



**马哥教育**

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# Python内置数据结构

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# 元组tuple

- 一个有序的元素组成的集合
- 使用小括号 ( ) 表示
- 元组是**不可变**对象



# 元组的定义 初始化

## □ 定义

- tuple() -> empty tuple

- tuple(iterable) -> tuple initialized from iterable's items

t = tuple() # 工厂方法

t = ()

t = tuple(range(1,7,2)) # iterable

t = (2,4,6,3,4,2)

t = (1,) # 一个元素元组的定义，注意有个逗号

t = (1,)\*5

t = (1,2,3) \* 6





# 元组元素的访问

- ❑ 支持索引（下标）
- ❑ 正索引：从左至右，从0开始，为列表中每一个元素编号
- ❑ 负索引：从右至左，从-1开始
- ❑ 正负索引不可以超界，否则引发异常IndexError
- ❑ 元组通过索引访问
  - ❑ tuple[index]，index就是索引，使用中括号访问

t[1]

t[-2]

t[1] = 5

# 元组查询

## ❑ index(value,[start,[stop]])

- ❑ 通过值value，从指定区间查找列表内的元素是否匹配
- ❑ 匹配第一个就立即返回索引
- ❑ 匹配不到，抛出异常ValueError

## ❑ count(value)

- ❑ 返回列表中匹配value的次数

## ❑ 时间复杂度

- ❑ index和count方法都是 $O(n)$
- ❑ 随着列表数据规模的增大，而效率下降

## ❑ len(tuple)

- ❑ 返回元素的个数



# 元组其它操作

□ 元组是只读的，所以增、改、删方法都没有





# 命名元组namedtuple

- ❑ 帮助文档中，查阅namedtuple，有使用例程
- ❑ namedtuple(typename, field\_names, verbose=False, rename=False)
  - ❑ 命名元组，返回一个元组的子类，并定义了字段
  - ❑ field\_names可以是空白符或逗号分割的字段的字符串，可以是字段的列表

```
from collections import namedtuple  
Point = namedtuple('_Point', ['x', 'y']) # Point为返回的类  
p = Point(11, 22)
```

```
Student = namedtuple('Student', 'name age')  
tom = Student('tom', 20)  
jerry = Student('jerry', 18)  
tom.name
```

# 练习

□ 依次接收用户输入的3个数，排序后打印

1. 转换int后，判断大小排序。使用分支结构完成
2. 使用max函数
3. 使用列表的sort方法
4. 冒泡法





# 冒泡法

## □ 冒泡法

- 属于交换排序
- 两两比较大小，交换位置。如同水泡咕嘟咕嘟往上冒
- 结果分为升序和降序排列

## □ 升序

- $n$ 个数从左至右，编号从0开始到 $n-1$ ，索引0和1的值比较，如果索引0大，则交换两者位置，如果索引1大，则不交换。继续比较索引1和2的值，将大值放在右侧。直至 $n-2$ 和 $n-1$ 比较完，第一轮比较完成。第二轮从索引0比较到 $n-2$ ，因为最右侧 $n-1$ 位置上已经是最大值了。依次类推，每一轮都会减少最右侧的不参与比较，直至剩下最后2个数比较。

## □ 降序

- 和升序相反

# 冒泡法

□ 初始

1	9	8	5	6	7	4	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

□ 第一趟

1	8	9	5	6	7	4	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	8	5	6	7	9	4	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	8	5	6	7	4	3	2	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	8	5	9	6	7	4	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	8	5	6	7	9	4	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	8	5	6	9	7	4	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	8	5	6	7	4	3	9	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

□ 第二趟

1	8	5	6	7	4	3	2	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	6	7	8	4	3	2	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	6	7	4	3	2	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	8	6	7	4	3	2	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	6	7	4	8	3	2	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	6	8	7	4	3	2	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	6	7	4	3	8	2	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

□ 第三趟

1	5	6	7	4	3	2	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	6	4	3	2	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	6	4	7	3	2	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	6	4	3	7	2	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

□ 第四趟

1	5	6	4	3	2	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	4	3	2	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	4	6	3	2	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	5	4	3	6	2	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

# 冒泡法

□ 第五趟

1 5 4 3 2 6 7 8 9

1 4 5 3 2 6 7 8 9

1 4 3 5 2 6 7 8 9

1 4 3 2 5 6 7 8 9

□ 第六趟

1 4 3 2 5 6 7 8 9

1 3 4 2 5 6 7 8 9

1 3 2 4 5 6 7 8 9

□ 第七趟

1 3 2 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

□ 第八趟

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



# 冒泡法代码实现（一）

## □ 简单冒泡实现

```
num_list = [
    [1, 9, 8, 5, 6, 7, 4, 3, 2],
    [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
]
nums = num_list[1]
print(nums)
length = len(nums)
count_swap = 0
count = 0
# bubble_sort
for i in range(length):
    for j in range(length-i-1):
        count += 1
        if nums[j] > nums[j+1]:
            tmp = nums[j]
            nums[j] = nums[j+1]
            nums[j+1] = tmp
            count_swap += 1
print(nums, count_swap, count)
```



## 冒泡法代码实现（二）

□ 优化实现

左边有问题

右边正确

```
num_list = [
    [1, 9, 8, 5, 6, 7, 4, 3, 2],
    [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
]
nums = num_list[0]
print(nums)
length = len(nums)
flag = False
count_swap = 0
count = 0
# bubble_sort
for i in range(length):
    for j in range(length-i-1):
        count += 1
        if nums[j] > nums[j+1]:
            tmp = nums[j]
            nums[j] = nums[j+1]
            nums[j+1] = tmp
            flag = True # swapped
            count_swap += 1
    if not flag:
        break
print(nums, count_swap, count)
```

```
num_list = [
    [1, 9, 8, 5, 6, 7, 4, 3, 2],
    [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
    [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 8]
]
nums = num_list[2]
print(nums)
length = len(nums)
count_swap = 0
count = 0
# bubble_sort
for i in range(length):
    flag = False
    for j in range(length-i-1):
        count += 1
        if nums[j] > nums[j+1]:
            tmp = nums[j]
            nums[j] = nums[j+1]
            nums[j+1] = tmp
            flag = True # swapped
            count_swap += 1
    if not flag:
        break
print(nums, count_swap, count)
```

# 冒泡法总结

- ❑ 冒泡法需要数据一轮轮比较
- ❑ 可以设定一个标记判断此轮是否有数据交换发生，如果没有发生交换，可以结束排序，如果发生交换，继续下一轮排序
- ❑ 最差的排序情况是，初始顺序与目标顺序完全相反，遍历次数 $1, \dots, n-1$ 之和 $n(n-1)/2$
- ❑ 最好的排序情况是，初始顺序与目标顺序完全相同，遍历次数 $n-1$
- ❑ 时间复杂度 $O(n^2)$



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# 谢谢

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