Python快速入门

嵩 天

实例3：中文词语统计

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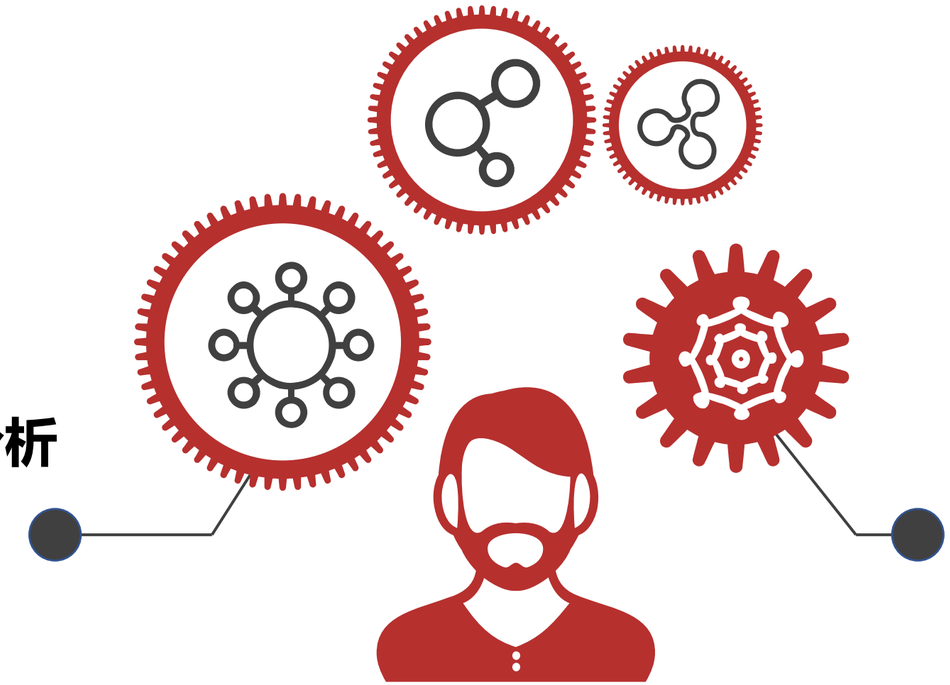
Python快速入门

单元开篇

Python123

单元开篇

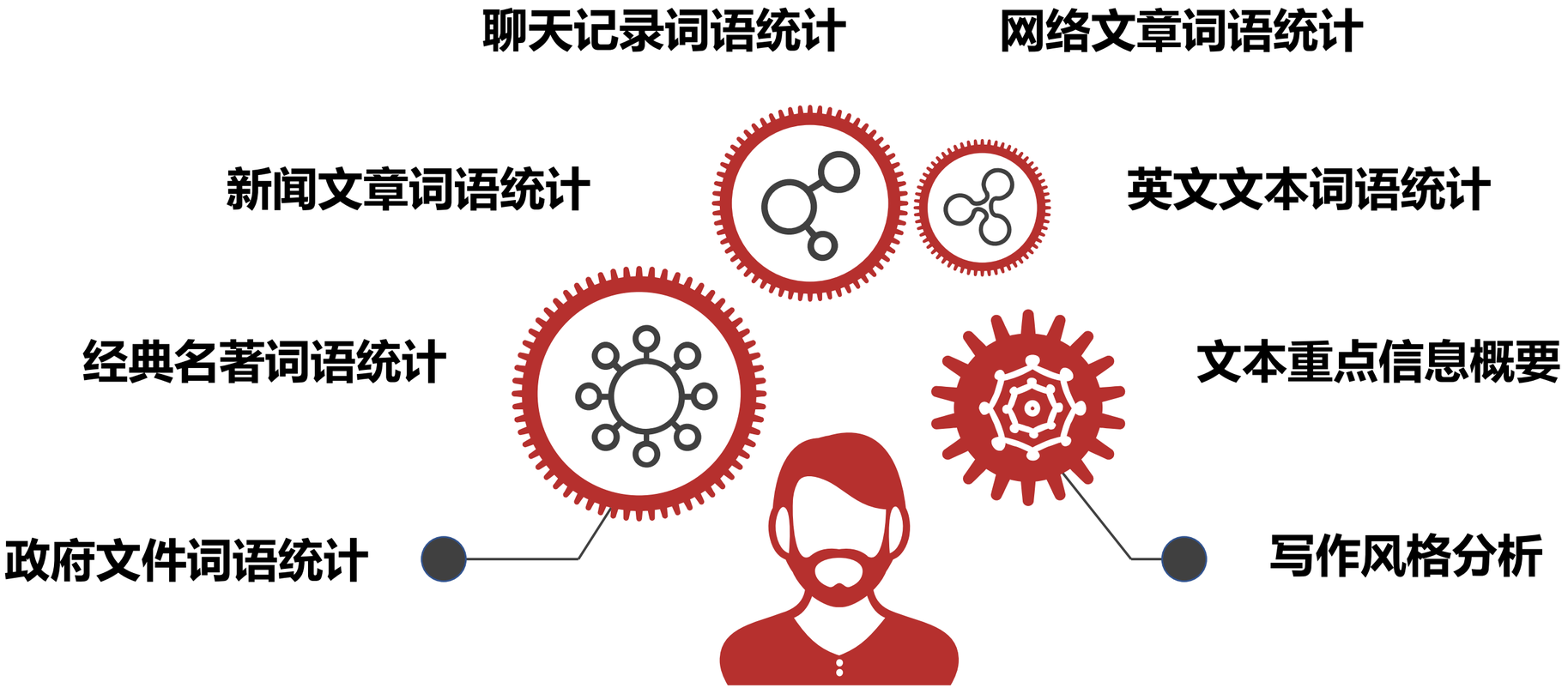
(1) "中文词语统计"需求分析



(2) "中文词语统计"实例编写

实例3：中文词语统计

单元开篇



实例3：中文词语统计

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"中文词语统计"需求分析

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程序需求

统计中文词语出现次数

- 以政府一号文件为例，统计出现的中文词语数量
- 按照一定标准输出，如出现次数等
- 需要解决中文分词问题，如：这是一门好课 -> 这是 一门 好课

程序需求

统计中文词语出现次数

- 以每年政府一号文件为例

程序需求

统计中文词语出现次数

- 输入：2018年一号文件.txt
- 输出：出现次数超过50次的词语，不包括换行

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"中文词语统计"实例编写

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代码演示

```
#WordsCount.py
import jieba
f = open("2018年一号文件.txt", "r", encoding="utf-8")
txt = f.read()
f.close()
ls = jieba.lcut(txt)
d = {}
for w in ls:
    d[w] = d.get(w, 0) + 1
for k in d:
    if d[k] >= 50 and k != "\n":
        print('"{}"出现{}次'.format(k, d[k]))
```

代码演示

```
#WordsCount.py
import jieba
f = open("2018年一号文件.txt", "r", encoding="utf-8")
txt = f.read()
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注释

代码演示

```
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```

引入外部功能库

代码演示

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    if d[k] >= 50 and k != "\n":
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```

打开文件

关闭文件

代码演示


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txt = f.read()
f.close()
ls = jieba.lcut(txt)
d = {}
for w in ls:
    d[w] = d.get(w, 0) + 1
for k in d:
    if d[k] >= 50 and k != "\n":
        print('"{}"出现{}次'.format(k, d[k]))
```

读入文本

代码演示

```
#WordsCount.py
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f = open("2018年一号文件.txt", "r", encoding="utf-8")
txt = f.read()
f.close()
ls = jieba.lcut(txt)
d = {}
for w in ls:
    d[w] = d.get(w, 0) + 1
for k in d:
    if d[k] >= 50 and k != "\n":
        print('"{}"出现{}次'.format(k, d[k]))
```

中文分词

代码演示

```
#WordsCount.py
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ls = jieba.lcut(txt)
d = {}
for w in ls:
    d[w] = d.get(w, 0) + 1
for k in d:
    if d[k] >= 50 and k != "\n":
        print('"{}"出现{}次'.format(k, d[k]))
```

建立字典

代码演示

```
#WordsCount.py
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ls = jieba.lcut(txt)
d = {}
for w in ls:
    d[w] = d.get(w, 0) + 1
for k in d:
    if d[k] >= 50 and k != "\n":
        print('"{}"出现{}次'.format(k, d[k]))
```

利用字典
词语统计

代码演示

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f.close()
ls = jieba.lcut(txt)
d = {}
for w in ls:
    d[w] = d.get(w, 0) + 1
for k in d:
    if d[k] >= 50 and k != "\n":
        print('"{}"出现{}次'.format(k, d[k]))
```

遍历结果
设置条件
打印输出

注意事项

相比其他编程语言

- 每行后没有分号;
- 没有begin, end, {, }等表示代码归属的元素，只用缩进表达代码所属关系
- 变量直接使用，无需类型声明
- import可以引入外部功能库


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Thank you