## 一、常见操作速览

# 空字典  
D = {}  
D = {'food': {'ham': 1, 'egg': 2}}  
  
# 构造  
D = dict.fromkeys(['a','b'])  
print(D)  
  
D = {'spam': 2, 'eggs': 3 , 'ham' : 4}  
del D['spam']  
print(list(D.values())) # [3, 4]  
  
print(list(D.items())) # [('eggs', 3), ('ham', 4)]  
  
# 防止键不存在出错  
print(D.get('hallo')) # None  
print(D.get('hello','hola')) # hala  
  
# update 用于合并  
E = {'toast':4,'muffin':5}  
D.update(E)  
print(D) # {'eggs': 3, 'ham': 4, 'toast': 4, 'muffin': 5}  
  
# pop() 删除一个键  
D.pop('toast')  
print(D) # {'eggs': 3, 'ham': 4, 'muffin': 5}  
  
  
Matrix = {}  
# 表示三维数组的一个点的值  
Matrix[(2, 3, 4)] = 88  
X, Y, Z = 2, 3, 4  
print(Matrix[(X, Y, Z)]) # 88  
  
# 键不存在时返回0  
try:  
 print(Matrix[(2, 5, 6)])  
except KeyError:  
 print(0)  
  
# 或者使用这种方式  
print(Matrix.get((2, 5, 6), 'error'))  
  
# 其它创建字典方式  
D = dict(name='mel', age=45)  
D = dict([('name', 'mel'), ('age', 45)]) # \*  
print(D)  
  
# 一次建立一个字典的字段  
D['name'] = 'mell'  
D['age'] = 45  
  
# 简单初始化  
D = dict.fromkeys(['a', 'b'], 0)  
print(D) # {'a': 0, 'b': 0}

1. zip() 函数使用

L = list(zip(['a', 'b', 'c'], [1, 2, 3]))  
# [('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('c', 3)]  
print(L)  
  
D = dict(zip(['a', 'b', 'c'], [1, 2, 3]))  
# {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}  
print(D)

1. 使用字典解析表达式

D = {k: v for (k, v) in zip(['a', 'b', 'c'], [1, 2, 3])}  
# {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}  
print(D)  
  
D = {c.lower(): c + "!" for c in ['SPAM', 'EGGS', 'HAM']}  
# {'spam': 'SPAM!', 'eggs': 'EGGS!', 'ham': 'HAM!'}  
print(D)  
  
# 两种初始化形式  
D = dict.fromkeys(['spam', 'eggs', 'ham'], 0)  
print(D)  
  
print({s: 0 for s in ['spam', 'eggs', 'ham']})

1. 字典视图

#  
D = dict(a=1, b=2, c=3)  
print(D)  
  
for key in D:  
 print(key, end=' ')  
print()  
  
for key in D.keys():  
 print(key, end=' ')  
print()  
  
for val in D.values():  
 print(val, end=' ')  
print()  
  
for (x, y) in D.items():  
 print(x, ":", y, end=',')  
print()  
  
# 视图支持 交集 并集  
K = D.keys()  
print(K | {'x': 4})  
print(K & K)  
print(K & {'b': 5})  
  
# 与集合做交集  
print(type(D.items()))  
  
what = D.items() | {('a', 1), ('b', 8)}  
print(type(what)) # set  
print(what) # {('b', 2), ('b', 8), ('c', 3), ('a', 1)}

1. 其它操作

D = dict(a=1, b=2, c=3, d='hello')  
  
# 排序方式1  
ks = list(D.keys())  
ks.sort()  
for k in ks: print(k, end=' ')  
  
# 排序方式2  
print()  
for k in sorted(ks):  
 print(k, D[k])  
  
  
# python3 has\_key已死 使用in  
if 'a' in D:  
 print('yes')