

Python / Concept

Scripting Language

The interpreter executes source code directly **without compiling it** into an executable program, resulting in lower efficiency and execution performance.

Cross-Platform

Python is open-source, and the same Python code **can run on different platforms** as long as a compatible interpreter is available.

Identifiers

Composed of letters, underscores, and numbers, but cannot start with a number.

Python / Core

Constants and Variables

coding=utf-8 # Declare file encoding

a=100 **a,b=100,200** **a=0b1000** (Binary) **a=0o1000** (Octal) **a=0x189** (Hexadecimal) **a=3+4j** **a=3.0+4.0j**

Numeric types

a=1000.0

Float

a="John" **a,b="Jonh","Alice"** **a='John'** **a="ab"+"c"*2** (Result: 'abcc') **a=b'a\x01c'** (Bytes string) **a=u'sp\xc4m'** (Unicode string)

a=r'C:\Desktop' (Raw string to ignore escape sequences) **a=f'xx{val}xx'** (Formatted)

a="abcdef"[2:5] (Substring from index 2 to 5, 5 is exclusive, and any exceeded index will be ignored without raising an error)

String

There is no functional difference between 'str' and "str".

a=True **a,b=True,False** **a=False**

Boolean

a={} **a,b={},{} a={"name":"lala","age":12 }** **a=dict(hours=10)** **a=dict()**

Dictionary

value = a['name'] # Access dictionary value
a["city"] = "New York" # Add a new key-value pair
a.get("city", "empty") # Return a default value (None if not present)
"city" in numDict # Check if "city" is a key in numDict.

a=[] **a,b=[],[]** **a=[[1, 3, 4], [2, 3, 5], [1, 2, 3, 5], [2, 5]]** **a=[0] * 10** (Creates a list with 10 zeros)

List

In Python, lists do not automatically expand when you assign to an index that is out of range

value = a[3]

Access list value

a[3] = 9

Change list value

a[-1] = 9

Change last value

a = [1, 2, 2, 3]

a[-1] = 9

print(a) # Output: [1, 2, 2, 9]

a[999]

IndexError: list index out of range

```

sublist = a[2:5]
    Get elements from index 2 to index 4 (5 is exclusive)
    a = [1, 2, 2, 3]
    sublist = a[2:5]
    print(sublist) # Output: [2, 3]

    a = [1, 2, 2, 3]
    sublist = a[-1:5]
    print(sublist) # Output: [3]

    a = [1, 2, 2, 3]
    sublist = a[-1:2]
    print(sublist) # Output: []

    a = [1, 2, 2, 3]
    sublist = a[3:2]
    print(sublist) # Output: []

```

```

a.append(10)
    Extend the list, adds 10 at the end of the list
a.extend([4, 5])
    Extend the list, adds 4 and 5 to the end of the list
a.insert(1, 10)
    Inserts 10 at index 1, shifting other elements
    Time Complexity: O(n), where n is the number of elements in the list.
    arr = [1, 2, 3]
    arr.insert(5, 10)
    print(arr) # Output: [1, 2, 3, 10]

    arr = [1, 2, 3]
    arr.insert(1, 10)
    print(arr) # Output: [1, 10, 2, 3]

```

```

if 3 in arr:
    Check if 3 is in the array
if 3 in numDict.get(val):
    If numDict.get(val) returns None, then Python will raise a TypeError because None is not iterable,
    and the in operator cannot be used to check membership in None.
if val in numDict and 3 in numDict[val]:
    Do something if 3 is in the value of the given key

```

```

a={'a', 'b', 'c'} a,b=set(),set() a=set('abc')

```

Set

a,b={},{} {} is the syntax for an empty dictionary in Python, not a set

```

a=(1, 'spam', 4, 'U') a,b=tuple(),tuple() a=tuple('spam')

```

Tuple

```

b, c, d, e = a    # Unpacking tuple
val = a[1:5]      # Slice tuple from index 1 to 4 (exclusive)
val = a[3]        # Access third element

```

Data Type Conversion

int(x)

Converts x to an integer

long(x)

Converts x to a long integer (Python 2.x only).

float(x)

Converts x to a floating-point number.

complex(real [,imag])

Creates a complex number with real and an optional imag part.

`str(x)`

Converts x to a string.

`repr(x)`

Returns a string representation of x that could be used as a valid Python expression.

`eval("expression")`

Evaluates the Python expression in a string and returns the result.

`tuple(s)`

Converts sequence s to a tuple.

`list(s)`

Converts sequence s to a list.

`chr(68)`

Converts an integer to its corresponding character (e.g., chr(68) returns 'D').

`unichr(2)`

Converts an integer to a Unicode character (Python 2.x only).

`ord('x')`

Converts a character to its corresponding integer value (e.g., ord('x') returns 120).

`hex(99)`

Converts an integer to its hexadecimal string representation (e.g., hex(99) returns '0x63').

`oct(88)`

Converts an integer to its octal string representation (e.g., oct(88) returns '0o130').

`bytearray(b'\x01\x02\x03')`

Returns a new bytearray object.

Type Checking

`type(x)`

Returns the type of x (does not consider subclass relationships).

// type(a) == str checks if a is exactly of type str.

`isinstance(x, y)`

Checks if x is an instance of y, considering subclass relationships.

// isinstance(1, int) returns True.

// isinstance(1.0, float) returns True.

// isinstance("xxx", str) returns True.

Operators

Notes:

The ++ increment operator is not valid in Python, unlike in languages like C or Java.

pass

A placeholder for an empty function or block, effectively a no-op.

for val **in** list:

Iterates through the list, getting each value.

for ind **in** range(len(list)):

Iterates through indices of a list.

for ind, val **in** enumerate(sequence):

Iterates through both indices and values of a sequence.

```
[print(val) for val in list]
```

To loop through a list and perform an action (e.g., print values):

You cannot use the assignment = inside a generator expression directly.

```
[print(val) for val in list if val > 10]
```

To loop through a list and perform an action only on certain it

```
new_list = [item * 2 for item in list]
```

To loop through a list and modify another list

```
(func(val) for val in list)
```

To loop without storing results in memory as a list (generating items lazily)

for key **in** dict1:

for key **in** dict1.keys():

Iterates through the dictionary, getting each key

for key **in** dict1.values():

Iterates through the dictionary, getting each value

for key, val **in** dict1.items():

Iterating over key-value pairs

```
dict2 = {key: val for key, val in dict1.items() if value > 10}
```

Create a new dictionary with values greater than 10

while not (condition):

The loop continues until the condition is true.

if val **is None**:

elif condition2:

elif condition3:

else:

Checks if val is exactly None.

```
// val is not None and val > 2
```

```
// val is None or val > 2
```

```
// numDict.get(val) is not None and left != -1
```

if not val **is None**:

Checks if val is not None using a negated condition.

if not val:

Checks if val is falsy (e.g., None, False, empty strings "", 0, empty list [], empty dictionary {}, empty tuple []).

a **if** a > b **else** b

Returns a if a > b; otherwise, returns b.

```
9 // 8
```

Performs integer division (returns an integer result, i.e., 1).

Type Hints (introduced in Python 3.5)

Basic Types

```
x: int = 42
```

```
y: float = 3.14
```

```
z: str = "hello"
```

```
is_active: bool = True
```

Union (Multiple Allowed Types)

```
from typing import Union
num: Union[int, float] = 10 # Can be either int or float
```

In Python 3.10+, you can use | instead:

```
num: int | float = 10
```

Optional (Allows None)

```
from typing import Optional
name: Optional[str] = None # Equivalent to Union[str, None]
```

In Python 3.10+:

```
name: str | None = None
```

Collection Types

Lists, Tuples, Sets, Dicts

```
from typing import List, Tuple, Set, Dict

numbers: List[int] = [1, 2, 3]
coords: Tuple[float, float] = (10.5, 20.2)
tags: Set[str] = {"python", "typing"}
user: Dict[str, int] = {"age": 25}
```

Python 3.9+ uses built-in generics instead:

```
numbers: list[int] = [1, 2, 3]
user: dict[str, int] = {"age": 25}
```

Callable (Functions)

```
from typing import Callable
```

```
def add(x: int, y: int) -> int:
    return x + y
```

```
operation: Callable[[int, int], int] = add
```

Any (Disables Type Checking)

```
from typing import Any
```

```
data: Any = "string"
data = 42 # Allowed
```

Custom Classes

```
class User:
    def __init__(self, name: str):
        self.name = name
```

```
user: User = User("Alice")
```

Type Aliases

```
from typing import Union
```

```
Number = Union[int, float]
age: Number = 30
```

Generics (For Reusable Types)

```
from typing import TypeVar, Generic
```

```
T = TypeVar("T")

class Box(Generic[T]):
    def __init__(self, content: T):
        self.content = content

int_box = Box    # Box containing an int
```

Self-Referencing Types (Type and Self)

```
from typing import Type, Self

class Animal:
    def create(cls: Type["Animal"]) -> "Animal":
        return cls()

    def copy(self) -> Self:
        return self
```

```
class SegmentTree:
    def __init__(self, left: "SegmentTree" = None):
        self.left = left
```

Literal (Fixed Values)

```
from typing import Literal

status: Literal["success", "failure"] = "success"
```

Python / Features

Function

Usage

```
def func(a, b=9, c=None, *rest):
    # *rest: Collects extra positional arguments into a tuple.
    global globalval
    globalval += 1
    # This modifies the global variable 'globalval'
    # When modifying a global variable inside a function, you must declare it as global.
    # Otherwise, Python treats it as a local variable and raises an error if accessed as global later.
    return a+b
```

```
func(1, 2, 3, 4)
# Passing arguments, 4 will go into *rest
```

```
def func(a, b, **rest):
    # **rest: Collects extra keyword arguments into a dictionary.
    return a+b
```

```
func(1, 2, name="craig", age=12)
# The keyword arguments are captured in the **rest dictionary
```

```
func(a= 1, b= 2, name="craig", age=12)
```

Definition

class **Person**:

// Class content

```
class Son(Person):           # Inherit from Person
    def __init__(self, name, age):
        Person.__init__(self)   # Call parent class constructor
        self.name = name
        self.age = age
```

```
per = Person("aa", 22)       # Create an instance
```

Fields

money=99.9; static members (it can be accessed directly by the class name: Person.money)

Constructor

```
def __init__(self, name, age):   # Constructor (called when an instance is created)
    self.name = name
    self.age = age
    Person.money += 1
```

Methods

```
def func(self):                 # Instance method
    print(self.name, self.age)
    self.func2()                # Calling another instance method
```

@staticmethod

```
def statfunc(a):               # Static method, can be called as Person.statfunc() (does not require `self`)
    print(Person.money)
```

@classmethod

Class method (can be called without instantiating the class)

```
def clsfunc(cls):
    print(cls.money)
    cls().func()               # Calls an instance method
```

Built-in Attributes

Person.[__dict__](#)
Dictionary containing class attributes

Person.[__doc__](#)
Class documentation string

Person.[__name__](#)
Class name

Person.[__module__](#)
Module where the class is defined

Example: If className is in module mymod, then className.__module__ == "mymod"

Person.[__bases__](#)
Tuple containing **all parent classes**

Instance Attribute Access

`hasattr(per, 'age')`

Returns True if the attribute 'age' exists

`getattr(per, 'age')`

Retrieves the value of 'age'

`setattr(per, 'age', 8)`

Sets the value of 'age' to 8

`delattr(per, 'age')`

Deletes the attribute 'age'

Exception

try:

```
raise Exception("aaa")    # Raise an exception
```

except Exception:

```
print("aaa")
```

finally:

```
print("final")
```

try block

Contains code that might throw an exception.

except block

Catches and handles exceptions of **the specified type** (Exception in this case).

finally block

Executes no matter what, even if an exception was raised or not.

Import package

Absolute Import

from <module-name> **import** a, b # Absolute import

Imports a and b from <module-name>.

Python first checks if a and b are **variables** in the `__init__.py` file of the package.

Then it checks if <module-name> is a **subpackage or module**, and raises an **ImportError** if not found.

Relative Import

from ...<module-name> **import** * # Relative import

The `.` refers to the current directory, and each additional `.` refers to the parent directory.

For example, `...` moves up two levels in the directory structure.

Python / Build-in Libraries

Global

`__name__`

It can be used to check if the file is being run directly or imported.

If the file is run directly, `__name__` is set to `"__main__"`.

If the file is imported as a module, `__name__` will be set to **the module's name**.

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("This script is being run directly")
```

`__file__`

The path of **the current Python file**. It can be an absolute or relative path, depending on how the script is executed.

```
print(__file__)    # Prints the relative or absolute path of the current script
```



```
input("str")
```

Prompts the user for input

```
print("str")
```

Prints "str"

```
range(2, 6)
```

Range from 2 to 5 (6 is not included)

```
for i in range(2, 6):  
    print(i) # Output: 2 3 4 5
```

```
range(0, 10, 2)
```

Range from 0 to 10 with a step of 2

```
for i in range(0, 10, 2):  
    print(i)
```

bisect

```
def bisect_right(a: Sequence[T], x: T, lo: int = 0, hi: Optional[int] = None) -> int:
```

Return the index where to insert item x in list a, assuming a is sorted.

Find the first element that satisfies $a[i] > x$.

If x already appears in the list, i points just **beyond the rightmost x** already there.

Optional args lo (default 0) and hi (default len(a)) bound the slice of a to be searched.

Time Complexity: $O(\log n)$

The list a is assumed to be sorted, and the methods use binary search to find the appropriate insertion point.

Binary search divides the list in half on each iteration, which leads to a time complexity of $O(\log n)$.

```
a = [1, 2, 2, 3]
```

```
i = bisect.bisect_right(a, 2)  
print(i) # Output: 3
```

```
i = bisect.bisect_right(a, 2.5)  
print(i) # Output: 3
```

```
i = bisect.bisect_right(a, 999)  
print(i) # 4
```

```
i = bisect.bisect_right(a, -999)  
print(i) # 0
```

```
a = [3, 8]
```

```
b = [3, 3, 8, 8]
```

```
c = [3, 3, 5, 8, 8]
```

```
L, R = bisect_right(a, val1), bisect_left(a, val2)
```

Case 1 ($val2 \leq 3$):

```
[3, 8]
```

```
L
```

```
R
```

```
[3, 3, 8, 8]
```

```
L
```

```
R
```

Case 2 ($val1 \geq 3, val2 \leq 8$):

```
[3, 8]
```

```

      L
      R
[3, 3, 8, 8]
      L
      R
[3, 3, 5, 8, 8]
      L  R

```

Case 3 (val1 >= 3 and val1 < 8, val2 >=8):

```

[3, 8]
      L
      R
[3, 3, 8, 8]
      L
      R
[3, 3, 5, 8, 8]
      L  R

```

Case 4 (val1 >=8):

```

[3, 8]
      L
      R
[3, 3, 8, 8]
      L
      R

```

```

[0, val1, val2, 4]  (val1 >= 0, val2 < 4)
val1 < val2 < a[L]  (a[L] = 4, a[R] = 4)

```

```

[0, val1, 4, val2]  (val1 >= 0, val2 > 4)
0 < val1 < val2 a[r]  (a[l] equals a[r])

```

def `bisect_left`(a: Sequence[T], x: T, lo: int = 0, hi: Optional[int] = None) -> int:

Return the index where to insert item x in list a, assuming a is sorted.

Find the first element that satisfies `a[i] >= x`.

So if x already appears in the list, i points just the leftmost x already there.

Time Complexity: $O(\log n)$

The list a is assumed to be sorted, and the methods use binary search to find the appropriate insertion point.

Binary search divides the list in half on each iteration, which leads to a time complexity of $O(\log n)$.

```
a = [1, 2, 2, 3]
```

```
i = bisect.bisect_left(a, 2)
print(i) # Output: 1 (first 2)
```

```
i = bisect.bisect_left(a, 2.5)
print(i) # Output: 3 (before 3, after 2)
```

```
i = bisect.bisect_left(a, 999)
print(i) # Output: 4
```

```
i = bisect.bisect_left(a, -999)
print(i) # Output: 0
```

```
def insort_left(a: List[T], x: T, lo: int = 0, hi: Optional[int] = None) -> None:
```

Insert item x in list a, and keep it sorted assuming a is sorted.

If x is already present, it is inserted **before the leftmost existing element**.

```
a = [1, 2, 2, 3]
```

```
bisect.insort_left(a, 2)
```

```
print(a) # Output: [1, 2, 2, 2, 3] (inserts before first 2)
```

```
bisect.insort_left(a, 2.5)
```

```
print(a) # Output: [1, 2, 2, 2, 2.5, 3] (inserts before 3, after 2s)
```

```
bisect.insort_left(a, 999)
```

```
print(a) # Output: [1, 2, 2, 2, 2.5, 3, 999] (inserts at the end)
```

```
bisect.insort_left(a, -999)
```

```
print(a) # Output: [-999, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2.5, 3, 999] (inserts at the beginning)
```

collections

Counter(list)

Return a frequency map of the list

```
// [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4] -> {3: 3, 2: 2, 1: 1, 4: 1}
```

```
counter.update([1, 2, 2, 3]) -> {3: 4, 2: 4, 1: 2, 4: 1}
```

Updates the counter with the elements from another iterable or dictionary.

```
// "hello world" -> {'l': 3, 'o': 2, 'h': 1, 'e': 1, ' ': 1, 'w': 1, 'r': 1, 'd': 1}
```

Time complexity: O(n)

list

Python < 3.9

```
from collections import Counter
```

```
from typing import List # For Python < 3.9; otherwise, use list[int]
```

class Solution:

```
def intersect(self, nums1: List[int], nums2: List[int]) -> List[int]:
```

Python 3.9+

```
from collections import Counter
```

class Solution:

```
def intersect(self, nums1: list[int], nums2: list[int]) -> list[int]:
```

append() 追加元素

insert(2, "99") 在索引插入值

count() 方法用于统计某个元素在列表中出现的次数 (> 0)

extend([1, 2, 3]) 当前列表 追加新列表

index(xxval) 从数组中找出某个值第一个匹配项的索引值

tuple

cmp(xxtup1, xxtup2): 比较两个元组元素 (元组中的元素是不允许被修改的)

len(xxtup): 返回元组中元素的个数

max(xxtup): 返回元组中元素最大的值

min(xxtup) 返回元组中元素最小的值

<code>tuple(xxseq)</code>	将列表转化为元组
<code>index(xxval)</code>	从元组中找出某个值第一个匹配项的索引值
<code>count(xxval)</code>	统计某个元素在元组中出现的次数

str

"a {0} b {1}".format(name,age)	填充前方括号，返回格式化字符串
"a {name} b {url}".format(**xxDict)	通过字典的键设置参数
"a {0[0]} b {0[1]}".format(xxList)	通过列表索引设置参数（前方的 0 是必须的）
"John %s like %s" %('repstr1', 'replace2')	格式化字符串
"Hey %(name) s, there is a 0x%(errno)x error!" %{"name": name, "errno": errno }	格式化字符串
result = "world" in str	判断字符串是否包含 【false】

<code>replace("xxold", "xxnew")</code>	不支持正则 (不改变原本字符串)
<code>split(self, sep, maxsplit):</code>	分隔符, 分隔次数
<code>rstrip("\n")</code>	删除字符串末尾指定字符
<code>'\n'.join(xxlist)</code>	用一个字符连接数组
<code>str.upper()</code>	# 把所有字符中的小写字母转换成大写字母
<code>str.lower()</code>	# 把所有字符中的大写字母转换成小写字母
<code>str.capitalize()</code>	# 把第一个字母转化为大写字母, 其余小写
<code>str.title()</code>	# 把每个单词的第一个字母转化为大写, 其余小写

dict

```
dict( dict1, **dict2 )      合并字典（键相同时，后方覆盖前方）
__contains__( "xxkey" )    是否有一个键
get( "xxkey" )             根据键获取一个值
update( {"new_food":0} )   添加键值对
keys()                     返回对象 key 迭代器，不是数组 // len( xxdict.keys() )  键个数      list(dic.keys())  字典键列表
list(dic.values())         字典值列表
```

file

`open("test.txt", "w", encoding="utf-8")` 直接打开一个文件，如果文件不存在则创建文件

- `w` 以写方式打开（原有内容会被删除）
- `a` 以追加模式打开（从 EOF 开始，必要时创建新文件）
- `r+` 以读写模式打开（+ 加号表示 如果该文件不存在，创建新文件）
- `w+` 以读写模式打开（参见 `w`）
- `a+` 以读写模式打开（参见 `a`）
- `rb` 以二进制读模式打开
- `wb` 以二进制写模式打开（参见 `w`）
- `ab` 以二进制追加模式打开（参见 `a`）
- `rb+` 以二进制读写模式打开（参见 `r+`）
- `wb+` 以二进制读写模式打开（参见 `w+`）
- `ab+` 以二进制读写模式打开（参见 `a+`）

`write("content")` 写入文件

`close()` 关闭文件

`read()` 每次读取整个文件，它通常用于将文件内容放到一个字符串变量中。如果文件大于可用内存，为了保险起见，可以反复调用 `read(size)` 方法，每次最多读取 `size` 个字节的内容。

`readlines()` 之间的差异是后者一次读取整个文件，象 `.read()` 一样。`.readlines()` 自动将文件内容分析成一个行的列表，该列表可以由 Python 的 `for ... in ...` 结构进行处理。

`readline()` 每次只读取一行，通常比 `readlines()` 慢得多。仅当没有足够内存可以一次读取整个文件时，才应该使用 `readline()`。

re (正则)

`sub(r'\n|s|p', "xxreplace", "xxtarget")` `xxreplace` 替换 `xxtarget` 内部正则匹配部分 之后的字符串

【没有返回原来的字符串】

`search(r'\n|s|p', "xxx", flags=0)` 匹配整个字符串，直到找到一个匹配【没找到返回 None】

`result.group()` 返回匹配结果第一个 // `<re.Match object; span=(11, 49),`

`match='154792957E1EB672580707A0129CF736.node1'>`

`result.groups()` 返回所有匹配结果

time (代码停顿)

`sleep(10)` 暂停 10 秒

`time()` 返回秒级时间戳 //EX: 1639025762.660346

`tsp` 原始时间数据 // 1499825149.257892

`int(tsp)` 秒级时间戳 // 1499825149 (10 位)

`int(round(tsp * 1000))` 毫秒级时间戳 // 1499825149257 (13 位)

`int(round(tsp * 1000000))` 微秒级时间戳 // 1499825149257892 (16 位)

`ctime(tsp)` 格式化秒级时间戳 Tue Feb 17 10:00:18 2013

`strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S", time.localtime())` 获取格式化时间

datetime

`%y` 两位数的年份表示 (00-99)

`%Y` 四位数的年份表示 (000-9999)

`%m` 月份 (01-12)

`%d` 月内中的一天 (0-31)

`%H` 24小时制小时数 (0-23)

`%I` 12小时制小时数 (01-12)

`%M` 分钟数 (00=59)

`%S` 秒 (00-59)

`%a` 本地简化星期名称

`%A` 本地完整星期名称

`%b` 本地简化的月份名称

`%B` 本地完整的月份名称

`%c` 本地相应的日期表示和时间表示

`%j` 年内的一天 (001-366)

`%p` 本地A.M.或P.M.的等价符

`%U` 一年中的星期数 (00-53) 星期天为星期的开始

`%w` 星期 (0-6) , 星期天为星期的开始

`%W` 一年中的星期数 (00-53) 星期一为星期的开始

`(dobj + datetime.timedelta(hours=1)).strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")` 当前时间加 1 小时【datetime 对象能直接比较和加减】

`(dobj - relativedelta(years=1)). strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")` 当前时间减 1 年

`time()`

`datetime(2012, 04, 22).strftime('%w')` 年月日转换成时间，获取今天的星期

`datetime:`

`now()` 获取当前时间 // 2021-12-09 12:56:02.660346 【datetime 对象可以直接比大小】

`strptime('09/19/18 13:55:26', '%m/%d/%y %H:%M:%S')` 字符串 转 datetime

os

`mknod("text.txt")` 创建空文件

`makedirs("/usr")` 创建路径

`remove("/usr/test.txt")` 删除文件

`removedirs ("/usr/home")` 删除多个目录

`path.exists("test.txt")` 路径是否存在

`path.dirname(r"/usr/test.txt")` 去掉文件名，返回目录

`path.abspath(os.path.dirname(__file__))` 获取当前文件的目录 //EX: `__file__`:

D:\Desktop\DevProject\loopo_python\sdkAi2.py

`path.realpath(".")` 获取当前文件的绝对路径
`path.join(dir_name, 'pac01', 'demo.txt')` 凭借路径
`environ['HOME']` 获取环境变量
`system("adb shell")` 执行终端命令
`chdir("xxpath")` 方法用于改变当前工作目录到指定的路径
`listdir()` 方法用于返回指定的文件夹包含的文件或文件夹的名字的列表

json

`dumps({'a': 'Runoob', 'b': 7}, sort_keys=True, indent=4, separators=(',', ':'))` 转换为 json 的双字符串格式 // [{ 'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4, 'e': 5 }]
`loads(xxjsonData)` j 串转 json
`load(xxfileobj)` 读取文件对象

demjson

`demjson.encode` 将 Python 对象编码成 JSON 字符串
`demjson.decode` 将已编码的 JSON 字符串解码为 Python 对象

threading

`from threading import Thread` 子线程 (主线程会等待所有的子线程结束后才结束)
`from threading import Lock` 线程锁
`from threading import Timer` 计时器

`thread1 = Thread(target=func, args=(1,))` 创建新线程 (执行函数, 参数)
`thread1.setDaemon(True)` 如果主线程结束了, 也随之结束
`thread1.start()` 开启线程

`lock = threading.Lock()`
`lock.acquire()` 获取锁 (获取之后 多个线程只能有一个调用下方方法)
`lock.release()` 释放锁

`thread1=Timer(10,test1,())` 延迟多长时间执行任务(单位: 秒) 要执行的任务, 即函数 调用函数的参数(tuple)
`thread2=Timer(10, test2,())`

`thread1.start()`
`thread2.start()`
`thread1.join()` 主线程一直等待全部的子线程结束之后, 才继续执行

base64

#image 转 base64
`import base64`
`with open("C:\\Users\\wonai\\Desktop\\1.jpg", "rb") as f:` #转为二进制格式
`base64_data = base64.b64encode(f.read())` #使用 base64 进行加密 // 
`print(base64_data)`
`file=open('1.txt','wt')` #写成文本格式
`file.write(base64_data)`
`file.close()`

urllib

`from urllib import parse`
`urlencode(dict1)` 编码 url //将字典{k1:v1,k2:v2} 转化为 k1=v1&k2=v2
`unquote(url_data)` #解码 url //将 k1=v1&k2=v2 转化为 字典{k1:v1,k2:v2}

`quote(str1)` `#quote()`将字符串进行编码

`unquote(url_data)` `#解码 url`

pathlib

```
import pathlib
```

`xxdir=pathlib.Path("xxpath")` 返回路径对象

`xxdir.glob('train/*/*.jpg')` 返回找到的图片结果 `list(xxdir.glob("xxx"))`

random

`random.choice(xxlist)` 随机选择一个元素

math

`inf`

`inf` is commonly used to represent a value that is larger than any finite number.

`-inf`

`inf` is commonly used to represent a value that is less than any finite number.

`max(2, 3)`

`min(2, 3)`

`abs(-45)`

Absolute value // 45

logging

日志一共分成 5 个等级，从低到高分别是：DEBUG INFO WARNING ERROR CRITICAL。

```
logging.basicConfig(
```

```
    level=logging.INFO,
```

```
    format='%(asctime)s - %(filename)s[line:%(lineno)d] - %(levelname)s: %(message)s')
```

```
    filename='./log/log.txt',      #输出文件
```

```
    filemode='w',
```

```
)
```

```
logging.info('this is a logging info message')
```

```
logging.debug('this is a logging debug message')
```

```
logging.warning('this is logging a warning message')
```

```
logging.error('this is an logging error message')
```

```
logging.critical('this is a logging critical message')
```

`%(levelNo)s:` 打印日志级别的数值

`%(levelname)s:` 打印日志级别名称

`%(pathname)s:` 打印当前执行程序的路径，其实就是 `sys.argv[0]`

`%(filename)s:` 打印当前执行程序名

`%(funcName)s:` 打印日志的当前函数

`%(lineno)d:` 打印日志的当前行号

`%(asctime)s:` 打印日志的时间

`%(thread)d:` 打印线程 ID

`%(threadName)s:` 打印线程名称

`%(process)d:` 打印进程 ID

%(message)s: 打印日志信息

traceback

traceback.print_exc() 打印异常信息

random

一.Python 自带的 random 库

1.产生 n--m 范围内的一个随机数: random.randint(n,m)

2.产生 0 到 1 之间的浮点数: random.random()

3.产生 n---m 之间的浮点数: random.uniform(1.1,5.4)

4.产生从 n---m 间隔为 k 的整数: random.randrange(n,m,k)

5.从序列中随机选取一个元素: random.choice([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0])

decimal

Decimal(1.0)

Represents 1.0 as a decimal number

fractions

Fraction(1, 3)

Represents 1/3 as a fraction

Python / Third-party Package

核心包

requests

`post(url="http://www.baidu.com", json={"a":"b"}, headers = {'user-agent': 'my-app/0.0.1'}, cookies = {'key':'value'}, proxies=proxies)` 发送 post 请求 **【res】**

proxies={'http':"http://" + proxy, "https":"https://" + proxy} 可以不带 https

`get(url='http://www.baidu.com', params={'a': 'b'}, headers = {'user-agent': 'my-app/0.0.1'}, cookies = {'key':'value'}, proxies=proxies, timeout=120)` 带参数的 get 请求, 秒数超时

encoding 获取当前的编码

encoding = 'utf-8' 设置编码

text 以 encoding 解析返回内容 (字符串方式的响应体, 会自动根据响应头部的字符编码进行解码)

content 以字节形式, 返回二进制数据 (字节方式的响应体, 会自动为你解码 gzip 和 deflate 压缩)

headers 以字典对象存储服务器响应头 (这个字典比较特殊, 字典键不区分大小写, 若键不存在则返回

None)

status_code 响应状态码

raw 返回原始响应体, 也就是 urllib 的 response 对象, 使用 r.raw.read()

ok 是否 200 状态码 **【True】**

json() Requests 中内置的 JSON 解码器, 以 json 形式返回 (不是 json 数据解析出错会抛异常)

raise_for_status() 失败请求时(非 200 响应), 抛出异常

`session()` 获取 session
`get('https://xxx')` 发送请求
`cookies` 获取 session 饼干
`get_dict()` 获取饼干字典

标准化 class 写法

selenium

```
from selenium import webdriver 用于打开网站 (Helium 更高级的功能)
from selenium.webdriver.support.wait import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
from selenium.common.exceptions import TimeoutException
```

`WebDriverWait`: 显示等待, 同样也是 `webdriver` 提供的方法。在设置时间内, 默认每隔一段时间检测一次当前页面元素是否存在, 如果超过设置时间检测不到则抛出异常。

默认检测频率为 0.5s, 默认抛出异常为: `NoSuchElementException`

`driver`: 传入 `WebDriver` 实例, 即我们上例中的 `driver`
`timeout`: 超时时间, 等待的最长时间 (同时要考虑隐性等待时间)
`poll_frequency`: 调用 `until` 或 `until_not` 中的方法的间隔时间, 默认是 0.5 秒
`ignored_exceptions`: 忽略的异常, 如果在调用 `until` 或 `until_not` 的过程中抛出这个元组中的异常, 则不中断代码, 继续等待,

如果抛出的是这个元组外的异常, 则中断代码, 抛出异常。默认只有 `NoSuchElementException`。

`EC.visibility_of_element_located(By.XPATH, "//div")` 判断某个 `locator` 元素是否可见。可见代表非隐藏、可显示, 并且元素的宽和高都大于 0

`EC.element_to_be_clickable(By.XPATH, "//div")` 判断某个 `locator` 元素是否可点击

`WebDriverWait(driver, 20).until(EC.element_to_be_clickable(NEXTBUTTON)).click()`

`until` 在等待期间, 每隔一段时间 (`__init__` 中的 `poll_frequency`) 调用这个传入的方法, 直到返回值不是 `False`
message: 如果超时, 抛出 `TimeoutException`, 将 message 传入异常
`until_not` 与 `until` 相反, `until` 是当某元素出现或什么条件成立则继续执行, `until_not` 是当某元素消失或什么条件不成立则继续执行, 参数也相同, 不再赘述。

初始化浏览器

`option = webdriver.ChromeOptions()` 返回驱动选项

`add_argument('--proxy-server=' + "'199.2.2.1:4455'")` 自动加上 `http://` 可以使用 `socks5://`
`add_argument('--disable-gpu')` 谷歌文档提到需要加上这个属性来规避 bug
`add_argument('--hide-scrollbars')` 隐藏滚动条, 应对一些特殊页面
`add_argument('--start-maximized')` 启动就最大化
`add_argument('--headless')` 浏览器不提供可视化页面. linux 下如果系统不支持可视化不加这条会启动失败
`add_argument('--user-agent=xxxxxxx')` 修改 HTTP 请求头部的 Agent 字符串
`add_argument('--lang=zh-CN')` 设置语言为简体中文
`add_argument('--user-data-dir="+r"C:/Users/Administrator/AppData/Local/Google/Chrome/User Data/")` 添加个人插件到浏览器中

`add_extension('assets/Tampermonkey.crx')` Add extension. (无头浏览器不可用)
`add_experimental_option('excludeSwitches', ['enable-automation'])` 以键值对的形式加入参数 (zim 验证)
`add_experimental_option("debuggerAddress", "127.0.0.1:9999")` 连接到已经打开的浏览器

```

desired_capabilities = option.to_capabilities() webdriver.DesiredCapabilities.CHROME.copy() 配置代理 //
print(self.driver.page_source) 查看代理生效
desired_capabilities['proxy'] = {
    "httpProxy": "199.2.2.1:4455",
    "noProxy": None,
    "proxyType": "MANUAL",
    "class": "org.openqa.selenium.Proxy",
    "autodetect": False
}
desired_capabilities["userAgent"] = "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)"
driver= webdriver.Chrome(executable_path="C://chromedriver", options=option, desired_capabilities=desired_capabilities)
返回 driver
    execute_cdp_cmd('Page.addScriptToEvaluateOnNewDocument', {          去掉 navigator 验证
        'source': 'Object.defineProperty(navigator, "webdriver", {get: () => undefined})' # zim 验证
    })
    set_window_rect(900,50,1000,800) 窗口位置和宽高 x, y, width height
driver = webdriver.Remote("command_executor=self.sessionUrl") 控制远程已有浏览器

```

使用

```

from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.common.proxy import Proxy
from selenium.webdriver.common.proxy import ProxyType
from selenium.webdriver.common.desired_capabilities import DesiredCapabilities
from selenium.webdriver import ActionChains

```

```
driver = webdriver.Remote("command_executor=self.sessionUrl", desired_capabilities)
```

current_window_handle	跳转前 获取当前窗口句柄
command_executor_url	会话地址 (回随机切换端口)
session_id	会话 id
get("http://www.baidu.com")	打开网站
refresh()	刷新页面
implicitly_wait(40)	5 秒钟内找到元素就往下执行, 否则抛出异常; (全局性)
switch_to.default_content()	回到主页面
set_window_size(1440, 900)	设置窗口大小
set_window_rect(22,33, 1440, 900)	设置窗口 xy 坐标和高 宽
set_page_load_timeout(3)	页面打开超时时间
switch_to.frame(frameElement)	定位到 iframe 元素上
switch_to.alert()	获取弹出对话框
save_screenshot('capture.png')	#全屏截图
execute_script("return var a=arguments[0]",999)	执行 js 代码, 通过 return 获取返回值
text()	获取对话框文本值
accept()	相当于点击 "确认"
dismiss()	相当于点击 "取消"
send_keys()	输入值 (alert 和 confirm 没有输入对话框, 所以就不用能用了, 只能使用在 prompt 里)
find_elements(By.TAG_NAME, "input")	

`find_element_by_css_selector('iframe')[1]` 通过 css 选择器选择出元素 (选出的元素可以继续调用 选择器方法)
`find_elements_by_class_name` 选出 多个元素
`find_elements_by_tag_name`
`find_elements_by_id`
`find_elements_by_link_text`
`find_elements_by_partial_link_text`
`find_elements_by_xpath('//*[@id="recaptcha-anchor"]/div[1]')` 或者 `.///*[@href and @lmv]`
`find_elements_by_xpath ('//div[@id="content" and @id="ul"]/ul[@id="ul"]/li/text())` 虚拟路径 使用 "@标签属性" 获

取 a 便签的 href 属性值

`//table[2]` 当前目录第二个 table
`//div[contains(@style,"xxx")][@type!="submit"])` 属性 style 包含 xxx type 不等于 submit
`//a[last()-1]` 倒数第二个
`./preceding-sibling::td[2]` (当前节点之前的节点) 或者 `following-sibling` (当前节点之后的节点)
`//div[@class='el-tab-pane' and not(contains(@style,'none'))]//button[./span[text()='确定']]` 不包含
`//tr[not(@id) and not(@class)]` 不包含属性
`./div[@class='el-tab-pane' and not(contains(@style,'none'))]`
`click()` 点击元素
`screenshot('ele.png')` #元素截图
`send_keys("123")` 用于在一个输入框内输入 XX 内容
`clear()` 清空输入框
`get_attribute("src");` 获取属性值
`send_keys(Keys.CONTROL, "a")`
`send_keys(Keys.DELETE)`

actions = ActionChains(driver);

`moveToElement(element).click().double_click().perform();` 执行链条

`action.key_down(Keys.CONTROL).send_keys('a').key_up(Keys.CONTROL).perform()` # ctrl+a

`actions.move_to_element(originInputEle).key_down(Keys.CONTROL).send_keys('a').key_up(Keys.CONTROL).send_keys(self.sourceReadData[self.currentDataIndex][0]).perform()`

`move_to_element(to_element)` ——鼠标移动到某个元素

其他

跳转到元素视区 方法 2

`JavascriptExecutor jse = (JavascriptExecutor)driver;`

`jse.executeScript("arguments[0].scrollIntoView()", WebElement);`

跳转后获取新句柄

`all_window=driver.window_handles`

for window in all_window:

if window != current_window:

driver.switch_to.window(window)

`current_window = firefox_login.current_window_handle` # 获取当前窗口 handle name

`browser.close()` # 关闭当前窗口 B

`driver.quit()` 退出 driver

使用上一个会话, 再次 get 不会重新打开浏览器

`driver2 = webdriver.Remote(command_executor=executor_url, desired_capabilities={})`

`driver2.session_id = session_id`

```
self.driver=driver2
self.execTimes=self.execTimes+1
修改 textarea 内容 (通过 js)
js = 'var ucode = document.getElementById("txarea_serial"); ucode.value=arguments[0]'
driver.execute_script(js,'123\t456\n789')
```

tensorflow

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, Flatten, Dropout, MaxPooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
import os
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

1. 添加路径

```
train_dir = os.path.join(PATH, 'train')          训练路径 //EX: C:\train
validation_dir = os.path.join(PATH, 'validation') 验证路径 //EX: C:\validation
```

```
train_cats_dir = os.path.join(train_dir, 'cats')   猫训练 路径 //EX: C:\validation
train_dogs_dir = os.path.join(train_dir, 'dogs')   狗训练 路径 //EX: C:\validation
validation_cats_dir = os.path.join(validation_dir, 'cats') 猫验证 路径 //EX: C:\validation
validation_dogs_dir = os.path.join(validation_dir, 'dogs') 狗验证 路径 //EX: C:\validation
```

2. 查看图片数量

```
num_cats_tr = len(os.listdir(train_cats_dir))      猫训练 图片个数
num_dogs_tr = len(os.listdir(train_dogs_dir))      狗训练 图片个数

num_cats_val = len(os.listdir(validation_cats_dir)) 猫验证 图片个数
num_dogs_val = len(os.listdir(validation_dogs_dir)) 狗验证 图片个数

total_train = num_cats_tr + num_dogs_tr           总训练张数
total_val = num_cats_val + num_dogs_val           总验证张数
```

```
print('total training cat images:', num_cats_tr)
print('total training dog images:', num_dogs_tr)
```

```
print('total validation cat images:', num_cats_val)
print('total validation dog images:', num_dogs_val)
print("--")
print("Total training images:", total_train)
print("Total validation images:", total_val)
```

3. 使用 ImageDataGenerator 处理数据

```
batch_size = 128
```

```
epochs = 15
IMG_HEIGHT = 125
IMG_WIDTH = 125
train_image_generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
```

matplotlib numpy

```
hstack()    平铺合并水平方向的数组
vstack()    在竖直方向上堆叠
```

apscheduler

```
from apscheduler.schedulers.blocking import BlockingScheduler
from apscheduler.schedulers.background import BackgroundScheduler
from apscheduler.jobstores.sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemyJobStore
import pymysql
pymysql.install_as_MySQLdb()
```

BlockingScheduler 调用 start 函数后会阻塞当前线程。当调度器是你应用中唯一要运行的东西时(如上例)使用。

BackgroundScheduler(timezone='Asia/Shanghai') 调用 start 后主线程不会阻塞。当你不运行任何其他框架时使用，并希望调度器在你应用的后台执行。

执行器

执行器的选择取决于应用场景。通常默认的 ThreadPoolExecutor 已经在大部分情况下是可以满足我们需求的。

如果我们的任务涉及到一些 CPU 密集计算的操作。那么应该考虑 ProcessPoolExecutor。然后针对每种程序，apscheduler 也设置了不同的 executor：

- ThreadPoolExecutor：线程池执行器。
- ProcessPoolExecutor：进程池执行器。
- GeventExecutor：Gevent 程序执行器。
- TornadoExecutor：Tornado 程序执行器。
- TwistedExecutor：Twisted 程序执行器。
- AsyncIOExecutor：asyncio 程序执行器。

任务存储

任务存储器的选择有两种。一是内存，也是默认的配置。二是数据库。

使用内存的方式是简单高效，但是不好的是，一旦程序出现问题，重新运行的话，会把之前已经执行了的任务重新执行一遍。

数据库则可以在程序崩溃后，重新运行可以从之前中断的地方恢复正常运行。有以下几种选择：

- MemoryJobStore：没有序列化，任务存储在内存中，增删改查都是在内存中完成。
- SQLAlchemyJobStore：使用 SQLAlchemy 这个 ORM 框架作为存储方式。
- MongoDBJobStore：使用 mongodb 作为存储器。
- RedisJobStore：使用 redis 作为存储器。

redis：

```
second_redis_jobstore = RedisJobStore(
    db=2,
    jobs_key="apschedulers.second_jobs",
    run_times_key="apschedulers.second_run_times",
    host="127.0.0.1",
    port=6379,
    password="test"
```

```

)

scheduler.add_jobstore(second_redis_jobstore, 'second')
mysql:
url="mysql+pymysql://user:passwd@host/dbname?charset=utf8"
job.scheduler.add_jobstore(jobstore="sqlalchemy",url=url,tablename='api_job')
sqlite:
jobstores = {
    'mongo': MongoDBJobStore(),
    'default': SQLAlchemyJobStore(url='sqlite:///jobs.sqlite')
}
executors = {
    'default': ThreadPoolExecutor(20),
    'processpool': ProcessPoolExecutor(5)
}
job_defaults = {
    'coalesce': False,
    'max_instances': 3
}
scheduler = BackgroundScheduler(jobstores=jobstores, executors=executors, job_defaults=job_defaults,
timezone=utc)

```

任务启动

```

scheduler.add_job(
    func=xxfunc,                执行的函数地址
    trigger="interval"
    name="ROUTEPRICE"          线程名
    id='xxjobid'                任务名

    seconds=20                  20s 执行一次（可以和其他参数叠加 minutes 等）
    minutes = 19                19m 执行一次
    hours = 17                  17h 执行一次
    days = 3d                   3d 执行一次

    misfire_grace_time = 20     超过用户设定的时间范围外 20s 时，该任务依旧执行，超出这个时间不执行(单位时间 s)。
    coalesce = True             进程挂掉时，导致任务多次没有调用，则前几次的累计任务的任务是否执行的策略。
    max_instances=3             同一个任务在线程池中最多跑的线程实例数（3 个线程 同时定时执行同一任务）
    next_run_time=datetime.datetime.now()    立刻执行
    __getstate__  获取 job 状态
scheduler.start()
scheduler.remove_job('xxjobid')  移除任务
scheduler.pause_job(job_id,jobstore=None)。    暂停任务
scheduler.resume_job(job_id,jobstore=None)。    恢复任务：
scheduler.modify_job(job_id,jobstore=None,**changes)。    修改某个任务属性信息
scheduler.reschedule_job(job_id,jobstore=None,trigger=None,**trigger_args) 修改单个作业的触发器并更新下次运行时间：
scheduler.print_jobs(jobstore=None,out=sys.stdout)    输出作业信息
scheduler.get_job('xxjobid') 打印 job 信息，没有返回 None

```

`scheduler.get_jobs()` 获取所有 job
`scheduler.print_jobs()` 打印所有的 job 信息
`scheduler.add_listener(SDK.taskListener,EVENT_JOB_EXECUTED | EVENT_JOB_ERROR | EVENT_JOB_MISSED)` 监听执行和执行失败事件

数据库

pymysql

```
import pymysql
import re

connection = pymysql.connect(      连接数据库
    host="localhost",
    port=3306,
    database="medicine",
    user="root",
    password="root",
    charset="utf8"
)
datamodel = connection.cursor()    获取数据库模型

sql = "INSERT INTO homework(id, title ) VALUES( %d, '%s' );" \
    % (1, pymysql.escape_string( " test " ) )    插入字符串需要提前处理
datamodel.execute(sql)                执行 sql 语句
datamodel.fetchall()                  返回结果数据
connection.commit()                  提交修改
datamodel.close()                    关闭数据库模型
connection.close()

for (row,) in rows:
    print(row)
    curs.execute("insert into user (name, age) values (%s, %s)", ("Marsen", '26'))
    last_id = curs.lastrowid
db.insert_id()
只有在 user 表的主键是自增 id 的时候，而且在执行的 INSERT sql 语句中不能去自己去指定 id, 才能使用 curs.lastrowid 来获取新插入数据的 id。否则获取到的 id 都为 0。
```

SQLalchemy

数据库 ORM(Object Relational Mapping) 对象-关系映射

pip install PyMySQL

```
import pymysql
pymysql.install_as_MySQLdb()      使用 pythone3 的 PyMsql
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
```

连接数据库

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
from sqlalchemy.orm import sessionmaker
```

```

from urllib import parse
password = parse.quote_plus(password) 解决密码包含特殊字符

engine = create_engine("mysql://user:password@hostname:3306/dbname?charset=utf8",
                        echo=True,          #当设置为 True 时会将 orm 语句转化为 sql 语句打印，一般 debug 的时候可用
                        pool_size=8,         # 连接池的大小，默认为 5 个，设置为 0 时表示连接无限制
                        pool_recycle=60*30   #设置时间以限制数据库多久没连接自动断开
                        )
dbengine.dispose() 关闭
创建 session:
    DbSession = sessionmaker(bind=engine)
    session = DbSession()

```

创建实体

```

from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative_base
from sqlalchemy.types import CHAR, Integer, String
from sqlalchemy import Column
Base = declarative_base()

class Person(Base):
    __tablename__ = "users"
    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    name = Column(String(64), unique=True)
    email = Column(String(64))

    def __init__(self, name, email):
        self.name = name
        self.email = email
    def drop_db():
        BaseModel.metadata.drop_all(engine)  # 删除数据表
    def create_db():
        BaseModel.metadata.create_all(engine)  # 创建数据库表
    def to_dict(self):
        return {c.name: getattr(self, c.name, None) for c in self.__table__.columns}

```

外键

```

class Parent(Base):
    __tablename__ = 'parent'
    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    children = relationship("Child", back_populates="parent")
    # Parent.children 是指的一个 Child 实例列表。

class Child(Base):
    __tablename__ = 'child'
    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    parent_id = Column(Integer, ForeignKey('parent.id'))
    # 当前外键关联到表'parent'
    parent = relationship("Parent", back_populates="children")
    # Child.parent 是指一个 Parent

```


使用

查询:

```
users = session.query(Users).filter_by(id=1).all()
for item in users:
    print(item.name)
q = session.query(User).filter(User.name.like('e%'))
session.query(User).filter(or_(User.name == 'jack', User.name == 'ed')).all()
```

新增:

```
add_user = Users("test", "test123@qq.com")
session.add(add_user)      # 把 Model 加入当前 session 维护的持久空间(可以从 session.dirty 看到)中, 直到 commit 时提交到
```

数据库

```
session.flush()           # 这样便可在 session 中 get 到对象的属性 // user_id=add_user.id
session.commit()
```

删除:

```
session.query(Users).filter(Users.name == "test").delete()
session.commit()
```

更新:

```
session.query(Users).filter_by(id=1).update({'name': "Jack"})
```

```
user = session.query(Users).filter_by(name="Jack").first()
user.name = "test"
session.add(user)
```

工具包

request_html

r.html.absolute_links 获取链接

r.html.links

jobs.text 获取文本

jobs.full_text

attrs = jobs.attrs 获取属性

attrs.get("key")

r.html.find('div#menu', first=True).text 查找 css 返回结果数组 【find, search 返回的都是封装 Element 元素, 只有 html 是标签元素】

selector , 要用的 CSS 选择器;

clean, 布尔值, 如果为真会忽略 HTML 中 style 和 script 标签造成的影响 (原文是 sanitize, 大概这么理解);

containing, 如果设置该属性, 会返回包含该属性文本的标签;

first, 布尔值, 如果为真会返回第一个元素, 否则会返回满足条件的元素列表;

_encoding, 编码格式。

attrs={'class': 'post_summary'}

r.html.search('把{}夹')[0] # 获取从 "把" 到 "夹" 字的所有内容

pipenv

包管理工具

parse

parse("The {} who {} {}", "The knights who say Ni!") 匹配内容 <Result ('knights', 'say', 'Ni!') {}>

pillow

from PIL import Image 用于打开图片和对图片处理

```
import io
```

```
Image.open(r"D:\a.png")    返回图片对象
size                        获取图片大小 //EX: w, h =img.size
getpixel((x,y))            得到某个位置的像素，对应从左上角开始的宽高 x, y //EX: r,g,b = img.getpixel((x,y))
convert("L")               【1 为二值图像，非黑即白。但是它每个像素用 8 个 bit 表示，0 表示黑，255 表示白】
                           【L 为灰色图像，它的每个像素用 8 个 bit 表示，0 表示黑，255 表示白，其他数字表示不
                           同的灰度。】
```

在 PIL 中，从模式 “RGB” 转换为 “L” 模式是按照下面的公式转换的： $L = R * 299/1000 + G * 587/1000 + B * 114/1000$ 】

```
show()                    显示图片
thumbnail((width/10, height/10))
resize((100,100) , Image.ANTIALIAS)    重新缩放大小，返回新图片
save(xxximgByteArr | xxpath, format='JPEG', quality=95)    Image 格式转为 bytes 字节流格式，或保存到路径
                           【quality 参数：保存图像的质量，值的范围从 1 到 95。默认值为 75，使用中应尽量避免高于 95 的值; 100 会禁用部分 JPEG
                           压缩算法，并导致大文件图像质量几乎没有任何增益。】
```

```
// imgByteArr = io.BytesIO()    save(imgByteArr)
```

```
imgByteArr = imgByteArr.getvalue()
```

opencv-python

```
import cv2 as cv    打开图片和图像处理
```

pytesseract

图片转文字（tesseract 添加环境变量 TESSDATA_PREFIX）

```
pytesseract.pytesseract.tesseract_cmd = tesseractPath # 设置 pytesseract 路径
```

urllib3

```
from urllib3 import request
```

```
request.urlopen()
```

```
read() readline() ,readlines() , fileno() , close()    对 HTTPResponse 类型数据进行操作
```

```
info()    返回 HTTPMessage 对象，表示远程服务器返回的头信息
```

```
getcode() 返回 Http 状态码。如果是 http 请求，200 请求成功完成;404 网址未找到
```

```
geturl()    返回请求的 url
```

demjson

```
demjson.encode(self, obj, nest_level=0)    对象转 j 串
```

```
demjson.encode(data)    json 转 j 串
```

```
demjson.decode(self, txt)    j 串 转 json
```

numpy

```
import numpy as np    读取二进制图片
```

```
nparr = np.asarray(bytearray(image_bytes), dtype="uint8")    数组转换为 np 数组
```

```
image = nparr.reshape((960, 540)) # (height, width)
```

```
im = Image.fromarray(image, mode="L")
```

opencv-python

```
pred_img = cv2.resize(nparr,(28,28))
```

xlsxwriter

```
worksheet.set_row()
```

```
cell_format = workbook.add_format({'bold': True})
```

```
set_row(row, height, cell_format, options)
```

xlrd 1.2.0

```
rbXlsx=xlrd.open_workbook(writeFile)
wbXlsx=copy(rbXlsx)
wbXlsx.write(1,3,"some text")
os.remove(writeFile)
wbXlsx.save(writeFile)
    cell = sheetFile.cell(rowInd, newNameInd)
    targetStr=cell.value
    if cell.ctype == 2 and cell.value % 1 == 0:
        targetStr = int(cell.value)
    print('[EXCEL UTIL] float data',targetStr)
```

xlwt

xlutils

```
xlutils.copy(xlsxObj)  返回一个打开的 xlsx    // xlrd.open_workbook("path")
```

openpyxl

openpyxl: 对 excel 文件的打开、读写、编辑、保存相关

pandas

```
data = pandas.read_csv(numPath,encoding='gb18030')
# 必须添加 header=None, 否则默认把第一行数据处理成列名导致缺失
list = data.values.tolist()
```

pytz

pytz: 常用于时区的转换

baidu-aip

aip: 百度 ocr 识别文字

poplib

```
from email.parser import Parser
from email.header import decode_header
from email.utils import parseaddr
import poplib
```

```
email = 'saidake@qq.com'      # 输入邮件地址, 口令和 POP3 服务器地址:
password = 'quatvbcmlzymcabi' # 这个密码不是邮箱登录密码, 是 pop3 服务密码
pop3_server = 'pop.qq.com'
```

```
def guess_charset(msg):
    charset = msg.get_charset()
    if charset is None:
        content_type = msg.get('Content-Type', '').lower()
        pos = content_type.find('charset=')
        if pos >= 0:
            charset = content_type[pos + 8:].strip()
    return charset
```

```
def decode_str(s):
    value, charset = decode_header(s)[0]
    if charset:
```

```

        value = value.decode(charset)
    return value

def print_info(msg, indent=0):
    if indent == 0:
        for header in ['From', 'To', 'Subject']:
            value = msg.get(header, '')
            if value:
                if header == 'Subject':
                    value = decode_str(value)
                else:
                    hdr, addr = parseaddr(value)
                    name = decode_str(hdr)
                    value = u'%s <%s>' % (name, addr)
                print('%s%s: %s' % (' ' * indent, header, value))
    if (msg.is_multipart()):
        parts = msg.get_payload()
        for n, part in enumerate(parts):
            print('%spart %s' % (' ' * indent, n))
            print('%s-----' % (' ' * indent))
            print_info(part, indent + 1)
    else:
        content_type = msg.get_content_type()
        if content_type == 'text/plain' or content_type == 'text/html':
            content = msg.get_payload(decode=True)
            charset = guess_charset(msg)
            if charset:
                content = content.decode(charset)
            print('%sText: %s' % (' ' * indent, content + '...'))
        else:
            print('%sAttachment: %s' % (' ' * indent, content_type))

```

```

# 连接到 POP3 服务器:
server = poplib.POP3_SSL(pop3_server, 995)
# 可以打开或关闭调试信息:
server.set_debuglevel(1)
# 可选:打印 POP3 服务器的欢迎文字:
print(server.getwelcome().decode('utf-8'))
# 身份认证:
server.user(email)
server.pass_(password)
# stat()返回邮件数量和占用空间:
print('Messages: %s. Size: %s' % server.stat())
# list()返回所有邮件的编号:
resp, mails, octets = server.list()
# 可以查看返回的列表类似[b'1 82923', b'2 2184', ...]
print(mails)
# 获取最新一封邮件, 注意索引号从 1 开始:

```

```

index = len(mails)
print('未读邮件的数量',index)
resp, lines, octets = server.retr(index)
# lines 存储了邮件的原始文本的每一行,
# 可以获得整个邮件的原始文本:
msg_content = b'\r\n'.join(lines).decode('utf-8')
# 稍后解析出邮件:
msg = Parser().parsestr(msg_content)
msg.get_payload(decode=True)    获取邮件体
print_info(msg)
# 可以根据邮件索引号直接从服务器删除邮件:
# server.dele(2)
# 关闭连接:
server.quit()

```

scrapy

命令

```

scrapy startproject mypro          创建项目
scrapy genspider myspider www.baidu.com  创建爬虫
scrapy list    查看项目有几个爬虫

```

settings.py

```

LOG_LEVEL = "DEBUG" # 输出级别
LOG_STDOUT = true # 是否标准输出
    CRITICAL -- 关键错误
    ERROR -- 一般级别的错误
    WARNING -- 警告信息
    INFO -- 信息消息的日志（建议生产模式使用）
    DEBUG -- 调试消息的日志（建议开发模式）
ITEM_PIPELINES = {
    'heartsong.pipelines.HeartSongPipeline': 300,    注册管道并定义优先级
}

```

one.py

```

import scrapy
from ..items import OneStatusItem

```

class OneSpider(scrapy.Spider):

```

    name = 'one'
    allowed_domains = ['www.baidu.com']
    start_urls = ['http://www.baidu.com/']
    def start_requests(self):
        request = scrapy.Request( url, method='POST',
                                   body=json.dumps(my_data),
                                   headers={'Content-Type':'application/json'})
    def parse(self, response):    处理相应
        response.url
        status
        headers
        body

```

```
request
meta
flags
urljoin(url)
text
encoding
selector
xpath
css
body_as_unicode
```

main.py

```
from scrapy.crawler import CrawlerProcess
from scrapy.utils.project import get_project_settings

# 根据项目配置获取 CrawlerProcess 实例
process = CrawlerProcess(get_project_settings())

# 添加需要执行的爬虫
process.crawl('one')
# process.crawl('dining')
# process.crawl('experience')

# 执行
process.start()
```

python main.py

mitmdump

```
http://mitm.it/    检测请求是否通过了 mitmproxy
rich
```

Python / adb

```
adb devices          查看连接设备
adb shell pm list packages    显示所有包名
adb shell dumpsys activity activities    显示活动程序
adb shell input tap 10 10    点击
adb shell input swipe x_start y_start x_end y_end    滑动
adb shell input text xxx    输入文字信息
adb shell input keyevent X    3 对应的是 HOME 键    24 对应的是音量+    25 对应的是音量-    66 对应的是确认键
adb shell getevent    监听手机事件    0003 0035 xx    0003 0036 yy
adb shell screencap -p /sdcard/autolottery.png    ADB 截取屏幕
adb pull /sdcard/autolottery.png ./img    第一个路径是手机中文件的路径和文件名，后一个路径是存放在电脑中的路径（./img 表示存在当前 py 文件目录下的 img 文件夹里）
```

