

Functional Abstraction

Announcements

Lambda Function Environments

Environment Diagrams with Lambda

A lambda function's parent is the current frame in which the lambda expression is evaluated

Environment Diagrams with Lambda

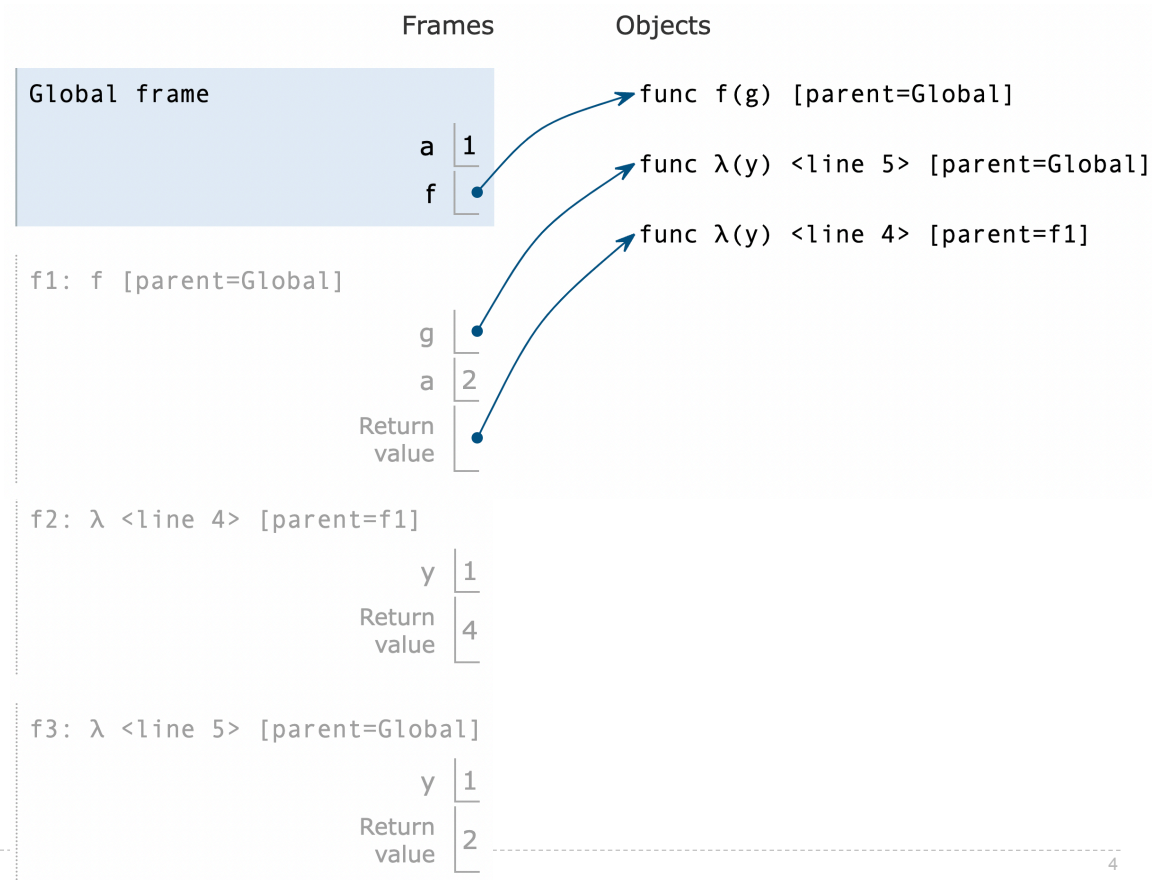
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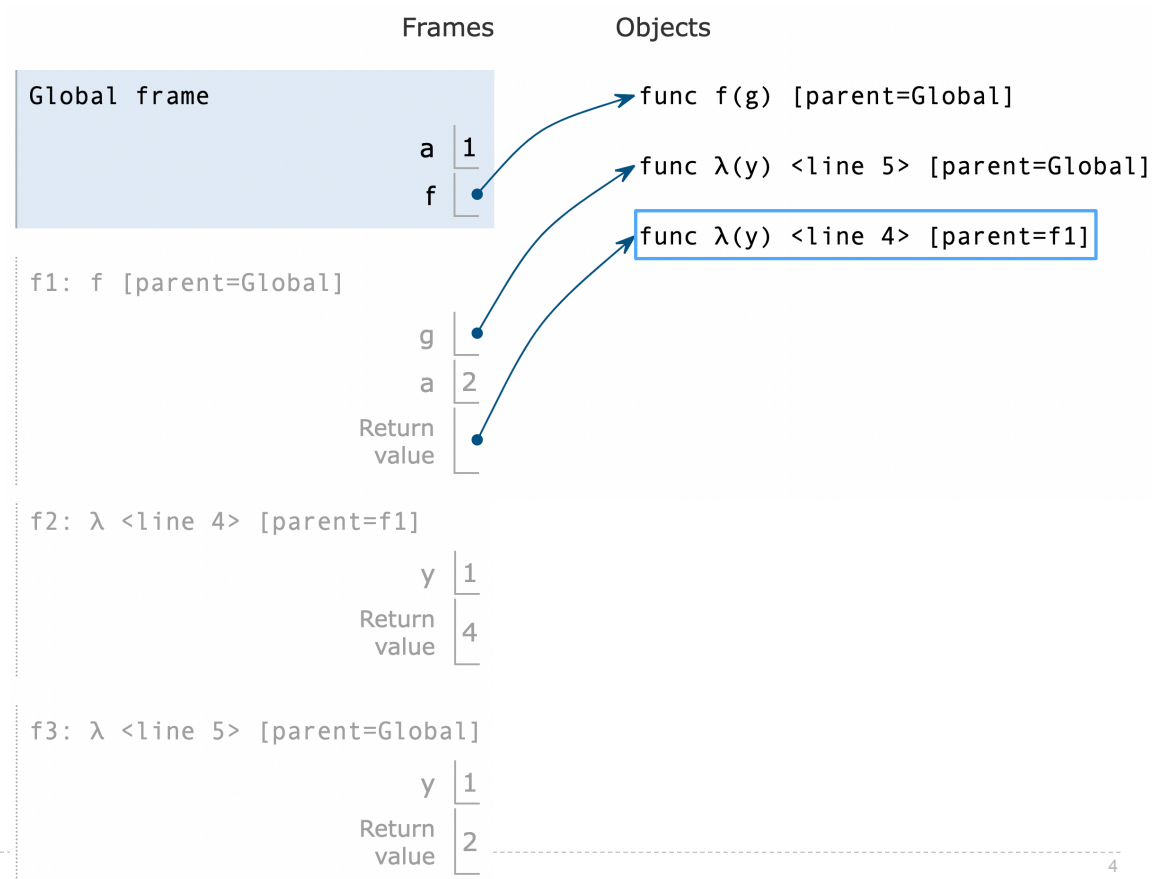
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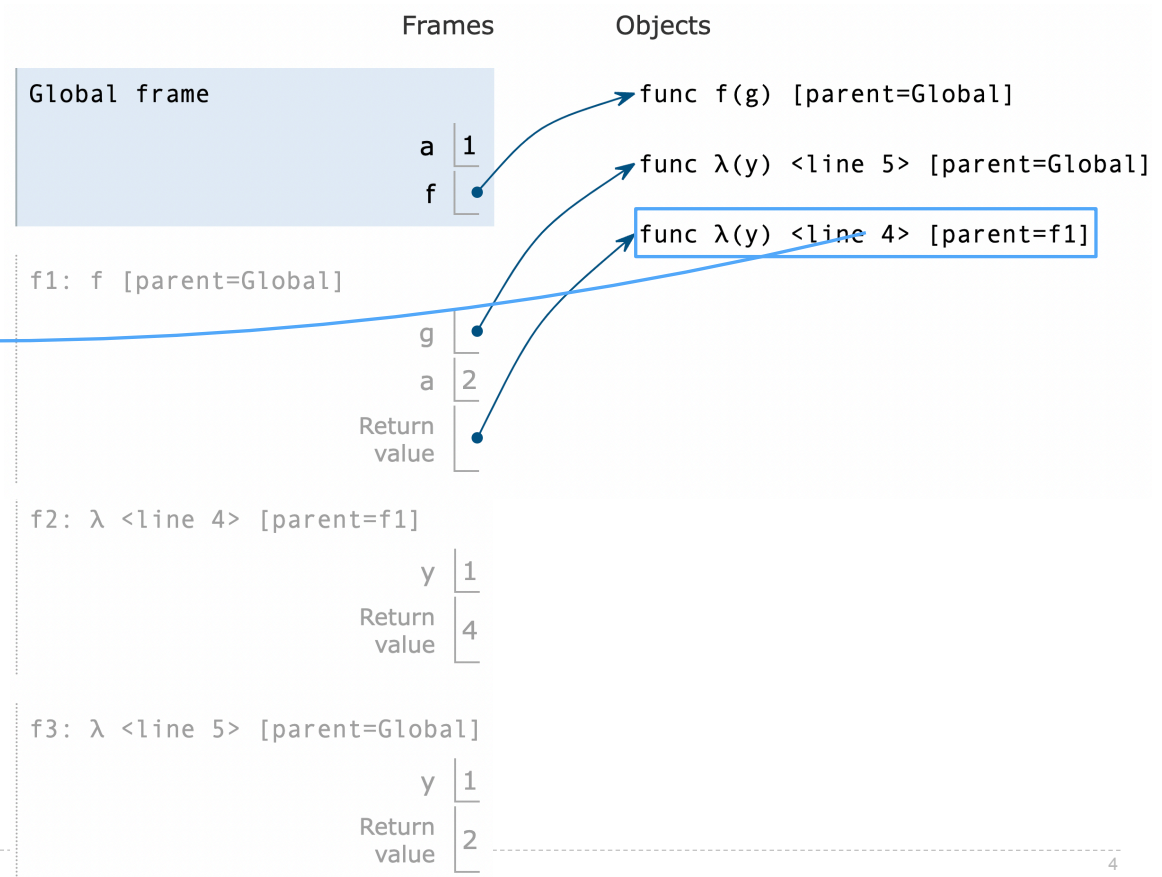
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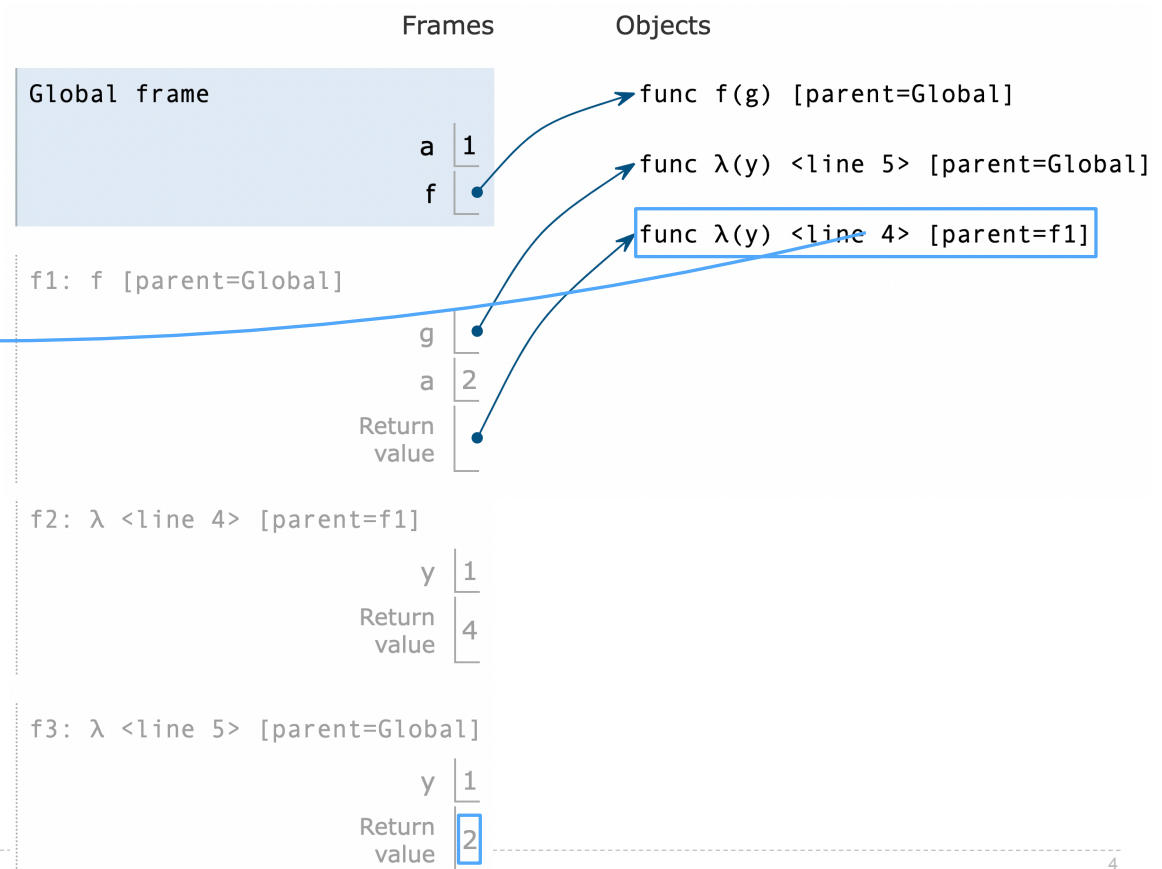
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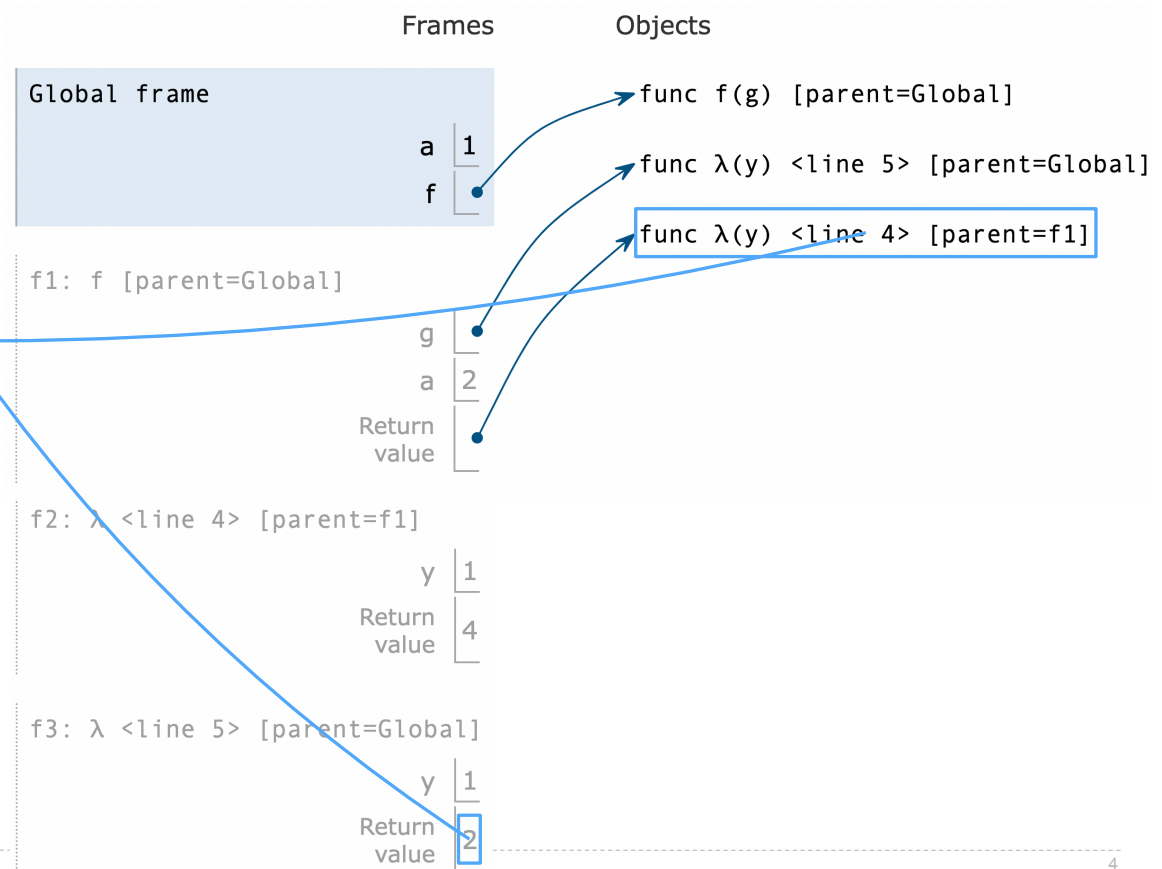
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(Demo)

Control

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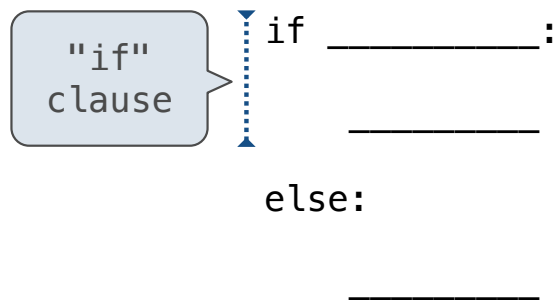
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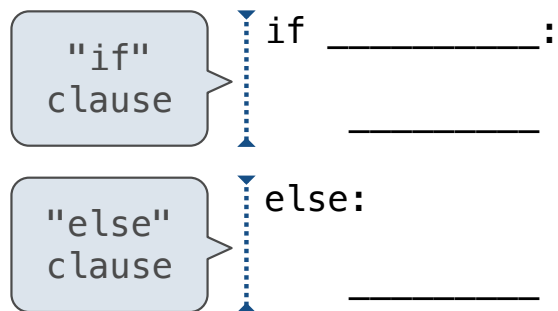
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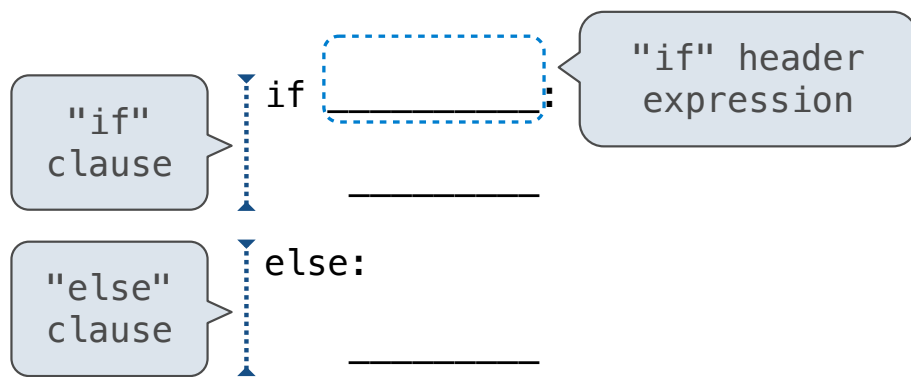
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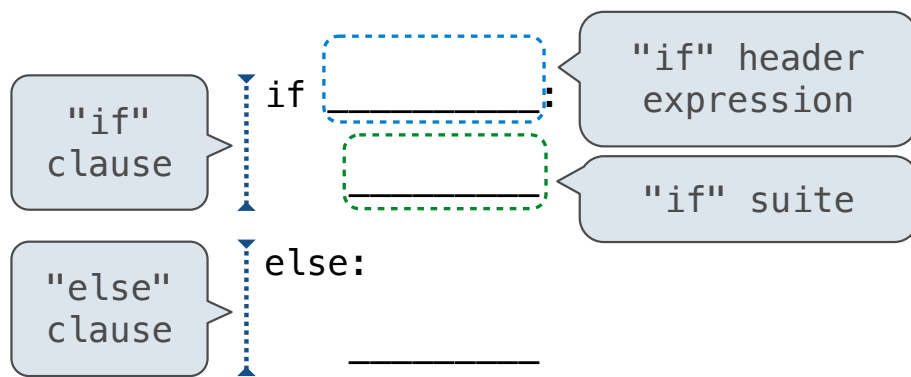
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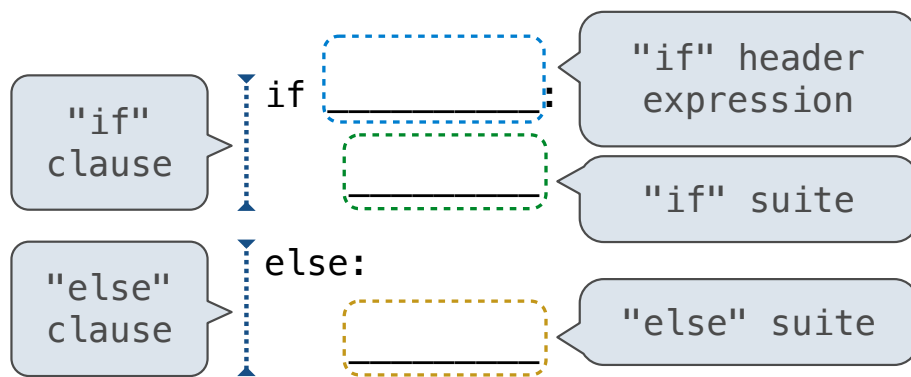
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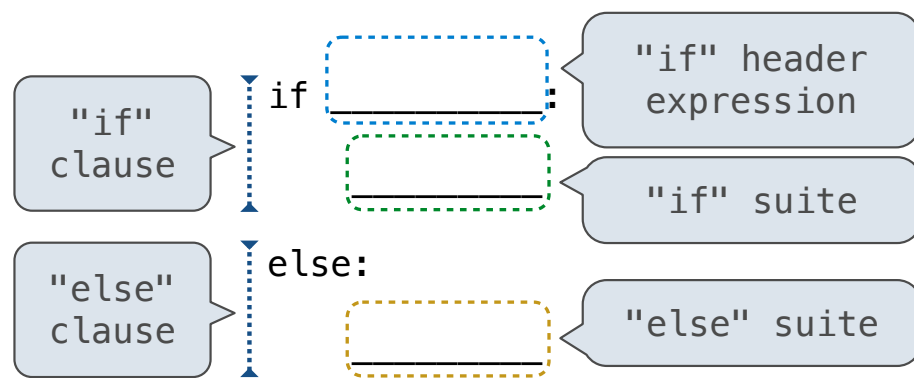
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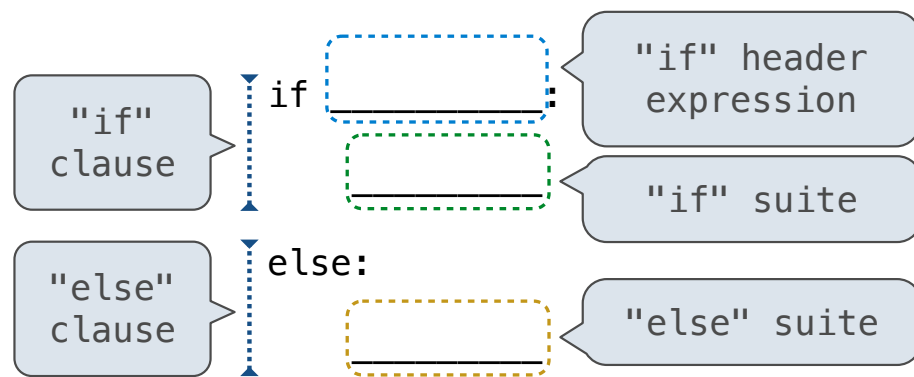
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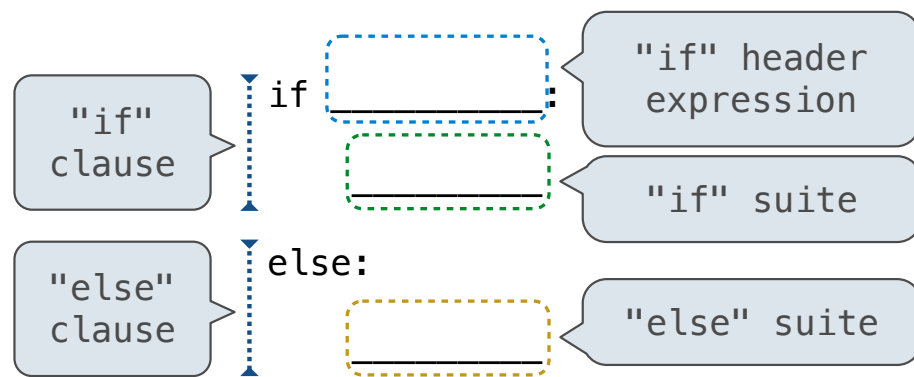
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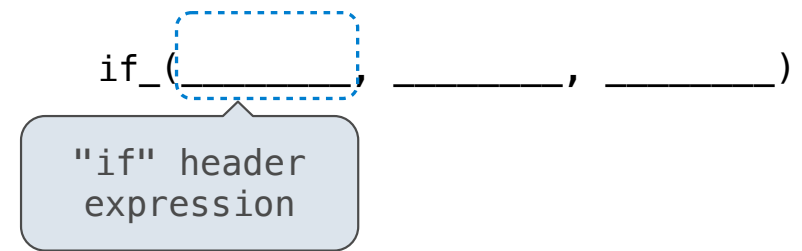
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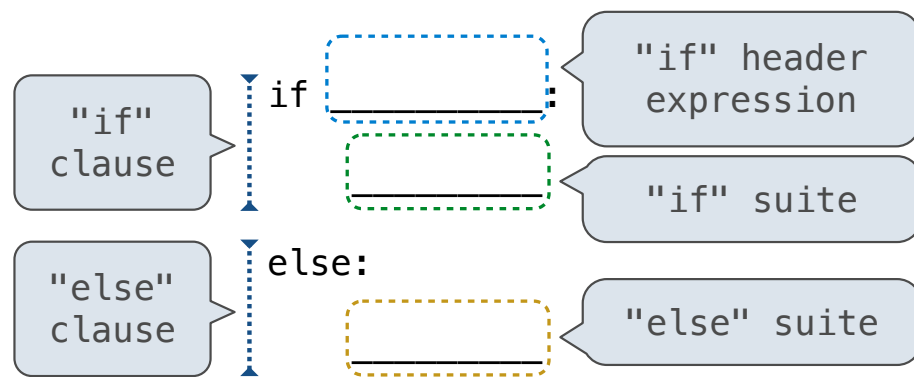
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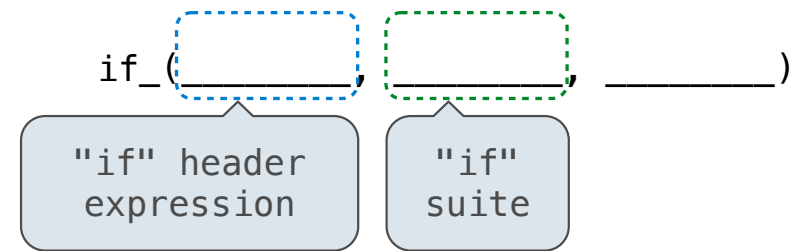
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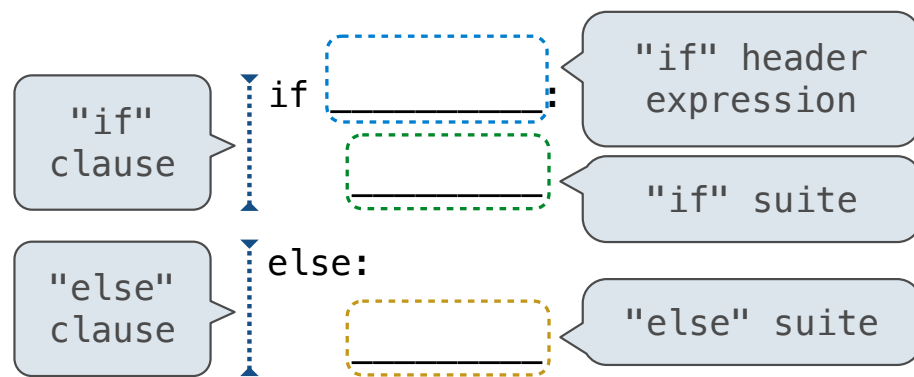
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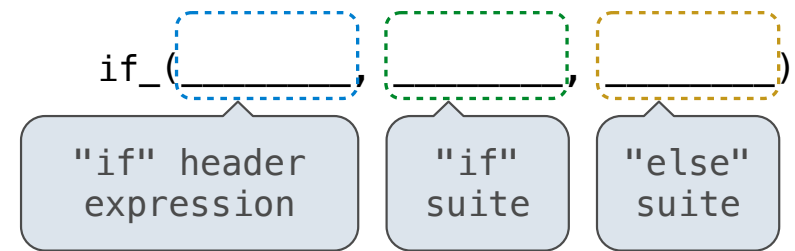
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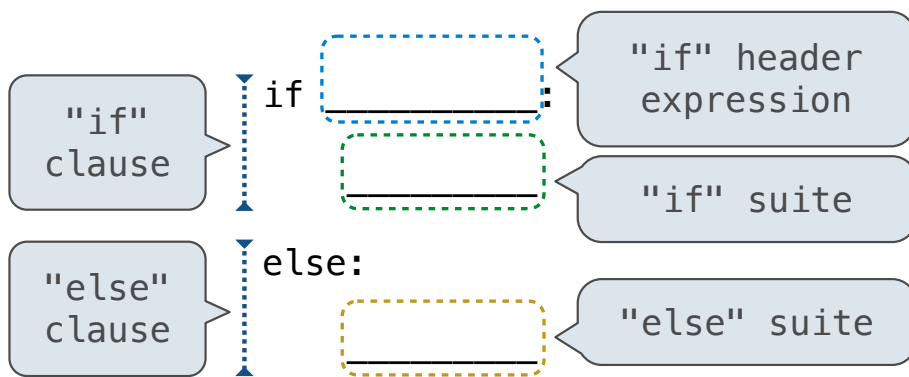
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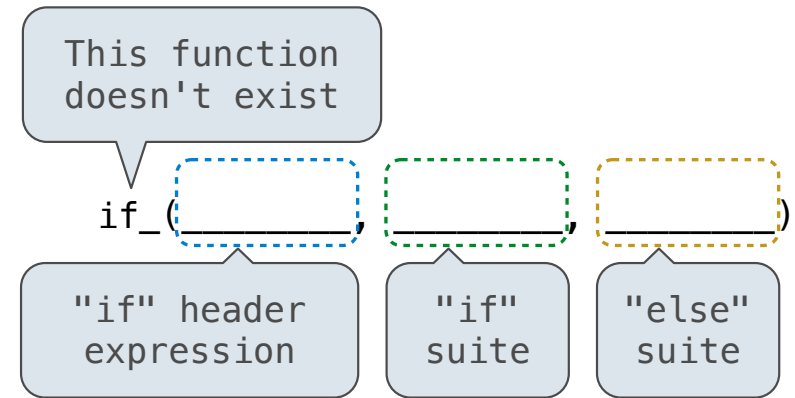
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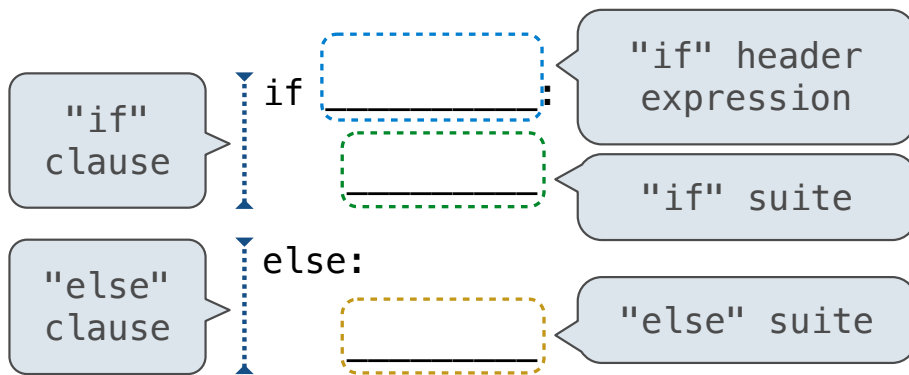
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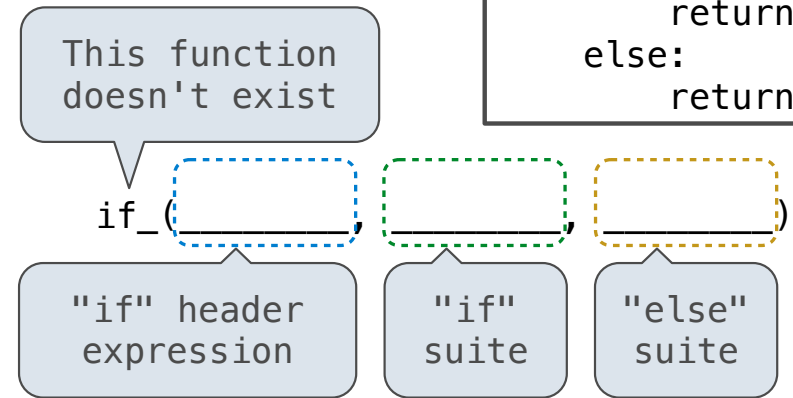


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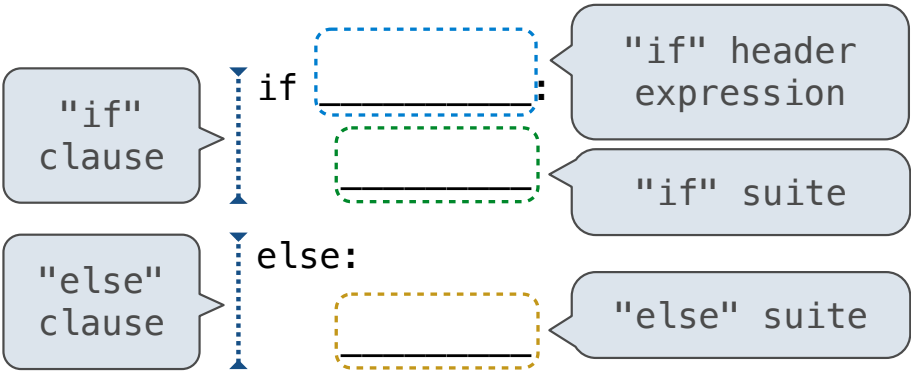
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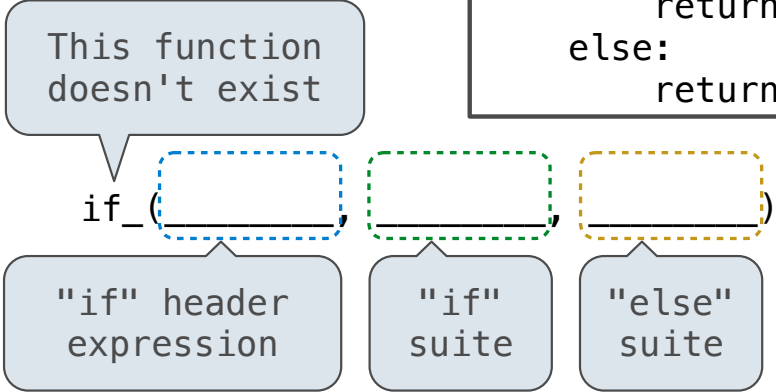


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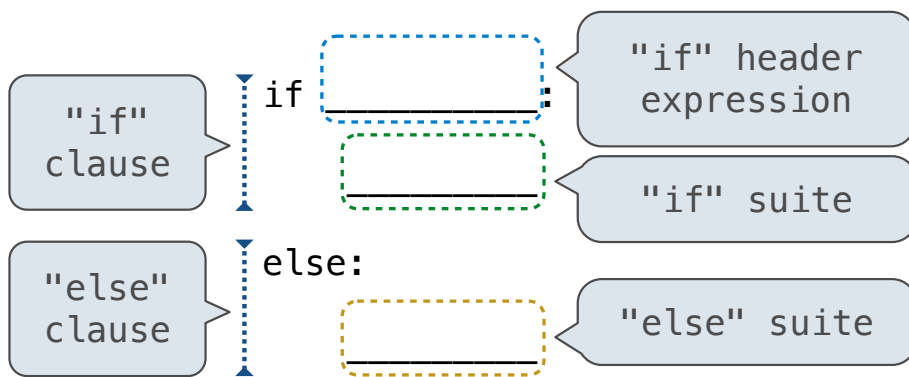
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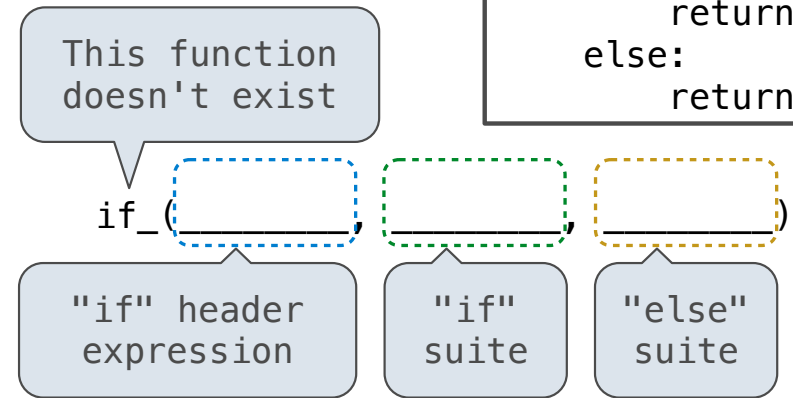


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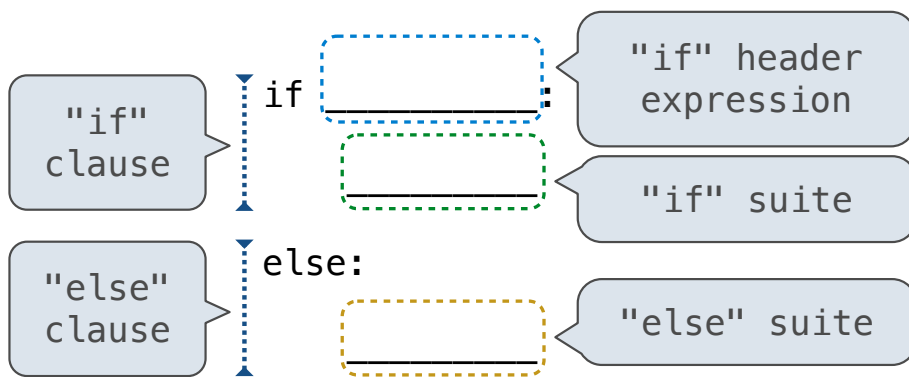


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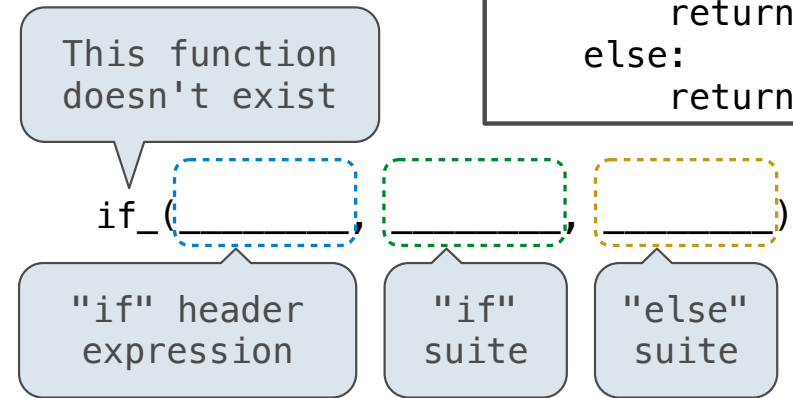


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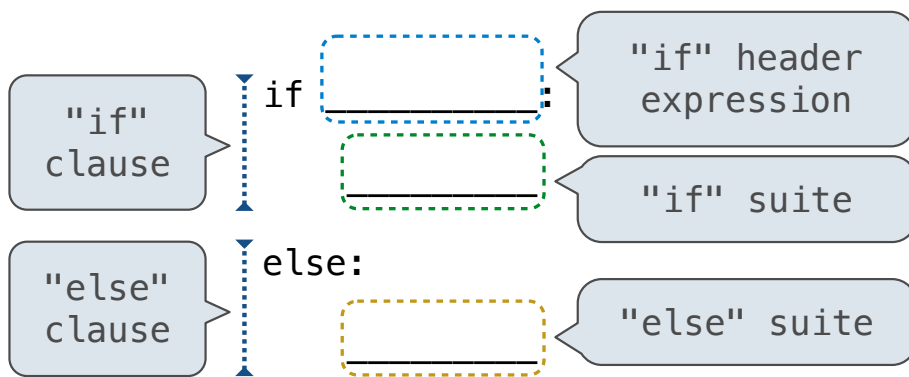


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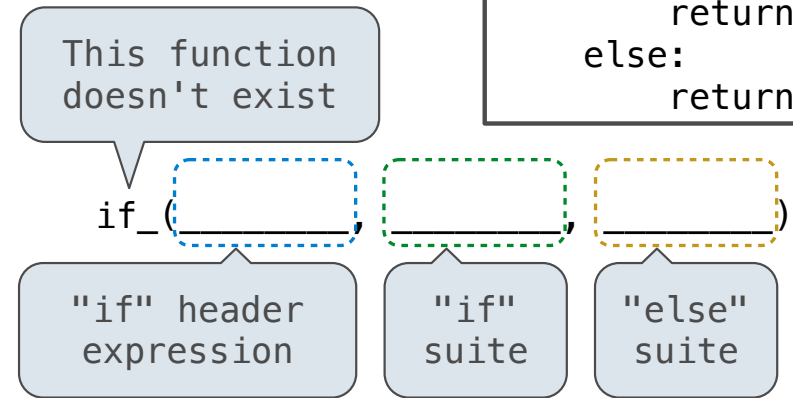
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Control Expressions

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(Demo)

Abstraction

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    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`. No
- Square computes the square of a number. Yes
- Square computes the square by calling `mul`. No

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Functional Abstractions

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If the name “square” were bound to a built-in function, `sum_squares` would still work identically.

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Reasons to add a new name

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hypotenuse = sqrt(square(a) + square(b))  
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average_age = average(age, students)
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**PRACTICAL
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Errors & Tracebacks

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Detected by the Python interpreter (or editor) before the program executes

Runtime Errors

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(Demo)