

Batman's Developer's Utility Belt

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Shell Utilities

Some language agnostic utilities, which all developers can benefit from

To the terminal and beyond...

- [Tig](#)
- [mycli/pgcli](#)
- [s](#)
- [howdoi](#)

pip-tools

<https://github.com/jazzband/pip-tools>

```
$ pip-compile # To initialize `requirements.in`  
$ pip-compile requirements.in
```

Jupyter Extensions

- https://github.com/Jupyter-contrib/jupyter_nbextensions_configurator
- <http://jupyter-contrib-nbextensions.readthedocs.io/en/latest/nbextensions.html>

hr

```
In [3]: from hr import hr
hr()
print('it works!')
hr('*')
```

```
#####
###
it works!
*****
```

Flower

Celery monitoring

Arrow

Lets you create, manipulate and format Time & Space

<https://arrow.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

(examples from docs)

```
In [4]: import arrow
print('arrow.utcnow()      ', arrow.utcnow())
print('arrow.now()         ', arrow.now())
print('arrow.now("Asia/Kolkata") ', arrow.now('Asia/Kolkata'))
print('arrow.now("US/Pacific")  ', arrow.now('US/Pacific'))

arrow.utcnow()      2017-06-26T08:56:54.529540+00:00
arrow.now()          2017-06-26T14:26:54.529930+05:30
arrow.now("Asia/Kolkata") 2017-06-26T14:26:54.531383+05:30
arrow.now("US/Pacific")  2017-06-26T01:56:54.532811-07:00
```


Read from multiple formats

```
In [5]: from dateutil import tz
from datetime import datetime
print("arrow.get(1367900664)", '\n', arrow.get(1367900664), '\n')
print("arrow.get('2013-05-05 12:30:45', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss')", '\n', arrow.get('2013-05-05 12:30:45', '
YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss'), '\n')
print("arrow.get('June was born in May 1980', 'MMMM YYYY')", '\n', arrow.get('June was born in May 1980'
, 'MMMM YYYY'), '\n')
# Some ISO-8601 compliant strings are recognized and parsed without a format string:
print("arrow.get('2013-09-30T15:34:00.000-07:00')", '\n', arrow.get('2013-09-30T15:34:00.000-07:00'), '\n')
```

```
arrow.get(1367900664)
2013-05-07T04:24:24+00:00
```

```
arrow.get('2013-05-05 12:30:45', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss')
2013-05-05T12:30:45+00:00
```

```
arrow.get('June was born in May 1980', 'MMMM YYYY')
1980-05-01T00:00:00+00:00
```

```
arrow.get('2013-09-30T15:34:00.000-07:00')
2013-09-30T15:34:00-07:00
```

Directly create Arrow objects

```
In [6]: print("arrow.get(2013, 5, 5)", '\n', arrow.get(2013, 5, 5), '\n')
        print("arrow.Arrow(2013, 5, 5)", '\n', arrow.Arrow(2013, 5, 5), '\n')
```

```
arrow.get(2013, 5, 5)
2013-05-05T00:00:00+00:00
```

```
arrow.Arrow(2013, 5, 5)
2013-05-05T00:00:00+00:00
```

Compatibility?

In [7]:

```
a = arrow.now()
print(type(a), a)
print(type(a.datetime), a.datetime)
```

```
<class 'arrow.arrow.Arrow'> 2017-06-26T14:26:54.576306+05:30
<class 'datetime.datetime'> 2017-06-26 14:26:54.576306+05:30
```

In [8]:

```
print('a.timestamp ', a.timestamp)
print('a.naive ', a.naive)
print('a.tzinfo ', a.tzinfo)
print('a.year ', a.year)
print('a.day ', a.day)
print('a.date() ', a.date())
```

```
a.timestamp 1498467414
a.naive      2017-06-26 14:26:54.576306
a.tzinfo     tzlocal()
a.year       2017
a.day        26
a.date()     2017-06-26
```

Manipulation

In [9]: `arw = arrow.now()`
`print(arw)`

2017-06-26T14:26:54.597894+05:30

In [10]: `print("arw.replace(hour=6) ", arw.replace(hour=6))` *# Replace the hour*
`print("arw.replace(hours=6) ", arw.replace(hours=6))` *# Adds to existing hours*

`arw.replace(hour=6)` 2017-06-26T06:26:54.597894+05:30
`arw.replace(hours=6)` 2017-06-26T20:26:54.597894+05:30

Excel/CSV

P.S: Uggghh! :(

Tablib

import, export, and manipulate tabular data sets

<http://docs.python-tablib.org/>

(examples from docs)

```
In [11]: import tablib
data = tablib.Dataset()

data.headers = ['Name', 'Psychological Disorders']

data.append(['Gollum', 'unhealthy obsession with rings'])
data.append(['Norman Osborn', 'Schizophrenia'])
data.append(['Joker', 'plain crazy'])
```

In [12]:

```
print(data)
```

Name	IPsychological Disorders
Gollum	lunhealthy obsession with rings
Norman Osborn	Schizophrenia
Joker	plain crazy

In [13]: `print(data.json)`

```
[{"Name": "Gollum", "Psychological Disorders": "unhealthy obsession with rings"}, {"Name": "Norman Osborn", "Psychological Disorders": "Schizophrenia"}, {"Name": "Joker", "Psychological Disorders": "plain crazy"}]
```

In [14]: `print(data.csv)`

```
Name,Psychological Disorders
Gollum,unhealthy obsession with rings
Norman Osborn,Schizophrenia
Joker,plain crazy
```

```
In [15]: print(data.html)
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr><th>Name</th>
<th>Psychological Disorders</th></tr>
</thead>
<tr><td>Gollum</td>
<td>unhealthy obsession with rings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Norman Osborn</td>
<td>Schizophrenia</td></tr>
<tr><td>Joker</td>
<td>plain crazy</td></tr>
</table>
```

```
In [16]: from IPython.core.display import display, HTML
display(HTML(data.html))
```

Name	Psychological Disorders
Gollum	unhealthy obsession with rings
Norman Osborn	Schizophrenia
Joker	plain crazy

```
In [17]: # Simply dump the dataset into a file
with open('data.csv', 'w') as f:
    f.write(data.csv)
```

Importing Data via Tablib

```
In [18]: import tablib
imported_data = tablib.Dataset().load(open('data.csv').read())
print(imported_data)
```

Name	IPsychological Disorders
Gollum	lunhealthy obsession with rings
Norman Osborn	Schizophrenia
Joker	lplain crazy

Pandas

The Backstory...

In [19]: **import pandas as pd**

In [20]: *# Get excel sheet with all the names*
all_names = pd.read_excel('names.xlsx')

In [21]: *# logic to tabulate the frequency of people's name by alphabet*
def first_letter(row):
 return row[0].lower()

all_names['first'] = all_names['names'].apply(first_letter)
group = all_names.groupby('first')
count_by_letter = group.count()

In [22]: *# count_by_letter*

In [23]: count_by_letter.to_excel('count_by_letter.xlsx')

Django

- [django-import-export](#)
- [cookiecutter-django](#)
- [django-init](#)

How to make slides programmatically (like this one!)

<https://github.com/damianavila/RISE>

Last but not the least

- <https://pyformat.info>
- <https://awesome-python.com/>
- <https://pymotw.com/>

That's all folks!