

# My\_Note

目录
   
 目录

## Linux

- /目录
- /bin目录
- /etc目录
- /home目录

LinuxELinuxLinux

# 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
cd Desktop/
```

## cd

命令	功能
cd	切换目录
cd~	切换到主目录
cd..	切换到父目录
cd.	切换到当前目录
cd-	切换到上一个目录

目录

명령어	설명
torch <b>명령어</b>	파일 복사
mkdir <b>명령어</b>	디렉토리(폴더) 생성
rm <b>명령어</b>	파일 삭제
rmdir <b>명령어</b>	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	파일(폴더) 정보
-h	파일(폴더) 정보
-a	파일(폴더) 정보

mkdir **명령어**

명령어	설명
-p	디렉토리(폴더) 생성

```
## 명령어
mkdir aa/bb/cc -p
```

rm **명령어**

명령어	설명
-i	디렉토리(폴더) 삭제

-r	□□□□□□□□
-f	□□□□

cp □□□□

□□□□	□□
-i	□□□□□
-r	□□□□□□□□□□
-v	□□□□□□□□□□

## mv □□□□

□□□□	□□
-i	□□□□□
-v	□□□□□□□□

```
## 0000hello0hello1
mv hello/ hello1 -i
```

□□□□□

( )

00	00
>	000000000000000000000000'w'00
>>	000000000000000000000000'a'00

```
## touch a.txt
## ls > a.txt
## ls >> a.txt
```

□□□□□□□□

<code>cat</code>	<code>more</code>

more□□□□

□□□	□□
□□	□□□□□□□
b	□□□□□□□
f	□□□□□□□
q	□□

```
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

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

正则表达式

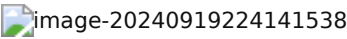
正则	描述
.gz	正则表达式
.bz2	正则表达式

==正则表达式tar正则表达式==

tar正则	描述
-c	正则表达式
-v	正则表达式
-f	正则表达式
-z	正则(.gz)
-j	正则(.bz2)
-x	正则
-C	正则表达式

```
## 正则表达式  
tar -cvf 1.tar *.txt  
## 正则表达式  
tar -zcvf 1.tar.gz *.txt  
## 正则  
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	值
target	multiprocessing.Process(target=)
name	multiprocessing.Process.name
group	multiprocessing.Process.group=None

3. multiprocessing.Process.start()

- process.start()

multiprocessing

```
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__':
    # multiprocessing
    coding_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = coding)
    music_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = music)
    coding_process.start()
    music_process.start()
```

multiprocessing

属性	值
args	multiprocessing.Process.args
kwargs	multiprocessing.Process.kwargs

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__':
    # 创建子进程
    # 创建子进程
    coding_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = coding, args=(3, 'coding'))
    # 启动子进程
    music_process = multiprocessing.Process(target = music, kwargs={'count':3})
    coding_process.start()
    music_process.start()
```

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$$= \square\square = \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

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

==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)
# 创建子进程
work_process.daemon = True
work_process.start()
print('主进程结束')

```

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()
    # 主进程
    work_process.terminate()
    print('主进程结束')

```

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()
```

线程参数

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

1. 创建线程对象时，可以指定目标函数和参数
2. 创建线程对象时，可以指定目标函数和关键字参数

```
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()
```

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[illegible]
$$= \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} =$$

**00:**

[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()` 方法用于等待所有子线程执行完毕后再继续执行主线程。`.join()` 方法可以接收一个列表参数，表示要等待的线程列表。

```

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')

```

多线程

- 多线程
  1. 多线程编程的优点
  2. 多线程编程的缺点
- 多线程
  1. 多线程编程的优点
  2. 多线程编程的缺点
  3. 多线程编程的优缺点
  4. 多线程编程的优缺点CPU占用率
  5. 多线程编程的优缺点

❏

多线程编程的优缺点socket 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)网络接口
ifconfig
## 测试网络连通性
ping baidu.com
```

网络接口

==>IP地址==>IP地址==>IP地址==>

网络接口地址(网络接口)网络接口地址网络接口地址

- 网络接口地址网络接口地址
- 网络接口地址网络接口地址

网络接口

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

socket TCP

- socket网络接口地址网络接口地址socket网络接口地址网络接口地址
- TCP网络接口地址网络接口地址 网络接口地址网络接口地址
  - TCP网络接口
    - 1. 网络接口
    - 2. 网络接口
    - 3. 网络接口

网络接口

命令	作用
encode	网络接口地址网络接口地址
decode	网络接口地址网络接口地址

网络接口

encode() 网络接口 decode() 网络接口 encoding网络接口网络接口网络接口

- `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

AddressFamily	IP
Type	

### 

connect	
send	
recv	
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()
```

### 

1. TCP
2. TCP
3. listen
4. == ==
5. accept
6. close recv 0

### 

### url

## URL

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

## HTTP

- 通过HTTP访问服务器web资源时，需要知道服务器的IP地址
- 通过HTTP访问服务器时，需要知道服务器的TCP端口
- TCP端口是服务器上的一个端口，HTTP端口是服务器上的一个端口

## HTTP

- GET请求时，Web服务器返回的资源地址url
- POST请求时，Web服务器返回的资源地址

## POST

- POST请求时，Web服务器返回的资源地址value

## HTTP

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

## 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'
## 尝试打开文件
try:
    with open ("/static" + request_path, "rb") as f:
        file_data = f.read()
except Exception as e:
    # 404 Not Found
    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()

```

异常处理

```

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}") # 正常执行

```

```

    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()

```

初始化

初始化函数

```

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
        # 处理请求, 返回ip和request_path
        if request_path == '/':
            request_path = '/index.html'
        # 处理请求
        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
    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，这个对象就是函数对象。
- 函数对象可以赋值给变量，也可以作为参数传递给其他函数。

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

函数对象

##nonlocal 非局部变量

```
def fun1(num1):  
    # 内部函数  
    def fun2(num2):  
        # 非局部变量  
        nonlocal num1  
        num1 = num2 + 10  
    print(num1)  
    fun2(10)  
    print(num1)  
    # 返回函数对象  
    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。

```
## 使用with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
  - yiled
  -

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

g = num()
print(next(g)) # □□□□□□ 1
print(next(g)) # □□□□□□ □□□□ 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** 모듈을 사용하면, 리스트와 튜플과 같은 객체를 복사할 수 있다.
- **얕은 복사**
  - 원본 객체와 복사본 객체는 동일한 메모리 주소를 가진다.

 image-20241017200908328


리스트와 튜플의 얕은 복사

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

결과

- **deepcopy** 모듈을 사용하면, 리스트와 튜플과 같은 객체를 복사할 수 있다.
- **깊은 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)
## 테스트
print(id(c))
print(id(d))
## 튜플
```

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

## logging(로그)

### 로그레벨 5개

- 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 레벨
  - format 형식
    - %(asctime)s 시간
    - %(message)s 메시지
    - %(filename)s 파일명
    - %(lineno)d 라인번호
    - (levelname)s 레벨
  - filename 파일명
  - filemode 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