

HOL

Q. What are Python Modules?

→ - Module is a way to share reusable functions.

- Module is a "Python file".

- It contains code which we can reuse in multiple Python programs.

- Module contain functions, lists, classes, etc.

- There are two types of modules:

a) Built-in modules

b) User-defined modules

a) Built-in modules:

- It is one of the many superpowers of Python is that it comes with a "rich standard library".

- In this rich standard library contains lots of built-in modules.

- It provides a lot of reusable code.

- We can use and import any of the built-in modules whenever you like in your program.

b) User-Defined Modules

- Another superpower of Python is that it lets you take things in your own hands.

classes, put them inside modules and voila!

- You can now include hundreds of lines of code into any program just by writing a simple import statement.

2.) What are the Advantages of Using Comments in Python?

- - In Python, comments provide numerous advantages including primary benefits:
- It makes the code easily understandable by other programmers.
- The code becomes self-explanatory.
- It helps remember why we used a specific command, method or function in the code.
- Enables the interpreter to ignore some part of the code while testing.

3.) What Are the Different types of Comments in python?

→ There are three types of comments:

- a) Single-line
- b) multi-line
- c) docstring

- The syntax of Comments varies depending on the type.

a) Single-line comments :

- Single-line Comments begin with '#' character.

- Anything that is written in a single line after '#' is considered as a comment.

- Syntax :

comments here

- There are two ways of using single-line comments in python.

- We can use '#' before the code or next to the code.

b) Multi-Line comments :

- Python does not support multi-line comments.

- There are multiple ways to overcome this issue.

- The first way is by using '#' at the beginning of each line of the comment.

- The next way is by using string literals but not assigning them to any variables.

- You can either use a single ('') quotation or double ('"') quotation.