IMPORTING FUNCTIONS

Python Programming — Auburn University

MODULES

- Python code, even in the standard library, is broken up into modules.
- A python module is similar to a java package (java.util).
 - Be careful, Python also has "package" concept which we'll discuss more later.
- Modules provide a "namespacing" mechanism to prevent name conflicts from separate libraries.
 - For example, you're free to create a class called Component even though there may be many classes with the same name in other modules.

IMPORT

- To reference values (functions, classes, constants etc) defined in a module, you must import the module using an import statement:
 - import math
- Once imported, you can reference values in the module using module_name.symbol:
 - math.gcd(34345897384, 12)

THE FROM-IMPORT STATEMENT

- If you prefer to refer to a value without its module name, and assuming you have no conflicting names in your module or imported into your module, you can use from-import:
 - from math import gcd gcd(34345897384, 12)
- Use from-import-as if you prefer to use a different name (or to avoid conflict) to reference the value:
 - from math import gcd as monkey monkey(34345897384, 12)

MODULE INFORMATION IN DOCUMENTATION

Demo: Documentation of datetime

USING "AS"

Using the "as" keyword allows you to reference an object by a different name:

```
from math import sqrt as square_root
print(square_root(3))
```

 Used to avoid conflicts (two packages with same function name) or to make names more readable in the context in which they are being used.

MORE ON MODULES/PACKAGES LATER...

- Where are modules stored?
 - A Python module is typically stored in a single file named with ".py" added to the module name.
 - There is a configurable search path that Python uses to find modules.
- How do I install 3rd party modules?
 - The python package manager "pip" is the most common way.
- How do I create my own module/package? We'll cover this soon!

