

# Introductory Programming using Python

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**Day 2**

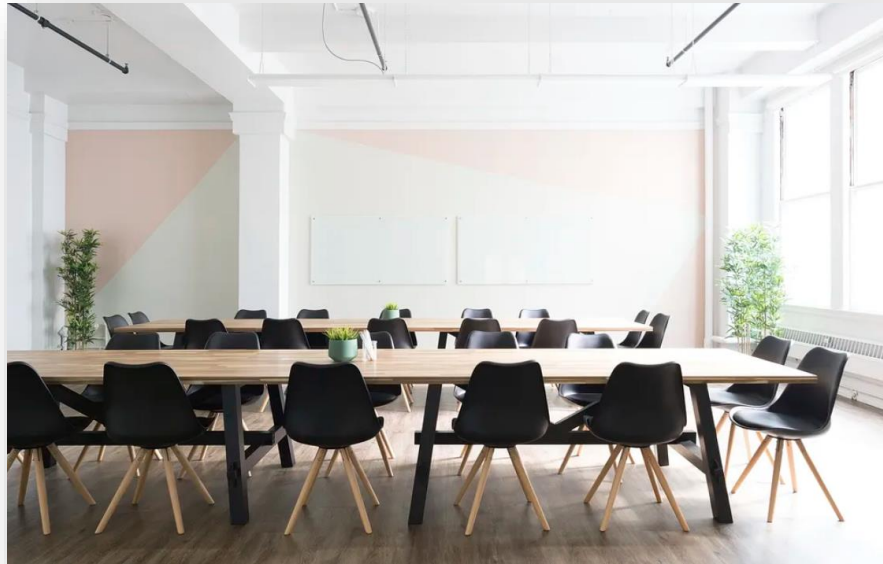
Republic Polytechnic



# Welcome and admin matters

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- Please ensure that:
  - your attendance has been captured (via QR code scanning)
  - you have a learning laptop with you
  - you have a good view on the display

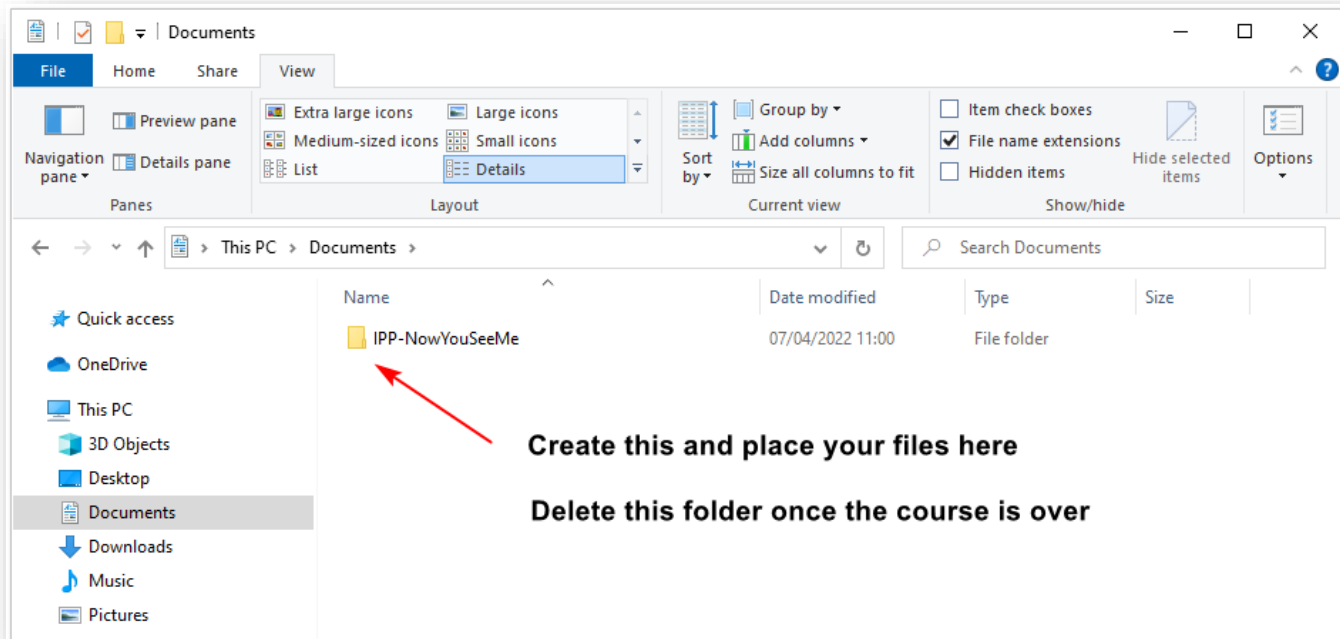


- Course material is also available at <https://bit.ly/IPP-MHA>



# 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

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Morning	Afternoon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• String functions</li><li>• String formatting</li><li>• Dictionary</li><li>• Read and writing files</li><li>• Copying, moving and deleting files and folders</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Working with Excel</li><li>• Connecting to the Web</li><li>• Demo: Sending Emails (outlook)</li></ul>



# 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'
>>>
```



# String Slicing

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```
>>> 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



FIX\_ME exercise

# split or slice?

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- Walkthrough on the following use case:
  - Extract the digit part of a Singapore NRIC number
  - Extract the user id from an email address
- Let's solve it together



# Exercise – Find Longest Word

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

Hint: Use `split()`, repetitions



15 mins

`findLongestWord.py`





# Strings – Useful functions

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- 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 lowercase
  - `String.replace( x, y )` – Returns a String with all occurrences of *x* in the original String replaced with *y*



# 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'
```



5 mins





# 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



**10 mins**



# 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"



# 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



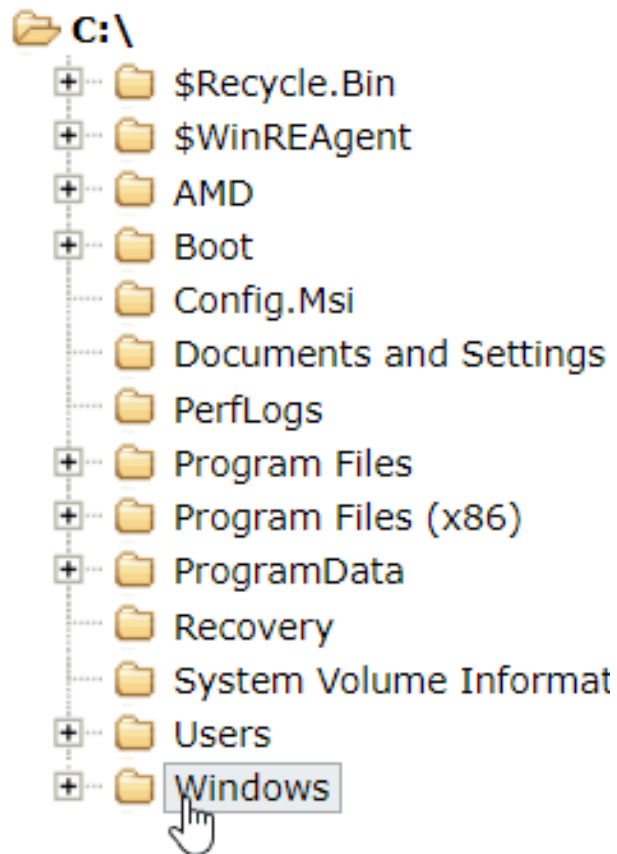
**5 mins**



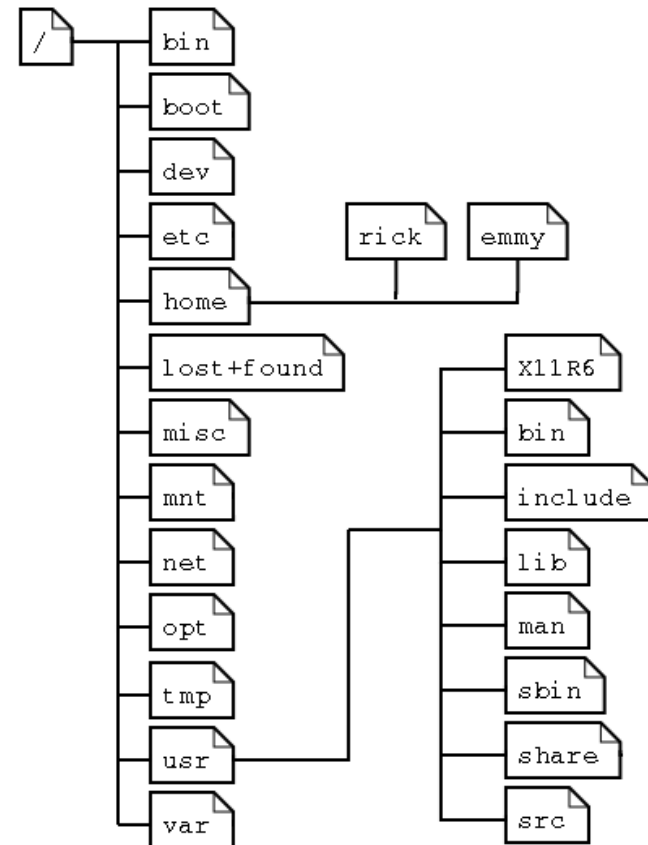


# File Tree

- **Windows**



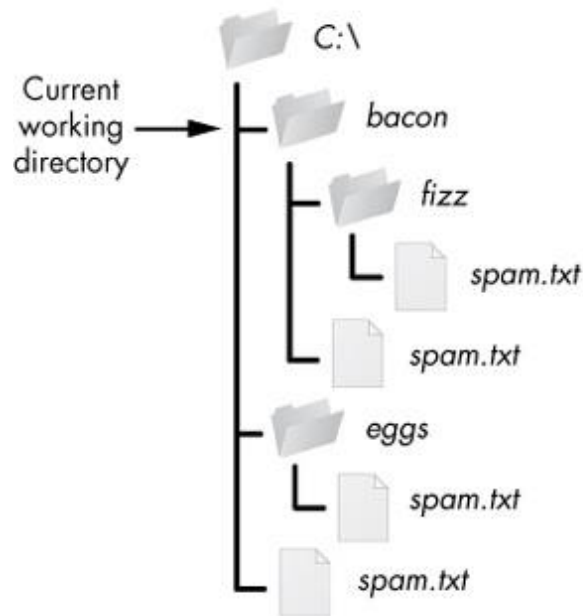
- **Linux**





# 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
<code>..\</code>	<code>C:\</code>
<code>.\</code>	<code>C:\bacon</code>
<code>.\fizz</code>	<code>C:\bacon\fizz</code>
<code>.\fizz\spam.txt</code>	<code>C:\bacon\fizz\spam.txt</code>
<code>.\spam.txt</code>	<code>C:\bacon\spam.txt</code>
<code>..\eggs</code>	<code>C:\eggs</code>
<code>..\eggs\spam.txt</code>	<code>C:\eggs\spam.txt</code>
<code>..\spam.txt</code>	<code>C:\spam.txt</code>

**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**.



# 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

Prev 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 2019)
Python Type "help", "copyright", "credits() or "license()" for more
>>> [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

```
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", "w")
4 helloFile.write("This is also another line\n")
5 helloFile.close()
6
7 # reopen to display content
8 helloFile = open("hello.txt")
9 print(helloFile.read())
10 helloFile.close()
11
12 # open the file for adding next text
13 helloFile = open("hello.txt", "a")
14 helloFile.write("Hello world again\n")
15 helloFile.close()
16
17 # reopen to display content
18 helloFile = open("hello.txt")
19 print(helloFile.read())
20 helloFile.close()
```

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.

```
>>> 3.7.4 (tags/v3.7.4:e09359112e, Jul 8 2019, 19:29:22) [MSC
Python Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for
[evaluate file_write.py]
This is also another line

This is also another line
Hello world again
```

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.



# Copying and moving files

---

```
import shutil

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

# copy file, destination must exist, and into a new name
shutil.copy("hello.txt", "folder1/newhello.txt")

# 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



# Use Case Sharing

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

25 folders,  
one for  
each  
student

Student 120101  
Student 120897  
Student 120904  
Student 121104  
Student 121243  
Student 121550  
Student 121804  
Student 121938  
Student 122061  
Student 122084  
Student 122152  
Student 122263  
Student 122431  
Student 122868  
Student 123295  
Student 123525  
Student 123534  
Student 123673  
Student 123864  
Student 123900  
Student 124059  
Student 124133  
Student 124990  
Student 128079



Team 1  
Team 2  
Team 3  
Team 4  
Team 5

Student  
submission  
sorted by teams



# Other Use Cases

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- 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

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- 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



**10 mins**

# Summary

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# Lunch Break

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# Python Package Index

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<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



# Alternative

---

- If command prompt is inaccessible, we can try to install the packages programmatically
- Example below shows package installation via Python code

```
import subprocess
import sys

subprocess.check_call([sys.executable, "-m", "pip", "install", "openpyxl"])
subprocess.check_call([sys.executable, "-m", "pip", "install", "pillow"])
```

# Excel Manipulation using Python

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# Working with Excel

- Install **openpyxl** module using “**pip install openpyxl**”

The screenshot shows the PyPI page for openpyxl 3.0.3. The header is blue with the text 'openpyxl 3.0.3' and a green 'Latest version' badge. Below the header, there's a grey bar with the text 'A Python library to read/write Excel 2010 xlsx/xlsm files'. The main content area is white and divided into two columns. The left column contains a 'Navigation' section with links to 'Project description', 'Release history', and 'Download files', and a 'Project links' section with links to 'Homepage', 'Tracker', 'Source', and 'Documentation'. The right column contains a 'Project description' section with a 'coverage: 95%' badge, an 'Introduction' section with a paragraph about the library, and a 'Security' section with a paragraph about security considerations.

openpyxl 3.0.3

pip install openpyxl

Released: Jan 11, 2020

A Python library to read/write Excel 2010 xlsx/xlsm files

Navigation

- Project description
- Release history
- Download files

Project links

- Homepage
- Tracker
- Source
- Documentation

Project description

coverage: 95%

Introduction

openpyxl is a Python library to read/write Excel 2010 xlsx/xlsm/xltb/xltm files.

It was born from lack of existing library to read/write natively from Python the Office Open XML format.

All kudos to the PHPEXcel team as openpyxl was initially based on PHPEXcel.

Security

By default openpyxl does not guard against quadratic blowup or billion laughs xml attacks. To guard against these attacks install defusedxml.

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





# Typical Workflow for Excel Automation

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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

```
import openpyxl
```

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

```
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



# 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"]
```

1) Get the number of rows and columns

```
max_row = sheet.max_row # get number of rows
```

```
#loop through every row
```

```
for i in range(2, max_row + 1):
```

2) Use For loop to go through every row

```
    #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))
```

3) Extract the status at Column C for height



# Update Excel file

```
import openpyxl
```

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

1) Load file into memory & get the sheet

```
max_row = sheet.max_row # get number of rows
```

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

2) Adds a header at the 4<sup>th</sup> column

```
#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
```

3) Perform calculation with values taken from the excel files

```
    bmi = weight / (height * height)
```

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

4) Add calculated value to cell

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

```
#save the file
```

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

5) Save the spreadsheet



# 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 lists 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']  
]
```

1) Some data in nested list

```
for row in data:  
    sheet.append(row)
```

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

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

3) Save the spreadsheet



# Use Case Sharing

- Write script
  - to split contact list for students based on intake year
  - to add country code: 65 to all the numbers
- The Excel file can be the input file, to be used to send WhatsApp messages to students individually (can use RPA too!)

	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

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	ReqTerm	StudentID	Name	Handphone		
2	1710	16041191	PETER	6587226030		
3	1710	17011180	MARY	6592266192		
4						
5						
6						
7						

Create worksheets for  
students of different intake



FIX\_ME exercise

# Reinforcement learning

---

- Read Excel file, produce the following output:

First Name: James	Last Name: Cameron
First Name: Steven	Last Name: Spielberg
First Name: Michael	Last Name: Bay
First Name: Chloe	Last Name: Zhao

- Try to fix it, could you?

# Web Automation with Python

---





# Connecting to the Web

- requests – download files and web pages from the Web

pip install requests

```
import requests
```

Get the required information from the given URL

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





# Connecting to the Web

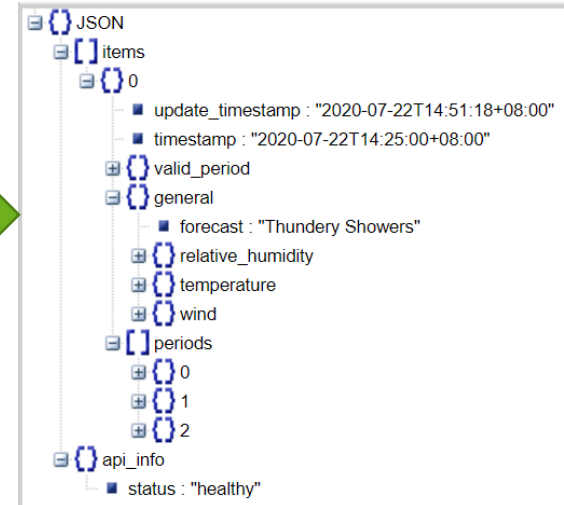
- Data is in JSON format
- Use a JSON formatter tool to present the data in a nicer form

<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",
      "timestamp": "2020-07-22T14:25:00+08:00",
      "valid_period": {
        "start": "2020-07-22T14:25:00+08:00",
        "end": "2020-07-23T12:00:00+08:00"
      },
      "general": {
        "forecast": "Thundery Showers"
      },
      "relative_humidity": {
        "low": 70,
        "high": 95
      },
      "temperature": {
        "low": 22,
        "high": 28
      },
      "wind": {
        "speed": {
          "low": 10,
          "high": 20
        },
        "direction": "ESE"
      },
      "periods": [
        {
          "start": "2020-07-22T12:00:00+08:00",
          "end": "2020-07-22T18:00:00+08:00",
          "forecast": {
            "west": "Moderate Rain",
            "east": "Moderate Rain",
            "central": "Light Rain",
            "north": "Light Rain"
          }
        },
        {
          "start": "2020-07-22T18:00:00+08:00",
          "end": "2020-07-23T06:00:00+08:00",
          "forecast": {
            "west": "Partly Cloudy (Night)",
            "east": "Partly Cloudy (Night)",
            "central": "Partly Cloudy (Night)",
            "north": "Partly Cloudy (Night)"
          }
        },
        {
          "start": "2020-07-23T06:00:00+08:00",
          "end": "2020-07-23T12:00:00+08:00",
          "forecast": {
            "west": "Partly Cloudy (Night)",
            "east": "Partly Cloudy (Night)",
            "central": "Partly Cloudy (Night)",
            "north": "Partly Cloudy (Night)"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```





# 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
```



FIX\_ME exercise

# Get weather info

---

- Get the weather information for “Ang Mo Kio”
- Produce the output as below

```
name : Ang Mo Kio, forecast : Cloudy
```

- Try to fix it, could you?



# 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

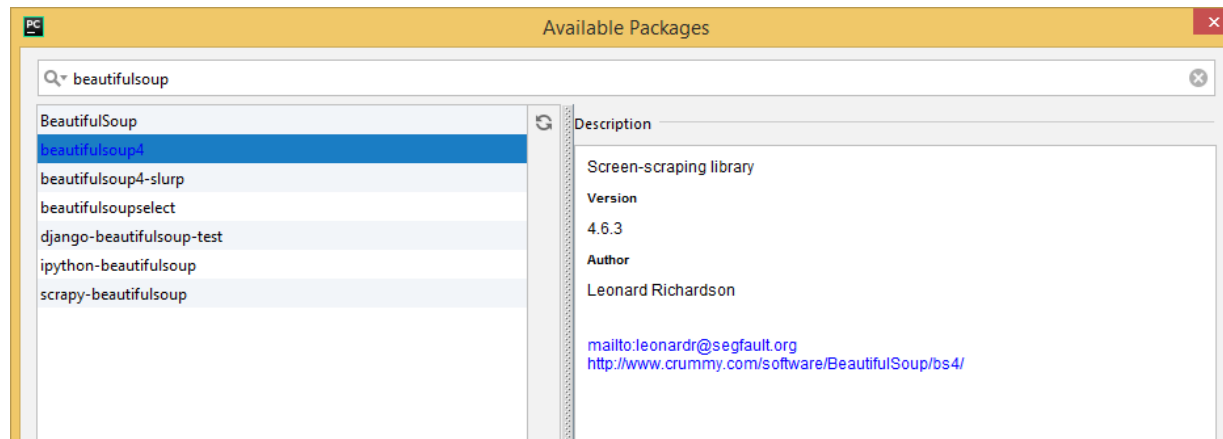


# Connecting to the Web

- 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>

Enquiries: +65 6777 7667 | Mon - Fri (10am - 6pm)

**FORTYTWO**

Search furniture, mattress, home & decor...



**New** Furniture Bedding & Mattresses Décor | Essentials Kitchen | Dining Lightings | Fans **Sale**

Home > Dining Room Furniture > Dining Tables > Landon Regular Dining Table Coffee



Landon Regular Dining Table  
Coffee

★★★★★ 6 customer reviews

~~S\$129.90~~  
**S\$69.90**

Warranty: 1 Year

Qty: 1

**Add to Cart**



Add to Wishlist



Email to a Friend



100 Day Free  
Returns



Standard  
Delivery

42EXPR



Free Assembly  
Included

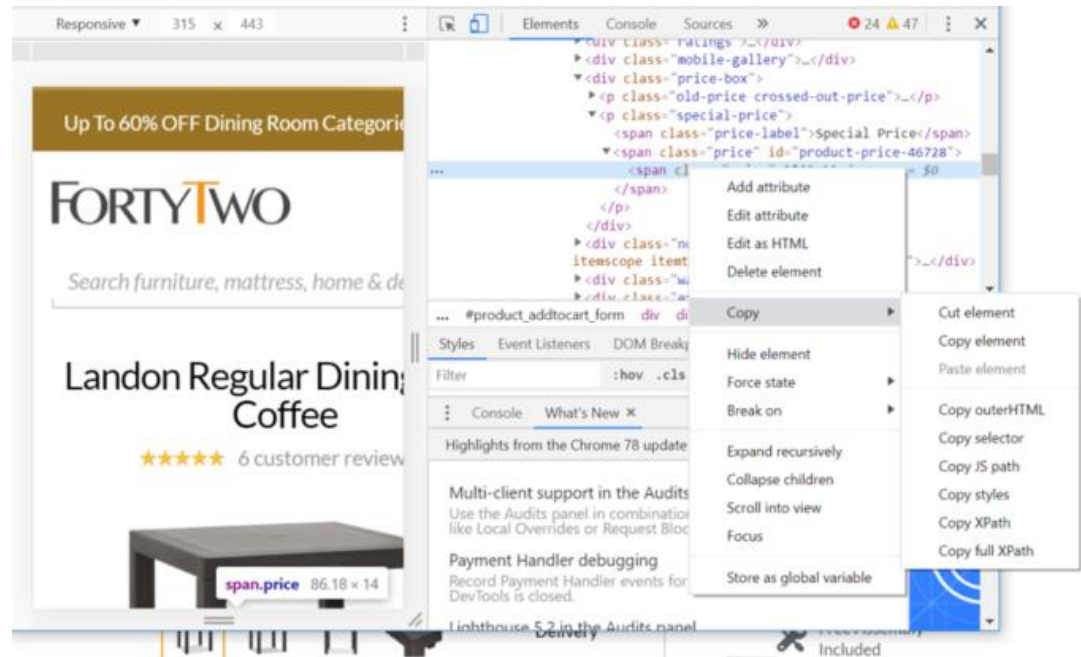


# Connecting to the Web

- 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

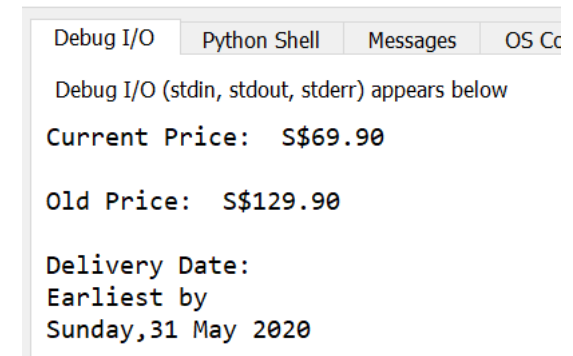
```
from urllib.request import Request, urlopen
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
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)
```

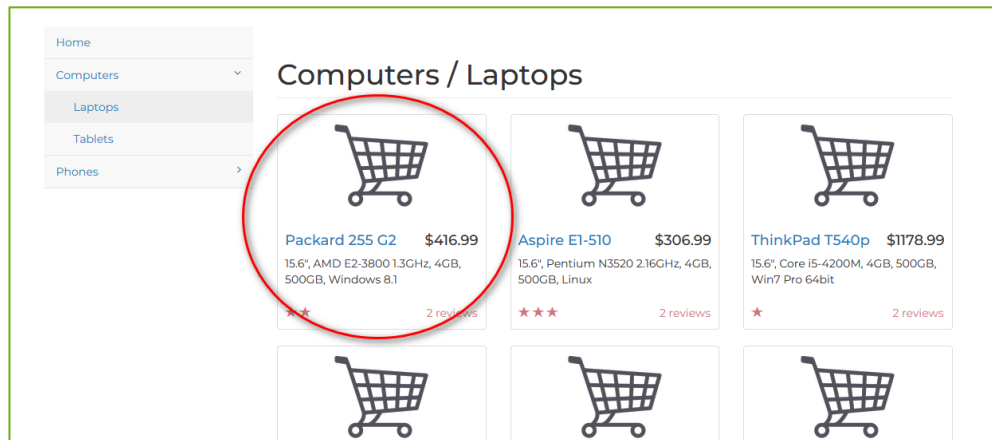




FIX\_ME exercise

# Getting item information

- Extract the item name and price, and produce the output below:



Item: Packard 255 G2  
Price: \$416.99

- Try to fix it, could you?



# Exercise

- **Table Tennis Bat Price:**

- 1.url: [https://www.tabletennis11.com/other\\_eng/butterfly-viscaria](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.

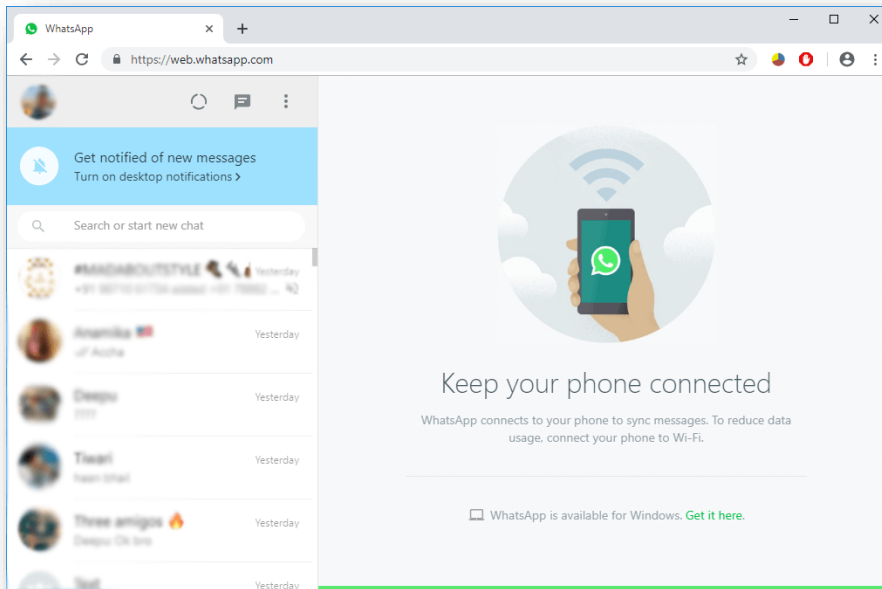


Current Price:  
€133.25



# Sharing other Use Cases

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



selenium python automation

Name

Your answer

Gender

☐ Male

☐ Female

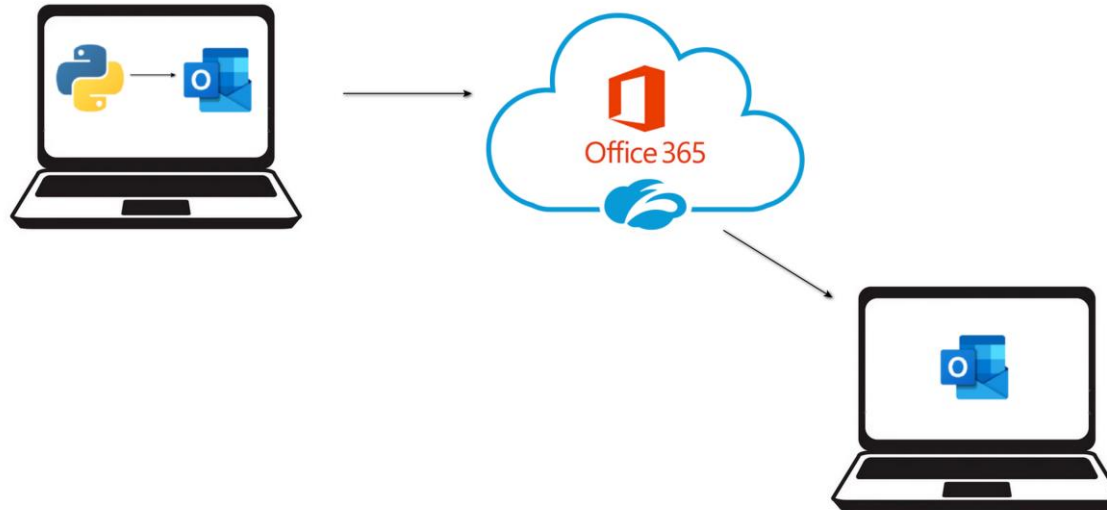
# Email Automation with Python

---



# pywin32 package

---



- This assumes that we are using MS Outlook on the machine the python code is run
- pywin32 package is used to allow Python to access MS Outlook
- Python is not accessing the Outlook server directly, but it is using existing account set up in the MS Outlook



# Send Email using Outlook

---

```
import win32com.client

subject = 'email subject'
body = '<html><body>' + 'This is a test email. Oct Python 2021<br />' + '</body></html>'
recipient = 'jason_lim@rp.edu.sg'

#Create and send email
obj = win32com.client.Dispatch("Outlook.Application")
newMail = obj.CreateItem(0)
newMail.Subject = subject
newMail.HTMLBody = body
newMail.To = recipient

newMail.Send()
```

- The code above sends a simple HTML (meaning we can have tables, text formatting in it)
- No credentials are needed for the Python program as Python uses MS Outlook



# Create appt using Outlook

---

```
import win32com.client

outlook = win32com.client.Dispatch("Outlook.Application")
appt = outlook.CreateItem(1)
appt.Start = "2021-10-08 15:30"
appt.Subject = "Meeting 1"
appt.Duration = 60
appt.Location = "Library"
appt.MeetingStatus = 0
appt.display()
appt.Save()
```

- The code above creates a calendar appointment
- No credentials are needed for the Python program as Python uses MS Outlook





# Sharing Use Cases

---

- Sending Emails using Outlook to students
- Create Appointments using Outlook



# Other Python Libraries

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





# 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.

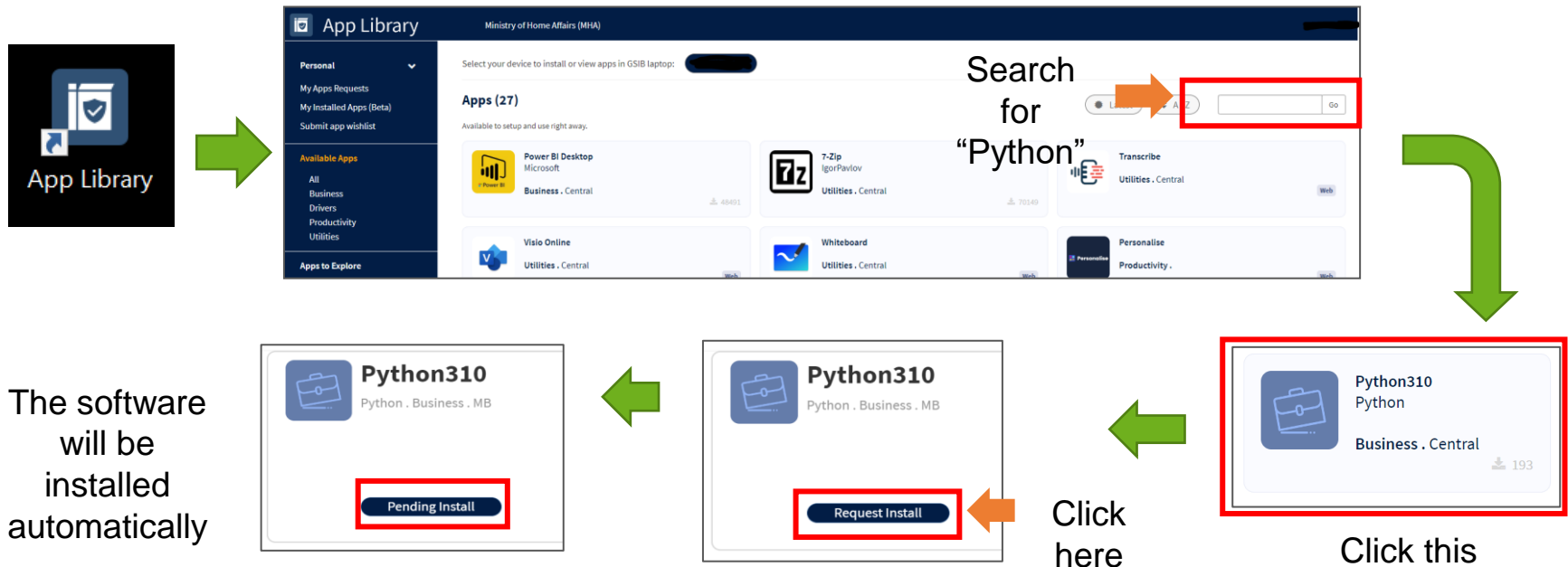
*Think Python* is a Free Book. It is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported License](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), which means that you are free to copy, distribute, and modify it, as long as you attribute the work and don't use it for commercial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



# Interested to apply Python at work?

Follow the steps below:

App Library (Desktop) > Search bar: "Python" > "Python310" > "Request Install"



Please log a case with AFM Helpdesk if you face technical difficulties



# End of Course Survey

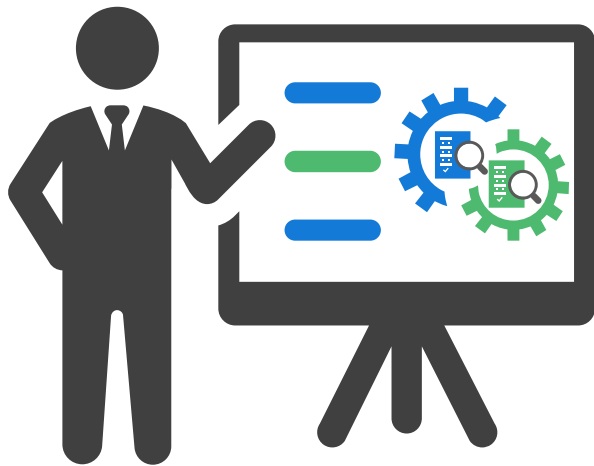


<https://for.edu.sg/mha-survey-python>

**Please kindly complete this survey before leaving the class**



# Thank you



Email:

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