Lambda expressions

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1. Why lambda expressions?

Lambda expressions (sometimes incorrectly called 'closures') are 'anonymous functions'. Why are they needed?

- Small functions may be needed; defining them is tedious, would be nice to just write the function recipe in-place.
- C++ can not define a function dynamically, depending on context.
  Example:
  1. we read `float c`
  2. now we want function `float f(float)` that multiplies by c:

```
float c; cin >> c;
float mult( float x ) { // DOES NOT WORK
   // multiply x by c
};
```

2. Introducing: lambda expressions

Traditional function usage:
explicitly define a function and apply it:

```
double sum(float x,float y) { return x+y; }
cout << sum( 1.2, 3.4 );
```

New:
apply the function recipe directly:

Code:

```
// lambda/lambdaex.cpp
[] (float x,float y) -> float {
  return x+y; } ( 1.5, 2.3 )
```

Output:

```
3.8
```

3. Lambda syntax

```
[capture] ( inputs ) -> outtype { definition };
[capture] ( inputs ) { definition };
```

- The square brackets are how you recognize a lambda; we will get to the ‘capture’ later. For now it will often be empty.
- Inputs: like function parameters
- Result type specification `-> outtype`: can be omitted if compiler can deduce it;
- Definition: function body.

4. Assign lambda expression to variable

Code:

```
// lambda/lambdaex.cpp
auto summing =
  [] (float x,float y) -> float {
  return x+y; };
cout << summing ( 1.5, 2.3 ) << '\n';
cout << summing ( 3.7, 5.2 ) << '\n';
```

Output:

```
3.8
8.9
```

- This is a variable declaration.
- Uses `auto` for technical reasons; see later.

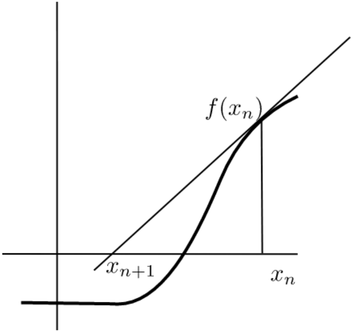
Return type could have been omitted:

```
auto summing =
[] (float x,float y) { return x+y; };
```

Example of lambda usage: Newton's method

5. Newton's method

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - f(x_n)/f'(x_n)$$



6. Newton for root finding

With

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2$$

zero finding is equivalent to

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \text{for } x = \sqrt{2}$$

so we can compute a square root if we have a zero-finding function.

Newton's method for this f:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - f(x_n)/f'(x_n) = x_n - \frac{(x_n^2 - 2)}{2x_n} = x_n/2 + 2/x_n$$

Square root computation only takes division!

Exercise 1

Rewrite your code to use lambda functions for `f` and `fprime`.

If you use variables for the lambda expressions, put them in the main program.

You can base this off the file `newton.cpp` *in the repository*

7. Function pointers

You can pass a function to another function.
In C syntax:

```
void f(int i) { /* something with i */ };
void apply_to_5( (void)(*f)(int) ) {
    f(5);
}
int main() {
  apply_to_5(f);
}
```

(You don't have to understand this syntax. The point is that you can pass a function as argument.)

8. Lambdas as parameter: the problem

Lambdas have a type that is dynamically generated, so you can not write a function that takes a lambda as argument, because you can't write the type.

```
void apply_to_5( /* what? */ f ) {
    f(5);
}
int main() {
    apply_to_5
      ( [] (double x) { cout << x; } );
}
```

9. Lambdas as parameter: the solution

```
#include <functional>
using std::function;
```

With this, you can declare function parameters by their signature (that is, types of parameters and output):

Code:

```
// lambda/lambdaex.cpp
void apply_to_5
    ( function< void(int) > f
    ) {
  f(5);
}
    /* ... */
  apply_to_5
    ( [] (int i) {
      cout << "Int: " << i <<
    '\n'; } );
```

Output:

```
Int: 5
```

10. Lambdas expressions for Newton

We are going to write a Newton function which takes two parameters: an objective function, and its derivative; it has a `double` as result.

```
// newton/newton-lambda.cpp
double newton_root
    ( function< double(double) > f,
      function< double(double) > fprime ) {
```

This states that `f,fprime` are in the class of `double(double)` functions: `double` parameter in, `double` result out.

Exercise 2

Rewrite the Newton exercise by implementing a *newton_root* function:

```
double root = newton_root( f,fprime );
```

Call the function

1. first with the lambda variables you already created;
2. then directly with the lambda expressions as arguments, that is, without assigning them to variables.

Captures

11. Capture variable

Increment function:

- scalar in, scalar out;
- the increment amount has been fixed through the capture.

Code:

```
// lambda/lambdacapture.cpp
int n;
cin >> n;
auto increment_by_n =
  [n] ( int input ) -> int {
    return input+n;
};
cout << increment_by_n (5)  << '\n';
cout << increment_by_n (12)  << '\n';
cout << increment_by_n (25)  << '\n';
```

Output:

```
(input value:
    ↪1)

6
13
26
```

12. Capture more than one variable

Example: multiply by a fraction.

```
int d=2,n=3;
times_fraction = [d,n] (int i) ->int {
    return (i*d)/n;
}
```

Exercise 3

- Set two variables

```
float low = .5, high = 1.5;
```

- Define a function *is_in_range* of one variable that tests whether that variable is between *low*,*high*.
  (Hint: what is the signature of that function? What is/are input parameter(s) and what is the return result?)

13. Capture value is copied

Illustrating that the capture variable is copied once and for all:

Code:

```
// lambda/lambdacapture.cpp
int inc;
cin >> inc;
auto increment =
  [inc] ( int input ) -> int {
    return input+inc;
  };
cout << "increment by: "
     << inc << '\n';
cout << "1 -> "
     << increment(1) << '\n';
inc = 2*inc;
cout << "1 -> "
     << increment(1) << '\n';
```

Output:

```
increment by: 2
1 -> 3
1 -> 3
```

Exercise 4

Extend the newton exercise to compute roots in a loop:

```
// newton/newton-lambda.cpp
  for (int n=2; n<=8; ++n) {
    cout << "sqrt(" << n << ") = "
         << newton_root(
    /* ... */
                      )
         << '\n';
```

Without lambdas, you would define a function

```
double squared_minus_n( double x,int n ) {
  return x*x-n; }
```

However, the `newton_root` function takes a function of only a real argument. Use a capture to make `f` dependent on the integer parameter.
(Do not define variables for the lambda expression: they should be used directly.)

14. Derivative by finite difference

You can approximate the derivative of a function f as

$$f'(x) = \big(f(x+h) - f(x)\big)/h$$

where h is small.
This is called a 'finite difference' approximation.

Exercise 5

Write a version of the root finding function that only takes the objective function:

```
double newton_root( function< double(double)> f )
```

and approximates the derivative by a finite difference. You can use a fixed value `h=1e-6`.

Do not reimplement the whole newton method: instead create a lambda for the gradient and pass it to the function `newton_root` you coded earlier.
This is polymorphism: you now have two definition for the same function. They differ in the number of arguments.

15. Turn it in!

Write a program that

1. reads an floating point value from the commandline
2. prints a line:
   `The root of this number is 1.4142`
   which contains the word `root` and the value of the square root of the input in default output format.

Your program should

- have a subroutine `newton_root` as described above.
- (8/10 credit): call it with two lambda expressions: one for the function and one for the derivative, *or*
- (10/10 credit) call it with a single lambda expression for the function and approximate the derivative as described above.

16. Lambda in object

A set of integers, with a test on which ones can be admitted:

```
// lambda/lambdafun.cpp
#include <functional>
using std::function;
    /* ... */
class SelectedInts {
private:
  vector<int> bag;
  function< bool(int) >
    selector;
public:
  SelectedInts
      ( function< bool(int)
    > f ) {
    selector = f; };
```

```
  void add(int i) {
    if (selector(i))
      bag.push_back(i);
  };
  int size() {
    return bag.size(); };
  std::string string() {
    std::string s;
    for ( int i : bag )
      s += to_string(i)+" ";
    return s;
  };
};
```

17. Illustration

The above code in use:

Code:

```
// lambda/lambdafun.cpp
cout << "Give a divisor: ";
cin >> divisor; cout << '\n';
cout << ".. divisor " <<
     divisor
      << '\n';
auto is_divisible =
   [divisor] (int i) -> bool {
     return i%divisor==0; };
SelectedInts multiples(
     is_divisible );
for (int i=1; i<50; ++i)
   multiples.add(i);
```

Output:

```
Give a divisor:
.. using 7
Multiples of 7:
7 14 21 28 35 42 49
```

Advanced topics

18. Capture by value

Normal capture is by value:

Code:

```
// lambda/lambdacapture.cpp
int n;
cin >> n;
auto increment_by_n =
  [n] ( int input ) -> int {
    return input+n;
};
cout << increment_by_n (5)
     << '\n';
cout << increment_by_n (12)
     << '\n';
cout << increment_by_n (25)
     << '\n';
```

Output:

```
(input value: 1)

6
13
26
```

19. Capture by reference

Capture a variable by reference so that you can update it:

```
int count=0;
auto count_if_f =
    [&count] (int i) {
      if (f(i)) count++; }
for ( int i : int_data )
  count_if_f(i);
cout << "We counted: " << count;
```

(See the algorithm header, section **??**.)

20. Lambdas vs function pointers

Lambda expression with empty capture are compatible with C-style function pointers:

Code:

```
// lambda/lambdacptr.cpp
int cfun_add1( int i ) {
  return i+1; };
int apply_to_5( int(*f)(int) ) {
  return f(5); };
//codesnippet  end
    /* ... */
  auto lambda_add1 =
    [] (int i) { return i+1; };
  cout << "C ptr: "
       << apply_to_5(&cfun_add1)
       << '\n';
  cout << "Lambda: "
       << apply_to_5(lambda_add1)
       << '\n';
```

Output:

```
C ptr: 6
Lambda: 6
```

21. Use in algorithms

```
for_each( myarray, [] (int i) { cout << i; } );

transform( myarray, [] (int i) { return i+1; } );
```

See later.