

Python-Modules and Packages

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Agenda

- Modules
- Packages
- Creating and using modules
- Creating and using packages

One guiding principle of Python code is that "explicit is better than implicit"

Artificial Intelligence Machine Learning

Deep Learning

"Success is more a function of consistent common sense than it is of genius"

(An Wang, Computer engineer and inventor, 1920 - 1990)



Python - Modules

Every file, which has the file extension .py and consists of proper Python code, can be called as a **module**

- module is a Python object with arbitrarily named attributes that programmer can bind and reference.
- module is a file consisting of Python code.
- module can define functions, classes and variables.
- module can also include runnable code.
- The objects, i.e. files, classes or attributes contained in a module can be accessed after import.

```
import math
math.pi
```

3.141592653589793



Package in Python

- package is a collection of Python modules
- package is a directory of Python modules containing an additional __init__.py file,

- Modules are used to break down large programs into small manageable and organized files.
- modules provide reusability of code.
- Python has a ton of standard modules available.
- User-defined modules can also be imported in same way as Standard modules are imported.



Import with renaming

- import math as m
- print("The value of pi is", m.pi)

Import specific names from a module without importing the module as a whole.

- from math import pi
- from math import pi, e
- from math import *
 print("The value of pi is ", pi)



Creating own modules

 Create a file name myModule.py having def hiModule():

print('This is Module calling')
print('Inside hiModule')

```
%run myModule.py
```

hiModule

<function __main__.hiModule>

hiModule()

This is Module calling Inside hiModule



Open new notebook

Try using hiModule()
 error is generated

import myModule
myModule.hiModule()

Another way to use function:

import myModule import hiModule hiModule()

from myModule import hiModule
hiModule()

This is Module calling Inside hiModule



Creating own package

- Create a directory having new package's name.
- Put all classes in it.
- Create a __init__.py file in the directory. This is important to differentiate package directory from the ordinary directories.
- import statements to *import* classes from newly created package are written in this file

Animals directory contains

___init__.py
___Birds.py
___ Mammals.py

test.py



- Birds.py file having Birds class
- Mammals.py file having Mammals class

__init__.py file contains

from Mammals import Mammals from Birds import Birds

```
class Birds:
    def __init__(self):
        "'' Constructor for this class. '''
        # Create some member animals
        self.members = ['Sparrow', 'Robin', 'Duck']

    def printMembers(self):
        print('Printing members of the Birds class')
        for member in self.members:
            print('\t%s ' % member)
```

```
class Mammals:
    def __init__(self):
        ''' Constructor for this class. '''
        # Create some member animals
        self.members = ['Tiger', 'Elephant', 'Wild Cat']

    def printMembers(self):
        print('Printing members of the Mammals class')
        for member in self.members:
            print('\t%s ' % member)
```



Using classes from package

```
import Animals
#import classes from new Package
from Animals import Mammals
from Animals import Birds
newMammal = Mammals()
newBird = Birds()
newMammal.printMembers()
newBird.printMembers()
Printing members of the Mammals class
        Tiger
        Elephant
        Wild Cat
Printing members of the Birds class
        Sparrow
        Robin
        Duck
```

%run Animals/test.py

```
Printing members of the Mammals class
Tiger
Elephant
Wild Cat
Printing members of the Birds class
Sparrow
Robin
Duck
```