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In [ ]: #What is Modules and Package
#Modules: collection of functions variables and class. Each and every file with .py
#extension is a module
#Package: Collection of Modules

In [ ]: Modula -3 based on this language python is also known as modular language

In [ ]: #Types of modules
1.Built Modules or Builtin Modules --> That modules that we can directly use we need not to define
that modules Internally PVM knows how many functions , classes and variable are present in that module.
2.User Defined Module --> that are prepared by Developer

In [ ]: #How to import modules
Math --> sqrt(), ceil(), floor(),fact .....
random --> randint(),random().....

In [28]: import math
#print(help(math))
print(math.sqrt(4))
print(math.ceil(4.8))
print(math.floor(4.5))
print(math.pi)
print(math.e)

2.0
5
4
3.141592653589793
2.718281828459045

In [30]: import random
#print(help(random))
for i in range(10):
    print(random.random())

0.941040106181066
0.7059438439049942
0.7081495442222925
0.5876697554408589
0.3391788573250727
0.27766887741761614
0.7871818833183066
0.1553360879825153
0.34173736263960575
0.46130697131578824

In [34]: import random
for i in range(10):
    print(random.randint(1,200))

111
5
186
16
138
144
30
122
115
179

In [38]: import random
for i in range(10):
    print(random.uniform(1,200))
#Uniform --> It is returning decimal Number between the given range

103.75603736512501
189.61535950201076
16.17884078539316
98.16799232292414
107.03385525011225
86.41324655683202
127.18032528958
188.5927736433548
171.40869519266916
117.72049875805477

In [41]: #choice --> return a random object
x=["Pr","Python","Twilight"]
for i in range(10):
    print(random.choice(x))

Twilight
Python
Pr
Twilight
Pr
Python
Python
Python
Python
Pr

In [45]: #About User Defined Module
import Functions

-----
ModuleNotFoundError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Input In [45]: in <cell line: 2>()
      1 #About User Defined Module
----> 2 import Functions

ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'Functions'

In [46]: import addf
print(addf.add(10,20))
print(addf.x)

30
None
88

In [59]: import Calculator
import importlib
importlib.reload(Calculator)

print(dir(Calculator))
print(help(Calculator))
print(Calculator.add(10,20,30))
print(Calculator.sub(10,20))
print(Calculator.mul(10,20))
print(Calculator.div(10,20))
print(Calculator.Strong(145))

['Strong', '__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__', 'add', 'div', 'fact', 'mul',
'pi', 'sub']
Help on module Calculator:

NAME
    Calculator - Created on Wed Aug 24 19:22:28 2022

DESCRIPTION
    @author: praty

FUNCTIONS
    Strong(n)

        add(x, y, z)
            return the Addition

        div(x, y)

        fact(num)

        mul(x, y)
            return The multiplication

        sub(x, y)
            return the Subtratction

DATA
    pi = 3.14

FILE
    c:\users\praty\calculator.py

None
31
-10
200
0.5
Strong Number

In [64]: from Calculator import *
import importlib
importlib.reload(Calculator)

print(dir(Calculator))
print(help(Calculator))
print(add(10,20,30))
print(sub(10,20))
print(mul(10,20))
print(div(10,20))
print(Strong(145))

['Strong', '__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__', 'add', 'div', 'fact', 'mul',
'pi', 'sub']
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None
31
-10
200
0.5
Strong Number

In [71]: #Way of Importing
#1. WITH THE HELP OF IMPORT STATEMENT --> While accessing the
#functionality of the module you need to write module name

import Calculator as Cal
import importlib
importlib.reload(Calculator)

print(dir(Calculator))
print(help(Calculator))
print(Cal.add(10,20,30))
print(Cal.sub(10,20))
print(Cal.mul(10,20))
print(Cal.div(10,20))
print(Cal.Strong(145))

['Strong', '__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__', 'add', 'div', 'fact', 'mul',
'pi', 'sub']
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    Calculator - Created on Wed Aug 24 19:22:28 2022

DESCRIPTION
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FUNCTIONS
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        add(x, y, z)
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        sub(x, y)
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DATA
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FILE
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None
31
-10
200
0.5
Strong Number

In [70]: #2. We can import any module like this. In this we need not to write the module name again and again.
#Syntax is --> from module_name import *

from Calculator import *
from test import *
importlib.reload(Calculator)

print(dir(Calculator))
print(help(Calculator))
print(add(10,20,30))
print(sub(10,20))
print(mul(10,20))
print(div(10,20))
print(Strong(145))
f1()

['Strong', '__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__', 'add', 'div', 'fact', 'mul',
'pi', 'sub']
Help on module Calculator:

NAME
    Calculator - Created on Wed Aug 24 19:22:28 2022

DESCRIPTION
    @author: praty

FUNCTIONS
    Strong(n)

        add(x, y, z)
            return the Addition

        div(x, y)

        fact(num)

        mul(x, y)
            return The multiplication

        sub(x, y)
            return the Subtratction

DATA
    pi = 3.14

FILE
    c:\users\praty\calculator.py

None
31
-10
200
0.5
Strong Number
The code is executed outside from the module

In [ ]: #2. We can import any module like this. In this we need not to write the module name again and again.
#And we can also specify the functionality
#Syntax is --> from module_name import Function_name
from Calculator import add
import importlib
importlib.reload(Calculator)

print(dir(Calculator))
print(help(Calculator))
print(add(10,20,30))

In [65]: if __name__=="__main__":
    print("Hello")
else:
    print("Bye")

Hello

In [ ]: #The Global Variable --> __name__
for every python program a special variable named as __name__ is added internally.
This variable gives you the information regarding the program is executed as
an individual program or as a module.

In [66]: import test
print(f1)

The code is executed outside from the module
<function f1 at 0x0000016B607B4CA0>

In [ ]: numpy , pandas scipy

In [68]: import numpy
import pandas

In [ ]: from numpy import array

In [74]: import importlib
importlib.reload(test)
#from test import wish

from wish import wish
wish()

The code is executed outside from the module
'Hello Guys how are you'

Out[74]:

In [80]: import importlib
importlib.reload(test)
import importlib
importlib.reload(wish)
import test
import wish
print(test.level())
print(wish.level())

The code is executed outside from the module
None
Hello Guys how are you

In [83]: from test import level
from wish import *
print(level())

Hello Guys how are you

In [ ]: #if we are having common functions in two modules then python will always consider the last
import statement
```