


Functions as First-Class Citizens

- Functions as first-class citizens means that we can pass functions around in a program as **values**, not much different than an integer or real value!
- When functional languages first appeared in the late 1970's and the 1980's this was a radical concept
- Today almost all modern languages support this, e.g.
 - Asteroid, Python, JavaScript, Rust, Go

Functions as First-Class Citizens

```
1  -- first-class functions
2
3  function inc with i do
4    |   return i+1.
5  end
6
7  let foo = inc.  -- foo now holds a function value
8  let x = foo(1). -- execute the function value with argument 1.
9  assert (x == 2).
```



Python

- Python supports functions as first-class citizens

```
[lutz$ python3
Python 3.8.2 (default, Jun  8 2021, 11:59:35)
[Clang 12.0.5 (clang-1205.0.22.11)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
[>>> def inc(i):
...     return i+1
...
[>>> foo = inc
[>>> foo(1)
2
>>> █
```

Higher-Order Programming


- Higher-order programming refers to the fact that we take advantage of functions as values in our algorithms.
- Note: Higher-Order programming does not refer to applying functional programming to more difficult problems.

Generic Functions

- One interesting consequence of functions as values is that we can write generic functions whose behavior we can influence by passing in functions.
- In the following 'c' is a generic function whose behavior we can influence by passing in specific functions

Generic Functions

```
1  -- first-class functions
2
3  function inc with i do
4  |   return i+1.
5  end
6
7  function dec with i do
8  |   return i-1.
9  end
10
11  -- c expects a function f and a value v and
12  -- returns the value of applying f to v.
13  function c with (f,v) do
14  |   return f(v).
15  end
16
17  -- we can now modify the behavior of c by
18  -- passing in different functions
19  let x = c(inc,1).
20  assert(x==2).
21
22  let y = c(dec,1).
23  assert(y==0).
```



Python

```
# first-class functions

# define our increment function
def inc(i):
    return i+1

# define our decrement function
def dec(i):
    return i-1

# c expects a function and a value
def c(f,v):
    return f(v)

# we can modify c's behavior depending what kind of
# function we pass it.

x = c (inc,1)
assert(x == 2)


y = c (dec,1)
assert(y == 0)
```

Function Dispatch Table

- Another powerful idea from higher-order programming is the idea of function dispatch tables
- Here we store functions in a table indexed by some sort of key
- Given a key we retrieve the associated function and execute it

Function Dispatch Tables

```
1  -- program to demonstrate function dispatch tables
2  load system hash.
3
4  -- functions to be put into the dispatch table
5  function good_morning with name do
6  |   return ("Good morning, "+name+"!").
7  end
8
9  function good_afternoon with name do
10 |   return ("Good afternoon, "+name+"!").
11 end
12
13 function good_evening with name do
14 |   return ("Good evening, "+name+"!").
15 end
16
17 -- create our dispatch table
18 let myhash = hash @hash().
19 myhash @insert ("morning",good_morning).
20 myhash @insert ("afternoon",good_afternoon).
21 myhash @insert ("evening",good_evening).
22
23 -- test out dispatch table
24 let greeting_function = myhash @get ("morning").
25 assert(greeting_function ("Joe") == "Good morning, Joe!").
```



Function Dispatch Tables

We can do the same thing in Python!

```
1  # program to demonstrate function dispatch tables
2
3  # functions to be put into the dispatch table
4  def good_morning(name):
5      |   return ("Good morning, "+name+"!")
6
7  def good_afternoon(name):
8      |   return ("Good afternoon, "+name+"!")
9
10 def good_evening(name):
11     |   return ("Good evening, "+name+"!")
12
13 # create our dispatch table
14 myhash = dict()
15 myhash.update({"morning":good_morning})
16 myhash.update({"afternoon":good_afternoon})
17 myhash.update({"evening":good_evening})
18
19 # test out dispatch table
20 greeting_function = myhash["morning"]
21 assert(greeting_function("Joe") == "Good morning, Joe!")
```

The Lambda Function

- The most well-known feature of higher-order programming is the *lambda* function.
- A lambda function is a function definition without a name.
- In functional-style programming this is often used for functions that are so trivial that they don't warrant a full function definition

```
Asteroid Version 1.1.3
(c) University of Rhode Island
Type "asteroid -h" for help
Press CTRL-D to exit
ast> let y = (lambda with x do x+1) 1.
ast> y
2
ast> █
```


```
Python 3.9.6 (default, Sep 13 2022, 22:03:16)
[Clang 14.0.0 (clang-1400.0.29.102)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
[>>> y = (lambda x : x+1) (1)
[>>> y
2
>>> █
```

The Lambda Function

- Lambda functions are values!


Asteroid:

```
[ast> let p = (lambda with x do x+1).  
[ast> let y = p(1).  
[ast> y  
2  
ast> █
```



Python:

```
[>>> p = (lambda x : x+1)  
[>>> y = p(1)  
[>>> y  
2  
>>> █
```



- The true power of lambda functions only becomes apparent when combined with other higher-order programming features

The Map Function

- The map function allows you to replace iteration over a list with mapping a function onto the list.
- The map function is a higher-order function since it expects a function as a parameter.

The Map Function

● Asteroid


iteration

```
-- compute a list whose elements are incremented
-- by one compared to the input list

let a = [1,2,3].
let b = [].


-- iterate over the list
for e in a do
  b @append(e+1).
end

assert(b == [2,3,4]).
```




mapping


```
1  -- compute a list whose elements are incremented
2  -- by one compared to the input list
3
4  let a = [1,2,3].
5  let b = [].
6
7  -- using map
8  let b = a @map(lambda with i do i+1).
9
10 assert(b == [2,3,4]).
```



The Map Function

● Python

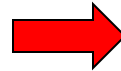
```
# compute a list whose elements are incremented  
# by one compared to the input list  
  
a = [1,2,3]  
b = []  
  
# iterate over the list  
for e in a:  
    b.append(e+1)   
  
assert(b == [2,3,4])
```

```
1  # compute a list whose elements are incremented  
2  # by one compared to the input list  
3  
4  a = [1,2,3]  
5  b = []  
6  
7  # using map  
8  b = list(map((lambda x : x+1), a))   
9  
10 assert(b == [2,3,4])
```

The Map Function

- One way to think about map is that it applies the given function to each element of the list.

```
[1,2,3] @map(lambda with i do i+1)
```



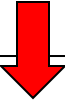
```
[  
  (lambda with i do i+1) 1,  
  (lambda with i do i+1) 2,  
  (lambda with i do i+1) 3  
]
```



```
[2,3,4]
```


The Map Function

- The lists themselves can consist of structured objects – the supplied function must be able to handle the elements of the list as arguments.
- The return value of the function being mapped can be different from its input values.




```
-- applying map to a list of tuples
let l = [(1,2),(3,4),(5,6)] @map(lambda with (x,y) do x+y).
assert(l == [3,7,11]).
```

The Map Function

- Map is not restricted to lambda functions
- You can map any appropriate function onto a list.
- Advantage of this approach
 - No iteration
 - A quick way to transform a list

The Map Function

```
1  -- show that map will map any function onto a list
2  -- here we map a greeting onto a list of names
3  -- the result is a list of greetings
4
5  let names = ["Joe","Bridget","Peter"].
6
7  function greeting with name do
8  |   return "Hello "+name+"!".
9  end
10
11  let greetings = names @map greeting.
12  assert(greetings == ["Hello Joe!","Hello Bridget!","Hello Peter!"]).
```



Class Exercise

- Given the Asteroid program on the right do the following:
 - Rewrite `inc_list` as a recursive function using multi-dispatch.
 - Rewrite `inc_list` as a function that utilizes the list `'@map'` function to accomplish the computation.

```
function inc_list with input_list do
  let output_list = [].
  for e in input_list do
    output_list @append(e+1).
  end
  return output_list.
end

let l = [1,2,3].
let new_list = inc_list(l).
assert(new_list == [2,3,4]).
```

Assignment

- Assignment #4 – See BrightSpace