ÖGOR Summer-Workshop for PhD-candidates and Post-Docs

An introduction to Julia and JuMP for Operations Research

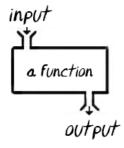
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Topic 3



Control flow (Part 1) Functions





Declaring a function

Julia gives us different ways to write a function:

- A single expression function
- An anonymous function
- A general function



Declaring and calling a single expression function

Function in a single line

Example of declaration:

$$julia> f(x) = x^2 + 7$$

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Declaring/calling an anonymous function

No named function

Example over a scalar:

```
julia> map(x -> x^2 + 7 , 2)
```

Example over a vector:

```
julia > map(x -> x^2 + 7, [2, 7, 4])
```

Example with multiple parameters:

```
julia > map((x,b) -> x^2 + b , 2, 7)
```

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Declaring and calling a general function (1/6)

With a single parameter

Example of declaration:

```
julia> affinefct(2)
```

Declaring and calling a general function (1/6)

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```
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Declaring and calling a general function (2/6)

With multiple parameters

Example of declaration:

```
julia> affinefct(2,7)
```

Declaring and calling a general function (2/6)

With multiple parameters

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Declaring and calling a general function (3/6)

When the type of parameters is specified

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Declaring and calling a general function (3/6)

When the type of parameters is specified

Example of declaration:

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Declaring and calling a general function (4/6)

With optional arguments

Example of declaration:

```
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julia> affinefct(2,7)
```

Declaring and calling a general function (4/6)

With optional arguments

Example of declaration:

```
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julia> affinefct(2,7)
```

Declaring and calling a general function (5/6)

The return Keyword

return a single value

```
return expression
```

return several values

```
return expression_1, expression_2... expression_n
```

return no value

```
return nothing
```



Declaring and calling a general function (6/6)

Mutable and immutable objects (see ismutable function)

The following type are immutable:

- integer
- float
- boolean
- character
- tuple

If a function has a parameter with this type, modifying the variable inside the function didn't modify the value outside the function.

The following type are mutable:

array

If a function has a parameter with this type, modifying the variable inside the function changes the value outside of the function.

By convention, functions followed by ! alter their contents.



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