- Many algorithms can be parametrized with callables.
- Callable
 - Something that behave like a function
 - Function, function object, or lambda function

Specialties

- In order to modify the elements of a container, you have to use references.
 - Predicates are special callables that returns boolean values.

Functions

- Simple callable units
- Cannot have state

```
void square(int& i){
    i = i * i;
}
```

```
std::vector<int> myVec{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};
std::for_each(myVec.begin(), myVec.end(), square);
```

callableUnitFunction.cpp

Function objects

- are objects that behave like functions.
- have an overloaded call operator.
- can have state.

```
struct Square{
    void operator()(int& i){
        i = i * i;
    }
};
std::vector<int> myVec{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};
std::for_each(myVec.begin(), myVec.end(), Square());
```

In order to use function objects, you have to instantiate them.

callableUnitFunctionObject.cpp

C++ has predefined function objects

- They are defined in the header <functional>.
- Help to adjust the default behavior of STL containers.

```
std::map<int, std::string> myDefaultMap; // std::less<int>
std::map<int, std::string, std::greater<int>> mySpecialMap;
```

Kind of Function Object	Operations
Arithmetic operations	plus, minus, multiplies, divides, modulus, negate
Comparison operations	equal_to, not_equal_to, less, greater,less_equal, greater_equal
Logical operations	logical_not, logical_and, logical_or
Bitwise operations	<pre>bit_and, bit_or, bit_xor</pre>

Lambda expressions

- define their functionality in place.
- offer a high optimization potential.
- should be concise.

```
std::vector<int> myVec{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};
std::for_each(myVec.begin(), myVec.end(), [](int& i){i = i * i;});
std::for_each(myVec.begin(), myVec.end(), [](int i){
    std::cout << i << " ";
});
```

Lambda functions should be the first choice for callables.

callableUnitLambda.cpp