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- Python Modules :-

- Modules provide us with a way to share reuseable functions.
- A module is simply a "Python file" which contains code we can reuse in multiple Python programs.
- A module may contain functions, classes and lists

- Types of Module :-
  - Built-in Modules
  - User-defined Modules

- Built-in Modules :-

- one of the many superpowers of python is that it comes with a "rich standard libary".
- This rich standard libary contoins lots of built-in modules.
- Hence, it's provide a lot of reusable code.
- To name a few, Python contains modules like 'os, sys. dattime, random'.
- You can import and use any of the built-in modules whenever you like in your program

- User-defined Modules :-

- Another superpower of python is that it lets you take things in your own hands.

- You can create your own functions and classes, put them inside modules and voila.
- You can now include hundreads of lines of code into any program just by writing a simple import statements.

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- Advantages of comments :-

- Make the code easily understandable by other programmers
- The code becomes self-explanatory
- Helps remember why we used a specific command, method or function in the code.
- Enables the interpreter to ignore some part of the code while testing.

- Types of comments :-

- single-line comment
- Multi-line comment
- docstring comment.

- Single-line comment

- single-line comment begin with the "#" character.
- Anything that is written in a single line after '#' is considered as a comment.
- syntax :-

```
## comments here
```

- There are two ways of using single-line comments in python.
- You can use it before the code or next to the code.
- The example depicted below shows the use of comments in both way.

- PEP8, Python Style Guide, recommands using less than 78 79 characters in a single-line comment to make it eaiser to read. If you comment is exceding the recommended length, you can use the next type means multi ~~co~~ line comment.

- Multi-line comments:-

- Python does not support multi-line comments.
- However, there are multiple ways to overcome this issuses.
- None of these ways are technically multi-line comments, but you can use them as one. The
- The first way is by using # at the beginning of each line of the comment.

- The next way is using string literals but not assignning them to any variables.
- If you do not assgin a string literal to a variable, the python interpreter ignores it.

- use this to your advantages to write multi-line comments.
- You can either use a single ('') quotation or double ("") quotation

- You can also use multi-line strings for commenting. To do this, use either a ''' or """ quotation marks three times.