PyFunctional Documentation

Release 1.2.0

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Dec 14, 2018

Contents

Welcome to the *PyFunctional* documentation. For a tutorial of how to use this package you should visit pyfunctional.org.

The documentation on this site should primarily be used as an API reference. The Streams documentation covers ways to read data into *PyFunctional* while the Transformations and Actions documentations covers the available operators.

CHAPTER 1

Table of Contents

1.1 API Documentation

1.1.1 Streams API

The streams API enables you to read data into *PyFunctional*. The *seq* function imported with *from functional import seq* is actually an instance of *functional.streams.Stream*. Therefore, all the methods available on *seq* such as *seq.csv* are documented in the *Streams* class.

class functional.streams.**ParallelStream**(*processes=None*, *partition_size=None*, *disable_compression=False*)

Bases: *functional.streams.Stream*

Parallelized version of functional.streams.Stream normally accessible as *pseq*

class functional.streams.**Stream**(*disable_compression=False*, *max_repr_items=100*)

Bases: object

Represents and implements a stream which separates the responsibilities of Sequence and ExecutionEngine.

An instance of Stream is normally accessed as *seq*

csv(*csv_file*, *dialect='excel'*, ***fmt_params*)

Reads and parses the input of a csv stream or file.

csv_file can be a filepath or an object that implements the iterator interface (defines next() or __next__() depending on python version).

```
>>> seq.csv('examples/camping_purchases.csv').take(2)
[['1', 'tent', '300'], ['2', 'food', '100']]
```

Parameters

- **csv_file** – path to file or iterator object
- **dialect** – dialect of csv, passed to csv.reader

- **fmt_params** – options passed to csv.reader

Returns Sequence wrapping csv file

csv_dict_reader(*csv_file*, *fieldnames=None*, *restkey=None*, *restval=None*, *dialect='excel'*, ***kwds*)

json(*json_file*)

Reads and parses the input of a json file handler or file.

Json files are parsed differently depending on if the root is a dictionary or an array.

1) If the json's root is a dictionary, these are parsed into a sequence of (Key, Value) pairs

2) If the json's root is an array, these are parsed into a sequence of entries

```
>>> seq.json('examples/users.json').first()
[u'sarah', {u'date_created': u'08/08', u'news_email': True, u'email': u
↪'sarah@gmail.com'}]
```

Parameters **json_file** – path or file containing json content

Returns Sequence wrapping jsonl file

jsonl(*jsonl_file*)

Reads and parses the input of a jsonl file stream or file.

Jsonl formatted files must have a single valid json value on each line which is parsed by the python json module.

```
>>> seq.jsonl('examples/chat_logs.jsonl').first()
{u'date': u'10/09', u'message': u'hello anyone there?', u'user': u'bob'}
```

Parameters **jsonl_file** – path or file containing jsonl content

Returns Sequence wrapping jsonl file

open(*path*, *delimiter=None*, *mode='r'*, *buffering=-1*, *encoding=None*, *errors=None*, *newline=None*)

Reads and parses input files as defined.

If delimiter is not None, then the file is read in bulk then split on it. If it is None (the default), then the file is parsed as sequence of lines. The rest of the options are passed directly to builtins.open with the exception that write/append file modes is not allowed.

```
>>> seq.open('examples/gear_list.txt').take(1)
[u'tent\n']
```

Parameters

- **path** – path to file
- **delimiter** – delimiter to split joined text on. if None, defaults to per line split
- **mode** – file open mode
- **buffering** – passed to builtins.open
- **encoding** – passed to builtins.open
- **errors** – passed to builtins.open
- **newline** – passed to builtins.open

Returns output of file depending on options wrapped in a Sequence via seq

range(**args*)

Alias to range function where seq.range(args) is equivalent to seq(range(args)).

```
>>> seq.range(1, 8, 2)
[1, 3, 5, 7]
```

Parameters **args** – args to range function

Returns range(args) wrapped by a sequence

sqlite3(*conn*, *sql*, *parameters=None*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Reads input by querying from a sqlite database.

```
>>> seq.sqlite3('examples/users.db', 'select id, name from users where id = 1;
↪').first()
[(1, 'Tom')]
```

Parameters

- **conn** – path or sqlite connection, cursor
- **sql** – SQL query string
- **parameters** – Parameters for sql query

Returns Sequence wrapping SQL cursor

1.1.2 Transformations and Actions API

The pipeline module contains the transformations and actions API of PyFunctional

class functional.pipeline.**Sequence**(*sequence*, *transform=None*, *engine=None*, *max_repr_items=None*)

Bases: object

Sequence is a wrapper around any type of sequence which provides access to common functional transformations and reductions in a data pipeline style

accumulate(*func=<built-in function add>*)

Accumulate sequence of elements using func. API mirrors itertools.accumulate

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).accumulate(lambda x, y: x + y)
[1, 3, 6]
```

```
>>> seq(['a', 'b', 'c']).accumulate()
['a', 'ab', 'abc']
```

Parameters **func** – two parameter, associative accumulate function

Returns accumulated values using func in sequence

aggregate(**args*)

Aggregates the sequence by specified arguments. Its behavior varies depending on if one, two, or three arguments are passed. Assuming the type of the sequence is A:

One Argument: argument specifies a function of the type f(current: B, next: A => result: B. current represents results computed so far, and next is the next element to aggregate into current in order to return result.

Two Argument: the first argument is the seed value for the aggregation. The second argument is the same as for the one argument case.

Three Argument: the first two arguments are the same as for one and two argument calls. The additional third parameter is a function applied to the result of the aggregation before returning the value.

Parameters **args** – options for how to execute the aggregation

Returns aggregated value

all()

Returns True if the truth value of all items in the sequence true.

```
>>> seq([True, True]).all()
True
```

```
>>> seq([True, False]).all()
False
```

Returns True if all items truth value evaluates to True

any()

Returns True if any element in the sequence has truth value True

```
>>> seq([True, False]).any()
True
```

```
>>> seq([False, False]).any()
False
```

Returns True if any element is True

average(*projection=None*)

Takes the average of elements in the sequence

```
>>> seq([1, 2]).average()
1.5
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).average(lambda x: x[1])
```

Parameters **projection** – function to project on the sequence before taking the average

Returns average of elements in the sequence

cache(*delete_lineage=False*)

Caches the result of the Sequence so far. This means that any functions applied on the pipeline before cache() are evaluated, and the result is stored in the Sequence. This is primarily used internally and is no more helpful than to_list() externally. delete_lineage allows for cache() to be used in internal initialization calls without the caller having knowledge of the internals via the lineage

Parameters **delete_lineage** – If set to True, it will cache then erase the lineage

cartesian(**iterables*, ***kwargs*)
Returns the cartesian product of the passed iterables with the specified number of repetitions.

The keyword argument *repeat* is read from kwargs to pass to itertools.cartesian.

```
>>> seq.range(2).cartesian(range(2))
[(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)]
```

Parameters

- **iterables** – elements for cartesian product
- **kwargs** – the variable *repeat* is read from kwargs

Returns cartesian product

count(*func*)
Counts the number of elements in the sequence which satisfy the predicate func.

```
>>> seq([-1, -2, 1, 2]).count(lambda x: x > 0)
2
```

Parameters **func** – predicate to count elements on

Returns count of elements that satisfy predicate

count_by_key()
Reduces a sequence of (Key, Value) by counting each key

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('b', 3), ('b', 4), ('c', 3), ('c', 0)]).count_
↪by_key()
[('a', 1), ('b', 3), ('c', 2)]
:return: Sequence of tuples where value is the count of each key
```

count_by_value()
Reduces a sequence of items by counting each unique item

```
>>> seq(['a', 'a', 'a', 'b', 'b', 'c', 'd']).count_by_value()
[('a', 3), ('b', 2), ('c', 1), ('d', 1)]
:return: Sequence of tuples where value is the count of each key
```

dict(*default=None*)
Converts sequence of (Key, Value) pairs to a dictionary.

```
>>> type(seq([('a', 1)]).dict())
dict
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).dict()
{'a': 1, 'b': 2}
```

Parameters **default** – Can be a callable zero argument function. When not None, the returned dictionary is a collections.defaultdict with default as value for missing keys. If the value is not callable, then a zero argument lambda function is created returning the value and used for collections.defaultdict

Returns dictionary from sequence of (Key, Value) elements

difference(*other*)
New sequence with unique elements present in sequence but not in other.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).difference([2, 3, 4])
[1]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to perform difference with

Returns difference of sequence and other

distinct()
Returns sequence of distinct elements. Elements must be hashable.

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4]).distinct()
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Returns sequence of distinct elements

distinct_by(*func*)
Returns sequence of elements who are distinct by the passed function. The return value of func must be hashable. When two elements are distinct by func, the first is taken.

Parameters **func** – function to use for determining distinctness

Returns elements distinct by func

drop(*n*)
Drop the first n elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]).drop(2)
[3, 4, 5]
```

Parameters **n** – number of elements to drop

Returns sequence without first n elements

drop_right(*n*)
Drops the last n elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]).drop_right(2)
[1, 2, 3]
```

Parameters **n** – number of elements to drop

Returns sequence with last n elements dropped

drop_while(*func*)
Drops elements in the sequence while func evaluates to True, then returns the rest.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2]).drop_while(lambda x: x < 3)
[3, 4, 5, 1, 2]
```

Parameters **func** – truth returning function

Returns elements including and after func evaluates to False

empty()
Returns True if the sequence has length zero.

```
>>> seq([]).empty()
True
```

```
>>> seq([1]).empty()
False
```

Returns True if sequence length is zero

enumerate(*start=0*)
Uses python enumerate to to zip the sequence with indexes starting at start.

```
>>> seq(['a', 'b', 'c']).enumerate(start=1)
[(1, 'a'), (2, 'b'), (3, 'c')]
```

Parameters **start** – Beginning of zip

Returns enumerated sequence starting at start

exists(*func*)
Returns True if an element in the sequence makes func evaluate to True.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).exists(lambda x: x == 2)
True
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).exists(lambda x: x < 0)
False
```

Parameters **func** – existence check function

Returns True if any element satisfies func

filter(*func*)
Filters sequence to include only elements where func is True.

```
>>> seq([-1, 1, -2, 2]).filter(lambda x: x > 0)
[1, 2]
```

Parameters **func** – function to filter on

Returns filtered sequence

filter_not(*func*)
Filters sequence to include only elements where func is False.

```
>>> seq([-1, 1, -2, 2]).filter_not(lambda x: x > 0)
[-1, -2]
```

Parameters **func** – function to filter_not on

Returns filtered sequence

find(*func*)

Finds the first element of the sequence that satisfies func. If no such element exists, then return None.

```
>>> seq(["abc", "ab", "bc"]).find(lambda x: len(x) == 2)
'ab'
```

Parameters **func** – function to find with

Returns first element to satisfy func or None

first()

Returns the first element of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).first()
1
```

Raises IndexError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([]).first()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Returns first element of sequence

flat_map(*func*)

Applies func to each element of the sequence, which themselves should be sequences. Then appends each element of each sequence to a final result

```
>>> seq([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]).flat_map(lambda x: x)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

```
>>> seq(["a", "bc", "def"]).flat_map(list)
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
```

```
>>> seq([[1], [2], [3]]).flat_map(lambda x: x * 2)
[1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3]
```

Parameters **func** – function to apply to each sequence in the sequence

Returns application of func to elements followed by flattening

flatten()

Flattens a sequence of sequences to a single sequence of elements.

```
>>> seq([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

Returns flattened sequence

fold_left(*zero_value*, *func*)

Assuming that the sequence elements are of type A, folds from left to right starting with the seed value given by zero_value (of type A) using a function of type func(current: B, next: A) => B. current represents the folded value so far and next is the next element from the sequence to fold into current.

```
>>> seq('a', 'b', 'c').fold_left(['start'], lambda current, next: current +␣
↪[next]))
['start', 'a', 'b', 'c']
```

Parameters

- **zero_value** – zero value to reduce into
- **func** – Two parameter function as described by function docs

Returns value from folding values with func into zero_value from left to right.

fold_right (*zero_value*, *func*)

Assuming that the sequence elements are of type A, folds from right to left starting with the seed value given by zero_value (of type A) using a function of type func(next: A, current: B) => B. current represents the folded value so far and next is the next element from the sequence to fold into current.

```
>>> seq('a', 'b', 'c').fold_left(['start'], lambda next, current: current +␣
↪[next])
['start', 'c', 'b', a']
```

Parameters

- **zero_value** – zero value to reduce into
- **func** – Two parameter function as described by function docs

Returns value from folding values with func into zero_value from right to left

for_all (*func*)

Returns True if all elements in sequence make func evaluate to True.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).for_all(lambda x: x > 0)
True
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, -1]).for_all(lambda x: x > 0)
False
```

Parameters **func** – function to check truth value of all elements with

Returns True if all elements make func evaluate to True

for_each (*func*)

Executes func on each element of the sequence.

```
>>> l = []
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).for_each(l.append)
>>> l
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Parameters **func** – function to execute

group_by (*func*)

Group elements into a list of (Key, Value) tuples where func creates the key and maps to values matching that key.

```
>>> seq(["abc", "ab", "z", "f", "qw"]).group_by(len)
[(1, ['z', 'f']), (2, ['ab', 'qw']), (3, ['abc'])]
```

Parameters **func** – group by result of this function

Returns grouped sequence

group_by_key()

Group sequence of (Key, Value) elements by Key.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('b', 3), ('b', 4), ('c', 3), ('c', 0)]).group_
↪by_key()
[('a', [1]), ('c', [3, 0]), ('b', [2, 3, 4])]
```

Returns sequence grouped by key

grouped(*size*)

Partitions the elements into groups of length size.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]).grouped(2)
[[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6], [7, 8]]
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]).grouped(3)
[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8]]
```

The last partition has at least one element but may have less than size elements.

Parameters **size** – size of the partitions

Returns sequence partitioned into groups of length size

head()

Returns the first element of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).head()
1
```

Raises IndexError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([]).head()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Returns first element of sequence

head_option()

Returns the first element of the sequence or None, if the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).head_option()
1
```

```
>>> seq([]).head_option()
None
```

Returns first element of sequence or None if sequence is empty

init()
Returns the sequence, without its last element.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).init()
[1, 2]
```

Returns sequence without last element

inits()
Returns consecutive inits of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).inits()
[[1, 2, 3], [1, 2], [1], []]
```

Returns consecutive init()s on sequence

inner_join(*other*)
Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. Will return only elements where the key exists in both sequences.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('c', 3)]).inner_join([('a', 2), ('c', 5)])
[('a', (1, 2)), ('c', (3, 5))]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to join with

Returns joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

intersection(*other*)
New sequence with unique elements present in sequence and other.

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 3]).intersection([2, 3, 4])
[2, 3]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to perform intersection with

Returns intersection of sequence and other

join(*other*, *join_type='inner'*)
Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. If join_type is "left", V values will always be present, W values may be present or None. If join_type is "right", W values will always be present, W values may be present or None. If join_type is "outer", V or W may be present or None, but never at the same time.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('c', 3)]).join([('a', 2), ('c', 5)], "inner")
[('a', (1, 2)), ('c', (3, 5))]
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('c', 3)]).join([('a', 2), ('c', 5)])
[('a', (1, 2)), ('c', (3, 5))]
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)], "left")
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)]
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)], "right")
[('a', (1, 3)), ('c', (None, 4)]
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)], "outer")
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)), ('c', (None, 4))]
```

Parameters

- **other** – sequence to join with
- **join_type** – specifies join_type, may be "left", "right", or "outer"

Returns side joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

last()

Returns the last element of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).last()
3
```

Raises IndexError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([]).last()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Returns last element of sequence

last_option()

Returns the last element of the sequence or None, if the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).last_option()
3
```

```
>>> seq([]).last_option()
None
```

Returns last element of sequence or None if sequence is empty

left_join(*other*)

Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. V values will always be present, W values may be present or None.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)])
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to join with

Returns left joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

len()
Return length of sequence using its length function.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).len()
3
```

Returns length of sequence

list(*n=None*)
Converts sequence to list of elements.

```
>>> type(seq([]).list())
list
```

```
>>> type(seq([]))
functional.pipeline.Sequence
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).list()
[1, 2, 3]
```

Parameters **n** – Take n elements of sequenc eif not None

Returns list of elements in sequence

make_string(*separator*)
Concatenate the elements of the sequence into a string separated by separator.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).make_string("@")
'1@2@3'
```

Parameters **separator** – string separating elements in string

Returns concatenated string separated by separator

map(*func*)
Maps f onto the elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).map(lambda x: x * -1)
[-1, -2, -3, -4]
```

Parameters **func** – function to map with

Returns sequence with func mapped onto it

max()
Returns the largest element in the sequence. If the sequence has multiple maximal elements, only the first one is returned.

The compared objects must have defined comparison methods. Raises TypeError when the objects are not comparable.

The sequence can not be empty. Raises ValueError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([2, 4, 5, 1, 3]).max()
5
```

```
>>> seq('aa', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'xyy').max()
'xyz'
```

```
>>> seq([1, "a"]).max()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
TypeError: unorderable types: int() < str()
```

```
>>> seq([]).max()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
ValueError: max() arg is an empty sequence
```

Returns Maximal value of sequence

max_by (*func*)

Returns the largest element in the sequence. Provided function is used to generate key used to compare the elements. If the sequence has multiple maximal elements, only the first one is returned.

The sequence can not be empty. Raises ValueError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([2, 4, 5, 1, 3]).max_by(lambda num: num % 4)
3
```

```
>>> seq('aa', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'xyy').max_by(len)
'abcd'
```

```
>>> seq([]).max_by(lambda x: x)
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
ValueError: max() arg is an empty sequence
```

Parameters **func** – function to compute max by

Returns Maximal element by func(element)

min()

Returns the smallest element in the sequence. If the sequence has multiple minimal elements, only the first one is returned.

The compared objects must have defined comparison methods. Raises TypeError when the objects are not comparable.

The sequence can not be empty. Raises ValueError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([2, 4, 5, 1, 3]).min()
1
```

```
>>> seq('aa', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'xyy').min()
'aa'
```

```
>>> seq([1, "a"]).min()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
TypeError: unorderable types: int() < str()
```

```
>>> seq([]).min()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
ValueError: min() arg is an empty sequence
```

Returns Minimal value of sequence

min_by (*func*)

Returns the smallest element in the sequence. Provided function is used to generate key used to compare the elements. If the sequence has multiple minimal elements, only the first one is returned.

The sequence can not be empty. Raises ValueError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([2, 4, 5, 1, 3]).min_by(lambda num: num % 6)
5
```

```
>>> seq('aa', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'xyy').min_by(len)
'aa'
```

```
>>> seq([]).min_by(lambda x: x)
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
ValueError: min() arg is an empty sequence
```

Parameters **func** – function to compute min by

Returns Maximal element by func(element)

non_empty ()

Returns True if the sequence does not have length zero.

```
>>> seq([]).non_empty()
False
```

```
>>> seq([1]).non_empty()
True
```

Returns True if sequence length is not zero

order_by (*func*)

Orders the input according to func

```
>>> seq([(2, 'a'), (1, 'b'), (4, 'c'), (3, 'd')]).order_by(lambda x: x[0])
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Parameters **func** – order by funciton

Returns ordered sequence

outer_join (*other*)

Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. One of V or W will always be not None, but the other may be None

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).outer_join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)], "outer")
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)), ('c', (None, 4))]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to join with

Returns outer joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

partition (*func*)

Partition the sequence based on satisfying the predicate func.

```
>>> seq([-1, 1, -2, 2]).partition(lambda x: x < 0)
([-1, -2], [1, 2])
```

Parameters **func** – predicate to partition on

Returns tuple of partitioned sequences

product (*projection=None*)

Takes product of elements in sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).product()
24
```

```
>>> seq([]).product()
1
```

```
>>> seq([(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4)]).product(lambda x: x[0])
1
```

Parameters **projection** – function to project on the sequence before taking the product

Returns product of elements in sequence

reduce (*func*, **initial*)

Reduce sequence of elements using func. API mirrors functools.reduce

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).reduce(lambda x, y: x + y)
6
```

Parameters

- **func** – two parameter, associative reduce function
- **initial** – single optional argument acting as initial value

Returns reduced value using func

reduce_by_key (*func*)

Reduces a sequence of (Key, Value) using func on each sequence of values.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('b', 3), ('b', 4), ('c', 3), ('c', 0)])
↪         .reduce_by_key(lambda x, y: x + y)
[('a', 1), ('c', 3), ('b', 9)]
```

Parameters **func** – reduce each list of values using two parameter, associative func

Returns Sequence of tuples where the value is reduced with func

reverse()
Returns the reversed sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).reverse()
[3, 2, 1]
```

Returns reversed sequence

right_join(*other*)
Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. W values will always bepresent, V values may be present or None.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)])
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to join with

Returns right joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

select(*func*)
Selects f from the elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).select(lambda x: x * -1)
[-1, -2, -3, -4]
```

Parameters **func** – function to select with

Returns sequence with func mapped onto it

sequence
Alias for to_list used internally for brevity

Returns result of to_list() on sequence

set()
Converts sequence to a set of elements.

```
>>> type(seq([])).to_set()
set
```

```
>>> type(seq([]))
functional.pipeline.Sequence
```

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 2]).set()
{1, 2}
```

:return:set of elements in sequence

show(*n=10*, *headers=()*, *tablefmt='simple'*, *floatfmt='g'*, *numalign='decimal'*, *stralign='left'*, *missingval=''*)
Pretty print first n rows of sequence as a table. See https://bitbucket.org/astanin/python-tabulate for details on tabulate parameters

Parameters

- **n** – Number of rows to show
- **headers** – Passed to tabulate
- **tablefmt** – Passed to tabulate
- **floatfmt** – Passed to tabulate
- **numalign** – Passed to tabulate
- **stralign** – Passed to tabulate
- **missingval** – Passed to tabulate

size()
Return size of sequence using its length function.

Returns size of sequence

slice(*start*, *until*)
Takes a slice of the sequence starting at start and until but not including until.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).slice(1, 2)
[2]
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).slice(1, 3)
[2, 3]
```

Parameters

- **start** – starting index
- **until** – ending index

Returns slice including start until but not including until

sliding(*size*, *step=1*)
Groups elements in fixed size blocks by passing a sliding window over them.

The last window has at least one element but may have less than size elements

Parameters

- **size** – size of sliding window
- **step** – step size between windows

Returns sequence of sliding windows

smap(*func*)
Alias to Sequence.starmap

starmaps f onto the sequence as itertools.starmap does.

```
>>> seq([(2, 3), (-2, 1), (0, 10)]).smap(lambda x, y: x + y)
[5, -1, 10]
```

Parameters **func** – function to starmap with

Returns sequence with func starmapped onto it

sorted(*key=None*, *reverse=False*)
Uses python sort and its passed arguments to sort the input.

```
>>> seq([2, 1, 4, 3]).sorted()
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Parameters

- **key** – sort using key function
- **reverse** – return list reversed or not

Returns sorted sequence

starmap(*func*)

starmaps f onto the sequence as itertools.starmap does.

```
>>> seq([(2, 3), (-2, 1), (0, 10)]).starmap(lambda x, y: x + y)
[5, -1, 10]
```

Parameters **func** – function to starmap with

Returns sequence with func starmapped onto it

sum(*projection=None*)

Takes sum of elements in sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).sum()
10
```

```
>>> seq([(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4)]).sum(lambda x: x[0])
3
```

Parameters **projection** – function to project on the sequence before taking the sum

Returns sum of elements in sequence

symmetric_difference(*other*)

New sequence with elements in either sequence or other, but not both.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 3]).symmetric_difference([2, 4, 5])
[1, 3, 4, 5]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to perform symmetric difference with

Returns symmetric difference of sequence and other

tabulate(*n=None*, *headers=()*, *tablefmt='simple'*, *floatfmt='g'*, *numalign='decimal'*, *stralign='left'*, *missingval=''*)

Return pretty string table of first n rows of sequence or everything if n is None. See https://bitbucket.org/astanin/python-tabulate for details on tabulate parameters

Parameters

- **n** – Number of rows to show, if set to None return all rows
- **headers** – Passed to tabulate
- **tablefmt** – Passed to tabulate
- **floatfmt** – Passed to tabulate

- **numalign** – Passed to tabulate
- **stralign** – Passed to tabulate
- **missingval** – Passed to tabulate

tail()
Returns the sequence, without its first element.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).init()
[2, 3]
```

Returns sequence without first element

tails()
Returns consecutive tails of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).tails()
[[1, 2, 3], [2, 3], [3], []]
```

Returns consecutive tail()s of the sequence

take(*n*)
Take the first n elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).take(2)
[1, 2]
```

Parameters **n** – number of elements to take

Returns first n elements of sequence

take_while(*func*)
Take elements in the sequence until func evaluates to False, then return them.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2]).take_while(lambda x: x < 3)
[1, 2]
```

Parameters **func** – truth returning function

Returns elements taken until func evaluates to False

to_csv(*path*, *mode='wt'*, *dialect='excel'*, *compression=None*, *newline=''*, ***fmtparams*)
Saves the sequence to a csv file. Each element should be an iterable which will be expanded to the elements of each row.

Parameters

- **path** – path to write file
- **mode** – file open mode
- **dialect** – passed to csv.writer
- **fmtparams** – passed to csv.writer

to_dict(*default=None*)
Converts sequence of (Key, Value) pairs to a dictionary.

```
>>> type(seq([('a', 1)]).to_dict())
dict
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).to_dict()
{'a': 1, 'b': 2}
```

Parameters **default** – Can be a callable zero argument function. When not None, the returned dictionary is a collections.defaultdict with default as value for missing keys. If the value is not callable, then a zero argument lambda function is created returning the value and used for collections.defaultdict

Returns dictionary from sequence of (Key, Value) elements

to_file(*path*, *delimiter=None*, *mode='wt'*, *buffering=-1*, *encoding=None*, *errors=None*, *newline=None*, *compresslevel=9*, *format=None*, *check=-1*, *preset=None*, *filters=None*, *compression=None*)

Saves the sequence to a file by executing str(self) which becomes str(self.to_list()). If delimiter is defined will instead execute self.make_string(delimiter)

Parameters

- **path** – path to write file
- **delimiter** – if defined, will call make_string(delimiter) and save that to file.
- **mode** – file open mode
- **buffering** – passed to builtins.open
- **encoding** – passed to builtins.open
- **errors** – passed to builtins.open
- **newline** – passed to builtins.open
- **compression** – compression format
- **compresslevel** – passed to gzip.open
- **format** – passed to lzma.open
- **check** – passed to lzma.open
- **preset** – passed to lzma.open
- **filters** – passed to lzma.open

to_json(*path*, *root_array=True*, *mode='wt'*, *compression=None*)

Saves the sequence to a json file. If root_array is True, then the sequence will be written to json with an array at the root. If it is False, then the sequence will be converted from a sequence of (Key, Value) pairs to a dictionary so that the json root is a dictionary.

Parameters

- **path** – path to write file
- **root_array** – write json root as an array or dictionary
- **mode** – file open mode

to_jsonl(*path*, *mode='wb'*, *compression=None*)

Saves the sequence to a jsonl file. Each element is mapped using json.dumps then written with a newline separating each element.

Parameters

- **path** – path to write file
- **mode** – mode to write in, defaults to 'w' to overwrite contents
- **compression** – compression format

to_list(*n=None*)

Converts sequence to list of elements.

```
>>> type(seq([]).to_list())
list
```

```
>>> type(seq([]))
functional.pipeline.Sequence
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).to_list()
[1, 2, 3]
```

Parameters **n** – Take n elements of sequence if not None

Returns list of elements in sequence

to_pandas(*columns=None*)

Converts sequence to a pandas DataFrame using pandas.DataFrame.from_records

Parameters **columns** – columns for pandas to use

Returns DataFrame of sequence

to_set()

Converts sequence to a set of elements.

```
>>> type(seq([])).to_set()
set
```

```
>>> type(seq([]))
functional.pipeline.Sequence
```

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 2]).to_set()
{1, 2}
```

:return:set of elements in sequence

to_sqlite3(*conn*, *target*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Saves the sequence to sqlite3 database. Target table must be created in advance. The table schema is inferred from the elements in the sequence if only target table name is supplied.

```
>>> seq([(1, 'Tom'), (2, 'Jack')])                .to_sqlite3('users.db',
↪'INSERT INTO user (id, name) VALUES (?, ?)')
```

```
>>> seq([{'id': 1, 'name': 'Tom'}, {'id': 2, 'name': 'Jack'}]).to_
↪sqlite3(conn, 'user')
```

Parameters

- **conn** – path or sqlite connection, cursor

- **target** – SQL query string or table name
- **args** – passed to sqlite3.connect
- **kwargs** – passed to sqlite3.connect

union(*other*)

New sequence with unique elements from self and other.

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 3, 3]).union([1, 4, 5])
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to union with

Returns union of sequence and other

where(*func*)

Selects elements where func evaluates to True.

```
>>> seq([-1, 1, -2, 2]).where(lambda x: x > 0)
[1, 2]
```

Parameters **func** – function to filter on

Returns filtered sequence

zip(*sequence*)

Zips the stored sequence with the given sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).zip([4, 5, 6])
[(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6)]
```

Parameters **sequence** – second sequence to zip

Returns stored sequence zipped with given sequence

zip_with_index(*start=0*)

Zips the sequence to its index, with the index being the second element of each tuple.

```
>>> seq(['a', 'b', 'c']).zip_with_index()
[('a', 0), ('b', 1), ('c', 2)]
```

Returns sequence zipped to its index

1.2 Developer Documentation

1.2.1 functional.streams

class functional.streams.**ParallelStream**(*processes=None*, *partition_size=None*, *disable_compression=False*)

Bases: *functional.streams.Stream*

Parallelized version of functional.streams.Stream normally accessible as *pseq*

__call__(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Create a Sequence using a parallel ExecutionEngine.

If args has more than one argument then the argument list becomes the sequence.

If args[0] is primitive, a sequence wrapping it is created.

If args[0] is a list, tuple, iterable, or Sequence it is wrapped as a Sequence.

Parameters **args** – Sequence to wrap

Returns Wrapped sequence

__init__(*processes=None*, *partition_size=None*, *disable_compression=False*)
Configure Stream for parallel processing and file compression detection :param processes: Number of parallel processes :param disable_compression: Disable file compression detection

__module__ = 'functional.streams'

class functional.streams.**Stream**(*disable_compression=False*, *max_repr_items=100*)
Bases: object

Represents and implements a stream which separates the responsibilities of Sequence and ExecutionEngine.

An instance of Stream is normally accessed as *seq*

__call__(**args*, ***kwargs*)
Create a Sequence using a sequential ExecutionEngine.

If args has more than one argument then the argument list becomes the sequence.

If args[0] is primitive, a sequence wrapping it is created.

If args[0] is a list, tuple, iterable, or Sequence it is wrapped as a Sequence.

Parameters **args** – Sequence to wrap

Returns Wrapped sequence

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__doc__': '\n Represents and implements a stream which sepa

__init__(*disable_compression=False*, *max_repr_items=100*)
Default stream constructor. :param disable_compression: Disable file compression detection

__module__ = 'functional.streams'

__weakref__
list of weak references to the object (if defined)

_parse_args(*args*, *engine*, *error_message*)

csv(*csv_file*, *dialect='excel'*, ***fmt_params*)
Reads and parses the input of a csv stream or file.

csv_file can be a filepath or an object that implements the iterator interface (defines next() or __next__() depending on python version).

```
>>> seq.csv('examples/camping_purchases.csv').take(2)
[['1', 'tent', '300'], ['2', 'food', '100']]
```

Parameters

- **csv_file** – path to file or iterator object
- **dialect** – dialect of csv, passed to csv.reader
- **fmt_params** – options passed to csv.reader

Returns Sequence wrapping csv file

csv_dict_reader(*csv_file*, *fieldnames=None*, *restkey=None*, *restval=None*, *dialect='excel'*, ***kwds*)

json(*json_file*)

Reads and parses the input of a json file handler or file.

Json files are parsed differently depending on if the root is a dictionary or an array.

1) If the json's root is a dictionary, these are parsed into a sequence of (Key, Value) pairs

2) If the json's root is an array, these are parsed into a sequence of entries

```
>>> seq.json('examples/users.json').first()
[u'sarah', {u'date_created': u'08/08', u'news_email': True, u'email': u
↪'sarah@gmail.com'}]
```

Parameters **json_file** – path or file containing json content

Returns Sequence wrapping jsonl file

jsonl(*jsonl_file*)

Reads and parses the input of a jsonl file stream or file.

Jsonl formatted files must have a single valid json value on each line which is parsed by the python json module.

```
>>> seq.jsonl('examples/chat_logs.jsonl').first()
{u'date': u'10/09', u'message': u'hello anyone there?', u'user': u'bob'}
```

Parameters **jsonl_file** – path or file containing jsonl content

Returns Sequence wrapping jsonl file

open(*path*, *delimiter=None*, *mode='r'*, *buffering=-1*, *encoding=None*, *errors=None*, *newline=None*)

Reads and parses input files as defined.

If delimiter is not None, then the file is read in bulk then split on it. If it is None (the default), then the file is parsed as sequence of lines. The rest of the options are passed directly to builtins.open with the exception that write/append file modes is not allowed.

```
>>> seq.open('examples/gear_list.txt').take(1)
[u'tent\n']
```

Parameters

- **path** – path to file
- **delimiter** – delimiter to split joined text on. if None, defaults to per line split
- **mode** – file open mode
- **buffering** – passed to builtins.open
- **encoding** – passed to builtins.open
- **errors** – passed to builtins.open
- **newline** – passed to builtins.open

Returns output of file depending on options wrapped in a Sequence via seq

range(**args*)
Alias to range function where seq.range(args) is equivalent to seq(range(args)).

```
>>> seq.range(1, 8, 2)
[1, 3, 5, 7]
```

Parameters **args** – args to range function

Returns range(args) wrapped by a sequence

sqlite3(*conn*, *sql*, *parameters=None*, **args*, ***kwargs*)
Reads input by querying from a sqlite database.

```
>>> seq.sqlite3('examples/users.db', 'select id, name from users where id = 1;
↪').first()
[(1, 'Tom')]
```

Parameters

- **conn** – path or sqlite connection, cursor
- **sql** – SQL query string
- **parameters** – Parameters for sql query

Returns Sequence wrapping SQL cursor

1.2.2 functional.pipeline

The pipeline module contains the transformations and actions API of PyFunctional

class functional.pipeline.**Sequence**(*sequence*, *transform=None*, *engine=None*, *max_repr_items=None*)
Bases: object

Sequence is a wrapper around any type of sequence which provides access to common functional transformations and reductions in a data pipeline style

__add__(*other*)
Concatenates sequence with other.

Parameters **other** – sequence to concatenate

Returns concatenated sequence with other

__bool__()
Returns True if size is not zero.

Returns True if size is not zero

__contains__(*item*)
Checks if item is in sequence.

Parameters **item** – item to check

Returns True if item is in sequence

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'intersection': <function Sequence.intersection>, 'count':

__eq__(*other*)
Checks for equality with the sequence's equality operator.

Parameters **other** – object to compare to

Returns true if the underlying sequence is equal to other

__getitem__(*item*)
Gets item at given index.

Parameters **item** – key to use for getitem

Returns item at index key

__hash__()
Return the hash of the sequence.

Returns hash of sequence

__init__(*sequence*, *transform=None*, *engine=None*, *max_repr_items=None*)
Takes a Sequence, list, tuple. or iterable sequence and wraps it around a Sequence object. If the sequence is already an instance of Sequence, it will in total be wrapped exactly once. A TypeError is raised if sequence is none of these.

Parameters

- **sequence** – sequence of items to wrap in a Sequence
- **transform** – transformation to apply
- **engine** – execution engine
- **max_repr_items** – maximum number of items to print with repr

Returns sequence wrapped in a Sequence

__iter__()
Return iterator of sequence.

Returns iterator of sequence

__module__ = 'functional.pipeline'

__ne__(*other*)
Checks for inequality with the sequence's inequality operator.

Parameters **other** – object to compare to

Returns true if the underlying sequence is not equal to other

__nonzero__()
Returns True if size is not zero.

Returns True if size is not zero

__repr__()
Return repr using sequence's repr function.

Returns sequence's repr

__reversed__()
Return reversed sequence using sequence's reverse function

Returns reversed sequence

__str__()
Return string using sequence's string function.

Returns sequence's string

__weakref__
list of weak references to the object (if defined)

_evaluate()
Creates and returns an iterator which applies all the transformations in the lineage

Returns iterator over the transformed sequence

_repr_html_()
Allows IPython render HTML tables :return: First 10 rows of data as an HTML table

_to_sqlite3_by_query(*conn*, *sql*)
Saves the sequence to sqlite3 database by supplied query. Each element should be an iterable which will be expanded to the elements of each row. Target table must be created in advance.

Parameters

- **conn** – path or sqlite connection, cursor
- **sql** – SQL query string

_to_sqlite3_by_table(*conn*, *table_name*)
Saves the sequence to the specified table of sqlite3 database. Each element can be a dictionary, namedtuple, tuple or list. Target table must be created in advance.

Parameters

- **conn** – path or sqlite connection, cursor
- **table_name** – table name string

_transform(**transforms*)
Copies the given Sequence and appends new transformation :param transform: transform to apply or list of transforms to apply :return: transformed sequence

accumulate(*func=<built-in function add>*)
Accumulate sequence of elements using func. API mirrors itertools.accumulate

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).accumulate(lambda x, y: x + y)
[1, 3, 6]
```

```
>>> seq(['a', 'b', 'c']).accumulate()
['a', 'ab', 'abc']
```

Parameters **func** – two parameter, associative accumulate function

Returns accumulated values using func in sequence

aggregate(**args*)
Aggregates the sequence by specified arguments. Its behavior varies depending on if one, two, or three arguments are passed. Assuming the type of the sequence is A:

One Argument: argument specifies a function of the type f(current: B, next: A => result: B. current represents results computed so far, and next is the next element to aggregate into current in order to return result.

Two Argument: the first argument is the seed value for the aggregation. The second argument is the same as for the one argument case.

Three Argument: the first two arguments are the same as for one and two argument calls. The additional third parameter is a function applied to the result of the aggregation before returning the value.

Parameters **args** – options for how to execute the aggregation

Returns aggregated value

all()
Returns True if the truth value of all items in the sequence true.

```
>>> seq([True, True]).all()
True
```

```
>>> seq([True, False]).all()
False
```

Returns True if all items truth value evaluates to True

any()
Returns True if any element in the sequence has truth value True

```
>>> seq([True, False]).any()
True
```

```
>>> seq([False, False]).any()
False
```

Returns True if any element is True

average(*projection=None*)
Takes the average of elements in the sequence

```
>>> seq([1, 2]).average()
1.5
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).average(lambda x: x[1])
```

Parameters **projection** – function to project on the sequence before taking the average

Returns average of elements in the sequence

cache(*delete_lineage=False*)
Caches the result of the Sequence so far. This means that any functions applied on the pipeline before cache() are evaluated, and the result is stored in the Sequence. This is primarily used internally and is no more helpful than to_list() externally. delete_lineage allows for cache() to be used in internal initialization calls without the caller having knowledge of the internals via the lineage

Parameters **delete_lineage** – If set to True, it will cache then erase the lineage

cartesian(**iterables*, ***kwargs*)
Returns the cartesian product of the passed iterables with the specified number of repetitions.

The keyword argument *repeat* is read from kwargs to pass to itertools.cartesian.

```
>>> seq.range(2).cartesian(range(2))
[(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)]
```

Parameters

- **iterables** – elements for cartesian product

- **kwargs** – the variable *repeat* is read from kwargs

Returns cartesian product

count(*func*)

Counts the number of elements in the sequence which satisfy the predicate func.

```
>>> seq([-1, -2, 1, 2]).count(lambda x: x > 0)
2
```

Parameters **func** – predicate to count elements on

Returns count of elements that satisfy predicate

count_by_key()

Reduces a sequence of (Key, Value) by counting each key

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('b', 3), ('b', 4), ('c', 3), ('c', 0)]).count_
↪by_key()
[('a', 1), ('b', 3), ('c', 2)]
:return: Sequence of tuples where value is the count of each key
```

count_by_value()

Reduces a sequence of items by counting each unique item

```
>>> seq(['a', 'a', 'a', 'b', 'b', 'c', 'd']).count_by_value()
[('a', 3), ('b', 2), ('c', 1), ('d', 1)]
:return: Sequence of tuples where value is the count of each key
```

dict(*default=None*)

Converts sequence of (Key, Value) pairs to a dictionary.

```
>>> type(seq([('a', 1)]).dict())
dict
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).dict()
{'a': 1, 'b': 2}
```

Parameters **default** – Can be a callable zero argument function. When not None, the returned dictionary is a collections.defaultdict with default as value for missing keys. If the value is not callable, then a zero argument lambda function is created returning the value and used for collections.defaultdict

Returns dictionary from sequence of (Key, Value) elements

difference(*other*)

New sequence with unique elements present in sequence but not in other.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).difference([2, 3, 4])
[1]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to perform difference with

Returns difference of sequence and other

distinct()

Returns sequence of distinct elements. Elements must be hashable.

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4]).distinct()
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Returns sequence of distinct elements

distinct_by(*func*)

Returns sequence of elements who are distinct by the passed function. The return value of func must be hashable. When two elements are distinct by func, the first is taken.

Parameters **func** – function to use for determining distinctness

Returns elements distinct by func

drop(*n*)

Drop the first n elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]).drop(2)
[3, 4, 5]
```

Parameters **n** – number of elements to drop

Returns sequence without first n elements

drop_right(*n*)

Drops the last n elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]).drop_right(2)
[1, 2, 3]
```

Parameters **n** – number of elements to drop

Returns sequence with last n elements dropped

drop_while(*func*)

Drops elements in the sequence while func evaluates to True, then returns the rest.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2]).drop_while(lambda x: x < 3)
[3, 4, 5, 1, 2]
```

Parameters **func** – truth returning function

Returns elements including and after func evaluates to False

empty()

Returns True if the sequence has length zero.

```
>>> seq([]).empty()
True
```

```
>>> seq([1]).empty()
False
```

Returns True if sequence length is zero

enumerate (*start=0*)
Uses python enumerate to to zip the sequence with indexes starting at start.

```
>>> seq(['a', 'b', 'c']).enumerate(start=1)
[(1, 'a'), (2, 'b'), (3, 'c')]
```

Parameters **start** – Beginning of zip

Returns enumerated sequence starting at start

exists (*func*)
Returns True if an element in the sequence makes func evaluate to True.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).exists(lambda x: x == 2)
True
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).exists(lambda x: x < 0)
False
```

Parameters **func** – existence check function

Returns True if any element satisfies func

filter (*func*)
Filters sequence to include only elements where func is True.

```
>>> seq([-1, 1, -2, 2]).filter(lambda x: x > 0)
[1, 2]
```

Parameters **func** – function to filter on

Returns filtered sequence

filter_not (*func*)
Filters sequence to include only elements where func is False.

```
>>> seq([-1, 1, -2, 2]).filter_not(lambda x: x > 0)
[-1, -2]
```

Parameters **func** – function to filter_not on

Returns filtered sequence

find (*func*)
Finds the first element of the sequence that satisfies func. If no such element exists, then return None.

```
>>> seq(["abc", "ab", "bc"]).find(lambda x: len(x) == 2)
'ab'
```

Parameters **func** – function to find with

Returns first element to satisfy func or None

first ()
Returns the first element of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).first()
1
```

Raises IndexError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([]).first()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Returns first element of sequence

flat_map (*func*)

Applies func to each element of the sequence, which themselves should be sequences. Then appends each element of each sequence to a final result

```
>>> seq([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]).flat_map(lambda x: x)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

```
>>> seq(["a", "bc", "def"]).flat_map(list)
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
```

```
>>> seq([[1], [2], [3]]).flat_map(lambda x: x * 2)
[1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3]
```

Parameters **func** – function to apply to each sequence in the sequence

Returns application of func to elements followed by flattening

flatten ()

Flattens a sequence of sequences to a single sequence of elements.

```
>>> seq([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

Returns flattened sequence

fold_left (*zero_value*, *func*)

Assuming that the sequence elements are of type A, folds from left to right starting with the seed value given by zero_value (of type A) using a function of type func(current: B, next: A) => B. current represents the folded value so far and next is the next element from the sequence to fold into current.

```
>>> seq('a', 'b', 'c').fold_left(['start'], lambda current, next: current +␣
↪[next]))
['start', 'a', 'b', 'c']
```

Parameters

- **zero_value** – zero value to reduce into
- **func** – Two parameter function as described by function docs

Returns value from folding values with func into zero_value from left to right.

fold_right (*zero_value*, *func*)
Assuming that the sequence elements are of type A, folds from right to left starting with the seed value given by zero_value (of type A) using a function of type func(next: A, current: B) => B. current represents the folded value so far and next is the next element from the sequence to fold into current.

```
>>> seq('a', 'b', 'c').fold_left(['start'], lambda next, current: current +␣
↪[next])
['start', 'c', 'b', a']
```

Parameters

- **zero_value** – zero value to reduce into
- **func** – Two parameter function as described by function docs

Returns value from folding values with func into zero_value from right to left

for_all (*func*)
Returns True if all elements in sequence make func evaluate to True.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).for_all(lambda x: x > 0)
True
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, -1]).for_all(lambda x: x > 0)
False
```

Parameters **func** – function to check truth value of all elements with

Returns True if all elements make func evaluate to True

for_each (*func*)
Executes func on each element of the sequence.

```
>>> l = []
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).for_each(l.append)
>>> l
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Parameters **func** – function to execute

group_by (*func*)
Group elements into a list of (Key, Value) tuples where func creates the key and maps to values matching that key.

```
>>> seq(["abc", "ab", "z", "f", "qw"]).group_by(len)
[(1, ['z', 'f']), (2, ['ab', 'qw']), (3, ['abc'])]
```

Parameters **func** – group by result of this function

Returns grouped sequence

group_by_key ()
Group sequence of (Key, Value) elements by Key.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('b', 3), ('b', 4), ('c', 3), ('c', 0)]).group_
↪by_key()
[('a', [1]), ('c', [3, 0]), ('b', [2, 3, 4])]
```

Returns sequence grouped by key

grouped(*size*)

Partitions the elements into groups of length size.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]).grouped(2)
[[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6], [7, 8]]
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]).grouped(3)
[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8]]
```

The last partition has at least one element but may have less than size elements.

Parameters **size** – size of the partitions

Returns sequence partitioned into groups of length size

head()

Returns the first element of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).head()
1
```

Raises IndexError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([]).head()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Returns first element of sequence

head_option()

Returns the first element of the sequence or None, if the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).head_option()
1
```

```
>>> seq([]).head_option()
None
```

Returns first element of sequence or None if sequence is empty

init()

Returns the sequence, without its last element.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).init()
[1, 2]
```

Returns sequence without last element

inits()
Returns consecutive inits of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).inits()
[[1, 2, 3], [1, 2], [1], []]
```

Returns consecutive init()s on sequence

inner_join(*other*)
Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. Will return only elements where the key exists in both sequences.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('c', 3)]).inner_join([('a', 2), ('c', 5)])
[('a', (1, 2)), ('c', (3, 5))]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to join with

Returns joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

intersection(*other*)
New sequence with unique elements present in sequence and other.

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 3]).intersection([2, 3, 4])
[2, 3]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to perform intersection with

Returns intersection of sequence and other

join(*other*, *join_type='inner'*)
Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. If join_type is "left", V values will always be present, W values may be present or None. If join_type is "right", W values will always be present, W values may be present or None. If join_type is "outer", V or W may be present or None, but never at the same time.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('c', 3)]).join([('a', 2), ('c', 5)], "inner")
[('a', (1, 2)), ('c', (3, 5))]
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('c', 3)]).join([('a', 2), ('c', 5)])
[('a', (1, 2)), ('c', (3, 5))]
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)], "left")
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)]
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)], "right")
[('a', (1, 3)), ('c', (None, 4)]
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)], "outer")
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)), ('c', (None, 4))]
```

Parameters

- **other** – sequence to join with
- **join_type** – specifies join_type, may be "left", "right", or "outer"

Returns side joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

last()
Returns the last element of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).last()
3
```

Raises IndexError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([]).last()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Returns last element of sequence

last_option()
Returns the last element of the sequence or None, if the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).last_option()
3
```

```
>>> seq([]).last_option()
None
```

Returns last element of sequence or None if sequence is empty

left_join(*other*)
Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. V values will always be present, W values may be present or None.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)])
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to join with

Returns left joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

len()
Return length of sequence using its length function.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).len()
3
```

Returns length of sequence

list(*n=None*)
Converts sequence to list of elements.

```
>>> type(seq([]).list())
list
```

```
>>> type(seq([]))
functional.pipeline.Sequence
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).list()
[1, 2, 3]
```

Parameters **n** – Take n elements of sequenc eif not None

Returns list of elements in sequence

make_string(*separator*)

Concatenate the elements of the sequence into a string separated by separator.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).make_string("@")
'1@2@3'
```

Parameters **separator** – string separating elements in string

Returns concatenated string separated by separator

map(*func*)

Maps f onto the elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).map(lambda x: x * -1)
[-1, -2, -3, -4]
```

Parameters **func** – function to map with

Returns sequence with func mapped onto it

max()

Returns the largest element in the sequence. If the sequence has multiple maximal elements, only the first one is returned.

The compared objects must have defined comparison methods. Raises TypeError when the objects are not comparable.

The sequence can not be empty. Raises ValueError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([2, 4, 5, 1, 3]).max()
5
```

```
>>> seq('aa', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'xyy').max()
'xyz'
```

```
>>> seq([1, "a"]).max()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
TypeError: unorderable types: int() < str()
```

```
>>> seq([]).max()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
ValueError: max() arg is an empty sequence
```

Returns Maximal value of sequence

max_by (*func*)

Returns the largest element in the sequence. Provided function is used to generate key used to compare the elements. If the sequence has multiple maximal elements, only the first one is returned.

The sequence can not be empty. Raises ValueError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([2, 4, 5, 1, 3]).max_by(lambda num: num % 4)
3
```

```
>>> seq('aa', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'xyy').max_by(len)
'abcd'
```

```
>>> seq([]).max_by(lambda x: x)
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
ValueError: max() arg is an empty sequence
```

Parameters **func** – function to compute max by

Returns Maximal element by func(element)

min()

Returns the smallest element in the sequence. If the sequence has multiple minimal elements, only the first one is returned.

The compared objects must have defined comparison methods. Raises TypeError when the objects are not comparable.

The sequence can not be empty. Raises ValueError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([2, 4, 5, 1, 3]).min()
1
```

```
>>> seq('aa', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'xyy').min()
'aa'
```

```
>>> seq([1, "a"]).min()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
TypeError: unorderable types: int() < str()
```

```
>>> seq([]).min()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
ValueError: min() arg is an empty sequence
```

Returns Minimal value of sequence

min_by (*func*)
Returns the smallest element in the sequence. Provided function is used to generate key used to compare the elements. If the sequence has multiple minimal elements, only the first one is returned.

The sequence can not be empty. Raises ValueError when the sequence is empty.

```
>>> seq([2, 4, 5, 1, 3]).min_by(lambda num: num % 6)
5
```

```
>>> seq('aa', 'xyz', 'abcd', 'xyy').min_by(len)
'aa'
```

```
>>> seq([]).min_by(lambda x: x)
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ...
ValueError: min() arg is an empty sequence
```

Parameters **func** – function to compute min by

Returns Maximal element by func(element)

non_empty ()
Returns True if the sequence does not have length zero.

```
>>> seq([]).non_empty()
False
```

```
>>> seq([1]).non_empty()
True
```

Returns True if sequence length is not zero

order_by (*func*)
Orders the input according to func

```
>>> seq([(2, 'a'), (1, 'b'), (4, 'c'), (3, 'd')]).order_by(lambda x: x[0])
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Parameters **func** – order by funciton

Returns ordered sequence

outer_join (*other*)
Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. One of V or W will always be not None, but the other may be None

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).outer_join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)], "outer")
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)), ('c', (None, 4))]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to join with

Returns outer joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

partition (*func*)
Partition the sequence based on satisfying the predicate func.

```
>>> seq([-1, 1, -2, 2]).partition(lambda x: x < 0)
([-1, -2], [1, 2])
```

Parameters **func** – predicate to partition on

Returns tuple of partitioned sequences

product (*projection=None*)
Takes product of elements in sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).product()
24
```

```
>>> seq([]).product()
1
```

```
>>> seq([(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4)]).product(lambda x: x[0])
1
```

Parameters **projection** – function to project on the sequence before taking the product

Returns product of elements in sequence

reduce (*func*, **initial*)
Reduce sequence of elements using func. API mirrors functools.reduce

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).reduce(lambda x, y: x + y)
6
```

Parameters

- **func** – two parameter, associative reduce function
- **initial** – single optional argument acting as initial value

Returns reduced value using func

reduce_by_key (*func*)
Reduces a sequence of (Key, Value) using func on each sequence of values.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2), ('b', 3), ('b', 4), ('c', 3), ('c', 0)])
↪         .reduce_by_key(lambda x, y: x + y)
[('a', 1), ('c', 3), ('b', 9)]
```

Parameters **func** – reduce each list of values using two parameter, associative func

Returns Sequence of tuples where the value is reduced with func

reverse ()
Returns the reversed sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).reverse()
[3, 2, 1]
```

Returns reversed sequence

right_join(*other*)

Sequence and other must be composed of (Key, Value) pairs. If self.sequence contains (K, V) pairs and other contains (K, W) pairs, the return result is a sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs. W values will always bepresent, V values may be present or None.

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).join([('a', 3), ('c', 4)])
[('a', (1, 3)), ('b', (2, None)]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to join with

Returns right joined sequence of (K, (V, W)) pairs

select(*func*)

Selects f from the elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).select(lambda x: x * -1)
[-1, -2, -3, -4]
```

Parameters **func** – function to select with

Returns sequence with func mapped onto it

sequence

Alias for to_list used internally for brevity

Returns result of to_list() on sequence

set()

Converts sequence to a set of elements.

```
>>> type(seq([])).to_set()
set
```

```
>>> type(seq([]))
functional.pipeline.Sequence
```

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 2]).set()
{1, 2}
```

:return:set of elements in sequence

show(*n=10*, *headers=()*, *tablefmt='simple'*, *floatfmt='g'*, *numalign='decimal'*, *stralign='left'*, *missingval=''*)

Pretty print first n rows of sequence as a table. See https://bitbucket.org/astanin/python-tabulate for details on tabulate parameters

Parameters

- **n** – Number of rows to show
- **headers** – Passed to tabulate
- **tablefmt** – Passed to tabulate
- **floatfmt** – Passed to tabulate
- **numalign** – Passed to tabulate

- **stralign** – Passed to tabulate
- **missingval** – Passed to tabulate

size()
Return size of sequence using its length function.

Returns size of sequence

slice(*start*, *until*)
Takes a slice of the sequence starting at start and until but not including until.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).slice(1, 2)
[2]
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).slice(1, 3)
[2, 3]
```

Parameters

- **start** – starting index
- **until** – ending index

Returns slice including start until but not including until

sliding(*size*, *step=1*)
Groups elements in fixed size blocks by passing a sliding window over them.

The last window has at least one element but may have less than size elements

Parameters

- **size** – size of sliding window
- **step** – step size between windows

Returns sequence of sliding windows

smap(*func*)
Alias to Sequence.starmap

starmaps f onto the sequence as itertools.starmap does.

```
>>> seq([(2, 3), (-2, 1), (0, 10)]).smap(lambda x, y: x + y)
[5, -1, 10]
```

Parameters **func** – function to starmap with

Returns sequence with func starmapped onto it

sorted(*key=None*, *reverse=False*)
Uses python sort and its passed arguments to sort the input.

```
>>> seq([2, 1, 4, 3]).sorted()
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Parameters

- **key** – sort using key function
- **reverse** – return list reversed or not

Returns sorted sequence

starmap (*func*)
starmaps f onto the sequence as itertools.starmap does.

```
>>> seq([(2, 3), (-2, 1), (0, 10)]).starmap(lambda x, y: x + y)
[5, -1, 10]
```

Parameters **func** – function to starmap with

Returns sequence with func starmapped onto it

sum (*projection=None*)
Takes sum of elements in sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).sum()
10
```

```
>>> seq([(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4)]).sum(lambda x: x[0])
3
```

Parameters **projection** – function to project on the sequence before taking the sum

Returns sum of elements in sequence

symmetric_difference (*other*)
New sequence with elements in either sequence or other, but not both.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 3]).symmetric_difference([2, 4, 5])
[1, 3, 4, 5]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to perform symmetric difference with

Returns symmetric difference of sequence and other

tabulate (*n=None*, *headers=()*, *tablefmt='simple'*, *floatfmt='g'*, *numalign='decimal'*, *stralign='left'*, *missingval=''*)
Return pretty string table of first n rows of sequence or everything if n is None. See https://bitbucket.org/astanin/python-tabulate for details on tabulate parameters

Parameters

- **n** – Number of rows to show, if set to None return all rows
- **headers** – Passed to tabulate
- **tablefmt** – Passed to tabulate
- **floatfmt** – Passed to tabulate
- **numalign** – Passed to tabulate
- **stralign** – Passed to tabulate
- **missingval** – Passed to tabulate

tail ()
Returns the sequence, without its first element.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).init()
[2, 3]
```

Returns sequence without first element

tails()
Returns consecutive tails of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).tails()
[[1, 2, 3], [2, 3], [3], []]
```

Returns consecutive tail()s of the sequence

take(*n*)
Take the first n elements of the sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4]).take(2)
[1, 2]
```

Parameters **n** – number of elements to take

Returns first n elements of sequence

take_while(*func*)
Take elements in the sequence until func evaluates to False, then return them.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2]).take_while(lambda x: x < 3)
[1, 2]
```

Parameters **func** – truth returning function

Returns elements taken until func evaluates to False

to_csv(*path*, *mode='wt'*, *dialect='excel'*, *compression=None*, *newline=''*, ***fmtparams*)
Saves the sequence to a csv file. Each element should be an iterable which will be expanded to the elements of each row.

Parameters

- **path** – path to write file
- **mode** – file open mode
- **dialect** – passed to csv.writer
- **fmtparams** – passed to csv.writer

to_dict(*default=None*)
Converts sequence of (Key, Value) pairs to a dictionary.

```
>>> type(seq([('a', 1)]).to_dict())
dict
```

```
>>> seq([('a', 1), ('b', 2)]).to_dict()
{'a': 1, 'b': 2}
```

Parameters **default** – Can be a callable zero argument function. When not None, the returned dictionary is a collections.defaultdict with default as value for missing keys. If the value is not callable, then a zero argument lambda function is created returning the value and used for collections.defaultdict

Returns dictionary from sequence of (Key, Value) elements

to_file(*path*, *delimiter=None*, *mode='wt'*, *buffering=-1*, *encoding=None*, *errors=None*, *newline=None*, *compresslevel=9*, *format=None*, *check=-1*, *preset=None*, *filters=None*, *compression=None*)

Saves the sequence to a file by executing str(self) which becomes str(self.to_list()). If delimiter is defined will instead execute self.make_string(delimiter)

Parameters

- **path** – path to write file
- **delimiter** – if defined, will call make_string(delimiter) and save that to file.
- **mode** – file open mode
- **buffering** – passed to builtins.open
- **encoding** – passed to builtins.open
- **errors** – passed to builtins.open
- **newline** – passed to builtins.open
- **compression** – compression format
- **compresslevel** – passed to gzip.open
- **format** – passed to lzma.open
- **check** – passed to lzma.open
- **preset** – passed to lzma.open
- **filters** – passed to lzma.open

to_json(*path*, *root_array=True*, *mode='wt'*, *compression=None*)

Saves the sequence to a json file. If root_array is True, then the sequence will be written to json with an array at the root. If it is False, then the sequence will be converted from a sequence of (Key, Value) pairs to a dictionary so that the json root is a dictionary.

Parameters

- **path** – path to write file
- **root_array** – write json root as an array or dictionary
- **mode** – file open mode

to_jsonl(*path*, *mode='wb'*, *compression=None*)

Saves the sequence to a jsonl file. Each element is mapped using json.dumps then written with a newline separating each element.

Parameters

- **path** – path to write file
- **mode** – mode to write in, defaults to 'w' to overwrite contents
- **compression** – compression format

to_list(*n=None*)

Converts sequence to list of elements.

```
>>> type(seq([]).to_list())
list
```

```
>>> type(seq([]))
functional.pipeline.Sequence
```

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).to_list()
[1, 2, 3]
```

Parameters **n** – Take n elements of sequence if not None

Returns list of elements in sequence

to_pandas(*columns=None*)

Converts sequence to a pandas DataFrame using pandas.DataFrame.from_records

Parameters **columns** – columns for pandas to use

Returns DataFrame of sequence

to_set()

Converts sequence to a set of elements.

```
>>> type(seq([])).to_set()
set
```

```
>>> type(seq([]))
functional.pipeline.Sequence
```

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 2]).to_set()
{1, 2}
```

:return:set of elements in sequence

to_sqlite3(*conn*, *target*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Saves the sequence to sqlite3 database. Target table must be created in advance. The table schema is inferred from the elements in the sequence if only target table name is supplied.

```
>>> seq([(1, 'Tom'), (2, 'Jack')])                .to_sqlite3('users.db',
↪'INSERT INTO user (id, name) VALUES (?, ?)')
```

```
>>> seq([{'id': 1, 'name': 'Tom'}, {'id': 2, 'name': 'Jack'}]).to_
↪sqlite3(conn, 'user')
```

Parameters

- **conn** – path or sqlite connection, cursor
- **target** – SQL query string or table name
- **args** – passed to sqlite3.connect
- **kwargs** – passed to sqlite3.connect

union(*other*)

New sequence with unique elements from self and other.

```
>>> seq([1, 1, 2, 3, 3]).union([1, 4, 5])
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Parameters **other** – sequence to union with

Returns union of sequence and other

where (*func*)
Selects elements where func evaluates to True.

```
>>> seq([-1, 1, -2, 2]).where(lambda x: x > 0)
[1, 2]
```

Parameters **func** – function to filter on

Returns filtered sequence

zip (*sequence*)
Zips the stored sequence with the given sequence.

```
>>> seq([1, 2, 3]).zip([4, 5, 6])
[(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6)]
```

Parameters **sequence** – second sequence to zip

Returns stored sequence zipped with given sequence

zip_with_index (*start=0*)
Zips the sequence to its index, with the index being the second element of each tuple.

```
>>> seq(['a', 'b', 'c']).zip_with_index()
[('a', 0), ('b', 1), ('c', 2)]
```

Returns sequence zipped to its index

functional.pipeline.**_wrap** (*value*)
Wraps the passed value in a Sequence if it is not a primitive. If it is a string argument it is expanded to a list of characters.

```
>>> _wrap(1)
1
```

```
>>> _wrap("abc")
['a', 'b', 'c']
```

```
>>> type(_wrap([1, 2]))
functional.pipeline.Sequence
```

Parameters **value** – value to wrap

Returns wrapped or not wrapped value

1.2.3 functional.lineage

class functional.lineage.**Lineage** (*prior_lineage=None*, *engine=None*)
Bases: object

Class for tracking the lineage of transformations, and applying them to a given sequence.

__dict__ = mappingproxy({'__doc__': '\n Class for tracking the lineage of transformat

__getitem__(*item*)
Return specific transformation in lineage. :param item: Transformation to retrieve :return: Requested transformation

__init__(*prior_lineage=None*, *engine=None*)
Construct an empty lineage if prior_lineage is None or if its not use it as the list of current transformations

Parameters **prior_lineage** – Lineage object to inherit

Returns new Lineage object

__len__()
Number of transformations in lineage

Returns number of transformations

__module__ = 'functional.lineage'

__repr__()
Returns readable representation of Lineage

Returns readable Lineage

__weakref__
list of weak references to the object (if defined)

apply(*transform*)
Add the transformation to the lineage :param transform: Transformation to apply

cache_scan()
Scan the lineage for the index of the most recent cache. :return: Index of most recent cache

evaluate(*sequence*)
Compute the lineage on the sequence.

Parameters **sequence** – Sequence to compute

Returns Evaluated sequence

1.2.4 functional.transformations

class functional.transformations.**Transformation**(*name*, *function*, *execution_strategies*)
Bases: tuple

__getnewargs__()
Return self as a plain tuple. Used by copy and pickle.

__module__ = 'functional.transformations'

static __new__(*_cls*, *name*, *function*, *execution_strategies*)
Create new instance of Transformation(name, function, execution_strategies)

__repr__()
Return a nicely formatted representation string

__slots__ = ()

_asdict()
Return a new OrderedDict which maps field names to their values.

_fields = ('name', 'function', 'execution_strategies')

classmethod _make(*iterable*, *new=<built-in method __new__ of type object at 0xa385c0>*, *len=<built-in function len>*)
Make a new Transformation object from a sequence or iterable

_replace(***kwds*)
Return a new Transformation object replacing specified fields with new values

_source = "from builtins import property as _property, tuple as _tuple\nfrom operator

execution_strategies
Alias for field number 2

function
Alias for field number 1

name
Alias for field number 0

functional.transformations.**_accumulate**(*sequence*, *func*)
Python2 accumulate implementation taken from https://docs.python.org/3/library/itertools.html#itertools.accumulate

functional.transformations.**accumulate_impl**(*func*, *sequence*)
Implementation for accumulate :param sequence: sequence to accumulate :param func: accumulate function

functional.transformations.**accumulate_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.accumulate

functional.transformations.**cartesian_t**(*iterables*, *repeat*)
Transformation for Sequence.cartesian :param iterables: elements for cartesian product :param repeat: how many times to repeat iterables :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**count_by_key_impl**(*sequence*)
Implementation for count_by_key_t :param sequence: sequence of (key, value) pairs :return: counts by key

functional.transformations.**count_by_key_t**()
Transformation for Sequence.count_by_key :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**count_by_value_impl**(*sequence*)
Implementation for count_by_value_t :param sequence: sequence of values :return: counts by value

functional.transformations.**count_by_value_t**()
Transformation for Sequence.count_by_value :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**difference_t**(*other*)
Transformation for Sequence.difference :param other: sequence to different with :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**distinct_by_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.distinct_by :param func: distinct_by function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**distinct_t**()
Transformation for Sequence.distinct :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**drop_right_t**(*n*)
Transformation for Sequence.drop_right :param n: number to drop from right :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**drop_t**(*n*)
Transformation for Sequence.drop :param n: number to drop from left :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**drop_while_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.drop_while :param func: drops while func is true :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**enumerate_t**(*start*)
Transformation for Sequence.enumerate :param start: start index for enumerate :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**filter_not_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.filter_not :param func: filter_not function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**filter_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.filter :param func: filter function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**flat_map_impl**(*func*, *sequence*)
Implementation for flat_map_t :param func: function to map :param sequence: sequence to flat_map over :return: flat_map generator

functional.transformations.**flat_map_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.flat_map :param func: function to flat_map :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**flatten_t**()
Transformation for Sequence.flatten :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**group_by_impl**(*func*, *sequence*)
Implementation for group_by_t :param func: grouping function :param sequence: sequence to group :return: grouped sequence

functional.transformations.**group_by_key_impl**(*sequence*)
Implementation for group_by_key_t :param sequence: sequence to group :return: grouped sequence

functional.transformations.**group_by_key_t**()
Transformation for Sequence.group_by_key :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**group_by_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.group_by :param func: grouping function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**grouped_impl**(*wrap*, *size*, *sequence*)
Implementation for grouped_t :param wrap: wrap children values with this :param size: size of groups :param sequence: sequence to group :return: grouped sequence

functional.transformations.**grouped_t**(*wrap*, *size*)
Transformation for Sequence.grouped :param wrap: wrap children values with this :param size: size of groups :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**init_t**()
Transformation for Sequence.init :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**inits_t**(*wrap*)
Transformation for Sequence.inits :param wrap: wrap children values with this :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**inner_join_impl**(*other*, *sequence*)
Implementation for part of join_impl :param other: other sequence to join with :param sequence: first sequence to join with :return: joined sequence

functional.transformations.**intersection_t**(*other*)
Transformation for Sequence.intersection :param other: sequence to intersect with :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**join_impl**(*other*, *join_type*, *sequence*)
Implementation for join_t :param other: other sequence to join with :param join_type: join type (inner, outer, left, right) :param sequence: first sequence to join with :return: joined sequence

functional.transformations.**join_t**(*other*, *join_type*)
Transformation for Sequence.join, Sequence.inner_join, Sequence.outer_join, Sequence.right_join, and Sequence.left_join :param other: other sequence to join with :param join_type: join type from left, right, inner, and outer :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**map_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.map :param func: map function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**name**(*function*)
Retrieve a pretty name for the function :param function: function to get name from :return: pretty name

functional.transformations.**order_by_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.order_by :param func: order_by function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**partition_impl**(*wrap*, *predicate*, *sequence*)

functional.transformations.**partition_t**(*wrap*, *func*)
Transformation for Sequence.partition :param wrap: wrap children values with this :param func: partition function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**reduce_by_key_impl**(*func*, *sequence*)
Implementation for reduce_by_key_t :param func: reduce function :param sequence: sequence to reduce :return: reduced sequence

functional.transformations.**reduce_by_key_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.reduce_by_key :param func: reduce function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**reversed_t**()
Transformation for Sequence.reverse :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**select_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.select :param func: select function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**slice_t**(*start*, *until*)
Transformation for Sequence.slice :param start: start index :param until: until index (does not include element at until) :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**sliding_impl**(*wrap*, *size*, *step*, *sequence*)
Implementation for sliding_t :param wrap: wrap children values with this :param size: size of window :param step: step size :param sequence: sequence to create sliding windows from :return: sequence of sliding windows

functional.transformations.**sliding_t**(*wrap*, *size*, *step*)
Transformation for Sequence.sliding :param wrap: wrap children values with this :param size: size of window :param step: step size :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**sorted_t**(*key=None*, *reverse=False*)
Transformation for Sequence.sorted :param key: key to sort by :param reverse: reverse or not :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**starmap_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.starmap and Sequence.smap :param func: starmap function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**symmetric_difference_t**(*other*)
Transformation for Sequence.symmetric_difference :param other: sequence to symmetric_difference with :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**tail_t**()
Transformation for Sequence.tail :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**tails_t**(*wrap*)
Transformation for Sequence.tails :param wrap: wrap children values with this :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**take_t**(*n*)
Transformation for Sequence.take :param n: number to take :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**take_while_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.take_while :param func: takes while func is True :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**union_t**(*other*)
Transformation for Sequence.union :param other: sequence to union with :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**where_t**(*func*)
Transformation for Sequence.where :param func: where function :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**zip_t**(*zip_sequence*)
Transformation for Sequence.zip :param zip_sequence: sequence to zip with :return: transformation

functional.transformations.**zip_with_index_t**(*start*)
Transformation for Sequence.zip_with_index :return: transformation

1.2.5 functional.util

functional.util.**compose**(**functions*)
Compose all the function arguments together :param functions: Functions to compose :return: Single composed function

functional.util.**compute_partition_size**(*result*, *processes*)
Attempts to compute the partition size to evenly distribute work across processes. Defaults to 1 if the length of result cannot be determined.

Parameters

- **result** – Result to compute on
- **processes** – Number of processes to use

Returns Best partition size

functional.util.**identity**(*arg*)
Function which returns the argument. Used as a default lambda function.

```
>>> obj = object()
>>> obj is identity(obj)
True
```

Parameters **arg** – object to take identity of

Returns return arg

functional.util.**is_iterable**(*val*)
Check if val is not a list, but is a collections.Iterable type. This is used to determine when list() should be called on val

```
>>> l = [1, 2]
>>> is_iterable(l)
False
>>> is_iterable(iter(l))
True
```

Parameters **val** – value to check

Returns True if it is not a list, but is a collections.Iterable

functional.util.**is_namedtuple**(*val*)
Use Duck Typing to check if val is a named tuple. Checks that val is of type tuple and contains the attribute _fields which is defined for named tuples. :param val: value to check type of :return: True if val is a namedtuple

functional.util.**is_primitive**(*val*)
Checks if the passed value is a primitive type.

```
>>> is_primitive(1)
True
```

```
>>> is_primitive("abc")
True
```

```
>>> is_primitive(True)
True
```

```
>>> is_primitive({})
False
```

```
>>> is_primitive([])
False
```

```
>>> is_primitive(set([]))
```

Parameters **val** – value to check

Returns True if value is a primitive, else False

functional.util.**is_tabulatable**(*val*)

functional.util.**lazy_parallelize**(*func*, *result*, *processes=None*, *partition_size=None*)
Lazily computes an iterable in parallel, and returns them in pool chunks :param func: Function to apply :param result: Data to apply to :param processes: Number of processes to use in parallel :param partition_size: Size of partitions for each parallel process :return: Iterable of chunks where each chunk as func applied to it

functional.util.**pack**(*func*, *args*)
Pack a function and the args it should be applied to :param func: Function to apply :param args: Args to evaluate with :return: Packed (func, args) tuple

functional.util.**parallelize**(*func*, *result*, *processes=None*, *partition_size=None*)
Creates an iterable which is lazily computed in parallel from applying func on result :param func: Function to apply :param result: Data to apply to :param processes: Number of processes to use in parallel :param partition_size: Size of partitions for each parallel process :return: Iterable of applying func on result

functional.util.**split_every**(*parts*, *iterable*)
Split an iterable into parts of length parts

```
>>> l = iter([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> split_every(2, l)
[[1, 2], [3, 4]]
```

Parameters

- **iterable** – iterable to split
- **parts** – number of chunks

Returns return the iterable split in parts

functional.util.**unpack**(*packed*)
Unpack the function and args then apply the function to the arguments and return result :param packed: input packed tuple of (func, args) :return: result of applying packed function on packed args

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