

# Python - Modules

Module Code: ELEE1147

Module Name: Programming for Engineers

Credits: 15

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# Modules in Python

- Modules are reusable pieces of code in Python
- They help organize and manage code by splitting it into separate files
- Modules can be imported into other Python files

# Why Use Modules?

- Code reusability: Write once, use many times
- Maintainability: Easier to manage and update code
- Namespace management: Avoids name conflicts by separating code logically

```
# math_utils.py
def mean(numbers):
    """Calculate the arithmetic mean."""
    return sum(numbers) / len(numbers)

# stats_utils.py
def mean(numbers):
    """Calculate the geometric mean."""
    product = 1
    for number in numbers:
        product *= number
    return product ** (1 / len(numbers))
```

```
import math_utils
import stats_utils

numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

# Using the arithmetic mean from math_utils
arithmetic_mean = math_utils.mean(numbers)
print("Arithmetic Mean:", arithmetic_mean)

# Using the geometric mean from stats_utils
geometric_mean = stats_utils.mean(numbers)
print("Geometric Mean:", geometric_mean)
```

# Types of Modules

1. **Built-in Modules:** Pre-installed with Python (e.g., `math` , `datetime` , `sys` )
2. **User-Defined Modules:** Custom modules created by programmers
3. **Third-Party Modules:** Modules that can be installed from the Python Package Index (PyPI) using `pip`

# Importing Modules

- Use the `import` statement to bring in a module

```
import math
print(math.sqrt(16)) # Output: 4.0
```

- You can also import specific functions or variables

```
from math import pi, sqrt
print(pi) # Output: 3.14159...
print(sqrt(16)) # Output: 4.0
```

# Creating a Module

1. Write functions and variables in a `.py` file, e.g., `mymodule.py`
2. Import it in another script using `import mymodule`

## Example: `mymodule.py`

```
# mymodule.py
def greet(name):
    return f"Hello, {name}!"
```

## Example Usage

```
import mymodule
print(mymodule.greet("Python")) # Output: Hello, Python!
```

# Renaming a Module

- The module name is long or cumbersome to type repeatedly.
- There's a naming conflict with another module or variable.
- You want a shorter or more intuitive name for readability.
- Use `as` to give a module a different name in your code

```
import math as m
print(m.sqrt(25)) # Output: 5.0
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Now you can use 'plt' instead of 'matplotlib.pyplot'
plt.plot([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6])
plt.show()
```



# Commonly Used Built-in Modules

To get a list of all 65 Built-in modules:

```
>>> import sys
>>> print(*sys.builtin_module_names, sep="/n")
```

```
~ via v3.7.9 took 3s
> python listofbuiltins.py
_abc          _ast          _bisect       _blake2
_codecs       _codecs_cn   _codecs_hk   _codecs_iso2022
_codecs_jp   _codecs_kr   _codecs_tw   _collections
_contextvars  _csv         _datetime    _functools
_heapq        _imp         _io          _json
_locale       _lsprof      _md5         _multibytecodec
_opcode       _operator    _pickle      _random
_sha1         _sha256      _sha3        _sha512
_signal       _sre         _stat        _string
_struct       _symtable    _thread      _tracemalloc
_warnings     _weakref     _winapi      array
atexit        audioop      binascii     builtins
cmath         errno        faulthandler gc
itertools    marshal      math         mmap
msvcrt       nt           parser       sys
time         winreg       xxsubtype    zipimport
zlib
```

# Installing Third-Party Modules

- `pip` - Pip Installs Packages
  - looks locally first
  - then looks at <https://pypi.org/{package}>
- ~584k packages!

```
curl https://pypi.org/simple/ | sed -E 's/<[^>]+>//g' > packages.txt && wc -l packages.txt
```

- Use `pip`, the package installer for Python

```
pip --help  
pip install <package>  
pip install <package>==<version>
```

# Checking Installed Modules

- Use the following command to see installed packages

```
pip list
```

- Or check specific package information

```
$ pip show requests
```

```
Name: requests
```

```
Version: 2.31.0
```

```
Summary: Python HTTP for Humans.
```

```
Home-page: https://requests.readthedocs.io
```

```
Author: Kenneth Reitz
```

```
Author-email: me@kennethreitz.org
```

```
License: Apache 2.0
```

```
Location: path/to/file
```

```
Requires: idna, charset-normalizer, certifi, urllib3
```

```
Required-by:
```

# Installing packages from a file

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

- `-r` : Install from the given requirements file. This option can be used multiple times.
- `requirements.txt` : could be any name but the file holds your packages to be installed

```
# requirements.txt
requests==2.25.1
numpy>=1.21.0
pandas
flask==2.0.1
```