

CS61A Lecture 6

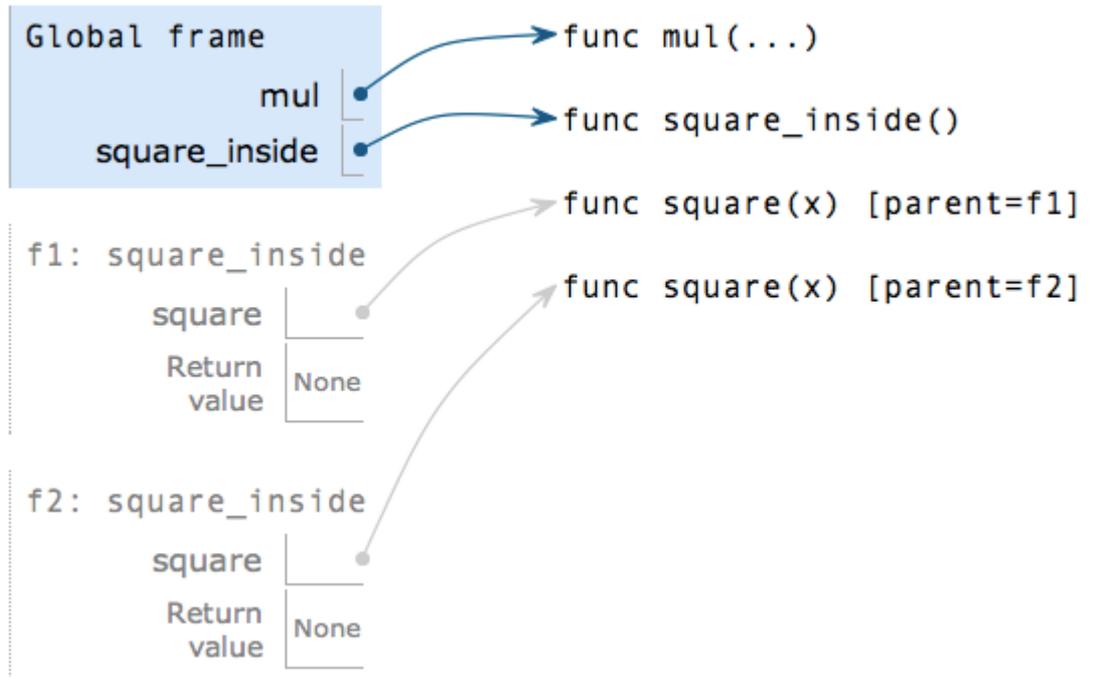
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Locally Defined Functions



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

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



Functions as Return Values



Locally defined functions can be returned

They have access to the frame in which they are defined

A function that returns a function

```
def make_adder(n):  
    """Return a function that adds n to its argument.
```

```
>>> add_three = make_adder(3)
```

```
>>> add_three(4)
```

```
7
```

```
"""
```

```
def adder(k):  
    return add(n, k)
```

```
return adder
```

The name `add_three` is bound to a function

A local def statement

Can refer to names in the enclosing function

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

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

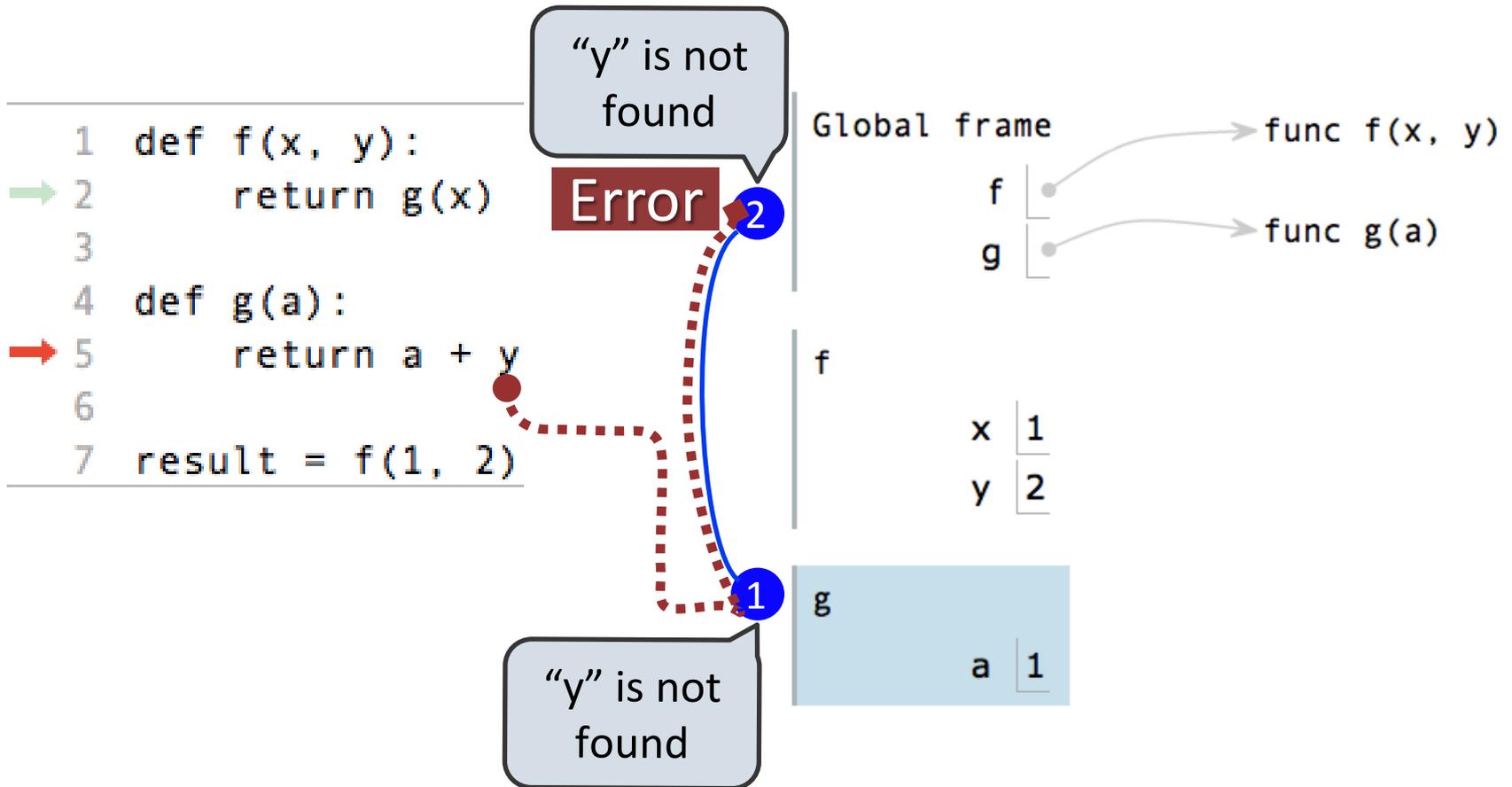
The environment in which a function is applied consists of:

- 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

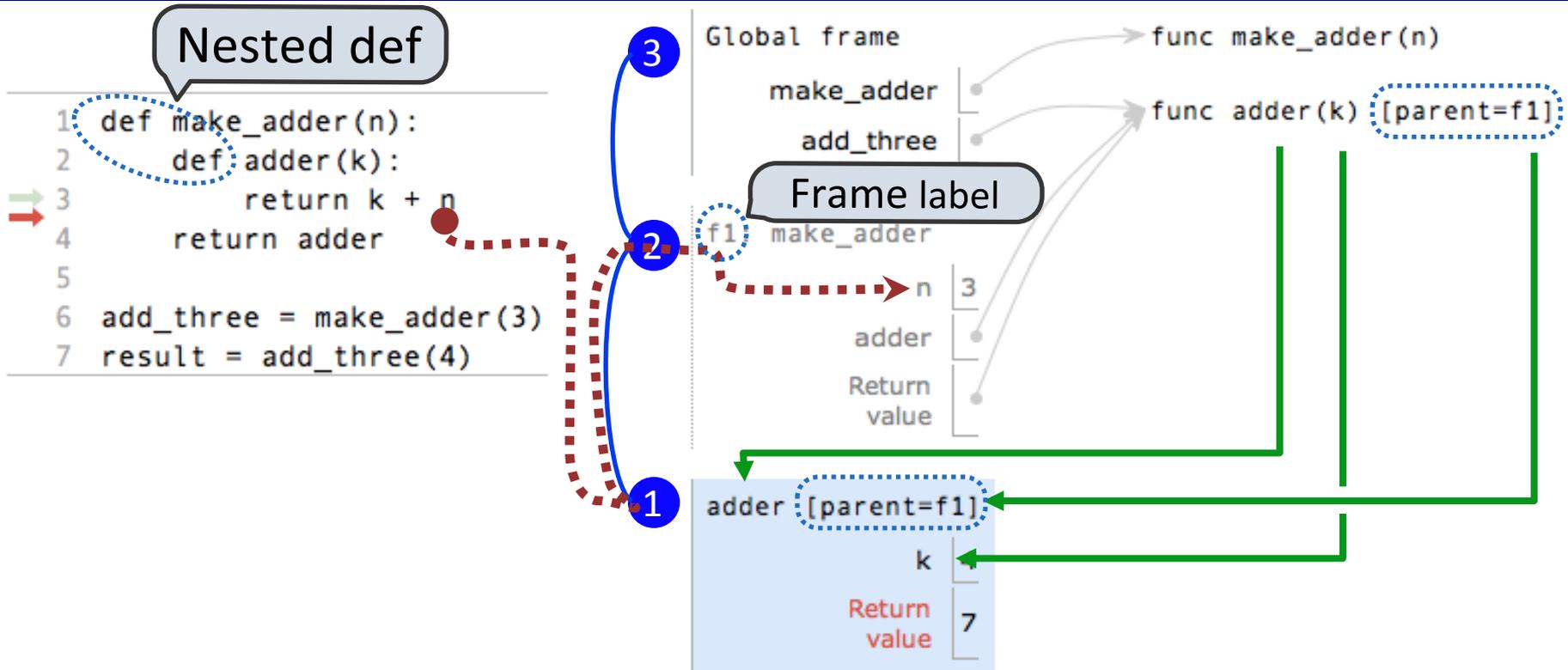


The environment of a function application is a new local frame plus the environment in which the function was *defined*



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

Environment for Nested Function



Every user-defined function has a parent frame

The parent frame of a function is the frame in which it was **defined**

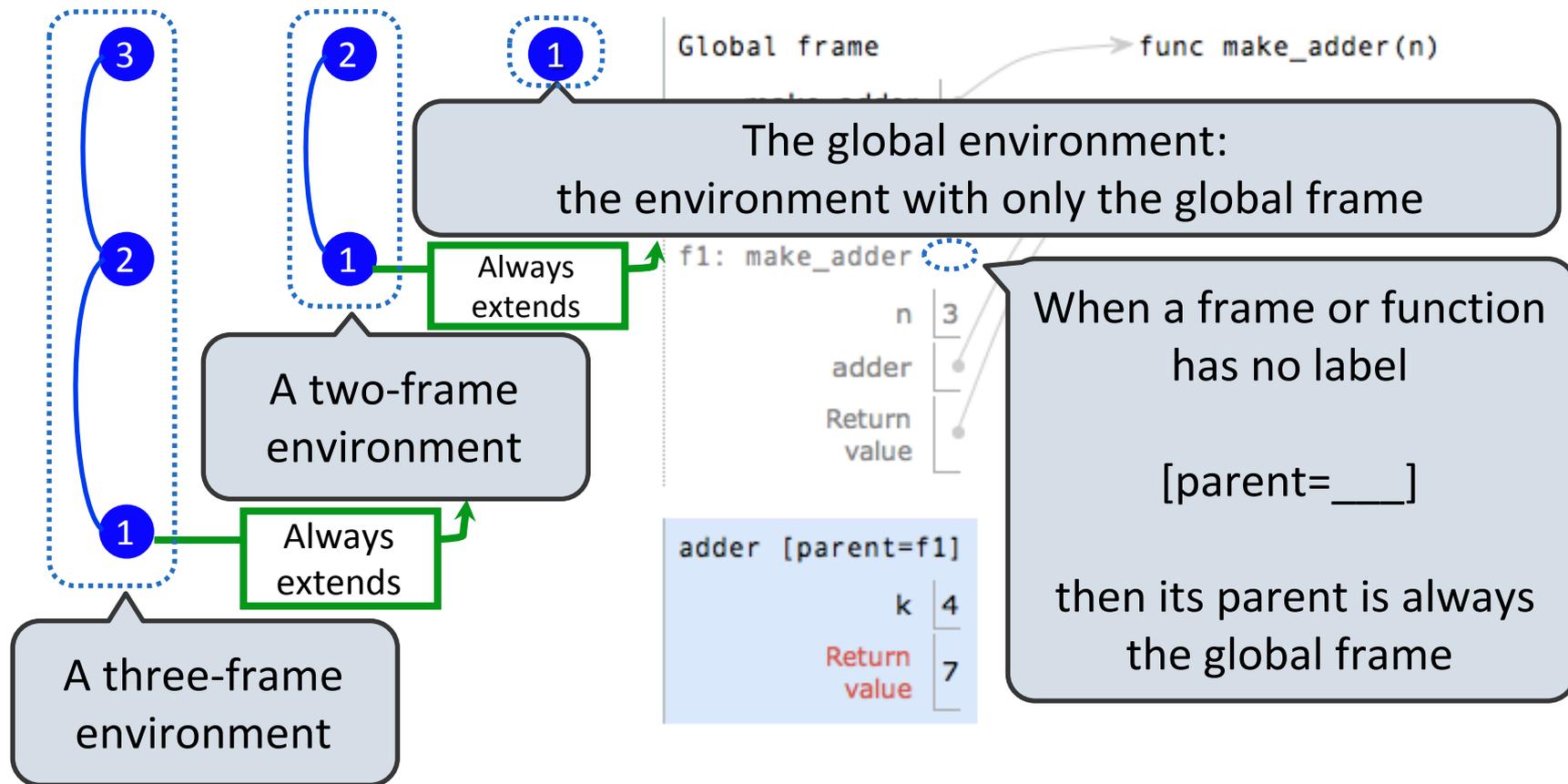
Every local frame has a parent frame

The parent of a local frame is the parent of the function **called**

The Structure of Environments



A frame extends the environment that begins with its parent



How to Draw an Environment Diagram



When defining a function:

Create a function value with signature

`<name>(<formal parameters>)`

For nested definitions, label the parent as the first frame of the current environment

Bind `<name>` to the function value in the first frame of the current environment

When calling a function:

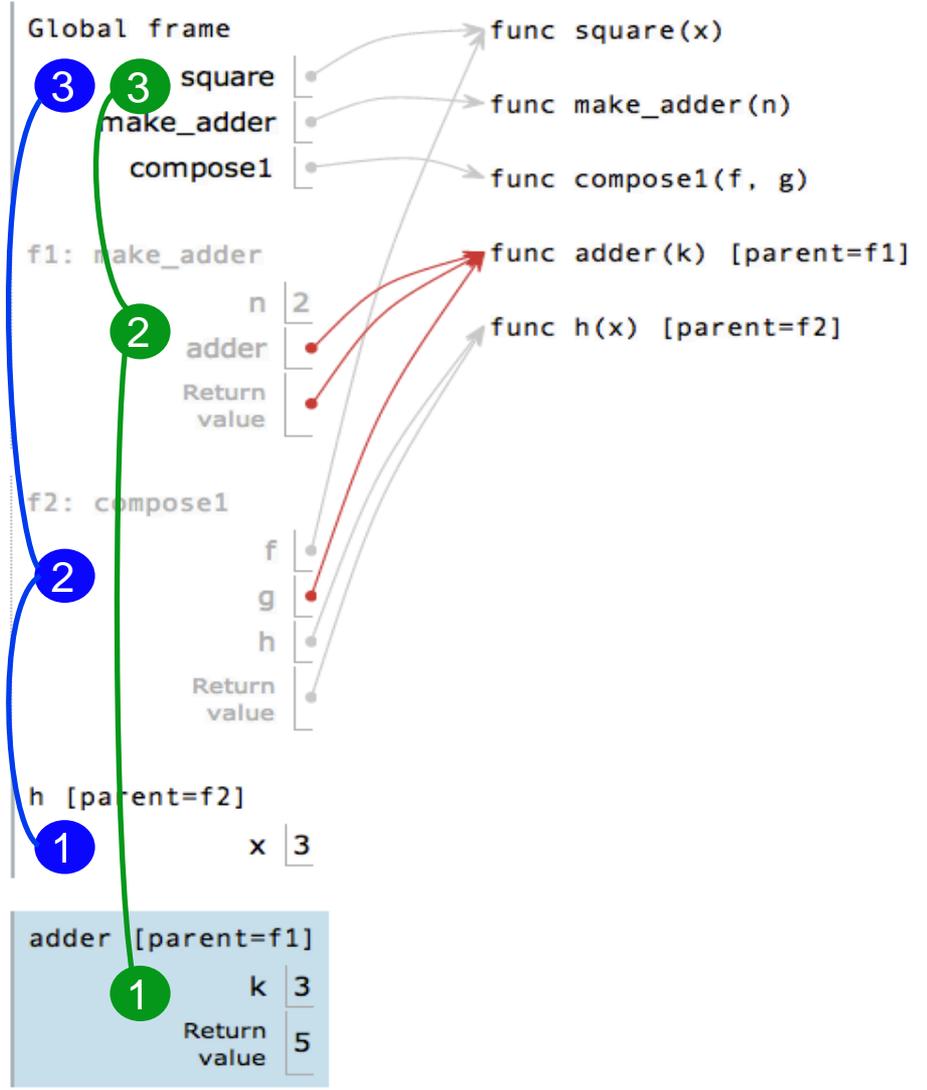
1. Add a local frame labeled with the `<name>` of the function
2. If the function has a parent label, copy it to this frame
3. Bind the `<formal parameters>` to the arguments in this frame
4. Execute the body of the function in the environment that starts with this frame

Environment for Function Composition



```
1 def square(x):
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)
```

Return value of make_adder is an argument to compose1



Lambda Expressions



```
>>> ten = 10
```

An expression: this one evaluates to a number

```
>>> square = x * x
```

Also an expression: evaluates to a function

```
>>> square = lambda x: x * x
```

Notice: no "return"

A function

with formal parameter x

and body "return $x * x$ "

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

```
16
```

Must be a single expression

Lambda expressions are rare in Python, but important in general

Evaluation of Lambda vs. Def



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

VS

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

Execution procedure for def statements:

1. Create a function value with signature `<name>(<formal parameters>)` and the current frame as parent
2. Bind `<name>` to that value in the current frame

Evaluation procedure for lambda expressions:

1. Create a function value with signature `λ(<formal parameters>)` and the current frame as parent

No intrinsic
name

2. Evaluate to that value

Lambda vs. Def Statements



```
square = lambda x: x * x    VS    def square(x):  
                                return x * x
```

Both create a function with the same arguments & behavior

Both of those functions are associated with the environment in which they are defined

Both bind that function to the name "square"

Only the def statement gives the function an intrinsic name

