



52 Amazing Python Projects For Developers

EDCORNER LEARNING

52 Amazing Python Projects For Developers

52 Amazing Python Projects For Developers

Edcorner Learning

Table of Contents

Introduction

Module 1 Project 1 -10

- [1. LinkedIn Email Scraper](#)
- [2. Cricbuzz scrapper](#)
- [3. Lyrics Download](#)
- [4. Merge CSV files](#)
- [5. Merge pdfs](#)
- [6. Message Spam Detection](#)
- [7. Movie Information Scraper](#)
- [8. Movie Info Telegram Bot](#)
- [10. Music Player with Python](#)

Module 2 Project 11-20

- [11. News Updater with Voice](#)
- [12. News Scraper](#)
- [13. Noise Reduction](#)
- [14. NSE Stock Data](#)
- [15. Number Guessing Game](#)
- [16. Files-Sorter](#)
- [17. PageSpeed](#)
- [18. Paint App](#)
- [19. Password Manager](#)
- [20. Password Manager GUI](#)

Module 3 Projects 21-30

- [21. PDF & Image Text Reader That Can Speak](#)
- [22. PDF-To-CSV Converter](#)
- [23. Plagiarism Checker](#)
- [24. Pomodoro Clock with GUI](#)
- [25. Pyduku](#)
- [26. PYQT5 Password Generator](#)
- [27. Python Auto Draw](#)
- [28. Pyweather](#)
- [29. QR code generator using Python](#)
- [30. Racing Bar Chart Animation](#)

Module 4 Projects 31-40

- [31. Random Password Generator](#)
- [32. Random Wikipedia Article](#)
- [33. Random word from list](#)
- [34. High Quality YouTube Video Downloader](#)
- [35. Raspberry-Pi-Sonoff](#)
- [36. Recursive Password Generator](#)
- [37. Reddit Scraper without API](#)
- [38. Reduce Image Size](#)
- [39. Rock Paper Scissors Game](#)
- [40. Room Security Using Laptop Webcam](#)

Module 5 Projects 41-50

- [41. Scrape News From HackerNews website](#)
- [42. Quote Scraper](#)
- [43. Scraping Medium Articles](#)
- [44. Screen Recorder](#)
- [45. Send Email With Python](#)
- [46. Send Emails from CSV File](#)
- [47. Send Text](#)
- [48. Set Alarm](#)
- [49. Shutdown or restart your device](#)
- [50. SINE vs COSINE](#)

[51. Website Blocker](#)

[52. SMS Automation](#)

[How to download this project:](#)

Introduction

Python is a general-purpose interpreted, interactive, object-oriented, and a powerful programming language with dynamic semantics. It is an easy language to learn and become expert. Python is one among those rare languages that would claim to be both easy and powerful. Python's elegant syntax and dynamic typing alongside its interpreted nature makes it an ideal language for scripting and robust application development in many areas on giant platforms.

Python helps with the modules and packages, which inspires program modularity and code reuse. The Python interpreter and thus the extensive standard library are all available in source or binary form for free of charge for all critical platforms and can be freely distributed. Learning Python doesn't require any pre-requisites. However, one should have the elemental understanding of programming languages.

This Book consist of 52 Python Projects for All Developers/Students to practice different projects and scenarios. Use these learnings in professional tasks or daily learning projects.

At the end of this book, you can download all this projects by using our link.

All 52 projects are divided into different modules, every project is special in its own way of performing daily task by a developer. Every project has its source codes which learners can copy and practice/use on their own systems. If there is special requirement for any projects, its already mentioned in the book.

Happy learning!!

Module 1 Project 1 -10

1. LinkedIn Email Scraper

Prerequisites:

1. Do `pip install -r requirements.txt` to make sure you have the necessary libraries.
2. Make sure you have a **chromedriver** installed and added to PATH.
3. Have the **URL** to your desired LinkedIn post ready (*make sure the post has some emails in the comments section*)
4. Have your **LinkedIn** account credentials ready

Executing Application

1. Replace the values of the URL, email and password variables in the code with your own data
2. Either hit **run** if your IDE has the option or just type in `python main.py` in the terminal.
3. The names and corresponding email address scraped from the post should appear in the **emails.csv** file.

Requirements:

selenium

email-validator

Source Code:

```
from selenium import webdriver
from email_validator import validate_email, EmailNotValidError
import csv

def LinkedInEmailScraper(userEmail, userPassword):
    emailList = {}

    browser = webdriver.Chrome()
    # example => 'https://www.linkedin.com/posts/faangpath_hiring-womxn-ghc2020-activity-6721287139721650176-QFCV/'
    url = '[INSERT URL TO LINKEDIN POST]'
    browser.get(url) # visits page of the desired post

    browser.implicitly_wait(5)

    commentDiv = browser.find_element_by_xpath(
        '/html/body/main/section[1]/section[1]/div/div[3]/a[2]'
    ) # finds comment button
    loginLink = commentDiv.get_attribute('href')
    browser.get(loginLink)
```

```

email = browser.find_element_by_xpath('//*[@id="username"]')
password = browser.find_element_by_xpath('//*[@id="password"]')
email.send_keys(userEmail) # inputs email in email field
password.send_keys(userPassword) # inputs password in password field
submit = browser.find_element_by_xpath(
    '//*[@id="app__container"]/main/div[3]/form/div[3]/button')
submit.submit() # submits form

browser.implicitly_wait(5)

commentSection = browser.find_element_by_css_selector(
    '.comments-comments-list') # finds the comments section

for _ in range(
    3
    ): # this can also be set to any number or "while True" if you want it to search through the whole
comment section of the post
    try:
        moreCommentsButton = commentSection.find_element_by_class_name(
            'comments-comments-list__show-previous-container'
        ).find_element_by_tag_name('button')
        moreCommentsButton.click()
        browser.implicitly_wait(5)
    except:
        print('End of checking comments')
        break

browser.implicitly_wait(20)

comments = commentSection.find_elements_by_tag_name(
    'article') # finds all individual comments

for comment in comments:
    try:
        commenterName = comment.find_element_by_class_name(
            'hoverable-link-text') # finds name of commenter
        commentText = comment.find_element_by_tag_name('p')
        commenterEmail = commentText.find_element_by_tag_name(
            'a').get_attribute('innerHTML') # finds email of commenter
        # validates email address
        validEmail = validate_email(commenterEmail)
        commenterEmail = validEmail.email
    except:
        continue

emailList[commenterName.get_attribute('innerHTML')] = commenterEmail

```



```
browser.quit()
return emailList
```

```
def DictToCSV(input_dict):
```

```
    """
    Converts dictionary into csv
    """
```

```
    with open('./LinkedIn Email Scraper/emails.csv', 'w') as f:
        f.write('name,email\n')
        for key in input_dict:
            f.write('%s,%s\n' % (key, input_dict[key]))
        f.close()
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
    userEmail = '[INSERT YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS FOR LINKEDIN ACCOUNT]'
    userPassword = '[INSERT YOUR PASSWORD FOR LINKEDIN ACCOUNT]'

    emailList = LinkedInEmailScraper(userEmail, userPassword)
    DictToCSV(emailList)
```

2. Cricbuzz scrapper

This python script will scrap cricbuzz.com to get live scores of the matches.

Setup

* Install the dependencies

```
`pip install -r requirements.txt`
```

* Run the file

```
`python live_score.py`
```

Requirement:

beautifulsoup4==4.9.3

bs4==0.0.1

pypiwin32==223

pywin32==228

soupsieve==2.0.1

urllib3==1.26.5

win10toast==0.9

Source Code:

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

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
from win10toast import ToastNotifier
```

```
import time
```

```
URL = 'http://www.cricbuzz.com/cricket-match/live-scores'
```

```
def notify(title, score):
```

```
    # Function for Windows toast desktop notification
```

```
    toaster = ToastNotifier()
```

```
    # toaster.show_toast(score, "Get! Set! GO!", duration=5,icon_path='cricket.ico')
```

```
    toaster.show_toast("CRICKET LIVE SCORE",
```

```
                        score,
```

```
                        duration=30,
```

```
                        icon_path='ipl.ico')
```

```
while True:
```

```
    request = Request(URL, headers={'User-Agent': 'XYZ/3.0'})
```

```
    response = urlopen(request, timeout=20).read()
```

```
data_content = response
# print(data_content)

# page = urlopen(URL)
soup = BeautifulSoup(data_content, 'html.parser')

update = []
# print(soup)
# print(soup.find_all('div',attrs={'class':'cb-col cb-col-100 cb-plyr-tbody cb-rank-hdr cb-lv-main'}))
for score in soup.find_all(
    'div',
    attrs={
        'class':
            'cb-col cb-col-100 cb-plyr-tbody cb-rank-hdr cb-lv-main'
    }):
    # print(score)
    header = score.find('div',
                        attrs={'class': 'cb-col-100 cb-col cb-schdl'})
    header = header.text.strip()

    status = score.find('div',
                        attrs={'class': 'cb-scr-wll-chvrn cb-lv-scrs-col'})

    s = status.text.strip()

    notify(header, s)
    time.sleep(10)
```

3. Lyrics Download

This script can be used to download lyrics of any number of songs, by any number of Artists, until the API Limit is met.

The script uses [Genius API] (<https://docs.genius.com/>). It is a dedicated platform meant for music only.

Setup Instruction

- You need an API client, (it's free) follow the steps [here](<https://docs.genius.com/>).
- `pip install lyricsgenius` to install dedicated package.
- Good to go, follow guidelines mentioned as comments in code.
- The script is pretty much interactive, ensure you follow the guidelines.

Source Code:

```
import lyricsgenius as lg

# File for writing the Lyrics
filename = input('Enter a filename: ') or 'Lyrics.txt'
file = open(filename, "w+")

# Acquire a Access Token to connect with Genius API
genius = lg.Genius(
    'Client_Access_Token_Goes_Here',
    # Skip song listing
    skip_non_songs=True,
    # Terms that are redundant song names with same lyrics, e.g. Old Town Raod and Old Town Road Remix
    # have same lyrics
    excluded_terms=["(Remix)", "(Live)"],
    # In order to keep headers like [Chorus], [Bridge] etc.
    remove_section_headers=True)

# List of Artist and Maximum Songs
input_string = input("Enter name of Artists separated by spaces: ")
artists = input_string.split(" ")
```

```

def get_lyrics(arr, max_song):
    """
    Returns: Number of songs grabbed by Function
    Saves : Text File with Lyrics
    Parameters :
        arr : Artist
        max_song : Number of maximum songs to be grabbed
    """
    # Write lyrics of k songs by each artist in arr
    c = 0
    # A counter
    for name in arr:
        try:
            songs = (genius.search_artist(name,
                                           max_songs=max_song,
                                           sort='popularity')).songs

            s = [song.lyrics for song in songs]
            # A custom delimiter
            file.write("\n \n <|endoftext|> \n \n".join(s))
            c += 1
            print(f"Songs grabbed:{len(s)}")
        except:
            print(f"some exception at {name}: {c}")

# Function Call
get_lyrics(artists, 3)

```

4. Merge CSV files

With the help of the following simple python script, one would be able to merge CSV files present in the directory.

Dependencies

Requires Python 3 and `pandas`

Install requirements: `pip install -r "requirements.txt"`

OR

Install pandas: `pip install pandas`

How to use

Running

Put all the CSVs which are to be merged in a directory containing the script.

either run it from your code editor or IDE or type `python merge_csv_files.py` in your command line.

The final output would be a `combined_csv.csv` file in the same directory.

Requirements:

pandas==1.1.0

Source Code:

```
import glob
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
extension = 'csv'
```

```
all_filenames = [i for i in glob.glob('*.{}'.format(extension))]
```

```
combined_csv = pd.concat([pd.read_csv(f) for f in all_filenames ])
```

```
combined_csv.to_csv( "combined_csv.csv", index=False, encoding='utf-8-sig')
```

5. Merge pdfs

A simple python script which when executed merges two pdfs

Prerequisites

Run - "pip install PyPDF2"

How to run the script

It can be executed by running "python merge_pdfs.py"

Requirements:

PyPDF2==1.26.0

Source Code:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
from PyPDF2 import PdfFileMerger
```

```
# By appending in the end
```

```
def by_appending():
```

```
    merger = PdfFileMerger()
```

```
    # Either provide file stream
```

```
    f1 = open("samplePdf1.pdf", "rb")
```

```
    merger.append(f1)
```

```
    # Or direct file path
```

```
    merger.append("samplePdf2.pdf")
```

```
    merger.write("mergedPdf.pdf")
```

```
# By inserting at after an specified page no.
```

```
def by_inserting():
```

```
    merger = PdfFileMerger()
```

```
    merger.append("samplePdf1.pdf")
```

```
    merger.merge(0, "samplePdf2.pdf")
```

```
    merger.write("mergedPdf1.pdf")
```



```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    by_appending()  
    by_inserting()
```

6. Message Spam Detection

Short description of package/script

- Libraries Used:

- pandas
- string
- re
- nltk
- sklearn
- pickle

- The python code contains script for message spam detection based on Kaggle Dataset (dataset link inside the code)

Setup instructions

- Download the code
- Download the dataset
- Run the cells in the notebook

Detailed explanation of script, if needed

NA

Output

- Hello, I am James Bond: Not Spam
- Winner! Winner! Winner! Congrats! Call at xyz or email us at to claim your prize! Limited Time Offer!: Spam

Message Spam Detection Source Code:

```
# importing required libraries
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import string
```

```
import nltk
```

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
```

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
```

```
import pickle
```

```
import warnings
```

```
import re
```

```
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
# reading the dataset
```

```
msg = pd.read_csv(
```

```
    './Message_Spam_Detection/Cleaned_Dataset.csv', encoding='latin-1')
```

```

msg.drop(['Unnamed: 0'], axis=1, inplace=True)

# seperating target and features
y = pd.DataFrame(msg.label)
x = msg.drop(['label'], axis=1)

# countvectorization
cv = CountVectorizer(max_features=5000)
temp1 = cv.fit_transform(x['final_text'].values.astype('U')).toarray()
tf = TfidfTransformer()
temp1 = tf.fit_transform(temp1)
temp1 = pd.DataFrame(temp1.toarray(), index=x.index)
x = pd.concat([x, temp1], axis=1, sort=False)

# drop final_text col
x.drop(['final_text'], axis=1, inplace=True)

# converting to int datatype
y = y.astype(int)

# randomforstclassifier model
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=0)
model.fit(x, y)

# User input
text = input("Enter text: ")

# data cleaning/preprocessing - removing punctuation and digits
updated_text = ""
for i in range(len(text)):
    if text[i] not in string.punctuation:
        if text[i].isdigit() == False:
            updated_text = updated_text+text[i]
text = updated_text

# data cleaning/preprocessing - tokenization and convert to lower case
text = re.split("\W+", text.lower())

# data cleaning/preprocessing - stopwords
updated_list = []
stopwords = nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')
for i in range(len(text)):
    if text[i] not in stopwords:
        updated_list.append(text[i])
text = updated_list

# data cleaning/preprocessing - lemmetizing

```

```

updated_list = []
wordlem = nltk.WordNetLemmatizer()
for i in range(len(text)):
    updated_list.append(wordlem.lemmatize(text[i]))
text = updated_list

# data cleaning/preprocessing - merging token
text = " ".join(text)

text = cv.transform([text])
text = tf.transform(text)
pred = model.predict(text)
if pred == 0:
    print("Not Spam")
else:
    print("Spam")

```

Data Cleaning Source Code:

```

# importing required libraries
import pandas as pd
import string
import nltk
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
import pickle
import warnings
import re

warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('wordnet')

# reading the dataset
# dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/sms-spam-collection-dataset
msg = pd.read_csv("./Message_Spam_Detection/dataset.csv", encoding='latin-1')
msg.drop(['Unnamed: 2', 'Unnamed: 3', 'Unnamed: 4'], axis=1, inplace=True)
msg.rename(columns={"v1": "label", "v2": "text"}, inplace=True)

# mapping ham=0 and spam=1
for i in msg.index:
    if msg['label'][i] == 'ham':

```

```

msg['label'][i] = 0
else:
msg['label'][i] = 1

# dropping duplicate columns
msg = msg.drop_duplicates()

# data cleaning/preprocessing - removing punctuation and digits
msg['cleaned_text'] = ""
for i in msg.index:
    updated_list = []
    for j in range(len(msg['text'][i])):
        if msg['text'][i][j] not in string.punctuation:
            if msg['text'][i][j].isdigit() == False:
                updated_list.append(msg['text'][i][j])
    updated_string = "".join(updated_list)
    msg['cleaned_text'][i] = updated_string
    msg.drop(['text'], axis=1, inplace=True)

# data cleaning/preprocessing - tokenization and convert to lower case
msg['token'] = ""
for i in msg.index:
    msg['token'][i] = re.split("\W+", msg['cleaned_text'][i].lower())

# data cleaning/preprocessing - stopwords
msg['updated_token'] = ""
stopwords = nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')
for i in msg.index:
    updated_list = []
    for j in range(len(msg['token'][i])):
        if msg['token'][i][j] not in stopwords:
            updated_list.append(msg['token'][i][j])
    msg['updated_token'][i] = updated_list
msg.drop(['token'], axis=1, inplace=True)

# data cleaning/preprocessing - lemmatizing
msg['lem_text'] = ""
wordlem = nltk.WordNetLemmatizer()
for i in msg.index:
    updated_list = []
    for j in range(len(msg['updated_token'][i])):
        updated_list.append(wordlem.lemmatize(msg['updated_token'][i][j]))
    msg['lem_text'][i] = updated_list
    msg.drop(['updated_token'], axis=1, inplace=True)

```

```
# data cleaning/preprocessing - merging token
msg['final_text'] = ""
for i in msg.index:
    updated_string = " ".join(msg['lem_text'][i])
    msg['final_text'][i] = updated_string
msg.drop(['cleaned_text', 'lem_text'], axis=1, inplace=True)

# cleaned dataset
msg.to_csv('Cleaned_Dataset.csv')
```

7. Movie Information Scraper

This script obtains movie details by scraping IMDB website.

Prerequisites

* beautifulsoup4

* requests

* Run `pip install -r requirements.txt` to install required external modules.

How to run the script

Execute `python3 movieInfoScraper.py` and type in the movie name when prompted.

Requirements:

beautifulsoup4

requests==2.23.0

Source Code:

```
import os
import zipfile
import sys
import argparse

# Code to add the cli
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
parser.add_argument("-l", "--zippedfile", required=True, help="Zipped file")
args = vars(parser.parse_args())

#Catching the user defined zip file
zip_file = args['zippedfile']

file_name = zip_file

#To check if the entered zip file is present in the directory
if os.path.exists(zip_file) == False:
    sys.exit("No such file present in the directory")

#Function to extract the zip file
def extract(zip_file):
    file_name = zip_file.split(".zip")[0]
```



```
if zip_file.endswith(".zip"):

    #Will use this to save the unzipped file in the current directory
    current_working_directory = os.getcwd()
    new_directory = current_working_directory + "/" + file_name
    #Logic to unzip the file
    with zipfile.ZipFile(zip_file, 'r') as zip_object:
        zip_object.extractall(new_directory)
    print("Extracted successfully!!!")
else:
    print("Not a zip file")

extract(zip_file)
```

8. Movie Info Telegram Bot

Description

A telegram Bot made using python which scrapes IMDb website and has the following functionalities

1. Replies to a movie name with genre and rating of the movie
2. Replies to a genre with a list of top movies and tv shows belonging to that genre

Setup Instructions

1. Install required packages:

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

2. Create a bot in telegram:

1. Go to @BotFather and click /start and type /newbot and give it a name.
2. Choose a username and get the token
3. Paste the token in a .env file (Take .env.example as an example)
4. Run the python script to start the bot
5. Type /start command to start conversation with the chatbot.
6. Type /name <movie_name> to get the genre and Rating of the movie. The bot replies with atmost three results.
7. Type /genre \<genre> to get a list of movies and TV shows belonging to that genres

Requirements:

APScheduler==3.6.3

beautifulsoup4==4.9.3

certifi==2020.12.5

python-dateutil==2.8.1

python-decouple==3.4

python-telegram-bot==13.1

pytz==2020.4

requests==2.25.1

six==1.15.0

soupsieve==2.1

tornado==6.1

urllib3==1.26.2

Source Code:

```
import logging
```

```

import requests
import re
import urllib.request
import urllib.parse
import urllib.error
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import ssl
import itertools
from telegram.ext import Updater, CommandHandler, MessageHandler, Filters
import decouple

# Enable logging
logging.basicConfig(format='%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s',
                    level=logging.INFO)

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

TOKEN = decouple.config("API_KEY")

# Define a few command handlers. These usually take the two arguments update and
# context. Error handlers also receive the raised TelegramError object in error.

def start(update, context):
    """Send a message when the command /start is issued."""
    update.message.reply_text(
        'What can this bot do?\n\nThis bot gives brief information about any movie from IMDb website'
        + '\nSend /name movie_name to know the genre and rating of the movie.\nSend /genre genre_name to'
        + 'get the list of movies belonging to that genre'
    )

def help(update, context):
    """Send a message when the command /help is issued."""
    update.message.reply_text('Help!')

def genre(update, context):
    """Send a list of movies when the command /genre is issued."""
    url = 'https://www.imdb.com/search/title/'
    genre = str(update.message.text)[7:]
    print(genre)
    r = requests.get(url+'?genres='+genre)
    soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, "html.parser")
    title = soup.find('title')
    if title.string == 'IMDb: Advanced Title Search - IMDb':

```

```

        update.message.reply_text("Sorry,No such genre.Try again")
else:
    res = []
    res.append(title.string+'\n')
    tags = soup('a')
    for tag in tags:
        movie = re.search('<a href=\"/title/.*>(.*?)</a>', str(tag))
        try:
            if "&" in movie.group(1):
                movie.group(1).replace("&", "&")
            res.append(movie.group(1))
        except:
            pass
    stri = ""
    for i in res:
        stri += i+'\n'
    update.message.reply_text(stri)

```

```

def name(update, context):
    """Send the first 3 search results of the movie name in IMDb site when the command /name is issued."""
    movie = str(update.message.text)[6:]
    print(movie)
    res = get_info(movie)
    stri = ""
    for i in res:
        for a in i:
            stri += a+'\n'
        stri += '\n'
    update.message.reply_text(stri)

```

```

def error(update, context):
    """Log Errors caused by Updates."""
    logger.warning('Update "%s" caused error "%s"', update, context.error)

```

```

def get_info(movie):
    "To scrape IMDb and get genre and rating of the movie "
    url = 'https://www.imdb.com/find?q='
    r = requests.get(url+movie+'&ref_=nv_sr_sm')
    soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text, "html.parser")
    title = soup.find('title')
    tags = soup('a')

```

```

pre_url = ""
count = 0
lis = []
res = []
for tag in tags:
    if(count > 2):
        break
    m = re.search('<a href=.*>(.*?)</a>', str(tag))
    try:
        lis = []
        link = re.search('/title/(.*?)', str(m))
        new_url = 'https://www.imdb.com'+str(link.group(0))
        if new_url != pre_url:
            html = requests.get(new_url)
            soup2 = BeautifulSoup(html.text, "html.parser")
            movietitle = soup2.find('title').string.replace('- IMDb', ' ')
            a = soup2('a')
            span = soup2('director')
            for item in span:
                print(item)
            genrestring = "Genre : "
            for j in a:
                genre = re.search(
                    '<a href="/search/title?genres=.*> (.*?)</a>', str(j))
                try:
                    genrestring += genre.group(1)+' '
                except:
                    pass
            atag = soup2('strong')
            for i in atag:
                rating = re.search('<strong title="(.*?) based', str(i))
                try:
                    rstring = "IMDb Rating : "+rating.group(1)
                except:
                    pass
            details = "For more details : "+new_url
            lis.append(movietitle)
            lis.append(genrestring)
            lis.append(rstring)
            lis.append(details)
            pre_url = new_url
            count += 1

```

```

        res.append(lis)
    except:
        pass
    return res

def main():
    """Start the bot."""
    # Create the Updater and pass it your bot's token.
    # Make sure to set use_context=True to use the new context based callbacks
    updater = Updater(TOKEN, use_context=True)

    # Get the dispatcher to register handlers
    dp = updater.dispatcher

    # on different commands - reply in Telegram
    dp.add_handler(CommandHandler("start", start))
    dp.add_handler(CommandHandler("help", help))
    dp.add_handler(CommandHandler("name", name))
    dp.add_handler(CommandHandler("genre", genre))

    # log all errors
    dp.add_error_handler(error)

    # Start the Bot
    updater.start_polling()

    # Run the bot until you press Ctrl-C or the process receives SIGINT,
    # SIGTERM or SIGABRT. This should be used most of the time, since
    # start_polling() is non-blocking and will stop the bot gracefully.
    updater.idle()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

9. snapshot of given website

```

# snapshot of given website

## Set up
`pip install selenium`
`pip install chromedriver-binary==XX.X.XXXX.XX.X`

- 'XX.X.XXXX.XX.X' is chrome driver version.
- The version of 'chrome driver' need to match the version of your google chrome.

```

How to find your google chrome version

1. Click on the Menu icon in the upper right corner of the screen.
2. Click on Help, and then About Google Chrome.
3. Your Chrome browser version number can be found here.

Execute

``python snapshot_of_given_website.py <url>``

Snapshot is in current directory after this script runs.

Requirements:

selenium==3.141.0

chromedriver-binary==85.0.4183.38.0

Source Code:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
import sys
```

```
from selenium import webdriver
```

```
from selenium.webdriver.chrome.options import Options
```

```
import chromedriver_binary
```

```
script_name = sys.argv[0]
```

```
options = Options()
```

```
options.add_argument('--headless')
```

```
driver = webdriver.Chrome(options=options)
```

```
try:
```

```
    url = sys.argv[1]
```

```
    driver.get(url)
```

```
    page_width = driver.execute_script('return document.body.scrollHeight')
```

```
    page_height = driver.execute_script('return document.body.scrollHeight')
```

```
    driver.set_window_size(page_width, page_height)
```

```
    driver.save_screenshot('screenshot.png')
```

```
    driver.quit()
```

```
    print("SUCCESS")
```

```
except IndexError:
```

```
    print('Usage: %s URL' % script_name)
```


10. Music Player with Python

```
import pygame
import tkinter as tkr
from tkinter.filedialog import askdirectory
import os

music_player = tkr.Tk()
music_player.title("My Music Player")
music_player.geometry("450x350")
directory = askdirectory()
os.chdir(directory)
song_list = os.listdir()

play_list = tkr.Listbox(music_player, font="Helvetica 12 bold", bg='yellow', selectmode=tkr.SINGLE)
for item in song_list:
    pos = 0
    play_list.insert(pos, item)
    pos += 1
pygame.init()
pygame.mixer.init()

def play():
    pygame.mixer.music.load(play_list.get(tkr.ACTIVE))
    var.set(play_list.get(tkr.ACTIVE))
    pygame.mixer.music.play()
def stop():
    pygame.mixer.music.stop()
def pause():
    pygame.mixer.music.pause()
def unpause():
    pygame.mixer.music.unpause()

Button1 = tkr.Button(music_player, width=5, height=3, font="Helvetica 12 bold", text="PLAY", command=play,
bg="blue", fg="white")
Button2 = tkr.Button(music_player, width=5, height=3, font="Helvetica 12 bold", text="STOP", command=stop,
bg="red", fg="white")
Button3 = tkr.Button(music_player, width=5, height=3, font="Helvetica 12 bold", text="PAUSE",
command=pause, bg="purple", fg="white")
Button4 = tkr.Button(music_player, width=5, height=3, font="Helvetica 12 bold", text="UNPAUSE",
command=unpause, bg="orange", fg="white")

var = tkr.StringVar()
song_title = tkr.Label(music_player, font="Helvetica 12 bold", textvariable=var)

song_title.pack()
```

```
Button1.pack(fill="x")
Button2.pack(fill="x")
Button3.pack(fill="x")
Button4.pack(fill="x")
play_list.pack(fill="both", expand="yes")
music_player.mainloop()
```

11. News Updater with Voice

```
## Get News API key From HERE:
[NewsAPI](https://newsapi.org/)

## Add Your API Key:

...

newsapi = NewsApiClient(api_key='Add it Here')

...

## Dependencies:

*Newsapi*
```python

pip install newsapi
...

pyttsx3
```python

pip install pyttsx3
...

*pyaudio*
```python

pip install pyaudio
...

```

### Source Code:

```
from newsapi import NewsApiClient
import pyttsx3
import speech_recognition as sr
```

```
from time import sleep

engine = pyttsx3.init('sapi5')
voices = engine.getProperty('voices')
engine.setProperty('voice', voices[1].id)

def speak(audio):
 engine.say(audio)
 engine.runAndWait()

def new():
 newsapi = NewsApiClient(api_key="")# Add your api key
 data = newsapi.get_top_headlines(q='corona',country='in',
 language='en',
 page_size=5)

 at = data['articles']

 for x,y in enumerate(at):
 print(f'{x} {y["description"]}')
 speak(f'{x} {y["description"]}')

 speak("that's it for now i'll updating you in some time ")

if __name__ == "__main__":
 while True:
 new()
 sleep(600)
```

## 12. News Scraper

# Financial-news-scraper

A scraper made using beautiful soup 4 in python. Tailor made for extracting news from moneycontrol.com. Issue pull request for different scrapers.

\_\_The main page to start scraping from: <https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/technical-call-221.html>\_\_



\_\_The program scrapes news from next pages too by extracting website link in these buttons\_\_



\_\_Resulting JSON file includes heading, date and image link, indexed by page number\_\_



### Source code:

```
import re
import json
import requests
import datetime
from tqdm import tqdm
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
from collections import defaultdict

submission = defaultdict(list)
#main url
src_url = 'https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/technical-call-221.html'

#get next page links and call scrap() on each link
def setup(url):
 nextlinks = []
 src_page = requests.get(url).text
 src = BeautifulSoup(src_page, 'lxml')

 #ignore <a> with void js as href
 anchors = src.find("div", attrs={"class": "pagenation"}).findAll(
 'a', {'href': re.compile('^((?!void).)*$')})
 nextlinks = [i.attrs['href'] for i in anchors]
 for idx, link in enumerate(tqdm(nextlinks)):
```

```
scrap('https://www.moneycontrol.com'+link, idx)
```

```
#scraps passed page url
```

```
def scrap(url, idx):
```

```
 src_page = requests.get(url).text
```

```
 src = BeautifulSoup(src_page, 'lxml')
```

```
 span = src.find("ul", {"id": "cagetry"}).findAll('span')
```

```
 img = src.find("ul", {"id": "cagetry"}).findAll('img')
```

```
 # has alt text attr set as heading of news, therefore get img link and heading from same tag
```

```
 imgs = [i.attrs['src'] for i in img]
```

```
 titles = [i.attrs['alt'] for i in img]
```

```
 date = [i.get_text() for i in span]
```

```
 #list of dicts as values and indexed by page number
```

```
 submission[str(idx)].append({'title': titles})
```

```
 submission[str(idx)].append({'date': date})
```

```
 submission[str(idx)].append({'img_src': imgs})
```

```
 #save data as json named by current date
```

```
 def json_dump(data):
```

```
 date = datetime.date.today().strftime("%B %d, %Y")
```

```
 with open('moneycontrol_'+str(date)+'.json', 'w') as outfile:
```

```
 json.dump(submission, outfile)
```

```
 setup(src_url)
```

```
 json_dump(submission)
```

### 13. Noise Reduction

#### Noise Reduction Script

Implementing a feature that helps to filter an audio file by reducing the background noise similar to "Audacity".

## Libraries used

Firstly import the following python libraries

\* NumPy

\* scipy.io.wavfile

\* Matplotlib

\* Os

Save the audio files and your code in the same folder

Run the python code

## Detailed explanation of method used for "Noise Reduction Script"

\* Imported the required libraries (NumPy, scipy.io.wavfile, and Matplotlib)

\* Read the input audio file using scipy.io.wavfile library

\* Converting the audio file into an array containing all the information of the given audio file and initializing the frame value.

\* Calculating the first fourier transform of each window of the noisy audio file

\* Subtracting the noise spectral mean from input spectral, and istft (Inverse Short-Time Fourier Transform)

\* Finally getting an audio file with reduction in the background noise at a much higher extent

#### Requirements:

**matplotlib==3.2.2**

**numpy==1.18.5**

**scipy==1.5.0**

#### Source Code:

# Spectral Subtraction: Method used for noise reduction

import scipy.io.wavfile as wav

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

file = input("Enter the file path: ")

sr, data = wav.read(file)

fl = 400 #frame\_length

frames = [] #empty list

for i in range(0,int(len(data)/(int(fl/2))-1)):

    arr = data[int(i\*int(fl/2)):int(i\*int(fl/2)+fl)]

    frames.append(arr) #appending each array data into the frames list



```

frames = np.array(frames) #converting the frames list into an array
ham_window = np.hamming(fl) #using np.hamming
windowed_frames = frames*ham_window #multiplying frames array with ham_window
dft = [] #empty list containing fft of windowed_frames
for i in windowed_frames:
 dft.append(np.fft.fft(i)) #now taking the first fourier transform of each window
dft = np.array(dft) #converting dft into array

dft_mag_spec = np.abs(dft) #converting dft into absolute values
dft_phase_spec = np.angle(dft) #finding dft angle
noise_estimate = np.mean(dft_mag_spec,axis=0) #mean
noise_estimate_mag = np.abs(noise_estimate) #absolute value

estimate_mag = (dft_mag_spec-2*noise_estimate_mag) #subtraction method
estimate_mag[estimate_mag<0]=0
estimate = estimate_mag*np.exp(1j*dft_phase_spec) #calculating the final estimate
ift = [] #taking ift as input list containing inverse fourier transform of estimate
for i in estimate:
 ift.append(np.fft.ifft(i)) #appending in ift list

clean_data = []
clean_data.extend(ift[0][:int(fl/2)]) #extending clean_data containg ift list
for i in range(len(ift)-1):
 clean_data.extend(ift[i][int(fl/2):]+ift[i+1][:int(fl/2)])
clean_data.extend(ift[-1][int(fl/2):]) #extending clean_data containing ift list
clean_data = np.array(clean_data) #converting it into array

#finally plotting the graph showing the diffrence in the noise
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
ax = plt.subplot(1,1,1)
ax.plot(np.linspace(0,64000,64000),data,label='Original',color="orange")
ax.plot(np.linspace(0,64000,64000),clean_data,label='Filtered',color="purple")
ax.legend(fontsize=12)
ax.set_title('Spectral Subtraction Method', fontsize=15)
filename = os.path.basename(file)
cleaned_file = "(Filtered_Audio)" + filename #final filtered audio
wav.write(cleaned_file,rate=sr, data = clean_data.astype(np.int16))
plt.savefig(filename+"(Spectral Subtraction graph).jpg") #saved file name as audio.wav(Spectral Subtraction
graph).jpg

```

## 14. NSE Stock Data

Running this Script would allow the user to go through NSE Stock data scraped from [NSE Website] (<https://www.nseindia.com>), based on their choice of available categories.

## Setup instructions

In order to run this script, you need to have Python and pip installed on your system. After you're done installing Python and pip, run the following command from your terminal to install the requirements from the same folder (directory) of the project.

...

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

...

As this script uses selenium, you will need to install the chrome webdriver from [this link] (<https://sites.google.com/a/chromium.org/chromedriver/downloads>)

After satisfying all the requirements for the project, Open the terminal in the project folder and run

...

```
python stocks.py
```

...

or

...

```
python3 stocks.py
```

...

depending upon the python version. Make sure that you are running the command from the same virtual environment in which the required modules are installed.

### **Requirements:**

**requests**

**beautifulsoup4**

**selenium**

### **Source Code:**

```
import requests
```

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
import tkinter as tk
```

```

from tkinter import ttk
from tkinter import font as tkFont
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
import time

driver_path = input('Enter path for chromedriver: ')

Categories and their URL slugs
most_active = {'Most Active equities - Main Board':'mae_mainboard_tableC','Most Active equities - SME':'mae_sme_tableC','Most Active equities - ETFs':'mae_etf_tableC',
 'Most Active equities - Price Spurts':'mae_pricespurts_tableC', 'Most Active equities - Volume Spurts':'mae_volumespurts_tableC'}
top_20 = {'NIFTY 50 Top 20 Gainers':'topgainer-Table','NIFTY 50 Top 20 Losers':'toplosers-Table'}

Function to generate request url based on user choice
def generate_url():
 category_choice = category.get()
 if(category_choice in most_active):
 page = 'most-active-equities'
 else:
 page = 'top-gainers-loosers'
 url = 'https://www.nseindia.com/market-data/{}'.format(page)
 return url

Function to scrape stock data from generated URL
def scraper():
 url = generate_url()
 driver = webdriver.Chrome(driver_path)
 driver.get(url)

 # Wait for results to load
 time.sleep(5)
 html = driver.page_source

 # Start scraping resultant html data
 soup = BeautifulSoup(html, 'html.parser')

 # Based on choice scrape div
 category_choice = category.get()
 if category_choice in most_active :
 category_div = most_active[category_choice]
 else :
 category_div = top_20[category_choice]

 # Find the table to scrape
 results = soup.find("table", {"id": category_div})

```

```

rows = results.findChildren('tr')

table_data = []
row_values = []
Append stock data into a list
for row in rows:
 cells = row.findChildren(['th', 'td'])
 for cell in cells:
 value = cell.text.strip()
 value = " ".join(value.split())
 row_values.append(value)
 table_data.append(row_values)
 row_values = []

Formatting the stock data stored in the list
stocks_data = ""
for stock in table_data:
 single_record = ""
 for cell in stock:
 format_cell = "{:<20}"
 single_record += format_cell.format(cell[:20])
 single_record += "\n"
 stocks_data += single_record

Adding the formatted data into tkinter GUI
query_label.config(state=tk.NORMAL)
query_label.delete(1.0,"end")
query_label.insert(1.0,stocks_data)
query_label.config(state=tk.DISABLED)
driver.close()

Creating tkinter window
window = tk.Tk()
window.title('NSE Stock data')
window.geometry('1200x1000')
window.configure(bg='white')

style = ttk.Style()
style.configure('my.TButton', font=('Helvetica', 16))
style.configure('my.TFrame', background='white')

label text for title
ttk.Label(window, text="NSE Stock market data",
 background='white', foreground="SpringGreen2",
 font=("Helvetica", 30, 'bold')).grid(row=0, column=1)

```

```
label
ttk.Label(window, text="Select Market data to get:", background = 'white',
 font=("Helvetica", 15)).grid(column=0,
 row=5, padx=10, pady=25)

Combobox creation
category = ttk.Combobox(
 window, width=60, state='readonly',font="Helvetica 15")

submit_btn = ttk.Button(window, text="Get Stock Data!", style='my.TButton', command = scraper)

Adding combobox drop down list
category['values'] = ('Most Active equities - Main Board','Most Active equities - SME','Most Active equities -
ETFs','Most Active equities - Price Spurts',
 'Most Active equities - Volume Spurts','NIFTY 50 Top 20 Gainers','NIFTY 50 Top
20 Losers')

category.grid(column=1, row=5, padx=10)
category.current(0)

submit_btn.grid(row=5, column=3, pady=5, padx=15, ipadx=5)

frame = ttk.Frame(window, style='my.TFrame')
frame.place(relx=0.50, rely=0.12, relwidth=0.98, relheight=0.90, anchor="n")

To display stock data
query_label = tk.Text(frame ,height="52" ,width="500", bg="alice blue")
query_label.grid(row=7, columnspan=2)

window.mainloop()
```

## 15. Number Guessing Game

This game allows you to check your luck and intuition :)

You should find the number computer guessed

### Usage

Just run "python main.py" in cmd command line after setting the project directory

### Here you can see sample

![Image](./image.png)

### Source Code:

```
import random

print("Number guessing game")

randint function to generate the
random number b/w 1 to 9
number = random.randint(1, 9)

number of chances to be given
to the user to guess the number
or it is the inputs given by user
into input box here number of
chances are 5
chances = 0

print("Guess a number (between 1 and 9):")

While loop to count the number
of chances
while True:

 # Enter a number between 1 to 9
 guess = int(input())

 # Compare the user entered number
```

```
with the number to be guessed
if guess == number:

 # if number entered by user
 # is same as the generated
 # number by randint function then
 # break from loop using loop
 # control statement "break"
 print(
 f'CONGRATULATIONS! YOU HAVE GUESSED THE \
 NUMBER {number} IN {chances} ATTEMPTS!')
 # Printing final statement using the f-strings method;
 break

Check if the user entered
number is smaller than
the generated number
elif guess < number:
 print("Your guess was too low: Guess a number higher than", guess)

The user entered number is
greater than the generated
number
else:
 print("Your guess was too high: Guess a number lower than", guess)

Increase the value of chance by 1
chances += 1
```

## 16. Files-Sorter

This is python script that sort the files in Download directory to other directories depending on extension.

### Source Code:

```
import os
import shutil
os.chdir("E:\downloads")
#print(os.getcwd())

#check number of files in directory
files = os.listdir()

#list of extension (You can add more if you want)
extentions = {
 "images": [".jpg", ".png", ".jpeg", ".gif"],
 "videos": [".mp4", ".mkv"],
 "musics": [".mp3", ".wav"],
 "zip": [".zip", ".tgz", ".rar", ".tar"],
 "documents": [".pdf", ".docx", ".csv", ".xlsx", ".pptx", ".doc", ".ppt", ".xls"],
 "setup": [".msi", ".exe"],
 "programs": [".py", ".c", ".cpp", ".php", ".C", ".CPP"],
 "design": [".xd", ".psd"]
}

#sort to specific folder depend on extenstions
def sorting(file):
 keys = list(extentions.keys())
 for key in keys:
 for ext in extentions[key]:
 # print(ext)
 if file.endswith(ext):
 return key

#iterat through each file
for file in files:
 dist = sorting(file)
```



```
if dist:
 try:
 shutil.move(file, "../download-sorting/" + dist)
 except:
 print(file + " is already exist")
else:
 try:
 shutil.move(file, "../download-sorting/others")
 except:
 print(file + " is already exist")
```

## 17. PageSpeed

This script generates the PageSpeed API results for a website.

## Packages required:

- requests
- json

## Instructions

To use the package, just check the test.py file.

## Output

Depending upon the use of the script, it can generate a json file for the pagespeed results, and it also returns the regular response object.

.

### **PageSpeed.py Source Code:**

```
import requests
import json
from responses import PageSpeedResponse

class PageSpeed(object):
 """
 Google PageSpeed analysis client

 Attributes:
 api_key (str): Optional API key for client account.
 endpoint (str): Endpoint for HTTP request
 """

 def __init__(self, api_key=None):
 self.api_key = api_key
 self.endpoint = 'https://www.googleapis.com/pagespeedonline/v5/runPagespeed'

 def analyse(self, url, strategy='desktop', category='performance'):
 """
 Run PageSpeed test

 Args:
 url (str): The URL to fetch and analyse.
```

strategy (str, optional): The analysis strategy to use. Acceptable values: 'desktop', 'mobile'  
category (str, optional): A Lighthouse category to run; if none are given, only Performance category  
will be run

Returns:

response: PageSpeed API results

"""

```
strategy = strategy.lower()
```

```
params = {
```

```
 'strategy': strategy,
```

```
 'url': url,
```

```
 'category': category,
```

```
}
```

```
if self.api_key:
```

```
 params['key'] = self.api_key
```

```
Sanity Check
```

```
if strategy not in ('mobile', 'desktop'):
```

```
 raise ValueError('invalid strategy: {0}'.format(strategy))
```

```
Returns raw data
```

```
raw = requests.get(self.endpoint, params=params)
```

```
response = PageSpeedResponse(raw)
```

```
return response
```

```
def save(self, response, path='.'):
```

```
 json_data = response._json
```

```
 with open(path + "json_data.json", 'w+') as f:
```

```
 json.dump(json_data, f, indent=2)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
 ps = PageSpeed()
```

```
 response = ps.analyse('https://www.example.com', strategy='mobile')
```

```
 ls = [
```

```
 response.url, response.loadingExperience,
```

```
 response.originLoadingExperience,
```

```
 response.originLoadingExperienceDetailed,
```

```
 response.loadingExperienceDetailed, response.finalUrl,
```

```
 response.requestedUrl, response.version, response.userAgent
```

```
] # , response.lighthouseResults]
```

```
ps.save(response)
```

```
print(ls)
```

## Responses.py Source Code:

```
import json
```

```
class Response(object):
```

```
 """
```

```
 Base Response Object
```

```
 Attributes:
```

```
 self.json (dict): JSON representation of response
```

```
 self._request (str): URL of
```

```
 self._response (`requests.models.Response` object): Response object from requests module
```

```
 """
```

```
 def __init__(self, response):
```

```
 response.raise_for_status()
```

```
 self._response = response
```

```
 self._request = response.url
```

```
 self._json = json.loads(response.content)
```

```
class PageSpeedResponse(Response):
```

```
 """
```

```
 PageSpeed Response Object
```

```
 Attributes:
```

```
 self.url (str):
```

```
 self.speed (int):
```

```
 self.statistics (`Statistics` object):
```

```
 """
```

```
 @property
```

```
 def url(self):
```

```
 return self._json['id']
```

```
 @property
```

```
 def loadingExperience(self):
```

```
 return self._json['loadingExperience']['overall_category']
```

```
 @property
```

```
 def originLoadingExperience(self):
```

```
 return self._json['originLoadingExperience']['overall_category']
```

```
 @property
```

```
 def originLoadingExperienceDetailed(self):
```

```
 metrics = self._json['originLoadingExperience']['metrics']
```

```
 keys_ = list(metrics.keys())
```

```

originLoadingExperienceDetailed_ = {}

for each in keys_:
 originLoadingExperienceDetailed_[each] = metrics[each]['category']

return originLoadingExperienceDetailed_

@property
def loadingExperienceDetailed(self):
 metrics = self._json['loadingExperience']['metrics']
 keys_ = list(metrics.keys())

 loadingExperienceDetailed_ = {}

 for each in keys_:
 loadingExperienceDetailed_[each] = metrics[each]['category']

 return loadingExperienceDetailed_

In case of re-directs
@property
def requestedUrl(self):
 return self._json['lighthouseResult']['requestedUrl']

@property
def finalUrl(self):
 return self._json['lighthouseResult']['finalUrl']

@property
def version(self):
 return self._json['lighthouseResult']['lighthouseVersion']

@property
def userAgent(self):
 return self._json['lighthouseResult']['userAgent']

@property
def lighthouseResults(self):
 return self._json['lighthouseResult']

```

### Test.py Source Code:

```

import pagespeed
from pagespeed import PageSpeed

ps = PageSpeed()

response = ps.analyse('https://www.example.com', strategy='mobile')
ls = [

```

```
response.url, response.loadingExperience, response.originLoadingExperience,
response.originLoadingExperienceDetailed,
response.loadingExperienceDetailed, response.finalUrl,
response.requestedUrl, response.version, response.userAgent
] # , response.lighthouseResults]
ps.save(response)
print(ls)
```

## 18. Paint App

```
from tkinter import *
import tkinter.font

class PaintApp:
 drawing_tool = "pencil"
 left_button = "up"

 x_position, y_position = None, None

 x1_line_pt, y1_line_pt, x2_line_pt, y2_line_pt = None, None, None, None

 @staticmethod
 def quit_app(event=None):
 root.quit()

 def __init__(self, root):
 drawing_area = Canvas(root)
 drawing_area.pack()

 drawing_area.bind("<Motion>", self.motion)
 drawing_area.bind("<ButtonPress-1>", self.left_button_down)
 drawing_area.bind("<ButtonRelease-1>", self.left_button_up)

 the_menu = Menu(root)

 file_menu = Menu(the_menu, tearoff=0)
 file_menu.add_command(label="Line", command=self.set_line_drawing_tool)
 file_menu.add_command(label="Pencil", command=self.set_pencil_drawing_tool)
 file_menu.add_command(label="ARC", command=self.set_arc_drawing_tool)
 file_menu.add_command(label="Rectangle", command=self.set_rectangle_drawing_tool)
 file_menu.add_command(label="Oval", command=self.set_oval_drawing_tool)
 file_menu.add_command(label="Text", command=self.set_text_drawing_tool)

 file_menu.add_separator()
 file_menu.add_command(label="Quit", command=self.quit_app)

 the_menu.add_cascade(label="Options", menu=file_menu)
 root.config(menu=the_menu)

 def set_line_drawing_tool(self):
 self.drawing_tool = "line"

 def set_pencil_drawing_tool(self):
 self.drawing_tool = "pencil"
```

```
def set_arc_drawing_tool(self):
self.drawing_tool = "arc"

def set_rectangle_drawing_tool(self):
self.drawing_tool = "rectangle"

def set_oval_drawing_tool(self):
self.drawing_tool = "oval"

def set_text_drawing_tool(self):
self.drawing_tool = "text"

def left_button_down(self, event=None):
self.left_button = "down"
self.x1_line_pt = event.x
self.y1_line_pt = event.y

def left_button_up(self, event=None):
self.left_button = "up"
self.x_position = None
self.y_position = None

self.x2_line_pt = event.x
self.y2_line_pt = event.y

if self.drawing_tool=="line":
self.line_draw(event)
if self.drawing_tool=="pencil":
self.pencil_draw(event)
if self.drawing_tool=="arc":
self.arc_draw(event)
if self.drawing_tool=="oval":
self.oval_draw(event)
if self.drawing_tool=="rectangle":
self.rect_draw(event)
if self.drawing_tool=="text":
self.text_draw(event)

def motion(self, event=None):
if self.drawing_tool=="pencil":
self.pencil_draw(event)

self.x_position = event.x
self.y_position = event.y

def pencil_draw(self, event=None):
```



```

if self.left_button == "down":
if self.x_position is not None and self.y_position is not None:
event.widget.create_line(self.x_position, self.y_position, event.x, event.y, smooth=True)

def line_draw(self, event=None):
if None not in (self.x1_line_pt, self.x2_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt, self.y2_line_pt):
event.widget.create_line(self.x1_line_pt, self.x2_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt, self.y2_line_pt, smooth=True,
fill="green")

def arc_draw(self, event=None):
if None not in (self.x1_line_pt, self.x2_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt, self.y2_line_pt):
coords = self.x1_line_pt, self.x2_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt, self.y2_line_pt

event.widget.create_arc(coords, start=0, extent=150, style=ARC, fill="blue")

def oval_draw(self, event=None):
if None not in (self.x1_line_pt, self.x2_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt, self.y2_line_pt):
event.widget.create_oval(self.x1_line_pt, self.x2_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt, self.y2_line_pt, fill="midnight
blue", outline="yellow", width=2)

def rect_draw(self, event=None):
if None not in (self.x1_line_pt, self.x2_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt, self.y2_line_pt):
event.widget.create_rectangle(self.x1_line_pt, self.x2_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt, self.y2_line_pt, fill="red",
outline="pink", width=2)

def text_draw(self, event=None):
if None not in (self.x1_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt):
text_font = tkinter.font.Font(family="Helvetica", size=20, weight="bold", slant="italic")
event.widget.create_text(self.x1_line_pt, self.y1_line_pt, fill="lightblue", font=text_font,
text="helloooo!")
root = Tk()
paint_app = PaintApp(root)
root.mainloop()

```

## 19. Password Manager

```

import os.path
Python program to generate random
password using Tkinter module
import random
import pyperclip
from tkinter import *
from tkinter.ttk import *

Function for calculation of password

```

```

def low():
 entry.delete(0, END)

 # Get the length of passowrd
 length = var1.get()

 lower = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
 upper = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
 digits = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789
!@#$%^&*()"
 password = ""

 # if strength selected is low
 if var.get() == 1:
 for i in range(0, length):
 password = password + random.choice(lower)
 return password

 # if strength selected is medium
 elif var.get() == 0:
 for i in range(0, length):
 password = password + random.choice(upper)
 return password

 # if strength selected is strong
 elif var.get() == 3:
 for i in range(0, length):
 password = password + random.choice(digits)
 return password
 else:
 print("Please choose an option")

```

# Function for generation of password

```

def generate():
 password1 = low()
 entry.insert(10, password1)

```

# Function for copying password to clipboard

```

def copy1():
 random_password = entry.get()
 pyperclip.copy(random_password)

```

```

def checkExistence():

```

```

if os.path.exists("info.txt"):
 pass
else:
 file = open("info.txt", 'w')
 file.close()

def appendNew():
 file = open("info.txt", 'a')
 userName = entry1.get()
 website= entry2.get()
 Random_password=entry.get()
 usnm = "UserName: " + userName + "\n"
 pwd = "Password: " + Random_password + "\n"
 web = "Website: " + website + "\n"
 file.write("-----\n")
 file.write(usnm)
 file.write(pwd)
 file.write(web)
 file.write("-----\n")
 file.write("\n")
 file.close

This function will append new password in the txt file
 file = open("info.txt", 'a')

def readPasswords():
 file = open('info.txt', 'r')
 content = file.read()
 file.close()
 print(content)

Main Function
checkExistence()
create GUI window
root = Tk()
var = IntVar()
var1 = IntVar()

Title of your GUI window
root.title("Python Password Manager")

create label for length of password

```

```

c_label = Label(root, text="Length")
c_label.grid(row=1)

create Buttons Copy which will copy
password to clipboard and Generate
which will generate the password
copy_button = Button(root, text="Copy", command=copy1)
copy_button.grid(row=0, column=2)
generate_button = Button(root, text="Generate", command=generate)
generate_button.grid(row=0, column=3)

Radio Buttons for deciding the
strength of password
Default strength is Medium
radio_low = Radiobutton(root, text="Low", variable=var, value=1)
radio_low.grid(row=1, column=2, sticky='E')
radio_middle = Radiobutton(root, text="Medium", variable=var, value=0)
radio_middle.grid(row=1, column=3, sticky='E')
radio_strong = Radiobutton(root, text="Strong", variable=var, value=3)
radio_strong.grid(row=1, column=4, sticky='E')
combo = Combobox(root, textvariable=var1)

Combo Box for length of your password
combo['values'] = (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, "Length")
combo.current(0)
combo.bind('<<ComboboxSelected>>')
combo.grid(column=1, row=1)

create label and entry to show
password generated
userName = Label(root, text="Enter username here")
userName.grid(row=2)
entry1 = Entry(root)
entry1.grid(row=2, column=1)

create label and entry to show
password generated
website = Label(root, text="Enter website address here")
website.grid(row=3)
entry2 = Entry(root)
entry2.grid(row=3, column=1)

```

```
Random_password = Label(root, text="Generated password")
Random_password.grid(row=4)
entry = Entry(root)
entry.grid(row=4, column=1)

save_button = Button(root, text="Save", command=appendNew)
 save_button.grid(row=2, column=2)
 show_button = Button(root, text="Show all passwords", command=readPasswords)
 show_button.grid(row=2, column=3)

start the GUI
root.mainloop()
```

## 20. Password Manager GUI

This script opens up a Password Manager GUI on execution. It allows the user to store all their passwords in a local SQL database

## Setup instructions

In order to run this script, you need to have Python and pip installed on your system.

After you're done installing Python and pip, Open the terminal in the project folder and run

```

python passwords.py <Master password>

```

or

```

python3 passwords.py <Master password>

```

depending upon the python version. Make sure that you are running the command from the same virtual environment in which the required modules are installed.

### Source Code:

```
from tkinter import *
from tkinter import messagebox, simpledialog
import sqlite3
from sqlite3 import Error
import sys

Store Master password
master_password = sys.argv[1]

Function to connect to the SQL Database

def sql_connection():
 try:
 con = sqlite3.connect('passwordManager.db')
 return con
 except Error:
 print(Error)

Function to create table
```

```

def sql_table(con):
 cursorObj = con.cursor()
 cursorObj.execute(
 "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS passwords(website text, username text, pass text)")
 con.commit()

Call functions to connect to database and create table
con = sql_connection()
sql_table(con)

Create submit function for database

def submit(con):
 cursor = con.cursor()
 # Insert Into Table
 if website.get() != "" and username.get() != "" and password.get() != "":
 cursor.execute("INSERT INTO passwords VALUES (:website, :username, :password)",
 {
 'website': website.get(),
 'username': username.get(),
 'password': password.get()
 }
)
 con.commit()
 # Message box
 messagebox.showinfo("Info", "Record Added in Database!")

 # After data entry clear the text boxes
 website.delete(0, END)
 username.delete(0, END)
 password.delete(0, END)

 else:
 messagebox.showinfo("Alert", "Please fill all details!")

Create Query Function

def query(con):

 password = simpledialog.askstring("Password", "Enter Master Password")
 if(password == master_password):
 # set button text
 query_btn.configure(text="Hide Records", command=hide)

```

```

 cursor = con.cursor()
 # Query the database
 cursor.execute("SELECT *, oid FROM passwords")
 records = cursor.fetchall()

 p_records = 'ID'.ljust(10) + 'Website'.ljust(40) + \
 'Username'.ljust(70) + 'Password'.ljust(100) + '\n'

 for record in records:
 single_record = ""
 single_record += (str(record[3]).ljust(10) +
 str(record[0]).ljust(40) + str(record[1]).ljust(70) + str(record[2]).ljust(100) + '\n')
 # print(single_record)
 p_records += single_record
 query_label['text'] = p_records
 # Commit changes
 con.commit()
 p_records = ""

 else:
 messagebox.showinfo("Failed!", "Authentication failed!")

Create Function to Hide Records

def hide():
 query_label['text'] = ""
 query_btn.configure(text="Show Records", command=lambda: query(con))

root = Tk()
root.title("Password Manager")
root.geometry("500x400")
root.minsize(600, 400)
root.maxsize(600, 400)

frame = Frame(root, bg="#774A9F", bd=5)
frame.place(relx=0.50, rely=0.50, relwidth=0.98, relheight=0.45, anchor="n")

Create Text Boxes
website = Entry(root, width=30)
website.grid(row=1, column=1, padx=20, pady=5)
username = Entry(root, width=30)
username.grid(row=2, column=1, padx=20, pady=5)
password = Entry(root, width=30)

```



```
password.grid(row=3, column=1, padx=20, pady=5)
```

```
Create Text Box Labels
```

```
website_label = Label(root, text="Website:")
```

```
website_label.grid(row=1, column=0)
```

```
username_label = Label(root, text=" Username:")
```

```
username_label.grid(row=2, column=0)
```

```
password_label = Label(root, text="Password:")
```

```
password_label.grid(row=3, column=0)
```

```
Create Buttons
```

```
submit_btn = Button(root, text="Add Password", command=lambda: submit(con))
```

```
submit_btn.grid(row=5, column=1, pady=5, padx=15, ipadx=35)
```

```
query_btn = Button(root, text="Show All", command=lambda: query(con))
```

```
query_btn.grid(row=6, column=1, pady=5, padx=5, ipadx=35)
```

```
Create a Label to show stored passwords
```

```
global query_label
```

```
query_label = Label(frame, anchor="nw", justify="left")
```

```
query_label.place(relwidth=1, relheight=1)
```

```
def main():
```

```
 root.mainloop()
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
 main()
```

## Module 3 Projects 21-30

### 21. PDF & Image Text Reader That Can Speak

PDF & Image Text Reader That can Speak using python , pyttsx3 & Tesseract

## Installation:

- Install tesseract-ocr using this command:

- On Ubuntu

```

sudo apt-get install tesseract-ocr

```

- On Mac

```

brew install tesseract

```

- On Windows, download installer from [here](https://github.com/UB-Mannheim/tesseract/wiki)

- Install python binding for tesseract, pytesseract, using this pip command:

```

pip install pytesseract

```

- Install image processing library in python, pillow using this pip command:

```

pip install pillow

```

**\*\*For working with pdf files:\*\***

- Install imagemagick using this command:

- On Ubuntu

```

sudo apt-get install imagemagick

```

- For other platforms, download installer from [here](https://imagemagick.org/script/download.php)

- Install python binding for imagemagick, wand, using this pip command:

```

pip install wand

```

- Install Pyttsx3:

```

```
pip install pyttsx3
```

```
...
```

Pdf Reader Source Code:

```
import io
from PIL import Image
import pytesseract
from wand.image import Image as wi
import pyttsx3
import speech_recognition as sr

engine = pyttsx3.init('sapi5')
voices = engine.getProperty('voices')
#print(voices[1].id)
engine.setProperty('voice',voices[0].id)

def speak(audio):
    engine.say(audio)
    engine.runAndWait()

pytesseract.pytesseract.tesseract_cmd = r"C:\\Program Files\\Tesseract-OCR\\tesseract.exe" #Path to the tesseract

pdf = wi(filename = "sample.pdf", resolution = 300)
pdfImage = pdf.convert('jpeg')

imageBlobs = []

for img in pdfImage.sequence:
    imgPage = wi(image = img)
    imageBlobs.append(imgPage.make_blob('jpeg'))

recognized_text = []

for imgBlob in imageBlobs:
    im = Image.open(io.BytesIO(imgBlob))
    text = pytesseract.image_to_string(im, lang = 'eng')
    recognized_text.append(text)

imageBlobs = str(text)
recognized_text = text
print(recognized_text)
speak(recognized_text)
remember = open('remember.txt','w')
remember.write(text)
```

```
remember.close()
```

Image reader Source Code:

```
import pytesseract #pip install tesseract
```

```
import os
```

```
from PIL import Image
```

```
import pyttsx3
```

```
engine = pyttsx3.init('sapi5')
```

```
voices = engine.getProperty('voices')
```

```
#print(voices[1].id)
```

```
engine.setProperty('voice',voices[0].id)
```

```
def speak(audio):
```

```
    engine.say(audio)
```

```
    engine.runAndWait()
```

```
pytesseract.pytesseract.tesseract_cmd = r"C:\\Program Files\\Tesseract-OCR\\tesseract.exe" #Path to the  
tesseract
```

```
img = Image.open('img2.jpg')# add Image name here with file extention
```

```
text = pytesseract.image_to_string(img)
```

```
print(text)
```

```
remember = open('remember.txt','w')
```

```
remember.write(text)
```

```
remember.close()
```

```
speak(text)
```

22. PDF-To-CSV Converter

Requirements - tabula-py

Source Code:

```
import tabula # simple wrapper for tabula-java, read tables from PDF into csv
import os
print("[+-] starting pdf_csv.py...")
print("[+-] import a pdf and convert it to a csv")
# -----
print("[+-] importing required packages for pdf_csv.py...")
# from modules.defaults import df # local module
print("[+-] pdf_csv.py packages imported! \n")
# -----
# -----

def pdf_csv(): # convert pdf to csv
    print("[+-] default filenames:")
    filename = "sample1"
    pdf = filename + ".pdf"
    csv = filename + ".csv"
    print(pdf)
    print(csv + "\n")

    print("[+-] default directory:")
    print("[+-] (based on current working directory of python file)")
    defaultdir = os.getcwd()
    print(defaultdir + "\n")

    print("[+-] default file paths:")
    pdf_path = os.path.join(defaultdir, pdf)
    csv_path = os.path.join(defaultdir, csv)
    print(pdf_path)
    print(csv_path + "\n")

    print("[+-] looking for default pdf...")
    if os.path.exists(pdf_path) == True: # check if the default pdf exists
        print("[+-] pdf found: " + pdf + "\n")
        pdf_flag = True
    else:
        print("[+-] looking for another pdf...")
```

```

arr_pdf = [
    defaultdir for defaultdir in os.listdir()
    if defaultdir.endswith(".pdf")
]
if len(arr_pdf) == 1: # there has to be only 1 pdf in the directory
    print("[+-] pdf found: " + arr_pdf[0] + "\n")
    pdf_path = os.path.join(defaultdir, arr_pdf[0])
    pdf_flag = True
elif len(arr_pdf) > 1: # there are more than 1 pdf in the directory
    print("[+-] more than 1 pdf found, exiting script!")
    pdf_flag = False
    # TODO add option to select from available pdfs
else:
    print("[+-] pdf cannot be found, exiting script!")
    pdf_flag = False

if pdf_flag == True:
    # check if csv exists at the default file path
    # if csv does not exist create a blank file at the default path
    try:
        print("[+-] looking for default csv...")
        open(csv_path, "r")
        print("[+-] csv found: " + csv + "\n")
    except IOError:
        print("[+-] did not find csv at default file path!")
        print("[+-] creating a blank csv file: " + csv + "... \n")
        open(csv_path, "w")

    print("[+-] converting pdf to csv...")
    # print("[+-] pdf to csv conversion suppressed! \n")
    try:
        tabula.convert_into(pdf_path,
                             csv_path,
                             output_format="csv",
                             pages="all")
        print("[+-] pdf to csv conversion complete!\n")
    except IOError:
        print("[+-] pdf to csv conversion failed!")

    print("[+-] converted csv file can be found here: " + csv_path + "\n")

    print("[+-] finished pdf_csv.py successfully!")

```

```
# -----  
pdf_csv() # run the program  
# -----
```

23. Plagiarism Checker

Plagiarism Checker

How it works

- In order to compute the similarity between two text documents, the textual raw data is transformed into vectors.
- Then it is transformed into arrays of numbers and then from that by using a basic knowledge vector to compute the the similarity between them.

Dependencies

- Install scikit-learn by:

```
$ pip install scikit-learn
```

Running the app

- There are four text documents in the repository.
- Basically the code will compare all the .txt files and check for any similarity.

```
$ python plagiarism.py
```

Source code:

```
# OS Module for loading paths of textfiles. TfidfVectorizer to perform word embedding on the textual data and cosine similarity to compute the plagiarism.
```

```
import os
```

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
```

```
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
```

```
student_files = [doc for doc in os.listdir() if doc.endswith('.txt')]
```

```
student_notes = [open(File).read() for File in student_files]
```

```
# Two lambda functions, one to convert the text to arrays of numbers and the other one to compute the similarity between them.
```

```
def vectorize(Text): return TfidfVectorizer().fit_transform(Text).toarray()
```

```
def similarity(doc1, doc2): return cosine_similarity([doc1, doc2])
```

```
# Vectorize the Textual Data
```

```
vectors = vectorize(student_notes)
```

```
s_vectors = list(zip(student_files, vectors))
```

```
# computing the similarity among students
```

```
def check_plagiarism():
```



```
plagiarism_results = set()
global s_vectors
for student_a, text_vector_a in s_vectors:
    new_vectors = s_vectors.copy()
    current_index = new_vectors.index((student_a, text_vector_a))
    del new_vectors[current_index]
    for student_b, text_vector_b in new_vectors:
        sim_score = similarity(text_vector_a, text_vector_b)[0][1]
        student_pair = sorted((student_a, student_b))
        score = (student_pair[0], student_pair[1], sim_score)
        plagiarism_results.add(score)
    return plagiarism_results
for data in check_plagiarism():
    print(data)
```

24. Pomodoro Clock with GUI

- The given python script creates your very own pomodoro timer/tomato clock with a user friendly GUI.
- A pomodoro clock is a scientifically proven productivity timer dividing your work in time intervals of 25 minutes of high-focus period and a 5 minutes break interval.

Intalling requirements:

```
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
^^^
```

Running the script:

```
$ python Pomodoro_gui.py
^^^
```

Requirements:

pygame==2.0.1

tkinter==8.6

Source Code:

```
import time
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import messagebox
import pygame
from datetime import timedelta

pygame.mixer.init()
pomo_count = 0
break_count = 0
enable = 0

# path of host file in windows
host_path = r"C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts"

# URL of websites to block
block_list = []

# redirecting above URLs to this localhost to ensure blocking
redirect = "127.0.0.1"

def block_websites():
    """
    The function will open the host file and add the block-list websites to
```

the file if it is not already present and redirect it to the localhost

for blocking

```
"""
```

```
global web_var
```

```
global enable
```

```
global block_list
```

```
global host_path
```

```
url = web_var.get()
```

```
block_list.append(url)
```

```
try:
```

```
    # Opening the host file in reading and writing mode
```

```
    with open(host_path, 'r+') as h_file:
```

```
        content = h_file.read()
```

```
        for website in block_list:
```

```
            # Website is already blocked
```

```
            if website in content:
```

```
                pass
```

```
            # To redirect the website to be blocked
```

```
            else:
```

```
                h_file.write(redirect + "\t" + website + "\n")
```

```
tk.messagebox.showinfo("Blocked", f"{url} successfully blocked!")
```

```
enable = 1
```

```
web_var.set("")
```

```
except PermissionError:
```

```
    tk.messagebox.showinfo("Error", "Run cmd in the admin mode and then try again!")
```

```
    web_var.set("")
```

```
except (FileNotFoundError, NameError):
```

```
    tk.messagebox.showinfo("Error", "Functionality not supported in your OS!")
```

```
    web_var.set("")
```

```
def remove_websites():
```

```
    """
```

```
    The function will unblock the block_list websites by opening the file
```

```
    and removing the changes we made before
```

```
    """
```

```
global block_list
```

```
global host_path
```

```
try:
```

```
    if enable:
```

```

        # Opening the host file in reading and writing mode
        with open(host_path, "r+") as file:

            # making each line of file into a list
            content = file.readlines()

            # sets the file pointer at the beginning of the file
            file.seek(0)

            # Traversing through each line of the host file and
            # checking for the websites to be blocked
            for lines in content:
                if not any(website in lines for website in block_list):
                    file.write(lines)

            # Truncating the file to its original size
            file.truncate()

        block_list.clear()
        enable = 0
    except:
        pass
    finally:
        pass

def blocker():
    """
    The function asks input from user to block websites for high focus mode.
    """
    global enable
    global popup_4
    popup_4 = tk.Toplevel(root)
    popup_4.title("Website Blocker!")
    popup_4.geometry("360x220")
    popup_4.config( bg = 'DodgerBlue4')

    global block_list
    global web_var
    web_var=tk.StringVar()

    pass_label = tk.Label(popup_4, text = 'Enter URL to block:', font = ('Arial',12, 'bold'), bg = 'DodgerBlue4', fg = 'white')
    pass_entry = tk.Entry(popup_4, textvariable = web_var, font = ('Arial',12, 'bold'))

    sub_btn = tk.Button(popup_4, text = 'Block', font = ('Arial',12, 'bold'), command = block_websites, bg='gold', activebackground='yellow')

```

```

text_to_put = '*Supported for windows ONLY\n*You can add multiple urls\n*Don\'t forget to unblock after'

instructions = tk.Label(popup_4, text = text_to_put, font = ('Arial',12, 'bold'), justify='left', bg = 'sky blue')

unblock_btn = tk.Button(popup_4, text = 'Unblock all', font = ('Arial',12, 'bold'), command = remove_websites,
state='disabled', width = 23, height = 2, bg='gold', activebackground='yellow')

if enable:
    unblock_btn.config(state='normal')

pass_label.place(x=25, y=10)
pass_entry.place(x=25, y=34)
sub_btn.place(x=255, y=30)
instructions.place(x=25, y=80)
unblock_btn.place(x=50, y=150)

def break_timer():
    """
    5 min timer popup window acting as a callback function to the break timer button
    """
    global enable
    global popup_2
    popup_2 = tk.Toplevel(root)
    popup_2.title("Break Timer!")
    popup_2.geometry("370x120")
    round = 0

    try:
        # Creating a continuous loop of text of time on the screen for 25 mins
        t = 5*60
        while t>-1:
            minute_count = t // 60
            second_count = t % 60
            timer = '{:02d}:{:02d}'.format(minute_count, second_count)
            time_display = tk.Label(popup_2, text = timer, bg = 'DodgerBlue4', fg = 'white', font = ('STIX', 90,
'bold'))
            time_display.place(x=0,y=0)
            popup_2.update()
            time.sleep(1)
            t -= 1
        except:
            pass

    # Setting up an alarm sound and popup window to let user know when the time is up
    if t == -1:

```

```

tk.messagebox.showinfo("Time's up!", "Break is over!\nTime to get to work!")
popup_2.destroy()
global break_count
pygame.mixer.music.load("./Pomodoro_GUI/beep.wav")
pygame.mixer.music.play(loops=1)
break_count += 1

```

```
def show_report():
```

```

    """

```

```

    The function acts as a callback for show report button and shows the report the hours
    of work they have put in.

```

```

    """

```

```

    global popup_3

```

```

    popup_3 = tk.Toplevel(root)

```

```

    popup_3.title("Report")

```

```

    popup_3.geometry("370x170")

```

```

    popup_3.config( bg = 'DodgerBlue4')

```

```

    pomo_time = str(timedelta(minutes=pomo_count*25))[:-3]

```

```

    break_time = str(timedelta(minutes=pomo_count*5))[:-3]

```

```

    tk.Label(popup_3, text=f"Number of Pomodoros completed: {pomo_count}", justify=tk.LEFT, bg =
    'DodgerBlue4', fg = 'white', font=('Arial',12,'bold')).place(x = 10, y = 10)

```

```

    tk.Label(popup_3, text=f"Number of breaks completed: {break_count}", justify=tk.LEFT, bg = 'DodgerBlue4',
    fg = 'white', font=('Arial',12,'bold')).place(x = 10, y = 50)

```

```

    tk.Label(popup_3, text=f"Hours of work done: {pomo_time} hrs", justify=tk.LEFT, bg = 'DodgerBlue4', fg =
    'white', font=('Arial',12,'bold')).place(x = 10, y = 90)

```

```

    tk.Label(popup_3, text=f"Hours of break taken: {break_time} hrs", justify=tk.LEFT, bg = 'DodgerBlue4', fg =
    'white', font=('Arial',12,'bold')).place(x = 10, y = 130)

```

```
def pomodoro_timer():
```

```

    """

```

```

    25 min timer popup window acting as a callback function to the work timer button

```

```

    """

```

```

    global popup_1

```

```

    popup_1 = tk.Toplevel(root)

```

```

    popup_1.title("Work Timer!")

```

```

    popup_1.geometry("370x120")

```

```

    round = 0

```

```

    try:

```

```

        # Creating a continous loop of text of time on the screen for 25 mins

```

```

        t = 25*60

```

```

        while t>-1:

```

```

            minute_count = t // 60

```

```

        second_count = t % 60
        timer = '{:02d}:{:02d}'.format(minute_count, second_count)
        time_display = tk.Label(popup_1, text = timer, bg = 'DodgerBlue4', fg = 'white', font = ('STIX', 90,
'bold'))

        time_display.place(x=0,y=0)
        popup_1.update()
        time.sleep(1)
        t -= 1
except:
    pass

# Setting up an alarm sound and popup window to let user know when the time is up
if t == -1:
    tk.messagebox.showinfo("Time's up!", "Pomodoro completed successfully!\nYou deserve a break!")
    popup_1.destroy()
    global pomo_count
    pomo_count += 1
    pygame.mixer.music.load("./Pomodoro_GUI/beep.wav")
    pygame.mixer.music.play(loops=0)

def main():
    """
    This function produces the main screen of the Pomodoro timer with options to
    select the 25mins work timer, 5mins break timer, block websites for extra focus and
    another option to see the statistics of the time you've put in the work
    """
    # Creating the root window (main screen)
    global root
    root = tk.Tk()
    root.title('Timer')
    root.geometry('470x608')

    # Setting the screen background
    bg = tk.PhotoImage(file = "./Pomodoro_GUI/bg.png")
    label1 = tk.Label( root, image = bg)
    label1.place(x = 0, y = 0)

    intro1 = tk.Label(root, text = 'POMODORO TIMER', bg = 'snow', fg = 'maroon', font = ('Arial', 25, 'bold'))
    intro1.place(x=100, y=100)

    blocker_btn = tk.Button(root, text = 'WEBSITE BLOCKER', command = blocker, font = ('Arial', 12, 'bold'),
bg='gold', activebackground='yellow', height = 3, width = 25)
    blocker_btn.place(x=100, y=150)

    start_btn = tk.Button(root, text = 'START WORK TIMER', command = pomodoro_timer, font = ('Arial', 12,

```

```
'bold'), bg='gold', activebackground='yellow', height = 3, width = 25)
```

```
start_btn.place(x=100, y=250)
```

```
break_btn = tk.Button(root, text = 'START BREAK TIMER', command = break_timer, font = ('Arial', 12, 'bold'), bg='gold', activebackground='yellow', height = 3, width = 25)
```

```
break_btn.place(x=100, y=350)
```

```
report_btn = tk.Button(root, text = 'SHOW REPORT', command = show_report, font = ('Arial', 12, 'bold'), bg='gold', activebackground='yellow', height = 3, width = 25)
```

```
report_btn.place(x=100, y=450)
```

```
root.mainloop()
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
    main()
```


25. Pyduku

Solve Sudoku , or let Python solve it for you!

- [X] Play sudoku yourself
- [X] Let Python play and solve it for you!
- [X] Generate random sudoku puzzle

Built with

- [Python3](<https://www.python.org/>)

Source code:

```
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import font
# from time import sleep
import random

count = 0

class Sudoku:
    #Canvas background
    canvas_bg = "#fafafa" #impure white
    #Grid lines
    line_normal = "#4f4f4f" #dark grey
    line_thick = "#000000" #pure black
    #cell highlight box
    hbox_green = "#15fa00" #light green
    hbox_red = "#d61111" #red

    def __init__(self, master):
        #A record of all cells and their attributes
        self.grid = {}
        #A small edit window which will be initilized and displayed on click
        self.e = None
```

```

self.canvas_width = 300
self.canvas_height = 300
#The sudoku grid
self.canvas = tk.Canvas(master,bg=self.canvas_bg, width=self.canvas_width, height=self.canvas_height)
self.t = tk.Entry(self.canvas)
self.t.bind("<KeyRelease>",self.keyPressed)
self.canvas.grid(columnspan=3)
self.canvas.bind("<Button 1>",self.click)
#Solve button
self.btn_solve = tk.Button(master,text='Solve', command=self.wrapper, width=8)
self.btn_solve.grid(row=1, padx=5, pady=5)
#Generate button
self.btn_gen = tk.Button(master,text='Generate', command=self.Generate, width=8)
self.btn_gen.grid(row=1, column=1, padx=5, pady=5, sticky=tk.E)
#Difficulty selector
self.set_difficulty = tk.IntVar(master,1)
self.difficulty_selector = tk.OptionMenu(master,self.set_difficulty,1,2,3,4,5)
self.difficulty_selector.grid(row=1, column=2, pady=5, sticky=tk.W)
#Individual cell width and height
self.cell_width = self.canvas_width/9
self.cell_height = self.canvas_height/9
#Draw vertical lines
for x in range(1,9):
    width=1
    fill=self.line_normal
    if(x%3==0):
        #Draw thicker black lines for seperating 3x3 boxes
        width=2
        fill=self.line_thick
    else:
        #Draw normal thin dark-grey lines
        width=1
        fill=self.line_normal
    self.canvas.create_line(self.cell_width*x, 0, self.cell_width*x, self.canvas_height, width=width,
fill=fill)
#Draw horizontal lines in the same way
for y in range(1,9):
    width=1
    fill=self.line_normal
    if(y%3==0):
        width=2
        fill=self.line_thick

```

```

        else:
            width=1
            fill=self.line_normal
        self.canvas.create_line(0, self.cell_height*y, self.canvas_width, self.cell_height*y, width=width,
fill=fill)

def click(self, eventorigin):
    x = eventorigin.x
    y = eventorigin.y
    #Calculate top-left x,y coords of cell clicked by mouse
    rect_x = int(x/self.cell_width)*self.cell_width
    rect_y = int(y/self.cell_height)*self.cell_height
    #Coords for drawing a square to highlight clicked cell
    coords =
[rect_x,rect_y,rect_x+self.cell_width,rect_y,rect_x+self.cell_width,rect_y+self.cell_height,rect_x,rect_y+self.cell_h
    # For some stupid reason, this line below didn't work as expected. So I had to choose the hard way.
    # h_box = self.canvas.create_rectangle(rect_x, rect_y, self.cell_width, self.cell_height, outline="#15fa00",
width=3)
    #Get cell info
    editable = self.getCell(x/self.cell_width,y/self.cell_height)[1]
    if editable:
        #It's a cell you can edit
        #Show a green box highlight and edit
        h_box = self.canvas.create_polygon(coords, outline=self.hbox_green, fill="", width=3)
        self.edit(rect_x, rect_y)
    else:
        #It's a cell containing a clue number, cannot edit
        #Show a red box highlight
        h_box = self.canvas.create_polygon(coords, outline=self.hbox_red, fill="", width=3)
        self.canvas.after(200,lambda : self.canvas.delete(h_box))

def edit(self,cordx:int,cordy:int):
    #Create a entry inside a small canvas window
    #make sure it's actualy initilized before deleting it
    if self.e is None:
        #Not initilized, else block skipped
        pass
    else:
        #Canvas window initilized, delete and reset it to current position
        self.canvas.delete(self.e)
        #Create a mini edit window that just fits the cell
        self.e = self.canvas.create_window(cordx+1,cordy+1,window=self.t,width=self.cell_width-
1,height=self.cell_height-2,anchor=tk.NW)
        #Clean up

```

```

self.t.delete(0,tk.END)
self.t.focus_set()

def keyPressed(self, event):
    val = self.t.get().strip()
    try:
        #If input is a number between 1-9, this won't raise any errors
        val = int(val)
        if(val>9 or val<0):
            raise ValueError
    except ValueError:
        print("Invalid input!")
        self.t.delete(0,tk.END)
    else:
        #Get x,y coords of edit window and calculate cell row,column values
        x,y = (self.t.winfo_x())/self.cell_width,(self.t.winfo_y())/self.cell_height
        #Update cell with new value
        self.updateCell(val,x,y)
        self.canvas.delete(self.e)

def updateCell(self,value,x,y,editable=True):
    #Get cell information stored in dict self.grid
    t = self.getCell(x,y)
    #Update values
    t[0] = value
    t[1] = editable
    text=value
    if value==0:
        text=' '
    #Update display value by using item id
    self.canvas.itemconfigure(t[2],text=text)
    self.canvas.update()
    #Update the dict
    self.grid[(x,y)] = t

def getCell(self, x:int, y:int):
    #Returns info of cell at 'x' row 'y' column
    x=int(x)
    y=int(y)
    val = self.grid[(x,y)]
    return val

def populate(self, X:[[]]):
    #Populates the sudoku grid with given 9x9 matrix and also store it in a dict

```

```

c = self.canvas
#The bookkeeping is managed as shown below
"""Dict->(X,Y) : [value,True/False,id]
           ^      ^      ^      ^
           X,Y coords value editable object id"""
for i in range(9):
    for j in range(9):
        #Calculate x,y position of center of cell
        text_x = j*self.cell_width+self.cell_width/2
        text_y = i*self.cell_height+self.cell_height/2
        val = X[i][j]
        if val == 0:
            t = c.create_text(text_x,text_y,text=' ',font=('Times', 14))
            self.grid[(j,i)] = [ val, True, t]
        else:
            t = c.create_text(text_x,text_y,text=val,font=('Times', 15, 'bold'))
            self.grid[(j,i)] = [ val, False, t]

def clearGrid(self):
    #Utility function to clear the grid, this will also wipe out the puzzle from memory
    for i in range(9):
        for j in range(9):
            self.updateCell(0,i,j)

def getValue(self, row:int, col:int):
    #Return value at row, column
    return self.grid[(row,col)][0]

def printGrid(self):
    #Utility function to print the grid
    for i in range(9):
        x=[]
        for j in range(9):
            x.append(self.getValue(j,i))
        print(x)

def wrapper(self):
    #A small wrapper function that performs some small tasks before solving
    global count
    #Reset the count
    count = 0
    #Delete edit boxes if any
    self.canvas.delete(self.e)
    #Lock the buttons and start solving

```

```

self.btn_gen.configure(state='disabled')
self.btn_solve.configure(state='disabled')
self.solve()
#After solving, set the buttons back to normal
self.btn_gen.configure(state='normal')
self.btn_solve.configure(state='normal')

def solve(self):
    global count
    #Start by finding an empty cell
    x,y = self.findEmpty()
    #If no cells are empty, our job is done
    if (x,y)==(None,None):
        #Print the no. of times solve() was called
        print("Recursed", count, "times.")
        return True

    #Keep a track of the number of function calls
    count+=1

    #Try putting in numbers from 1-9
    for i in range(1,10):
        #Check if number will satisfy sub-grid rule and row-column rule
        if self.is_SubGrid_Safe(i,x,y) and self.is_Cell_Safe(i,x,y):
            #Yes, then update the cell
            self.updateCell(i,x,y,False)
            # self.canvas.after(10,self.updateCell(i,x,y))
            #Now repeat for remaining cells
            nxt = self.solve()
            if nxt:
                #All went well, so return true
                return True
            else:
                #The value chose earlier is wrong, so backtrack
                self.updateCell(0,x,y,True)

    #Cannot find any number, so return false (backtrack)
    return False

def Generate(self, level=1):
    #Disable the buttons
    self.btn_solve.configure(state='disabled')
    self.btn_gen.configure(state='disabled')
    #Generate random puzzle with difficulty level 'level'

```

```

#Start by generate diagonal sub-grids with randomly shuffled nos from 1-9
nos = list(range(1,10))
rand_grid = []
for i in range(9):
    if i%3==0:
        random.shuffle(nos)
        t=[0]*9
        for j in range(3):
            t_pos = int(i/3)*3+j
            n_pos = (i%3)*3
            t[t_pos] = nos[n_pos+j]
        rand_grid.append(t)
#Clean up
self.clearGrid()
#Cover up the window with a label
cover_label = tk.Label(text="GENERATING",font=('Arial',16))
cover =
self.canvas.create_window(0,0,window=cover_label,width=self.canvas_width,height=self.canvas_height,anchor=tk.
#Populate with the diagonal sub-grids
self.populate(rand_grid)
#Solve to get the completed puzzle
self.solve()
global count
#Reset count
count = 0
#Remove random numbers based on set difficulty level, this needs work. Any Math wizards around?
level = self.set_difficulty.get()
if level<=2: level+=2
for i in range(9):
    for j in range(9):
        remove = level>random.randint(1,5)
        if remove:
            self.updateCell(0,i,j)

#Set the fonts right
g=self.grid
for i in g.keys():
    cell = g[i]
    if cell[1]:
        #Editable cells have Times-14-regular font
        self.canvas.itemconfigure(cell[2],font=('Times',14))
    else:
        #Non-editable cells have Times-15-bold font

```

```

        self.canvas.itemconfigure(cell[2],font=('Times',15,'bold'))
#Finally, lift the cover for the user to see the puzzle
self.canvas.delete(cover)
#and set the buttons back to normal
self.btn_solve.configure(state='normal')
self.btn_gen.configure(state='normal')

def findEmpty(self):
    #Utility function to find an empty cell
    for i in range(9):
        for j in range(9):
            cell_val = self.getCell(j,i)[1]
            if cell_val:
                return (j,i)
    return (None,None)

def is_SubGrid_Safe(self,val,x,y)->bool:
    #Checks if the sub-grid rule is satisfied for the number 'val' at given row 'x',column 'y'
    #Figure out the sub grid x,y
    sgrid_x = int(x/3)*3
    sgrid_y = int(y/3)*3
    #Search the sub-grid
    for i in range(sgrid_x,sgrid_x+3):
        for j in range(sgrid_y,sgrid_y+3):
            #Check only non-editable cells, ignore cells edited by user
            if val==self.getValue(i,j) and not self.getCell(i,j)[1]:
                #This number already exists, rule violated
                return False
    #No duplicate number found in sub-grid, rule intact
    return True

def is_Cell_Safe(self,val,x,y)->bool:
    #Check if the number 'val' already exists in the row 'x' or column 'y'
    for i in range(9):
        #Check only non-editable cells, ignore cells edited by user
        if val==self.getValue(x,i) and not self.getCell(x,i)[1]:
            return False
        if val==self.getValue(i,y) and not self.getCell(i,y)[1]:
            return False
    #Row-column rule intact
    return True

```

```
#####
```



```
master = tk.Tk()
master.title("PyDoku")
master.resizable(False, False)
game=Sudoku(master)
ex1= [
    [3, 0, 6, 5, 0, 8, 4, 0, 0],
    [5, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
    [0, 8, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 1],
    [0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 8, 0],
    [9, 0, 0, 8, 6, 3, 0, 0, 5],
    [0, 5, 0, 0, 9, 0, 6, 0, 0],
    [1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 5, 0],
    [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7, 4],
    [0, 0, 5, 2, 0, 6, 3, 0, 0]
]

#Here's an extreme puzzel, ref : https://www.sudokuwiki.org/Daily\_Sudoku
ex2=[
    [0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
    [3, 0, 8, 0, 7, 0, 2, 0, 0],
    [0, 0, 9, 3, 0, 6, 8, 0, 0],
    [0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 9, 5, 0, 0],
    [9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1],
    [0, 0, 3, 8, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0],
    [0, 0, 6, 5, 0, 7, 3, 0, 0],
    [0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0, 6, 0, 7],
    [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0]
]

    game.populate(ex1)
    tk.mainloop()
```

26. PYQT5 Password Generator

Main.py Source Code:

```
from PyQt5.QtWidgets import QApplication, QMainWindow, QLabel, QPushButton, QLineEdit, QMessageBox
from PyQt5 import QtGui
import sys
import random_pass as rp
import logging

logging.basicConfig(filename="passwords.txt", format="%(message)s", level=logging.INFO)

with open("showMessage", "r") as f:
    showM = f.read()
    if showM == "1":
        showM = True
    else:
        showM = False

class window(QMainWindow):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()

        self.x = 500
        self.y = 500
        self.title = "password-gen"

    def start(self):
        self.setGeometry(100, 100, self.x, self.y)
        self.setWindowTitle(self.title)
        self.setFixedSize(self.x, self.y)
        self.setWindowIcon(QtGui.QIcon("lock.png"))

        self.label1 = QLabel(self)
        self.label1.setText("characters:")
        self.label1.move(190, 50)

        self.charsInput = QLineEdit(self)
        self.charsInput.setText("a,b,c,d")
        self.charsInput.setGeometry(190, 100, 100, 30)

        self.label2 = QLabel(self)
```

```

self.label2.setText("length:")
self.label2.move(190, 150)

self.passLength = QLineEdit(self)
self.passLength.setText("5")
self.passLength.move(190, 200)

self.button1 = QPushButton(self)
self.button1.setText("generate password")
self.button1.clicked.connect(self.generatePassword)
self.button1.setGeometry(170, 240, 150, 30)

self.deletePassButton = QPushButton(self)
self.deletePassButton.setText("Delete")
self.deletePassButton.setGeometry(10, 460, 120, 30)
self.deletePassButton.clicked.connect(self.deletePopUp)
self.show()

def generatePassword(self):
    global showM
    self.chars = self.charsInput.text().split(",")
    self.passLen = int(self.passLength.text())

    self.password = rp.randomPass(self.chars, self.passLen)

    logging.info(f"password: {self.password} ")

    if showM:
        self.messageBox()

def messageBox(self):
    message = QMessageBox()
    message.setText("The password was written to password.txt, show this again?")
    message.setWindowTitle("password")
    message.setIcon(QMessageBox.Question)
    message.setStandardButtons(QMessageBox.No|QMessageBox.Yes)
    message.buttonClicked.connect(self.YesNo)

    x = message.exec_()

def YesNo(self, button):
    if button.text() == "&Yes":
        pass
    elif button.text() == "&No":

```

```
with open("showMessage", "w") as f:
    f.write("0")
```

```
def deletePasswords(self, button):
    if button.text() == "&Yes":
        try:
            with open("passwords.txt", "w") as f:
                f.write("")
        except:
            raise FileNotFoundError("password file not found please press generate password")
```

```
def deletePopUp(self):
    message = QMessageBox()
    message.setText("Are you shure you want to delete all the passwords")
    message.setIcon(QMessageBox.Warning)
    message.setStandardButtons(QMessageBox.Yes|QMessageBox.Cancel)
    message.setDefaultButton(QMessageBox.Cancel)
    message.buttonClicked.connect(self.deletePasswords)

    x = message.exec_()
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    app = QApplication(sys.argv)
```

```
    win = window()
```

```
    win.start()
```

```
    sys.exit(app.exec_())
```

Random Pass.py Source Code:

```
import random
```

```
def randCahr(chars):
    ranChar = random.choice(chars)

    return ranChar
```

```
def randomPass(chars, passLen):
    password = ""
```

```
for i in range(passLen):  
    char = randCahr(chars)  
    password += char  
  
return password
```

27. Python Auto Draw

DEMO:

To run it on your PC:

* Make sure you have Python 3.7.x or Python 3.8.x installed, if not, click [here] (<https://www.python.org/downloads/>) to install!

* Install PyAutoGUI: `pip install pyautogui`

* Clone this into your Desktop: `git clone "https://github.com/tusharnankani/PythonAutoDraw"`

* Open Command Line or Terminal

* Change directory to a respective game: `cd "Desktop\PythonAutoDraw"`

* Run: `python python-auto-draw.py`

BASICS:

<code>

```
>>> import pyautogui
```

</code>

```
`>>> screenWidth, screenHeight = pyautogui.size()` # Get the size of the primary monitor.
```

```
`>>> currentMouseX, currentMouseY = pyautogui.position()` # Get the XY position of the mouse.
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.moveTo(100, 150)` # Move the mouse to XY coordinates.
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.click()` # Click the mouse.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.click(100, 200)` # Move the mouse to XY coordinates and click it.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.click('button.png')` # Find where button.png appears on the screen and click it.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.move(0, 10)` # Move mouse 10 pixels down from its current position.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.doubleClick()` # Double click the mouse.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.moveTo(500, 500, duration=2, tween=pyautogui.easeInOutQuad)` # Use tweening/easing function to move mouse over 2 seconds.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.write('Hello world!', interval=0.25)` # type with quarter-second pause in between each key<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.press('esc')` # Press the Esc key. All key names are in pyautogui.KEY_NAMES<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.keyDown('shift')` # Press the Shift key down and hold it.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.press(['left', 'left', 'left', 'left'])` # Press the left arrow key 4 times.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.keyUp('shift')` # Let go of the Shift key.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.hotkey('ctrl', 'c')` # Press the Ctrl-C hotkey combination.<br>
```

```
`>>> pyautogui.alert('This is the message to display.')` # Make an alert box appear and pause the program until OK is clicked.<br>
```

Source Code:

```
import pyautogui
import time

# time to change tabs from editor to paint;
time.sleep(10)

# it will remain clicked till program ends;
pyautogui.click()

# can be varied according to convinience
distance = 250

while distance > 0:
    # right
    pyautogui.dragRel(distance, 0, duration = 0.1)

    distance -= 5

    # down
    pyautogui.dragRel(0, distance, duration = 0.1)

    # left
    pyautogui.dragRel(-distance, 0, duration = 0.1)

    distance -= 5

    #up
    pyautogui.dragRel(0, -distance, duration = 0.1)
```

28. Pyweather

Python Script that forecasts the weather of any given city

Source Code:

```
#Importing required modules
import requests, json

#enter your API key from openweathermap.org here
api_key = 'Your API key goes here'

#base url to store url from api
base_url = "http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?"

#input city name here
city_name = input('Enter city name: ')

complete_url = base_url + 'appid=' + api_key + '&q=' + city_name
response = requests.get(complete_url)
x = response.json()

#checking validity of city name
if x['cod'] != '404':
    y = x['main']
    current_temperature = y['temp']
    current_pressure = y['pressure']
    current_humidity = y['humidity']
    z = x['weather']
    weather_description = z[0]['description']
    q = x['wind']
    wind_speed = q['speed']
    wind_direction = q['deg']
    k = x['clouds']
    cloudliness = k['all']

    print("Temperature (in Kelvin) = " + str(current_temperature) + '\n Atmospheric Pressure (in hPa) = ' +
    str(current_pressure) + '\n Humidity (in percentage) = ' + str(current_humidity) + '\n Wind Speed (in m/s) = ' +
    str(wind_speed) + '\n Wind Direction (in degrees) = ' + str(wind_direction) + '\n Cloudliness (in percentage) = ' +
    str(cloudliness) + '\n Weather Description = ' + str(weather_description) )
else:
```



```
print('City Not Found')
```

29. QR code generator using Python

This script take a link of any URL and generate a QR code corresponding to it.

```
## Library Used
* qrcode

### To install required external modules
* Run `pip install qrcode`

### How to run the script
- Provide your desired URL in the script
- Execute `python3 generate_qrcode.py`
```

Source Code:

```
import qrcode

input_URL = "https://www.google.com/"

qr = qrcode.QRCode(
    version=1,
    error_correction=qrcode.constants.ERROR_CORRECT_L,
    box_size=15,
    border=4,
)

qr.add_data(input_URL)
qr.make(fit=True)

img = qr.make_image(fill_color="red", back_color="white")
img.save("url_qrcode.png")

print(qr.data_list)
```

30. Racing Bar Chart Animation

Packages Needed

****Make sure you are using a python virtual environment****

```
`pip install jupyterlab`
```

```
`pip install pandas`
```

```
`pip install requests`
```

OR

```
`pip install -r requirements.txt`
```

Requirements

jupyterlab==2.2.2

matplotlib==3.3.0

notebook==6.1.1

numpy==1.19.1

pandas==1.1.0

requests==2.24.0

Source Code File:



animated_barchart.ip
ynb

Module 4 Projects 31-40

31. Random Password Generator

THIS SIMPLE PROJECT WAS MADE USING PYTHON LIBRARY FUNCTIONS LIKE `string` & `random`.

* `string.ascii_letters`

- The concatenation of the `ascii_lowercase` and `ascii_uppercase` constants described below. This value is not locale-dependent.

* `string.ascii_lowercase`

- The lowercase letters `<kbd>abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz</kbd>`. This value is not locale-dependent and will not change.

* `string.ascii_uppercase`

- The uppercase letters `<kbd>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ</kbd>`. This value is not locale-dependent and will not change.

* `string.digits`

- The string `<kbd>0123456789</kbd>`.

* `string.hexdigits`

- The string `<kbd>0123456789abcdefABCDEF</kbd>`.

* `string.octdigits`

The string `<kbd>01234567</kbd>`.

* `string.punctuation`

- String of ASCII characters which are considered punctuation characters in the C locale:

``!\"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\\]^_`{|}~``

Python-Password Generator Source Code:

```
import random
```

```
import string
```

```
total = string.ascii_letters + string.digits + string.punctuation
```

```
length = 16

password = "".join(random.sample(total, length))

print(password)
```

Random_password_gen Source Code:

```
import random
import math

alpha = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
num = "0123456789"
special = "@#$%&*"

# pass_len=random.randint(8,13) #without User INput
pass_len = int(input("Enter Password Length"))

# length of password by 50-30-20 formula
alpha_len = pass_len//2
num_len = math.ceil(pass_len*30/100)
special_len = pass_len-(alpha_len+num_len)

password = []

def generate_pass(length, array, is_alpha=False):
    for i in range(length):
        index = random.randint(0, len(array) - 1)
        character = array[index]
        if is_alpha:
            case = random.randint(0, 1)
            if case == 1:
                character = character.upper()
        password.append(character)

# alpha password
```

```
generate_pass(alpha_len, alpha, True)
# numeric password
generate_pass(num_len, num)
# special Character password
generate_pass(special_len, special)
# suffle the generated password list
random.shuffle(password)
# convert List To string
gen_password = ""
for i in password:
    gen_password = gen_password + str(i)
print(gen_password)
```

32. Random Wikipedia Article

An application to save any random article from Wikipedia to a text file.

Use:

```
``` pip install htmlparser``` and ``` pip install beautifulsoup4```
```

### Requirements:

**HTMLParser==0.0.2**

### Source Code:

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests

Trying to open a random wikipedia article
Special:Random opens random articles
res = requests.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:Random")
res.raise_for_status()

pip install htmlparser
wiki = BeautifulSoup(res.text, "html.parser")

r = open("random_wiki.txt", "w+", encoding='utf-8')

Adding the heading to the text file
heading = wiki.find("h1").text

r.write(heading + "\n")
for i in wiki.select("p"):
 # Optional Printing of text
 # print(i.getText())
 r.write(i.getText())

r.close()
print("File Saved as random_wiki.txt")
```

### 33. Random word from list

This is a useful program that chooses a random word from a given list.

```
How to run script
```

```
``` bash
```

```
python Random_word_from_list.py
```

```
```
```

Make sure you have a file in the same directory you wish to choose a random word from.

```
```
```

Source Code:

```
import sys
```

```
import random
```

```
# check if filename is supplied as a command line argument
```

```
if sys.argv[1:]:
```

```
    filename = sys.argv[1]
```

```
else:
```

```
    filename = input("What is the name of the file? (extension included): ")
```

```
try:
```

```
    file = open(filename)
```

```
except (FileNotFoundError, IOError):
```

```
    print("File doesn't exist!")
```

```
    exit()
```

```
# handle exception
```

```
# get number of lines
```

```
num_lines = sum(1 for line in file if line.rstrip())
```

```
# generate a random number between possible interval
```

```
random_line = random.randint(0, num_lines)
```

```
# re-iterate from first line
```



```
file.seek(0)
```

```
for i, line in enumerate(file):
```

```
    if i == random_line:
```

```
        print(line.rstrip()) # rstrip removes any trailing newlines :)
```

```
        break
```

34. High Quality YouTube Video Downloader

This is a Python Script which generates random email addresses

Requirements

For this script to run you need to have progressbar package installed

Run the command in terminal to install package

...

\$ pip install progressbar

...

Run the program using command

...

\$ python random_email_generator.py

...

Source Code:

```
import random
```

```
import string
```

```
import csv
```

```
import progressbar
```

```
""" Ask user for total number of emails required"""
```

```
def getcount():
```

```
    rownums = input("How many email addresses?: ")
```

```
    try:
```

```
        rowint = int(rownums)
```

```
        return rowint
```

```
    except ValueError:
```

```
        print("Please enter an integer value")
```

```
        return getcount()
```

```
"""Below function creates a random length of email between 1-20 characters length and adds domain and extension to give the resulting email"""
```

```
def makeEmail():
```

```
    extensions = ['com', 'net', 'org', 'gov']
```

```
    domains = [
```

```
        'gmail', 'yahoo', 'comcast', 'verizon', 'charter', 'hotmail',
```

```

        'outlook', 'frontier'
    ]

    finalex = extensions[random.randint(0, len(extensions) - 1)]
    finaldom = domains[random.randint(0, len(domains) - 1)]

    accountlen = random.randint(1, 20)

    finalacc = ".join(
        random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase + string.digits)
        for _ in range(accountlen))

    finale = finalacc + "@" + finaldom + "." + finalex
    return finale

# Take the total count of emails and pass them to getcount()
howmany = getcount()

# counter for While loop
counter = 0

# empty array to add emails
emailarray = []

print("Creating email addresses...")
print("Progress: ")

prebar = progressbar.ProgressBar(maxval=int(howmany))

for i in prebar(range(howmany)):
    while counter < howmany:
        emailarray.append(str(makeEmail()))
        counter += 1
        prebar.update(i)

print("Creation completed.")

for i in emailarray:
    print(i)

```

35. Raspberry-Pi-Sonoff

It is an Sonoff using Rapberry Pi

Hardware Requirements:

1.Raspberry Pi (Any Version Will Work)

2.Relay Board

Run

Run Main.py File on RPI

...

python main.py

...

A Flask Server Will Run on http://0.0.0.0:8000/ Connect Relay With GPIO 2

Source Code:

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect
from gpiozero import LED
from time import sleep
led = LED(2)

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")

def home():
    if led.value == 1:
        status = 'ON'
    else:
        status = 'OFF'
    return render_template('home.html', status=status)
@app.route("/on")

def on():
    led.on()
    return "LED on"

@app.route("/off")
```

```
def off():  
    led.off()  
    return "LED off"  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=8000)
```

36. Recursive Password Generator

<!--Remove the below lines and add yours -->

Generates a random password with the length specified using recursivity

Prerequisites

<!--Remove the below lines and add yours -->

None

How to run the script

<!--Remove the below lines and add yours -->

Execute `python3 generator.py`

Source Code:

```
import random
import string

def stretch(text,maxlength):
    if len(text) < maxlength:
        randomChar = get_random_char()
        return stretch(text+randomChar,maxlength)
    else:
        return text

def get_random_char():
    chars = string.printable
    randomChar = chars[random.randint(0,len(chars)-1)]
    return randomChar

while 1:
    maxlen = input(' [?] Enter a length for your password (e for exit): ')
    try:
        maxlength = int(maxlen)
        print(""" ,stretch(",maxlength),"\"n")
    except:
```

```
if maxlen == 'e':  
    break  
print('Please Enter an integer')
```

37. Reddit_Scraper_without_API

- Using BeautifulSoup, a python library useful for web scraping, this script helps to scrape a desired subreddit to obtain all relevant data regarding its posts.

- In the `fetch_reddit.py`, we take user input for the subreddit name, tags and the maximum count of posts to be scraped, we fetch and store all this information in a database file.

- In the `display_reddit.py`, we display the desired results from the database to the user.

Setup instructions

- The requirements can be installed as follows:

```
```shell
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
```
```

Requirements:

beautifulsoup4==4.9.3

certifi==2020.12.5

chardet==4.0.0

idna==2.10

requests==2.25.1

soupsieve==2.2.1

urllib3==1.26.4

Source Code files:



fetch_reddit.py



display_reddit.py

38. Reduce Image Size

Script to reduce the size of image file using the openCV library of python.

Prerequisites

openCV library

`pip install opencv-python`

How to run the script

- Add the image in jpg format with name as 'input.jpg' in this folder.
- Run reduce_image_size.py script.
- resized output image will be generated in this folder.

Source Code:

```
# import openCV library for image handling
import cv2

# read image to be resized by imread() function of openCV library
img = cv2.imread('input.jpg')
print(img.shape)

# set the ratio of resized image
k = 5
width = int((img.shape[1])/k)
height = int((img.shape[0])/k)

# resize the image by resize() function of openCV library
scaled = cv2.resize(img, (width, height), interpolation=cv2.INTER_AREA)
print(scaled.shape)

# show the resized image using imshow() function of openCV library
cv2.imshow("Output", scaled)
```

```
cv2.waitKey(500)
```

```
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

```
# get the resized image output by imwrite() function of openCV library
```

```
cv2.imwrite('resized_output_image.jpg', scaled)
```

39. Rock Paper Scissors Game

To be Played with a Computer.

* You can enter the number of games you want to play.

* There is also a score window which is displayed after every turn.

Source Code:

```
#START;

import random

#DEFAULT;
my_dict={'R':"Rock",'P':"Paper",'S':"Scissors"}
user_count=0
comp_count=0

#INPUT;
games=int(input("\nEnter the number of games you want to play: "))

while(comp_count+user_count<games):
    #WHILE LOOP STARTS;

    flag=0

    user_input=input("\nUser's Input: ")[0]
    user_input=user_input.upper()
    #The [0] after the input() will assign the first charcter of input to the variable;
    #Hence, the user can enter anything, anyway;
    #Example: The user can enter Rock or rock or r or R or ro or any such thing which represents Rock;
    #It will always take input as a R
    #Thereby, increasing the user input window;

    for i in my_dict.keys():
        if(user_input==i):                #If the entered input is confined to Rock, Paper or Scissors;
            flag=1
            break
        if(flag!=1):                #If not, run the loop again;
            print("INVALID INPUT")
            continue

    comp_input=random.choice(list(my_dict.keys()))    #Random Key from the dictionary my_dict i.e. R,P
or S;

    print("Computer's Input: ", my_dict[comp_input])
```

```
        if ( user_input=='R' and comp_input=='P' ) or ( user_input=='P' and comp_input=='S' ) or (
user_input=='S' and comp_input=='R' ):
            comp_count+=1
        elif ( user_input=='P' and comp_input=='R' ) or ( user_input=='S' and comp_input=='P' ) or (
user_input=='R' and comp_input=='S' ):
            user_count+=1
        else:
            print("TIE")

        print("\nSCORE:")
        print("User Score:",user_count,"\tComputer Score:",comp_count,"\n")

        #LOOP ENDS;

print("\n\t\tFINAL SCORE:")
print("User Score:",user_count,"\t\t\tComputer Score:",comp_count,"\n")
if user_count>comp_count:
    print("\n\tCONGRATULATIONS! YOU WON!")
elif user_count<comp_count:
    print("\n\t\tSORRY! YOU LOST!")
else:
    print("\n\t\tOOPS! IT'S A TIE!")

#END;
```

40. Room Security Using Laptop Webcam

Dependencies:

Open CV

```
```python
```

```
pip install opencv-python
```

```
```
```

Flask

```
```python
```

```
pip install flask
```

```
```
```

Run:

Run this Script to run a local server

```
```python
```

```
python main.py
```

```
```
```

Live Stream

```
```
```

```
http://0.0.0.0:5000
```

```
```
```

main.py Source Code:

```
# main.py
```

```
# import the necessary packages
```

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, Response
```

```
from camera import VideoCamera
```

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

```
@app.route('/')
```

```
def index():
```

```
    # rendering webpage
```

```
    return render_template('index.html')
```

```
def gen(camera):
```

```
    while True:
```

```
        #get camera frame
```

```
        frame = camera.get_frame()
```

```
        yield (b'--frame\r\n'
```

```
                b'Content-Type: image/jpeg\r\n\r\n' + frame + b'\r\n\r\n')
```

```
@app.route('/video_feed')
def video_feed():
    return Response(gen(VideoCamera()),
                    mimetype='multipart/x-mixed-replace; boundary=frame')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # defining server ip address and port
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0',port='5000', debug=False)
```

Camera.py Source Code:

```
import cv2

face_cascade=cv2.CascadeClassifier("faces.xml")
ds_factor=0.6
class VideoCamera(object):
    def __init__(self):
        #capturing video
        self.video = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

    def __del__(self):
        #releasing camera
        self.video.release()

    def get_frame(self):
        #extracting frames
        ret, frame = self.video.read()
        frame=cv2.resize(frame,None,fx=ds_factor,fy=ds_factor,
        interpolation=cv2.INTER_AREA)
        gray=cv2.cvtColor(frame ,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
        face_rects=face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray,1.3,5)
        for (x,y,w,h) in face_rects:
            cv2.rectangle(frame,(x,y),(x+w,y+h),(0,255,0),2)
            break
        # encode OpenCV raw frame to jpeg and displaying it
        ret, jpeg = cv2.imencode('.jpg', frame)
        return jpeg.tobytes()
```

Module 5 Projects 41-50

41. Scrape News From HackerNews website

Scrape News From HackerNews website

A script that scrapes a number of pages from HackerNews

How to run the script

In command go to the file directory, and "run python main.py" in commandline

Source Code:

```
import requests
import os
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup, SoupStrainer
# Makes Output Directory if it does not exist
if not os.path.exists(os.path.join(os.getcwd(), 'HackerNews')):
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(os.getcwd(), 'HackerNews'))
'''
@params page_no: The page number of HackerNews to fetch.
Adding only page number in order to add multiprocessing support in future.
@params verbose: Adds verbose output to screen instead
of running the program silently.
'''

def fetch(page_no, verbose=False):
    # Should be unreachable, but just in case
    if page_no <= 0:
        raise ValueError('Number of Pages must be greater than zero')
    page_no = min(page_no, 20)
    i = page_no
    if verbose:
        print('Fetching Page {}'.format(i))
    try:
```

```

res = requests.get('https://news.ycombinator.com/?p=' + str(i))
only_td = SoupStrainer('td')
soup = BeautifulSoup(res.content, 'html.parser', parse_only=only_td)
tdtitle = soup.find_all('td', attrs={'class': 'title'})
tdmetrics = soup.find_all('td', attrs={'class': 'subtext'})
with open(os.path.join('HackerNews', 'NewsPage{}.txt'.format(i)), 'w+') as f:
    f.write('-' * 80)
    f.write('\n')
    f.write('Page {}'.format(i))
    tdtitle = soup.find_all('td', attrs={'class': 'title'})
    tdrank = soup.find_all(
        'td',
        attrs={
            'class': 'title',
            'align': 'right'})
    tdttitleonly = [t for t in tdtitle if t not in tdrank]
    tdmetrics = soup.find_all('td', attrs={'class': 'subtext'})
    tdt = tdttitleonly
    tdr = tdrank
    tdm = tdmetrics
    num_iter = min(len(tdr), len(tdt))
    for idx in range(num_iter):
        f.write('\n' + '-' * 80 + '\n')
        rank = tdr[idx].find('span', attrs={'class': 'rank'})
        titl = tdt[idx].find('a', attrs={'class': 'storylink'})
        url = titl['href'] if titl and titl['href'].startswith(
            'https') else 'https://news.ycombinator.com/' + titl['href']
        site = tdt[idx].find('span', attrs={'class': 'sitestr'})
        score = tdm[idx].find('span', attrs={'class': 'score'})
        time = tdm[idx].find('span', attrs={'class': 'age'})
        author = tdm[idx].find('a', attrs={'class': 'hnuser'})
        f.write(
            '\nArticle Number: ' +
            rank.text.replace(
                ':',
                ') if rank else '\nArticle Number: Could not get article number')
        f.write(
            '\nArticle Title: ' +
            titl.text if titl else '\nArticle Title: Could not get article title')
        f.write(
            '\nSource Website: ' +
            site.text if site else '\nSource Website: https://news.ycombinator.com')

```



```

        f.write(
            '\nSource URL: ' +
            url if url else '\nSource URL: No URL found for this article')
        f.write(
            '\nArticle Author: ' +
            author.text if author else '\nArticle Author: Could not get article author')
        f.write(
            '\nArticle Score: ' +
            score.text if score else '\nArticle Score: Not Scored')
        f.write(
            '\nPosted: ' +
            time.text if time else '\nPosted: Could not find when the article was posted')
        f.write('\n' + '-' * 80 + '\n')
except (requests.ConnectionError, requests.packages.urllib3.exceptions.ConnectionError) as e:
    print('Connection Failed for page {}'.format(i))
except requests.RequestException as e:
    print("Some ambiguous Request Exception occurred. The exception is " + str(e))

```

```

while(True):

```

```

    try:

```

```

        pages = int(
            input('Enter number of pages that you want the HackerNews for (max 20): '))
        v = input('Want verbose output y/[n] ?')
        verbose = v.lower().startswith('y')
        if pages > 20:
            print('A maximum of only 20 pages can be fetched')
        pages = min(pages, 20)
        for page_no in range(1, pages + 1):
            fetch(page_no, verbose)
        break

```

```

except ValueError:

```

```

    print('\nInvalid input, probably not a positive integer\n')
    continue

```

42. Quote Scraper

Prerequisites

* beautifulsoup4

* requests

Run `pip install -r requirements.txt` to install required external modules.

How to run the script

Execute `python3 quote_scraper.py`

Requirements:

beautifulsoup4

requests==2.23.0

Source Code:

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
import csv

# URL to the website
url='http://quotes.toscrape.com'

# Getting the html file and parsing with html.parser
html=requests.get(url)
bs=BeautifulSoup(html.text,'html.parser')

# Tries to open the file
try:
    csv_file=open('quote_list.csv','w')
    fieldnames=['quote','author','tags']
    dictwriter=csv.DictWriter(csv_file,fieldnames=fieldnames)

    # Writes the headers
    dictwriter.writeheader()

    #While next button is found in the page the loop runs
    while True:
```

```
# Loops through quote in the page
for quote in bs.findAll('div',{'class':'quote'}):
    #Extract the text part of quote, author and tags
    text=quote.find('span',{'class':'text'}).text
    author=quote.find('small',{'class':'author'}).text
    tags=[]
    for tag in quote.findAll('a',{'class':'tag'}):
        tags.append(tag.text)
    #Writes the current quote,author and tags to a csv file
    dictwriter.writerow({'quote':text,'author':author,'tags':tags})

#Finds the link to next page
next=bs.find('li',{'class':'next'})
if not next:
    break

#Gets and parses the html file of next page
html=requests.get(url+next.a.attrs['href'])
bs=BeautifulSoup(html.text,'html.parser')
except:
    print('Unknown Error!!!')
finally:
    csv_file.close()
```

43. Scraping Medium Articles

Scraping Medium Articles

Well [Medium](https://medium.com/) is a website containing great articles and used by many programmers.

This script asks the user for the url of a medium article, scrapes it's text and saves it to a text file into a folder named scraped_articles in the same directory.

There are 3 text files in the folder scraped_articles as an example of how the article is scraped.

Prerequisites

`pip` install the modules given in requirements.txt

Have a working network connection on the device

How to run the script

Run it like any other python file

Requirement:

beautifulsoup4==4.9.1

requests==2.23.0

Source Code:

```
import os
import sys
import requests
import re
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

# switching to current running python files directory
os.chdir("\'.join(__file__.split('/')[-1]))

# function to get the html of the page
def get_page():
    global url
    url = input('Enter url of a medium article: ')
    # handling possible error
    if not re.match(r'https?://medium.com/',url):
        print('Please enter a valid website, or make sure it is a medium article')
        sys.exit(1)
    res = requests.get(url)
    res.raise_for_status()
    soup = BeautifulSoup(res.text, 'html.parser')
    return soup
```

```
# function to remove all the html tags and replace some with specific strings
```

```
def purify(text):  
    rep = {"<br>": "\n", "<br/>": "\n", "<li>": "\n"}  
    rep = dict((re.escape(k), v) for k, v in rep.items())  
    pattern = re.compile("|".join(rep.keys()))  
    text = pattern.sub(lambda m: rep[re.escape(m.group(0))], text)  
    text = re.sub('\<(.*)\>', "", text)  
    return text
```

```
# function to compile all of the scraped text in one string
```

```
def collect_text(soup):  
    fin = f'url: {url}\n\n'  
    main = (soup.head.title.text).split('|')  
    global title  
    title = main[0].strip()  
    fin += f'Title: {title.upper()}\n{main[1].strip()}'  
  
    header = soup.find_all('h1')  
    j = 1  
  
    try:  
        fin += '\n\nINTRODUCTION\n'  
        for elem in list(header[j].previous_siblings)[::-1]:  
            fin += f'\n{purify(str(elem))}'  
    except:  
        pass  
  
    fin += f'\n\n{header[j].text.upper()}'  
    for elem in header[j].next_siblings:  
        if elem.name == 'h1':  
            j+=1  
            fin += f'\n\n{header[j].text.upper()}'  
        continue  
    fin += f'\n{purify(str(elem))}'  
    return fin
```

```
# function to save file in the current directory
```

```
def save_file(fin):  
    if not os.path.exists('./scraped_articles'):  
        os.mkdir('./scraped_articles')  
    fname = './scraped_articles/' + '_' + title.split()[0] + '.txt'  
    with open(fname, 'w', encoding='utf8') as outfile:  
        outfile.write(fin)  
    print(f'File saved in directory {fname}')
```

```
# driver code
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
    fin = collect_text(get_page())
```

```
    save_file(fin)
```

44. Screen Recorder

It records the computer screen.

Modules Used

- time
- PIL
- numpy
- cv2

How it works

- While Running the script it captures the screen frames.
- Then it returns the screen record with realtime changes.

Source Code:

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
from PIL import ImageGrab
import time

def screenrecorder():
    fourcc = cv2.VideoWriter_fourcc(*'XVID')
    name = int(round(time.time() * 1000))
    name = '{}.avi'.format(name)
    out = cv2.VideoWriter(name, fourcc, 5.0, (1920, 1080))

    while True:
        img = ImageGrab.grab()
        img_np = np.array(img)
        frame = cv2.cvtColor(img_np, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
        cv2.imshow("Screen Recorder", frame)
        out.write(frame)

        if cv2.waitKey(1) == 27:
            break

    out.release()
    cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

screenrecorder()

45. Send Email With Python

```
import smtplib
import csv
from string import Template
from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart
from email.mime.text import MIMEText
def read_template(filename):
    with open(filename, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as template_file:
        template_file_content = template_file.read()
    return Template(template_file_content)
def main():
    message_template = read_template('template.txt')
    MY_ADDRESS = '*****@gmail.com'
    PASSWORD = '*****'
    # set up the SMTP server
    s = smtplib.SMTP(host='smtp.gmail.com', port=587)
    s.starttls()
    s.login(MY_ADDRESS, PASSWORD)

    with open("details.csv", "r") as csv_file:
        csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file, delimiter=',')
        # the below statement will skip the first row
        next(csv_reader)
        for lines in csv_reader:
            msg = MIMEMultipart() # create a message
            # add in the actual person name to the message template
            message = message_template.substitute(PERSON_NAME=row[0],MATH=row[2],
            ENG=row[3],SCI=row[4])
            print(message)
            # setup the parameters of the message
            msg['From']=MY_ADDRESS
            msg['To']=lines[1]
            msg['Subject']="Mid term grades"
            # add in the message body
            msg.attach(MIMEText(message, 'plain'))
            # send the message via the server set up earlier.
            s.send_message(msg)
            del msg
            # Terminate the SMTP session and close the connection
            s.quit()
    if __name__ == '__main__':
```

main()

46. Send Emails from CSV File

Send Emails from CSV File

This project contains a simple bulk email script which sends the same message to a list of recipients.

Dependencies

This project only requires the Python standard library (more specifically, the `csv`, `email`, and `smtplib` modules).

Running the script

The script requires two configuration files:

- * `emails.csv` should contain the email addresses to send the message to.
- * `credentials.txt` should contain your SMTP server login credentials, with your user name and your password on separate lines, with no additional whitespace or other decorations.

The project's directory contains two example files which you'll probably both want and need to edit.

Once you have these files set up, simply

...

python Send_emails.py

...

Development ideas

A proper email sender would use `Cc:` or `Bcc:` and send the same message just once.

Don't play frivolously with this; your email provider, and/or the recipient's, may have automatic filters which quickly block anyone who sends multiple identical messages.

The script simply hardcodes the conventions for Gmail.com.

Other providers may use a different port number and authentication regime.

Source Code:

```

import csv
from email.message import EmailMessage
import smtplib

def get_credentials(filepath):
    with open("credentials.txt", "r") as f:
        email_address = f.readline()
        email_pass = f.readline()
    return (email_address, email_pass)

def login(email_address, email_pass, s):
    s.ehlo()
    # start TLS for security
    s.starttls()
    s.ehlo()
    # Authentication
    s.login(email_address, email_pass)
    print("login")

def send_mail():
    s = smtplib.SMTP("smtp.gmail.com", 587)
    email_address, email_pass = get_credentials("./credentials.txt")
    login(email_address, email_pass, s)

    # message to be sent
    subject = "Welcome to Python"
    body = """Python is an interpreted, high-level,
    general-purpose programming language.\n
    Created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991,
    Python's design philosophy emphasizes code readability\n
    with its notable use of significant whitespace"""

    message = EmailMessage()
    message.set_content(body)
    message['Subject'] = subject

    with open("emails.csv", newline="") as csvfile:
        spamreader = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter=" ", quotechar="|")
        for email in spamreader:
            s.send_message(email_address, email[0], message)
            print("Send To " + email[0])

    # terminating the session

```

```
s.quit()  
print("sent")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    send_mail()
```

47. Send Text

If you do `import sys`, you'll get to access the functions and variables in the module `sys` via `sys.foo` or `sys.bar()`. This can get a lot of typing, especially if using something from submodules (e.g. I often have to access `django.contrib.auth.models.User`). To avoid such this redundancy, you can bring one, many or all of the variables and functions into the global scope. `from os.path import exists` allows you to use the function `exists()` without having to prepend it with `os.path.` all the time.

If you'd like to import more than one variable or function from `os.path`, you could do `from os.path import foo, bar`.

Source Code:

```
from twilio.rest import Client

# Your Account SID from twilio.com/console
account_sid = "0000"

# Your Auth Token from twilio.com/console
auth_token = "0000"

client = Client(account_sid, auth_token)

message = client.messages.create(
    to="0000",
    from_="0000",
    body="Hello from Python!")

print(message.sid)
```

48. Set Alarm

Set Alarm

This script lets you set an alarm and plays your selected music after the selected time.

****THIS SCRIPT ONLY WORKS ON WINDOWS****

Usage

...

\$ python alarm.py

...

Sample output

...

\$ python3 alarm.py

#####

Alarm Program

#####

Set the alarm time (e.g. 01:10): 00:01

Select any alarm music:

1. The Four Seasons
2. Carnival
3. Renaissance
4. Variations
5. Dreamy Nights
6. Lakhau Hajarau
7. New Horizon
8. Crusade
9. Mozart Wakes
10. Morning Calm

Enter the index of the listed musics (e.g. 1): 1

>> Alarm music has been set --> The Four Seasons

>>> Alarm has been set successfully for 00:01! Please dont close the program! <<<

...

Source Code:

```
import datetime
```

```
import os
```

```

import re
import subprocess

def rename_files_with_whitespaces(cd, files, extra_path=""):
    for file in files:
        if " " in file:
            renamed_file = file.replace(" ", "_")
            os.rename(os.path.join(cd, extra_path, file), os.path.join(cd, extra_path, renamed_file))

def clean_filename(file):
    return ''.join(map(str.capitalize, file[:-4].split('_')))

def set_alarm():
    stop = False
    error = True
    while error:
        user_set_time = ":".join(map(lambda x: str(x).zfill(2), input("\nSet the alarm time (e.g. 01:10): ").split(":")))

        if re.match(r"^[0-9]{2}:[0-9]{2}$", user_set_time):
            playback_time = f"{user_set_time}:00.000000"
            error = False
        else:
            print(">>> Error: Time format invalid! Please try again!\n")

    cd = os.path.dirname(os.path.realpath(__file__))
    musics_path = os.path.join(cd, "musics")

    rename_files_with_whitespaces(cd, os.listdir(musics_path), "musics")

    musics = os.listdir(musics_path)
    if len(musics) < 1:
        print(">>> Error: No music in the musics folder! Please add music first!\n")
        exit()

    elif len(musics) == 1:
        print(">> Alarm music has been set default --> " + clean_filename(musics[0]))
        selected_music = musics[0]

    else:
        error = True
        while error:
            try:
                print("\nSelect any alarm music:\n")
                for i in range(1, len(musics) + 1):

```

```

        print(f"{i}. {clean_filename(musics[i - 1])}")

    user_input = int(input("\nEnter the index of the listed musics (e.g. 1): "))
    selected_music = musics[user_input - 1]
    print(">> Alarm music has been set --> " + clean_filename(selected_music))
    error = False

except:
    print(">>> Error: Invalid Index! Please try again!\n")

print(f"\n>>> Alarm has been set successfully for {user_set_time}! Please dont close the program! <<<")
while stop == False:
    current_time = str(datetime.datetime.now().time())
    if current_time >= playback_time:
        stop = True
        subprocess.run(('cmd', '/C', 'start', f"{cd}\\musics\\{selected_music}"))
        print(">>> Alarm ringing! Closing the program!! Bye Bye!!! <<<")

def display_header(header):
    print("")
    print("#####".center(os.get_terminal_size().columns))
    print(f"##### {header} #####".center(os.get_terminal_size().columns))
    print("#####".center(os.get_terminal_size().columns))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    display_header("Alarm Program")
    set_alarm()

```


49. Shutdown or restart your device

Power Options

<!--Remove the below lines and add yours -->

This script shuts down or restarts your computer

Prerequisites

<!--Remove the below lines and add yours -->

None

How to run the script

<!--Remove the below lines and add yours -->

Steps on how to run the script along with suitable examples.

1. Type the following on the command line:

python PowerOptions.py

2. Press enter and wait for prompt. Type “r” to restart or “s” to shut down

Example:

python PowerOptions.py

Use 'r' for restart and 's' for shutdown: r

Source Code:

```
import os
```

```
import platform
```

```
def shutdown():
```

```
    if platform.system() == "Windows":
```

```
        os.system('shutdown -s')
```

```
    elif platform.system() == "Linux" or platform.system() == "Darwin":
```

```
        os.system("shutdown -h now")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("Os not supported!")
```

```
def restart():
```

```
    if platform.system() == "Windows":
```

```
        os.system("shutdown -t 0 -r -f")
```

```
    elif platform.system() == "Linux" or platform.system() == "Darwin":
```

```
        os.system('reboot now')
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("Os not supported!")
```

```
command = input("Use \'r\' for restart and \'s\' for shutdown: ").lower()
```

```
if command == "r":  
    restart()  
elif command == "s":  
    shutdown()  
else:  
    print("Wrong letter")
```

50. SINE vs COSINE

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plot
# Get x values of the sine wave
time = np.linspace(-2*np.pi, 2*np.pi, 256, endpoint=True)
# Amplitude of the sine wave is sine of a variable like time
amplitude_sin = np.sin(time)
amplitude_cos = np.cos(time)
# Plot a sine wave using time and amplitude obtained for the sine wave
plot.plot(time, amplitude_sin)
plot.plot(time, amplitude_cos)
# Give a title for the sine wave plot
plot.title('Sine & Cos wave')
# Give x axis label for the sine wave plot
plot.xlabel('Time')
# Give y axis label for the sine wave plot
plot.ylabel('Amplitude')
plot.grid(True, which='both')
plot.axhline(y=0, color='k')
plot.show()
```

51. Website Blocker

Website Blocker

Description

This is a script that aims to implement a website blocking utility for Windows-based systems. It makes use of the computer's hosts files and runs it as a background process, preventing access to the sites entered by the user in array format.

Third-party libraries required:

The project requires Python's datetime library only

Importing the Libraries:

Open Command Prompt on your computer and type the following:

On the script's console, type:

```
`import time
```

```
`from datetime import datetime as dt`
```

Running the Script:

After opening the script in your Python IDE, execute the code so that you get the console output window. Open your browser and try to visit the websites you blocked. When the script runs successfully, you will see `This site can't be reached` error on the browser.

****Note:****

> In some systems, access to the computers's hosts files maybe denied by default to prevent malware attacks. So the script while executing may show an error while modifying the hosts files.

`Please visit [here](https://www.technipages.com/windows-access-denied-when-modifying-hosts-or-lmhosts-file) for a brief readup on how to solve the issue.`

Output:

This is how the browser acts when you try to visit the website that you blocked:

<p>The access will be denied to all the mentioned sites as per you changes the list </p>

Source Code:

```
import time
from datetime import datetime as dt

# Windows host file path
hostsPath = r"C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts"
redirect = "127.0.0.1"

# Add the website you want to block, in this list
websites = [
    "www.youtube.com", "youtube.com", "www.facebook.com",
    "facebook.com"
]

while True:
    # Duration during which, website blocker will work
    if dt(dt.now().year,
        dt.now().month,
        dt.now().day, 9) < dt.now() < dt(dt.now().year,
                                           dt.now().month,
                                           dt.now().day, 18):

        print("Access denied to Website")
    with open(hostsPath, 'r+') as file:
        content = file.read()
        for site in websites:
            if site in content:
                pass
            else:
                file.write(redirect + " " + site + "\n")
```

```
else:
    with open(hostsPath, 'r+') as file:
        content = file.readlines()
        file.seek(0)
    for line in content:
        if not any(site in line for site in websites):
            file.write(line)
            file.truncate()
    print("Allowed access!")
time.sleep(5)
```

52. SMS Automation

SMS Automation Functionalities:

- First register in Twilio and add the phone numbers to whom messages are to be sent.
- On running the script and entering the api key and phone numbers the message will be delivered

Setup:

- First register on Twilio.
- Then verify your phone number from which you want to send the message.
- Now add the phone number of the receiver and verify it.
- Also allow the geo-location [permission](https://www.twilio.com/console/sms/settings/geo-permissions).

Automation Instructions:

Step 1:

Open Terminal

Step 2:

Locate to the directory where python file is located

Step 3:

Run the command: python script.py/python3 script.py

Step 4:

Sit back and Relax. Let the Script do the Job.

Requirements

- twilio

Source Code:

```
from twilio.rest import Client
```

```
api = input("Enter your ACCOUNT SID: ")
```

```
auth = input("Enter your AUTH TOKEN: ")
```

```
from_number = input("Enter number from which you want to send the SMS: ")
```

```
message = input("Enter the message: ")
```

```

to_number = input(
    "Enter comma separated numbers to which you want to send the SMS: ")
lists = to_number.split(",")
groupnum = []
for i in lists:
    groupnum.append(i)

account_sid = api
auth_token = auth
client = Client(account_sid, auth_token)

for i in range(len(groupnum)):
    client.messages.create(from_=from_number, body=message, to=groupnum[i])

```

How to download this project:

As you are our special readers you deserve special privileges. Please download all this projects for further practise using following steps.

1. Goto - <https://www.edcredibly.com/s/store/courses/description/52-Python-Projects> which is our own website.
2. Apply coupon code – **SPECIAL** to make this course free available for you.
3. Checkout without paying anything and enrol.
4. Download the file and enjoy.

Cheers, Happy learning!!

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

“Edcorner Learning” and have a significant number of students on **Udemy** with more than **90000+ Student and Rating of 4.1 or above.**

Edcorner Learning is Part of Edcredibly.

Edcredibly is an online eLearning platform provides Courses on all trending technologies that maximizes learning outcomes and career opportunity for professionals and as well as students. Edcredibly have a significant number of 100000+ students on their own platform and have a **Rating of 4.9 on Google Play Store – Edcredibly App.**

Feel Free to check or join our courses on:

Edcredibly Website - <https://www.edcredibly.com/>

Edcredibly App –

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.edcredibly.courses>

Edcorner Learning Udemmy - <https://www.udemy.com/user/edcorner/>

Do check our other eBooks available on Kindle Store.