

# Package & Module Structure

# Python Modules

Python's module system is a delight - easy to use, well designed, and extremely flexible.

```
from greputils import grepfile  
grepfile("pattern to match", "/path/to/file.txt")
```

Let's look at how it might evolve, from simple to rich and complex.

# Start With A Little Script

```
# findpattern.py
import sys

def grepfile(pattern, path):
    with open(path) as handle:
        for line in handle:
            if pattern in line:
                yield line.rstrip('\n')

pattern, path = sys.argv[1], sys.argv[2]
for line in grepfile(pattern, path):
    print(line)
```

This also creates a module called `findpattern`.

# Reuse Some Code

```
# finderrors.py
import sys
from findpattern import grepfile

path = sys.argv[1]
for line in grepfile('ERROR:', path):
    print(line)
```

```
$ python3 finderrors.py log1.txt
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "finderrors.py", line 3, in <module>
    from findpattern import grepfile
  File "findpattern.py", line 10, in <module>
    pattern, path = sys.argv[1], sys.argv[2]
IndexError: list index out of range
```

What's the error?

# Main Guard

The solution: use a "main guard". Original tail of `findpattern.py`:

```
pattern, path = sys.argv[1], sys.argv[2]
for line in grepfile(pattern, path):
    print(line)
```

Replace with:

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    pattern, path = sys.argv[1], sys.argv[2]
    for line in grepfile(pattern, path):
        print(line)
```

Now both programs work:

```
$ python3 finderrors.py log1.txt
ERROR: out of milk
ERROR: alien spacecraft crashed
```

# Separate Libraries

Let's refactor to have a common library, so we can add extra functions.

```
# greputils.py
# Search for matching lines in file.
def grepfile(pattern, path):
    with open(path) as handle:
        for line in handle:
            if pattern in line:
                yield line.rstrip('\n')
# Case-insensitive search.
def grepfilei(pattern, path):
    pattern = pattern.lower()
    with open(path) as handle:
        for line in handle:
            if pattern in line.lower():
                yield line.rstrip('\n')
```

Then `findpattern.py` and `finderrors.py` will have the line:

```
from greputils import grepfile
```



# Expanding Libraries

Suppose `greputils` keeps adding functions, like `contains`:

```
def contains(pattern, path):  
    with open(path) as handle:  
        for line in handle:  
            if pattern in line:  
                return True  
    return False
```

(And also `containsi`, for case-insensitive matching.)

As we add more, at some point we'll want to split up `greputils.py`.  
How?

# Multifile Modules

There's more than one way to provide `greputils`. Let's split it into multiple files:

```
greputils/  
greputils/__init__.py  
greputils/files.py  
greputils/contain.py
```

The `grepfile` and `grepfilei` functions are in `greputils/files.py`; `greputils/contain.py` has the `contains` and `containsi` functions.

The module directory generally must have an `__init__.py` file. This defines the interface for others importing the module.



# \_\_init\_\_.py

```
from .files import (  
    grepfile,  
    grepfilei,  
)  
from .contain import (  
    contains,  
    containsi,  
)
```

## Note:

- Split over multiple lines, using parenthesis.
- Uses "from .files import". "from grepfile.files import" will also work, but is less maintainable.
- "from files import" works in Python 2 only. But it's ambiguous, which is why Python 3 doesn't allow it.

# Nesting

You can break up into different folders however you like:

```
greputils/  
greputils/__init__.py  
greputils/files.py  
greputils/contain.py  
greputils/net/__init__.py  
greputils/net/html.py  
greputils/net/text.py  
greputils/net/json.py
```

```
# in greputils/__init__.py  
# ...  
from .net.html import (  
    grep_html,  
    grep_html_as_text,  
)
```

Note the module interface doesn't change!

# Antipattern Warning!

Sometimes you will see this:

```
from greputils import *  
from otherlib import *
```

Don't do that - ESPECIALLY in your application code. It lets collisions and subtle bugs sneak in.

# Importing

In your code you have a choice.

```
from greputils import grepfile  
grepfile("pattern to match", "/path/to/file.txt")
```

Versus:

```
import greputils  
greputils.grepfile("pattern to match", "/path/to/file.txt")
```

Use this to namespace when you're using many objects from the module.

# Renaming Imports

When importing the module to namespace, use an abbreviation to save yourself some typing.

```
# Commonly used:  
import numpy as np  
import pandas as pd  
import tensorflow as tf
```

Also works with imported functions, classes, etc.:

```
# Import a function and rename it:  
from greputils import grepfilei as ci_grep  
  
# Similar to:  
from greputils import grepfilei  
ci_grep = grepfilei
```

# More on `__init__.py`

`__init__.py` can, when it makes sense, execute init code.

In general, avoid import-time side effects, unless you have a good reason to. Principle of Least Surprise

`__init__.py` can be an empty file. In that case, users will import sub-modules:

```
from greputils.files import grepfile

# Or:
import greputils.files
for line in greputils.files.grepfile(pattern, path):
    # ...
```



# Terminology

The official terminology:

Reusable code in a single file is a **module**.

If that exact same code is split into multiple files, it's called a **package**.

# Lab: Create A Package

Lab file: `modules/modules.py`

- In labs/py3 for 3.x; labs/py2 for 2.7
- When you are done, give a thumbs up

See also: `modules/greputils_start.py`

Unlike other labs, you do NOT modify `modules.py` at all. Instead, create a `greputils` directory, and populate it as a package, using the functions in `greputils_start.py`.

**IMPORTANT:** Make sure your current directory is the one containing `modules.py` and your `greputils` folder. If you're using an IDE, it might be easier to run this lab on the command line.