PYTHON MODULES

WHAT IS A MODULE?

- Consider a module to be the same as a code library.
- A file containing a set of functions you want to include in your application.

CREATE A MODULE

 To create a module just save the code you want in a file with the file extension .py

Example

```
Save this code in a file named mymodule.py

def greeting(name):
    print("Hello, " + name)
```

USE A MODULE

Now we can use the module we just created, by using the import statement:

Example

```
Import the module named mymodule, and call the greeting function:
import mymodule
mymodule.greeting("Jonathan")
To import module from specific path:
import sys
sys.path.append('D:\VNSGU\MCA 4\MCA 4 2020-21\PythonPrograms')
import moduledemo
moduledemo.greetings("Gargi")
```

VARIABLES IN MODULE

• The module can contain functions, as already described, but also variables of all types (arrays, dictionaries, objects etc):

```
Example
Save this code in the file mymodule.py
person1 = {
    "name": "John",
    "age": 36,
    "country": "Norway"
}
```

Import the module named mymodule, and access the person1 dictionary:

```
import mymodule
a = mymodule.person1["age"]
print(a)
```

RE-NAMING A MODULE

You can create an alias when you import a module, by using the as keyword:

Example

Create an alias for mymodule called mx:

• import mymodule as mx
a = mx.person1["age"]
print(a)

USING THE DIR() FUNCTION

 There is a built-in function to list all the function names (or variable names) in a module. The dir() function:

Example

print(x)

```
List all the defined names belonging to the platform module:

import platform

x = dir(platform)
```

IMPORT FROM MODULE

You can choose to import only parts from a module, by using the from keyword.

Example

The module named mymodule has one function and one dictionary:

```
def greeting(name):
    print("Hello, " + name)

person1 = {
    "name": "John",
    "age": 36,
    "country": "Norway"
}
```

Import only the person1 dictionary from the module:

```
from mymodule import person1
print (person1["age"])
```