

Python For Good

那些用起来很爽
但用不好可能会被人打的骚操作

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快速将两个分别存放有key和value的列表合并成一个字典



```
>>> a = ["key1", "key2", "key3"]
>>> b = ["value1", "value2", "value3"]
>>> dict(zip(a, b))
{'key1': 'value1', 'key2': 'value2', 'key3': 'value3'}
```

快速将两个分别存放有key和value的列表合并成一个字典



```
>>> result = ["key1", "value1", "key2", "value2", "key3", "value3"]
>>> result[0::2]
['key1', 'key2', 'key3']
>>> result[1::2]
['value1', 'value2', 'value3']
>>> dict(zip(result[0::2], result[1::2]))
{'key1': 'value1', 'key2': 'value2', 'key3': 'value3'}
```

快速按头、尾、中间部分切割元素，并将它们分别赋值给三个变量



```
>>> a = "123456789" # 也可以是list之类的
>>> a1, *a2, a3 = a
>>> a1
'1'
>>> a2
['2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8']
>>> a3
'9'
```

快速解压内含嵌套列表的列表，并同时将嵌套列表内的值也赋值给不同的变量



```
>>> result = [1, 2, [3, 4], 5]
>>> [a, b, [c, d], e] = result
>>> a
1
>>> b
2
>>> c
3
>>> d
4
>>> e
5
```



```
>>> result = [1, 2, [3, 4, 5]]  
>>> [a, b, [c, *_]] = result  
>>> a  
1  
>>> b  
2  
>>> c  
3
```



```
>>> result = [["items", "item1", "item2", "item3"], ["status", 1]]  
>>> for key, *values in result:  
...     print(key)  
...     print(values)  
...  
>>> items  
['item1', 'item2', 'item3']  
>>> status  
[1]
```

遍历嵌套且长短不一的列表时，按头、尾切割，并将它们分别赋值给两个变量



```
>>> {key:values for key, *values in result}  
{'items': ['item1', 'item2', 'item3'], 'status': [1]}
```

快速解压一个字典，并将它里面的key和value们分别赋值给不同的变量



```
>>> a = {"key1": "value1", "key2": "value2", "key3": "value3"}  
>>> (key1, value1), (key2, value2), (key3, value3) = a.items()  
>>> key1  
'key1'  
>>> value1  
'value1'  
>>> key2  
'key2'  
>>> value2  
'value2'
```

快速解压一个字典，并将它里面的key和value们分别赋值给不同的变量



```
>>> result = {"code": 200, "data": {"balabala": 111}, "msg": None}
>>> (_, code), (_, data), (_, msg) = result.items()
>>> code
200
>>> data
{'balabala': 111}
>>> msg
>>>
```

operator

动态构建出Python中的各种运算符

运算	语法	函数
加法	a + b	add(a, b)
字符串拼接	seq1 + seq2	concat(seq1, seq2)
包含测试	obj in seq	contains(seq, obj)
除法	a / b	truediv(a, b)
除法	a // b	floordiv(a, b)
按位与	a & b	and_(a, b)
按位异或	a ^ b	xor(a, b)
按位取反	~ a	invert(a)
按位或	a b	or_(a, b)
取幂	a ** b	pow(a, b)
标识	a is b	is_(a, b)
标识	a is not b	is_not(a, b)
索引赋值	obj[k] = v	setitem(obj, k, v)
索引删除	del obj[k]	delitem(obj, k)
索引取值	obj[k]	getitem(obj, k)
左移	a << b	lshift(a, b)
取模	a % b	mod(a, b)

乘法	a * b	mul(a, b)
矩阵乘法	a @ b	matmul(a, b)
取反 (算术)	- a	neg(a)
取反 (逻辑)	not a	not_(a)
正数	+ a	pos(a)
右移	a >> b	rshift(a, b)
切片赋值	seq[i:j] = values	setitem(seq, slice(i, j), values)
切片删除	del seq[i:j]	delitem(seq, slice(i, j))
切片取值	seq[i:j]	getitem(seq, slice(i, j))
字符串格式化	s % obj	mod(s, obj)
减法	a - b	sub(a, b)
真值测试	obj	truth(obj)
比较	a < b	lt(a, b)
比较	a <= b	le(a, b)
相等	a == b	eq(a, b)
不等	a != b	ne(a, b)
比较	a >= b	ge(a, b)
比较	a > b	gt(a, b)



```
>>> import operator  
>>> a = "666111666"  
>>> operatorgetitem(a, slice(3, 6))  
'111'
```



```
>>> from types import FunctionType
>>>
>>> func = FunctionType(compile(
...     "def func():\n"
...     "    print(1)\n"
...     "    return 2"),
...     "<string>",
...     "exec"
... ).co_consts[0], globals())
>>> print(func())
1
2
```



```
>>> import importlib  
>>>  
>>> module = importlib.import_module("operator")
```



```
>>> import importlib
>>>
>>> module = importlib.import_module("operator")
>>> module.add(1, 1) # 加法运算符
2
```



```
>>> import importlib
>>>
>>> module = importlib.import_module("operator")
>>> func = getattr(module, "add")
>>> func(1, 1)
2
```

THANK YOU

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