**Built-in Modules in Python:**

Python contains pre-coded pieces of code like functions which are reusable, e.g., the math module.

You need to import the module first before you can utilize it.

You can import each function individually or you can import all functions (although not recommended).

It was pointed out why you would load modules into memory and why not all built-in modules get loaded automatically.

**Using Built-in Functions:**

The math module contains different functions like ceil, floor, cos, sin, exp, log, and also constants like pi, e.

The random module was also researched, including methods like normalvariate, randint, and uniform.

**External Modules:**

Third-party libraries (e.g., numpy) can be imported and used, with "module" more Pythonic-sounding, and "library" more commonly heard in other languages.

Writing Your Own Modules

You can create personal modules by defining functions in a Python script. The name of the module, however, should be in lower case and separated by underscores.

It is better to keep personal modules in the same directory as the script that will be utilizing them, even though they can be imported from directories elsewhere.

**Function Calls and Arguments:**

Positional vs Keyword Arguments: Explained using examples like student\_record("Sam", 12345) (positional) and student\_record(number=12345, name="Sam") (keyword).

Default Arguments: Described how to define functions with default argument values.