

# Functional Programming

## Lambda Expressions

$\lambda$



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1. Functional Programming Paradigms
2. Lambda Expressions
3. **Action<T>, Func<T>**
4. Passing Functions to Methods



Have a Question?

[sli.do](https://sli.do)

**#csharp-advanced**



**$f(x)$**

# **Functional Programming**

## **Paradigms, Concepts**



# What is Function?

- Mathematic function

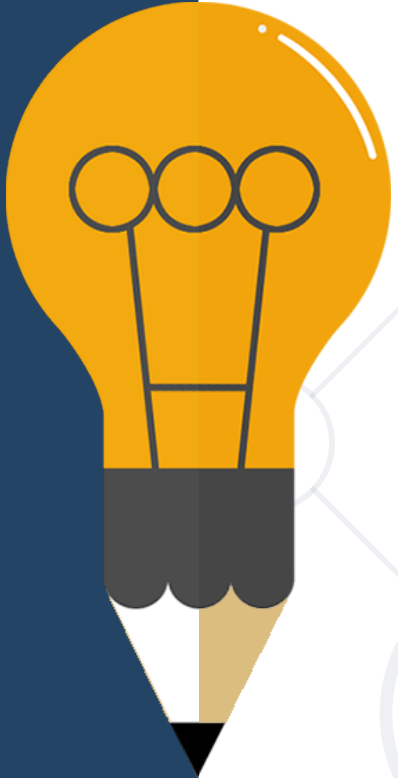
The diagram shows the function  $f(x) = x^2$ . A callout labeled 'Name' points to  $f(x)$ . A callout labeled 'Input' points to  $x$ . A callout labeled 'Output' points to  $x^2$ .

- A function is a special relationship where **each input** has a **single output**

X	$f(x)$
3	9
1	1
0	0
4	16
-4	16

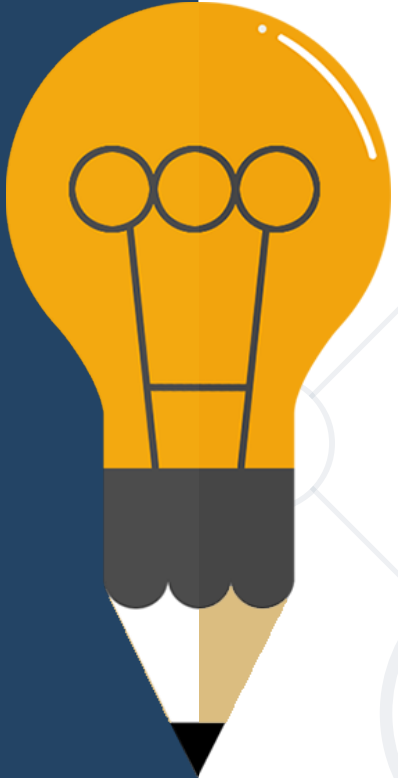
# Functional Programming

- Functional programming is declarative
- Its main focus is on "what to solve" and not "how to solve"
- Functions can be:
  - First-Class
  - Higher-Order – they either take other functions as arguments or return them as results



# Functional Programming (2)

- Treats computation as the evaluation of mathematical functions, avoiding state and mutable data
- There can't be any information accessed beside the input variables
- The output value of a function depends only on the arguments that are passed to the function





# **Lambda Expressions**

## **Implicit / Explicit Lambda Expressions**



# Lambda Expressions

- A lambda expression is an anonymous function containing expressions and statements
- Lambda syntax



```
(parameters) =>
{body}
```

- Use the lambda operator "**=>**" (**goes to**)
- Parameters can be enclosed in parentheses **()**
- The body holds the expression or statement and can be enclosed in braces **{ }**

# Lambda Expressions (2)

- Implicit lambda expression

```
msg =>  
Console.WriteLine(msg);
```

- Explicit lambda expression

```
(String msg) =>  
{ Console.WriteLine(msg); }
```

- Zero parameters

```
() =>  
{ Console.WriteLine("hi"); }
```

- More parameters

```
(int x, int y) => { return x +  
y; }
```

```
() =>  
MyMethod();
```

# Problem: Sort Even Numbers

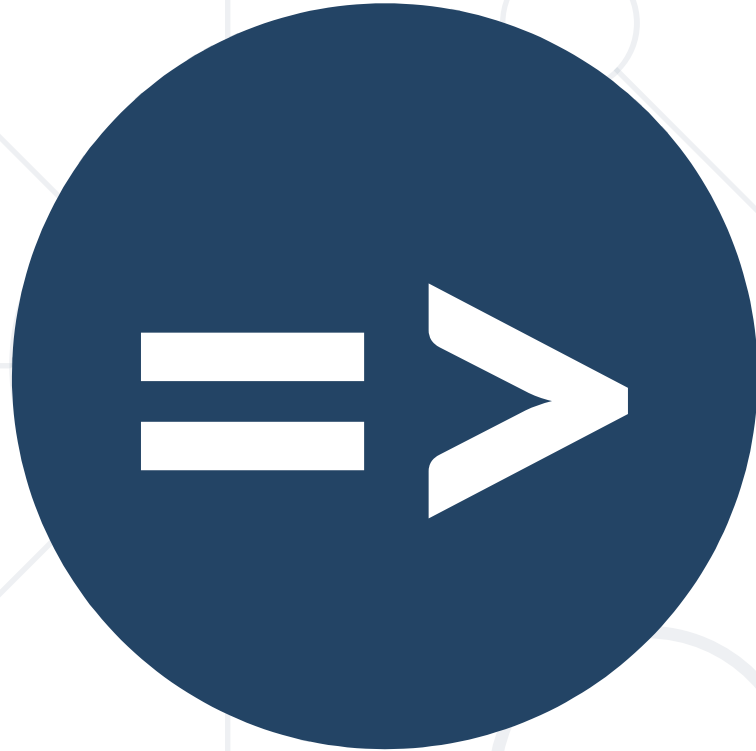
- Read integers from the console
- Print the **even numbers**, sorted in ascending order
- Use **two Lambda Expressions**
- Examples:

4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 7, 1, 4, 2, 12	➡	2, 2, 4, 4, 12
1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 9, 8, 2	➡	2, 4, 6, 8, 10
1, 3, 4, 13, 10, 23, 45, 5, 1	➡	4, 10

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1472/Functional-Programming-Lab>

# Solution: Sort Even Numbers

```
int[] numbers = Console.ReadLine()
    .Split(new string[] { " ", " " },
        StringSplitOptions.RemoveEmptyEntries)
    .Select(n => int.Parse(n))
    .Where(n => n % 2 == 0)
    .OrderBy(n => n)
    .ToArray();
string result = string.Join(" ", numbers);
Console.WriteLine(result);
```



**Delegates**  
**Func<T, V>, Action<T>**

- A **delegate** is a type that represents references to methods with a particular parameter list and return type
- Used to pass **methods as arguments** to other methods
- Can be used to define callback methods

```
public delegate int Multiplier(int x, int y);  
Multiplier calc = (x, y) => x * y;
```

- Initialization of a function

Lambda Expressions

Input type

Output type

```
Func<int, string> func = n => n.ToString();
```

Name

Input parameter

Return expression

- Input and output type can be **different types**
- Input and output type **must be from the declared type**
- Func** generic delegate uses type parameters to define the number and types of input parameters and returns the type of the delegate

- In .NET **Action<T>** is a void method:

```
private void Print(string  
message)
```

```
{ Console.WriteLine(message);  
}
```

- Instead of writing the method we can do:

```
Action<string> print = message =>  
    Console.WriteLine(message);
```

- Then we use it like that:

```
print("pesho");           //  
pesho  
print(5.ToString());      // 5
```



# Problem: Sum Numbers

- Read numbers from the console
- Use your own **function to parse** each element
- Print the **count** of numbers
- Print the **sum**

4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 7, 1, 4, 2,  
12



10  
41

85, 47, 91, 32, 83, 75,  
81, 2



8  
496

# Solution: Sum Numbers

```
string input = Console.ReadLine();  
Func<string, int> parser = n =>  
    int.Parse(n);  
int[] numbers = input.Split(new string[] {"",  
    "},  
    StringSplitOptions.RemoveEmptyEntries)  
    .Select(parser).ToArray();  
Console.WriteLine(numbers.Length);  
Console.WriteLine(numbers.Sum());
```

Check our solution here <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1472/Functional-Programming-Lab>

# Problem: Count Uppercase Words

- Read a text from the console
- Filter only words, that **start** with a **capital** letter
- Use **Predicate**
- Print each of the words on a new line

The following example shows how to use Predicate

Print count of words



The  
Predi-  
cate

Print

# Solution: Count Uppercase Words

```
Func<string, bool> checker = n => n[0] ==  
n.ToUpper()[0];  
var words = Console.ReadLine().Split(new string[] {"  
"},  
    StringSplitOptions.RemoveEmptyEntries)  
    .Where(checker)  
    .ToArray();  
foreach (string word in words)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(word);  
}
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1472/Functional-Programming-Lab>

# Problem: Add VAT

- Read from the console **prices of items**
- Add **VAT** of 20% to all of them
- Use **UnaryOperator**

1, 3, 5,  
7



1.20  
3.60  
6.00  
8.40

1, 3, 5,  
7



1.20  
3.60  
6.00  
8.40

# Solution: Add VAT

```
double[] prices = Console.ReadLine()
    .Split(new string[] { ", " },
        StringSplitOptions.RemoveEmptyEntries)
    .Select(double.Parse)
    .Select(n => n * 1.2)
    .ToArray();
foreach (var price in prices)
    Console.WriteLine($"{price:f2}");
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1472/Functional-Programming-Lab>

- We can pass **Func<T>** to methods:

```
private int Operation(int number, Func<int, int>
operation)
{
    return operation(number);
}
```

- We can use the method like that:

```
int a = 5;
int b = Operation(a, number => number *
5); // 25
int c = Operation(a, number => number -
3); // 2
int d = Operation(b, number => number %
2); // 1
```

# Problem: Filter by Age

- Read from the console **n people** with their **age**
- Read a **condition** and an age **filter**
- Read a format type for output and filter the people





# Solution: Filter by Age

```
// TODO: Read data from the console
Func<int, bool> tester = CreateTester(condition,
age);
Action<KeyValuePair<string, int>> printer =
CreatePrinter(format);
PrintFilteredStudent(people, tester, printer);
```

# Solution: Filter by Age (2)

```
public static Func<int, bool> CreateTester
    (string condition, int age)
{
    switch (condition) {
        case "younger": return x => x < age;
        case "older": return x => x >= age;
        default: return null;
    }
}
```

# Solution: Filter by Age (3)

```
public static Action<KeyValuePair<string, int>>
    CreatePrinter(string
format)
{
    switch (format)
    {
        case "name":
            return person =>
                Console.WriteLine($"{person.Key}");
            // TODO: complete the other cases
        default: return null;
    }
}
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1472/Functional-Programming-Lab>

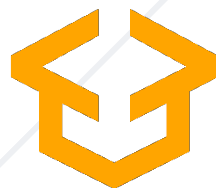
- Lambda expressions are **anonymous functions** used with delegates
- **Func<T, TResult>** is a function that returns TResult type
- **Action<T>** is a void function
- Functions can be submitted as method parameters



# Questions?



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