61A Extra Lecture 5

Announcements

Data Representations

Functions with Shared Local State

## 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 box(contents):
    def get():
        return contents
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    return get, put
get, put = box('Hello')
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## Pairs Implemented as Functions

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```
def pair(x, y):
    def dispatch(m):
        if m == 'first':
            return x
        elif m == 'second':
                return y
    return dispatch
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This function represents the pair ( $x, y$ )

Constructor is a higherorder function

Pairs Implemented as Functions


Pairs Implemented as Functions
>>> p = pair(3, pair(4, 5))
>>> p = pair(3, pair(4, 5))
>>> p('first')
3

Pairs Implemented as Functions

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def pair (x, y):
```

This function represents the pair ( $x, y$ )

```
```

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

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```

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

```
```

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

```
```

4

```
```

4

```
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Pairs Implemented as Functions

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    def dispatch(m)
        if m == 'first':
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3
3
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>>> p('second')('first')
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>>> p('second')('first')
4
4
4
>>> p('second')('second')
>>> p('second')('second')
>>> p('second')('second')
5

```
```

5

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```

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This function represents the pair ( $x, y$ )
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order function

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>>> p = pair(3, pair(4, 5))
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Pairs Implemented as Functions


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>>> p = pair(3, pair(4, 5))
>>> p('first')
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nil = None


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

    else:
        return 1 + list_len(s('second'))
    
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    def append(s, x):
    
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    (Demo)
    
## An Inefficient Dictionary Implementation

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

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \ggg d=\text { dict_dispatch() } \\
& \ggg d(' s e t ')(' I ', 1) \\
& \ggg d(' s e t ')(' V ', ~ 5) \\
& \ggg d(' s e t ')(' X ', 10)
\end{aligned}
$$

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& \text { >>> d = dict_dispatch() } \\
& \text { >>> d('set')('I', 1) } \\
& \text { >>> d('set')('V', 5) } \\
& \ggg d(' s e t ')(' X ', ~ 10)
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A dispatch dictionary has messages as keys and functions (or data objects) as values
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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 put(value):
def put(value):
nonlocal contents
nonlocal contents
contents = value
contents = value
return put
return put
return dispatch
return dispatch
def box_dict(contents):
def put(value):
d['contents'] = value
d = {'contents': contents, 'put': put}
return d

Constraint Networks

Solving for Variables in an Equation

## Solving for Variables in an Equation

$$
a+b=c
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& a+b=c \\
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Constraint programming:

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Constraint programming:
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"We provide values for the "known" quantities

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Constraint programming:
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"The system computes values for the "unknown" quantities

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Constraint programming:
-We define the relationship between quantities
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Challenge: We want a general means of combination.

## Solving for Variables in an Equation

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\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}=\mathrm{c} \\
& \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{b} \\
& \mathrm{~b}=\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{a}
\end{aligned} \quad \mathrm{p} * \mathrm{v}=\mathrm{n} * \mathrm{k} * \mathrm{t}
$$

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## Boltzmann's constant

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$\mathrm{p} * \mathrm{v}=\mathrm{n} * \mathrm{k} * \mathrm{t}$
$9 * c=5 *(f-32)$

Algebraic equations are declarative: They describe a relation among different quantities ONEWAY Python functions are procedural: They describe how to compute a result from a set of input arguments

Constraint programming:
-We define the relationship between quantities
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Challenge: We want a general means of combination.

## A Constraint Network for Temperature Conversion

```
9 * celsius = 5 * (fahrenheit - 32)
```


## A Constraint Network for Temperature Conversion

Combination idea: All intermediate quantities have values too.

$$
9 * \text { celsius }=5 *(f a h r e n h e i t-32)
$$

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