☆ 基本规则:

> no termination for any code blocks in python

del

elit

else

except

exec

tinally

tor

trom

alobal

import

in

is

lambda

not.

DY

Dass

print

raise

return

try

while

with

yield

• 若望在 python 中输入中文、在刘牛首加入"# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-"或"# coding=utf-8" (注意空格位置)

and

assert

break

class

continue

def

· Python 中有一些关键字符(见右表)

它们在代码中都具有特殊功能 不能作为变量或学量名 (注:所有关键字只包含小写诗)

• The objects considered as empty 会被计判定为False ~:

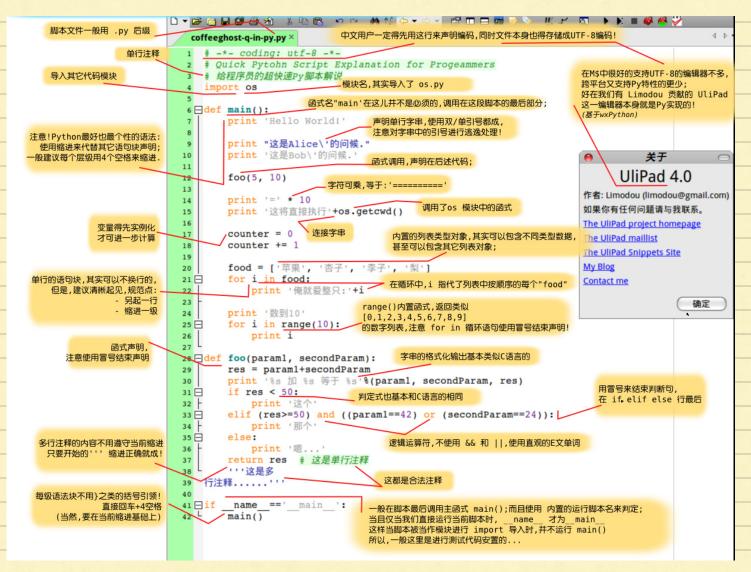
1. empty string:

2. empty list: []

3. number zero: 1

4. false boolean variable: False

☆ 代表性实例



. — // 1000				
· 在界面展示 print("%s,%d")	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Knof可惠三内约-洛克勒	%y 実テル#41米(注 7推行用 . 问题
• 定义变量 整型 直接附值				print x, 3 将在一行内
於型:	myfloat = 7.0			printy, Jitate 1Jin 展示x与y
	mystring = 'hello'	J .		, , ,
	hello = "hello"	or mysumy -	11010	
	world = "world"		- 注意., print里不要	涉及多种变量
	helloworld = hello+	""+ world		
	print (helloworld)	\Rightarrow he	ello world	
• List (similar to arrays) can			its with quantity	
nylist []	5 Inylist [1,2	了 效果相同		
mylist. append(1)		通意 python 中上i	st也是从O开始数线	号的
mylist · cuppend (2)	w. 1 110/2 /box			
• Operators: %用于取象	数,如11%3 %半 2回 1 7**3	力 2 24 图 H // a		
双*用寸处 对 string 型数据,"A	次界如7**2		可以重复的高	
对 List 型数据 +			可以至反心处	
· Conditions : 最基本的包括			ue to False	
Containois (FOS) AT CITY		d''or'并列同时书		
与关键字"讥"可以		•	-5777.51	
script.py		IPython Shell		O
1 name = "John" 2 = if name in ["John", "Ri	.ck"]:	Your name is either	John or Rick.	
3 print("Your name is	either John or Rick.")	In [1]:		
ら关键さみ搭配	键 elif, else	和is, pass使用1	构成 condition 逻辑	
script.py 1 statement = False		IPython Shell		0
2 another_statement = Tr 3 * if statement is True:	ue	In [1]:		
4 print(1) 5 pass				
6 * elif another_statement 7 print(2) 8 pass	. is True: # else if			
9 * else: 10 print(3)				
11 pass				
5 关键字论:			1 x = [1,2,3] 2 y = [1,2,3]	
关注实例本身情况	。而非是否其中的变	量相等一>	3 print(x == y) # Pr:	
与关键字 not: 放在			4 print(x is y) # Pr	
· Loops Billor 5 while	两种 号配合图部	分关键3使用,适意	循环关键字所在语气	以":"结束来包含其block
① 使用和 时常配合 讥	调用数组或List,其	后变量无需声明便可	从0计数,除非配合	关键字 range使其特殊化:
script.py	例1	IPython Shell		0
1 primes = [2, 3, 5, 7] 2 * for prime in primes: 3 print(prime)		In [1]:		
script.py	例2	IPython Shell		O
1 # Prints out the numbe 2 * for x in range(5):	ers 0,1,2,3,4	0 1		•
3		3 4		
5 # Prints out 3,4,5 6 * for x in range(3, 6): 7 print(x)				
8 print("\n") 9 # Prints out 3,5,7		3 4 5		
10 * for x in range(3, 8, 2 11	.):	5		
12 print("\n")		3		

```
回关键字while 后加一个条件,在条件为方dse前分代码会一直重复执行
                # Prints out 0,1,2,3,4
                 count = 0
                 while count < 5:
                    count += 1 # This is the same as count = count + 1
                                                                                                             IPython Shell
     13]
             script.py
                 # Prints out 0.1.2.3.4
                                    与condition与语配合
              4 -
                 while True:
                    print(count)
                                      若True 则跳出循环
                     count += 1
                     if count >= 5:
                                      使光标回到Loop外
                 print("\n")
              10
                  # Prints out only odd numbers
                                      与condition与语配合
              11 -
                 for x in range(10):
                                      老True则立刻回到循环
                     if x % 2 == 0:
              13 -
                                                              In [1]:
              14
                        continue
                                       跳过子程序始聚
                     print(x)
            toop 中可以直接加用于condition的关键字 else
                                                                IPython Shell
             script.py
                 \# Prints out 0,1,2,3,4 and then it prints "count value reached 5"
                 count=0
                 while(count<5):
                    print(count)
                                                               count value reached 5
                    count +=1
                 else:
                    print("count value reached %d" %(count))
              10
                 # Prints out 1,2,3,4
                 for i in range(1, 10):
                                                               In [1]:
              11 -
                    if(i%5==0):
              13
              14
                     print(i)
              15 + else:
                    print("this is not printed because for loop is
                 terminated because of break but not due to fail in

    Function

        定义通过关键词 def Lal数名 + (输入值) 可以通过加关键词 return 设定返回值
        调用函数时直接 函数名 + (输入值)
                                                                 IPython Shell
  script.py
            solution.py
        # Modify this function to return a list of strings as
   1
        defined above
                                                                <script.py> output:
                                         返回值用,分隔
                                                                    More organized code is a benefit of functions!
        def list_benefits():
           return "More organized code", "More readable code",
                                                                    More readable code is a benefit of functions!
        "Easier code reuse", "Allowing programmers to share and
                                                                    Easier code reuse is a benefit of functions!
        connect code together"
                                                                    Allowing programmers to share and connect code together is
                                                                        a benefit of functions!
   4
        # Modify this function to concatenate to each benefit -
        is a benefit of functions!"
                                                                In [1]:
        def build_sentence(benefit):
            return "%s is a benefit of functions!" % benefit
   8
                    这个变量内存储的是S%
   9
        def name_the_benefits_of_functions():
            list_of_benefits = list_benefits()
   11
   12 -
            for benefit in list_of_benefits:
               print(build_sentence(benefit))
   13
   14
        name_the_benefits_of_functions()
                                                                car1 = Vehicle()
              一种封装其它多种数据的数据类型
                                                                car2 = Vehicle()

    Classes

  # define the Vehicle class
                                                                car1.name = "Fer"
                                                                                         注意、string型赋值要
  class Vehicle:
                                                                car1.kind = "convertible
                                                                car1.color = "red"
                      封装可包含任何数据类型
                                                                                          办""
                                                                car1.value = 60000.00
      kind = "car
                            以及函数
      color = ""
                                                                car2.name = "Jump"
      value = 100.00
                                                                car2.kind = "van"
      def description(self):
                                                                car2.color = "blue"
          desc_str = "%s is a %s %s worth $%.2f." %
                                                                car2.value = 10000.00
  (self.name, self.color, self.kind, self.value)
                                                                                  调用类内容时加上类名。"前级
          return desc_str
                                                                # test code
                                                                print(car1.description())
                                                                print(car2.description())
```

```
· Dictionaries
                 : 似是任何类型值,可直接访问来赋值,含一个对应关系、
     声明与赋值:
                                                        1 - phonebook = {
            phonebook = {}
                                                        2
                                                               "John": 938477566,
            phonebook["John"] = 938477566
                                                        3
                                                               "Jack": 938377264,
                                               或
            phonebook["Jack"] = 938377264
                                                        4
                                                               "Jill" : 947662781
            phonebook["Jill"] = 947662781
                                                        5
            print(phonebook)
                                                        6
                                                           print(phonebook)
     Loop时应使用一对值做为 count:
                                           phonebook = {"John" : 938477566, "Jack" : 938377264, "Jill"
                                           : 947662781}
                                        2 * for name, number in phonebook.items():
                                               print("Phone number of %s is %d" % (name, number))
     使用关键的del或.pop的形式删除.dictionary中部分值
                 1 * phonebook = {
                                                     phonebook = {
                                                  1 -
                       "John": 938477566,
                 2
                                                        "John": 938477566,
                       "Jack" : 938377264,
                                                        "Jack" : 938377264,
                 3
                                                  3
                       "Jill" : 947662781
                                                        "Jill" : 947662781
                 4
                                                  4
                 5
                                                  5
                                                     phonebook.pop("John")
                 6
                    del phonebook["John"]
                                                  6
                    print(phonebook)
                                                     print(phonebook)
```