

Computational Structures in Data Science



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Lecture #6: Higher Order Functions

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Computing in the News



- Lots of discussion about facial recognition
- "The End of Privacy as We Know It?"
 - https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/10/podcast s/the-daily/facial-recognition-surveillance.html
 - "A secretive start-up promising the next generation of facial recognition software has compiled a database of images far bigger than anything ever constructed by the United States government: over three billion, it says. Is this technology a breakthrough for law enforcement — or the end of privacy as we know it?"
- "Facial Recognition Moves Into a New Front: Schools "
 - https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/06/busines s/facial-recognition-schools.html
 - Lockport's Aegis software studies images of faces captured by 300 newly installed cameras and calculates whether those faces match a "persons of interest" database compiled by school administrators; if the system finds a match, it alerts security staff who vet the image for confirmation."

iClicker Check-In



 How are you feeling about CS88 so far?

- A) It's going very well! ©
- B) It's going good...
- C) So, so...
- D) Not so great...
- E) Terribly. ⊗

Announcements!



- Bonus Questions in Labs
 - Extra practice, not just coding.
 - Goal is to focus on the concepts.
 - Different styles of questions promote different ways of thinking and synthesizing information.
 - Half point extra for each lab you complete,
 75 points throughout the semester. (Labs are 40 points total.)
 - https://codestyle.herokuapp.com/cs88lab02



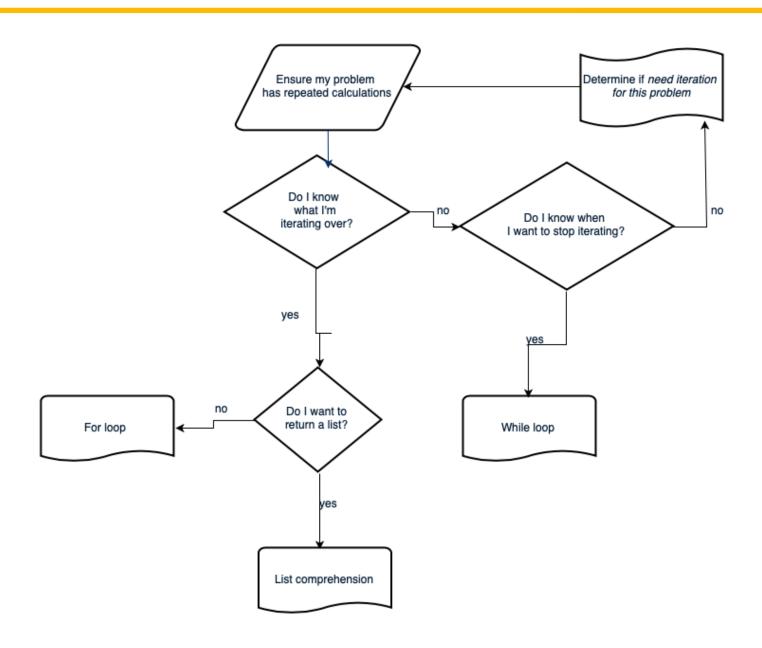


- Data type: values, literals, operations,
 - e.g., int, float, string
- Expressions, Call expression
- Variables
- Assignment Statement
- Sequences: list
- Data structures
- Call Expressions
- Function Definition Statement
- Conditional Statement
- Iteration:
 - data-driven (list comprehension)
 - control-driven (for statement)
 - while statement









Computational Concepts today



- Higher Order Functions
 - Functions as Values
 - Functions with functions as argument
 - Functions that return a function
- In Python, we use () to call a function.
- We don't need to do this!

Functions: A New Kind of Data!



Lists, Numbers, Strings: All kinds of data

Code is its own kind of data, too!

Why?
More expressive programs, a new kind of abstraction.

This will be one of the trickier concepts in CS88.

Big Idea: Software Design Patterns

iClicker Question



Question: What's the result of the following?

```
def greet(name):
       print('Hello, ' + name)
hello = greet
def greet(name):
     print('Hi, ' + name)
hello('CS88')
A) Error
B) prints "Hello, CS88"
C) prints "Hi, CS88"
D) "I'm lost...."
```

Three super important HOFS



* For the builtin filter/map, you need to then call list on it to get a list.

If we define our own, we do not need to call list

list(map(function_to_apply, list_of_inputs))

Applies function to each element of the list

list(filter(condition, list_of_inputs))

Returns a list of elements for which the condition is true

reduce(function, list_of_inputs)
Applies the function, combining items of the list into a "single" value.



Today's Task: Acronym

```
Input: "The University of California at
Berkeley"
Output: "UCB"
```

```
def acronym(sentence):
    """YOUR CODE HERE"""
```

P.S. Pedantry alert: This is really an *initialism* but that's rather annoying to say and type. © (However, the code we write is the same, the difference is in how you pronounce the result.) The more you know!

MAP



```
list(map(function_to_apply, list_of_inputs))
```

Transform each of items by a function. e.g. square()

Inputs (Domain):

- Function
- Sequence

Output (Range):

A sequence

```
def map(function, sequence):
    return [ function(item) for item in sequence ]
```



What does this do?

```
list(map(capitalize,
       ['michael', 'Alex', 'Srinath', 'julia']
   ))
  Assume capitalize('michael') == 'Michael'
A) ['michael', 'Alex', 'Srinath', 'julia']
B) ['Michael', 'Alex', 'Srinath', 'Julia']
C) []
D) Error
E) I'm lost.
```



FILTER

```
list(filter(function, list_of_inputs))
```

Keeps each of item where the function is true.

Inputs (Domain):

- Function
- Sequence

Output (Range):

A sequence

```
def filter(function, sequence):
    return [ item for item in sequence if function(item) ]
```



What does this do?

```
list(filter(return_false,
       range(100)
  Assume return_false(42) == False
A) range(0, 100) # A standard range object
B) [0, 1, 2, ... 96, 97, 98, 99]
C)[]
D) Error
E) I'm lost.
```



REDUCE

```
reduce(function, list_of_inputs)
```

Successively combine items of our sequence

function: add(), takes 2 inputs gives us 1 value.

Inputs (Domain):

- Function, with 2 inputs
- Sequence

Output (Range):

An item, specifically, the output of our function.

```
def reduce(function, sequence):
    result = function(sequence[0], sequence[1])
    for index in range(2, len(sequence)):
        result = function(result, sequence[index])
    return result
```





not 'odd'?

- Functions that operate on functions
- A function

```
def odd(x):
    return x%2==1

odd(3)
True
Why is this
```

A function that takes a function arg

```
def filter(fun, s):
    return [x for x in s if fun(x)]

filter(odd, [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7])
[1, 3, 5, 7]
```



Higher Order Functions (cont)

A function that returns (makes) a function

```
def leq maker(c):
    def leq(val):
        return val <= c
    return leq
>>> leq maker(3)
<function leq maker.<locals>.leq at 0x1019d8c80>
>>> leq maker(3)(4)
False
>>> filter(leq_maker(3), [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7])
[0, 1, 2, 3]
```





- Higher Order Functions
- Functions as Values
- Functions with functions as argument
- Functions with functions as return values
- Environment Diagrams



Big Idea: Software Design Patterns