Python程式設計入門 函式(4/4)

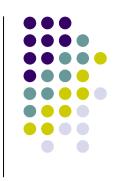
葉難



大綱

- 函式定義與呼叫,def述句和lambda運算式
- 參數傳遞
- 範圍,命名空間,環境模型
- 遞迴(recursion)
- 高階函式(higher-order function)
- 裝飾器(decorator)
- 產生器(generator)
- 函數式程式設計

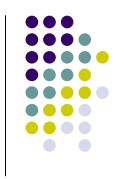




- 產生器運算式(generator expression)
- 產生器函式(generator function)
- 產生器物件符合迭代器介面
- 產生器:
 - 1. 實作Iterator的簡便方式
 - 2. 支援委託 (delegation) 概念: yield from
 - 3. coroutine: send

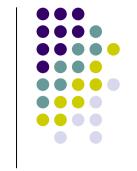
產生器函式

(generator function)



- def述句裡有yield述句,便是gf
- 呼叫gf,回傳物件的型別是:產生器-迭代器,簡稱產生器,符合迭代器介面

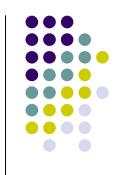
```
>>> def gf(): yield 1
>>> g = gf() # 呼叫gf
>>> g # 得到產生器
<generator object foo_gf at 0x00C775D0>
>>> next(g) # 拿下一個
1
>>> next(g) # 耗盡,引發異常StopIteration
StopIteration
```



產生器函式

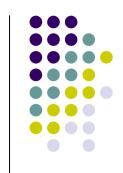
- 1) 產生器函式是<mark>函式</mark>,回傳物件的型別是產生器 (generator),符合迭代器介面
- 2) 呼叫產生器函式,此時尚未執行裡頭的程式
- 3) 向產生器要下一個東西時(呼叫next),才會執行裡頭的程式,直到碰到yield,產出yield後面運算式的結果交給呼叫方(next);此時會凍結產生器的執行流程、停在該處
- 4) 下次呼叫next時,從yield之後的述句開始執行
- 5) 當產生器遇到return或結束,引發異常 StopIteration





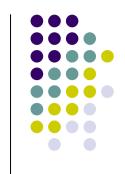
- 內建型別range,只能是int
- 需要float,例如0.0、0.1、0.2、...、0.9
- 注意:float有精確度的問題
- frange_class.py (類別)
- frange_gf.py(產生器函式)





改寫MyDeck: MyDeck_gf.py

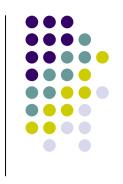
• 改寫unique: unique_gf.py



問題

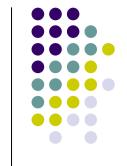
- 給定n與step,下次產出n,下下次產出 n+step,下下次產出n+step*2,依此類推
- 給定iterable(含數字),產出總和與平均; 例給定(2,4,6,8),依序產出(2,2)、(6,3)、 (12,4)、(20,5)
- 實作take(n, iterable),只產出iterable的前n個 東西(最多)





- 不斷傳入數字,回傳到目前爲止看到的最大值
- 使用例:

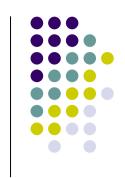
```
def max_so_far(): ...省略...
msf = max_so_far()
print(msf(3)) # 印出3
print(msf(5)) # 印出5
print(msf(-1)) # 印出5
print(msf(6)) # 印出6
```



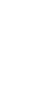
範例:詞典順序的排列組合

- 「0、1、2」根據詞典順序的排列,依序是
 012、021、102、120、201、210
- 請找出「0、1、2...、9」詞典順序的排列的第 100萬個數字
- lex_perm.py

範例:三角數、五角數、六角數 (tph.py)



- 三角數T(n) = n * (n+1) / 2 ,1, 3, 6, 10...
- 五角數P(n) = n * (3*n-1) / 2 ,
 1, 5, 12, 22...
- 六角數H(n) = n * (2*n-1) ,
 1, 6, 15, 28, 45...
- 已知T(1) = P(1) = H(1) = 1
- 已知T(285) = P(165) = H(143) = 40755
- 請找出下一個n,使得T(n)、P(n)、H(n)皆相等



yield from (3.3版)

• 讓產生器的產出、交由另一個產生器(或迭代器)負責

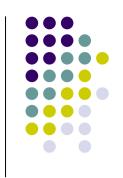
```
def gf(n):
    for i in range(1, n):
        yield i
    for i in range(-1, -n, -1):
        yield i
```

得到 1, 2, 3, 4, -1, -2, -3, -4



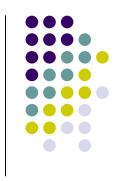
```
def chain(*iterables):
    for itb in iterables:
        yield from itb
        # for e in itb:
            # yield e
r = range(3)
1i = ['a', 'b', 'c']
t = (0.1, 0.2, 0.3)
for x in chain(r, li, t):
    print(x)
# 印出0、1、2、a、b、c、0.1、0.2、0.3
```





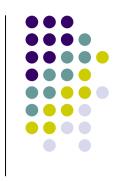
- 改寫爲產生器函式
- 改寫perm (排列)
- 改寫queen (八后問題)
- 若原本是迭代形式,改寫時較爲直覺
- 若原本是遞迴形式,改寫時需要稍加思考





- 產生器具備coroutine介面,使用方能夠送入東 西給產生器
- coroutine使用方:x = co.send(y) # 給、拿
- coroutine方: y = yield x # 給、拿
- 產生器使用方:x = next(g) # 拿
- 產生器方: yield x # 給





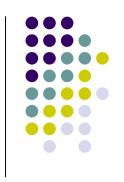
```
累加
def acc_gf(n):
   while True:
       y = yield n
       n += 1 if y is None else y
acc_g = acc_gf(100)
print(next(acc_g))
                  # y會是None
print(acc_g.send(3)) # y會是3
print(next(acc_g))
print(acc_g.send(5))
```

py05_function_4.ppt

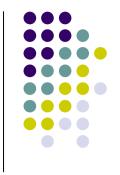


- 產生器函式
- 產生器
- 產生器-迭代器
- 有些人混用上述所有詞彙





- 程式設計範式(paradigm):程序式、物件導向、函數式、資料驅動式、邏輯式、等等
- 希望函式(function)能像數學函數 (function)一樣
- 資料在一連串的函式之中流動
- 高階函式: map、filter、reduce
- 運算子模組operator



副作用 (side effect)

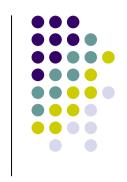
• 攝氏轉華氏

```
tc = [0, 100, 30.2, 22.5, -15.8, 23.7]
def ctof(): # 修改外界的可變物件
    for i in range(len(tc)):
```

tc[i] = tc[i] * 9.0 / 5.0 + 32

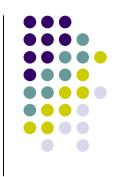
ctof()





- 每支函式各自獨立且行爲清楚
- 不要存取外界的物件
- 不要修改傳進來的參數(若是可變物件)
- 輸出僅與輸入有關:給什麼樣的東西,就會得 到什麼樣的結果
- 採用一致的介面:如串列、可迭代者、迭代器





• 拿著函式func,作用到iterable裡每一個元素; 由回傳的迭代器負責交給使用方

```
tc = (0, 100, 30.2, 22.5, -15.8, 23.7)
```

```
def ctof(c): # 攝氏轉華氏
return c * 9.0 / 5.0 + 32
```

```
itr_f = map(ctof, tc)
```



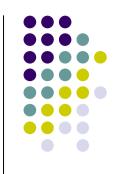
把迴圈換成map

拿出一個個元素,套用函式,以迭代器介面交給使用方

```
for e in itb:
    func(e)

def my_map(func, itb):
    for e in itb:
        yield func(e)
```

filter(func, iterable)



- 資料在一連串的函式之中流動
- map:映射、轉換
- filter:過濾、條件判斷

```
scores = (30, 45, 60, 80, 20)
def failed(score):
    return score < 60</pre>
```

filter(failed, scores)



範例

• 1~n的偶數平方

```
def sq(n): return n**2
def even(n): return n%2 == 0

def sq_even(n):
    return map(sq, filter(even, range(1, n)))
```



範例

• 找出奇數的費氏數

reduce(func, iterable [, initializer])



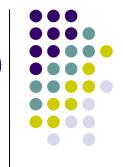
- 3.x版:移到functools模組裡
- 階乘

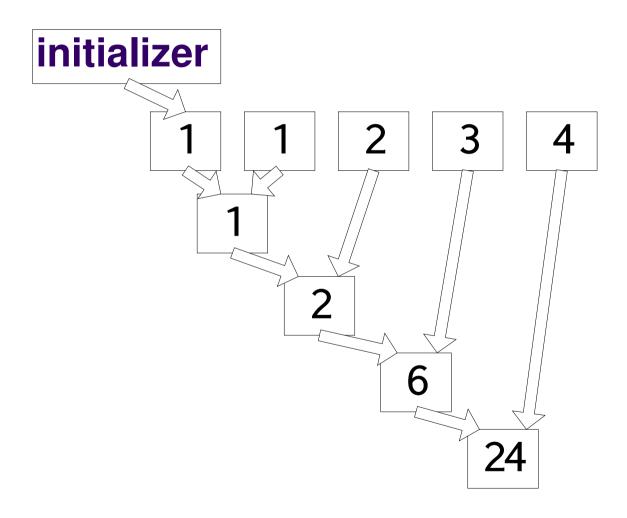
```
from functools import reduce def mul(x, y): return x * y

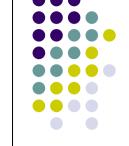
def fact(n):
    return reduce(mul, range(1, n+1), 1)
```

模組operator裡已經有mul

reduce(mul, range(1, 4+1), 1) 示意圖





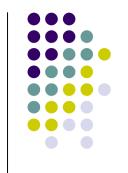


運算子與operator模組的函式

- 加法,「a + b」,「add(a, b)」
- 乘法,「a * b」,「mul(a, b)」
- 相等,「a == b」,「eq(a, b)」
- 索引,「obj[k]」,「getitem(obj, k)」
- 索引指派,「obj[k] = v」, 「setitem(obj, k, v)」
- 小於,「a < b」,「lt(a, b)」
- 其他

reduce與sum:

1~n的偶數平方的總和



```
def sum_sq_even(n):
    return sum(map(sq,
                    filter(even,
                           range(1, n))))
def sum_sq_even(n):
    return reduce(add,
                   map(sq,
                       filter(even,
                           range(1, n))))
```

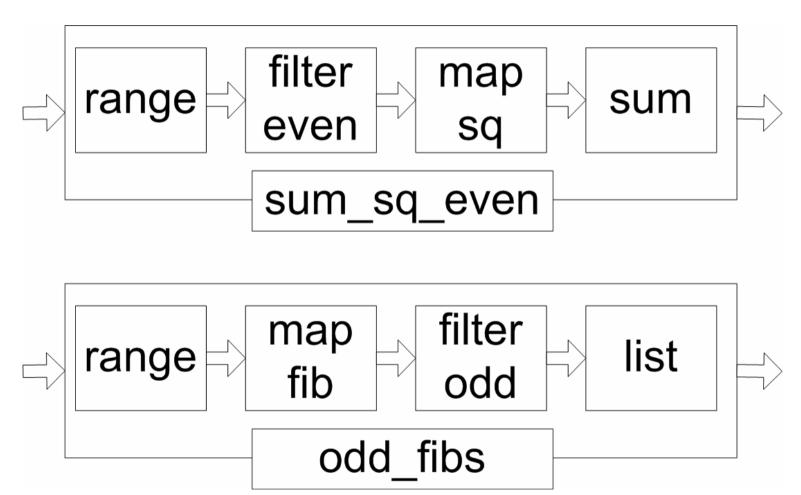
reduce與list:

找出奇數的費氏數,放入list

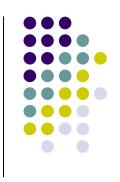
```
def odd_fibs(n):
    r = range(0, n+1)
    return list(filter(lambda x: x[1]%2 != 0,
                        zip(r,
                            map(fib_m, r)))
def odd_fibs(n):
    r = range(0, n+1)
    return reduce(lambda x, y: x + [y],
                   filter(lambda x: x[1]\%2 != 0,
                          zip(r,
                              map(fib_m, r))),
                   [])
```

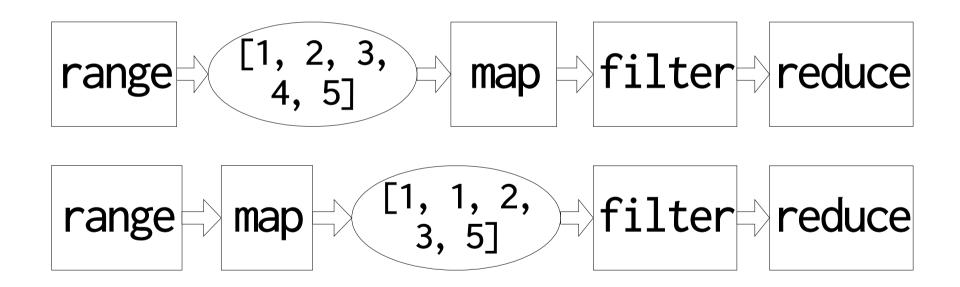


猶如一道道關卡



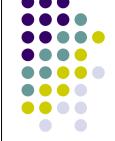


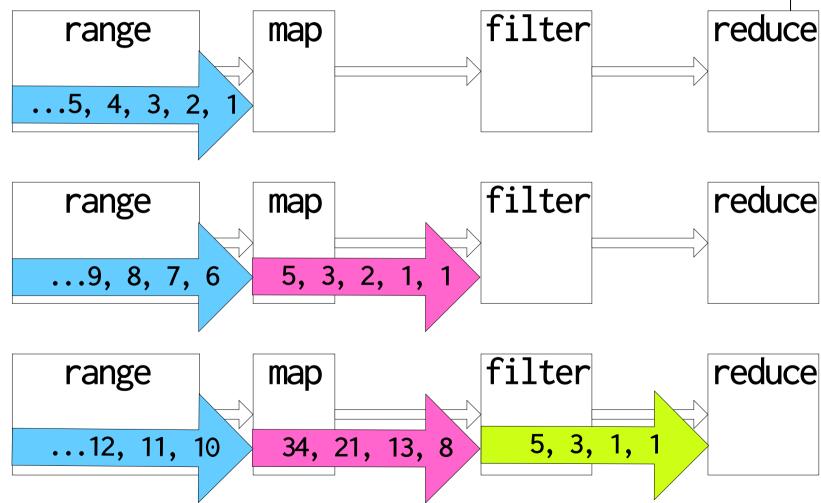




py05_function_4.ppt

整批處理vs延遲處理(串流)





py05_function_4.ppt

範例:三角數、五角數、六角數

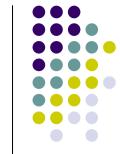
- (fl_tph.py)
- 三角數T(n) = n * (n+1) / 2 ,1, 3, 6, 10...
- 五角數P(n) = n * (3*n-1) / 2 , 1, 5, 12, 22...
- 六角數H(n) = n * (2*n-1) ,
 1, 6, 15, 28, 45...
- 已知T(1) = P(1) = H(1) = 1
- 已知T(285) = P(165) = H(143) = 40755
- 請找出下一個n,使得T(n)、P(n)、H(n)皆相等



問題

```
(lambda k: reduce(mul, range(1, k+1), 1))(8)

n = 50
print(sorted(set(range(2,n+1)).difference(set( (p * f) for p in range(2,int(n**0.5) + 2) for f in range(2, int(n/p)+1))))
```



Q&A