

# First-Class Functions

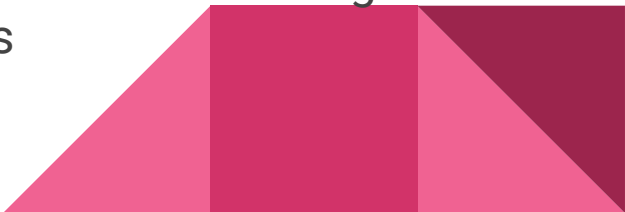
Computational Thinking, Day 7

# Agenda

- Dailies
- Indentation example
- PopularName.py
- First-class functions - definition
- FCFs thought experiment
- First-class functions - programming practice
  - (with file reading/writing review!)



# Dailies


- I am confused about how indentation is read and would appreciate if we went over it in class.
  - I'm very relieved that iterations seem a lot more simpler than recursions... at least so far they do.
  - Struggled immensely with the "PopularName" code and dealing with carrying over information from one file to another.
  - Loops are easy to understand the concept but I am having a hard time implementing them easily.
  - things are definitely going better with Python, I think I am over the worst of the learning curve, although I wouldn't quite say that I know what I'm doing
  - In general, I am feeling far more confident in my skills
  - absolutely loved having a dog come into class
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# First-Class Objects

In Python, all objects are “first-class”. This means they can be:

- assigned to variables.
- passed as arguments to procedures.
- returned as values of procedures.
- incorporated into data structures

<http://groups.csail.mit.edu/mac/classes/6.001/abelson-sussman-lectures/>



# First-Class ... Functions?

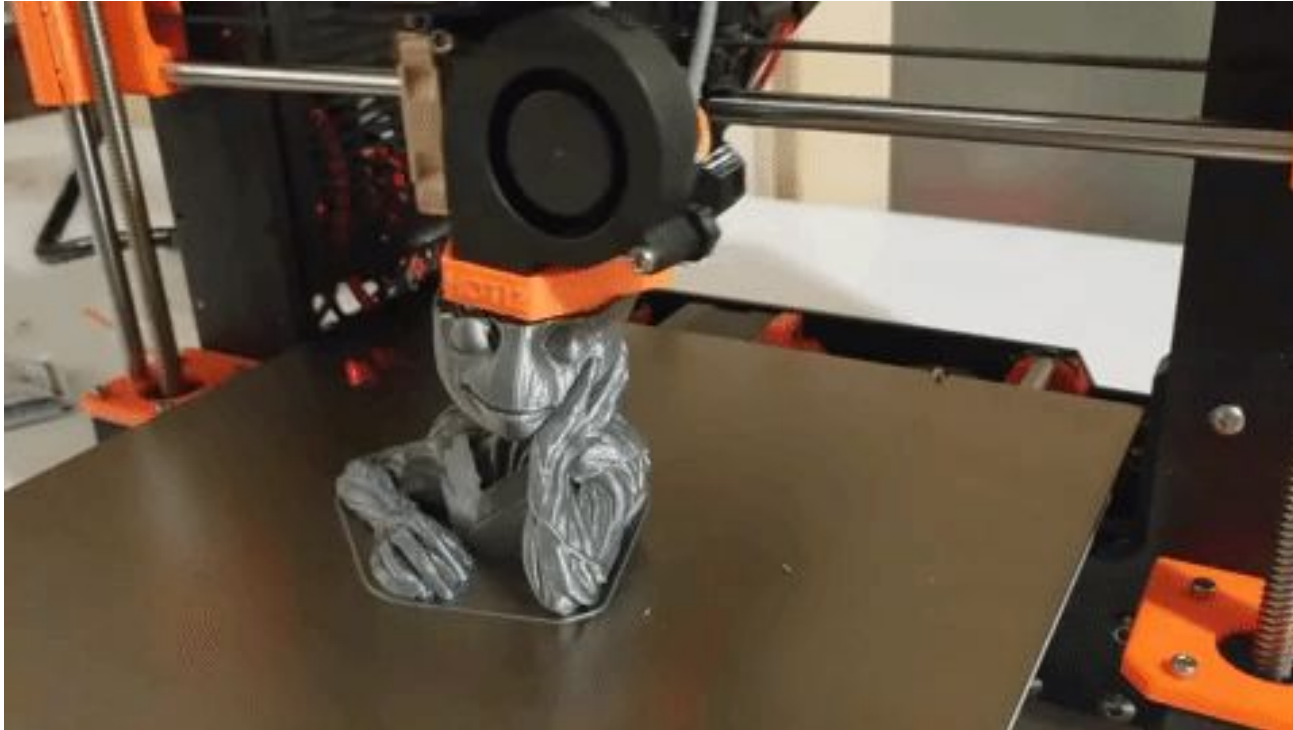
Saying that functions are first-class means... what?

-> Functions have all of the same privileges as on the prev. slide.

(assigned to varnames, passed to other functions, returned from other functions, incorporated into our own types)



# 3D Printer Analogy



# 3D Printer Analogy



# 3D Printer Analogy





# What does this mean for us?

-> We can treat functions the way we've been treating other objects so far!

(let's see an example)



# map(), filter(), and reduce()

Three functions which each take in:

- 1) Another function; and
- 2) A list.

- `map(f, list)` -> Apply  $f$  to each element of *list* and return the results
  - `filter(f, list)` -> Apply  $f$  to each element of *list* and only keep elements that make  $f$  return True
  - `reduce(f, list)` -> Combine elements of *list* using  $f$
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