Week04 学习报告

Python 语法保留字(reserved key words) - 语句(statement)和表达式(expression) - 缩进(indent) - 局部变量(local variable)、全局变量(global variable)、LEGB 规则 - 函数(function)的定义(define)和调用(call) - 字面值(literal)(字符串(str)、整数(int)、列表(list)、字典(dict)、元组(tuple)) - 运算符(operator) - 形参(parameter)、实参(argument)、返回值(return value) - 对象(object)、类型(type)、属性(attribute)、方法(method)

```
# 这些是Python内置的保留关键字,不能用作变量名
import keyword
print("Python保留关键字:", keyword.kwlist)
# 错误示例(不要这样做)
# ======== 2. 语句(statement) vs 表达式(expression) ==========
# 语句: 执行一个动作(没有返回值)
x = 5 # 赋值语句
if x > 3: print("大于3") # 条件语句
# 表达式: 计算产生值
print("表达式结果:", result)
# Python使用缩进来定义代码块
def calculate_sum(a, b):
  # 函数体缩进4个空格
  total = a + b
   if total > 10:
     # 嵌套代码块缩进8个空格
     print("和大于10")
   return total
  global_var = 10 # 全局变量
def test_scope():
   local_var = 20 # 局部变量
```

```
local_var = 30
41
42
       inner_function()
43
       print("修改后的局部变量:", local_var) # 输出30
45
    test_scope()
46
    # print(local_var) # 错误! 无法访问局部变量
47
48
    # ======== 5. 函数定义与调用 ==========
50
   def greet(name: str, age: int = 18) -> str:
51
      打招呼函数
52
      :param name: 姓名(必需参数)
53
54
      :param age: 年龄(默认18)
      :return: 格式化的问候语
57
      return f"你好,{name}! 你{age}岁了。"
58
59
   # 函数调用
   print(greet("张三")) # 位置参数
61
   print(greet(age=25, name="李四")) # 关键字参数
62
63
64
   num = 42 # 整数
65
   66
67
68
   is valid = True # 布尔值
69
   fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] # 列表
70
    person = {"name": "Bob", "age": 30}
                                  # 字典
   coords = (10, 20)
                                   # 元组
```

```
# ========== 9. 对象、类型、属性、方法 ==========
my_list = [1, 2, 3]
# 查看对象类型
print("my_list的类型:", type(my_list)) # <class 'list'>
# 访问属性(列表长度)
print("列表长度:", my_list.__len__()) # 等同于len(my_list)
# 调用方法(添加元素)
my_list.append(4)
print("添加后的列表:", my_list) # [1, 2, 3, 4]
# 自定义对象
class Person:
   def __init__(self, name, age):
      self.name = name # 实例属性
      self.age = age
   def say_hello(self): # 实例方法
       return f"你好, 我是{self.name}, 今年{self.age}岁。"
p = Person("王五", 22)
print(p.say_hello()) # 调用方法
```

```
# ========= 7. 运算符(operator) ===========
75
    a, b = 10, 3
76
77
    # 算术运算符
78
    print(a + b) # 加法
79
    print(a / b) # 除法
80
    print(a // b) # 整除
81
    print(a ** b) # 幂运算
82
83
    # 比较运算符
84
    print(a > b) # 大于
85
    print(a != b) # 不等于
86
87
    # 逻辑运算符
88
    print(a > 5 and b < 10) # 逻辑与
89
    print(not (a == b)) # 逻辑非
90
91
    # 成员运算符
92
    print("apple" in fruits) # 检查是否在列表中
93
94
95
    # ========== 8. 形参、实参、返回值 ===========
96
    def add(a: int, b: int) -> int:
97
       """返回两个数的和"""
98
       return a + b
99
00
    result = add(3, 5) # a和b是形参,3和5是实参
    print("加法结果:", result) # 返回值: 8
01
02
03
04
    # ========= 9. 对象、类型、属性、方法 ==========
05
    # 创建一个列表对象
06
    my_{list} = [1, 2, 3]
07
08 # 查看对象类型
```

```
def process_contacts(input_file: str, output_file: str) -> None:
   """读取联系人文件,处理数据并输出格式化邮件"""
   try:
      # 读取文件内容
      with open(input_file, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
          lines = [line.strip() for line in f if line.strip()]
       # 解析联系人信息
       contacts = []
       for line in lines:
          parts = line.split()
          if len(parts) != 3:
              print(f"警告: 格式错误的行被忽略 - {line}")
             continue
          name, gender, email = parts
          contacts.append({
              'name': name,
              'gender': gender,
              'email': email,
              'username': email.split('@')[0],
              'domain': email.split('@')[1] if '@' in email else ''
          })
      # 按域名和用户名排序
       sorted_contacts = sorted(
          contacts,
          key=lambda x: (x['domain'], x['username'])
       # 生成邮件内容
          '男': '尊敬的{name}先生,您的会员资格即将到期,请及时续费。',
          '女': '尊敬的{name}女士,您的会员资格即将到期,请及时续费。
          '其他': '尊敬的{name},您的会员资格即将到期,请及时续费。'
      mail_contents = []
```

用于读取联系人信息并生成格式化的邮件通知 代码说明:

文件读取: 使用 UTF-8 编码打开文件, 自动过滤空行

数据解析:

处理每行数据,提取姓名、性别和邮箱 自动识别邮箱中的用户名和域名部分 对格式错误的数据提供警告但不中断处理 排序逻辑:

先按域名排序(**126.com** 在前, **163.com** 在后)

再按用户名排序(字母序) 邮件生成: 根据性别选择不同的称呼模板 支持扩展其他性别选项(如 "其他") 自动处理邮箱格式(包含尖括号) 错误处理: 文件不存在时给出明确提示

资料阅读

i. variabies

You can think about variables as words that store a value. Simple as that.

In Python, it is really easy to define a variable and set a value to it. Imagine you want to store number 1 in a variable called "one." Let's do it:

```
one = 1
```

How simple was that? You just assigned the value 1 to the variable "one."

```
two = 2
some_number = 10000
```

Besides integers, we can also use booleans (True / False), strings, float, and so many other data types.

```
# booleans
true_boolean = True
false_boolean = False

# string
my_name = "Leandro Tk"

# float
book_price = 15.80
```

2. Control Flow: conditional statements

"If" uses an expression to evaluate whether a statement is True or False. If it is True, it executes what is inside the "if" statement. For example:

```
if True:
    print("Hello Python If")

if 2 > 1:
    print("2 is greater than 1")
```

1 is not greater than 2, so the code inside the "else" statement will be executed.

You can also use an "elif" statement:

```
if 1 > 2:
    print("1 is greater than 2")
elif 2 > 1:
    print("1 is not greater than 2")
else:
    print("1 is equal to 2")
```

The while loop needs a "loop condition." If it stays True, it continues iterating. In this example, when num is 11 the loop condition equals False.

Another basic bit of code to better understand it:

```
loop_condition = True
while loop_condition:
    print("Loop Condition keeps: %s" %(loop_condition))
    loop_condition = False
```