## Exercise 12

May 16, 2022

## 1 1

Ubah fungsiku menjadi pure function!

```
[6]: def fungsiku(L):
    def check_genap(1):
        return 1 % 2 == 0
    for i in range(len(L)):
        if check_genap(L[i]):
            L[i] = L[i] / 2
        else:
            L[i] = L[i] * n + 1
        return L
```

```
[16]: n = 3
L = [5,6,7,8]
print(fungsiku(L))
print(L)
```

```
[16, 3.0, 22, 4.0]
[16, 3.0, 22, 4.0]
```

```
[18]: # change function fungsiku to pure function using map
def fungsiku_map(L):
    def check_genap(1):
        return 1 % 2 == 0
    return map(lambda x: x / 2 if check_genap(x) else x * n + 1, L)
```

```
[16, 3.0, 22, 4.0]
```

## 2 2

Ubah fungsiku2 menjadi pure function!

```
[8]: def fungsiku2(L):
          def check_faktor(1):
              return 1 % n == 0
          for i in range(len(L)):
              if check_faktor(L[i]):
                  L[i] = L[i] / 2
              else:
                  L[i] = L[i] * n + 1
          return L
 [9]: n = 3
      L = [5,6,7,8]
      print(fungsiku2(L))
      print(L)
     [16, 3.0, 22, 25]
     [16, 3.0, 22, 25]
[10]: | # change function fungsiku2 to pure function using map
      def fungsiku2_map(L):
          def check_faktor(1):
              return 1 % n == 0
          return map(lambda x: x / 2 if check_faktor(x) else x * n + 1, L)
[13]: n = 3
      L = [5,6,7,8]
      print(list(fungsiku2_map(L)))
     [16, 3.0, 22, 25]
     3
         3
     Apakah isi dalam tupel tup ada yang dapat diubah?
     tup = ([3, 4, 5], 'myname')
```

Tuple mirip dengan list. Bedanya, tuple bersifat immutable, sehingga anggotanya tidak bisa diubah

[]: tup = ([3, 4, 5], 'myname')