ED5340 - Data Science: Theory and Practise

L9 - Functions

Ramanathan Muthuganapathy (https://ed.iitm.ac.in/~raman)

Course web page: https://ed.iitm.ac.in/~raman/datascience.html

Moodle page: Available at https://courses.iitm.ac.in/

Assuming you are aware of how functions work in C/C++

```
#Function definition
def function_name(arg1, arg2.....):
   statement1
   statement2
   return var_name(s)
a1 = ....; a2 = ....; ....
function_name(a1, a2, .....) #Calling the function with passing of arguments
```

Simple example

```
def cal_sum(x, y): #Function definition
```

$$s = (x + y)$$

return s

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 10$$

su = cal_sum(a, b) #Calling the function with passing of arguments

print(su)

Interaction of arguments

- Positional arguments order / type has to match
- Keyword arguments order need not match
- Using both pos. and kw args.

Demo using L9_functions.py

Variable length arguments

- Variable length positional arguments number of args is not fixed
- Variable length keyword arguments number of keyword args is not fixed

Demo using L9_functions_var_args.py

CW: (a) Function to find whether a given number is even or odd (b) Given a list of integers, do (a)

when using both positional and keyword args

- In general, positional args before keyword args
- Fixed number of args before variable number
- Combining the above two pos. args, var. pos. args, kwargs, var. kwargs
- Default arguments

Demo using L9_functions_combined.py

- A function that calls itself from within its body.
- Example function

def PrintNum(n): #Function definition

PrintNum(n-1) #Recursive call to the same function

PrintNum(10) #calling of the function - this is when the function gets called

CW: Code that function. What are your observation(s)?

Modification of the example function

```
def PrintNum(n): #Function definition

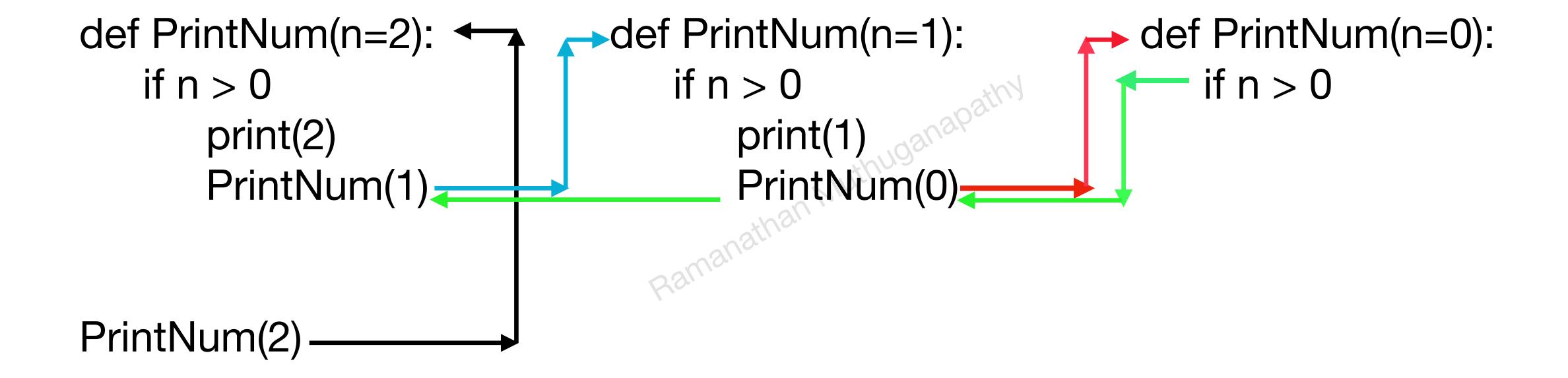
if PrintNum > 0

print(n)
```

PrintNum(n-1) #Recursive call to the same function

PrintNum(2) #calling of the function - this is when the function gets called

How does it work



Recursion function (Head recursion)

Modification of the example function

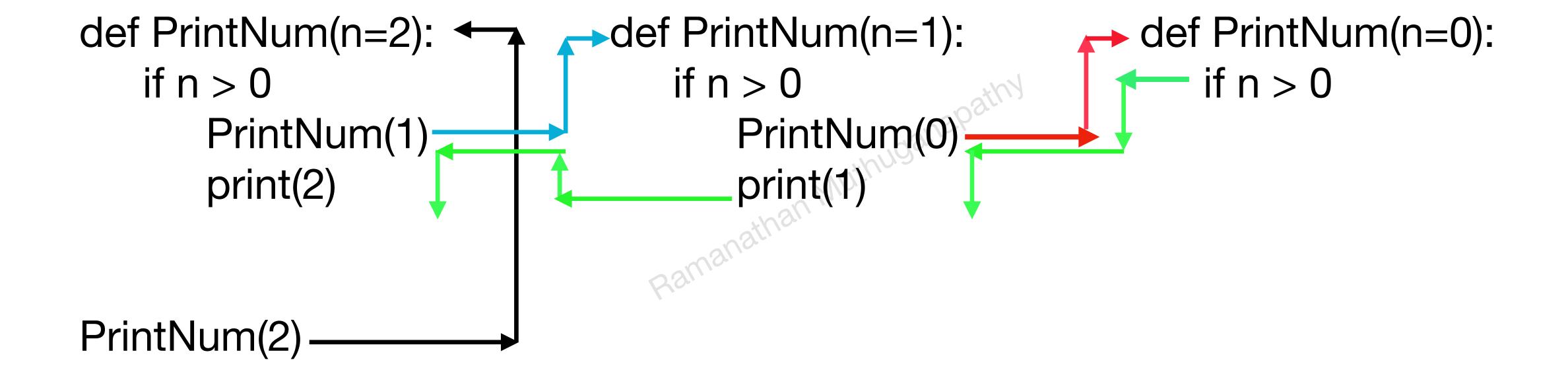
```
def PrintNum(n): #Function definition

if n > 0

PrintNum(n-1) #Recursive call to the function before other statements
print(n)
```

PrintNum(2) #calling of the function - this is when the function gets called

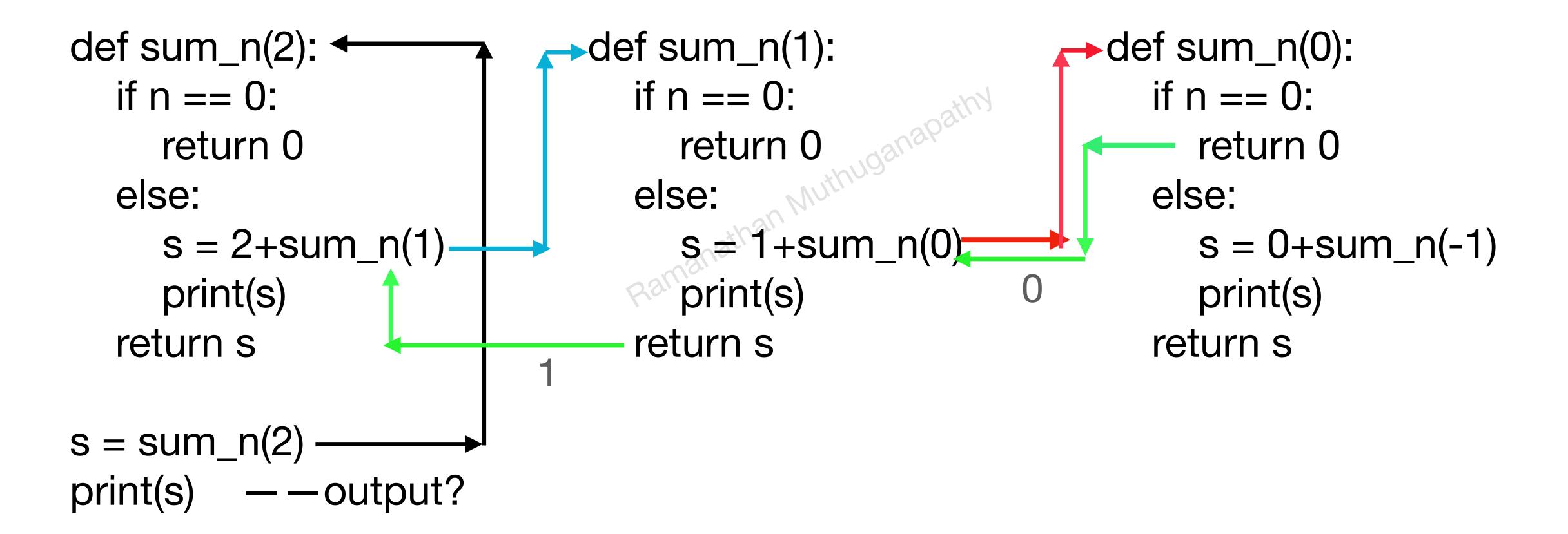
How does it work



Sum of 'n' values

```
def sum_n(n):
  if n == 0:
     return 0
  else:
     s = n+sum_n(n-1)
     print(s)
  return s
s = sum_n(2)
```

How does it work



CW: Do the factorial of any given value 'n' using recursion HW: Series summation - odd factorial, even factorial, exp(x), sin(x), etc. using recursion HW: Find the sum of digits of a given integer

Lambda function

- It does not have a name
- used for short functional body
- can take multiple arguments but returns only one value
- also called as `anonymous' function

Lambda function

syntax and examples

- syntax is
 - lambda arguments: expression
- lambda a, b : (a+b) / 2
- you can also do the following:

```
avg = lambda a, b : (a+b) / 2
print(avg(10,30))
print(avg(100,245.6))
```

Demo using L9_lambda_functions.py

Map, filter and reduce functions Use of lambda function

- Map applies a function to each element in a sequence
 - Returns a map, needs to be converted to a list
 - map(function, sequence)
- filter filters the value in a sequence based on a function a, b: (a+b) / 2
 - filter(function, sequence)
- reduce performs a rolling computation to sequential values in a sequence

Demo using L9_MapFilterReduce.py