## 19. Special Functions

June 1, 2020

## 0.1 Special Functions in Python

## 0.1.1 Anonymous Function or Inline function

Syntax:

```
fun_name = lambda arg1, arg2, .. : return_statement
[1]: def hello():
         print("Hello world")
[2]: hello()
    Hello world
[3]: (lambda : print("hello world"))()
    hello world
[4]: h = lambda : print("Hello World")
[5]: h()
    Hello World
[6]: h = lambda : (print("hi"), print("Bye"))
[8]: h()
     # (None, None)
     print('_'*30)
    hi
    Bye
[9]: def even(num):
         if num % 2 == 0:
             return "EVEN"
```

```
return "ODD"
[10]: even(10)
[10]: 'EVEN'
[11]: even(5)
[11]: 'ODD'
[12]: | e = lambda num: "EVEN" if num % 2 == 0 else "ODD"
[13]: print(e)
     <function <lambda> at 0x0000025935AAF8B8>
[14]: e(10)
[14]: 'EVEN'
[15]: even(5)
[15]: 'ODD'
[17]: (lambda num: num**2)(5) # Anonyomous
[17]: 25
     Mapping Syntax
     map_object = map( function, iterable)
[18]: data = [ var for var in range(1, 11)]
      print(data)
     [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
[19]: def func(num):
          return num**2
      sq_data = map( func, data )
      # func, data
[20]: print(sq_data)
     <map object at 0x000002593798EBC8>
[21]: print(next(sq_data))
      # 1 -> func -> 1
```

```
# state 1
     1
[22]: print(next(sq_data))
      # 2 -> func -> 4
     4
[23]: print(*sq_data)
     9 16 25 36 49 64 81 100
[24]: next(sq_data)
             StopIteration
                                                       Traceback (most recent call_
      →last)
             <ipython-input-24-f964b1086465> in <module>
         ----> 1 next(sq_data)
             StopIteration:
     Eager Execution
     Lazy Execution
     map is a single used object
     map works on principle of lazy evaluation
[26]: from sys import getsizeof
[28]: m = map(lambda x:x**2, [1, 2, 3, 4])
      print(getsizeof(m)) # lazy evaluation
     56
[29]: 1 = list(m)
     print(getsizeof(l)) # eager
```

120

```
[30]: print(*m)
[31]: print(1)
     [1, 4, 9, 16]
[35]: 1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
      m = map(lambda x: x**2, 1)
      # map lambda func <- l (ref) <- 0 index
[36]: print(m)
     <map object at 0x0000025937A03448>
[37]: 1.pop(1); 1.pop(3)
      # [1, 3, 4, 5], [ 1, 3, 4]
      # l = [1, 3, 4]
      print("Now let's print squre of elements.")
     print(*m) # output ? l-> 0 -> 1 -> lambda -> 1, 1 -> 3 -> 9, 2 -> 4 -> 16, ?
     Now let's print squre of elements.
     1 9 16
[38]: 1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
      for e in 1:
         print(e)
         1.pop(0)
     1
     3
     5
[39]: def sq(a, b):
          return a**2 + b**2
[40]: sq(1, 2)
[40]: 5
[42]: s1 = [1, 2, 3]
      s2 = [4, 5, 6]
[43]: 1 = list(map(sq, s1, s2)) # list for eager beacuse map is lazy
[44]: print(1)
```

```
[17, 29, 45]
[45]: text = """The coronavirus outbreak came to light on December 31, 2019
      when China informed the World Health Organisation of a cluster of
      cases of pneumonia of an unknown cause in Wuhan City in Hubei Province.
      Subsequently the disease spread to more Provinces in China, and to the
      rest of the world. The WHO has now declared
      it a pandemic. The virus has been named SARS-CoV-2 and
      the disease is now called COVID-19"""
[47]: words = text.split()
     we have to transform data into lower case
[51]: new_words = map(lambda word: word.lower(), words)
     filter choose values based boolean value return by functions
     syntax:
         filter_object = filter(func, sequence)
     note - func should return True or False to filter sequence data
[53]: from random import randint
[54]: data = [randint(1, 50) for var in range(20)]
[55]: data
[55]: [47, 34, 20, 23, 11, 2, 27, 11, 32, 50, 7, 13, 22, 35, 38, 48, 27, 33, 48, 35]
[56]: even = list(filter(lambda num: True if num % 2 == 0 else False, data
      odd = list(filter(lambda num: True if num % 2 else False, data))
[59]: print("Data: ", data)
      print("Even: ", even)
      print("Odd : ", odd)
            [47, 34, 20, 23, 11, 2, 27, 11, 32, 50, 7, 13, 22, 35, 38, 48, 27, 33,
     Data:
     48, 35]
     Even: [34, 20, 2, 32, 50, 22, 38, 48, 48]
     Odd: [47, 23, 11, 27, 11, 7, 13, 35, 27, 33, 35]
```

[63]: chars = list(" ".join(words))

[74]: chr(122)

```
[74]: 'z'
[75]: | seq = [' ', '\t', '\n', ] + [ chr(var) for var in range(65, 91) ] + [ chr(var)__
       \rightarrow for var in range(97, 123)]
[78]: print(seq)
     [' ', '\t', '\n', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L',
     'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z', 'a', 'b',
     'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r',
     's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z']
[81]: special = list(filter(lambda char: char not in seq, chars))
[82]: print(special)
     ['3', '1', ',', '2', '0', '1', '9', '.', ',', '.', '.', '-', '-', '2', '-', '1',
     1917
     \mathbf{OOPs}
     encapsulation
     data hiding
     inheritance
     polymorphism
     abstraction
     messege passing
     object
     class
     constructor
     destructor
     Reduce
     it returns single value and apply function repeatatively untill converge to result
     Syntax:
         from functools import reduce
         value = reduce(func, seq, initial)
```

```
[97]: seq = [1, 2, 3]
      initial = 0
      def add(a, n):
          print("__"*20)
          print("Initial: ", a)
          print("Next
                       : ", n)
          print("__"*20)
          return a+n
 [98]: from functools import reduce
[100]: value = reduce(add, seq, initial)
      print("Answer: ", value)
      Initial: 0
      Next: 1
      Initial: 1
      Next : 2
      Initial: 3
      Next : 3
      Answer: 6
 [93]: print("Answer: ", value)
      Answer: 15
[101]: ans = reduce(lambda x,y:x+y**2, [1, 2, 3, 4], 5)
[102]: print("Answer: ", ans)
      Answer: 35
  []:
  []:
  []:
  []:
  []:
```

[]:	
[]:	