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Python常用代码段

- 最新版本: v1.5
- 更新时间: 20210817

简介

整理出crifan总结的Python各个方面常用的代码段，供需要的参考。包括通用逻辑、变量、系统、日期时间、字符和字符串、文件系统，比如文件和文件夹等、以及第三方库，比如BeautifulSoup、以及多媒体音视频类、包括Pillow、以及网络的Requests等，；以及其他常见语法，包括dict字典、list列表、set集合、enum枚举、collections集合等。

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Gitbook源码

- [crifan/python_common_code_snippet: Python常用代码段](#)

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鸣谢

感谢我的老婆陈雪的包容理解和悉心照料，才使得我 crifan 有更多精力去专注技术专研和整理归纳出这些电子书和技术教程，特此鸣谢。

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[crifan/crifan_ebook_readme: Crifan的电子书的使用说明](#)

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背景

多年的技术开发，积累了很多关于 Python 的常用的一些函数和功能，都已整理到对应的函数库中：

<https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython>

且也给出了很多函数的demo演示如何使用：

<https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/tree/master/crifanLib/demo>

但还是解释的不够清楚和全面。

故此处专门把Python的常用的代码段和调用举例，都整理至此，详细解释。

目的：

方便需要时能**快速查阅**：直接看代码，一看就懂，无需额外解释。

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常用代码段

下面总结各个方面的Python常用代码段。

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通用逻辑

多次运行一个函数，直到成功运行

执行一个函数（可能有多个可变数量的参数），且尝试多次，直到成功或超出最大此时，最终实现是：

```
def multipleRetry(functionInfoDict, maxRetryNum=5, sleepInterval=1, isShowErrWhenFail=True):
    """
    do something, retry mutiple time if fail

    Args:
        functionInfoDict (dict): function info dict contain
        maxRetryNum (int): max retry number
        sleepInterval (float): sleep time of each interval
        isShowErrWhenFail (bool): show error when fail if fail

    Returns:
        bool

    Raises:
    """

    doSuccess = False
    functionCallback = functionInfoDict["functionCallback"]
    functionParaDict = functionInfoDict.get("functionParaDict", {})

    curRetryNum = maxRetryNum
    while curRetryNum > 0:
        if functionParaDict:
            doSuccess = functionCallback(**functionParaDict)
        else:
            doSuccess = functionCallback()

        if doSuccess:
            break

        time.sleep(sleepInterval)
        curRetryNum -= 1

    if not doSuccess:
        if isShowErrWhenFail:
            functionName = str(functionCallback)
            # '<bound method DevicesMethods.switchToAppStore...'
            logging.error("Still fail after %d retry for %s" % (maxRetryNum, functionName))
    return doSuccess
```

说明：

`functionCallback` 函数类型都要符合：返回值是bool类型才可以

调用举例：

(1) 没有额外参数

```
foundAndClickedWifi = CommonUtils.multipleRetry({"functionC
```

其中：

```
def iOSFromSettingsIntoWifiList(self):  
    . . .  
    foundAndClickedWifi = self.findAndClickElement(query=w:  
    return foundAndClickedWifi
```

类似例子：

```
isSwitchOk = self.multipleRetry({"functionCallback": self.s
```

对比之前原始写法：

```
isSwitchOk = self.switchToAppStoreSearchTab()
```

其他类似例子：

```
foundAndClickedDownload = self.multipleRetry({"functionCal
```

详见：

【已解决】AppStore自动安装iOS的app：逻辑优化加等待和多试几次

(2) 有额外参数，参数个数：2个

```
searchInputQuery = {"type": "XCUIElementTypeSearchField", "r  
isInputOk = CommonUtils.multipleRetry(  
    {  
        "functionCallback": self.wait_element_setText,  
        "functionParaDict": {  
            "locator": searchInputQuery,  
            "text": appName,  
        }  
    }  
)
```

对比之前原始写法：

```
searchInputQuery = {"type": "XCUIElementTypeSearchField", "r  
isInputOk = self.wait_element_setText(searchInputQuery, app
```

其中wait_element_setText的定义是:

```
def wait_element_setText(self, locator, text):
```

对应着之前传入时的:

```
"functionParaDict": {  
    "locator": searchInputQuery,  
    "text": appName,  
}
```

(3) 有额外参数, 且加上multipleRetry的额外参数

```
isSwitchOk = CommonUtils.multipleRetry(  
    {"functionCallback": self.switchToAppStoreSearchTab},  
    maxRetryNum = 10,  
    sleepInterval = 0.5,  
)
```

以及类似的:

```
isIntoDetailOk = self.multipleRetry(  
    {  
        "functionCallback": self.appStoreSearchResultIntoDe  
        "functionParaDict": {  
            "appName": appName,  
        }  
    },  
    sleepInterval=0.5  
)
```

之前原始写法:

```
isIntoDetailOk = self.appStoreSearchResultIntoDetail(appName
```

注:

此处是后来加上的

```
sleepInterval=0.5
```

是因为后来遇到了，即使尝试了5次，依旧没找到，所以增加了没找到的延迟等待时间。

详见：

【已解决】AppStore自动安装iOS的app：逻辑优化加等待和多试几次

(4)

```
isIntoDetailOk = CommonUtils.multipleRetry(  
    {  
        "functionCallback": self.appStoreSearchResultIntoDe  
        "functionParaDict": {  
            "appName": appName,  
        }  
    },  
    maxRetryNum = 10,  
    sleepInterval = 0.5,  
)
```

新版：新增参数isRespFullRetValue

此处最后更新： 20200925

后续多次优化新增参数：是否返回完整信息

代码：

```

def multipleRetry(functionInfoDict, maxRetryNum=5, sleepInterval=1,
                 """do something, retry if single call failed, retry multiple times""")
    Args:
        functionInfoDict (dict): function info dict contain
        maxRetryNum (int): max retry number
        sleepInterval (float): sleep time (seconds) of each
        isShowErrWhenFail (bool): show error when fail if True
        isRespFullRetValue (bool): whether return full return value
    Returns:
        isRespFullRetValue=False: bool
        isRespFullRetValue=True: bool / tuple/list/...
    Raises:
        """
    finalReturnValue = None
    doSuccess = False
    functionCallback = functionInfoDict["functionCallback"]
    functionParaDict = functionInfoDict.get("functionParaDict", {})

    curRetryNum = maxRetryNum
    while curRetryNum > 0:
        if functionParaDict:
            # doSuccess = functionCallback(**functionParaDict)
            respValue = functionCallback(**functionParaDict)
        else:
            # doSuccess = functionCallback()
            respValue = functionCallback()

        doSuccess = False
        if isinstance(respValue, bool):
            doSuccess = bool(respValue)
        elif isinstance(respValue, tuple):
            doSuccess = bool(respValue[0])
        elif isinstance(respValue, list):
            doSuccess = bool(respValue[0])
        else:
            Exception("multipleRetry: Not support type of {}".format(type(respValue)))

        if isRespFullRetValue:
            finalReturnValue = respValue
        else:
            finalReturnValue = doSuccess

        if doSuccess:
            break

        time.sleep(sleepInterval)
        curRetryNum -= 1

    if not doSuccess:

```

```
        if isShowErrWhenFail:
            functionName = str(functionCallback)
            # '<bound method DevicesMethods.switchToAppStor
            logging.error("Still fail after %d retry for %s"
# return doSuccess
return finalReturnValue
```

调用举例:

(1)默认不返回完整信息, 只返回bool值

```
respBoolOrTuple = CommonUtils.multipleRetry(
    functionInfoDict = {
        "functionCallback": self.isGotoPayPopupPage,
        "functionParaDict": {
            "isRespLocation": False,
        },
    },
)
```

(2)返回完整信息

```
respBoolOrTuple = CommonUtils.multipleRetry(
    functionInfoDict = {
        "functionCallback": self.isGotoPayPopupPage,
        "functionParaDict": {
            "isRespLocation": True,
        },
    },
    isRespFullRetValue = True,
)
```

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变量

判断变量类型

优先用 `isinstance` , 而不是 `type`

```
>>> isinstance(2, float)
False
>>> isinstance('a', (str, unicode))
True
>>> isinstance((2, 3), (str, list, tuple))
True
```

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系统

此处整理用Python处理系统相关的通用的代码。

系统类型

```
import sys

def osIsWindows():
    return sys.platform == "win32"

def osIsCygwin():
    return sys.platform == "cygwin"

def osIsMacOS():
    return sys.platform == "darwin"

def osIsLinux():
    return sys.platform == "linux"

def osIsAix():
    return sys.platform == "aix"
```

命令行

获取命令行执行命令返回结果

代码：

```
def get_cmd_lines(cmd, text=False):
    # 执行cmd命令, 将结果保存为列表
    resultStr = ""
    resultStrList = []
    try:
        consoleOutputByte = subprocess.check_output(cmd, shell=True)
        try:
            resultStr = consoleOutputByte.decode("utf-8")
        except UnicodeDecodeError:
            # TODO: use chardet auto detect encoding
            # consoleOutputStr = consoleOutputByte.decode('gbk')
            resultStr = consoleOutputByte.decode("gb18030")

        if not text:
            resultStrList = resultStr.splitlines()
    except Exception as err:
        print("err=%s when run cmd=%s" % (err, cmd))

    if text:
        return resultStr
    else:
        return resultStrList
```

硬件信息

获取当前电脑 (Win或Mac) 的序列号

代码:

```
def getSerialNumber(self):
    """get current computer serial number"""
    # cmd = "wmic bios get serialnumber"
    cmd = ""
    if CommonUtils.osIsWinows():
        # Windows
        cmd = "wmic bios get serialnumber"
    elif CommonUtils.osIsMacOS():
        # macOS
        cmd = "system_profiler SPHardwareDataType | awk '/Serial Number/ {print $2}'"
    # TODO: add support other OS
    # AIX: aix
    # Linux: linux
    # Windows/Cygwin: cygwin

    serialNumber = ""
    lines = CommonUtils.get_cmd_lines(cmd)
    if CommonUtils.osIsWinows():
        # Windows
        serialNumber = lines[1]
    elif CommonUtils.osIsMacOS():
        # macOS
        serialNumber = lines[0] # C02Y3N10JHC8

    return serialNumber
```

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日期时间

详见:

<https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/crifanLib/crifanDatetime.py>

getCurDatetimeStr 生成当前日期时间字符串

```
def getCurDatetimeStr(outputFormat="%Y%m%d_%H%M%S"):  
    """  
    get current datetime then format to string  
  
    eg:  
        20171111_220722  
  
    :param outputFormat: datetime output format  
    :return: current datetime formatted string  
    """  
    curDatetime = datetime.now() # 2017-11-11 22:07:22.705:  
    curDatetimeStr = curDatetime.strftime(format=outputFormat)  
    return curDatetimeStr
```

调用举例:

```
curDatetimeStr = getCurDatetimeStr() # '20191219_143400'
```

datetime转时间戳

```

import time

def datetimeToTimestamp(self, datetimeVal, withMilliseconds=False):
    """
        convert datetime value to timestamp
        eg:
            "2006-06-01 00:00:00.123" -> 1149091200
            if with milliseconds -> 1149091200123
    :param datetimeVal:
    :return:
    """
    timetupleValue = datetimeVal.timetuple()
    timestampFloat = time.mktime(timetupleValue) # 1531468730
    timestamp10DigitInt = int(timestampFloat) # 1531468730
    timestampInt = timestamp10DigitInt

    if withMilliseconds:
        microsecondInt = datetimeVal.microsecond # 817762
        microsecondFloat = float(microsecondInt)/float(1000000)
        timestampFloat = timestampFloat + microsecondFloat
        timestampFloat = timestampFloat * 1000 # 1531468730.817762
        timestamp13DigitInt = int(timestampFloat) # 1531468730817
        timestampInt = timestamp13DigitInt

    return timestampInt

```

获取当前时间戳

```

from datetime import datetime

def getCurTimestamp(withMilliseconds=False):
    """
        get current time's timestamp
        (default)not milliseconds -> 10 digits: 1351670162
        with milliseconds -> 13 digits: 1531464292921
    """
    curDatetime = datetime.now()
    return datetimeToTimestamp(curDatetime, withMilliseconds)

```

时间戳精确到毫秒

```

from datetime import datetime, timedelta
timestampStr = datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d_%H%M%S_%f")
# 20180712_154134_660436

```

文件

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字符和字符串

详见：

<https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/crifanLib/crifanFile.py>

Python3 str转bytes

Python 3中，把字符串转换成字节码，可以有两种写法：

- 方法1：用bytes去转换

```
convertedBytes = bytes(originStr)
```

- 方法2：用字符串str的编码encode

```
encodedBytes = originStr.encode()
```

其中：

都有额外的encoding参数：

- 由于默认都是UTF-8
 - 所以可加可不加
- 也可以根据需要，去加其他你要的编码
 - 如果要加，就是：

```
convertedBytes = bytes(originStr, "UTF-8")  
encodedBytes = originStr.encode("UTF-8")
```

字符串格式化为人类易读格式

```

def formatSize(sizeInBytes, decimalNum=1, isUnitWithI=False
"""
    format size to human readable string

example:
    3746 -> 3.7KB
    87533 -> 85.5KiB
    98654 -> 96.3 KB
    352 -> 352.0B
    76383285 -> 72.84MB
    763832854988542 -> 694.70TB
    763832854988542665 -> 678.4199PB

refer:
    https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1094841/reusable-
"""
# https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_prefix#Specific_un
# K=kilo, M=mega, G=giga, T=tera, P=peta, E=exa, Z=zetta,
sizeUnitList = ['', 'K', 'M', 'G', 'T', 'P', 'E', 'Z']
largestUnit = 'Y'

if isUnitWithI:
    sizeUnitListWithI = []
    for curIdx, eachUnit in enumerate(sizeUnitList):
        unitWithI = eachUnit
        if curIdx >= 1:
            unitWithI += 'i'
        sizeUnitListWithI.append(unitWithI)

# sizeUnitListWithI = ['', 'Ki', 'Mi', 'Gi', 'Ti', 'Pi', 'Ei
sizeUnitList = sizeUnitListWithI

largestUnit += 'i'

suffix = "B"
decimalFormat = "." + str(decimalNum) + "f" # ".1f"
finalFormat = "%" + decimalFormat + sizeUnitSeperator + '
sizeNum = sizeInBytes
for sizeUnit in sizeUnitList:
    if abs(sizeNum) < 1024.0:
        return finalFormat % (sizeNum, sizeUnit, suffix)
    sizeNum /= 1024.0
return finalFormat % (sizeNum, largestUnit, suffix)

```

调用:

```
def testKb():
    kbSize = 3746
    kbStr = formatSize(kbSize)
    print("%s -&gt; %s" % (kbSize, kbStr))

def testI():
    iSize = 87533
    iStr = formatSize(iSize, isUnitWithI=True)
    print("%s -&gt; %s" % (iSize, iStr))

def testSeparator():
    seperatorSize = 98654
    seperatorStr = formatSize(seperatorSize, sizeUnitSeparato
    print("%s -&gt; %s" % (seperatorSize, seperatorStr))

def testBytes():
    bytesSize = 352
    bytesStr = formatSize(bytesSize)
    print("%s -&gt; %s" % (bytesSize, bytesStr))

def testMb():
    mbSize = 76383285
    mbStr = formatSize(mbSize, decimalNum=2)
    print("%s -&gt; %s" % (mbSize, mbStr))

def testTb():
    tbSize = 763832854988542
    tbStr = formatSize(tbSize, decimalNum=2)
    print("%s -&gt; %s" % (tbSize, tbStr))

def testPb():
    pbSize = 763832854988542665
    pbStr = formatSize(pbSize, decimalNum=4)
    print("%s -&gt; %s" % (pbSize, pbStr))

def demoFormatSize():
    testKb()
    testI()
    testSeparator()
    testBytes()
    testMb()
    testTb()
    testPb()
```

文件系统

最新代码详见：

- <https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/python3/crifanLib/crifanFile.py>
- <https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/python3/crifanLib/demo/crifanFileDemo.py>

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文件

获取文件最后更新时间

```
import os

def getUpdateTime(curFileOrPath):
    """get file/folder latest update time = modify time

    Args:
        curFileOrPath (str): some file or folder path
    Returns:
        int: time stamp int of 13 digit, with milliseconds
    Raises:
        """
    updateTime = None
    try:
        modifyTime = os.path.getmtime(curFileOrPath) # 1593748641327
        updateTime = int(modifyTime * 1000) # 1593748641327
    except OSError as err:
        errMsg = str(err)
        # print("errMsg=%s" % errMsg)
        pass

    return updateTime
```

详见:

[【已解决】Python中获取文件最后更新时间](#)

提取文件名后缀

```
def extractSuffix(fileNameOrUrl):
    """
    extract file suffix from name or url
    eg:
    https://cdn2.qupeiyin.cn/2018-09-10/15365514898246.mp4 -> mp4
    15365514894833.srt -> srt
    """
    return fileNameOrUrl.split('.')[-1]
```

创建空文件

```
import os

def createEmptyFile(fullFilename):
    """Create a empty file like touch"""
    filePath = os.path.dirname(fullFilename)
    # create folder if not exist
    if not os.path.exists(filePath):
        os.makedirs(filePath)

    with open(fullFilename, 'a'):
        # Note: not use 'w' for maybe conflict for others
        os.utime(fullFilename, None)
```

读取文件二进制数据

```
def readBinDataFromFile(fileToRead):
    """Read binary data from file"""
    binaryData = None
    try:
        readFp = open(fileToRead, "rb")
        binaryData = readFp.read()
        readFp.close()
    except:
        binaryData = None

    return binaryData
```

调用:

```
imgBinData = readBinDataFromFile(imageFullPath)
```

保存二进制数据到文件

```
def saveDataToFile(fullFilename, binaryData):
    """save binary data info file"""
    with open(fullFilename, 'wb') as fp:
        fp.write(binaryData)
        fp.close()
    # print("Complete save file %s" % fullFilename)
```

保存json到文件

```
import json
import codecs

def saveJsonToFile(fullFilename, jsonValue):
    """save json dict into file"""
    with codecs.open(fullFilename, 'w', encoding="utf-8") as jsonFp:
        json.dump(jsonValue, jsonFp, indent=2, ensure_ascii=False)
    # print("Complete save json %s" % fullFilename)
```

从文件中加载出json

```
import json
import codecs

def loadJsonFromFile(fullFilename):
    """load and parse json dict from file"""
    with codecs.open(fullFilename, 'r', encoding="utf-8") as jsonFp:
        jsonDict = json.load(jsonFp)
    # print("Complete load json from %s" % fullFilename)
    return jsonDict
```

通过二进制生成文件类型对象

(1) Python 3

```
import io

audioBinaryData = audioObj.read()
audioFileLikeObj = io.BytesIO(audioBinaryData)
```

得到对应的文件类型的对象的: `<_io.BytesIO object at 0x115964468>` , 即可去像操作文件一样去操作这个io。

(2) Python 2

```
import StringIO

audioFileLikeObj = StringIO.StringIO()
audioFileLikeObj.write(audioBinaryData)
```

一行代码把字符串写入保存到文件

```
open(fullFilePath, "w").write(fileContentStr).close()
```

举例:

```
open("0408_1600.xml", "w").write(page).close()
```

给文件增加可执行权限: 实现 `chmod +x` 的效果

代码:

```
import os
import stat

curState = os.stat(someFile)
newState = curState.st_mode | stat.S_IEXEC
os.chmod(someFile, newState)
```

再去优化为函数:

```
import os
import stat

def chmodAddX(someFile):
    """add file executable mode, like chmod +x

    Args:
        someFile (str): file full path
    Returns:
        soup
    Raises:
        """
    if os.path.exists(someFile):
        if os.path.isfile(someFile):
            # add executable
            curState = os.stat(someFile)
            newState = curState.st_mode | stat.S_IEXEC
            os.chmod(someFile, newState)
```

调用:

```
chmodAddX(shellFullPath)
```

继续优化:

参考 [How do you do a simple "chmod +x" from within python? - Stack Overflow](#)

如果想要加上，给任何人都有可执行权限，则可以用：

```
def chmodAddX(someFile):
    """add file executable mode, like chmod +x

    Args:
        someFile (str): file full path
    Returns:
        soup
    Raises:
        """
    if os.path.exists(someFile):
        if os.path.isfile(someFile):
            # add executable
            curState = os.stat(someFile)
            # STAT_OWNER_EXECUTABLE = stat.S_IEXEC
            # executableMode = STAT_OWNER_EXECUTABLE
            STAT_EVERYONE_EXECUTABLE = stat.S_IXUSR | stat.S_IEXEC
            executableMode = STAT_EVERYONE_EXECUTABLE
            newState = curState.st_mode | executableMode
            os.chmod(someFile, newState)
```

效果：

- 之前： `-rw-r--r--`
- 之后： `-rwxr-xr-x`
 - 给 user group other 都加上 x 的可执行权限

详见：

【已解决】Python中给Mac中文件加上可执行权限

判断是否是文件对象

```
import sys

def isFileObject(fileObj):
    """check is file like object or not"""
    if sys.version_info[0] == 2:
        return isinstance(fileObj, file)
    else:
        # for python 3:
        # has read() method for:
        # io.IOBase
        # io.BytesIO
        # io.StringIO
        # io.RawIOBase
        return hasattr(fileObj, 'read')
```

计算当前文件名，如果重名，则位数加1

```

import os
import re

def findNextNumberFilename(curFilename):
    """Find the next available filename from current name

    Args:
        curFilename (str): current filename
    Returns:
        next available (not existed) filename
    Raises:
    Examples:
        (1) 'crifanLib/demo/input/image/20201219_172616_drawRect_1.png'
            not exist -> 'crifanLib/demo/input/image/20201219_172616_drawRect_2.png'
        (2) 'crifanLib/demo/input/image/20191219_172616_drawRect_1.png'
            exist -> next until not exist 'crifanLib/demo/input/image/20191219_172616_drawRect_2.png'
    """
    newFilename = curFilename

    newPathRootPart, pointSuffix = os.path.splitext(newFilename)
    # 'crifanLib/demo/input/image/20191219_172616_drawRect_1.png'
    filenamePrefix = newPathRootPart
    while os.path.exists(newFilename):
        newTailNumberInt = 1
        foundTailNumber = re.search("(^?(?P<filenamePrefix>.-+)(?P<tailNumber>[0-9]+)$)", newFilename)
        if foundTailNumber:
            tailNumberStr = foundTailNumber.group("tailNumber")
            tailNumberInt = int(tailNumberStr)
            newTailNumberInt = tailNumberInt + 1 # 2
            filenamePrefix = foundTailNumber.group("filenamePrefix")
            # existed previously saved, change to new name
            newPathRootPart = "%s_%s" % (filenamePrefix, newTailNumberInt)
            # 'crifanLib/demo/input/image/20191219_172616_drawRect_2.png'
            newFilename = newPathRootPart + pointSuffix
            # 'crifanLib/demo/input/image/20191219_172616_drawRect_2.png'
    return newFilename

```

调用:

```

notExistFile = "crifanLib/demo/input/image/some_not_exist.png"
nextFilename = findNextNumberFilename(notExistFile)
print("notExistFile=%s -> nextFilename=%s" % (notExistFile, nextFilename))
# notExistFile=crifanLib/demo/input/image/some_not_exist.png -> nextFilename=crifanLib/demo/input/image/some_not_exist_1.png

realExistFile = "crifanLib/demo/input/image/20191219_172616_drawRect_1.png"
nextUntilNotExistFilename = findNextNumberFilename(realExistFile)
print("realExistFile=%s -> nextUntilNotExistFilename=%s" % (realExistFile, nextUntilNotExistFilename))
# realExistFile=crifanLib/demo/input/image/20191219_172616_drawRect_1.png -> nextUntilNotExistFilename=crifanLib/demo/input/image/20191219_172616_drawRect_2.png

```

从文件名后缀推断出MIME类型

用库:

- mime
 - GitHub
 - <https://github.com/liluo/mime>

安装mime:

```
pip install mime
```

代码:

```
import mime

fileMimeType = mime.Types.of(curAudioFullFilename)[0].cont
```

- 输入文件: 'Lots of Hearts.mp3'
- 输出信息: 'audio/mpeg'

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文件夹=文件路径

新建文件夹

对于: python 3.2+

```
import os

def createFolder(folderFullPath):
    """
    create folder, even if already existed
    Note: for Python 3.2+
    """
    os.makedirs(folderFullPath, exist_ok=True)
    # print("Created folder: %s" % folderFullPath)
```

或:

对于: python 3.5+

```
import pathlib
pathlib.Path('/my/directory').mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)
```

批量删除非空文件夹

```
import shutil

if os.path.exists(folderToDelete):
    shutil.rmtree(folderToDelete)
```

注意:

- 删除之前要先用 `os.path.exists` 判断是非存在该目录
 - 如果不存在就去删除, 则会报错: `OSError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory`

os.path 路径处理

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# Author: Crifan Li
# Update: 20191219
# Function: Demo os.path common used functions

import os

def osPathDemo():
    currentSystemInfo = os.uname()
    print("currentSystemInfo=%s" % (currentSystemInfo, ))
    # currentSystemInfo=posix.uname_result(sysname='Darwin

    pathSeparatorInCurrentOS = os.path.sep
    print("pathSeparatorInCurrentOS=%s" % pathSeparatorInCu
    # pathSeparatorInCurrentOS=/

    fullPath = "/Users/limao/dev/crifan/python/notEnough
    print("fullFilePath=%s" % fullPath)
    # fullPath=/Users/limao/dev/crifan/python/notEnough

    dirname = os.path.dirname(fullFilePath)
    print("dirname=%s" % dirname)
    # dirname=/Users/limao/dev/crifan/python/notEnoughUnpac
    basename = os.path.basename(fullFilePath)
    print("basename=%s" % basename)
    # basename=Snip20191212_113.png
    joinedFullPath = os.path.join(dirname, basename)
    print("joinedFullPath=%s" % joinedFullPath)
    # joinedFullPath=/Users/limao/dev/crifan/python/notEnou
    isSame = (fullFilePath == joinedFullPath)
    print("isSame=%s" % isSame)
    # isSame=True

    root, pointSuffix = os.path.splitext(fullFilePath)
    print("root=%s, pointSuffix=%s" % (root, pointSuffix))
    # root=/Users/limao/dev/crifan/python/notEnoughUnpack/S
    head, tail = os.path.split(fullFilePath)
    print("head=%s, tail=%s" % (head, tail))
    # head=/Users/limao/dev/crifan/python/notEnoughUnpack,
    drive, tail = os.path.splitdrive(fullFilePath)
    print("drive=%s, tail=%s" % (drive, tail))
    # drive=, tail=/Users/limao/dev/crifan/python/notEnough

    curPath = os.getcwd()
    print("curPath=%s" % curPath)
    # curPath=/Users/limao/dev/crifan/python
    relativePath = os.path.relpath(fullFilePath)
    print("relativePath=%s" % relativePath)
    # relativePath=notEnoughUnpack/Snip20191212_113.png
```

```
isFile = os.path.isfile(fullFilePath)
print("isFile=%s" % isFile)
# isFile=True
isDirectory = os.path.isdir(fullFilePath)
print("isDirectory=%s" % isDirectory)
# isDirectory=False

fileSize = os.path.getsize(fullFilePath)
print("fileSize=%s" % fileSize)
# fileSize=368810

isFileOrFolderRealExist = os.path.exists(fullFilePath)
print("isFileOrFolderRealExist=%s" % isFileOrFolderRealExist)
# isFileOrFolderRealExist=True

if __name__ == "__main__":
    osPathDemo()
```

列出目录中的文件（和文件夹，且支持递归）

```
def listSubfolderFiles(subfolder, isIncludeFolder=True, isRecursive=True):
    """os.listdir recursively

    Args:
        subfolder (str): sub folder path
        isIncludeFolder (bool): whether is include folder.
        isRecursive (bool): whether is recursive, means can recursive

    Returns:
        list of str

    Raises:
        """
    allSubItemList = []
    curSubItemList = os.listdir(path=subfolder)
    for curSubItem in curSubItemList:
        curSubItemFullPath = os.path.join(subfolder, curSubItem)
        if os.path.isfile(curSubItemFullPath):
            allSubItemList.append(curSubItemFullPath)
        else:
            if isIncludeFolder:
                if os.path.isdir(curSubItemFullPath):
                    subSubItemList = listSubfolderFiles(curSubItemFullPath, isIncludeFolder, isRecursive)
                    allSubItemList.extend(subSubItemList)

    if isIncludeFolder:
        allSubItemList.append(subfolder)

    return allSubItemList
```

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多媒体

详见：

- <https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/crifanLib/crifanMultimedia.py>
 - <https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/crifanLib/demo/crifanMultimediaDemo.py>
-

此处整理多媒体相关的常用Python代码段，主要包含如下内容：

- 图片=图像
- 音频
- 视频

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图像

Python中图像处理用的最多是：`Pillow`

下面图像处理处理的代码，基本上都是用 `Pillow` 实现的。

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Pillow

- Pillow
 - 继承自: PIL
 - PIL = Python Imaging Library
 - 官网资料:
 - [Image Module — Pillow \(PIL Fork\) 7.0.0 documentation](#)
 - [Image Module — Pillow \(PIL Fork\) 3.1.2 documentation](#)

从二进制生成Image

```
if isinstance(inputImage, bytes):
    openableImage = io.BytesIO(inputImage)
    curPillowImage = Image.open(openableImage)
```

pillow变量是:

```
# <PIL.PngImagePlugin.PngImageFile image mode=RGBA size=354
# <PIL.JpegImagePlugin.JpegImageFile image mode=RGB size=10
```

详见:

- [【已解决】Python如何从二进制数据中生成Pillow的Image](#)
- [【已解决】Python的Pillow如何从二进制数据中读取图像数据](#)

从Pillow的Image获取二进制数据

```
import io

imageIO = io.BytesIO()
curImg.save(imageIO, curImg.format)
imgBytes = imageIO.getvalue()
```

详见:

- [【已解决】Python的Pillow如何返回图像的二进制数据](#)

缩放图片

```

import io
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

def resizeImage(inputImage,
                newSize,
                resample=Image.BICUBIC, # Image.LANCZOS,
                outputFormat=None,
                outputImageFile=None
                ):
    """
        resize input image
        resize normally means become smaller, reduce size
    :param inputImage: image file object(fp) / filename / ...
    :param newSize: (width, height)
    :param resample: PIL.Image.NEAREST, PIL.Image.BILINEAR,
        https://pillow.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/Image.html#PIL-Image-resampling
    :param outputFormat: PNG/JPEG/BMP/GIF/TIFF/WebP/..., more
        https://pillow.readthedocs.io/en/stable/handbook/indexing.html
        if input image is filename with suffix, can omit this parameter
    :param outputImageFile: output image file filename
    :return:
        input image file filename: output resized image to
        input image binary bytes: resized image binary bytes
    """
    openableImage = None
    if isinstance(inputImage, str):
        openableImage = inputImage
    elif isinstance(inputImage, io.FileIO):
        openableImage = inputImage
    elif isinstance(inputImage, bytes):
        inputImageLen = len(inputImage)
        openableImage = io.BytesIO(inputImage)

    imageFile = Image.open(openableImage) # <PIL.PngImagePlugin.PngImageFile
    imageFile.thumbnail(newSize, resample)
    if outputImageFile:
        # save to file
        imageFile.save(outputImageFile)
        imageFile.close()
    else:
        # save and return binary bytes
        imageOutput = io.BytesIO()
        # imageFile.save(imageOutput)
        outputImageFormat = None
        if outputFormat:
            outputImageFormat = outputFormat
        elif imageFile.format:
            outputImageFormat = imageFile.format
        imageFile.save(imageOutput, outputImageFormat)
        imageFile.close()

```

文件

```
compressedImageBytes = imageOutput.getvalue()
compressedImageLen = len(compressedImageBytes)
compressRatio = float(compressedImageLen)/float(inputImageLen)
print("%s -> %s, resize ratio: %d%%" % (inputImageLen, compressedImageLen, compressRatio))
return compressedImageBytes
```

调用:

```

import sys
import os
curFolder = os.path.abspath(__file__)
parentFolder = os.path.dirname(curFolder)
parentParentFolder = os.path.dirname(parentFolder)
parentParentParentFolder = os.path.dirname(parentParentFolder)
sys.path.append(curFolder)
sys.path.append(parentFolder)
sys.path.append(parentParentFolder)
sys.path.append(parentParentParentFolder)

import datetime
from crifanMultimedia import resizeImage

def testFilename():
    imageFilename = "/Users/crifan/dev/tmp/python/resize_image.jpg"
    outputImageFilename = "/Users/crifan/dev/tmp/python/resize_image_300x300.jpg"
    print("imageFilename=%s" % imageFilename)
    beforeTime = datetime.datetime.now()
    resizeImage(imageFilename, (300, 300), outputImageFilename)
    afterTime = datetime.datetime.now()
    print("proceTime: %s" % (afterTime - beforeTime))

    outputImageFilename = "/Users/crifan/dev/tmp/python/resize_image_800x800.jpg"
    beforeTime = datetime.datetime.now()
    resizeImage(imageFilename, (800, 800), outputImageFilename)
    afterTime = datetime.datetime.now()
    print("proceTime: %s" % (afterTime - beforeTime))

def testFileObject():
    imageFilename = "/Users/crifan/dev/tmp/python/resize_image.jpg"
    imageFileObj = open(imageFilename, "rb")
    outputImageFilename = "/Users/crifan/dev/tmp/python/resize_image_600x600.jpg"
    beforeTime = datetime.datetime.now()
    resizeImage(imageFileObj, (600, 600), outputImageFilename)
    afterTime = datetime.datetime.now()
    print("proceTime: %s" % (afterTime - beforeTime))

def testBinaryBytes():
    imageFilename = "/Users/crifan/dev/tmp/python/resize_image.jpg"
    imageFileObj = open(imageFilename, "rb")
    imageBytes = imageFileObj.read()
    # return binary bytes
    beforeTime = datetime.datetime.now()
    resizedImageBytes = resizeImage(imageBytes, (800, 800))
    afterTime = datetime.datetime.now()
    print("proceTime: %s" % (afterTime - beforeTime))
    print("len(resizedImageBytes)=%s" % len(resizedImageBytes))

    # save to file

```

```
outputImageFilename = "/Users/crifan/dev/tmp/python/resize_image.jpg"
beforeTime = datetime.datetime.now()
resizeImage(imageBytes, (750, 750), outputImageFile=outputImageFilename)
afterTime = datetime.datetime.now()
print("procestime: %s" % (afterTime - beforeTime))

imageFileObj.close()

def demoResizeImage():
    testFilename()
    testFileObject()
    testBinaryBytes()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    demoResizeImage()

# imageFilename=/Users/crifan/dev/tmp/python/resize_image.jpg
# procestime: 0:00:00.619377
# procestime: 0:00:00.745228
# procestime: 0:00:00.606060
# 1146667 -> 753258, resize ratio: 65%
# procestime: 0:00:00.773289
# len(resizedImageBytes)=753258
# procestime: 0:00:00.738237
```

给图片画元素所属区域的边框，且带自动保存加了框后的图片

```

from PIL import Image
from PIL import ImageDraw

def imageDrawRectangle(inputImgOrImgPath,
    rectLocation,
    outlineColor="green",
    outlineWidth=0,
    isShow=False,
    isAutoSave=True,
    saveTail="_drawRect_%wx%h",
    isDrawClickedPosCircle=True,
    clickedPos=None,
):
    """Draw a rectangle for image (and a small circle), and

    Args:
        inputImgOrImgPath (Image/str): a pillow(PIL) Image
        rectLocation (tuple/list/Rect): the rectangle location
        outlineColor (str): Color name
        outlineWidth (int): rectangle outline width
        isShow (bool): True to call image.show() for debug
        isAutoSave (bool): True to auto save the image file
        saveTail(str): save filename tail part. support for
        clickedPos (tuple): x,y of clicked position; default
        isDrawClickedPosCircle (bool): draw small circle in

    Returns:
        modified image

    Raises:
        """
    inputImg = inputImgOrImgPath
    if isinstance(inputImgOrImgPath, str):
        inputImg = Image.open(inputImgOrImgPath)
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(inputImg)

    isRectObj = False
    hasX = hasattr(rectLocation, "x")
    hasY = hasattr(rectLocation, "y")
    hasWidth = hasattr(rectLocation, "width")
    hasHeight = hasattr(rectLocation, "height")
    isRectObj = hasX and hasY and hasWidth and hasHeight
    if isinstance(rectLocation, tuple):
        x, y, w, h = rectLocation
    if isinstance(rectLocation, list):
        x = rectLocation[0]
        y = rectLocation[1]
        w = rectLocation[2]
        h = rectLocation[3]
    elif isRectObj:
        x = rectLocation.x
        y = rectLocation.y

```

```

        w = rectLocation.width
        h = rectLocation.height

w = int(w)
h = int(h)
x0 = x
y0 = y
x1 = x0 + w
y1 = y0 + h
draw.rectangle(
    [x0, y0, x1, y1],
    # fill="yellow",
    # outline="yellow",
    outline=outlineColor,
    width=outlineWidth,
)

if isDrawClickedPosCircle:
    # radius = 3
    # radius = 2
    radius = 4
    # circleOutline = "yellow"
    circleOutline = "red"
    circleLineWidthInt = 1
    # circleLineWidthInt = 3

    if clickedPos:
        clickedX, clickedY = clickedPos
    else:
        clickedX = x + w/2
        clickedY = y + h/2
    startPointInt = (int(clickedX - radius), int(clickedY - radius))
    endPointInt = (int(clickedX + radius), int(clickedY + radius))
    draw.ellipse([startPointInt, endPointInt], outline=circleOutline, width=circleLineWidthInt)

if isShow:
    inputImg.show()

if isAutoSave:
    saveTail = saveTail.replace("%x", str(x))
    saveTail = saveTail.replace("%y", str(y))
    saveTail = saveTail.replace("%w", str(w))
    saveTail = saveTail.replace("%h", str(h))

    inputImgPath = None
    if isinstance(inputImgOrImgPath, str):
        inputImgPath = str(inputImgOrImgPath)
    elif inputImg.filename:
        inputImgPath = str(inputImg.filename)

    if inputImgPath:

```

```

        imgFolderAndName, pointSuffix = os.path.split(
            imgFolderAndName = imgFolderAndName + saveTail
            newImgPath = imgFolderAndName + pointSuffix
            newImgPath = findNextNumberFilename(newImgPath)
    else:
        curDatetimeStr = getCurDatetimeStr() # '201912:
        suffix = str(inputImg.format).lower() # 'jpeg'
        newImgFilename = "%s%s.%s" % (curDatetimeStr, s
        imgPathRoot = os.getcwd()
        newImgPath = os.path.join(imgPathRoot, newImgF

    inputImg.save(newImgPath)

    return inputImg

```

说明:

相关函数, 详见: [findNextNumberFilename](#), 或者干脆去掉这个逻辑即可。

调用:

```

curBoundList = self.get_ElementBounds(eachElement)
curWidth = curBoundList[2] - curBoundList[0]
curHeight = curBoundList[3] - curBoundList[1]
curRect = [curBoundList[0], curBoundList[1], curWidth, cur
curImg = CommonUtils.imageDrawRectangle(curImg, curRect, is

```

或:

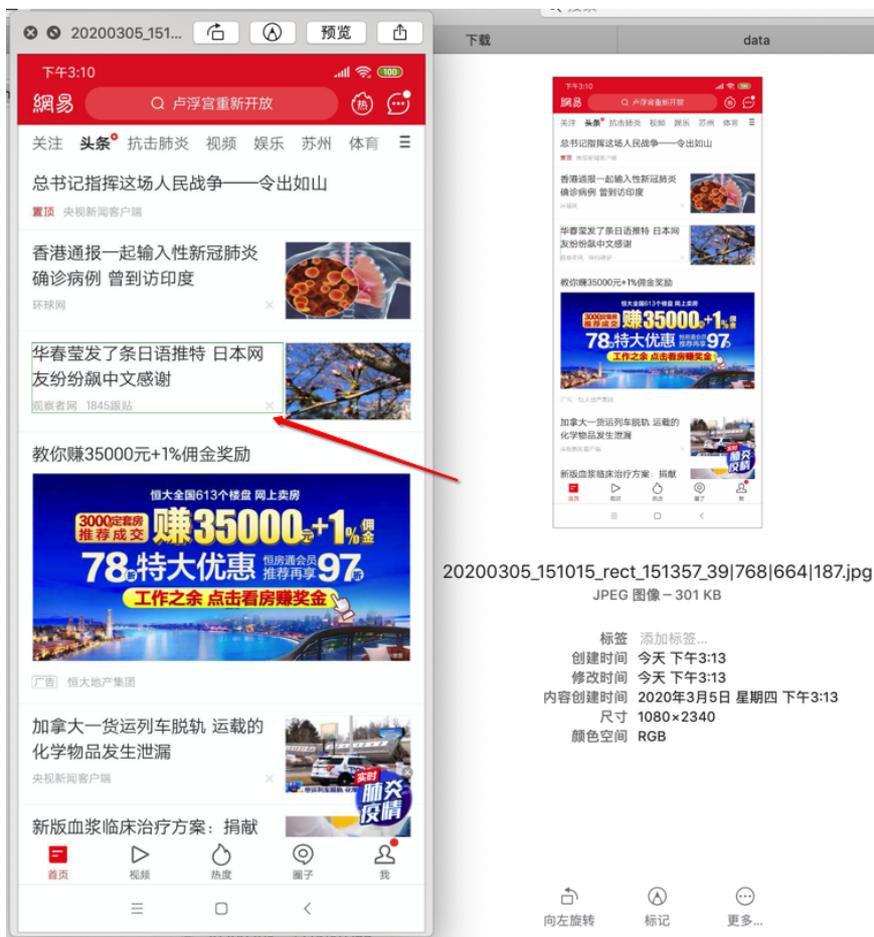
```

curTimeStr = CommonUtils.getCurDatetimeStr("%H%M%S")
curSaveTail = "_rect_{}_%x|%y|%w|%h".format(curTimeStr)
curImg = CommonUtils.imageDrawRectangle(imgPath, curRect, :

```

效果:

- (1) 给原图加上单个元素所属边框



(2) 多次循环后，给同一张图中多个元素加上边框后



其他调用:

```
imageDrawRectangle(curPillowImg, curLocation)

imageDrawRectangle(curPillowImg, calculatedLocation)

curImg = imageDrawRectangle(imgPath, firstMatchLocation, c

curImg = imageDrawRectangle(imgPath, firstMatchLocation)
```

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百度OCR

详见：

[https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/crifanBaiduOcr.py](https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/crifanLib/crifanBaiduOcr.py)

在做安卓和iOS的移动端自动化测试期间，会涉及到从图像中提取文字，用的是百度OCR。

其中有些通用的功能，整理出函数，贴出供参考。

百度OCR初始化

```

import os
import re
import base64
import requests
import time
import logging
from collections import OrderedDict
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

class BaiduOCR():
    # OCR_URL = "https://aip.baidubce.com/rest/2.0/ocr/v1/ocr"
    # OCR_URL = "https://aip.baidubce.com/rest/2.0/ocr/v1/ocr"
    # OCR_URL = "https://aip.baidubce.com/rest/2.0/ocr/v1/ocr"
    OCR_URL = "https://aip.baidubce.com/rest/2.0/ocr/v1/ocr"

    TOKEN_URL = 'https://aip.baidubce.com/oauth/2.0/token'

    RESP_ERR_CODE_QPS_LIMIT_REACHED = 18
    RESP_ERR_TEXT_QPS_LIMIT_REACHED = "Open api qps request"

    RESP_ERR_CODE_DAILY_LIMIT_REACHED = 17
    RESP_ERR_TEXT_DAILY_LIMIT_REACHED = "Open api daily request"

    API_KEY = 'S0xxxxxxxxxxnu'
    SECRET_KEY = 'wLxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxpL'

    def initOcr(self):
        self.curToken = self.baiduFetchToken()

    def baiduFetchToken(self):
        """Fetch Baidu token for OCR"""
        params = {
            'grant_type': 'client_credentials',
            'client_id': self.API_KEY,
            'client_secret': self.SECRET_KEY
        }

        resp = requests.get(self.TOKEN_URL, params=params)
        respJson = resp.json()

        respToken = ""

```

```
if ('access_token' in respJson.keys() and 'scope' :
    if not 'brain_all_scope' in respJson['scope'].s
        logging.error('please ensure has check the
    else:
        respToken = respJson['access_token']
else:
    logging.error('please overwrite the correct API

# '24.8691f3c6dedd0d0d0b30a9dfec604d52.2592000.1578
return respToken
```

百度OCR图片转文字

```

def baiduImageToWords(self, imageFullPath):
    """Detect text from image using Baidu OCR api"""

    # # Note: if using un-paid = free baidu api, need follow
    # time.sleep(0.15)

    respWordsResutJson = ""

    # 读取图片二进制数据
    imgBinData = readBinDataFromFile(imageFullPath)
    encodedImgData = base64.b64encode(imgBinData)

    paramDict = {
        "access_token": self.curToken
    }

    headerDict = {
        "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
    }

    # 参数含义: http://ai.baidu.com/ai-doc/OCR/vk3h7y58v
    dataDict = {
        "image": encodedImgData,
        "recognize_granularity": "small",
        # "vertexes_location": "true",
    }

    resp = requests.post(self.OCR_URL, params=paramDict, headers=headerDict, data=dataDict)
    respJson = resp.json()

    logging.debug("baidu OCR: image=%s -> respJson=%s", imageFullPath, respJson)

    if "error_code" in respJson:
        logging.warning("respJson=%s" % respJson)
        errorCode = respJson["error_code"]
        # {'error_code': 17, 'error_msg': 'Open api daily limit reached'}
        # {'error_code': 18, 'error_msg': 'Open api qps reached'}
        # the limit count can found from
        # 文字识别 - 免费额度 | 百度AI开放平台
        # https://ai.baidu.com/ai-doc/OCR/fk3h7xu7h
        # for "通用文字识别 (高精度含位置版)" is "50次/天"
        if errorCode == self.RESP_ERR_CODE_QPS_LIMIT_REACHED:
            # wait sometime and try again
            time.sleep(1.0)
            resp = requests.post(self.OCR_URL, params=paramDict, data=dataDict)
            respJson = resp.json()
            logging.debug("baidu OCR: for errorCode=%s, do retry", errorCode)
        elif errorCode == self.RESP_ERR_CODE_DAILY_LIMIT_REACHED:
            logging.error("Fail to continue using baidu OCR")
            respJson = None

```

```
.....  
{  
  "log_id": 6937531796498618000,  
  "words_result_num": 32,  
  "words_result": [  
    {  
      "chars": [  
        ...  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}  
.....  
if "words_result" in respJson:  
    respWordsResutJson = respJson  
  
return respWordsResutJson
```

调用:

```
wordsResultJson = self.baiduImageToWords(imgPath)  
respJson = self.baiduImageToWords(screenImgPath)
```

返回结果举例

安卓游戏 暗黑觉醒 首充豪礼

图片:



返回解析后出 json 格式的文字信息:

```
{
  "log_id": 9009770747370640007,
  "words_result_num": 12,
  "words_result": [
    {
      "chars": [
        {
          "char": "首",
          "location": { "width": 94, "top": 105, "left": 98
        },
        {
          "char": "充",
          "location": { "width": 94, "top": 105, "left": 16
        },
        {
          "char": "豪",
          "location": { "width": 95, "top": 105, "left": 15
        },
        {
          "char": "礼",
          "location": { "width": 77, "top": 105, "left": 12
        }
      ],
      "location": { "width": 370, "top": 105, "left": 989,
      "words": "首充豪礼"
    },
    {
      "chars": [
        {
          "char": "x",
          "location": { "width": 30, "top": 161, "left": 18
        }
      ],
      "location": { "width": 60, "top": 161, "left": 1887,
      "words": "x"
    },
    {
      "chars": [
        {
          "char": "充",
          "location": { "width": 43, "top": 273, "left": 75
        },
        {
          "char": "值",
          "location": { "width": 43, "top": 273, "left": 80
        },
        {
          "char": "元",
          "location": { "width": 67, "top": 273, "left": 95
        },
      ],
    }
  ]
}
```

```
{
  "char": "可",
  "location": { "width": 44, "top": 273, "left": 95
},
{
  "char": "领",
  "location": { "width": 43, "top": 273, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "总",
  "location": { "width": 44, "top": 273, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "价",
  "location": { "width": 23, "top": 273, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "值",
  "location": { "width": 89, "top": 273, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "8",
  "location": { "width": 36, "top": 273, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "8",
  "location": { "width": 36, "top": 273, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "8",
  "location": { "width": 35, "top": 273, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "钻",
  "location": { "width": 43, "top": 273, "left": 14
},
{
  "char": "豪",
  "location": { "width": 44, "top": 273, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "华",
  "location": { "width": 43, "top": 273, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "大",
  "location": { "width": 43, "top": 273, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "礼",
  "location": { "width": 27, "top": 273, "left": 10
```

```

    }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 911, "top": 273, "left": 758,
  "words": "充值元可领总价值888钻豪华大礼"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "送",
      "location": { "width": 65, "top": 369, "left": 8:
    }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 107, "top": 369, "left": 832,
  "words": "送"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "绝",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 390, "left": 9:
    },
    {
      "char": "版",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 390, "left": 10:
    },
    {
      "char": "萌",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 390, "left": 10:
    },
    {
      "char": "宠",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 390, "left": 1:
    },
    {
      "char": "、",
      "location": { "width": 31, "top": 390, "left": 1:
    },
    {
      "char": "专",
      "location": { "width": 39, "top": 390, "left": 1:
    },
    {
      "char": "属",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 390, "left": 1:
    },
    {
      "char": "神",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 390, "left": 1:
    },
    {
      "char": "兵",

```

```
    "location": { "width": 39, "top": 390, "left": 14
  }
},
"location": { "width": 524, "top": 390, "left": 934,
"words": "绝版萌宠、专属神兵"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "绝",
      "location": { "width": 20, "top": 515, "left": 37
    }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 33, "top": 515, "left": 378,
"words": "绝"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "珍",
      "location": { "width": 33, "top": 516, "left": 19
    }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 33, "top": 516, "left": 1992,
"words": "珍"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "版",
      "location": { "width": 20, "top": 545, "left": 37
    }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 31, "top": 545, "left": 379,
"words": "版"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "颯",
      "location": { "width": 26, "top": 776, "left": 15
    },
    {
      "char": "外",
      "location": { "width": 26, "top": 776, "left": 15
    },
    {
      "char": "礼",
      "location": { "width": 27, "top": 776, "left": 15
    },
  ]
}
```

```
    "char": "包",
    "location": { "width": 27, "top": 776, "left": 1175, "height": 20 }
  },
  "location": { "width": 125, "top": 776, "left": 1225, "height": 20 },
  "words": "额外礼包"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "首",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 830, "left": 935, "height": 20 }
    },
    {
      "char": "充",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 830, "left": 983, "height": 20 }
    },
    {
      "char": "元",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 830, "left": 1031, "height": 20 }
    },
    {
      "char": "充",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 830, "left": 1079, "height": 20 }
    },
    {
      "char": "9",
      "location": { "width": 31, "top": 830, "left": 1127, "height": 20 }
    },
    {
      "char": "8",
      "location": { "width": 31, "top": 830, "left": 1175, "height": 20 }
    },
    {
      "char": "元",
      "location": { "width": 38, "top": 830, "left": 1223, "height": 20 }
    }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 549, "top": 830, "left": 935, "height": 20 },
  "words": "首充元充98元"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "战",
      "location": { "width": 42, "top": 970, "left": 357, "height": 20 }
    },
    {
      "char": "斗",
      "location": { "width": 42, "top": 970, "left": 405, "height": 20 }
    }
  ],
```

```
{
  "char": "1",
  "location": { "width": 35, "top": 970, "left": 58
},
{
  "char": "5",
  "location": { "width": 35, "top": 970, "left": 58
},
{
  "char": "0",
  "location": { "width": 34, "top": 970, "left": 58
},
{
  "char": "0",
  "location": { "width": 35, "top": 970, "left": 62
},
{
  "char": "0",
  "location": { "width": 34, "top": 970, "left": 66
}
],
"location": { "width": 327, "top": 970, "left": 373,
"words": "战斗15000"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "战",
      "location": { "width": 43, "top": 969, "left": 16
    },
    {
      "char": "斗",
      "location": { "width": 43, "top": 969, "left": 17
    },
    {
      "char": "1",
      "location": { "width": 36, "top": 969, "left": 17
    },
    {
      "char": "6",
      "location": { "width": 36, "top": 969, "left": 18
    },
    {
      "char": "0",
      "location": { "width": 35, "top": 969, "left": 18
    },
    {
      "char": "0",
      "location": { "width": 36, "top": 969, "left": 19
    },
    {
```

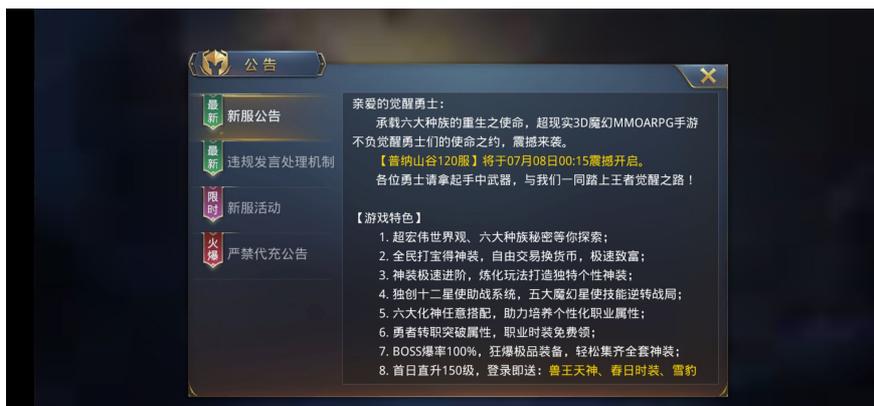
```
    "char": "0",
    "location": { "width": 29, "top": 969, "left": 1648,
  },
],
"location": { "width": 330, "top": 969, "left": 1648,
"words": "战斗16000"
}
}
```

其中:

- 首充豪礼
 - 都能完整检测出来: 已经是效果很不错了
 - 当然偶尔也会有失误, 比如 偶尔
 - 只解析出部分内容: 首充豪
 - 或个别字错了: 首充豪机
 - 本身图片上 礼 也的确很像 机
 - 作为OCR犯此错误, 完全可以理解

安卓游戏 暗黑觉醒 公告弹框

图片:



返回结果json:

```

{
  "log_id": 2793391773289550472,
  "words_result_num": 23,
  "words_result": [
    {
      "chars": [
        {
          "char": "公",
          "location": { "width": 28, "top": 125, "left": 634, "right": 662 }
        },
        {
          "char": "告",
          "location": { "width": 29, "top": 125, "left": 665, "right": 694 }
        }
      ],
      "location": { "width": 92, "top": 125, "left": 634, "right": 726 },
      "words": "公告"
    },
    {
      "chars": [
        {
          "char": "最",
          "location": { "width": 21, "top": 240, "left": 535, "right": 556 }
        }
      ],
      "location": { "width": 33, "top": 240, "left": 535, "right": 568 },
      "words": "最"
    },
    {
      "chars": [
        {
          "char": "亲",
          "location": { "width": 26, "top": 233, "left": 98, "right": 124 }
        },
        {
          "char": "爱",
          "location": { "width": 26, "top": 233, "left": 98, "right": 124 }
        },
        {
          "char": "的",
          "location": { "width": 26, "top": 233, "left": 98, "right": 124 }
        },
        {
          "char": "觉",
          "location": { "width": 26, "top": 233, "left": 161, "right": 187 }
        },
        {
          "char": "醒",
          "location": { "width": 26, "top": 233, "left": 161, "right": 187 }
        }
      ],

```

```
{
  "char": "勇",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 233, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "士",
  "location": { "width": 25, "top": 233, "left": 1:
},
{
  "char": ":",
  "location": { "width": 21, "top": 233, "left": 1:
}
],
"location": { "width": 253, "top": 233, "left": 922,
"words": "亲爱的觉醒勇士:"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "新",
      "location": { "width": 26, "top": 266, "left": 5:
    },
    {
      "char": "新",
      "location": { "width": 27, "top": 266, "left": 58
    },
    {
      "char": "服",
      "location": { "width": 26, "top": 266, "left": 6:
    },
    {
      "char": "公",
      "location": { "width": 27, "top": 266, "left": 66
    },
    {
      "char": "告",
      "location": { "width": 26, "top": 266, "left": 76
    }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 201, "top": 266, "left": 535,
"words": "新新服公告"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "承",
      "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 98
    },
    {
      "char": "載",
      "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 16
```

```
},
{
  "char": "六",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "大",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "种",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "族",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "的",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "重",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "生",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "之",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "使",
  "location": { "width": 27, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "命",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": ",",
  "location": { "width": 21, "top": 282, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "超",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 14
},
{
  "char": "现",
```

```
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 14
  },
  {
    "char": "实",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 14
  },
  {
    "char": "3",
    "location": { "width": 22, "top": 282, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "D",
    "location": { "width": 21, "top": 282, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "魔",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "M",
    "location": { "width": 61, "top": 284, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "M",
    "location": { "width": 35, "top": 284, "left": 16
  },
  {
    "char": "0",
    "location": { "width": 31, "top": 284, "left": 16
  },
  {
    "char": "A",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 284, "left": 16
  },
  {
    "char": "R",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 284, "left": 17
  },
  {
    "char": "P",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 284, "left": 17
  },
  {
    "char": "G",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 284, "left": 17
  },
  {
    "char": "幻",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 15
  },
  {

```

```
    "char": "手",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "游",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 282, "left": 18
  }
},
"location": { "width": 867, "top": 282, "left": 984,
"words": "承载六大种族的重生之使命,超现实3D魔 MMOARPG幻手游
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "不",
      "location": { "width": 37, "top": 337, "left": 95
    },
    {
      "char": "负",
      "location": { "width": 23, "top": 337, "left": 95
    },
    {
      "char": "觉",
      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 99
    },
    {
      "char": "醒",
      "location": { "width": 23, "top": 337, "left": 10
    },
    {
      "char": "勇",
      "location": { "width": 23, "top": 337, "left": 10
    },
    {
      "char": "士",
      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 10
    },
    {
      "char": "们",
      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 11
    },
    {
      "char": "的",
      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 11
    },
    {
      "char": "使",
      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 11
    },
    {
      "char": "命",
```

```

    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "之",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "约",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": ",",
    "location": { "width": 20, "top": 337, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "震",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "撼",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "来",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 337, "left": 14
  },
  {
    "char": "袭",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 337, "left": 14
  },
  {
    "char": "。",
    "location": { "width": 18, "top": 337, "left": 14
  }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 580, "top": 337, "left": 923,
  "words": "不负觉醒勇士们的使命之约,震撼来袭。"
  },
  {
    "chars": [
      {
        "char": "最",
        "location": { "width": 20, "top": 364, "left": 53
      }
    ],
    "location": { "width": 33, "top": 364, "left": 535,
    "words": "最"
  },
  {
    "chars": [
      {

```

```

    "char": "新",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 389, "left": 53
  },
  {
    "char": "速",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 389, "left": 58
  },
  {
    "char": "规",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 389, "left": 62
  },
  {
    "char": "发",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 389, "left": 66
  },
  {
    "char": "言",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 389, "left": 70
  },
  {
    "char": "处",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 389, "left": 74
  },
  {
    "char": "理",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 389, "left": 78
  },
  {
    "char": "机",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 389, "left": 82
  },
  {
    "char": "制",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 389, "left": 86
  }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 343, "top": 389, "left": 535,
  "words": "新违规发言处理机制"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "【",
      "location": { "width": 21, "top": 387, "left": 90
    },
    {
      "char": "普",
      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 387, "left": 10
    },
    {
      "char": "纳",

```

```
"location": { "width": 26, "top": 387, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "山",
  "location": { "width": 25, "top": 387, "left": 10
},
{
  "char": "谷",
  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 387, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "1",
  "location": { "width": 21, "top": 387, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "2",
  "location": { "width": 21, "top": 387, "left": 15
},
{
  "char": "0",
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    {
      "char": "服",
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    {
      "char": "活",
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  {
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  },
  {
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    }
  ],

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  "location": { "width": 26, "top": 588, "left": 14
},
{
  "char": "等",
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```
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    },
    {
      "char": "索",
      "location": { "width": 26, "top": 588, "left": 15
    },
    {
      "char": ";",
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    }
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  "words": "1.超宏伟世界观、六大种族秘密等你探索;"
},
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      "char": "严",
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      "char": "禁",
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    {
      "char": "代",
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      "location": { "width": 27, "top": 642, "left": 15  
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  ],  
}
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  {
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    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 642, "left": 15
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  {
    "char": "致",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 642, "left": 16
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  {
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    "location": { "width": 27, "top": 642, "left": 16
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  {
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},

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    {
      "char": "装",
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  {
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    "char": "性",
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    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 693, "left": 15
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    "char": "装",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 693, "left": 16
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    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 746, "left": 15
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  {
    "char": "助",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 746, "left": 15
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    "char": "星",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 746, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "使",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 746, "left": 15
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  {
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  {
    "char": "能",
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  {
    "char": "逆",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 746, "left": 16
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  {
    "char": "转",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 746, "left": 16
  },
  {
    "char": "战",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 746, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "局",
    "location": { "width": 22, "top": 746, "left": 15
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    "char": ";",
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  },

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  "chars": [
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    {
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    },
    {
      "char": "化",
      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 795, "left": 15
    },
    {
      "char": "神",
      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 795, "left": 15
    },
    {
      "char": "任",
      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 795, "left": 15
    },
    {
      "char": "意",
      "location": { "width": 23, "top": 795, "left": 15
    },
    {
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      "location": { "width": 25, "top": 795, "left": 15
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      "char": "助",
      "location": { "width": 23, "top": 795, "left": 15
    },
    {
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```

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  },
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    "char": "化",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 795, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "职",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 795, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "业",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 795, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "属",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 795, "left": 16
  },
  {
    "char": "性",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 795, "left": 16
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  {
    "char": ";",
    "location": { "width": 18, "top": 795, "left": 16
  }
},
"location": { "width": 719, "top": 795, "left": 992,
"words": "5.六大化神任意搭配,助力培养个性化职业属性;"
},
{
  "chars": [
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      "char": "6",

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    "location": { "width": 20, "top": 844, "left": 99
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    "char": ".",
    "location": { "width": 20, "top": 844, "left": 10
  },
  {
    "char": "勇",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 10
  },
  {
    "char": "耆",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 844, "left": 10
  },
  {
    "char": "转",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "职",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "突",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "破",
    "location": { "width": 26, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "属",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "性",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": ",",
    "location": { "width": 21, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "职",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "业",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
```

```
    "char": "时",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "装",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 14
  },
  {
    "char": "免",
    "location": { "width": 38, "top": 844, "left": 14
  },
  {
    "char": "费",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 14
  },
  {
    "char": "领",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 844, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": ";",
    "location": { "width": 21, "top": 844, "left": 15
  }
},
"location": { "width": 586, "top": 844, "left": 994,
"words": "6.勇者转职突破属性,职业时装免费领;"
},
{
  "chars": [
    {
      "char": "7",
      "location": { "width": 23, "top": 893, "left": 99
    },
    {
      "char": ".",
      "location": { "width": 22, "top": 893, "left": 10
    },
    {
      "char": "B",
      "location": { "width": 23, "top": 893, "left": 10
    },
    {
      "char": "0",
      "location": { "width": 22, "top": 893, "left": 10
    },
    {
      "char": "S",
      "location": { "width": 23, "top": 893, "left": 10
    },
    {
      "char": "S",
```

```
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "爆",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "率",
    "location": { "width": 27, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "1",
    "location": { "width": 22, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "0",
    "location": { "width": 22, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "0",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "%",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": ",",
    "location": { "width": 22, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "狂",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "爆",
    "location": { "width": 27, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "极",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "品",
    "location": { "width": 27, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "装",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 14
  },
  {
```

```

    "char": "备",
    "location": { "width": 27, "top": 893, "left": 14
  },
  {
    "char": ",",
    "location": { "width": 22, "top": 893, "left": 14
  },
  {
    "char": "轻",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "松",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "集",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "齐",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 16
  },
  {
    "char": "全",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 16
  },
  {
    "char": "套",
    "location": { "width": 27, "top": 893, "left": 16
  },
  {
    "char": "神",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 17
  },
  {
    "char": "装",
    "location": { "width": 28, "top": 893, "left": 17
  },
  {
    "char": ";",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 893, "left": 17
  }
  ],
  "location": { "width": 813, "top": 893, "left": 992,
  "words": "7.BOSS爆率100%,狂爆极品装备,轻松集齐全套神装;"
  },
  {
    "chars": [
      {
        "char": "8",

```

```
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 945, "left": 90
  },
  {
    "char": ".",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 945, "left": 10
  },
  {
    "char": "首",
    "location": { "width": 44, "top": 945, "left": 10
  },
  {
    "char": "日",
    "location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 10
  },
  {
    "char": "直",
    "location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "升",
    "location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "1",
    "location": { "width": 23, "top": 945, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "5",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 945, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "0",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 945, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "级",
    "location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": ",",
    "location": { "width": 25, "top": 945, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "登",
    "location": { "width": 30, "top": 945, "left": 15
  },
  {
    "char": "景",
    "location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 15
  },
  {
```

```
"char": "即",
"location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 15
},
{
"char": "送",
"location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 15
},
{
"char": ":",
"location": { "width": 23, "top": 945, "left": 14
},
{
"char": "善",
"location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 14
},
{
"char": "王",
"location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 14
},
{
"char": "天",
"location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 15
},
{
"char": "神",
"location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 15
},
{
"char": "、",
"location": { "width": 25, "top": 945, "left": 15
},
{
"char": "春",
"location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 16
},
{
"char": "日",
"location": { "width": 30, "top": 945, "left": 16
},
{
"char": "时",
"location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 16
},
{
"char": "装",
"location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 15
},
{
"char": "、",
"location": { "width": 25, "top": 945, "left": 15
},
},
```

```
{
  "char": "雪",
  "location": { "width": 29, "top": 945, "left": 17
},
{
  "char": "豹",
  "location": { "width": 28, "top": 945, "left": 18
}
],
"location": { "width": 879, "top": 945, "left": 968,
"words": "8.首日直升150级,登录即送:兽王天神、春日时装、雪豹"
```

计算文字的位置

背景：百度OCR返回的文字都是json字典，希望能从对应匹配到的单词，找到对应的位置坐标信息

代码：

```
def calcWordsLocation(self, wordStr, curWordsResult):
    """Calculate words location from result

    Args:
        wordStr (str): the words to check
        curWordsResult (dict): the baidu OCR result of cur

    Returns:
        location, a tuple (x, y, width, height)

    Raises:

    Examples
        wordStr="首充"
        curWordsResult= {
            "chars": [
                {
                    "char": "寻",
                    "location": {
                        "width": 15,
                        "top": 51,
                        "left": 725,
                        "height": 24
                    }
                },
                ...
                {
                    "char": "首",
                    "location": {
                        "width": 15,
                        "top": 51,
                        "left": 971,
                        "height": 24
                    }
                },
                {
                    "char": "充",
                    "location": {
                        "width": 15,
                        "top": 51,
                        "left": 986,
                        "height": 24
                    }
                }
            ],
            "location": {
                "width": 280,
                "top": 51,
                "left": 725,
                "height": 24
            },
            "words": "寻宝福利大厅商城首充"
```

```

        }
        -> (971, 51, 30, 24)
#####
(x, y, width, height) = (0, 0, 0, 0)
matchedStr = curWordsResult["words"]
# Note: for special, contain multiple words, here only
foundWords = re.search(wordStr, matchedStr)
if foundWords:
    logging.debug("foundWords=%s" % foundWords)

    firstMatchedPos = foundWords.start()
    lastMatchedPos = foundWords.end() - 1

    matchedStrLen = len(matchedStr)
    charResultList = curWordsResult["chars"]
    charResultListLen = len(charResultList)

    firstCharResult = None
    lastCharResult = None
    if matchedStrLen == charResultListLen:
        firstCharResult = charResultList[firstMatchedPos]
        lastCharResult = charResultList[lastMatchedPos]
    else:
        # Special: for 'Loading' matched ' Loading', but
        # so using find the corresponding char, then get
        # Note: following method not work for regex str

        firstToMatchChar = wordStr[0]
        lastToMatchChar = wordStr[-1]

        for eachCharResult in charResultList:
            if firstCharResult and lastCharResult:
                break

            eachChar = eachCharResult["char"]
            if firstToMatchChar == eachChar:
                firstCharResult = eachCharResult
            elif lastToMatchChar == eachChar:
                lastCharResult = eachCharResult

# Note: follow no need check words, to support input
# firstLocation = None
# lastLocation = None
# if firstCharResult["char"] == firstToMatchChar:

```

```

#     firstLocation = firstCharResult["location"]
# if lastCharResult["char"] == lastToMatchChar:
#     lastLocation = lastCharResult["location"]
firstLocation = firstCharResult["location"]
lastLocation = lastCharResult["location"]

# if firstLocation and lastLocation:

# support both horizontal and vertical words
firstLeft = firstLocation["left"]
lastLeft = lastLocation["left"]
minLeft = min(firstLeft, lastLeft)
x = minLeft

firstHorizontalEnd = firstLeft + firstLocation["width"]
lastHorizontalEnd = lastLeft + lastLocation["width"]
maxHorizontalEnd = max(firstHorizontalEnd, lastHorizontalEnd)
width = maxHorizontalEnd - x

lastTop = lastLocation["top"]
minTop = min(firstLocation["top"], lastTop)
y = minTop

lastVerticalEnd = lastTop + lastLocation["height"]
height = lastVerticalEnd - y

return x, y, width, height

```

调用:

```
calculatedLocation = self.calcWordsLocation(eachInputWords,
```

把坐标位置转成中间坐标值

作用: 用于后续点击按钮中间坐标值

代码:

```
def locationToCenterPos(self, wordslocation):  
    """Convert location of normal button to center position  
  
    Args:  
        wordslocation (tuple): words location, (x, y, width, height)  
        Example: (267, 567, 140, 39)  
    Returns:  
        tuple, (x, y), the location's center position, normalized  
        Example: (337.0, 586.5)  
    Raises:  
        """  
    x, y, width, height = wordslocation  
    centerX = x + width/2  
    centerY = y + height/2  
    centerPosition = (centerX, centerY)  
    return centerPosition
```

调用:

```
curCenterX, curCenterY = self.locationToCenterPos(eachLocation)
```

检测文字是否在结果中

代码:

```

def isWordsInResult(self, respJson, wordsOrWordsList, isMatchMultiple):
    """Check words is in result or not

    Args:
        respJson (dict): Baidu OCR responded json
        wordsOrWordsList (str/list): single input str or str list
        isMatchMultiple (bool): for each single str, to match multiple or not

    Returns:
        dict, matched result

    Raises:
        """

    # Note: use OrderedDict instead dict to keep order, for orderedMatchedResultDict = OrderedDict()

    inputWordsList = wordsOrWordsList
    if isinstance(wordsOrWordsList, str):
        inputWords = str(wordsOrWordsList)
        inputWordsList = [inputWords]

    wordsResultList = respJson["words_result"]
    for curInputWords in inputWordsList:
        curMatchedResultList = []
        for eachWordsResult in wordsResultList:
            eachWords = eachWordsResult["words"]
            foundCurWords = re.search(curInputWords, eachWords)
            if foundCurWords:
                curMatchedResultList.append(eachWordsResult)
                if not isMatchMultiple:
                    break

        orderedMatchedResultDict[curInputWords] = curMatchedResultList
    return orderedMatchedResultDict

```

调用:

```

matchedResultDict = self.isWordsInResult(wordsResultJson, words, isMatchMultiple)

```

检测当前屏幕中是否包含对应文字

```

def isWordsInCurScreen(self, wordsOrWordsList, imgPath=None)
    """Found words in current screen

    Args:
        wordsOrWordsList (str/list): single input str or str list
        imgPath (str): current screen image file path; default None
        isMatchMultiple (bool): for each single str, to match multiple words
        isRespShortInfo (bool): return simple=short=nomarke

    Returns:
        matched result, type=bool/list[bool]/dict/tuple, default None

    Raises:
        """
    retValue = None

    if not imgPath:
        # do screenshot
        imgPath = self.getCurScreenshot()

    wordsResultJson = self.baiduImageToWords(imgPath)

    isMultipleInput = False
    inputWords = None
    inputWordsList = []

    if isinstance(wordsOrWordsList, list):
        isMultipleInput = True
        inputWordsList = list(wordsOrWordsList)
    elif isinstance(wordsOrWordsList, str):
        isMultipleInput = False
        inputWords = str(wordsOrWordsList)
        inputWordsList = [inputWords]

    matchedResultDict = self.isWordsInResult(wordsResultJson, inputWordsList)

    # add caclulated location and words
    # Note: use OrderedDict instead dict to keep order, for later use
    processedResultDict = OrderedDict()
    for eachInputWords in inputWordsList:
        isCurFound = False
        # curLocatoinList = []
        # curWordsList = []
        curResultList = []

```

```

curWordsMatchedResultList = matchedResultDict[eachInputWords]
if curWordsMatchedResultList:
    isCurFound = True
    for curIdx, eachWordsMatchedResult in enumerate(curWordsMatchedResultList):
        curMatchedWords = eachWordsMatchedResult["words"]
        calculatedLocation = self.calcWordsLocation(eachWordsMatchedResult["location"])
        # curLocatoinList.append(calculatedLocation)
        # curWordsList.append(curMatchedWords)
        curResult = (curMatchedWords, calculatedLocation)
        curResultList.append(curResult)

# processedResultDict[eachInputWords] = (isCurFound, curResultList)
processedResultDict[eachInputWords] = (isCurFound, curResultList)
logging.debug("For %s, matchedResult=%s from imgPath=%s" % (eachInputWords, matchedResultDict[eachInputWords], imgPath))

if isMultipleInput:
    if isRespShortInfo:
        isFoundList = []
        for eachInputWords in processedResultDict.keys():
            isCurFound, noUse = processedResultDict[eachInputWords]
            isFoundList.append(isCurFound)
        # Note: no matter isMatchMultiple, both only return bool
        retBoolList = isFoundList
        retValue = retBoolList
    else:
        if isMatchMultiple:
            retTuple = processedResultDict, imgPath
            retValue = retTuple
        else:
            # Note: use OrderedDict instead dict to keep order
            respResultDict = OrderedDict()
            for eachInputWords in processedResultDict.keys():
                # isCurFound, curLocatoinList, curWordsList = processedResultDict[eachInputWords]
                isCurFound, curResultList = processedResultDict[eachInputWords]
                # singleLocation = None
                # singleWords = None
                singleResult = (None, None)
                if isCurFound:
                    # singleLocation = curLocatoinList
                    # singleWords = curWordsList[0]
                    singleResult = curResultList[0]
                # respResultDict[eachInputWords] = (isCurFound, singleResult)
                respResultDict[eachInputWords] = (isCurFound, singleResult)
            retTuple = respResultDict, imgPath
            retValue = retTuple
    else:
        singleInputResult = processedResultDict[inputWords]
        # isCurFound, curLocatoinList, curWordsList = singleInputResult

```

```

isCurFound, curResultList = singleInputResult
if isRespShortInfo:
    # Note: no matter isMatchMultiple, both only
    retBool = isCurFound
    retValue = retBool
else:
    if isMatchMultiple:
        # retTuple = isCurFound, curLocatoinList, c
        retTuple = isCurFound, curResultList, imgPa
        retValue = retTuple
    else:
        singleResult = (None, None)
        # singleLocation = None
        # singleWords = None
        if isCurFound:
            # singleLocation = curLocatoinList[0]
            # singleWords = curWordsList[0]
            singleResult = curResultList[0]
        # retTuple = isCurFound, singleLocation, s
        retTuple = isCurFound, singleResult, imgPa
        retValue = retTuple

logging.debug("Input: %s, output=%s", wordsOrWordsList,
return retValue

```

调用:

```
allResultDict, _ = self.isWordsInCurScreen(allStrList, imgf
```

获取当前屏幕中的文字

```

def getWordsInCurScreen(self):
    """get words in current screenshot"""
    screenImgPath = self.getCurScreenshot()
    wordsResultJson = self.baiduImageToWords(screenImgPath)
    return wordsResultJson

```

调用:

```
curScreenWords = self.getWordsInCurScreen()
```

检测当前屏幕中是否存在某些信息

```

def checkExistInScreen(self,
    imagePath=None,
    mandatoryStrList=[],
    mandatoryMinMatchCount=0,
    optionalStrList=[],
    # optionalMinMatchCount=2,
    optionalMinMatchCount=1,
    isRespFullInfo=False
):
    """Check whether mandatory and optional str list in cur

    Args:
        imagePath (str): current screen image file path; default is None
        mandatoryStrList (list): mandatory str, at least mandatoryMinMatchCount
        mandatoryMinMatchCount (int): minimal match count for mandatoryStrList
        optionalStrList (list): optional str, some may match optionalMinMatchCount
        optionalMinMatchCount (int): for `optionalStrList`, minimal match count
        isRespFullInfo (bool): return full info or not, full info is a dict

    Returns:
        matched result, type=bool/tuple, depends on `isRespFullInfo`

    Raises:
    """
    if not imagePath:
        imagePath = self.getCurScreenshot()
        logging.debug("imagePath=%s", imagePath)

    isExist = False
    # Note: use OrderedDict instead dict to keep order, for respMatchLocation = OrderedDict()

    isMandatoryMatch = True
    isMandatoryShouldMatchAll = (mandatoryMinMatchCount <= len(mandatoryStrList))
    isOptionalMatch = True

    allStrList = []
    allStrList.extend(mandatoryStrList)
    allStrList.extend(optionalStrList)

    optionalMatchCount = 0
    mandatoryMatchCount = 0
    allResultDict, _ = self.isWordsInCurScreen(allStrList,
        for eachStr, (isFoundCur, curResultList) in allResultDict.items():
            if eachStr in mandatoryStrList:
                if isFoundCur:
                    mandatoryMatchCount += 1

```

```

        respMatchLocation[eachStr] = curResultList
    else:
        if isMandatoryShouldMatchAll:
            isMandatoryMatch = False
            break
    elif eachStr in optionalStrList:
        if isFoundCur:
            optionalMatchCount += 1
            respMatchLocation[eachStr] = curResultList

    if mandatoryStrList:
        if not isMandatoryShouldMatchAll:
            if mandatoryMatchCount >= mandatoryMinMatchCount:
                isMandatoryMatch = True
            else:
                isMandatoryMatch = False

    if optionalStrList:
        if optionalMatchCount >= optionalMinMatchCount:
            isOptionalMatch = True
        else:
            isOptionalMatch = False

    isExist = isMandatoryMatch and isOptionalMatch
    logging.debug("isMandatoryMatch=%s, isOptionalMatch=%s", isMandatoryMatch, isOptionalMatch)

    if isRespFullInfo:
        logging.debug("mandatoryStrList=%s, optionalStrList=%s",
            mandatoryStrList, optionalStrList, isExist, respMatchLocation)
        return (isExist, respMatchLocation, imgPath)
    else:
        logging.debug("mandatoryStrList=%s, optionalStrList=%s",
            mandatoryStrList, optionalStrList, isExist)
        return isExist

```

调用:

```

checkResult = self.checkExistInScreen(
    imgPath=imgPath,
    optionalStrList=strList,
    optionalMinMatchCount=1,
    isRespFullInfo=isRespFullInfo,
)

```

和:

```
minOptionalMatchCount = 2

mandatoryList = [
    # "公告",
    "^公告$",
    '^强力推荐$', # 王城英雄, 不规则弹框
    . . .
]

possibleTitleList = [
    "^游戏公告$",
]

optionalList = []
otherOptionalList = [
    "新增(内容)?",
    "游戏特色",
    "(主要)?更新(内容)?",
    . . .
    "登录即送",
]

optionalList.extend(possibleTitleList)
optionalList.extend(otherOptionalList)

checkResult = self.checkExistInScreen(
    imgPath=imgPath,
    mandatoryStrList=mandatoryList,
    mandatoryMinMatchCount=1,
    optionalStrList=optionalList,
    optionalMinMatchCount=minOptionalMatchCount,
    isRespFullInfo=isRespFullInfo,
)
```

和:

```
mandatoryList = [  
    "^购买$", # 造梦西游: '购买'  
    "^¥\d+元?", # 剑玲珑, 至尊屠龙  
    "^d+元", # 造梦西游: '6元券3元券3'  
    "^充值$", # 剑玲珑, 至尊屠龙  
]  
optionalList = [  
    # common  
    "元宝",  
    "月卡",  
    . . .  
    # 剑玲珑  
    "赠",  
]  
  
isRealPay, matchResult, imgPath = self.checkExistInScreen(  
    mandatoryStrList=mandatoryList,  
    mandatoryMinMatchCount=2,  
    optionalStrList=optionalList,  
    optionalMinMatchCount=2,  
    isRespFullInfo=True,  
)
```

和:

```
mandatoryList = [  
    "^((继续)|(结束))$", # 暗黑觉醒: '继续' or '结束'  
    "^d秒$", # 暗黑觉醒: '5秒', '1秒'  
]  
  
isAutoConverstion, matchResult, imgPath = self.checkExistInScreen(  
    imgPath=imgPath,  
    mandatoryStrList=mandatoryList,  
    mandatoryMinMatchCount=2,  
    isRespFullInfo=True,  
)
```

和:

```

mandatoryList = [
    "^充值", # 造梦西游: "充值战神榜邮件各但,挑战竞技好友"
    "首充$", # 剑玲珑, 至尊屠龙
    . . .
]
optionalList = [
    # common
    "组队", # 至尊屠龙, 剑玲珑
    "任务", # 至尊屠龙, 剑玲珑

    # "商城", # 剑玲珑
    "寻宝", # 剑玲珑
    "福利大厅", # 剑玲珑
    . . .
    "背包",
]

isHome, matchResult, imgPath = self.checkExistInScreen(
    mandatoryStrList=mandatoryList,
    mandatoryMinMatchCount=1,
    optionalStrList=optionalList,
    isRespFullInfo=True,
)

```

和:

```

mandatoryList = [
    "立即登录", # 剑玲珑, 至尊屠龙
    . . .
    "^登录$", # 暗黑觉醒
]
optionalList = [
    # common
    "一键((注册)|(试玩))",
    "忘记密码", # 至尊屠龙, 青云诀
    "((用户)|(账号)|(手机))登录", # 剑玲珑, 至尊屠龙,
    "点击选服", # 青云诀, 暗黑觉醒
    . . .
    # 造梦西游
    "游客登录", #更新: 不能用游客登录, 否则后续无法弹出支付页面
]

respUserLogin = self.checkExistInScreen(
    mandatoryStrList=mandatoryList,
    mandatoryMinMatchCount=1,
    optionalStrList=optionalList,
    isRespFullInfo=isRespFullInfo
)

```

是否存在任意一个词组

```
def isExistAnyStr(self, strList, imgPath=None, isRespFullInfo=False):
    """Is any str exist or not

    Args:
        strList (list): str list to check exist or not
        imgPath (str): current screen image file path; default is None
        isRespFullInfo (bool): return full info or not, default is False
    Returns:
        matched result, type=bool/tuple, depends on `isRespFullInfo`
    Raises:
        """
    if not imgPath:
        imgPath = self.getCurScreenshot()

    checkResult = self.checkExistInScreen(
        imgPath=imgPath,
        optionalStrList=strList,
        optionalMinMatchCount=1,
        isRespFullInfo=isRespFullInfo,
    )
    if isRespFullInfo:
        isExistAny, matchResult, imgPath = checkResult
        logging.debug("isExistAny=%s, matchResult=%s, imgPath=%s", isExistAny, matchResult, imgPath)
        return (isExistAny, matchResult, imgPath)
    else:
        isExistAny = checkResult
        logging.debug("isExistAny=%s, for %s", isExistAny, strList)
        return isExistAny
```

调用：

```
isExist, matchResult, imgPath = self.isExistAnyStr(butt...
```

和：

```
mandatoryList = [
    # 御剑仙缘
    """^(请)?点击\s?["'"]{1,6}["'"]?""", # '请点击'
]

respResult = self.isExistAnyStr(mandatoryList, imgPath=imgf...
```

和：

```
requireManualOperationList = [  
    "完成指定操作", # speical: 造梦西游 的 '(请完成指定操作)梦口'  
]  
isRequireManual, _, imgPath = self.isExistAnyStr(requireMar
```

和:

```
lanuchStrList = [  
    "^4399手机游戏$", # 剑玲珑  
    "^西瓜游戏$", # 青云诀  
]  
isLaunch, _, imgPath = self.isExistAnyStr(lanuchStrList, is
```

和:

```
loadingStrList = [  
    # 登录类  
    "正在登录", # 正在登录  
    "logging",  
    . . .  
    "游戏资源", # 青云诀:本地游戏资源已是最新  
    . . .  
]  
isLoadingSth, _, imgPath = self.isExistAnyStr(loadingStr
```

和:

```
gotoPayStrList = [  
    "^前往充值$", # 剑玲珑  
    "^立即充值$", # 至尊屠龙  
    . . .  
]  
respBoolOrTuple = self.isExistAnyStr(gotoPayStrList, isResp
```

判断是否所有的字符都存在

```

def isExistAllStr(self, strList, imgPath=None, isRespFullInfo=False):
    """Is all str exist or not

    Args:
        strList (list): str list to check exist or not
        imgPath (str): current screen image file path; default is None
        isRespFullInfo (bool): return full info or not, default is False
    Returns:
        matched result, type=bool/tuple, depends on `isRespFullInfo`
    Raises:
        """
    if not imgPath:
        imgPath = self.getCurScreenshot()
    checkResult = self.checkExistInScreen(imgPath=imgPath, strList=strList)
    if isRespFullInfo:
        isExistAll, matchResult, imgPath = checkResult
        logging.debug("isExistAll=%s, matchResult=%s, imgPath=%s", isExistAll, matchResult, imgPath)
        return (isExistAll, matchResult, imgPath)
    else:
        isExistAll = checkResult
        logging.debug("isExistAll=%s, for %s", isExistAll, strList)
        return isExistAll

```

调用:

```

realPayStrList = [
    "^¥\d+元?", # 剑玲珑, 至尊屠龙
    "^充值$", # 剑玲珑, 至尊屠龙
]
return self.isExistAllStr(realPayStrList, isRespFullInfo=isRespFullInfo)

```

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音频

播放音频

树莓派中用python播放音频

前提：

树莓派中，先去安装vlc：

```
sudo apt-get install vlc
```

代码：

```
import vlc
instance = vlc.Instance('--aout=alsa')
p = instance.media_player_new()
m = instance.media_new('/home/pi/Music/lizhongsheng_massif_')
p.set_media(m)
p.play()
```

即可播放音频。

实现设置音量，暂停，继续播放等操作的代码是：

```
p.pause()
vlc.libvlc_audio_set_volume(p, 40)
p.play()
vlc.libvlc_audio_set_volume(p, 90)
```

Mac中调用mpv播放音频

播放音频：

```
cmdPlayer = "mpv"
cmdParaFilePath = tmpAudioFileFullPath
cmdArgList = [cmdPlayer, cmdParaFilePath]

if gCurSubProcess:
    gCurSubProcess.terminate()

gCurSubProcess = subprocess.Popen(cmdArgList)
log.debug("gCurSubProcess=%s", gCurSubProcess)
```

停止播放:

```
if audioControl == "stop":
    if gCurSubProcess:
        gCurSubProcess.terminate()

    respData = {
        audioControl: "ok"
    }

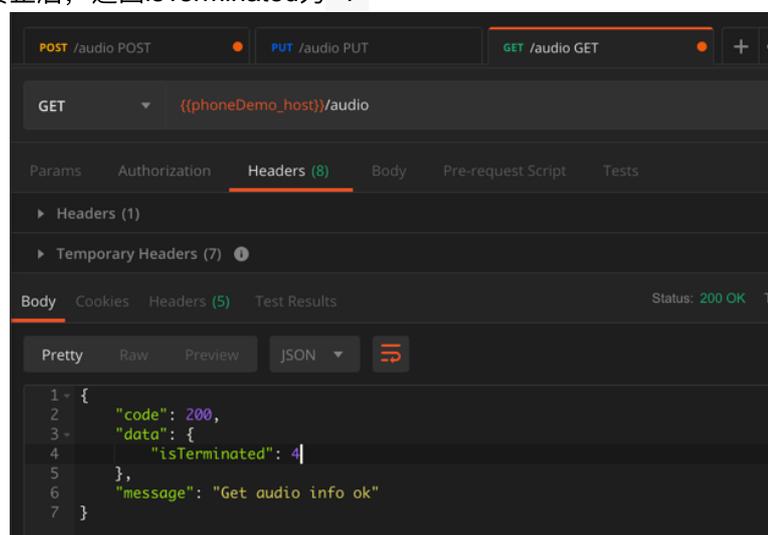
else:
    respData = {
        audioControl: "Unsupport command"
    }
```

获取播放效果:

```
if gCurSubProcess:
    isTerminated = gCurSubProcess.poll() # None
    # stdout_data, stderr_data = gCurSubProcess.communicate()
    # stdoutStr = str(stdout_data)
    # stderrStr = str(stderr_data)
    respData = {
        "isTerminated": isTerminated,
        # "stdout_data": stdoutStr,
        # "stderr_data": stderrStr,
    }
```

返回结果:

- 正在播放: 返回isTerminated为 null
- 被终止后, 返回isTerminated为 4



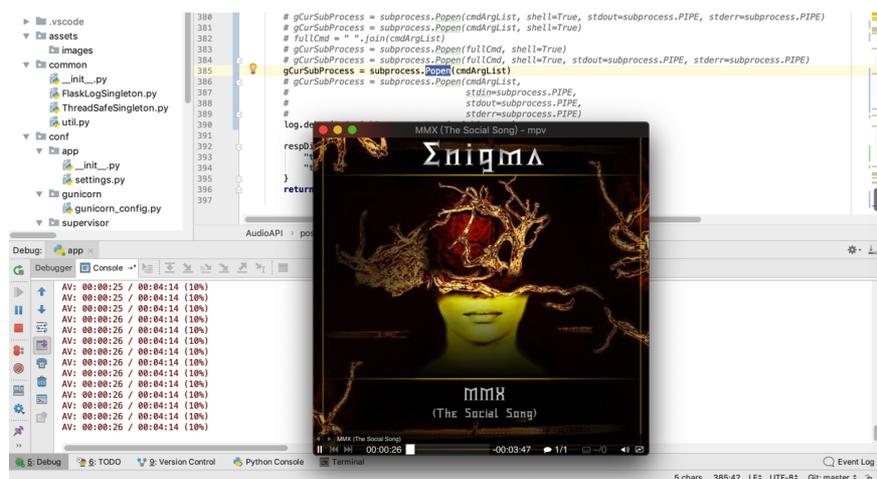
The screenshot shows a REST client interface with a GET request to `/(phoneDemo_host)/audio`. The response body is displayed in JSON format:

```
1 - {
2   "code": 200,
3   "data": {
4     "isTerminated": 4
5   },
6   "message": "Get audio info ok"
7 }
```

播放的效果:

mac系统中播放音频

PyCharm的console中输出当前播放的信息 -> 如果是mac的terminal中, 则是覆盖式的, 不会这么多行 同时弹框GUI窗口



mp3

解析mp3等音频文件得到时长信息

用库:

- audioread
 - GitHub
 - [beetbox/audioread: cross-library \(GStreamer + Core Audio + MAD + FFmpeg\) audio decoding for Python](#)

```
import audioread

try:
    audioFullPath = "/your/input/audio/file.mp3"

    with audioread.audio_open(audioFullPath) as audioFp:
        audioInfo["duration"] = audioFp.duration
        audioInfo["channels"] = audioFp.channels
        audioInfo["sampleRate"] = audioFp.samplerate

except OSError as osErr:
    logging.error("OSError when open %s error %s", audioFullPath, osErr)
except EOFError as eofErr:
    logging.error("EOFError when open %s error %s", audioFullPath, eofErr)
except audioread.DecodeError as decodeErr:
    logging.error("Decode audio %s error %s", audioFullPath, decodeErr)
```

后经整理成函数:

```
import audioread

def detectAudioMetaInfo(audioFullPath):
    """
    detect audio meta info: duration, channels, sampleRate
    """
    isOk = False
    errMsg = ""
    audioMetaInfo = {
        "duration": 0,
        "channels": 0,
        "sampleRate": 0,
    }

    try:
        with audioread.audio_open(audioFullPath) as audioFp:
            audioMetaInfo["duration"] = audioFp.duration
            audioMetaInfo["channels"] = audioFp.channels
            audioMetaInfo["sampleRate"] = audioFp.samplerate

            isOk = True
    except OSError as osErr:
        errMsg = "detect audio info error: %s" % str(osErr)
    except EOFError as eofErr:
        errMsg = "detect audio info error: %s" % str(eofErr)
    except audioread.DecodeError as decodeErr:
        errMsg = "detect audio info error: %s" % str(decodeErr)

    if isOk:
        return isOk, audioMetaInfo
    else:
        return isOk, errMsg
```

调用:

```

def demoDetectAudioMeta():
    curPath = os.path.dirname(__file__)
    inputAudioList = [
        "input/audio/actual_aac_but_suffix_mp3.mp3",
        "input/audio/real_mp3_format.mp3",
        "not_exist_audio.wav",
        "input/audio/fake_audio_actual_image.wav",
    ]

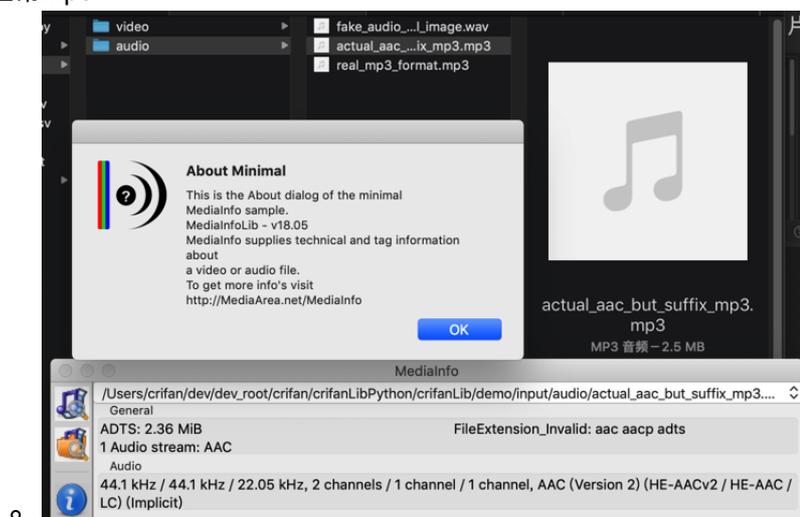
    for eachAudioPath in inputAudioList:
        eachAudioFullPath = os.path.join(curPath, eachAudioPath)
        isOk, errOrInfo = detectAudioMetaInfo(eachAudioFullPath)
        print("isOk=%s, errOrInfo=%s" % (isOk, errOrInfo))

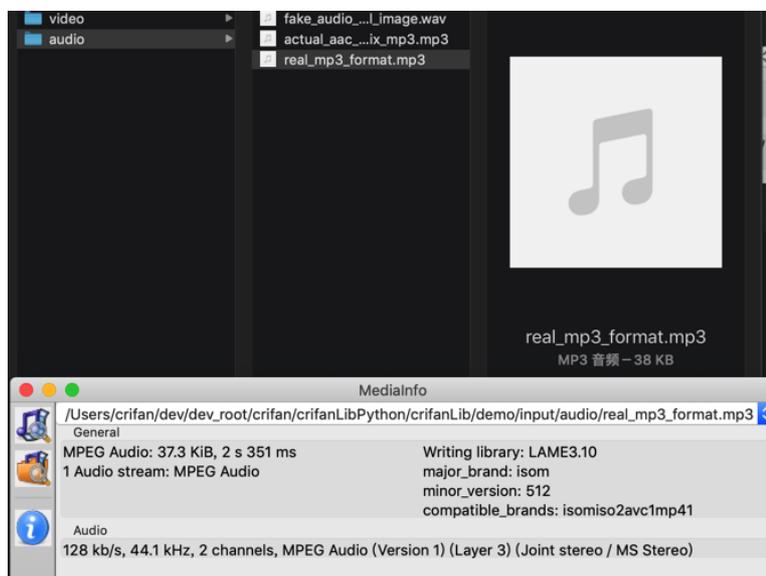
if __name__ == "__main__":
    demoDetectAudioMeta()

```

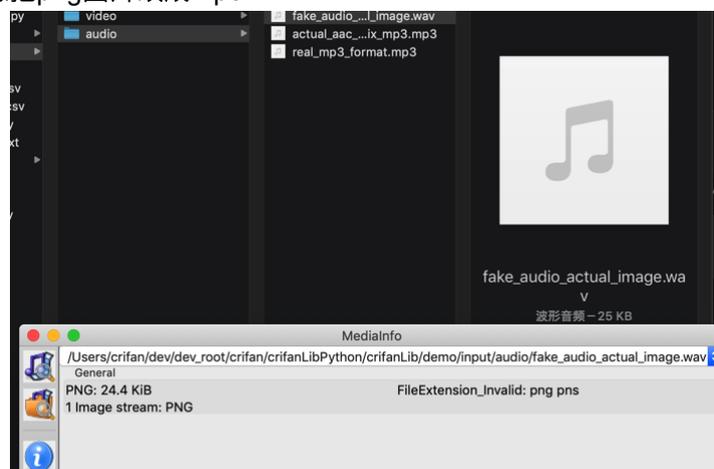
对应的音频文件，用MediaInfo检测出的信息：

- 正常mp3





- 异常mp3:
 - 故意把png图片改成mp3



输出:

```
# isOk=True, errOrInfo={'duration': 637.8, 'channels': 2,  
# isOk=True, errOrInfo={'duration': 2.3510204081632655, 'ch  
# isOk=False, errOrInfo=detect audio info error: [Errno 2]  
# isOk=False, errOrInfo=detect audio info error:
```

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视频

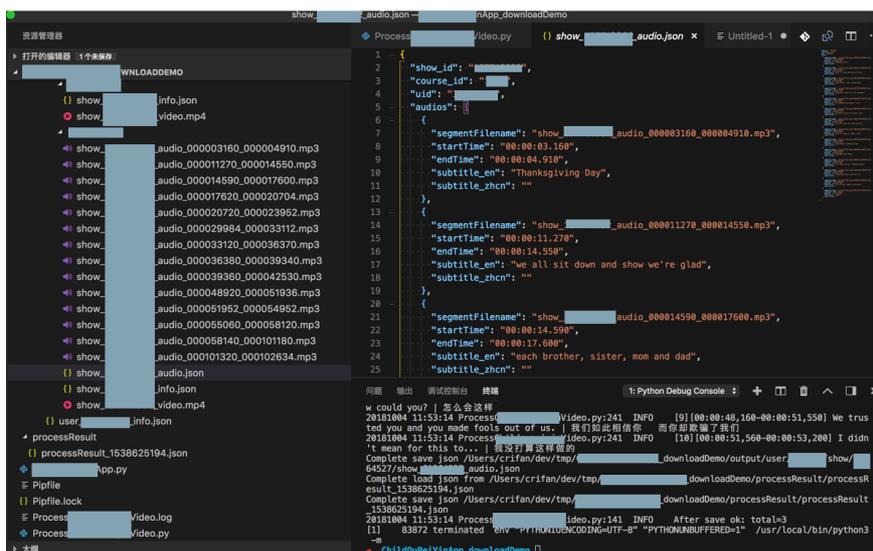
从视频中提取出音频mp3文件

```
import os
import logging
import subprocess

videoFullpath = "show_157712932_video.mp4"
startTimeStr = "00:00:11.270"
# startTimeStr = "%02d:%02d:%02d.%03d" % (startTime.hours,
endTimeStr = "00:00:14.550"
# endTimeStr = "%02d:%02d:%02d.%03d" % (endTime.hours, endT
outputAudioFullpath = "show_157712932_audio_000011270_0000:

# extract audio segment from video
# ffmpeg -i show_157712932_video.mp4 -ss 00:00:11.270 -to 0
if not os.path.exists(outputAudioFullpath):
    ffmpegCmd = "ffmpeg -i %s -ss %s -to %s -b:a 128k %s" % s
    subprocess.call(ffmpegCmd, shell=True)
    logging.info("Complete use ffmpeg extract audio: %s", t
```

可以从mp4中提取出mp3音频：



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网络相关

此处整理和网络相关的一些常用代码段。

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BeautifulSoup

用网络库下载到页面源码后，就是去解析（HTML等）内容了。

Python中最常用的HTML（和XML）解析库之一就是：BeautifulSoup

- 最新代码详见：
<https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/python3/crifanLib/thirdParty/crifanBeautifulsoup.py>

从html转soup

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

def htmlToSoup(curHtml):
    """convert html to soup

    Args:
        curHtml (str): html str
    Returns:
        soup
    Raises:
        """
    soup = BeautifulSoup(curHtml, 'html.parser')
    return soup
```

从xml转换出soup

背景：

iOS自动化期间，常会涉及到，获取到当前页面源码，是xml字符串，需要转换为soup，才能后续操作

所以整理出通用转换逻辑

```

def xmlToSoup(xmlStr):
    """convert to xml string to soup
       Note: xml is tag case sensitive -> retain tag upper

    Args:
        xmlStr (str): xml str, normally page source
    Returns:
        soup
    Raises:
        """
    # HtmlParser = 'html.parser'
    # XmlParser = 'xml'
    XmlParser = 'lxml-xml'
    curParser = XmlParser
    soup = BeautifulSoup(xmlStr, curParser)
    return soup

```

举例:

(1)

```

curPageXml = self.get_page_source()
soup = CommonUtils.xmlToSoup(curPageXml)

```

获取到xml字符串后, 去转换为soup

soup转html

```

def soupToHtml(soup, isFormat=True):
    """Convert soup to html string

    Args:
        soup (Soup): BeautifulSoup soup
        isFormat (bool): use prettify to format html
    Returns:
        html (str)
    Raises:
        """
    if isFormat:
        curHtml = soup.prettify() # formatted html
    else:
        curHtml = str(soup) # not formatted html
    return curHtml

```

获取soup节点所有的文字内容

```
def getAllContents(curNode, isStripped=False):
    """Get all contents of current and children nodes

    Args:
        curNode (soup node): current BeautifulSoup node
        isStripped (bool): return stripped string or not
    Returns:
        str
    Raises:
        """
    # codeSnippetStr = curNode.prettify()
    # codeSnippetStr = curNode.string
    # codeSnippetStr = curNode.contents
    codeSnippetStr = ""
    stringList = []
    if isStripped:
        stringGenerator = curNode.stripped_strings
    else:
        stringGenerator = curNode.strings

    # stringGenerator = curNode.strings
    for eachStr in stringGenerator:
        # logging.debug("eachStr=%s", eachStr)
        stringList.append(eachStr)
    codeSnippetStr = "\n".join(stringList)
    logging.debug("codeSnippetStr=%s", codeSnippetStr)
    return codeSnippetStr
```

从html中提取title值

```
def extractHtmlTitle_BeautifulSoup(htmlStr):
    """
    Extract title from html, use BeautifulSoup

    Args:
        htmlStr (str): html string
    Returns:
        str
    Raises:
    Examples:
    """
    curTitle = ""

    soup = BeautifulSoup(htmlStr, "html.parser")
    if soup:
        if soup.title and soup.title.string:
            curTitle = soup.title.string
            curTitle = curTitle.strip()
        else:
            # logging.warning("Empty title for html: %s", htmlStr)
            logging.debug("Empty title for html: %s", htmlStr)
            # Empty title for html: <script type="text/java

            # for debug
            if "<title>" not in htmlStr:
                logging.warning("Special not include <title>")
                # 'Illegal access address!\n'
                # <script type="text/javascript">top.locat:
                #

            else:
                logging.error("Failed to convert to soup for html: %s", htmlStr)
                #

    return curTitle
```

是否包含符合特定条件的soup节点

```

def isContainSpecificSoup(soupList, elementName, isSizeValid:
    """
        判断BeautifulSoup的soup的list中, 是否包含符合条件的特定的
        只匹配指定个数的元素才视为找到了
        元素名相同
        面积大小是否符合条件
    Args:
        elementName (str): element name
        isSizeValidCallback (function): callback function to check
        matchNum (int): should only matched specific number
    Returns:
        bool
    Raises:
    """
    isFound = False

    matchedSoupList = []

    for eachSoup in soupList:
        # if hasattr(eachSoup, "tag"):
        if hasattr(eachSoup, "name"):
            # curSoupTag = eachSoup.tag
            curSoupTag = eachSoup.name
            if curSoupTag == elementName:
                if hasattr(eachSoup, "attrs"):
                    soupAttr = eachSoup.attrs
                    soupWidth = int(soupAttr["width"])
                    soupHeight = int(soupAttr["height"])
                    curSoupSize = soupWidth * soupHeight #
                    isSizeValid = isSizeValidCallback(curSoupSize)
                    if isSizeValid:
                        matchedSoupList.append(eachSoup)

    matchedSoupNum = len(matchedSoupList)
    if matchNum == 0:
        isFound = True
    else:
        if matchedSoupNum == matchNum:
            isFound = True

    return isFound

```

说明:

判断soup内, 是否有符合特定条件的soup

举例:

(1) iOS的弹框, 有上角带关闭按钮时, 去判断一个弹框, 是否符合对应条件, 以便于判断是否可能是弹框

```

nextSiblingSoupGenerator = possibleCloseSoup.next_sibling()
nextSiblingSoupList = list(nextSiblingSoupGenerator)

hasLargeImage = CommonUtils.isContainSpecificSoup(nextSiblingSoupList)
isPossibleClose = hasLargeImage

```

相关函数

```

def isPopupWindowSize(self, curSize):
    """判断一个soup的宽高大小是否是弹框类窗口(Image,Other等)的大小"""
    # global FullScreenSize
    FullScreenSize = self.X * self.totalY
    curSizeRatio = curSize / FullScreenSize # 0.289
    PopupWindowSizeMinRatio = 0.25
    # PopupWindowSizeMaxRatio = 0.9
    PopupWindowSizeMaxRatio = 0.8
    # isSizeValid = curSizeRatio >= MinPopupWindowSizeRatio
    # is popup like window, size should large enough, but should not too large
    isSizeValid = PopupWindowSizeMinRatio <= curSizeRatio <= PopupWindowSizeMaxRatio
    return isSizeValid

```

(2)

```

hasNormalButton = CommonUtils.isContainSpecificSoup(nextSiblingSoupList)

```

相关函数:

```

def isNormalButtonSize(self, curSize):
    """判断一个soup的宽高大小是否是普通的按钮大小"""
    NormalButtonSizeMin = 30*30
    NormalButtonSizeMax = 100*100
    isNormalSize = NormalButtonSizeMin <= curSize <= NormalButtonSizeMax
    return isNormalSize

```

查找元素，限定条件是符合对应的几级的父元素的条件

背景:

很多时候，需要对于iOS的app的页面的源码，即xml中，查找符合特定情况的元素

这些特定情况，往往是parent或者前几层级的parent中，元素符合一定条件，往往是type，以及宽度是屏幕宽度，高度是屏幕高度等等

文件

所以提取出公共函数，用于bs的find查找元素


```
curLevelFindDict = queryChainList[0]
curTag = curLevelFindDict["tag"]
curAttrs = curLevelFindDict["attrs"]
foundSoup = curLevelSoup.find(curTag, attrs=cur
else:
highestLevelFindDict = queryChainList[0]
curTag = highestLevelFindDict["tag"]
curAttrs = highestLevelFindDict["attrs"]
foundSoupList = curLevelSoup.find_all(curTag, a
if foundSoupList:
    childrenChainList = queryChainList[1:]
    for eachSoup in foundSoupList:
        eachSoupResult = CommonUtils.bsChainFir
        if eachSoupResult:
            foundSoup = eachSoupResult
            break

return foundSoup
```

举例:

(1)

```

#####
    微信-小程序 弹框 警告 尚未进行授权:
    <XCUIElementTypeButton type="XCUIElementTypeButton"
      <XCUIElementTypeOther type="XCUIElementTypeOther"
        <XCUIElementTypeImage type="XCUIElementTypeImage"
          <XCUIElementTypeStaticText type="XCUIElementTypeStaticText"
            <XCUIElementTypeTextView type="XCUIElementTypeTextView"
              <XCUIElementTypeButton type="XCUIElementTypeButton"
                <XCUIElementTypeButton type="XCUIElementTypeButton"
              </XCUIElementTypeButton>
            </XCUIElementTypeStaticText>
          </XCUIElementTypeImage>
        </XCUIElementTypeOther>
      </XCUIElementTypeButton>
    </XCUIElementTypeButton>
#####
warningChainList = [
  {
    "tag": "XCUIElementTypeButton",
    "attrs": {"visible":"true", "enabled":"true", "width":
  },
  {
    "tag": "XCUIElementTypeOther",
    "attrs": {"visible":"true", "enabled":"true"}
  },
  {
    "tag": "XCUIElementTypeStaticText",
    "attrs": {"visible":"true", "enabled":"true", "value":
  },
]
warningSoup = CommonUtils.bsChainFind(soup, warningChainList)

```

相关:

找到元素后, 再去点击:

```

if warningSoup:
    parentOtherSoup = warningSoup.parent
    confirmSoup = parentOtherSoup.find(
        "XCUIElementTypeButton",
        attrs={"visible":"true", "enabled":"true", "name":
    )
if confirmSoup:
    self.clickElementCenterPosition(confirmSoup)
    foundAndProcessedPopup = True

```

(2)


```
{
  "tag": "XCUIElementTypeTable",
  "attrs": {"enabled":"true", "visible":"true", "x":'
},
{
  "tag": "XCUIElementTypeStaticText",
  "attrs": {"enabled":"true", "visible":"true", "valu
},
]
photoCameraSoup = CommonUtils.bsChainFind(soup, photoCamera
```

(3) iOS 设置 无线局域网 列表页 找 当前已连接的WiFi, 特征是带蓝色
✔ 的:

```

#####
    设置 无线局域网 列表页:
    <XCUIElementTypeTable type="XCUIElementTypeTable" class="Table"
    . . .
        <XCUIElementTypeCell type="XCUIElementTypeCell" class="TableCell"
            <XCUIElementTypeStaticText type="XCUIElementTypeStaticText" class="Text"
            <XCUIElementTypeOther type="XCUIElementTypeOther" class="Image"
            <XCUIElementTypeOther type="XCUIElementTypeOther" class="Image"
                <XCUIElementTypeImage type="XCUIElementTypeImage" class="Image"
            </XCUIElementTypeOther>
            <XCUIElementTypeOther type="XCUIElementTypeOther" class="Image"
            <XCUIElementTypeImage type="XCUIElementTypeImage" class="Image"
            <XCUIElementTypeImage type="XCUIElementTypeImage" class="Image"
            <XCUIElementTypeButton type="XCUIElementTypeButton" class="Image"
        </XCUIElementTypeCell>
#####
curPageXml = self.get_page_source()
soup = CommonUtils.xmlToSoup(curPageXml)
blueCheckChainList = [
    {
        "tag": "XCUIElementTypeCell",
        "attrs": {"enabled": "true", "visible": "true", "x": "100", "y": "100"},
    },
    {
        "tag": "XCUIElementTypeOther",
        "attrs": {"enabled": "true", "visible": "true"}
    },
    {
        "tag": "XCUIElementTypeImage",
        # "attrs": {"enabled": "true", "visible": "true", "name": "UIPreferences"},
        "attrs": {"enabled": "true", "name": "UIPreferences"}
    },
]
blueCheckSoup = CommonUtils.bsChainFind(soup, blueCheckChainList)
if blueCheckSoup:

```

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requests

下载图片，保存为二进制文件

```
import requests
resp = requests.get(pictureUrl)
with open(saveFullPath, 'wb') as saveFp:
    saveFp.write(resp.content)
```

详见：

【已解决】 Python的requests中如何下载二进制数据保存为图片文件

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数学

详见:

<https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/crifanLib/crifanMath.py>

md5

md5计算

- md5
 - Python 3 中已改名 hashlib
 - 且update参数只允许 bytes
 - 不允许 str

的md5代码:

```
from hashlib import md5 # only for python 3.x

def generateMd5(strToMd5) :
    """
    generate md5 string from input string
    eg:
        xxxxxxxx -> af0230c7fcc75b34cbb268b9bf64da79
    :param strToMd5: input string
    :return: md5 string of 32 chars
    """
    encryptedMd5 = ""
    md5Instance = md5()
    # print("type(md5Instance)=%s" % type(md5Instance)) # t
    # print("type(strToMd5)=%s" % type(strToMd5)) # type(st
    bytesToMd5 = bytes(strToMd5, "UTF-8")
    # print("type(bytesToMd5)=%s" % type(bytesToMd5)) # typ
    md5Instance.update(bytesToMd5)
    encryptedMd5 = md5Instance.hexdigest()
    # print("type(encryptedMd5)=%s" % type(encryptedMd5)) # t
    # print("encryptedMd5=%s" % encryptedMd5) # encryptedMd5=
    return encryptedMd5
```

之前旧版本的 Python 2 (<= 2.7) 版本:

- md5还是个独立模块
 - 还没有并入 hashlib

- 注:
 - 好像 python 2.7 中已将md5并入 hashlib
 - 但是 update 参数还允许 str (而不是 bytes)
- update参数允许str

的md5代码:

```
try:
    import md5
except ImportError:
    from hashlib import md5

def generateMd5(strToMd5) :
    encriptedMd5 = ""
    md5Instance = md5.new()
    #md5Instance=<md5 HASH object @ 0x1062af738>
    md5Instance.update(strToMd5)
    encriptedMd5 = md5Instance.hexdigest()
    #encriptedMd5=af0230c7fcc75b34cbb268b9bf64da79
    return encriptedMd5
```

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文件

邮件

发送邮件

函数:

```

def sendEmail( sender, senderPassword, receiverList,
               senderName="", receiverNameList= "",
               smtpServer = "", smtpPort = None, useSSL=False,
               type = "plain", title = "", body = ""):
    """
    send email
    :param sender:
    :param senderPassword:
    :param receiverList:
    :param senderName:
    :param receiverNameList:
    :param smtpServer:
    :param smtpPort:
    :param type: html/plain
    :param title:
    :param body:
    :return:
    """
    logging.debug("sender=%s, senderName=%s, smtpServer=%s,
                  sender, senderName, smtpServer, smtpPort,
    logging.debug("receiverList=%s, receiverNameList=%s",

    defaultPort = None
    SMTP_PORT_NO_SSL = 25
    SMTP_PORT_SSL = 465
    if useSSL:
        defaultPort = SMTP_PORT_SSL
    else:
        defaultPort = SMTP_PORT_NO_SSL

    if not smtpPort:
        smtpPort = defaultPort

    # init smtp server if necessary
    if not smtpServer:
        # extract domain from sender email
        # crifan2003@163.com -> 163.com
        atIdx = sender.index('@')
        afterAtIdx = atIdx + 1
        lastDomain = sender[afterAtIdx:]
        smtpServer = 'smtp.' + lastDomain
        # smtpServer = "smtp.163.com"
        # smtpPort = 25

    # RECEIVER_SEPERATOR = ';'
    RECEIVER_SEPERATOR = ','

    senderNameAddr = "%s <%s>" % (senderName, sender)
    receiversAddr = RECEIVER_SEPERATOR.join(receiverList)

```

```

receiverNameAddrList = []
formattedReceiverNameAddrList = []
for curIdx, eachReceiver in enumerate(receiverList):
    eachReceiverName = receiverNameList[curIdx]
    eachNameAddr = "%s <%s>" % (eachReceiverName, eachReceiver)
    eachFormattedNameAddr = formatEmailNameAddrHeader(eachReceiverName, eachReceiver)
    receiverNameAddrList.append(eachNameAddr)
    formattedReceiverNameAddrList.append(eachFormattedNameAddr)

formattedReceiversNameAddr = RECEIVER_SEPERATOR.join(formattedReceiverNameAddrList)
mergedReceiversNameAddr = RECEIVER_SEPERATOR.join(receiverNameAddrList)
# formattedReceiversNameAddr = formatEmailHeader(mergedReceiversNameAddr, receiverNameAddrList)
# =?utf-8?q?dmin=40crifan=2Ecom=3E?=

msg = MIMEText(body, _subtype=type, _charset="utf-8")
# msg["From"] = _format_addr(senderNameAddr)
# msg["To"] = _format_addr(receiversNameAddr)
msg["From"] = formatEmailHeader(senderNameAddr)
# msg["From"] = senderNameAddr
# msg["To"] = formatEmailHeader(formattedReceiversNameAddr)
# msg["To"] = formattedReceiversNameAddr
# msg["To"] = mergedReceiversNameAddr
# msg["To"] = formatEmailHeader(receiversAddr)
msg["To"] = formatEmailHeader(mergedReceiversNameAddr)
# titleHeader = Header(title, "utf-8")
# encodedTitleHeader = titleHeader.encode()
# msg['Subject'] = encodedTitleHeader
msg['Subject'] = formatEmailHeader(title)
# msg['Subject'] = title
msgStr = msg.as_string()

# try:
# smtpObj = smtplib.SMTP('localhost')
smtpObj = None
if useSSL:
    smtpObj = smtplib.SMTP_SSL(smtpServer, smtpPort)
else:
    smtpObj = smtplib.SMTP(smtpServer, smtpPort)
    # start TLS for security
    # smtpObj.starttls()
# smtpObj.set_debuglevel(1)
smtpObj.login(sender, senderPassword)
# smtpObj.sendmail(sender, receiversAddr, msgStr)
smtpObj.sendmail(sender, receiverList, msgStr)
logging.info("Successfully sent email: message=%s", msgStr)
# except smtplib.SMTPException:
#     logging.error("Fail to sent email: message=%s", msgStr)

return

```

调用：

```

productName = "First 163 then crifan. Dell XPS 13 XPS9360-!"
productUrl = "https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/store/d/dell-
notifType = "HighPrice"
title = "[%s] %s" % (notifType, productName)
notifContent = ""
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>%s</h1>
    <p>Not buy <a href="%s">%s</a> for current price <
    <p>So save for later process</p>
  </body>
</html>
"" % (title, productUrl, productName)
receiversDictList = gCfg["notification"]["receivers"]
receiverList = []
receiverNameList = []
for eachReceiverDict in receiversDictList:
    receiverList.append(eachReceiverDict["email"])
    receiverNameList.append(eachReceiverDict["username"])

sendEmail(
    sender = gCfg["notification"]["sender"]["email"],
    senderPassword = gCfg["notification"]["sender"]["password"],
    receiverList = receiverList,
    senderName = gCfg["notification"]["sender"]["username"],
    receiverNameList = receiverNameList,
    type = "html",
    title = title,
    body = notifContent
)

```

附录：

- 最新代码详见：
 - <https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/python3/crifanLib/crifanEmail.py>

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csv和Excel

用Python操作 csv 和 excel , 详见独立教程:

[Python表格处理: CSV和Excel](#)

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常见语法

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函数参数

可变参数

之前一个用到了可变参数的函数是：

```
def multipleRetry(self, functionInfoDict, maxRetryNum=5, sleepInterval=1):
    """
    do something, retry mutiple time if fail

    Args:
        functionInfoDict (dict): function info dict contain
        maxRetryNum (int): max retry number
        sleepInterval (float): sleep time of each interval
    Returns:
        bool
    Raises:
    """
    doSuccess = False
    functionCallback = functionInfoDict["functionCallback"]
    functionParaDict = functionInfoDict.get("functionParaDict")

    curRetryNum = maxRetryNum
    while curRetryNum > 0:
        if functionParaDict:
            doSuccess = functionCallback(**functionParaDict)
        else:
            doSuccess = functionCallback()

        if doSuccess:
            break

        time.sleep(sleepInterval)
        curRetryNum -= 1

    if not doSuccess:
        functionName = str(functionCallback)
        # '<bound method DevicesMethods.switchToAppStoreSearch...'

        logging.error("Still fail after %d retry for %s", curRetryNum, functionName)
    return doSuccess
```

其中的：

```
functionCallback(**functionParaDict)
```

中的：

```
**functionParaDict
```

表示，dict类型的参数，内部包含多个key和value，用**去展开后，传入真正要执行的函数

几种调用中带参数的例子是：

```
searchInputQuery = {"type": "XCUIElementTypeSearchField", "r
isInputOk = self.multipleRetry(
    {
        "functionCallback": self.wait_element_setText,
        "functionParaDict": {
            "locator": searchInputQuery,
            "text": appName,
        }
    }
)
```

之前原始写法：

```
searchInputQuery = {"type": "XCUIElementTypeSearchField", "r
isInputOk = self.wait_element_setText(searchInputQuery, app
```

其中wait_element_setText的定义是：

```
def wait_element_setText(self, locator, text):
```

对应着之前传入时的：

```
"functionParaDict": {
    "locator": searchInputQuery,
    "text": appName,
}
```

即可，给出上述细节，便于理解，传入的参数是如何用 ** 展开的。

详见：

【已解决】Python中如何实现函数调用时多个可变数量的参数传递

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dict字典

删除dict中某个键（和值）

- 常见写法：

```
del yourDict["keyToDelete"]
```

- 更加Pythonic的写法：

```
yourDict.pop("keyToDelete")
```

注意：

为了防止出现 `KeyError`，注意确保要删除的key都是存在的，否则就要先判断存在，再去删除。

OrderedDict

想要获取OrderedDict的最后一个item（的key和value）

```
next(reversed(someOrderedDict.items()))
```

另外，只需要获取最后一个元素的key，则可以：

```
next(reversed(someOrderedDict.keys()))
```

或：

```
next(reversed(someOrderedDict))
```

详见：

【已解决】 Python中获取OrderedDict中最后一个元素

合并2个dict的值

(1) 如果无需保留原有（第一个dict）的值，则用update即可：

```
firstDict.update(secondDict)
```

支持: Python >=3.5

(2) 如果要保留之前的dict的值, 则用**展开

```
thirdDict = (**firstDict, **secondDict)
```

支持: Python 2 和 Python <=3.4

详见:

【已解决】Python中如何合并2个dict字典变量的值

有序字典OrderedDict的初始化

```
from collections import OrderedDict  
  
orderedDict = OrderedDict()
```

后续正常作为普通dict使用

```
>>> from collections import OrderedDict  
>>> orderedDict = OrderedDict()  
>>> orderedDict["key2"] = "value2"  
>>> orderedDict["key1"] = "value1"  
>>> orderedDict["key3"] = "value3"  
  
>>> orderedDict  
OrderedDict([('key2', 'value2'), ('key1', 'value1'), ('key3', 'value3')])
```

dict的递归的合并更新

```
def recursiveMergeDict(aDict, bDict):
    """
    Recursively merge dict a to b, return merged dict b
    Note: Sub dict and sub list's won't be overwritten but

    example:
    (1) input and output example:
    input:
    {
    "keyStr": "strValueA",
    "keyInt": 1,
    "keyBool": true,
    "keyList": [
        {
            "index0Item1": "index0Item1",
            "index0Item2": "index0Item2"
        },
        {
            "index1Item1": "index1Item1"
        },
        {
            "index2Item1": "index2Item1"
        }
    ]
    }

    and

    {
    "keyStr": "strValueB",
    "keyInt": 2,
    "keyList": [
        {
            "index0Item1": "index0Item1_b"
        },
        {
            "index1Item1": "index1Item1_b"
        }
    ]
    }

    output:

    {
    "keyStr": "strValueB",
    "keyBool": true,
    "keyInt": 2,
    "keyList": [
        {
```

```

        "index0Item1": "index0Item1_b",
        "index0Item2": "index0Item2"
    },
    {
        "index1Item1": "index1Item1_b"
    },
    {
        "index2Item1": "index2Item1"
    }
]
}

```

(2) code usage example:

```

import copy
cDict = recursiveMergeDict(aDict, copy.deepcopy(bDict))

```

Note:

bDict should use deepcopy, otherwise will be altered after

```

"""
aDictItems = None
if (sys.version_info[0] == 2): # is python 2
    aDictItems = aDict.iteritems()
else: # is python 3
    aDictItems = aDict.items()

for aKey, aValue in aDictItems:
    # print("----- [%s]=%s" % (aKey, aValue))
    if aKey not in bDict:
        bDict[aKey] = aValue
    else:
        bValue = bDict[aKey]
        # print("aValue=%s" % aValue)
        # print("bValue=%s" % bValue)
        if isinstance(aValue, dict):
            recursiveMergeDict(aValue, bValue)
        elif isinstance(aValue, list):
            aValueListLen = len(aValue)
            bValueListLen = len(bValue)
            bValueListMaxIdx = bValueListLen - 1
            for aListIdx in range(aValueListLen):
                # print("---[%d]" % aListIdx)
                aListItem = aValue[aListIdx]
                # print("aListItem=%s" % aListItem)
                if aListIdx <= bValueListMaxIdx:
                    bListItem = bValue[aListIdx]
                    # print("bListItem=%s" % bListItem)
                    recursiveMergeDict(aListItem, bListItem)
                else:
                    # print("bDict=%s" % bDict)
                    # print("aKey=%s" % aKey)

```

文件

```
# print("aListItem=%s" % aListItem)
bDict[aKey].append(aListItem)

return bDict
```

调用举例:

```
templateJson = {
  "author": "Crifan Li <admin@crifan.com>",
  "description": "gitbook书的描述",
  "gitbook": "3.2.3",
  "language": "zh-hans",
  "links": { "sidebar": { "主页": "http://www.crifan.com" } }
  "plugins": [
    "theme-comscore",
    "anchors",
    "-lunr",
    "-search",
    "search-plus",
    "disqus",
    "-highlight",
    "prism",
    "prism-themes",
    "github-buttons",
    "splitter",
    "-sharing",
    "sharing-plus",
    "tbfed-pagefooter",
    "expandable-chapters-small",
    "ga",
    "donate",
    "sitemap-general",
    "copy-code-button",
    "callouts",
    "toolbar-button"
  ],
  "pluginsConfig": {
    "callouts": { "showTypeInHeader": false },
    "disqus": { "shortName": "crifan" },
    "donate": {
      "alipay": "https://www.crifan.com/files/res/crifan_co
      "alipayText": "支付宝打赏给Crifan",
      "button": "打赏",
      "title": "",
      "wechat": "https://www.crifan.com/files/res/crifan_co
      "wechatText": "微信打赏给Crifan"
    },
    "ga": { "token": "UA-28297199-1" },
    "github-buttons": {
      "buttons": [
        {
          "count": true,
          "repo": "gitbook_name",
          "size": "small",
          "type": "star",
          "user": "crifan"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

```
    },
    {
      "count": false,
      "size": "small",
      "type": "follow",
      "user": "crifan",
      "width": "120"
    }
  ]
},
"prism": { "css": ["prism-themes/themes/prism-atom-dark"] },
"sharing": {
  "all": [
    "douban",
    "facebook",
    "google",
    "instapaper",
    "line",
    "linkedin",
    "messenger",
    "pocket",
    "qq",
    "qzone",
    "stumbleupon",
    "twitter",
    "viber",
    "vk",
    "weibo",
    "whatsapp"
  ],
  "douban": false,
  "facebook": true,
  "google": false,
  "hatenaBookmark": false,
  "instapaper": false,
  "line": false,
  "linkedin": false,
  "messenger": false,
  "pocket": false,
  "qq": true,
  "qzone": false,
  "stumbleupon": false,
  "twitter": true,
  "viber": false,
  "vk": false,
  "weibo": true,
  "whatsapp": false
},
"sitemap-general": {
  "prefix": "https://book.crifan.com/gitbook/gitbook_n"
},
}
```

```

"tbfed-pagefooter": {
  "copyright": "crifan.com, 使用CC BY 4.0协议发布 all right reserved, powered by Gitbook",
  "modify_format": "YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss",
  "modify_label": "最后更新: "
},
"theme-default": { "showLevel": true },
"toolbar-button": {
  "icon": "fa-file-pdf-o",
  "label": "下载PDF",
  "url": "http://book.crifan.com/books/gitbook_name/pdf"
}
},
"root": "./src",
"title": "Gitbook的书名"
}

currentJson = {
  "description": "crifan整理的Python各个方面常用的代码段, 供需要",
  "pluginsConfig": {
    "github-buttons": { "buttons": [{ "repo": "python_common_code" } ] },
    "sitemap-general": {
      "prefix": "https://book.crifan.com/gitbook/python_common_code"
    },
    "toolbar-button": {
      "url": "http://book.crifan.com/books/python_common_code"
    }
  },
  "title": "Python常用代码段"
}

bookJson = recursiveMergeDict(templateJson, copy.deepcopy(currentJson))

```

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list列表和set集合

list vs set

- set
 - 适用于检测某元素是否在集合内、对集合进行一定的数学操作
 - 不支持indexing, slicing
- list
 - 普通的数组
 - 支持indexing, slicing

把list换成set

```
someSet = set([])
for eachItem in someList:
    someSet.add(eachItem)
```

set集合转换为字符串

```
someSetStr = ", ".join(someSet)
```

把列表转为python正则中的group中可能出现的选项

```
def listToPatternGroup(curList):
    """Convert list to pattern group"""
    patternGroupList = list(map(lambda curType: "(%s)" % curType, curList))
    groupP = "|".join(patternGroupList) # '(aaa)|(bbb)|(ccc)'
    return groupP
```

调用:

```
ValidPlatformTypeList = ["iOS", "Android"]
ValidPlatformRule = listToPatternGroup(ValidPlatformTypeList)
```

目的是用于后续的正则判断

```
TaskFilenamePattern = "(?P<taskDate>\d+)(?P<businessType>)"
```

文件

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sort排序

详见:

- <https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/crifanLib/crifanDict.py>
- <https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/crifanLib/demo/crifanDictDemo.py>

对字典根据key去排序

```
from collections import OrderedDict

def sortDictByKey(originDict):
    """
    Sort dict by key
    """
    originItems = originDict.items()
    sortedOriginItems = sorted(originItems)
    sortedOrderedDict = OrderedDict(sortedOriginItems)
    return sortedOrderedDict
```

调用:

```
def demoSortDictByKey():
    originDict = {
        "c": "abc",
        "a": 1,
        "b": 22
    }
    print("originDict=%s" % originDict)
    # originDict={'c': 'abc', 'a': 1, 'b': 22}
    sortedOrderedDict = sortDictByKey(originDict)
    print("sortedOrderedDict=%s" % sortedOrderedDict)
    # sortedOrderedDict=OrderedDict([('a', 1), ('b', 22), ('c', 'abc')])
```

sort和sorted

```
# Function: Demo sorted
#   mainly refer official doc:
#       排序指南 – Python 3.8.2 文档
#       https://docs.python.org/zh-cn/3/howto/sorting.html
# Author: Crifan Li
# Update: 20200304

from operator import itemgetter, attrgetter

print("%s %s %s" % ('='*40, "sort", '='*40))

originIntList = [5, 2, 3, 1, 4]
originIntList.sort()
sortedSelfIntList = originIntList
print("sortedSelfIntList=%s" % sortedSelfIntList)
# sortedSelfIntList=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

print("%s %s %s" % ('='*40, "sorted", '='*40))

intList = [5, 2, 3, 1, 4]
sortedIntList = sorted(intList)
print("sortedIntList=%s" % sortedIntList)
# sortedIntList=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

reversedSortIntList = sorted(intList, reverse=True)
print("reversedSortIntList=%s" % reversedSortIntList)
# reversedSortIntList=[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]

intStrDict = {5: 'A', 1: 'D', 2: 'B', 4: 'E', 3: 'B'}
dictSortedIntList = sorted(intStrDict)
print("dictSortedIntList=%s" % dictSortedIntList)
# dictSortedIntList=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

normalStr = "Crifan Li best love language is Python"
strList = normalStr.split()
print("strList=%s" % strList)
sortedStrList = sorted(strList, key=str.lower)
print("sortedStrList=%s" % sortedStrList)
# strList=['Crifan', 'Li', 'best', 'love', 'language', 'is']
# sortedStrList=['best', 'Crifan', 'is', 'language', 'Li',
```

```

studentTupleList = [
    # name, grade, age
    ('Cindy', 'A', 15),
    ('Crifan', 'B', 12),
    ('Tony', 'B', 10),
]
sortedTupleList_lambda = sorted(studentTupleList, key=lambda x: x[2])
print("sortedTupleList_lambda=%s" % sortedTupleList_lambda)
# sortedTupleList_lambda=[('Tony', 'B', 10), ('Crifan', 'B', 12), ('Cindy', 'A', 15)]

# same as single function:
def getStudentAge(curStudentTuple):
    return curStudentTuple[2] # [2] is age
sortedTupleList_singleFunction = sorted(studentTupleList, key=getStudentAge)
print("sortedTupleList_singleFunction=%s" % sortedTupleList_singleFunction)
# sortedTupleList_singleFunction=[('Tony', 'B', 10), ('Crifan', 'B', 12), ('Cindy', 'A', 15)]

# same as operator itemgetter:
sortedTupleList_operator = sorted(studentTupleList, key=itemgetter(2))
print("sortedTupleList_operator=%s" % sortedTupleList_operator)
# sortedTupleList_operator=[('Tony', 'B', 10), ('Crifan', 'B', 12), ('Cindy', 'A', 15)]

class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, grade, age):
        self.name = name
        self.grade = grade
        self.age = age
    def __repr__(self):
        return repr((self.name, self.grade, self.age))

studentObjectList = [
    Student('john', 'A', 15),
    Student('jane', 'A', 15),
    Student('dave', 'A', 15),
]
sortedObjectList = sorted(studentObjectList, key=lambda stu: stu.age)
print("sortedObjectList=%s" % sortedObjectList)
# sortedObjectList=[('john', 'A', 15), ('jane', 'A', 15), ('dave', 'A', 15)]

# same as operator attrgetter:
sortedObjectList_operator = sorted(studentObjectList, key=attrgetter('age'))
print("sortedObjectList_operator=%s" % sortedObjectList_operator)
# sortedObjectList_operator=[('john', 'A', 15), ('jane', 'A', 15), ('dave', 'A', 15)]

```

文件

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enum枚举

枚举基本用法

枚举定义

举例1:

```
from enum import Enum

class BatteryState(Enum):
    Unknown = 0
    Unplugged = 1
    Charging = 2
    Full = 3
```

举例2:

```
import enum

class ScreenshotQuality(enum.Enum):
    Original = 0
    Medium = 1
    Low = 2
```

举例3:

```
class SentenceInvalidReason(Enum):
    NONE = "none"
    UNKNOWN = "unknown"
    EMPTY = "empty"
    TOO_SHORT = "too short"
    TOO_LONG = "too long"
    TOO_MANY_INVALID_WORDS = "contain too many invalid words"
```

初始化创建枚举值

直接传入对应的（此处是int）值即可：

```
batteryStateInt = 2
curBatteryStateEnum = BatteryState(batteryStateInt)
```

log输出是：

```
curBatteryStateEnum=BatteryState.Charging
```

获取枚举的名称

```
curBatteryStateName = curBatteryStateEnum.name
```

输出: 'Charging'

获取枚举的值

```
curBatteryStateValue = curBatteryStateEnum.value
```

输出: 2

类似, 直接从定义中获取值:

```
gScreenQuality = ScreenshotQuality.Low.value # 2
```

枚举高级用法

给枚举中添加函数

```
class TipType(enum.Enum):
    NoTip = "NoTip"
    TenPercent = "TenPercent"
    FifthPercent = "FifthPercent"
    TwentyPercent = "TwentyPercent"

    # @property
    def getTipPercent(self):
        tipPercent = 0.0
        if self == TipType.NoTip:
            tipPercent = 0.0
        elif self == TipType.TenPercent:
            tipPercent = 0.10
        elif self == TipType.FifthPercent:
            tipPercent = 0.15
        elif self == TipType.TwentyPercent:
            tipPercent = 0.20
        gLog.debug("self=%s -> tipPercent=%s", self, tipPercent)
        return tipPercent
```

调用:

```
tipPercent = initiatorTipType.getTipPercent()
# tipPercent=0.1
```

注意事项

字符串枚举定义最后不要加逗号

enum定义期间不要加（多余的）逗号：

```
class ScreenshotQuality(enum.Enum):
    Original = 0,
    Medium = 1,
    Low = 2,
```

否则 value 就是 tuple 元祖了：

```
gScreenQuality = ScreenshotQuality.Low.value # 实际上是 (2,)
print("gScreenQuality=%s" % gScreenQuality) # gScreenQuality
print("type(gScreenQuality)=%s" % type(gScreenQuality)) # t
```

```
38
39 class ScreenshotQuality(enum.Enum):
40     Original = 0, # XCTImageQualityOriginal Original image quality, represented as a lossless PNG
41     Medium = 1, # * XCTImageQualityMedium Medium image quality, represented as a high quality loss
42     Low = 2, # XCTImageQualityLow Low image quality, represented as a low quality loss
43
44 gScreenQuality = ScreenshotQuality.Low.value # 2
45 print("gScreenQuality=%s" % gScreenQuality)
46 print("type(gScreenQuality)=%s" % type(gScreenQuality))
```

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collections集合

根据官网：

[collections --- 容器数据类型 — Python 3.8.1 文档](#)

介绍，集合有很多种，列出供了解：

- `namedtuple()`：创建命名元组子类的工厂函数
- `deque`：类似列表(list)的容器，实现了在两端快速添加(append)和弹出(pop)
- `ChainMap`：类似字典(dict)的容器类，将多个映射集合到一个视图里面
- `Counter`：字典的子类，提供了可哈希对象的计数功能
- `OrderedDict`：字典的子类，保存了他们被添加的顺序
- `defaultdict`：字典的子类，提供了一个工厂函数，为字典查询提供一个默认值
- `UserDict`：封装了字典对象，简化了字典子类化
- `UserList`：封装了列表对象，简化了列表子类化
- `UserString`：封装了列表对象，简化了字符串子类化

待以后用到了，再详细总结。

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logging日志

彩色日志+日志初始化

自己的库: [crifanLogging.py](#)

已实现常用的功能, 包括:

- 彩色日志
- 初始化

使用方式 = 典型调用代码:

先下载我的库:

- [crifanLogging.py](#)
 - <https://github.com/crifan/crifanLibPython/blob/master/python3/crifanLib/crifanLogging.py>

对于文件: `somePythonFile.py`

调用和初始化代码:

```
import crifanLogging

CurFilePath = os.path.abspath(__file__)
# print("CurFilePath=%s" % CurFilePath)
CurFilename = os.path.basename(CurFilePath)
# 'autoSearchGame_YingYongBao.py'
CurFileNoSuffix, pointSuffix = os.path.splitext(CurFilename)

CurFolder = os.path.dirname(CurFilePath)
# print("CurFolder=%s" % CurFolder)

LogFolder = os.path.join(CurFolder, "logs")

def initLog():
    curDatetimeStr = utils.getCurDatetimeStr() # '20200316_
    utils.createFolder(LogFolder)
    curLogFile = "%s_%s.log" % (CurFileNoSuffix, curDatetimeStr)
    logFullPath = os.path.join(LogFolder, curLogFile)
    crifanLogging.loggingInit(logFullPath)

def main():
    initLog()
```

即可生成log文件: `logs/somePythonFile.log`

注: 相关函数:

- `createFolder`
 - [新建文件夹](#)
- `getCurDatetimeStr`
 - [getCurDatetimeStr](#) 生成当前日期时间字符串

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附录

下面列出相关参考资料。

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参考资料

- 【已解决】AppStore自动安装iOS的app：逻辑优化加等待和多试几次
- 【已解决】Python中如何实现函数调用时多个可变数量的参数传递
- 【已解决】Python中如何合并2个dict字典变量的值
- 【已解决】Python中给Mac中文件加上可执行权限
- 【已解决】Python如何从二进制数据中生成Pillow的Image
- 【已解决】Python的Pillow如何从二进制数据中读取图像数据
- 【已解决】Python的requests中如何下载二进制数据保存为图片文件
- 【已解决】Python中用Pillow去缩小分辨率以及保持画质同时最大程度压缩图片
- 【已解决】Python中实现二进制数据的图片的压缩
- 【已解决】Python中如何解析mp3等音频文件得到时长信息
- 【已解决】用Python代码从视频中提取出音频mp3文件
- 【已解决】Python 3中通过二进制生成文件类型对象
- 【已解决】用ffmpeg从mp4视频中提取出整个mp3以及根据时间段去分割mp3
- 【已解决】python中从文件名后缀推断出MIME类型
- 【已解决】Python中从int值生成Enum枚举和获取枚举值的字符串或名字
- 【未解决】python的wda中调整appium的settings参数实现功能优化
- 【已解决】Python中实现类似touch创建一个空文件
- 【已解决】Python中根据key去对字典排序
- 【已解决】Python 3中如何把字符串str转换成字节码bytes
- 【已解决】Python的md5运行出错：发生异常AttributeError
builtin_function_or_method object has no attribute new
- 【已解决】Python 3中md5报错：Unicode-objects must be encoded before hashing
- 【已解决】Python 3中判断变量类型
- 【已解决】Python中删除字典dict中的键值
- 【已解决】Python中获取文件最后更新时间
- 【已解决】Python中获取OrderedDict中最后一个元素
- 【记录】python中smtp发送gmail邮箱
- 【已解决】Python中smtp如何发送多个收件人地址且带名字的且可以被格式化
- 【已解决】python中判断单个或多个单词是否是全部小写或首字母小写
- 【已解决】Python中如何让Enum的字符串输出字段的值而不带类型的前缀 – 在路上
- 【已解决】Python中给枚举添加内置函数或属性
- 【基本解决】Python中把wma、wav等格式音频转换为mp3 – 在路上

- [【已解决】Python中如何格式化大小为人类易读的效果](#)
- [【已解决】Python中获取带毫秒的时间戳](#)
- [【已解决】Python中实现dict的递归的合并更新](#)
- [【已解决】Python中把list换成set](#)
- [【整理】python中一次性创建多级文件夹，判断一个文件夹是否已经存在 – 在路上](#)
- [【已解决】Python中如何递归的删除整个非空文件夹 – 在路上](#)
- [Python表格处理：CSV和Excel](#)
- [python - Correct way to write line to file? - Stack Overflow](#)
- [How do you do a simple "chmod +x" from within python? - Stack Overflow](#)
- [io.BytesIO.getvalue](#)
- [排序指南 — Python 3.8.2 文档](#)
- [Python 常用指引 — Python 3.8.2 文档](#)
- [Built-in Functions — Python 3.8.2 documentation](#)
- [operator — Standard operators as functions — Python 3.8.2 documentation](#)
- [Python 常用指引 — Python 3.8.2 文档](#)
- [3.8.2 Documentation](#)
- [编程常见问题 — Python 3.8.2 文档](#)
- [术语对照表 — Python 3.8.2 文档](#)
- [enum — Support for enumerations — Python 3.8.2 documentation](#)
- [enum --- 对枚举的支持 — Python 3.9.0a4 文档](#)
- [collections --- 容器数据类型 — Python 3.8.1 文档](#)
- [md5 not support in python 3.6 and django 1.10 - Stack Overflow](#)
- [list - Python: how to join entries in a set into one string? - Stack Overflow](#)
- [Python 3.8.2 Documentation](#)

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