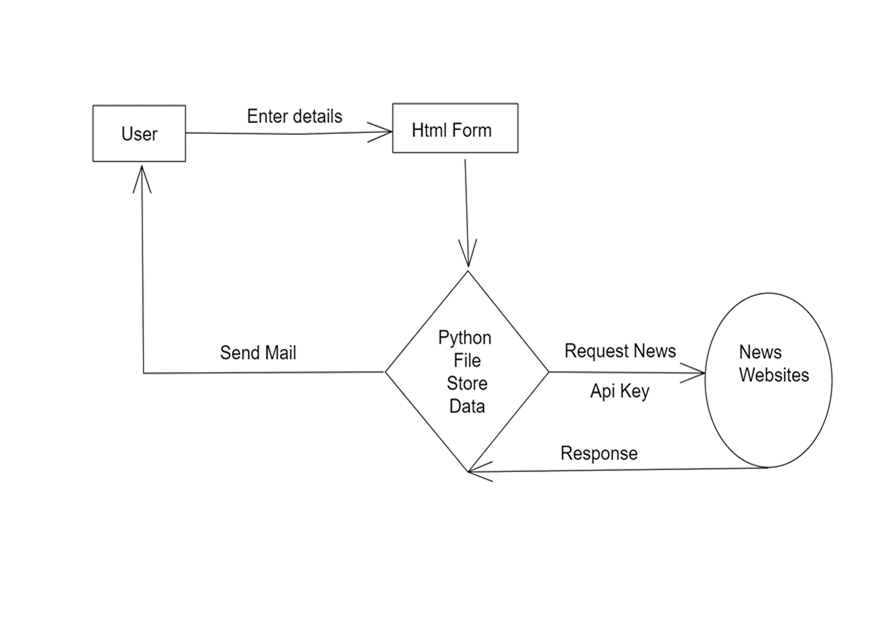
Technical Documentation

Get\_Fetch\_Send

# Summary: The project is on sending news to a mail id using python. It is also about retrieving data from a html form to our python file.

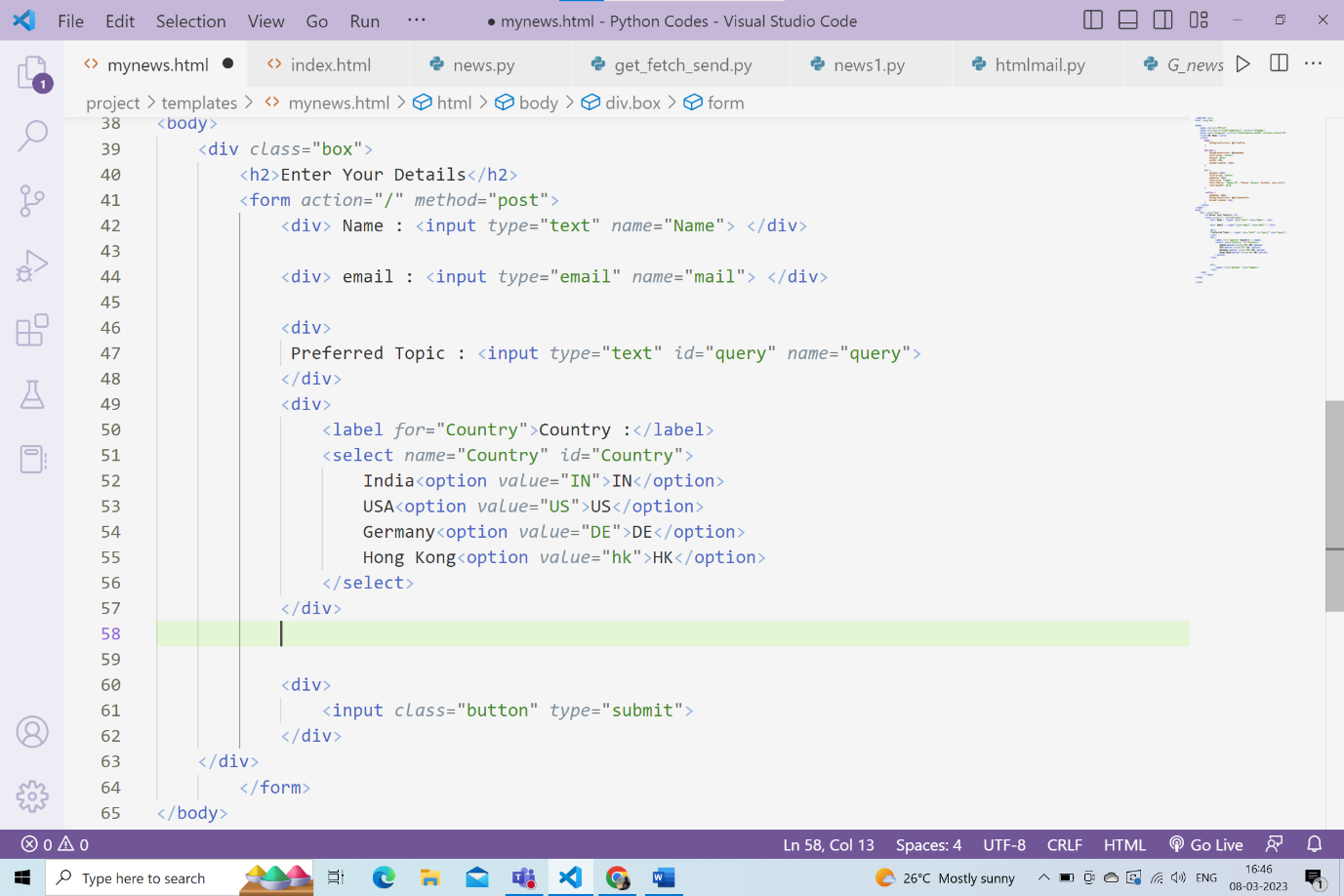
The project is divided into 3 major parts

* How to transfer/send data from html file to another html/python file.
* How to fetch News from website using there Api’s into our python file.
* How to send mail using python.



Data Flow diagram

CREATING HTML FORM: form tag is used for creating forms in html.



Mynews.html

Form is taking two Attributes:

1. Action: The action attribute specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted.

Example🡪 <form action="*URL*">

1. Methods: The method attribute specifies how to send form-data (the form-data is sent to the page specified in the action attribute).

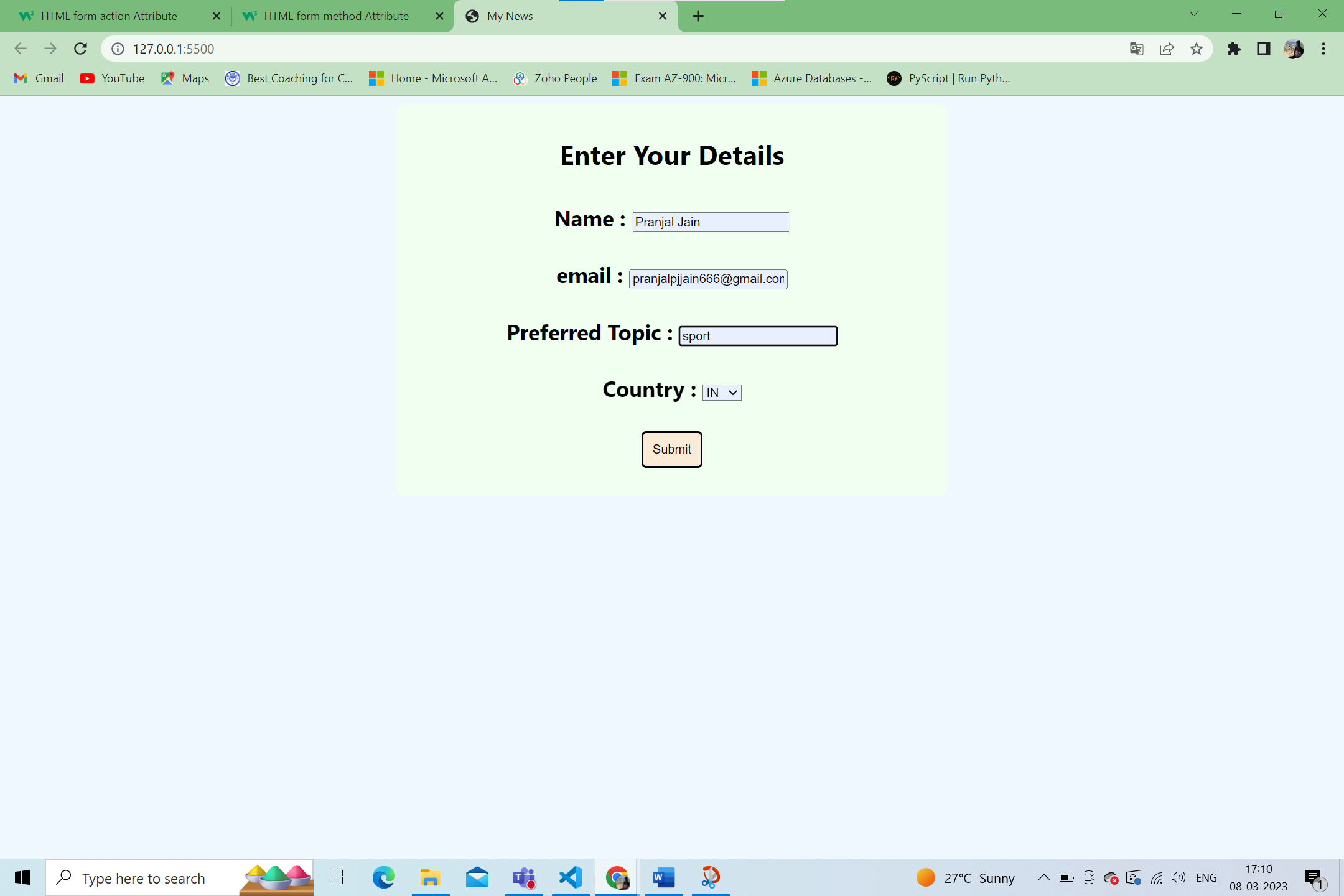
The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get") or as HTTP post transaction (with method="post").

**Notes on GET:**

* Appends form-data into the URL in name/value pairs
* The length of a URL is limited (about 3000 characters)
* Never use GET to send sensitive data! (will be visible in the URL)
* Useful for form submissions where a user wants to bookmark the result
* GET is better for non-secure data, like query strings in Google
* The GET method is used to retrieve data from the server. This is a read-only method, so it has no risk of mutating or corrupting the data. For example, if we call the get method on our API, we’ll get back a list of all to-dos.

**Notes on POST:**

* The POST method sends data to the server and creates a new resource. The resource it creates is subordinate to some other parent resource. When a new resource is POSTed to the parent, the API service will automatically associate the new resource by assigning it an ID (new resource URI). In short, this method is used to create a new data entry.
* Appends form-data inside the body of the HTTP request.



This image shows the output of html form code using some code of CSS

# **Introduction to Flask**

## **What is flask?**

[Flask](http://flask.pocoo.org/) is a web framework. This means flask provides you with tools, libraries and technologies that allow you to build a web application. This web application can be some web pages, a blog, a wiki or go as big as a web-based calendar application or a commercial website.

Flask is part of the categories of the micro-framework. Micro-framework are normally framework with little to no dependencies to external libraries. This has pros and cons. Pros would be that the framework is light, there are little dependency to update and watch for security bugs, cons is that some time you will have to do more work by yourself or increase yourself the list of dependencies by adding plugins. In the case of Flask, its dependencies are:

* [Werkzeug](http://werkzeug.pocoo.org/) a WSGI utility library
* [jinja2](http://jinja.pocoo.org/) which is its template engine

**Note**

 WSGI is basically a protocol defined so that Python application can communicate with a web-server and thus be used as web-application outside of CGI.

## **What are template engines?**

Have you ever built a website? Did you face the problem that to keep the style of the website consistent, you have had to write multiple times the same text? Did you ever tried to change the style of such website?

If your website contains only few pages, changing its style will take you some time but is doable. However, if you have a lot of pages (for example the list of items you sell in your store), this task become overwhelming.

Using templates you are able to set a basic layout for your pages and mention which element will change. This way you can define your header once and keep it consistent over all the pages of your website, and if you need to change your header, you will only have to update it in one place.

Using a template engine will save you a lot of time when creating your application but also when updating and maintaining it.

## **A “Hello world” application in flask**

We are going to perform a very basic application with flask.

* Create the structure of the project

mkdir -p hello\_flask/{templates,static}

This is the basic structure of your web application:

$ tree hello\_flask/

hello\_flask/

|-- static

`-- templates

The templates folder is the place where the templates will be put. The static folder is the place where any files (images, css, javascript) needed by the web application will be put.

* Create the application file

cd hello\_flask

vim hello\_flask.py

Put the following code in this file:

*#!/usr/bin/env python*

**import** **flask**

*# Create the application.*

APP = flask.Flask(\_\_name\_\_)

**@APP**.route('/')

**def** index():

*""" Displays the index page accessible at '/'*

*"""*

**return** flask.render\_template('index.html')

**if** \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

APP.debug=**True**

APP.run()

* Create the template index.html

vim templates/index.html

Put the following code in this file

<!DOCTYPE html>

<**html** lang='en'>

<**head**>

<**meta** charset="utf-8" />

<**title**>Hello world!</**title**>

<**link** type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"

href="{{ url\_for('static',

filename='hello.css')}}" />

</**head**>

<**body**>

It works!

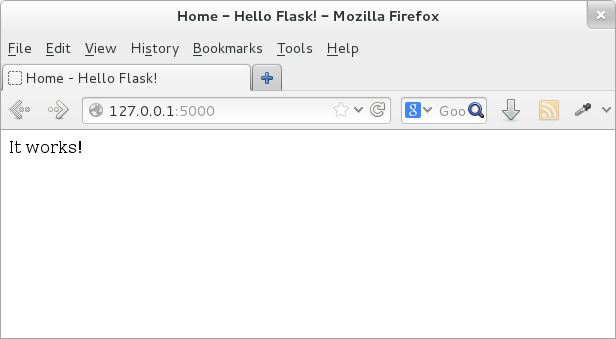
</**body**>

</**html**>

* Run the flask application

python hello\_flask.py

Access <http://127.0.0.1:5000/> this should simply show you in black on white the text “It works!” (see Figure below).

[](https://pymbook.readthedocs.io/en/latest/img/hello_flask_Index.png)

## **Using arguments in Flask**

In this section we are going to see how to use a page according to the URL used by the user.

For this we will update hello\_flask.py.

* Add the following entry in hello\_flask.py

**@APP**.route('/hello/<name>/')

**def** hello(name):

*""" Displays the page greats who ever comes to visit it.*

*"""*

**return** flask.render\_template('hello.html', name=name)

* Create the following template hello.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<**html** lang='en'>

<**head**>

<**meta** charset="utf-8" />

<**title**>Hello</**title**>

<**link** type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"

href="{{ url\_for('static',

filename='hello.css')}}" />

</**head**>

<**body**>

Hello {{name}}

</**body**>

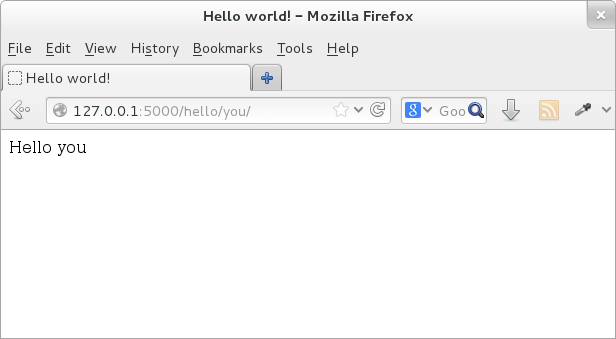
</**html**>

* Run the flask application

python hello\_flask.py

Access <http://127.0.0.1:5000/> this should simply show you in black on white the text “It works!”.

Access <http://127.0.0.1:5000/hello/you> this should return you the text “Hello you” (see Figure below).

[](https://pymbook.readthedocs.io/en/latest/img/hello_flask_hello.png)

Whatever you put behind /hello/ in the URL will be returned to you in the page.

This is your first use of the template, we set up a variable name in hello\_flask.py (see the return line of the function hello). This variable is then displayed in the page itself using the syntax {{name}}.

## **Additional work**

Make use of the templates

At the moment for each page we have created a template, this is actually bad practice, what we should do is create a master template and have each page use it.

* Create the template master.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<**html** lang='en'>

<**head**>

<**meta** charset="utf-8" />

<**title**>{% block title %}{% endblock %} - Hello Flask!</**title**>

<**link** type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"

href="{{ url\_for('static',

filename='hello.css')}}" />

</**head**>

<**body**>

{% block body %}{% endblock %}

</**body**>

</**html**>

* Adjust the template index.html

{% extends "master.html" %}

{% block title %}Home{% endblock %}

{% block body %}

It works!

{% endblock %}

As you can see, in the master.html template we have defined two sections, blocks which are named title and body.

In the template index.html we say that this template relies on the template master.html, then we define the content to put in these two sections (blocks). In the first block title we say to put the word Home, In the second block we define what we want to have in the body of the page.

* As an exercise, transform the other template hello.html to use the master.html template as well.
* Add link to the front page from the hello page

Flask uses a specific syntax to create links from a page to another. This is fact generates the link dynamically according to the decorator set to the function linked to. In addition it takes care of where the application is deployed.

For example, if you website is deployed at: /myapp/ flask will automatically happend /myapp/ to all links without the need for you to specify it.

To create a link in a template, flask relies on the function url\_for(). This function takes as first argument the function you want to call (link to). The following arguments are the arguments of function itself (for example the argument name of the function hello.

Adjust the template hello.html to add a link to the front page

<a href="{{ url\_for('index') }}"><button>Home</button></a>

###### Sending Mail in Python:

## Getting Started

[Python](https://realpython.com/installing-python/) comes with the built-in [smtplib](https://docs.python.org/3/library/smtplib.html) module for sending emails using the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). smtplib uses the [RFC 821](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc821) protocol for SMTP. The examples in this tutorial will use the Gmail SMTP server to send emails, but the same principles apply to other email services. Although the majority of email providers use the same connection ports as the ones in this tutorial, you can run a quick [Google search](https://www.google.co.uk/search?&q=gmail+smtp+server+and+port) to confirm yours.

To get started with this tutorial, [set up a Gmail account for development](https://realpython.com/python-send-email/#option-1-setting-up-a-gmail-account-for-development), or [set up an SMTP debugging server](https://realpython.com/python-send-email/#option-2-setting-up-a-local-smtp-server) that discards emails you send and prints them to the command prompt instead. Both options are laid out for you below. A local SMTP debugging server can be useful for fixing any issues with email functionality and ensuring your email functions are bug-free before sending out any emails.

### **Option 1: Setting up a Gmail Account for Development**

If you decide to use a Gmail account to send your emails, I highly recommend setting up a throwaway account for the development of your code. This is because you’ll have to adjust your Gmail account’s security settings to allow access from your Python code, and because there’s a chance you might accidentally expose your login details. Also, I found that the inbox of my testing account rapidly filled up with test emails, which is reason enough to set up a new Gmail account for development.

A nice feature of Gmail is that you can use the + sign to add any modifiers to your email address, right before the @ sign. For example, mail sent to my+person1@gmail.com and my+person2@gmail.com will both arrive at my@gmail.com. When testing email functionality, you can use this to emulate multiple addresses that all point to the same inbox.

To set up a Gmail address for testing your code, do the following:

* [Create a new Google account](https://accounts.google.com/signup).
* Turn [Allow less secure apps to ON](https://myaccount.google.com/lesssecureapps). Be aware that this makes it easier for others to gain access to your account.

If you don’t want to lower the security settings of your Gmail account, check out Google’s [documentation](https://developers.google.com/gmail/api/quickstart/python) on how to gain access credentials for your Python script, using the OAuth2 authorization framework.

### **Option 2: Setting up a Local SMTP Server**

You can test email functionality by running a local SMTP debugging server, using the smtpd module that comes pre-installed with Python. Rather than sending emails to the specified address, it discards them and prints their content to the console. Running a local debugging server means it’s not necessary to deal with encryption of messages or use credentials to log in to an email server.

You can start a local SMTP debugging server by typing the following in Command Prompt:

$ python -m smtpd -c DebuggingServer -n localhost:1025

On Linux, use the same command preceded by sudo.

Any emails sent through this server will be discarded and shown in the terminal window as a [bytes](https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#bytes-objects) object for each line:

---------- MESSAGE FOLLOWS ----------

b'X-Peer: ::1'

b''

b'From: my@address.com'

b'To: your@address.com'

b'Subject: a local test mail'

b''

b'Hello there, here is a test email'

------------ END MESSAGE ------------

For the rest of the tutorial, I’ll assume you’re using a Gmail account, but if you’re using a local debugging server, just make sure to use localhost as your SMTP server and use port 1025 rather than port 465 or 587. Besides this, you won’t need to use login() or encrypt the communication using SSL/TLS.

## Sending a Plain-Text Email

Before we dive into sending emails with HTML content and attachments, you’ll learn to send plain-text emails using Python. These are emails that you could write up in a simple text editor. There’s no fancy stuff like text formatting or hyperlinks. You’ll learn that a bit later.

### **Starting a Secure SMTP Connection**

When you send emails through Python, you should make sure that your SMTP connection is encrypted, so that your message and login credentials are not easily accessed by others. SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) and TLS (Transport Layer Security) are two protocols that can be used to encrypt an SMTP connection. It’s not necessary to use either of these when using a local debugging server.

There are two ways to start a secure connection with your email server:

* Start an SMTP connection that is secured from the beginning using SMTP\_SSL().
* Start an unsecured SMTP connection that can then be encrypted using .starttls().

In both instances, Gmail will encrypt emails using TLS, as this is the more secure successor of SSL. As per Python’s [Security considerations](https://docs.python.org/3/library/ssl.html#ssl-security), it is highly recommended that you use create\_default\_context() from the [ssl](https://docs.python.org/3/library/ssl.html) module. This will load the system’s trusted CA certificates, enable host name checking and certificate validation, and try to choose reasonably secure protocol and cipher settings.

If you want to check the encryption for an email in your Gmail inbox, go to More → Show original to see the encryption type listed under the Received header.

[smtplib](https://docs.python.org/3/library/smtplib.html) is Python’s built-in module for sending emails to any Internet machine with an SMTP or ESMTP listener daemon.

I’ll show you how to use SMTP\_SSL() first, as it instantiates a connection that is secure from the outset and is slightly more concise than the .starttls() alternative. Keep in mind that Gmail requires that you connect to port 465 if using SMTP\_SSL(), and to port 587 when using .starttls().

#### **Option 1: Using SMTP\_SSL()**

The code example below creates a secure connection with Gmail’s SMTP server, using the SMTP\_SSL() of smtplib to initiate a TLS-encrypted connection. The default context of ssl validates the host name and its certificates and optimizes the security of the connection. Make sure to fill in your own email address instead of my@gmail.com:

import smtplib, ssl

port = 465 # For SSL

password = input("Type your password and press enter: ")

# Create a secure SSL context

context = ssl.create\_default\_context()

with smtplib.SMTP\_SSL("smtp.gmail.com", port, context=context) as server:

server.login("my@gmail.com", password)

# TODO: Send email here

Using with smtplib.SMTP\_SSL() as server: makes sure that the connection is automatically closed at the end of the indented code block. If port is zero, or not specified, .SMTP\_SSL() will use the standard port for SMTP over SSL (port 465).

It’s not safe practice to store your email password in your code, especially if you intend to share it with others. Instead, use input() to let the user type in their password when running the script, as in the example above. If you don’t want your password to show on your screen when you type it, you can import the [getpass](https://docs.python.org/3/library/getpass.html) module and use .getpass() instead for blind input of your password.

#### **Option 2: Using .starttls()**

Instead of using .SMTP\_SSL() to create a connection that is secure from the outset, we can create an unsecured SMTP connection and encrypt it using .starttls().

To do this, create an instance of smtplib.SMTP, which encapsulates an SMTP connection and allows you access to its methods. I recommend defining your SMTP server and port at the beginning of your script to configure them easily.

The code snippet below uses the construction server = SMTP(), rather than the format with SMTP() as server: which we used in the previous example. To make sure that your code doesn’t crash when something goes wrong, put your main code in a try block, and let an except block print any error messages to stdout:

import smtplib, ssl

smtp\_server = "smtp.gmail.com"

port = 587 # For starttls

sender\_email = "my@gmail.com"

password = input("Type your password and press enter: ")

# Create a secure SSL context

context = ssl.create\_default\_context()

# Try to log in to server and send email

try:

server = smtplib.SMTP(smtp\_server,port)

server.ehlo() # Can be omitted

server.starttls(context=context) # Secure the connection

server.ehlo() # Can be omitted

server.login(sender\_email, password)

# TODO: Send email here

except Exception as e:

# Print any error messages to stdout

print(e)

finally:

server.quit()

To identify yourself to the server, .helo() (SMTP) or .ehlo() (ESMTP) should be called after creating an .SMTP() object, and again after .starttls(). This function is implicitly called by .starttls() and .sendmail() if needed, so unless you want to check the SMTP service extensions of the server, it is not necessary to use .helo() or .ehlo() explicitly.

### **Sending Your Plain-text Email**

After you initiated a secure SMTP connection using either of the above methods, you can send your email using .sendmail(), which pretty much does what it says on the tin:

server.sendmail(sender\_email, receiver\_email, message)

I recommend defining the email addresses and message content at the top of your script, after the imports, so you can change them easily:

sender\_email = "my@gmail.com"

receiver\_email = "your@gmail.com"

message = """\

Subject: Hi there

This message is sent from Python."""

# Send email here

The message [string](https://realpython.com/python-strings/) starts with "Subject: Hi there" followed by two newlines (\n). This ensures Hi there shows up as the subject of the email, and the text following the newlines will be treated as the message body.

The code example below sends a plain-text email using SMTP\_SSL():

import smtplib, ssl

port = 465 # For SSL

smtp\_server = "smtp.gmail.com"

sender\_email = "my@gmail.com" # Enter your address

receiver\_email = "your@gmail.com" # Enter receiver address

password = input("Type your password and press enter: ")

message = """\

Subject: Hi there

This message is sent from Python."""

context = ssl.create\_default\_context()

with smtplib.SMTP\_SSL(smtp\_server, port, context=context) as server:

server.login(sender\_email, password)

server.sendmail(sender\_email, receiver\_email, message)

For comparison, here is a code example that sends a plain-text email over an SMTP connection secured with .starttls(). The server.ehlo() lines may be omitted, as they are called implicitly by .starttls() and .sendmail(), if required:

import smtplib, ssl

port = 587 # For starttls

smtp\_server = "smtp.gmail.com"

sender\_email = "my@gmail.com"

receiver\_email = "your@gmail.com"

password = input("Type your password and press enter:")

message = """\

Subject: Hi there

This message is sent from Python."""

context = ssl.create\_default\_context()

with smtplib.SMTP(smtp\_server, port) as server:

server.ehlo() # Can be omitted

server.starttls(context=context)

server.ehlo() # Can be omitted

server.login(sender\_email, password)

server.sendmail(sender\_email, receiver\_email, message)

## Sending Fancy Emails

Python’s built-in email package allows you to structure more fancy emails, which can then be transferred with smtplib as you have done already. Below, you’ll learn how use the email package to send emails with HTML content and attachments.

### **Including HTML Content**

If you want to format the text in your email (**bold**, italics, and so on), or if you want to add any images, hyperlinks, or responsive content, then HTML comes in very handy. Today’s most common type of email is the MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) Multipart email, combining HTML and plain-text. MIME messages are handled by Python’s email.mime module. For a detailed description, check [the documentation](https://docs.python.org/3/library/email.mime.html).

As not all email clients display HTML content by default, and some people choose only to receive plain-text emails for security reasons, it is important to include a plain-text alternative for HTML messages. As the email client will render the last multipart attachment first, make sure to add the HTML message after the plain-text version.

In the example below, our MIMEText() objects will contain the HTML and plain-text versions of our message, and the MIMEMultipart("alternative") instance combines these into a single message with two alternative rendering options:

import smtplib, ssl

from email.mime.text import MIMEText

from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart

sender\_email = "my@gmail.com"

receiver\_email = "your@gmail.com"

password = input("Type your password and press enter:")

message = MIMEMultipart("alternative")

message["Subject"] = "multipart test"

message["From"] = sender\_email

message["To"] = receiver\_email

# Create the plain-text and HTML version of your message

text = """\

Hi,

How are you?

Real Python has many great tutorials:

www.realpython.com"""

html = """\

<html>

<body>

<p>Hi,<br>

How are you?<br>

<a href="http://www.realpython.com">Real Python</a>

has many great tutorials.

</p>

</body>

</html>

"""

# Turn these into plain/html MIMEText objects

part1 = MIMEText(text, "plain")

part2 = MIMEText(html, "html")

# Add HTML/plain-text parts to MIMEMultipart message

# The email client will try to render the last part first

message.attach(part1)

message.attach(part2)

# Create secure connection with server and send email

context = ssl.create\_default\_context()

with smtplib.SMTP\_SSL("smtp.gmail.com", 465, context=context) as server:

server.login(sender\_email, password)

server.sendmail(

sender\_email, receiver\_email, message.as\_string()

)

In this example, you first define the plain-text and HTML message as string literals, and then store them as plain/html MIMEText objects. These can then be added in this order to the MIMEMultipart("alternative") message and sent through your secure connection with the email server. Remember to add the HTML message after the plain-text alternative, as email clients will try to render the last subpart first.

### **Adding Attachments Using the email Package**

In order to send binary files to an email server that is designed to work with textual data, they need to be encoded before transport. This is most commonly done using [base64](https://docs.python.org/3/library/base64.html), which encodes binary data into printable ASCII characters.

The code example below shows how to send an email with a [PDF file](https://realpython.com/creating-modifying-pdf/) as an attachment:

import email, smtplib, ssl

from email import encoders

from email.mime.base import MIMEBase

from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart

from email.mime.text import MIMEText

subject = "An email with attachment from Python"

body = "This is an email with attachment sent from Python"

sender\_email = "my@gmail.com"

receiver\_email = "your@gmail.com"

password = input("Type your password and press enter:")

# Create a multipart message and set headers

message = MIMEMultipart()

message["From"] = sender\_email

message["To"] = receiver\_email

message["Subject"] = subject

message["Bcc"] = receiver\_email # Recommended for mass emails

# Add body to email

message.attach(MIMEText(body, "plain"))

filename = "document.pdf" # In same directory as script

# Open PDF file in binary mode

with open(filename, "rb") as attachment:

# Add file as application/octet-stream

# Email client can usually download this automatically as attachment

part = MIMEBase("application", "octet-stream")

part.set\_payload(attachment.read())

# Encode file in ASCII characters to send by email

encoders.encode\_base64(part)

# Add header as key/value pair to attachment part

part.add\_header(

"Content-Disposition",

f"attachment; filename= {filename}",

)

# Add attachment to message and convert message to string

message.attach(part)

text = message.as\_string()

# Log in to server using secure context and send email

context = ssl.create\_default\_context()

with smtplib.SMTP\_SSL("smtp.gmail.com", 465, context=context) as server:

server.login(sender\_email, password)

server.sendmail(sender\_email, receiver\_email, text)

The MIMEultipart() message accepts parameters in the form of [RFC5233](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5233.html)-style key/value pairs, which are stored in a dictionary and passed to the [.add\_header method](https://docs.python.org/2/library/email.message.html#email.message.Message.add_header) of the [Message](https://docs.python.org/3/library/email.compat32-message.html#module-email.message) base class.

Check out the [documentation](https://docs.python.org/3/library/email.mime.html) for Python’s email.mime module to learn more about using MIME classes.

## Sending Multiple Personalized Emails

Imagine you want to send emails to members of your organization, to remind them to pay their contribution fees. Or maybe you want to send students in your class personalized emails with the grades for their recent assignment. These tasks are a breeze in Python.

### **Make a CSV File With Relevant Personal Info**

An easy starting point for sending multiple personalized emails is to [create a CSV (comma-separated values) file](https://realpython.com/python-csv/) that contains all the required personal information. (Make sure not to share other people’s private information without their consent.) A CSV file can be thought of as a simple table, where the first line often contains the column headers.

Below are the contents of the file contacts\_file.csv, which I saved in the same folder as my Python code. It contains the names, addresses, and grades for a set of fictional people. I used my+modifier@gmail.com constructions to make sure all emails end up in my own inbox, which in this example is [my@gmail.com](mailto:my@gmail.com):

name,email,grade

Ron Obvious,my+ovious@gmail.com,B+

Killer Rabbit of Caerbannog,my+rabbit@gmail.com,A

Brian Cohen,my+brian@gmail.com,C

When creating a CSV file, make sure to separate your values by a comma, without any surrounding whitespaces.

### **Loop Over Rows to Send Multiple Emails**

The code example below shows you how to open a CSV file and loop over its lines of content (skipping the header row). To make sure that the code works correctly before you send emails to all your contacts, I’ve printed Sending email to ... for each contact, which we can later replace with functionality that actually sends out emails:

import csv

with open("contacts\_file.csv") as file:

reader = csv.reader(file)

next(reader) # Skip header row

for name, email, grade in reader:

print(f"Sending email to {name}")

# Send email here

In the example above, using with open(filename) as file:makes sure that your file closes at the end of the code block. csv.reader() makes it easy to read a CSV file line by line and extract its values. The next(reader) line skips the header row, so that the following line for name, email, grade in reader: splits subsequent rows at each comma, and stores the resulting values in the strings name, email and grade for the current contact.

If the values in your CSV file contain whitespaces on either or both sides, you can remove them using the .strip() method.

### **Personalized Content**

You can put personalized content in a message by using [str.format()](https://realpython.com/python-string-formatting/) to fill in curly-bracket placeholders. For example, "hi {name}, you {result} your assignment".format(name="John", result="passed") will give you "hi John, you passed your assignment".

As of Python 3.6, string formatting can be done more elegantly using [f-strings](https://realpython.com/python-f-strings/), but these require the placeholders to be defined before the f-string itself. In order to define the email message at the beginning of the script, and fill in placeholders for each contact when looping over the CSV file, the older .format() method is used.

With this in mind, you can set up a general message body, with placeholders that can be tailored to individuals.

### **Code Example**

The following code example lets you send personalized emails to multiple contacts. It loops over a CSV file with name,email,grade for each contact, as in the [example above](https://realpython.com/python-send-email/#make-a-csv-file-with-relevant-personal-info).

The general message is defined in the beginning of the script, and for each contact in the CSV file its {name} and {grade} placeholders are filled in, and a personalized email is sent out through a secure connection with the Gmail server, as you saw before:

import csv, smtplib, ssl

message = """Subject: Your grade

Hi {name}, your grade is {grade}"""

from\_address = "my@gmail.com"

password = input("Type your password and press enter: ")

context = ssl.create\_default\_context()

with smtplib.SMTP\_SSL("smtp.gmail.com", 465, context=context) as server:

server.login(from\_address, password)

with open("contacts\_file.csv") as file:

reader = csv.reader(file)

next(reader) # Skip header row

for name, email, grade in reader:

server.sendmail(

from\_address,

email,

message.format(name=name,grade=grade),

)

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## Yagmail

There are multiple libraries designed to make sending emails easier, such as [Envelopes](https://github.com/tomekwojcik/envelopes), [Flanker](https://github.com/mailgun/flanker) and [Yagmail](https://pypi.org/project/yagmail/). Yagmail is designed to work specifically with Gmail, and it greatly simplifies the process of sending emails through a friendly [API](https://realpython.com/python-api/), as you can see in the code example below:

import yagmail

receiver = "your@gmail.com"

body = "Hello there from Yagmail"

filename = "document.pdf"

yag = yagmail.SMTP("my@gmail.com")

yag.send(

to=receiver,

subject="Yagmail test with attachment",

contents=body,

attachments=filename,

)This code example sends an email with a [PDF](https://realpython.com/pdf-python/) attachment in a fraction of the lines needed for our [example using email and smtplib](https://realpython.com/python-send-email/#adding-attachments-using-the-email-package).

When setting up Yagmail, you can add your Gmail validations to the keyring of your OS, as described in [the documentation](https://yagmail.readthedocs.io/en/latest/api.html#authentication). If you don’t do this, Yagmail will prompt you to enter your password when required and store it in the keyring automatically.

## Transactional Email Services

If you plan to send a large volume of emails, want to see email statistics, and want to ensure reliable delivery, it may be worth looking into transactional email services. Although all of the following services have paid plans for sending large volumes of emails, they also come with a free plan so you can try them out. Some of these free plans are valid indefinitely and may be sufficient for your email needs.

Below is an overview of the free plans for some of the major transactional email services. Clicking on the provider name will take you to the pricing section of their website.

| **Provider** | **Free plan** |
| --- | --- |
| [Sendgrid](https://sendgrid.com/marketing/sendgrid-services-cro/#compare-plans) | 40,000 emails for your first 30 days, then 100/day |
| [Sendinblue](https://www.sendinblue.com/pricing/) | 300 emails/day |
| [Mailgun](https://www.mailgun.com/pricing-simple) | First 10,000 emails free |
| [Mailjet](https://www.mailjet.com/pricing/) | 200 emails/day |
| [Amazon SES](https://aws.amazon.com/free/?awsf.Free%20Tier%20Types=categories%23alwaysfree) | 62,000 emails/month |

You can run a [Google search](https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=transactional+email+providers+comparison) to see which provider best fits your needs, or just try out a few of the free plans to see which API you like working with most.

## Sendgrid Code Example

Here’s a code example for sending emails with [Sendgrid](https://sendgrid.com/marketing/sendgrid-services-cro/" \l "compare-plans) to give you a flavor of how to use a transactional email service with Python:

import os

import sendgrid

from sendgrid.helpers.mail import Content, Email, Mail

sg = sendgrid.SendGridAPIClient(

apikey=os.environ.get("SENDGRID\_API\_KEY")

)

from\_email = Email("my@gmail.com")

to\_email = Email("your@gmail.com")

subject = "A test email from Sendgrid"

content = Content(

"text/plain", "Here's a test email sent through Python"

)

mail = Mail(from\_email, subject, to\_email, content)

response = sg.client.mail.send.post(request\_body=mail.get())

# The statements below can be included for debugging purposes

print(response.status\_code)

print(response.body)

print(response.headers)

To run this code, you must first:

* [Sign up for a (free) Sendgrid account](https://sendgrid.com/free/?source=sendgrid-python)
* [Request an API key](https://app.sendgrid.com/settings/api_keys) for user validation
* Add your API key by typing setx SENDGRID\_API\_KEY "YOUR\_API\_KEY" in Command Prompt (to store this API key permanently) or set SENDGRID\_API\_KEY YOUR\_API\_KEY to store it only for the current client session

More information on how to set up Sendgrid for Mac and Windows can be found in the repository’s README on [Github](https://github.com/sendgrid/sendgrid-python).

## Conclusion

You can now start a secure SMTP connection and send multiple personalized emails to the people in your contacts list!

You’ve learned how to send an HTML email with a plain-text alternative and attach files to your emails. The [Yagmail](https://pypi.org/project/yagmail/) package simplifies all these tasks when you’re using a Gmail account. If you plan to send large volumes of email, it is worth looking into transactional email services.

Enjoy sending emails with Python, and remember: [no spam please](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UO7HY7Nz398)!

END OF DOCUMENTATION