

Case Study: Python

Functional Programming

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- Immutable Data
- lambda function
- First-class functions
- High-order functions: map, filter, reduce
- Closure
- Decorator

- Syntax:

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- Any number of parameters

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- Anonymous function
- Any number of parameters
- Body is just one expression
- Used in high-order functions

First-class function

- A function is treated as any other value, i.e. it is
 - assigned to a variable

```
def foo(a,b): pass
```

```
x = foo
```

```
x(3,4)
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- passed into another function as a parameter

```
def foo(f,x):
```

```
    return f(x)
```

```
foo(lambda a: a ** 2, 4)
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foo(lambda a: a ** 2, 4) ==> 16
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- returned as a value

```
def f(x):
```

```
    def g(y):
```

```
        return x * y
```

```
    return g
```

```
m = f(3)
```

```
m(4)
```

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def foo(a,b): pass  
x = foo  
x(3,4)
```

- passed into another function as a parameter

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def foo(f,x):  
    return f(x)  
foo(lambda a: a ** 2, 4) ==> 16
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- returned as a value

```
def f(x):  
    def g(y):  
        return x * y  
    return g  
m = f(3)  
m(4) ==> 12
```

High-order functions: map, filter, reduce

- **map(<function>,<sequence>)**: apply **<function>** to each element of **<sequence>** and return an iterator

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=> [97.7, 98.6, 99.5, 100.4, 102.2]
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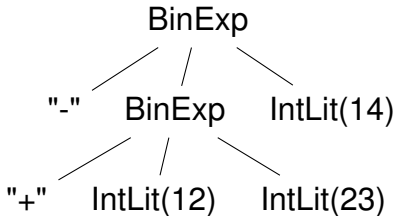
```
from functools import reduce
```

```
reduce(lambda x,y: x+y,[1,2,3,4]) => 10
```

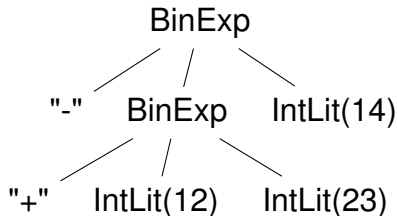


```
class Exp(ABC): pass  
class IntLit(Exp): #val: int  
class BinExp(Exp): #op:str, left:Exp, right:Exp  
exp = [12, ("+", 23), ("−", 14)]  
reduce(lambda acc, ele:  
    BinExp(ele[0], acc, IntLit(ele[1])),  
    exp[1:], IntLit(exp[0]))
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reduce(lambda acc, ele:  
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    exp[1:], IntLit(exp[0]))
```



```
acc = IntLit(exp[0])  
for ele in exp[1:]:  
    acc = BinExp(ele[0],  
                  acc,  
                  IntLit(exp[1]))
```

- **Closure** is a function object together with an environment.

```
def power(y):  
    def inner(x):  
        return x ** y  
    return inner  
square= power(2)  
square(5)
```

- **Closure** is a function object together with an environment.

```
def power(y):  
    def inner(x):  
        return x ** y  
    return inner  
square= power(2)  
square(5) => 25
```

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```
def foo(x,y):  
    return x*y  
print(foo(3,4))
```

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```
def foo(x,y):  
    return x*y  
print(foo(3,4))    => 12
```


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@log_decorator  
def foo(x,y):  
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def foo(x,y):  
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=> foo is running  
=> 12
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@log_decorator  
def foo(x,y):  
    return x*y  
print(foo(3,4))
```

- How?

```
def log_decorator(func):  
    def inner(*arg):  
        print(func.__name__+"_is_running")  
        return func(*arg)  
    return inner
```

- **Decorator** allows to modify the behavior of function or class without permanently modifying it.

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@log_decorator
def foo(x,y):
    return x*y
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```

```
def foo(x,y):
    return x*y
foo = log_decorator(foo)
print(foo(3,4))
```

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- [1] Python Tutorial, <http://w3schools.com/python>, 10 08 2020.
- [2] Python Programming Language, <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-programming-language/>, 10 08 2020.
- [3] Python Tutorial, <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python>, 10 08 2020.
- [4] Introduction to Python 3, <https://realpython.com/python-introduction/>, 10 08 2020.