

```
    return f

x = 5
result = fact(x)
print(result)

# please use debug the code in pycharm for more indetail explainanation & breakthrough point at f = 1
```

120

5th JULY 2025

Recursion

In [102...

```
def wish():
    print('hello')
    print('hi')

wish()
```

hello
hi

In [103...

```
def wish():
    print('hello')
    print('hi')
    wish()

wish()
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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```

-----
RecursionError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[103], line 6
      3     print('hi')
      4     wish()
----> 6 wish()

Cell In[103], line 4, in wish()
      2 print('hello')
      3 print('hi')
----> 4 wish()

Cell In[103], line 4, in wish()
      2 print('hello')
      3 print('hi')
----> 4 wish()

[... skipping similar frames: wish at line 4 (2972 times)]

Cell In[103], line 4, in wish()
      2 print('hello')
      3 print('hi')
----> 4 wish()

Cell In[103], line 2, in wish()
      1 def wish():
----> 2     print('hello')
      3     print('hi')
      4     wish()

File ~\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\ipykernel\iostream.py:664, in OutStream.write(self, string)
    655 def write(self, string: str) -> Optional[int]: # type:ignore[override]
    656     """Write to current stream after encoding if necessary
    657
    658     Returns
    (... )
    662
    663     """
--> 664     parent = self.parent_header
    666     if not isinstance(string, str):
    667         msg = f"write() argument must be str, not {type(string)}" # type:ignore[unreachable]

```


RecursionError: maximum recursion depth exceeded

```
In [ ]: import sys
        sys.getrecursionlimit()
```

```
In [ ]: import sys
        sys.setrecursionlimit(200)
        print(sys.getrecursionlimit())
```

```
In [ ]: sys.getrecursionlimit()
```

```
In [ ]: def wish():
        print('hello')
        wish()

        wish()
```

```
In [ ]: import sys
        sys.setrecursionlimit(150)
        print(sys.getrecursionlimit())

        i = 0
        def wish():
            global i
            i += 1
            print('hello', i)
            wish()
        wish()

        # how to know how many with it printed
        # so for best practice i would suggest for
```

```
In [ ]: i = 0

        def wish():
            global i
            i += 1
            print('hello', i)
            wish()
```

```
wish()
```

```
# how to know how many wish it printed  
#so for best practice i would suggest for
```

FACTORIAL USING RECURSSION

- recursion is function calls itself

```
In [ ]: def fact(n):  
        if n==0:  
            return 1  
        return n * fact(n-1)  
  
result = fact(5)  
  
result
```

- Function without name is called - ANONYMOUS FUNCTION OR LAMBDA

Anonymous Function | Lambda

```
In [ ]: def square(a):  
        return a * a  
  
square(5)  
# what if i dont want to call square() multiple times
```

```
In [ ]: def square(a):  
        return a * a  
  
result = square(5)  
print(result)  
  
# what if i dont want to call square() multiple times
```

```
In [104... # Lambda expression or Lambda function  
f = lambda a : a * a # hear a is an argument & operation in the argument is a * a  
result = f(5)  
result  
  
# hear anonymous function is called lambda  
# remember lambda always you need to assign as function cuz function are object in python
```

Out[104... 25

```
In [105... f = lambda a, b : a + b  
f1 = lambda a, b: a-b  
  
result = f(1,4)  
result1 = f1(4,1)  
  
print(result)  
print(result1)
```

5

3

```
In [106... import keyword  
keyword.kwlist
```

```
Out[106... ['False',  
            'None',  
            'True',  
            'and',  
            'as',  
            'assert',  
            'async',  
            'await',  
            'break',  
            'class',  
            'continue',  
            'def',  
            'del',  
            'elif',  
            'else',  
            'except',  
            'finally',  
            'for',  
            'from',  
            'global',  
            'if',  
            'import',  
            'in',  
            'is',  
            'lambda',  
            'nonlocal',  
            'not',  
            'or',  
            'pass',  
            'raise',  
            'return',  
            'try',  
            'while',  
            'with',  
            'yield']
```

- How can we use lambda in other function like - filter, map & reduce

```
In [107... # Lets take one list & i want to find the list of even numbers  
nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2,9]
```

```
evens = list(filter(is_even, nums)) #is_even is not an inbuilt function
```

In [108...

```
try:
    del list
except NameError:
    pass

def is_even(n):
    return n % 2 == 0

nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2,9]

evens = list(filter(is_even, nums))

print(evens)
```

```
[2, 6, 8, 4, 6, 2]
```

In [111...

```
def is_odd(n):
    return n % 2 != 0

nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2,9]

odd = list(filter(is_odd, nums))

print(odd)
```

```
[3, 9]
```

In [112...

```
# Lets write above function using help of Lambda & Lambda helps to reduce the line for better
nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2,9]
evens = list(filter(lambda n : n%2 == 0, nums))
print(evens)
```

```
[2, 6, 8, 4, 6, 2]
```

In [113...

```
# Lets write above function using help of Lambda & Lambda helps to reduce the line for better
nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2,9]
odd = list(filter(lambda n : n%2 != 0, nums))
print(odd)
```

```
[3, 9]
```

```
In [114... # Lets write above function using help of lambda & lambda helps to reduce the line
nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2,9]

evens = list(filter(lambda n : n%2 ==0, nums))
odd = list(filter(lambda n : n%2 !=0, nums))

print(evens)
print(odd)
```

```
[2, 6, 8, 4, 6, 2]
[3, 9]
```

- What ever even number i have from the assigned list
- I want to double the even number i.e 2 become 4|| 4 become 6||6 become 8
- that we will do using map function
- this largely we are using in google map reduce programme
- we can build using user define & lambda

```
In [117... def update(n):
    return n+2

nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2,9]

evens = list(filter(is_even, nums))
double = list(map(update, evens))

print(evens)
print(double)
```

```
[2, 6, 8, 4, 6, 2]
[4, 8, 10, 6, 8, 4]
```

```
In [119... nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2,9]

evens = list(filter(is_even, nums))
double = list(map(lambda n : n-2, evens))

print(evens)
print(double)
```

```
[2, 6, 8, 4, 6, 2]  
[0, 4, 6, 2, 4, 0]
```

```
In [120... nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2,9]  
  
evens = list(filter(is_even, nums))  
  
double = list(map(lambda n : n*2, evens))  
double_ = list(map(lambda n : n+2, evens))  
double_1 = list(map(lambda n : n-2, evens))  
  
print(evens)  
print(double)  
print(double_)  
print(double_1)
```

```
[2, 6, 8, 4, 6, 2]  
[4, 12, 16, 8, 12, 4]  
[4, 8, 10, 6, 8, 4]  
[0, 4, 6, 2, 4, 0]
```

- i want to perform reduce now
- i want reduce all the values
- reduce you can add only 2 values
- [4, 12, 16, 8, 12, 4] if you sum everything then you will get 56

```
In [121... from functools import reduce  
  
def add_all(a, b):  
    return a+b  
  
nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2]  
  
evens = list(filter(is_even, nums))  
double = list(map(lambda n : n*2, evens))  
  
sums = reduce(add_all, double)  
sums  
print(sums)
```

56

```
In [123... from functools import reduce

nums = [3,2,6,8,4,6,2]

evens = list(filter(is_even, nums))
double = list(map(lambda n : n*2, evens))
sums = (reduce(lambda a,b : a + b, double))

print(evens)
print(double)
print(sums)
```

```
[2, 6, 8, 4, 6, 2]
[4, 12, 16, 8, 12, 4]
```

56

In []: