



CS61A Lecture 6

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UC Berkeley
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Locally Defined Functions



```
1 from operator import mul
2 def square_inside():
3     def square(x):
4         return mul(x, x)
5 square_inside()
6 square_inside()
```

Example: <http://goo.gl/pnU8f>

Locally Defined Functions



The inner definition is executed each time the outer function is called

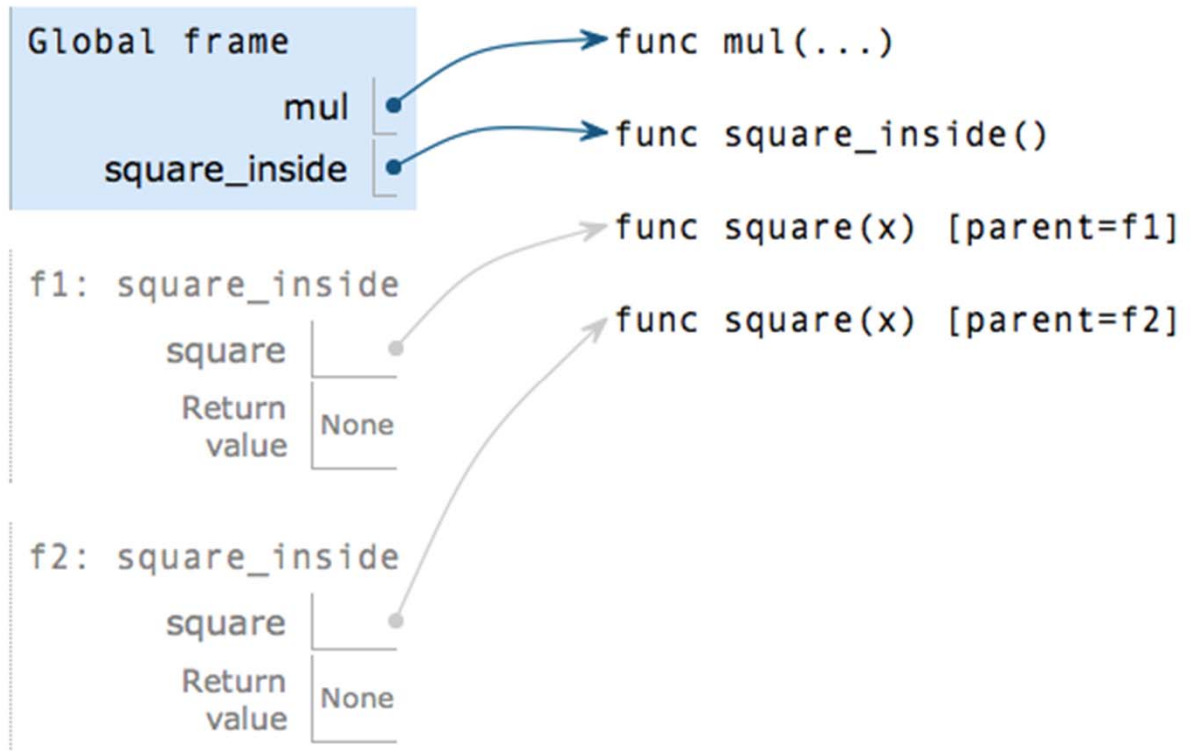
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Functions as Return Values



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def make_adder(n):  
    """Return a function that adds n to its argument.  
  
>>> add_three = make_adder(3)  
>>> add_three(4)  
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"""  
def adder(k):  
    return add(n, k)  
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Functions as Return Values



Locally defined functions can be returned

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The name `add_three` is
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The name `add_three` is
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A local
def statement

Can refer to names in the
enclosing function

Higher-Order Functions



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Functions are first-class: they can be manipulated as values in Python

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Higher-order function: a function that takes a function as an argument value or returns a function as a return value

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- Express general methods of computation

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Higher-order function: a function that takes a function as an argument value or returns a function as a return value

Higher order functions:

- Express general methods of computation
- Remove repetition from programs
- Separate concerns among functions

Environment of Function Application



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The environment in which a function is applied consists of:

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- A *new* local frame *each* time the function is *applied*

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The environment in which a function is applied consists of:

- A *new* local frame *each* time the function is *applied*
- The environment in which the function was *defined*
 - Before, this was just the global frame
 - For a locally-defined function, this includes all local frames in the definition environment, plus the global frame

Environment for Non-Nested Function



The environment of a function application is a new local frame plus the environment in which the function was *defined*

Example: <http://goo.gl/73anC>

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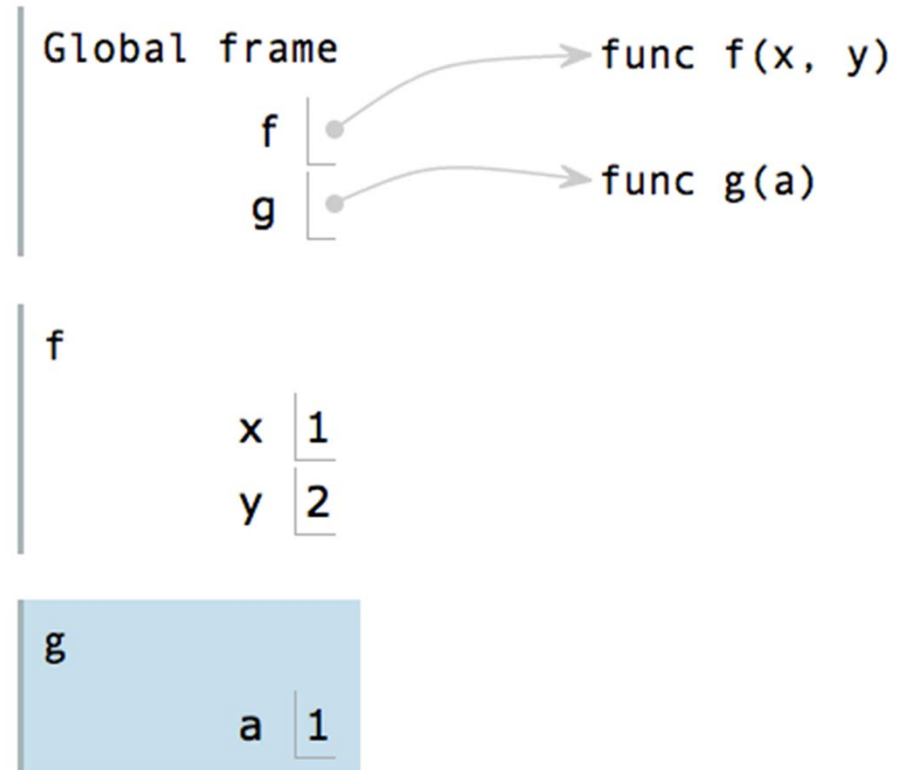
```
1 def f(x, y):  
→ 2     return g(x)  
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4 def g(a):  
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7 result = f(1, 2)
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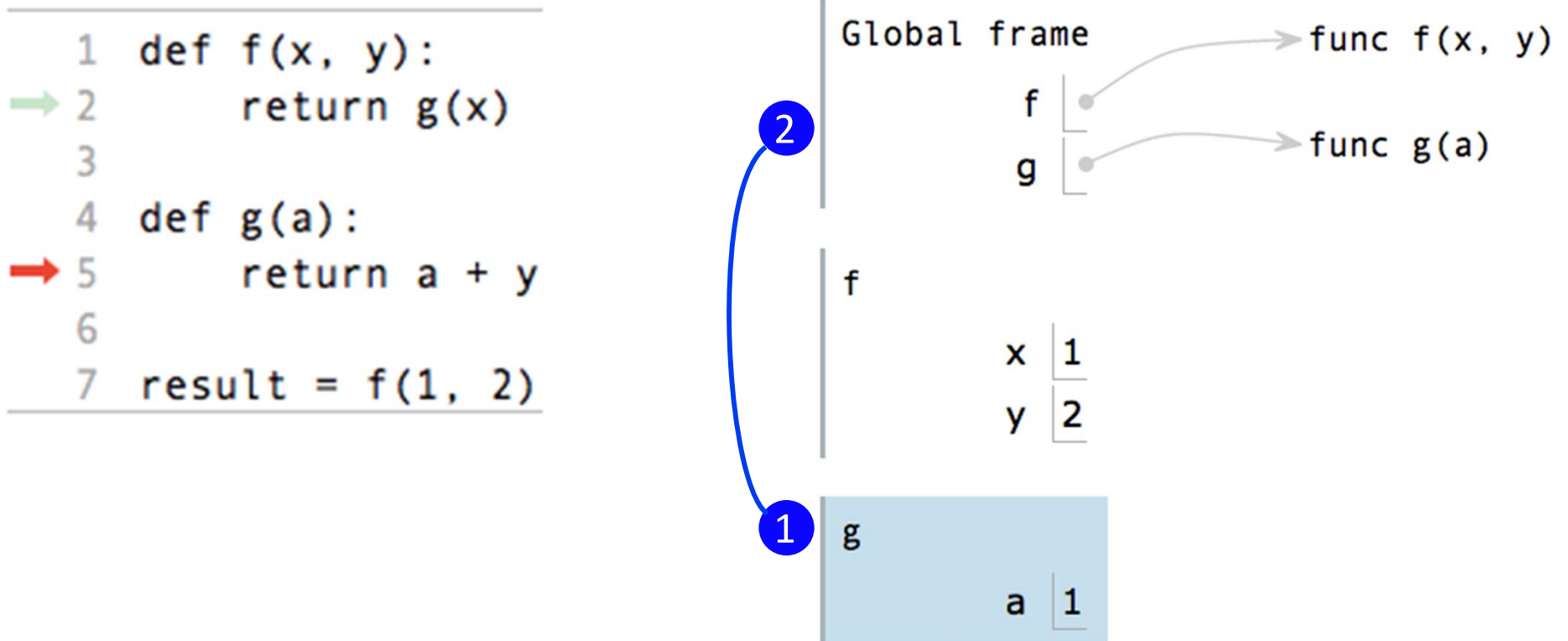
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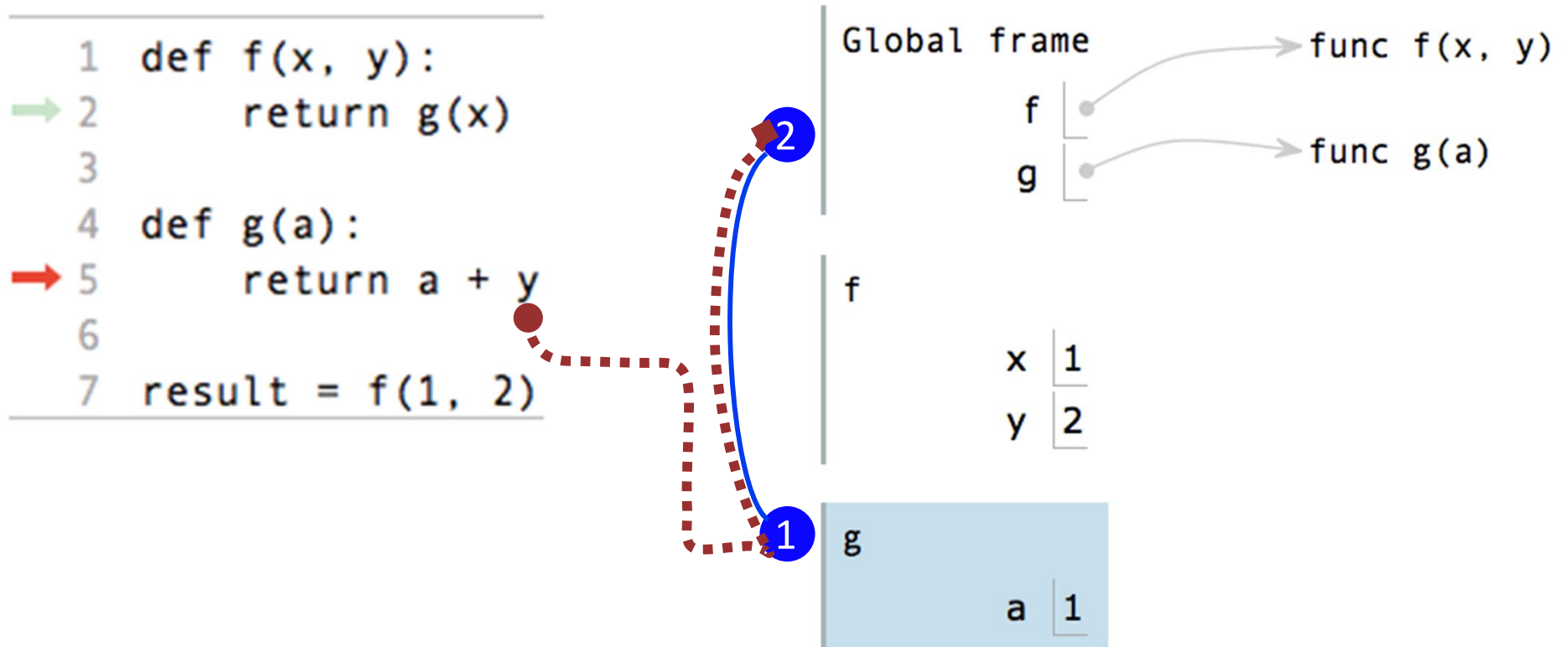
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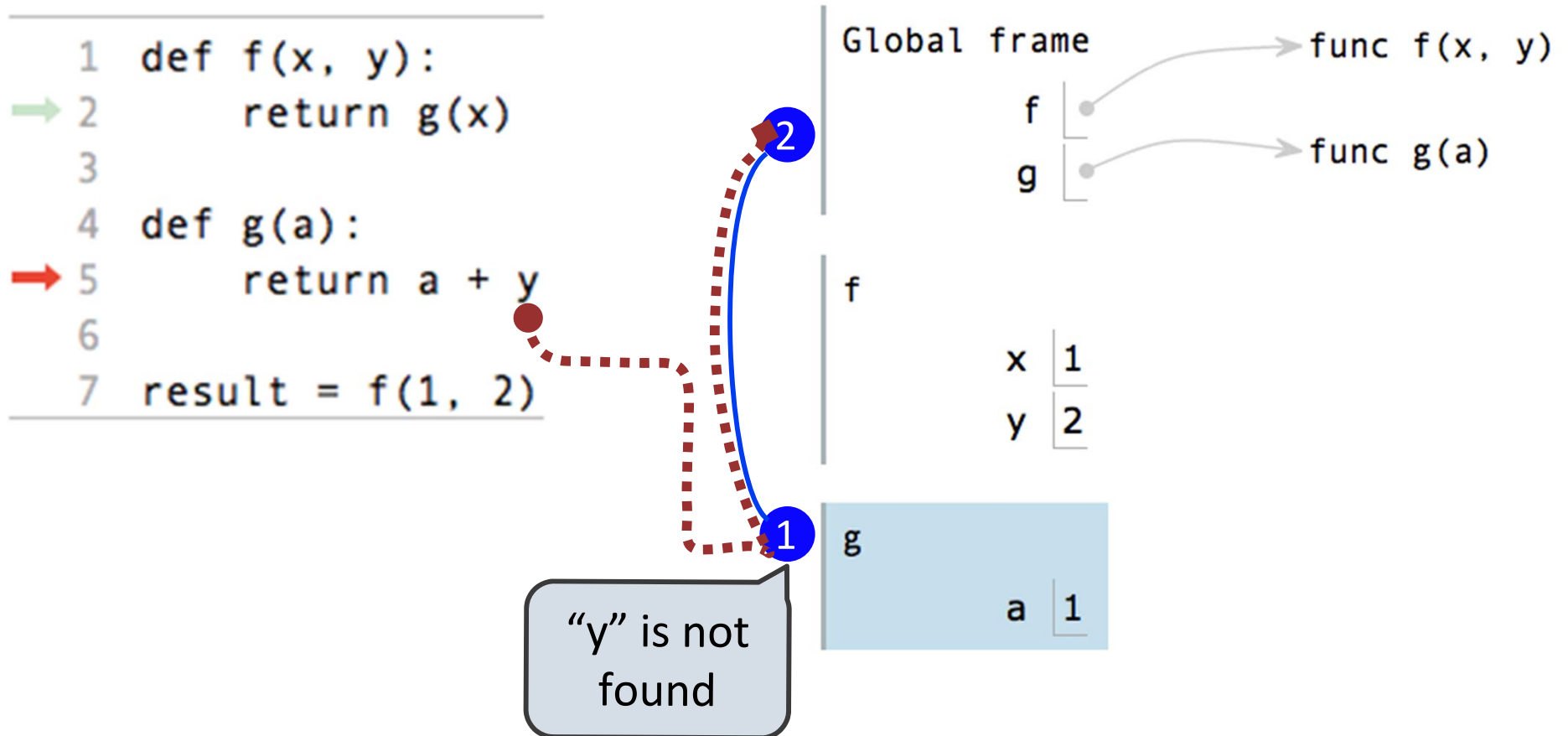
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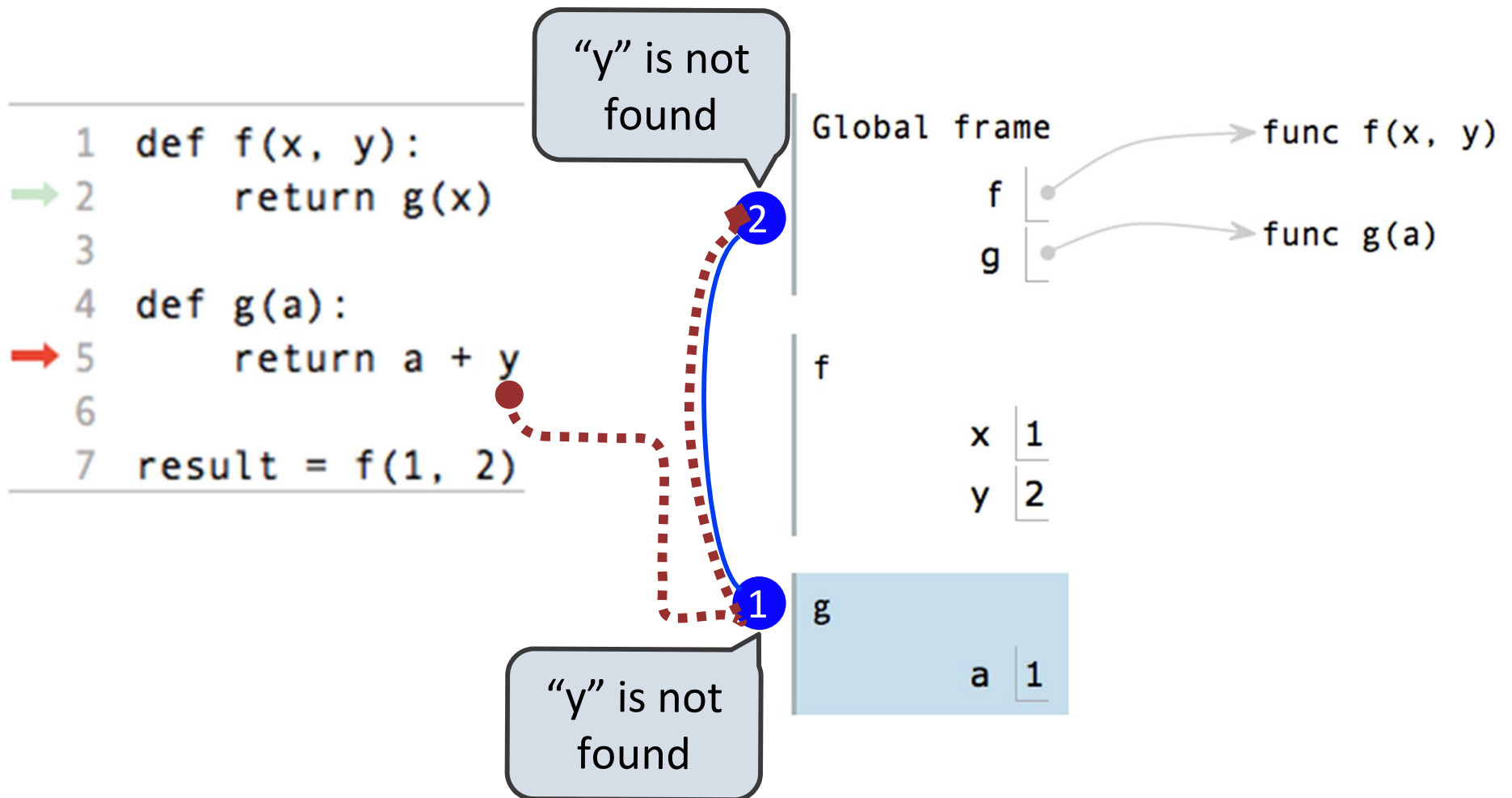


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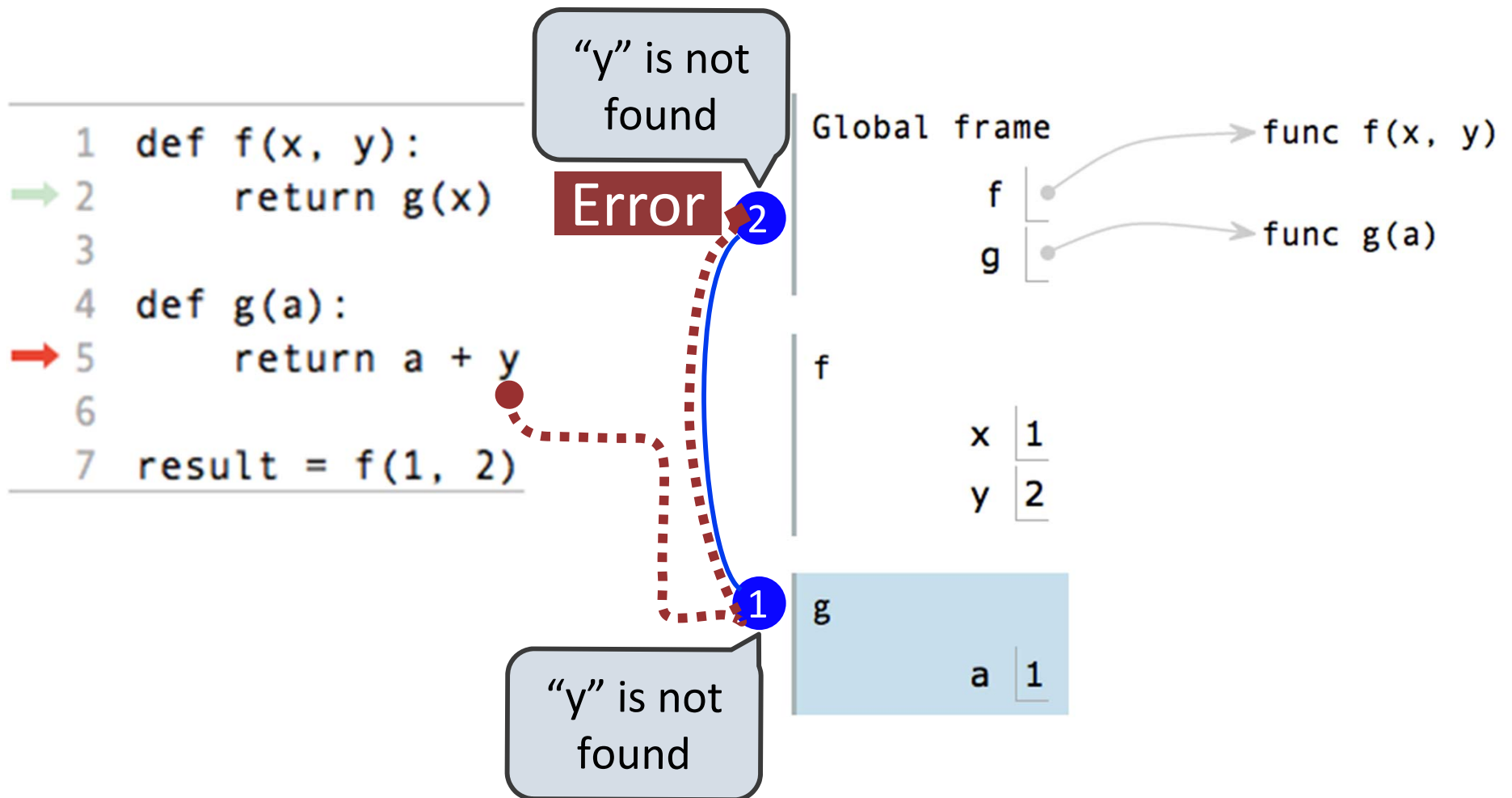


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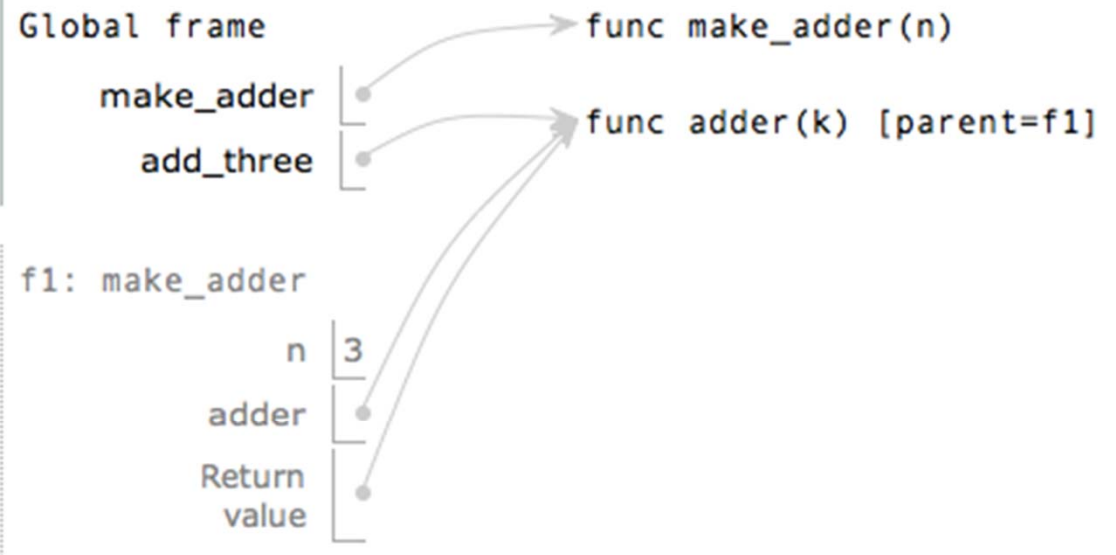
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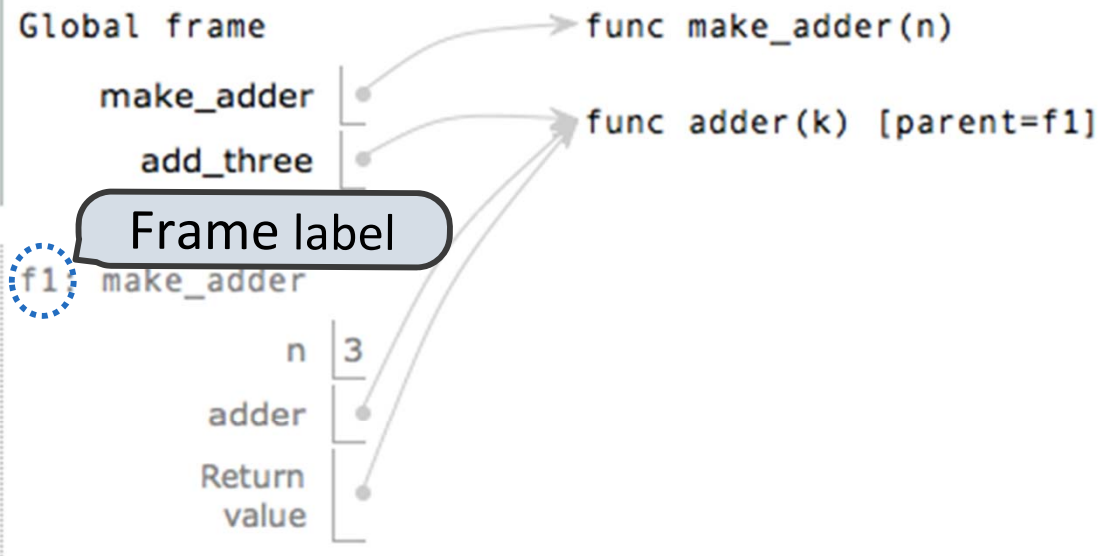
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adder [parent=f1]  
    k | 4  
    Return value | 7
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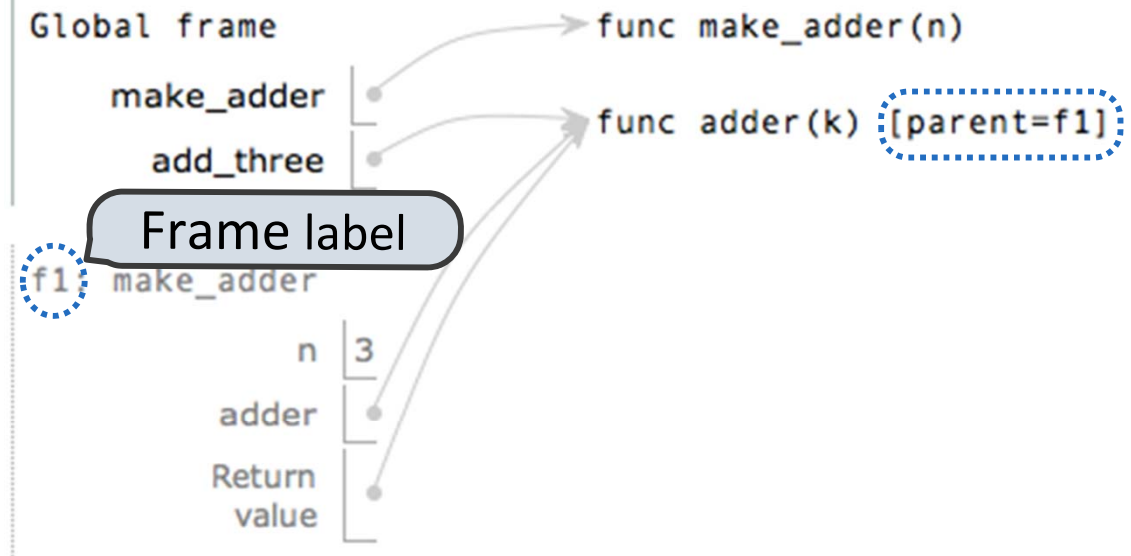
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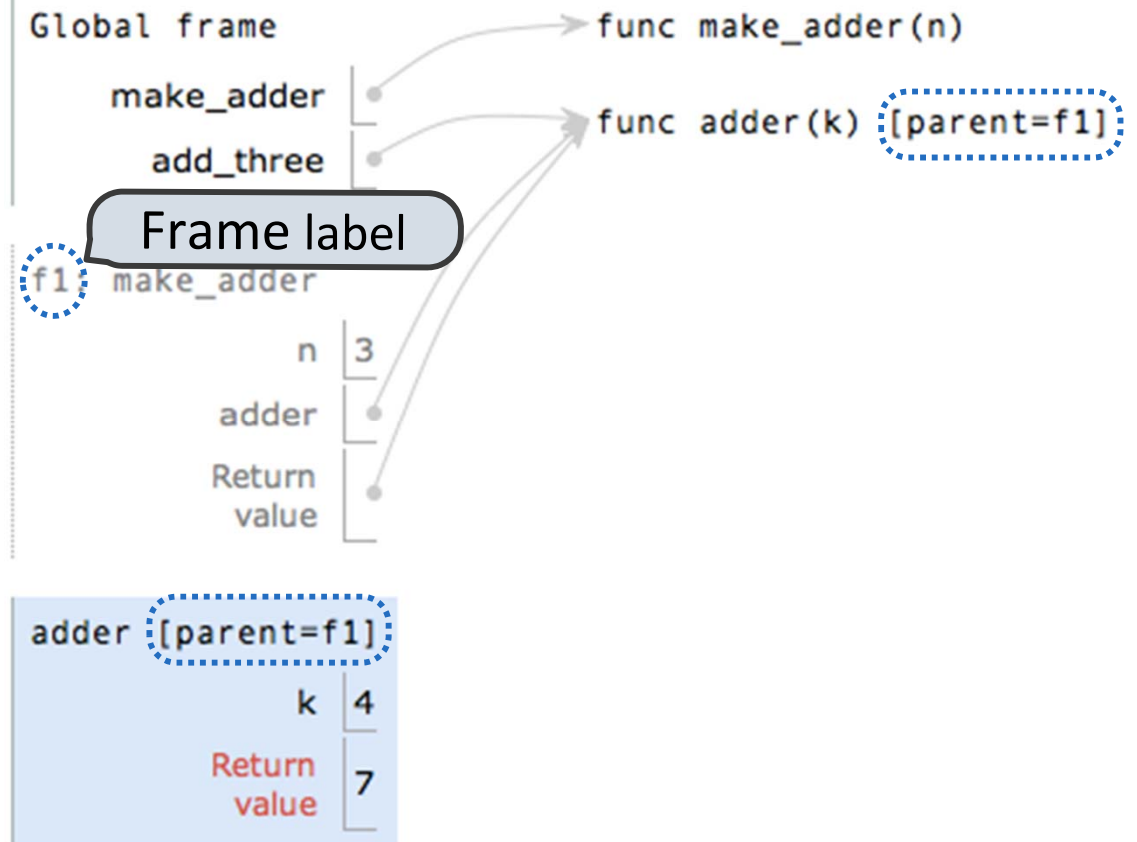
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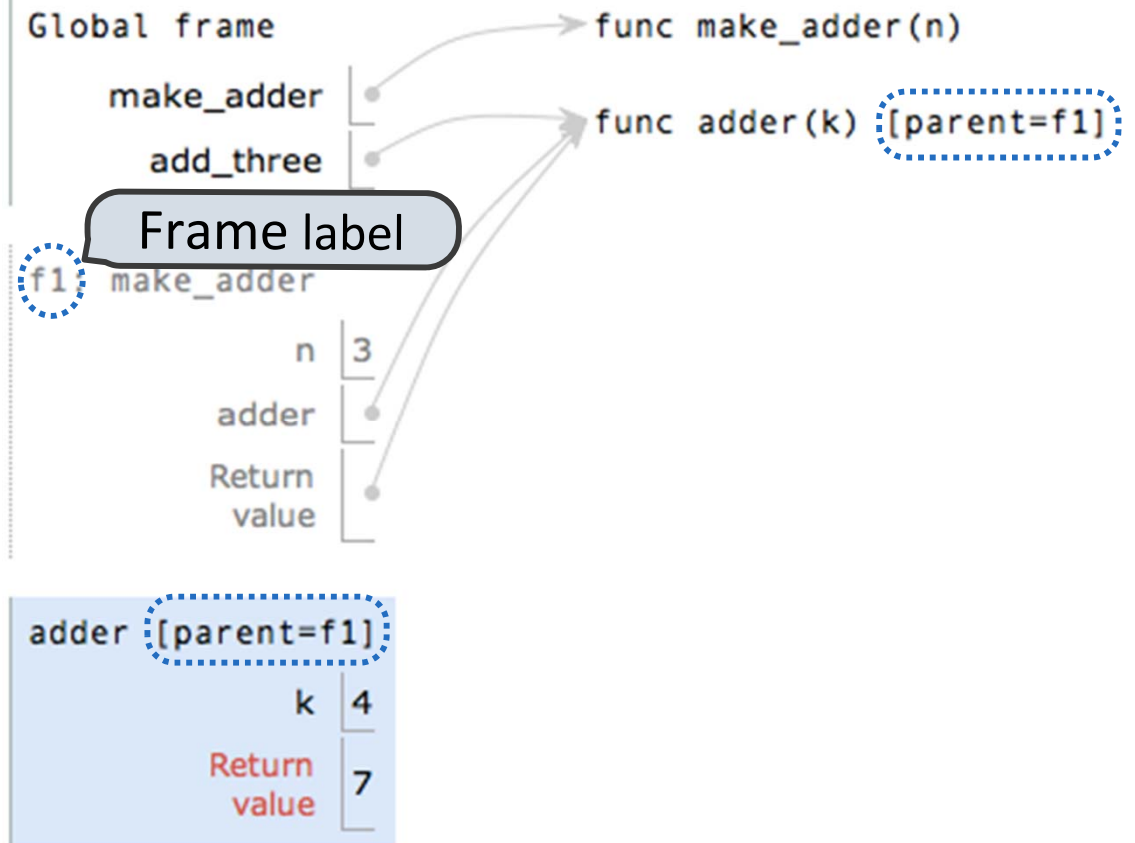


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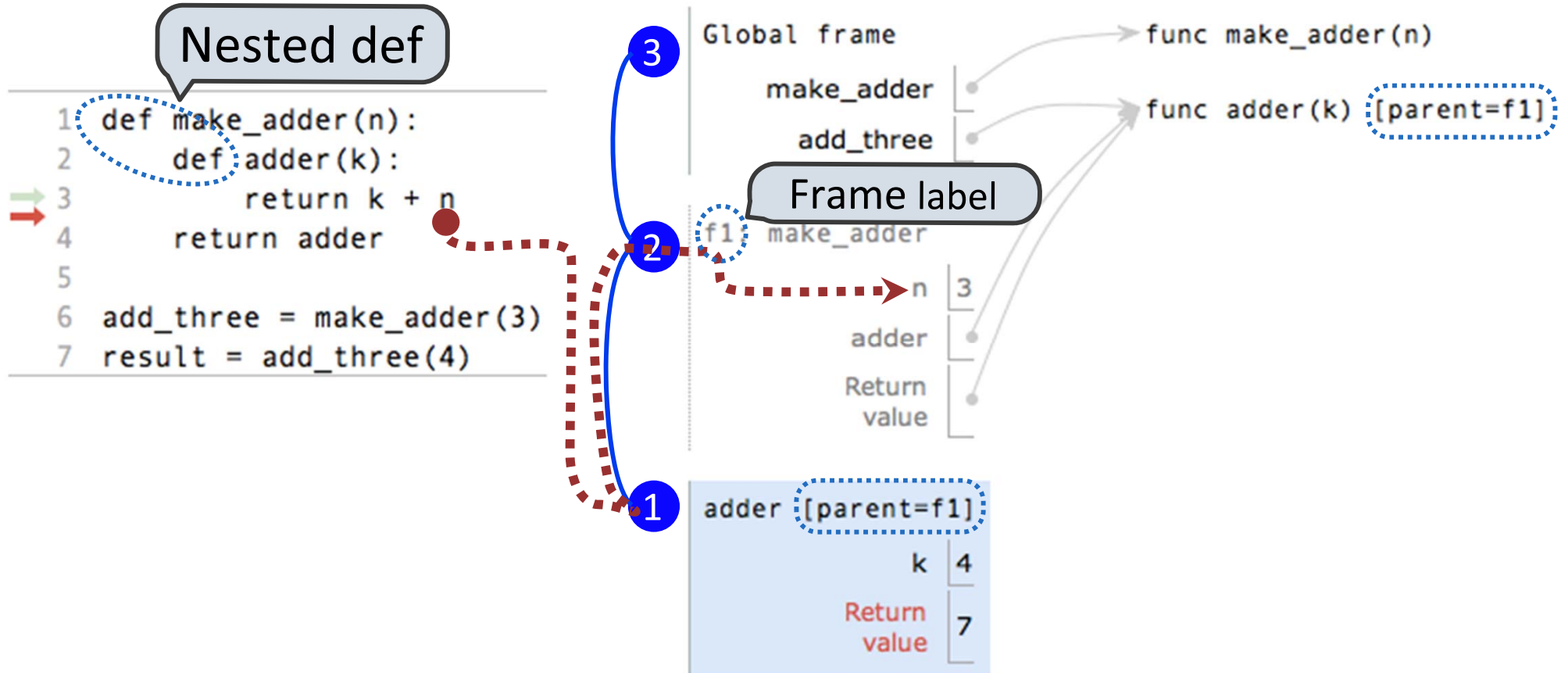


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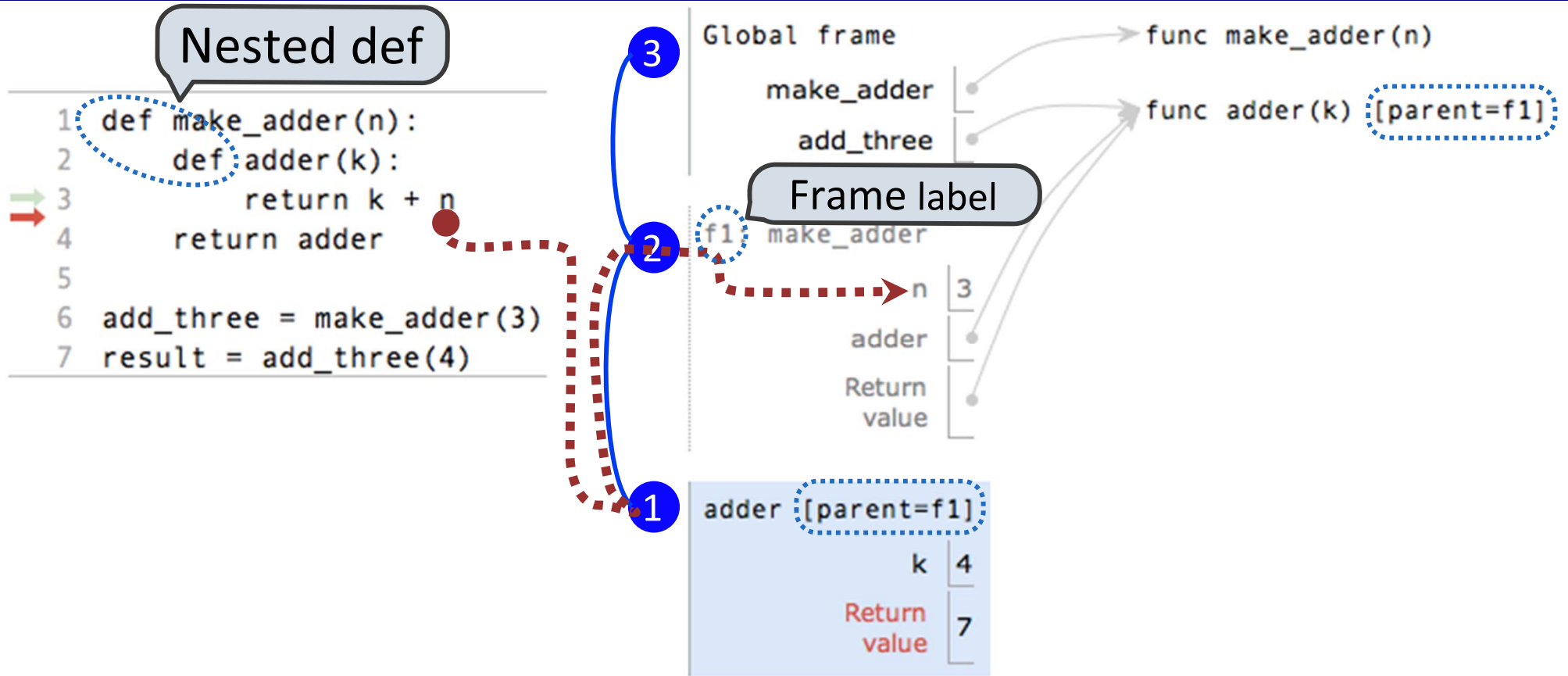
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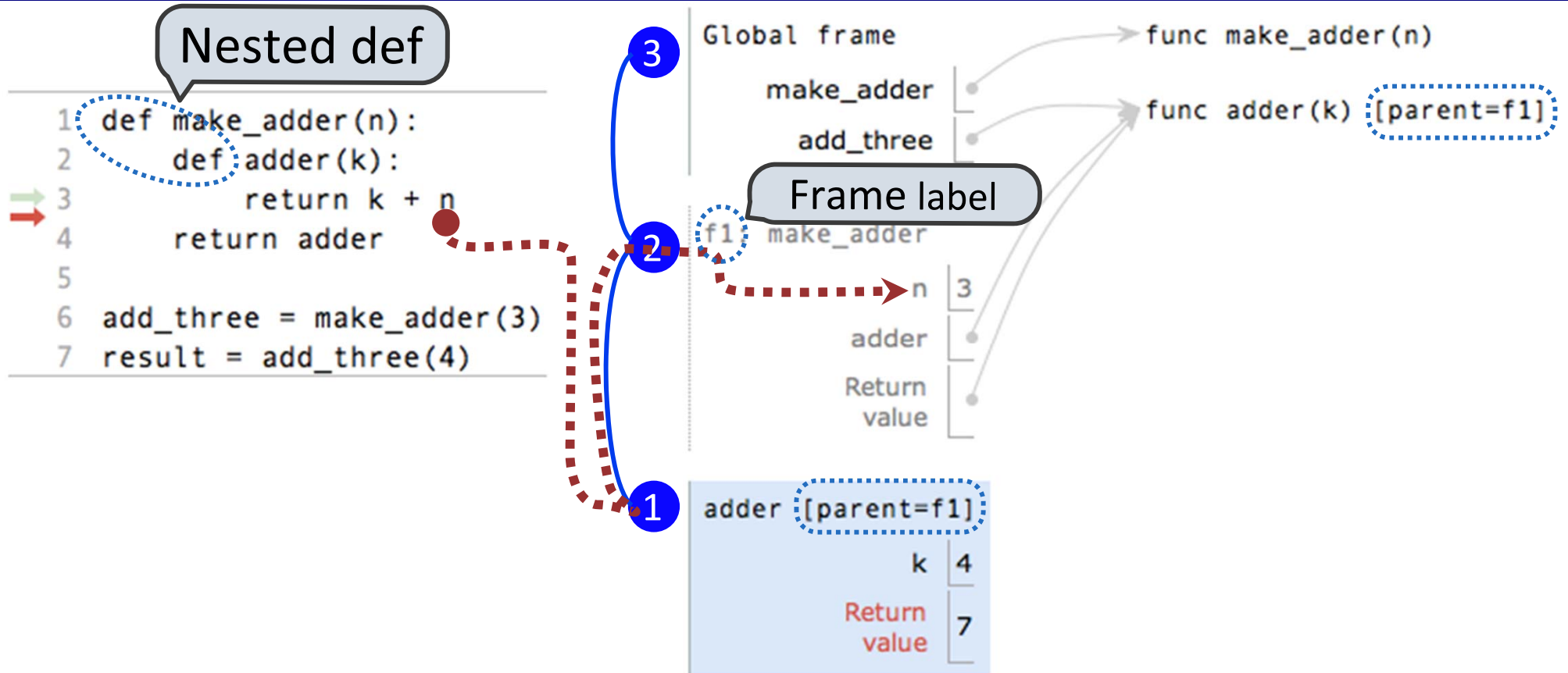


Environment for Nested Function



Every user-defined function has a parent frame

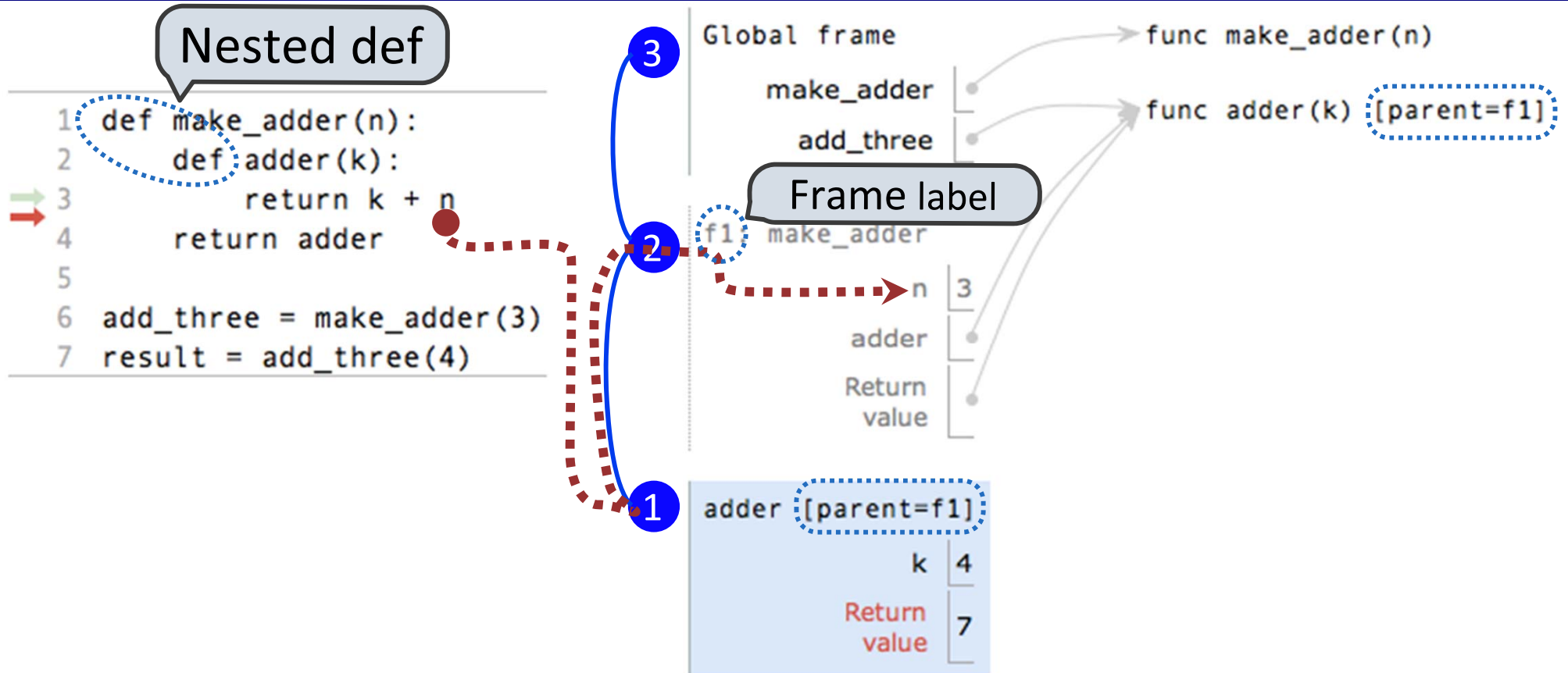
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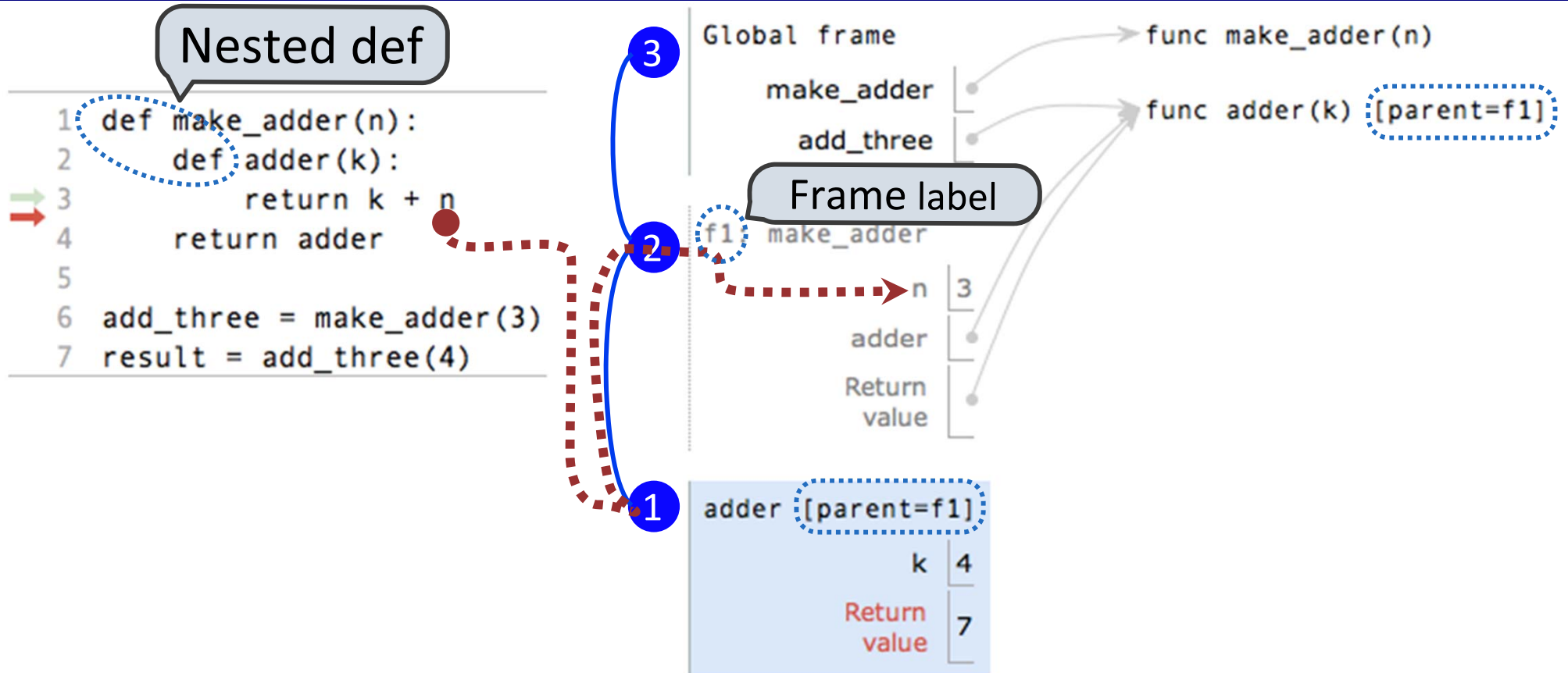


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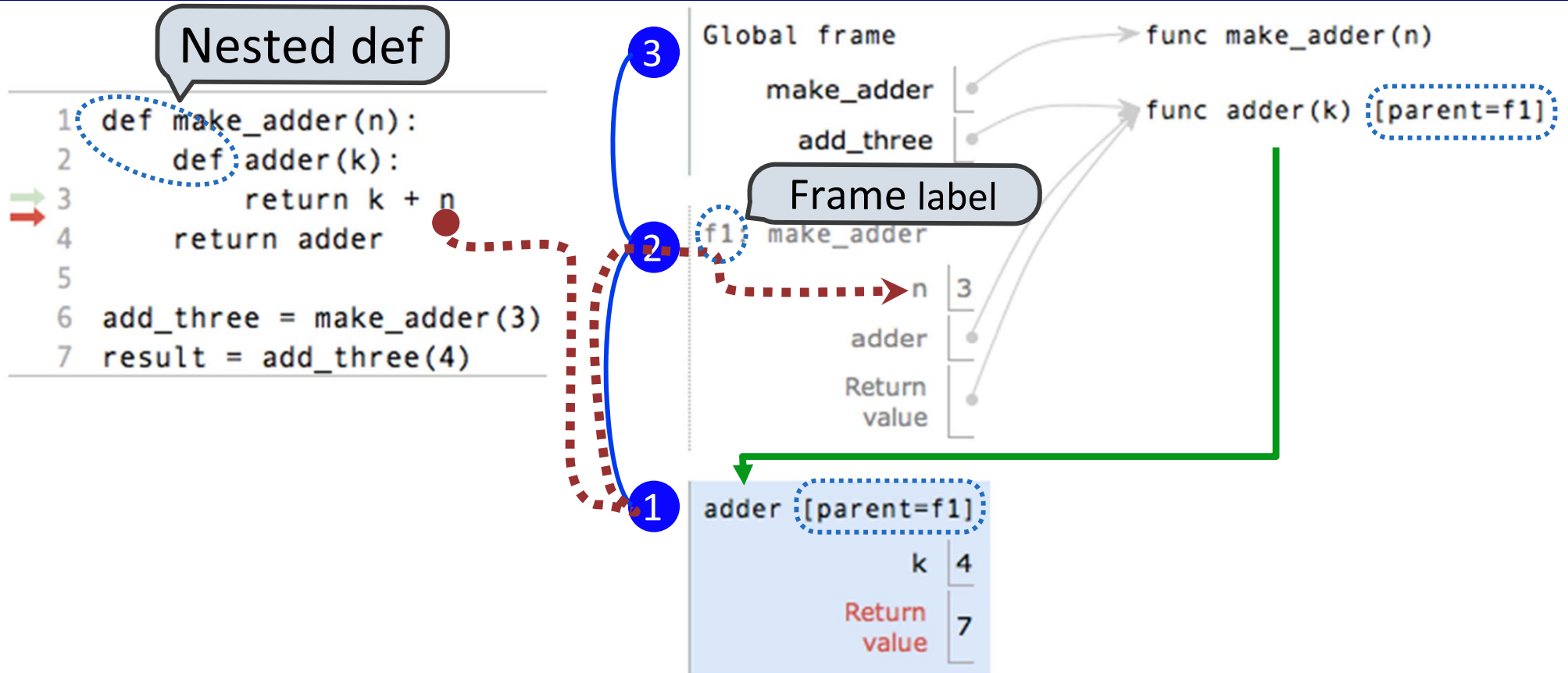
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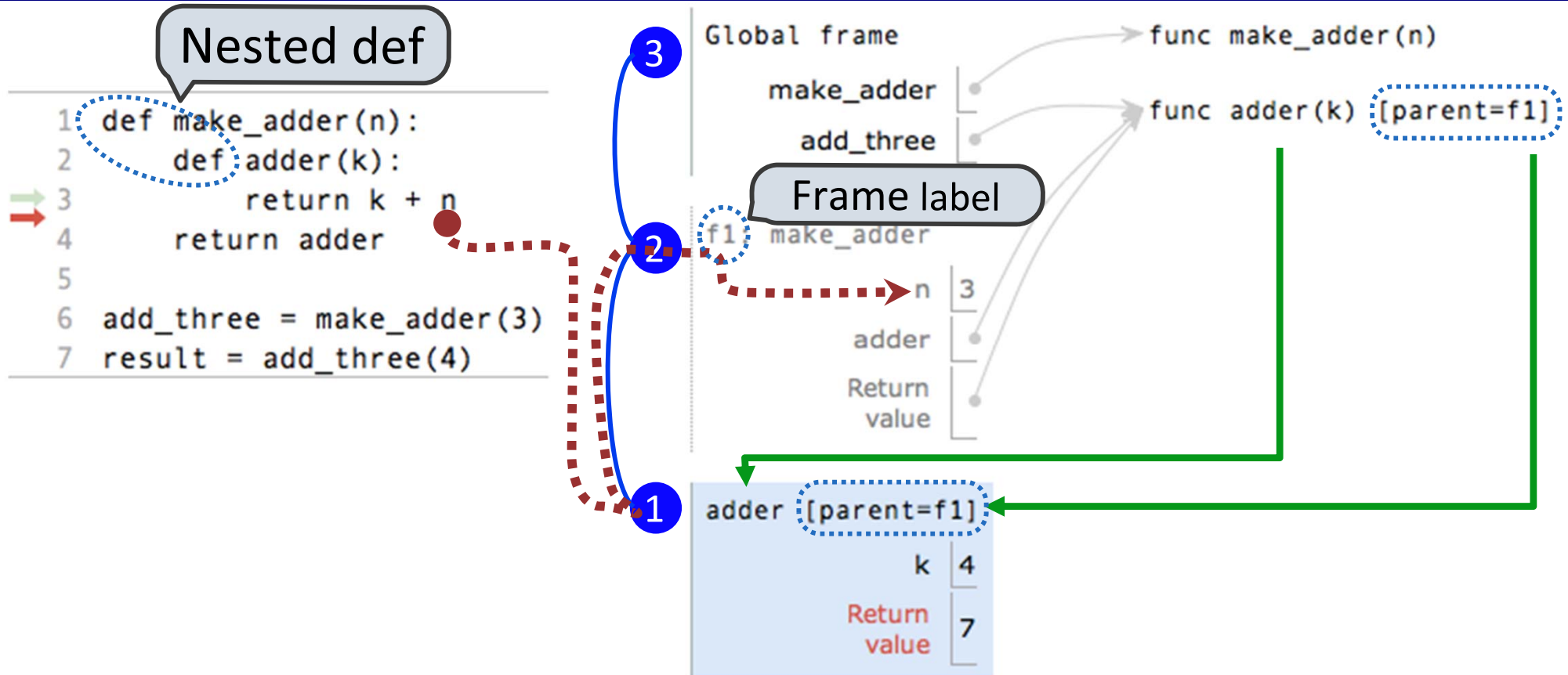
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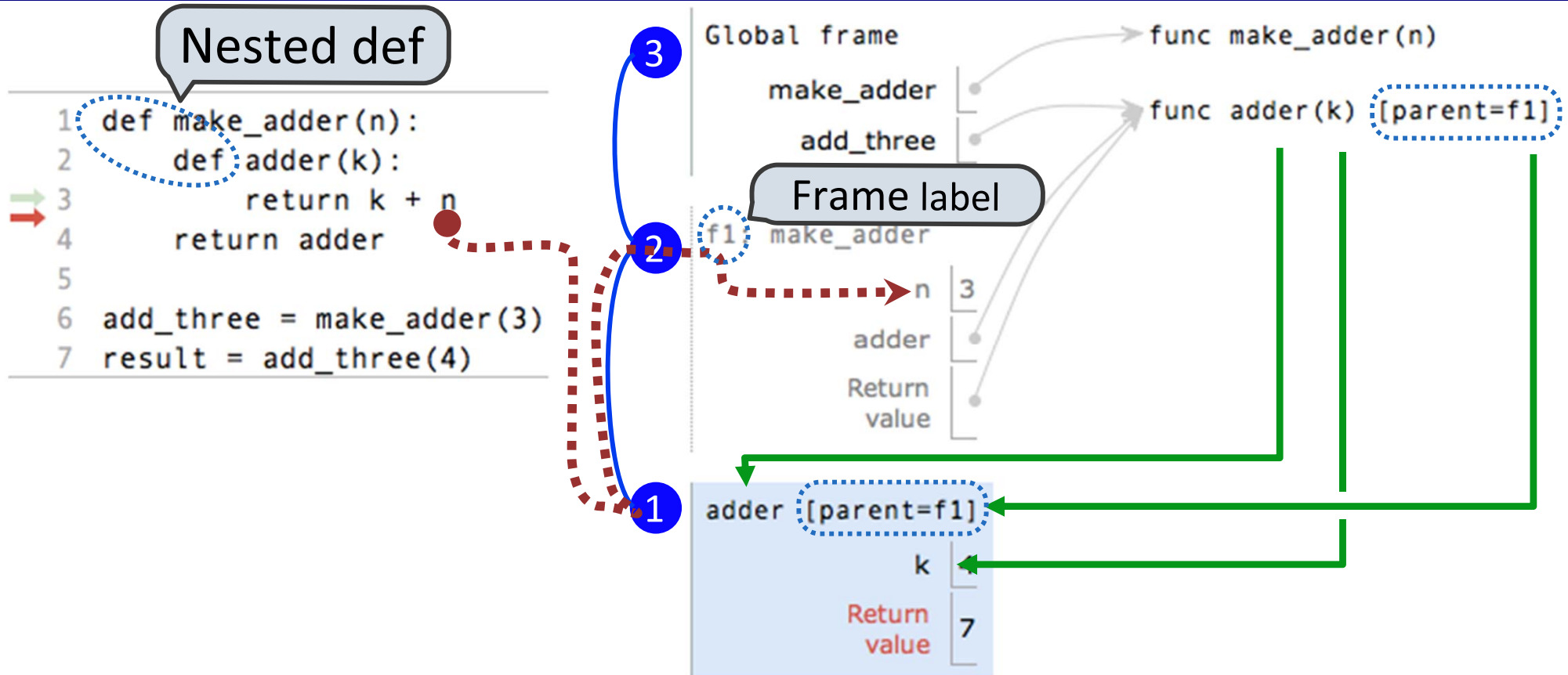
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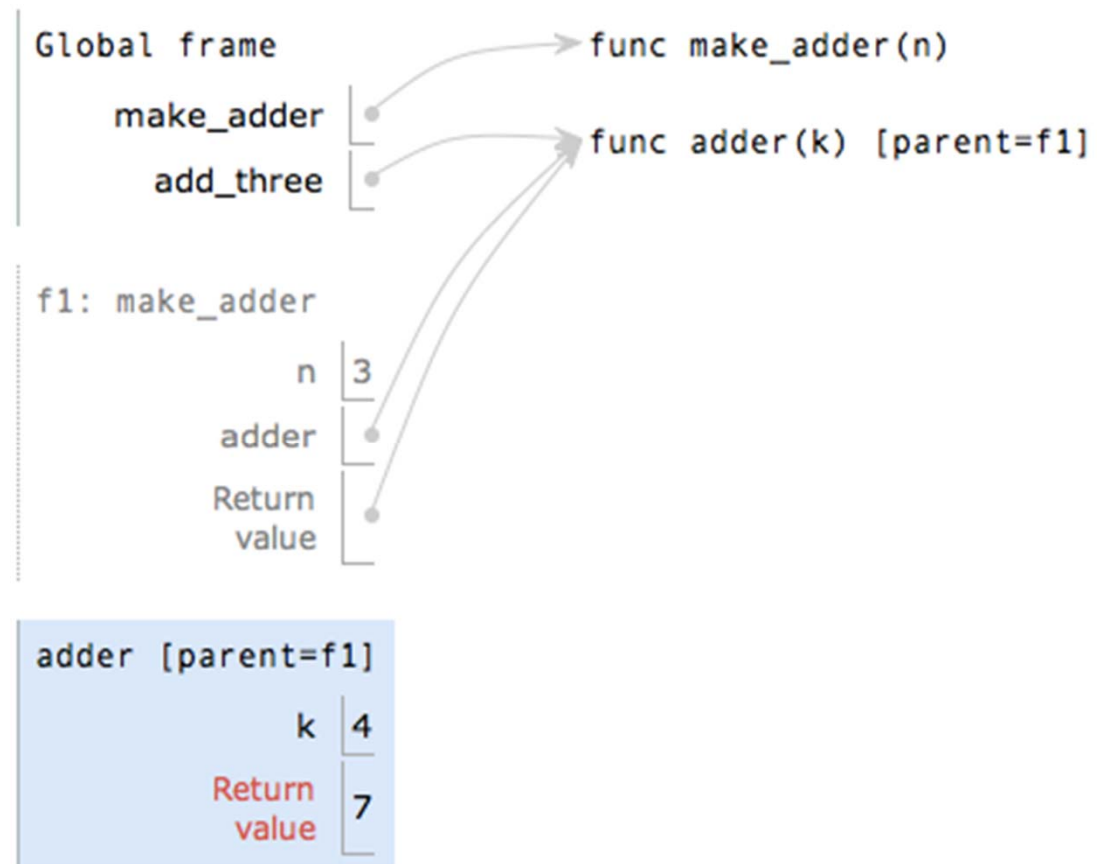
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The Structure of Environments



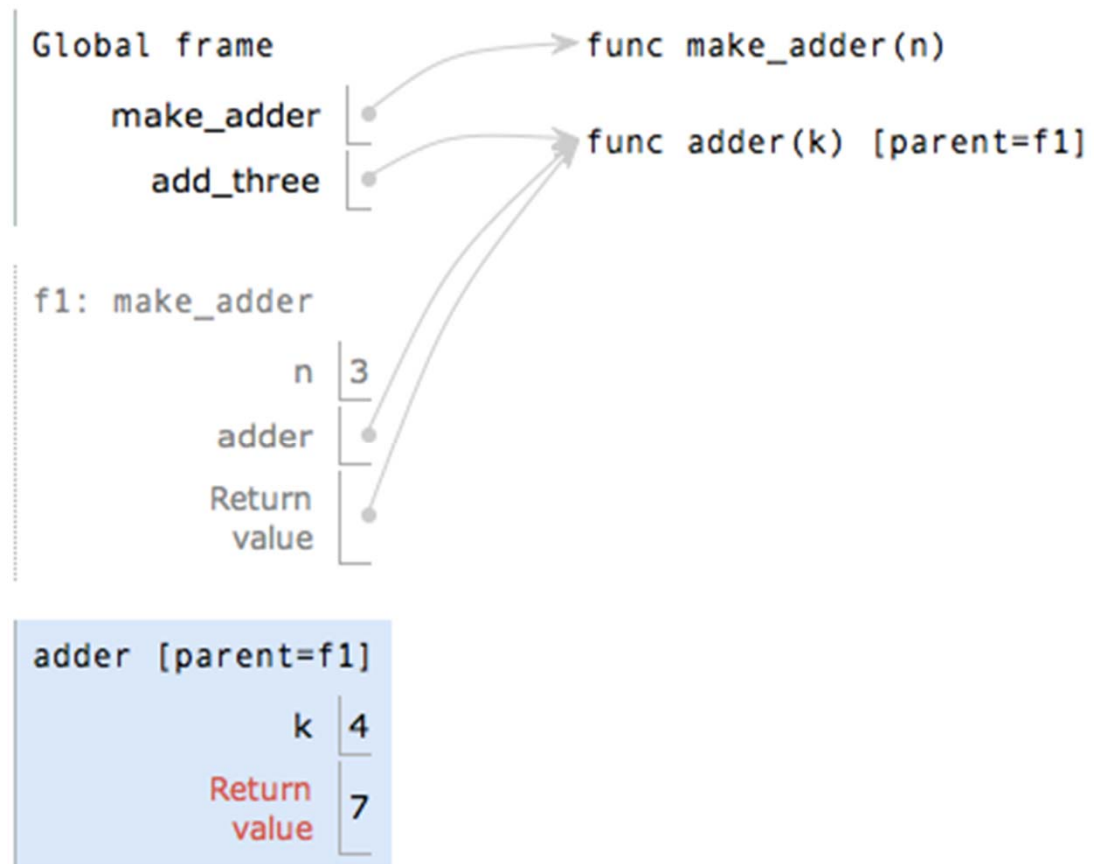
A frame extends the environment that begins with its parent



The Structure of Environments



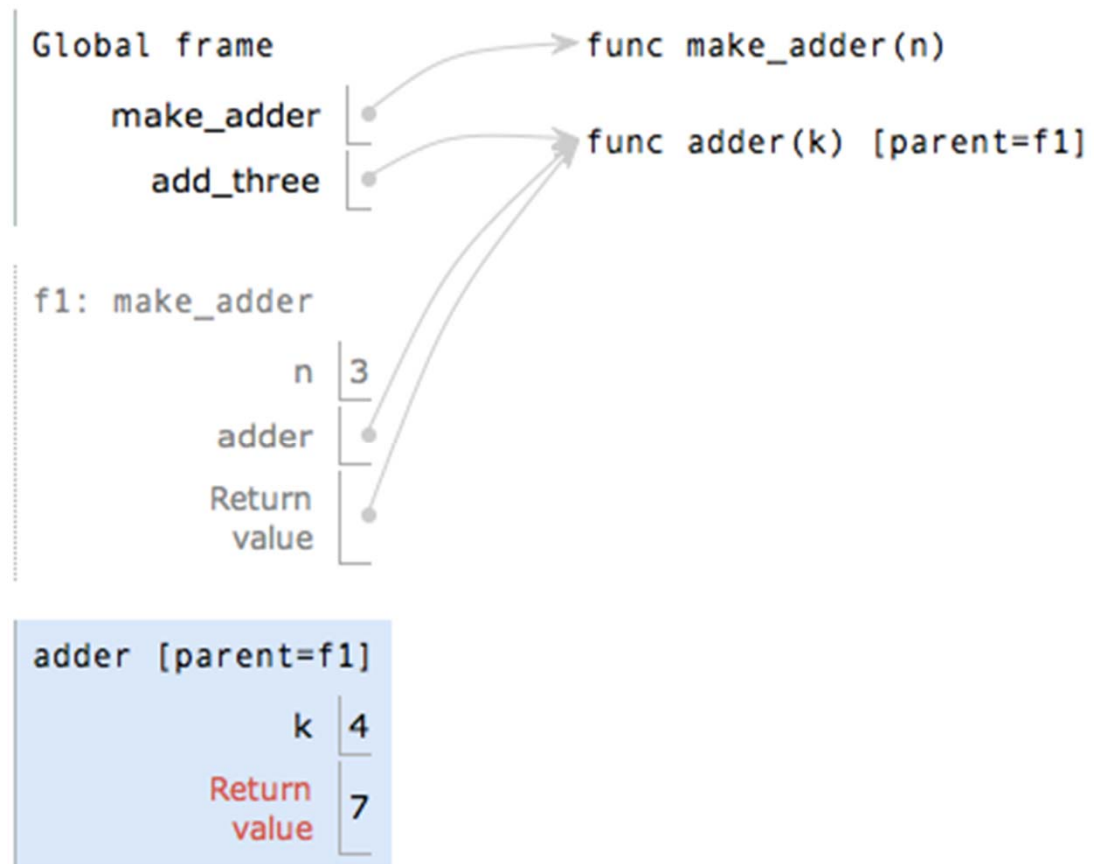
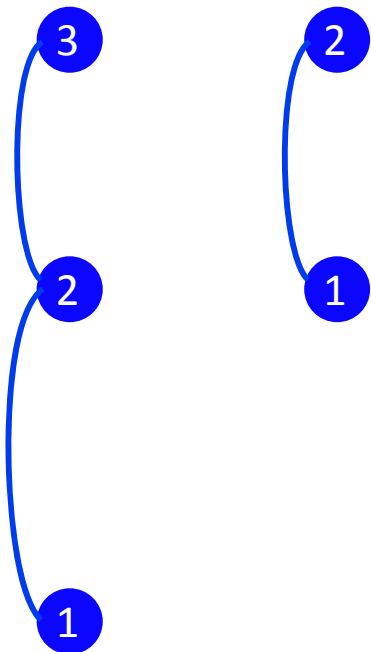
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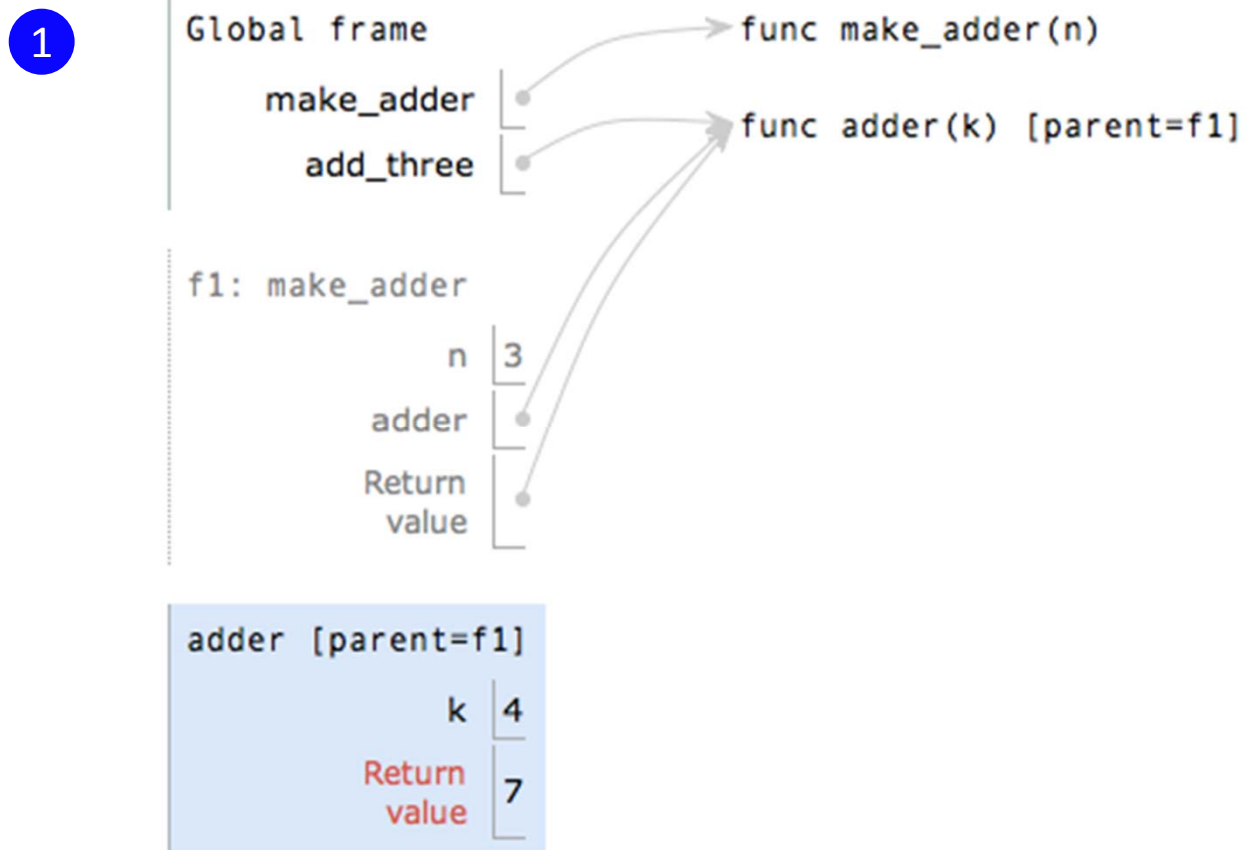
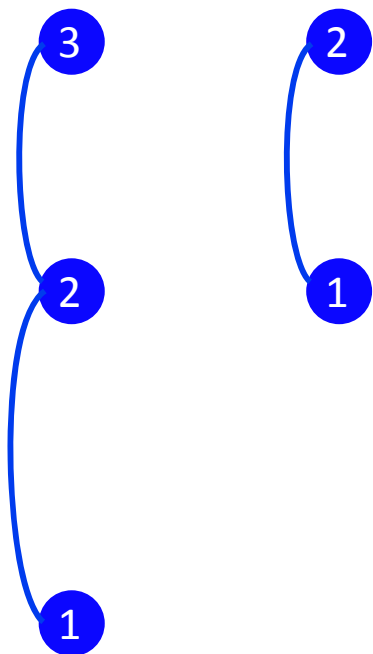
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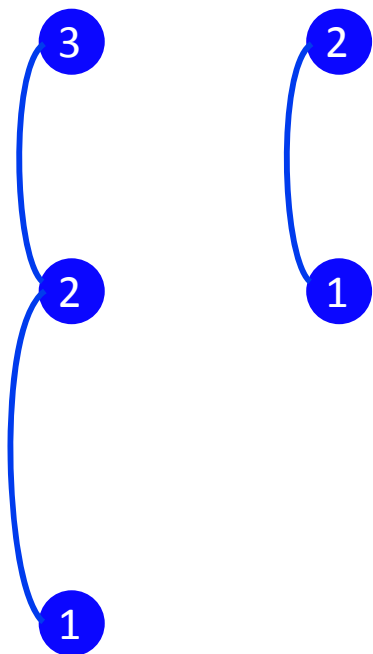
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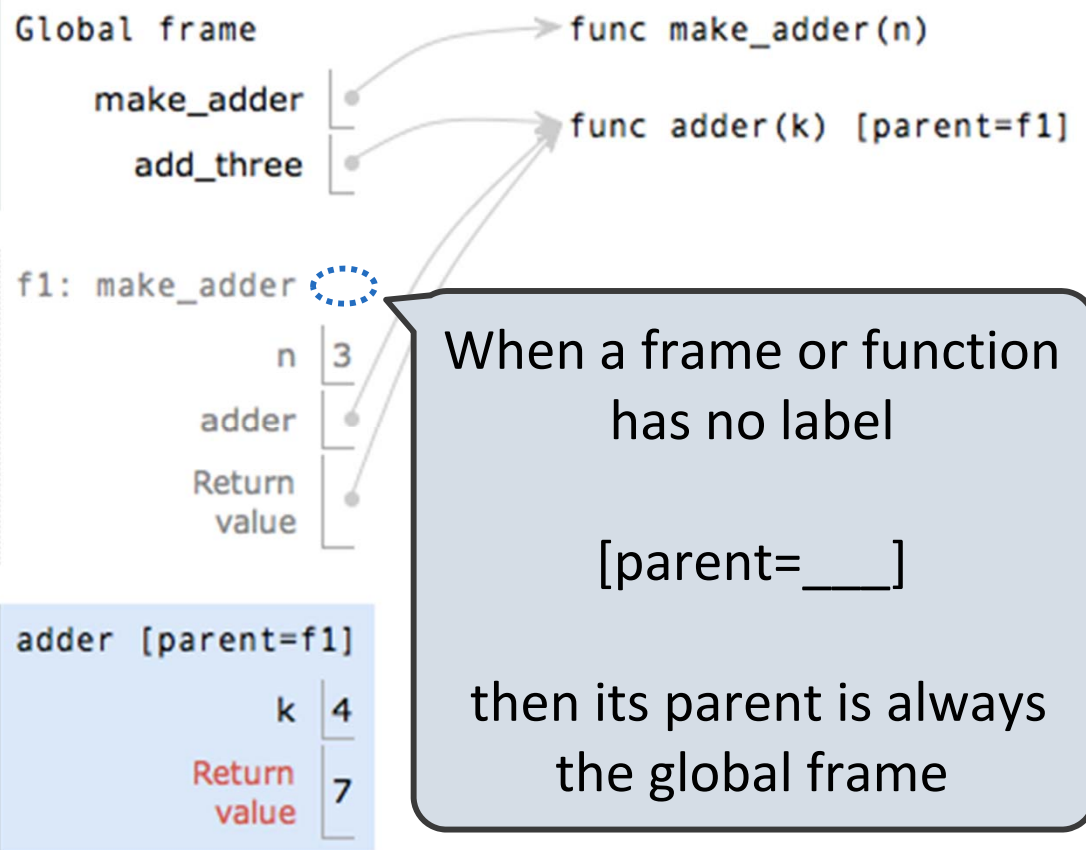
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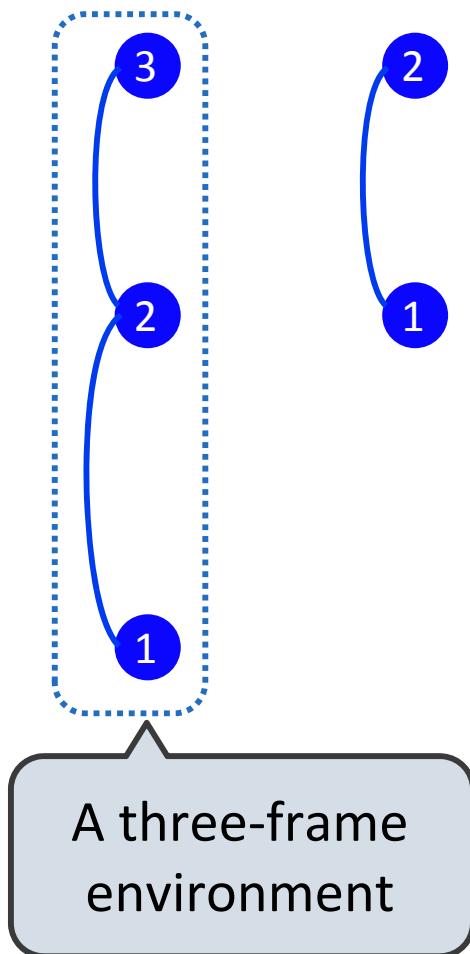
1



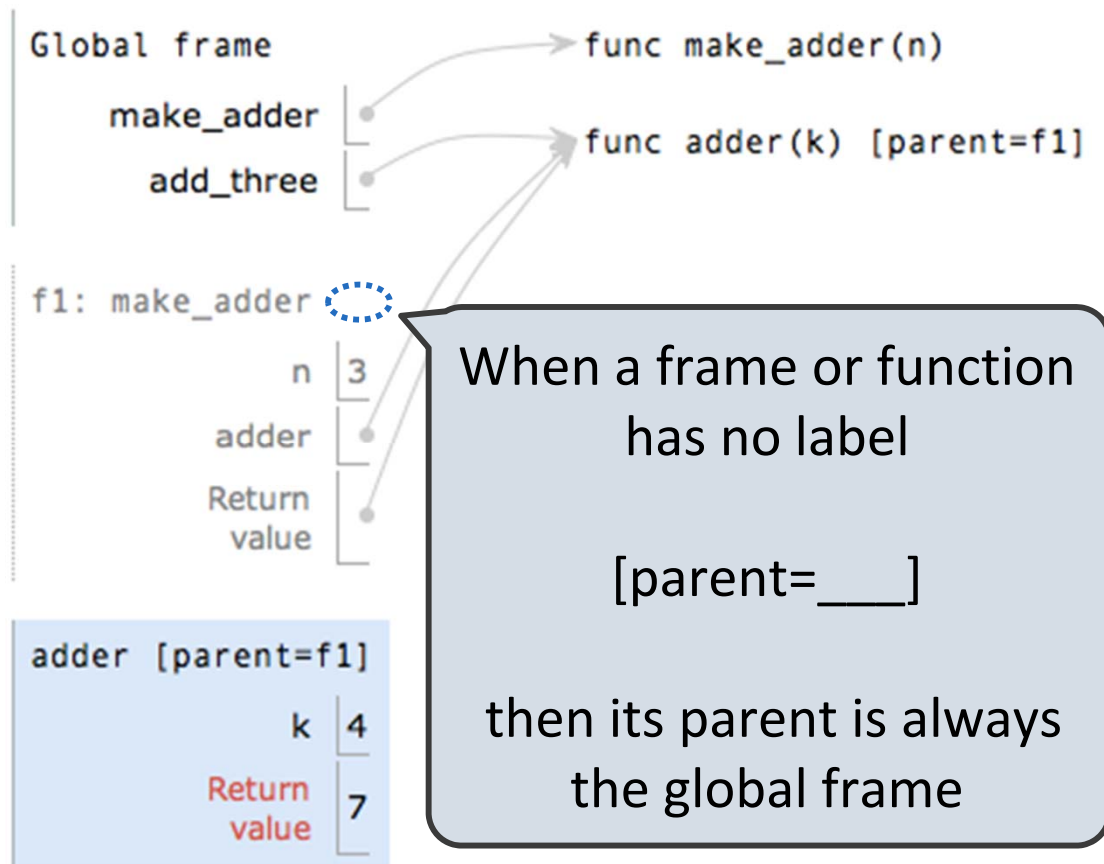
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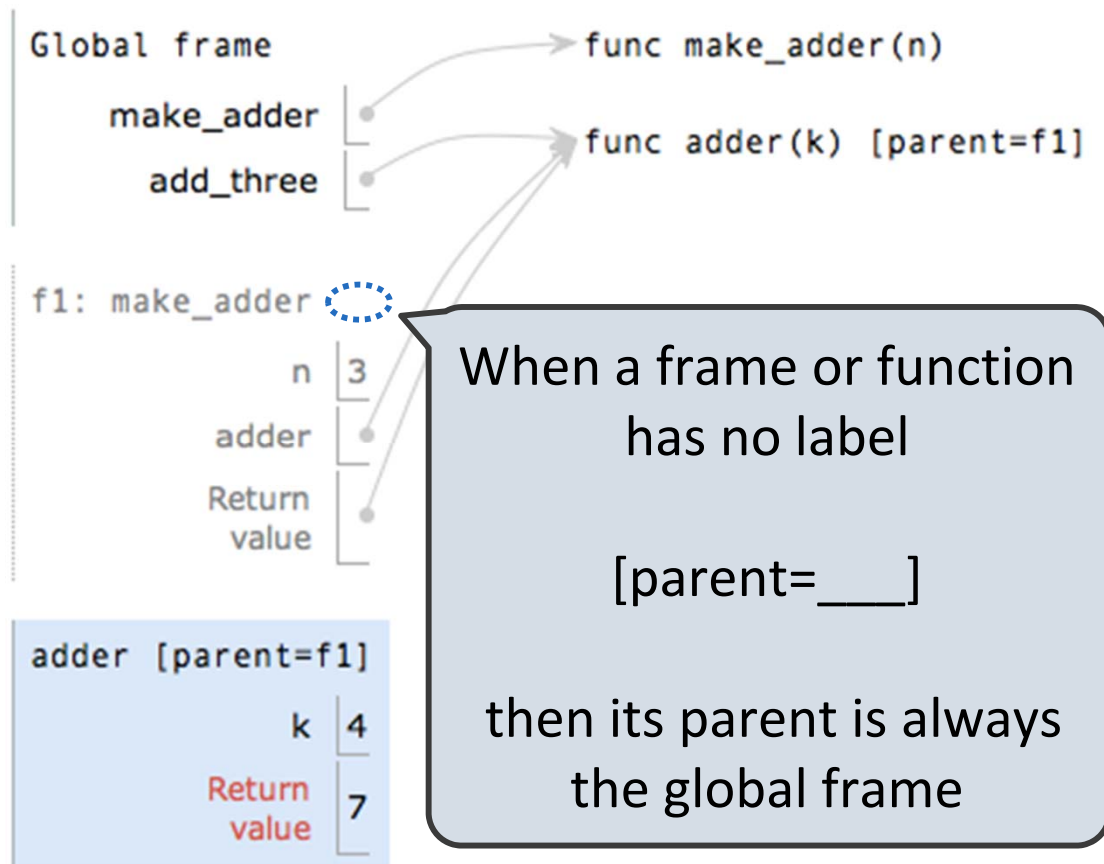
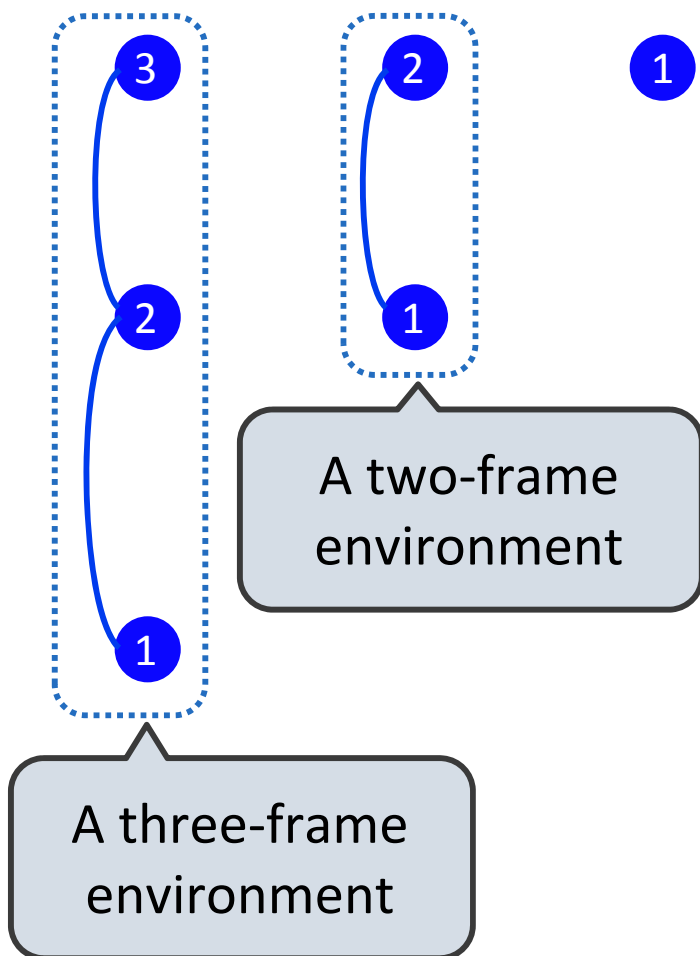


When a frame or function has no label [parent=___] then its parent is always the global frame

The Structure of Environments



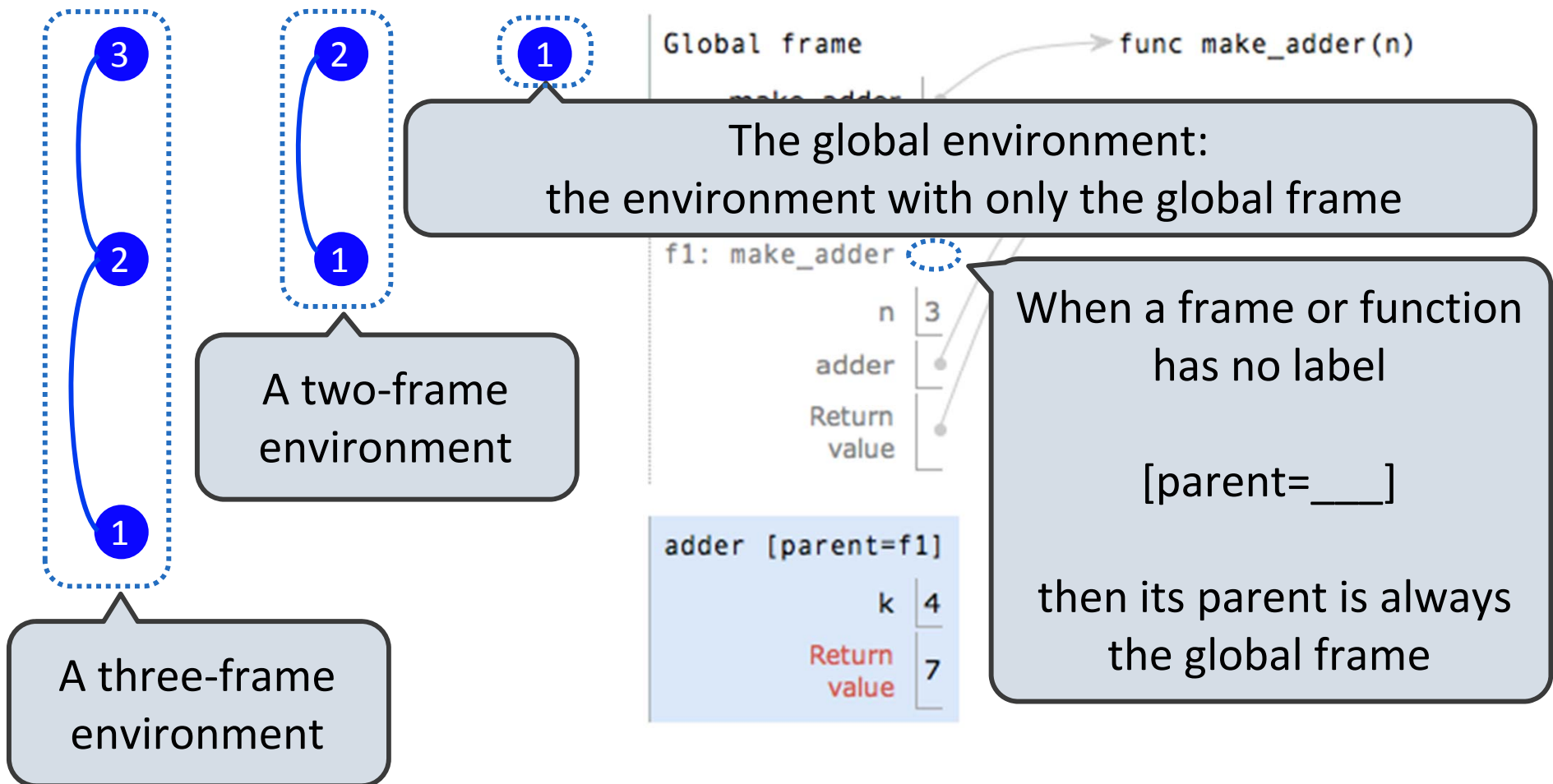
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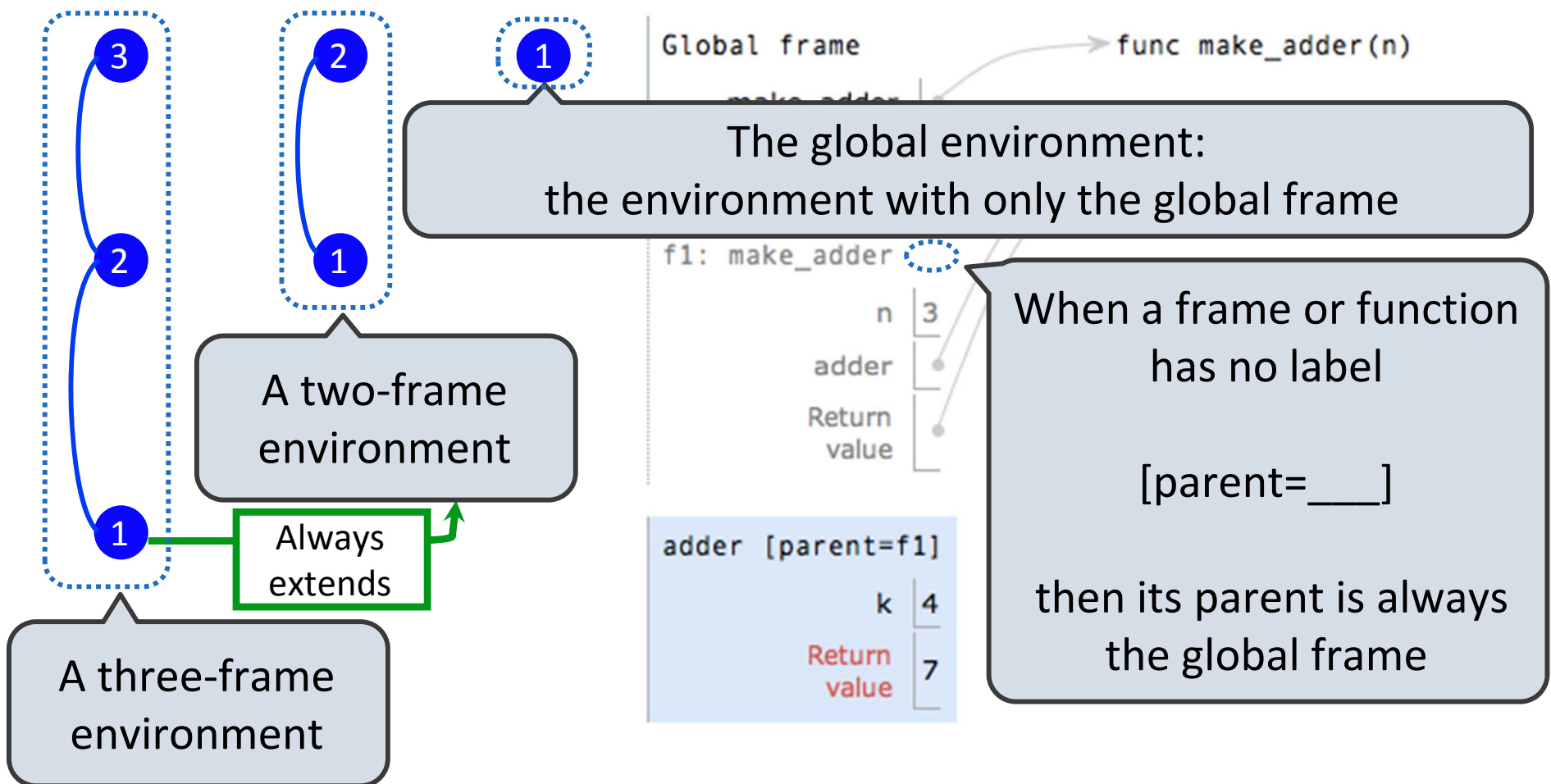
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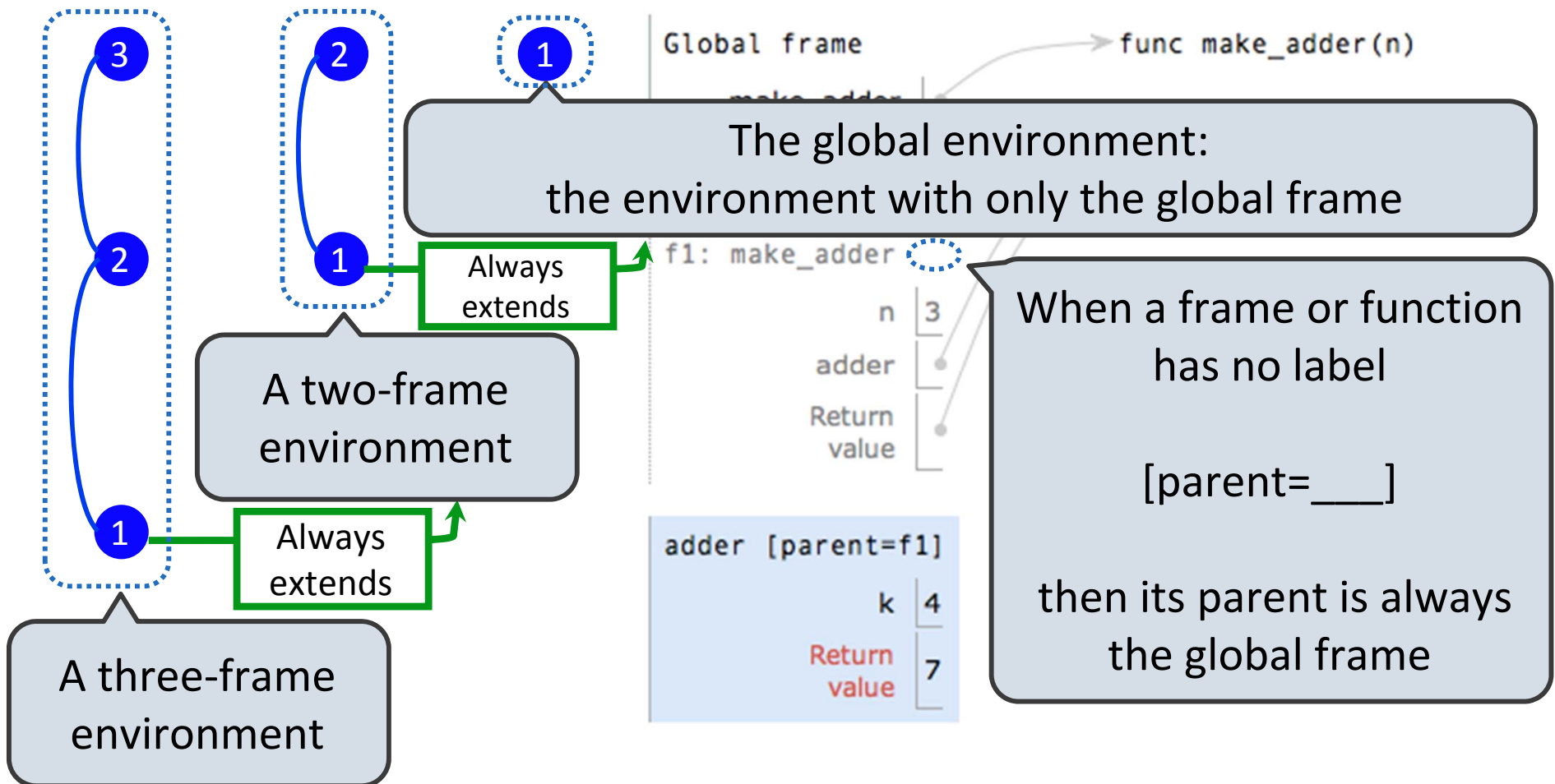
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How to Draw an Environment Diagram



How to Draw an Environment Diagram



When defining a function:

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When defining a function:

Create a function value with signature
<name>(<formal parameters>)

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3. Bind the <formal parameters> to the arguments in this frame
4. Execute the body of the function in the environment that starts with this frame

Environment for Function Composition



Example: <http://goo.gl/5zcug>

Environment for Function Composition



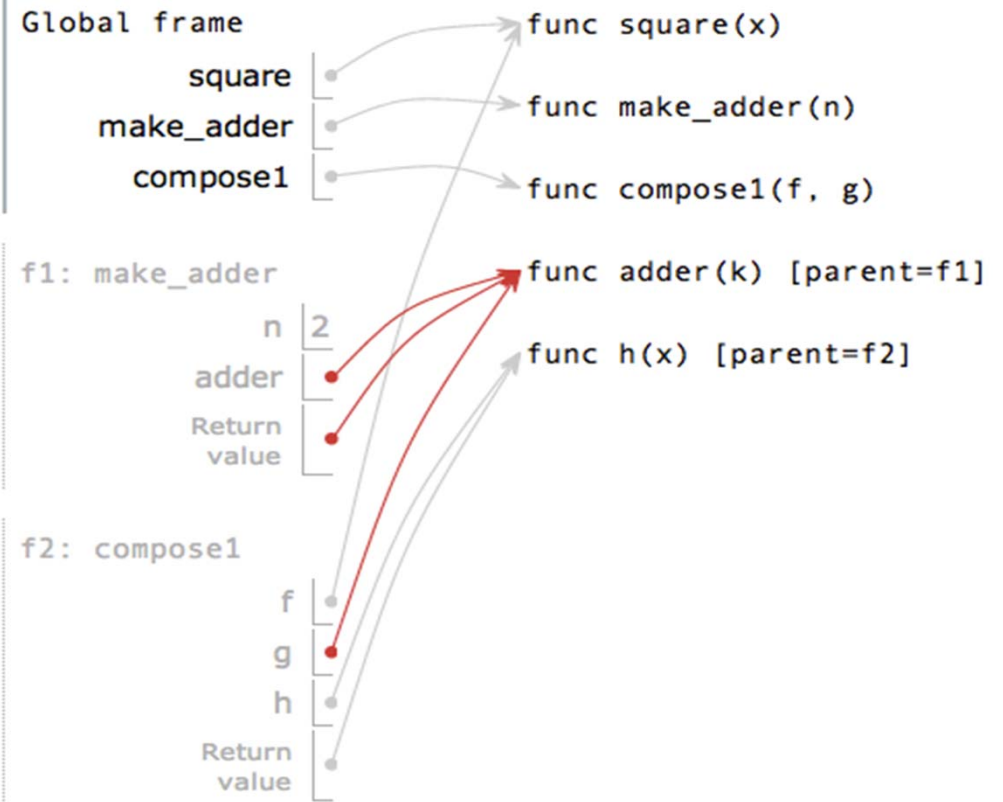
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2     return x * x  
3  
4 def make_adder(n):  
5     def adder(k):  
6         return n + k  
7     return adder  
8  
9 def compose1(f, g):  
10     def h(x):  
11         return f(g(x))  
12     return h  
13  
14 compose1(square, make_adder(2))(3)
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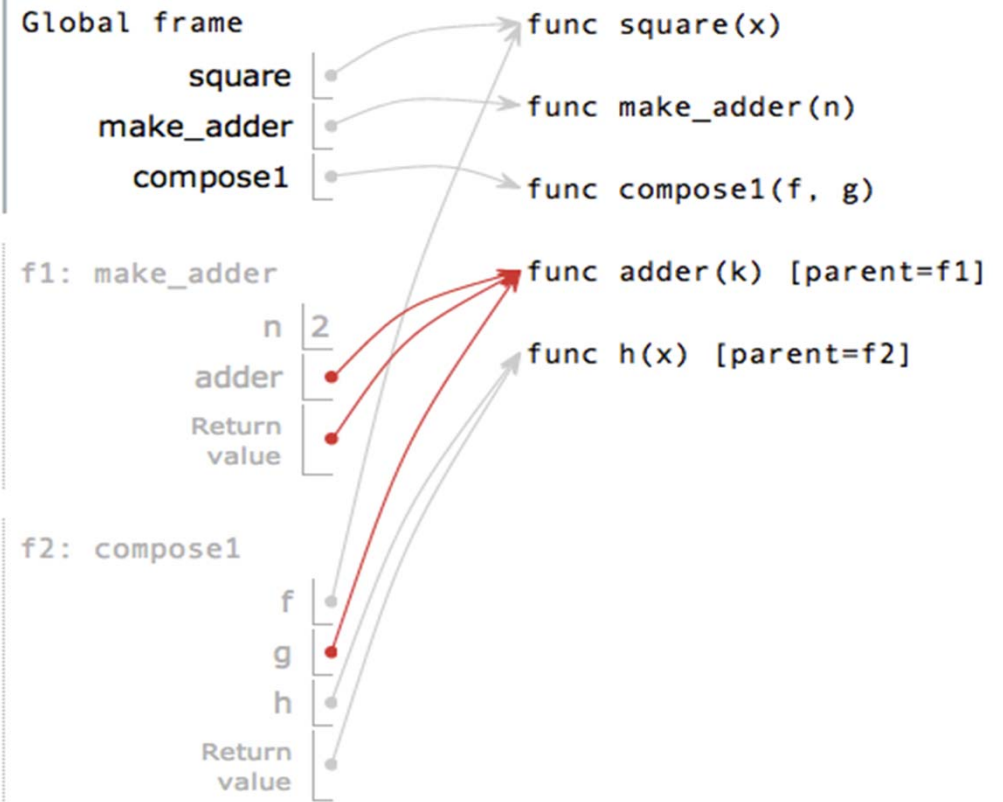
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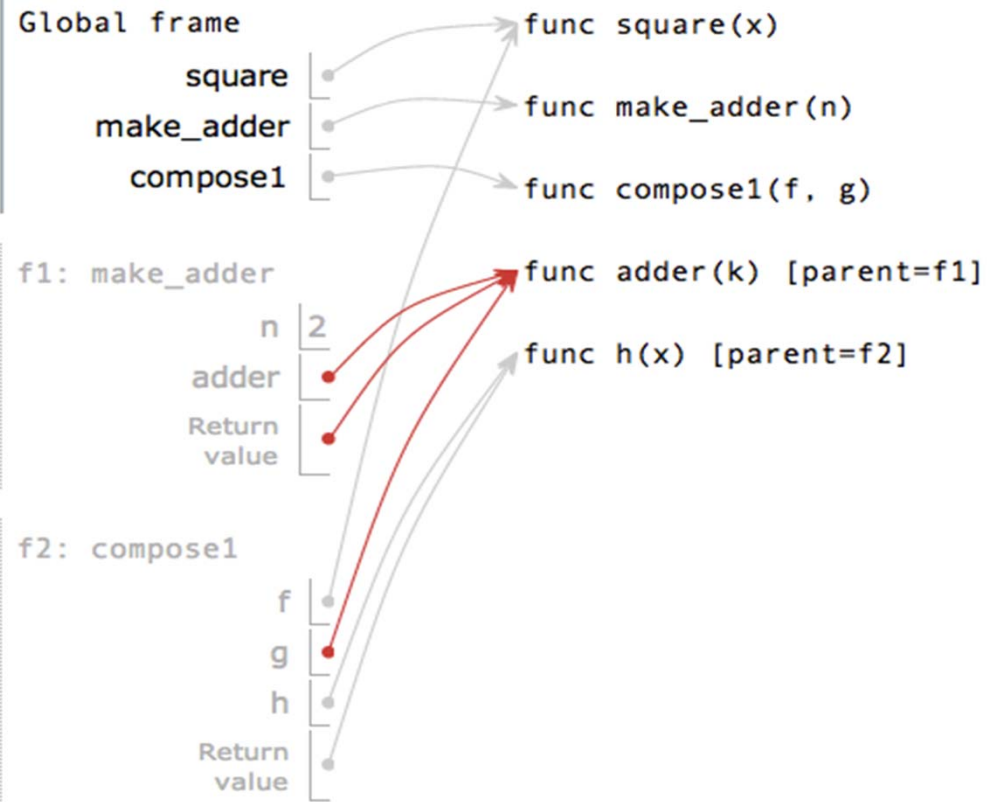
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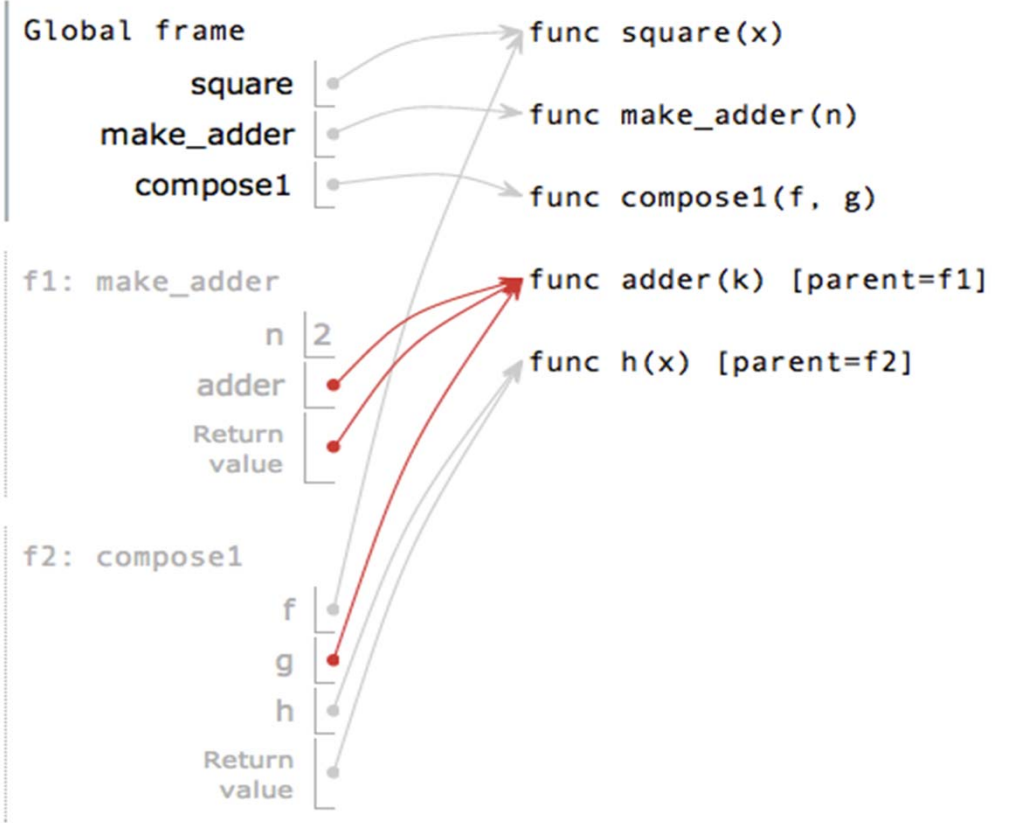
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6         return n + k
7     return adder
8
9 def compose1(f, g):
10    def h(x):
11        return f(g(x))
12    return h
13
14 compose1(square, make_adder(2))(3)
```

Return value of
make_adder is an
argument to compose1

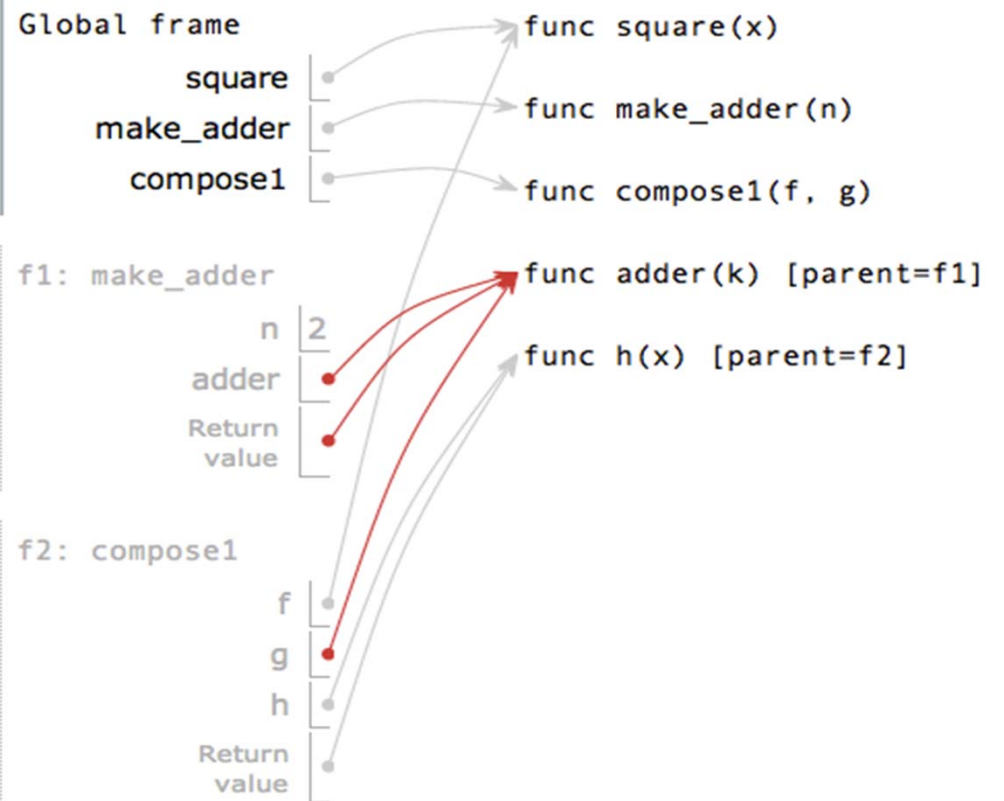


Environment for Function Composition



```
1 def square(x):
2     return x * x
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5     def adder(k):
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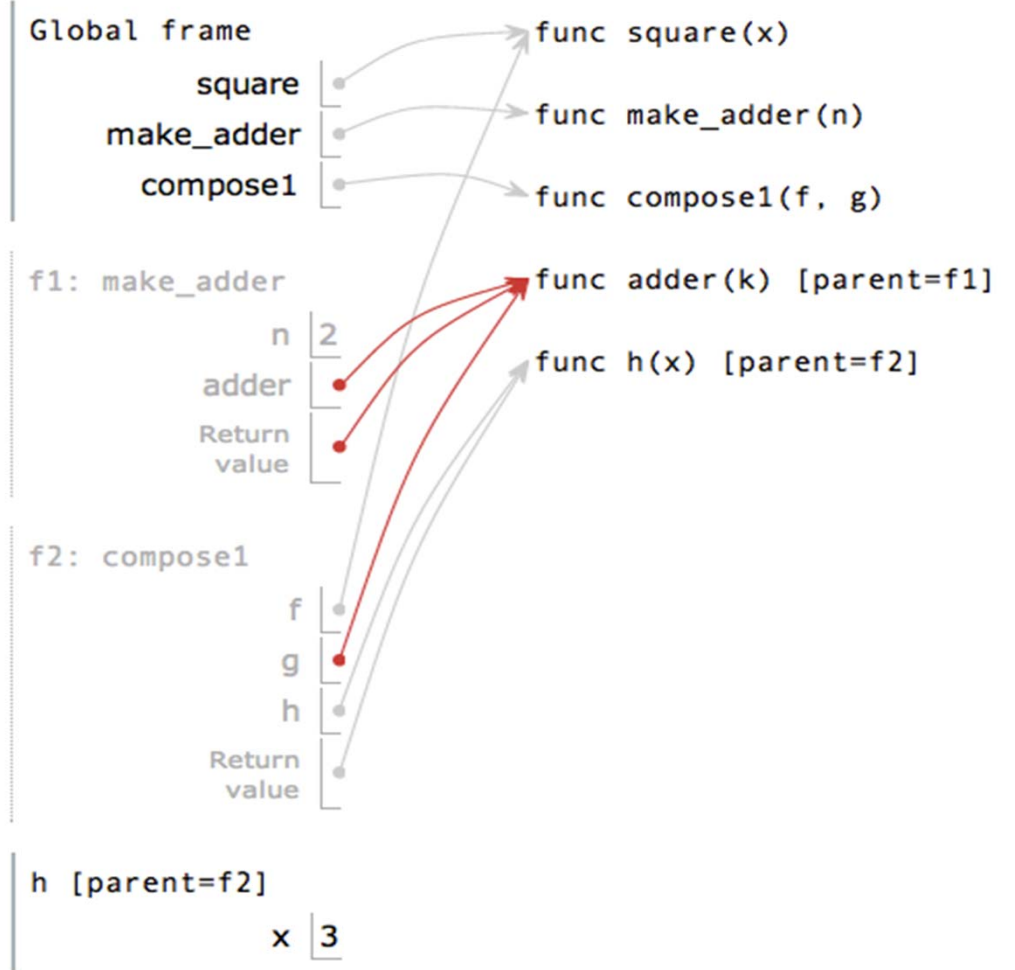


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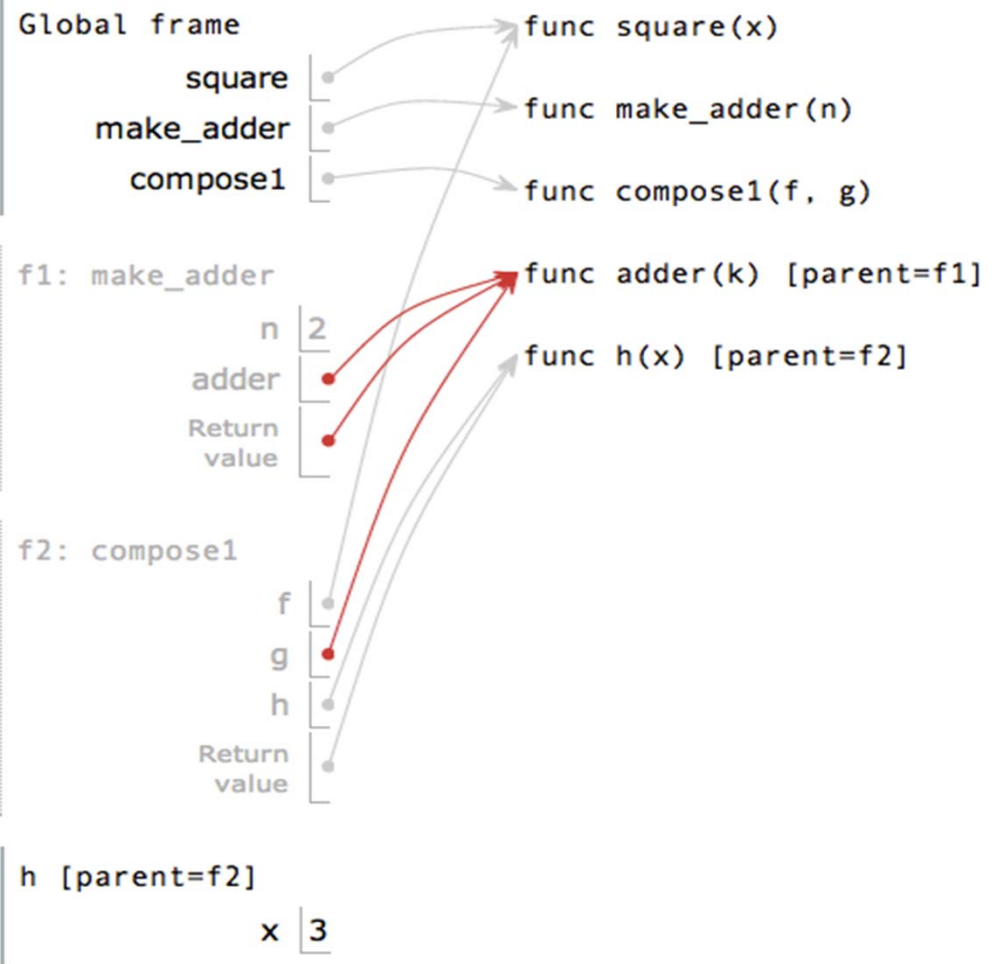


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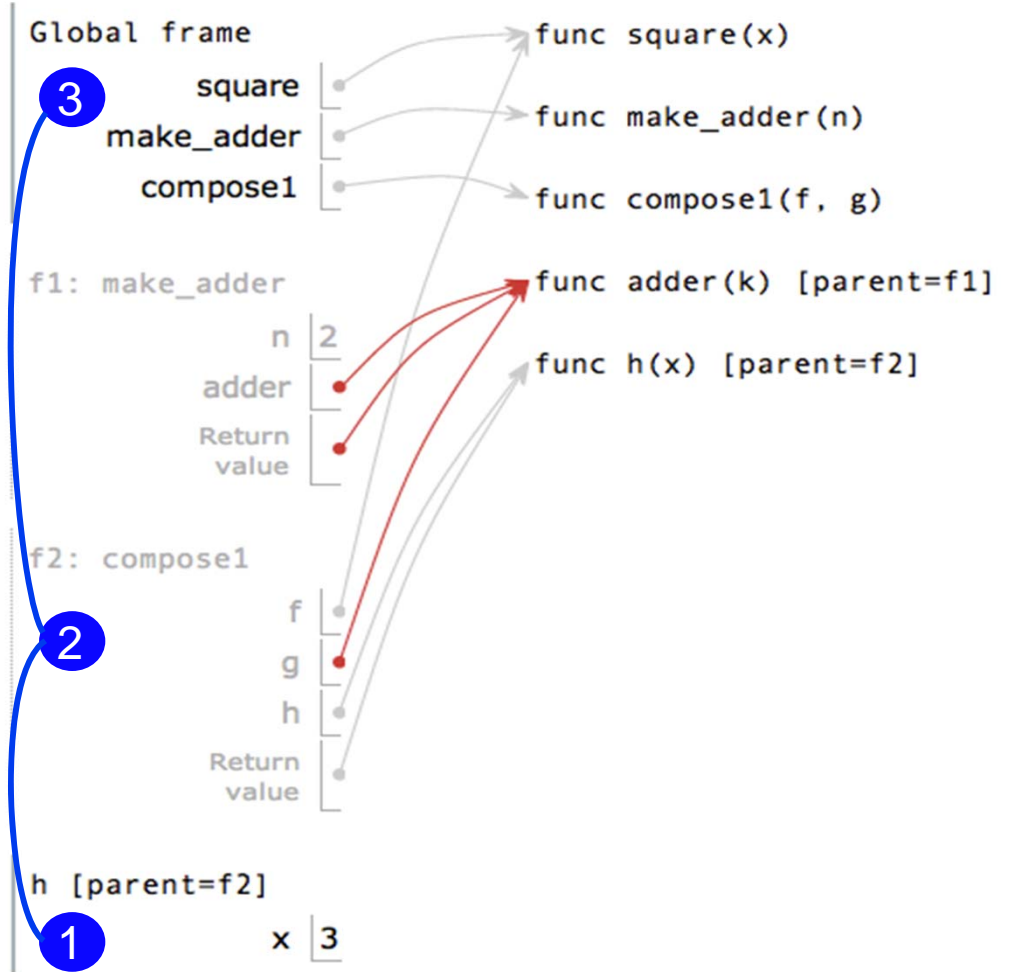


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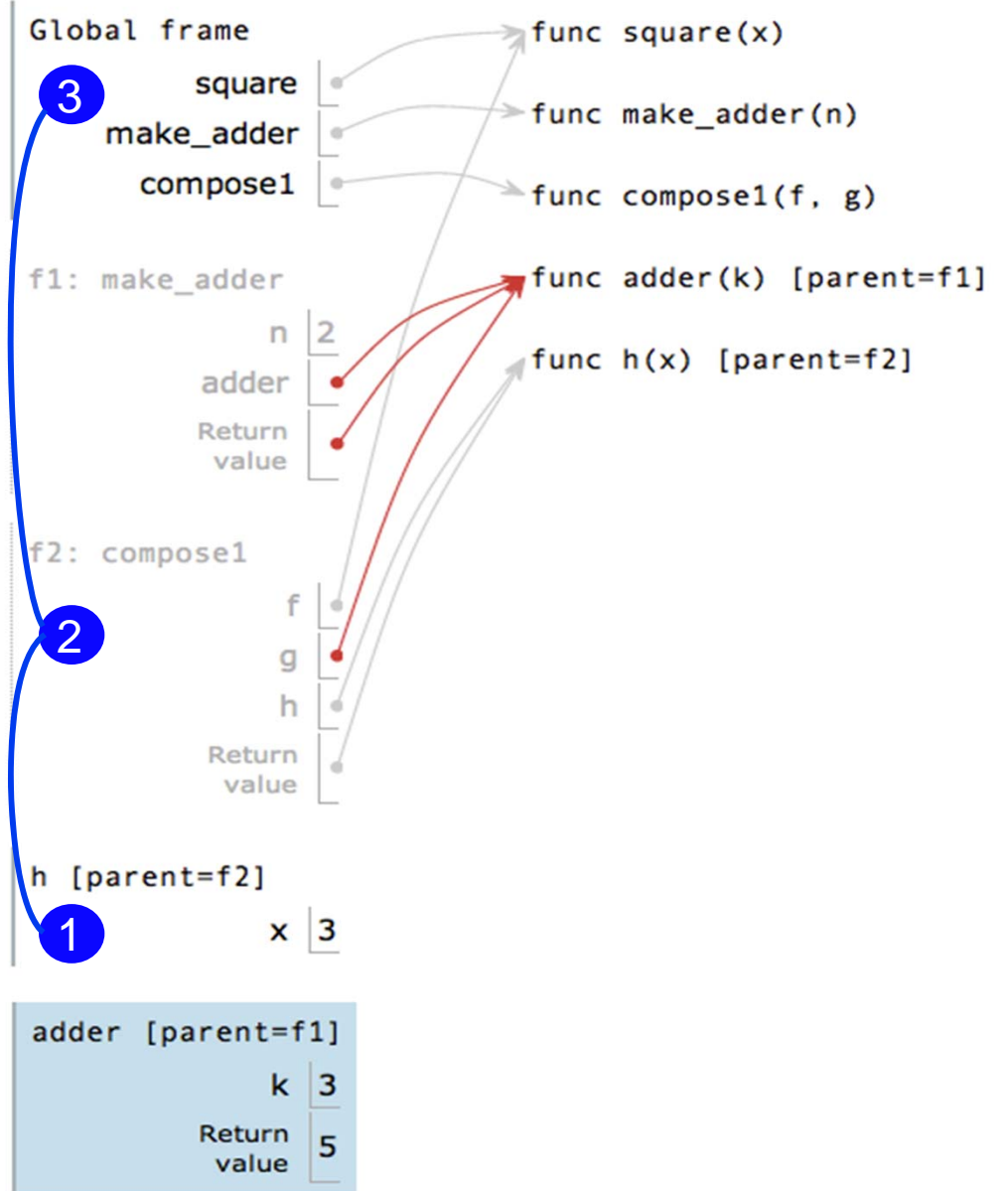


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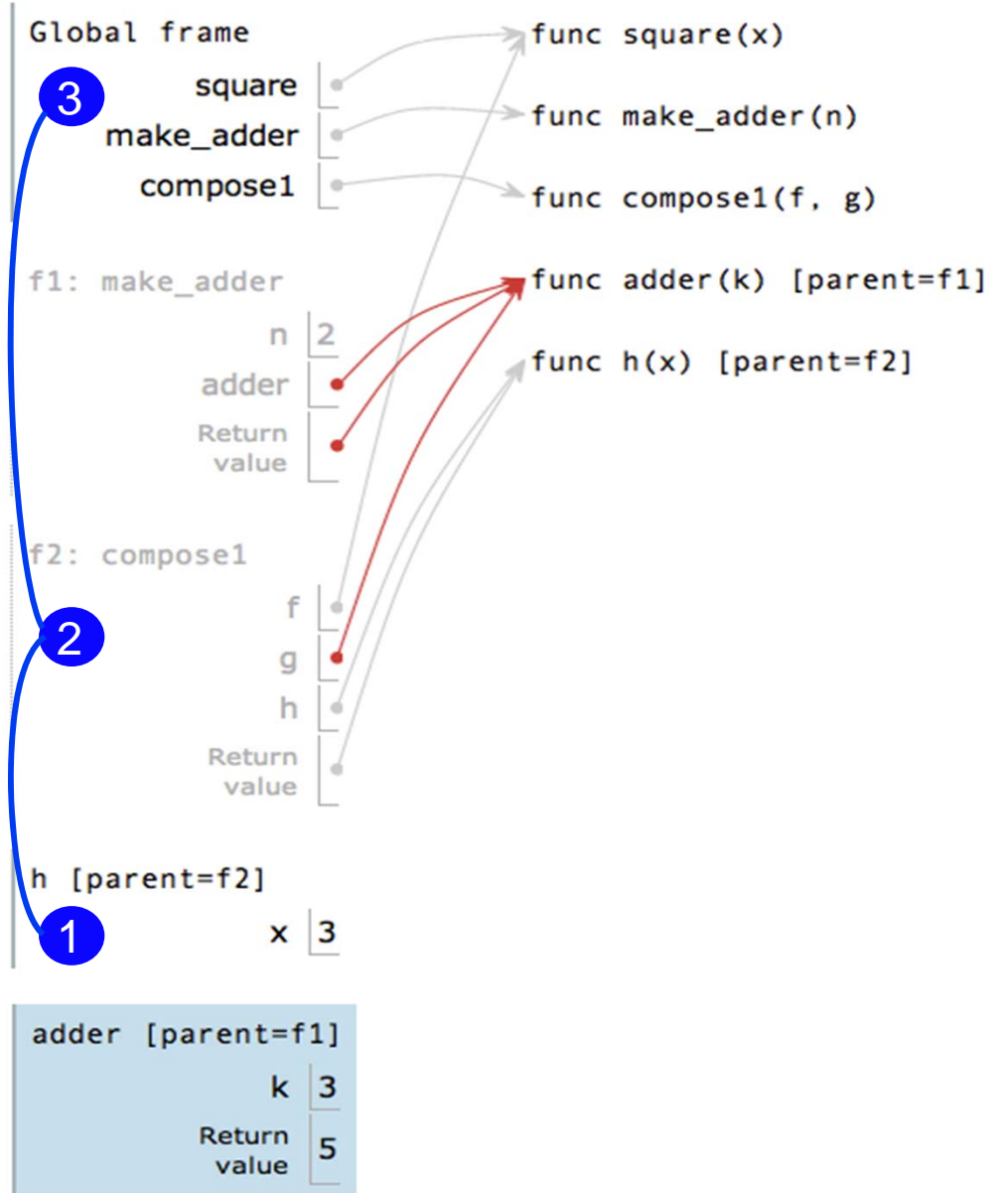
Example: <http://goo.gl/5zcug>

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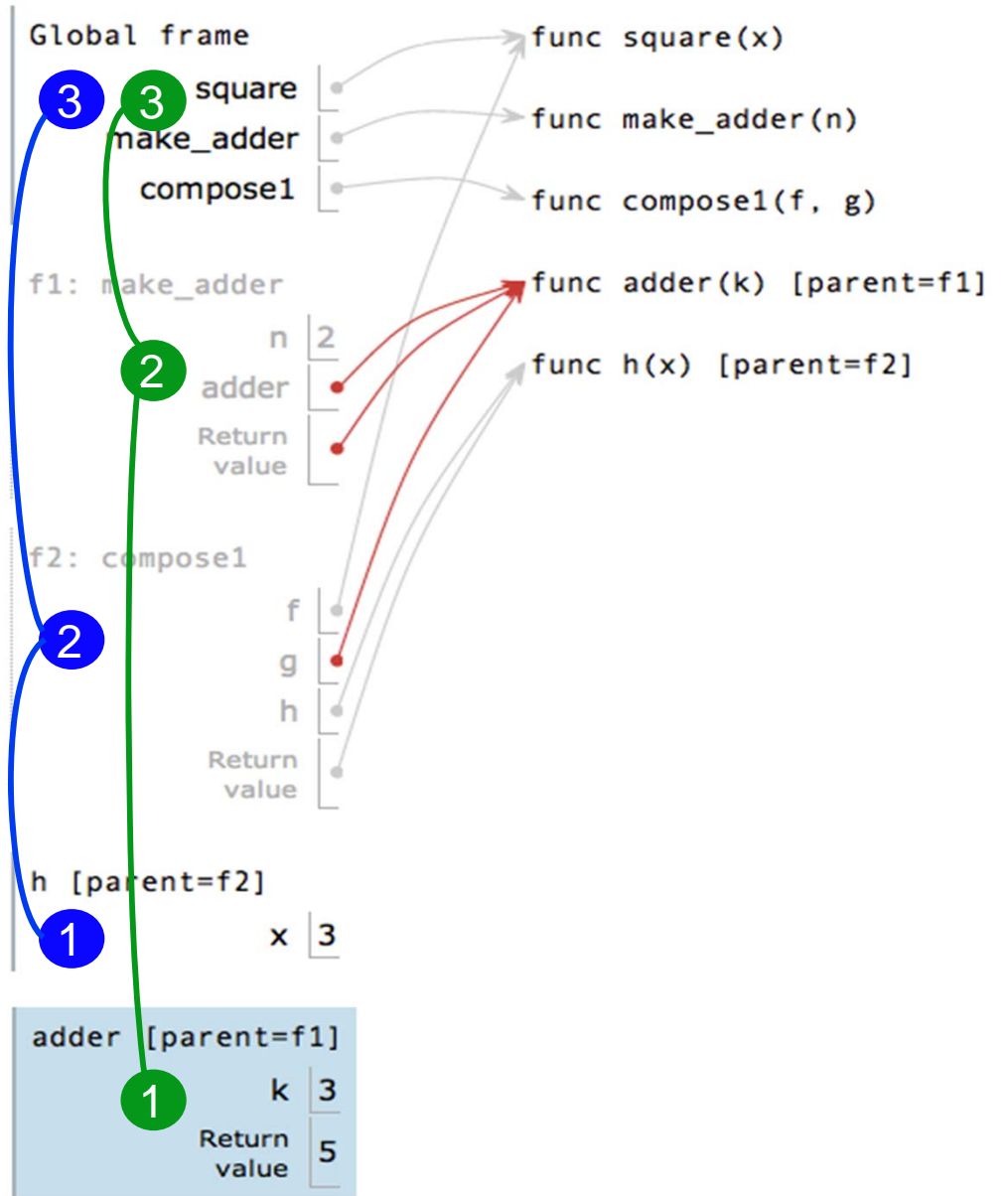
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Lambda Expressions



Lambda Expressions



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>>> ten = 10
```

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```
>>> square = x * x
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An expression: this one evaluates to a number

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with formal parameter x

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>>> square(4)
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```
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```
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```

```
16
```

Must be a single expression

Lambda expressions are rare in Python, but important in general

Evaluation of Lambda vs. Def



Evaluation of Lambda vs. Def



```
lambda x: x * x
```

Evaluation of Lambda vs. Def



`lambda x: x * x`

VS

Evaluation of Lambda vs. Def



```
lambda x: x * x
```

VS

```
def square(x):  
    return x * x
```

Evaluation of Lambda vs. Def



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VS

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Execution procedure for def statements:

Evaluation of Lambda vs. Def



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Execution procedure for def statements:

1. Create a function value with signature
<name>(<formal parameters>)
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Evaluation of Lambda vs. Def



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lambda x: x * x
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VS

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Execution procedure for def statements:

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No intrinsic name

2. Evaluate to that value

Lambda vs. Def Statements



Lambda vs. Def Statements



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Lambda vs. Def Statements



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Lambda vs. Def Statements



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Both create a function with the same arguments & behavior

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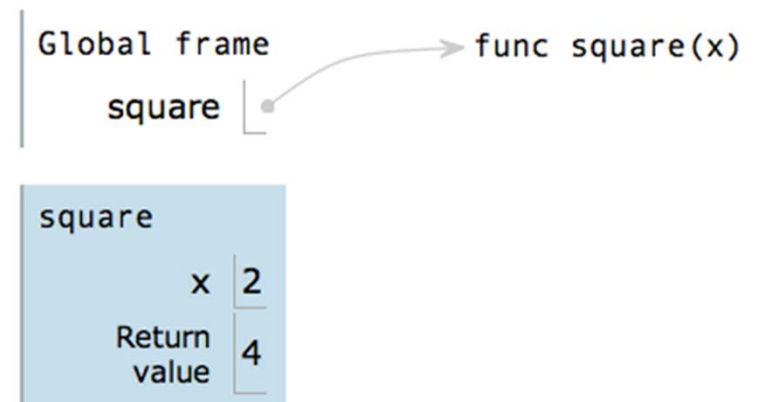
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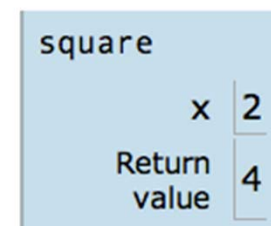
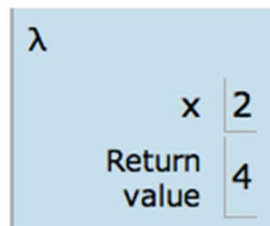
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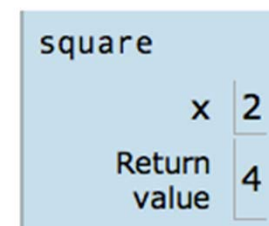
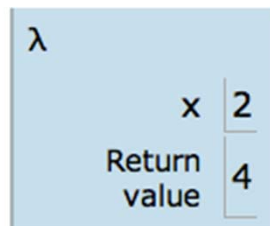
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