Python:

Print

For

Range

Quick sort:

缩进方式替代花括号{}

输出：

print(“Hello world, {0},{1}”.format(i, “OK”));

变量：var

a = 10

判断：

if a > 10 :

…

elif

循环:

for element in range(0,100)

…

函数：

def func():

print(“hello world”)

func()

def max(a,b):

if a > b:

return a

else:

return b

对象：

studentlib.py: //此部分是文件名，不属于代码里。为了下一部分做准备

class student:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, name):

self.\_name = name

def score(self):

print(“good”)

s = student(“xian”)

s.score()

class highSchoolStudent(student): //此部分为继承

def \_\_init\_\_(self, name)

student.\_\_init\_\_(self, name)

引入文件

import studentlib.py

s = studentlib.student(“xian”)

//另一种方法

from studentlib import student

s = student(“xian”)

from random import randint

a = [3,5,1]

a = b //地址一样

b = a[:] //复制，地址不一样

a == b // 比较内容

a is b // 比较地址

a = [3, [5], 1]

b = a[:]

a[1] += [6] //同时改变b， 数组里的数组复制是low copy

a // [3, [5, 6], 1]

b // [3, [5, 6], 1]

array += [x] // O(n) slower than array.append(x)

def a(x)

return x, y

p, q = a(x) // p == x, q == y

def f(a):

return a + 1

f(5)

6

g = lambda a : a+ 1

g(5) //这时g已经是一个函数, a是参数

6

d = defaltdict(float)

0.0

2to3 (把python2 代码改成python3)

yield a[i]

heapq.py

random.shuffle //打乱数组

ipython// 显示时间

%time a = list(range(1000))

%timeit a = list(range(1000))