## 1.Read a jpeg image and print the image file

```
In []:
from PIL import Image
In []:
a=Image.open("/content/python.jpg")
```

## Prints FUII size image

```
In []:
a
Out[]:
```





#### For accurate image

```
In [ ]:
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

#### In [ ]:

```
plt.imshow(a)
```

#### Out[]:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f8d7f284bd0>



### 2.Merge two pdf files using python script¶

#### In [ ]:

```
#Merging two pdf
```

#### In [ ]:

```
!pip install PyPDF2
```

Requirement already satisfied: PyPDF2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (1.26.0)

#### In [ ]:

```
from PyPDF2 import PdfFileMerger
import os
path="/content/"
pdf_files=['Day13 Assignment.pdf','Day14 Assignment.pdf']
merger=PdfFileMerger()
```

```
for items in pdf_files:
 merger.append(path+items)
if not os.path.exists(path+'merged.pdf'):
 merger.write(path+'merged.pdf')
merger.close()
In [ ]:
a=open('/content/merged.pdf')
In [ ]:
а
Out[]:
< io.TextIOWrapper name='/content/merged.pdf' mode='r' encoding='UTF-8'>
In [ ]:
3. Scrape a website and store the data into DB
In [ ]:
! pip install bs4
Requirement already satisfied: bs4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (0.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (
from bs4) (4.6.3)
In [ ]:
import urllib.request
In [ ]:
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup as bs
In [ ]:
import re
import pandas as pd
In [ ]:
page = urllib.request.urlopen("https://docs.python.org/3/library/random.html")
soup = bs(page)
#find all function names
names = soup.body.findAll('dt')
function names = re.findall('id="random.\w+', str(names))
function names = [item[4:] for item in function names]
#find all function descriptions
description = soup.body.findAll('dd')
function usage = []
for item in description:
  item = item.text
  item = item.replace('\n', '')
  function_usage.append(item)
print('list of function names:', function names[:5])
print('\nfunction description:', function_usage[0])
print('\nnumber of items in function names:', len(function names))
print('number of items in function description:', len(function usage))
list of function names: ['random.seed', 'random.getstate', 'random.setstate', 'random.ran
dbytes', 'random.randrange']
```

function description: Initialize the random number generator. If a is omitted or None, th

e current system time is used. If randomness sources are provided by the operating system, they are used instead of the system time (see the os.urandom() function for details on availability). If a is an int, it is used directly. With version 2 (the default), a str, bytes, or bytearray object gets converted to an int and all of its bits are used. With version 1 (provided for reproducing random sequences from older versions of Python), the algorithm for str and bytes generates a narrower range of seeds. Changed in version 3.2: Moved to the version 2 scheme which uses all of the bits in a string seed. Deprecated since version 3.9: In the future, the seed must be one of the following types: NoneType, in t, float, str, bytes, or bytearray.

```
number of items in function names: 25 number of items in function description: 25
```

#### In [ ]:

```
print (len (function_names))
25
```

# In [ ]:

```
print (len(function_usage))
```

25

#### In [ ]:

```
data=pd.DataFrame({'f_name':function_names,'f_usage':function_usage})
```

#### In [ ]:

data

#### Out[]:

|    | f_name                 | f_usage   |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 0  | random.seed            | Initialize the random number generator. If a i                    |
| 1  | random.getstate        | Return an object capturing the current interna                    |
| 2  | random.setstate        | state should have been obtained from a previou                    |
| 3  | random.randbytes       | Generate n random bytes. This method should no                    |
| 4  | random.randrange       | Return a randomly selected element from range(                    |
| 5  | random.randint         | Return a random integer N such that a $\leftarrow$ N $\leftarrow$ |
| 6  | random.getrandbits     | Returns a non-negative Python integer with k r                    |
| 7  | random.choice          | Return a random element from the non-empty seq                    |
| 8  | random.choices         | Return a k sized list of elements chosen from                     |
| 9  | random.shuffle         | Shuffle the sequence x in place. The optional                     |
| 10 | random.sample          | Return a k length list of unique elements chos                    |
| 11 | random.random          | Return the next random floating point number i                    |
| 12 | random.uniform         | Return a random floating point number N such t                    |
| 13 | random.triangular      | Return a random floating point number N such t                    |
| 14 | random.betavariate     | Beta distribution. Conditions on the paramete                     |
| 15 | random.expovariate     | Exponential distribution. lambd is 1.0 divide                     |
| 16 | random.gammavariate    | Gamma distribution. (Not the gamma function!)                     |
| 17 | random.gauss           | Gaussian distribution. mu is the mean, and si                     |
| 18 | random.lognormvariate  | Log normal distribution. If you take the natu                     |
| 19 | random.normalvariate   | Normal distribution. mu is the mean, and sigm                     |
| 20 | random.vonmisesvariate | mu is the mean angle, expressed in radians bet                    |
|    |                        |   |

```
random.paretovariate f_name

2 random.weibullvariate

Weibull distribution. alpha is the scale para...

Class that implements the default pseudo-rando...

Class that uses the os.urandom() function for ...

In []:

data.to_csv('my_file.csv')
```