



中國人民大學
RENMIN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

第1编 Python语法基础

第3讲 函数

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01. 函数基本概念

函数 例子

```
def save(data_pd,file):  
    data_pd.to_csv(file[:-4]+DATE_NOW+file[-4:], index=False, encoding='gbk')
```

```
def recommend_fund(top_num):  
    fd = ft_pd_dict.get("all")  
    fd = fd.reindex(columns=["代码", "名称", '综合_排名'])  
    fd = fd.sort_values(by='综合_排名')  
    fd['综合_排名'] = fd['综合_排名'].map(lambda x:int(x))  
    print("推荐基金: ")  
    print(fd.head(top_num))
```

```
def get_fund_type(code):  
    tp=[]  
    for fund_type in FUND_TYPE:  
        for x in ft_pd_dict[fund_type]["代码"].values:  
            x=str(x)  
            x="0"*(6-len(x))+x  
            if x==code:  
                tp.append(fund_type)  
    return tp
```

书写格式和定义调用

def <name> (arg1, arg2, ... argN):

 <statements>

 return <value> #可有可无

def times(x, y): #建立函数并做决定

 return x * y #回传x*y的值

times(2, 4) #小括号里的是自变量

times("No", 4) #自变量没有型态之分

```
def menu():
```

```
    print("""
```

```
    系统提供以下功能
```

```
    1: 添加
```

```
    2: 删除
```

```
    3: 修改
```

```
    4: 搜索
```

```
    5: 退出
```

```
    6: 显示全部联系人信息""")
```

```
people = person()
```

```
people.read()
```

```
while True:
```

```
    try:
```

```
        menu()
```

```
        choice = int(input('请输入相应数字操作'))
```

```
        if choice==1:
```

```
            people.add()
```

```
        elif choice ==2:
```

```
            people.dele()
```

```
        elif choice ==3:
```

```
            people.modify()
```

```
        elif choice ==4:
```

```
            people.search()
```

```
        elif choice ==5:
```

```
            people.write()
```

```
            break
```

```
        elif choice==6:
```

```
            people.show()
```

```
        else:
```

```
            print('输入不合法，请输入合法数字')
```

```
    except ValueError:
```

```
        print('请输入数字选项')
```

全局变量与局部变量

X = 99

def func(Y):

 Z = X + Y

 return Z

func(1)

X = 99

def fun():

X=X+1

return X

print(fun())

X = 99

def fun():

Z=X+1

return Z

fun()

return多个值

```
def multiple(x, y)
```

```
    x = 2
```

#只改变区域名称

```
    y = [3, 4]
```

```
    return x, y
```

#传回新值(tuple)

```
X = 1
```

```
L = [1, 2]
```

```
X, L = multiple(X, L)
```

#结果回传给自己

```
X, L
```

函数参数传递

```
def func(x, y, a=0, b=0):
```

```
    print (x, y, a, b)
```

```
func(1, 2, 3, 4)
```

```
func(1, 2)
```

```
func(1, b=1, y=0)
```

```
func(x=1, y=0)
```

```
func(a=1, y=2, x=3)
```

```
def request():
```

```
    print( "good" ,end= "\n" ,sep= "" )
```




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02. 几个重要函数

匿名函数：lambda

- 书写格式
 - `name = lambda arg1, ... argN : Expr. using args`
- lambda是表达式, 不是语句
 - 可以内嵌在主体程序内
 - 回传一个函数给赋值的函数名称
- lambda是一行的表达式, 不是区段的语句
 - 类似return的结构,
 - 比函数简单
- 小函数的必备良药

lambda-一些范例

```
def func(x, y, z): return x+y+z  
func(2, 3, 4)  
func = lambda(x, y, z): x+y+z  
func(2, 3, 4)
```

```
def func(x, y, z):  
    return x+y+z  
print (func(2,3,4))    #→ 9  
func = lambda x,y,z: x+y+z  
print ( func(2,3,4) )    #→ 9
```

```
L = [lambda x: x**2, lambda y: y**3, lambda z: z**4]  
for f in L:  
    print (f(2))  
print (L[0](3))    #→ 9
```

map()

`map(func, *iterables)-->map object`

- 功能：对多个序列的每个元素都执行相同的操作，并返回一个map对象。

map()

```
counts = [1, 2, 3, 4]
new = []
for x in counts:
    new.append(x+10)
new
```

```
def inc(x):
    return x + 10

counts = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list(map(inc, counts))

list(map((lambda x: x+10), counts))
```

```
code_name["名称"] = code_name["名称"].map(lambda x: x.replace("Wt", ""))
```

filter()

- 根据返回结果是否为真，对某个序列进行过滤

```
def func(x):  
    if x>0 : return x  
list( filter(func,range(-9,10)) )
```

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

```
def func(x):  
    return x+2  
list( filter(func,range(-9,10)) )
```

[-9, -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

```
def func(x):  
    if x>0 : return x  
list (map(func,range(-9,10)))
```

[None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, 1, 2, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

reduce()

- `reduce(func, list[,initail]) -> value`
- `reduce()`对list每个元素反复调用函数f，并返回最终结果值

```
from functools import reduce
```

```
def add(x, y):
```

```
    return x + y
```

```
print(reduce(add, [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]))
```

f(1, 3), 结果为4;

f(4, 5), 结果为9;

f(9, 7), 结果为16;

f(16, 9), 结果为25

reduce()

```
def add(x,y):
```

```
    return x+y
```

```
print (reduce(add, range(0,10)))    #→ 45
```

```
print (reduce(add, range(0,10),10)) #→ 55
```

```
print (reduce(add, range(0,0),10))  #→ 10
```



```
my_list = [3, 1, 5, 4, 10]
```

```
# 元素全加1, 结果: [4, 2, 6, 5, 11]
```

```
list(map(lambda i:i+1, my_list))
```

```
# 过滤小于10的元素, 结果: [3, 1, 5, 4]
```

```
list(filter(lambda i:i<10, my_list))
```

```
# 元素累加, 结果: 33
```

```
from functools import reduce
```

```
reduce(lambda i,j:i+j, my_list, 10)
```

```
# 字典按值排序, 结果: [('b', 1), ('a', 3), ('d', 4), ('c', 5)]
```

```
my_dict = {'a':3, 'b':1, 'c':5, 'd':4}
```

```
sorted(my_dict.items(), key=lambda item: item[1])
```

```
# "基金名称 " "基金代码 " "基金币种 " "收费方式 " "总份额 " "可用份数 "  
# "成本净值 " "最新净值 " "公布日期 " "当前市值 " "浮动盈亏 " "浮动收益率(%) "
```

```
df = pd.read_excel(file, sheet_name="bank", encoding='gbk')
```

```
df.columns = df.columns.map(lambda x: x.replace("\t", ""))
```

```
df.columns = df.columns.map(lambda x: x.replace("基金代码", "代码"))
```

```
df.columns = df.columns.map(lambda x: x.replace("基金名称", "名称"))
```

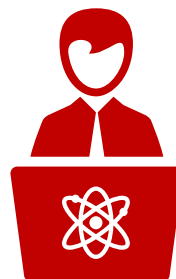
```
df.columns = df.columns.map(lambda x: x.replace("当前市值", "资产JT"))
```

```
df.columns = df.columns.map(lambda x: x.replace("浮动盈亏", "盈亏JT"))
```

```
df.columns = df.columns.map(lambda x: x.replace("浮动收益率(%)", "浮动收益JT"))
```



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谢谢大家!

