")
```



### 2) 批量加密、解密

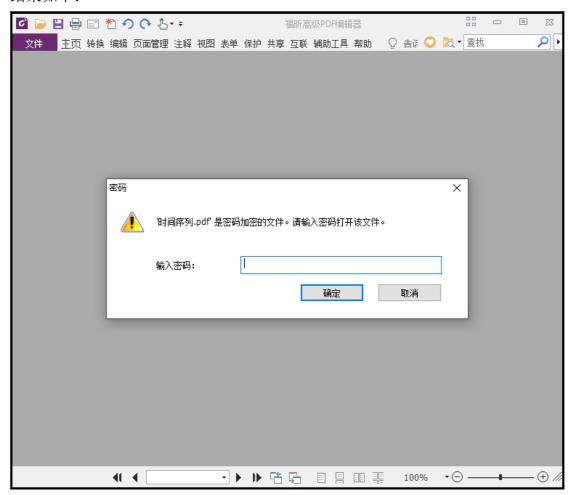
\* 这里所说的"解密",是在知道 pdf 的密码下,去打开 pdf,而不是暴力破解;

### ① 加密 pdf

```
from PyPDF2 import PdfFileReader, PdfFileWriter
pdf_reader = PdfFileReader(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_pdf\时间序列.pdf")
pdf_writer = PdfFileWriter()
for page in range(pdf_reader.getNumPages()):
    pdf_writer.addPage(pdf_reader.getPage(page))
# 添加密码
pdf_writer.encrypt("a123456")
```

with open("G:\\6Tipdm\\7python 办公自动化\\concat\_pdf\\时间序列.pdf", "wb") as out: pdf\_writer.write(out)

#### 结果如下:



# ② 解密 pdf 并保存为未加密的 pdf

```
from PyPDF2 import PdfFileReader, PdfFileWriter

pdf_reader = PdfFileReader(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_pdf\时间序列.pdf")

# 解密

pdf pdf_reader.decrypt("a123456")

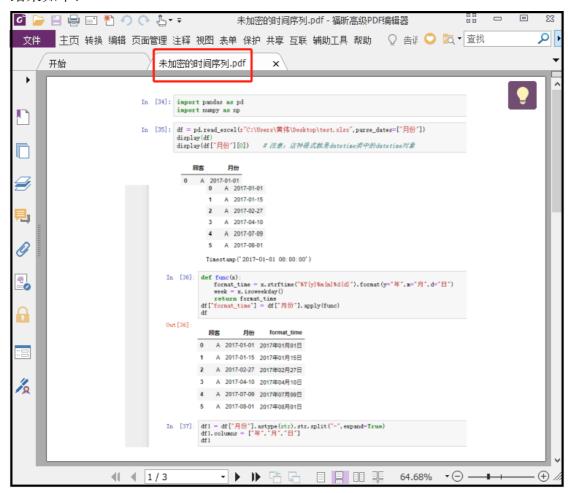
pdf_writer = PdfFileWriter()

for page in range(pdf_reader.getNumPages()):

pdf_writer.addPage(pdf_reader.getPage(page))
```

with open("G:\\6Tipdm\\7python 办公自动化\\concat\_pdf\\未加密的时间序列.pdf", "wb") as out:

pdf writer.write(out)



# 章节三: python 使用 python-docx 操作 word

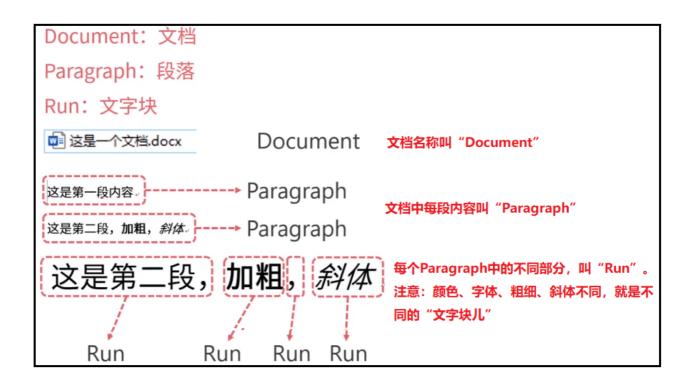
# 1、python-docx 库介绍

- \* 该模块儿可以创建、修改 Word (.docx) 文件;
- \* 此模块儿不属于 python 标准库, 需要单独安装;
- \* python-docx 使用官网: <a href="https://python-docx.readthedocs.io/en/latest/">https://python-docx.readthedocs.io/en/latest/</a>;
- \* 我们在安装此模块儿使用的是 pip install python-docx, 但是在导入的时候是 import docx;

# 2、Python 读取 Word 文档内容

\* 注意:每进行一个操作,必须保存一下,否则等于白做;

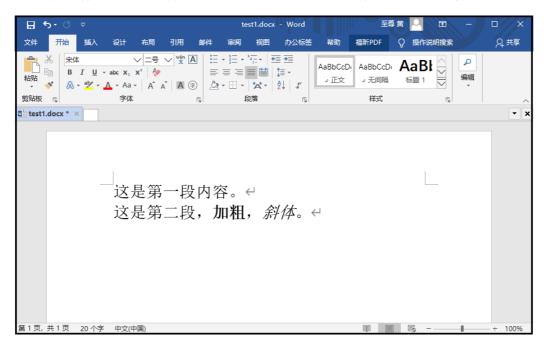
# 1) word 文档结构介绍



# 2) python-docx 提取文字和文字块儿

### ① python-docx 提取文字

有一个这样的 docx 文件, 我们想要提取其中的文字, 应该怎么做?



#### 代码如下:

```
from docx import Document
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
print(doc.paragraphs)
for paragraph in doc.paragraphs:
    print(paragraph.text)
```

## ② python-docx 提取文字块儿

```
from docx import Document
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
print(doc.paragraphs)
paragraph = doc.paragraphs[0]
runs = paragraph.runs
print(runs)
for run in paragraph.runs:
    print(run.text)

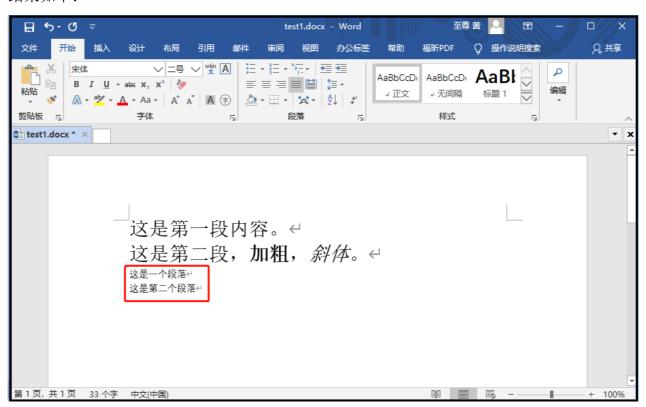
paragraph = doc.paragraphs[1]
runs = paragraph.runs
print(runs)
for run in paragraph.runs
print(runs)
for run in paragraph.runs
```

```
In [99]: from docx import Document
          doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
          print (doc. paragraphs)
          paragraph = doc.paragraphs[0]
          runs = paragraph.runs
          print(runs)
          for run in paragraph.runs:
              print (run. text)
            [<docx.text.paragraph.Paragraph object at 0x000000242CC2E44A8>,
             <docx.text.paragraph.Paragraph object at 0x00000242CC2E4470>]
            [<docx.text.run.Run object at 0x000000242CC2E49E8>]
           这是第一段内容。
In [100]: paragraph = doc.paragraphs[1]
           runs = paragraph.runs
           print(runs)
           for run in paragraph.runs:
              print (run. text)
            [<docx.text.run.Run object at 0x00000242CC2E4780>, <docx.text.run.Run object at 0x00000242CC2E4748>,
            <docx.text.run.Run object at 0x00000242CC2E4240>, <docx.text.run.Run object at 0x00000242CC2E4128>,
             <docx.text.run.Run object at 0x00000242CC2E4BA8>]
           这是第二段,
           加粗
           斜体
```

# 3) 利用 Python 向 Word 文档写入内容

### ① 添加段落

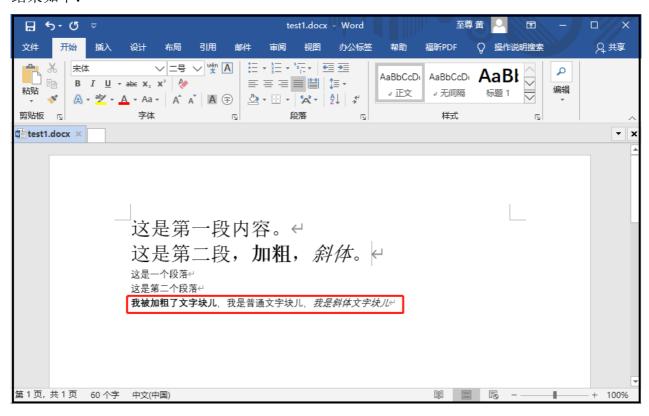
```
from docx import Document
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
# print(doc.add_heading("一级标题", level=1)) 添加一级标题的时候出错,还没有解决!
paragraph1 = doc.add_paragraph("这是一个段落")
paragraph2 = doc.add_paragraph("这是第二个段落")
doc.save(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
"""
添加段落的时候,赋值给一个变量,方便我们后面进行格式调整:
"""
```



### ② 添加文字块儿

```
from docx import Document
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
# 这里相当于输入了一个空格,后面等待着文字输入
paragraph3 = doc.add_paragraph()
paragraph3.add_run("我被加粗了文字块儿").bold = True
paragraph3.add_run(",我是普通文字块儿,")
paragraph3.add_run("我是斜体文字块儿").italic = True
doc.save(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
```

#### 结果如下:

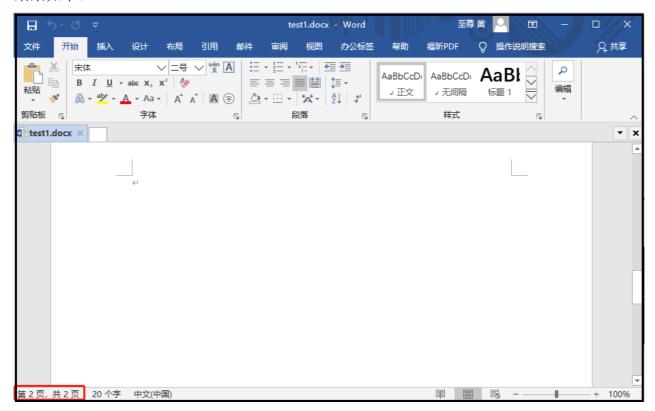


### ③ 添加一个分页

```
from docx import Document
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
doc.add_page_break()
```

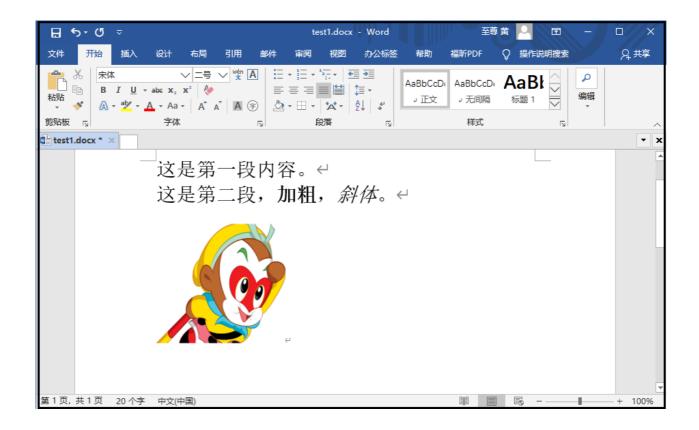
### doc.save(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat\_word\test1.docx")

#### 结果如下:



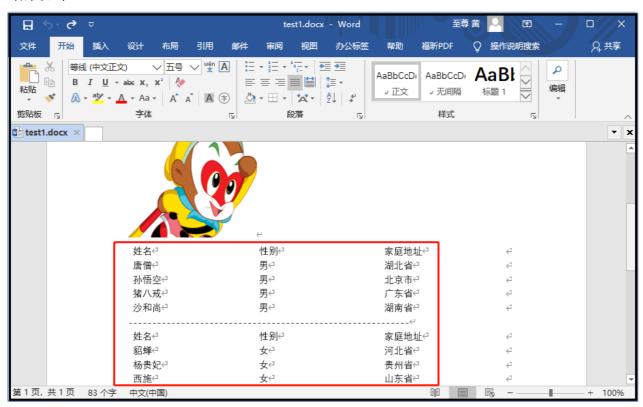
### ④ 添加图片

```
from docx import Document
from docx.shared import Cm
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
doc.add_picture(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化
\concat_word\sun_wu_kong.png",width=Cm(5),height=Cm(5))
doc.save(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
"""
Cm 模块,用于设定图片尺寸大小
"""
```



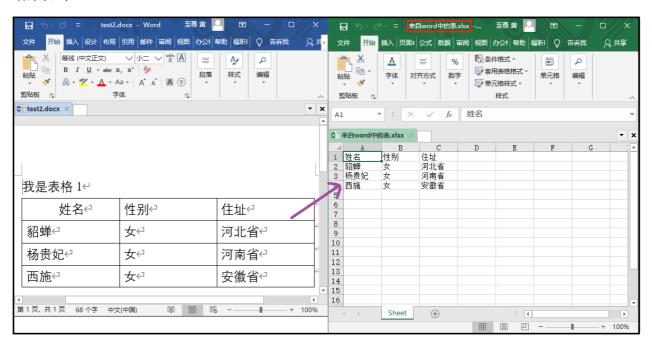
### ⑤ 添加表格

```
| table1 = doc.add_table(rows=5,cols=3)
| for row in range(5):
| cells = table1.rows[row].cells
| for col in range(3):
| cells[col].text = str(list1[row][col])
| doc.add_paragraph("-----") table2 =
| doc.add_table(rows=4,cols=3)
| for row in range(4):
| cells = table2.rows[row].cells
| for col in range(3):
| cells[col].text = str(list2[row][col])
| doc.save(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
```



### ⑥ 提取 word 表格,并保存在 excel 中(很重要)

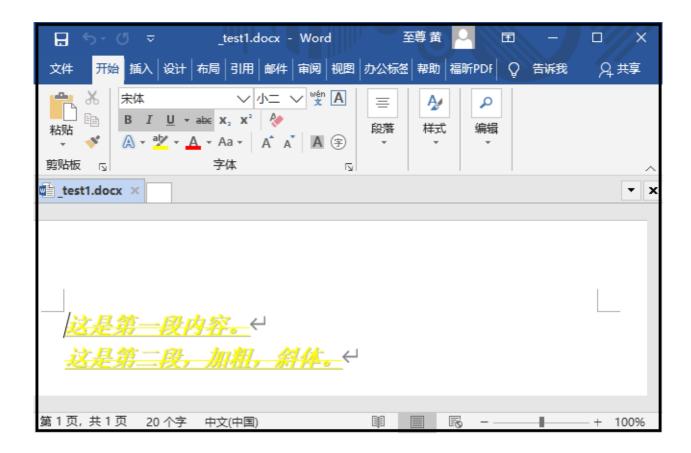
```
from doex import Document
from openpyxl import Workbook
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test2.docx")
t0 = doc.tables[0]
workbook = Workbook()
sheet = workbook.active
for i in range(len(t0.rows)):
    list1 = []
    for j in range(len(t0.columns)):
        list1.append(t0.cell(i,j).text)
        sheet.append(list1)
workbook.save(filename = r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\来自 word 中的表.xlsx")
```



# 3、利用 Python 调整 Word 文档样式

# 1) 修改文字字体样式

```
from docx import Document
from docx.shared import Pt,RGBColor
from docx.oxml.ns import qn
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat word\test2.docx")
for paragraph in doc.paragraphs:
   for run in paragraph.runs:
       run.font.bold = True
       run.font.italic = True
       run.font.underline = True
       run.font.strike = True
       run.font.shadow = True
       run.font.size = Pt(18)
       run.font.color.rgb = RGBColor(255,255,0)
       run.font.name = "宋体"
       # 设置像宋体这样的中文字体,必须添加下面2行代码
       r = run. element.rPr.rFonts
       r.set(qn("w:eastAsia"),"宋体")
doc.save(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat word\ test1.docx")
```

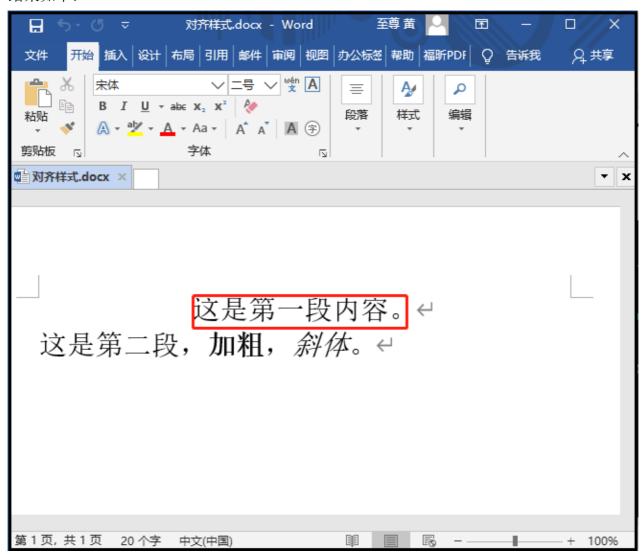


### 2) 修改段落样式

### ① 对齐样式

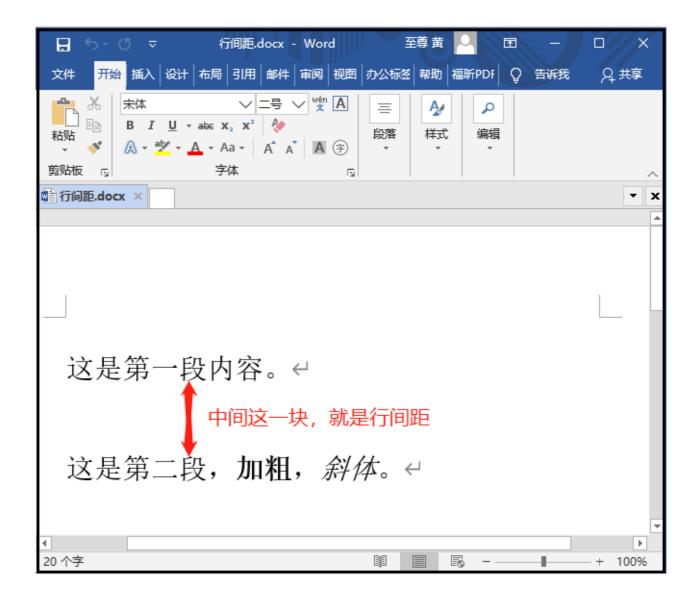
```
from docx import Document
from docx.enum.text import WD_ALIGN_PARAGRAPH
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
print(doc.paragraphs[0].text)
doc.paragraphs[0].alignment = WD_ALIGN_PARAGRAPH.CENTER
# 这里设置的是居中对齐
doc.save(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\对齐样式.docx")
"""
居中对齐是其中一种样式,这里还有其他选择,自己百度了解:
LEFT,CENTER,RIGHT,JUSTIFY,DISTRIBUTE,JUSTIFY_MED,JUSTIFY_HI,JUSTIFY_L
OW,THAI_JUSTIFY
"""
```

#### 结果如下:



### ② 行间距调整

```
from docx import Document
from docx.enum.text import WD_ALIGN_PARAGRAPH
doc = Document(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\test1.docx")
for paragraph in doc.paragraphs:
    paragraph.paragraph_format.line_spacing = 5.0
doc.save(r"G:\6Tipdm\7python 办公自动化\concat_word\行间距.docx")
```



# ③ 段前与段后间距

\* 这里提供代码, 自行下去检验

```
paragraph.paragraph_format.space_before = Pt(12)
Pt(12)表示12磅

paragraph.paragraph_format.space_before = Pt(12)
paragraph.paragraph_format.space_before = Pt(12)
paragraph.paragraph_format.space_after = Pt(12)
```