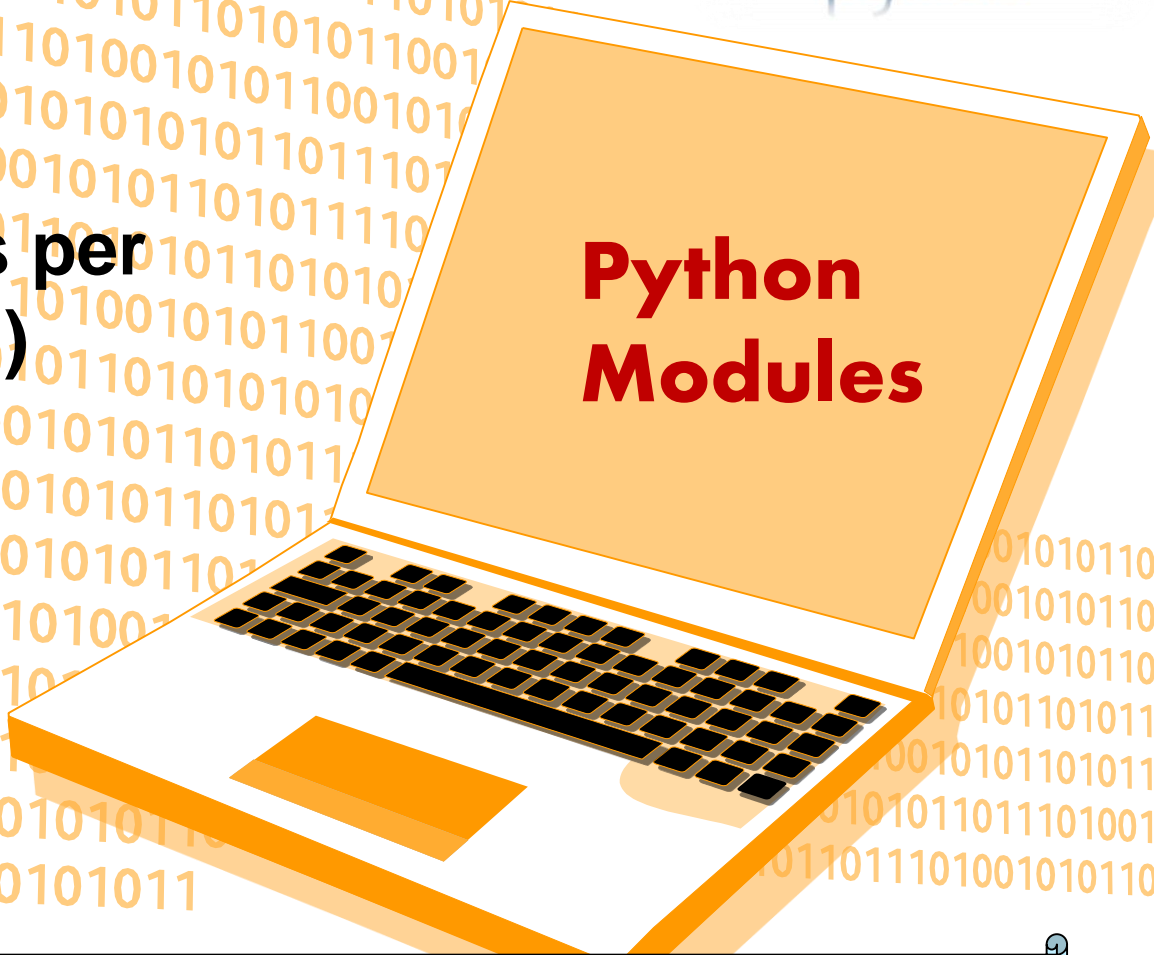


Chapter 14 :



Computer Science

**Class XI (As per
CBSE Board)**

An illustration of a laptop computer with a white body and a black keyboard. The screen is orange and displays the text "Python Modules" in red. The laptop is positioned on the right side of the page, angled towards the viewer.

**Python
Modules**

A purple starburst graphic with multiple points, containing the text "New Syllabus 2019-20" in blue.

**New
Syllabus
2019-20**

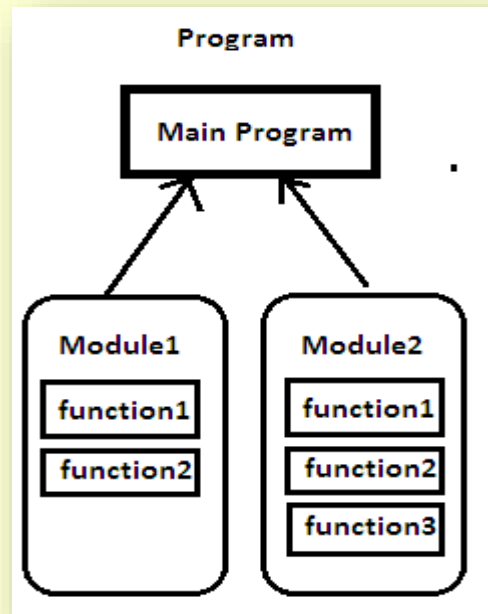
Visit : python.mykvs.in for regular updates

Python Module

A module is a logical organization of Python code. Related code are grouped into a module which makes the code easier to understand and use. Any python module is an object with different attributes which can be bind and referenced.

Simply, it is a file containing a set of functions which can be included in our application.

Python provide inbuilt standard modules, like math, random etc.



math module

math module

The math module is a standard module in Python and is always available. To use mathematical functions under this module, you have to import the module using `import math`.

How to use math function

```
import math  
math.sqrt(4)
```

math module

math.sqrt()

The **math.sqrt()** method returns the square root of a given number.

```
>>>math.sqrt(100)
```

```
10.0
```

```
>>>math.sqrt(3)
```

```
1.7320508075688772
```

The **ceil()** function approximates the given number to the smallest integer, greater than or equal to the given floating point number. The **floor()** function returns the largest integer less than or equal to the given number.

```
>>>math.ceil(4.5867)
```

```
5
```

```
>>>math.floor(4.5687)
```

```
4
```

math.pow()

The **math.pow()** method receives two float arguments, raises the first to the second and returns the result. In other words, **pow(2,3)** is equivalent to **2**3**.

```
>>>math.pow(2,4)
```

```
16.0
```

math module

`math.fabs()`

Returns the absolute value of x

```
>>> import math
>>> math.fabs(-5.5)
5.5
```

The math module contains functions for calculating various trigonometric ratios for a given angle. The functions (**sin, cos, tan, etc.**) need the angle in radians as an argument.

```
>>> math.sin(270)
-0.1760459464712114
```

Random Module

Random Module

The random module provides access to functions that support many operations. Perhaps the most important thing is that it allows us to generate random numbers.

random.randint()

Randint accepts two parameters: a lowest and a highest number.

```
import random  
print (random.randint(0, 5))
```

This will output either 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

random.random()

Generate random number from 0.01 to 1. If we want a larger number, we can multiply it.

```
import random  
print(random.random() * 100)
```

Random Module

`randrange()`

generate random numbers from a specified range and also allowing rooms for steps to be included.

Syntax :

`random.randrange(start(opt),stop,step(opt))`

```
import random
```

```
# Using randrange() to generate numbers from 0-100
```

```
print ("Random number from 0-100 is : ",end="")
```

```
print (random.randrange(100))
```

```
# Using randrange() to generate numbers from 50-100
```

```
print ("Random number from 50-100 is : ",end="")
```

```
print (random.randrange(50,100))
```

```
# Using randrange() to generate numbers from 50-100
```

```
# skipping 5
```

```
print ("Random number from 50-100 skip 5 is : ",end="")
```

```
print (random.randrange(50,100,5))
```

OUTPUT

Random number from 0-100 is : 27

Random number from 50-100 is : 48

Random number from 50-100 skip 5 is : 80

statistics module

statistics module

This module provides functions for calculating mathematical statistics of numeric (Real-valued) data.

statistics.mean(data)

Return the sample arithmetic mean of data which can be a sequence or iterator. The arithmetic mean is the sum of the data divided by the number of data points (AVERAGE).

```
import statistics
print(statistics.mean([5,3,2]))
```

OUTPUT

3.3333333333333335

statistics.median(data)

Return the median (middle value) of numeric data, using the common “mean of middle two” method. If data is empty, `StatisticsError` is raised.

```
import statistics
print(statistics.median([5,5,4,4,3,3,2,2]))
```

OUTPUT

3.5

statistics module

`statistics.mode(data)`

Return the most common data point from discrete or nominal data. The mode (when it exists) is the most typical value, and is a robust measure of central location. If data is empty, or if there is not exactly one most common value, `StatisticsError` is raised.

```
import statistics
print(statistics.mode([1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4]))
```

OUTPUT

3