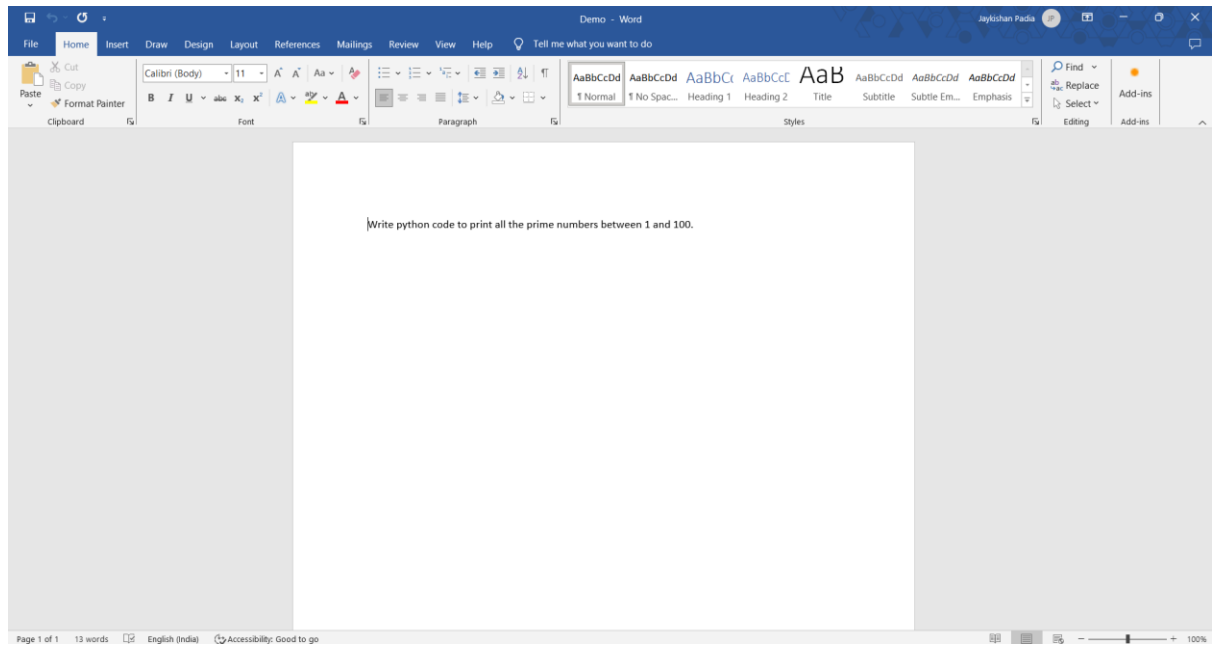


# 1. Using docx

## Input Document: Demo.docx



## Input:

```
E:\PyCharmProjects\DocumentExecution\venv\Scripts\python.exe E:\PyCharmProjects\DocumentExecution\CodeGenerator.py
Provide the path of the file:
Demo.docx
The task to be completed:
Generate the python code to complete the task.
```

## Output:

```
python
def is_prime(num):
    """
    This function checks if a number is prime.

    Args:
        num: The number to check.

    Returns:
        True if the number is prime, False otherwise.
    """
    if num <= 1:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):
        if num % i == 0:
            return False
    return True

# Print all prime numbers between 1 and 100
for i in range(2, 101):
    if is_prime(i):
        print(i)
```

```
2
3
5
7
11
13
17
19
23
29
31
37
41
43
47
53
59
61
67
71
73
79
83
89
97

Process finished with exit code 0
```

## 2. Using pdf

### Input Document: Tiger.pdf

The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is the largest living cat species and a member of the genus *Panthera* native to Asia. It has a powerful, muscular body with a large head and paws, a long tail, and orange fur with black, mostly vertical stripes. It is traditionally classified into nine recent subspecies, though some recognise only two subspecies, mainland Asian tigers and island tigers of the Sunda Islands.

Throughout the tiger's range, it inhabits mainly forests, from coniferous and temperate broadleaf and mixed forests in the Russian Far East and Northeast China to tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests on the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. The tiger is an apex predator and preys mainly on ungulates such as deer and wild boar, which it takes by ambush. It lives a mostly solitary life and occupies home ranges, which it defends from individuals of the same sex. The range of a male tiger overlaps with that of multiple females with whom he has reproductive claims. Females give birth to usually two or three cubs that stay with their mother for about two years. When becoming independent, they leave their mother's home range and establish their own.

Since the early 20th century, tiger populations have lost at least 93% of their historic range and are locally extinct in West and Central Asia, in large areas of China, and on the islands of Java and Bali. Today, the tiger's range is severely fragmented. It is listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, as its range is thought to have declined by 53% to 68% since the late 1990s. Major reasons for this decline are habitat destruction and fragmentation due to deforestation, poaching for fur, and the illegal trade of tiger body parts for medicinal purposes. Tigers are also victims of human–wildlife conflict for attacking and preying on livestock in areas, where natural prey is scarce. The species is legally protected in all range countries, which have ratified conservation action plans, established anti-poaching patrols and schemes for monitoring tiger populations.

The tiger is among the most popular of the world's charismatic megafauna. It has been kept in captivity since ancient times and has been trained to perform in circuses and other entertainment shows. The tiger featured prominently in the ancient mythology and folklore of cultures throughout its historic range and has continued to appear in culture worldwide.

The tiger has a typical felid morphology. Its body is muscular with shortened legs, strong forelimbs, broad paws, a large head and a tail that is about half the length of the rest of its body.<sup>[47][48]</sup> It has five digits on the front feet and four on the back, all of which have retractile claws that are compact and curved. The ears are rounded, while the eyes have a round pupil.<sup>[47]</sup> The tiger's skull is large and robust, with a constricted front region, proportionally small, elliptical orbits, long nasal bones, and a lengthened cranium with a large sagittal crest.<sup>[49][47]</sup> It resembles a lion's skull, with the structure of the lower jaw and length of the nasals being the most reliable indicators for species identification.<sup>[49]</sup> The tiger has fairly robust teeth and its somewhat curved canines are the longest in the cat family at 6.4–7.6 cm (2.5–3.0 in).<sup>[47][50]</sup>

The tiger is the largest living felid species, with the Siberian and Bengal tigers being the largest.<sup>[47]</sup> Bengal tigers average a total length of 3 m (9.8 ft), with males weighing 200–260 kg (440–570 lb) and females weighing 100–160 kg (220–350 lb). Island tigers are the smallest; the Sumatran tiger has a total length of 2.2–2.5 m (7 ft 3 in – 8 ft 2 in) with a weight of 100–140 kg (220–310 lb) for males and 75–110 kg (165–243 lb) for females.<sup>[51]</sup> The extinct Bali tiger was even smaller.<sup>[47]</sup> It has been hypothesised that body sizes of different tiger populations may be correlated with climate and be explained by thermoregulation and Bergmann's rule.<sup>[47][11]</sup>

Camera trap data show that tigers in Chitwan National Park avoided locations frequented by people and were more active at night than during day.<sup>[77]</sup> In Sundarbans National Park, six radio-collared tigers were most active in the early morning with a peak around dawn and moved an average distance of 4.6 km (2.9 mi) per day.<sup>[78]</sup> A three-year-long camera trap survey in Shuklaphanta National Park revealed that tigers were most active from dusk until midnight.<sup>[78]</sup> In northeastern China, tigers were crepuscular and active at night with activity peaking at dawn and dusk; they exhibited a high temporal overlap with ungulate species.<sup>[80]</sup>

### Input:

```
E:\PyCharmProjects\DocumentExecution\venv\Scripts\
Provide the path of the file:
tiger.pdf
The task to be completed:
Summazize the document
```

## Output:

```
'''python
def summarize_tiger_document(text):
    """
    Summarizes the provided text about tigers.

    Args:
        text: The text to summarize.

    Returns:
        A summary of the text.
    """

    summary = """
    The tiger is the largest living cat species, native to Asia. It has a distinctive orange fur with black stripes and is a powerful predator.
    Historically, there were nine subspecies of tigers, but now only two are generally recognized: mainland Asian tigers and island tigers.
    Tigers inhabit various forests, from coniferous to tropical, and prey mainly on ungulates like deer and wild boar.
    They live solitary lives and defend their home ranges.

    Since the early 20th century, tiger populations have suffered a drastic decline due to habitat loss, poaching, and human-wildlife conflict.
    Tigers are endangered, with their range shrinking by over 50% in recent decades.
    Despite being legally protected, they face ongoing threats.

    The tiger is a popular symbol and has been featured in various cultures and mythologies. Its distinctive morphology and powerful nature have made it a subject of fascination.
    """

    return summary
```

```
The tiger is the largest living cat species, native to Asia. It has a distinctive orange fur with black stripes and is a powerful predator.
Historically, there were nine subspecies of tigers, but now only two are generally recognized: mainland Asian tigers and island tigers.
Tigers inhabit various forests, from coniferous to tropical, and prey mainly on ungulates like deer and wild boar.
They live solitary lives and defend their home ranges.

Since the early 20th century, tiger populations have suffered a drastic decline due to habitat loss, poaching, and human-wildlife conflict.
Tigers are endangered, with their range shrinking by over 50% in recent decades.
Despite being legally protected, they face ongoing threats.

The tiger is a popular symbol and has been featured in various cultures and mythologies. Its distinctive morphology and powerful nature have made it a subject of fascination

Process finished with exit code 0
```

## 3. Using csv

### Input Document: iris.csv

	A	B	C	D	E
1	150	4	setosa	versicolor	virginica
2	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0
3	4.9	3	1.4	0.2	0
4	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0
5	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0
6	5	3.6	1.4	0.2	0
7	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	0
8	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	0
9	5	3.4	1.5	0.2	0
10	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	0
11	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	0
12	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	0
13	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	0
14	4.8	3	1.4	0.1	0
15	4.3	3	1.1	0.1	0
16	5.8	4	1.2	0.2	0
17	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	0
18	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	0
19	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	0
20	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	0

## Input:

```
E:\PyCharmProjects\DocumentExecution\venv\Scripts\p
Provide the path of the file:
iris.csv
The task to be completed:
create a json file using the following data
```

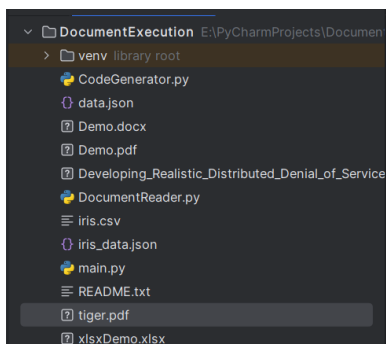
## Output:

```
python
import json

data = [
    [5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2, 0],
    [4.9, 3.0, 1.4, 0.2, 0],
    [4.7, 3.2, 1.3, 0.2, 0],
    [4.6, 3.1, 1.5, 0.2, 0],
    [5.0, 3.6, 1.4, 0.2, 0]
]

# Create a list of dictionaries for the JSON data
json_data = []
for row in data:
    json_data.append({
        "sepal_length": row[0],
        "sepal_width": row[1],
        "petal_length": row[2],
        "petal_width": row[3],
        "species": row[4]
    })

# Write the JSON data to a file
with open('iris_data.json', 'w') as f:
    json.dump(json_data, f, indent=4)
...
```



```
json
[
  {
    "sepal_length": 5.1,
    "sepal_width": 3.5,
    "petal_length": 1.4,
    "petal_width": 0.2,
    "species": 0
  },
  {
    "sepal_length": 4.9,
    "sepal_width": 3.0,
    "petal_length": 1.4,
    "petal_width": 0.2,
    "species": 0
  },
  {
    "sepal_length": 4.7,
    "sepal_width": 3.2,
    "petal_length": 1.3,
    "petal_width": 0.2,
    "species": 0
  },
  {
    "sepal_length": 4.6,
    "sepal_width": 3.1,
    "petal_length": 1.5,
    "petal_width": 0.2,
    "species": 0
  },
  {
    "sepal_length": 5.0,
    "sepal_width": 3.6,
    "petal_length": 1.4,
    "petal_width": 0.2,
    "species": 0
  }
]
...

This code will create a file named 'iris_data.json' containing the above JSON data.
```