

# 上节总结

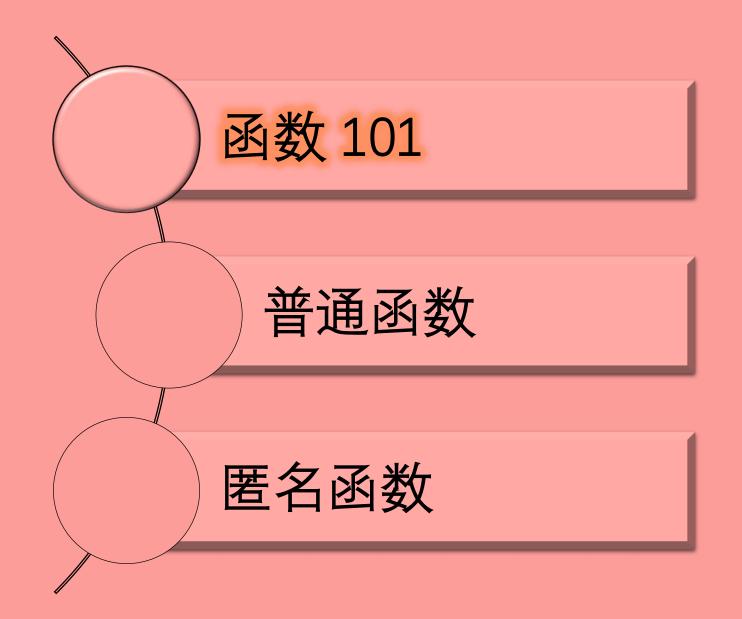
流程 正常

流程 异常

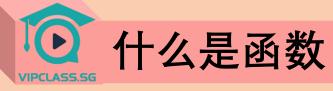
| 内容   | 语法                                          | 用处         |
|------|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 条件语句 | if                                          | 按条件执行      |
| 循环语句 | while, for                                  | 重复执行       |
| 错误类型 | *Error                                      | 要处理先了解     |
| 异常处理 | raise/assert<br>try-except-<br>else-finally | 先预防<br>后处理 |

流程控制

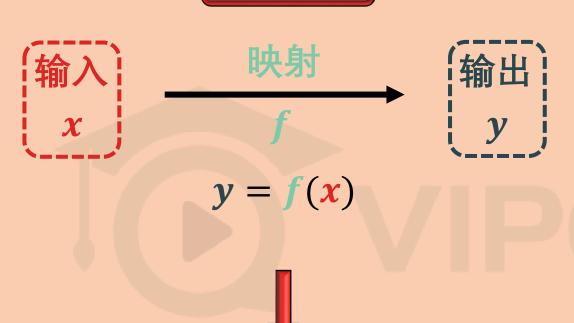




输出



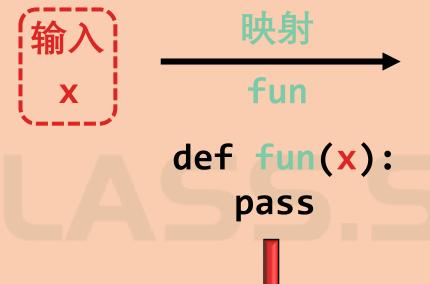
### 数学



$$y = f(x) = 2 \times x$$

$$y = 2 \times 5 = 10$$

## **Python**



def double(x):
 return 2\*x

$$y = double(5)$$



# 为什么用函数

#### 重复使用

```
print('Hello World!')
print('Hello World!')
print('Hello World!')
print('Hello World!')
print('Hello World!')
print('Hello World!')
```

## **WET**

Write Every Time



```
def hello():
    print('Hello World!')

hello()
hello()
hello()
hello()
hello()
hello()
```

### DRY

Don't Repeat Yourself



# **为什么用函数**

```
# Main program
# Code to read file in
<statement>
<statement>
<statement>
# Code to process file
<statement>
<statement>
<statement>
<statement>
# Code to write file out
<statement>
<statement>
```

#### 模块化

```
def read():
    # Code to read file in
    <statement>
    <statement>
    <statement>
def process():
    # Code to process file
    <statement>
    <statement>
    <statement>
def write():
    # Code to write file out
    <statement>
    <statement>
# Main program
read()
process()
write()
```

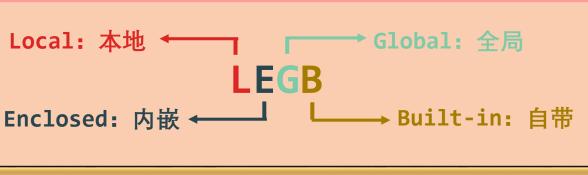


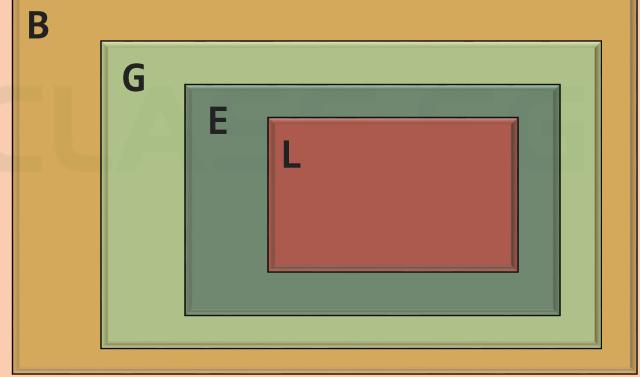
# 为什么用函数

#### 命名空间

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







BGEL = 倍感饿了

### 函数定义

#### 函数调用

fun('apple', 2.5) def fun(item, price):

形参

**Parameters Formal Parameters** 

实参 **Arguments Actual Parameters** 

| 形参    |          | 实参      |
|-------|----------|---------|
| item  | <b>—</b> | 'apple' |
| price | <b>←</b> | 2.5     |

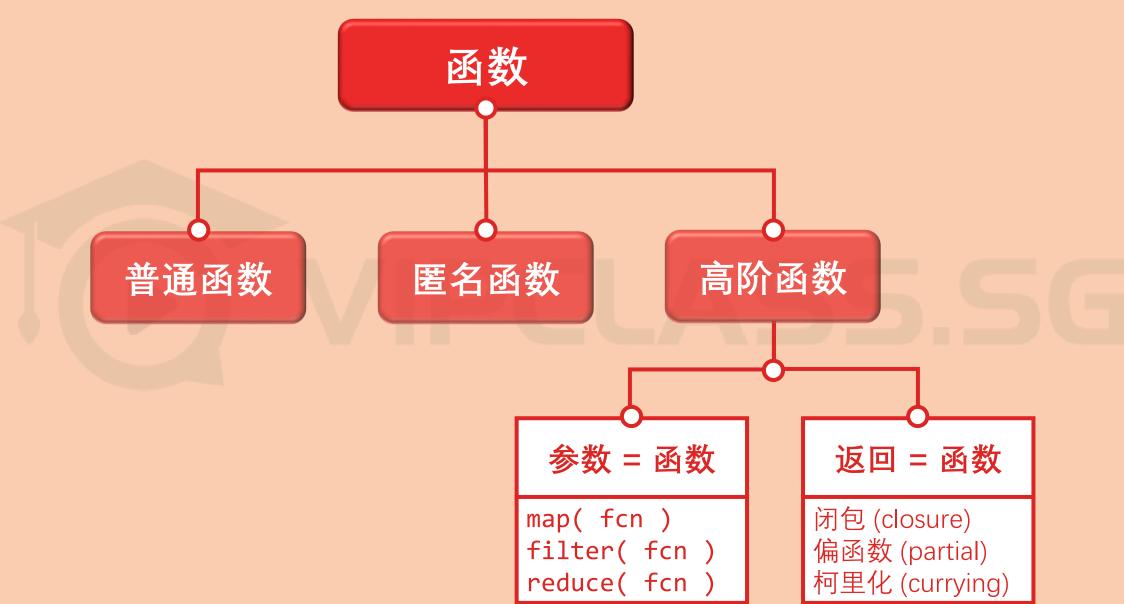
```
def f():
    s = '-- Inside f()'
    print(s)

print('Before calling f()')
f()
print('After calling f()')
```

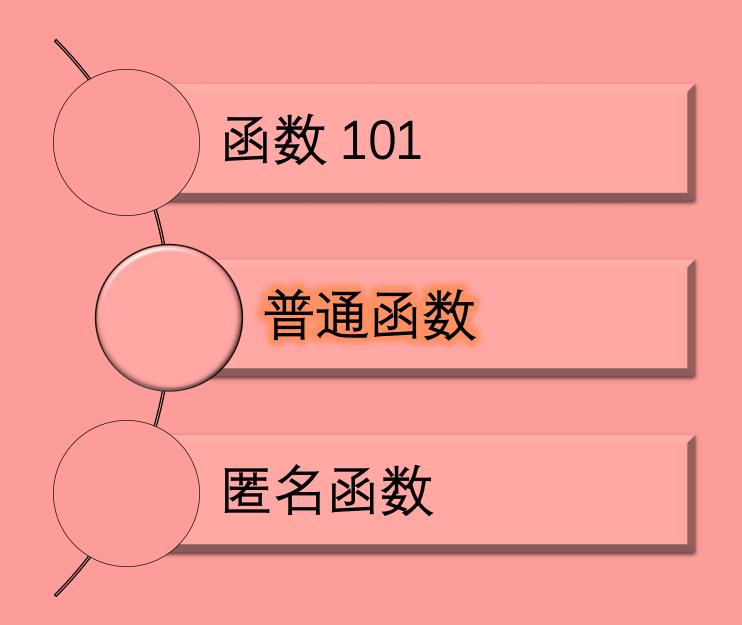
```
主程序
 print('Before calling f()')
print('After calling f()')
         函数f
\rightarrow s = '-- Inside f()
   print(s) - - |
```



# 函数分类







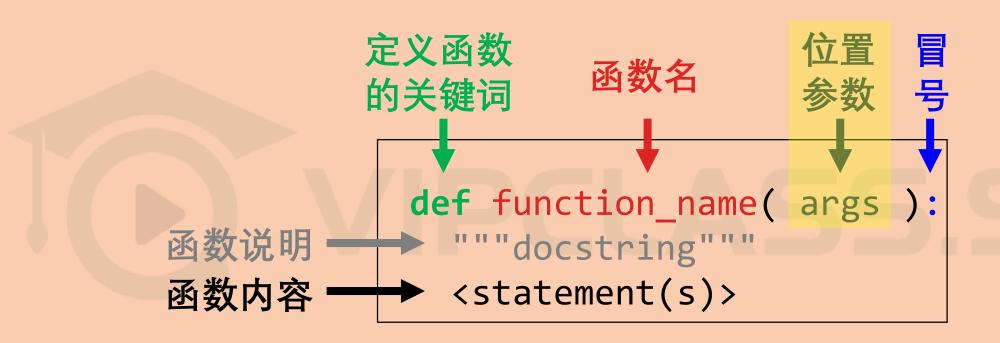


# 五大参数类型





# 位置参数 (Positional Argument)



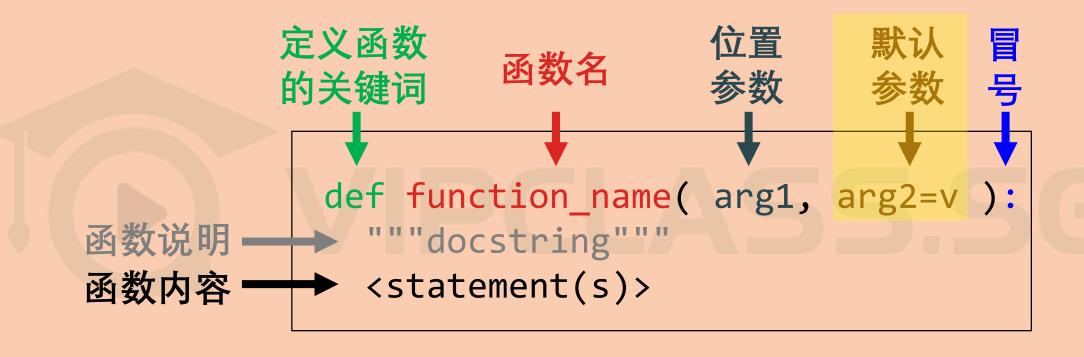
# 位置参数例子

```
def function_name( args ):
    """docstring"""
    <statement(s)>
```

```
def inst( id, ntl ):
    print( 'id:', id )
    print( 'notional:', ntl )
inst( 'MM1001', 100 )

id: MM1001
notional: 100
```





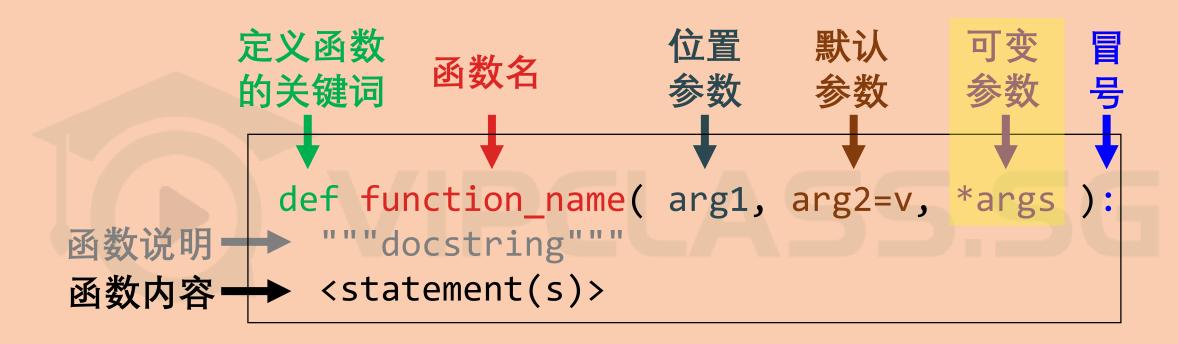
## 默认参数例子

```
def function_name( arg1, arg2=v ):
    """docstring"""
    <statement(s)>
```

```
def inst( id, ntl=1, curR='CNY' ):
    print( 'id:', id )
    print( 'notional:', ntl )
    print( 'reporting currency:', curR )
inst( 'MM1001', 100 )

id: MM1001
notional: 100
reporting currency: CNY
```



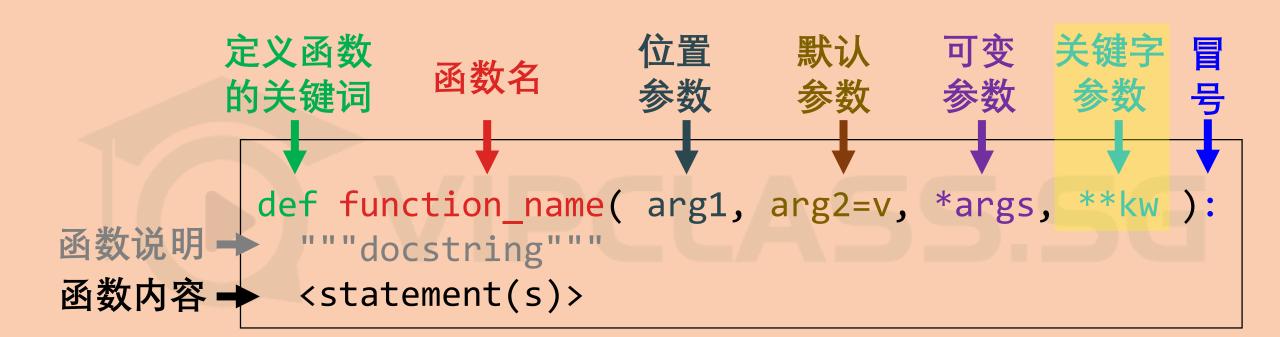


## 可变参数例子

```
def function_name( arg1, arg2=v, *args ):
    """docstring"""
    <statement(s)>
```

```
def inst( id, ntl=1, curR='CNY', *args ):
    PV = 0
    for n in args: PV = PV + n
        print( 'id:', id )
        print( 'notional:', ntl )
        print( 'reporting currency:', curR )
        print( 'present value:', PV*ntl )
inst('MM1001', 100, 'EUR', 1,2,3)

id: MM1001
notional: 100
reporting currency: EUR
present value: 600
```





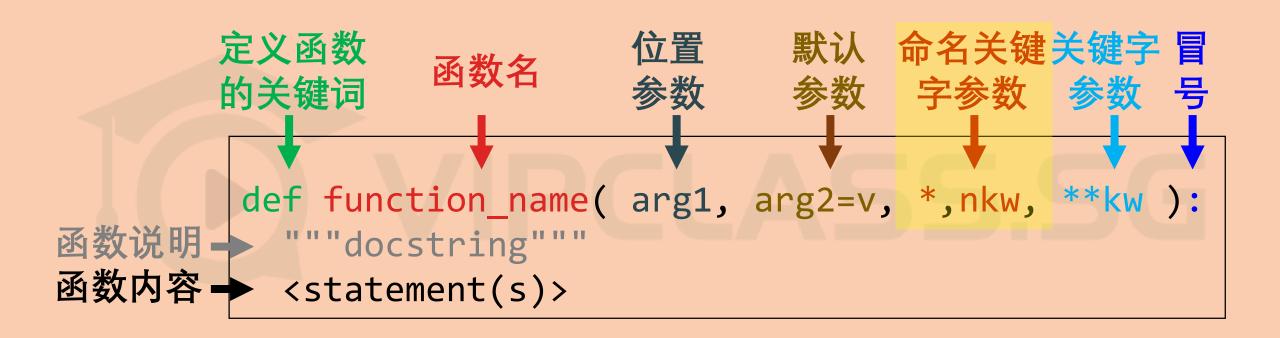
## 关键字参数例子

```
def function_name( arg1, arg2=v, *args, **kw ):
    """docstring"""
    <statement(s)>
```

```
def inst( id, ntl=1, curR='CNY', *args, **kw ):
    PV = 0
    for n in args: PV = PV + n
    print( 'id:', id )
    print( 'notional:', ntl )
    print( 'reporting currency:', curR )
    print( 'present value:', PV*ntl )
    print( 'keyword:', kw )
id: MM1001
notional: 100
reporting currency: EUR
present value: 6
keyword: {'ctp': 'GS'}
```



## 命名关键字参数





## 命名关键字参数例子

```
def function_name( arg1, arg2=v, *,nkw, **kw ):
    """docstring"""
    <statement(s)>
```

```
def inst( id, ntl=1, curR='CNY', *,ctp, **kw ):
    print( 'id:', id )
    print( 'notional:', ntl )
    print( 'reporting currency:', curR )
    print( 'counterparty:', ctp )
    print( 'keyword:', kw )
inst('MM1001', 10, ctp='GS',
    asset='FX')

id: MM1001
    notional: 10
    reporting currency: CNY
    counterparty: GS
    keyword: {'asset': 'FX'}
```



对于位置参数、默认参数、可变参数、命名关键字参数和关键字参数5个 参数,可按以下两组顺序使用

- 1. 位置参数 ⇨ 默认参数 ⇨ 可变参数 ⇨ 关键字参数
- 2. 位置参数 ⇨ 默认参数 ⇨ 命名关键字参数 ⇨ 关键字参数

可变参数:将元组或列表传递给 \*args

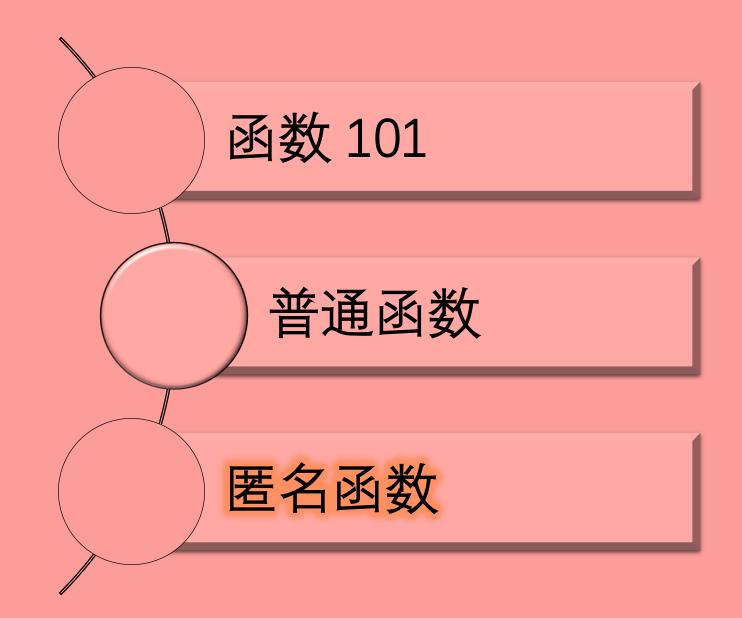
关键字参数: 将字典传递给 \*\*kw

命名关键字参数: 在分隔符 \* 后面



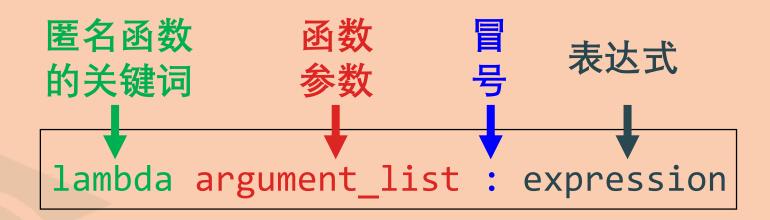
为便代1900点,少用太多的参数组合。 为使代码易读,尽量







## 匿名函数



## 位置 参数

```
func = lambda x, y: x*y
func(2, 3)
```

默认参数

func = lambda x, y=5: x\*y
func(2)
10

# 可变参数

```
func = lambda *args: sum(args)
func(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```

关键字 参数

```
func = lambda **kw: 1
func( name='Steven', age='36' )
1
```



# 误用 (misuse) 和过用 (overuse)

#### 误用

```
lbd_sqr = lambda x: x ** 2
def sqr(x): return x ** 2
print( lbd_sqr )
print( sqr )
```

```
<function <lambda> at 0x232A855FAE8>
<function sqr at 0x232A855F268>
```

如果用 lambda 函数只是为了赋值给一个变量,用 def 来定义普通函数

#### 过用

```
product = ["asian Option", "Barrier
Option", "Forward", "swap", "Cap",
"Swaption", "Accumulator"]
```

```
def alphabetical_and_length(str):
    return (str.casefold(), len(str))
sorted( product,
    key=alphabetical_and_length )
```

如果一个函数很重要, 它需要一个正规名字

# 总结

类型定义普通函数def fun\_name(args):<br/>statement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

下节预告:高阶函数

