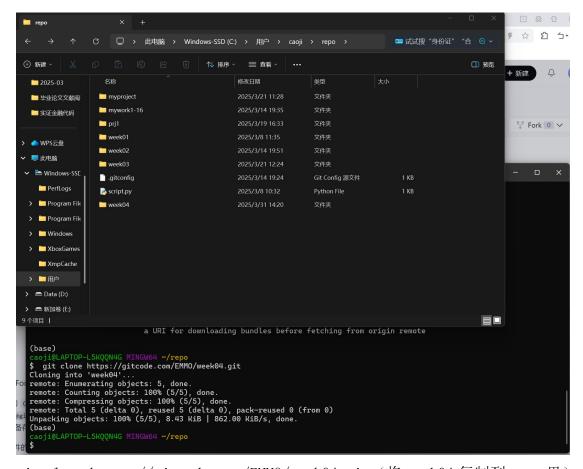
第四周学习笔记

cd repo: 打开 repo 文件夹

1s -1: 查看文件夹里的内容



git clone https://gitcode.com/EMMO/week04.git (将 week04 复制到 repo 里)

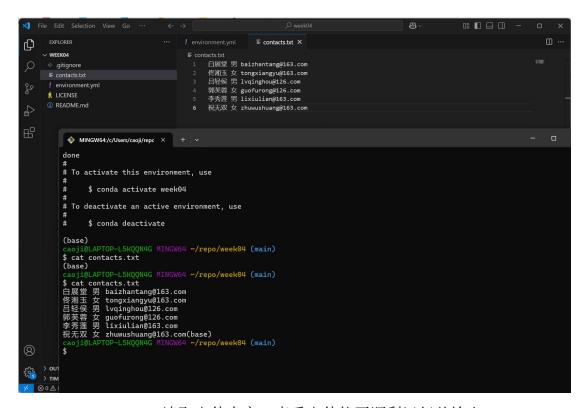
pwd:查看当前文件夹所在位置

git remote show origin: 查看当前文件夹的远程地址

```
main tracked
Local branch configured for 'git pull':
    main merges with remote main
Local ref configured for 'git push':
    main pushes to main (up to date)
(base)
caoji@LAPTOP-L5KQQN4G MINGW64 ~/repo/week04 (main)
$ code .
bash: code: command not found
(base)
caoji@LAPTOP-L5KQQN4G MINGW64 ~/repo/week04 (main)
$ ls -l ../myproject
total 198846
-rw-r--- 1 caoji 197121 87 3月 21 11:22 environment.yml
-rw-r--- 1 caoji 197121 696 3月 21 11:36 EPA_SmartLocationDatabase_V3_Jan_2021_Final.csv
-rw-r-r-- 1 caoji 197121 696 3月 21 11:52 main.py
(base)
caoji@LAPTOP-L5KQQN4G MINGW64 ~/repo/week04 (main)
$ cat ../myproject/environment.yml
name: myproject
channels:
    - conda-forge
dependencies:
    - python=3.12
    - pandas(Dase)
caoji@LAPTOP-L5KQQN4G MINGW64 ~/repo/week04 (main)
$ cp ../myproject/environment.yml ./
(base)
caoji@LAPTOP-L5KQQN4G MINGW64 ~/repo/week04 (main)
$ cp ../myproject/environment.yml ./
(base)
caoji@LAPTOP-L5KQQN4G MINGW64 ~/repo/week04 (main)
$ cp ../myproject/environment.yml ./
(base)
```

cat: 查看 yml 中的内容

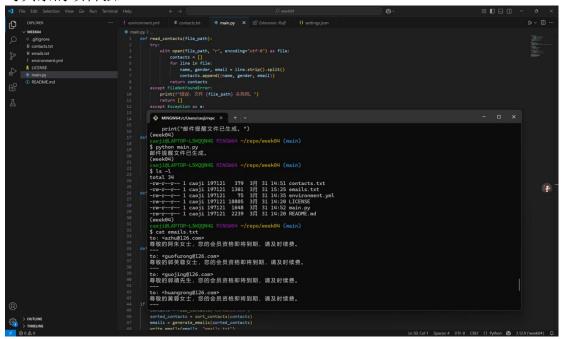
cp(复制)../myproject/environment.yml(复制的源文件)./(到当前目录)



cat contacts.txt: 读取文件内容,查看文件能否顺利运行并输出 conda env create: 创建一个新的 Conda 环境

conda env list: 查看已经创建的环境

conda activate week04: 将当前终端的环境更改为 week04 中创建的 conda 环境,与其余的项目独立

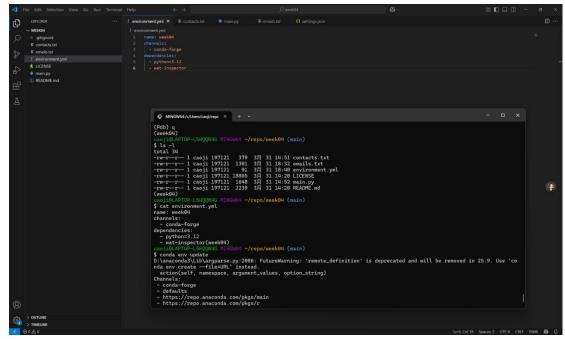


python main.py: 使用 Python 运行 main.py 这个程序

rm emails.txt: 删除 emails.txt 这一文件

python -m pdb main.py: 先运行调试器,然后运行 main.py这一程序,就可以做到逐行运行

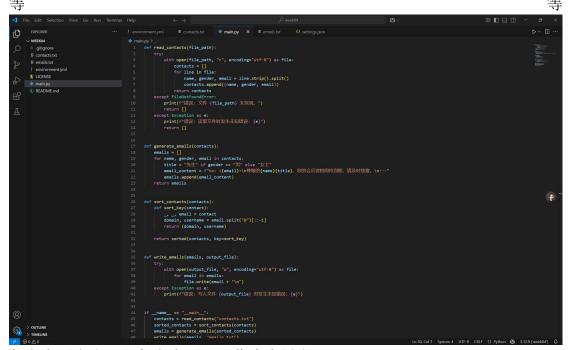
- 1(查看代码)->后的是即将运行的代码
- n (执行当前代码)
- 11(查看全部代码)
- p (打印表达式)
- s (步入调用)类似于进入到了门里面运行
- pp (美观打印)
- c (全部执行直到结束)
- 1.(箭头所指程序的上下五行)
- 1 1,5(查看第1行到第5行)



conda env update: 对环境进行更新

Python 语法保留字 (reserved key words):

在 Python 的语法中有特殊的含义的, 截图中紫色的字体, 例如 try、as、return



保留字不太多,但保留字不可以作为变量名

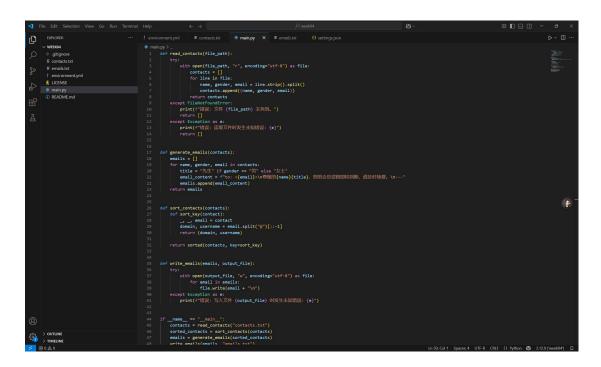
故而 name = 'caoji'可以运行,但 return = 'caoji'是错误语句

语句 (statement) 和表达式 (expression):

1-14 行是一个语句, 里面有很多子语句; 表达式是构成语句的元素, 类似于语言里的词汇, 语句包含表达式

缩进 (indent):

缩进的语句是原始语句的子语句



局部变量 (local variable)、全局变量 (global variable)、LEGB 规则:

```
## WINGWG4/c/Users/caoji/repc × + 

.gray to disable colorful output in the console
color to enforce colorful outputs in the console
Call wat.locals or wat() to inspect local variables.

(Pdb) wat()
Local variables:
__builtins___i dict = {____file__i pdb__ScriptTanget = 'C:\Users\caoji\repo\week04\main.py'
__name__: str = '__main__'
__pdb__convenience_variables: dict = {____spec__: NoneType = None
wat: wat.inspection.inspection.Wat = <WAT Inspector object>
(Pdb) p wat
Try wat / object or wat.modifiers / object to inspect an object. Modifiers are:
.short or .s to hide attributes (variables and methods)
.dunder to print dunder attributes
.code to print source code of a function, method or class
.long to print non-abbreviated values and documentation
.nodocs to hide documentation for functions and classes
.caller to show how and where the inspection was called
.all to include all information
.ret to return the inspected object
.str to return the inspected object
.str to return the output string instead of printing
.gray to disable colorful output in the console
Color to enforce colorful outputs in the console
Call wat.locals or wat() to inspect local variables.

Call wat.globals to inspect global variables.
```