

The industrial internship Training Program was organized by the Department of Basic sciences and humanities, TPCT'S college of Engineering, Osmanabad. It was arranged for all branches of F.Y.B.tech students. It was conducted by Fantasy Technologies in the period of 7th June to 2021 to 21/7/21 (45 Days) 90 Hrs. Founder of Fantasy technology are Mrs. Jyoti Tarange and trainer of this course were Mrs.Prarthana Bakshi. This industrial internship Training Program was held under the guidance of Honorable principal Dr.Vikramsingh Mane and coordinator of this program were Prof. Usha Wadne Head of BSH Dept.

### # Introduction to Python Programming

Python is a widely used high-level, general-purpose, interpreted, dynamic programming language. Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express concepts in fewer lines of code than would be possible in languages such as C++ or Java. The language provides constructs intended to enable clear programs on both a small and large scale. Python supports multiple programming paradigms, including object-oriented, imperative and functional programming or procedural styles. It features a dynamic type system and automatic memory management and has a large and comprehensive standard library. Python interpreters are available for installation on many operating systems, allowing Python code execution on a wide variety of systems.

### # Introduction to Python Programming

- Why do we need Python?
- Program structure in Python

### # Execution steps

- Interactive Shell
- Executable or script files.
- User Interface or IDE

### # Memory management and Garbage collections

- Object creation and deletion
- Object properties

### **# Data Types and Operations**

- Numbers
- Strings
- List
- Tuple
- Dictionary
- Other Core Types

### # Statements and Syntax in Python

- Assignments, Expressions and prints
- If tests and Syntax Rules
- While and For Loops
- Iterations and Comprehensions

#### # File Operations

- Opening a file
- Using Files
- Other File tools

### # Functions in Python

- Function definition and call
- Function Scope
- Arguments
- Function Objects
- Anonymous Functions

### # Modules and Packages

- Module Creations and Usage
- Module Search Path
- Module Vs. Script
- Package Creation and Importing

### # Classes in Python

- Classes and instances
- Classes method calls
- Inheritance and Compositions
- Static and Class Methods
- Bound and Unbound Methods
- Operator Overloading
- Polymorphism

### # Exception Handling in Python Programming

- Default Exception Handler
- Catching Exceptions
- Raise an exception
- User defined exception

### # Advanced Python Concepts

- Decorators
- Generators
- Iterators
- Co-routines
- # Standard Library Modules
- # Exercises
- # Roadmap with Python

#### -: ADVANCED PYTHON TRAINING DETAILS:-

#### **#MODULE1**

Command Line arguments, Display Hooks

Standard data streams and Redirections

Osmodule, Sub-process module

Forking processes

**Exec functions** 

Working with comprehensions

Working with Descriptors, Iterators, Generators and Decorators

The yield statement

range and x-range

Working with Context Managers

Wrapping Objects

Callback functions

Duck Typing, Monkey Patching in Python

**Encapsulating Object Creation: Factory** 

#### # MODULE 2

Introduction to Threads in python

thread module

threading module

Introduction to Pipes in python

anonymous pipes

named pipes, fifos

Introduction to Recursion

Recursive functions in Python

Depth of Recursion

#### # MODULE 3

**CGI Programming** 

Introduction to WSGI

Introduction to PEP3333

Bottle Framework , Flask Framework

WebTest Framework

Create a basic Web Service in python

Working with Databases

Connecting with Cassandra DB, SQLite3, MySQL

**Database Operations** 

#### # MODULE 4

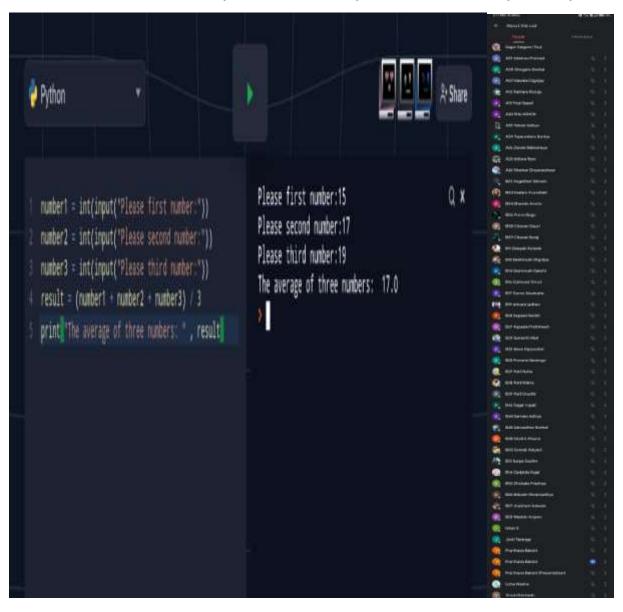
**Network Programming** 

Working with XML Files

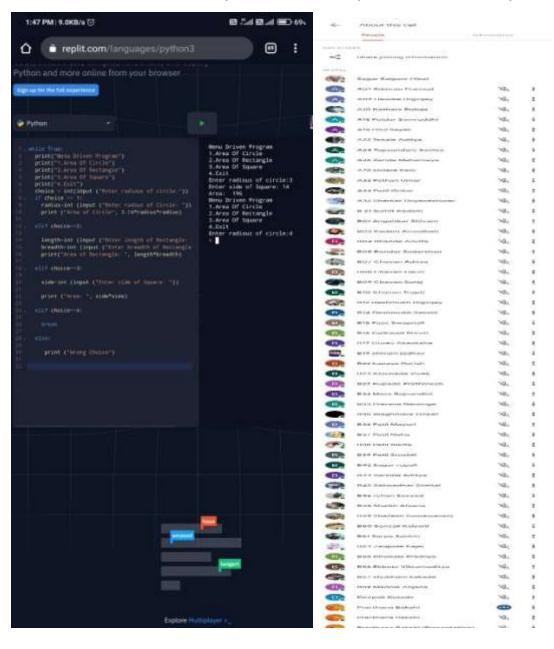
**Developing GUIs** 

Working with SMTP

Integrating Python with other Languages



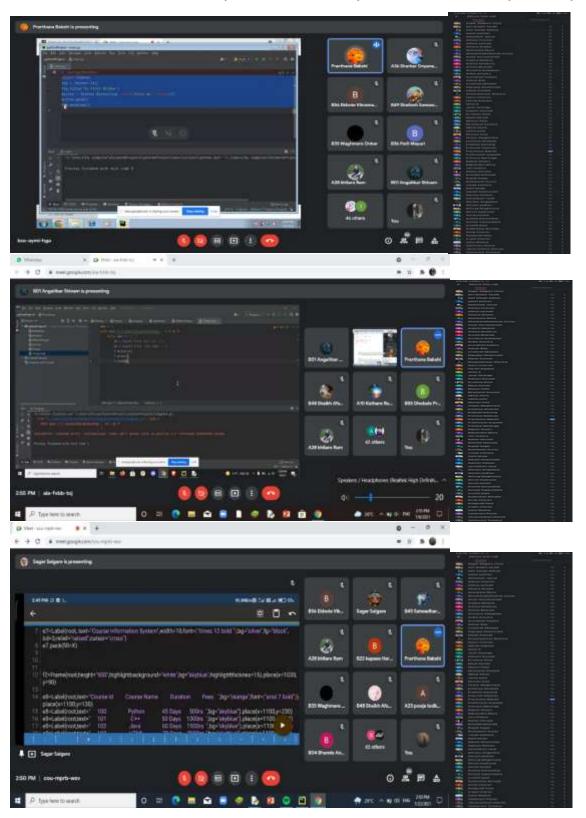
**Class conduction and Attendance** 



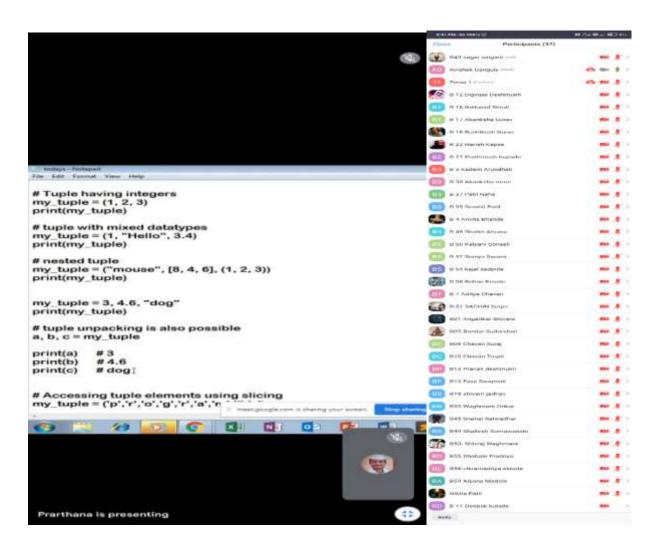
×



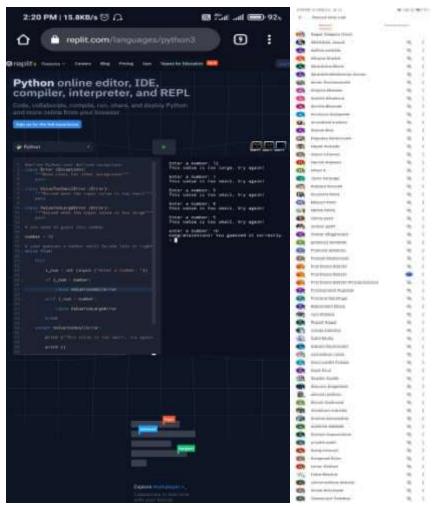


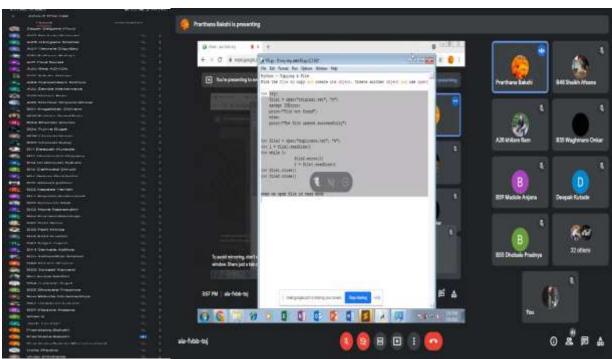


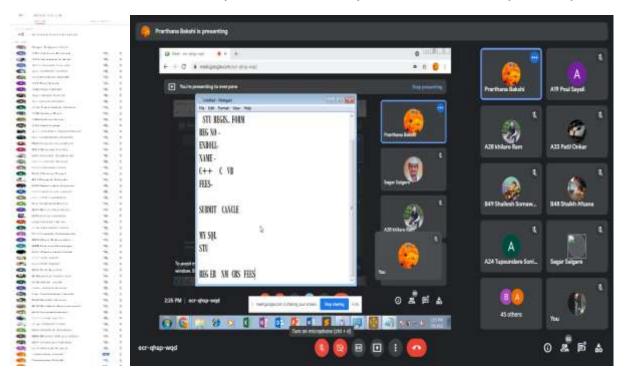


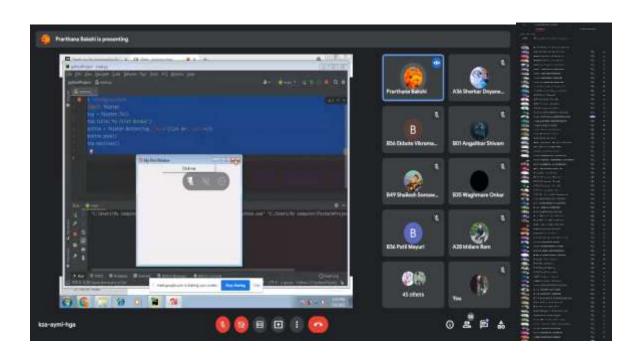


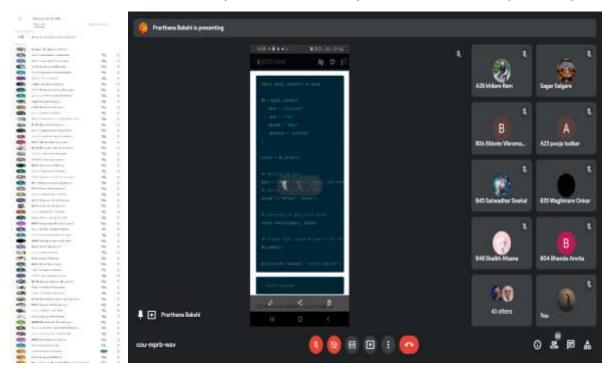
×

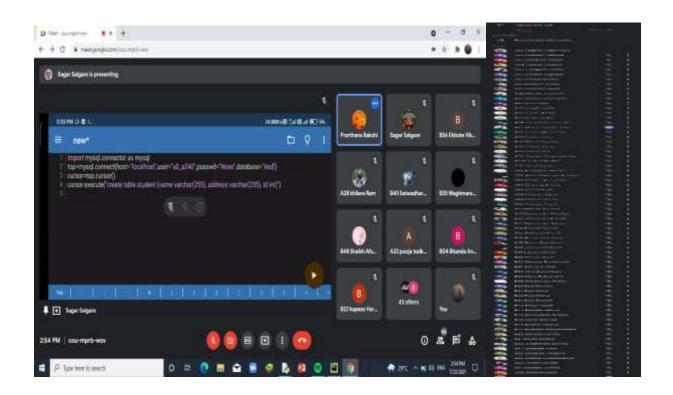




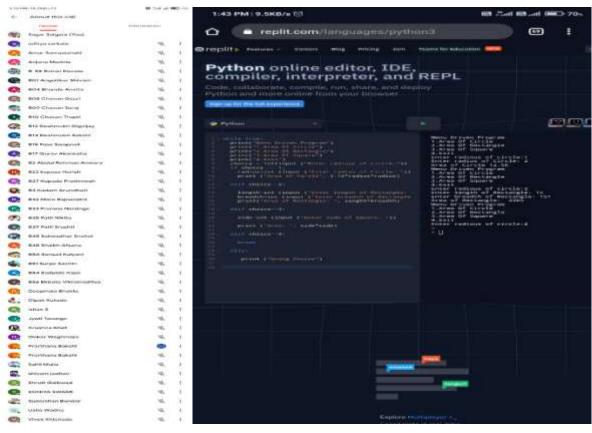






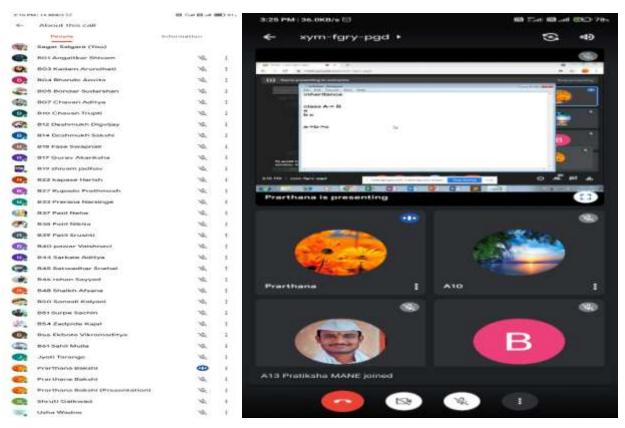


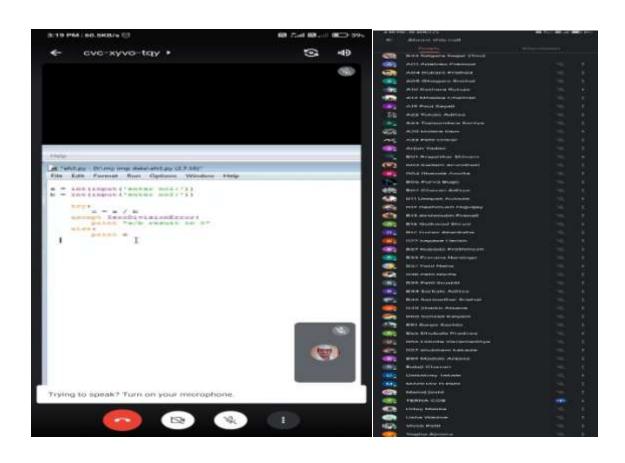
×

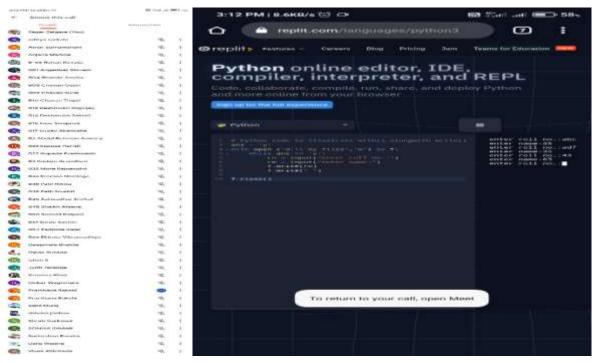


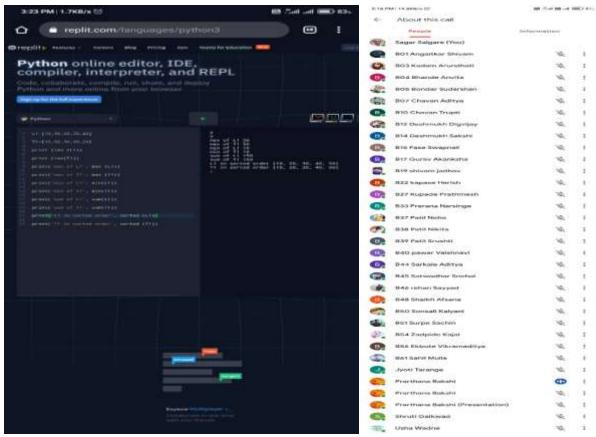


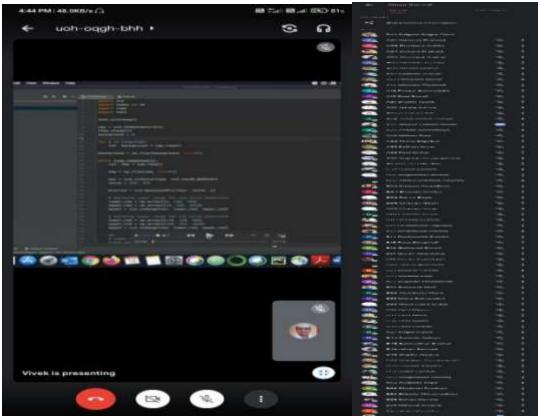
×

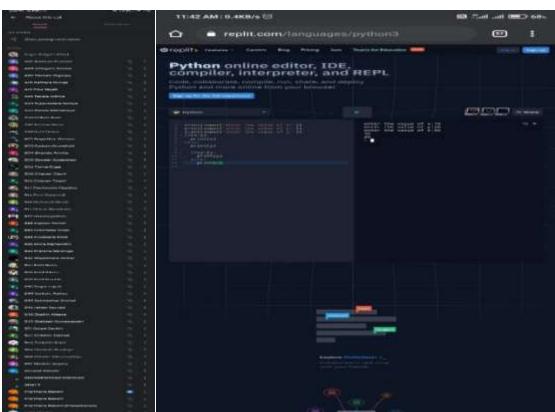




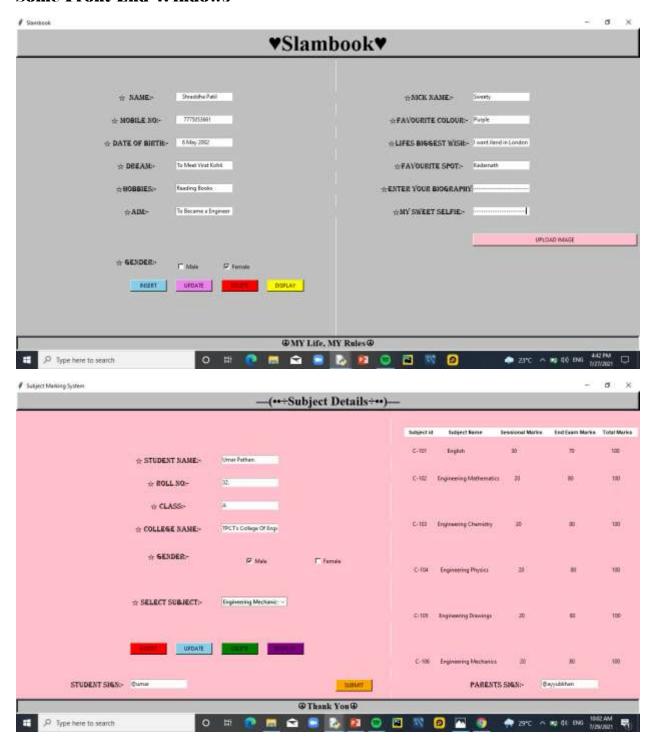




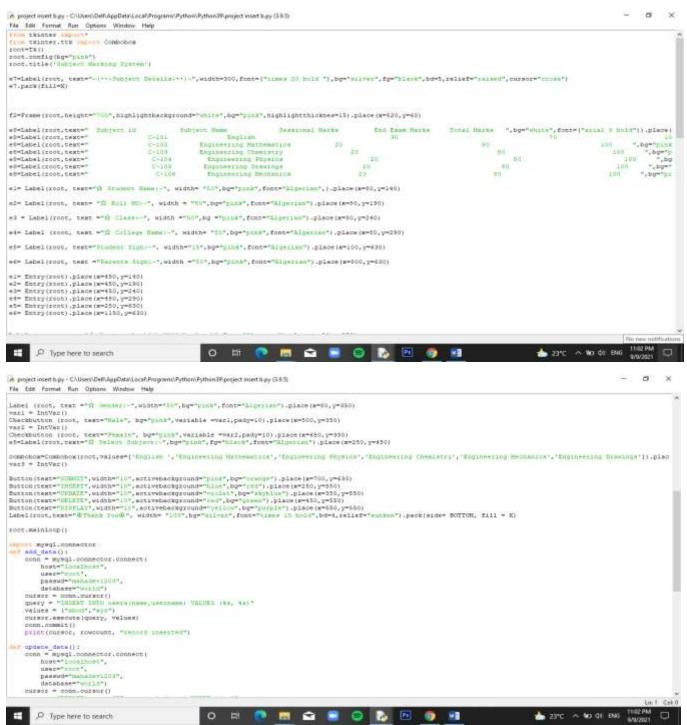


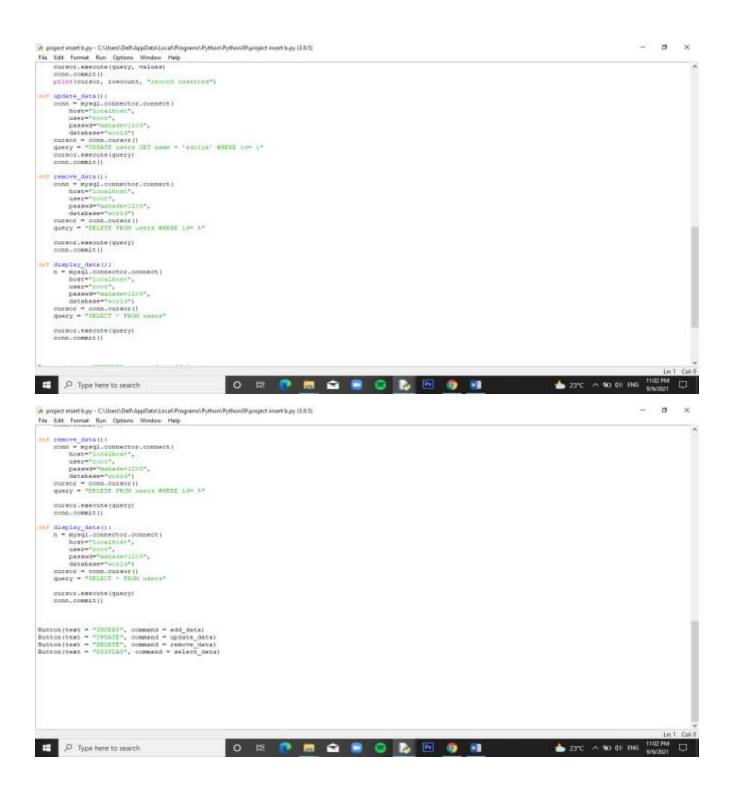


#### **Some Front End Windows**

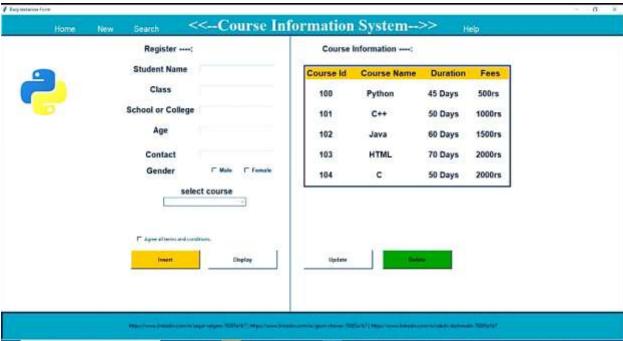


# CODING FOR THIS FRONT END WINDOW:-









#### **OUTCOMES**

#### # MODULE1

#### 1. Exec functions :-

exec () function is used for the dynamic execution of Python program which can either be a string or object code. If it is a string, the string is parsed as a suite of Python statements which is then executed unless a syntax error occurs and if it is an object code, it is simply executed. We must be careful that the return statements may not be used outside of function definitions not even within the context of code passed to the exec() function. It doesn't return any value, hence returns None.

#### Syntax:

exec(object[, globals[, locals]])
It can take three parameters:

object: As already said this can be a string or object code globals: This can be a dictionary and the parameter is optional locals: This can be a mapping object and is also optional Now let's see how this function works. In the following code, we have used an object code and executed it using exec() function. We have just taken the object parameter and omitted the other two fields.

#### Example:

prog = 'print("The sum of 5 and 10 is", (5+10))'
exec(prog)

#### Output:

The sum of 5 and 10 is 15

#### # MODULE 2

#### 1. Thread module :-

There are two modules which support the usage of threads in Python: thread and threading

Please note: The thread module has been considered as "deprecated" for quite a long time. Users have been encouraged to use the threading module instead. So,in Python 3 the module "thread" is not available anymore. But that's not really true: It has been renamed to "\_thread" for backwards incompatibilities in Python3.

The module "thread" treats a thread as a function, while the module "threading" is implemented in an object oriented way, i.e. every thread corresponds to an object.

### **Example for a Thread in Python:**

```
from thread import start_new_thread
def heron(a):
  """Calculates the square root of a"""
eps = 0.0000001
old = 1
new = 1
while True:
old, new = new, (new + a/new) / 2.0
print old, new
if abs(new - old) <eps:
break
return new
start new thread(heron,(99,))
start new thread(heron,(999,))
start new thread(heron,(1733,))
c = raw input("Type something to quit.")
The raw input() in the previous example is necessary, because otherwise all the
threads would be exited, if the main program finishes. raw input() waits until
something has been typed in.
```

We expand the previous example with counters for the threads.

from thread import start\_new\_thread

```
num_threads = 0
def heron(a):
globalnum_threads
num_threads += 1

# code has been left out, see above
num_threads -= 1
return new

start_new_thread(heron,(99,))
start_new_thread(heron,(1733,))
start_new_thread(heron,(17334,))

whilenum_threads> 0:
pass
```

#### # MODULE 3

### 1 Database Operations :-

Questions

How can I access databases from programs written in Python?

Objectives

Write short programs that execute SQL queries.

Trace the execution of a program that contains an SQL query.

Explain why most database applications are written in a general-purpose language rather than in SQL.

```
Example import sqlite3 connection = sqlite3.connect("survey.db") cursor = connection.cursor()
```

cursor.execute("SELECT Site.lat, Site.long FROM Site;")
results = cursor.fetchall()
for r in results:
print(r)
cursor.close()
connection.close()

#### Output

(-49.85, -128.57) (-47.15, -126.72) (-48.87, -123.4)

#### # MODULE 4

### 1Developing GUIs :-

Python offers multiple options for developing GUI (Graphical User Interface). Out of all the GUI methods, tkinter is the most commonly used method. It is a standard Python interface to the Tk GUI toolkit shipped with Python. Python with tkinter is the fastest and easiest way to create the GUI applications. Creating a GUI using tkinter is an easy task.

To create a tkinter app:

Importing the module – tkinter
Create the main window (container)
Add any number of widgets to the main window
Apply the event Trigger on the widgets.

Importing tkinter is same as importing any other module in the Python code. Note that the name of the module in Python 2.x is 'Tkinter' and in Python 3.x it is 'tkinter'.

#### importtkinter

There are two main methods used which the user needs to remember while creating the Python application with GUI.

Tk(screenName=None, baseName=None, className='Tk', useTk=1): To create a main window, tkinter offers a method 'Tk(screenName=None, baseName=None, className='Tk', useTk=1)'. To change the name of the window, you can change the className to the desired one. The basic code used to create the main window of the application is:

m=tkinter.Tk() where m is the name of the main window object mainloop(): There is a method known by the name mainloop() is used when your application is ready to run. mainloop() is an infinite loop used to run the application, wait for an event to occur and process the event as long as the window is not closed. m.mainloop()

importtkinter m = tkinter.Tk()

widgets are added here

m.mainloop()

tkinter also offers access to the geometric configuration of the widgets which can organize the widgets in the parent windows. There are mainly three geometry manager classes class.

pack() method: It organizes the widgets in blocks before placing in the parent widget. grid() method: It organizes the widgets in grid (table-like structure) before placing in the parent widget.

place() method: It organizes the widgets by placing them on specific positions directed by the programmer.

There are a number of widgets which you can put in your tkinter application. Some of the major widgets are explained below:

Button: To add a button in your application, this widget is used.

The general syntax is:

w=Button(master, option=value)

master is the parameter used to represent the parent window.

There are number of options which are used to change the format of the Buttons. Number of options can be passed as parameters separated by commas. Some of them are listed below.

activebackground: to set the background color when button is under the cursor. activeforeground: to set the foreground color when button is under the cursor. bg: to set he normal background color.

command: to call a function.

font: to set the font on the button label. image: to set the image on the button. width: to set the width of the button. height: to set the height of the button.

importtkinter as tk
r = tk.Tk()
r.title('Counting Seconds')
button = tk.Button(r, text='Stop', width=25, command=r.destroy)
button.



#### **CERTIFICATE**



# TPCT'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING,OSMANABAD Dept of BSH

Class:F.Y.B.Tech Group:A&B Academic Year:2020-21

Given list is of the students who have Successfully completed Python internship training program.

training program.				
Sr.No.	Number	Name of Student	Branch	
1	EN20221592	GHOGARE SNEHAL ASHOK	CIVIL	
2	EN20171538	KATHARE RUTUJA JAYSHING	CIVIL	
3	EN20178771	MANE PRATIKSHA MOHAN	CIVIL	
4	EN20150874	POTDAR SAMRUDDHI SHISHIR	CIVIL	
5	EN20155237	POUL SAYLI VIJAYKUMAR	CIVIL	
6	EN20243218	RITE ASHOK RAMRAJE	CIVIL	
7	EN20247388	SHAIKH TAUFIK TAJODDIN	CIVIL	
8	EN20203372	TEKALE ADITYA DATTATRAY	CIVIL	
9	EN20220548	TODKAR POOJA PANDURANG	CIVIL	
10	EN20202056	TUPSUNDARE SONIYA BALAJI	CIVIL	
11	EN20221185	KHILARE RAM SHAHU	MECH	
12	EN20219309	PATHAN UMAR AYYUBKHAN	MECH	
13	EN20178497	PATIL ONKAR NARSING	MECH	
14	EN20203286	RASAL SAMADHAN BALASAHEB	MECH	
15	EN20213067	SHERKAR DNYANESHWAR RAJENDRA	MECH	
16	EN20202257	CHAURE OMKAR SAMBHAJI	CIVIL	
17	EN20111256	ANGAITKAR SHIVAM AMAN	CSE	
18	EN20227615	ARUNDHATI DINESH KADAM	CSE	
19	EN20179406	BHANDE ANVITA BHARAT	CSE	
20	EN20214840	BUGE PURVA SANTOSH	CSE	
21	EN20201279	CHAVAN ADITYA DNYANDEO	CSE	
22	EN20157405	CHVAN GAURI SHRIKANT	CSE	
23	EN20198955	CHAVAN SURAJ BALASAHEB	CSE	
24	EN20224334	CHAVAN TRUPTI LAXMAN	CSE	
25	EN20113247	DEEPAK ARJUN KUPADE	CSE	
26	EN20230377	DESHMUKH DIGVIJAY BHASKAR	CSE	
27	EN20214248	DESHMUKH PRANALI PRASHANT	CSE	
28	EN20142465	DESHMUKH SAKSHI MILIND	CSE	
29	EN20217766	GAIKWAD SHRUTI CHANDRAKANT	CSE	
30	EN20203400	GURAV AKANKSHA DATTATRAY	CSE	
31	EN20198918	GURAV RUSHIKESH BHASKAR	CSE	
32	EN20200755	JADHAV SHIVAM RAM	CSE	
33	EN20197798	KAPSE HARISH VIVEKANAND	CSE	

34	EN20160860	KHICHADE VIVEK VIKRAM	CSE
35	EN20128280	KHOT KRUSHNA CHANDRAKANT	CSE
36	EN20167808	KUPADE PRATHMESH SUDHIR	CSE
37	EN20151936	MAGAR ROHAN ASHOK	CSE
38	EN20174720	MALI SAMARTH MADHUKAR	CSE
39	EN20215251	MORE AKANKSHA SURESH	CSE
40	EN20209760	MORE RAJNANDINI BALASAHEB	CSE
41	EN20222001	NARSINGHE PRERANA GOVIND	CSE
42	EN20203189	ONKAR VITTHAL WAGHMARE	CSE
43	EN20200121	PATIL MAYURI PRAVIN	CSE
44	EN20153508	PATIL NEHA PRAKASH	CSE
45	EN20151657	PATIL NIKITA PRAKASH	CSE
46	EN20222295	PAWAR VAISHNAVI UMAKANT	CSE
47	EN20224554	RANKHAMB DHANESH DHANAJI	CSE
48	EN20243015	SAGAR RUPALI ANIL	CSE
49	EN20171522	SALGARE SAGAR CHANDRAHAS	CSE
50	EN20247741	SARKALE ADITYA MAKRAND	CSE
51	EN20129015	SATWADHAR SNEHAL UDHAV	CSE
52	EN20148394	SAYYAD REHAN SHAMSHODDIN	CSE
53	EN20121151	SHAIKH AFSANA AKHALAQUE	CSE
54	EN20151152	SOMWANSHI SHAILESH SHAHURAJ	CSE
55	EN20219003	SONSALI KALYANI AMOL	CSE
56	EN20150663	SURPE SACHIN CHANDRAKANT	CSE
57	EN20223557	SWAMI SONIYA SANJAY	CSE
58	EN20172980	WAGHMARE SHIVRAJ TUKARAM	CSE
59	EN20221889	ZADPIDE KAJAL DURGADAS	CSE
60	EN20225922	DHOBALE PRADNYA BIBHISHAN	ETC
61	EN20166738	EKBOTE VIKRAMADITYA NARHAR	ETC
62	EN20174524	KAKADE SHUBHAM AMBRESHWAR	ETC
63	EN20142396	MADOLE ANJANA MANIK	ETC
64	EN20119849	MULLA SAHIL SATTAR	CSE

Prof.U.K.Wadne

Dr.V.V.Mane

**HOD BSH** 

Principal