



CREATING MODULES

Function
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Comprehensions

To save your functions, **create a module** in Jupyter by using the `%%writefile` magic command and the `.py` extension

```
%%writefile saved_functions.py

def concatenator(*words):
    sentence = ''
    for word in words:
        sentence += word + ' '
    last_word = words[-1]
    return sentence.rstrip(), last_word
```

Writing saved_functions.py

```
%%writefile saved_functions.py

def concatenator(*words):
    sentence = ''
    for word in words:
        sentence += word + ' '
    last_word = words[-1]
    return sentence.rstrip(), last_word

def multiplier(num1, num2):
    return num1 * num2
```

Overwriting saved_functions.py

This creates a Python module that you can import functions from

- Follow `%%writefile` with the name of the file and the `.py` extension
- By default, the `.py` file is stored in the same folder as the notebook
- You can share functions easily by sending this file to a friend or colleague!

10_Functions.ipynb
saved_functions.py

Multiple functions can be saved to the same module



IMPORTING MODULES

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To **import saved functions**, you can either import the entire module or import specific functions from the module

```
import saved_functions
saved_functions.concatenator('Hello', 'world!')
('Hello world! ', 'world!')

saved_functions.multiplier(5, 10)
50
```

import module

reads in external Python modules

If you import the entire module, you need to reference it when calling its functions, in the form of **module.function()**

```
from saved_functions import concatenator, multiplier
concatenator('Hello', 'world!')
('Hello world! ', 'world!')

multiplier(5, 10)
50
```

from module import function

imports specific functions from modules

By importing specific functions, you don't need to reference the entire module name when calling a function



This method can lead to **naming conflicts** if another object has the same name