

Hog Contest Rules cs61a.org/proj/hog_contest

Up to two people submit one entry;
 Max of one entry per person

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Fall 2011 Winners

Kaylee Mann Yan Duan & Ziming Li Brian Prike & Zhenghao Qian Parker Schuh & Robert Chatham

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Alan Tong & Elaine Zhao Zhenyang Zhang Adam Robert Villaflor & Joany Gao Zhen Qin & Dian Chen Zizheng Tai & Yihe Li

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

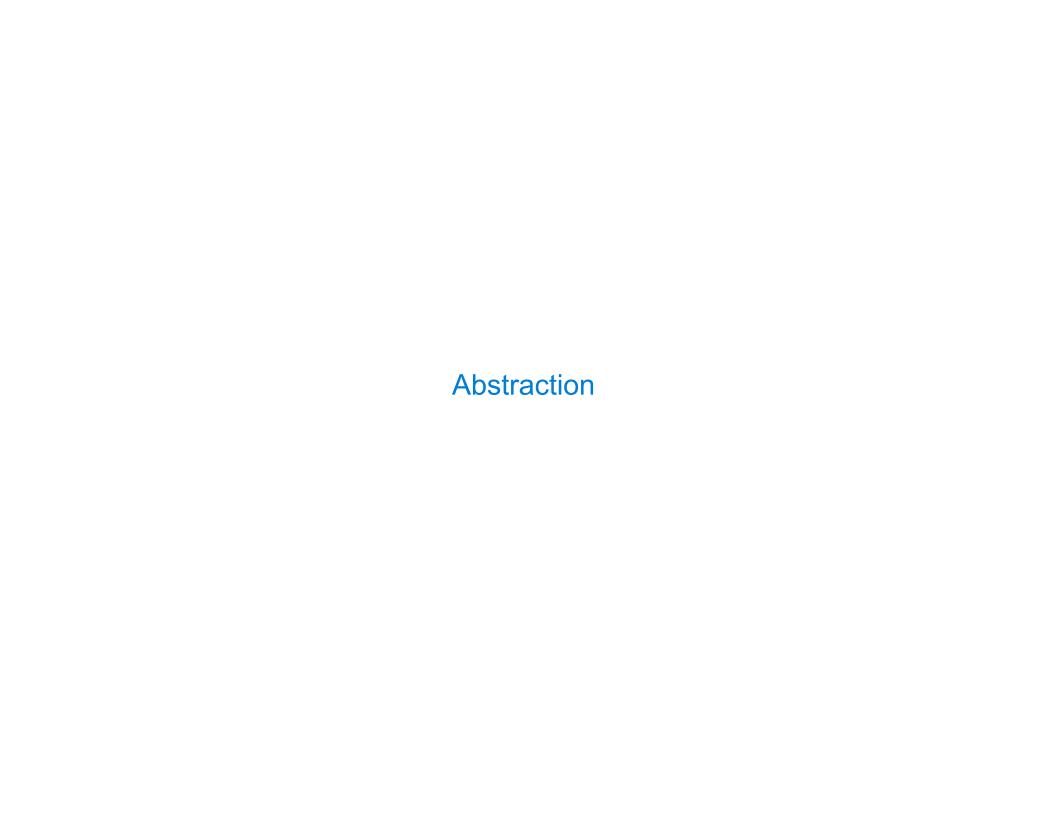
Fall 2017 Winners

Alex Yu and Tanmay Khattar James Li Justin Yokota

Spring 2018 Winners

here

e FOREVE



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

6

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def square(x):
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What does sum_squares need to know about square?
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Square takes one argument
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What does sum_squares need to know about square?

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Yes

•Square has the intrinsic name square.

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•Square computes the square of a number.

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def square(x):
    return pow(x, 2)
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def square(x):
                                                  def sum_squares(x, y):
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• Square computes the square by calling mul.
                                                                           No
            def square(x):
                                                    def square(x):
                return pow(x, 2)
                                                        return mul(x, x-1) + x
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• Square computes the square by calling mul.
                                                                           No
            def square(x):
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                return pow(x, 2)
                   If the name "square" were bound to a built-in function,
                          sum_squares would still work identically.
```

Choosing Names	

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Names typically don't matter for correctness **but**

they matter a lot for composition

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

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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))
```

8

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Repeated compound expressions:

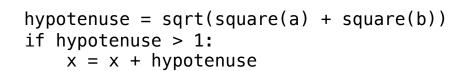
```
if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
    x = x + sqrt(square(a) + square(b))

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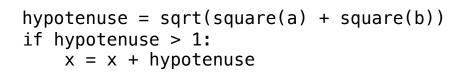


$$x1 = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)) / (2 * a)$$

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



discriminant = square(b) -
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Reasons to add a new name

More Naming Tips

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Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

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More Naming Tips

Names can be long if they help document your code:

average_age = average(age, students)

is preferable to

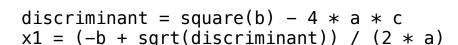
Compute average age of students
aa = avg(a, st)

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n, k, i - Usually integers

x, y, z - Usually real numbers

f, g, h - Usually functions

Reasons to add a new name

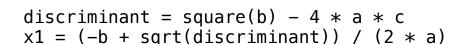
Repeated compound expressions:

hypotenuse = sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) PRACTICAL GUIDELINES if hypotenuse > 1:

x = x + hypotenuse

Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

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Test-Driven Development					

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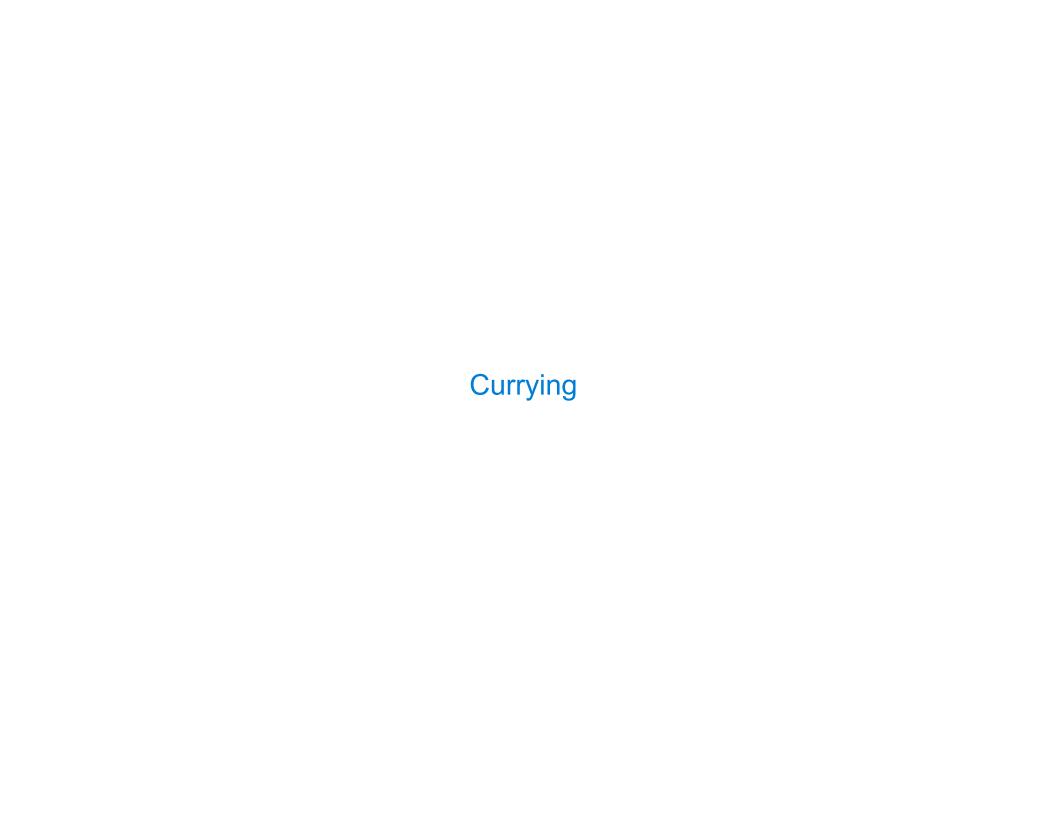
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(Demo)



Function (Surrying		

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

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

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

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There's a general relationship between these functions

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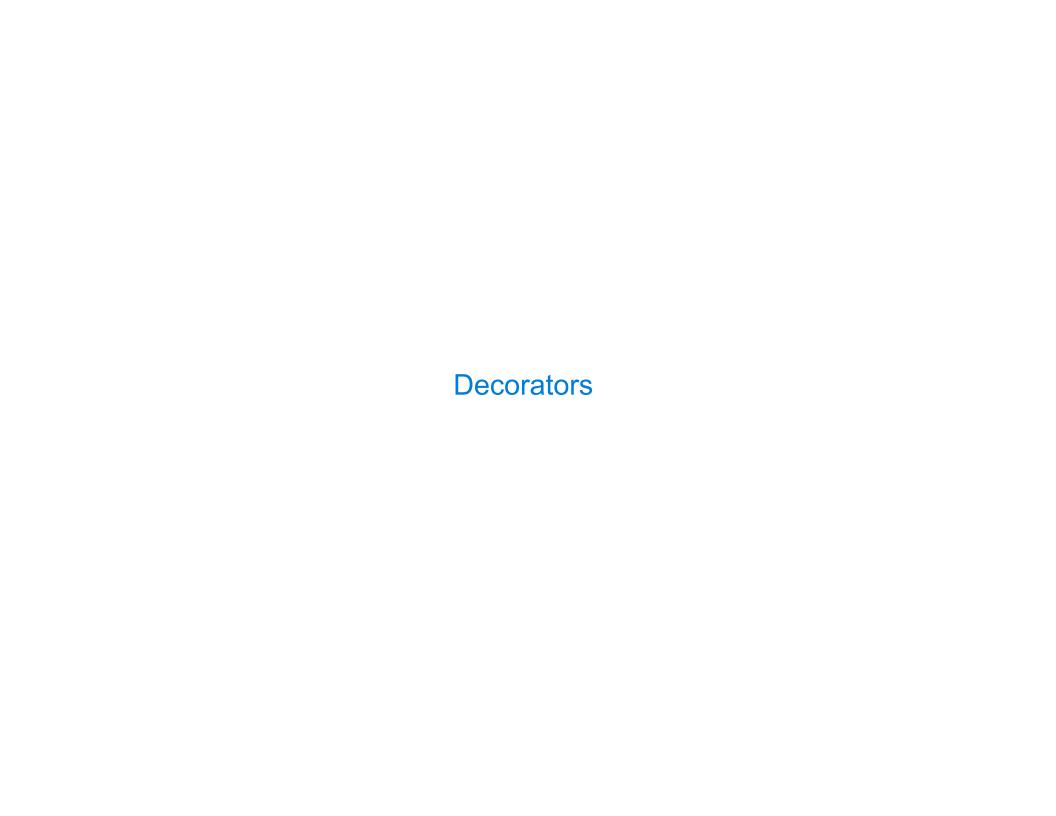
Function Currying

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def make_adder(n):
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    There's a general
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(Demo)
```

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



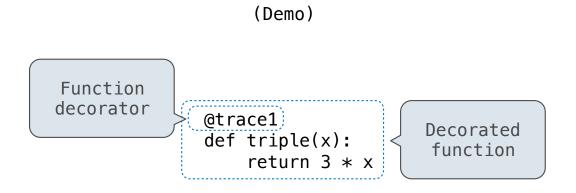
(Demo)

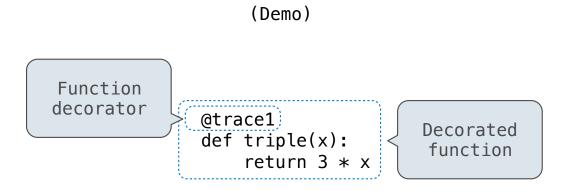
```
(Demo)
```

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

Function decorator

@trace1
def triple(x):
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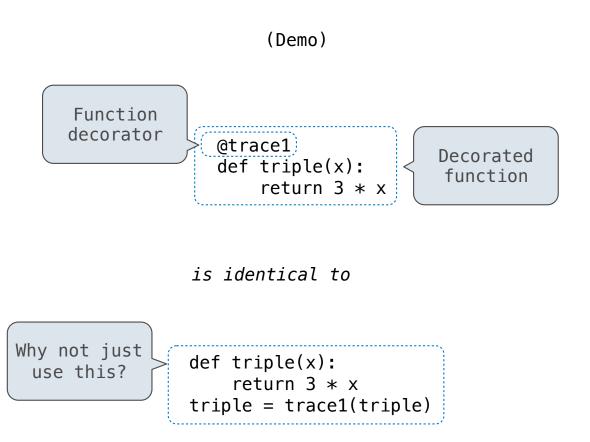


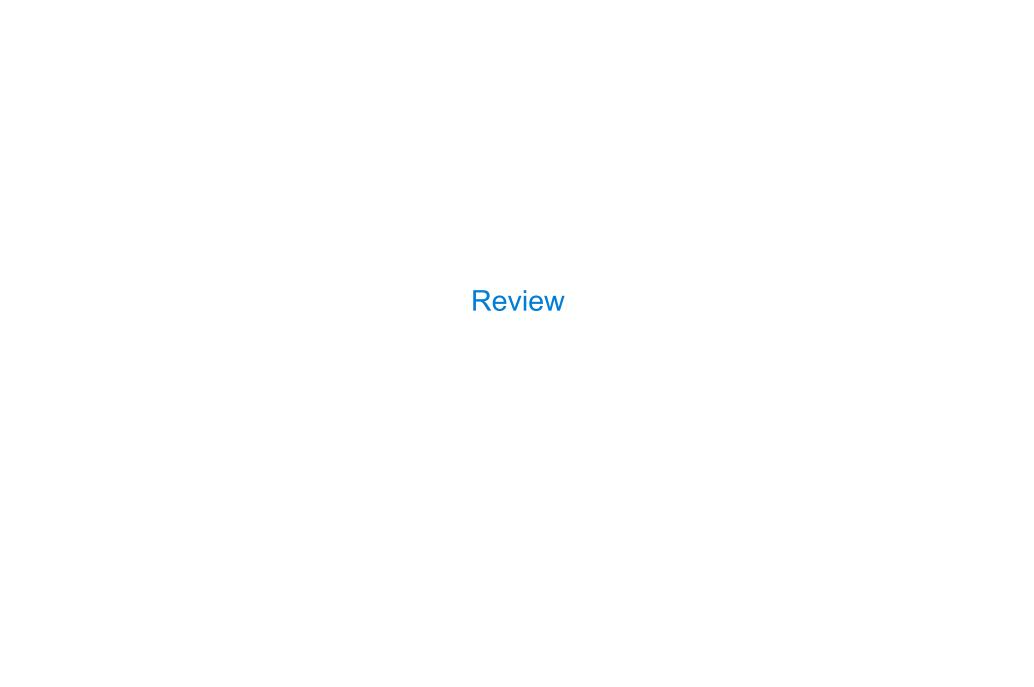
is identical to

Function decorator @trace1 def triple(x): return 3 * x Openated function

is identical to

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





What Would Python Display?	

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

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)

This expression

Evaluates to

Interactive Output

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	

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	print(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	5
	<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>		

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x): return mul(x, x)</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
	5	5	5
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from	operat	or	impo	ort	add,	mul
def	square((x):				
	return	mul	.(x,	x)		

This expression	Evaluates to	Output
5	5	5
print(5)	None	5
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from operator import add, mul
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```
def delay(arg):
    print('delayed')
    def g():
        return arg
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```

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Output
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<pre>def delay(arg): print('delayed') def g(): return arg return g</pre>	delay(delay)()(6)()		

```
Interactive
from operator import add, mul
                                  This expression
                                                                                     Output
                                                                   Evaluates to
def square(x):
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                                   5
                                                                    5
                                                                                      5
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                                                                    None
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                                                                                      None
                                           None
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                                   delay(delay)()(6)()
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 Names in nested def
statements can refer to
 their enclosing scope
```

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argument and returns a
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argument and returns a
function that returns
    that arg

def delay(arg):
    print('delayed')
    def g():
        return arg
    return g

Names in nested def
statements can refer to
    their enclosing scope
```

This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
5	5	5
print(5)	None	5
<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
(delay(delay)()(6)()		

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

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argument and returns a
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This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
5	5	5
print(5)	None	5
<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
delay(delay)()(6)()		delayed delayed 6

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

A function that takes any
argument and returns a
function that returns
    that arg

def delay(arg):
    print('delayed')
    def g():
        return arg
    return g

Names in nested def
statements can refer to
their enclosing scope
```

This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
5	5	5
print(5)	None	5
<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
delay(delay)()(6)()	6	delayed delayed 6

```
Interactive
  from operator import add, mul
                                    This expression
                                                                                       Output
                                                                    Evaluates to
  def square(x):
      return mul(x, x)
                                    5
                                                                     5
                                                                                       5
A function that takes any
                                    print(5)
                                                                     None
                                                                                       5
 argument and returns a
  function that returns
                                    print(print(5))
                                                                     None
         that arg
                                                                                       None
                                            None
 def delay(arg):
                                                                                       delayed
     print('delayed')
                                    delay(delay)()(6)()
                                                                                       delayed
     def g():
                                                                     6
          return arg
                                                                                       6
     return g
   Names in nested def
                                    print(delay(print)()(4))
 statements can refer to
  their enclosing scope
```

```
Interactive
  from operator import add, mul
                                    This expression
                                                                                       Output
                                                                    Evaluates to
  def square(x):
      return mul(x, x)
                                    5
                                                                     5
                                                                                       5
A function that takes any
                                    print(5)
                                                                     None
                                                                                       5
 argument and returns a
  function that returns
                                    print(print(5))
                                                                     None
         that arg
                                                                                       None
                                            None
 def delay(arg):
                                                                                       delayed
     print('delayed')
                                    delay(delay)()(6)()
                                                                                       delayed
     def g():
                                                                     6
          return arg
                                                                                       6
     return g
                                                                                       delayed
   Names in nested def
                                    print(delay(print)()(4))
 statements can refer to
  their enclosing scope
```

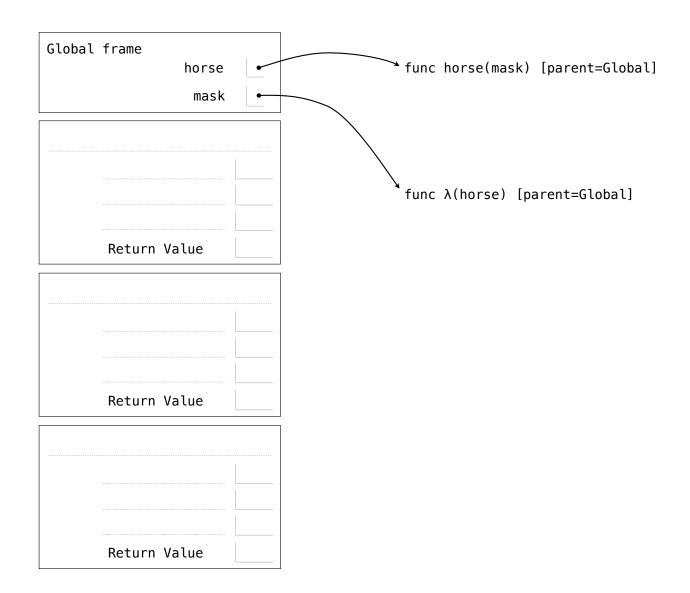
<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
A function that takes any argument and returns a	print(5)	None	5
function that returns that arg	<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
<pre>def (delay(arg): print('delayed') def g(): return (arg) return g</pre>	delay(delay)()(6)()	6	delayed delayed 6
Names in nested def statements can refer to their enclosing scope	<pre>print(delay(print)()(4))</pre>		delayed 4

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
A function that takes any argument and returns a function that returns that arg	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)()	6	delayed delayed 6
Names in nested def statements can refer to their enclosing scope	<pre>print(delay(print)()(4))</pre>		delayed 4 None

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
A function that takes any argument and returns a	print(5)	None	5
function that returns that arg	<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)()	6	delayed delayed 6
Names in nested def statements can refer to their enclosing scope	<pre>print(delay(print)()(4))</pre>	None	delayed 4 None

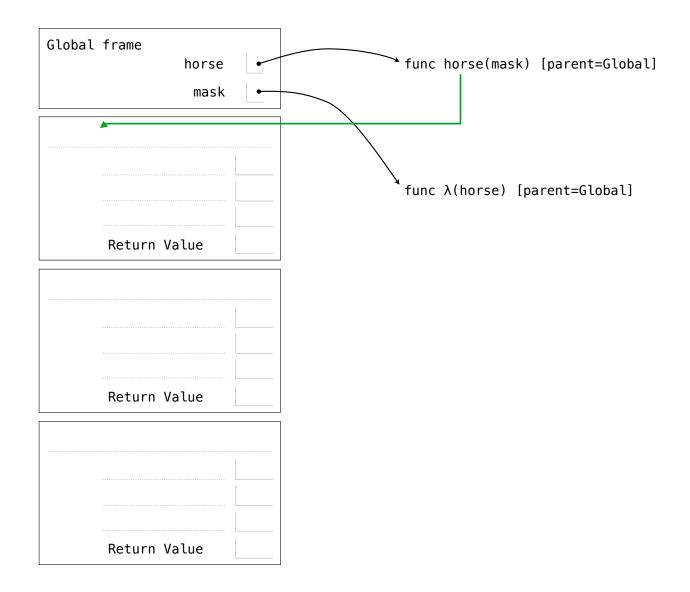
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



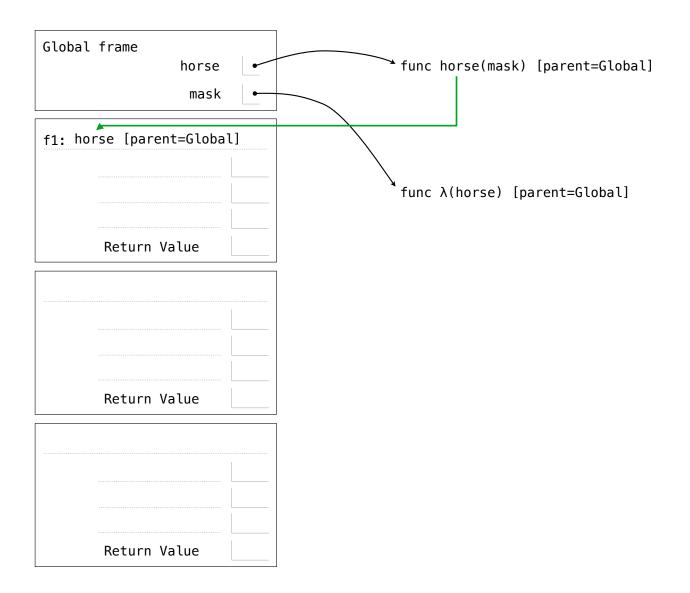
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



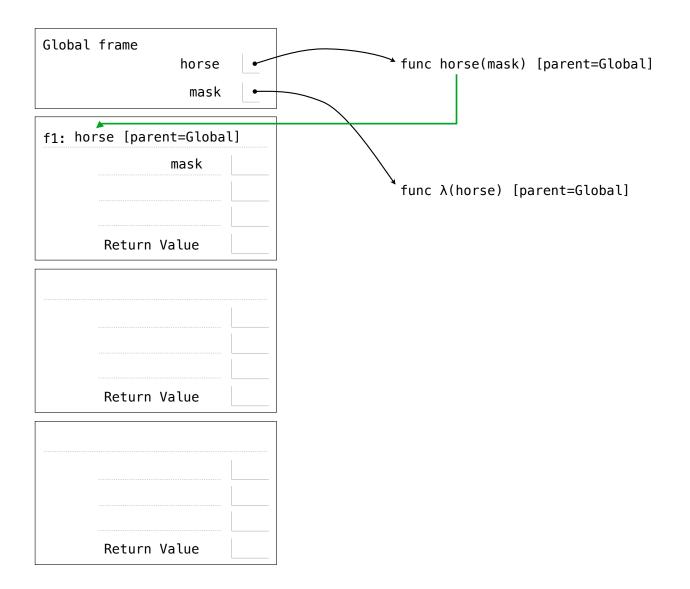
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



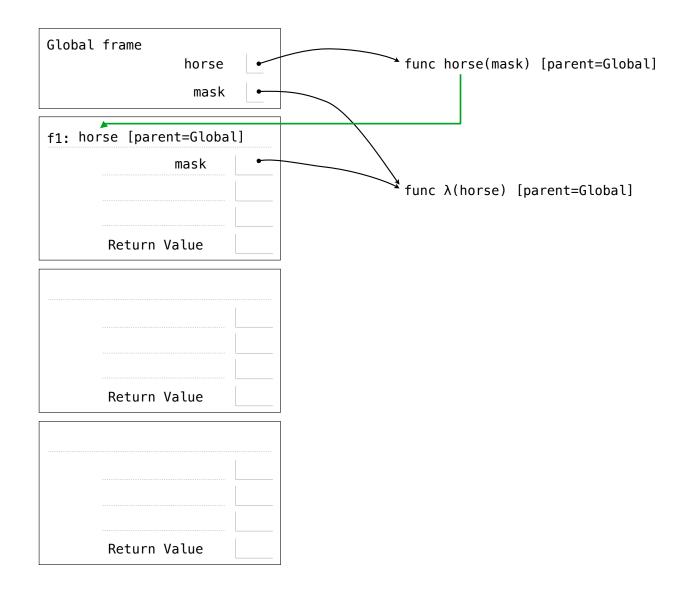
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



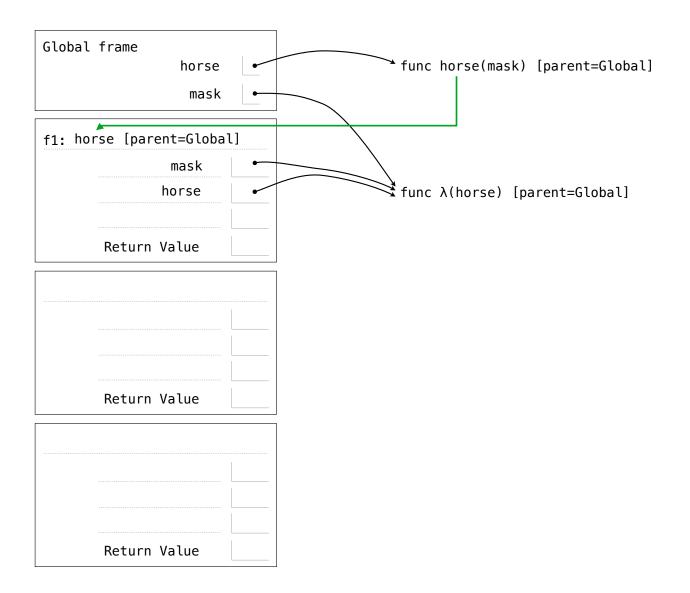
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



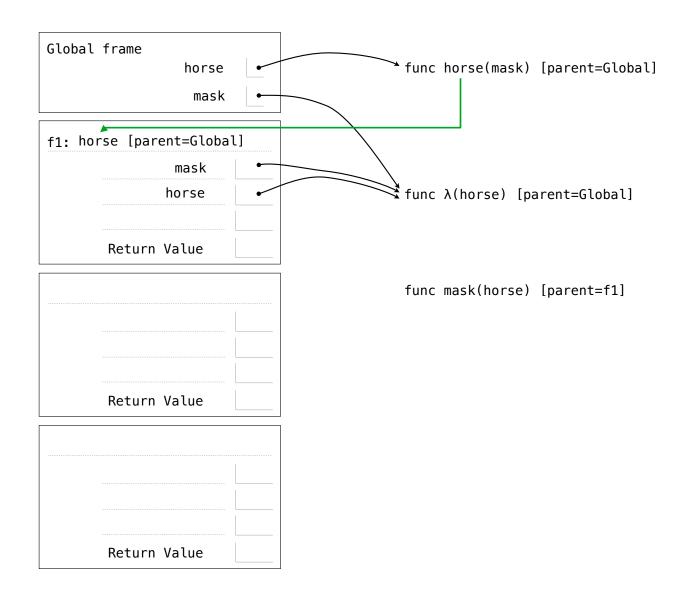
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



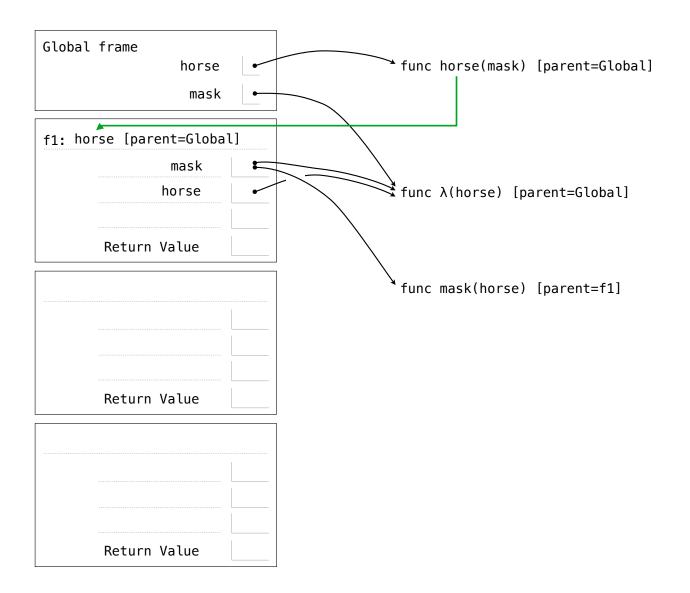
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



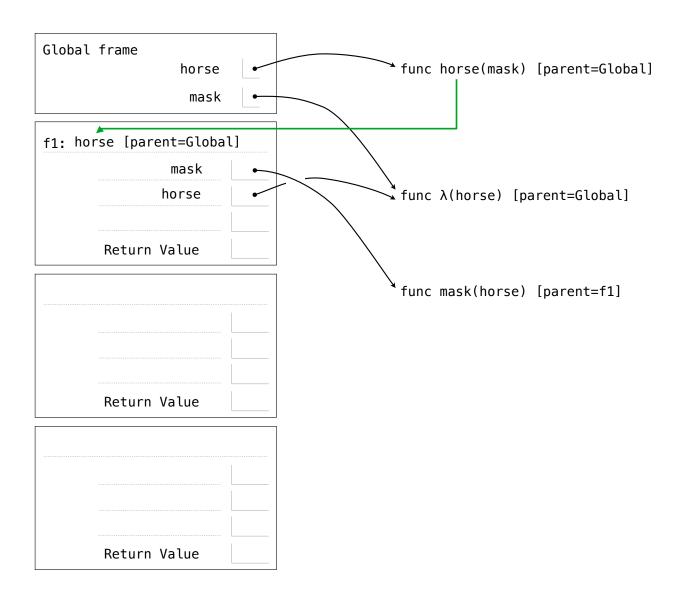
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return(horse(mask))

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```

