Python Lambda Function 匿名函式

臺北科技大學資訊工程系

Lambda

- □ lambda 參數1, 參數2, ..: 運算式A if 關係運算式 else 運算式B
 - (inline anonymous function)
 - ○提供簡易功能,只處理一個運算式,回傳一個值。

```
lambda param1, param2, ...: expression

def fun(param1, param2, ...):
  return expression
```

□ 其中expression不能放assignment,=等號。

```
def func(x, y, z):

return x + y + z

func2 = lambda x,y,z : x+y+z

print(func(1, 2, 3))

print(func2(1, 2, 3))
```

Output 6

Lambda vs Function

- □ Lambda不需定義名稱,一般函式(Function)需定義名稱。
- □ Lambda函式只能有一行運算式,一般函式(Function)可以有 多行運算式。
- □ Lambda每一次運算完會自動回傳結果,一般函式(Function)要回傳結果須加上 return 關鍵字。

```
max = lambda m, n: m if m > n else n print(max(10, 3)) # 顯示 10
```

def max(m, n): return m if m > n else n

print(max(10, 3)) # 顯示 10

- □若 function 不好重複使用,可傳遞參數給lambda 而非一般 function
- □ lambda式典型用法是搭配filter()和map()內建函式

Exercise

Output

```
score = int(input('請輸入分數:'))
level = score // 10
{
    10 : lambda: print('Perfect'),
    9 : lambda: print('A'),
    8 : lambda: print('B'),
    7 : lambda: print('C'),
    6 : lambda: print('D')
}.get(level, lambda: print('E'))()
```

Sorted函式

- □基本排序
- □反向排序

```
x = [4, 2, 5, 3, 1]
y = sorted(x)
z = sorted(x, reverse = True) #反向
print(y)
print(z)
x.sort()
print(x)
```

- □自訂排序鍵值函數
 - ○根據第三個元素排序:

```
scores = [
    ('Jane', 'B', 12),
    ('John', 'A', 15),
    ('Dave', 'B', 11)]
print(sorted(scores, key = lambda s: s[2]))
```

[('Dave', 'B', 11), ('Jane', 'B', 12), ('John', 'A', 15)]

Sorted函式

[[1, 'D'], [2, 'H'], [5, 'C'], [7, 'S']]

□ 對應排序:使用字典

[[7, 'S'], [5, 'C'], [2, 'H'], [1, 'D']] [[7, 'S'], [2, 'H'], [1, 'D'], [5, 'C']] [[5, 'C'], [1, 'D'], [2, 'H'], [7, 'S']] [[5, 'C'], [1, 'D'], [2, 'H'], [7, 'S']] [[7, 'S'], [2, 'H'], [1, 'D'], [5, 'C']] ['S3', 'H7', 'D8', 'D10', 'C12'] 01 data = [[1,'D'],[5,'C'],[2,'H'],[7,'S']]['S3', 'H7', 'D10', 'D8', 'C12'] 02 match = $\{'S':1, 'H':2, 'D':3, 'C':4\}$ 03 poker = 'D8 S3 D10 C12 H7'.split() 04 05 print(sorted(data)) print(sorted(data, reverse=True)) #逆排序(大到小) 06 07 print(sorted(data, key=lambda k:k[1], reverse=True)) #以第1個正排序(由小到大) print(sorted(data, key=lambda k:(k[1], k[0]))) #先以第1個正排序,再以第0個正排序 08 print(sorted(data, key=lambda k:(k[1], -k[0]))) #先以第1個正排序,再以第0個逆排序 09 10 11 print(sorted(data, key=lambda k:match.get(k[1]))) #以第1個為key,透過字典對應後的值排序 12 13 print(sorted(poker, key=lambda k:match.get(k[0]))) #以第1個為key,透過字典對應後的值排序 14 print(sorted(poker, key=lambda k:(match.get(k[0]),k[1])))

Exercise

- □修改程式
 - 〇排序用 lambda 指定 key為avg,請將該敘述改以英文成績eng排序

```
def dataProcess(scores):
    grades=[]
    for stu in scores:
        name = stu[0]
        eng, math, phy = int(stu[1]), int(stu[2]), int(stu[3])
        avg = round((eng + math + phy)/3, 2)
        grades.append([name, [eng, math, phy], avg])
        sortedGrade = sorted(grades, key=lambda x: x[-1], reverse= True)
        print (sortedGrade)

dataProcess([['John', 90, 80, 90],['Mary', 100, 90, 85],['Tom', 80, 90, 70]])
```

```
sortedGrade = sorted(grades, key=lambda , reverse= True)
```

Nest function or Inner function

- □ "nested function" or "inner function"
 - ○定義 function裡面的function。

```
def make_repeater(n):
  return lambda s: s*n
twice = make_repeater(2) #n=2
print (twice('word')) #s=word
print (twice(5)) #s=5
```

Output wordword 10

```
def function1(): # outer function
print ("Hello from outer function")

def function2(): # inner function
print ("Hello from inner function")

function2()
```

function1()

Hello from outer function Hello from inner function

使用lambda實作inner function

```
def num1(x):
    print('x=',x)
    def num2(y):
    print('y=',y)
    return x * y
    return num2
res = num1(10) #outer
print(res(5)) # inner
print(num1(10)(5))
```

```
# use lambda for inner function
def num1(x):
    print('x=',x)
    return lambda y: x * y

res = num1(10)  #outer
    print(res(5))
    print(num1(10)(5))
```

□ 定義inner function原因: Encapsulation

```
def outer_function(x):
    # Hidden from the outer code
    def inner_increment(x):
        return x + 2
        y = inner_increment(x)
        print(x, y)

inner_increment(5)
#outer_function(5)
```

NameError: name 'inner increment' is not defined

END

