

# python笔记 简介p351

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```
>>> print('包含中文的 str')
```

包含中文的 str

```
>>> print("""line1
```

```
... line2
```

```
... line3""")
```

```
line1
```

```
line2
```

```
line3
```

以上为输出语法

and与 or或 not非

逻辑真 输出true 假输出false

/除	//整除	%取余
*乘	**幂	

```
>>> ord('A')
```

65

```
>>> chr(66)
```

'B'

```
>>> 'ABC'.encode('ascii')
```

b'ABC'

```
>>> '中文'.encode('utf-8')
```

b'\xe4\xb8\xad\xe6\x96\x87'

```
>>> '中文'.encode('ascii')
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

UnicodeEncodeError: 'ascii' codec can't encode characters in position 0-1:

ordinal not in range(128) ---报错: 汉字无asc格式

输入.encode (输出格式)

常用格式有gbk utf-8 ascii gb2312

```
>>> len('中文')
```

2

```
>>> L = []
```

```
>>> len(L)
```

0

输出长度

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
```

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

第一行注释是为了告诉 Linux/OS X 系统，这是一个 Python 可执行程序，Windows 系统会忽略这个注释；

第二行注释是为了告诉 Python 解释器，按照 UTF-8 编码读取源代码，否则，你在源代码中写的中文输出可能会有乱码

```
>>> 'Hello, %s' % 'world'
```

```
'Hello, world'
```

%d 整数

%f 浮点数

%s 字符串

%x 十六进制整数

```
>>> classmates = ['Michael', 'Bob', 'Tracy']
```

```
>>> classmates
```

```
['Michael', 'Bob', 'Tracy']
```

```
>>> len(classmates)
```

```
3
```

```
>>> classmates[0]
```

```
'Michael'
```

```
>>> classmates[-1]
```

```
'Tracy'
```

存在类似数组的格式下面称为列表

```
>>> classmates = ['Michael', 'Bob', 'Tracy']
```

```
>>> classmates.append('Adam')
```

```
>>> classmates
```

```
['Michael', 'Bob', 'Tracy', 'Adam']
```

```
>>> classmates.insert(1, 'Jack')
```

```
>>> classmates
```

```
['Michael', 'Jack', 'Bob', 'Tracy', 'Adam']
```

```
>>> classmates.pop()
```

```
'Adam'
```

```
>>> classmates
```

```
['Michael', 'Jack', 'Bob', 'Tracy']
```

```
>>> classmates.pop(1)
```

```
'Jack'
```

```
>>> classmates
```

```
['Michael', 'Bob', 'Tracy']
```

append 可在列表添加末尾项

pop 内无参数删去末尾项

有参数时删除指定项

insert 在指定处插入项

```
>>> s = ['python', 'java', ['asp', 'php'], 'scheme']
>>> len(s)
4
等价于
>>> p = ['asp', 'php']
>>> s = ['python', 'java', p, 'scheme']
```

```
>>> t = (1, 2)
>>> t
(1, 2)
>>> t = ()
>>> t
()
>>> t = (1)
>>> t
1
>>> t = (1,)
>>> t
(1,)
>>> t = ('a', 'b', ['A', 'B'])
>>> t[2][0] = 'X'
>>> t[2][1] = 'Y'
>>> t
('a', 'b', ['X', 'Y'])
```

以括号()同类似于列表[]但实为元祖与以上的列表有区别的是元素无法修改

```
age = 3
if age >= 18:
    print('adult')
elif age >= 6:
    print('teenager')
else:
    print('kid')
```

if语句的基本使用方式

```
>>> list(range(5))
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
range (x) 为从0到x-1的列表
```

```
>>> d = {'Michael': 95, 'Bob': 75, 'Tracy': 85}
>>> d['Michael']
95
>>> d.pop('Bob')
```

75

```
>>> d
```

```
{'Michael': 95, 'Tracy': 85}
```

以括号{}同类似于列表[]元组()为字典

字典的pop置参数同为减去

```
>>> 'Thomas' in d
```

```
False
```

```
>>> d.get('Thomas')
```

```
>>> d.get('Thomas', -1)
```

```
-1
```

in函数确保是否存在于字典内

get是字典提供的方法如果值不存在返回none也可以自己设置参数为其输出的值

注意：返回 None 的时候 Python 的交互式命令行不显示结果

字典有以下几个特点：

1. 查找和插入的速度极快，不会随着 值 的增加而增加；
2. 需要占用大量的内存，内存浪费多。

而 列表 相反：

1. 查找和插入的时间随着元素的增加而增加；
2. 占用空间小，浪费内存很少。

```
>>> s = set([1, 2, 3])
```

```
>>> s
```

```
{1, 2, 3}
```

```
>>> s = set([1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3])
```

```
>>> s
```

```
{1, 2, 3}
```

set和字典类似也是一组组合但是不存值并且参不能重复

创建一个set要提供一个列表为输入集合

其显示的元素不会重复并且并非有序

```
>>> s.add(4)
```

```
>>> s
```

```
{1, 2, 3, 4}
```

```
>>> s.add(4)
```

```
>>> s
```

```
{1, 2, 3, 4}
```

```
>>> s.remove(4)
```

```
>>> s
```

```
{1, 2, 3}
```

add函数是添加元素到set里

可以重复添加但是无果

remove函数是删除指定元素

```
>>> s1 = set([1, 2, 3])
>>> s2 = set([2, 3, 4])
>>> s1 & s2
{2, 3}
>>> s1 | s2
{1, 2, 3, 4}
set也存在交集并集等操作
```

```
>>> a = ['c', 'b', 'a']
>>> a.sort()
>>> a
['a', 'b', 'c']
sort可以进行排序
```

```
>>> a = 'abc'
>>> a.replace('a', 'A')
'Abc'
>>> a
'abc'
replace可以使指定字符串的指定字符替换成指定字符
但是原指定字符串不会发生改变
```

```
>>> abs(100)
100
>>> abs(-20)
20
>>> abs(12.34)
12.34
abs函数使指定数字加上绝对值
```

```
>>> max(1, 2)
2
>>> max(2, 3, 1, -5)
3
max取最大值
```

```
>>> int('123')
123
>>> int(12.34)
12
>>> float('12.34')
```

12.34

```
>>> str(1.23)
```

```
'1.23'
```

```
>>> str(100)
```

```
'100'
```

```
>>> bool(1)
```

```
True
```

```
>>> bool("")
```

```
False
```

int即化为整形

float 单精度

str 字符串

bool 逻辑型

```
def my_abs(x):
```

```
    if x >= 0:
```

```
        return x
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return -x
```

```
>>> my_abs('A')
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 2, in my_abs
```

```
TypeError: unorderable types: str() >= int()
```

```
>>> abs('A')
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
TypeError: bad operand type for abs(): 'str'
```

传入函数数值时可能会发生类型错误

```
def my_abs(x):
```

```
    if not isinstance(x, (int, float)):
```

```
        raise TypeError('bad operand type')
```

```
    if x >= 0:
```

```
        return x
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return -x
```

```
>>> my_abs('A')
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 3, in my_abs
```

```
TypeError: bad operand type
```

数据类型检查可以用内置函数 `isinstance()` 实现

```
>>> my_abs('A')
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

File "<stdin>", line 3, in my\_abs

TypeError: bad operand type

添加参数检查 传入错误的参数类型 函数就可以输出错误

```
import math          ——导入math库
```

```
def move(x, y, step, angle=0):
```

```
    nx = x + step * math.cos(angle)
```

```
    ny = y - step * math.sin(angle)
```

```
    return nx, ny
```

```
>>> x, y = move(100, 100, 60, math.pi / 6)
```

```
>>> print(x, y)
```

```
151.96152422706632 70.0
```

```
>>> r = move(100, 100, 60, math.pi / 6)
```

```
>>> print(r)
```

```
(151.96152422706632, 70.0)
```

由此得出函数可以有多个返回值

```
>>> import math
```

```
>>> math.sqrt(2)
```

```
1.4142135623730951
```

sqrt为使指定数开根值

```
def power(x, n=2):
```

```
    s = 1
```

```
    while n > 0:
```

```
        n = n - 1
```

```
        s = s * x
```

```
    return s
```

```
>>> power(5)
```

```
25
```

```
>>> power(5, 2)
```

```
25
```

函数也可以设定默认值

```
def add_end(L=[]):
```

```
    L.append('END')
```

```
    return L
```

```
>>> add_end([1, 2, 3])
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 'END']
```

```
>>> add_end(['x', 'y', 'z'])
```

```
['x', 'y', 'z', 'END']
>>> add_end()
['END']
>>> add_end()
['END', 'END']
>>> add_end()
['END', 'END', 'END']
```

函数也可以处理列表

```
def calc(numbers):
    sum = 0
    for n in numbers:
        sum = sum + n * n
    return sum
```

```
>>> calc([1, 2, 3])
```

```
14
```

```
>>> calc((1, 3, 5, 7))
```

```
84
```

函数同时也可以处理元组

```
def calc(*numbers):
    sum = 0
    for n in numbers:
        sum = sum + n * n
    return sum
```

```
>>> calc(1, 2)
```

```
5
```

```
>>> calc()
```

```
0
```

```
>>> nums = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> calc(nums[0], nums[1], nums[2])
```

```
14
```

```
>>> nums = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> calc(*nums)
```

```
14
```

形参加入\*之后即可传入

列表元组的元素可变成参数传入

```
def person(name, age, **kw):
    print('name:', name, 'age:', age, 'other:', kw)
```

```
>>> person('Michael', 30)
```

```
name: Michael age: 30 other: {}
```

```
>>> person('Bob', 35, city='Beijing')
```

```
name: Bob age: 35 other: {'city': 'Beijing'}
```



```
>>> person('Adam', 45, gender='M', job='Engineer')
name: Adam age: 45 other: {'gender': 'M', 'job': 'Engineer'}
>>> extra = {'city': 'Beijing', 'job': 'Engineer'}
>>> person('Jack', 24, city=extra['city'], job=extra['job'])
name: Jack age: 24 other: {'city': 'Beijing', 'job': 'Engineer'}
>>> extra = {'city': 'Beijing', 'job': 'Engineer'}
>>> person('Jack', 24, **extra)
name: Jack age: 24 other: {'city': 'Beijing', 'job': 'Engineer'}
```

**\*\*参数为关键字参数可使0个或任意个参数**

```
def person(name, age, **kw):
    if 'city' in kw:
        # 有 city 参数
        pass
    if 'job' in kw:
        # 有 job 参数
        pass
    print('name:', name, 'age:', age, 'other:', kw)
```

```
def person(name, age, *, city, job):
    print(name, age, city, job)
```

```
>>> person('Jack', 24, city='Beijing', job='Engineer')
Jack 24 Beijing Engineer
>>> person('Jack', 24, 'Beijing', 'Engineer')
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: person() takes 2 positional arguments but 4 were given
```

```
def person(name, age, *, city='Beijing', job):
    print(name, age, city, job)
```

```
>>> person('Jack', 24, job='Engineer')
Jack 24 Beijing Engineer
```

**# 缺少 \*, city 和 job 被视为位置参数**  
**命名关键字参数**

```
def f1(a, b, c=0, *args, **kw):
    print('a =', a, 'b =', b, 'c =', c, 'args =', args, 'kw =', kw)
```

```
def f2(a, b, c=0, *, d, **kw):
    print('a =', a, 'b =', b, 'c =', c, 'd =', d, 'kw =', kw)
```

```
>>> f1(1, 2)
a = 1 b = 2 c = 0 args = () kw = {}
>>> f1(1, 2, c=3)
a = 1 b = 2 c = 3 args = () kw = {}
>>> f1(1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b')
a = 1 b = 2 c = 3 args = ('a', 'b') kw = {}
```

```
>>> f1(1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b', x=99)
a = 1 b = 2 c = 3 args = ('a', 'b') kw = {'x': 99}
>>> f2(1, 2, d=99, ext=None)
a = 1 b = 2 c = 0 d = 99 kw = {'ext': None}
*存列表**存字典
因而可接入任意参数
>>> args = (1, 2, 3, 4)
>>> kw = {'d': 99, 'x': '#'}
>>> f1(*args, **kw)
a = 1 b = 2 c = 3 args = (4,) kw = {'d': 99, 'x': '#'}
>>> args = (1, 2, 3)
>>> kw = {'d': 88, 'x': '#'}
>>> f2(*args, **kw)
a = 1 b = 2 c = 3 d = 88 kw = {'x': '#'}
```

```
def fact(n):
    if n==1:
        return 1
    return n * fact(n - 1)
```

```
>>> fact(5)
120
==> fact(5)
==> 5 * fact(4)
==> 5 * (4 * fact(3))
==> 5 * (4 * (3 * fact(2)))
==> 5 * (4 * (3 * (2 * fact(1))))
==> 5 * (4 * (3 * (2 * 1)))
==> 5 * (4 * (3 * 2))
==> 5 * (4 * 6)
==> 5 * 24
==> 120
```

### 递归

```
>>> fact(1000) ————栈溢出
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

File "<stdin>", line 4, in fact

...

File "<stdin>", line 4, in fact

RuntimeError: maximum recursion depth exceeded in comparison

栈具有一定大小数值过大会导致溢出错误

```
def fact(n):
    return fact_iter(n, 1)
def fact_iter(num, product):
```

```

        if num == 1:
            return product
        return fact_iter(num - 1, num * product)
==> fact_iter(5, 1)
==> fact_iter(4, 5)
==> fact_iter(3, 20)
==> fact_iter(2, 60)
==> fact_iter(1, 120)
==> 120
优化递归算法之后可以使函数嵌套

```

代码不是越多越好，而是越少越好。

代码不是越复杂越好，而是越简单越好。

```

>>> L = ['Michael', 'Sarah', 'Tracy', 'Bob', 'Jack']
>>> L[0], L[1], L[2]
['Michael', 'Sarah', 'Tracy']
>>> r = []
>>> n = 3
>>> for i in range(n):
... r.append(L[i])
...
>>> r
['Michael', 'Sarah', 'Tracy']
>>> L[0:3]
['Michael', 'Sarah', 'Tracy']
>>> L[:3]
['Michael', 'Sarah', 'Tracy']
>>> L[1:3]
['Sarah', 'Tracy']
>>> L[-2:]
['Bob', 'Jack']
>>> L[-2:-1]
['Bob']

```

列表内带冒号的括弧左开右闭

```

>>> L = list(range(100))
>>> L
[0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 99]
>>> L[:10]
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
>>> L[-10:]
[90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99]
>>> L[10:20]
[10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19]

```

```
>>> L[:10:2]
[0, 2, 4, 6, 8]
>>> L[::5]
[0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85,
90, 95]
>>> L[:]
[0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 99]
后缀即切片 第三参为间距
range(x:y:z)x启到y-1间隔z
```

```
>>> (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)[:3]
(0, 1, 2)
>>> 'ABCDEFGH'[:3]
'ABC'
>>> 'ABCDEFGH'[:2]
'ACEG'
```

```
>>> d = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
>>> for key in d:
... print(key)
...
a
c
b
for循环的值为其key
```

```
>>> for ch in 'ABC':
... print(ch)
...
A
B
C
for循环的基本用法
```

```
>>> from collections import Iterable
>>> isinstance('abc', Iterable)
# str 是否可迭代
True
>>> isinstance([1,2,3], Iterable)
# list 是否可迭代
True
>>> isinstance(123, Iterable)
# 整数是否可迭代
False
```

`isinstance`确认参数是否可迭代

迭代用重复结构，而递归用选择结构

```
>>> for i, value in enumerate(['A', 'B', 'C']):
```

```
... print(i, value)
```

```
...
```

```
0 A
```

```
1 B
```

```
2 C
```

类似于c++语言的枚举权值语法

```
>>> for x, y in [(1, 1), (2, 4), (3, 9)]:
```

```
... print(x, y)
```

```
...
```

```
1 1
```

```
2 4
```

```
3 9
```

for循环支持列表

```
>>> list(range(1, 11))
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

range在python3里代表列表但是不会实际举出只有使用list函数才会显示

```
>>> L = []
```

```
>>> for x in range(1, 11):
```

```
... L.append(x * x)
```

```
...
```

```
>>> L
```

```
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100]
```

```
>>> [x * x for x in range(1, 11)]
```

```
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100]
```

展示语法for 循环值 in 被循环主体

三参的for循环语法

```
>>> [x * x for x in range(1, 11) if x % 2 == 0]
```

```
[4, 16, 36, 64, 100]
```

可视为[x \* x for x in (range(1, 11) if x % 2 == 0) ]

实际的被循环主体受if语句限制

也可视为[x \* x for x in [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]]

依旧展示x\*x

```
>>> [m + n for m in 'ABC' for n in 'XYZ']
```

```
['AX', 'AY', 'AZ', 'BX', 'BY', 'BZ', 'CX', 'CY', 'CZ']
```

for循环支持双循环语法

```
>>> import os # 导入 os 模块，模块的概念后面讲到
```

```
>>> [d for d in os.listdir('.')] # os.listdir 可以列出文件和目录
```

```
['.emacs.d', '.ssh', '.Trash', 'Adlm', 'Applications', 'Desktop',  
'Documents', 'Downloads', 'Library', 'Movies', 'Music', 'Pictures',  
'Public', 'VirtualBox VMs', 'Workspace', 'XCode']
```

猜测估计是os模块（库）中所有的定义函数

```
>>> d = {'x': 'A', 'y': 'B', 'z': 'C' }
```

```
>>> for k, v in d.items():
```

```
... print(k, '=', v)
```

```
...
```

```
y = B
```

```
x = A
```

```
z = C
```

字典用for循环全部展示的方式函数items()

```
>>> d = {'x': 'A', 'y': 'B', 'z': 'C' }
```

```
>>> [k + '=' + v for k, v in d.items()]
```

```
['y=B', 'x=A', 'z=C']
```

可以优化为以下输出方式 但输出格式有所不同

```
>>> L = ['Hello', 'World', 'IBM', 'Apple']
```

```
>>> [s.lower() for s in L]
```

```
['hello', 'world', 'ibm', 'apple']
```

lower使字符串改为小写

```
>>> L = [x * x for x in range(10)]
```

```
>>> L
```

```
[0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81]
```

```
>>> g = (x * x for x in range(10)) —未知错误
```

```
>>> g
```

```
<generator object <genexpr> at 0x1022ef630>
```

#generator是生成器

```
>>> next(g)
```

```
0
```

```
>>> next(g)
```

```
1
```

```
>>> next(g)
```

```
4
```

```
>>> next(g)
```

```
9
```

```
>>> next(g)
16
>>> next(g)
25
>>> next(g)
36
>>> next(g)
49
>>> next(g)
64
>>> next(g)
81
>>> next(g) —接下来未定义即参数溢出
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
StopIteration
```

```
>>> g = (x * x for x in range(10))
>>> for n in g:
...     print(n)
...
0
1
4
9
16
25
36
49
64
81
等同以上
```

```
def fib(max):
    n, a, b = 0, 0, 1
    while n < max:
        print(b)
        a, b = b, a + b
        n = n + 1
    return 'done'
>>> fib(6)
1
1
2
```

3

5

8

'done'

输出斐波那契数列的前 N 个数

```
def fib(max):
```

```
    n, a, b = 0, 0, 1
```

```
    while n < max:
```

```
        yield b
```

```
        a, b = b, a + b
```

```
        n = n + 1
```

```
    return 'done'
```

```
>>> f = fib(6)
```

```
>>> f
```

```
<generator object fib at 0x104feaaa0>
```

```
def odd():
```

```
    print('step 1')
```

```
    yield 1
```

```
    print('step 2')
```

```
    yield(3)
```

```
    print('step 3')
```

```
    yield(5)
```

```
>>> o = odd()
```

```
>>> next(o)
```

```
step 1
```

```
1
```

```
>>> next(o)
```

```
step 2
```

```
3
```

```
>>> next(o)
```

```
step 3
```

```
5
```

```
>>> next(o)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
StopIteration
```

generator遇到 yield就中断相当于return

```
>>> g = fib(6)
```

```
>>> while True:
```

```
    ... try:
```

```
        ... x = next(g)
```



```

        ... print('g:', x)
    ... except StopIteration as e:
        ... print('Generator return value:', e.value)
        ... break

...
g: 1
g: 1
g: 2
g: 3
g: 5
g: 8
Generator return value: done

```

### 迭代器

一类是集合数据类型，如 list、tuple、dict、set、str 等；  
 一类是 generator，包括生成器和带 yield 的 generator function。  
 这些可以直接作用于 for 循环的对象统称为可迭代对象：Iterable

```

>>> from collections import Iterable
>>> isinstance([], Iterable)
True
>>> isinstance({}, Iterable)
True
>>> isinstance('abc', Iterable)
True
>>> isinstance((x for x in range(10)), Iterable)
True
>>> isinstance(100, Iterable)
False

```

可以使用 isinstance() 判断一个对象是否是 Iterable 对象  
 生成器不但可以作用于 for 循环  
 还可以被 next() 函数不断调用并返回下一个值

```

>>> from collections import Iterable
>>> isinstance([], Iterable)
True
>>> isinstance({}, Iterable)
True
>>> isinstance('abc', Iterable)
True
>>> isinstance((x for x in range(10)), Iterable)
True
>>> isinstance(100, Iterable)
False

```

生成器不但可以作用于 for 循环  
还可以被 next() 函数不断调用并返回下一个值  
至最后抛出 StopIteration 错误表示无法继续返回下一个值

```
>>> from collections import Iterator
>>> isinstance((x for x in range(10)), Iterator)
True
>>> isinstance([], Iterator)
False
>>> isinstance({}, Iterator)
False
>>> isinstance('abc', Iterator)
False
```

生成器都是 Iterator 对象

但 list、dict、str 虽然是 Iterable 却不是 Iterator

把 list、dict、str 等 Iterable 变成 Iterator 可以使用 iter() 函数:

```
>>> isinstance(iter([]), Iterator)
True
>>> isinstance(iter('abc'), Iterator)
True
```

凡是可作用于 for 循环的对象都是 Iterable 类型;

凡是可作用于 next() 函数的对象都是 Iterator 类型, 它们表示一个惰性计算的序列;

集合数据类型如 list、dict、str 等是 Iterable 但不是 Iterator, 不过可以通过 iter() 函数获得一个 Iterator 对象。

Python 的 for 循环本质上就是通过不断调用 next() 函数实现的, 例如:

```
for x in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]:
```

```
    pass
```

实际上完全等价于:

```
# 首先获得 Iterator 对象:
```

```
it = iter([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
# 循环:
```

```
while True:
```

```
    try:
```

```
        # 获得下一个值:
```

```
        x = next(it)
```

```
    except StopIteration:
```

```
        # 遇到 StopIteration 就退出循环
```

```
        break
```

```
>>> abs(-10)
```

```
10
```

```
>>> abs
```

<built-in function abs>

可见，abs(-10) 是函数调用，而 abs 是函数本身。

```
>>> f = abs
```

```
>>> f
```

<built-in function abs>

结论：函数本身也可以赋值给变量，即：变量可以指向函数。

```
>>> abs = 10
```

```
>>> abs(-10)
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

TypeError: 'int' object is not callable

函数名也是变量 但内置函数不应当被重新当变量赋值

只能重启python交互环境

注：由于 abs 函数实际上是定义在 \_\_builtin\_\_ 模块中的

所以要修改abs 变量的指向在其它模块也生效

应 \_\_builtin\_\_.abs = 10

一个函数就可以接收另一个函数作为参数 被称为高阶函数

例：

```
def add(x, y, f):
```

```
    return f(x) + f(y)
```

```
x = -5
```

```
y = 6
```

```
f = abs
```

```
f(x) + f(y) ==> abs(-5) + abs(6) ==> 11
```

```
return 11
```

```
>>> add(-5, 6, abs)
```

```
11
```

编写高阶函数，就是让函数的参数能够接收别的函数

```
>>> def f(x):
```

```
    ... return x * x
```

```
...
```

```
>>> r = map(f, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
>>> list(r)
```

```
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81]
```

map() 函数接收两个参数

一个是函数，一个是 Iterable

map 将传入的函数依次作用到序列的每个元素

并返回Iterator

同样可以用循环表达

```
L = []
```

```
for n in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]:
```

```
    L.append(f(n))
```

```
print(L)
```

但是map函数更加直观可读性强

```
>>> list(map(str, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]))
```

```
['1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9']
```

将数字列表转为字符串数字列表只要一行

```
reduce(f, [x1, x2, x3, x4]) = f(f(f(x1, x2), x3), x4)
```

**reduce ()**把结果继续和序列的下一个元素做累积计算的效果

```
>>> from functools import reduce
```

```
>>> def add(x, y):
```

```
    ... return x + y
```

```
...
```

```
>>> reduce(add, [1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
```

```
25
```

当然能可用sum()计算

```
>>> from functools import reduce
```

```
>>> def fn(x, y):
```

```
... return x * 10 + y
```

```
...
```

```
>>> reduce(fn, [1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
```

```
13579
```

将列表化为数字

```
>>> from functools import reduce
```

```
>>> def fn(x, y):
```

```
    ... return x * 10 + y
```

```
...
```

```
>>> def char2num(s):
```

```
    ... return {'0': 0, '1': 1, '2': 2, '3': 3, '4': 4, '5': 5, '6': 6,
```

```
'7': 7, '8': 8, '9': 9}[s]
```

```
...
```

```
>>> reduce(fn, map(char2num, '13579'))
```

```
13579
```

将str化为int函数

```
from functools import reduce
```

```
def str2int(s):
```

```
def fn(x, y):
```

```
return x * 10 + y
```

```
def char2num(s):
```

```

return {'0': 0, '1': 1, '2': 2, '3': 3, '4': 4, '5': 5, '6': 6,
'7': 7, '8': 8, '9': 9}[s]
return reduce(fn, map(char2num, s))
还可以用 lambda 函数进一步简化成:
from functools import reduce
def char2num(s):
    return {'0': 0, '1': 1, '2': 2, '3': 3, '4': 4, '5': 5, '6': 6, '7':
7, '8': 8, '9': 9}[s]
def str2int(s):
    return reduce(lambda x, y: x * 10 + y, map(char2num, s))
把字符串转化为整数的函数

```

```

def is_odd(n):
    return n % 2 == 1
list(filter(is_odd, [1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15]))
# 结果: [1, 5, 9, 15]即删掉偶数只保留奇数
def not_empty(s):
    return s and s.strip()
list(filter(not_empty, ['A', '', 'B', None, 'C', ' ']))
# 结果: ['A', 'B', 'C']
filter()函数旨在于正确实现一个筛选函数

```

```

def _odd_iter():
    n = 1
    while True:
        n = n + 2
        yield n
注意这是一个生成器 并且是一个无限序列

```

```

def _not_divisible(n):
    return lambda x: x % n > 0
def primes():
    yield 2
    it = _odd_iter() # 初始序列
    while True:
        n = next(it) # 返回序列的第一个数
        yield n
        it = filter(_not_divisible(n), it) # 构造新序列
该生成器返回第一个素数2然后不断产生筛选后的新序列

```

```

# 打印 1000 以内的素数:
for n in primes():
    if n < 1000:
        print(n)

```

```
else:
```

```
    break
```

primes() 也是一个无限序列

所以调用时需要设置一个退出循环的条件

```
>>> sorted([36, 5, -12, 9, -21])
```

```
[-21, -12, 5, 9, 36]
```

**sorted()** 函数就可以对 list 进行排序

```
>>> sorted([36, 5, -12, 9, -21], key=abs)
```

```
[5, 9, -12, -21, 36]
```

可自定义排序 例如**绝对值**大小

key 指定的函数将作用于 list 的每一个元素上

并根据 key 函数返回的结果进行排序

```
>>> sorted(['bob', 'about', 'Zoo', 'Credit'])
```

```
['Credit', 'Zoo', 'about', 'bob']
```

一般情况是按照**ascii**进行比较的

大写字母 Z 会排在小写字母 a 的前面

```
>>> sorted(['bob', 'about', 'Zoo', 'Credit'], key=str.lower)
```

```
['about', 'bob', 'Credit', 'Zoo']
```

**lower**函数使其化为**小写**

最后以sorted函数进行ascii比较

```
>>> sorted(['bob', 'about', 'Zoo', 'Credit'], key=str.lower, reverse=True)
```

```
['Zoo', 'Credit', 'bob', 'about']
```

**reverse**=True目的是进行反向排序默认为false

```
def calc_sum(*args):
```

```
    ax = 0
```

```
    for n in args:
```

```
        ax = ax + n
```

```
    return ax
```

可变参数的求和

```
def lazy_sum(*args):
```

```
    def sum():
```

```
        ax = 0
```

```
        for n in args:
```

```
            ax = ax + n
```

```
        return ax
```

```
    return sum
```

```
>>> f = lazy_sum(1, 3, 5, 7, 9)
```

```
>>> f
<function lazy_sum.<locals>.sum at 0x101c6ed90>
>>> f()
25
```

调用函数 f 时才真正计算求和的结果

这种闭包的程序结构中相关参数和变量都保存在返回的函数

```
def count():
    fs = []
    for i in range(1, 4):
        def f():
            return i*i
        fs.append(f)
    return fs
```

```
f1, f2, f3 = count()
```

```
>>> f1()
```

```
9
```

```
>>> f2()
```

```
9
```

```
>>> f3()
```

```
9
```

原因就在于返回的函数引用了变量 i 但它并非立刻执行

等到 3 个函数都返回时 它们所引用的变量 i 已经变成了 3

因而：返回函数不要引用任何循环变量，或者后续会发生变化的变量

```
def count():
    def f(j):
        def g():
            return j*j
        return g
    fs = []
    for i in range(1, 4):
        fs.append(f(i)) # f(i)立刻被执行，因此 i 的当前值被传入 f()
    return fs
```

```
>>> f1, f2, f3 = count()
```

```
>>> f1()
```

```
1
```

```
>>> f2()
```

```
4
```

```
>>> f3()
```

```
9
```

只要记住函数返回值不要伴随循环或者会变的变量即可

另外该代码可以用lambda函数缩短代码

匿名函数 `lambda x: x * x` 实际上就是

```
def f(x):
```

```
    return x * x
```

匿名函数没有函数名字因而不必担心函数名冲突

```
>>> f = lambda x: x * x
```

```
>>> f
```

```
<function <lambda> at 0x101c6ef28>
```

```
>>> f(5)
```

```
25
```

另外匿名函数可以赋值给一个变量再利用变量来调用该函数

```
def build(x, y):
```

```
    return lambda: x * x + y * y
```

匿名函数可以作为函数的返回值返回

```
>>> def now():
```

```
...     print('2015-3-25')
```

```
...
```

```
>>> f = now
```

```
>>> f()
```

```
2015-3-25
```

如同上一例 可以赋值给变量运作函数

```
>>> now.__name__
```

```
'now'
```

```
>>> f.__name__
```

```
'now'
```

函数对象有一个name属性可以拿到函数的名字

```
def log(func):
```

```
    def wrapper(*args, **kw):
```

```
        print('call %s():' % func.__name__)
```

```
        return func(*args, **kw)
```

```
    return wrapper
```

```
@log
```

```
def now():
```

```
    print('2015-3-25')
```

```
>>> now()
```

```
call now():#打印的日志
```

```
2015-3-25
```

在代码运行期间动态增加功能的方式成为装饰器

调用函数会在函数前打印一行日志



@log 放到 now() 函数的定义处  
相当于执行了语句 now = log(now)

```
def log(text):
    def decorator(func):
        def wrapper(*args, **kw):
            print('%s %s():' % (text, func.__name__))
            return func(*args, **kw)
        return wrapper
    return decorator
```

@log('execute')

```
def now():
    print('2015-3-25')
```

```
>>> now()
```

```
execute now():
```

```
2015-3-25
```

也就是相当于 >>> now = log('execute')(now)

```
>>> now.__name__
```

```
'wrapper'
```

这是要注意的地方

```
import functools
```

```
def log(func):
```

```
    @functools.wraps(func) #解读略有困难
```

```
    def wrapper(*args, **kw):
        print('call %s():' % func.__name__)
        return func(*args, **kw)
```

```
    return wrapper
```

或是带有参数的

```
import functools
```

```
def log(text):
```

```
    def decorator(func):
```

```
        @functools.wraps(func)
```

```
        def wrapper(*args, **kw):
            print('%s %s():' % (text, func.__name__))
            return func(*args, **kw)
```

```
        return wrapper
```

```
    return decorator
```

以上是两种完整的装饰器的写法

functools是一个模块 后细解

至此只需记住在定义 wrapper() 的前面加@functools.wraps(func)

```
>>> int('12345')
```

```
12345
```

## 偏函数基本用法

```
>>> int('12345', base=8)
5349#12345八进制转5349十进制
>>> int('12345', 16)
74565#12345十六进制转74565十进制
第二参数默认值是10即进制转换
```

```
def int2(x, base=2):
    return int(x, base)
```

```
>>> int2('1000000')
64
>>> int2('1010101')
85
以此方法二进制转十进制
```

```
>>> import functools
>>> int2 = functools.partial(int, base=2)
>>> int2('1000000')
64
>>> int2('1010101')
85
functools.partial 是把一个函数的某些参数给固定住返回一个新的函数
```

模块最大程度上提高了代码的可维护性

模块编写完毕就可以被其他地方引用

使用模块可以避免函数名和变量名冲突

注意：尽量不要和内置函数名冲突

python内置函数链接：<https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html>

import 模块名字

即可引入模块

文件夹目录存放某模块名字

模块会变成：文件夹名称.模块名称

每一个包目录下面都会有一个 `__init__.py` 的文件

用来提示这是一个包

否则python会把这个目录当成普通目录

常用引入模块的方式 为 模块名字.模块内的函数 ()

作用域等同于

类似 `__xxx__` 这样的变量是特殊变量可以被直接引用但有特殊用途

```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path.append('/Users/michael/my_py_scripts')
加入path运行结束之后失效
```

```
class Student(object):
    def __init__(self, name, score):
        self.name = name
        self.score = score
    def print_score(self):
        print('%s: %s' % (self.name, self.score))
```

以上是类的封装特性

类内的函数第一个参数必须是self

self类似于对象名引用对象内的特性如同引用模块内的函数

```
class Student(object):
...
    def get_grade(self):
        if self.score >= 90:
            return 'A'
        elif self.score >= 60:
            return 'B'
        else:
            return 'C'
```

得以发现封装特性是将数据和逻辑封装起来

```
class Student(object):
    def __init__(self, name, score):
        self.__name = name
        self.__score = score
    def print_score(self):
        print('%s: %s' % (self.__name, self.__score))
```

```
>>> bart = Student('Bart Simpson', 98)
```

```
>>> bart.__name
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

AttributeError: 'Student' object has no attribute '\_\_name'

使用私有变量时对外部代码来说没变动但已经无法从外部访问和修改变量了

```
class Student(object):
...
    def get_name(self):
        return self.__name
    def get_score(self):
```

```
return self.__score
```

get\_name 和 get\_score 这样的方法可以外部代码获取内部变量 name 和 score

```
class Student(object):
```

```
...
```

```
    def set_score(self, score):
```

```
        self.__score = score
```

set\_score 方法可以外部代码修改 score

但实际上直观来看与公共变量实际没有任何区别

```
class Student(object):
```

```
...
```

```
    def set_score(self, score):
```

```
        if 0 <= score <= 100:
```

```
            self.__score = score
```

```
        else:
```

```
            raise ValueError('bad score')
```

因而实际上对次还是有主要原因是可以外部修改内部数据的时候防止传入无效参数

注：在python变量名类似\_\_XXX\_\_一般情况下是特殊变量。特殊变量是可以直接访问的

因而不能命名类似的变量名

有时见类似\_开头的变量名外部是可以访问的约定俗成于视为私有变量不要随意访问

遗憾的是python本身是没有任何机制避免破坏内部的既定变量因而需要注意

```
class Animal(object):
```

```
    def run(self):
```

```
        print('Animal is running...')
```

```
class Dog(Animal):
```

```
    pass
```

```
dog = Dog()
```

```
dog.run()
```

```
Animal is running...
```

一般对于Dog来说Animal是它的父类也就是class类的继承性

启程特性最大的好处是子类获得了父类的全部功能

同时在运行代码的时候总会调用子类的功能就获得了继承中的一个特性多态性

```
a = list() # a 是 list 类型
```

```
b = Animal() # b 是 Animal 类型
```

```
c = Dog() # c 是 Dog 类型
```

```
>>> isinstance(a, list)
```

```
True
```

```
>>> isinstance(c, Animal)
```

```
True
```

```
>>> isinstance(b, Dog)
```

```
False
```

isinstance()用于判断变量a的类型是否为list(class)  
发现由于继承性c不仅是Dog类型也是Animal类型  
但是b并不会是Dog类型所以继承性只有单向性

```
def run_twice(animal):#注:python的大小写是区分的此animal与Animal(class)无关
    animal.run()
    animal.run()
>>> run_twice(Animal())
Animal is running...
Animal is running...
>>> run_twice(Dog())
Dog is running...
Dog is running...
```

```
class Tortoise(Animal):
    def run(self):
        print('Tortoise is running slowly...')
>>> run_twice(Tortoise())
Tortoise is running slowly...
Tortoise is running slowly...
会发现新增的一个子类不用对函数做修改也可正常运行因于多态
Dog和Tortoise都是Animal类型因而只要对Animal类型进行操作其本身或子类有人都可用
```

著名的“开闭”原则:

对扩展开放: 允许新增 Animal 子类;

对修改封闭: 不需要修改依赖 Animal 类型的 run\_twice() 等函数。

```
>>> type(123)
<class 'int'>
>>> type('str')
<class 'str'>
>>> type(None)
<type(None) 'NoneType'>
>>> type(abs)
<class 'builtin_function_or_method'>
>>> type(a)
<class '__main__.Animal'>
type()可以判断对象类型
一个变量指向函数或者类也可以此判断
```

```
>>> type(123)==type(456)
True
>>> type(123)==int
```

True

```
>>> type('abc')==type('123')
```

True

```
>>> type('abc')==str
```

True

```
>>> type('abc')==type(123)
```

False

可以判断两种数据的类型是否相同

```
>>> import types
```

```
>>> def fn():
```

```
... pass
```

```
...
```

```
>>> type(fn)==types.FunctionType
```

True

```
>>> type(abs)==types.BuiltinFunctionType
```

True

```
>>> type(lambda x: x)==types.LambdaType
```

True

```
>>> type((x for x in range(10)))==types.GeneratorType
```

True

type()可以判断一个对象是否是函数

例继承关系是：object -> Animal -> Dog -> Husky

```
>>> a = Animal()
```

```
>>> d = Dog()
```

```
>>> h = Husky()
```

```
>>> isinstance(h, Husky) and isinstance(h, Dog) and isinstance(h, Animal)
```

True

```
>>> isinstance(d, Dog) and isinstance(d, Animal)
```

True

```
>>> isinstance(d, Husky)
```

False

```
>>> isinstance('a', str)
```

True

```
>>> isinstance(123, int)
```

True

```
>>> isinstance(b'a', bytes)
```

True

isinstance()函数判断变量的类型

由此也可以体现继承性的特性是包含关系

```
>>> isinstance([1, 2, 3], (list, tuple))
```

True

```
>>> isinstance((1, 2, 3), (list, tuple))
```

True

可以判断是否是 list 或者 tuple

```
>>> dir('ABC')
```

```
['_add_', '_class_', '_contains_', '_delattr_', '_dir_',  
 '_doc_', '_eq_', '_format_', '_ge_', '_getattribute_',  
 '_getitem_', '_getnewargs_', '_gt_', '_hash_', '_init_',  
 '_iter_', '_le_', '_len_', '_lt_', '_mod_', '_mul_',  
 '_ne_', '_new_', '_reduce_', '_reduce_ex_', '_repr_',  
 '_rmod_', '_rmul_', '_setattr_', '_sizeof_', '_str_',  
 '_subclasshook_', 'capitalize', 'casefold', 'center', 'count',  
 'encode', 'endswith', 'expandtabs', 'find', 'format', 'format_map',  
 'index', 'isalnum', 'isalpha', 'isdecimal', 'isdigit', 'isidentifier',  
 'islower', 'isnumeric', 'isprintable', 'isspace', 'istitle', 'isupper',  
 'join', 'ljust', 'lower', 'lstrip', 'maketrans', 'partition', 'replace',  
 'rfind', 'rindex', 'rjust', 'rpartition', 'rsplit', 'rstrip', 'split',  
 'splitlines', 'startswith', 'strip', 'swapcase', 'title', 'translate',  
 'upper', 'zfill']
```

dir()函数返回的是一个列表为该对象的所有属性和方法

```
>>> len('ABC')
```

3

```
>>> 'ABC'.__len__()
```

3

这类方法的代码是等价的

```
>>> class MyDog(object):
```

```
...     def __len__(self):
```

```
...         return 100
```

```
...
```

```
>>> dog = MyDog()
```

```
>>> len(dog)
```

100

自己写的函数

```
>>> 'ABC'.lower()
```

'abc'

普通的方法

```
>>> class MyObject(object):
```

```
...     def __init__(self):
```

```
...         self.x = 9
```

```
...     def power(self):
```

```

... return self.x * self.x
...
>>> obj = MyObject()
>>> hasattr(obj, 'x') # 有属性'x'吗?
True
>>> obj.x
9
>>> hasattr(obj, 'y') # 有属性'y'吗?
False
>>> setattr(obj, 'y', 19) # 设置一个属性'y'
>>> hasattr(obj, 'y') # 有属性'y'吗?
True
>>> getattr(obj, 'y') # 获取属性'y'
19
>>> obj.y # 获取属性'y'
19
hasattr()函数测试是否有该属性
setattr()函数设置属性
getattr()函数获取属性
>>> getattr(obj, 'z') # 获取属性'z'
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'MyObject' object has no attribute 'z'
获取的属性如果不存在会报错

>>> getattr(obj, 'z', 404) # 获取属性'z', 如果不存在, 返回默认值 404
404
也就可以用这种方式避免报错

>>> hasattr(obj, 'power') # 有属性'power'吗?
True
>>> getattr(obj, 'power') # 获取属性'power'
<bound method MyObject.power of <__main__.MyObject object at
0x10077a6a0>>
>>> fn = getattr(obj, 'power') # 获取属性'power'并赋值到变量 fn
>>> fn # fn 指向 obj.power
<bound method MyObject.power of <__main__.MyObject object at
0x10077a6a0>>
>>> fn() # 调用 fn()与调用 obj.power()是一样的
81
也可以获得对象的方法

```

```

class Student(object):
    def __init__(self, name):

```



```

        self.name = name
s = Student('Bob')
s.score = 90
>>> class Student(object):
    ... name = 'Student'
...
>>> s = Student() # 创建实例 s
>>> print(s.name) # 打印 name 属性, 因为实例并没有 name 属性, 所以会继续查找 class 的 name 属性
Student
>>> print(Student.name) # 打印类的 name 属性
Student
>>> s.name = 'Michael' # 给实例绑定 name 属性
>>> print(s.name) # 由于实例属性优先级比类属性高, 因此, 它会屏蔽掉类的 name 属性
Michael
>>> print(Student.name) # 但是类属性并未消失, 用 Student.name 仍然可以访问
Student
>>> del s.name # 如果删除实例的 name 属性
>>> print(s.name) # 再次调用 s.name, 由于实例的 name 属性没有找到, 类的 name 属性就显示出来了
Student

```

以此要注意命名实例属性和类属性不要相同

```

class Student(object):
    pass
>>> s = Student()
>>> s.name = 'Michael' # 动态给实例绑定一个属性
>>> print(s.name)
Michael

```

或者是

```

>>> def set_age(self, age): # 定义一个函数作为实例方法
    ... self.age = age
...
>>> from types import MethodType
>>> s.set_age = MethodType(set_age, s) # 给实例绑定一个方法
>>> s.set_age(25) # 调用实例方法
>>> s.age # 测试结果
25

```

能够给实例绑定一个属性

```

>>> s2 = Student() # 创建新的实例
>>> s2.set_age(25) # 尝试调用方法
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'Student' object has no attribute 'set_age'

```

但是另一个相同的类的不同变量没有定义之前是不能使用的

```
>>> def set_score(self, score):
...     self.score = score
...
>>> Student.set_score = MethodType(set_score, Student)#难点!!!
注：函数第一个参数传入的是函数的地址
      也就是说一个类添加一个引入的函数的属性
      类名.添加类内函数名=MethodType(要引入的函数(地址),类名)
给 class 绑定方法后，所有实例均可调用：
>>> s.set_score(100)
>>> s.score
100
```

这是python动态性语言的特殊功能 静态语言中很难实现

```
class Student(object):
    __slots__ = ('name', 'age') # 用 tuple 定义允许绑定的属性名称
>>> s = Student() # 创建新的实例
>>> s.name = 'Michael' # 绑定属性'name'
>>> s.age = 25 # 绑定属性'age'
>>> s.score = 99 # 绑定属性'score'
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'Student' object has no attribute 'score'
报错的原因是由于__slots__的作用是限制class实例能添加的属性
由于score属性没有在允许绑定的属性名称内所以会报错
```

```
>>> class GraduateStudent(Student):
...     pass
...
>>> g = GraduateStudent()
>>> g.score = 9999
会发现被限制类的子类是不受影响的
```

倘若要使得一个类其子类页同时受到限制 定义一个实力允许定义的属性限制  
在类上使用 \_\_slots\_\_ 即可

```
class Student(object):
    def get_score(self):
        return self._score
    def set_score(self, value):
        if not isinstance(value, int):
            raise ValueError('score must be an integer!')
        if value < 0 or value > 100:
            raise ValueError('score must between 0 ~ 100!')
```

```

        self._score = value
>>> s = Student()
>>> s.set_score(60) # ok!
>>> s.get_score()
60
>>> s.set_score(9999)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: score must between 0 ~ 100!

```

会发现由定义类之后的数据无法对类的任意实例进行操作  
因而可以保护数据不被不合逻辑的数据修改

```

class Student(object):
    @property #难点!!
    def score(self):
        return self._score
    @score.setter #获取值
    def score(self, value):
        if not isinstance(value, int):#定义获取的值非整形 报错
            raise ValueError('score must be an integer!')
        if value < 0 or value > 100:#定义获取的值越界 报错
            raise ValueError('score must between 0 ~ 100!')
        self._score = value
>>> s = Student()
>>> s.score = 60 # OK, 实际转化为 s.set_score(60)
>>> s.score # OK, 实际转化为 s.get_score()
60
>>> s.score = 9999
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: score must between 0 ~ 100!

```

看到@符号可以会想到之前装饰器（@log）也同是在函数前声明的  
@property 装饰器就是负责把一个方法变成属性调用的  
于是就由了对属性控制的操作了

```

class Student(object):
    @property
    def birth(self):
        return self._birth
    @birth.setter
    def birth(self, value):
        self._birth = value#指定输入的值使其可写
    @property
    def age(self):

```

```
return 2015 - self._birth
```

这是不定义赋值方法只可读的属性

birth是只读可写属性 age只可读

```
class Animal(object):
    pass
class Mammal(Animal):
    pass
class Runnable(object):
    def run(self):
        print('Running...')
class Dog(Mammal, Runnable):
    pass
```

通过多重继承可以使得Dog获得多个父类所有的功能

```
class Dog(Mammal, RunnableMixin, CarnivorousMixin):
    pass
```

这种设计成为Mixin让一个类继承多个父类的功能

这样设计组合的时候可以考虑用多种功能的方式继承分类而不是复杂的设计层次继承

```
>>> class Student(object):
...     def __init__(self, name):
...         self.name = name
...
>>> print(Student('Michael'))
<__main__.Student object at 0x109afb190>
```

```
>>> class Student(object):
...     def __init__(self, name):
...         self.name = name
...     def __str__(self):
...         return 'Student object (name: %s)' % self.name
...
>>> print(Student('Michael'))
Student object (name: Michael)
__str__ 这样的定义便于显示内部重要数据
```

```
>>> s = Student('Michael')
>>> s
<__main__.Student object at 0x109afb310>
不用print时发现还是不够整洁
```

```
class Student(object):
    def __init__(self, name):
```

```

        self.name = name
    def __str__(self):
        return 'Student object (name=%s)' % self.name
    __repr__ = __str__
__repr__ 是显示变量调用于str类似
__str__() 是返回用户看到的字符串
__repr__() 是返回程序开发者看到的字符串

```

```

class Fib(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.a, self.b = 0, 1 # 初始化两个计数器 a, b
    def __iter__(self):
        return self # 实例本身就是迭代对象，故返回自己
    def __next__(self):
        self.a, self.b = self.b, self.a + self.b # 计算下一个值
        if self.a > 100000: # 退出循环的条件
            raise StopIteration();
        return self.a # 返回下一个值

```

这是以斐波那契数列为例的类用作for循环

```

>>> for n in Fib():
    ... print(n)

```

```

...
1
1
2
3
5
...
46368
75025

```

也就是说 \_\_iter\_\_ 是对自身的迭代而 \_\_next\_\_ 是对自身的递推  
raise StopIteration(); 也就是使自身错误从而退出循环

```

>>> Fib()[5]
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: 'Fib' object does not support indexing
Fib类虽然能用作for循环但是不能把其当作一个列表

```

```

class Fib(object):
    def __getitem__(self, n):
        a, b = 1, 1
        for x in range(n):

```

```

        a, b = b, a + b
    return a
>>> f = Fib()
>>> f[0]
1
>>> f[1]
1
>>> f[2]
2
>>> f[3]
3
>>> f[10]
89
>>> f[100]
573147844013817084101

```

`__getitem__` 可是类的迭代变为一个可取制定项的列表

```

>>> list(range(100))[5:10]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

```

这是列表的切片方法但在Fib类的情况下是无法执行的

```

class Fib(object):
    def __getitem__(self, n):
        if isinstance(n, int): # n 是索引
            a, b = 1, 1
            for x in range(n):
                a, b = b, a + b
            return a
        if isinstance(n, slice): # n 是切片
            start = n.start
            stop = n.stop
            if start is None:
                start = 0
            a, b = 1, 1
            L = []
            for x in range(stop):
                if x >= start:
                    L.append(a)
                a, b = b, a + b
            return L

```

```

>>> f = Fib()
>>> f[0:5]
[1, 1, 2, 3, 5]
>>> f[:10]

```

```
[1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55]
```

```
>>> f[10:2]
```

```
[1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89]
```

在`__getitem__`的情况下对类形成的迭代列表的切片也是可行的

如果是字典 `__getitem__()` 的参数也可能是一个可以作key值

`__setitem__()` 方法对列表或字典进行集合赋值。

`__delitem__()` 方法是用于删除某个元素

```
class Student(object):
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        self.name = 'Michael'
```

```
>>> s = Student()
```

```
>>> print(s.name)
```

```
Michael
```

```
>>> print(s.score)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
...
```

```
AttributeError: 'Student' object has no attribute 'score'
```

报错提示并没有找到score这一属性

```
class Student(object):
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        self.name = 'Michael'
```

```
    def __getattr__(self, attr):
```

```
        if attr == 'score':
```

```
            return 99
```

```
>>> s = Student()
```

```
>>> s.name
```

```
'Michael'
```

```
>>> s.score
```

```
99
```

当调用的属性不存在的时候会调用`__getattr__`来尝试获得属性从而返回score值

```
lass Student(object):
```

```
    def __getattr__(self, attr):
```

```
        if attr == 'age':
```

```
            return lambda: 25
```

```
>>> s.age()
```

```
25
```

当然只有在没有找到属性的情况下才会调用`__getattr__`来尝试获得属性

倘若调用其他值会默认返回None（函数的return）

```
class Student(object):
```

```
    def __getattr__(self, attr):
```

```

    if attr=='age':
        return lambda: 25
    raise AttributeError('\Student\ object has no attribute\'%s\' % attr)

```

为了使类只响应几个属性 这样设置可以同样报错

```

class Chain(object):
    def __init__(self, path=''):
        self._path = path
    def __getattr__(self, path):
        return Chain('%s/%s' % (self._path, path))
    def __str__(self):
        return self._path
    __repr__ = __str__

```

```
>>> Chain().status.user.timeline.list
```

```
'/status/user/timeline/list'
```

这是一种链式调用可以应用于一些平台的url

```

class Student(object):
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
    def __call__(self):
        print('My name is %s.' % self.name)

```

```
>>> s = Student('Michael')
```

```
>>> s() # self 参数不要传入
```

```
My name is Michael.
```

`__call__()` 方法定义后就可以直接对实例进行调用

```
>>> callable(Student())
```

```
True
```

```
>>> callable(max)
```

```
True
```

```
>>> callable([1, 2, 3])
```

```
False
```

```
>>> callable(None)
```

```
False
```

```
>>> callable('str')
```

```
False
```