

模块

创建模块(my_module.py)

```
A = 100

def add(a, b):
    return a + b
```

导入模块 - import

```
> ipython
... 省略一些输出 ...
In [1]: import my_module

In [2]: my_module.A
Out[2]: 100

In [3]: my_module.add(1, 2)
Out[3]: 3

In [4]: my_module.B
-----
AttributeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-7-715ed2da0652> in <module>()
----> 1 my_module.B

AttributeError: module 'my_module' has no attribute 'B'
```

导入模块 - from + import

```
In [5]: from my_module import A, add
```

```
In [6]: A  
Out[6]: 100
```

```
In [7]: add(1, 2)  
Out[7]: 3
```

```
In [8]: from my_module import *
```

不建议是用「from X import *」的理由

1. 不好跟踪
2. 导入的变量没有被用到，提倡按需导入
3. 命名空间污染

import 如何工作?

第一次导入模块要做三个步骤

1. 搜索并找到模块文件
2. 在必要时把模块文件编译成字节码
3. 执行模块的代码来创建所定义的对象

搜索路径顺序

1. 程序的主目录
2. PYTHONPATH系统变量
3. 标准库目录
4. .pth文件

sys.path

```
In : import sys
```

```
In : sys.path
```

```
Out:
```

```
[ '',  
  '/Users/dongwm/Library/Python/2.7/bin',  
  '/Users/dongwm/.venvburrito/lib/python2.7/site-packages',  
  ...  
  '/Users/dongwm/pipenv',  
  '/Users/dongwm/.ipython']
```

搜索文件类型

1. a.py 代码源文件
2. a.pyc 字节码文件
3. 目录a 作为包导入
4. a.so/a.dll/a.pyd 编译扩展文件
5. 用c编译好的内置模块
6. zip文件包

my_module.py生成的字节码文件效果(Python 3)

```
In : !tree
```

```
.  
├── __pycache__  
│   └── my_module.cpython-36.pyc  
└── my_module.py
```

```
1 directory, 2 files
```

__name__ 和 __main__

```
def run():  
    print('Run')
```

```
run()
```

```
def run():  
    print('Run')
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    run()
```

```
> python test.py  
Run
```

```
> ipython  
In : import test  
Run
```

```
> python test.py  
Run
```

```
> ipython  
In : import test
```

模块包

```
> tree
.
├── dir1
│   ├── __init__.py
│   ├── a.py
│   └── dir2
│       ├── __init__.py
│       └── b.py
```

```
In : import dir1
```

```
In : dir1
```

```
Out: <module 'dir1' from 'dir1/__init__.py'>
```

```
In : import dir1.dir2
```

```
In : from dir1 import a
```

```
In : from dir1.dir2 import b
```

```
In : dir1.a
```

```
Out: <module 'dir1.a' from 'dir1/a.py'>
```

```
In : dir1.dir2.b
```

```
Out: <module 'dir1.dir2.b' from 'dir1/dir2/b.py'>
```

延伸阅读

1. <https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-write-modules-in-python-3>
2. <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/modules.html>