

You

In gmail, how can I create a mailing list (like a group of multiple email addresses I can select to email all at once)

Copilot

Certainly! Creating a mailing list in Gmail is a handy way to streamline your communication with specific groups of contacts. Let's get you sorted out:

1. Open Google Contacts:

- First, fire up your web browser and head over to Google Contacts.
- Remember, in typical Google fashion, all your Gmail contacts are managed through this separate app.

2. Select Contacts for Your List:

- Hover over the contact you want to add to your mailing list.
- Click the checkbox next to each contact you'd like to include.
- Make sure each contact has an associated email address; otherwise, they won't appear in your list when you go to email them later.

3. Create a Label:

- Click on the "Label" icon (it looks like a tag) and then select "Create Label."
- Give your label a memorable name (something like "Book Club" or "Project Team").
- Click "Save" to create your contact list.

4. Adding Contacts to an Existing Label:

- If you want to add contacts to an already existing label, select the contact, click the "Label" icon, choose the label you want to add it to, and then click "Apply."

5. Compose Your Email:

- Now that you have your list created and labeled, head back to your Gmail inbox.
- Click the "+" icon (usually located in the lower-right corner) and select "Compose" to start a new email.
- Begin typing the name of the label you created. Gmail will suggest it below the text field.
- Fill out your email content.
- Click "Send" when you're ready to dispatch your message to everyone in the group list.

Remember, while this is great for personal use or small-scale communication, free Google accounts have a limit of up to 500 sent and received emails per day. So, if you're planning a massive email campaign, you might want to consider other tools or services.

Happy emailing! ☺♦^1^2^3^

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You

What is a password encryption method I can use in python to store encrypted/hashed passwords?

Certainly! When it comes to securely storing passwords in Python, you have a few reliable options. Let me introduce you to a couple of popular methods:

1. **bcrypt**:

- **bcrypt** is a widely used password-hashing library that provides a strong level of security. It not only hashes the password but also incorporates a salt (random data) to enhance security.
- To use bcrypt, you'll need to install it first. You can do this using pip:

```
pip install bcrypt
```

- Once installed, here's how you can hash a password using bcrypt:

```
import bcrypt
```

```
password = "mypasswordstring"  
# Encode the password into a readable utf-8 byte code:
```

```
password_encoded = password.encode('utf-8')
```

```
# Hash the encoded password and generate a salt:
```

```
hashed_password = bcrypt.hashpw(password_encoded, bcrypt.gensalt())
```

- The hashed_password will be a securely hashed version of your original password. You can store this in your database.

2. **passlib**:

- **passlib** is another excellent library for password hashing. It provides a high-level interface and supports various hashing algorithms.
- First, you'll need to install it:

```
pip install passlib
```

- Next, create a **CryptContext** object to manage your password hashing:

```
from passlib.context import CryptContext
```

```
pwd_context = CryptContext(schemes=["bcrypt"], deprecated="auto")
```

- Now you can use the following functions to encrypt and verify passwords:

- The encrypt_password function will hash your password, and the check_encrypted_password function will verify whether a given password matches the stored hash.

```
def encrypt_password(password):  
    return pwd_context.encrypt(password)
```

```
def check_encrypted_password(password, hashed):  
    return pwd_context.verify(password, hashed)
```

3. **maskpass** (for hiding passwords during input):

- If you want to hide passwords during user input (e.g., in a terminal-based application), you can use the **maskpass** module.

- Install it with:

```
pip install maskpass
```

- Example usage:

```
import maskpass
```

```
# Hide password during input (no echo):
```

```
pwd = maskpass.askpass(mask="")
```

```
print(pwd)
```

```
# Or mask with a specific character (e.g., hashtag):
```

```
pwd = maskpass.askpass(prompt="Password:", mask="#")
```

```
print(pwd)
```

- In the second example, the user's password will be echoed in the prompt but hidden with hashtags (#).

Remember, always choose a strong hashing method and never store plain-text passwords. These libraries handle the complexities of secure password storage, so you don't have to reinvent the wheel. 😊🔒

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You

I have the following Google Colab python script but I want a way to use it on my own machine, how can I enable easy file uploads and downloads in a native python environment?

```
!pip install python-docx
from docx import Document
from google.colab import files

existing_text = []
# Example usage:
print("Please upload a Word Doc")
doc_upload = files.upload()
print(doc_upload.keys())

# Extract the filename from the uploaded file
doc_filename = next(iter(doc_upload.keys())) if doc_upload else None

if doc_filename and doc_filename.lower().endswith('.docx'):
    doc = Document(doc_filename)
    print(f"Word Doc uploaded successfully: {doc_filename}")

    for paragraph in doc.paragraphs:
        existing_text.append(paragraph.text)

    #print("Existing Text:")
    #print(existing_text)

    newDoc = Document(doc_filename)
    for num in range(10):
        doc.add_paragraph(existing_text)
    doc.save(doc_filename)
    files.download(doc_filename)
else:
    print("Error: Please upload a Word Doc (.docx)")
```

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Certainly! Let's break this down into two parts: enabling file uploads and enabling file downloads in a native Python environment on your own machine.

File Uploads

To enable easy file uploads in a native Python environment, you can use the requests library. This library allows you to make HTTP requests, including uploading files. Here's how you can do it:

- 1. Install the requests library** (if you haven't already): You can install it using pip:

```
pip install requests
```

- 2. Uploading Files Using requests:** Below are examples of how you can upload files using different methods with the requests library:

- Using the files parameter:** This method allows you to upload a file to a specified URL using a POST request. Here's an example:

```
import requests
url = 'https://httpbin.org/post' # Replace with your desired URL
files = {'file': open('file.txt', 'rb')} # Specify the file you want to upload
response = requests.post(url, files=files)
print(response.text)
```

In this example, replace 'file.txt' with the path to your actual file. The server's response will contain information about the uploaded file.

- **Using the data parameter:** If you need to include additional form data along with the file upload, you can use this method:

```
import requests

url = 'https://httpbin.org/post' # Replace with your desired URL
data = {'key': 'value'} # Additional data if required
with open('file.txt', 'rb') as file:
    response = requests.post(url, data=data, files={'file': file})
    print(response.text)
```

- **Using multipart/form-data directly:** If you want more control over the request, you can construct the multipart/form-data payload manually:

```
import requests

url = 'https://httpbin.org/post' # Replace with your desired URL
files = {'file': ('example.txt', open('example.txt', 'rb'), 'multipart/form-data')}
response = requests.post(url, files=files)
print(response.text)
```

File Downloads

For file downloads, you can use the built-in `urllib` library or the `pypdl` library (which provides additional features). Here's a brief overview:

1. **Using urllib:** The `urllib` library is part of the Python standard library. You can use it to download files from URLs. Here's a simple example:

```
import urllib.request  
url = 'https://example.com/somefile.txt'  
urllib.request.urlretrieve(url, 'local_filename.txt')
```

2. **Using pypdl:** The pypdl library provides features like multi-segmented downloads, retrying in case of failure, progress tracking, and more. You can install it via pip:

pip install pypdl

Then, use it in your Python code:

```
import pypdl  
url = 'https://example.com/somefile.txt'  
pypdl.download(url, 'local filename.txt')
```

Remember to replace the example URLs and filenames with your actual ones. Happy uploading and downloading!    [^1](#) [^2](#) [^3](#) [^4](#)

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You

How to solve this error:

```
Please upload a Word Doc
Enter path to word doc! C:/Users/fifau/Downloads/Auuuuugh (1).docx
Word Doc uploaded successfully: C:/Users/fifau/Downloads/Auuuuugh (1).docx
Enter additional name for new file: copy
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "C:/Users/fifau/Downloads/docExtender.py", line 22, in <module>
newDoc = Document(doc_filename)
File "C:/Users/fifau/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/Lib/site-packages/docx/api.py", line 27, in Document
document_part = cast("DocumentPart", Package.open(docx).main_document_part)
File "C:/Users/fifau/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/Lib/site-packages/docx/opc/package.py", line 127, in open
pkg_reader = PackageReader.from_file(pkg_file)
File "C:/Users/fifau/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/Lib/site-packages/docx/opc/pkgreader.py", line 22, in from_file
phys_reader = PhysPkgReader(pkg_file)
File "C:/Users/fifau/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/Lib/site-packages/docx/opc/phys_pkg.py", line 21, in __new__
raise PackageNotFoundError("Package not found at '%s'" % pkg_file)
docx.exceptions.PackageNotFoundError: Package not found at 'C:/Users/fifau/Downloads/Auuuuugh (1)copy.docx'
```

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Ah, the infamous "Package not found" error strikes again! Let's unravel this mystery together, shall we? 🕵️

The error message you're encountering—`docx.opc.exceptions.PackageNotFoundError: Package not found at 'C:/Users/fifau/Downloads/Auuuuugh (1)copy.docx'`—usually occurs when the Python python-docx library can't locate the specified Word document (.docx file). Fear not, though; we'll get this sorted out!

Here are a few steps to troubleshoot and resolve this issue:

1. Check the File Path:

- Double-check that the file path you provided (C:/Users/fifau/Downloads/Auuuuugh (1).docx) is correct.
- Make sure there are no typos, extra spaces, or special characters causing confusion.

2. Escape Special Characters:

- In your case, the filename contains parentheses (e.g., (1)). When specifying file paths in Python, it's essential to escape special characters.
- Try using double backslashes (\\) instead of single ones in your file path:
`C:\\Users\\fifau\\Downloads\\Auuuuugh (1).docx`

3. Use Raw String Literal:

- To avoid issues with special characters, you can use a raw string literal by prefixing the path with an r:
`r'C:\\Users\\fifau\\Downloads\\Auuuuugh (1).docx'`

4. Rename the Output File:

- The error message mentions 'C:/Users/fifau/Downloads/Auuuuugh (1)copy.docx'. It seems you're trying to create a new file with the name Auuuugh (1)copy.docx.
- Ensure that the filename doesn't conflict with existing files. Try a different name (e.g., Auuuugh_copy.docx).

5. Simplify the Script:

- Sometimes, complex interactions between libraries can cause unexpected behavior.
- Consider simplifying your script. For instance, you mentioned reading text from markdown files and appending it to an existing .docx file. Instead of converting markdown to .docx, directly add the text to the existing file.

Here's a simplified example based on your original script:

```
from docx import Document

existing_docx = "C:/Users/fifau/Downloads/Auuuuugh (1).docx"

def append_text_to_existing(existing_file, markdown_text):
    doc = Document(existing_file)
    doc.add_paragraph(markdown_text)
    doc.save(existing_file)

# Example usage:
markdown_text = "This is some additional content."
append_text_to_existing(existing_docx, markdown_text)
```

Remember to adjust the markdown_text variable according to your needs.

Give these steps a try, and hopefully, you'll conquer that elusive package error! If you need further assistance or have any other questions, feel free to ask. 😊 📁 🔎 ^1^ ^2^ ^3^

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