第五周学习报告

1、Fork 第 05 周打卡 仓库至你的名下,然后将你名下的这个仓库 Clone 到你的本地计算机

```
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 9 11:57 week01/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 9 12:00 week01_3492/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 16 13:28 week02/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 16 13:28 week02/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 20 20:57 week03/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/

(base) 86153@DESKTOP=CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo
$ pwd
/c/Users/86153/repo

(base) 86153@DESKTOP=CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo
$ git clone git@gitcode.com:gossamer/week05.git
Cloning into 'week05'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Total 5 (delta 0), reused 5 (delta 0), pack=reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (5/5), 8.44 KiB | 4.22 MiB/s, done.

(base) 86153@DESKTOP=CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo
$ ls -l
total 21
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 20 20:34 prj1/
-rw=-r=-r= 1 86153 197609 0 3月 9 12:00 week01/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 9 12:00 week01/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 9 12:00 week01/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 10 20:57 week03/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/
drwxr=xr=x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week05/
```

2、用 VS Code 打开项目目录,新建一个 environment.yml 文件, 指定安装 Python 3.12, 然后运行 conda env create 命令创建 Conda 环境

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/86153/rep ×
-rw-r--r-- 1 86153 197609 221 3月 15 23:07 tkconch-script.py drwxr-xr-x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 9 11:57 week01/drwxr-xr-x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 9 12:00 week01_3492/drwxr-xr-x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 16 13:28 week02/drwxr-xr-x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 20 20:57 week03/drwxr-xr-x 1 86153 197609 0 3月 28 14:06 week04/drwxr-xr-x 1 86153 197609 0 4月 6 18:10 week05/
(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo
$ cat week04/environment.yml
name: week04
channels:
   - conda-forge
dependencies:
  - python=3.12
   - wat-inspector
(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo
$ cp cat week04/environment.yml week05/
cp: cannot stat 'cat': No such file or directory
(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo
$ cp week04/environment.yml week05/
(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo
$ ls -l week05
total 25
-rw-r--r-- 1 86153 197609 93 4月 6 18:18 environment.yml
-rw-r--r-- 1 86153 197609 18805 4月 6 18:10 LICENSE
-rw-r--r-- 1 86153 197609 2239 4月 6 18:10 README.md

★ File Edit Selection View Go …

∠ week05

                                                                                                                                        & ~
        EXPLORER
                                                        ! environment.yml U X
C
      ∨ WEEK05
       gitignore
                                                           1 name: week05
      ! environment.yml
                                                                  - conda-forge

    ↑ LICENSE
    ① README.md

                                                                 - python=3.12
- wat-inspector
₫
H.
(8)
      > OUTLINE
      > TIMELINE
```

```
$ ls -l week05
total 25
-rw-r--r- 1 86153 197609 93 4月 6 18:18 environment.yml
-rw-r-r- 1 86153 197609 18805 4月 6 18:10 LICENSE
-rw-r-r- 1 86153 197609 2239 4月 6 18:10 README.md

(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo
$ cd week05/

(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ ls -l
total 25
-rw-r--r- 1 86153 197609 93 4月 6 18:20 environment.yml
-rw-r--r- 1 86153 197609 18805 4月 6 18:10 LICENSE
-rw-r--r- 1 86153 197609 2239 4月 6 18:10 README.md

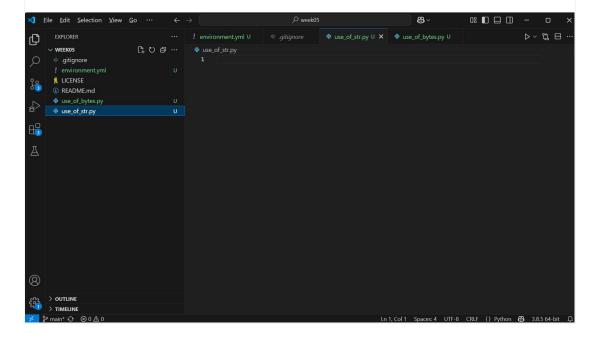
(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ conda env create
-rw-r--r- 1 86153 197609 2239 4月 6 18:10 README.md

(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ conda env create
-c:\Users\86153\anaconda3\Lib\argparse.py:2006: FutureWarning: `remote_definition` is deprecated and wi
5.9. Use `conda env create --file=URL` instead.
action(self, namespace, argument-values, option_string)
Retrieving notices: ...working... done
Channels:
- conda-forge
- defaults
- https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/main
- https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/msys2
Platform: win-64
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): |

$ main → @0 Δ0
```

3、逐个 创建 use_of_{name}.py 文件,其中 {name} 替换为

上述要求掌握的对象类型,例如 use_of_str.py:



```
♦ MINGW64:/c/Users/86153/rep × + ∨
        $ conda activate week05
# To deactivate an active environment, use
        $ conda deactivate
(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ conda env list
# conda environments:
base
                             * C:\Users\86153\anaconda3
                                 C:\Users\86153\anaconda3\envs\myenv
C:\Users\86153\anaconda3\envs\prj2
C:\Users\86153\anaconda3\envs\week04
C:\Users\86153\anaconda3\envs\week05
myenv
prj2
week04
week05
(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ conda activate week05
(week05)
           SKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
 Weekoo;
36153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
hello
(week05)
```

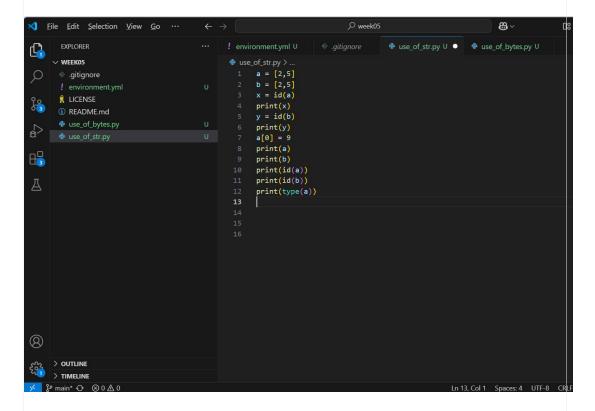
4、在全局作用域(global scope)内尝试键入(活学活用)Python 代码,亲手验证概念(Proof of Concept, PoC)

```
♦ MINGW64:/c/Users/86153/rep × + ∨
(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ conda env list
# conda environments:
base
                        * C:\Users\86153\anaconda3
                           C:\Users\86153\anaconda3\envs\myenv
myenv
prj2
week04
                           C:\Users\86153\anaconda3\envs\prj2
C:\Users\86153\anaconda3\envs\week04
week05
                           C:\Users\86153\anaconda3\envs\week05
(base) 86153@DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ conda activate week05
(week05)
       DESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
(week05)
        ESKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
(week05)
         SKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
2111554411696
(week05)
         SKTOP-CS5HNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
  python use_of_str.py
3044487355568
```

5、对于任何对象,都可以传给以下内置函数 (built-in function) 用于检视 (inspect):

id() -- 返回对象在虚拟内存中的地址(正整数),如果 id(a)

== id(b), 那么 a is b (is 是个运算符)

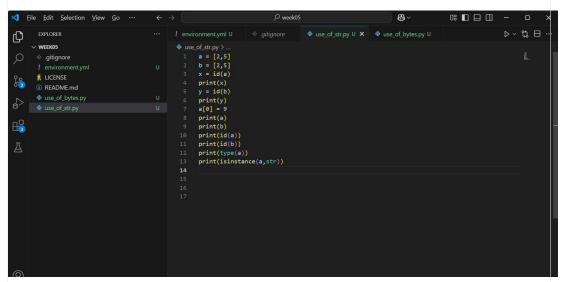


type() -- 返回对象的类型

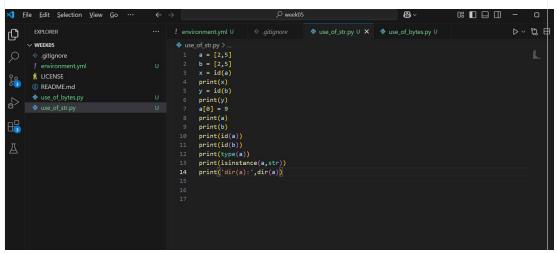
```
$ python use_of_str.py
(week05)
861530DESKTOP-CSSHNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
hello
(week05)
861530DESKTOP-CSSHNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
111554411696
(week05)
861530DESKTOP-CSSHNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
3044487355568
(week05)
861530DESKTOP-CSSHNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
3044487355568
(week05)
861530DESKTOP-CSSHNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
2882619137200
(week05)
861530DESKTOP-CSSHNR1 MINGW64 ~/repo/week05 (main)
$ python use_of_str.py
2982954973811008
[9, 5]
[12, 5]
2954973811008
<class 'list'>
(week05)

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```

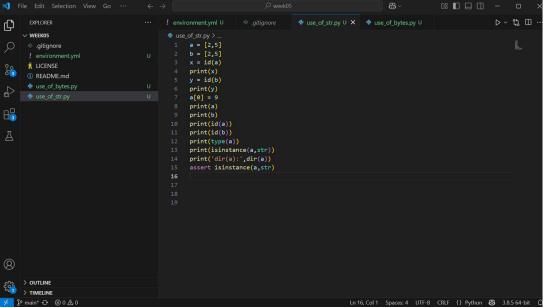
isinstance() -- 判断对象是否属于某个(或某些)类型

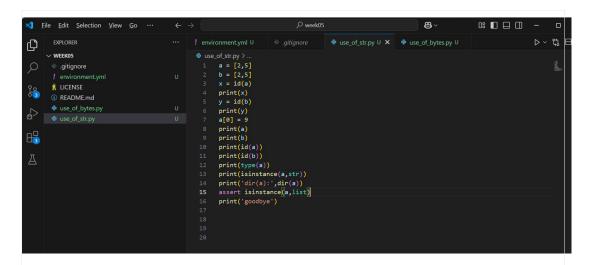


dir() - 返回对象所支持的属性 (attributes) 的名称列表



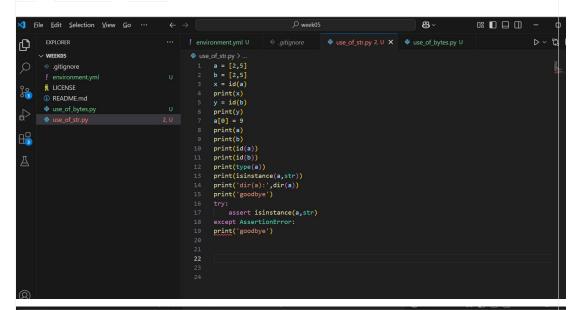
str() — 返回对象 print 时要显示在终端的字符串可以调用 print() 函数将表达式 (expression) 输出到终端,查看结果是否符合预期可以利用 assert 语句查验某个表达式 (expression) 为真,否则报错 (AssertionError) 退出



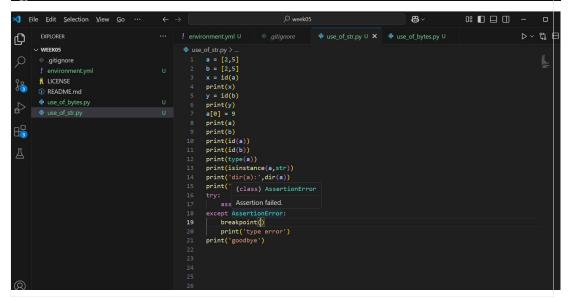


可以利用 try 语句拦截报错,避免退出,将流程 (flow) 转

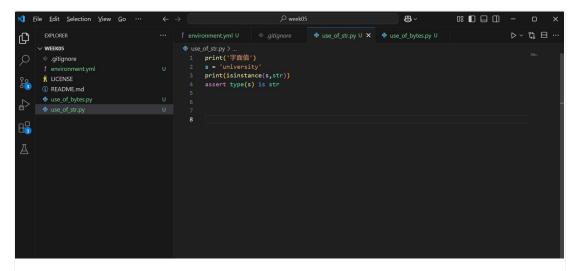
入 except 语句

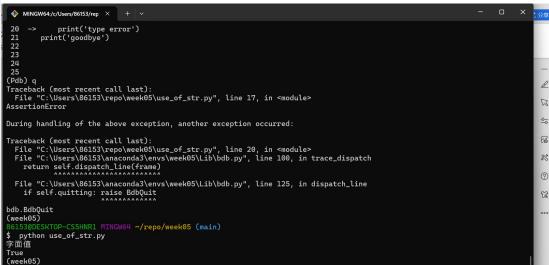


可以调用 breakpoint() 函数暂停程序运行,进入 pdb 调试 (debug) 模式



5、对于 每一个 上述要求掌握的对象类型(将来遇到新的对象类型也应该如此),我们首先应该熟悉如何通过 表达式 (expression) 得到他们的 实例 (instance),一般包括以下途径:字面值 (literal) (包括 f-string 语法)





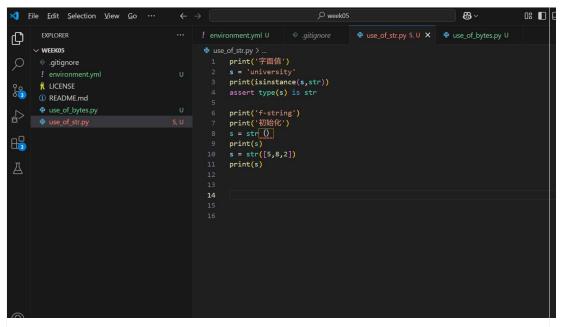
推导式 (comprehension) (仅限 list、dict、set)

初始化 (init)

运算值 (operator)

索引值 (subscription)

返回值 (return value of function/method call)



7、对于 每一个 上述要求掌握的对象类型 (将来遇到新的对象类型也应该如此),我们也要尝试验证其以下几个方面的 属性 (attributes):

对数学运算符(+、-、*、/、//、%、@)有没有支持如何判断相等(==)

对于比较运算符(>、<、>=、<=)有没有支持

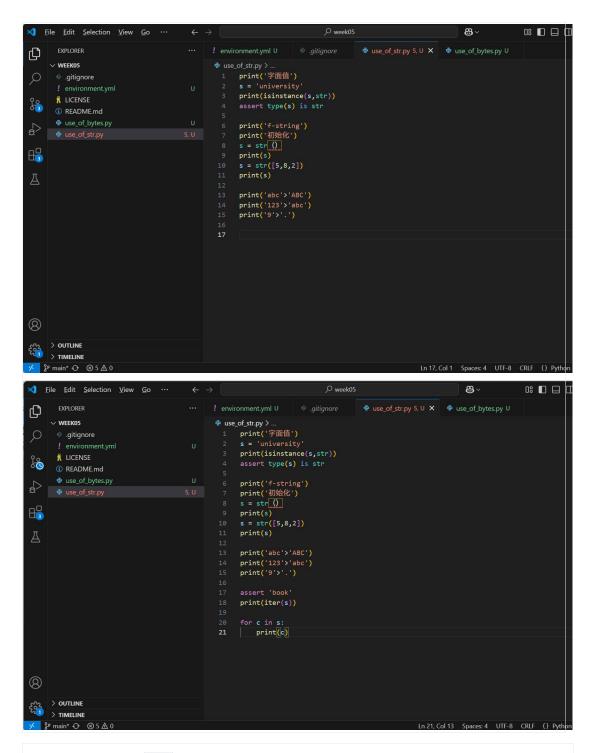
什么值被当作 True, 什么值被当作 False

是否可迭代 (iterable), 如何做迭代 (for 循环)

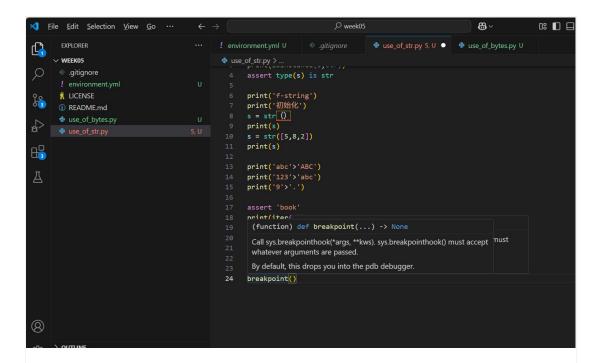
是否支持返回长度 (len)

是否(如何)支持索引操作(subscription)([] 运算符)

拥有哪些常用方法 (method) 可供调用 (() 运算符)



8、建议先在 pdb 里试验,然后把确定能够运行的代码写在 use_of_{name}.py 文件



- 9、将你学习理解实践这些概念所产生的笔记,以及运行用
- 的 .py 代码,都 add、commit、push 到 GitCode 平台你名下 的仓库里,最后提交 PR

