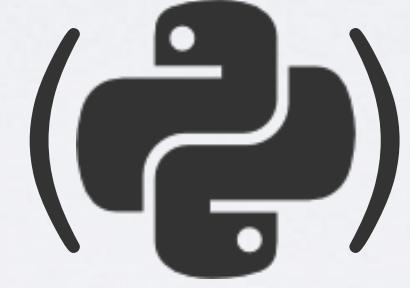


( PYTHON ) (  )

Functional Programming in Python



## TODAY'S SLIDES

<http://goo.gl/iRXD0Y>

# ABOUT ME

- + **Colin Su a.k.a LittleQ**
- + <http://about.me/littleq>
- + Production Experience
  - Erlang
  - Python
  - Java{,Script}



# PROGRAMMING IN PYTHON

- + Imperative Programming
  - Shell Scripting
- + Procedural Programming
  - Languages with functions
- + Declarative Programming
  - Functional Programming

# FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING

- + No state
- + Immutable data
- + Function as first-class citizen
- + Higher-order function
- + Purity
- + Recursion, tail recursion
- + ...the list is too long to name here

# IP VS FP

Your Terminal

```
$ ./program1  
$ ./program2 --arg=1  
$ ./program3
```

Imperative

```
$ ./program1 | ./program2 --arg=1 | ./program3
```

Functional

# FUNCTION AS FIRST CLASS OBJ

```
def add(a, b):  
    return a + b
```

```
add2 = add
```

```
add2(1,2) # 3
```

```
def giveMeAdd():  
    def add(a, b):  
        return a + b  
    return add
```

# LAMBDA SUPPORT

```
add = lambda a, b : a + b
```

```
minus = lambda a, b : a - b
```

```
multiply = lambda a, b : a * b
```

```
divide = lambda a, b : a / b
```

# (POOR) LAMBDA SUPPORT

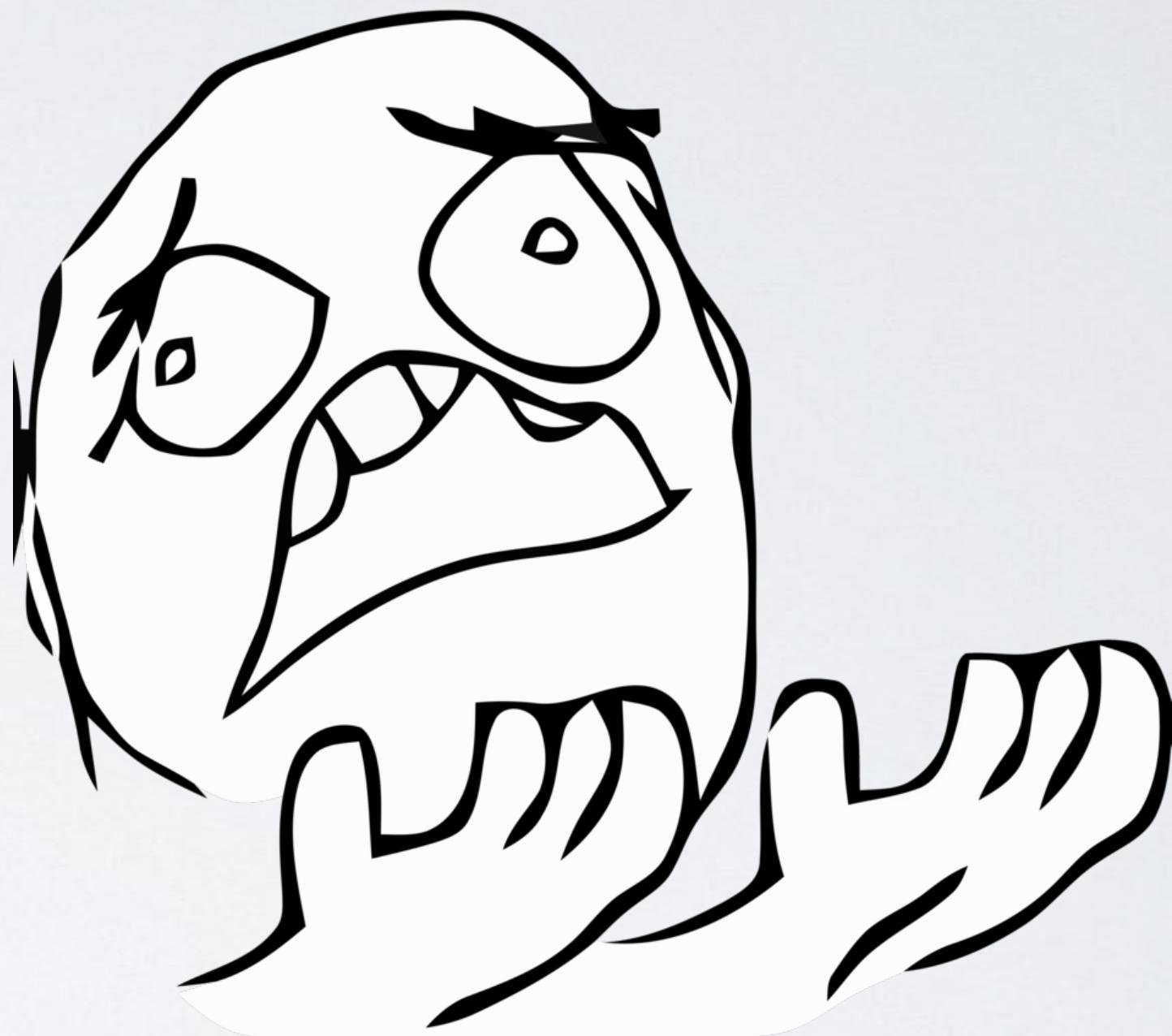
```
add = lambda a, b:  
    c = a + b  
    return c
```

# (POOR) LAMBDA SUPPORT

```
add = lambda a, b:  
    c = a + b  
    return c
```

```
File "test.py", line 29  
    add = lambda a, b:  
          ^
```

**SyntaxError:** invalid syntax



# HIGHER-ORDER FUNCTION

- + Function eats functions, and returns functions

```
def food():
    return "food got eaten"
drink = lambda: "drink got drunk"

def me(*args):
    def eat():
        return map(lambda x: x(), args)
    return eat

act = me(food, drink)
print act()

>>> ['food got eaten', 'drink got drunk']
```

# MAP/REDUCE/FILTER

- + A war between readability and conciseness
- + Made your code pluggable

**CALCULATE "1++2+3++4+5"**

# IMPERATIVE.PY

```
INPUT = "1+2++3+++4++5+6+7++8+9++10"
result = 0

for num in INPUT.split('+'):
    if num:
        result += int(num)

print result
```

Iterate on the same variable to perform task

# FUNCTIONAL.PY

```
from operator import add
INPUT = "1+2++3+++4++5+6+7++8+9++10"

print reduce(add, map(int, filter(bool, INPUT.split('+'))))
```

# FUNCTIONAL PYTHON MADE SIMPLE

BUT NOT ALL LANGUAGES  
DO...

# IMPERATIVE.JAVA

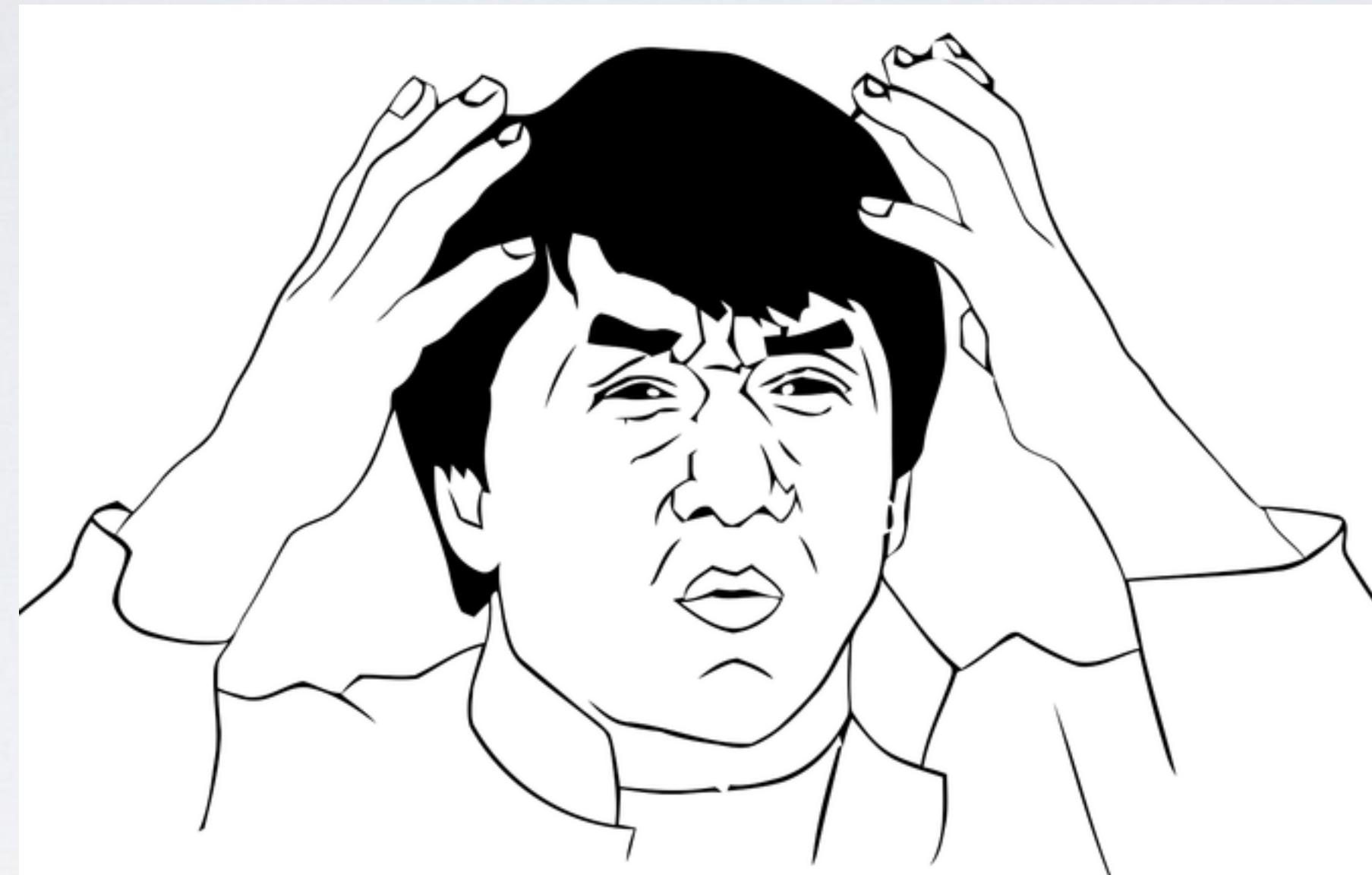
```
Multiset<Integer> lengths = HashMultiset.create();

for (String string : strings) {
    if (CharMatcher.JAVA_UPPER_CASE.matchesAllOf(string)) {
        lengths.add(string.length());
    }
}
```

Looks making sense

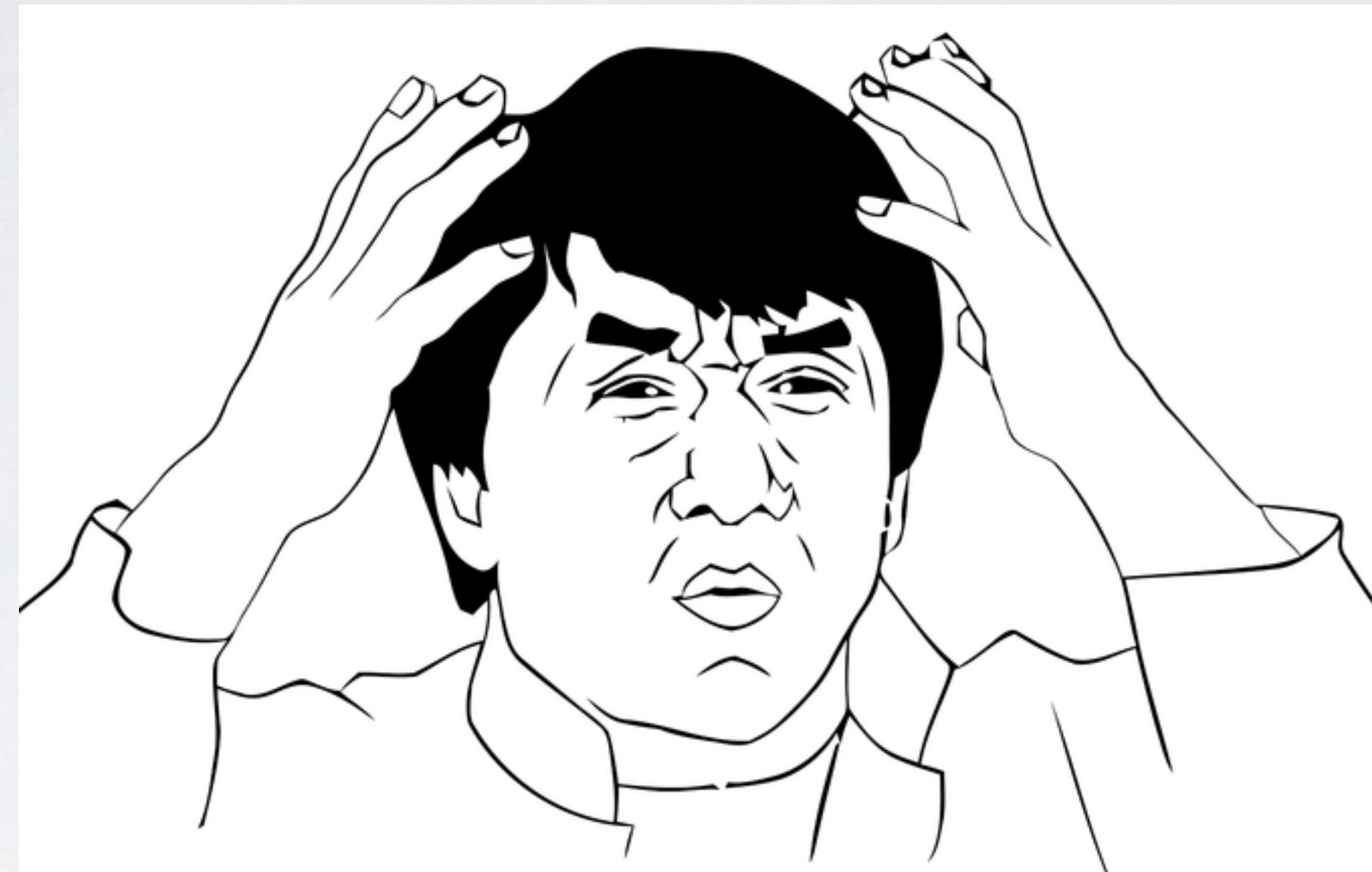
# FUNCTIONAL.JAVA

```
Function<String, Integer> lengthFunction = new Function<String, Integer>() {  
    public Integer apply(String string) {  
        return string.length();  
    }  
};  
  
Predicate<String> allCaps = new Predicate<String>() {  
    public boolean apply(String string) {  
        return CharMatcher.JAVA_UPPER_CASE.matchesAllOf(string);  
    }  
};  
  
Multiset<Integer> lengths = HashMultiset.create(  
    Iterables.transform(Iterables.filter(strings, allCaps), lengthFunction));
```



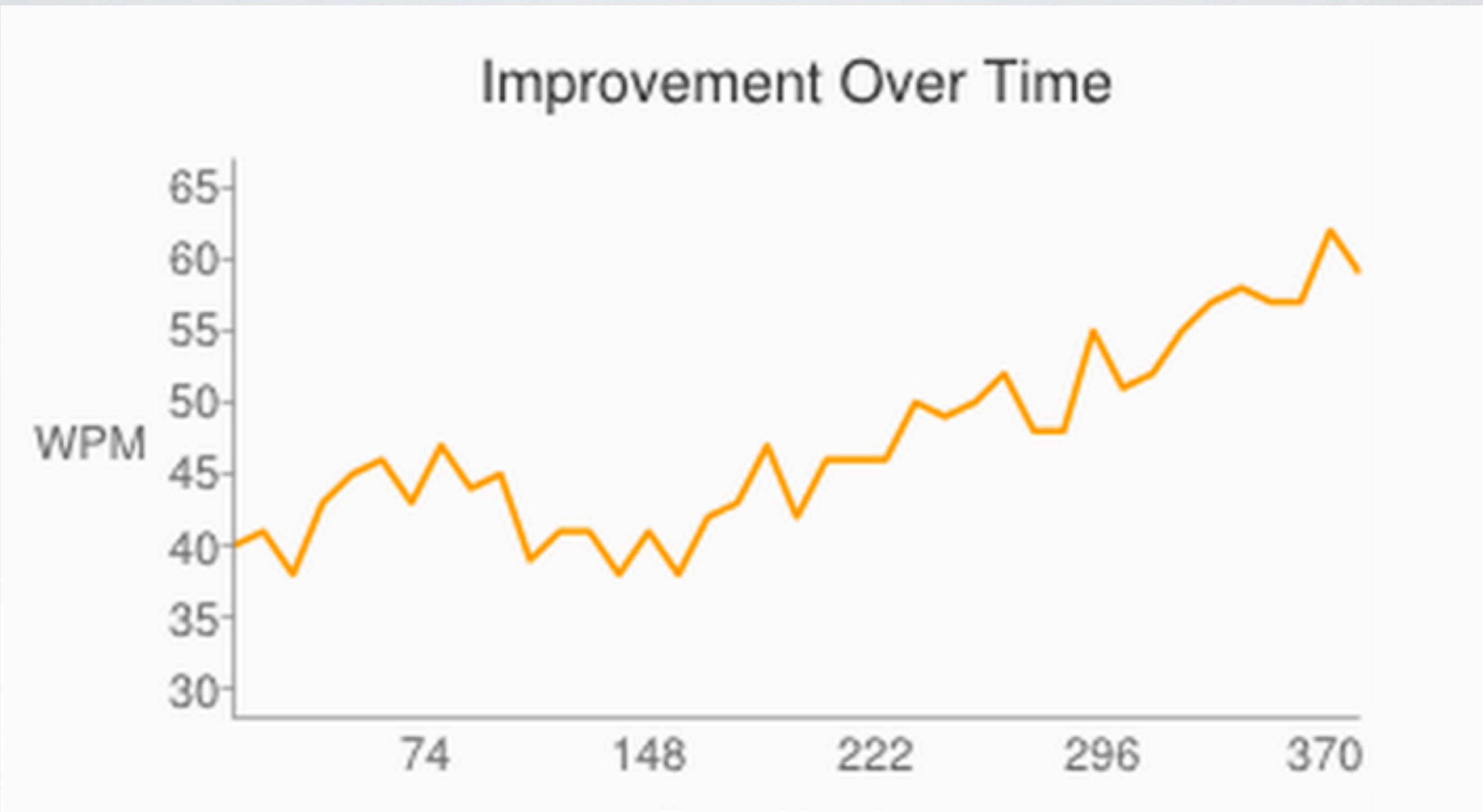
WTF

( PYTHON ) (  )



Welcome To Functional

( PYTHON ) (  )



But my typing speed got increased since using Java.

# PARTIAL FUNCTION APPLICATION

$$(((a \times b) \rightarrow c) \times a) \rightarrow (b \rightarrow c)$$

# PARTIAL FUNCTION APPLICATION

```
from functools import partial
def f(x, y, z):
    return x + y + z

f2 = partial(f, 100, 10)
print f2(5) #115
```

# PARTIAL FUNCTION APPLICATION

- + Keyword-based partial application

```
from functools import partial
from datetime import datetime

def log(message, prefix="", postfix=""):
    print prefix, message, postfix

error = partial(log, postfix=datetime.now(), prefix="[ERROR]")
error("something goes wrong")

# [ERROR] something goes wrong 2014-04-10 01:37:07.250509
```



# CURRYING

$$((a \times b \times c) \rightarrow d) \rightarrow (((a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow c) \rightarrow d)$$

# CURRYING

- + Simple sum

```
def simple_sum(a, b):  
    return sum(range(a, b+1))
```

```
>>> simple_sum(1, 10)  
55
```

# CURRYING

- + Squared sum

```
def square_sum(a, b):  
    return sum(map(lambda x: x**2, range(a,b+1)))
```

```
>>> square_sum(1,10)  
385
```

# CURRYING

- + Square root sum

```
def sqrt_sum(a, b):  
    return sum(map(math.sqrt, range(a,b+1)))
```

```
>>> sqrt_sum(1,10)  
22.4682781862041
```

# CURRYING

- + Curried sum()

```
import math

def fsum(f):
    def apply(a, b):
        return sum(map(f, range(a,b+1)))
    return apply

simple_sum = fsum(int)
square_sum = fsum(lambda x: x**2)
sqrt_sum = fsum(math.sqrt)

print simple_sum(1,10) # 55
print square_sum(1,10) # 385
print sqrt_sum(1,10) # 22.4682781862
```

# CURRYING

- + Combined with partial

```
def fsum(f):
    def apply(a, b):
        return sum(map(f, range(a,b+1)))
    return apply

from functools import partial
from operator import mul

mul_sum = fsum(partial(mul, 2))

print mul_sum(1,10) # 110
```

# DECORATOR

- + Another way to curry

```
import math

def fsum(f):
    def apply(a, b):
        return sum(map(f, range(a,b+1)))
    return apply

@fsum
def sqrt_sum(x):
    return math.sqrt(x)

print sqrt_sum(1,10) # 22.4682781862
```

# GENERIC CURRY IN PYTHON

```
import functools

def curry(func):
    def curried(*args, **kwargs):
        if not args and not kwargs:
            return func()
        return curry(func=functools.partial(func, *args, **kwargs))
    return curried

@curry
def add(a, b, c, d, e, f, g):
    return a + b + c + d + e + f + g

add12 = add(1)(2)
add1234 = add12(3)(4)
add1234567 = add1234(5)(6)(7)
print add1234567() # 28
```

# TAIL RECURSION

- + No grammar-level support, just simulation

```
def printAll(strings):
    if strings:
        print strings[0]
    return printAll(strings[1:])

printAll([1,2,3,4,5])
```

Python 2

```
def printAll(strings):
    if strings:
        head, *tail = strings
        print(head)
    return printAll(tail)

printAll([1,2,3,4,5])
```

Python 3

SO?

# FUNCTIONAL PYTHON?

## Pros

- + First-class function
- + lambda
- + built-in map/filter/reduce
- + functools
- + generators as lazy-evaluation

## Cons

- + non-pure
- + lambda (?)
- + memory-cost operations
- + No optimization for tail recursion
- + No pattern matching

# CONCLUSION

- + Python is not for replacing any functional language
- + But a good way to begin functional programming

THINK FUNCTIONAL.

( PYTHON ) 

# END

No Q&A, thanks (run away)