# Intro to Higher Order Functions

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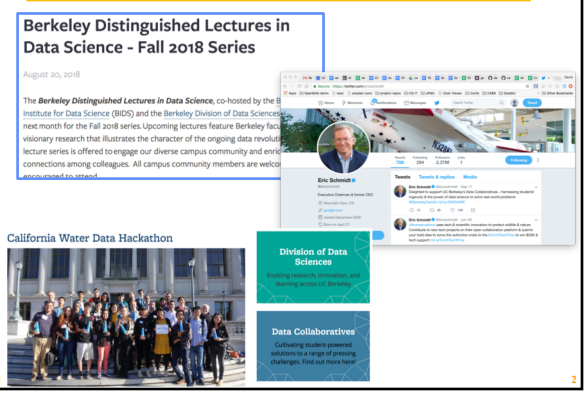
## Data Science in the News






## Administrative issues

- Tutoring
  - To help you prepare for exams, we will be hosting small group tutoring will start today -- to sign up, go tiny.cc/cs88tutoring ; we will also be having guerrilla sections starting this Friday from 7-9 pm, it will be in Soda 310"
- Midterm Wed 10/3 evening (6-8 working on room)
- Project 1 Follows midterm



## Computational Concepts Toolbox

- Data type: values, literals, operations,
  - e.g., int, float, string
- Expressions, Call expression
- Variables
- Assignment Statement
- Sequences: tuple, list
- Data structures
- Tuple assignment
- 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
- Assignment of function values
- Higher order function patterns
  - Map, Filter, Reduce
- Function factories – create and return functions

Big Idea: Software Design Patterns



## Today's Notebook

- http://bit.ly/cs88-fa18-L04
- http://datahub.berkeley.edu/user-redirect/interact?account=data-8&repo=cs-connector&branch=gh-pages&path=L04-hof.ipynb

## Iteration Review

- When should we use a for loop, rather than list comprehension?



## Higher Order Functions

- Functions that operate on functions
- A function

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

>>> odd(3)
True
```

Why is this not 'odd'?

- 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]
>>>
```



## Three super important HOFS

`map(function_to_apply, list_of_inputs)`

Applies function to each element of the list

`filter(condition, list_of_inputs)`

Returns a list of elements for which the condition is true

`reduce(function, list_of_inputs)`

Reduces the list to a result, given the function



## One more example

- What does this function do?

```
def split_fun(p, s):
    """ Returns <you fill this in>."""
    return [i for i in s if p(i)], [i for i in s if not p(i)]
```

```
>>> split_fun(leq_maker(3), [0,1,2,3,4,5,6])
([0, 1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6])
```



## Function Factories

```
def linemaker(m, b):
    def linefun(x):
# Create a function that embeds the parameters of the line
        return m*x + b
# Return that dynamically created function
return linefun
```

```
def make_decoder(code_map):
    """Make a decoder function specified by a map"""
    def decode(code):
        for (code_num, desc) in code_map:
            if code == code_num:
                return desc
        return "unknown"
    return decode
```

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## Recap: Data or Code?