

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:

Module

Classes [OPTIONAL]

Functions [OPTIONAL]

Statements

Module

Class

Statements

Module

Function

Statements

Module

Statements

- 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)
```