



## Python - Importing Modules

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- **What is Module?**
  - **Importing Modules**
  - **Absolute Imports**
  - **Relative Imports**
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- **Module:**

- Is a file (**.py**) that contains a set of definitions (variables and functions) that you can use when they are imported
- Is considered as objects, just as everything else is in Python
  - Many methods can operate on modules
- Use **dir()** to list all the objects imported and available to work with in your active Python session

# Importing Modules

- There are 2 ways to import modules:
  - **import** ...
    - Example: **import** math
  - **from** ... **import** ...
    - Example:
      - **from** math **import** \*
      - **from** math **import** pi
- Use **reload(<module\_name>)** to reload module
  - If you import a module that has already been imported, Python will not re-read the file (even if it has changed!). To reload the module must use **reload()**

# Absolute Imports

```
└─ project
   └─ package1
      │   └─ module1.py
      │   └─ module2.py
      └─ package2
         └─ __init__.py
         └─ module3.py
         └─ module4.py
         └─ subpackage1
            └─ module5.py
```

- Let's assume the following:
  - **package1/module2.py**
    - Contains a function, **function1**
  - **package2/\_\_init\_\_.py**
    - Contains a class, **class1**
  - **package2/subpackage1/module5.py**
    - Contains a function, **function2**
- Here is the absolute imports:
  - **from package1 import module1**
  - **from package1.module2 import function1**
  - **from package2 import class1**
  - **from package2.subpackage1.module5 import function2**

- **Pros:**

- Absolute Imports are **quite clear** and **straightforward**
- Absolute imports **remain valid** even if the **current location** of the import statement **changes**

- **Cons:**

- Absolute imports can get **quite verbose**, depending on the **complexity of the directory structure**

# Relative Imports

```
└─ project
   └─ package1
      │   └─ module1.py
      │   └─ module2.py
      └─ package2
         └─ __init__.py
         └─ module3.py
         └─ module4.py
         └─ subpackage1
            └─ module5.py
```

- Let's assume the following:
  - **package1/module2.py**
    - Contains a function, **function1**
  - **package2/\_\_init\_\_.py**
    - Contains a class, **class1**
  - **package2/subpackage1/module5.py**
    - Contains a function, **function2**
- Here is the relative imports:
  - In **package1/module1.py**
    - **from .module2 import** function1
  - In **package2/module3.py**
    - **from . import** class1
    - **from .subpackage1.module5 import** function2

## Relative Imports (2)

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- **Pros:**
  - Relative Imports are **quite succinct**
- **Cons:**
  - Relative imports can be **messy**, particularly for **shared projects** where **directory structure** is likely to **change**
  - Relative imports are also **not as readable as absolute ones**





**Q & A**



**Thank You!**