61A Extra Lecture 5

Announcements

Data Representations

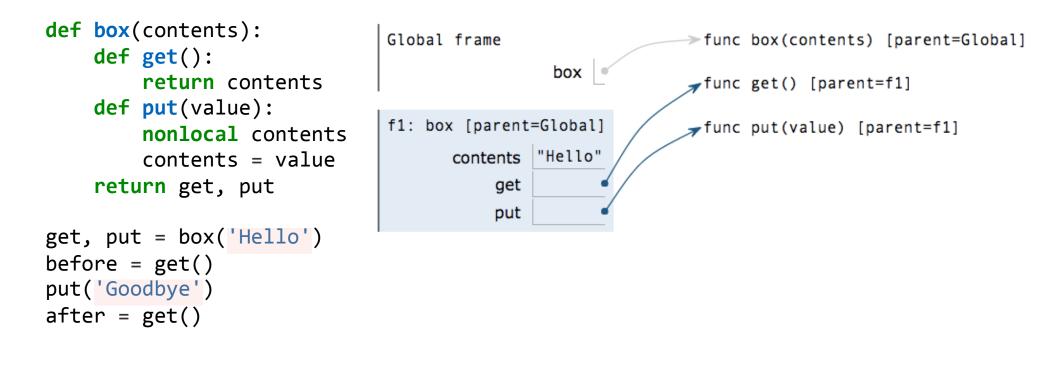
Functions with Shared Local State

Interactive Diagram

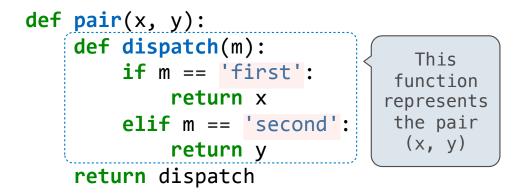
```
Functions with Shared Local State
```

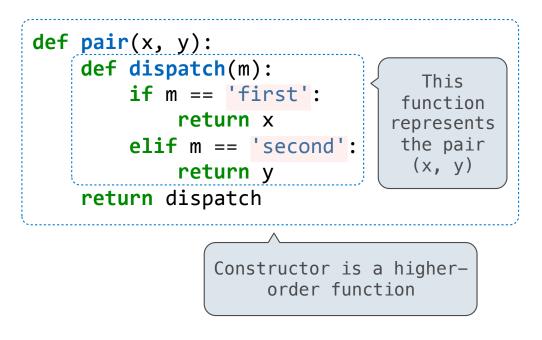
```
def box(contents):
    def get():
        return contents
    def put(value):
        nonlocal contents
        contents = value
    return get, put
get, put = box('Hello')
before = get()
put('Goodbye')
after = get()
```

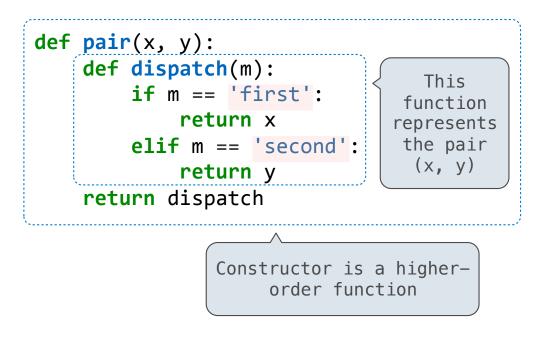
Functions with Shared Local State



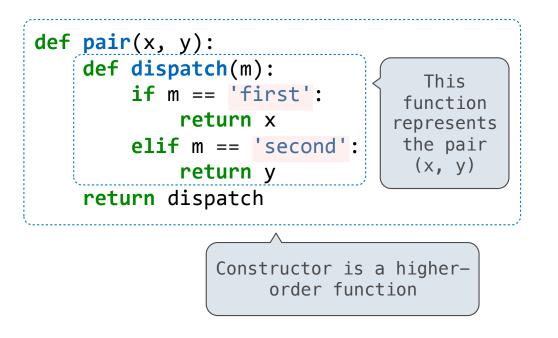
```
def pair(x, y):
    def dispatch(m):
        if m == 'first':
            return x
        elif m == 'second':
            return y
        return dispatch
```



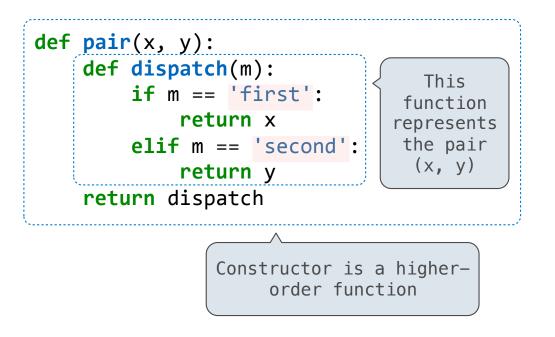




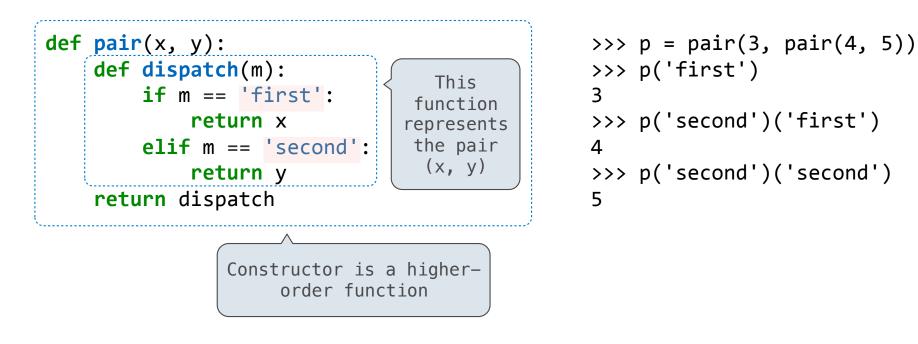
>>> p = pair(3, pair(4, 5))

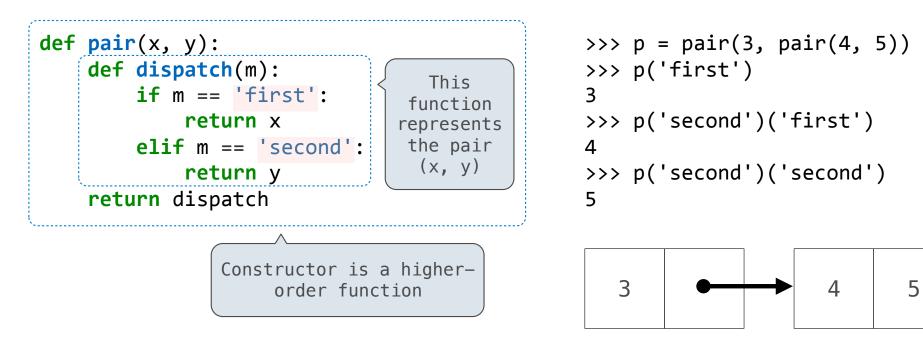


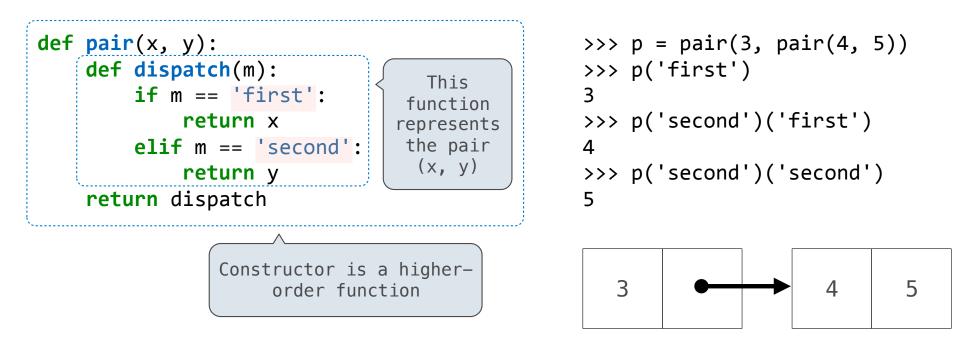
```
>>> p = pair(3, pair(4, 5))
>>> p('first')
3
```



```
>>> p = pair(3, pair(4, 5))
>>> p('first')
3
>>> p('second')('first')
4
```







(Demo)

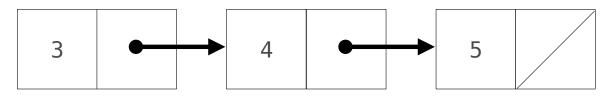
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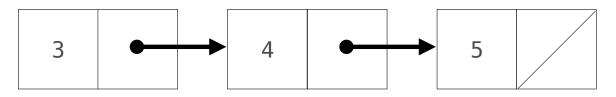
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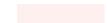
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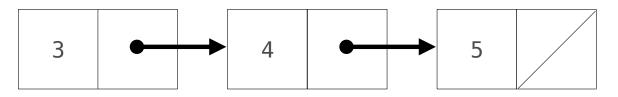
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nil = None



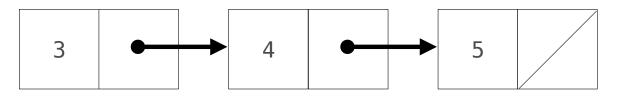
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def list_len(s):

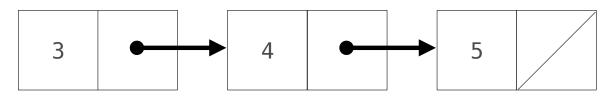


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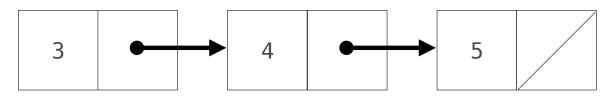
nil = None
def list_len(s):
 if s is nil:

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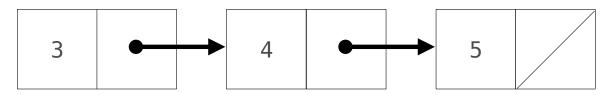
```
nil = None
def list_len(s):
    if s is nil:
        return 0
```

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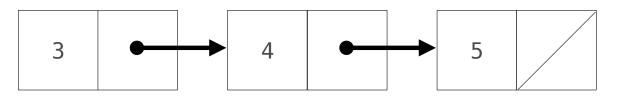
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```
nil = None
def list_len(s):
    if s is nil:
        return 0
    else:
        return 1 + list len(s('second'))
```

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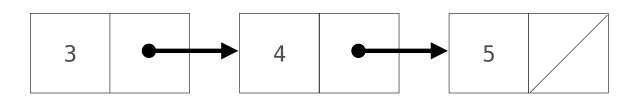


def append(s, x):

nil = None
def list_len(s):
 if s is nil:
 return 0
 else:
 return 1 + list_len(s('second'))



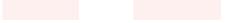
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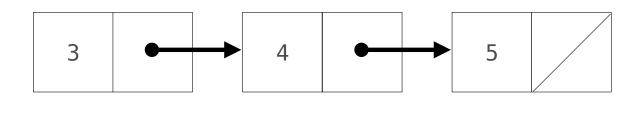
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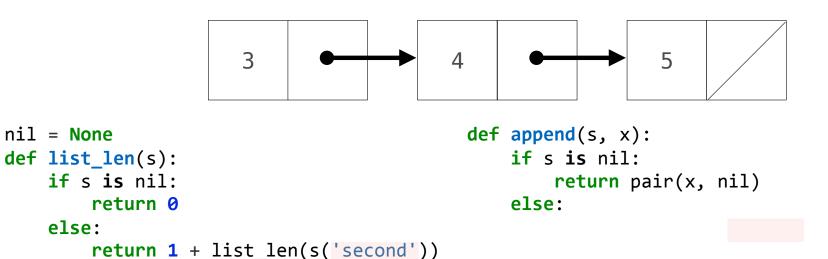


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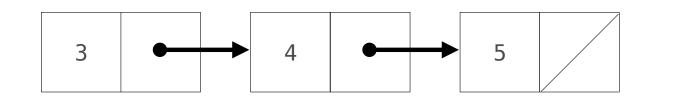
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def append(s, x):
    if s is nil:
        return pair(x, nil)
```



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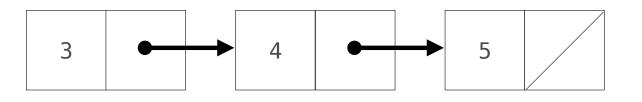


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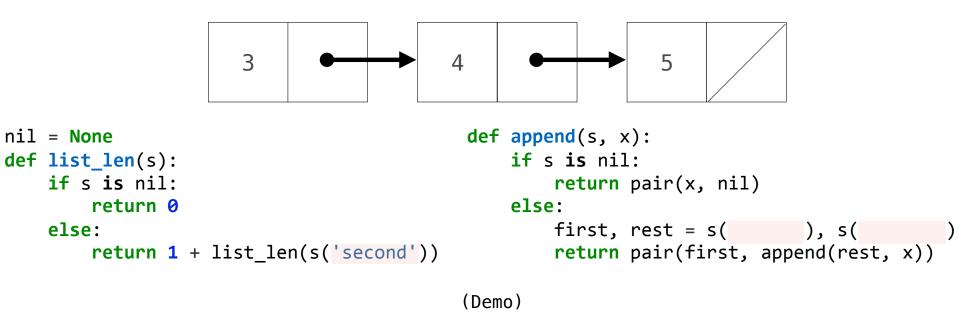


```
def append(s, x):
    if s is nil:
        return pair(x, nil)
    else:
        first, rest = s('first'), s('second')
```

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An Inefficient Dictionary Implementation

•A list of key-value pairs can be used to implement dictionary behavior

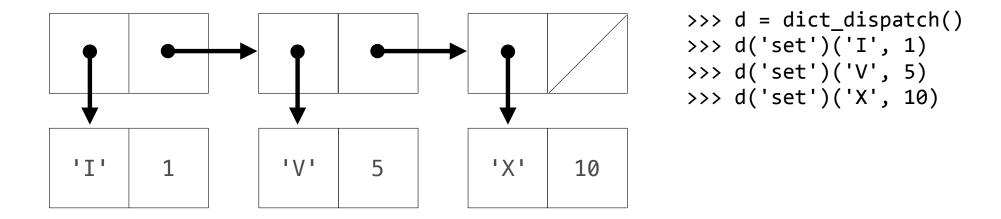
An Inefficient Dictionary Implementation

•A list of key-value pairs can be used to implement dictionary behavior

>>> d = dict_dispatch()
>>> d('set')('I', 1)
>>> d('set')('V', 5)
>>> d('set')('X', 10)

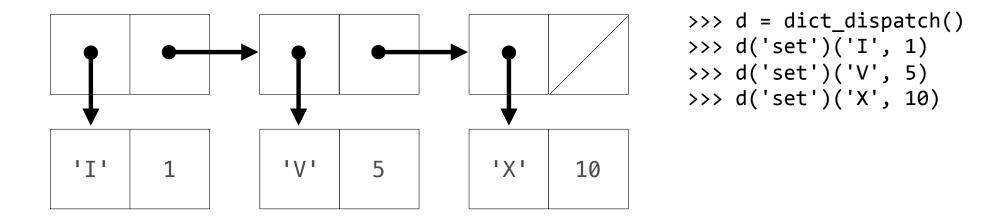
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(Demo)

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Dictionaries handle the message look-up logic; we can concentrate on implementing behavior

```
def box_dispatch(contents):
    def dispatch(m):
        if m == 'contents':
            return contents
        if m == 'put':
            def put(value):
                nonlocal contents
                contents = value
            return put
        return dispatch
```

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```
def box dispatch(contents):
                                            def box dict(contents):
    def dispatch(m):
                                                def put(value):
        if m == 'contents':
                                                    d['contents'] = value
                                                d = { 'contents': contents, 'put': put}
            return contents
        if m == 'put':
                                                return d
            def put(value):
                nonlocal contents
                contents = value
            return put
    return dispatch
                                           (Demo)
```

Constraint Networks

a + b = c

a + b = ca = c - b

a + b = ca = c - bb = c - a

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a + b = c a = c - b p * v = n * k * tb = c - a

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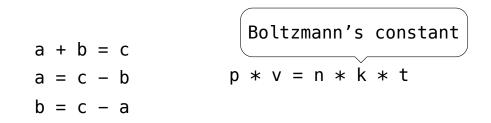
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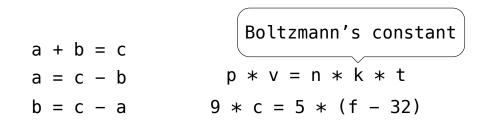
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9 * celsius = 5 * (fahrenheit - 32)

Combination idea: All intermediate quantities have values too.

9 * celsius = 5 * (fahrenheit - 32)

