Lambda functions

```
raise_to_power = lambda x, y: x ** y


raise_to_power(2, 3)
```

```
8
```

Anonymous functions

- Function map takes two arguments: `map(func, seq)`
- `map()` applies the function to ALL elements in the sequence

```
nums = [48, 6, 9, 21, 1]

square_all = map(lambda num: num ** 2, nums)

print(square_all)
```

```
<map object at 0x103e065c0>
```

```
print(list(square_all))
```

```
[2304, 36, 81, 441, 1]
```

Let's practice!

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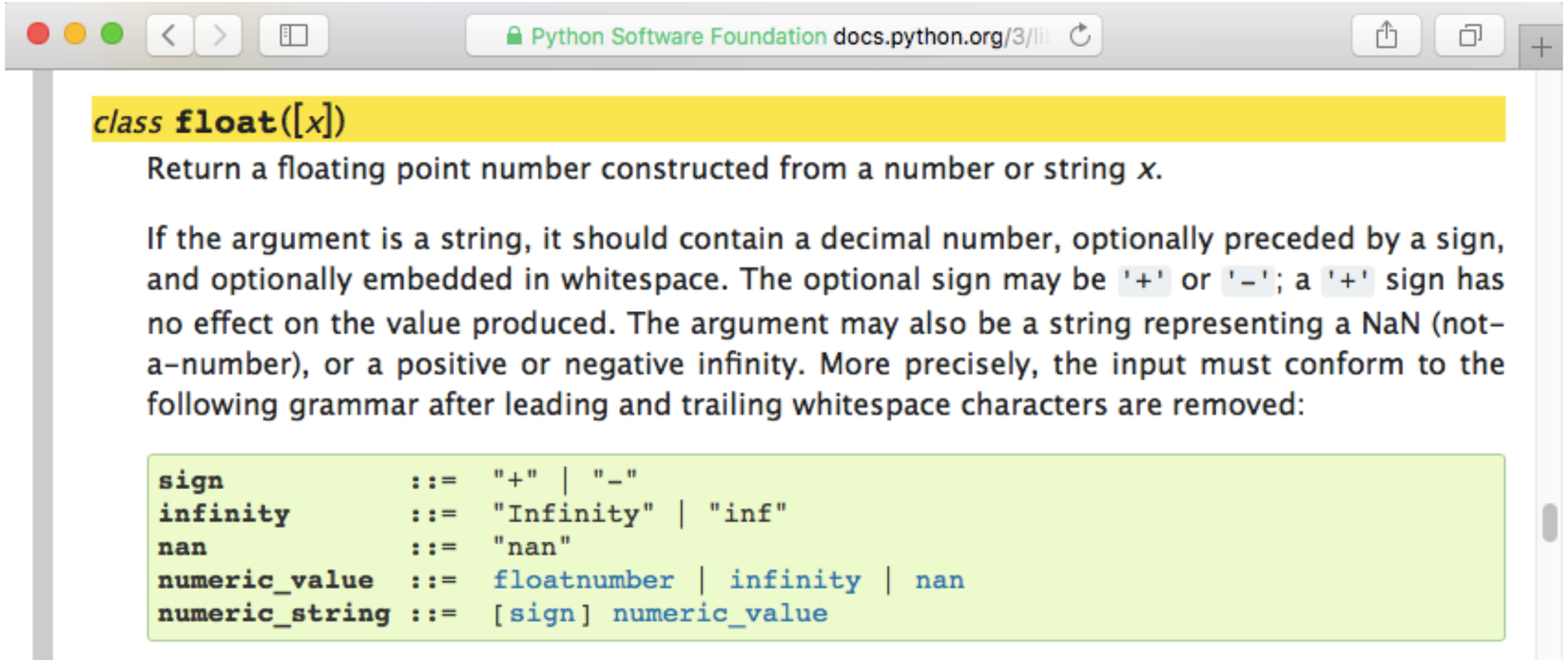
The float() function



Passing an incorrect argument

```
float(2)
```

```
2.0
```

```
float('2.3')
```

```
2.3
```

```
float('hello')
```

```
<hr />---------------------------------------------------------------
ValueError                            Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-3-d0ce8bccc8b2> in <module>()
<hr />-> 1 float('hi')
ValueError: could not convert string to float: 'hello'
```

Passing valid arguments

```
def sqrt(x):
    """Returns the square root of a number."""
    return x ** (0.5)
sqrt(4)
```

```
2.0
```

```
sqrt(10)
```

```
3.1622776601683795
```

Passing invalid arguments

```
sqrt('hello')
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                           Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-4-cfb99c64761f> in <module>()
----> 1 sqrt('hello')
<ipython-input-1-939b1a60b413> in sqrt(x)
      1 def sqrt(x):
----> 2     return x**(0.5)
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for ** or pow(): 'str' and 'float'
```

Errors and exceptions

- Exceptions - caught during execution
- Catch exceptions with try-except clause
  - Runs the code following try
  - If there's an exception, run the code following except

Errors and exceptions

```
def sqrt(x):
    """Returns the square root of a number."""
    try:
        return x ** 0.5
    except:
        print('x must be an int or float')

sqrt(4)
```

```
2.0
```

```
sqrt(10.0)
```

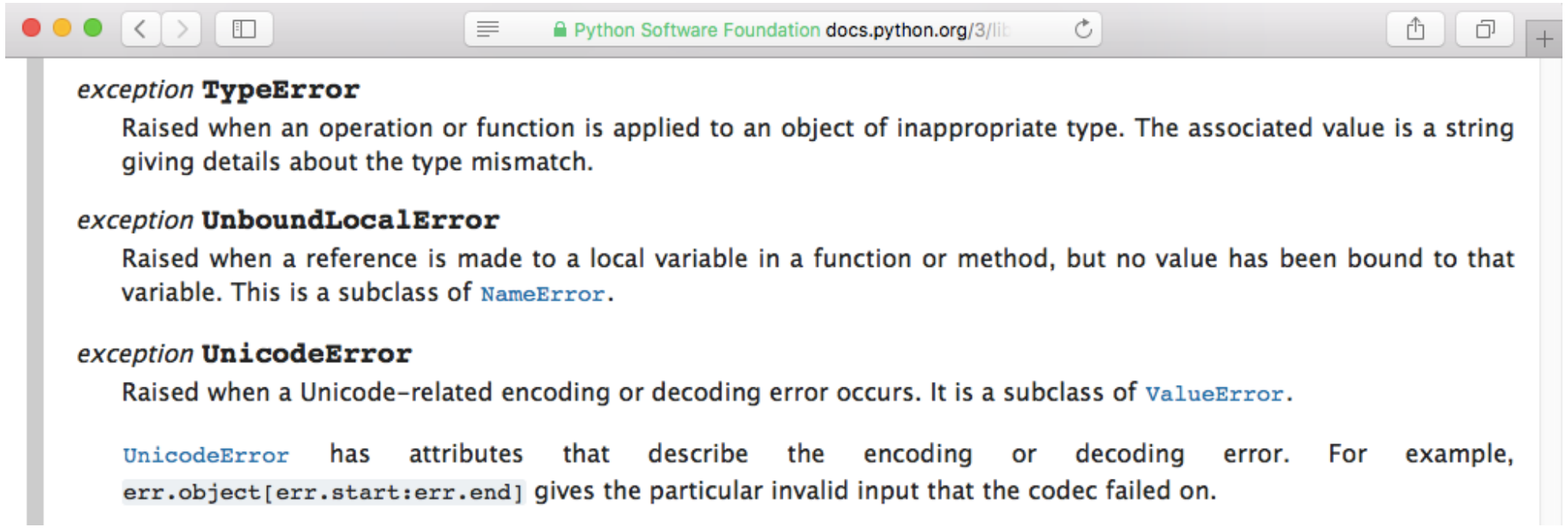
```
3.1622776601683795
```

```
sqrt('hi')
```

```
x must be an int or float
```

Errors and exceptions

```
def sqrt(x):
    """Returns the square root of a number."""
    try:
        return x ** 0.5
    except TypeError:
        print('x must be an int or float')
```



Errors and exceptions

```
sqrt(-9)
```

```
(1.8369701987210297e-16+3j)
```

```
def sqrt(x):
    """Returns the square root of a number."""
    if x < 0:
        raise ValueError('x must be non-negative')
    try:
        return x ** 0.5
    except TypeError:
        print('x must be an int or float')
```

Errors and exceptions

```
sqrt(-2)
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------
ValueError                          Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-2-4cf32322fa95> in <module>()
----> 1 sqrt(-2)
<ipython-input-1-a7b8126942e3> in sqrt(x)
      1 def sqrt(x):
      2     if x < 0:
----> 3         raise ValueError('x must be non-negative')
      4     try:
      5         return x**(0.5)
ValueError: x must be non-negative
```

Let's practice!

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Errors and exceptions

```
def sqrt(x):
    try:
        return x ** 0.5
    except:
        print('x must be an int or float')
```

```
sqrt(4)
```

```
2.0
```

```
sqrt('hi')
```

```
x must be an int or float
```

Errors and exceptions

```
def sqrt(x):
    if x < 0:
        raise ValueError('x must be non-negative')
    try:
        return x ** 0.5
    except TypeError:
        print('x must be an int or float')
```

Let's practice!

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What you've learned:

- Write functions that accept single and multiple arguments
- Write functions that return one or many values
- Use default, flexible, and keyword arguments
- Global and local scope in functions
- Write lambda functions
- Handle errors

There's more to learn!

- Create lists with list comprehensions
- Iterators - you've seen them before!
- Case studies to apply these techniques to Data Science

Let's practice!

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