Introductory Programming using Python

Day 2

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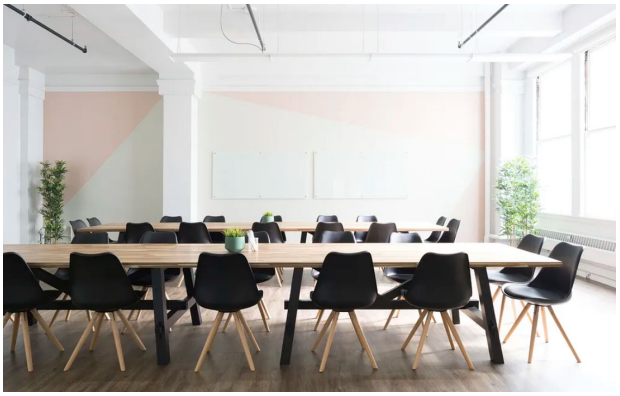
Welcome and admin matters

- Please ensure that:
  - your attendance is reflected on the record
  - you have a learning laptop with you
  - you have a good view on the display

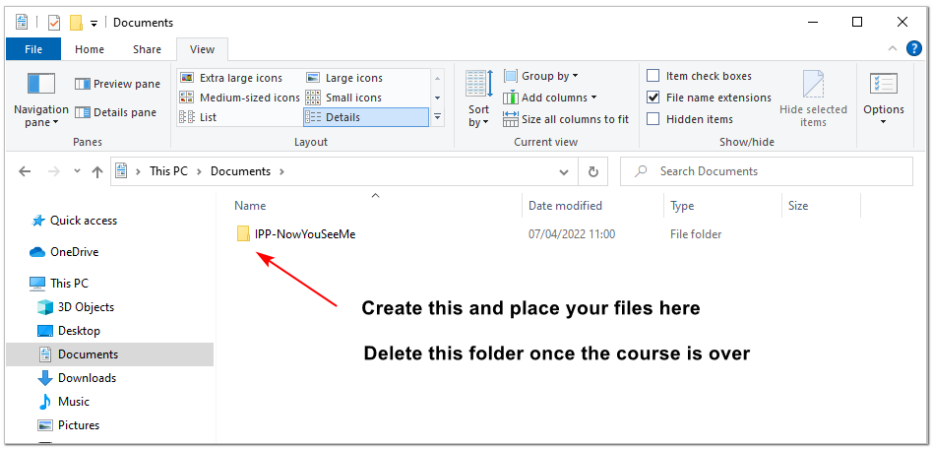


- Course material is also available at **https://bit.ly/IPP-MHA**

Img src: https://www.rawpixel.com/image/3283147/free-photo-image-classroom-office-interior

Welcome and admin matters

- A tidy/clean laptop is a good laptop for learning
- Created files on the laptop will linger on. To prevent this:
  - Create a folder in the "Documents" location for this workshop
    - E.g. "IPP-Alan" or "IPP-PeterPan"
    - All user created files to be placed in this folder
  - Delete that folder after the course



Overview: Day Two

Morning	Afternoon
• String functions • String formatting • Dictionary • Read and writing files • Copying, moving and deleting files and folders	• Working with Excel • Image Processing • Connecting to the Web • Demo: Sending Emails (outlook)

String functions

- **Split**

```
>>> a='python or java'
>>> b=a.split(' ')
>>> type(b)
<type 'list'>
>>> b
['python', 'or', 'java']
>>>
```

```
>>> a='python or java'
>>> b=a.split('on')
>>> b
['pyth', ' or java']
>>>
```

- **Join**

```
>>> a=['python','and','java']
>>> b=' '.join(a)
>>> b
'python and java'
>>> c=','.join(a)
>>> c
'python,and,java'
>>>
```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String Slicing

```
>>> s = "freedom"
>>> print(s[:4])
free
>>> print(s[-3:])
dom
>>>
```

- Slicing works for any sequence (e.g. list), so it works for strings too.

  [:4] gets from the start till the fourth character

  [-3:] gets the last third till the last character

Exercise – Find Longest Word

- Create the function **findLongestWord** that takes in a sentence and returns the longest word.

  Hint: Use split(), repetitions

15 mins

Strings – Useful functions

- Useful functions for validations
  - *String*.isupper() – Returns True if all characters in *String* are in uppercase.
  - *String*.islower() – Returns True if all characters in *String* are in lowercase.
  - *String*.isalpha() – Returns True if *String* contains alphabets only.
  - *String*.isdigit() – Returns True if all characters in *String* are numbers only.
  - len(*String*) – Returns the total number of characters (including spaces) in *String*
  - *String*.count(*text*) – Returns the number of times *text* appears in *String.*
  - *String*.startswith(*text*) – Returns True if *String* starts with *text.*
  - *String*.endswith(*text*) – Returns True if *String* ends with *text.*

- Useful functions for manipulations
  - *String*.upper() – Returns a String with all characters in the original String converted to uppercase
  - *String*.lower() – Returns a String with all characters in the original String converted to uppercase
  - *String*.replace(*x*, *y*) – Returns a String with all occurrences of *x* in the original String replaced with *y*

Extra: See examples on usage in “Additional Resources on Strings.pdf”

String formatting

- **Formatting numbers**
  - %d int
  - %f float

More about string formatting technique can be found here:
http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html

- **Special formatting**
  - %.2f float two decimal places
  - %+d sign printing (+)
    %+f e.g. +5.6

```
>>> import math
>>> print("Pi is " + str(math.pi))
Pi is 3.141592653589793
>>> print("Pi is approx %.2f"%(math.pi))
Pi is approx 3.14
>>> print("Pos or Neg: %+d %+d"%(-5,3))
Pos or Neg: -5 +3
>>>
```

- **Formatting Strings**
  - %15s reserve 15 characters for string, right-justified
  - %-15s reserve 15 characters for string, left-justified

In the earlier exercise on temperature_calculator.py, the output can be rewritten as:

```
print(name +"'s temperature is " + str(diff_from_369) + " degree from 36.9 degree celsius")
```

```
print("%s's temperature is %.2f degree from 36.9 degree celsius"%(name,diff_from_369))
```


Exercise – String formatting (1)

- Try this out yourself!
  - Open *string-format1.py*
  - Change the values for the value line
  - Execute and observe the effect

```
>>> import math
>>> a = math.pi
>>> a
3.141592653589793
>>> b=5
>>> c="python"
>>> line="%s %f %d"%(c,a,b)
>>> line
'python 3.141593 5'
```

```
>>> line="%03d"%(b)
>>> line
'005'
```

Exercise – String formatting (2)

- Given the variable

  x = "admin:$E*G$@R:/users/root:"

  Write a program to display the following output:

```
User        : admin
Password    : $E*G$@R
Homedir     : /users/root
```

string-format2.py

Python Dictionary

```
dictionary = {'a':1,'p':1,'r':2,'t':1,'o':1}
```

- A dictionary stores multiple **key-value** pairs
- Each key-value pair are separated by a colon (:)
- Every key is unique; no duplicate key within a dictionary
- A dictionary uses a set of curly brackets { } to store its key-value pairs
  - Contrast with a Python list that uses square brackets [ ]
- To access a value in the dictionary, we use the key as an index
  - e.g. print(dictionary["r"] displays value of 2

Python Dictionary

- You can *add, edit* and *delete* elements from a dictionary

```
# create dictionary with some elements
members = {'mary': 18, 'alan': 20, 'peter': 21}

# add element
members['john'] = 20

# edit element
members['mary'] = 25

# delete element
del members['alan']

# get number of element
print(len(members))

# display all the elements
print(members)
```

Key "john" **NOT IN** the ***members*** dict. This **ADDS** the key "john" and value 20 pair

Key "mary" **IS IN** the ***members*** dict. This **EDITS** the value of key "mary"

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Python Dictionary

- We can traverse and iterate over a dictionary using *for* loop
  - e.g. assume members contain name (key) and age (value)
    To calculate the average age:

```
1  total = 0
2  members = { "mary":18, "alan":20, "peter":21 }
3
4  for key in members:  # Iterate the key:value pairs using a for loop
5      age = members[key] # Assign the value for each key in the variable age
6      total = total + age
7
8  average = total / len(members)
9  average = round(average, 2)
10 print("The average age is " + str(average) )
```

Exercise – Dictionary Operations

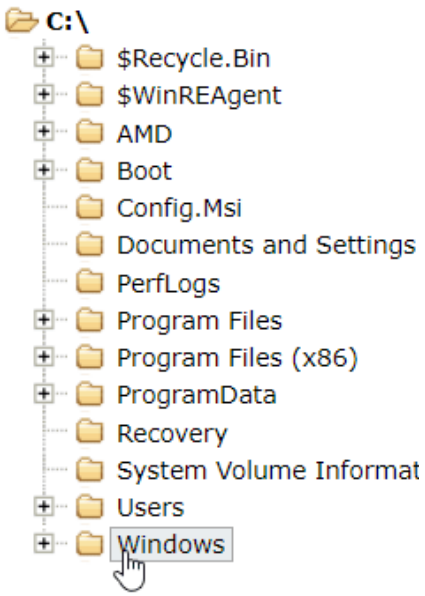
- Create a dictionary with the following key:value pairs
  "alan" : 80001234
  "mary": 90004567
  "peter": 61234567

- Update the value for "mary" to 91110000
- Remove the element with "peter" as the key

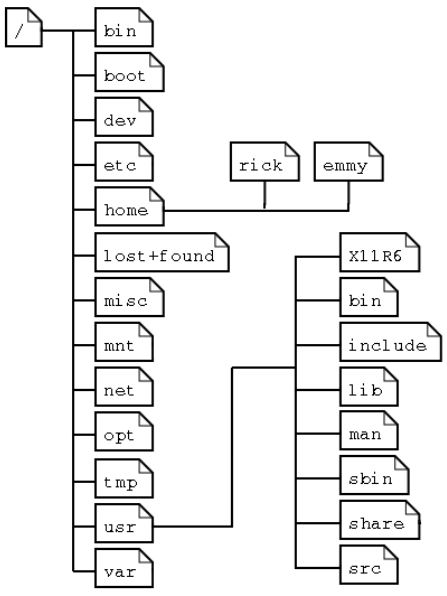
dict-ops.py

File Tree

- **Windows**



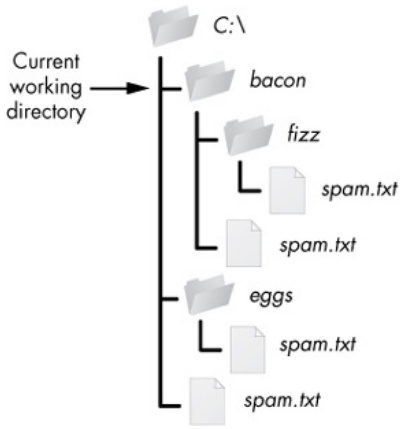
- **Linux**



File Paths

An absolute file path describes how to access a given file or directory, starting from the root of the file system.

A relative file path is interpreted from the perspective your current working directory.



Relative Paths	Absolute Paths
..\	C:\
.\	C:\bacon
.\fizz	C:\bacon\fizz
.\fizz\spam.txt	C:\bacon\fizz\spam.txt
.\spam.txt	C:\bacon\spam.txt
..\eggs	C:\eggs
..\eggs\spam.txt	C:\eggs\spam.txt
..\spam.txt	C:\spam.txt

Absolute file paths are notated by a **leading forward slash or drive label**.

Relative file paths are notated by a **lack of a leading forward slash**.

Img credit: https://automatetheboringstuff.com/chapter8/

Read files

```
1  # make sure you have a hello.txt in your current working director
2  # same directory as your python script
3  helloFile = open("hello.txt")
4  content = helloFile.read()
5  print(content)
6  helloFile.close()
7
8  # make sure you have a hello.txt in the specified director
9  # same directory as your python script
10 helloFile = open("hello.txt")
11
12 content = helloFile.readlines()
13 print(content)
14
```

Open() will return a file object which has reading and writing related methods

Pass ‘r’ (or nothing) to open() to open the file in read mode.

Call read() to read the contents of a file

Call close() when you are done with the file.

- Call readLines() to read the contents of a file

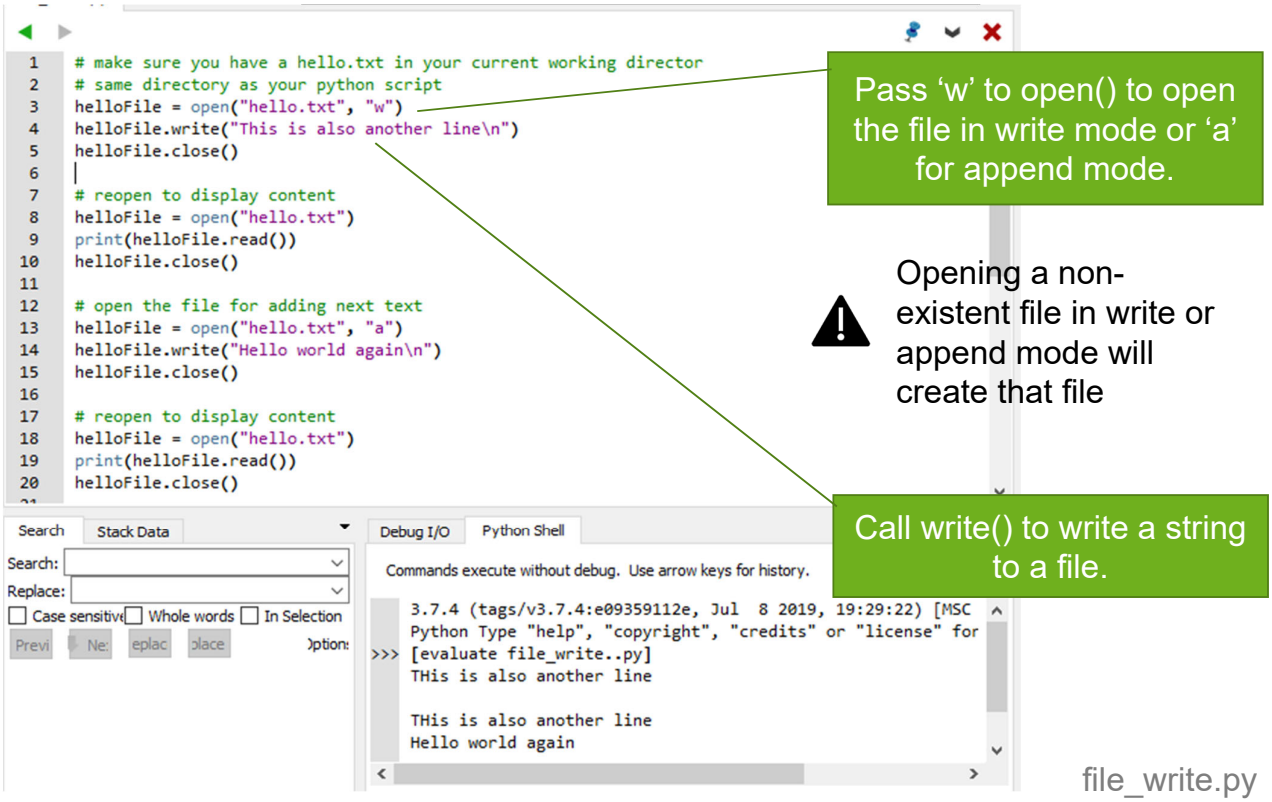
```
Search  Stack Data
Search:
Replace:
Case sensitive  Whole words  In Selection
Previ  Ne  eplac  place  Option

Debug I/O  Python Shell
Commands execute without debug.  Use arrow keys for history.  Options
3.7.4 (tags/v3.7.4:e09359112e, Jul  8
Python Type "help", "copyright", "cre
>>> [evaluate file_read_01.py]
THis is also another line
Hello world again

['THis is also another line\n', 'Hello world again\n']
```

file_read.py

Write files



Pass 'w' to open() to open the file in write mode or 'a' for append mode.

⚠ Opening a non-existent file in write or append mode will create that file

Call write() to write a string to a file.

file_write.py

Copying and moving files

```
import shutil

# copy file, destination must exist
shutil.copy("hello.txt", "folder1")

# recursively copy an entire directory
# error if the destination folder already exist
shutil.copytree("folder1", "folder_to_delete")
shutil.copytree("folder1", "folder_to_delete2")

# move file, destination must exist
shutil.move("folder1/hello.txt","folder2")

# move and rename file
shutil.move("folder_to_delete/hello.txt","folder_to_delete2/newhello.txt")
```

- shutil.copy(src, dst) – Copy the file *src* to the file or directory *dst*
- shutil.copytree(src, dst) - Recursively copy an entire directory tree rooted at *src*.
- shutil.move(src, dst) - Recursively move a file or directory (*src*) to another location (*dst*).

https://docs.python.org/3/library/shutil.html

Deleting files

```
import os

# error if file do not exist
os.unlink("folder2/hello.txt")

# get current working directory
print(os.getcwd())

# delete directory (can only delete empty folder)
os.rmdir("folder_to_delete")

import shutil
# delete directory (with content)
# error if folder is not found
shutil.rmtree("folder_to_delete2")
```

- os.unlink() will delete a file
- os.rmdir() will delete a folder (but folder must be empty)
- shutil.rmtree() will delete a folder and all its contents

e.g. To delete all .docx file in the current folder

```
import os

for filename in os.listdir():
    if filename.endswith(".docx"):
        print(filename)
        os.unlink(filename)
```

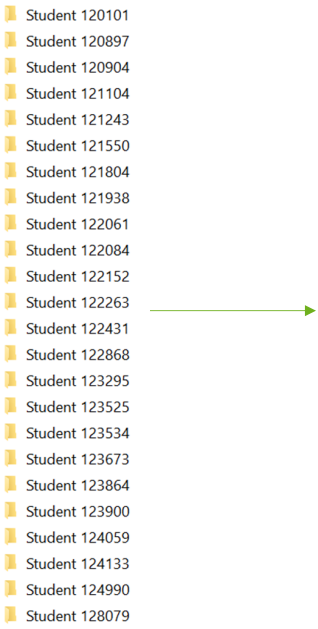
⚠ Deleting can be dangerous, so do a dry run first

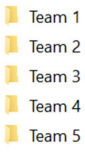
file_delete.py

Use Case Sharing

- Organizing students' submissions into separate folder
  - Class of 25 students into 5 teams

25 folders, one for each student





Student submission sorted by teams

Use_Case01\sort2Teams.py

Other Use Cases

- System administrators can use these commands to
  - Copy and backup files to other hard-disks
  - Delete folders/ files at fixed schedules
    - End of financial year
    - End of semester
- Others
  - Check timestamp of files, and delete all files created before a certain date

Exercise – File operations

- Write a program to achieve the following:

1. Create a file named: “myfile.txt”.
2. Write the following line of text into the file:
   - Programming is fun!
3. Close the file
4. Create a folder called “myfolder”
   - Use os.mkdir() command
5. Copy myfile.txt to myfolder

exercise-fileops.py

Python Package Index

https://pypi.org/

- A repository of software for the Python Programming Language
- Python Installation provides the core libraries needed for the common tasks
  - Additional packages can be found at the website and installed as extension
    - E.g. send2trash, openpyxl, pillow etc
- Installation is easy done with the following command
  pip install <software_package>
- Installed packages can be found at:
  C:\python38\Lib\site-packages

Using pip install

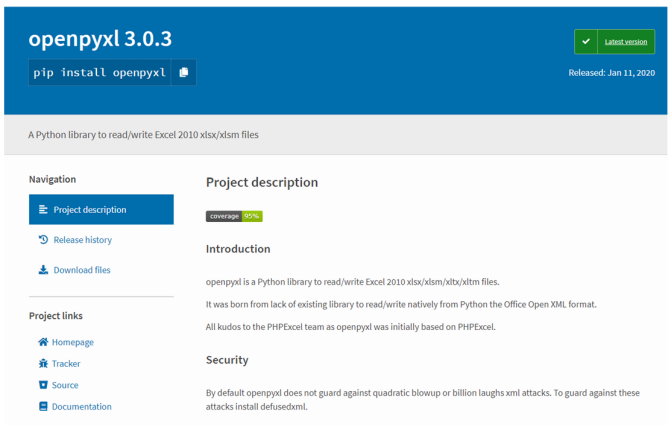
- For all windows users by default
  - Open command prompt
    pip install <package_name>
- For Mac User
  - Open terminal
    pip3 install <package_name>
- For staff using company issued laptop with no Admin rights
  - Open command prompt
    pip install --user <package_name>

Double-dash

Excel Manipulation using Python

Working with Excel

- Install **openpyxl** module using "pip install openpyxl"



- Full openpyxl documentation: https://openpyxl.readthedocs.io/en/stable/index.html

Typical Workflow for Excel Automation

1. You are given some data in a spreadsheet
2. You want to do some or all of the following
   - Analyse the data
   - Manipulate the data
3. Output the processed data in another spreadsheet

Reading Excel file

1) Import openpyxl

2) Load Excel content into "workbook" object by specifying the file name

```
import openpyxl

workbook = openpyxl.load_workbook("bmi.xlsx")
sheet=workbook["Sheet1"]
```

3) Get the worksheet named "Sheet1"

```
name = sheet.cell(row=2, column=1).value
weight = sheet.cell(row=2, column=2).value
height = sheet.cell(row=2, column=3).value
```

4) Get the value of each cell by specifying the row and column

```
print("name:%s \tweight: %d \theight: %f " % (name, weight, height))
```

5) Display the retrieved values, only for a row

excel_read_bmi.py

Reading Excel file

- Reading excel file typically uses a *for* loop to go through each row to read the data

```
import openpyxl

workbook = openpyxl.load_workbook("bmi.xlsx")
sheet=workbook["Sheet1"]


max_row = sheet.max_row # get number of rows

#loop through every row
for i in range(2, max_row + 1):

    #read cell
    name = sheet.cell(row=i, column=1).value
    weight = sheet.cell(row=i, column=2).value
    height = sheet.cell(row=i, column=3).value

    print("name:%s \tweight: %d \theight: %f " % (name, weight, height))
```

1) Get the number of rows and columns

2) Use For loop to go through every row

3) Extract the status at Column C to check for attendance

excel_read_bmi.py

Update Excel file

```
import openpyxl

workbook = openpyxl.load_workbook("bmi.xlsx")
sheet=workbook["Sheet1"]

max_row = sheet.max_row # get number of rows

# add a column header for bmi
sheet.cell(row=1, column=4).value = "bmi"

#loop through every row
for i in range(2, max_row + 1):

    #read cell
    name = sheet.cell(row=i, column=1).value
    weight = sheet.cell(row=i, column=2).value
    height = sheet.cell(row=i, column=3).value

    bmi = weight / (height * height)

    sheet.cell(row=i, column=4).value = bmi

    print("name:%s \tBMI: %f" % (name, bmi))

#save the file
workbook.save("bmi_update.xlsx")
```

1) Load file into memory & get the sheet

2) Adds a header at the 4th column

3) Perform calculation with values taken from the excel files

4) Add calculated value to cell

5) Save the spreadsheet

excel_update_bmi.py

Create Excel file

- If you have data in nested Python list, you can write the data into an excel file

```
import openpyxl

workbook = openpyxl.Workbook()

#get the default sheet
sheet=workbook["Sheet"]

#create a list of tuples as data source
data = [
    [225.7,'Gone with the Wind','Victor Fleming'],
    [194.4, 'Star Wars', 'George Lucas'],
    [161.0, 'ET: The Extraterrestrial', 'Steven Spielberg']
]

for row in data:
    sheet.append(row)

#save the spreadsheet
workbook.save("movies.xlsx")
```

1) Some data in nested list

2) Using for loop to add each row of data into the excel sheet

3) Save the spreadsheet

excel_create.py

Format Excel

```
import openpyxl
from openpyxl.styles import Font, PatternFill, Border, Side

workbook = openpyxl.load_workbook("bmi.xlsx")
sheet=workbook["Sheet1"]

#define the colors to use for styling
BLUE = "0033CC"
LIGHT_BLUE = "E6ECFF"
WHITE = "FFFFFF"

#define styling
header_font = Font(name="Tahoma", size=14, color=WHITE)
header_fill = PatternFill("solid", fgColor=BLUE)

# format header
for row in sheet["A1:c1"]:
  for cell in row:
    cell.font = header_font
    cell.fill = header_fill

#define styling
white_side = Side(border_style="thin", color=WHITE)
blue_side = Side(border_style="thin", color=BLUE)
alternate_fill = PatternFill("solid", fgColor=LIGHT_BLUE)
border = Border(bottom=blue_side, left=white_side, right=white_side)

# format rows
for row_index, row in enumerate(sheet["A2:C3"]):
  for cell in row:
    cell.border = border
    if row_index %2 :
      cell.fill = alternate_fill

workbook.save("bmi_format.xlsx")
```

1) Import necessary functions

2) Setup colors and styles

3) Loop through cell and set properties

excel_format.py

Use Case Sharing

- RPA (Robotic Process Automation) can be used to send WhatsApp messages to students individually
- Write script
  - to split contact list for students based on intake year
  - to add country code: 65 to all the numbers

	A	B	C	D
1	ReqTerm	StudentID	Name	Handphone
2	1610	16011054	MAX TAN	87733828
3	1710	16041191	PETER	87226030
4	1710	17011180	MARY	92266192
5	1810	18034448	ALAN	92336601
6	1910	19043330	JOSEPH	92468837
7	1910	19045104	ERIC	86511160
8	1910	19045784	JAVIER	97937779
9	1910	19047541	JUNE	97277250
10	1910	19011433	APRIL	97661277
11	2010	20041418	MAY	91766557

2 students in 2017 intake

A1 ReqTerm

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	ReqTerm	StudentID	Name	Handphone		
2	1710	16041191	PETER	6587226030		
3	1710	17011180	MARY	6592266192		
4						
5						
6						

Sheet | 1610 | 1710 | 1810 | 1910 | 2010

Create worksheets for students of different intake

*** Data shared here are randomly generated**

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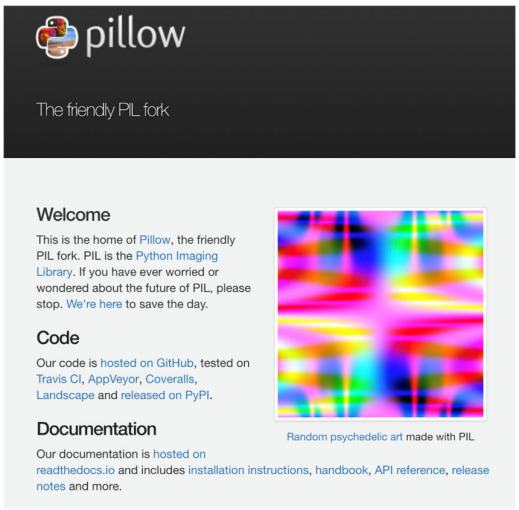
Image Processing with Python

Image Processing



- For the next section we are going to use the Python Image Library, or in short Pillow.
- Install using the following command:
  pip install pillow
- Documentation:
  https://pillow.readthedocs.io/en/stable/handbook/overview.html

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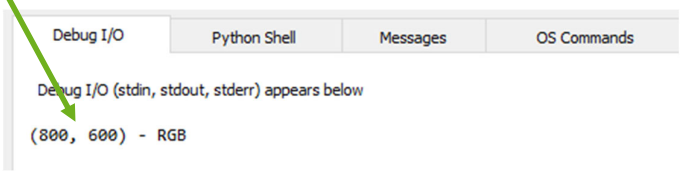
Image Processing

```
import os
from PIL import Image

filename = "img/clungup.jpg"

im = Image.open(filename)
print ("%s - %s" % (im.size, im.mode))

# show the image
im.show()

# close the file
im.close()
```

- As a start we need to import it:
  import Image
- We can open images with
  im = Image.open(fullname)
- Then we can display the image using im.show()
- Print some info about the image using im.size and im.mode



image_show_info.py

Image Processing

```
import os
from PIL import Image, ImageFilter

filename = "img/clungup.jpg"

im = Image.open(filename)

out = im.filter(ImageFilter.BLUR)

im.show()
out.show()
```

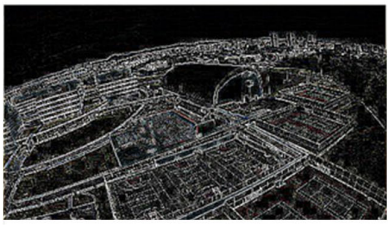
Pillow has many conversion and filters, to use filters we need to extend our import:
from PIL import Image, ImageFilter

The way you can apply filters is :
out = im.filter(ImageFilter.BLUR)

Try other different filters!

image_blur_filter.py

Image Processing - filters



```
image = image.filter(ImageFilter.FIND_EDGES)
```

```
image = ImageOps.grayscale(image)
```

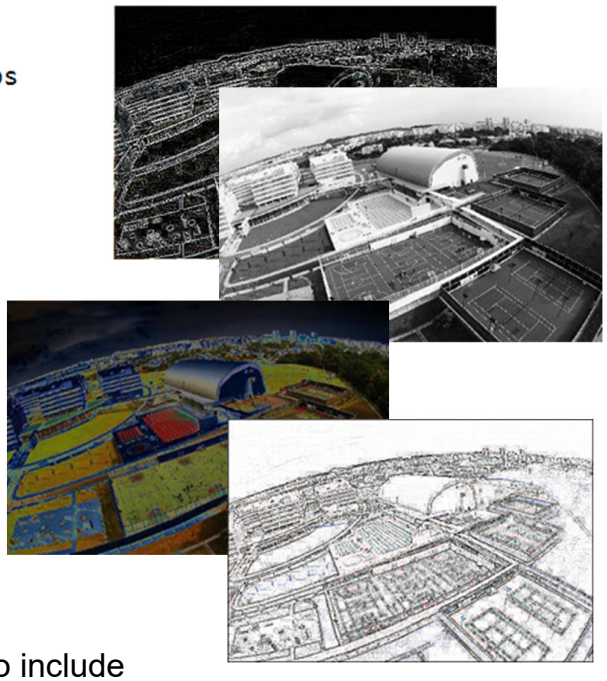
```
image = ImageOps.solarize(image)
```

```
image = image.filter(ImageFilter.CONTOUR)
```

⚠ * Remember to include ImageOps in your import statement

Image Processing - filters

```
import os
from PIL import Image, ImageFilter, ImageOps

filename = "img/clungup.jpg"

im = Image.open(filename)

# Filter
#out = im.filter(ImageFilter.BLUR)
#out = im.filter(ImageFilter.FIND_EDGES)
#out = im.filter(ImageFilter.CONTOUR)

# ImageOps
out = ImageOps.grayscale(im)
#out = ImageOps.solarize(im)

im.show()
out.show()
```



⚠ * Remember to include ImageOps in your import statement

image_other_filters.py 41

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Image Processing – Rotating

Flipping the image horizontally or vertically
out = im.transpose(Image.FLIP_LEFT_RIGHT)
out = im.transpose(Image.FLIP_TOP_BOTTOM)

Flip images

Rotating the image
out = im.transpose(Image.ROTATE_90)
out = im.transpose(Image.ROTATE_180)
out = im.transpose(Image.ROTATE_270)

Rotate images

Contrast
First add ImageEnhance to our imports:
from PIL import Image, ImageFilter, ImageEnhance

Then:

enh = ImageEnhance.Contrast(im)
out = enh.enhance(1.3)

make image brighter by changing the contrast

image_rotate.py 42

Image Processing - Writing

```
import os
from PIL import Image, ImageFilter, ImageOps

filename = "clungup.jpg"

src_folder = "img/"
out_folder = "out/"

im = Image.open(src_folder + filename) # img/clungup.jpg
out = im.filter(ImageFilter.BLUR)

outFilename = out_folder + filename # out/clungup.jpg

out.save(outFilename)
```

You can see the image, but it's not being saved !

All you need to do to save the images in the "out" folder is: out.save(the name of the output file)

image_save.py 43

Image Processing - Converting

```
import os
from PIL import Image, ImageFilter, ImageOps

filename = "clungup.jpg"

src_folder = "img/"
out_folder = "out/"

im = Image.open(src_folder + filename) # img/clungup.jpg
out = im.filter(ImageFilter.BLUR)

# split the filename and the extension
f, e = os.path.splitext(filename)

# add the gif extension to the filename
fname2 = f + ".gif"

outFilename = out_folder + fname2 # out/clungup.gif

out.save(outFilename)
```

os.path.splitext(file) returns a list. We are only interested in f which is the first item in the list.

image_convert_ext.py 44

Image Processing – Watermark

Create the mark image
You can reduce the size to 100,100

```
mark = Image.open("img\\watermark.png")
mark = mark.resize((100,100))
```

Create a new function called

```
def watermark(im, mark, position):
        ....
```

It takes the original image, the watermark image and the desired position that we want the watermark to appear. The function will return the result.

We can use this function like:

```
watermark(im, mark, (0, 50)).show()
```

or

```
imOut = watermark(im, mark, (0,50))
imOut.save(fileOut)
```

Maybe you want to leave a small footprint on your images, called watermark.

In this case we can use the \\img\\watermark.png and place it in each image on the bottom right.

Image Processing - Watermark

```
from PIL import Image

def watermark(im, mark, position):
    layer = Image.new("RGBA", im.size, (0,0,0,0))
    layer.paste(mark, position)
    return Image.composite(layer, im, layer)

im = Image.open("img\\clungup.jpg")
mark = Image.open("img\\watermark.png")
mark = mark.resize((100,100))
mark.putalpha(128)

out = watermark(im, mark, (0,0))
out.show()
```

First we need to create a new layer with the size of the original image.

Then we paste the watermark image at the desired position and we return the composite.

Finally we merge the image and the layer together and return the result.

Then you can use it like this:

image_watermark.py

Use Case I: Batch Resize

1. Find all the files in “img” folder with “.jpg” extension
2. Resize all the file to 60 x 90.
3. Save all the files to the resized folder

```
import os
from PIL import Image, ImageFilter, ImageOps

files = os.listdir('img')
size = 60, 90

for file in files:
    if file.lower().endswith(".jpg"):
        im = Image.open("img/" + file)
        im.thumbnail(size, Image.ANTIALIAS)
        im.save("resized/" + file, "JPEG")
```

image_batch_resize.py

Use Case II: Batch Rename

1. Find all the files in “img” folder with “.jpg” extension
2. Copy all the files to the renamed folder
3. Rename all the files with the “s-” prefix.

```
import os
import shutil

files = os.listdir('img')

for file in files:
    if file.lower().endswith(".jpg"):
        shutil.copyfile("img/" + file, "renamed/s-" + file[:-4] + ".jpg")
```

image_batch_rename.py

Exercise on Pillow

- **Write Python code to:**
  - Resize all jpg images in “img” folder to half its original size
  - Place a watermark at the lower right of the image
  - Save/store the modified images into “resized” folder

- **Let’s discuss this at 1.55pm ☺**
- **Let me know if you’ve completed**

Web Automation with Python

Connecting to the Web

- requests – download files and web pages from the Web

pip install requests

Get the required information from the given URL

```
import requests

url="https://api.data.gov.sg/v1/environment/24-hour-weather-forecast"
req=requests.get(url)
print(req.text)
```

web_request.py

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Connecting to the Web

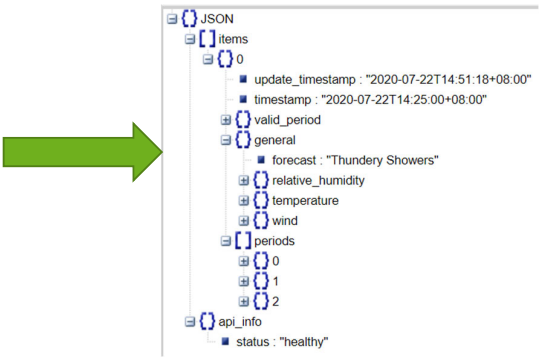
- Data is in JSON format
- Use a JSON formatter tool to present the data in a nicer form

http://jsonviewer.stack.hu/

```
import requests

url="https://api.data.gov.sg/v1/environment/24-hour-weather-forecast"
req=requests.get(url)
print(req.text)
```


```
{"items":[{"update_timestamp":"2020-07-22T14:51:18+08:00","timest
"2020-07-22T14:25:00+08:00","valid_period":{"start":"2020-07-22T1
"end":"2020-07-23T12:00:00+08:00"},"general":{"forecast":"Thunder
"relative_humidity":{"low":70,"high":95},"temperature":{"low":22,
"wind":{"speed":{"low":10,"high":20},"direction":"ESE"}},"periods
"start":"2020-07-22T12:00:00+08:00","end":"2020-07-22T18:00:00+08
:{"west":"Moderate Rain","east":"Moderate Rain","central":"Light
"Light Rain","north":"Light Rain"}},{"time":{"start":"2020-07-22T
,"end":"2020-07-23T06:00:00+08:00"},"regions":{"west":"Partly Clo
"east":"Partly Cloudy (Night)","central":"Partly Cloudy (Night)",
"Partly Cloudy (Night)","north":"Partly Cloudy (Night)"}},{"time"
"2020-07-23T06:00:00+08:00","end":"2020-07-23T12:00:00+08:00"},"r
```

Connecting to the Web

- To work with JSON data, import json first
- Use json.loads() to load the data in JSON format
- Extract and retrieve the required data

```
import json
import requests

url="https://api.data.gov.sg/v1/environment/24-hour-weather-forecast"
req=requests.get(url)

data = json.loads(req.text)

# print update timestamp
update_time = data["items"][0]["update_timestamp"]
print("Update time: " + update_time)

# print forecast
forecast = data["items"][0]["general"]["forecast"]
print("Forecast: " + forecast)
```

```
Update time: 2020-07-22T14:51:18+08:00
Forecast: Thundery Showers
```

web_json.py 53

Exercise

- **Car Park Availability Data:**

1. url: https://api.data.gov.sg/v1/transport/carpark-availability
2. Write the code to get the timestamp and the Carpark Number for the first set of carpark data.
3. Print out the result as shown.

```
{
  - items: [
    - {
          timestamp: "2021-08-19T13:23:28+08:00",
        - carpark_data: [
            - {
                - carpark_info: [
                    - {
                          total_lots: "105",
                          lot_type: "C",
                          lots_available: "0"
                      }
                  ],
                  carpark_number: "HE12",
                  update_datetime: "2021-08-19T13:10:03"
              },
            - {
                - carpark_info: [
```

```
Update time: 2021-08-19T11:49:27+08:00
Carpark number: HE12
```

web_json_carpark.py 54

Exercise

- URL: https://wttr.in/Singapore?format=j1

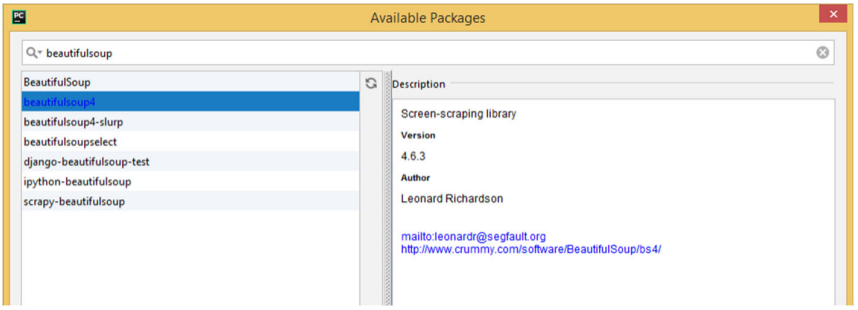

```
current_condition:
  0:
      FeelsLikeC:          "43"
      FeelsLikeF:          "109"
      cloudcover:          "75"
      humidity:            "53"
      localObsDateTime:    "2021-10-08 02:01 PM"
      observation_time:    "06:01 AM"
      precipInches:        "0.0"
      precipMM:            "0.1"
      pressure:            "1009"
      pressureInches:      "30"
      temp_C:              "33"
      temp_F:              "91"
      uvIndex:             "6"
      visibility:          "10"
      visibilityMiles:     "6"
      weatherCode:         "116"
    weatherDesc:
      0:
          value:           "Partly cloudy"
    weatherIconUrl:
```


Connecting to the Web

- Beautiful Soup – a third party module that parses HTML (web pages)

  Web Scraping – download and process Web content

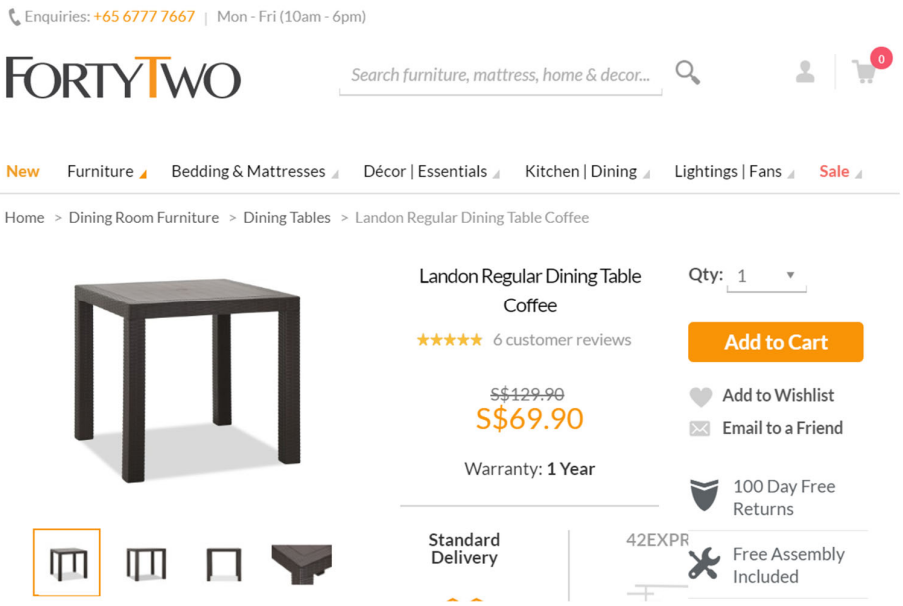
- Install Beautiful Soup 4 - **pip install beautifulsoup4**



Connecting to the Web

- What's the URL?

https://www.fortytwo.sg/dining/dining-tables/landon-regular-dining-table-coffee.html



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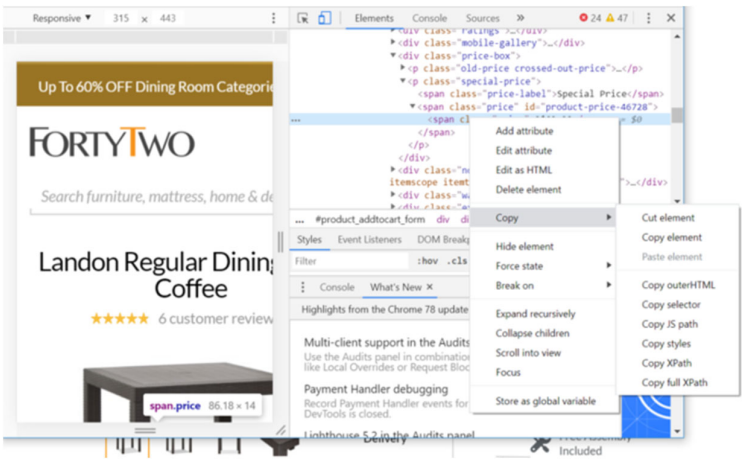
Connecting to the Web

- Get the url

https://www.fortytwo.sg/dining/dining-tables/landon-regular-dining-table-coffee.html

- Select the element to extract
  - right-click -> "Inspect"
  - hover to "Copy"
  - click on "Copy selector"



Connecting to the Web

```
from urllib.request import Request, urlopen
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

site= "https://www.fortytwo.sg/dining/dining-tables/landon-regular-dining-table-coffee.html"
hdr = {'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0'}
req = Request(site,headers=hdr)
page = urlopen(req)
soup = BeautifulSoup(page, 'html.parser')


elements = soup.select("#product-price-46728") # $69.90
print(elements)
price = elements[0].text
print("Current Price: " + elements[0].text)

#old-price-46728
elements = soup.select("#old-price-46728")  #  $129.90
print("\nOld Price: " + elements[0].text)


elements = soup.select('div[class="delivery est-date"]')  #  Earliest by Sunday, 31 May 2020
print(elements[0].text)
```

```
Debug I/O | Python Shell | Messages | OS Cc
Debug I/O (stdin, stdout, stderr) appears below
Current Price:  S$69.90

Old Price:  S$129.90

Delivery Date:
Earliest by
Sunday,31 May 2020
```

web_scrap.py

Exercise

- **Table Tennis Bat Price:**

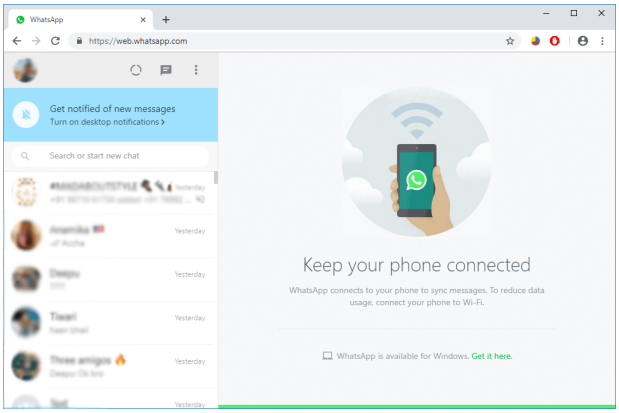
1. url: https://www.tabletennis11.com/other_eng/butterfly-viscaria
2. Write the code to get the price of the table tennis bat
3. Print out the result as shown.

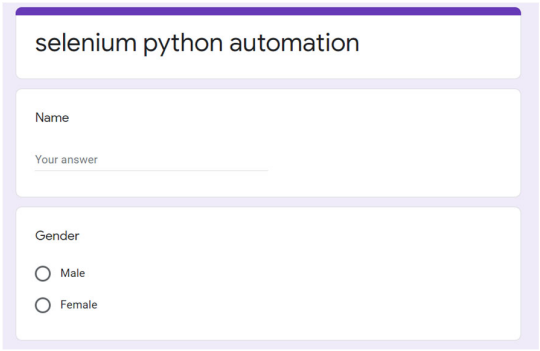

```
Current Price:
€133.25
```

web_scrap_tabletennis.py

Sharing other Use Cases

- Using another library: selenium
  - Filling up google form
  - Sending WhatsApp message





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REPUBLIC POLYTECHNIC
DISCOVER. TRANSFORM. ACHIEVE

Email Automation with Python

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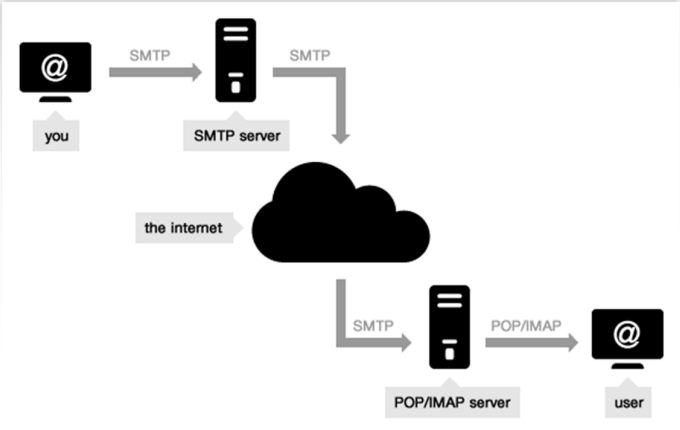
Send Email



- SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is used for sending and delivering from a client to a server via port 25, 465 or 587: it's the **outgoing server**.
- IMAP and POP are two methods to access email. IMAP is the recommended method when you need to check your emails from several different devices, such as a phone, laptop, and tablet.

https://www.mailgun.com/blog/which-smtp-port-understanding-ports-25-465-587/
https://serversmtp.com/what-is-smtp-server/

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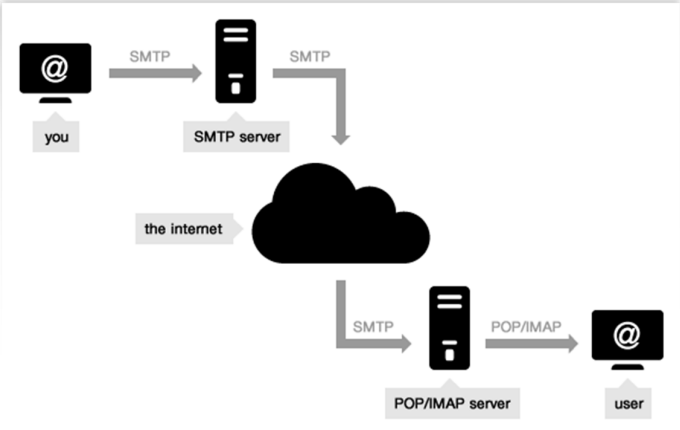
Send Email



- **Note**: The SMTP servers used when you send your emails- Hotmail, Gmail , Yahoo Mail – are **shared among users**
- Common providers establish some **strict limits** on the number of emails you can send (e.g. Yahoo's restriction is 100 emails per hour).
- If you plan to send a bulk email or set up an email campaign you should opt for a professional outgoing email server like turboSMTP,
- which guarantees a controlled IP and ensure that all your messages reach their destination.

Send Email using Gmail

Incoming Mail (IMAP) Server	imap.gmail.com Requires SSL: Yes Port: 993
Outgoing Mail (SMTP) Server	smtp.gmail.com Requires SSL: Yes Requires TLS: Yes (if available) Requires Authentication: Yes Port for SSL: 465 Port for TLS/STARTTLS: 587
Full Name or Display Name	Your name
Account Name, User name, or Email address	Your full email address
Password	Your Gmail password

Note: If you are using your office network, most port numbers, including 587, may be blocked.

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Send Email using Gmail

- Import smtplib module
- Specify Gmail email & password, receiver's email address, email title & content
- Connect to SMTP server using Port 587
- Call starttls() to enable encryption for your connection
- Login using email and password
- Call sendmail()
- Call quit() to disconnect from the SMTP server

```
import smtplib

sender_email_address = "your_email_address@gmail.com"
sender_email_password = "xxxxxxxxxxxxx"
receiver_email_address = "another_email_address@gmail.com"
email_title_content = "Subject: Sending Email Using Python\nThis is a test email."

email_title_content = "Subject: Sending Email Using Python\nThis is a test email."
```

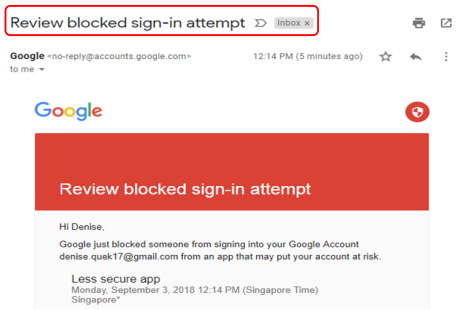
➢The start of the email body must begin with "Subject: " for the subject line. The "\n" newline character separates the subject line from the main body content.

```
print("Trying to connect to Gmail SMTP server")
smtpObj = smtplib.SMTP("smtp.gmail.com", 587)
smtpObj.starttls()

print("Connected. Logging in...")
smtpObj.login(sender_email_address, sender_email_password)

smtpObj.sendmail(sender_email_address, receiver_email_address, email_title_content)
print("Email sent successfully...")

smtpObj.quit()
```

email_gmail.py

Send Email using Gmail

- Google may block attempted sign-in from unknown devices that don't meet their security standards!




```
C:\Users\denise_quek\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\python.exe D:/CET_Python/Denise/TestEmail.py
Trying to connect to Gmail SMTP server
Connected. Logging in...
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "D:/CET_Python/Denise/TestEmail.py", line 13, in <module>
    smtpObj.login(sender_email_address, sender_email_password)
  File "C:\Users\denise_quek\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\smtplib.py", line 730, in login
    raise last_exception
  File "C:\Users\denise_quek\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\smtplib.py", line 721, in login
    initial_response_ok=initial_response_ok)
  File "C:\Users\denise_quek\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\smtplib.py", line 642, in auth
    raise SMTPAuthenticationError(code, resp)
smtplib.SMTPAuthenticationError: (534, b'5.7.9 Application-specific password required. Learn more at\n5.7.9

Process finished with exit code 1
```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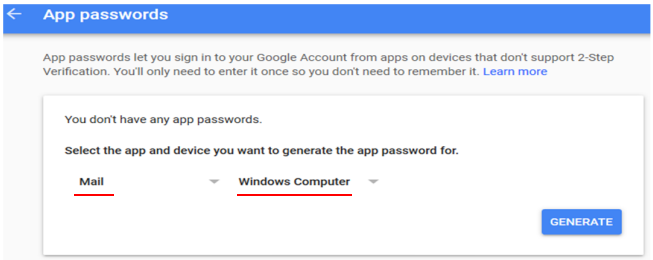
Send Email using Gmail

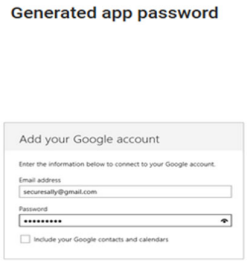
Steps To Create Google App Password

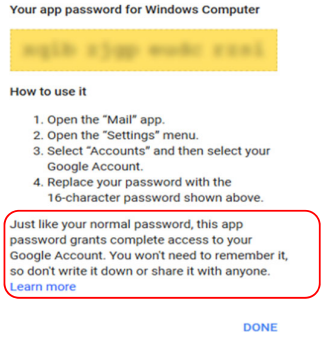
Step 1: Login to Gmail. Go to Account → Signing in to Google

Step 2: Make sure that 2-Step Verification is on

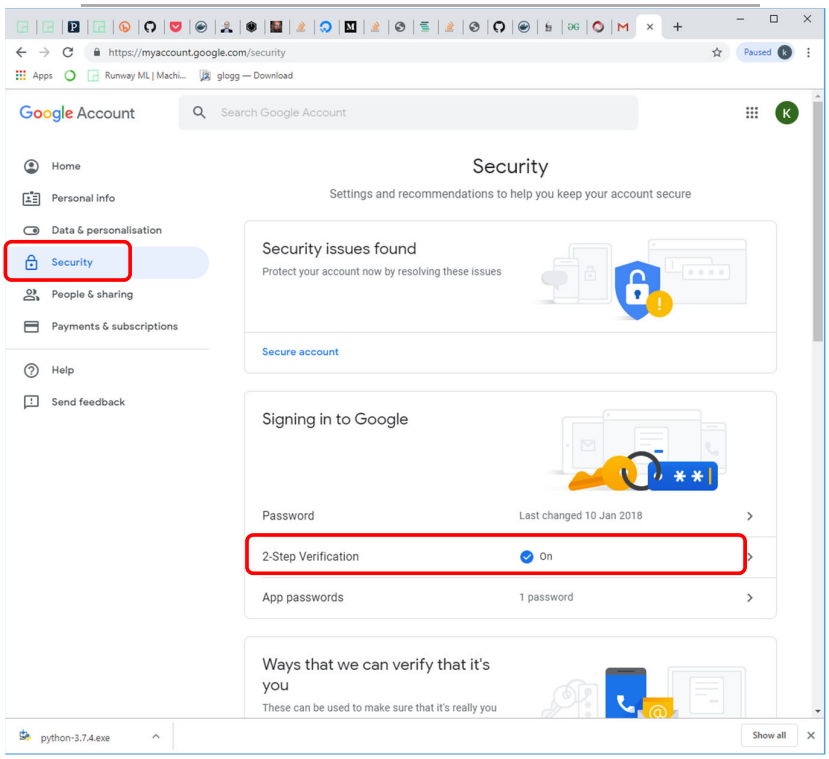
Step 3: Create an App password







Send Email using Gmail



Send Email using Gmail

- Replace your actual password with the App password

```
import smtplib

sender_email_address = "your_email_address@gmail.com"
sender_email_password = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx"
receiver_email_address = "another_email_address@gmail.com"
email_title_content = "Subject: Sending Email Using Python\nThis is a test email."
```

- Run your email program

```
C:\Users\denise_quek\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\python.exe D:/CET_Python/Denise/TestEmail.py
Trying to connect to Gmail SMTP server
Connected. Logging in...
Email sent successfully...

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Use Case: Send emails to students

- Send email to students who were absent

```python
#! python3

import openpyxl, smtplib

def sendEmail(name, emailTo):
    email_body = "Subject: Your attendance. \nDear %s, \nYou were absent for class.\n" %(name)

    smtpObj = smtplib.SMTP("smtp.gmail.com", 587)
    smtpObj.starttls()
    smtpObj.login("code.musically@gmail.com", "xxxxxxxxxxx")
    smtpObj.sendmail('code.musically@gmail.com', emailTo, email_body)

    smtpObj.quit()

workbook = openpyxl.load_workbook("D:\CET_Python\students_attendance.xlsx")
sheet = workbook["Sheet1"]

max_row = sheet.max_row
max_column = sheet.max_column

for i in range(1, max_row+1):

    attendance = sheet.cell(row=i, column=3).value

    if attendance == "Absent":
        name = sheet.cell(row=i, column=1).value
        email = sheet.cell(row=i, column=2).value

        print(name + " is absent.")
        sendEmail(name, email)
        print("Email sent to " + email)
        print()
```

	A	B	C
1	**Student**	**Email**	**Status**
2	Alicia	code.musically@gmail.com	Present
3	Bryan	code.musically@gmail.com	Present
4	Carol	code.musically@gmail.com	Absent
5	David	code.musically@gmail.com	Absent
6	Evelyn	code.musically@gmail.com	Present
7			

Sheet1

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Sharing other Use Cases

- Sending Emails using Outlook
- Create Appointment using Outlook

Other Python Libraries

- Play music using winsound
- Generate QR code using qrcode
- Face detection using opencv

End of Day 2

This concludes the Introduction to Python,
I hope you enjoyed it.

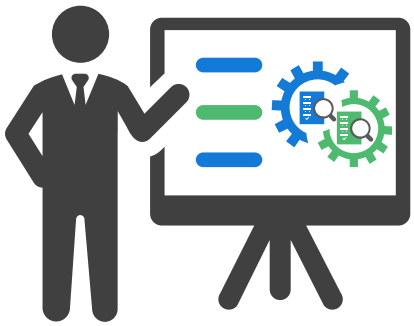
QUESTIONS ?

Where to go from here ?

Think Python is an introduction to Python programming for beginners. It starts with basic concepts of programming, and is carefully designed to define all terms when they are first used and to develop each new concept in a logical progression. Larger pieces, like recursion and object-oriented programming are divided into a sequence of smaller steps and introduced over the course of several chapters.

Think Python is a Free Book. It is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported License, which means that you are free to copy, distribute, and modify it, as long as you attribute the work and don't use it for commercial purposes. http://greenteapress.com/thinkpython/thinkpython.pdf

Thank you



Email:

jason_lim@rp.edu.sg
teo_tian_guan@rp.edu.sg

Learning material & source code:
https://bit.ly/IPP-MHA