



PyCon  
Greece

29-30  
August  
2025

Technopolis City of Athens



# Consistent importing

Jan Bielecki





# Jan Bielecki

*Senior Full Stack Developer*



2005

Game maker  
enthusiast



2015

First Python code  
(internship)



2019

Using Python at  
work



Scan for full presentation  
`consistent_importing_all_slides.pdf`



## Ørsted[1]

*Global leader in offshore wind*



**~8000**

All employees in 19 countries



**~1000**

IT employees



**~100**

Pythonistas



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# Agenda

- I. Why am I talking about this?
- II. How importing in Python works?
- III. How to import in a consistent way?
- IV. How imports impact architecture?
- V. How to configure related CI tools?

## I. Why am I talking about this?



**Why are you  
telling me this?**

## Re-exporting definitions through `__init__.py`

```
# model/geometry/node.py
class Node: ...
# model/geometry/__init__.py
from .node import Node, function_a
from .edge import Edge, function_b
# model/__init__.py
from .geometry import Node, Edge, function_a, function_b
from .other_module import SomeOtherClass
# gui/__init__.py
from model import Node, Edge, function_a, function_b, SomeOtherClass
```

### ✓ Pros:

- Encapsulation
- Single entry point
- Short imports

### ✗ Cons:

- Maintenance overhead
- IDE is confused
- Hard to automate consistency

## Re-exporting definitions through `__init__.py`

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## Consistency reduces decision fatigue



"... the more decisions you make throughout the day, the worse you are at making them." [2]

# Python importing without consistency



## II. How importing in Python works?



## Python interpreter

```
(base) jan@jan-Inspiron-3543:~/consistent_importing$ python
Python 3.12.8 [GCC 11.2.0] on linux
>>> def hello_world() -> None:
...     print("Hello from hello_world function!")
...
>>> hello_world()
Hello from hello_world function!
>>> exit()
(base) jan@jan-Inspiron-3543:~/consistent_importing$ python
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>>> hello_world()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "", line 1, in
NameError: name 'hello_world' is not defined
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## Python module

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```
(base) jan@jan-Inspiron-3543:~/consistent_importing$ python
Python 3.12.8 [GCC 11.2.0] on linux
>>> import my_module
Hello from my_module!
>>> dir(my_module) # properties and methods of the object
[..., '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__', 'hello_world']
>>> my_module.hello_world()
Hello from hello_world function!
```

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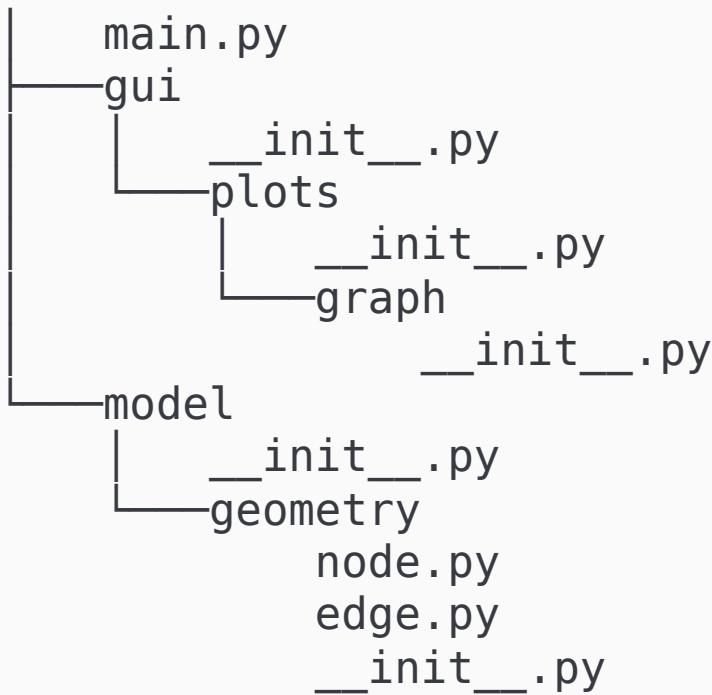
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# Python package

```
(base) :~/consistent_importing$ tree /f
```



## sys.path

```
(.venv) ~\consistent_importing>python
>>> import sys
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> pprint(sys.path)
[
    '',
    'C:\\\\Desktop\\\\projects\\\\consistent_importing',
    'C:\\\\Local\\\\Programs\\\\Python\\\\Python313\\\\DLLs',
    'C:\\\\Local\\\\Programs\\\\Python\\\\Python313\\\\Lib',
    'C:\\\\Desktop\\\\projects\\\\consistent_importing\\\\.venv\\\\Lib\\\\site-packages',
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```

# sys.path manipulation (execute a module vs execute a script)

```
(.venv) ~\consistent_importing> python -m src.gui_model.main
[
    '~\\consistent_importing',
    ...
    '~\\consistent_importing\\.venv'
]
Success!
(.venv) ~\consistent_importing> python src\gui_model\main.py
[
    '~\\consistent_importing\\src\\gui_model',
    ...
    '~\\consistent_importing\\.venv'
]
Success!
```

```
# src\gui_model\main.py

from pprint import pprint

pprint(sys.path)
print("Success!")
```

# sys.path manipulation (execute a module vs execute a script)

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## sys.path manipulation (if the previous approach is not enough)

```
(.venv) ~\consistent_importing> PYTHONPATH="/example:anything-can-be-here" python
>>> import sys; print(sys.path)
['',
 '/example',
 '/home/projects/consistent_importing/anything-can-be-here'
 '/home/projects/consistent_importing/.venv/lib/python3.12/site-packages',
 ...]
>>> sys.path.append("any string?"); print(sys.path)
['',
 '/example',
 '/home/projects/consistent_importing/anything-can-be-here'
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```

# Package vs Namespace Package

```
—my_package (/some/path)
|   __init__.py
|   plot
|   __init__.py
|   model
|   __init__.py
...
—my_package (/some/another_path)
|   __init__.py
|   plot
|   __init__.py
|   computation
|   __init__.py
...
...
```

```
(.venv) ~\consistent_importing>python
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path
[
    '/some/path',
    '/some/another_path'
]
>>> import my_package.model
hello from path.my_package.model
>>> import my_package.computation
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "", line 1, in 
    import my_package.computation
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'my_package.computation'
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    '/some/another_path'
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>>> import my_package.model
hello from path.my_package.model
>>> import my_package.computation
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "", line 1, in 
    import my_package.computation
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'my_package.computation'
```

# Package vs Namespace Package

```
—my_package (/some/path)
```

```
|   __init__.py  
|   plot  
|   __init__.py  
|   model  
|   __init__.py
```

```
...
```

```
—my_package (/some/another_path)
```

```
|   __init__.py  
|   plot  
|   __init__.py  
|   computation  
|   __init__.py
```

```
...
```

```
(.venv) ~\consistent_importing>python
```

```
>>> import sys
```

```
>>> sys.path
```

```
[
```

```
  '/some/path',
```

```
  '/some/another_path'
```

```
]
```

```
>>> import my_package.model
```

```
hello from path.my_package.model
```

```
>>> import my_package.computation
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "", line 1, in
```

```
    import my_package.computation
```

```
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'my_package.computation'
```

# Package vs Namespace Package

```
—my_package (/some/path)
|   __init__.py
|   plot
|   __init__.py
|   model
|   __init__.py
...
—my_package (/some/another_path)
|   __init__.py
|   plot
|   __init__.py
|   computation
|   __init__.py
...
...
```

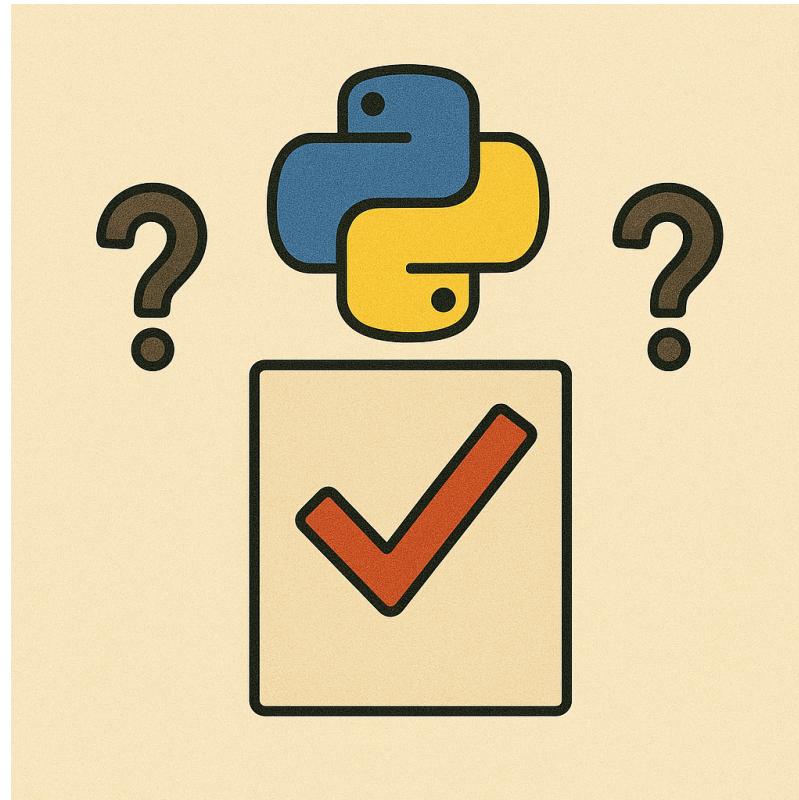
```
(.venv) ~\consistent_importing>python
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path
[
    '/some/path',
    '/some/another_path'
]
>>> import my_package.model
hello from path.my_package.model
>>> import my_package.computation
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "", line 1, in 
    import my_package.computation
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'my_package.computation'
```

# Package vs Namespace Package

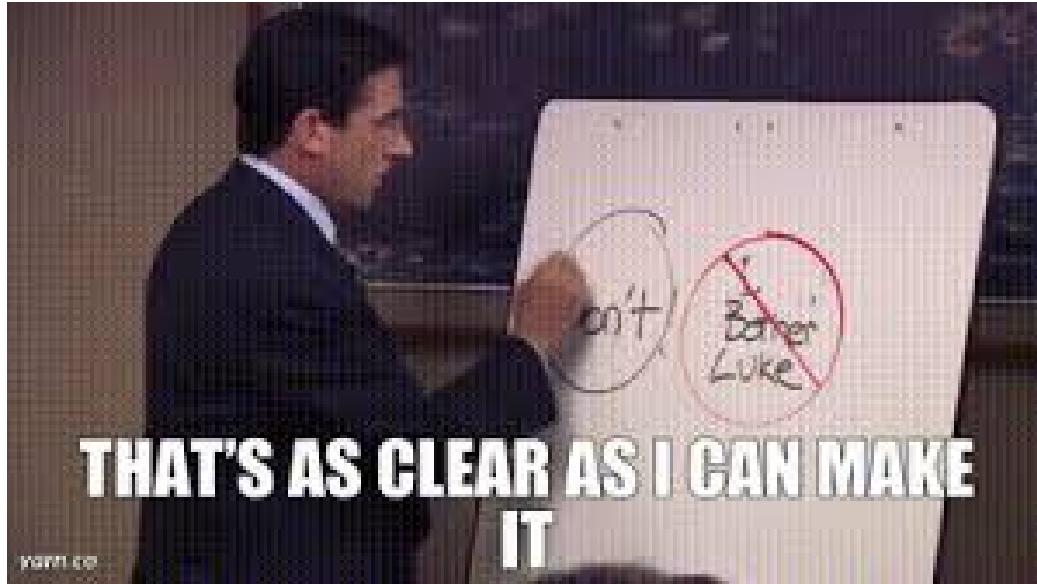
```
—my_package (/some/path)
|   __init__.py
|   plot
|   __init__.py
|   model
|   __init__.py
...
—my_package (/some/another_path)
|   __init__.py
|   plot
|   __init__.py
|   computation
|   __init__.py
...
...
```

```
(.venv) ~\consistent_importing>python
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path
[
    '/some/path',
    '/some/another_path'
]
>>> import my_package.model
hello from path.my_package.model
>>> import my_package.computation
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "", line 1, in 
    import my_package.computation
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'my_package.computation'
```

### III. What is the best importing strategy?



## 1. (PEP) Place imports at the top of a file[3]



**Benefit:** Transparency about dependencies

## 2. Lazy imports of heavy modules

```
python -X importtime -c 'import torch' 2> torch-import.prof  
uvx tuna torch-import.prof
```

```
# src/evaluation.py

def evaluate_model(model: Model) -> None:
    import torch # noqa: PLC0415
    ...

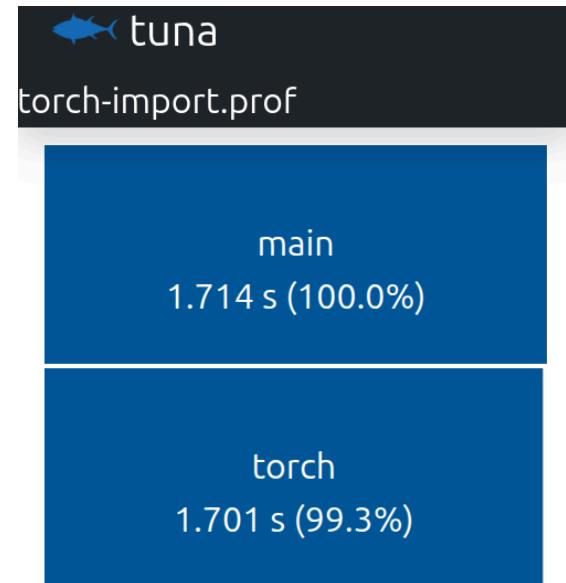
# src/_main_.py

from src.evaluation import evaluate_model

def main() -> None:

    if do_evaluate:
        evaluate_model(model)

    ...
```



**Benefit:** Reduction of startup time at some circumstances

### 3. Do not overuse "if TYPE\_CHECKING:"

```
# src/model.py
from typing import TYPE_CHECKING

if TYPE_CHECKING:
    import torch

class Model:
    def add_module(self, module: "torch.Module") -> None:
        print(f"Adding module: {module}")
    ...
```

**Benefit:** Avoiding circular dependencies

## 4. (PEP) Imports should be grouped

```
1 # standard library imports
2 import filecmp
3 import shutil
4 from pathlib import Path
5
6 # related third party imports
7 import pandas as pd
8 import pytest
9 import numpy as np
10
11 # local application/library specific imports
12 from common.constants import current_version
13 from common.constants import default_model_type
14 from dashboard.model.model import Model
15 from dashboard.model.model import ModelType
16 from source.db import DB
17 from source.connector.adapter import TimeSeriesAdapter
```

**Benefit:** Immediate visual separation of different types of dependencies

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```

**Benefit:** Immediate visual separation of different types of dependencies

## 5. Import one definition per line



```
1 import filecmp
2 import shutil
3 from pathlib import Path
4
5 import pandas as pd
6 import pytest
7 import numpy as np
8
9 from common.constants import current_version
10 from common.constants import default_model_type
11 from dashboard.model.model import Model
12 from dashboard.model.model import ModelType
13 from source.db import DB
14 from source.connector.adapter import TimeSeries
```

**Benefit:** Reduction of version control conflicts

## 5. Import one definition per line



```
1 import filecmp  
2 import shutil  
3 from pathlib import Path  
4  
5 import pandas as pd  
6 import pytest  
7 import numpy as np  
8  
9 from common.constants import current_version  
10 from common.constants import default_model_type  
11 from dashboard.model.model import Model  
12 from dashboard.model.model import ModelType  
13 from source.db import DB  
14 from source.connector.adapter import TimeSeries
```

**Benefit:** Reduction of version control conflicts

## 6. (PEP) Absolute imports

- Absolute imports are recommended, as they are usually more readable and tend to be better behaved (or at least give better error messages) if the import system is incorrectly configured (such as when a directory inside a package ends up on `sys.path`):

```
import mypkg.sibling
from mypkg import sibling
from mypkg.sibling import example
```

However, explicit relative imports are an acceptable alternative to absolute imports, especially when dealing with complex package layouts where using absolute imports would be unnecessarily verbose:

```
from . import sibling
from .sibling import example
```

Standard library code should avoid complex package layouts and always use absolute imports.

**Benefit:** More informative and less ambiguous

## 7. Use only well-known abbreviations

```
import os
import sys

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import sklearn as sk
import tensorflow as tf

import windows临时文件 as wtf
```

**Benefit:** Avoid confusion on what the abbreviation stands for

## 8. Avoid using Namespace Packages

```
my_package (/some/path)
├── __init__.py
└── plot
    ├── __init__.py
    └── model
        └── __init__.py
...
my_package (/some/another_path)
├── __init__.py
└── plot
    ├── __init__.py
    └── computation
        └── __init__.py
...
```

```
(.venv) ~\consistent_importing>python
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path
[
    '/some/path',
    '/some/another_path'
]
>>> import my_package.model
hello from path.my_package.model
>>> import my_package.computation
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "", line 1, in 
    import my_package.computation
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'my_package.computation'
```

**Benefit:** Avoid uncertain behavior of namespace packages

## 9. (PEP) Avoid using wildcard imports

```
1 # base_implementation.py
2 def fast_add(a: float, b: float) -> float:
3     return a + b
4
5 def fast_multiply(a: float, b: float) -> float:
6     return a * b
7
8 # cython_accelerated_implementation.py (optional module)
9 def fast_add(a: float, b: float) -> float: ...
10
11 # public_api.py
12 from base_implementation import * # noqa: F403
13
14 try: # (cython_accelerated_implementation.py could be missing)
15     from cython_accelerated_implementation import * # noqa: F403
16 except ImportError:
17     pass
18
19 # main.py
20 from public_api import fast_add
21 from public_api import fast_multiply
```

**Benefit:** Avoid ambiguity and namespace pollution

## 9. (PEP) Avoid using wildcard imports

```
1 # base_implementation.py
2 def fast_add(a: float, b: float) -> float:
3     return a + b
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11 # public_api.py
12 from base_implementation import * # noqa: F403
13
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15     from cython_accelerated_implementation import * # noqa: F403
16 except ImportError:
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19 # main.py
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21 from public_api import fast_multiply
```

**Benefit:** Avoid ambiguity and namespace pollution

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14 try: # (cython_accelerated_implementation.py could be missing)
15     from cython_accelerated_implementation import * # noqa: F403
16 except ImportError:
17     pass
18
19 # main.py
20 from public_api import fast_add
21 from public_api import fast_multiply
```

**Benefit:** Avoid ambiguity and namespace pollution

## 10. Import directly from module where a definition is defined

```
(base):~/ $ tree /f
.
├── main.py
└── os_ops
    ├── windows
    │   ├── __init__.py
    │   └── path.py
    └── linux
        ├── __init__.py
        └── path.py
└── __init__.py
```

```
# os_ops/__init__.py

import os

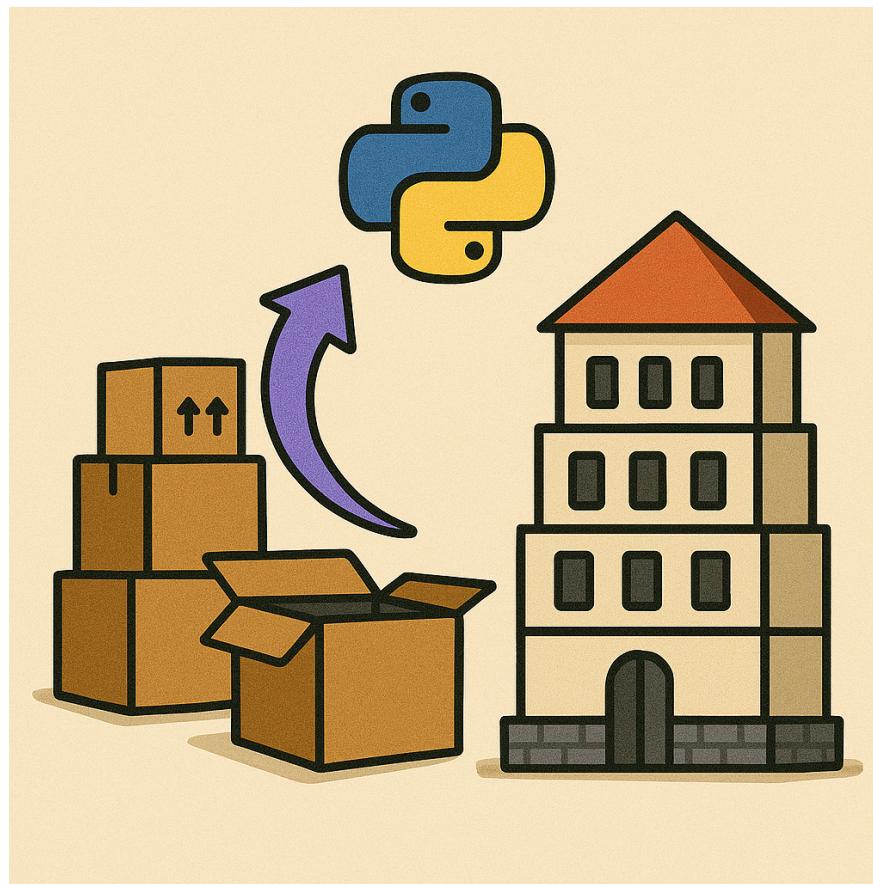
if os.name == 'nt':
    from ._windows.path import copy_file
elif os.name == 'posix':
    from ._linux.path import copy_file
else:
    raise OSError(f"Unsupported OS: {os.name}")
```

```
# main.py
from os_ops import copy_file

copy_file(
    "source.txt",
    "destination.txt"
)
```

**Benefit:** Avoid ambiguity

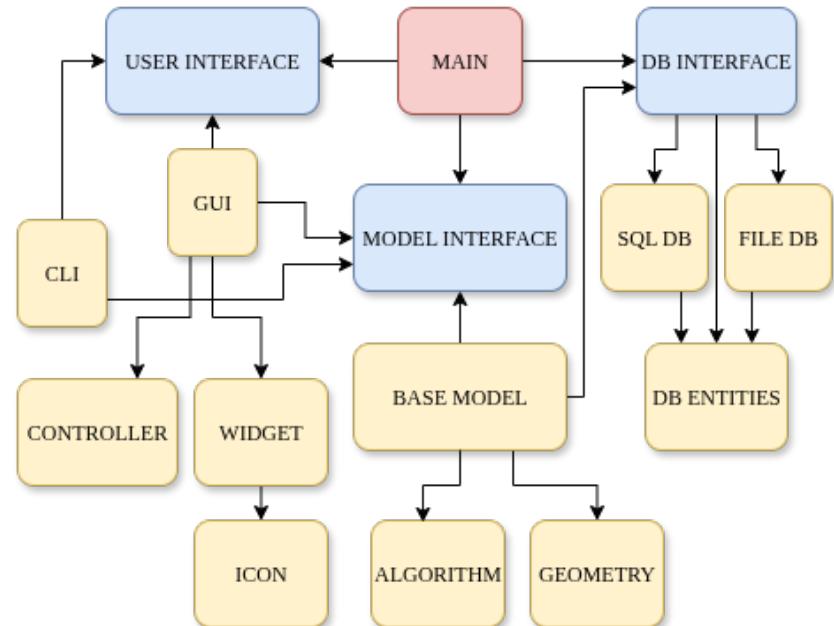
## IV. How internal dependencies impact a package architecture?



# Why to care about clean modular structure?

```
main.py  
gui  
|   __init__.py  
|   widget  
|       __init__.py  
|       icon  
|           __init__.py  
...  
base_model  
|   __init__.py  
|   geometry  
|       node.py  
|       edge.py  
|       __init__.py  
...
```

```
# running tests inside a specific package  
python -m pytest base_model/geometry  
# linting a specific package  
ruff check gui/widget/icon
```

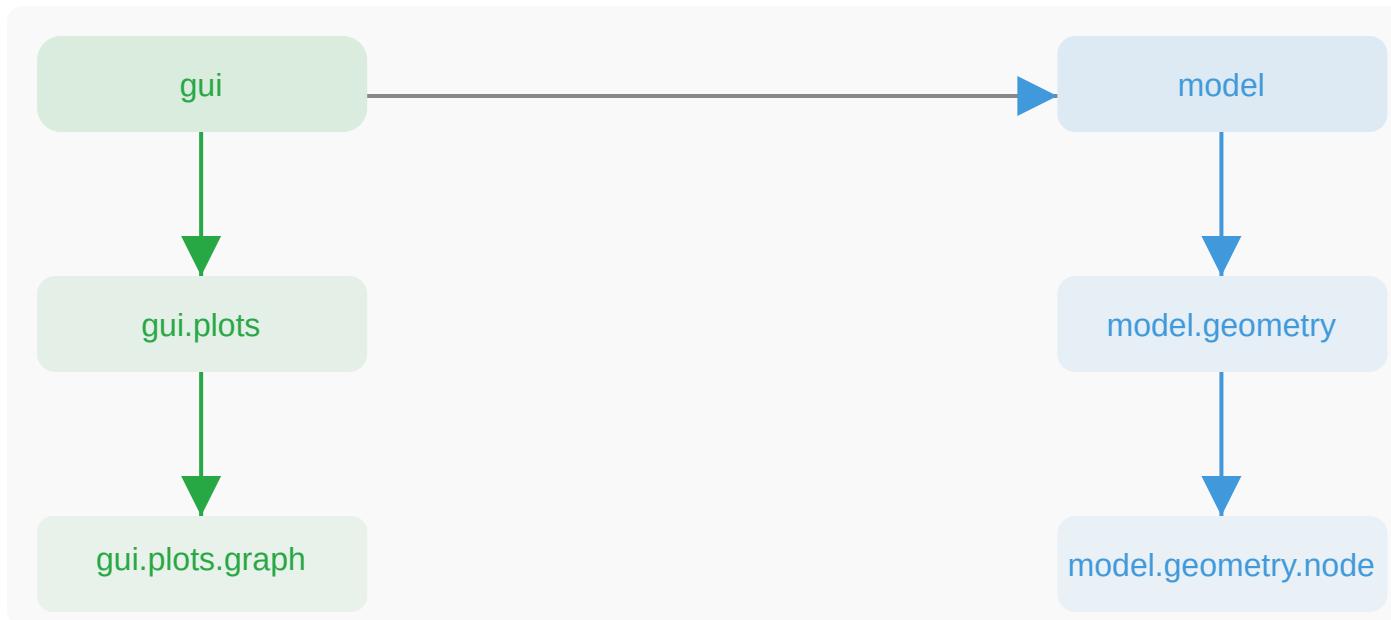


# Python circular imports. A bug or a feature?

```
File "gui/__init__.py", line 1, in
    from model import Node
File "model/__init__.py", line 1, in
    from .geometry import Node
File "model/geometry/__init__.py", line 3, in
    from gui import Graph
~~~~~  
ImportError: cannot import name 'Graph' from partially initialized module 'gui'
(most likely due to a circular import) (/gui/__init__.py)
```

Circular imports often signal a design issue, but sometimes are used intentionally for plugin systems or late binding.

## Circular dependencies between packages



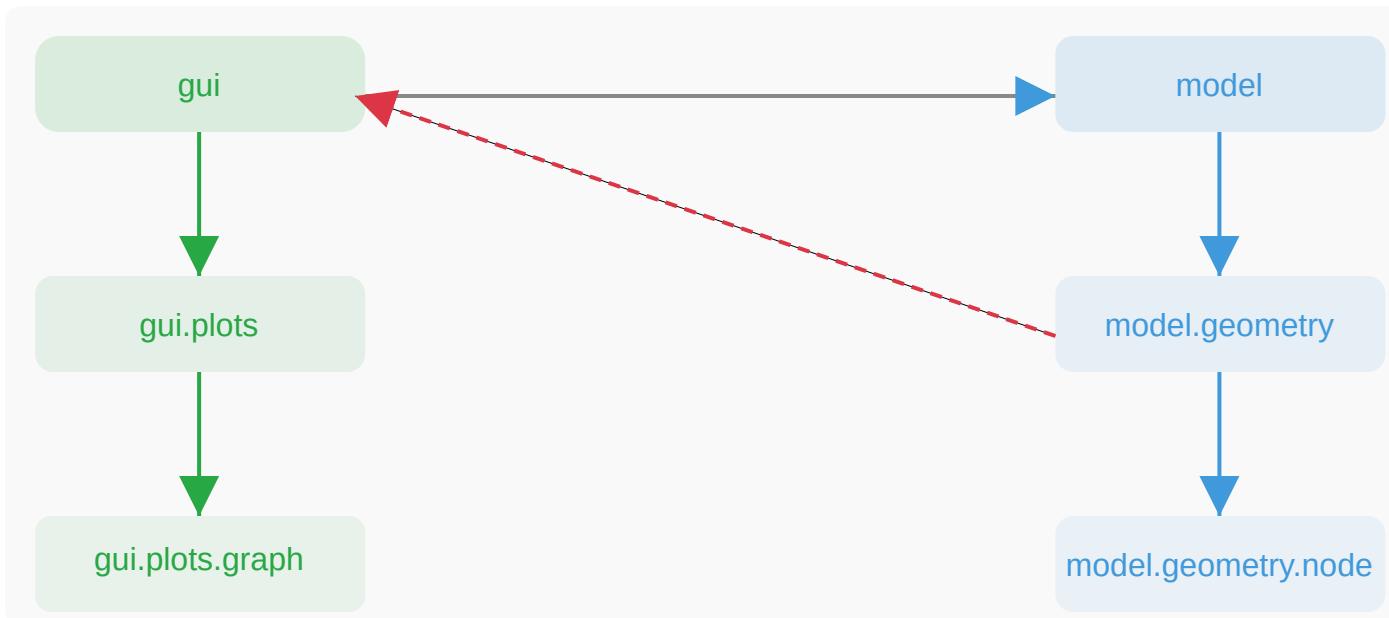
Packages "model" and "gui" re-exporting everything through `__init__.py`.  
Package "gui" imports from "model".

## Circular dependencies between packages



Attempting to add a dependency from "model" to "gui" directly from the the module "gui.plots.graph".

## Circular dependencies between packages



Attempting to add a dependency from "model" to "gui", using re-exported entity, creates a circular dependency.

# Circular dependencies between packages

```
# model/geometry/node.py
class Node: ...

# model/geometry/__init__.py
from .node import Node

# model/__init__.py
from .geometry import Node

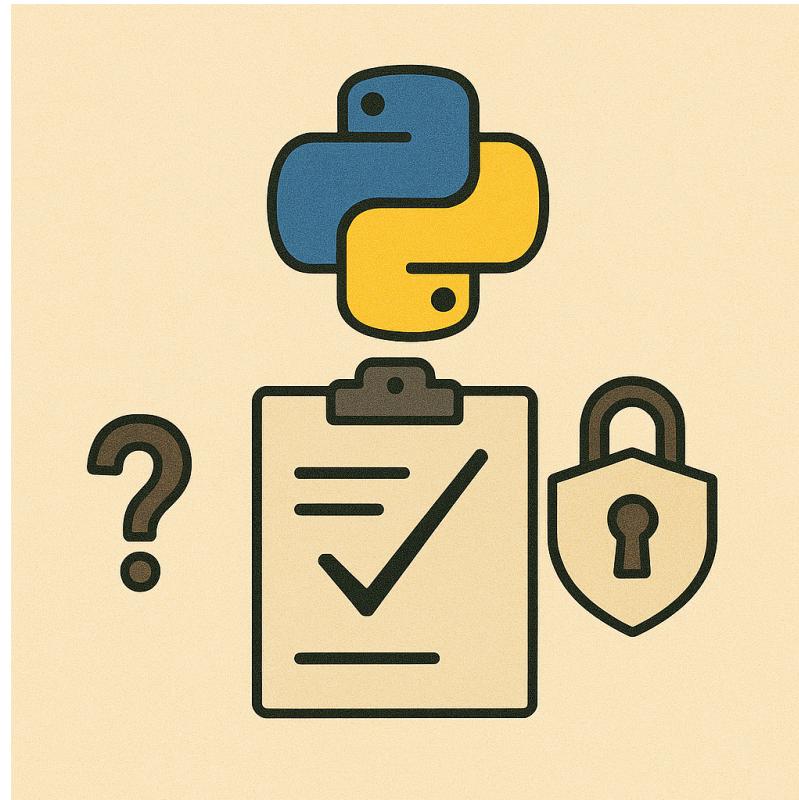
# gui/__init__.py
from model import Node

# model/geometry/__init__.py
from gui import Graph
```

```
File "gui/__init__.py", line 1, in
    from model import Node
File "model/__init__.py", line 1, in
    from .geometry import Node
File "model/geometry/__init__.py", line 3, in
    from gui import Graph
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
ImportError: cannot import name 'Graph' from partially initialized module 'gui'
(most likely due to a circular import) (/gui/__init__.py)
```

## V. How can we enforce the selected strategy in CI?



# Ruff

```
from functools import partial
import sys

import pandas as pd
from pydantic import BaseModel
from pydantic import Field

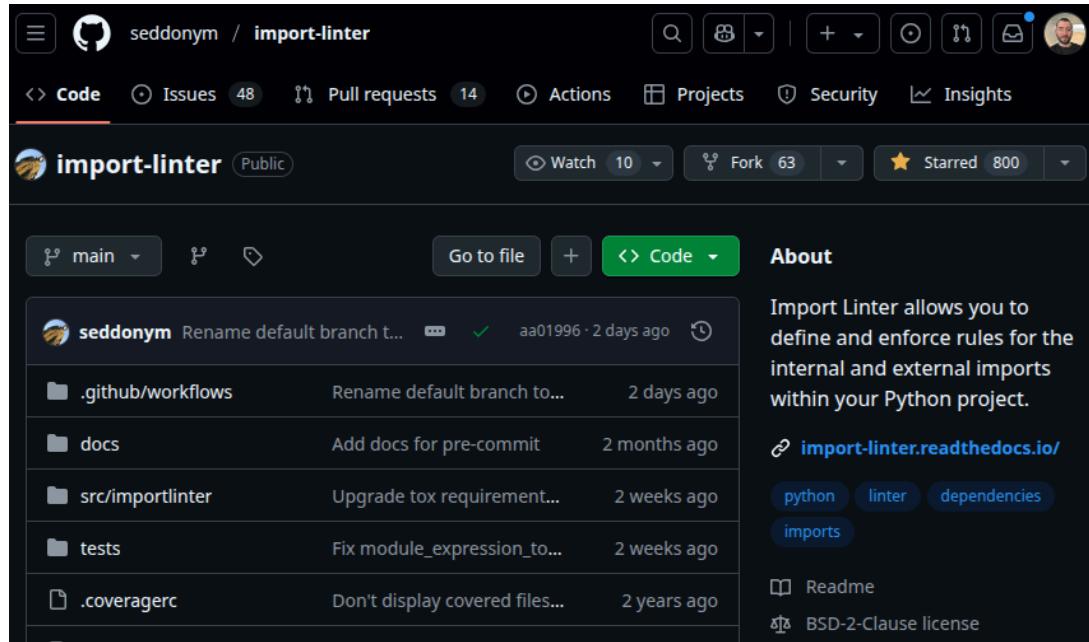
from my_another_package.graph import Graph
from my_another_package.graph import Node
from my_package.model import model

# ruff.toml

[lint]
select = [
    "I", # isort
    "PLC0415", # import-outside-top-level
    "TID252", # relative-imports
    "F403", # undefined-local-with-import-star-usage
]

[lint.isort]
force-single-line = true
known-first-party = ["my_another_package"]
```

## Import Linter[4]



*"Import Linter allows you to define and enforce rules for the internal and external imports within your Python project."*

```
# .importlinter

[importlinter]
root_package = my_package

[importlinter:contract:1]
name=GUI cannot be imported from other packages
type=forbidden
source_modules=
    my_package.model
    my_package.db
forbidden_modules=
    my_package.gui
```

```
(my_package) jan@jan-Inspiron-3543:~$ lint-imports
=====
Import Linter
=====

-----
Contracts
-----

Analyzed 134 files, 699 dependencies.
-----

GUI cannot be imported from other packages KEPT
Contracts: 1 kept, 0 broken.
```

# AcyclicContract

```
pip install import-linter@git+https://github.com/K4liber/import-linter@issue/221_tree_contract
```

```
# .importlinter

[importlinter]
root_packages =
    django

[importlinter:contract:1]
name=Acyclic
type=acyclic
consider_package_dependencies=true
max_cycle_families=-1
exclude_parents=
    django.test
```

```
(django) jan@jan-Inspiron-3543:~$ lint-imports
```

# Check upholding of AcyclicContract in django

```
...
>>> Cycles family for parent module 'django'

Siblings:
(
    django.apps
    django.core
)

Number of cycles: 1

Cycle 1 (package dependency):
(
    -> django.apps (full path: 'django.apps.config')
    -> django.core (full path: 'django.core.exceptions')
    -> django.core (full path: 'django.core.checks.model_checks')
    -> django.apps
)
<<< Cycles family for parent module 'django'

Number of cycle families found for a contract 'AcyclicDependencies': 167
Number of cycle families with package dependencies: 88
```

## ADP (Acyclic Dependencies Principle)



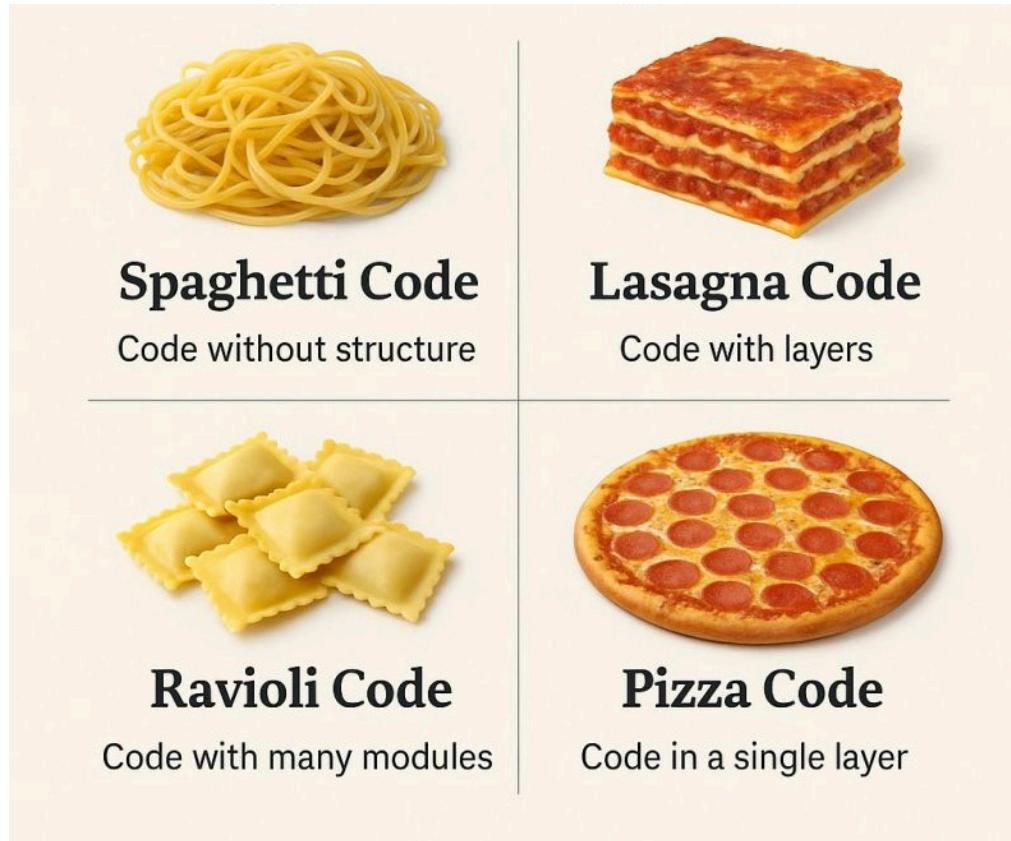
*Could a development have been more fun for django developers if they had used AcyclicContract from the start of the development?*

# Bibliography

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3. PEP-0008, Imports, <https://peps.python.org/pep-0008/#imports>
4. Import Linter, <https://github.com/seddonym/import-linter>
5. Italian pasta code, Lynn (Yu Ling) Wang, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/yuling-wang-jobmenta/>

## (EXTRA) Python code that can adapt to changing requirements





Using Python, it is easy to cook some italian pasta code [5]

# Clean code principles

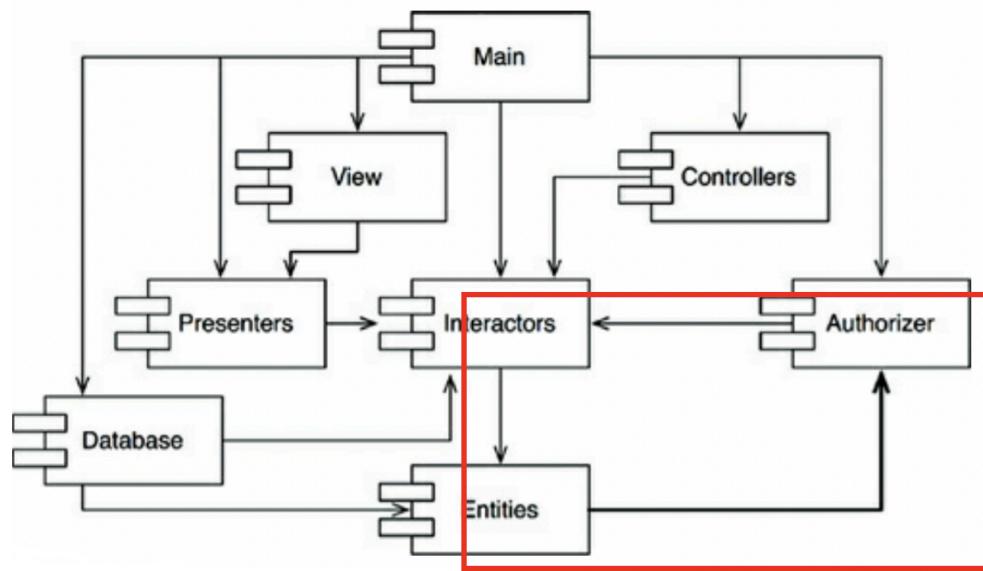


**Uncle Bob**

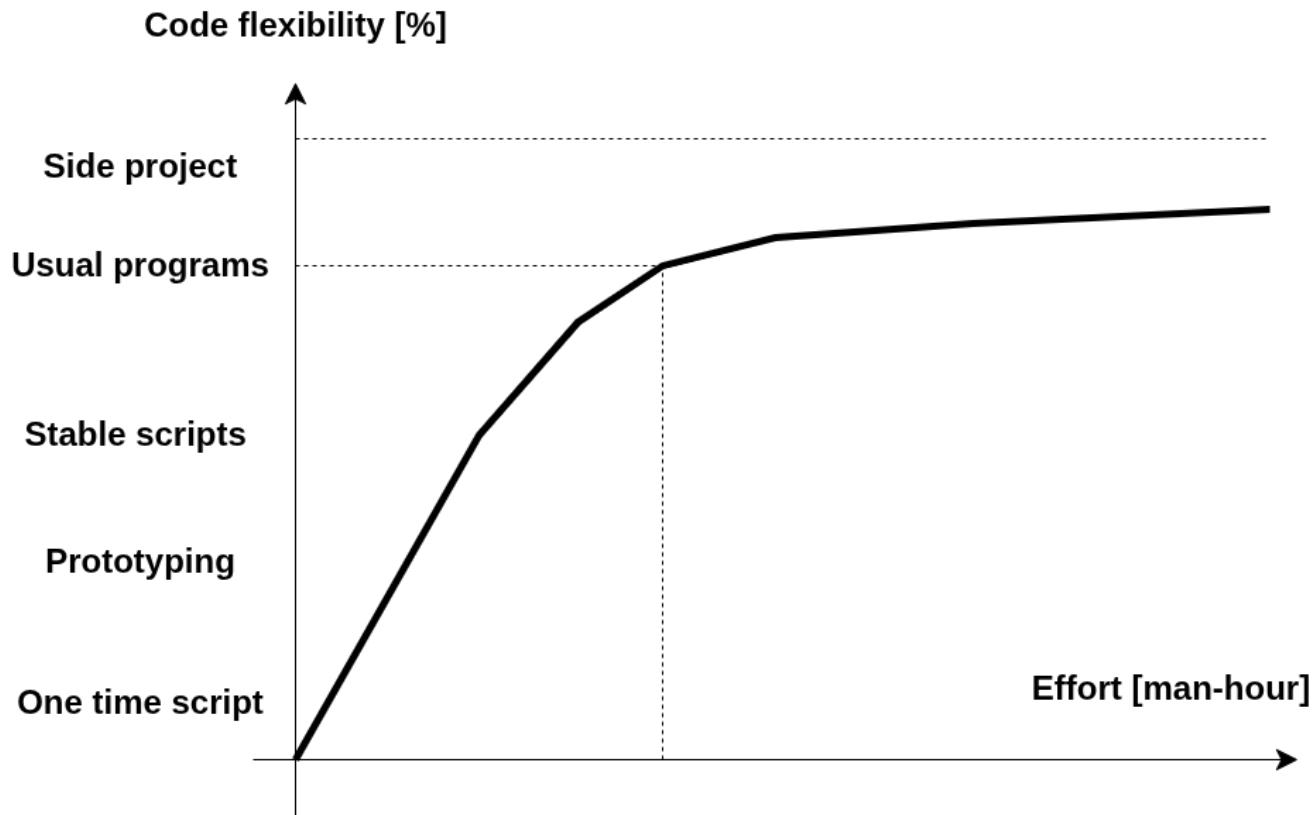
*Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship*  
2008

- **SRP** - Single Responsibility Principle
- **OCP** - Open/Closed Principle
- **LSP** - Liskov Substitution Principle
- **ISP** - Interface Segregation Principle
- **DIP** - Dependency Inversion Principle
- **DRY** - Don't Repeat Yourself
- **KISS** - Keep It Simple, Stupid
- **YAGNI** - You Aren't Gonna Need It
- **POLA** - Principle of Least Astonishment
- **ADP** - Acyclic Dependencies Principle

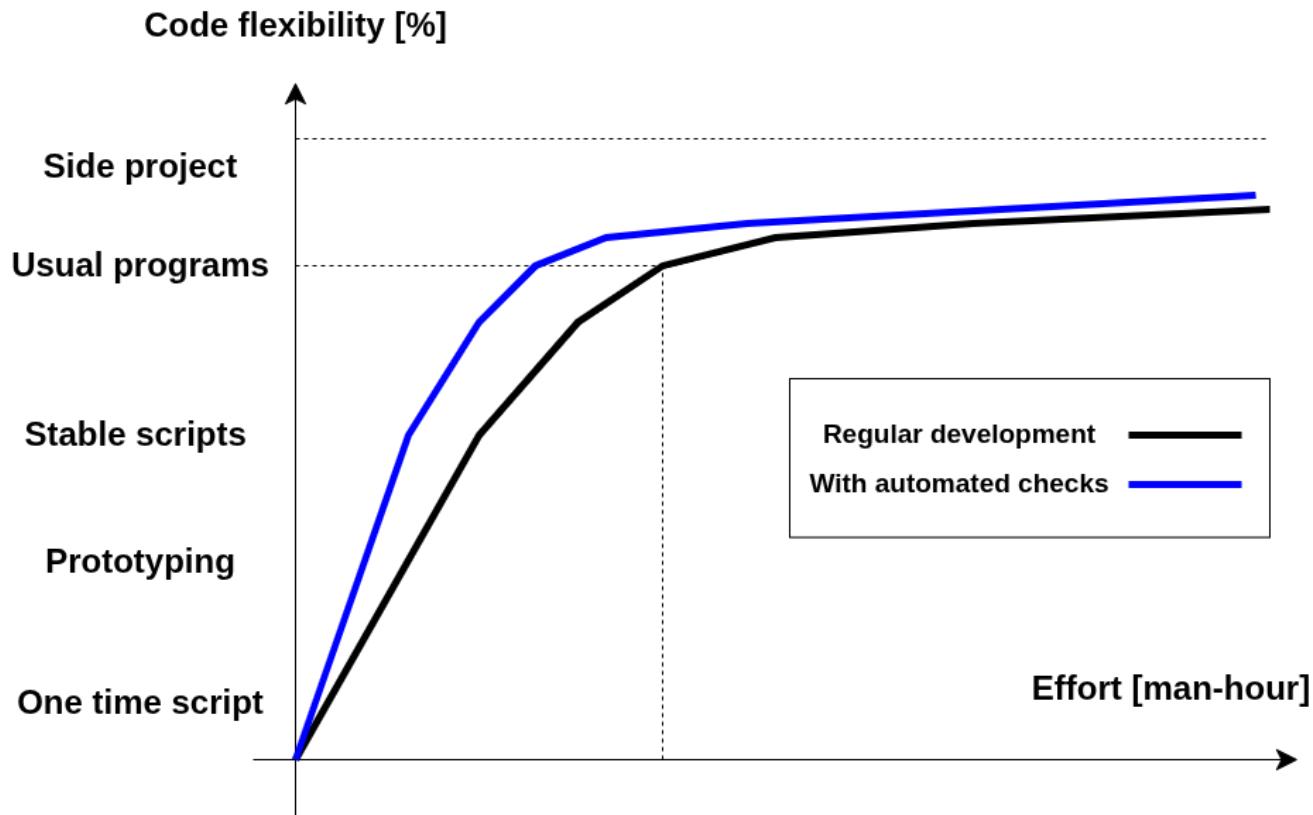
# Acyclic dependencies principle (ADP)



- make the code hard to understand, thus reducing maintainability
- harder to change one component without affecting another because of strong coupling
- impossible to test each individual component because they can't be separated since they act as a single component



Effort vs benefit of applying clean code principles



Automated checks of clean code principles violations