WELCOME

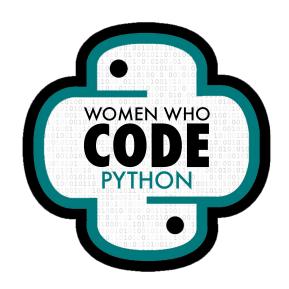
WOMEN WHO





Women Who Code Python

Python Libraries 101



OUR MISSION

Inspiring women to excel in technology careers.





OUR VISION

A world where diverse women are better represented as engineers and leaders in technology.





OUR TARGET

Engineers with two or more years of experience looking for support and resources to strengthen their influence and levelup in their careers.





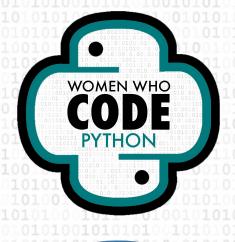
CODE OF CONDUCT

WWCode is an inclusive community, dedicated to providing an empowering experience for everyone who participates in or supports our community, regardless of gender, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, ability, physical appearance, body size, race, ethnicity, age, religion, socioeconomic status, caste, creed, political affiliation, or preferred programming language(s).

Our events are intended to inspire women to excel in technology careers, and anyone who is there for this purpose is welcome. We do not tolerate harassment of members in any form. Our **Code of Conduct** applies to all WWCode events and online communities.

Read the full version and access our incident report form at womenwhocode.com/codeofconduct

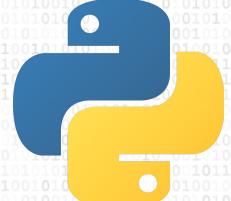




Python Libraries 101:

Python Standard Library

Session #1







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Company

Meet Your Team!





SOUMYA VEMURI

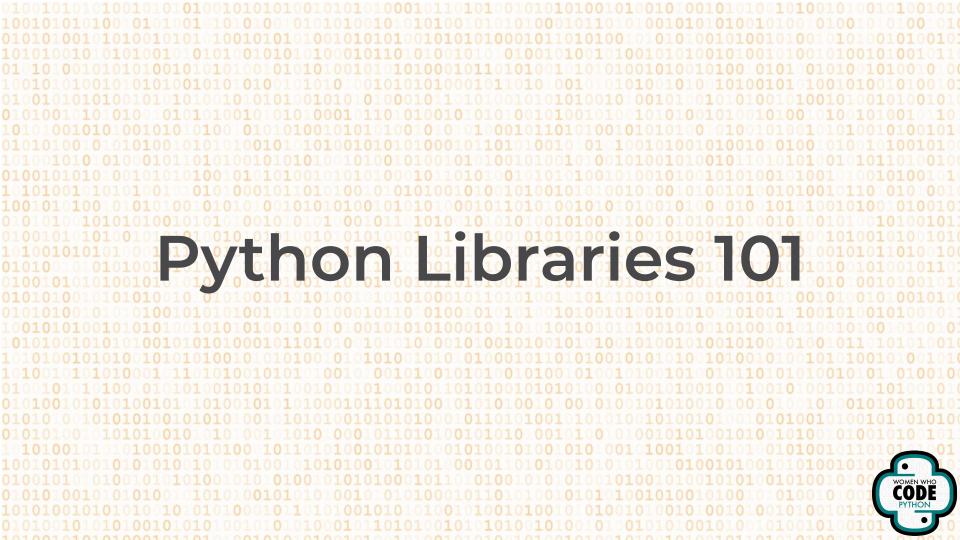
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Today's Agenda

- 1. Introduction to the Series
- 2. What is the Python Standard Library?
- 3. Modules we'll be exploring today a. sys
 - b. os
- 4. Setup and Guidelines
- 5. Hands-on Coding





Welcome to the series!

- The series will cover popular Python libraries used everyday, over a range of fields.
- Each session will begin with a conceptual presentation followed by code walkthroughs and hands-on implementation.
- Sessions will be held <u>every week at 10 am EDT</u>



Welcome to the series!

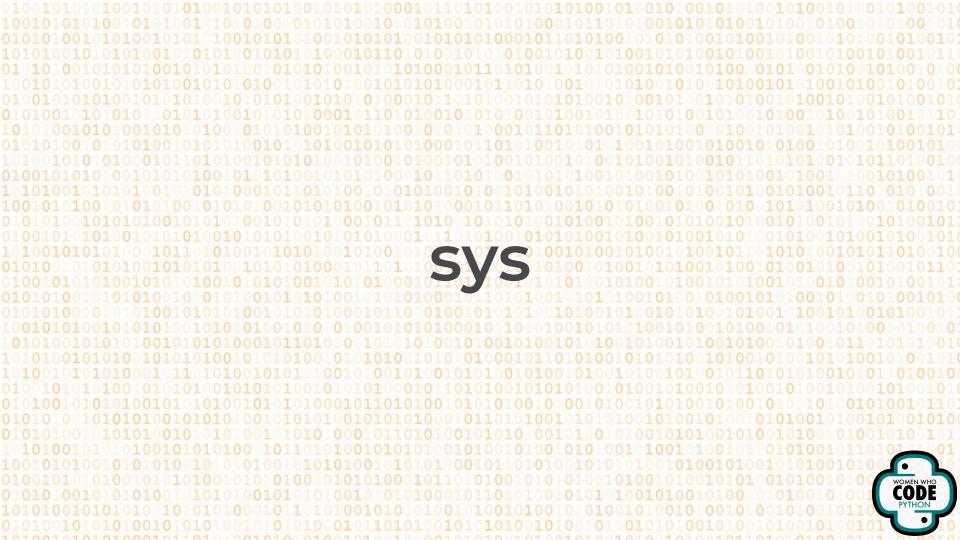
- The series will start by exploring popular modules in the Python Standard Library such as
 - file system libraries os and sys,
 - math utilities statistics, math and random and
 - o data type libraries collections, datetime and calendar.
- The python standard library will be followed by learning data visualization libraries matplotlib, seaborn and plotly.
- More libraries such as tkinter, numpy, pandas, OpenCV and more will be discussed further into the series!



What is the Python Standard Library?

- Python offers a lot of built-in functionality through its standard library.
- Built-in modules are written in C and integrated with the Python shell.
- The standard library is a huge collection of utilities, ranging from math utilities to debugging to creating graphical user interfaces. Popularly used modules are os, sys, json, re, random, math urllib, tkinter, datetime





Sys Module

- The sys module provides functions and variables used to manipulate different parts of the Python runtime environment.
- It provides access to the variables and functions that interact strongly with the interpreter
- For example;
 - sys.argv returns a list of command line arguments passed to a Python script.
- **Syntax:** import sys



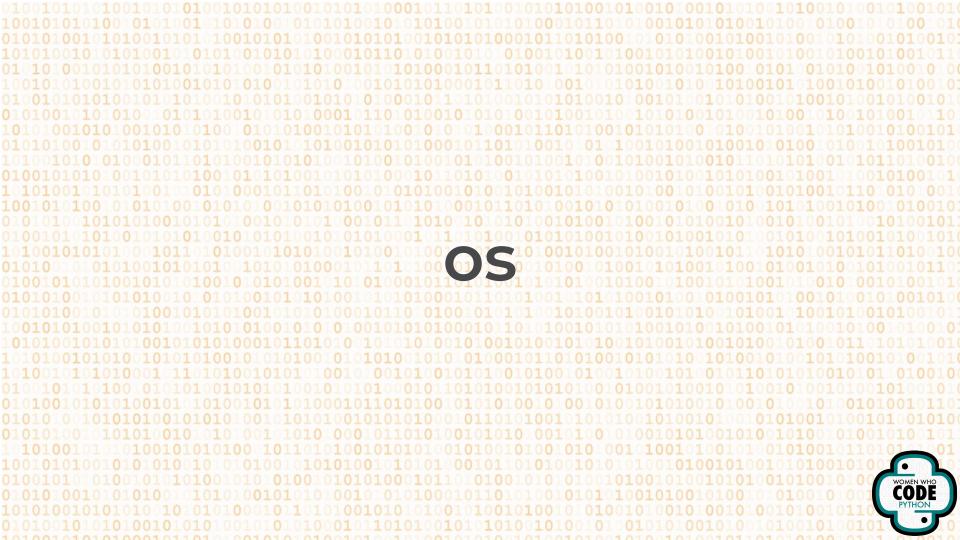
Sys Module: Variables

- sys.modules displays a dictionary that maps module names to modules which have already been loaded
- sys.platform displays a string containing a platform identifier
- sys.version displays a string containing the version number of the current Python interpreter
- sys.path displays an environment variable that is a search path for all Python modules



Sys Module: Functions

- sys.argv[index] returns a list of command line arguments passed to a Python script.
- sys.getsizeof(object) returns the size of an object in bytes.
- sys.stdin() returns the input from the command line directly. It is used for standard input.
- sys.stdout() is used to display output directly to the output window.
- sys.exit([arg]) is used to exit to either the Python console or the command prompt



Os Module

- The OS module in Python provides functions for interacting with the operating system.
- The OS module in Python provides functions for creating and removing a directory, fetching its contents, changing and identifying the current directory and more.
- Syntax: import os



Os Module: Functions

- os.getcwd() returns the current working directory
- os.mkdir(path+filename) creates a new directory
- os.chdir() switch/change directories
- os.rmdir(path) removes the specified directory either with an absolute or relative path
- os.listdir(path) returns the list of all files and directories in the specified path
- os.rename(src, dst) renames the file or directory src to dst

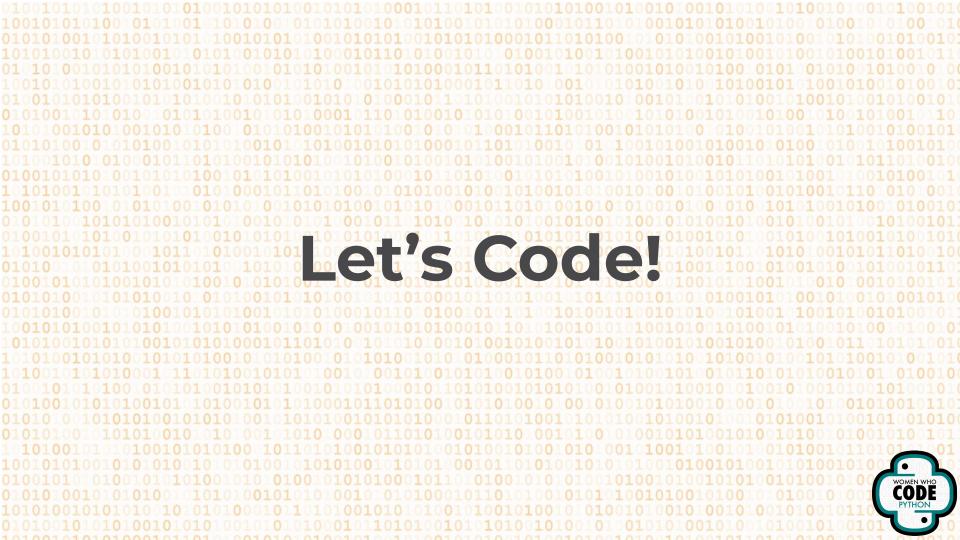


Os Module: Functions

- os.open(file, flags[, mode]) returns the file descriptor for the newly opened file
- os.fchdir(fd) change the current working directory to the directory represented by the file descriptor fd
- os.environ() is used to access environment variables
- os.putenv(key, value) sets the environment variable named key to the string value
- os.path.join() concatenates 2 strings together to make it a path





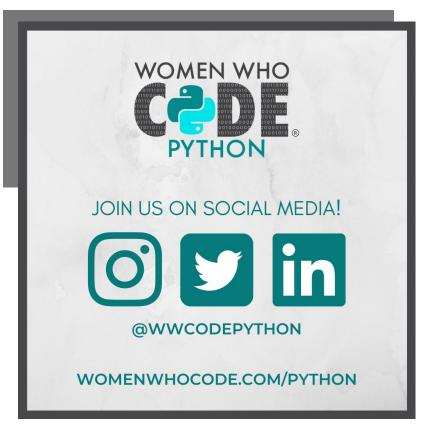


Useful Links

- Link to repository
- Python Documentation
 - os: https://docs.python.org/3/library/os.html
 - sys: https://docs.python.org/3/library/sys.html
- Other Resources
 - https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/python/python-builtin-modules
 - https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-sys-module/
 - https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/os-module-python-examples/



Stay Connected!



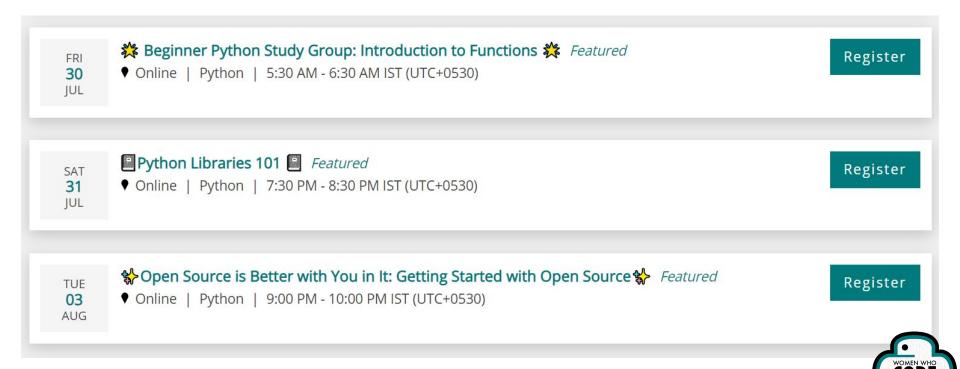
Upcoming Events in the Series

- → Python Standard Library: datetime, time & calendar
- → Python Standard Library: collections and itertools
- → Python Standard Library: random, math and statistics

.....and more!



Upcoming Events



Register at: https://www.womenwhocode.com/python/events

Thank You for Joining!

