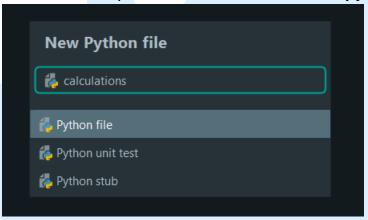
Modules in Python

A Python module is a file containing Python definitions and statements. A module can define functions, classes, and variables. A module can also include runnable code. Grouping related code into a module makes the code easier to understand and use. It also makes the code logically organized.

Let us create our own module.

• Create a new Python file named *calculations.py*.



- Write 4 functions namely add, sub, multiply, division.
- Write the logic as shown below.

```
def add(a, b):
    total = a + b
    print(f"Addition of {a} and {b} is {total}")

def sub(a, b):
    total = a - b
    print(f"Subtraction of {a} and {b} is {total}")

def multiply(a, b):
    total = a * b
    print(f"Multiplication of {a} and {b} is {total}")

def division(a, b):
    total = a / b
    print(f"Division of {a} and {b} is {total}")
```

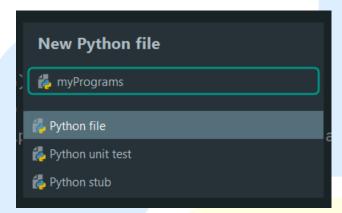


Importing a module

We can import the functions, and classes defined in a module to another module using the **import statement** in some other Python source file.

When the interpreter encounters an import statement, it imports the module if the module is present in the search path. A search path is a list of directories that the interpreter searches for importing a module. For example, to import the module **calculations.py**, we need to put the following command at the **top** of our python file.

Create another file name as per your choice. For this example, we will create, *myProgram.py*.



Let us start by importing all the functions we defined in *calculations.py*. To do so, we write **import <filename>.**

```
import calculations
```

Now we will be using all the functions defined in *calculations.py*.

```
import calculations

calculations.add(5, 10)

calculations.sub(5, 10)

calculations.multiply(5, 10)

calculations.division(5, 10)
```

Output

```
Addition of 5 and 10 is 15
Subtraction of 5 and 10 is -5
Multiplication of 5 and 10 is 50
Division of 5 and 10 is 0.5
```

By writing **import**, all the functions defined in that file will be imported.



Importing only specific functions using FROM-IMPORT

Pythons *from* statement lets you import specific attributes from a module without importing the module as a whole.

```
from calculations import add, sub
add(5, 10)
sub(5, 10)

# Below code will give us error
# Because we did not import multiply and division function
# multiply(5, 10)
# division(5, 10)
```

Output

```
Addition of 5 and 10 is 15
Subtraction of 5 and 10 is -5
```

Importing everything using *

The * symbol used with the from import statement is used to import all the names from a module to a current namespace.

```
from calculations import *

add(5, 10)
sub(5, 10)

# Below code will now work
multiply(5, 10)
division(5, 10)
```

Output

```
Addition of 5 and 10 is 15
Subtraction of 5 and 10 is -5
Multiplication of 5 and 10 is 50
Division of 5 and 10 is 0.5
```



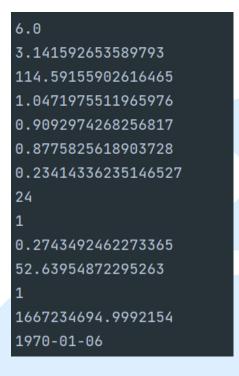
Some In-Built modules in Python

There are several built-in modules in Python, which you can import whenever you like.

```
import math
print(math.sqrt(36))
print(math.pi)
print(math.degrees(2))
print(math.radians(60))
print(math.sin(2))
print(math.cos(0.5))
print(math.tan(0.23))
print(math.factorial(4))
import random
print(random.randint(0, 5))
print(random.random())
print(random.random() * 100)
List = [1, 4, True, 800, "python", 27, "hello"]
print(random.choice(List))
import datetime
from datetime import date
import time
```

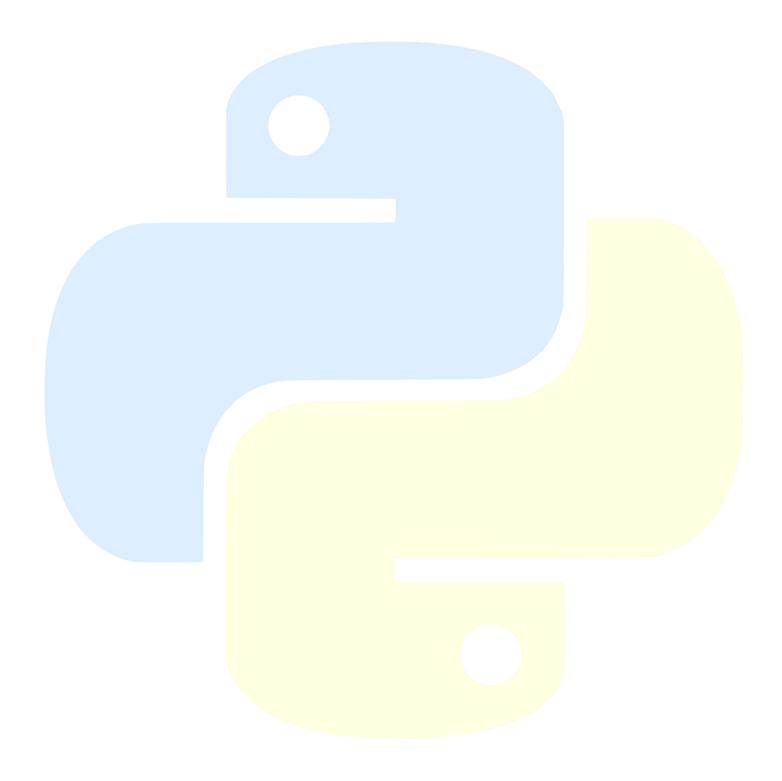


Output





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