

## Chapter 1 : A Beginner's Python Tutorial/Importing Modules - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

*Beginner's guide to importing 22 April, 20 April, by Hariesh Manaadiar Categories Education, Skills Development Tags Guide, import, Importing Estimated reading time = 2 minutes There are several people who enter a business without proper initiation, training, knowledge or research.*

Sheena Follow Python expert with a focus on web technologies, microservices and devops. But there are a lot of overly technical, incomplete, incorrect or just wrong ones out there. So what is this about? Any monologue about the strengths of a popular language is going to touch on the strength of the tools accessible to that language, and Python is no different. Python gets a lot of its power from the packages it installs by default and those that you can install yourself. To use any package in your code, you must first make it accessible. You have to import it. Some things are built in, for example the basic types like int, float, etc can be used whenever you want. But most things you will want to do will need a little more than that. Try typing the following into a Python console: For this to be true it has to satisfy one of the following conditions: First we import datetime. Then we use the now function to create an object and we assigned it to the oTime variable. We then can access functions and attributes attached to oTime. Importing the datetime package made it accessible in the current scope. The basic idea is that if you want to make use of any object at any point in a program, that object needs to be defined before you use it. Some things are always defined no matter where you are in your program eg: Other things need to be defined in an explicit way. This implies actually executing a statement or statements to define the object - to give it a name in the current scope. If you have a bunch of accessible objects then those objects are accessible through use of their names, an object exists in a scope if it has been given a name within that scope. And giving something a name always implies actually executing a statement. Take a look at the datetime examples above. There is still the matter of enclosing scopes. There are two separate scopes here! Now for something a little different When adding something to a scope Python does not look at enclosing scopes. But when trying to access an object Python will check the current scope and all enclosing scopes recursively until it either finds it or runs out of scopes and raises a NameError. Drawing out the scope hierarchy as a dictionary like before, we have something like this: To make a package that is actually useful you would need to do somewhat more. A module is just a script that contains a bunch of definitions and declarations you define classes and functions, and declare variables. The whole point of this system is to be able to organise code in such a way as to make it easy to leverage existing code in new projects without excessive use of copy-paste. The Python documentation has a wonderful tutorial on the subject that can fill you in on the finer points. Type in the statements below: To get to something contained directly within a module you can just import the module and use a dot. But it looks a little verbose, exit the interpreter and launch a fresh one and try this out: Now you have a directory structure like this: We can do things a little differently. Now exit the interpreter and cd out of your working directory and launch a new interpreter. But we can import datetime. If you try to import something then the current working directory is where it looks first, where it looks second, third and fourth depend a bit on your python installation. The first item in the list is an empty string, that indicates the current working directory. But it would be kind of annoying to have to add new entries to sys. The point here is that you can have any number of packages made available to your script through use of sys. There are no conflicts there. But what if C1 requires E version 2 and project B requires E version 3. You could just continually install and uninstall different versions of E as needed whenever you need to run the scripts You could package the correct E versions within the projects that need them, ie in their respective working directories Considering your shiney new knowledge of the import path, we could put each of the E versions in differnt locations and then alter sys. For example in A we would need to do something like: That sort of approach would make installing our packages tedious and brittle as everything would need to be put in the right place. And anyway, it does not address the problem of future issues. Virtual Environments A virtual environment is a group of files and configuration that can be activated and deactivated. Here is how I usually kick off a new project this is bash, not Python: This command has a lot of options, you can even pick which Python you are keen on including in the environment if you have multiple Python versions installed on

your system Line 2 activates the environment. If you install a package while the environment is active then the package will not go to the place where system wide packages go, it will rather get installed inside the environment directory structure. Line 3 deactivates the environment and makes things normal again. All the stuff you installed in your environment will be accessible the next time you activate it. We started off with the basics of scope, then proceeded to packages and the import mechanism. We then covered how virtual environments could be used to overcome version conflicts. But the rabbit hole goes a whole lot deeper. Also, there is more to just regular import statements you can move up a package tree instead of down it, this is occasionally quite useful. You may have noticed the appearance of. We also touched on the fact that Python has standard package installation mechanisms, these are really worth knowing about if you intend to deploy or give away any significant piece of code.

## Chapter 2 : The Lightworks Crash Course for Beginners (Part Two): Importing

*Beginners Guide to Importing Shipping and Freight Resource Page 8 of 27 In all these cases you need to be aware of the formalities required for the import and further movement of the specific product(s).*

As explained earlier in this post, you will have to carry out several checks to make sure that you are dealing with genuine suppliers only. Once you have sent the payment to scammers, you might get yourself in to trouble by losing your hard-earned money. It is, therefore, very important to use the right mode of payment as one of the many precautions. Here are some of the modes of payment generally accepted by the manufacturer or exporter.

**Wire Transfer** This is bank to bank to transfer. Wire transfer is fast and easy. However, this method does not come with any protection. Wire transfer is also known as telegraphic transfer or TT. If you have an online banking facility, you can easily transfer money in a few minutes.

**Debit Cards** It is like a bank transfer, but it instead of using online transfer you use your debit card to pay the supplier. It is fast and easy. Most supplier will accept it as the funds are transferred from your bank account to their bank account. The downside of this method is that your bank does not offer any protection on debit card transactions.

**Credit Cards** It is a similar mode of payment like the debit card. The difference is that you do not pay the funds from your bank account; instead, you pay from the credit limit provided by your bank. Another main difference is that if the payment goes wrong, you can always ask your card issuer to initiate a charge back. Card companies may also offer additional protection in case you are scammed. Another advantage is that not many suppliers in China accept credit cards. So only legit suppliers are able to accept credit card payments. Bear in mind that you may have to pay transaction fees or interest if you do not repay the full amount within the stipulated time.

**PayPal** If you are already an eBay seller or operate your own ecommerce, you probably are aware of PayPal. It is not easy for Chinese suppliers to open PayPal business accounts and only genuine suppliers succeed to do so. Therefore, it is a good check to see if the suppliers accept PayPal.

**Escrow** An escrow is a third party service where a buyer deposits the funds with a third party and the funds are released only once all the conditions of the transaction are met and both the parties are satisfied. This is the safest method of payment as you only release the payment once you have received the goods, inspected and found them ok.

**Western Union** You can send money through the several thousand branches of Western union throughout the world. Keep in mind that agencies like Western Union accepts cash and send them to strangers. Most scammers accept Western Union because there is no way to dispute or retrieve once the payment is gone. Scammers accept either Western Union or MoneyGram as the only payment and may even insist on such modes of payment. My personal advice is to avoid all those suppliers who only accepts Western Union or MoneyGram modes or insists on such modes of payment.

**Exchange Rate** Exchange rate is the value of one currency for the purpose of conversion to another. For instance, you want to convert British pounds in to dollars, you must apply certain rate price to value both the currencies against each other. While writing this article, one British pounds was equal to 1. So each 1 British pounds you will get 1. This is your exchange rate for converting pounds in to dollars. While importing from China, most of the times you will be paying in US dollars. So, you do not have to worry much about exchange rates if your primary currency is US dollars. If you are in an European country or in the UK, then you may have to convert Euro or British pounds in to dollars. The conversion is usually done for a charge called exchange rate fee. Banks and other financial institutions offer different currency exchange rates with some variations. Importing a small quantity of items does not make a huge difference. However, if you are planning to import a high amount of items, you may well look in to different currency exchange rates.

**Taxes** Yes, taxes, taxes, taxes. We cannot think of a business without tax. Importing from outside US is no exception. There are a few taxes that you should understand while importing goods from outside the US.

**Import Duty** Import duty is tax paid to the government on goods imported in to the Unites States. The rate of import duties differs from product to product. It is the sole responsibility of the importer to arrange payment to the government for the amount calculated as per rates of the specific goods imported. You have to pay import duty either directly to the US Customs or through licensed brokers such as freight forwarders. The shipping service will make an estimate of the import duty, while it is the CBP that makes a

final determination. When you higher the services of a freight forwarding company, they take all the responsibilities of the paper work and you get the goods delivered to your door. Your only job is to find the right product and genuine supplier. If you have read the article on how to find genuine suppliers on Alibaba. I offer advice on e-commerce, content marketing and guest posting.

### Chapter 3 : HOW TO EXPORT [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*This course is the beginners guide to importing from China from the comfort of your home!! All you need is an Internet connection & a laptop/computer. For more than 10 years I worked with the biggest retailers in the world on developing, sourcing and finding new products for them.*

Jump to navigation Jump to search Last lesson we covered the killer topic of Classes. As you can remember, classes are neat combinations of variables and functions in a nice, neat package. The answer is to put them into a module, to be imported into other programs. For example, a module might look like this: Code Example 1 - moduletest. So what do we do with a module? We import bits of it or all of it into other programs. To import all the variables, functions and classes from moduletest. For example, to import moduletest. Code Example 2 - mainprogram. You normally put all import statements at the beginning of the python file, but technically they can be anywhere. In order to use the items of the module in your main program, you use the following: Code Example 3 - mainprogram. More About Modules[ edit ] Wish you could get rid of the modulename part that you have to put before every item you use from a module? One way to avoid this hassle is to import only the wanted objects from the module. To do this, you use the from operator. You use it in the form of from modulename import itemname. Here is an example: Well, maybe you could use it to make your code a little more readable. If we get into heaps of modules inside modules, it could also remove that extra layer of crypticness. Of course, this can be troublesome if there are objects in your program with the same name as some items in the module. With large modules, this can easily happen, and can cause many a headache. A better way to do this would be to import a module in the normal way without the from operator and then assign items to a local name: Code Example 5 - mainprogram.

### Chapter 4 : A Beginner's Guide to Import Goods from China – eBay Business Guide

*In order to run a profitable import business you need to have the right people and processes in place. This guide explains some important points you need to consider as you start your import business.*

Links in this post may be to our affiliates; sales through affiliate links may benefit this site. In Part One we looked at how to set up Lightworks. We also understood some basic terms and what the workspace looked like. Everything you need to know about setting up a RAID system for editing. Frame rates Lightworks avoids showing us Project frame rates are divided into three families: You can only choose the frame rate once. After you ingest or import the first clip, the project frame rate cannot be changed. Every clip you import **MUST** be the same as the project frame rate. This is a major limitation. In fact, for those looking at working with slow-motion footage, it might as well be a deal breaker. Resolution Lightworks claims it can take up to 5K material if necessary. The timeline is able to work with footage at a high resolution; however, a project can only be one of the following standards: Which makes Lightworks an offline editor for R3D files. How to import video into Lightworks Importing is as simple as it gets. All you have to do is browse for the clip in your media drive and select Import. If Lightworks anticipates any problems, it will show text in red. Create Link – Lightworks only links to the file, and no changes are made. Copy Local – Lightworks copies the file to the project folder called material drive , from whatever source drive it resides in. Transcode – Lightworks transcodes the file into proxies or intermediaries. If you choose Transcode, you can click on Video Processing to decide the exact codec you want to transcode to. Some of the other settings are: You do this if you have new material to replace those clips. Stills duration seconds – select the duration of still images not sequences. What codecs are supported by Lightworks? A full list of supported codecs are available in page of the manual. Here are some of the important ones many of these are not available in the free version, only the Pro version:

### Chapter 5 : Twine for Beginners: Importing Stories | Damon L. Wakes

*However, because we would like you to have a head start we're offering this training pack at a significant discount - just \$67 for "The Essential Importing Toolkit for Beginners" featuring 12 training videos and 10 hot product videos.*

I wanted to give you an basic overview what you need to pay attention to. While I do agree that a beginner should stay away from electronics I do encourage you to import electronics at one point because the margins are higher than your standard household product. However manufacturing an electronic OEM item requires profound technical knowledge or at least a knowledgable factory and engineers and financial pre-investment in most cases. Why is it so difficult to find manufacturers who comply with regulations already? Try to work and find suppliers who mainly work with larger European and US customers or retailers that did the work for you already. Because when retailers look for electronics they will absolutely make sure that they comply with the law. You will want to buy from factories that are either compliant already or are willing to work together with you to get the product compliant. Ideally you can convince the supplier to invest his money into certifications and making the product compliant for different markets and regulations because it also benefits him. The more clients he can sell his products to because they are certified the better for him too. Lets take a look at general regulations first. It basically confirms that your product is manufactured according to certain European standards. It covers most standards and this is the absolute minimum you need to have when importing to Europe, no matter which product actually. It is voluntary and NOT required by law but it has been an established trust and quality seal commonly known by consumers, especially in Germany. The requirements to get a GS certificate is higher than the one for CE. NO, voluntary and used as a seal of quality for consumers. YES, any of the following products need to comply: WiFi, Bluetooth products and Radio-Emitting devices Smartphones, tablets, smart devices LVD The Low Voltage Directive does not supply any specific technical standards that must be met, instead relying on IEC technical standards to guide designers to produce safe products. Products that conform to the general principles of the Low Voltage Directive and the relevant particular safety standards are marked with the CE marking to indicate compliance and acceptance throughout the EU. Meaning that components of a product need to be manufactured according to several CE or GS standards to comply. Make sure to check this in the report. YES but different nations can require compliance with different standards. In European law, manufacturers of electronic devices are advised to run EMC tests in order to comply with compulsory CE-labeling. Most suppliers have at least a report for the incoming raw-materials that they later use for the final product. So while they do not have a RoHS certificate for the entire product they may have the material tested which is generally accepted by authorities. YES, however raw material report as opposed to full report is widely accepted. It is essentially the upgrade to RoHS but regulates more chemicals and substances. It has different phases that regulate the chemicals used in manufacturing and once in full force all importers need to comply within the European Union. The marking needs to be on the sales packaging or product. Each of the above have several sub-regulations that have to be met. But generally if you buy a certian product from a supplier and it is say for example CE or FCC certified it should have automatically been certified by the sub-regulation. Of course there are products that are highly technical and or pose a risk or hazard and are difficult to certify by FCC for example. You will want any device that you import that is electrical and remitting radio waves in any way certified by the FCC. Intentional radiators for example are: Bluetooth speakers, WiFi devices, radios or smartphones. Say if you have a FCC certification you may still need to certify by UL, especially if you are a retailer. RoHS self declarations are generally accepted by authorities. NO Further information you should be aware of Full certification: Having a full certification on a product is the best and safest way to go. What does that actually mean? Lets look at an example: The hair clipper itself runs on a integrated rechargeable battery. He can also sell his charger to other suppliers who are in need of universal chargers only for their products. While the hair trimmer is a sperate unit in itself and may not sell well. So why would the factory pay a lot of money to certify an entire product if they may not sell it. If possible find a manufacturer who has a fully certified product. Those are likely suppliers who work with large western retailers. But satisfying authorities should not be your eventual goal. Your

eventual goal should be to import a safe and reliable product that lasts and delivers good reviews or sales. A full certification is quite expensive and therefore not often found. Yet some markets like Germany demand full certification especially from retailers. If you are an online seller and your exposure to the authorities is minimal you could start by meeting only minimum requirements CE, FCC for example. You will also want to put all labels and markings of the product on the Instruction Manual. You are actually required by law to mark all regulations met, either on the box of the product or inside the instruction manual if there is no space on the sales packaging. It comes with the territory when selling electronics and the only thing you can do as a seller is to take care of the manufacturing side and handle returns from customers with proper manner. Make sure to communicate the issues to the factory and have them deduct the total amount lost from the next invoice. Send all material that you can gather from your customers to the supplier to have a strong case against the supplier. The latter may be more difficult as suppliers will want to have you re-order before they give out any money for returns. In that case you may ask the supplier to issue a self-declaration which is in some cases accepted by authorities. Please note that you cannot issue a self-declaration, it has to be done by the manufacturer. You would at least need to be compliant with basic requirements like raw material being certified or tested and according to regulations. However most countries in Europe only allow CE or RoHS self-declarations for several items, mainly low voltage or battery powered products. Check with your supplier what he can offer you. Let's take a look at a few examples Please note that the following are recommendations and there may be additional requirements for each country depending on your sales channel. I know for a fact that many importers ignore these regulations, hoping not to get caught. I personally like to have everything in order and proper certification to avoid any problems in the future. Prior to February private labelers were able to register their private label under the manufacturer's Bluetooth chip license but BIG changed that and made it not possible anymore. Solar powered garden lamp Low Voltage product This is a very simple product but highly competitive. The good news is that they are battery operated and low voltage powered. FCC self declaration Miscellaneous: Many small importers in Europe or the US illegally import products hoping not to get caught or not knowing there are regulations to be met. Basically playing with fire just to save a couple hundred dollars on certifications and compliant products. Before you place an order with the factory make sure to ask him that the material and components will actually pass a FCC or CE testing for example, otherwise you waste money on a certification and the product may not even pass the requirements. One thing that I recommend beginners with electronics is to have the certifications from the supplier verified by a third-party. If you work with a third party inspection company like Asiainpection, TUV, SGS or others they are usually open to check certificates for you. That is if you already do business with them otherwise they charge a small fee. You can simply ask your contact at the third-party inspection company to look over the documents that the supplier sent you. Do not engage with a supplier or product that cannot comply to regulations otherwise your products might be seized by customs or even have to be withdrawn from the market if an authority finds out you do not comply with regulations. Yes, it is sometimes a grey area, especially in the US if you ship things by Air directly to Amazon for example that you do not get caught, but I do not recommend going this way. However if you are willing to invest yourself in the certification make sure to ask the supplier if the product can pass first I would recommend to do so. Furthermore if you invest into a certificate you will be the holder of the certificate and the supplier is not allowed to sell the product with certification to anyone else but you. This applies to all certifications. You will want your goods to be inspected to avoid a high rate of returns, defects or not compliant manufactured products. Pre-Shipment inspections can save you a lot of troubles and are well worth the investment. The inspectors will not only test the product but they will also make sure that all is compliant with laws and regulations. Product Liability Insurance I also recommend once you import electronics in larger quantities that you contact your local insurance company and have a product liability insurance on your products. This is to protect yourself from any unforeseeable issues. Even you may have manufactured a product to the best of your knowledge something can go wrong or someone mishandled the product but you may not proof it. For example a few years ago I worked for this large German retailer and we had a fan heater manufactured to all possible standards and regulations. One day a customer hired a lawyer and sent a letter to the retailer explaining his house has burnt down because of the fan heater he bought from

them and he is looking for compensation and a full law suit. Since the fan heater was manufactured in China and sourced through the buying office I worked for I was put in charge of the situation. When I heard of the problem the first step was obviously to speak to the supplier, check the certificates and look at the Inspection. All was in order, the said unit was manufactured at the highest standards and we suspected that the customer covered the fan heater with a towel and that's why the unit started burning. The retailer had coverage from his product liability insurance and at least the financial damage was settled. The bigger damage was obviously the public problem they had but at least the financial issue was off the table. Summary So what do you actually need for sure? That's difficult to say as it depends on the product and ideally you will want the supplier to provide you all of the above. But realistically that never happens. In most cases suppliers do not even have CE certification which is actually easily obtainable. I can only recommend to have a supplier who has the minimum requirements such as FCC and CE certification.

### Chapter 6 : Freight Basics - Beginner's Guide to Importing - mainfreight

*This tutorial goes over the mechanism of importing those packages - making extra functionality (maybe someone else's code) accessible to your code. Once we've covered the basics of importing, we'll talk about version conflicts and introduce a common tool used for avoiding such conflicts - the virtual environment.*

### Chapter 7 : Import Guide for Beginners - Norwegian Customs

*A Beginner's Guide to Importing Images - Lightroom Tutorial Wanted to use Lightroom but not sure where to start? In this beginners guide Roger shows us how best to import images and how to get started.*

### Chapter 8 : 8 Best Python Cheat Sheet for Beginners and Experts [ Updated]

*Based on the details of your query, we are assuming you are looking at the Importing for the Beginner - U.S. Webinar Series. In this series, amongst other things, you will get an overview of the role of the parties involved like the FDA.*

### Chapter 9 : A Beginner's Guide to Importing Images – Lightroom Tutorial | Photography

*Import Guide for Beginners This guide is intended for representatives of companies that will start importing goods into Norway. It provides the general rules relating to imports and directs you to more detailed information on the various topics.*