Function Examples

Announcements

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Hog Contest Winners

Spring 2015 Winners

Sinho Chewi & Alexander Nguyen Tran Zhaoxi Li Stella Tao and Yao Ge

Fall 2015 Winners

Micah Carroll & Vasilis Oikonomou Matthew Wu Anthony Yeung and Alexander Dai

Spring 2016 Winners

Michael McDonald and Tianrui Chen Andrei Kassiantchouk Benjamin Krieges

Spring 2017 Winners

Cindy Jin and Sunjoon Lee Anny Patino and Christian Vasquez Asana Choudhury and Jenna Wen Michelle Lee and Nicholas Chew

Fall 2017 Winners

Your name could be

here

FOREVER

Alex Yu and Tanmay Khattar James Li Justin Yokota

Spring 2018 Winners

Eric James Michaud Ziyu Dong Xuhui Zhou

Fall 2018 Winners

Abstraction

def square(x):
 return mul(x, x)

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def sum_squares(x, y):
 return square(x) + square(y)

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Yes

6

def square(x):
 return mul(x, x)

def sum_squares(x, y):
 return square(x) + square(y)

What does sum_squares need to know about square?

• Square takes one argument.

Yes

•Square has the intrinsic name square.

def square(x):
 return mul(x, x)
 def sum_squares(x, y):
 return square(x) + square(y)

What does sum_squares need to know about square?

• Square takes one argument.

•Square has the intrinsic name square.

No

Yes

6

def square(x):
 return mul(x, x)
 def sum_squares(x, y):
 return square(x) + square(y)

What does sum_squares need to know about square?

• Square takes one argument.

•Square has the intrinsic name square.

• Square computes the square of a number.

6

Yes

No

| <pre>def square(x): return mul(x, x)</pre> | <pre>def sum_squares(x, y): return square(x) + square(y)</pre> |
|--|--|
| What does sum_squares need | to know about square? |
| •Square takes one argument. | Yes |
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| •Square computes the square of a number. | Yes |

| <pre>def square(x): return mul(x, x)</pre> | <pre>def sum_squares(x, y): return square(x) + square(y)</pre> |
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| •Square takes one argument. | Yes |
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| | |

•Square computes the square by calling mul.

| <pre>def square(x): return mul(x, x)</pre> | <pre>def sum_squares(x, y): return square(x) + square(y)</pre> |
|--|--|
| What does sum_squares need | to know about square? |
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| •Square computes the square of a number. | Yes |
| •Square computes the square by calling mul. | No |

6

```
      def square(x):
      return mul(x, x)
      def sum_squares(x, y):

      What does sum_squares need to know about square?

      •Square takes one argument.
      Yes

      •Square has the intrinsic name square.
      No

      •Square computes the square of a number.
      Yes

      •Square computes the square by calling mul.
      No

      def square(x):
      return pow(x, 2)
```

6

def square(x): def sum_squares(x, y): return mul(x, x) **return** square(x) + square(y) What does sum_squares need to know about square? Yes • Square takes one argument. •Square has the intrinsic name square. No • Square computes the square of a number. Yes • Square computes the square by calling mul. No def square(x): **def** square(x): return pow(x, 2) **return** mul(x, x-1) + x

```
def square(x):
                                                  def sum_squares(x, y):
                 return mul(x, x)
                                                       return square(x) + square(y)
                     What does sum_squares need to know about square?
                                                                           Yes
• Square takes one argument.
• Square has the intrinsic name square.
                                                                            No
• Square computes the square of a number.
                                                                           Yes
• Square computes the square by calling mul.
                                                                            No
            def square(x):
                                                    def square(x):
                                                        return mul(x, x-1) + x
                 return pow(x, 2)
                   If the name "square" were bound to a built-in function,
                          sum_squares would still work identically.
```

Names typically don't matter for correctness

but

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Function names typically convey their effect (**print**), their behavior (**triple**), or the value returned (**abs**).

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| From: true_false | To: rolled_a_one | Names should convey the meaning or purpose of the values to which they are bound. |
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| From: true_false | To: rolled_a_one | Names should convey the meaning or purpose of the values to which they are bound. |
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| d | dice | The type of value bound to the name is best documented in a function's docstring. Function names typically convey their effect (print), their behavior (triple), or the value returned (abs). |

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| From: | To: | Names should convey the meaning or purpose |
|------------|--------------|--|
| true_false | rolled_a_one | of the values to which they are bound. |
| d | dice | The type of value bound to the name is best |
| helper | take_turn | documented in a function's docstring. |
| | | Function names typically convey their effect (print), their behavior (triple), or the value returned (abs). |

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| l, I, O | k, i, m | |

8

Reasons to add a new name

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Repeated compound expressions:

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if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
    x = x + sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
```

Reasons to add a new name

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Repeated compound expressions:
if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
    x = x + sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
hypotenuse = sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
if hypotenuse > 1:
    x = x + hypotenuse
```

Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

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x1 = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)) / (2 * a)

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```
x1 = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)) / (2 * a)

discriminant = square(b) - 4 * a * c
x1 = (-b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2 * a)
```

8

```
Reasons to add a new name
 Repeated compound expressions:
     if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
         x = x + sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
     hypotenuse = sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
     if hypotenuse > 1:
         x = x + hypotenuse
 Meaningful parts of complex expressions:
     x1 = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)) / (2 * a)
     discriminant = square(b) - 4 * a * c
     x1 = (-b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2 * a)
```

More Naming Tips

Reasons to add a new name

```
Repeated compound expressions:
```

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if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
    x = x + sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
```

```
hypotenuse = sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
if hypotenuse > 1:
    x = x + hypotenuse
```

More Naming Tips

• Names can be long if they help document your code:

average_age = average(age, students)

is preferable to

Compute average age of students
aa = avg(a, st)

Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

x1 = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)) / (2 * a)

discriminant = square(b) - 4 * a * c
x1 = (-b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2 * a)

8

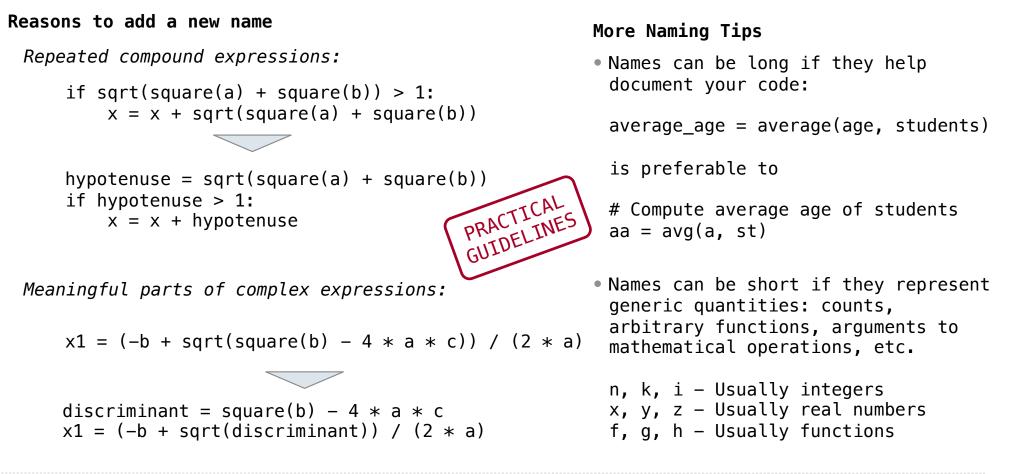
```
Reasons to add a new name
                                                        More Naming Tips
 Repeated compound expressions:

    Names can be long if they help

                                                          document your code:
     if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
         x = x + sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
                                                          average age = average(age, students)
                                                          is preferable to
     hypotenuse = sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
     if hypotenuse > 1:
                                                          # Compute average age of students
         x = x + hypotenuse
                                                          aa = avg(a, st)

    Names can be short if they represent

 Meaningful parts of complex expressions:
                                                          generic quantities: counts,
                                                          arbitrary functions, arguments to
     x1 = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)) / (2 * a)
                                                          mathematical operations, etc.
                                                          n, k, i – Usually integers
     discriminant = square(b) - 4 * a * c
                                                          x, y, z - Usually real numbers
     x1 = (-b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2 * a)
                                                          f, g, h - Usually functions
```



8

Testing

Write the test of a function before you write the function.

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A test will clarify the domain, range, & behavior of a function.

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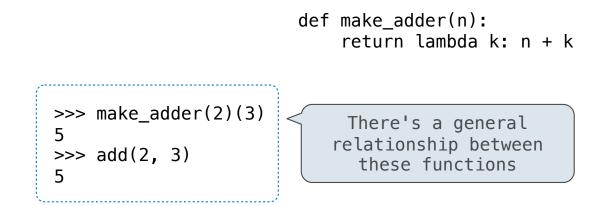
(Demo)

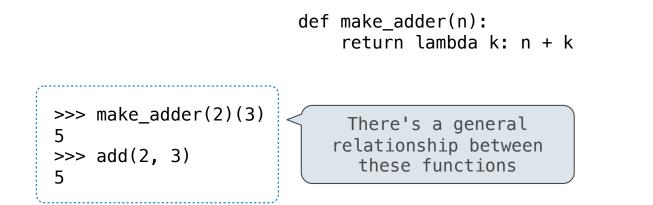
Currying

def make_adder(n):
 return lambda k: n + k

```
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    return lambda k: n + k
```

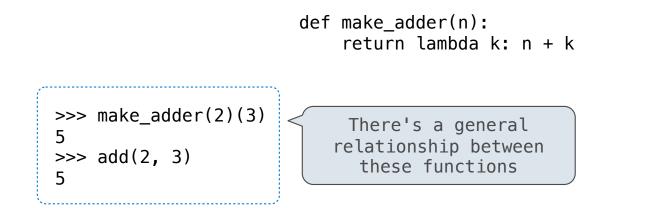
```
>>> make_adder(2)(3)
5
>>> add(2, 3)
5
```





(Demo)

Function Currying



Curry: Transform a multi-argument function into a single-argument, higher-order function

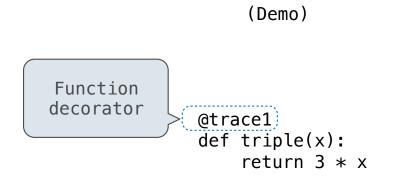
(Demo)

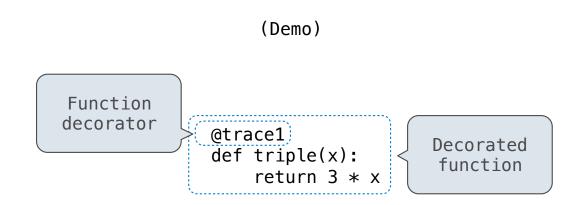
Decorators

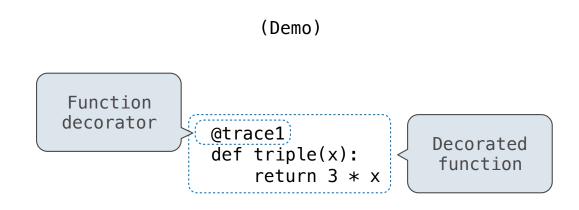
(Demo)

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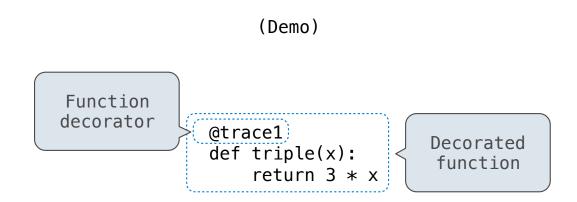
@trace1
def triple(x):
 return 3 * x





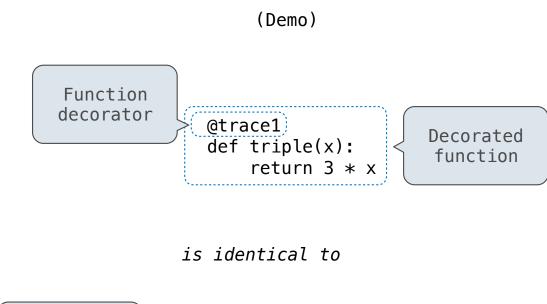


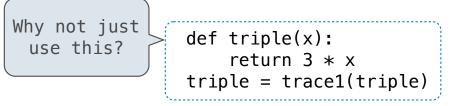
is identical to



is identical to

def triple(x):
 return 3 * x
triple = trace1(triple)





Review

The print function returns None. It also displays its arguments (separated by spaces) when it is called.

from operator import add, mul
def square(x):
 return mul(x, x)

| The print function returns None. (separated by spaces) when it is | | ents | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| <pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x): return mul(x, x)</pre> | This expression | Evaluates to | Interactive Output |

The print function returns None. It also displays its arguments (separated by spaces) when it is called.

| from operator import add, mul def square(x): | This expression | Evaluates to | Output |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------|
| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | |

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|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | print(5) | | |

| <pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre> | This expression | Evaluates to | Interactive Output |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | print(5) | None | |

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| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
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|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|
| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | print(5) | None | 5 |
| | <pre>print(print(5))</pre> | | |

Tatoractiva

| <pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x): return mul(x, x)</pre> | This expression | Evaluates to | Interactive Output |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | print(5) | None | 5 |
| | <pre>print(print(5)) None</pre> | | |

| from operator import add, mul def square(x): return mul(x, x) | This expression | Evaluates to | Interactive Output |
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| | print(5) | None | 5 |
| | <pre>print(print(5)) None</pre> | | 5 None |

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|--|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | print(5) | None | 5 |
| <pre>def delay(arg): print('delayed') def g(): return arg return g</pre> | print(<u>print(5)</u>) None | None | 5 None |

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| from operator import add, mul def square(x): | This expression | Evaluates to | Interactive Output |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | print(5) | None | 5 |
| | <pre>print(print(5)) None</pre> | None | 5 None |
| <pre>def delay(arg): print('delayed') def g(): return arg return g</pre> | delay(delay)()(6)() | | |

| <pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre> | This expression | Evaluates to | Interactive Output |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | print(5) | None | 5 |
| | <pre>print(print(5)) None</pre> | None | 5 None |
| <pre>def delay(arg): print('delayed') def g(): return arg return g</pre> | delay(delay)()(6)() | | |
| Names in nested def statements can refer to their enclosing scope | | | |

| <pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre> | This expression | Evaluates to | Interactive Output |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| A function that takes any argument and returns a | print(5) | None | 5 |
| <pre>function that returns that arg def (delay(arg): print('delayed')</pre> | <pre>print(print(5)) None</pre> | None | 5 None |
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| <pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre> | This expression | Evaluates to | Interactive Output |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| return mul(x, x) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| A function that takes any argument and returns a | print(5) | None | 5 |
| <pre>function that returns that arg def (delay(arg): print('delayed')</pre> | <pre>print(print(5)) None</pre> | None | 5 None |
| <pre>def g(): return arg return g Names in nested def</pre> | delay(delay)()(6)() | | |
| statements can refer to their enclosing scope | | | |

The print function returns None. It also displays its arguments (separated by spaces) when it is called.

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