

# Map, filter and reduce

# Comprehensive Guide

<https://clojure.org/api/cheatsheet>

# Principles of functional programming

- Use functional whenever possible
- Abstract the problem with functions and higher order functions
- Build programs by compositions of functions using higher order functions

# Motivation for functional approach to iteration

Good software engineering practices:

- Minimize modifications
- Maximize function reusability
- No special syntax

# Motivation for functional approach to iteration

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(for [x xs]                2^x  
  (pow 2 x))
```

```
⇒ (2 4 8 16 32 64 128)
```

# Motivation for functional approach to iteration

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(for [x xs]                                     (2 ^ x + 1) / 2  
  (pow 2 x)  
  (/ (inc (pow 2 x)) 2))
```

⇒ (1.5 2.5 4.5 8.5 16.5 32.5 64.5)

# Motivation for functional approach to iteration

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(for [x xs]
  (pow 2 x)
  (/ (inc (pow 2 x)) 2)
  (let [y (/ (inc (pow 2 x)) 2)]
    (if (> y 5) 0 1)))
```

⇒ (1 1 1 0 0 0 0)

```
if (2 ^ x + 1) / 2 > 5 then
  0
else
  1
```

# Motivation for functional approach to iteration

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(for [x xs]
  (pow 2 x)
  (/ (inc (pow 2 x)) 2)
  (let [y (/ (inc (pow 2 x)) 2)]
    (if (> y 5) 0 1)))
```

⇒ (1 1 1 0 0 0 0)

*Modification of inner loop*

*Code such as `(/ (inc (pow 2 x)) 2)` are not reusable elsewhere.*




# for-forms are not composable.

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(for [x xs]  
  (pow 2 x))
```

```
(for [x (for [x xs] (pow 2 x))]  
  (inc x))
```

```
(for [x (for [x (for [x xs] (pow 2 x))]  
              (inc x))]  
  (/ x 2))
```



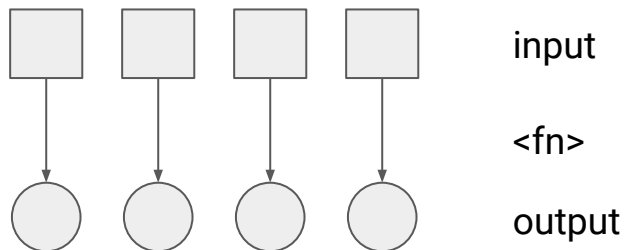
*Growing code  
complexity*

# Introducing map function

Map is a higher-order function. There is no special syntax for it.

**(map <fn> <sequence>)**

*This is functionally equivalent  
to the basic for-form.*



# Implementation of map

```
(defn map [f xs] (for [x xs] (f x)))
```

*So, we do we care to use **map** instead of the for-form?*

# Map based iteration

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(map (partial pow 2) xs)
```

```
⇒ (2 4 8 16 32 64 128)
```

```
(for [x xs]  
  (pow 2 x))
```

```
⇒ (2 4 8 16 32 64 128)
```

# Map based iteration

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(map (comp  
      inc  
      (partial pow 2)) xs)
```

```
(for [x xs]  
  (pow 2 x)  
  (/ (inc (pow 2 x)) 2))
```

# Map based iteration

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(map (comp  
      (fn [x] (if (> x 5) 0 1))  
      (fn [x] (/ x 2))  
      inc  
      (partial pow 2) xs)
```

```
(for [x xs]  
      (pow 2 x)  
      (/ (inc (pow 2 x)) 2)  
      (let [y (/ (inc (pow 2 x)) 2)]  
        (if (> y 5) 0 1)))
```

# Composition of map with threading

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(map (comp  
      (fn [x] (if (> x 5) 0 1))  
      (fn [x] (/ x 2))  
      inc  
      (partial pow 2) xs)
```

```
(defn half [x] (/ x 2))  
(defn greater-than [n]  
  (fn [x] (> x n)))
```

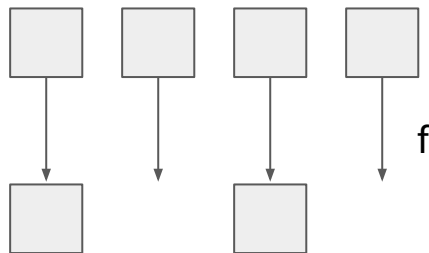
```
(->> xs  
  (map (partial pow 2))  
  (map inc)  
  (map half)  
  (map (comp complement (partial  
    greater-than 5))))
```

# Filter

Filter is a higher-order function. There is no special syntax for it.

**(filter <fn> <sequence>)**

*This is functionally equivalent  
to the basic for-form.*



input

Only elements with  $(f\ x)$  being true is kept in the output.



# Filter

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(filter even? xs)
```

```
⇒ (2 4 6)
```

# Map and filter

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(for [x xs  
      :when (even? x)]  
  (pow x 2))
```

Compute the  $2^x$  of all the even numbers in xs.

```
(for [sq (for [x xs  
              :when (even? x)]  
            (pow x 2))  
      :when (< 10 sq)]  
  sq)
```

$2^x$  of even numbers that are larger than 10.

We need to nest for-forms.

# Map and filter

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(->> xs (filter even?))
```

Even numbers in xs

# Map and filter

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(->> xs (filter even?)  
       (map (partial pow 2))))
```

$2^x$  for even  $x$  in  $xs$

# Map and filter

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(->> xs (filter even?)  
        (map (partial 2))  
        (filter (partial < 10))))
```

Keep only these  $2^x$  for even  $x$  in  $xs$   
greater than 10.

# Limitations of map and filter

Map and filter can only produce outputs that are sequences.

But some programs need to transform sequences to a value.

```
(def xs [1 2 3 4])
```

```
(loop [total 0  
      xs xs]  
  (if (empty? xs)  
      total  
      (let [x (first xs)]  
        (recur (+ total x) (rest xs))))))
```

*For this particular example, we can do it easily with (apply + xs).*

# Reduce: a higher-order function

```
(reduce <fn> <initial-value> <input-sequence>)
```

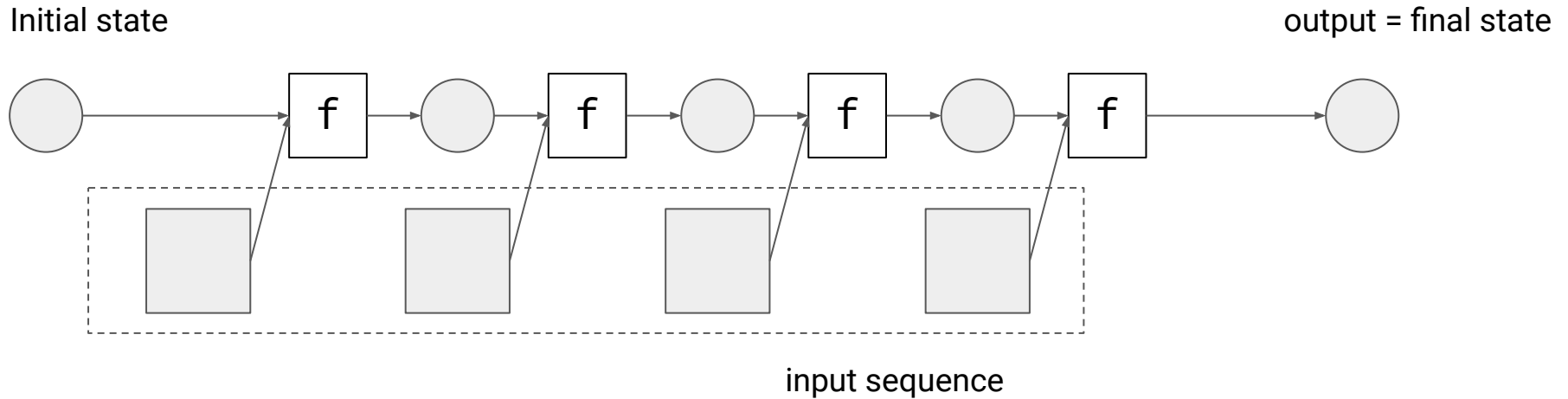
**reduce** maintains a state value using a reducer function while iterating over the input sequence.

The reducer function computes the next state value based on the previous state and current element in the sequence.

```
(<fn> <state> <elem>)
```

The final state is the output value.

# Reduce: a higher-order function





# Reduce

```
(def xs [1 2 3 4])
```

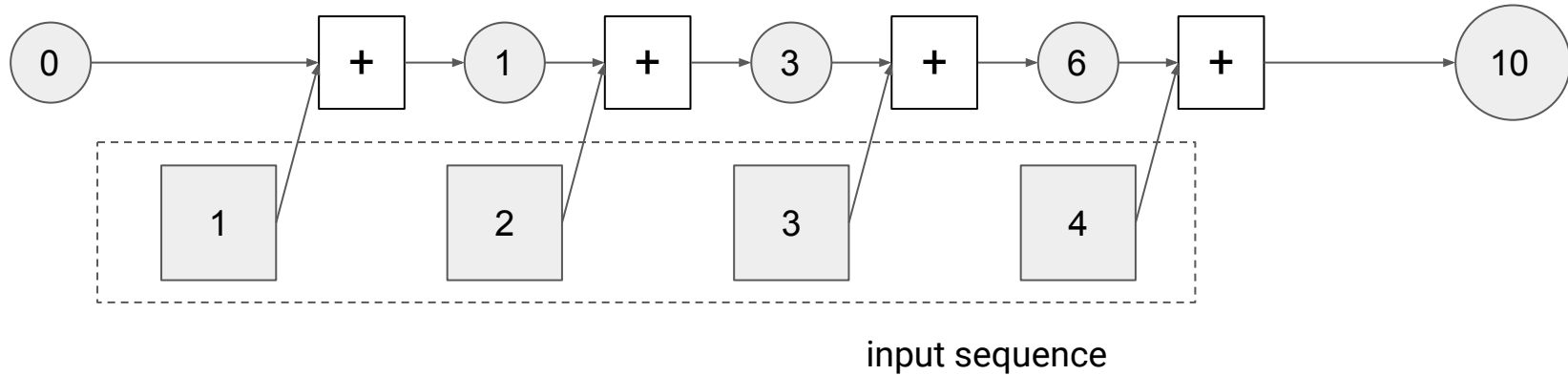
```
(reduce + 0 xs)
```

```
(loop [total 0  
      xs xs]  
  (if (empty? xs)  
      total  
      (let [x (first xs)]  
        (recur (+ total x) (rest xs))))))
```

# Reduce: a higher-order function

Initial state

output = final state



# Reduce is flexible

```
(defn my-map [f xs]
  (reduce
    (fn [s x] (conj s (f x)))
    []
    xs))
```

```
(defn my-filter[f xs]
  (reduce
    (fn [s x]
      (if (f x) (conj s x) s))
    []
    xs))
```

# Map and filter and reduce

```
(def xs '(1 2 3 4 5 6 7))
```

```
(->> xs (filter even?)  
      (map (partial 2))  
      (filter (partial < 10))  
      (reduce + 0))
```

Keep only these  $2^x$  for even  $x$  in  $xs$   
greater than 10.

**Then find the total.**

Functions are composed (preferred)

vs

Forms are nested (less preferred).