

1.新建了一个 environment.yml 文件，指定安装 Python 3.12，然后运行 conda env create 命令创建了 Conda 环境

```
(base) apple@appledeMacBook-Pro week04 % conda env create
Retrieving notices: done
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done

==> WARNING: A newer version of conda exists. <==
current version: 24.11.3
latest version: 25.3.0

Please update conda by running

$ conda update -n base -c https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/main conda

Or to minimize the number of packages updated during conda update use

conda install conda=25.3.0

Downloading and Extracting Packages:
Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
```

2.新建了一个 contacts.txt 文件，每行写一个联系人，每个联系人都包含姓名、性别、邮箱三个字段，用空格分隔

```
week04 >  contacts.txt
1  白展堂 男 baizhantang@163.com
2  佟湘玉 女 tongxiangyu@163.com
3  吕轻侯 男 lvqinghou@126.com
4  郭芙蓉 女 guofurong@126.com
5  李秀莲 男 lixiulian@163.com
6  祝无双 女 zhuwushuang@163.com
7  |
```

3. 新建了一个 main.py 文件，里面写了 Python 代码
Python 代码为大模型提供，并通过 ruff 进行了规范和改正代码

```
week04 > main.py > read_contacts
1  def read_contacts(file_path):
2      try:
3          contacts = []
4          with open(file_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
5              for line in file:
6                  parts = line.strip().split()
7                  if len(parts) == 3:
8                      name, gender, email = parts
9                      contacts.append((name, gender, email))
10         return contacts
11     except FileNotFoundError:
12         print("错误: 未找到联系人文件!")
13         return []
14     except Exception as e:
15         print(f"错误: 发生未知错误: {e}")
16         return []
17
18
19 def generate_emails(contacts):
20     def get_domain(email):
21         return email.split("@")[1]
22
23     def get_username(email):
24         return email.split("@")[0]
25
26     sorted_contacts = sorted(
27         contacts, key=lambda x: (get_domain(x[2]), get_username(x[2]))
28     )
29     email_content = ""
30     for name, gender, email in sorted_contacts:
31         title = "先生" if gender == "男" else "女士"
32         email_content += f"to: <{email}>\n"
33         email_content += f"尊敬的{name}{title}, 您的会员资格即将到期, 请及时续费.\n"
34         email_content += "----\n"
35     return email_content
36
37
38 def write_emails(file_path, email_content):
```

通过运行 python main.py 命令，读取了 contacts.txt 文件的内容，进行数据处理后，输出了一个 emails.txt 文件，

```

((week04) apple@appledeMacBook-Pro week04 % python main.py
邮件通知文件已生成。
((week04) apple@appledeMacBook-Pro week04 % cat emails.txt
to: <guofurong@126.com>
尊敬的郭芙蓉女士，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
---
to: <lvqinghou@126.com>
尊敬的吕轻侯先生，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
---
to: <baizhantang@163.com>
尊敬的白展堂先生，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
---
to: <lixiliulan@163.com>
尊敬的李秀莲先生，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
---
to: <tongxiangyu@163.com>
尊敬的佟湘玉女士，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
---
to: <zhuwushuang@163.com>
尊敬的祝无双女士，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
---

```

```

week04 > ❷ emails.txt
1 to: <guofurong@126.com>
2 尊敬的郭芙蓉女士，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
3 ---
4 to: <lvqinghou@126.com>
5 尊敬的吕轻侯先生，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
6 ---
7 to: <baizhantang@163.com>
8 尊敬的白展堂先生，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
9 ---
10 to: <lixiliulan@163.com>
11 尊敬的李秀莲先生，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
12 ---
13 to: <tongxiangyu@163.com>
14 尊敬的佟湘玉女士，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
15 ---
16 to: <zhuwushuang@163.com>
17 尊敬的祝无双女士，您的会员资格即将到期，请及时续费。
18 ---
19

```

4. 运行 `python -m pdb main.py` 命令，通过调试模式启动 Python 解释器，执行 `main.py` 里的代码

```

((week04) apple@appledeMacBook-Pro week04 % python -m pdb main.py
> /Users/apple/repo/week04/main.py(1)<module>()

```

练习使用 `l` (显示代码)、`n` (执行当前行)、`p` (打印表达式)、`s` (步入调用)、`pp` (美观打印)、`c` (继续执行) 等命令

`l`: 显示当前代码行周围的代码片段，方便查看上下文。多次输入可翻页查看更多代码。

```

((week04) apple@appledeMacBook-Pro week04 % python -m pdb main.py
> /Users/apple/repo/week04/main.py(1)<module>()
-> def read_contacts(file_path):
[(Pdb) l
1 -> def read_contacts(file_path):
2     try:
3         contacts = []
4         with open(file_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
5             for line in file:
6                 parts = line.strip().split()
7                 if len(parts) == 3:
8                     name, gender, email = parts
9                     contacts.append((name, gender, email))
10            return contacts
11        except FileNotFoundError:

```

`n`: 执行当前行代码，然后停在下一行。

```

[(Pdb) n
> /Users/apple/repo/week04/main.py(19)<module>()
-> def generate_emails(contacts):
[(Pdb) l
14         except Exception as e:
15             print(f"错误: 发生未知错误: {e}")
16             return []
17
18
19 -> def generate_emails(contacts):
20     def get_domain(email):
21         return email.split("@")[1]
22
23     def get_username(email):
24         return email.split("@")[0]

```

`ll`: 从当前行开始展示更多代码。

```

[(Pdb) ll
1     def read_contacts(file_path):
2         try:
3             contacts = []
4             with open(file_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
5                 for line in file:
6                     parts = line.strip().split()
7                     if len(parts) == 3:
8                         name, gender, email = parts
9                         contacts.append((name, gender, email))
10            return contacts
11        except FileNotFoundError:
12            print("错误: 未找到联系人文件!")
13            return []
14        except Exception as e:
15            print(f"错误: 发生未知错误: {e}")
16            return []
17
18
19 -> def generate_emails(contacts):
20     def get_domain(email):
21         return email.split("@")[1]
22
23     def get_username(email):

```

```

(Pdb) l .
42         print("邮件通知文件已生成。")
43     except Exception as e:
44         print(f"错误: 写入邮件通知文件时出错: {e}")
45
46
47 -> if __name__ == "__main__":
48     contacts = read_contacts("contacts.txt")
49     if contacts:
50         email_content = generate_emails(contacts)
51         write_emails("emails.txt", email_content)

```

l 1,5:显示 1-5 行。

```

(Pdb) l 1,5
1     def read_contacts(file_path):
2         try:
3             contacts = []
4             with open(file_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
5                 for line in file:

```

p:打印表达式的值。

```

(Pdb) p read_contacts
<function read_contacts at 0x10906afc0>
(Pdb)
<function read_contacts at 0x10906afc0>
(Pdb) s
> /Users/apple/repo/week04/main.py(38)<module>()
-> def write_emails(file_path, email_content):
(Pdb) n
> /Users/apple/repo/week04/main.py(47)<module>()
-> if __name__ == "__main__":

(Pdb) p __name__
'__main__'
(Pdb)

```

q:终止调试会话，退出 pdb 调试器。

```

(Pdb) q
(week04) apple@appledeMacBook-Pro week04 %

```

c: 继续执行程序，直到遇到下一个断点或者程序结束，可快速跳过不需要单步调试的代码段。

```

(Pdb) c
邮件通知文件已生成。
The program finished and will be restarted
> /Users/apple/repo/week04/main.py(1)<module>()
-> def read_contacts(file_path):

```

5. Python 基本概念

Python 语法保留字 (reserved key words): False、None、True、and、as、assert、async、await、break、class、continue、def、del、elif、else、except、finally、for、from、global、if、import、in、is、lambda、nonlocal、not、or、pass、raise、return、try、while、with、yield。

语句 (statement): 执行一个操作的代码行，类似于 sentence，可以包含表达式。

表达式 (expression): 构成语句的元素，不能包含语句。

缩进 (indent): Python 通过缩进表示代码的层级。

局部变量 (local variable): 在函数内部定义，仅在函数内可见。

```

(Pdb) wat()
Local variables:
__builtins__: dict = {...}
__file__: pdb._ScriptTarget = '/Users/apple/repo/week04/main.py'
__name__: str = '__main__'
__pdb_convenience_variables__: dict = {...}
__spec__: NoneType = None
generate_emails: function = <function generate_emails at 0x10ce1f420>
read_contacts: function = <function read_contacts at 0x10ce1eca0>
wat: wat.inspection.inspection.Wat = <WAT Inspector object>
write_emails: function = <function write_emails at 0x10ce47b00>

```

全局变量 (global variable): 在模块顶层定义, 整个文件可见。

```
[(Pdb) wat.globals
Global variables:
__builtins__: dict = {...
__file__: pdb._ScriptTarget = '/Users/apple/repo/week04/main.py'
__name__: str = '__main__'
__pdb_convenience_variables__: dict = {...
__spec__: NoneType = None
contacts: list = [...
generate_emails: function = <function generate_emails at 0x10ce1f420>
read_contacts: function = <function read_contacts at 0x10ce1eca0>
wat: wat.inspection.inspection.Wat = <WAT Inspector object>
write_emails: function = <function write_emails at 0x10ce47b00>
```

LEGB 规则: 变量查找顺序

Local (局部作用域) → Enclosing (外层函数的局部变量) → Global (全局作用域) → Built-in (内置作用域)

函数 (function) 的定义 (define) 和调用 (call): 使用 def 定义函数, 使用括号调用。

字面值 (literal): 字符串、整数、列表、字典 {} 和元组

```
[(Pdb) p{'a':1}]
```

字典字面值 {'a': 1}

运算符 (operator): ==、if、else、+、-、>、<、名称访问运算符.、调用运算符 ()。

形参 (parameter): 函数定义时声明的变量 (如 def add(a, b) 中的 a 和 b)

实参 (argument): 函数调用时传递的值 (如 add(3, 5) 中的 3 和 5)。

返回值 (return value): return 后的为返回值, 有些函数没有返回值。

对象 (object): Python 所管理的一切, wat 可以深入检查 python 的对象。

类型 (type): 对象的类别, 用 type 查看

属性 (attribute): 对象存储的数据。

方法 (method): 对象的行为。

```
value: [
  ('白展堂', '男', 'baizhantang@163.com'),
  ('佟湘玉', '女', 'tongxiangyu@163.com'),
  ('吕轻侯', '男', 'lvqinghou@126.com'),
  ('郭芙蓉', '女', 'guofurong@126.com'),
  ('李秀莲', '男', 'lixiumlian@163.com'),
  ('祝无双', '女', 'zhuwushuang@163.com'),
]
type: list
len: 6

Public attributes:
def append(object, /) # Append object to the end of the list.
def clear() # Remove all items from list.
def copy() # Return a shallow copy of the list.
def count(value, /) # Return number of occurrences of value.
def extend(iterable, /) # Extend list by appending elements from the iterable.
def index(value, start=0, stop=9223372036854775807, /) # Return first index of value.
def insert(index, object, /) # Insert object before index.
def pop(index=-1, /) # Remove and return item at index (default last)...
def remove(value, /) # Remove first occurrence of value...
def reverse() # Reverse *IN PLACE*.
def sort(*, key=None, reverse=False) # Sort the list in ascending order and re
```