

In [11]: `type(y)`

Out[11]: `function`

In [12]: `(lambda x: x**3)(2)`

Out[12]: 8

In [13]: `(lambda x: x**3)(5)`

Out[13]: 125

In [14]: `lambda lst: lst[0]`

Out[14]: <function __main__.<lambda>(lst)>

In [15]: `(lambda lst: lst[0])([9, 5, 6])`

f(x)

Out[15]: <function __main__.<lambda>(lst)>

In []:



Use case

```
In [20]: coordinates = [(1, -1), (-1, 2), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7), (2, 1)]
```

```
In [21]: # we want to sort them on the basis of x coordinate
```

```
In [22]: res = sorted(coordinates)
```

```
In [23]: print(res)
```

```
[(-1, 2), (1, -1), (2, 1), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7)]
```

```
In [ ]:
```



In [21]: *# we want to sort them on the basis of x coordinate*

In [22]: `res = sorted(coordinates)`

In [23]: `print(res)`

`[(-1, 2), (1, -1), (2, 1), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7)]`

In [24]: *# we want to sort them on the basis of y coordinate*

In [25]: `l = [1, 4, 3, 2, 5]`

In [27]: `x = sorted(l) # creates a copy of the list which is sorted`
`print(x)`
`print(l)`

`[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`

`[1, 4, 3, 2, 5]`

In [28]: `l.sort()`

In [29]: `print(l)`

`[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`

In []:



```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Solution

In [31]: `sorted?`

In []:

4 / 4 `nature: sorted(iterable, /, *, key=None, reverse=False)`
`string:`

Return a new list containing all items from the iterable in ascending order.

A custom key function can be supplied to customize the sort order, and the reverse flag can be set to request the result in descending order.

Type: builtin_function_or_method

pass fn as key

[1, 4, 3, 4, 5]

Solution

Selection Sort

Bubble Sort

In [31]: sorted?

a > b => swap.

In [32]: coordinates = [(1, -1), (-1, 2), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7), (2, 1)]

In []: def

l₁ = [1, -1]l₁[1] ? l₂[1]l₂ = [-1, 2]

In []:

nature: sorted(iterable, /, *, key=None, reverse=False)

string:

Return a new list containing all items from the iterable in ascending order.

A custom key function can be supplied to customize the sort order, and the reverse flag can be set to request the result in descending order.

Type: builtin_function_or_method

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Solution

In [31]: `sorted?`*tuples*In [32]: `coordinates = [(1, -1), (-1, 2), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7), (2, 1)]`In [33]: `def get_y(lst):
 return lst[1]`In [34]: `sorted(coordinates, key=get_y)`Out[34]: `[(1, -1), (2, 1), (-1, 2), (5, 3), (3, 5), (7, 7)]`

In []:



Out[38]: [(1, -1), (2, 1), (-1, 2), (5, 3), (3, 5), (7, 7)]

```
In [43]: def bubble_sort(arr):
    n = len(arr)
    for i in range(n - 1):
        for j in range(n - i - 1):
            if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
                arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
    return arr
```

```
In [44]: l = [5, 1, 2, 3, 4]
bubble_sort(l)
```

Out[44]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

```
In [45]: (1, -1) > (-1, 2)
```

Out[45]: True

In []:

In []:

Out[38]: `[(1, -1), (2, 1), (-1, 2), (5, 3), (3, 5), (7, 7)]`

In [43]: `def bubble_sort(arr):
 n = len(arr)
 for i in range(n - 1):
 for j in range(n - i - 1):
 if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
 arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
 return arr`

In [44]: `l = [5, 1, 2, 3, 4]
bubble_sort(l)`

Out[44]: `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`

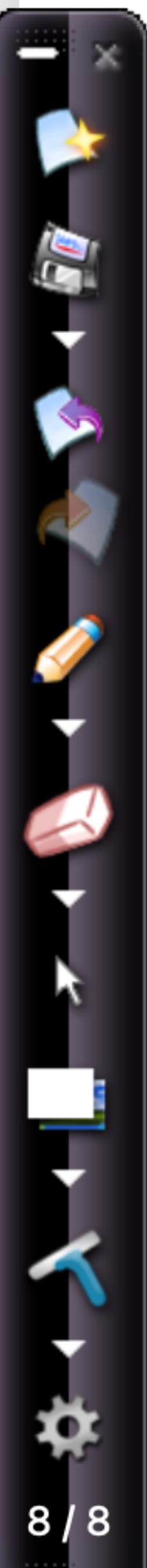
In [45]: `(1, -1) > (-1, 2)`

Out[45]: `True`

In [46]: `bubble_sort(coordinates)`

Out[46]: `[(1, 2), (1, -1), (2, 1), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7)]`

In []:



Modified bubble sort to sort based on y

```
In [47]: def get_y(lst):
    return lst[1]
```

```
In [48]: def bubble_sort(arr):
    n = len(arr)
    for i in range(n - 1):
        for j in range(n - i - 1):
            if get_y(arr[j]) > get_y(arr[j + 1]):
                arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
    return arr
```

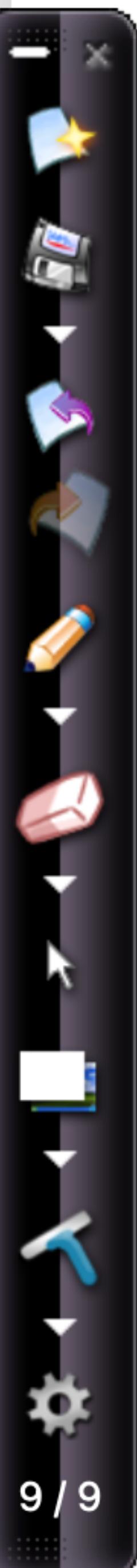
key = ?

```
In [49]: coordinates = [(1, -1), (-1, 2), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7), (2, 1)]
```

```
In [50]: bubble_sort(coordinates)
```

```
Out[50]: [(1, -1), (2, 1), (-1, 2), (5, 3), (3, 5), (7, 7)]
```

```
In [ ]:
```



Python Tutor: Visualize code in Python, JavaScript, C, C++, and Java

Python 3.6
(known limitations)

```
1 def get_y(lst):  
2     return lst[1]  
  
3  
4 def bubble_sort(arr):  
5     n = len(arr)  
6     for i in range(n - 1):  
7         for j in range(n - i - 1):  
8             if get_y(arr[j]) > get_y(arr[j + 1]):  
9                 arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], a  
10    return arr  
  
11  
12 bubble_sort([(-1, -1), (2, 0)])
```

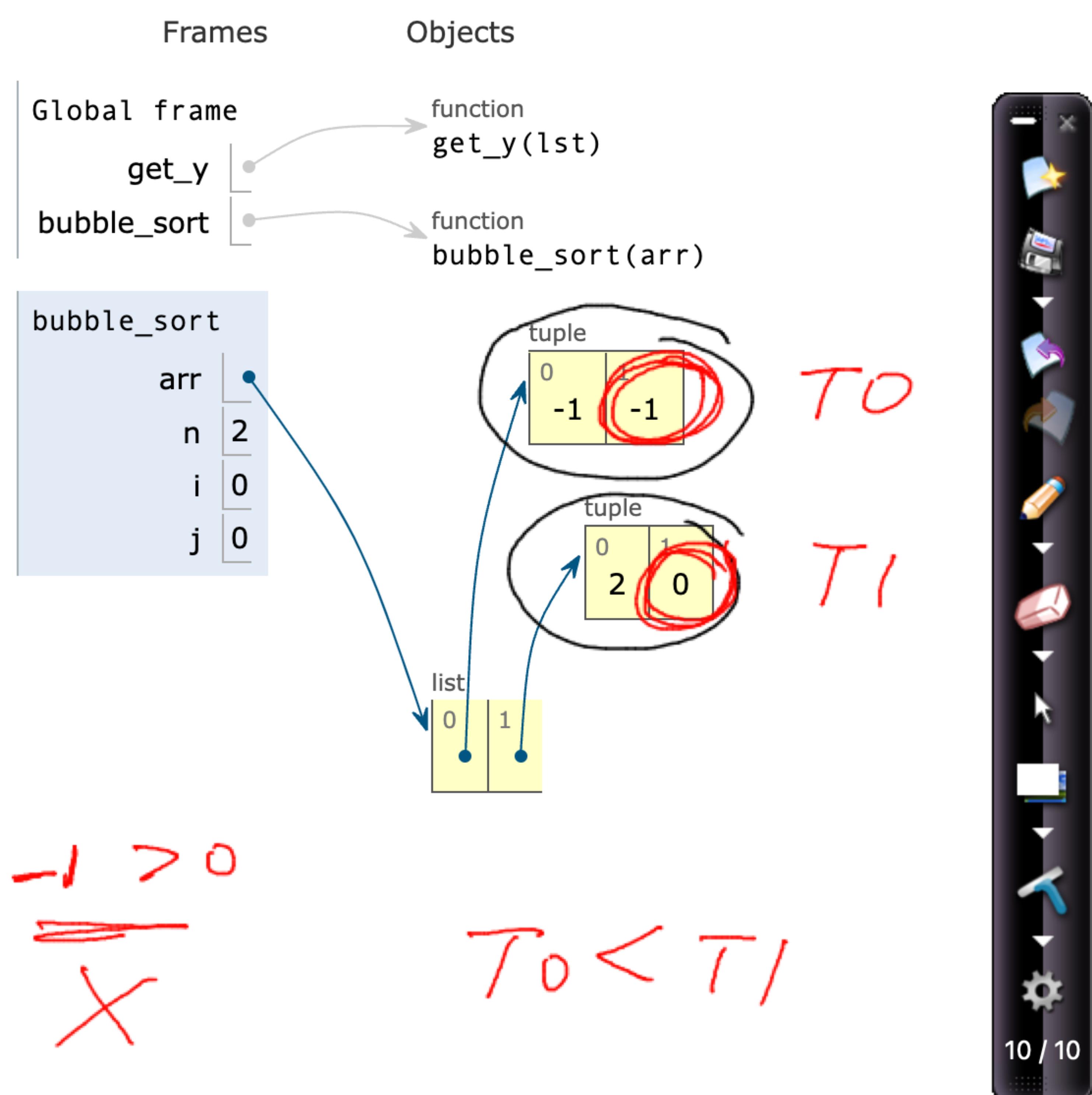
[Edit this code](#)

line that just executed
next line to execute

<< First < Prev Next > Last >>

Step 8 of 18

[Customize visualization](#)



Python Tutor: Visualize code in Python, JavaScript, C, C++, and Java

Python 3.6
([known limitations](#))

```
1 def get_y(lst):
2     return lst[1]
3
4 def bubble_sort(arr):
5     n = len(arr)
6     for i in range(n - 1):
7         for j in range(n - i - 1):
8             if get_y(arr[j]) > get_y(arr[j + 1]):
9                 arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], a
10
11
12 bubble_sort([(2, 0), (-1, -1)])
```

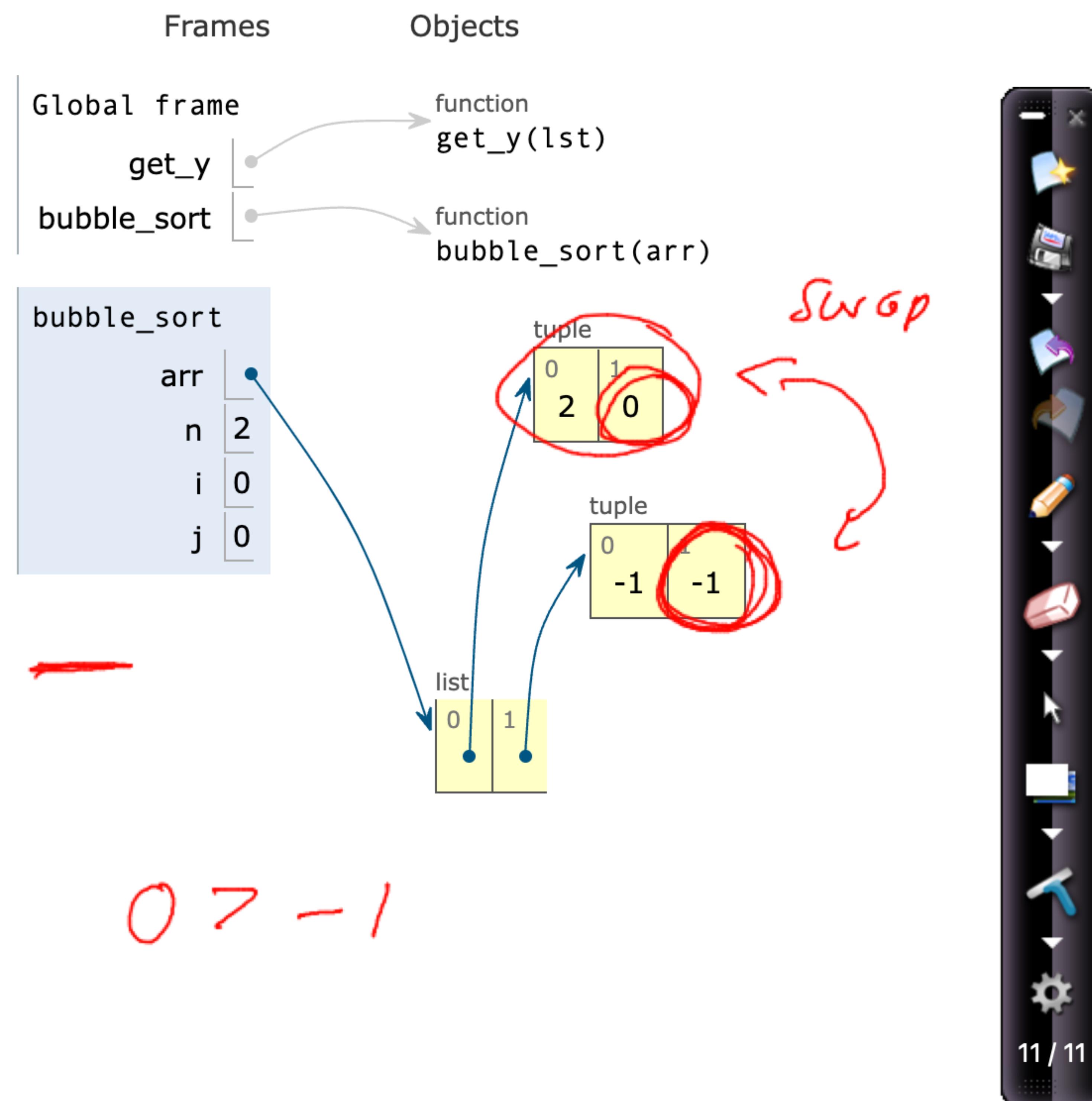
[Edit this code](#)

- line that just executed
- next line to execute

<< First < Prev Next > Last >>

Step 15 of 19

[Customize visualization](#)



i X

Hu Tong

Walk into the hutong and feel

```
In [46]: bubble_sort(coordinates)
```

```
Out[46]: [(-1, 2), (1, -1), (2, 1), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7)]
```

Modified bubble sort to sort based on y

```
In [47]: def get_y(lst):  
    return lst[1]
```

```
In [48]: def bubble_sort(arr):  
    n = len(arr)  
    for i in range(n - 1):  
        for j in range(n - i - 1):  
            if get_y(arr[j]) > get_y(arr[j + 1]):  
                arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]  
    return arr
```

*in comparison
key gets applied.*

```
In [49]: coordinates = [(1, -1), (-1, 2), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7), (2, 1)]
```

```
In [50]: bubble_sort(coordinates)
```

```
Out[50]: [(1, -1), (2, 1), (-1, 2), (5, 3), (3, 5), (7, 7)]
```

One more example

```
In [51]: coordinates = [(1, -1), (-1, 2), (3, 5), (5, 3), (7, 7), (2, 1)]
```

```
In [52]: students = [  
    {"name": "A", "marks": 50},  
    {"name": "B", "marks": 100},  
    {"name": "C", "marks": 40},  
    {"name": "D", "marks": 70},  
    {"name": "E", "marks": 60},  
]
```

```
In [53]: ## HW : Sort based on the marks
```

```
In [54]: sorted(students, key = lambda x: x['marks'])
```

```
Out[54]: [ {'name': 'C', 'marks': 40},  
          {'name': 'A', 'marks': 50},  
          {'name': 'E', 'marks': 60},  
          {'name': 'D', 'marks': 70},  
          {'name': 'B', 'marks': 100} ]
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
Out[56]: [ {'name': 'B', 'marks': 100},  
           {'name': 'D', 'marks': 70},  
           {'name': 'E', 'marks': 60},  
           {'name': 'A', 'marks': 50},  
           {'name': 'C', 'marks': 40} ]
```

```
In [55]: sorted?
```

Higher Order Functions

```
In [57]: # a function that returns another functions
```

```
In [58]: def gen_exp(n):  
            def exp(x):  
                return x**n  
  
            return exp
```

```
In [59]: exp_5 = gen_exp(5)
```

```
In [60]: type(exp_5)
```

```
Out[60]: function
```



Tutor: Visualize code in Python, JavaScript, C, C++, and Java

Python 3.6
([known limitations](#))

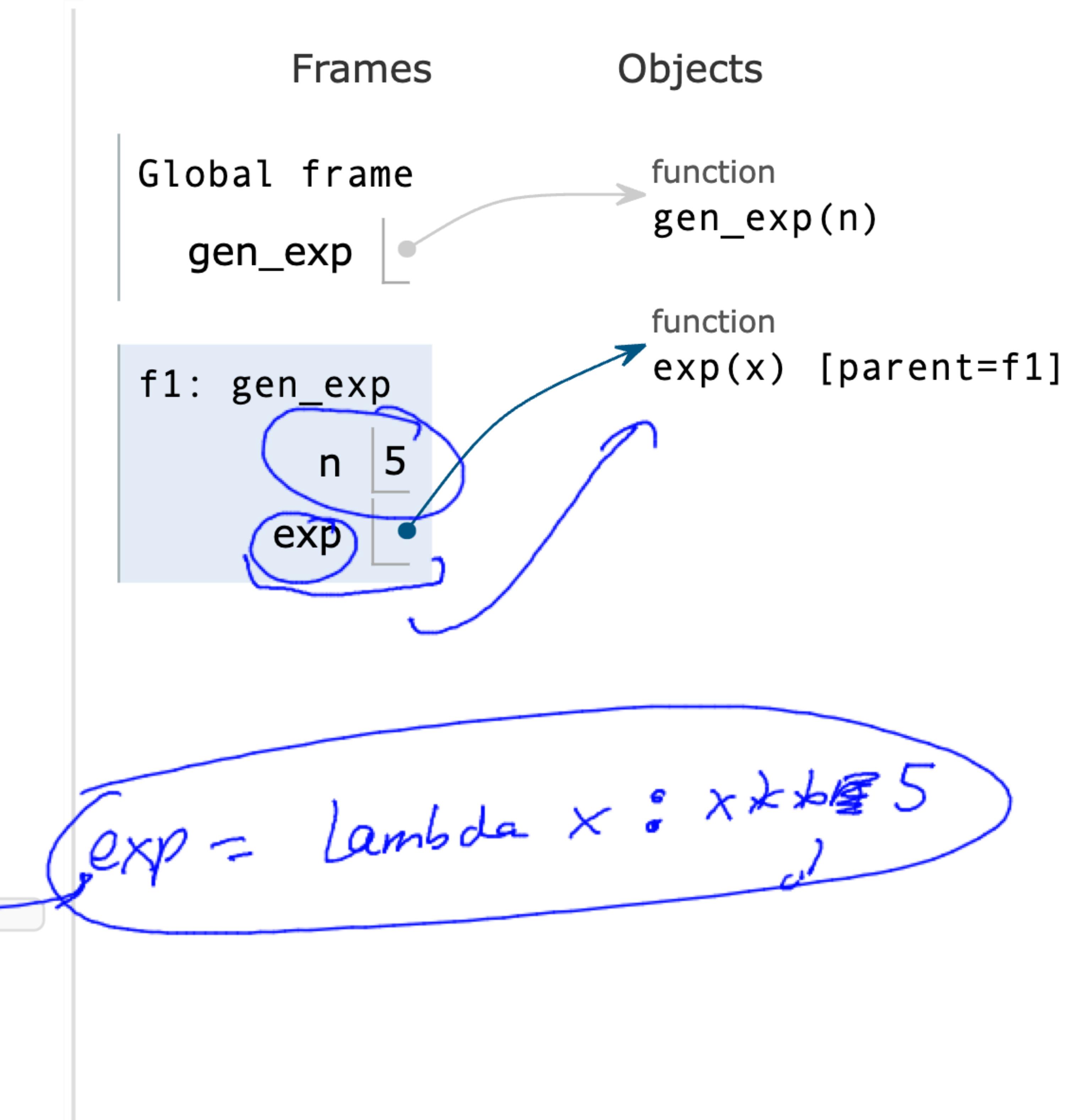
```
1 def gen_exp(n):  
2     def exp(x):  
3         return x**n  
4  
5     return exp  
6  
7 exp_5 = gen_exp(5)  
8 exp_5(2)
```

[Edit this code](#)

t executed
execute

<< First < Prev Next > Last >>

Step 5 of 10



Python 3.6

([known limitations](#))

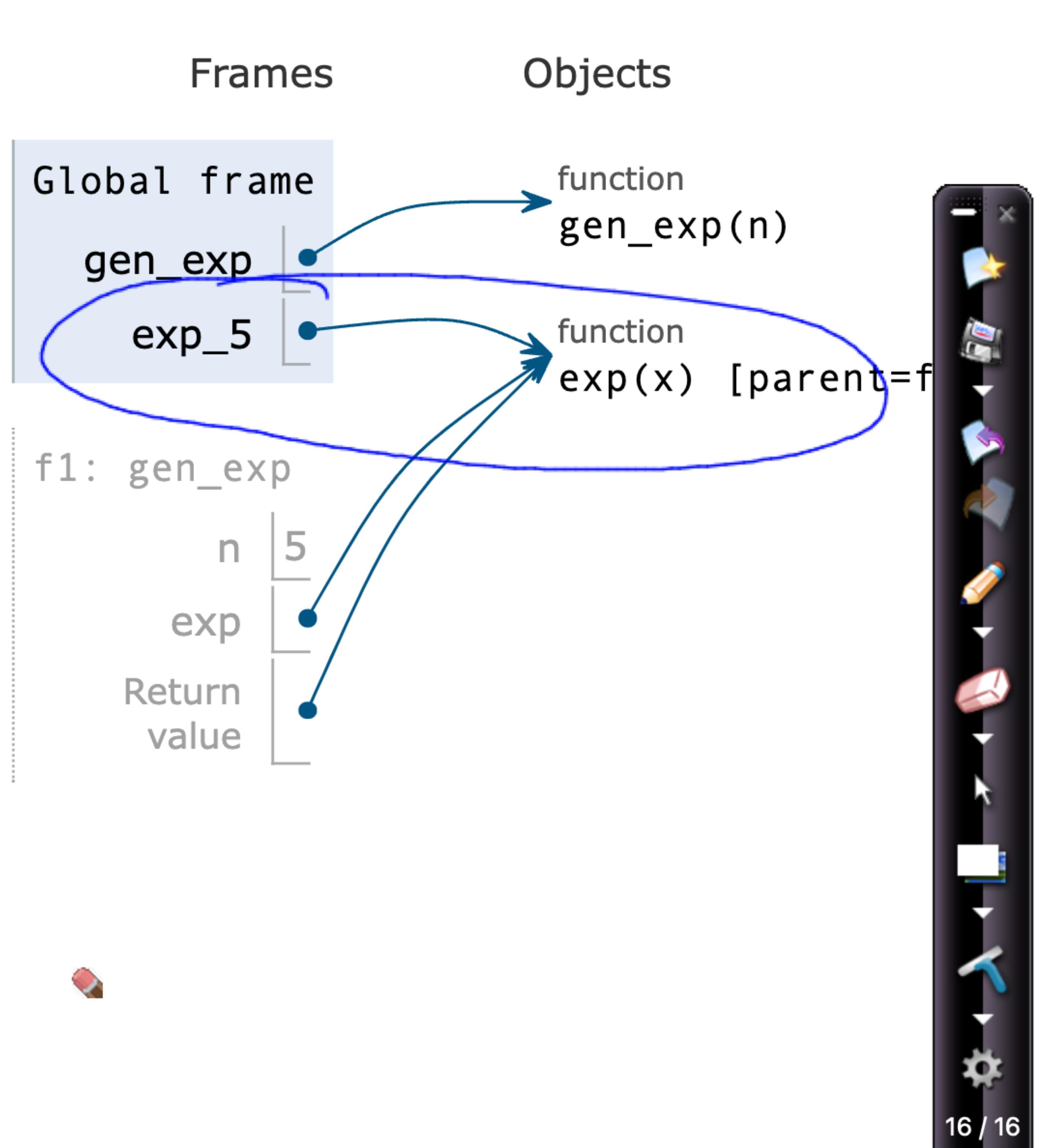
```
1 def gen_exp(n):
2     def exp(x):
3         return x**n
4
5     return exp
6
7 exp_5 = gen_exp(5)
8 exp_5(2)
```

[Edit this code](#)

t executed
execute

<< First < Prev Next > Last >>

Step 7 of 10



In [61]: `exp_5(2)`

Out[61]: 32

Quiz

lambda: func2(c,d)

In []: `def func2(c, d):
 return c, d``def func1(a, b):
 c = a**1
 d = b**2
 return lambda: func2(c, d)`

$$\begin{cases} c = 1 \\ d = 4 \end{cases}$$

⇒ `result = func1(1, 2)`

`print(result())`

In []:

In []:

In []:

In []:



In [61]: `exp_5(2)`

Out[61]: 32

Quiz

```
In [ ]: def func2(c, d):
         return c, d

def func1(a, b):
    c = a**1
    d = b**2
    x = lambda: func2(c,d)
    return x

result = func1(1, 2)
print(result())
```

$x \Rightarrow result$

$(1,4)$

$x = \lambda: func2(1,4)$

\hookrightarrow | $def (C):$
 $return func2(1,4)$

In []: $x()$

In []:

In []:

In []:

```
c = a**1  
d = b**2  
x = lambda: func2(c,d)  
return x  
  
result = func1(1, 2)  
  
print(result())
```

(1, 4)

In [63]:

```
def func2(c, d):  
    return c, d  
  
def func1(a, b):  
    c = a**1  
    d = b**2  
    return func2(c,d)
```

(1,4)

```
result = func1(1, 2)
```

```
print(result())
```

--
TypeError

t)

Input In [63], in <cell line: 11>()

7 return func2(c,d)

9 result = func1(1, 2)

---> 11 print(result())

Traceback (most recent call last)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

```
print(result())
```

(1, 4)

In [65]:

```
def func2(c, d):
    return c, d

def func1(a, b):
    c = a**1
    d = b**2
    return func2(c,d)

result = func1(1, 2)

print(result())
```

func2(1,4)

1,4

TypeError

t)

Input In [65], in <cell line: 11>()

```
7     return func2(c,d)
9 result = func1(1, 2)
--> 11 print(result())
```

Traceback (most recent call last)

TypeError: 'tuple' object is not callable

In []:



```
---> 11 print(result())
```

TypeError: 'tuple' object is not callable

Example 2

```
In [68]: def multiply_n(n):
    def multiply(x):
        return x*n
    return multiply
```

```
In [69]: mul_5 = multiply_n(5)
```

```
In [71]: mul_5(10) X
```

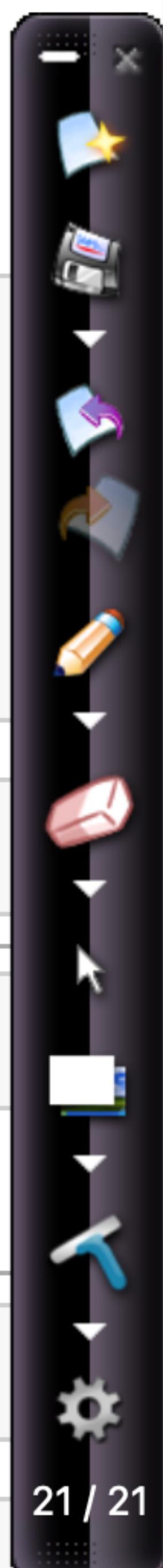
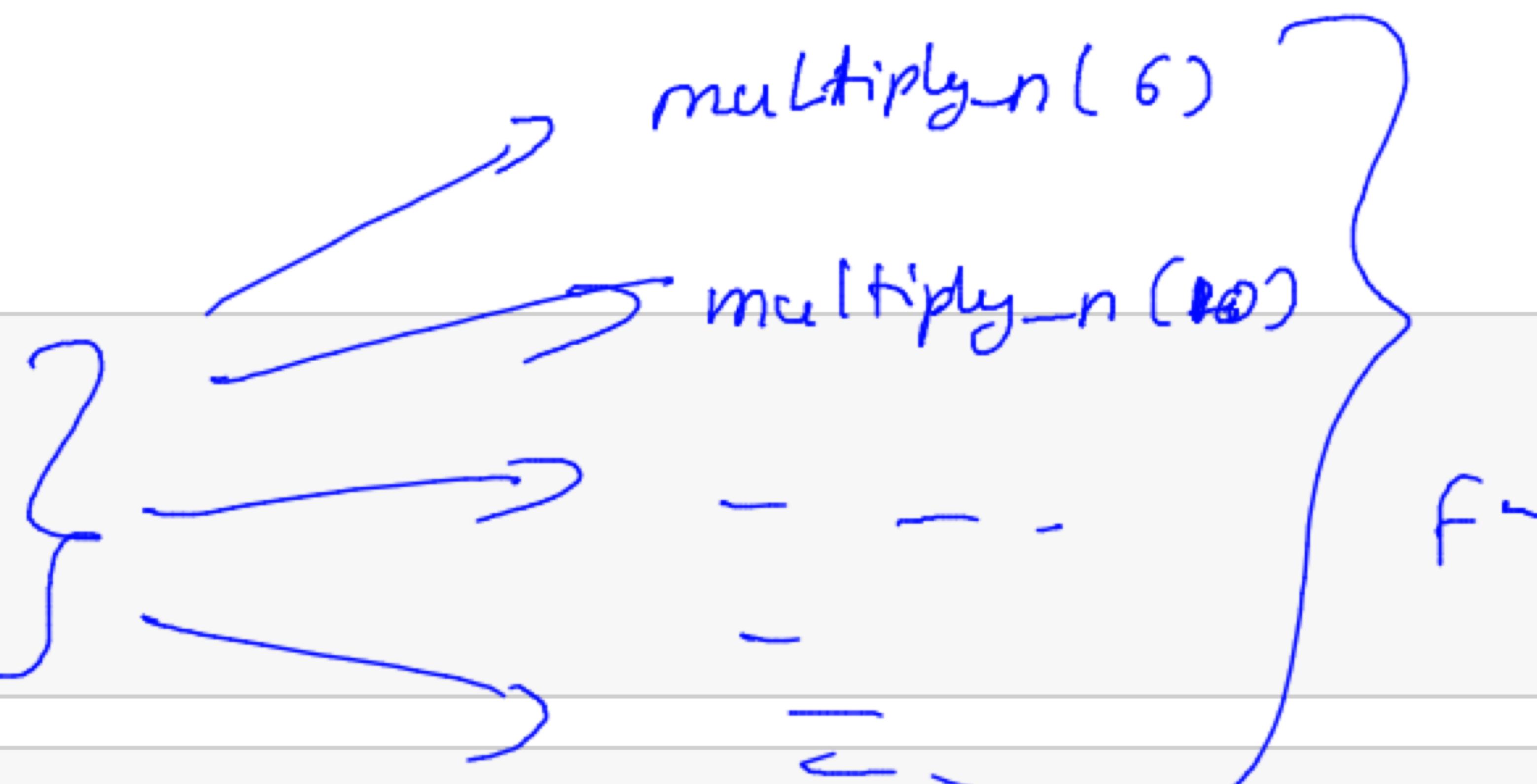
```
Out[71]: 50
```

```
In [70]: mul_6 = multiply_n(6)
```

```
In [72]: mul_6(10) X
```

```
Out[72]: 60
```

```
In [ ]:
```



Decorators

In [73]:

```
def foo():
    print('-'*50)
    print('Hello Everyone! How are you doing?')
    print('-'*50)
```

DRY

In [74]:

```
foo()
```

Hello Everyone! How are you doing?

In [75]:

```
def bar():
    print('-'*50)
    print('Random cliche print statement!')
    print('-'*50)
```

In [76]:

```
bar()
```

Random cliche print statement!

In []:

In []:

Decorators

```
In [73]: def foo():
    print('-'*50)
    print('Hello Everyone! How are you doing?')
    print('-'*50)
```

```
In [74]: foo()
```

Hello Everyone! How are you doing?

```
In [75]: def bar():
    print('-'*50)
    print('Random cliche print statement!')
    print('-'*50)
```

```
In [76]: bar()
```

Random cliche print statement!

```
In [78]: # can I pass a function as argument also?
```

```
In [ ]: def pretty(func):
    def inner():
```



```
return inner
```

In [81]: *# is pretty a Higher order function? Yes because it returns another func*

In [82]: `def foo():
 print("Hello Everyon! How are you doing?")`

In [83]: `new_foo = pretty(foo)`

In [84]: `new_foo()`

Hello Everyon! How are you doing?

In [85]: `def bar():
 print("Random Cliche Statement!")`

In [86]: `new_bar = pretty(bar)`

In [87]: `new_bar()`

Random Cliche Statement!

In []:



Random cliche print statement!

In [78]: # can I pass a function as argument also?

In [79]:

```
def pretty(func):
    def inner():
        print('-'*50)
        func()
        print('-'*50)
    return inner
```

In [81]: # is pretty a Higher order function? Yes because it returns another func

In [88]:

```
def foo():
    print("Hello Everyone! How are you doing?")
```

In [83]: new_foo = pretty(foo)

A fn taking fn as input & giving fn as output

In [84]: new_foo()

Decorator

Hello Everyone! How are you doing?

In [85]:

```
def bar():
    print("Random Cliche Statement!")
```

Random cliche print statement!

In [78]: *# can I pass a function as argument also?*

In [79]: `def pretty(func):
 def inner():
 print('-'*50)
 func()
 print('-'*50)
 return inner`

In [81]: *# is pretty a Higher order function? Yes because it returns another func*

In [88]: `def foo():
 print("Hello Everyone! How are you doing?")`

In [83]: `new_foo = pretty(foo)`

In [84]: `new_foo()`

Hello Everyone! How are you doing?

@pretty

def foo():

—

—

—

Same

foo()

In [85]: `def bar():
 print("Random Cliche Statement!")`

I AM AMAZED RIGHT NOW!! MIGHT JUST CRY!!!

Re-explain

```
In [108]: def pretty(func):
    def inner():
        func()
    return inner
```

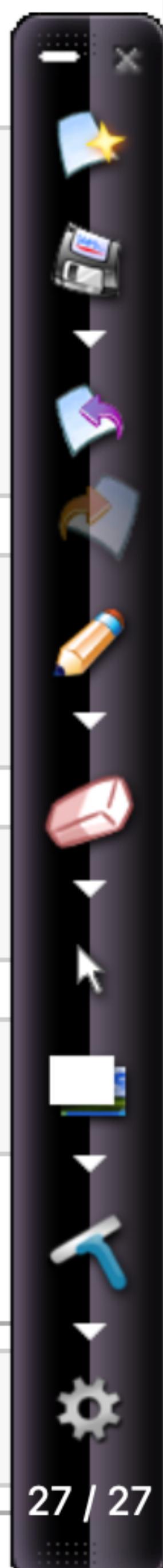
```
In [109]: def foo():
    print("Hello Everyone! How are you?")
```

```
In [110]: new_foo = pretty(foo)
```

```
In [111]: new_foo()
```

Hello Everyone! How are you?

```
In [ ]:
```



I AM AMAZED RIGHT NOW!! MIGHT JUST CRY!!!

Re-explain

```
In [113]: def pretty(func):
    def inner():
        print('-'*50)
        func()
        print('-'*50)
    return inner
```

```
In [114]: def foo():
    print("Hello Everyone! How are you?")
```

```
In [117]: new_foo = pretty(foo) # prettified version of foo
```

```
In [118]: new_foo()
```

Hello Everyone! How are you?

In []:



I AM AMAZED RIGHT NOW!! MIGHT JUST CRY!!!

Re-explain

```
In [113]: def pretty(func):
    def inner():
        print('-'*50)
        func()
        print('-'*50)
    return inner
```

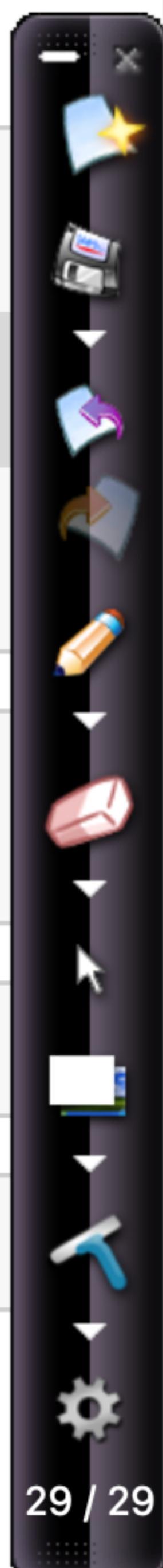
```
In [114]: def foo():
    print("Hello Everyone! How are you?")
```

```
In [117]: new_foo = pretty(foo) # prettified version of foo
```

```
In [118]: new_foo()
```

Hello Everyone! How are you?

```
In [ ]:
```



```
In [150]: magic = pretty(magic)
```

```
In [152]: magic()
```

```
-----  
-----  
This is amazing!  
-----  
-----
```

```
In [158]: def pretty(func):  
    def inner(a):  
        print('-'*50)  
        func(a)  
        print('-'*50)  
    return inner
```

```
In [159]: def foo(x):  
    print(x**2)
```

```
In [160]: foo = pretty(foo)
```

```
In [161]: foo(5)
```

```
-----  
-----  
25  
-----
```

