高级特性

掌握了Python的数据类型、语句和函数，基本上就可以编写出很多有用的程序了。

比如构造一个 `1, 3, 5, 7, ..., 99` 的列表，可以通过循环实现：

```
L = []
n = 1
while n <= 99:
    L.append(n)
    n = n + 2
```

取list的前一半的元素，也可以通过循环实现。

但是在Python中，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。

基于这一思想，我们来介绍Python中非常有用的高级特性，1行代码能实现的功能，决不写5行代码。请始终牢记，代码越少，开发效率越高。

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评论

🏠 ☰ ⤇

1行代码搞定

手机用户1854970634 created at 6天前, Last updated at 1天前

list(x for x in range(1,100,2) if x<50)

水煮阳宇
Created at 1天前, Last updated at 1天前

短不代表简单

你这种写法别人看见要打死你..

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1、3、5序列

小样_这么多人抢 created at 2015-6-15 20:30, Last updated at 6天前

在python2里可以这样

```
range(100)[1::2]
```

小样_这么多人抢
Created at 2015-6-15 20:43, Last updated at 2015-6-15 20:43

python3

```
list(range(100))[1::2]
```

Eliefly
Created at 2015-12-13 22:43, Last updated at 2015-12-13 22:43

```
list(range(100))[1::2]
```

追波逐浪的围脖
Created at 2-26 14:33, Last updated at 2-26 14:33

为什么不这样呢

```
range(1,100,2)
```

微妙的赶脚
Created at 5-27 19:37, Last updated at 5-27 19:37

🏠 因为输出的是一个list ➡

小丑J2
Created at 9-1 16:55, Last updated at 9-1 16:55

Python3:

```
print(list(range(1, 100, 2)))
```

Python2:

```
print(range(1, 100, 2))
```

在 Python3 下：

```
print(range(1, 100, 2))
#输出：range(1, 100, 2)
```

手机用户1854970634
Created at 6天前, Last updated at 6天前

list(i for i in range(1,100,2) if i<50)

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为什么我这种不行
于露yulu created at 11-17 23:30, Last updated at 11-20 7:05

```
L=list(range(1,100,2))
while L[-1]<50:
    L=L.pop()
print(L)
```

colourcenter
Created at 11-18 12:27, Last updated at 11-18 12:27

```
L=list(range(1,100,2))
while L[-1]>50:
    L.pop()
print(L)
```

于露yulu
Created at 11-20 7:05, Last updated at 11-20 7:05

为什么第三行不能写成L=L.pop()？？？

作业

夜見de黃昏↓ created at 11-15 11:15, Last updated at 11-15 11:15

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

# -- coding:utf-8 --

l = list(range(1, 100, 2))
n = []
x = 1
for x in l:
    n.append(x)
    if len(n)>=len(l)/2:
        break

print(l, '\n'*2, n)
```

交作业了

Young先森森 created at 11-11 13:31, Last updated at 11-11 13:31

```
l1 = list(range(1, 100, 2))
l2 = list(range(1,100))[::2]
l3 = list(range(100))[1::2]
print('第一种方法:\n',l1)
print('第二种方法:\n',l2)
print('第三种方法:\n',l3)

half_l1 = []
i = 0;
while i < len(l1)/2:
    half_l1.append(l1[i])
    i += 1;
```

```
    i += 1;
print('获取list一半的元素1:',half_l1)
print('获取list一半的元素2:',list(range(1,50,2)))
```

交作业~打印列表里前一半的数据

我会掏鸟蛋啊 created at 11-2 9:40, Last updated at 11-2 9:40

没有用range，因为还搞不太明白，用的最笨的简单方法，测试还是成功的~~

```
L=[]
m=0
n=int(input('Please enter a number:'))
while m<=99:
    L.append(n)
    if m<=49:
        print(L[m])
    m=m+1
    n=n+1
```

看不懂同学们的range(1,100,2)和那个两个冒号

悠哉喵大王 created at 10-19 0:34, Last updated at 10-19 0:34

查了下range()的用法才明白。

http://www.cnblogs.com/buro79xxd/archive/2011/05/23/2054493.html

交作业

LSJOP created at 10-6 12:31, Last updated at 10-6 12:35

```
L = []
n = 1
while n <= 50:
    L.append(n)
    n = n + 1

print(L)
```

LSJOP
Created at 10-6 12:35, Last updated at 10-6 12:35

```
list(range(100))[1::2]
```

```
or
list(range(1,100,2))
```

交作业
秀才的救赎 created at 9-26 11:06, Last updated at 9-26 11:06

list(range(100))[1::2]

HK journalist
尊者 created at 9-3 0:35, Last updated at 9-21 18:01

words='yrgnamai'
mo=words[-1]
fa=words[6:4:-1]
shi=words[4::-1]
print('zhangzhe said to zhangbaohua:',mo,fa,shi,'!')

喂就是你看什么看
Created at 9-21 18:00, Last updated at 9-21 18:00

```
在此插入代码
```

print(chr(43),chr(49),chr(115))

喂就是你看什么看
Created at 9-21 18:01, Last updated at 9-21 18:01

```
print(chr(43),chr(49),chr(115))
```

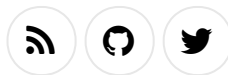# 发表评论

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