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Modules and Packages

Modules and packages are essential components of organizing and reusing code in Python.

1. Modules:

- Modules are individual Python files that contain Python code, including variables, functions, and classes.
- They allow you to logically group related code into separate files, making your code more modular, maintainable, and reusable.
- Modules can be imported and used in other Python programs or modules.
- o Example:

```
# Example module: greetings.py
def say_hello():
    print("Hello!")

def say_goodbye():
    print("Goodbye!")
```

2. Packages:

- Packages are directories that contain multiple Python modules. They provide a hierarchical organization of related modules.
- Packages enable you to structure your codebase into subdirectories, allowing for better organization and management of large projects.
- A package must contain a special file called __init__.py, which can be empty or may contain initialization code.
- o Example:

3. Importing Modules and Packages:

- To use modules or packages in your code, you need to import them using the import statement.
- Modules can be imported by their name, and functions/classes within the module can be accessed using dot notation.

- Packages can be imported similarly, but you need to specify the package and module name separated by dots.
- o Example:

```
import greetings
greetings.say_hello()  # Output: "Hello!"
greetings.say_goodbye()  # Output: "Goodbye!"

from mypackage.subpackage import module3

module3.some_function()  # Accessing a function from the subpackage
module
```

Modules and packages promote code reuse and organization. They allow you to split your code into manageable units, making it easier to develop, maintain, and collaborate on projects. By importing modules and packages, you can leverage existing code functionality and access their variables, functions, and classes within your programs. Unclassified