

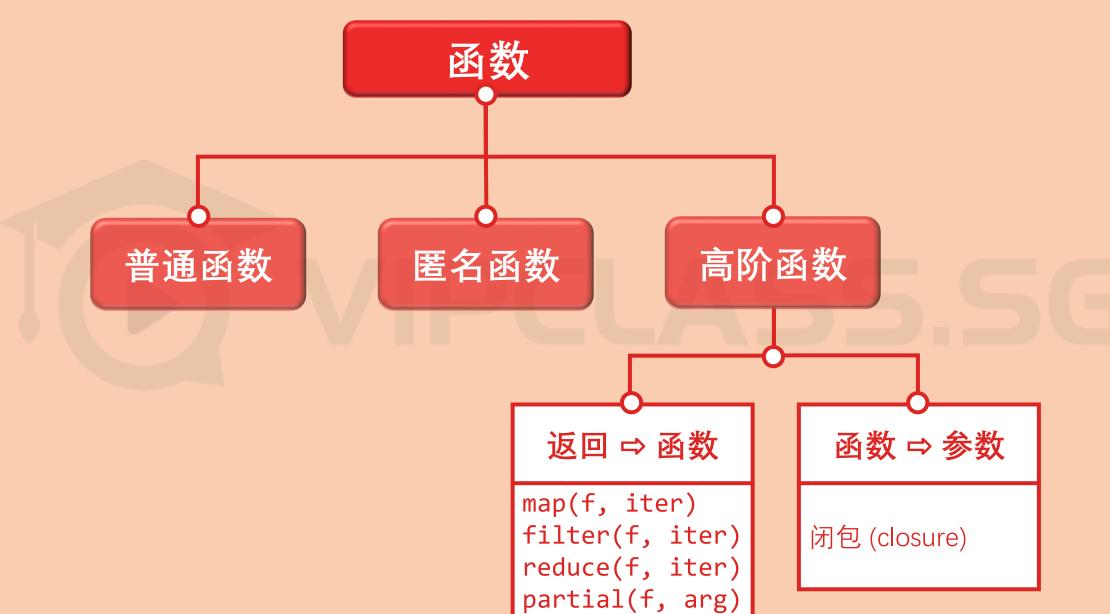
# 上节总结

类型	定义	
普通函数	<pre>def fun_name(args):     statement</pre>	
匿名函数	lambda args : expr	

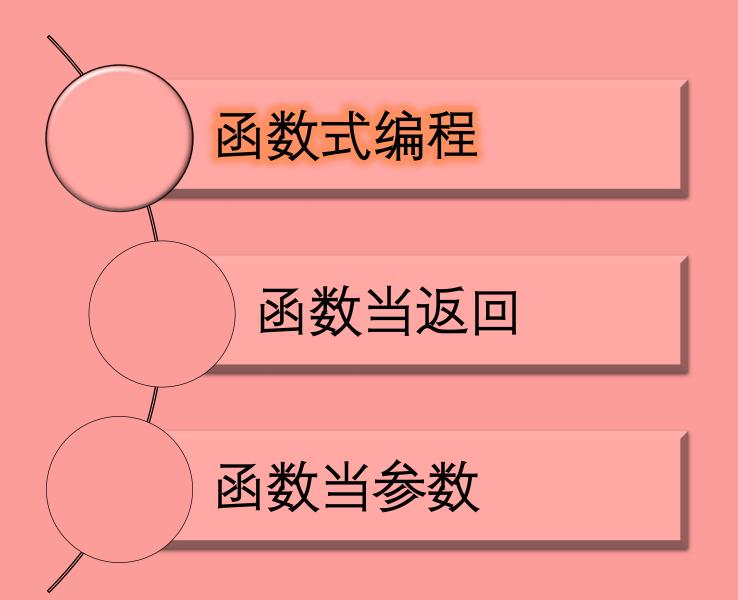
位置参数 默认参数 可变参数 命名关键字参数 关键字参数



### 函数分类









### 一等公民的函数

```
def f(args):
函数赋值
给变量
f_var = f
```

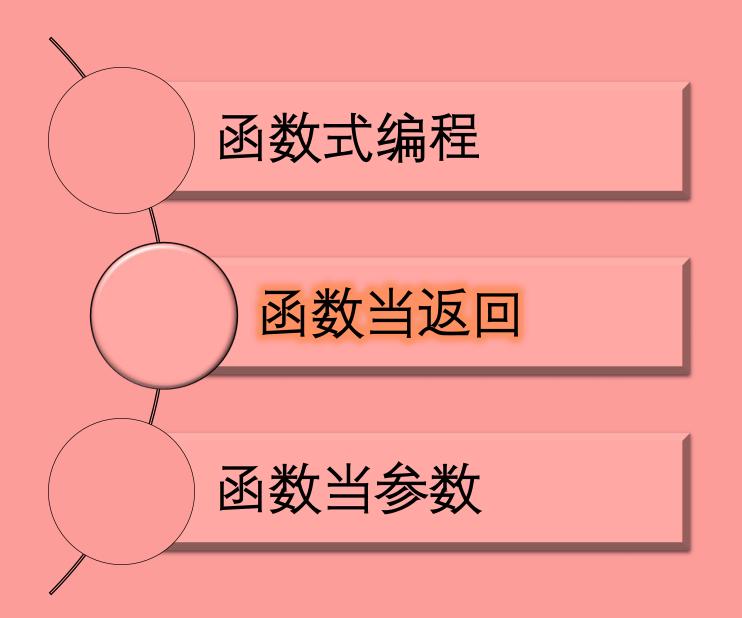
```
fn(args)

函数储存
f2 =lambda args:expr
到容器 def f1(args):

f_list = [f1, f2, ..., fn]
```

def f(args):
def F(func):
函数传递
给函数
f\_var = f
F(f\_var)







### 闭包 (closure)

- 1. 闭包通常是嵌套函数 (nested function) 的结构。
- 2. 该结构由外函数 (outer function) 嵌套内函数 (inner function)。
- 3. 内函数必须引用非本地 (non-local) 变量。
- 4. 外函数必须返回内函数。

```
def make_counter(init):
    counter = [init]

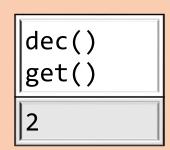
    def inc(): counter[0] += 1
    def dec(): counter[0] -= 1
    def get(): return counter[0]
    def reset(): counter[0] = init

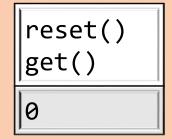
    return inc, dec, get, reset

inc, dec, get, reset = make_counter(0)
```

- make counter 是外函数
- inc, dec, get, reset 是内函数
- counter 是非本地变量

```
inc()
inc()
inc()
get()
```

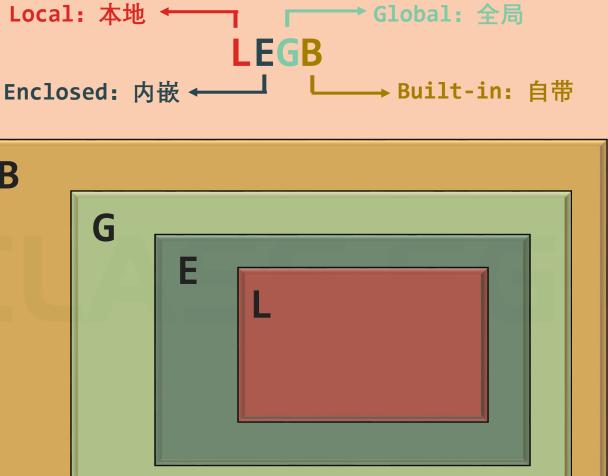






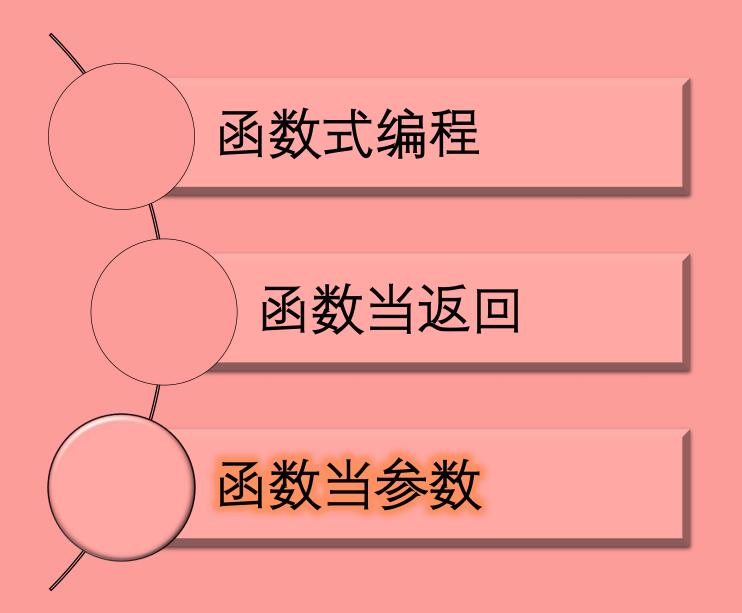
## LEGB 作用域

```
|x = 'global x'
def outer():
                                          B
    x = 'enclosed x'
    def inner():
        x = 'local x'
        print(x)
    inner()
    print(x)
outer()
print(x)
```



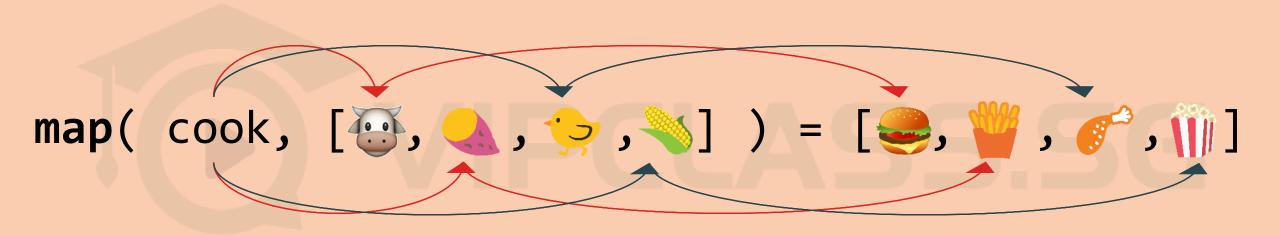
BGEL = 倍感饿了





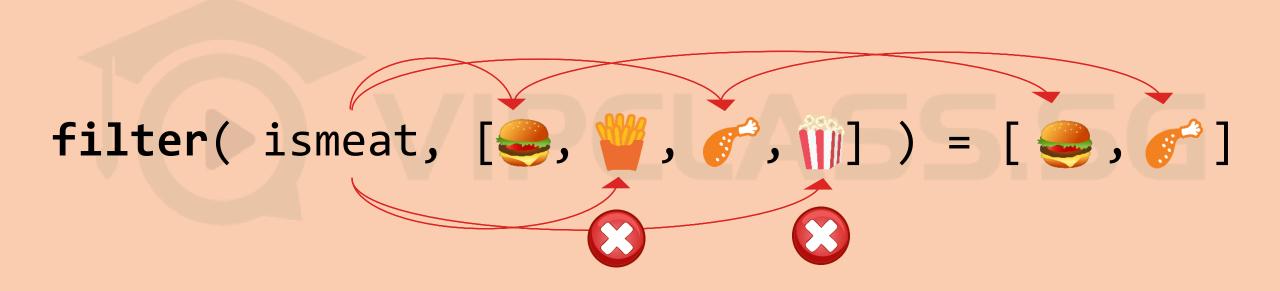


## 映射函数: map



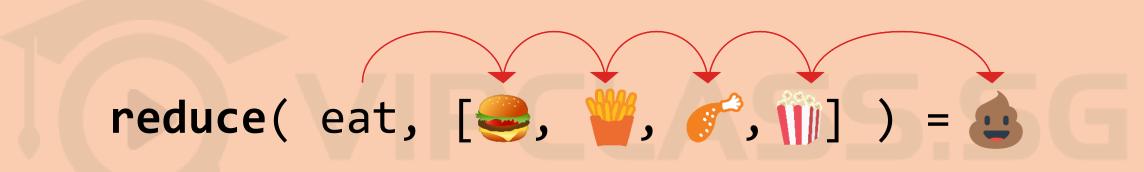


## 筛选函数: filter





## 累计函数: reduce





### Emoji vs 代码

## Emoji 版本

```
filter( ismeat, [ , , , , , , , ] )
= [ , , , ]
```

```
reduce( eat, [ , ", ", "] )
```

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

```
m_iter = map( lambda x: x**2, 1 )
list(m_iter)
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
```

```
f_iter = filter( lambda x: x%2==1, l )
list(f_iter)
[1, 3, 5]
```

```
from functools import reduce
reduce( lambda x,y: x+y, l )
```



### 偏函数: partial

- 1. 固定函数中一个或多个参数创建新函数。
- 2. 新函数用于专门的应用上。

```
from functools import partial
desired_function = partial( origial_function, arguments_to_fix )
```

### 固定 reverse 参数为 True 创建一个专门逆序排列的函数

```
l = [3, 1, 2, 5, 4]
print( sorted( l ) )
print( sorted( l, reverse = True ) )

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

```
dsort = partial( sorted, reverse = True )
dsort( 1 )

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

### 柯里化 (currying)

```
f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n)
f_1(x_1)(x_2)(x_3)\cdots(x_{n-1})(x_n)
               f_{n-1}
```

#### 用闭包实现

```
def f(x, y):
    return x + y
def g_y(x):
    def f(y):
    return f
|g = g_y(2)|
```

### 用偏函数实现

```
def f(x, y):
                 return x + y
return x + y \| g = partial(f, 2)
```

```
|<function ___main__.f(x, y)>
<function __main__.g_y.<locals>.f(y)>
```

```
print( f(2, 3) )
print( g(3) )
```

# 总结

函数式编程	知识点	用处
函数赋值变量	f_var = f	定义调用分离
函数储存容器	f_list = [f1, f2,, fn]	循环调用
函数当返回	闭包	装饰器
函数当参数	偏函数	柯里化

高阶 函数

# 下节预告: 面向对象编程

