

Modules

Session Objectives:

- ✓ Understand what a Python module is
- ✓ Create and use your own module
- ✓ Import specific functions or all functions from a module
- ✓ Rename a module or function using an alias
- ✓ Understand and use built-in modules

1 Module

A module is just a single Python file (.py) that contains code – functions, classes, or variables – that you can import into another Python file.

Purpose: Organize code into reusable pieces.

2 Package

A package is a folder containing multiple Python modules and a special `__init__.py` file (even if empty).

It helps organize modules into a hierarchical structure.

3 Library

A library is a collection of related modules and packages that provide a set of functionalities.

Example: NumPy, Pandas

4 Framework

A framework is a bigger structure that provides not only modules and packages but also a set of rules and architecture for building applications.

Example: Django, Flask (web frameworks).

FRAMEWORK
A collection of libraries

LIBRARY
A collection of packages

PACKAGE
A collection of modules

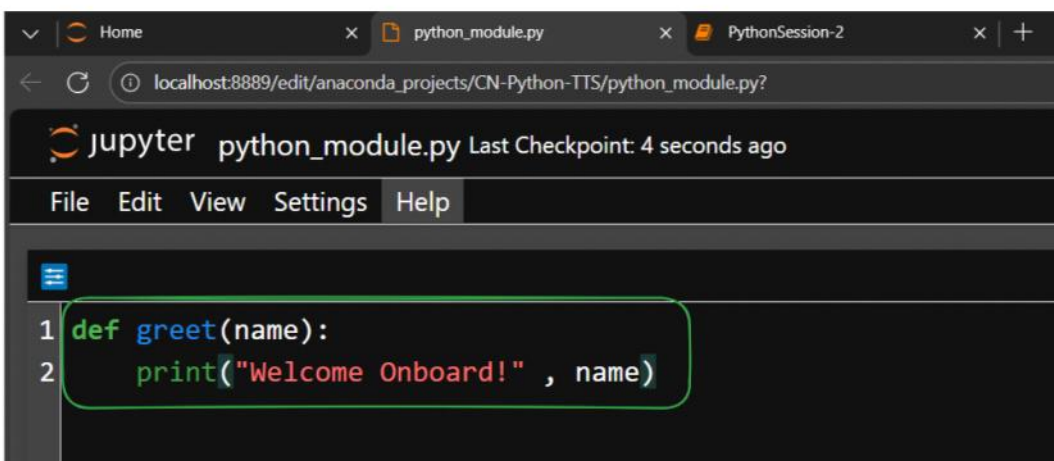
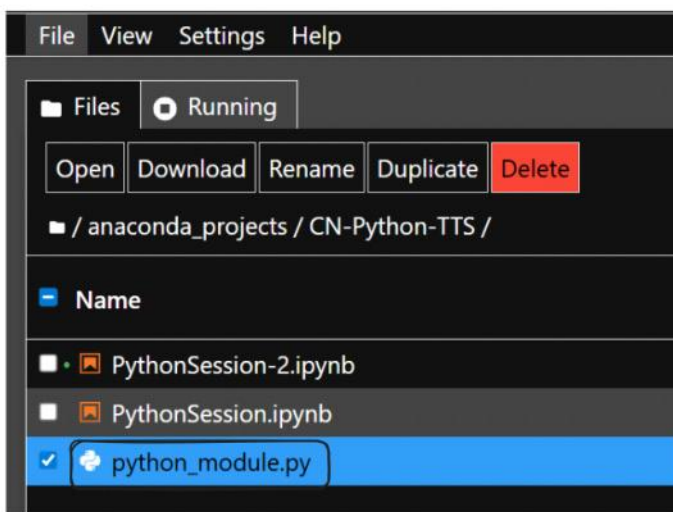
MODULE
A single Python file (.py)

What is a Module?

A module is just a .py file that contains reusable Python code—like functions, variables, or classes.

Why Use Modules?

- Avoid writing the same code again and again.
- Break large programs into smaller, manageable pieces.
- Share functionality across different files
- Make code cleaner, organized, and reusable



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Analogy :

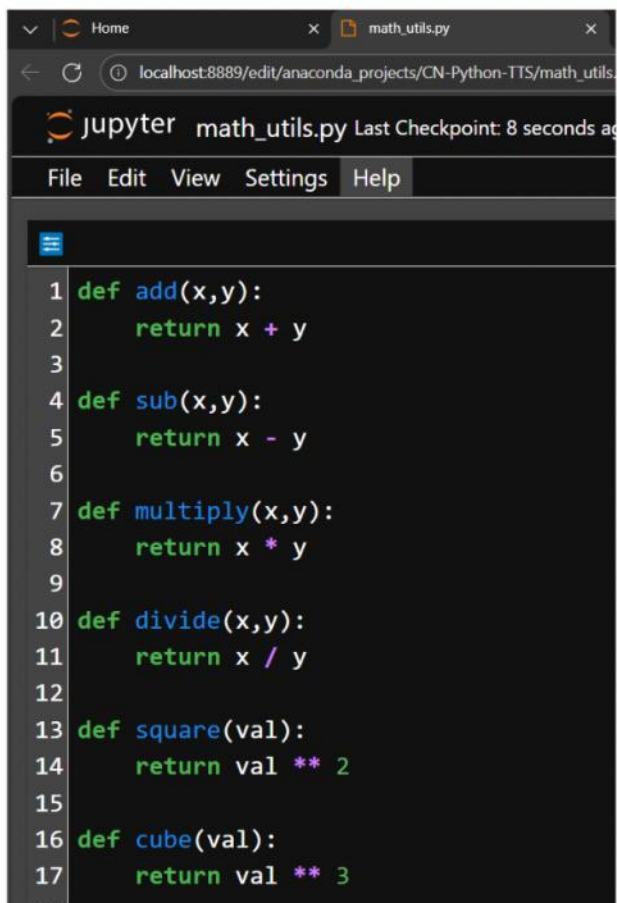
- Module - A single Chapter in a book
- Package - A book made of multiple Chapters
- Library - A bookshelf containing multiple books on a subject.
- Framework - A whole Library Building with a set of rules for how books are organized and used.

```
import python_module
python_module.greet("Aditya Verma!")
Welcome Onboard! Aditya Verma!

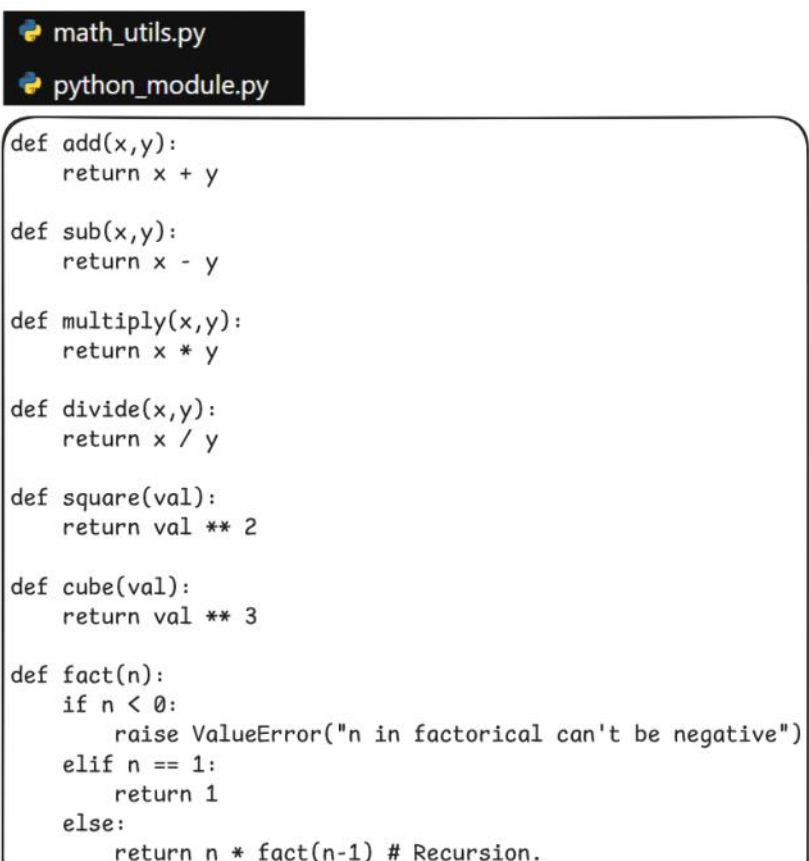
python_module.greet("Nihal Mehra")
Welcome Onboard! Nihal Mehra

python_module.greet("Arpit Gupta")
Welcome Onboard! Arpit Gupta
```

User Defined



```
1 def add(x,y):
2     return x + y
3
4 def sub(x,y):
5     return x - y
6
7 def multiply(x,y):
8     return x * y
9
10 def divide(x,y):
11     return x / y
12
13 def square(val):
14     return val ** 2
15
16 def cube(val):
17     return val ** 3
```



```
def add(x,y):
    return x + y

def sub(x,y):
    return x - y

def multiply(x,y):
    return x * y

def divide(x,y):
    return x / y

def square(val):
    return val ** 2

def cube(val):
    return val ** 3

def fact(n):
    if n < 0:
        raise ValueError("n in factorical can't be negative")
    elif n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * fact(n-1) # Recursion.
```

```
import math_utils # Importing .py file
result = math_utils.add(10,11)
print(result)
```

21

```
result = math_utils.sub(21,11)
print(result)
```

10

```
result = math_utils.multiply(10,11)
print(result)
```

110

```
result = math_utils.divide(11,10)
print(result)
```

1.1

```
result = math_utils.cube(11)
print(result)
```

1331

```
result = math_utils.square(11)
print(result)
```

121

```
result = math_utils.fact(-11)
print(result)
```

ValueError Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In[10], line 1

```
----> 1 result = math_utils.fact(-11)
      2 print(result)
```

File ~\anaconda_projects\CN-Python-TTS\math_utils.py:21, in fact(n)

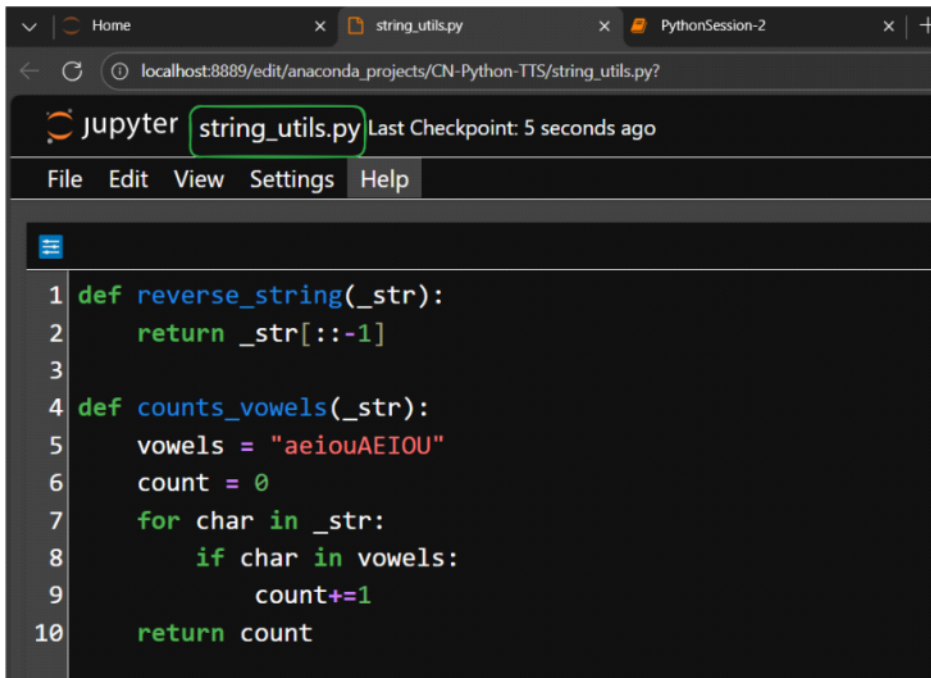
```
19 def fact(n):
20     if n < 0:
----> 21         raise ValueError("n in factorical can't be negative")
      22     elif n == 1:
      23         return 1
```

ValueError: n in factorical can't be negative userdefined

[Fix Code](#)

```
result = math_utils.fact(11)
print(result)
```

39916800



```
1 def reverse_string(_str):
2     return _str[::-1]
3
4 def counts_vowels(_str):
5     vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"
6     count = 0
7     for char in _str:
8         if char in vowels:
9             count+=1
10    return count
```

```
import string_utils
rev_str = string_utils.reverse_string("racecar")
rev_str
```

```
'racecar'
```

```
rev_str = string_utils.reverse_string("ninja")
rev_str
```

```
'ajnin'
```

```
rev_str = string_utils.reverse_string("hello")
rev_str
```

```
'olleh'
```

```
count_vowels = string_utils.counts_vowels("Coding Ninjas")
count_vowels
```

```
4
```

```
count_vowels = string_utils.counts_vowels("Python Programmings")
count_vowels
```

```
4
```

```
count_vowels = string_utils.counts_vowels("Today is a very Awesome day!")
count_vowels
```

```
10
```

```
from string_utils import reverse_string , counts_vowels
rev_str = reverse_string("Python")
rev_str
```

```
'nohtyP'
```

```
vowels_count = counts_vowels("Aditya Verma")
vowels_count
```

```
5
```

```
from math_utils import *
_sum = add(20,51)
print(_sum)
```

```
71
```

```
_mul = multiply(10,5)
print(_mul)
```

```
50
```

```
# Aliases 'AS'
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Aliases 'as'
import math_utils as math
math.add(10,11)
```

```
21
```

```
math.square(10)
```

```
100
```

```
math.cube(9)
```

```
729
```

What Are Built-in Modules?

Python includes standard modules that come pre-installed. You don't have to download them—you just import and use them.

They help with:

- Getting system or platform information
- Performing mathematical operations
- Handling dates and times
- Generating random values
- Working with files and directories

```
import platform as p
dir(platform)
```

```
['_Processor',
 '_WIN32_CLIENT_RELEASES',
 '_WIN32_SERVER_RELEASES',
 '__builtins__',
 '__cached__',
 '__copyright__',
 '__doc__',
 '__file__',
 '__loader__',
 '__name__',
 '__package__',
 '__spec__',
 '__version__',
 '_comparable_version',
 '_default_architecture',
 '_follow_symlinks',
 '_get_machine_win32',
```

```
p.system()
```

```
'Windows'
```

```
p.version()
```

```
'10.0.26100'
```

```
p.release()
```

```
'11'
```

```
p.machine()
```

```
'AMD64'
```

```
p.architecture()
```

```
('64bit', 'WindowsPE')
```

```
p.platform()
```

```
'Windows-11-10.0.26100-SP0'
```

```
p.processor()
```

```
'Intel64 Family 6 Model 186 Stepping 3, GenuineIntel'
```

```
p.uname()
```

```
uname_result(system='Windows', node='Priya', release='11', version='10.0.26100', machine='AMD64')
```

```
p.python_version()
```

```
'3.12.7'
```

```
p.python_compiler()
```

```
'MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)'
```

```
p.python_implementation()
```

```
'CPython'
```

```
p.mac_ver()
```

```
('', ('', '', ''), '')
```

```
import math
```

```
dir(math) # provide an info all the existing functions
```

```
['__doc__',  
'__loader__',  
'__name__',  
'__package__',  
'__spec__',  
'acos',  
'acosh',  
'asin',  
'asinh',  
'atan',
```

```
math.ceil(199.79) # Rounding Up
```

```
200
```

```
math.floor(199.65) # Rounding Down
```

```
199
```

```
math.fabs(-199.99) # Return float with abs
```

```
199.99
```

```
math.factorial(5)
```

```
120
```

```
math.sqrt(81) # 9
```

```
9.0
```



```

math.sqrt(121) # 11
11.0
math.gcd(15,36)
3
math.lcm(15,25)
75
math.pi
3.141592653589793

```

```

# Area of a Circle = pi * r^2
pi = math.pi
radius = int(input("Enter the value of radius: "))
area_of_circle = math.pi * math.pow(radius , 2)
print(area_of_circle)

Enter the value of radius: 11
380.132711084365

# pi ~ 180 degree
math.degrees(math.pi)

180.0

```

```

math.radians(180)
3.141592653589793
math.sin(math.pi/2)
1.0
math.tan(math.pi/4)
0.9999999999999999
math.ceil(math.tan(math.pi/4))
1
math.log(100,10)
2.0

```

```

math.log10(100000) # 10^5
5.0

import datetime
dir(datetime)

['MAXYEAR',
'MINYEAR',
'UTC',
'__all__',
'__builtins__',
'__cached__',
'__doc__',
'__file__',
'__loader__',
'__name__',
'__package__',
'__spec__',
'date',
'datetime',

```

```
datetime.MAXYEAR
```

```
9999
```

```
datetime.MINYEAR
```

```
1
```

```
now = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```
now
```

```
datetime.datetime(2025, 9, 23, 23, 1, 7, 29845)
```

```
print(now)
```

```
2025-09-23 23:01:07.029845
```

```
today = datetime.datetime.today()
```

```
today
```

```
datetime.datetime(2025, 9, 23, 23, 1, 35, 186374)
```

```
print(today)
```

```
2025-09-23 23:01:35.186374
```