#### Effective Programming Practices for Economists

# Basic Python

Importing, Namespaces, Modules

Janoś Gabler and Hans-Martin von Gaudecker

### Contents

- What are libraries?
- Different ways to import libraries or parts of libraries
- Namespaces
- Modules
- Typical errors when importing

## Third party libraries

- Python is a general purpose programming language
- The base language you have seen so far is extended by libraries
  - Standard library (e.g. pathlib, functools)
  - Third party libraries (e.g. numpy, pandas, scipy)
- Libraries need to be imported to use them
- Third party libraries need to be installed

## The example

- We will use the numpy library as example
- Numpy provides efficient data structures and functions for working with n-dimensional arrays
- Feel free to watch the numpy screencast for details but otherwise just ignore any numpyspecific details for now

# Different ways to import

```
# Import one function / object
from numpy import array

# Import an entire library
import numpy

# Import entire library and rename it
import numpy as np

# Import everything from a library
from numpy import *
```

- Use single import if you need onethree specific things
- Use library import if you need many functions
- Use shorthand if there is a convention, e.g. numpy (np), pandas (pd), seaborn (sns)
- Never ever use `import \*`

# Namespaces (why not to use "import \*")

```
# bad option
>>> from math import log
>>> log(2.718281828459045)
1.0

# better option
>>> import math
>>> math.log(2.718281828459045)
1.0

>>> import numpy as np
>>> np.log(2.718281828459045)
1.0
```

- Multiple libraries could implement `log`
  - math library: The natural logarithm
  - web development library: Write a log file
- Importing an entire library makes it very explicit from which namespace you use a function
- Namespaces are one of the reasons why Python has succeeded in so many different areas!

### Modules

- So far we imported from the standard library or from packages
- You can import from any module (a module is a `.py` file)
- In larger projects you will split code across multiple modules and import them
- Think of a package as a structured collection of modules

#### ModuleNotFoundError

- Meaning: The library you asked for is not found
- Do you have a typo in the library name?
- Is the library installed in your environment?
- Is the correct environment activated?

## ImportError

- Something went wrong during import
- Do you have typos in what you want to import?
- Is the correct version of the library installed?