

B a s i c

P y t h o n

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# Code Structure of Python

匯入函示庫

```
import library
import library1 as lib1
from library import sub-library as sublib
```

```
print('Hello World')
```

四個空白

```
for i in range(10):
    print('Hi!')    #印出十次 'Hi!'
```

```
def sayhi():
    print('Hi')
```

```
sayhi()    #呼叫 function sayhi()，印出一次 'Hi'
```

# 1

## 變數(Variables)

數字 : int, float, long, complex

字串 : string

# 常見的數值運算 (int, float, long, complex)

```
>>> 1+1
```

```
2
```

```
>>> 1-1
```

```
0
```

```
>>> 2*3
```

```
6
```

```
>>> 2**3
```

```
8
```

```
>>> 100/3
```

```
33.333333333333336
```

```
>>> 100//3 #求整數部份，無條件捨去
```

```
33
```

```
>>> 100%3 #求餘數
```

```
1
```

# 常見的字串運算與處理

```
>>> a = "Hello!"
```

```
>>> b = "World!"
```

```
>>> a+b
```

```
'Hello!World!'
```

```
>>> a*2+b
```

```
'Hello!Hello!World!'
```

```
>>> len(a) #字串長度
```

```
6
```

# 常見的字串運算與處理

```
>>> s = "abcdefghij"
>>> s[3:5]
'de'
>>> s[:5]
'abcde'
>>> s[5:]
'fghij'
>>> s[::2]
'acegi'
>>> s[:]
'abcdefghij'
```

```
>>> s = "abcdefghij"
>>> s[:-5]
'abcde'
>>> s[-5:]
'fghij'
>>> s[::-2]
'jhfdb'
```

# 2

## 容器(Containers)

- List
- Array
- Dictionary

# 列表 (List)

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3]
>>> b = [4, 5]
>>> a.append(b)
>>> a
[1, 2, 3, [4, 5]]
-----
>>> a.extend(b)
>>> a
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```



# 列表 (List)

```
>>> numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
>>> numbers[3:5]
```

```
[3, 4]
```

```
>>> numbers[5:]
```

```
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
>>> numbers[:5]
```

```
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
>>> numbers[::2]
```

```
[0, 2, 4, 6, 8]
```

```
>>> numbers[:]
```

```
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

# 矩陣 (Array)

```
>>> l = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> a = np.asarray(l)
```

```
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
```

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> a = np.arange(10)
```

```
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
```

```
>>> a[0]
```

```
0
```

```
>>> a[9]
```

```
9
```

# 矩陣 (Array)

因為Python沒有 array 型態，

必須透過上一頁的方法取得

```
numbers = [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
```

```
>>> numbers[3:5]
```

```
[3 4]
```

```
>>> numbers[5:]
```

```
[5 6 7 8 9]
```

```
>>> numbers[:5]
```

```
[0 1 2 3 4]
```

```
>>> numbers[::2]
```

```
[0 2 4 6 8]
```

```
>>> numbers[:]
```

```
[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
```

# 字典 (Dictionary)

```
>>> dictionary = { 1: 'one' , 2: 'two' , 3: 'three' }
```

---

```
>>> square = {0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25, 6: 36, 7: 49, 8: 64, 9: 81}
```

```
>>> square[5]
```

```
25
```

```
>>> square.keys()
```

```
dict_keys([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
>>> square.values()
```

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

# 3

## 迴圈與條件式

- for loop
- if...else...

# For 迴圈

```
>>> numbers = []  
>>> for i in range(10):  
    numbers.append(i)
```

```
>>> numbers  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

#簡寫

```
[i for i in range(10)]  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
>>> square = {number: number**2 for number in range(10)}  
>>> square  
{0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25, 6: 36, 7: 49, 8: 64, 9: 81}
```

# 進階用法

在 Python 内置了工厂函数，`range` 函数将会返回一个序列，总共有三种使用方法

## 1 `range(start, stop)`

其中 `start` 将会是序列的起始值，`stop` 为结束值，但是**不包括**该值，类似 数学中的表达 `[start, stop)`，左边为闭区间，右边为开区间。

```
for i in range(1, 10):  
    print(i)
```

上述表达将会返回 `1-9` 所有整数，但不包含 `10`

## 2 `range(stop)`

如果省略了 `start` 那么将从 `0` 开始，相当于 `range(0, stop)`

## 3 `range(start, stop, step)`

`step` 代表的为步长，即相隔的两个值得差值。从 `start` 开始，依次增加 `step` 的值，直至等于或者大于 `stop`

```
for i in range(0, 13, 5):  
    print(i)
```

将会输出 `0, 5, 10`。

# 進階用法

Python 共内置了 `list`、`tuple`、`dict` 和 `set` 四种基本集合，每个集合对象都能够迭代。

## tuple 类型

```
tup = ('python', 2.7, 64)
for i in tup:
    print(i)
```

程序将以此按行输出 'python'、2.7 和 64。

## dictionary 类型

```
dic = {}
dic['lan'] = 'python'
dic['version'] = 2.7
dic['platform'] = 64
for key in dic:
    print(key, dic[key])
```

输出的结果为：platform 64, lan python, version 2.7，字典在迭代的过程中将 `key` 作为可迭代的对象返回。注意字典中 `key` 是乱序的，也就是说和插入的顺序是不一致的。如果想要使用顺序一致的字典，请使用 `collections` 模块中的 `OrderedDict` 对象。

## set 类型

```
s = set(['python', 'python2', 'python3', 'python'])
for item in s:
    print(item)
```

将会输出 python, python3, python2 set 集合将会去除重复项，注意输出的结果也不是按照输入的顺序。



# if...else...

```
>>> numbers = []  
>>> for i in range(10):  
    numbers.append(i)
```

```
>>> numbers  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

#簡寫

```
numbers = [i for i in range(10)]  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
-----  
for i in range(len(numbers)):
```

```
    if( i == 0 ):
```

```
        print(i, '是奇數也是偶數')
```

```
    elif( i % 2 == 1 ):
```

```
        print( i, '奇數' )
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print( i, '偶數' )
```

# 4

## 函式與匿名函式

- function
- lambda

# function

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

```
>>>     return x+y
```

```
-----
```

```
>>> add(1, 1)
```

```
2
```

```
>>> add(1, -3)
```

```
-2
```

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

```
>>>     return x-y
```

```
-----
```

```
>>> minus(1, 1)
```

```
0
```

```
>>> minus(1, -3)
```

```
4
```

# lambda

```
>>> add = lambda x, y : x + y
```

```
>>> add(1, -3)
```

```
-2
```

```
>>> newValue = lambda x : -x
```

```
>>> newValue(9)
```

```
-9
```

5

**PRINT**

# 印出

## print 字符串 ¶

python 中 print 字符串 要加"或者"

```
>>> print('hello world')  
"  
hello world  
"  
>>> print("hello world 2")  
"  
hello world 2  
"
```

# 字符串相加

## print 字符串叠加

可以使用 `+` 将两个字符串链接起来, 如以下代码.

```
>>> print('Hello world'+' Hello Hong Kong')  
Hello world Hello Hong Kong
```

# 基本運算

可以直接 `print` 加法 `+`, 减法 `-`, 乘法 `*`, 除法 `/`. 注意: 字符串不可以直接和数字相加, 否则出现错误。

```
>>> print(1+1)
.....
2
.....
>>> print(3-1)
.....
2
.....
>>> print(3*4)
.....
12
.....
>>> print(12/4)
.....
3.0
.....
>>> print('iphone'+4) #字符串不可以直接和数字相加
.....
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshe11#10>", line 1, in <module>
    print('iphone'+4)
TypeError: Can't convert 'int' object to str implicitly
.....
```



# 基本運算

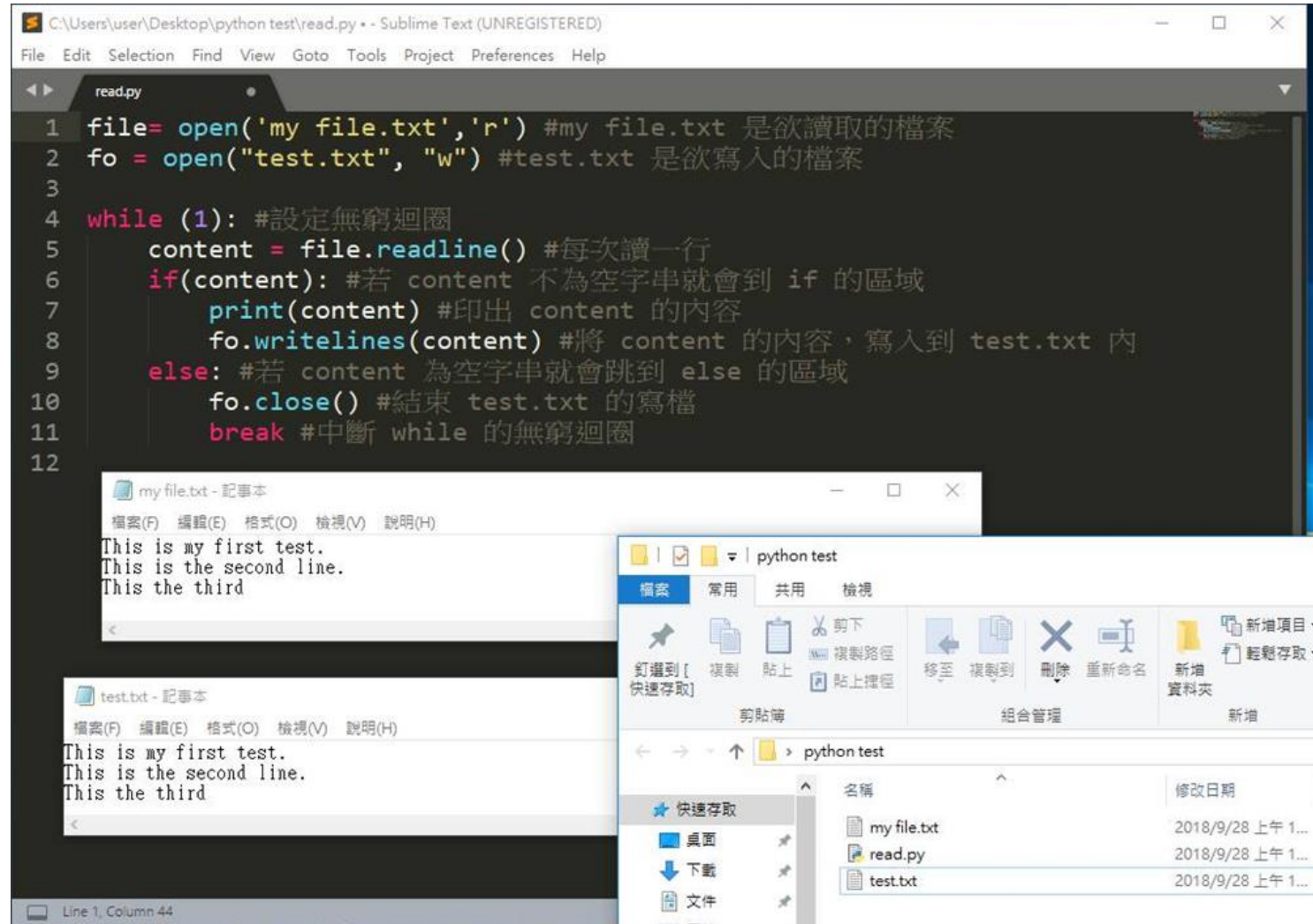
`int()` 和 `float()`: 当 `int()` 一个浮点型数时, `int` 会保留整数部分, 比如 `int(1.9)`, 会输出 `1`, 而不是四舍五入。

```
>>> print(int('2')+3) #int为定义整数型
.....
5
.....
>>> print(int(1.9)) #当int一个浮点型数时, int会保留整数部分
.....
1
.....
>>> print(float('1.2')+3) #float()是浮点型, 可以把字符串转换成小数
.....
4.2
.....
```

6

寫檔讀檔

# 寫檔讀檔



The screenshot shows a Python script in Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED) and its execution results in two Notepad windows. The script, named `read.py`, is located at `C:\Users\user\Desktop\python test\read.py`. It opens `my file.txt` for reading and `test.txt` for writing. It then enters a `while` loop that reads lines from `my file.txt` and writes them to `test.txt` until it reaches the end of the file.

```
1 file= open('my file.txt','r') #my file.txt 是欲讀取的檔案
2 fo = open("test.txt", "w") #test.txt 是欲寫入的檔案
3
4 while (1): #設定無窮迴圈
5     content = file.readline() #每次讀一行
6     if(content): #若 content 不為空字串就會到 if 的區域
7         print(content) #印出 content 的內容
8         fo.writelines(content) #將 content 的內容，寫入到 test.txt 內
9     else: #若 content 為空字串就會跳到 else 的區域
10        fo.close() #結束 test.txt 的寫檔
11        break #中斷 while 的無窮迴圈
12
```

The output in the `my file.txt - 記事本` window is:

```
This is my first test.
This is the second line.
This the third
```

The output in the `test.txt - 記事本` window is:

```
This is my first test.
This is the second line.
This the third
```

A File Explorer window titled `python test` shows the files `my file.txt`, `read.py`, and `test.txt` with their modification dates.

# 寫檔讀檔

- `file = open( "my file.txt", "r", encoding='utf-8')`
- `fo = open( "test.txt", "w", encoding='utf-8')`



Thank you