



EECS 390 – Lecture 9

Lambdas

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Partial Application

- Specify some arguments to a function, then specify remaining arguments later
- If function takes n arguments and k are supplied, results in function that takes $n - k$ arguments

```
def partial(func, *args):  
    def newfunc(*nargs):  
        return func(*args, *nargs)  
    return newfunc
```

```
>>> power_of_two = partial(pow, 2)  
>>> power_of_two(3)  
8  
>>> power_of_two(7)  
128
```

Currying

- Transforms a function that takes n arguments into a series of n functions that each in one argument
- In some languages, all functions are curried

```
def curry2(func):  
    def curriedA(a):  
        def curriedB(b):  
            return func(a, b)  
        return curriedB  
    return curriedA
```

```
>>> curried_pow = curry2(pow)  
>>> curried_pow(2)(3)  
8
```

Agenda

- Lambda Expressions
- Common Functional Patterns

Anonymous Functions

- Names provide an abstraction for an entity that can be used multiple times, but they can be cumbersome if the entity is used in only one place

```
def add_one(x):  
    y = 1  
    return x + y
```

- This is the case for functions as well

```
def add_one_to_all(values):  
    def add_one(x):  
        return x + 1  
    return map(add_one, values)
```

- Anonymous functions are also called ***lambda functions***

Lambda in Scheme

- The `lambda` special form is used to define a function

```
(define (<name> <parameters>) <body>)
```



```
(define <name> (lambda (<parameters>) <body>))
```

- Nested functions can also be defined with `lambda`

```
(define (make-adder n)
  (lambda (x) (+ x n))
)
```

```
> (define add3 (make-adder 3))
> (add3 4)
7
> (add3 5)
8
```

Mutating Non-Local Variables

- In Scheme, there is no distinction between functions defined with `define` and those with `lambda`
- Nested lambda functions have the full power available to nested functions

```
(define (make-counter)
  (let ((count 0))
    (lambda ()
      (set! count (+ count 1))
      (- count 1))
  )
)
```

**Modify existing
binding with set!**

```
> (define counter (make-counter))
> (counter)
0
> (counter)
1
```

Lambda in Python

- ▶ A lambda expression creates an anonymous function

lambda <parameters>: <body expression>

- ▶ The body must be a single expression, and its value is automatically the return value

```
def make_greater_than(threshold):  
    return lambda value: value > threshold
```

```
>>> gt3 = make_greater_than(3)  
>>> gt3(2)  
False  
>>> gt3(20)  
True
```


Limitations of Python Lambdas

- ▶ Python lambdas are lexically scoped and have access to their non-local environment
- ▶ However, they are syntactically prohibited from modifying a non-local binding

```
def make_counter():  
    count = 0  
    return lambda: ???
```

Python does have assignment expressions (using the `:=` operator), but they still require a `nonlocal` statement to modify a non-local binding.

Lambda Expressions in C++

- Capture list specifies which variables are captured, and whether they are captured by value or reference
- Can specify default capture as well as specific capture type for individual variables

```
auto make_greater_than(int threshold) {  
    return [=](int value) {  
        return value > threshold;  
    };  
}
```

Type deduction
used to infer
type of lambda

Capture non-
locals used in
lambda by
value

```
auto gt3 = make_greater_than(3);  
cout << gt3(2) << endl;  
cout << gt3(20) << endl;
```

Capture-Free Lambdas

- ▶ Lambdas that don't capture anything can be written as top-level functions instead
- ▶ They can even be converted to function pointers

```
int max_element(int *array, size_t size,  
               bool (*less)(int, int));
```

```
int main() {  
    int array[4] = { 3, 1, 4, 2, 5 };  
    cout << max_element(array, 5,  
                        [](int a, int b) {  
                            return a > b;  
                        })  
        << endl;  
}
```

Capture-free lambdas are actually implemented as function objects, like capturing lambdas

Lambdas and Functors

- Lambda equivalent to instance of anonymous class


```
void foo(int x, int y) {  
    auto fn = [x, &y](int z) { y = x + z; };  
    auto fn2 = Anon(x, y); // equivalent  
}
```


```
class Anon {  
    const int x;  
    int &y;  
public:  
    Anon(int xin, int &yin) : x(xin), y(yin) {}  
    void operator()(int z) {  
        y = x + z;  
    }  
};
```

Variables captured
by value are const
by default

Lifetime of Captured Objects

- ▶ Capturing a variable by reference does not extend its lifetime
 - ▶ RAll requires that an automatic variable be destroyed upon exit from its enclosing scope
- ▶ Programmer needs to ensure that a capturing lambda is not used after captured objects die

 `auto make_counter() {
 int count = 0;
 return [&]() {
 return count++;
 };
}`

 `auto make_counter() {
 int count = 0;
 return [=]() mutable {
 return count++;
 };
}`

Allows variable
captured by value
to be modified

Map

- The **map** pattern applies a function to each element in a sequence, producing a new sequence consisting of the results

```
(define (map1 fn items)
  (if (null? items)
      '()
      (cons (fn (car items))
            (map1 fn (cdr items))
            )
  )
)
```

```
> (map1 (lambda (x) (+ x 1)) '(1 2 3 4))
(2 3 4 5)
```

Reduce

- The **reduce** pattern applies a function to a pair of items from a sequence, then to the result of that and the next item, and so on until the sequence is exhausted
- Can be right or left associative

```
(define (reduce-right fn items)
  (if (null? (cdr items))
      (car items)
      (fn (car items)
         (reduce-right fn (cdr items))
        )
    )
)
```

Assumes at least
one item in list

```
> (reduce-right + '(1 2 3))
6
> (reduce-right (lambda (x y) (if (> x y) x y))
                 '(2 3 4 1))
4
```

Filter

- The **filter** pattern applies a predicate to the items in a sequence, producing a new sequence that only includes the items that test true

```
(define (filter pred items)
  (if (null? items)
      items
      (let ((first (car items))
            (rest (filter pred (cdr items))))
        (if (pred first)
            (cons first rest)
            rest)
        )
      )
)
```

```
> (filter positive? '(1 -3 4 0))
(1 4)
> (filter even? '(1 -3 4 0))
(4 0)
```


Map, Reduce, Filter in Python

- Python has built-in map, reduce, and filter
- Reduce located in `functools` module
- Result of `map()` and `filter()` are separate iterator types


```
>>> from functools import reduce
>>> map(lambda x: x + 1, [1, 2, 3, 4])
<map object at 0x10b438390>
>>> list(map(lambda x: x + 1, [1, 2, 3, 4]))
[2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> list(filter(lambda x: x > 0, [-1, 2, 0, 4]))
[2, 4]
>>> reduce(lambda x, y: x + y, [1, 2, 3, 4])
10
```

Any and Every

- The **any** and **every** patterns are higher-order generalizations of **or** and **and**

```
(define (any pred items)
  (if (null? items)
      #f
      (let ((result (pred (car items))))
        (if result
            result
            (any pred (cdr items))
          )
      )
  )
)
```

Evaluate to
first result of
pred that is
true



```
> (any negative? '(1 2 3 4))
#f
> (any negative? '(1 -2 -3 4))
#t
```

Compose

- ▶ Applying a function to the result of another function is a common operation
- ▶ Can define the composition of two functions

```
(define (compose f g)
  (lambda (x)
    (f (g x))
  )
)
```

```
> (map (compose (lambda (x) (+ x 1))
                (lambda (x) (* 3 x)))
      '(3 5 7))
(10 16 22)
```