
py_everything

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PyBash

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Welcome to the Documentation for `py_everything`. You can find all the modules and how to use them here.

`py_everything` hopes to become a `Python` package that helps you write **everything** much faster and in a easier way. Without importing many libraries for different tasks. Do them with the help of one.

POWER OF PY_EVERYTHING -

The basic usage for this package is given below:

```
>>> import py_everything
>>> from py_everything import search
>>> search.searchFiles('python', 'C:\\Programming\\')
C:\\Programming\\python.txt
C:\\Programming\\projectpython.py
C:\\Programming\\py_everything-python.docx
>>> my_list = [2, 4, 5, 3, 7, 5, 6, 3, 12, 9, 6]
>>> py_everything.maths.avg(my_list)
5.636363636363637
```


CONTRIBUTORS -

People who have contributed to this project -

- [pybash](#)(Creator and Maintainer)
- [Farid](#)(Contributor)
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2.1 py_everything

Source code: [py_everything/__init__.py](#)

This module contains some basic functions. This is the base module of the library.

`py_everything.helloWorld()`

Super Simple and Basic function that prints “Hello, World!”

`py_everything.printNoNewline(*args)`

Prints text without newlines. Very basic function.

Parameters `*args` – The text you want to print without newlines

Note: You cannot customize what is printed instead of the newline.

`py_everything.clearPycache(path)`

Deletes `__pycache__` folder from `path`.

Parameters `path (str)` – Full path to the folder which contains `__pycache__`

Returns `bool` True if `__pycache__` is deleted successfully.

Raises `error.pycacheNotFoundError` – This exception is raised if `path` does not contain `__pycache__`.

`py_everything.installModules(*args)`

Install modules using pip, while execution.

Parameters `*args` – Modules you want to install.

Returns `bool` True if all modules were installed successfully.

Raises `error.installModulesFailedError` – This exception is raised if all modules could not be installed successfully. Occurs if package doesn't exist.

`py_everything.alphabet()`

Get a list of all alphabets in lowercase.

Returns list List containing all alphabets in lowercase in alphabetical order.

`py_everything.alphabetCaps()`

Get a list of all alphabets in uppercase.

Returns list List containing all alphabets in uppercase in alphabetical order.

`py_everything.alphabetStr()`

Get a string of all alphabets in lowercase.

Returns str String containing all alphabets in lowercase in alphabetical order.

`py_everything.alphabetCapsStr()`

Get a string of all alphabets in uppercase.

Returns str String containing all alphabets in uppercase in alphabetical order.

`py_everything.nums()`

Get a list of all numbers(0-9).

Returns list List containing all numbers(0-9) in ascending order.

`py_everything.syms()`

Get a list of all symbols.

Returns list List containing all symbols.

2.2 py_everything.automation

Source code: [py_everything/automation.py](#)

This module contains methods that automate certain things or tasks such as sending a mail.

`py_everything.automation.sendEmail(sendAddr, password, recvAddr, body, server, port, sub='No Subject')`

Sends email to recvAddr from sendAddr. With body as mail body and sub as mail subject. Uses server and port to send the mail.

Parameters

- **sendAddr** (*str*) – The address you want the mail to be sent from.
- **password** (*str*) – To login to the email account.
- **recvAddr** (*str*) – The address to which the mail is to be sent.
- **body** (*str*) – The main body of the email.
- **server** (*str*) – The server through which the mail should be sent.
- **port** (*str*) – The port at which the server is listening.
- **sub** (*str*) – The optional subject of the mail. Defaults to 'No Subject' if not specified.

Returns bool True if mail gets sent successfully.

Note: Less secure app access should be turned on for Gmail. IMAP/POP Forwarding should be enabled in mail settings for this to work. Alos, the server and port should be correct.

`py_everything.automation.emailAddressSlicer(fullAddr)`

Slices an email address and returns username and domain separately.

Parameters `fullAddr` (*str*) – The full address you want to slice.

Returns `tuple` Containing username and domain..;

`py_everything.automation.rollDice(dice1=True)`

Rolls dice and returns value between 1 and 6 if `dice1=True` else returns value between 1 and 12.

Parameters `dice1` (*str*) – Boolean to understand if 1 dice to roll or 2 dice.

Returns `int` Value between 1 and 6 or 1 and 12.

`py_everything.automation.timer(seconds, audioFile)`

Starts a timer for `seconds` and plays `audioFile` when finished.

Parameters `seconds` (*int*) – How many seconds should the timer be for.

`py_everything.automation.startApp(exePath)`

Starts `exePath`.

Parameters `exePath` (*str*) – Full path to the exe to be launched.

Returns `bool` True if exe starts successfully.

Raises `error.startAppFailedError` – This exception is raised if exe was not started successfully.
Maybe due to an incorrect path.

2.3 py_everything.bencrypt

Source code: [py_everything/bencrypt.py](#)

This module deals with encryption using the [enrocrypt](#) library

New in version 2.1.0.

`py_everything.bencrypt.encrypt(data)`

Returns List containing specially formatted encrypted data for `data`.

returns `List` List containing specially formatted encrypted data for `data`

`py_everything.bencrypt.decrypt(key, data)`

Returns decrypted data using `key`.

returns `bytes` Str/bytes containing decrypted data using `key`.

Note: This requires you to provide the key and data separately in 2 arguments from the encrypted List.

`py_everything.bencrypt.listDecrypt(encryptedList)`

Returns decrypted data using key from `encryptedList`.

returns `bytes` Str/bytes containing decrypted data using `key`.

`py_everything.bcrypt.encryptFile(filepath, keyFilepath)`

Returns bool depending on encryption successful or not.

returns bool True if encryption successful, False if not

`py_everything.bcrypt.decryptFile(filepath, keyFilepath)`

Returns bool depending on decryption successful or not.

returns bool True if decryption successful, False if not

2.4 py_everything.conversion

Source code: [py_everything/conversion.py](#)

This module contains classes for conversion like, Mass, Length, etc. And it deals with conversion of units.

class `py_everything.conversion.Mass(unit, amount)`

This class is used for creating an object for Mass values and units

```
>>> from py_everything.conversion import Mass, convert
>>> from py_everything.units import mg, g
>>> mymass = Mass(units.mg(), 1000)
>>> mymass2 = Mass(units.g(), 1000)
>>> converted = convert(mymass, mymass2)
>>> converted
1.0
```

Parameters

- **unit** (*Union*) – Any mass unit class from `units` module.
- **amount** (*int*) – Value of unit.

Note: Even though amount is given input to both Mass classes, the amount in `fromType` is only used.

class `py_everything.conversion.Volume(unit, amount)`

This class is used for creating an object for Volume values and units

```
>>> from py_everything.conversion import Volume, convert
>>> from py_everything.units import l, ml
>>> mymass = Mass(units.l(), 1)
>>> mymass2 = Mass(units.ml(), 1)
>>> converted = convert(mymass, mymass2)
>>> converted
1000.0
```

Parameters

- **unit** (*Union*) – Any volume unit class from `units` module.
- **amount** (*int*) – Value of unit.

Note: Even though amount is given input to both Volume classes, the amount in fromType is only used.

class py_everything.conversion.Length(*unit, amount*)

This class is used for creating an object for Length values and units

```
>>> from py_everything.conversion import Length, convert
>>> from py_everything.units import mm, m
>>> mymass = Mass(units.mm(), 500)
>>> mymass2 = Mass(units.m(), 1000)
>>> converted = convert(mymass, mymass2)
>>> converted
0.5
```

Parameters

- **unit** (*Union*) – Any length unit class from units module.
- **amount** (*int*) – Value of unit.

Note: Even though amount is given input to both Length classes, the amount in fromType is only used.

py_everything.conversion.convert(*fromType, toType*)

Converts value from unit to another.

Parameters

- **fromType** (*Union*) – Unit to convert from.
- **toType** (*Union*) – Unit to convert to.

Returns float Value after conversion.

2.5 py_everything.dateUtils

Source code: [py_everything/dateUrils.py](#)

This module deals date and time. Like, fetching current date, time, etc.

py_everything.dateUtils.getDate()

This method fetches the date the program is being executed on.

Returns The date program is being executed on.

py_everything.dateUtils.getDateTime()

This method fetches the date and time the program is being executed on.

Returns The date and time program is being executed on.

Note: This method returns a float for seconds of the time, like, 12 seconds would be 12.45365. It is very precise.

`py_everything.dateUtils.getTime()`

This method fetches the time the program is being executed on.

Returns The time program is being executed on.

`py_everything.dateUtils.getCustomFormat(format)`

This method fetches the date and/or time in a custom format.

Parameters `format (str)` – The format in which the date and/or time should be returned.

Returns The date and/or current time.

Note: strftime format is used in `format`. To know more about it see [this](#) and [this](#).

2.6 py_everything.error

Source code: [py_everything/error.py](#)

class `py_everything.error.pycacheNotFoundError`

Exception raised when `__pycache__` is not found.

class `py_everything.error.installModulesFailedError`

Exception raised when modules can't be installed successfully and fails.

class `py_everything.error.startAppFailedError`

Exception raised when exe launch fails.

class `py_everything.error.InvalidKeyListError`

Exception raised when key list is invalid in sencrypt.

New in version 2.0.0.

class `py_everything.error.InvalidSymbolKeyError`

Exception raised when symbol key is invalid in sencrypt.

New in version 2.0.0.

class `py_everything.error.InvalidOperationPerformedError`

Exception raised when unsupported operation is performed on a path

New in version 2.1.0.

class `py_everything.error.UnknownPathTypeError`

Exception raised when path type can't be determined

New in version 2.1.0.

class `py_everything.error.UnknownDivisionTypeError`

Exception raised when division type can't be determined

New in version 2.1.0.

2.7 py_everything.fileIO

Source code: [py_everything/fileIO.py](#)

This module deals with files and their input/output operations. With a wide range of functions.

`py_everything.fileIO.readFile(fileName)`

This method reads data from `fileName`.

Parameters `fileName` (*str*) – Full path to the file to be read.

Returns *str* Data of the file.

`py_everything.fileIO.writeFile(fileName, writeData)`

This method writes new data - `writeData` on to `fileName`

Parameters

- **fileName** (*str*) – Full path to the file to written to.
- **writeData** (*str*) – Data to be written on to the file.

Returns *bool* True if data was successfully written to file.

Changed in version 2.0.0: Raises `TypeError` if `writeData` type is not *str*

Note: This method deletes any previous data on the file. Before writing to it.

`py_everything.fileIO.clearFile(fileName)`

This method removes all data from `fileName`.

Parameters `fileName` (*str*) – Full path to the file to be cleared.

Returns *bool* True if file is cleared successfully.

`py_everything.fileIO.mkdir(dirName, path)`

Creates a new directory named `dirName` inside `path`.

Parameters

- **dirName** (*str*) – Name of the directory to be created.
- **path** (*str*) – Full path where directory is to be created.

Returns *bool* True if directory is created successfully.

`py_everything.fileIO.mkFile(fileName, path)`

Creates a new file named `fileName` inside `path`.

Parameters

- **fileName** (*str*) – Name of the file to be created.
- **path** (*str*) – Full path where file is to be created.

Returns *bool* True if file is created successfully.

`py_everything.fileIO.delDir(path, dirName)`

Deletes an existing directory named `dirName` from `path`.

Parameters

- **dirName** (*str*) – Name of the directory to be deleted.

- **path** (*str*) – Full path where directory is located.

Returns bool True if directory is deleted successfully.

Note: This function is for empty directories only, for directories containing files or subfolders, see the next method.

`py_everything.fileIO.delDirRec(path, dirName)`

Deletes an existing directory named `dirName` from `path` recursively.

Parameters

- **dirName** (*str*) – Name of the directory to be deleted.
- **path** (*str*) – Full path where directory is located.

Returns bool True if directory is deleted successfully.

`py_everything.fileIO.delFile(path, fileName)`

Deletes an existing file named `fileName` from `path`.

Parameters

- **dirName** (*str*) – Name of the file to be deleted.
- **path** (*str*) – Full path where file is located.

Returns bool True if file is deleted successfully.

2.8 py_everything.htmlXml

Source code: [py_everything/htmlXml.py](#)

This module deals with HTML/XML Files. This module will be extended in later releases. With functions that fetch tags from document for you to a class allowing all methods in one! This module doesn't check if the HTML/XML file is valid or not. It will return matches if a certain tag is not closed. This module was added in version 2.0.0

Changed in version 2.3.0: All functions in this module return a tuple (`lineNo`, `line`)

class `py_everything.htmlXml.HTMLObject(fileName)`

This class access to all methods without having to give the `fileName` everytime.

```
>>> from py_everything.html import HTMLObject
>>> myHtml = HTMLObject('C:/index.html')
>>> divs = myHtml.getElementsByTag('div')
>>> divs
["<div id='app'>This is main app</div>", "<div>Other part of HTML</div>"]
>>> title = myHtml.getElementByTag('title')
>>> title
['<title>Demo Website</title>']
>>> mainApp = myHtml.getElementById('app')
>>> mainApp
["<div id='app'>This is main app</div>"]
```

Parameters **fileName** (*str*) – A string containing full path to HTML/XML file.

getElementsByTag(*tagName*)

Searches HTML/XML file for given **tagName**.

Parameters **tagName** (*str*) – The tag you want to search for.

Returns tuple A tuple containing line number and the line in following order - (**lineNo**, **line**)

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

getElementsById(*idName*)

Searches HTML/XML file for given tags with the id of **idName**.

Parameters **idName** (*str*) – The id you want to search for.

Returns tuple A tuple containing line number and the line in following order - (**lineNo**, **line**)

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

getElementsByClass(*className*)

Searches HTML/XML file for given tags with the class of **className**.

Parameters **className** (*str*) – The class you want to search for.

Returns tuple A tuple containing line number and the line in following order - (**lineNo**, **line**)

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

getElementByTag(*tagName*)

Searches HTML/XML file for given **tagName**. And returns only the first match.

Parameters **tagName** (*str*) – The tag you want to search for.

Returns list A list containing first match in str.

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

getElementById(*idName*)

Searches HTML/XML file for given tags with the id of **idName**. And returns only the first match.

Parameters **idName** (*str*) – The id you want to search for.

Returns list A list containing first match in str.

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

getElementByClass(*className*)

Searches HTML/XML file for given tags with the class of **className**. And returns only the first match.

Parameters **className** (*str*) – The class you want to search for.

Returns list A list containing first match in str.

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

`py_everything.htmlXml.getElementsByTag(tagName, fileName)`

Searches HTML/XML file `fileName` for given `tagName`.

Parameters

- **tagName** (*str*) – The tag you want to search for.
- **fileName** (*str*) – A string containing full path to HTML/XML file.

Returns tuple A tuple containing line number and the line in following order - (`lineNo`, `line`)

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

`py_everything.htmlXml.getElementsById(idName, fileName)`

Searches HTML/XML file `fileName` for given tags with the id of `idName`.

Parameters

- **idName** (*str*) – The id you want to search for.
- **fileName** (*str*) – A string containing full path to HTML/XML file.

Returns tuple A tuple containing line number and the line in following order - (`lineNo`, `line`)

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

`py_everything.htmlXml.getElementsByClass(className, fileName)`

Searches HTML/XML file `fileName` for given tags with the class of `className`.

Parameters

- **className** (*str*) – The class you want to search for.
- **fileName** (*str*) – A string containing full path to HTML/XML file.

Returns tuple A tuple containing line number and the line in following order - (`lineNo`, `line`)

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

`py_everything.htmlXml.getElementByTag(tagName, fileName)`

Searches HTML/XML file `fileName` for given `tagName`. And returns only the first match.

Parameters

- **tagName** (*str*) – The tag you want to search for.
- **fileName** (*str*) – A string containing full path to HTML/XML file.

Returns list A list containing first match in `str`.

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

`py_everything.htmlXml.getElementById(idName, fileName)`

Searches HTML/XML file `fileName` for given tags with the id of `idName`. And returns only the first match.

Parameters

- **idName** (*str*) – The id you want to search for.
- **fileName** (*str*) – A string containing full path to HTML/XML file.

Returns list A list containing first match in str.

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

`py_everything.htmlXml.getElementByClass(className, fileName)`

Searches HTML/XML file `fileName` for given tags with the class of `className`. And returns only the first match.

Parameters

- **className** (*str*) – The class you want to search for.
- **fileName** (*str*) – A string containing full path to HTML/XML file.

Returns list A list containing first match in str.

Note: The whole line is returned if a match is found. And the tag is not validated.

2.9 py_everything.maths

Source code: [py_everything/maths.py](#)

This module deals with mathematical functions and operations.

`py_everything.maths.add(num1, num2, *args)`

Function for adding 2 or more numbers.

Parameters

- **num1** (*Union*) – First Number.
- **num2** (*Union*) – Second Number.
- ***args** – Rest numbers.

Returns Union Result

`py_everything.maths.subtract(num1, num2, *args)`

Function for subtracting 2 or more numbers.

Parameters

- **num1** (*Union*) – First Number.
- **num2** (*Union*) – Second Number.
- ***args** – Rest numbers.

Returns Union Result

`py_everything.maths.multiply(num1, num2, *args)`

Function for multiplying 2 or more numbers.

Parameters

- **num1** (*Union*) – First Number.
- **num2** (*Union*) – Second Number.
- ***args** – Rest numbers.

Returns Union Result

`py_everything.maths.divide(num1, num2, type)`

Function for dividing 2 numbers.

Parameters

- **num1** (*Union*) – First Number.
- **num2** (*Union*) – Second Number.
- **type** (*str*) – Integer division or float division.

Returns Union Result

Raises [`error.UnknownDivisionTypeError`](#) – Raised if division type can't be determined.

`py_everything.maths.floatDiv(num1, num2)`

Parameters

- **num1** (*Union*) – First Number.
- **num2** (*Union*) – Second Number.

Returns Union Result

`py_everything.maths.intDiv(num1, num2)`

Parameters

- **num1** (*Union*) – First Number.
- **num2** (*Union*) – Second Number.

Returns Union Result

`py_everything.maths.expo(num1, num2)`

Parameters

- **num1** (*Union*) – First Number.
- **num2** (*Union*) – Second Number.

Returns Union Result

`py_everything.maths.mod(num1, num2)`

Parameters

- **num1** (*Union*) – First Number.
- **num2** (*Union*) – Second Number.

Returns Union Result

`py_everything.maths.evalExp(exp)`

Parameters `exp` (*Union*) – Mathematical Expression

`py_everything.maths.avg(listOfNos)`

Parameters `listOfNos` (*Union*) – List Of Nos. for average.

Returns `float` Average of nos.

`py_everything.maths.factorial(num)`

Parameters `num` (*Union*) – Number for Factorial.

Returns `int` Result of factorial

`py_everything.maths.ceil(num)`

Parameters `num` (*Union*) – Number for rounding up.

Returns `int` Result

`py_everything.maths.floor(num)`

Parameters `num` (*Union*) – Number for rounding down.

Returns `int` Result

2.10 py_everything.mensuration

Source code: [py_everything/mensuration.py](#)

This module contains functions for mensuration.

`py_everything.mensuration.areaRect(length, breadth)`

Function to find the area of a rectangle

Parameters

- **length** (*float*) – Length of the rectangle
- **breadth** (*float*) – Breadth of the rectangle

Returns `float area` Area of the rectangle

`py_everything.mensuration.perimeterRect(length, breadth)`

Function to find the perimeter of a rectangle

Parameters

- **length** (*float*) – Length of the rectangle
- **breadth** (*float*) – Breadth of the rectangle

Returns `float perimeter` Perimeter of the rectangle

`py_everything.mensuration.areaSqr(side)`

Function to find the area of a square.

Parameters `side` (*float*) – Side of the square

Returns `float area` Area of the square

`py_everything.mensuration.perimeterSqr(side)`

Function to find the perimeter of a square

Parameters `side (float)` – Side of the square

Returns float perimeter Perimeter of the square

`py_everything.mensuration.areaTriangle(side)`

Function to find the area of a triangle

Parameters

- **base (float)** – Base of the triangle
- **height (float)** – Height of the triangle

Returns float area Area of the triangle

`py_everything.mensuration.perimeterTriangle(side1, side2, base)`

Function to find the perimeter of a triangle

Parameters

- **side1 (float)** – Side 1 of the triangle
- **side2 (float)** – Side 2 of the triangle

Returns float perimeter Perimeter of the triangle

`py_everything.mensuration.areaCirc(radius)`

Function to find the area of a circle

Parameters `radius (float)` – Radius of the circle

Returns float area Area of the circle

`py_everything.mensuration.circumferenceCirc(radius)`

Function to find the circumference of a circle

Parameters `radius (float)` – Radius of the circle

Returns float area Circumference of the circle

`py_everything.mensuration.volCyl(radius, height)`

Function to find the volume of a cylinder

Parameters

- **radius (float)** – Radius of the cylinder
- **height (float)** – Height of the cylinder

Returns float volume Volume of the cylinder

`py_everything.mensuration.volCone(radius, height)`

Function to find the volume of a cone

Parameters

- **radius (float)** – Radius of the cone
- **height (float)** – Height of the cone

Returns float volume Volume of the cone

`py_everything.mensuration.volSphere()`

Function to find the volume of a sphere

Parameters `radius (float)` – Radius of the sphere

Returns float volume Volume of the sphere

`py_everything.mensuration.volCube()`

Function to find the volume of a cube

Parameters `edge (float)` – Edge of the cube

Returns float volume Volume of the sphere

`py_everything.mensuration.volCuboid()`

Function to find the volume of a cuboid

Parameters

- **length (float)** – Length of the cuboid
- **breadth (float)** – Breadth of the cuboid
- **height (float)** – Height of the cuboid

Returns float volume Volume of the cuboid

`py_everything.mensuration.pival()`

Function to get the value of pi

Returns float pi Value of pi

`py_everything.mensuration.eval_()`

Function to get the value of e

Returns float e Value of e

Note: The name of the function is `eval_` and not just `eval`. `eval()` is an predefined function in python. Do not confuse this.

2.11 py_everything.rand

Source code: [py_everything/rand.py](#)

This module Random generators for many things such as a random hex code generator, random RGB color generator, random float generator, and much more!

`py_everything.htmlXml.randhex()`

Generates a random hex color code such as #2A34FD

Returns string The hex color code as a string

`py_everything.htmlXml.randRGB()`

Generates a random RGB color and returns that as a tuple in the format - (red, green, blue)

Returns tuple The RGB color as a tuple

`py_everything.htmlXml.randletter()`

Generates a random alphabet and returns that as a string.

Returns string The random alphabet

`py_everything.htmlXml.randint(start, end)`

Generates a random integer from among a given range and returns that

Parameters

- **start** (*int*) – Start value of range
- **end** (*int*) – End value of range

Returns int The random integer

`py_everything.htmlXml.randfloat(start, end)`

Generates a random float between given range

Parameters

- **start** (*float*) – Start value of range
- **end** (*float*) – End value of range

Returns float The random float

`py_everything.htmlXml.randbool()`

Generates a random boolean, either True or False

Returns bool The random boolean

`py_everything.htmlXml.randboolList(len)`

Generates a list of random boolean values

Parameters **len** (*int*) – Length of list

Returns list The list of randomly generated boolean values

`py_everything.htmlXml.randstring(string)`

Returns a random letter from a given string.

Parameters **string** (*str*) – The string to choose random letter from

Returns str The random letter chosen from the string

2.12 py_everything.regex

Source code: [py_everything/regex.py](#)

This module containing many usefull regular expressions.

url: Regex to match any web URL(irrespective of protocol/URI, subdomain, url path, query parameters)

filepath: Regex to match any local filepath(irrespective of OS)

number: Regex to match any number(irrespective of length)

anything: Regex to match anything

string: Regex to match any string(data within quotes(double or single))

email: Regex to match any email address

alphanumeric: Regex to match any alphanumeric text

password: Regex to match complex passwords(password validator)

ip: Regex to match any IPv4 Address

date: Regex to match any date in format(ddMMYY) with separators of -, ., or /

time12: Regex to match any time in format(HH:MM) with optional 0 in HH 12-Hour

time24: Regex to match any time in format(HH:MM) with optional 0 in HH 24-Hour

html: Regex to match any HTML tag with attributes

hexCode: Regex to match any hex code color

emptyString: Regex to match any empty string

2.13 py_everything.path

Source code: [py_everything/path.py](#)

This module deals with paths, local or web.

New in version 2.1.0.

class `py_everything.path.Path(path)`

This class contains all functions related to Path.

The REGEX's used to check the path can also be used, you need to import them.

Parameters `path` (`str`) – String containing full path(web or local)

Raises `error.UnknownPathTypeError` – Raised if path type can't be determined.

getType()

Returns type of file as `str`('local' or 'web')`

Returns `str` Type of file('local' or 'web')

getRawPath()

Returns raw input path as-is without any modifications.

Returns `str` Raw Input Path as-is

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is web

getRealPath()

Returns real path based on system type and os.

Returns `str` Real Path based on system type and operating system

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is web

isFile()

Returns boolean depending on if the path is to a file or a folder.

Returns `bool` True if the path is to a file

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is web

isDir()

Returns boolean depending on if the path is to a file or a folder.

Returns bool True if the path is to a folder/directory

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is web

getRelativePath()

Returns path relative to `os.curdir`

Returns str Path relative to `os.curdir`

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is web

getLastAccessTime()

Returns last accessed time for file/folder.

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is web

getLastModifiedTime()

Returns last modified time for file/folder.

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is web

openInBrowser()

Opens URL in default browser.

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is local

getRequest()

Returns Requests Response Object.

Returns Response object of get request to URL

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is local

getRequestStatusCode()

Returns status code for get request to URL.

Returns int Status code

Raises `error.InvalidOperationPerformedError` – This is raised if the path type is local

2.14 py_everything.search

Source code: [py_everything/search.py](#)

This module deals with search operations, like files, lists, etc.

`py_everything.search.searchFiles(keyword, path)`

Searches path for files matching with keyword.

Parameters

- **keyword** (*str*) – Word to match files with
- **path** (*str*) – Full path to directory to search in

Returns list List of matches

`py_everything.search.searchDirs(keyword, path)`

Searches path for directories matching with keyword.

Parameters

- **keyword** (*str*) – Word to match directories with
- **path** (*str*) – Full path to directory to search in

Returns list List of matches

`py_everything.search.searchExts(keyword, path)`

Searches path for file extensions matching with keyword.

Parameters

- **keyword** (*str*) – Extension to match file extensions with
- **path** (*str*) – Full path to directory to search in

Returns list List of matches

`py_everything.search.searchList(listOfTerms, query, filter='in')`

Searches listOfTerms for terms matching with query.

Parameters

- **listOfTerms** (*str*) – List to search in
- **query** (*str*) – Word to verify matches with
- **filter** – Specify way if searching. Choices - 'in', 'start', 'end', 'exact'.

Returns list List of matches

Note: filter is set to 'in' by default. 'in' - Checks if query is in term. 'start' - Checks if term starts with query. 'end' - Checks if term ends with query. 'exact' - Checks if term == query.

2.15 py_everything.sencrypt

Source code: [py_everything/sencrypt.py](#)

This module deals with Encryption. Currently only string encryption is supported but file encryption will be supported soon.

`py_everything.sencrypt.genCharKeys()`

This generates 4 character keys and returns the list containing them. These keys are required for encryption.

Returns list List of keys for encryption

`py_everything.sencrypt.genSymKey()`

This generates a symbol key and returns the same. These keys are required for encryption.

Returns str Symbol key for encryption

`py_everything.sencrypt.checkCharKeys(keyList)`

Checks if character keys are valid.

Parameters keyList – List of keys

Raises [error.InvalidKeyListError](#) – Raised when keyList contains invalid.

`py_everything.sencrypt.checkSymKey(symKey)`

Checks if symbol key is valid.

Parameters `symKey` – Symbol key

Raises `error.InvalidSymbolKeyError` – Raised when `symKey` is invalid.

class `py_everything.sencrypt.SuperEncrypt(keyCharLsit, keySym)`

This class creates a `SuperEncrypt()` object to encrypt and decrypt using keys.

```
>>> from py_everything.sencrypt import SuperEncrypt
>>> import py_everything.sencrypt as se
>>> charKeys = se.genCharKeys()
>>> symbolKey = se.genSymKey()
>>> seObj = SuperEncrypt(charKeys, symbolKey)
>>> text = 'my super secret text'
>>> encrypted = seObj.encrypt(text)
>>> encrypted
'...'
>>> decrypted = seObj.decrypt(encrypted)
>>> decrypted
'my super secret text'
```

Parameters

- **keyCharList** – List of character keys
- **keySym** (*str*) – Symbolkeys

encrypt (*msg*)

Encrypts *msg* using provided keys.

Parameters `msg` (*str*) – Text to be encrypted.

Returns `str` Encrypted string.

decrypt (*msg*)

Decrypts *msg* using provided keys.

Parameters `msg` (*str*) – String to be decrypted.

Returns `str` Decrypted text.

2.16 py_everything.units

Source code: [py_everything/units.py](#)

class `py_everything.units.mg`

Class for milligram unit.

class `py_everything.units.cg`

Class for centigram unit.

class `py_everything.units.dg`

Class for decigram unit.

```
class py_everything.units.g
    Class for gram unit.

class py_everything.units.dag
    Class for dekagram unit.

class py_everything.units.hg
    Class for hectagram unit.

class py_everything.units.kg
    Class for kilogram unit.

class py_everything.units.ml
    Class for millilitre unit.

class py_everything.units.cl
    Class for centilitre unit.

class py_everything.units.dl
    Class for decilitre unit.

class py_everything.units.l
    Class for litre unit.

class py_everything.units.dal
    Class for dekalitre unit.

class py_everything.units.hl
    Class for hectalitre unit.

class py_everything.units.kl
    Class for kilolitre unit.

class py_everything.units.mm
    Class for millimeter unit.

class py_everything.units.cm
    Class for centimeter unit.

class py_everything.units.dm
    Class for decimeter unit.

class py_everything.units.m
    Class for meter unit.

class py_everything.units.dam
    Class for dekameter unit.

class py_everything.units.hm
    Class for hectameter unit.

class py_everything.units.km
    Class for kilometer unit.
```

2.17 py_everything.web

Source code: `py_everything/web.py`

`py_everything.web.googleSearch(query)`

Searches Google for query

Parameters `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

`py_everything.web.ytSearch(query)`

Searches YouTube for query

Parameters `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

`py_everything.web.githubSearch(query)`

Searches GitHub for query

Parameters `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

`py_everything.web.soSearch(query)`

Searches StackOverflow for query

Parameters `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

`py_everything.web.amz_inSearch(query)`

Searches amazon.in for query

Parameters `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

`py_everything.web.amz_comSearch(query)`

Searches amazon.com for query

Parameters `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

`py_everything.web.pypiSearch(query)`

Searches PyPI for query

Parameters `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

`py_everything.web.rtdocsSearch(query)`

Searches Read The Docs for query

Parameters `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

`py_everything.web.openNewTab(query)`

Searches url for query in new tab

Parameters

- `url` (*str*) – URL to search in
- `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

`py_everything.web.openNewWindow(url, query)`

Searches url for query in new window

Parameters

- `url` (*str*) – URL to search in
- `query` (*str*) – Query to search for

2.18 setupPyGen

2.18.1 Basic Usage:

```
$ ls
package/
$ cd package/
$ ls -a
. . .
$ setupPyGen -g True -t True --gitignore True
<--Follow the prompts(packages entered - new, old)-->
$ ls -a
. . . .gitignore LICENSE README.md setup.py .git/ new/ old/ tests/
$ cat setup.py
from setuptools import setup

readme_file = open("README.md", "r").read()

setup(
    name="package-name",
    version="1.0.0",
    description="Given Project Description",
    long_description=readme_file,
    long_description_content_type="text/markdown",
    author="Author Name",
    author_email="name@example.com",
    packages=[new, old],
    install_requires=[],
    license="MIT License",
    url="https://github.com/play4Tutorials/py_everything/",
    python_requires='>=3.5'
)
```

2.18.2 Flags:

There are different flags for setupPyGen. These flags take True or nothing.

- -g or --git
- -t or --tests
- --gitignore

All of these flags are optional. Rest of the data is taken input after running the command.

2.18.3 -g or -git

The -g or -git flag is used to initialize a Git repository after the project structure and setup.py has been generated. It is usually combined with the -gitignore flag for best results.

2.18.4 -gitignore

The -gitignore flag generates a .gitignore file in the project structure after everything else. It gives best results when used with the -g or -git flag.

2.18.5 -t or -tests

The -t or -tests flag is used to generate a tests directory in the project structure for unit tests.

2.18.6 Flags Usage:

```
$ setupPyGen -g True --tests True --gitignore True
<--Follow the prompts(entered packages - new, old)-->
$ ls -A
.gitignore LICENSE README.md setup.py .git/ new/ old/ tests/

$ setupPyGen -g True --gitignore True
<--Follow the prompts(entered packages - new, old)-->
$ ls -A
.gitignore LICENSE README.md setup.py .git/ new/ old/

$ setupPyGen -g True -t True
<--Follow the prompts(entered packages - new, old)-->
$ ls -A
LICENSE README.md setup.py .git/ new/ old/ tests/

$ setupPyGen
<--Follow the prompts(entered packages - new, old)-->
$ ls -A
LICENSE README.md setup.py new/ old/
```

2.18.7 Note:

setupPyGen, is a command-line utility separate from the rest of the package.

It cannot be run using `$ python -m setupPyGen`. It gives an error. It can only be run using `$ setupPyGen`.

It's help utility can be accessed by using the command `$ setupPyGen -h` or `$setupPyGen --help`.

If you want to enable a flag just use “-flag True”, for e.g., - `$ setupPyGen -t True`. All flags are disabled by default.

Do not disable flags manually, such as `$ setupPyGen -t False`, this still generates a tests/ directory.

2.19 setupPyGen Changelog

2.19.1 v1.0.1

- Added support for `find_packages()`

2.19.2 v1.0.0

- Initial Release
- Generate setup.py
- Generate Python Package Project Structure
- Start git repository
- Add tests/ folder
- Add .gitignore
- Create README.md
- Add LICENSE

2.20 gitIt

2.20.1 Basic Usage:

```
$ ls
repo/
$ cd repo/
$ ls -a
. ..
$ gitIt -gh --docs --issue --c --greet
<--Follow the prompts(prompt values - repo-name, description-for-repo, MIT)-->
$ ls -a
. .. .git/ .github/ docs/ README.md LICENSE .gitignore
$ cd .github/

$ ls -a
. .. SECURITY.md workflows/ ISSUE_TEMPLATE/
$ cd workflows/

$ ls -a
. .. greet.yml
$ cd ..

$ cd ISSUE_TEMPLATE/

$ ls -a
. .. bug-report.md feature-or-enhancement-request.md config.yml
$ cd ../../
```

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```
$ cat README.md
# repo-name

description-for-repo

License - MIT
```

2.20.2 Flags:

There are many flags for gitIt. They can be used as per requirements.

- -gh or -github
- -d or -docs
- -s or -security
- -i or -issue
- -c or -config
- -greet

All of these flags are optional. But very few data is taken input after running.

2.20.3 -gh or -github

The -gh or -github flag is used to generate the .github folder in the structure. It is usually combined with the -i or -issue flag for best results.

2.20.4 -d or -docs

The -d or -docs flag generates a docs/ folder in the project structure.

2.20.5 -s or -security

The -s or -security flag is used to generate a SECURITY.md file in .github/ for the security policy. It is prefilled with placeholder data.

2.20.6 -i or -issue

The -i or -issue flag is used to generate issue templates in .github/. Bug report and feature request templates with placeholder data are generated by default. Works when used with -gh or -github flag.

2.20.7 -c or --config

The -c or --config flag is used to generate config.yml in .github/ISSUE_TEMPLATE/. config.yml is generated with placeholder data. Works when used with -gh and -i flags.

2.20.8 --greet

The --greet flag is used to generate greet.yml in .github/workflows/. greet.yml is generated with data(not placeholder). Works when used with -gh flag.

2.20.9 Note:

gitlt, is a command-line utility separate from the rest of the package.

It cannot be run using `$ python -m gitlt`. It gives an error. It can only be run using `$ gitlt`.

It's help utility can be accessed by using the command `$ gitlt -h` or `$ gitlt --help`.

If you want to enable a flag just use "-flag", for e.g., - `$ gitlt -t`. Do not specify True or False.

2.21 gitlt Changelog

2.21.1 v1.0.0

- Initial Release
- Generate README.md
- Generate Full git repository structure
- Start git repository
- GitHub Friendly Repository
- Add .gitignore
- Create Basic GitHub Actions Workflow
- Add LICENSE

2.22 py_everything depends on -

- playsound
- pytube

2.23 py_everything is depended upon by -

2.24 License

MIT License

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2.24.1 Need Help?

Need help with anything? Join the [GitHub Discussions](#).

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