

My_Note

目录

 目录

Linux

- /目录
- /bin目录
- /etc目录
- /home目录

Linux目录结构E目录Linux目录Linux目录

Linux

目录

 目录

命令	功能
ls	显示目录内容
tree	显示目录树
pwd	显示当前目录
clear	清除屏幕
ctrl+shift+""	复制
ctrl+"-"	粘贴

目录

 目录

```

## 目录
cd Desktop/

```

cd

命令	功能
cd	切换目录
cd~	切换到主目录
cd..	切换到上级目录
cd.	切换到当前目录
cd-	切换到上次目录

目录

 目录

명령어	설명
torch 명령어	파일 복사
mkdir 명령어	디렉토리(폴더) 생성
rm 명령어	파일 삭제
rmdir 명령어	디렉토리 삭제

== rm **명령어** **명령어** **명령어** -r ==

명령어

명령어	설명
cp	파일(폴더) 복사
mv	파일(폴더) 이동

```
## 명령어hello명령어hello1
cp hello hello1
## 명령어
cp a a_cp -r
## 명령어hello명령어a명령어
mv ./hello ./a
## 명령어hello명령어hi
mv hello hi
```

ls **명령어**

명령어	설명
-l	디렉토리(폴더) 정보
-h	인자
-a	디렉토리(폴더) 정보

mkdir **명령어**

명령어	설명
-p	디렉토리(폴더) 생성

```
## 명령어
mkdir aa/bb/cc -p
```

rm **명령어**

명령어	설명
-i	디렉토리(폴더) 정보

touch	touch
cat	cat
b	b
f	f
q	q

```
touch a.txt
## touch
cat a.txt
## cat
more huge.txt
## moremoretree
tree /bin | more
```

ln

(ln)

ln	ln
ln -s	ln -s

```
## ln
mkdir A/B/C -p
## C
cd A/B/C
## ln
touch hello.py
## ln
cd Desktop/
## ln
## ln
ln -s ./A/B/C/hello.py hello_s1.py
ln -s /home/python/Desktop/A/B/C/hello.py hello_s2.py
```

grep

grep	grep	grep	grep
		-v	-v
grep	grep	-n	-n
		-i	-i

```
## a.txthello
## grep
```

```
grep hello a.txt -n
```

正则表达式

正则	描述
find	正则表达式

正则	描述
*	匹配0个或多个
?	匹配1个

```
## 匹配
find . -name "2.txt"
## 匹配
find . -name "2*"
```

正则表达式

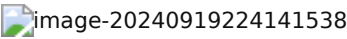
正则	描述
.gz	匹配.gz
.bz2	匹配.bz2

==正则表达式tar正则表达式==

tar正则	描述
-c	创建
-v	显示
-f	指定文件
-z	压缩(.gz)
-j	压缩(.bz2)
-x	解压
-C	指定目录

```
## 创建正则
tar -cvf 1.tar *.txt
## 压缩正则
tar -zcvf 1.tar.gz *.txt
## 解压
tar -xvf 1.tar.gz
```

权限符号



权限符号

- -权限符号
- d权限符号

权限符号

- 权限符号第一位
- 权限符号第二位
- 权限符号第三位
- 权限符号第四位
- r权限符号w权限符号
- x权限符号-权限符号

==root权限符号==

权限符号

权限	权限
chmod	权限符号

chmod u/g/o/a+/-/=rwx 权限

权限	权限
u	user权限符号
g	group权限符号
o	other权限符号
a	all权限符号

权限

权限	权限
+	权限
-	权限
=	权限

权限

权限	权限
r	权限
w	权限
x	权限

-	chmod
---	-------

```
## chmod
torch a.py
## chmod
chmod u + rwx a.py
## chmod
chmod a - r a.py
```

sudo

sudo

sudo -s	root
sudo	sudo

```
## root
sudo -s
## sudo
sudo cat a.py
```

whoami

whoami	
who	

exit

exit	

which

which	

passwd

passwd	

shutdown

shutdown -h now	

reboot	再起動
--------	-----

再起動

再起動

操作	コマンド	説明
インストール	deb	sudo dpkg -i deb
インストール	apt-get	sudo apt-get install

再起動

再起動

操作	コマンド	説明
アンインストール	deb	sudo dpkg -r
アンインストール	apt-get	sudo apt-get remove

vim

再起動

- 再起動: 再起動
- 再起動: esc
- 再起動: esc
 - :w
 - :wq
 - :x
 - :q!

== 再起動 == vim

vim

再起動

再起動

- 再起動: CPU
- 再起動: CPU

再起動

再起動,再起動

再起動

再起動

再起動

multiprocessing

multiprocessing

1. multiprocessing

- import multiprocessing

2. multiprocessing.Process()

- process=multiprocessing.Process()

属性	说明
target	要执行的函数名(目标)
name	进程名称
group	进程组名称None

3. process.start()

- process.start()

代码

```
import multiprocessing
import time
def coding():
    for i in range(3):
        print('coding')
        time.sleep(0.2)

def music():
    for i in range(3):
        print('music')
        time.sleep(0.2)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 创建进程
    coding_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = coding)
    music_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = music)
    coding_process.start()
    music_process.start()
```

multiprocessing

属性	说明
args	要执行的函数参数
kwargs	要执行的函数关键字参数

1.
2.

```
import multiprocessing
import time

def coding(num, str):
    print(str)
    for i in range(3):
        print('coding')
        time.sleep(0.2)

def music(count):
    for i in range(3):
        print('music')
        time.sleep(0.2)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 创建进程
    # 启动进程
    coding_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = coding, args=(3, 'coding'))
    # 启动进程
    music_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = music, kwargs={'count':3})
    coding_process.start()
    music_process.start()
```

□□□□□□

[illegible]

1. `getpid()`
2. `getppid()`

$$= \text{os} =$$

```
import multiprocessing
import os
import time

def coding():
    print("coding>>>%d" % os.getpid())
    print("□□□□□□%d" % os.getppid())
    for i in range(3):
        print('coding')
        time.sleep(0.2)

def music():
    print("music>>>%d" % os.getpid())
    print("□□□□□□%d" % os.getppid())
    for i in range(3):
        print('music')
```

[illegible]

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□ □ □ □ □ □ □

```

work_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = work)
# 子进程
work_process.daemon = True
work_process.start()
print('主进程')

```

主进程

```

import multiprocessing
import time
def work():
    print('子进程')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 创建子进程
    work_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = work)
    work_process.start()
    # 等待子进程结束
    work_process.terminate()
    print('主进程')

```

子进程

1. 子进程==子进程==子进程==子进程==
2. 子进程==子进程==子进程==子进程==

子进程

1. 子进程
 - `import threading`
2. 子进程
 - `子进程 = threading.Thread(target = 子进程)`

子进程	子进程
target	子进程(子进程)
name	子进程
group	子进程None

3. 子进程

- `thread.start()`

```
import threading
import time
def coding():
    for i in range(3):
        print('coding')
        time.sleep(0.2)

def music():
    for i in range(3):
        print('music')
        time.sleep(0.2)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 创建线程对象
    coding_thread = threading.Thread(target = coding)
    music_thread = threading.Thread(target = music)
    coding_thread.start()
    music_thread.start()
```

创建线程对象

参数	说明
args	传递给目标函数的参数元组
kwargs	传递给目标函数的关键字参数字典

1. 创建线程对象时，需要指定目标函数
2. 创建线程对象时，可以指定key参数，用于指定线程名称

```
import threading
import time
def coding(num):
    for i in range(num):
        print('coding')
        time.sleep(0.2)

def music(count):
    for i in range(count):
        print('music')
        time.sleep(0.2)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 创建线程对象
    coding_thread = threading.Thread(target = coding, args = (3,))
    music_thread = threading.Thread(target = music, kwargs={'count':3})
```

```
coding_thread.start()
music_thread.start()
```

□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□

1. `threading.Thread(target = work, daemon = True)`
2. `□□□□.setDaemon(True)`

```
import threading
import time
def work():
    print('□□□')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # □□□□□□
    work_thread = threading.Thread(target = work, daemon = True)
    # □□□□□□
    work_thread.setDaemon(True)
    work_thread.start()

    print('□□□□□□□')
```

□□□□□□□□

==□□□□□□□□□□==

□□□□□□□□ `current = threading.current_thread()`

□□□□□□□□

```
import threading
import time

my_list = list()

def write():
    for i in range(3):
        print('add:', i)
        my_list.append(i)
    print(my_list)

def read():
    print('read:', my_list)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    write_thread = threading.Thread(target = write)
```

```
read_thread = threading.Thread(target = read)
write_thread.start()
time.sleep(1)
read_thread.start()
```

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

[illegible]
$$= \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} =$$
[illegible]

000: 000000000000000000000000

[illegible]

1. `mutex = threading.Lock()`
2. `mutex.acquire()`
3. `mutex.release()`

```
import threading

g_num = 0

def sum_1():
    # 加锁
    mutex.acquire()
    for i in range(100000):
        # 计算数据
        global g_num
        g_num += 1
    # 解锁
    mutex.release()
    print('g_num1:', g_num)

def sum_2():
    # 加锁
    mutex.acquire()
    for i in range(100000):
        # 计算数据
        global g_num
        g_num += 1
    # 解锁
    mutex.release()
    print('g_num2:', g_num)
```

```

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 互斥锁
    mutex = threading.Lock()
    sum1_thread = threading.Thread(target = sum_1)
    sum2_thread = threading.Thread(target = sum_2)

    sum1_thread.start()
    sum2_thread.start()

```

❏

多线程编程的优缺点

❏ 优点

多线程编程的优点

❏

❏ `.join()` 方法：等待所有子线程执行完毕后再继续执行主线程。`.join()` 方法可以等待一个或多个子线程执行完毕。

```

import time
import threading

def work():
    print('work')
    time.sleep(1)

work_thread = threading.Thread(target = work)
work_thread.start()
work_thread.join()

print('主线程结束')

```

❏ 缺点

- 缺点
 1. 多线程编程的复杂性
 2. 多线程编程的性能开销
- 缺点
 1. 多线程编程的复杂性
 2. 多线程编程的性能开销
 3. 多线程编程的同步问题
 4. 多线程编程的资源消耗（CPU 占用率高）
 5. 多线程编程的调试困难

❏

多线程编程的优缺点 `socket` 和 `web` 编程

❏ IP 地址

IP地址==>IP地址==>IP地址==>IP地址==>

IP地址==>IP地址==>IP地址==>IP地址==>

ifconfig ping

命令	作用
ifconfig	配置网络接口
ping	测试网络连通性

```
## Linux系统
## 配置ip地址(local_post)
ifconfig
## 测试网络连通性
ping baidu.com
```

网络

==>IP地址==>IP地址==>IP地址==>

网络地址(网络地址)网络地址网络地址网络地址

- 网络地址网络地址网络地址
- 网络地址网络地址网络地址

网络

- 网络
 - 网络地址网络地址网络地址==01023==>21网络地址FTP(网络地址)25网络地址SMTP(网络地址)网络地址80网络地址HTTP
- 网络
 - 网络==102465535==>网络地址网络地址网络地址网络地址
 - 网络:网络地址网络地址网络地址网络地址网络地址

socket TCP

- socket网络地址网络地址网络地址socket网络地址网络地址网络地址网络地址
- TCP网络地址网络地址网络地址 网络地址网络地址网络地址网络地址
 - TCP网络地址
 - 1. 网络地址
 - 2. 网络地址
 - 3. 网络地址

网络

命令	作用
encode	网络地址网络地址网络地址
decode	网络地址网络地址网络地址

网络

encode() 网络 decode() 网络地址encoding网络地址网络地址网络地址

- `bytes.decode(encoding = 'utf-8')`
- `str.encode(encoding = 'utf-8')`

TCP

- socket 1. socket 2. socket ip 3. 4. 5. recv 6. conn(send) 7. conn(socket_server) close

== == ip

socket

AddressFamily	IP
Type	

bind	ip
send	
accept	
recv	
listen	

```
import socket
## 1. socket
socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
## socket
socket.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, True)
## 2. ip
## bind ip "", ip
socket.bind(('IP',))
## 3.
socket.listen(128)
## 4. accept socket
conn_socket, ip = socket.accept()
print(' ', ip)
## 5. socket
data = conn_socket.recv()
print(data.decode())
## 6.
conn_socket.send(' ').encode(encoding = 'utf-8')
## 7.
conn_socket.close()
socket.close()
```

TCP

- socket
 - 1. socket
 - 2. connect
 - 3. send
 - 4. recv
 - 5. close

socket

socket	socket
AddressFamily	IP
Type	socket

socket

socket	socket
connect	connect
send	send
recv	recv
close	close

```
import socket
## 1. socket
client = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
## 2. connect
client.connect(('ip', 'port'))
## 3. send
client.send(''.encode(encoding = 'utf-8'))
## 4. recv, recv
data = client.recv(1024)
print(data.decode())
## 5. close
client.close()
```

socket

1. TCP
2. TCP
3. listen
4. accept
5. accept
6. close, recv

url

url

URL

- 格式https:// http://ftp://
- 通过IP地址访问服务器时，需要知道DNS服务器的IP地址
- 通过域名访问服务器时

HTTP

- 通过HTTP访问web服务器时，需要知道服务器的IP地址
- 通过HTTP访问服务器时，TCP端口号是80
- TCP端口号是80，HTTP端口号是80

HTTP

- GET请求时，Web服务器返回的url地址是==
- POST请求时，Web服务器返回的url地址是==

POST

- POST请求时，Web服务器返回的value

HTTP

- 通过HTTP访问服务器时
- 通过HTTP访问服务器时
- 通过HTTP访问服务器时
- 通过HTTP访问服务器时

HTTP

状态码	描述
200	成功
400	请求无效
404	资源不存在
500	服务器内部错误

python访问Web

pycharm

```
import http
```

Web

1. 1. 1. 1.

1. 通过TCP访问服务器
2. 通过HTTP访问服务器
3. 通过HTTP访问服务器
4. HTTP访问服务器

```

import socket
socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
## 初始化
socket.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, True)
## 绑定ip
socket.bind(("", 8080))
## 监听
socket.listen(128)
## 接受连接
conn, ip = socket.accept()
## 接收数据
data = conn.recv(1024).decode()
request_data = data.split(" ")
request_path = request_data[1]
## 检查请求路径, 如果ip和request_path不为空
if request_path == '/':
    request_path = '/index.html'
## 检查请求路径
try:
    with open ("/static" + request_path, "rb") as f:
        file_data = f.read()
except Exception as e:
    # 404错误
    response_line = "HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found\r\n"
    response_header = "Server:pwb\r\n"
    response_body = "404 Not Found HAHA"
    response = (response_line + response_header + response_body).encode()
    conn.send(response)
else:
    response_line = "HTTP/1.1 200 OK \r\n"
    response_header = "Server:pwb\r\n"
    response_body = file_data
    # 返回HTTP响应
    response = (response_line + response_header).encode() + response_body
    conn.send(response)
finally:
    # 关闭连接
    conn.close()

```

测试代码

```

def divide_numbers(a, b):
    try:
        result = a / b # 可能会发生 ZeroDivisionError
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        print("除数不能为0")
    except TypeError:
        print("数据类型错误")
    else:
        print(f"结果: {result}") # 返回结果

```

```

    finally:
        print("测试") # 测试成功

## 测试
divide_numbers(10, 2) # 测试
divide_numbers(10, 0) # 测试
divide_numbers(10, "a") # 测试

```

测试

测试

- 测试成功

```

import socket
import threading
def handle(conn):
    # 测试
    # data测试
    data = conn.recv(1024).decode()
    request_data = data.split(" ")
    request_path = request_data[1]
    # 测试
    if len(request_path) == 1:
        conn.close()
        return
    # 测试,测试ip测试request_path测试/'
    if request_path == '/':
        request_path = '/index.html'
    # 测试
    try:
        with open("/static" + request_path,"rb") as f:
            file_data = f.read()
    except Exception as e:
        # 测试404测试
        response_line = "HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found\r\n"
        response_header = "Server:pwb\r\n"
        response_body = "404 Not Found HAHA"
        response = (response_line + response_header + response_body).encode()
        conn.send(response)
    else:
        response_line = "HTTP/1.1 200 OK \r\n"
        response_header = "Server:pwb\r\n"
        response_body = file_data
        # 测试HTTP测试
        response = (response_line + response_header).encode() + response_body
        conn.send(response)
    finally:
        # 测试
        conn.close()

```

```

socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM)

```

```

## 初始化
socket.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, True)
## 绑定ip
socket.bind(("", 8080))
## 监听
socket.listen(128)
while True:
    # 接受连接
    conn, ip = socket.accept()
    sub_thread = threading.Thread(target = handle, args=(conn,))
    sub_thread.start()

```

服务器

客户端

```

import socket
import threading

class HttpWebServer():
    def __init__(self):
        self.socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
        # 初始化
        self.socket.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, True)
        # 绑定ip
        self.socket.bind(("", 8080))
        # 监听
        self.socket.listen(128)
    def handle(self, conn):
        # 接收
        # data = conn.recv(1024).decode()
        data = conn.recv(1024).decode()
        request_data = data.split(" ")
        request_path = request_data[1]
        # 处理请求
        if len(request_path) == 1:
            conn.close()
            return
        # 返回数据, ip, request_path
        if request_path == '/':
            request_path = '/index.html'
        # 返回数据
        try:
            with open ("/static" + request_path, "rb") as f:
                file_data = f.read()
        except Exception as e:
            # 404
            response_line = "HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found\r\n"
            response_header = "Server:pwb\r\n"
            response_body = "404 Not Found HAHA"
            response = (response_line + response_header + response_body).encode()
            conn.send(response)

```

```

else:
    response_line = "HTTP/1.1 200 OK \r\n"
    response_header = "Server:pwb\r\n"
    response_body = file_data
    # 返回HTTP
    response = (response_line + response_header).encode() + response_body
    conn.send(response)
finally:
    # 关闭
    conn.close()
def start(self):
    while True:
        # 接收
        conn,ip = self.socket.accept()
        sub_thread = threading.Thread(target = self.handle,args=(conn,))
        sub_thread.start()
my_web_driver = HttpWebServer()
my_web_driver.start()

```

完整代码

```

import socket
import threading
## 完整代码
import sys

class HttpWebServer():
    def __init__(self,port):
        self.socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM)
        # 设置
        self.socket.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET,socket.SO_REUSEADDR,True)
        # 绑定ip
        self.socket.bind(("",port))
        # 监听
        self.socket.listen(128)
    def handle(self,conn):
        # 接收
        # data接收数据
        data = conn.recv(1024).decode()
        request_data = data.split(" ")
        request_path = request_data[1]
        # 处理请求
        if len(request_path) == 1:
            conn.close()
            return
        # 返回数据,ip,request_path
        if request_path == '/':
            request_path = '/index.html'
        # 返回数据
        try:
            with open ("/static" + request_path,"rb") as f:

```



```

        file_data = f.read()
    except Exception as e:
        # 404
        response_line = "HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found\r\n"
        response_header = "Server:pwb\r\n"
        response_body = "404 Not Found HAHA"
        response = (response_line + response_header + response_body).encode()
        conn.send(response)
    else:
        response_line = "HTTP/1.1 200 OK \r\n"
        response_header = "Server:pwb\r\n"
        response_body = file_data
        # HTTP
        response = (response_line + response_header).encode() + response_body
        conn.send(response)
    finally:
        #
        conn.close()
def start(self):
    while True:
        #
        conn,ip = self.socket.accept()
        sub_thread = threading.Thread(target = self.handle,args=(conn,))
        sub_thread.start()
def main():
    #
    print(sys.argv)
    if len(sys.argv) != 2:
        print('')
        return
    if not sys.argv[1].isdigit():
        print('')
        return
    port = sys.argv[1]
    my_web_driver = HttpWebServer(port)
    my_web_driver.start()
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

-
-
-

```

def fun1():
    print('hello')

def fun(fun1):
    fun1()

```

```
fun(fun1) # 输出hello
```

##

- 函数调用时，函数名和参数列表一起构成一个对象，这个对象就是函数调用对象。
- 函数调用对象在内存中存储，等待被解释器调用。

```
def fun1(num1):  
    # 函数  
    def fun2(num2):  
        num = num1 + num2  
        print(num)  
    # 返回函数  
    return fun2;  
## 测试  
f = fun1(10)  
f(1) # 输出11  
f(2) # 输出12
```

函数调用

##nonlocal 非局部变量

```
def fun1(num1):  
    # 函数  
    def fun2(num2):  
        # 非局部变量  
        nonlocal num1  
        num1 = num2 + 10  
    print(num1)  
    fun2(10)  
    print(num1)  
    # 返回函数  
    return fun2;  
## 测试  
fun1(10)  
## 输出1020
```

with 上下文管理器

上下文管理器用于管理资源，如文件、数据库连接等。

```
## 上下文管理器  
with open('1.txt',r) as f:  
    data = f.read()  
    print(data)
```

##

□□□□□□

- **next**□□□□□□□□□□

```
## □□□□
data = (i * i for i in range(100))
## □□□□

print(next(data)) # □□0
print(next(data)) # □□1
for i in data:
    print(i)
```

- yield
 - `yield` keyword
 - `yield from` keyword

```
def num():
    for i in range(10):
        print('0000')
        yield i
        print('0000')

g = num()
print(next(g)) # 000000 1
print(next(g)) # 000000 0000 1
```

- □□□□□□□

```
def fn(num):
    a = 0
    b = 1
    index = 0
    while index < num:
        result = a
        a,b = b,a+b
        yield result
        index += 1

f = fn(5)


print(next(f)) # 0
print(next(f)) # 1
print(next(f)) # 1
```

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

11

- ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

- **copy**는 얕은 복사, 리스트의 원소를 복사하는 방식이다.
- 리스트의 복사
 - 리스트의 원소를 복사하는 방식이다.

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리스트의 복사 a와 b

```
import copy
## 리스트
a = [1,2,3,4]
b = [3,4,5,6]
c = [a,b]
d = copy.copy(c)
## 리스트
print(id(c))
print(id(0))
## 리스트
print(id(a))
print(id(c[0]))
print(id(d[0]))

## 튜플
a = (1,2,3)
b = (4,5)
c = (a,b)
d = copy.copy(c)
## 튜플
print(id(c))
print(id(d))
```

딥 복사

- **deepcopy**는 깊은 복사, 리스트의 원소를 복사하는 방식이다.
- 리스트의 복사

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```
import copy
## 리스트
a = [1,2,3,4]
b = [3,4,5,6]
c = [a,b]
d = copy.deepcopy(c)
## 리스트
print(id(c))
print(id(d))
## 리스트
```

```
print(id(c[0]))
print(id(d[0]))
```

logging(로그)

로그레벨 5가지

- DEBUG 디버그
- INFO 정보
- WARNING 경고
- ERROR 오류
- CRITICAL 심각

-
- 로그 **WARNING** 경고 **WARNING** 경고 **WARNING** 경고

- logging 모듈

- logging.basicConfig(level = logging.DEBUG, format = '%(asctime)s - %(filename)s[line:%(lineno)d] - %(levelname)s: %(message)s' filename = 'log.txt', filemode = 'w')
 - level 로그레벨
 - format 로그 형식
 - %(asctime)s 시간
 - %(message)s 메시지
 - %(filename)s 파일명
 - %(lineno)d 라인번호
 - (levelname)s 로그레벨
 - filename 로그 파일명
 - filemode 로그 파일 모드

```
import logging
logging.basicConfig(level = logging.DEBUG, format = '%(asctime)s - %
(filename)s[line:%(lineno)d] - %(levelname)s: %(message)s' filename =
'log.txt', filemode = 'w')

logging.info('로그')
```

web