



TECHNIK NEST
INNOVATIVE MINDS, NESTING SUCCESS

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Task no: week 5 task:

Internship domain: python language:

Date: 26 August 2025:

Task 1 Threads:

. Download 5 URLs with threads and Measure total time they take to save in file

Code:

```
import threading
import requests
import time
```

```
# List of URLs
```

```
urls = [
    "https://www.example.com",
    "https://www.python.org",
    "https://www.wikipedia.org",
    "https://www.github.com",
    "https://www.stackoverflow.com"
]
```

```
# File to save data
```

```
output_file = "downloaded_pages.txt"
```

```
# Function to download and save
```

```
def download_url(url, file_handle):
    try:
        response = requests.get(url)
```

```

        file_handle.write(f"URL: {url}\n")
        file_handle.write(response.text[:500]) # first 500 chars only for demo
        file_handle.write("\n\n" + "="*50 + "\n\n")
    except Exception as e:
        file_handle.write(f"Failed to download {url}: {str(e)}\n")

# Main
start_time = time.time()

# Open file in write mode
with open(output_file, "w", encoding="utf-8") as f:
    threads = []
    for url in urls:
        t = threading.Thread(target=download_url, args=(url, f))
        threads.append(t)
        t.start()

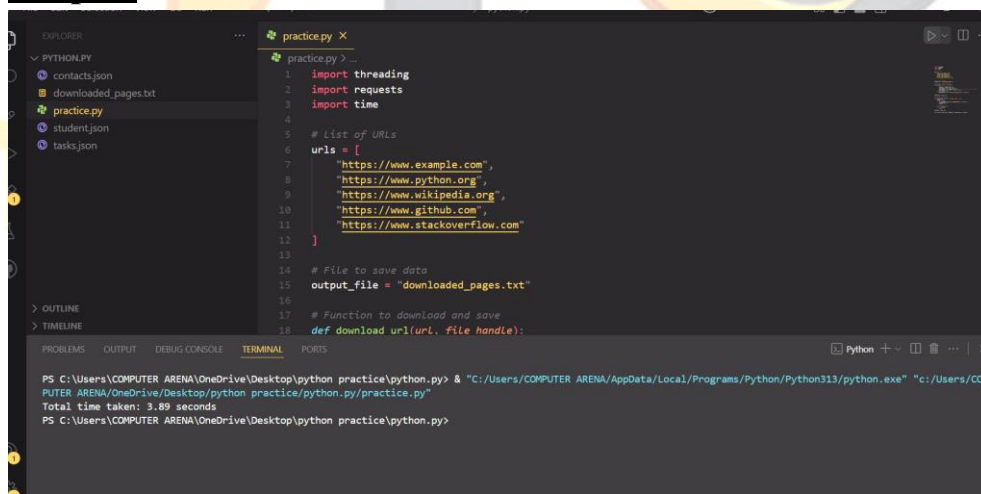
# Wait for all threads
for t in threads:
    t.join()

end_time = time.time()

print(f"Total time taken: {end_time - start_time:.2f} seconds")

```

Output:



```

practice.py
1  import threading
2  import requests
3  import time
4
5  # List of URLs
6  urls = [
7      "https://www.example.com",
8      "https://www.python.org",
9      "https://www.wikipedia.org",
10     "https://www.github.com",
11     "https://www.stackoverflow.com"
12 ]
13
14 # File to save data
15 output_file = "downloaded_pages.txt"
16
17 # Function to download and save
18 def download_url(url, file_handle):

```

```

PS C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\OneDrive\Desktop\python practice\python.py> & "C:/Users/COMPUTER ARENA/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe" "c:/Users/COMPUTER ARENA/OneDrive/Desktop/python practice/python.py/practice.py"
Total time taken: 3.89 seconds
PS C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\OneDrive\Desktop\python practice\python.py>

```

Task 2: processes:

1. Square large list with Pool and multiprocesses.

Code:

```
import os
import time
from multiprocessing import Pool, cpu_count, get_start_method

# --- Pure function for workers ---
def square(x: int) -> int:
    return x * x

def main():
    # Large input list
    N = 5_000_000      # 5 million items (adjust if RAM low)
    data = list(range(N)) # e.g., [0,1,2,...]

    # Choose number of worker processes (all cores by default)
    processes = cpu_count() # or set manually, e.g., processes = 4
    print(f"Using processes: {processes} (start method: {get_start_method()})")

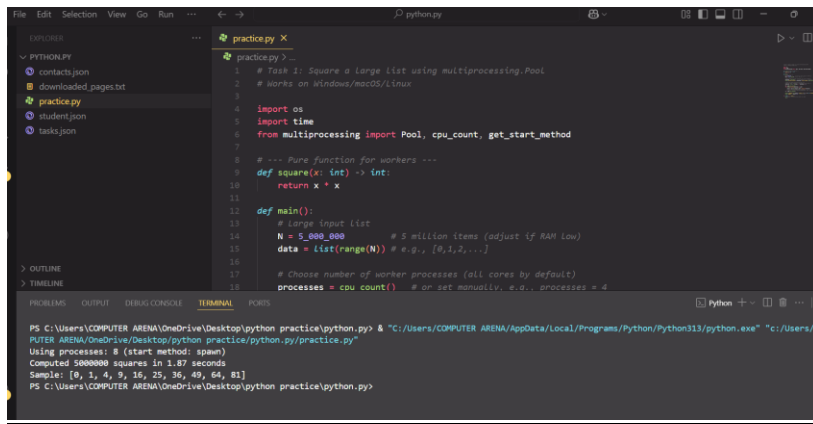
    # Chunk size helps performance on big lists
    # Rule of thumb: len(data) // (processes * 8) (at least 1)
    chunksize = max(1, len(data) // (processes * 8))

    t0 = time.perf_counter()
    with Pool(processes=processes) as pool:
        # Option A: preserve order (map)
        result = pool.map(square, data, chunksize=chunksize)
        # Option B (faster sometimes): unordered
        # result = list(pool.imap_unordered(square, data, chunksize=chunksize))
    t1 = time.perf_counter()

    print(f"Computed {len(result)} squares in {t1 - t0:.2f} seconds")
    print("Sample:", result[:10]) # sanity check

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # On Windows, multiprocessing needs this guard
    main()
```

Output:



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... python.py
EXPLORER
  PYTHON.PY
  contacts.json
  downloaded_pages.txt
  practice.py
  student.json
  tasks.json
OUTLINE
  TIMELINE
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
practice.py X
1 # Task 1: Squares a large list using multiprocessing.Pool
2 # Works on Windows/macOS/Linux
3
4 import os
5 import time
6 from multiprocessing import Pool, cpu_count, get_start_method
7
8 # --- Pure function for workers ---
9 def square(x: int) -> int:
10     return x * x
11
12 def main():
13     # Large input list
14     N = 5_000_000 # 5 million items (adjust if RAM low)
15     data = list(range(N)) # e.g., [0,1,2,...]
16
17     # Choose number of worker processes (all cores by default)
18     processes = cpu_count() # or set manually, e.g., processes = 4
19
20     with Pool(processes) as pool:
21         start = time.perf_counter()
22         results = pool.map(square, data)
23         end = time.perf_counter()
24
25     print(f"Computed {len(results)} squares in {end - start:.2f} seconds")
26     print(f"Sample: {results[:10]}")
27
28 if __name__ == '__main__':
29     main()
30
PS C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\OneDrive\Desktop\python practice\python.py & "C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe" "C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\OneDrive\Desktop\python practice\python.py\practice.py"
Using processes: 8 (start method: spawn)
Computed 5000000 squares in 1.87 seconds
Sample: [0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81]
PS C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\OneDrive\Desktop\python practice\python.py
```

Task 3: datetime:

Compute days until your birthday.

Code:

```
def days_until_birthday(birthday_month: int, birthday_day: int) -> int:
    today = date.today()
    current_year = today.year

    # This year's birthday
    next_birthday = date(current_year, birthday_month, birthday_day)

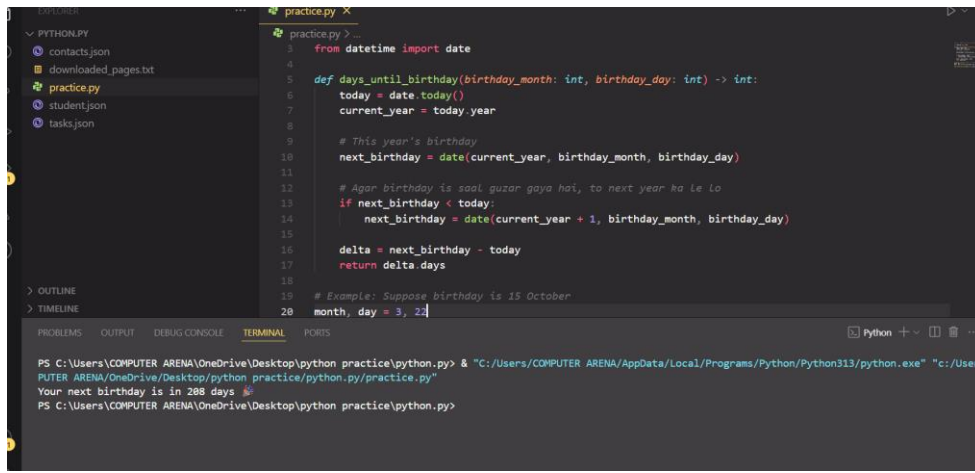
    # Agar birthday is saal guzar gaya hai, to next year ka le lo
    if next_birthday < today:
        next_birthday = date(current_year + 1, birthday_month, birthday_day)

    delta = next_birthday - today
    return delta.days

# Example: Suppose birthday is 15 October
month, day = 3,
days = days_until_birthday(month, day)

print(f"Your next birthday is in {days} days 🎂")
```

Output:



```
practice.py
3 from datetime import date
4
5 def days_until_birthday(birthday_month: int, birthday_day: int) -> int:
6     today = date.today()
7     current_year = today.year
8
9     # This year's birthday
10    next_birthday = date(current_year, birthday_month, birthday_day)
11
12    # Agar birthday is saal guzar gaya hai, to next year ka le lo
13    if next_birthday < today:
14        next_birthday = date(current_year + 1, birthday_month, birthday_day)
15
16    delta = next_birthday - today
17    return delta.days
18
19 # Example: Suppose birthday is 15 October
20 month, day = 3, 23
```

```
PS C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\OneDrive\Desktop\python\python\python.py> & "C:/Users/COMPUTER ARENA/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe" "C:/Users/COMPUTER ARENA/OneDrive/Desktop/python/practice/python.py/practice.py"
Your next birthday is in 208 days
```

Task 4: flask basics:

1. Add /about route in flask app to return Hello About in page.

Code:

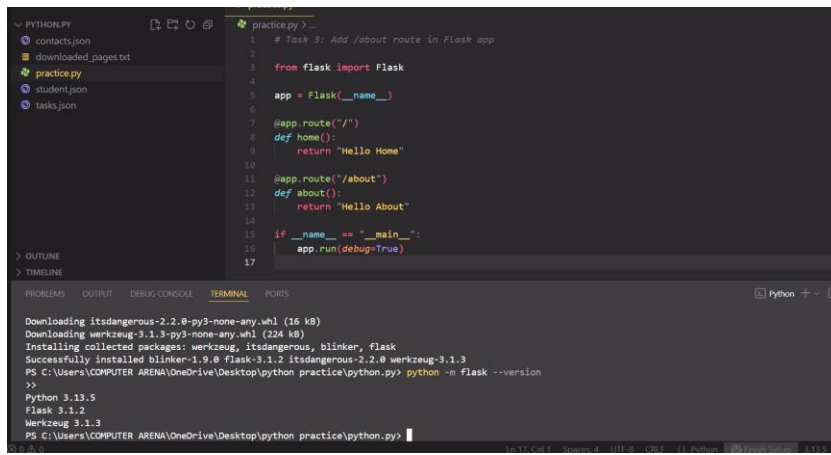
```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
@app.route("/")
def home():
    return "Hello Home"
```

```
@app.route("/about")
def about():
    return "Hello About"
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

Output:

A screenshot of a Python IDE. The left sidebar shows a file explorer with files like 'contacts.json', 'downloaded_pages.txt', 'practice.py', 'student.json', and 'tasks.json'. The main editor window displays a Python script named 'practice.py' with the following code:

```
1 # Task 3: Add /about route in Flask app
2
3 from flask import Flask
4
5 app = Flask(__name__)
6
7 @app.route("/")
8 def home():
9     return "Hello Home"
10
11 @app.route("/about")
12 def about():
13     return "Hello About"
14
15 if __name__ == "__main__":
16     app.run(debug=True)
17
```

The bottom panel shows the 'TERMINAL' output with the following text:

```
Downloading itsdangerous-2.2.0-py3-none-any.whl (16 kB)
Downloading werkzeug-3.1.3-py3-none-any.whl (224 kB)
Installing collected packages: werkzeug, itsdangerous, blinker, flask
Successfully installed blinker-1.9.0 flask-3.1.2 itsdangerous-2.2.0 werkzeug-3.1.3
PS C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\OneDrive\Desktop\python practice> python -m flask --version
>>
Python 3.13.5
Flask 3.1.2
Werkzeug 3.1.3
PS C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\OneDrive\Desktop\python practice> python.py
```

Here I install the new version of flask :

Task 5 Mongo DB:

1. Insert 3 users in Data Base and fetch them to print in screen

Code:

```
import sqlite3
```

```
# Step 1: Connect to database (file 'users.db' banega)
conn = sqlite3.connect("users.db")
cursor = conn.cursor()
```

```
# Step 2: Create table if not exists
cursor.execute("""
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    name TEXT,
    email TEXT
)
""")
```

```
# Step 3: Insert 3 users
users = [
    ("Ali", "ali@example.com"),
    ("khan", "khan@example.com"),
    ("abdullah", "abdullah@example.com")
]
```

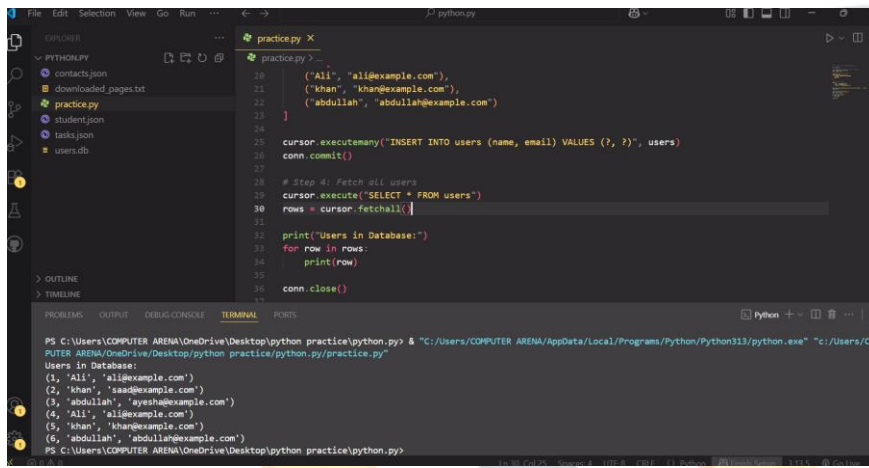
```
cursor.executemany("INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES (?, ?)", users)
conn.commit()
```

```
# Step 4: Fetch all users
cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM users")
rows = cursor.fetchall()

print("Users in Database:")
for row in rows:
    print(row)

conn.close()
```

Output:



```
practice.py
20 ("Ali", "ali@example.com"),
21 ("khan", "khan@example.com"),
22 ("abdullah", "abdullah@example.com")
23 ]
24
25 cursor.executemany("INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES (?, ?)", users)
26 conn.commit()
27
28 # Step 4: Fetch all users
29 cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM users")
30 rows = cursor.fetchall()
31
32 print("Users in Database:")
33 for row in rows:
34     print(row)
35
36 conn.close()
```

```
PS C:\Users\COMPUTER ARENA\OneDrive\Desktop\python practice\python.py & "C:/Users/COMPUTER ARENA/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe" "c:/Users/COMPUTER ARENA/OneDrive/Desktop/python practice/python.py/practice.py"
Users in Database:
(1, 'Ali', 'ali@example.com')
(2, 'khan', 'khan@example.com')
(3, 'abdullah', 'abdullah@example.com')
(4, 'Ali', 'ali@example.com')
(5, 'khan', 'khan@example.com')
(6, 'abdullah', 'abdullah@example.com')
```

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