# **Chapter -04 Using Python Libraries**

## **Python Package:**

A package is a collection of Python modules under a common namespace, created by placing different modules on a single directory(folder) along with some special files (such as \_\_init\_\_.py)
In a directory structure, in order for a folder (containing different modules i.e., .py files) to be recognized as a package, a special file namely \_\_init\_\_.py must also be stored in the folder, even if the file \_\_init\_\_.py is empty.

Generally *Packages* are *namespaces* which contain *multiple packages* and *modules* themselves. They are simply *directories*.

### Note:

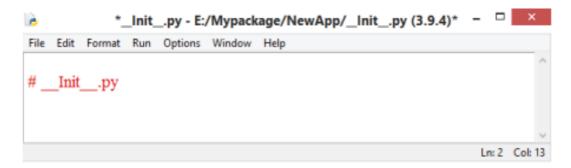
The file \_\_init\_\_.py in a folder indicates it is an importable python package. Without \_\_init\_\_.py, a folder is not considered a Python package. We can even add an empty file having name as \_\_init\_\_.py in a folder to make it a Python package.

## **Steps to create a Python Package:**

Let's create a package named *Mypackage*:

- $\triangleright$  Create a new folder named <u>NewApp</u> in E drive (E:\NewApp)
- ➤ Inside *NewApp*, create a *subfolder* with the name '*Mypackage*'.
- > Create an empty <u>\_\_init\_\_.py</u> file in the <u>Mypackage</u> folder.
- > Create *modules Circle.py* and *Rectangle.py* with following code

```
__Init__.py
```



### Circle.py

```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import math def area(radius): return math.pi * radius ** 2

def circumference(radius): return 2 * math.pi*radius
```

## Rectangle.py

```
Rectangle.py - E:\NewApp\Mypackage\Rectangle.py (3.9.4) - 

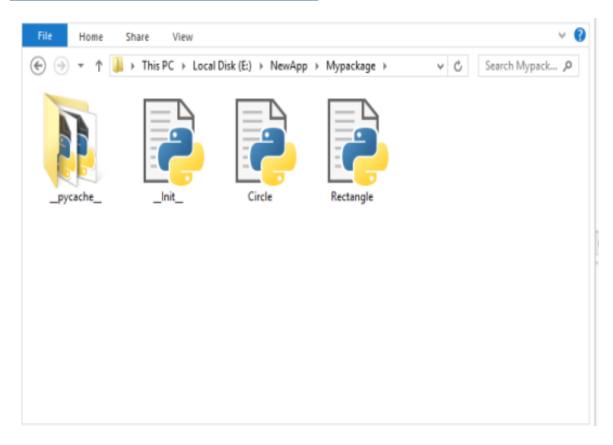
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

def area(width, length):
    return width * length

def perimeter(width, length):
    return 2 * (width + length)

Ln: 1 Col: 0
```

# **Structure of Mypackage will be displayed as:**



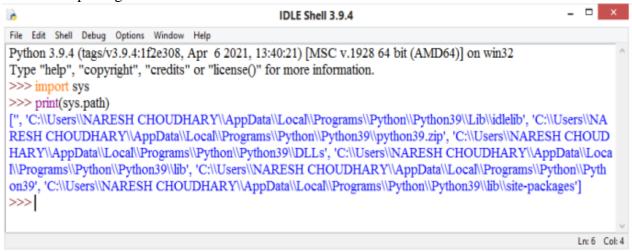
### **Associate package with Python installation:**

Once the *package directory* is ready, we can *associate it with Python by attaching* it to Python's *site-packages* folder of current Python distribution in our computer.

We can import *library* and *package* in Python only if it is attached to its *site-packages* folder.

## **Steps to associate a package to Python installation:**

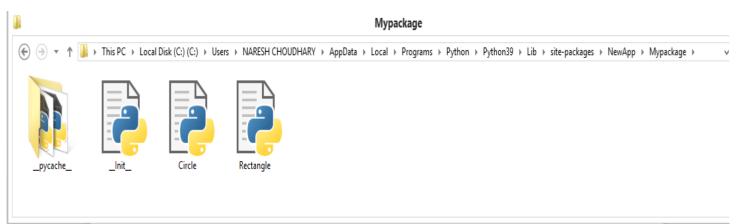
i) In order to check the path of the site-packages folder of Python, on the *Python prompt*, types the following two commands, one after another and try to locate the path of site-packages folder.



>>> import sys
>>> print(sys.path)
[", 'C:\\Users\\NARESH
CHOUDHARY\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python39\\Lib\\idlelib',
'C:\\Users\\NARESH CHOUDHARY \\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python
\\Python39\\python39.zip', 'C:\\Users\\NARESH
CHOUDHARY\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python39\\DLLs',
'C:\\Users\\NARESH CHOUDHARY\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python39\\lib',
'C:\\Users\\NARESH CHOUDHARY\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python39',
'C:\\Users\\NARESH CHOUDHARY\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python39\\lib\\site-packages']

>>>

- ii) Copy the *created folder* (*NewApp*) and paste it into the *site-packages* folder.
- iii) After copying *library* folder into the *site-packages* folder in the current Python installation, now it has become a *Python library*. Now we can *import* its *modules* and uses its *functions*.



## # Program illustrate the use of Package

```
import NewApp.Mypackage.Circle
import NewApp.Mypackage.Rectangle
choice =0
ch = 'y'
while (ch =='y' or ch =='Y'):
  print("Main Menu")
  print("1. Area of a Circle")
  print("2. Circumference of a circle")
  print("3. Area of a rectangle")
  print("4. Perimeter of a rectangle")
  print("5. Quit")
  choice =int(input("Enter your choice:"))
  if(choice == 1):
    (choice == 1):
print("-----")
    rad =int(input("Enter the circle's radius:"))
    print("The area is ", NewApp.Mypackage.Circle.area(rad))
  elif(choice == 2):
    rint("-----")
    radius =int(input("Enter the circle's radius:"))
    print("The circumference is ", NewApp.Mypackage.Circle.circumference(radius))
  elif(choice == 3):
    print("-----")
    width =int(input("Enter the rectangle's width:"))
    length =int(input("Enter the rectangle's length:"))
    print("The area is",NewApp.Mypackage.Rectangle.area(width, length))
  elif(choice == 4):
    print("-----")
    width =int(input("Enter the rectangle's width:"))
    length =int(input("Enter the rectangle's length:"))
    print("The perimeter is",NewApp.Mypackage.Rectangle.perimeter(width, length))
  elif (choice == 5):
    print("-----")
    print("Exiting the program .....")
    ch = F'
  else:
    print("Error -Invalid selection.")
```

## Output:

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Main Menu

- 1. Area of a Circle
- 2. Circumference of a circle
- 3. Area of a rectangle
- 4. Perimeter of a rectangle
- 5. Quit

Enter your choice:1

\_\_\_\_\_

Enter the circle's radius:7

The area is 153.93804002589985

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Main Menu

- 1. Area of a Circle
- 2. Circumference of a circle
- 3. Area of a rectangle
- 4. Perimeter of a rectangle
- 5. Quit

Enter your choice:2

-----

Enter the circle's radius:7

The circumference is 43.982297150257104

\_\_\_\_\_

IDLE Shell 3.9.4 File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help Main Menu 1. Area of a Circle 2. Circumference of a circle 3. Area of a rectangle 4. Perimeter of a rectangle 5. Quit Enter your choice:3 Enter the rectangle's width:7 Enter the rectangle's length:9 The area is 63 Main Menu 1. Area of a Circle 2. Circumference of a circle 3. Area of a rectangle 4. Perimeter of a rectangle 5. Quit Enter your choice:4 Enter the rectangle's width:7 Enter the rectangle's length:9 The perimeter is 32 Main Menu 1. Area of a Circle 2. Circumference of a circle 3. Area of a rectangle 4. Perimeter of a rectangle Quit Enter your choice:5 Exiting the program ..... >>>