Question – How difficult is the triplet project on a scale 1 – 10 ?

a) 1 (I'm offended by how trivial the project was)
b) 2 (very easy)
c) 3 (a quite standard review exercise)
d) 4 (not too complicated, got some known concepts repeated)
e) 5 (good exercise to repeat standard programming techniques)
f) 6 (had to use more advanced techniques in a familiar way)
g) 7 (quite complicated, but manageable)
h) 8 (very abstract exercise, using complicated language constructs)
i) 9 (very complicated – barely manageable spending all my time)
j) 10 (this is a research project – could be an MSc thesis/PhD project)
k) 25 (this is wayyy too complicated for a university course)

Functions as objects

- lambda
- higher-order functions
- map, filter, reduce

Aliasing functions – both user defined and builtin

Python shell

```
> def square(x):
      return x * x
> square
| <function square at 0x0329A390>
> square(8)
| 64
> kvadrat = square
> kvadrat(5)
| 25
> len
| <built-in function len>
> length = len
> length([1, 2, 3])
| 3
```

Functions as values

square_or_double.py

```
def square(x):
        return x * x

def double(x):
        return 2 * x

while True:
    answer = input("square or double ? ")
    if answer == "square":
        f = square
        break
    if answer == "double":
        f = double
        break

answer = input("numbers: ")
L_in = [int(x) for x in answer.split()]
L_out = [f(x) for x in L_in]
print(L_out)
```

Python shell

```
square or double ? square
numbers: 3 6 7 9
[9, 36, 49, 81]

square or double ? double
numbers: 2 3 4 7 9
[4, 6, 8, 14, 18]
```

`f` will refer to one of the functions `square` and `double` refer to

call the function `f` is referring to with argument `x`

Functions as values and namespaces

say.py

```
def what_says(name):
    def say(message):
        print(name, "says:", message)
    return say

alice = what_says("Alice")
peter = what_says("Peter")

alice("Where is Peter?")
peter("I am here")
```

Python shell

```
| Alice says: Where is Peter?
| Peter says: I am here
```

- `what_says` is a function returning a function (`say`)
- Each call to `what_says` with a single string as its argument **creates a new `say` function** with the current `name` argument in its namespace
- In each call to a an instance of a `say` function, `name` refers to the string in the namespace when the function was created, and `message` is the string given as an argument in the call

Question – What list is printed ?

```
def f(x):
    def g(y):
        nonlocal x
        x = x + 1
        return x + y
    return g
a = f(3)
b = f(6)
print([a(3), b(2), a(4)])
```

a) [7, 7, 10]

b) [7, 9, 8]

 c) [7, 9, 9]

d) [7, 9, 12]

e) [7, 10, 10]

f) Don’t know

map

- `map(function, list)` applies the function to each element of the sequence `list`
- `map(function, list`$_1$`, …, list`$_k$`)` requires `function` to take k arguments, and creates a sequence with the i'th element being `function(list`$_1$`[i], …, list`$_k$`[i])`

Python shell

```
> def square(x):
      return x*x
> list(map(square, [1,2,3,4,5]))
| [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
> def triple_sum(x, y, z):
      return x + y + z
> list(map(triple_sum, [1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9]))
| [12, 15, 18]
> list(map(triple_sum, *zip(*[(1,4,7), (2,5,8), (3,6,9)])))
| [12, 15, 18]
```

sorted

- A list `L` can be sorted using `sorted(L)`
- A user defined order on the elements can be defined by providing a function using the keyword argument `key`, that maps elements to values with some default ordering

Python shell

```
> def length_square(p):
      x, y = p
      return x**2 + y**2  # no sqrt

> L = [(5, 3), (2, 5), (1, 9), (2, 2), (3, 4)]
> list(map(length_square, L))
| [34, 29, 82, 8, 25]
> sorted(L)  # default lexicographical order
| [(1, 9), (2, 2), (2, 5), (3, 4), (5, 3)]
> sorted(L, key=length_square)  # order by length
| [(2, 2), (3, 4), (2, 5), (5, 3), (1, 9)]
```

https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#sorted

Question – What list does sorted produce ?

```
sorted([2, 3, -1, 5, -4, 0, 8, -6], key=abs)
```

key 2 3 1 5 4 0 8 6

a) `[-6, -4, -1, 0, 2, 3, 5, 8]`

b) `[0, 2, 3, 5, 8, -1, -4, -6]`

 c) `[0, -1, 2, 3, -4, 5, -6, 8]`

d) `[8, 5, 3, 2, 0, -1, -4, -6]`

e) `[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8]`

f) Don't know

Python shell

```
> abs(7)
| 7
> abs(-42)
| 42
```

filter

- `filter(function, list)` returns the subsequenece of `list` where `function` evaluates to true
- Essentially the same as

```
[x for x in list if function(x)]
```

Python shell

```
> def odd(x):
      return x % 2 == 1

> filter(odd, range(10))
| <filter object at 0x03970FD0>
> list(filter(odd, range(10)))
| [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
```

reduce (in module functools)

- Python's "reduce" function is in other languages often denoted "foldl"

$$\texttt{reduce(f,[}x_1\texttt{,}x_2\texttt{,}x_3\texttt{,...,}x_k\texttt{])} = \texttt{f(}\cdots\texttt{f(f(}x_1\texttt{,}x_2\texttt{),}x_3\texttt{)}\cdots\texttt{,}x_k\texttt{)}$$

Python shell

```
> from functools import reduce

> def power(x, y):
      return x ** y

> reduce(power, [2, 2, 2, 2, 2])
| 65536
```

lambda (anonymous functions)

- If you need to define a *short* function, that *returns a value*, and the function is only *used once* in your program, then a lambda function might be appropriate:

```
lambda arguments: expression
```

- Creates a function with no name that takes zero or more arguments, and returns the value of the single expression

Python shell

```
> f = lambda x, y : x + y
> f(2, 3)
| 5
> list(filter(lambda x: x % 2, range(10)))
| [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
```

Examples: sorted using lambda

Python shell

```
> L = [ 'AHA', 'Oasis', 'ABBA', 'Beatles', 'AC/DC', 'B. B. King', 'Bangles', 'Alan Parsons']

> # Sort by length, secondary after input position (default, known as stable)
> sorted(L, key=len)
| ['AHA', 'ABBA', 'Oasis', 'AC/DC', 'Beatles', 'Bangles', 'B. B. King', 'Alan Parsons']

> # Sort by length, secondary alphabetically
> sorted(L, key=lambda s: (len(s), s))
| ['AHA', 'ABBA', 'AC/DC', 'Oasis', 'Bangles', 'Beatles', 'B. B. King', 'Alan Parsons']

> # Sort by most 'a's, if equal by number of 'b's, etc.
> sorted(L, key=lambda s: sorted([a.lower() for a in s if a.isalpha()] + ['~']))
| ['Alan Parsons', 'ABBA', 'AHA', 'Beatles', 'Bangles', 'AC/DC', 'Oasis', 'B. B. King']

> sorted([a.lower() for a in 'Beatles' if a.isalpha()] + ['~'])
| ['a', 'b', 'e', 'e', 'l', 's', 't', '~']
```

min and max

- Similarly to `sorted`, the functions `min` and `max` take a keyword argument `key`, to map elements to values with some default ordering

Python shell

```
> max(['w', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'uv'])
| 'xyz'
> max(['w', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'uv'], key=len)
| 'abcd'
> sorted([210, 13, 1010, 30, 27, 103], key=lambda x: str(x)[::-1])
| [1010, 210, 30, 103, 13, 27]
> min([210, 13, 1010, 30, 27, 103], key=lambda x: str(x)[::-1])
| 1010
```

docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#min

History of lambda in programming languages

- lambda calculus invented by Alonzo Church in 1930s
- Lisp has had lambdas since 1958
- C++ got lambdas in C++11 in 2011
- Java first got lambdas in Java 8 in 2014
- Python has had lambdas since Version 1.0 in 1994

polynomial.py

```
def linear_function(a, b):
    return lambda x: a * x + b

def degree_two_polynomial(a, b, c):
    def evaluate(x):
        return a * x**2 + b * x + c
    return evaluate

def polynomial(coefficients):
    return lambda x: sum([c * x**p for p, c in enumerate(coefficients)])

def combine(f, g):
    def evaluate(*args, **kwargs):
        return f(g(*args, **kwargs))
    return evaluate

f = linear_function(2, 3)
for x in [0, 1, 2]:
    print("f(%s) = %s" % (x, f(x)))
p = degree_two_polynomial(1, 2, 3)
for x in [0, 1, 2]:
    print("p(%s) = %s" % (x, p(x)))
print("polynomial([3, 2, 1])(2) =", polynomial([3, 2, 1])(2))
h = combine(abs, lambda x, y: x - y)
print("h(3, 5) =", h(3, 5))
```

Python shell

```
f(0) = 3
f(1) = 5
f(2) = 7
p(0) = 3
p(1) = 6
p(2) = 11
polynomial([3, 2, 1])(2) = 11
h(3, 5) = 2
```

Question – What value is h(1) ?

linear_combine.py

```
def combine(f, g):
    def evaluate(*args, **kwargs):
        return f(g(*args, **kwargs))

    return evaluate

def linear_function(a, b):
    return lambda x: a * x + b

f = linear_function(2, 3)
g = linear_function(4, 5)

h = combine(f, g)

print(h(1))
```

a) 5

b) 9

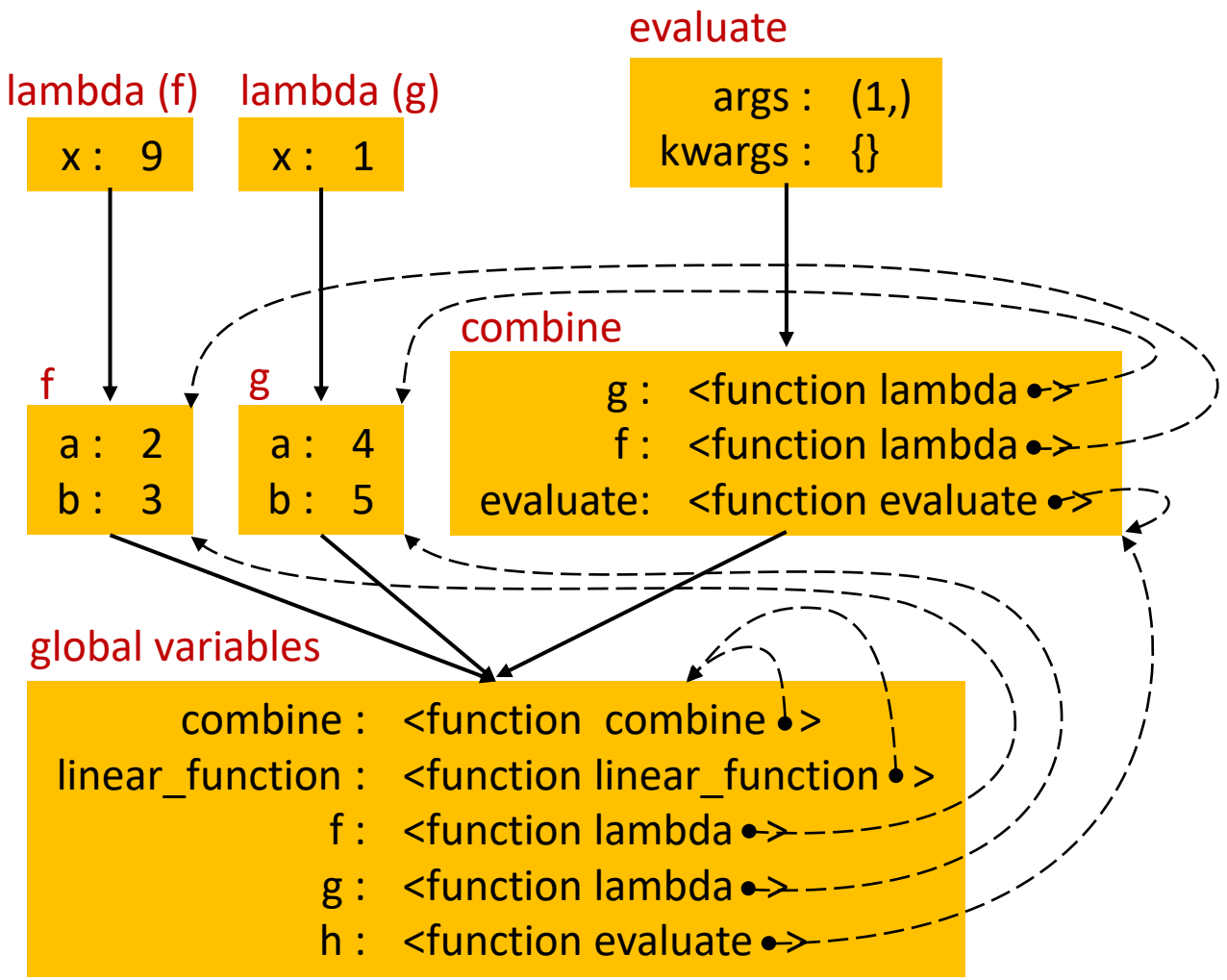
c) 16

d) 21

e) 25

f) Don’t know

Namespace example



linear_combine.py

```
def combine(f, g):
    def evaluate(*args, **kwargs):
        return f(g(*args, **kwargs))

    return evaluate

def linear_function(a, b):
    return lambda x: a * x + b

f = linear_function(2, 3)
g = linear_function(4, 5)

h = combine(f, g)

print(h(1))
```

partial

partial.py

```
def partial(f, *args, **kwargs):
    return lambda *a, **kw : f(*args, *a, **kwargs, **kw)

def f(x, y, z):
    return x + 2 * y + 3 * z

g = partial(f, 7)
h = partial(f, 2, 1 )
k = partial(g, 1, 2)

print(g(2, 1))  # 7 + 2 * 2 + 3 * 1 = 14
print(h(3))     # 2 + 2 * 1 + 3 * 3 = 13
print(k())      # 7 + 2 * 1 + 3 * 2 = 15
```

- The function `partial` from the module `functools` fixes/binds/freezes a subset of the parameters of a function
- Roughly equivalent to the definition in the example

Wikipedia: Partial application
docs.python.org/3/library/functools.html

partial (trace of computation)

partial_trace.py

```
def partial(fn, *args):
    def new_f(*a):
        print(f'new_f: fn={fn.__name__}, args={args}, a={a})')
        answer = fn(*args, *a)
        print(f'answer={answer}')
        return answer

    return new_f

def f(x, y, z):
    print(f'f({x},{y},{z})')
    return x + 2 * y + 3 * z

g = partial(f, 7)
h = partial(f, 2, 1 )
k = partial(g, 1, 2)

print(f'{g(2, 1)=}\n')   # 7 + 2 * 2 + 3 * 1 = 14
print(f'{h(3)=}\n')      # 2 + 2 * 1 + 3 * 3 = 13
print(f'{k()=}\n')       # 7 + 2 * 1 + 3 * 2 = 15
```

Python shell

```
| new_f: fn=f, args=(7,), a=(2, 1))
| f(7,2,1)
| answer=14
| g(2, 1)=14
|
| new_f: fn=f, args=(2, 1), a=(3,))
| f(2,1,3)
| answer=13
| h(3)=13
|
| new_f: fn=new_f, args=(1, 2), a=())
| new_f: fn=f, args=(7,), a=(1, 2))
| f(7,1,2)
| answer=15
| answer=15
| k()=15
```

Python shell

```
> def f(x): return x
> g = lambda x: x
> f.__name__
| 'f'
> g.__name__
| '<lambda>'
```