

```
In [5]: %cpaste
Pasting code; enter '--' alone on the line to stop or use Ctrl-D.
:>>> def donothing(x):
:....     return x
:--
```

These magic commands, like others we'll see, make available functionality that would be difficult or impossible in a standard Python interpreter.

Running External Code: %run

As you begin developing more extensive code, you will likely find yourself working in both IPython for interactive exploration, as well as a text editor to store code that you want to reuse. Rather than running this code in a new window, it can be convenient to run it within your IPython session. This can be done with the %run magic.

For example, imagine you've created a *myscript.py* file with the following contents:

```
#-----
# file: myscript.py

def square(x):
    """square a number"""
    return x ** 2

for N in range(1, 4):
    print(N, "squared is", square(N))
```

You can execute this from your IPython session as follows:

```
In [6]: %run myscript.py
1 squared is 1
2 squared is 4
3 squared is 9
```

Note also that after you've run this script, any functions defined within it are available for use in your IPython session:

```
In [7]: square(5)
Out[7]: 25
```

There are several options to fine-tune how your code is run; you can see the documentation in the normal way, by typing **%run?** in the IPython interpreter.

Timing Code Execution: %timeit

Another example of a useful magic function is %timeit, which will automatically determine the execution time of the single-line Python statement that follows it. For example, we may want to check the performance of a list comprehension:

```
In [8]: %timeit L = [n ** 2 for n in range(1000)]
1000 loops, best of 3: 325 µs per loop
```

The benefit of `%timeit` is that for short commands it will automatically perform multiple runs in order to attain more robust results. For multiline statements, adding a second `%` sign will turn this into a cell magic that can handle multiple lines of input. For example, here's the equivalent construction with a for loop:

```
In [9]: %%timeit
...: L = []
...: for n in range(1000):
...:     L.append(n ** 2)
...:
1000 loops, best of 3: 373 µs per loop
```

We can immediately see that list comprehensions are about 10% faster than the equivalent for loop construction in this case. We'll explore `%timeit` and other approaches to timing and profiling code in [“Profiling and Timing Code” on page 25](#).

Help on Magic Functions: `?`, `%magic`, and `%lsmagic`

Like normal Python functions, IPython magic functions have docstrings, and this useful documentation can be accessed in the standard manner. So, for example, to read the documentation of the `%timeit` magic, simply type this:

```
In [10]: %timeit?
```

Documentation for other functions can be accessed similarly. To access a general description of available magic functions, including some examples, you can type this:

```
In [11]: %magic
```

For a quick and simple list of all available magic functions, type this:

```
In [12]: %lsmagic
```

Finally, I'll mention that it is quite straightforward to define your own magic functions if you wish. We won't discuss it here, but if you are interested, see the references listed in [“More IPython Resources” on page 30](#).

Input and Output History

Previously we saw that the IPython shell allows you to access previous commands with the up and down arrow keys, or equivalently the Ctrl-p/Ctrl-n shortcuts. Additionally, in both the shell and the notebook, IPython exposes several ways to obtain the output of previous commands, as well as string versions of the commands themselves. We'll explore those here.

IPython's In and Out Objects

By now I imagine you're quite familiar with the `In[1]:/Out[1]:` style prompts used by IPython. But it turns out that these are not just pretty decoration: they give a clue