

## PYTHON FILE STRUCTURE

- Extension for a python file is ‘py’.  
For example, sort.py, math.py
  - We can create a Python module just by giving ‘.py’ extension to any text file. A Python module can contain classes, functions and statements. From which classes and functions are optional. Statements are general Python programming syntax.
  - Classes in Python module are denoted by ‘class’ keyword. A class can have functions and statements inside it. Again, a class may or may not have functions in it.
  - Functions in Python module are denoted using ‘def’ keyword.
  - Statements can be inside or outside of the class / function body.
  - **General structure** for a python module can be represented as:
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Module

    Classes [OPTIONAL]

        Functions [OPTIONAL]

            Statements

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Module

    Class

        Statements

---

Module

    Function

        Statements

---

Module

    Statements

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- Different Python packages can also be included in a module using 'import' statement. Python packages are nothing but another python modules providing some functionality. For example, if we write a python module 'MyMath.py' having addition, subtraction etc. functions, other programmers can use our module as package in their program just by writing –

```
import MyMath  
and can use our functionality.
```

- **General Syntax** of a Python program:

```
import <PACKAGE_NAME>  
  
class <CLASS_NAME>:  
    def <FUNCTION_NAME>:  
        BLOCK OF STATEMENTS  
        .  
        .  
        .  
        .  
  
def <FUNCTION_NAME> (<ARGUMENT_LIST>):  
    BLOCK OF STATEMENTS  
    .  
    .  
    .  
  
<FUNCTION_NAME> (<ARGUMENT_LIST>)
```