CSC 223 - Advanced Scientific Programming

Python Modules and Packages

Modules and Packages

- The Python standard library includes may useful tools for a wide range of tasks.
- This feature is sometimes called "batteries included".
- Python organizes libraries into modules that can be used in Python scripts.
- There are also many third-party tools and packages that offer more specialized functionality.

The import Statement

- The import statement loads built-in and third party modules and can be used in various ways:
 - Explicit import (preserves the modules content in a namespace)

import math
math.cos(math.pi)

Explicit import by alias

import math as m
m.cos(m.pi)

Explicit import of module contents

```
from math import cos, pi
cos(pi)
```

Implicit import of module contents

```
from math import *
cos(pi)
```

Python Module Conventions

- A Python script can be treated as a module (imported into another Python program) or as a stand alone program.
- A runnable script typically has a this statement

if __name__ == '__main__':
 # statements that should not
 # be executed when imported
 # into another file

The code in the main block will not be executed when the file is imported.

Useful Standard Library Modules

- os and sys: tools for interfacing with the operating system.
- math: mathematical functions and operations
- itertools: tools for constructing and interacting with iterators and generators.
- random: tools for generating pseudorandom numbers
- json and csv: tools for reading file formats.

Third-Party Modules

- Python has modules that are not included in the standard library.
- These modules can be imported like the standard library modules provided that they are installed.
- Useful third-party modules:
 - numpy: provides an efficient way to store and manipulate multi-dimensional dense arrays.
 - pandas: provides a labeled interface to multi-dimensional data.
 - matplotlib: provides a way to create scientific visualizations.