Week 7 - Friday

COMP 1800

Last time

- What did we talk about last time?
- Color and images
- Pixel class
- Image class

Questions?

Assignment 5

Namespaces

Imports

- Did you ever wonder how Python code is organized?
- How do imports work?
- What happens if you write a function called run () but one of the libraries you're using has a function called run () too?
- The key organizing principle is namespaces

Builtins

- Some special functions are always available and don't need to be imported
- These are called builtins:

```
chr()
float()
input()
int()
range()
int()
len()
max()
min()

range()

range()

str()
sum()
```

- IDLE shows these in purple font
- There are more, but these are the ones we've talked about in class

Importing a module

- Most of the imports in this class have been importing a module
- Doing so gives you access to code in the module
- But it also requires you to type the name of the module with using stuff from it

```
import math
print(math.pi)
print(math.sqrt(5))
```

Importing from a module

 If you don't want to type the name of a module, you can import functions or objects from the module

```
from math import pi
print(pi) # no math. needed!
```

You can even import everything from a module, using the wildcard *

```
from math import *
print(pi) # math. is never needed again!
print(sqrt(5))
```

 The problem is that you will run into problems if something is named pi or sqrt in another module you import everything from

If something goes wrong ...

- You can use the dir() command to see what names are visible in your current Python environment
- We usually run dir() in interactive mode so that we can look through the names

```
>>> dir()
```

You can also use it to see what's inside a module you import

```
>>> import math
>>> dir(math)
```

Work Time

Upcoming

Next time...

More image processing

Reminders

- Keep reading 6.4 and also read 6.5
- Finish Assignment 5
 - Due tonight before midnight!
- Work on Assignment 6
 - Due next Friday before midnight