

Environments

Announcements

Environments for Higher-Order Functions

Environments Enable Higher-Order Functions

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A function that returns a function as a return value

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Environment diagrams describe how higher-order functions work!

Environments Enable Higher-Order Functions

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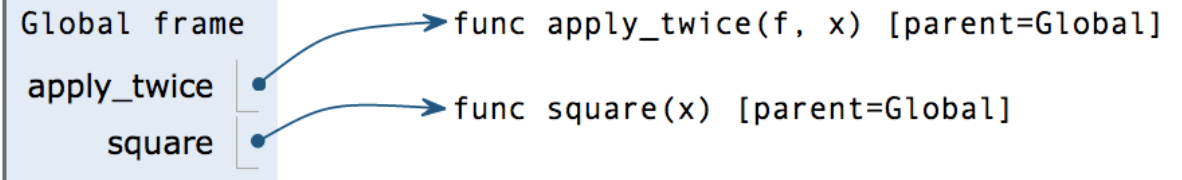
Higher-order function: A function that takes a function as an argument value **or**
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Environment diagrams describe how higher-order functions work!

(Demo)

Names can be Bound to Functional Arguments

```
1 def apply_twice(f, x):  
2     return f(f(x))  
3  
→ 4 def square(x):  
5     return x * x  
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→ 7 result = apply_twice(square, 2)
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Global frame

apply_twice

square

func apply_twice(f, x) [parent=Global]

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- Bind formal parameters (f & x) to arguments
- Execute the body:
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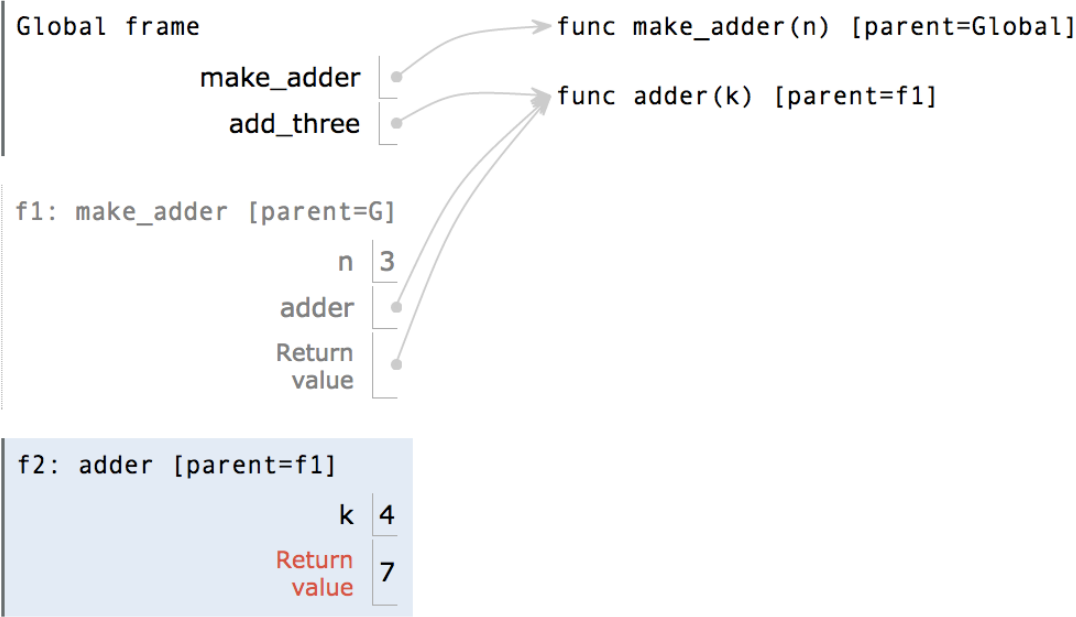
```
f  
x 2
```

Environments for Nested Definitions

(Demo)

Environment Diagrams for Nested Def Statements

```
1 def make_adder(n):  
2     def adder(k):  
3         return k + n  
4     return adder  
5  
6 add_three = make_adder(3)  
7 add_three(4)
```

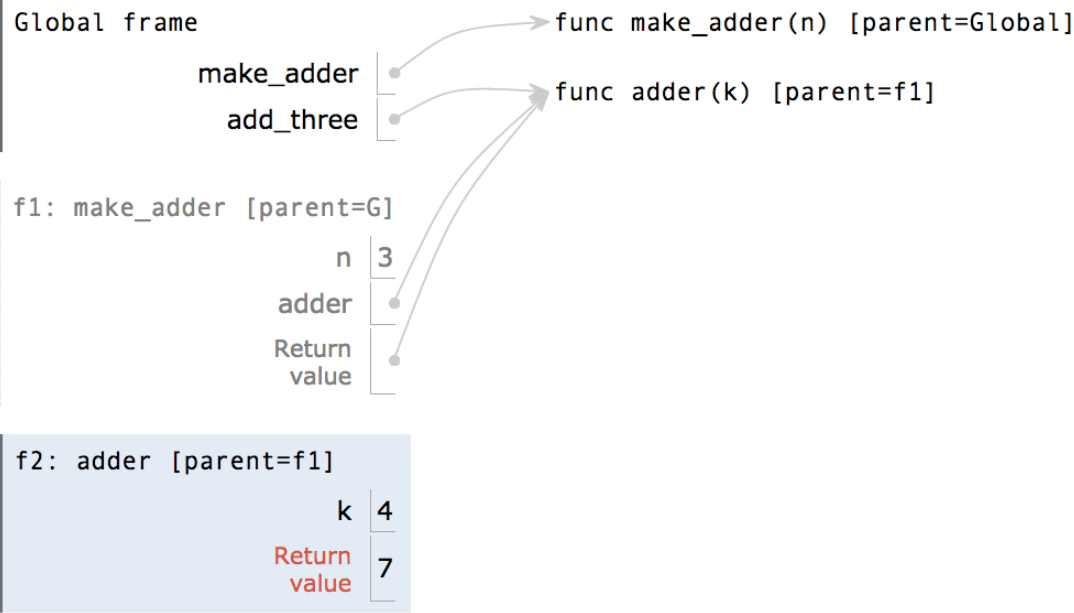


Environment Diagrams for Nested Def Statements

Nested def

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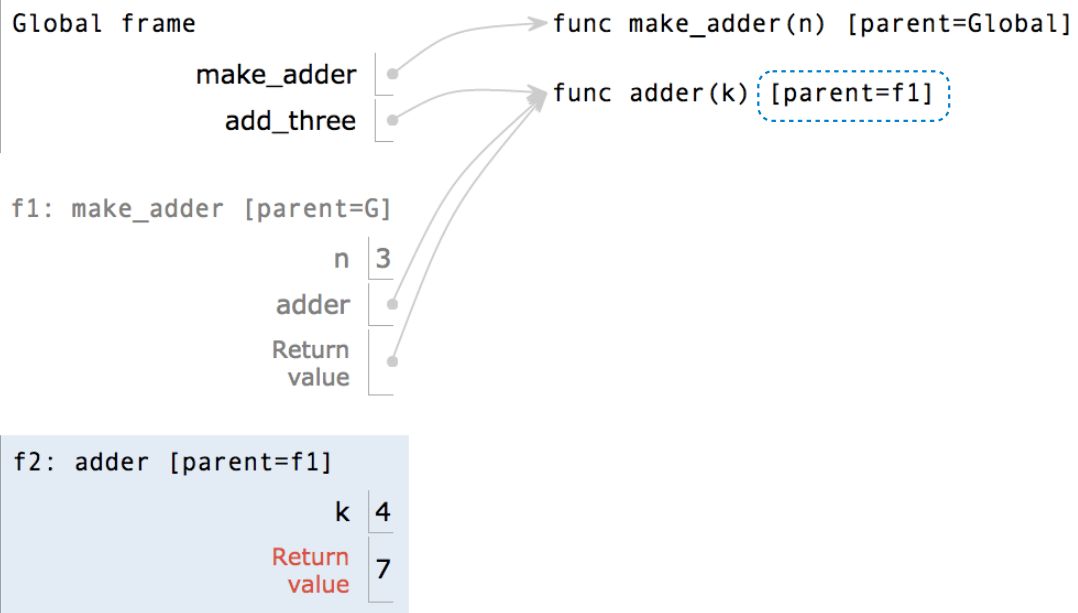


Environment Diagrams for Nested Def Statements

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(Note: In the original image, a blue dashed circle highlights the 'def' keyword in line 1, and a blue dashed box highlights the 'def' keyword in line 2. A green arrow points to line 3, and a red arrow points to line 4.)

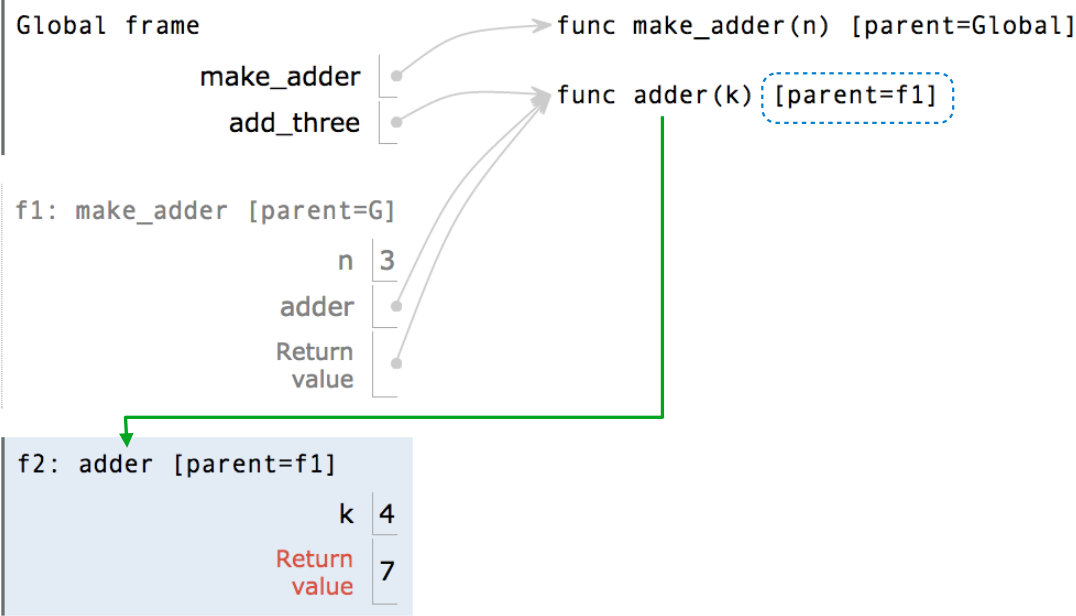


Environment Diagrams for Nested Def Statements

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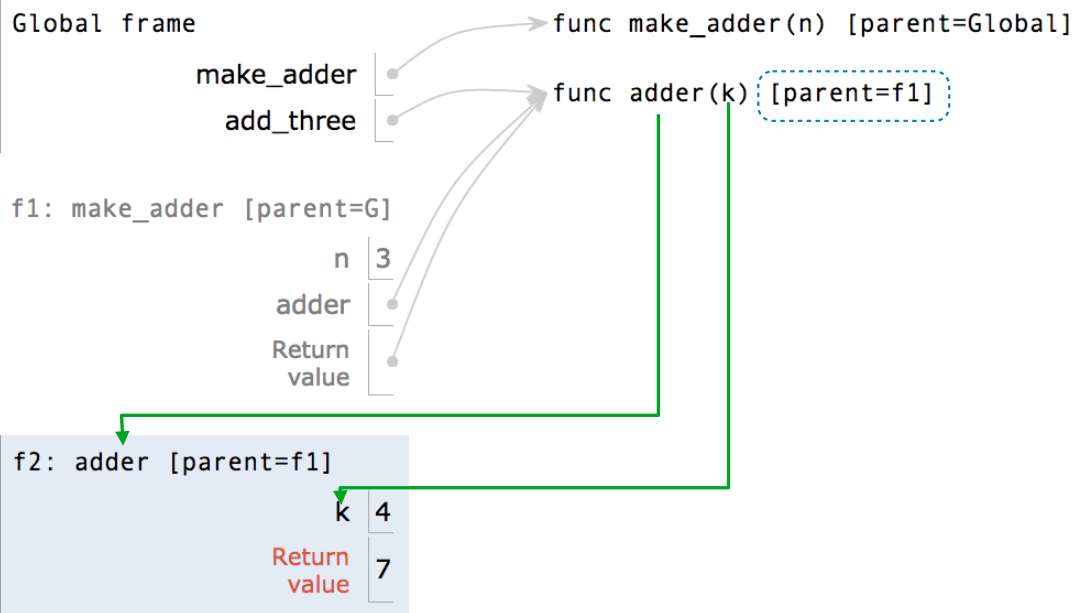
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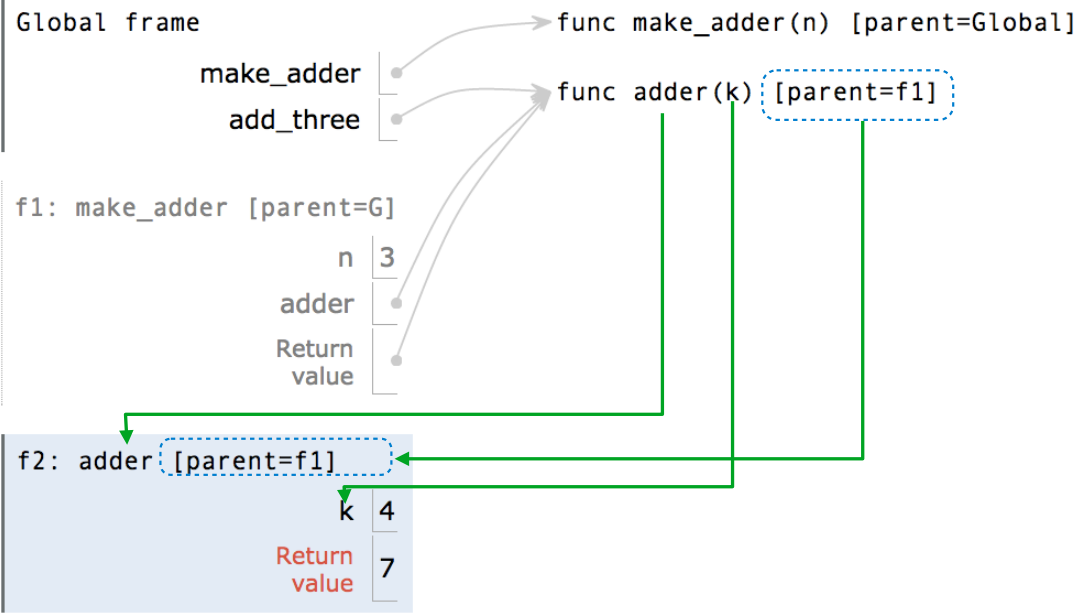


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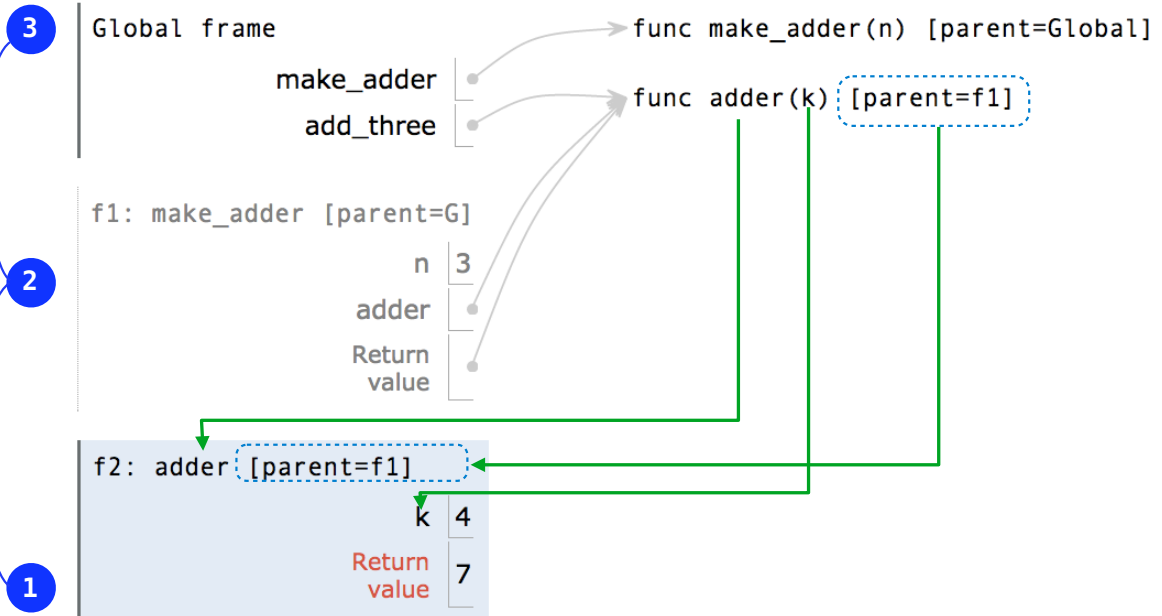
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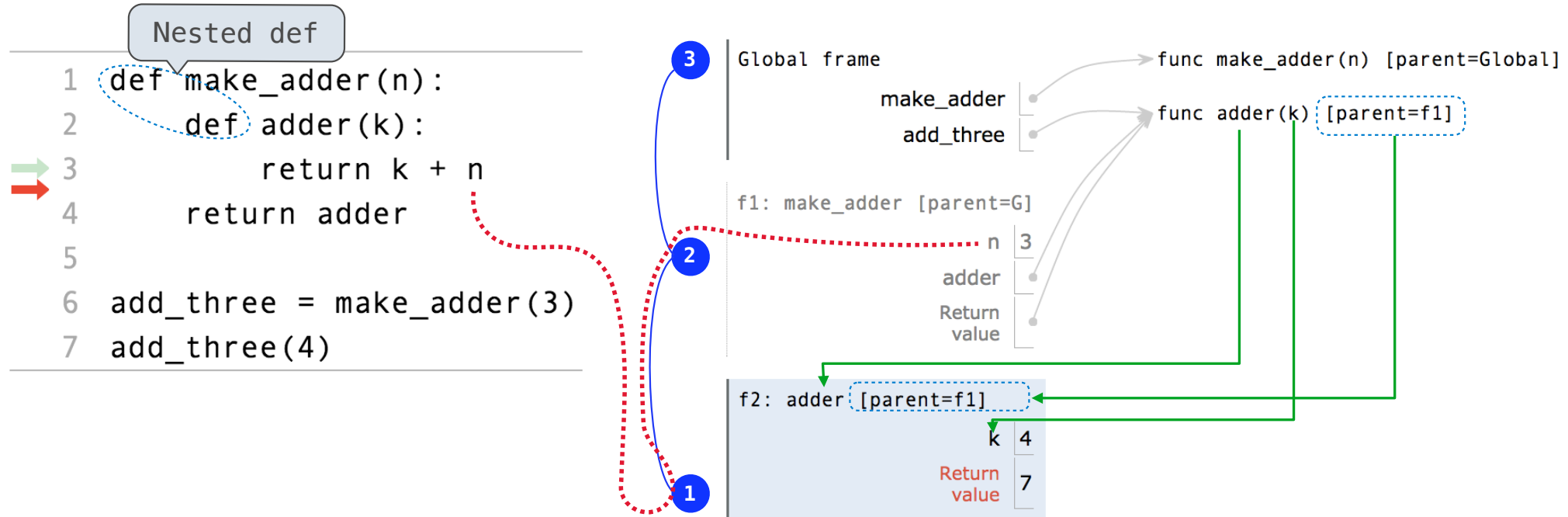
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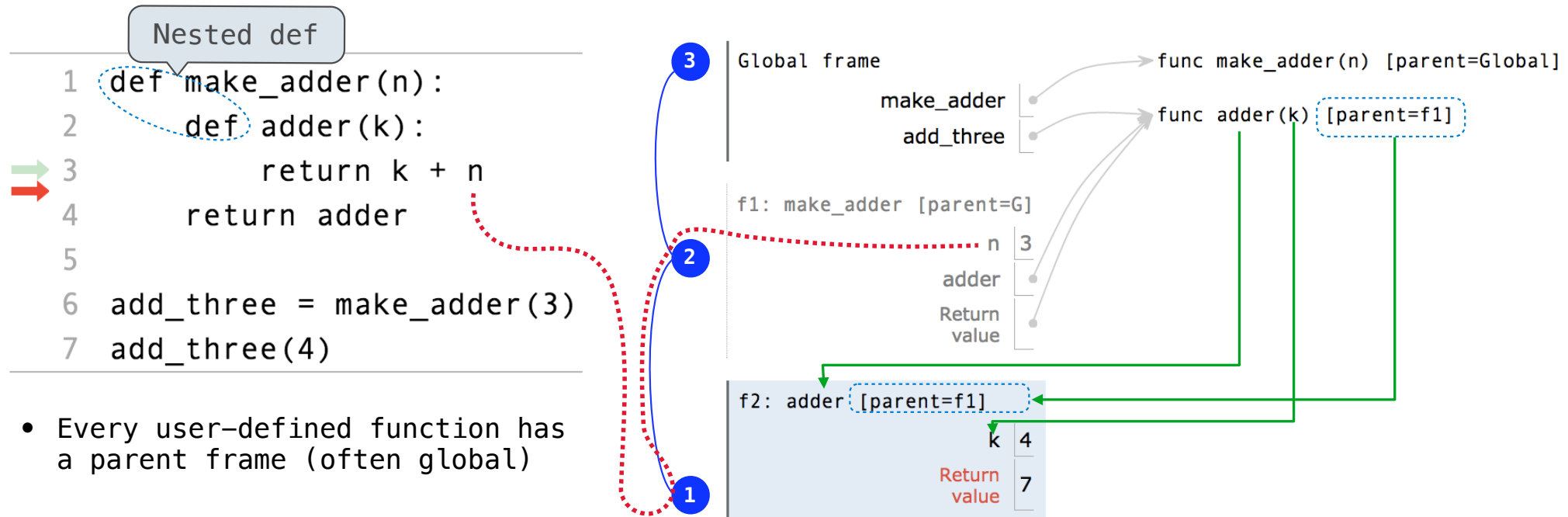
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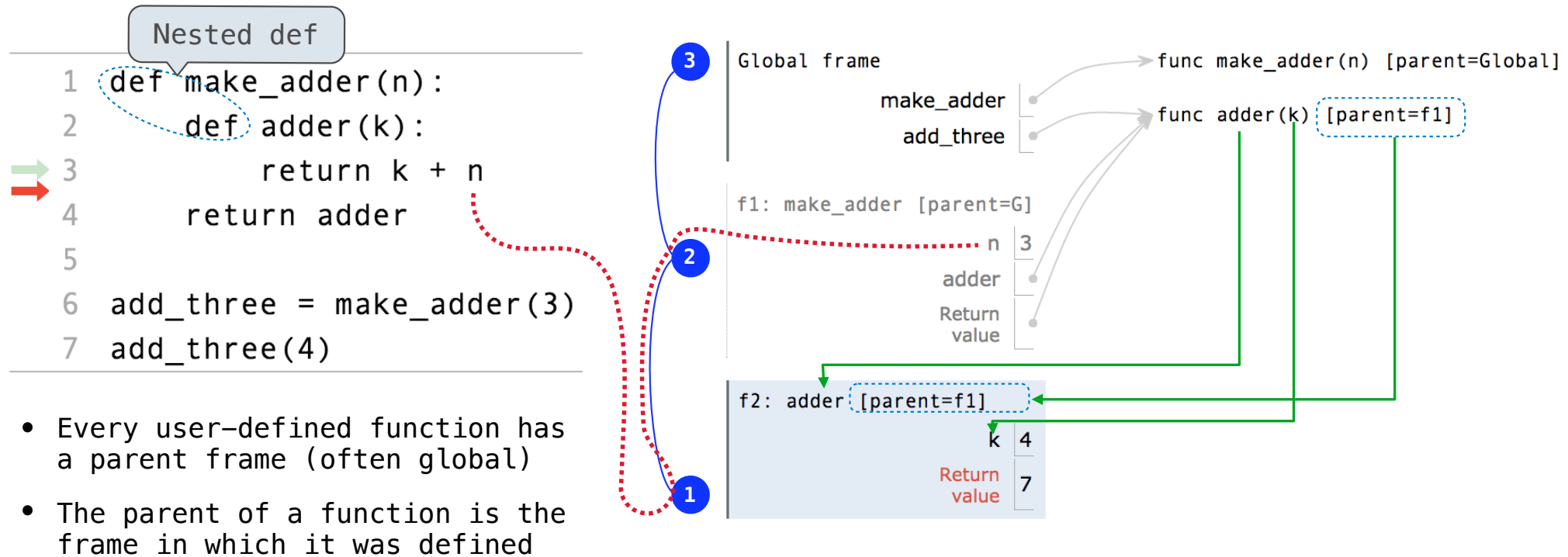
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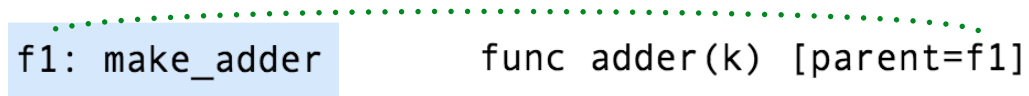
```
f1: make_adder      func adder(k) [parent=f1]
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How to Draw an Environment Diagram

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A diagram illustrating the creation of a function value. On the left, the text `f1: make_adder` is shown, with `make_adder` highlighted in a light blue box. A dotted green line originates from the end of `make_adder` and points to the `parent=f1` part of the function value `func adder(k) [parent=f1]` on the right.

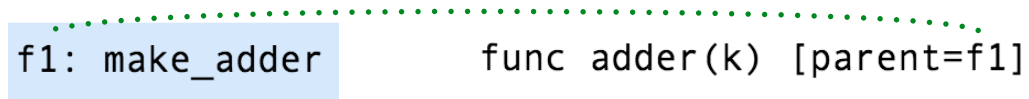
Bind `<name>` to the function value in the current frame

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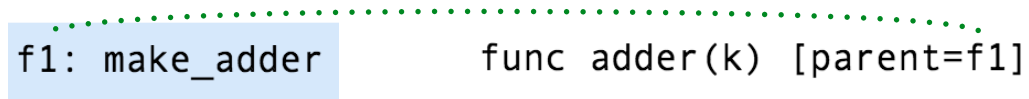
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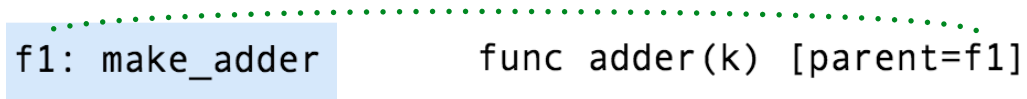
1. Add a local frame, titled with the `<name>` of the function being called.

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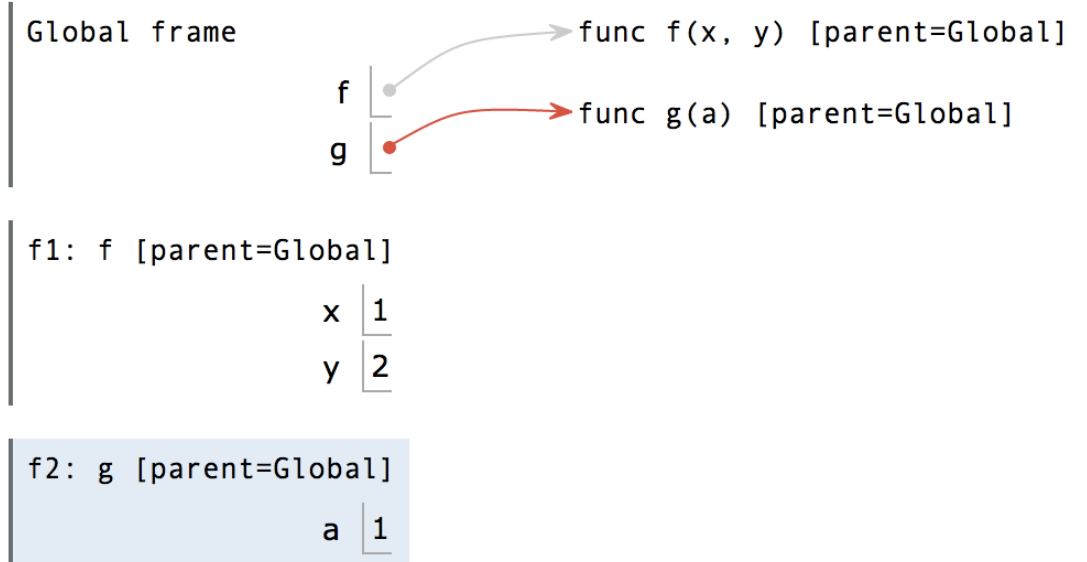
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4. Execute the body of the function in the environment that starts with the local frame.

Local Names

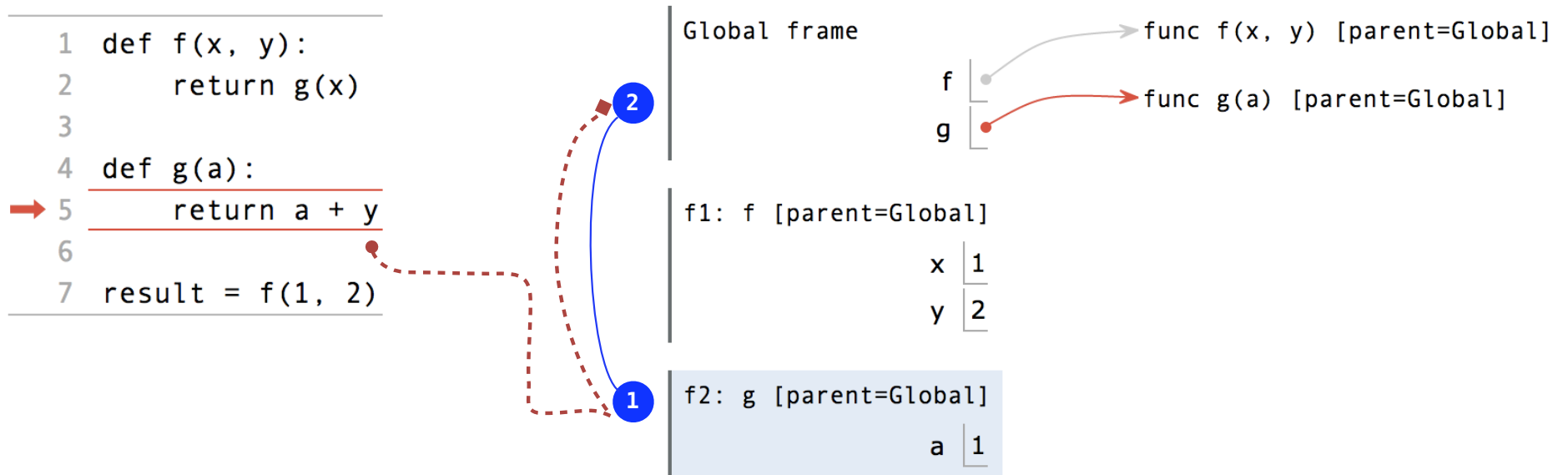
(Demo)

Local Names are not Visible to Other (Non-Nested) Functions

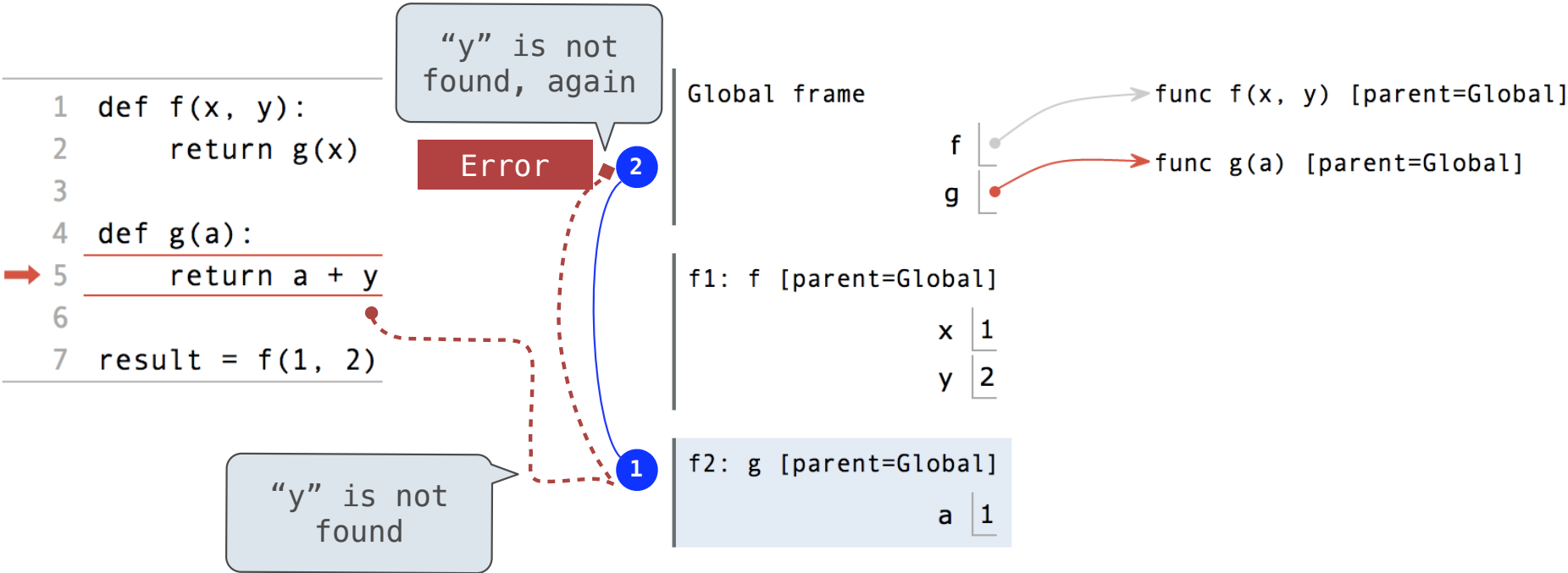
```
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7 result = f(1, 2)
```



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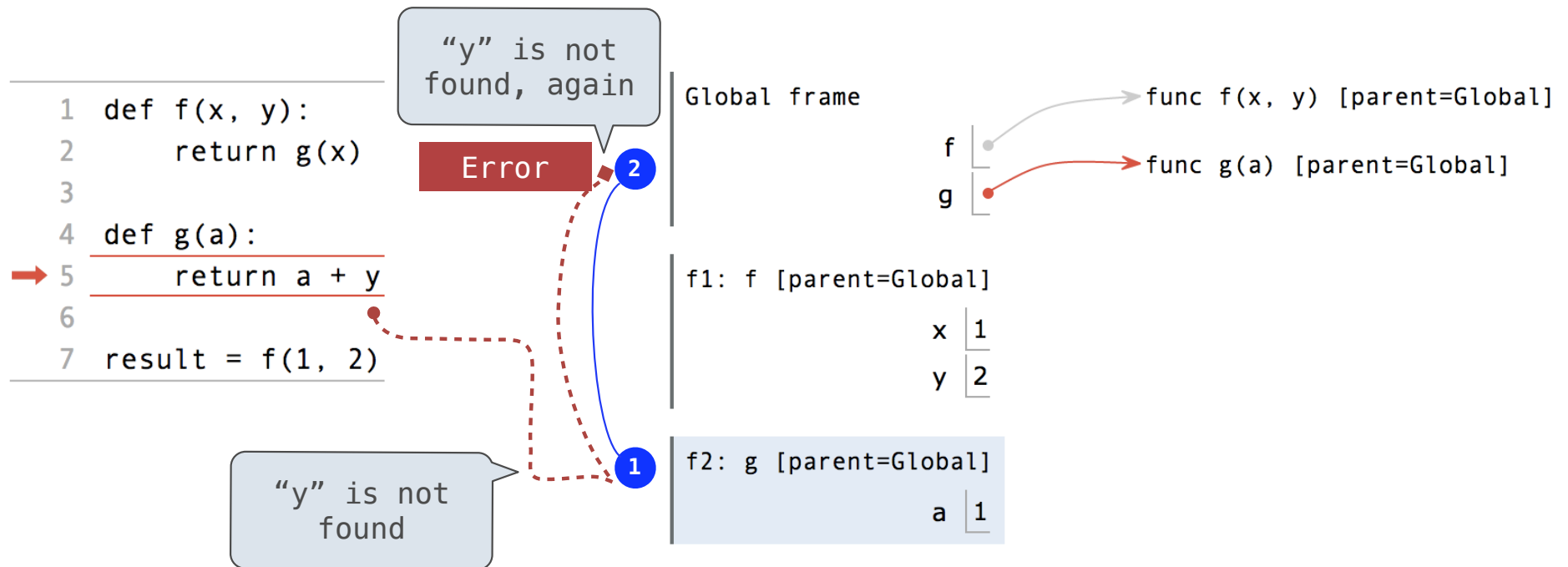


Local Names are not Visible to Other (Non-Nested) Functions



<http://pythontutor.com/composingprograms.html#code=def%20f%28x,%20y%29%3A%20%20return%20g%28x%29%0Adef%20g%28a%29%3A%20%20return%20a%20%2B%20y%0A%20%20return%20result%20%3D%20f%281,%202%29&cumulative=true&curInstr=0&mode=display&origin=composingprograms.js&py=36rawInputLstJSON=%5B%5D>

Local Names are not Visible to Other (Non-Nested) Functions



- An environment is a sequence of frames.

Lambda Expressions

(Demo)

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Lambda expressions are not common in Python, but important in general

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Must be a single expression

Lambda expressions are not common in Python, but important in general
Lambda expressions in Python cannot contain statements at all!

Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements

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VS

Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements



square = lambda x: x * x

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Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements



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VS

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def square(x):  
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Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements



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- Both create a function with the same domain, range, and behavior.

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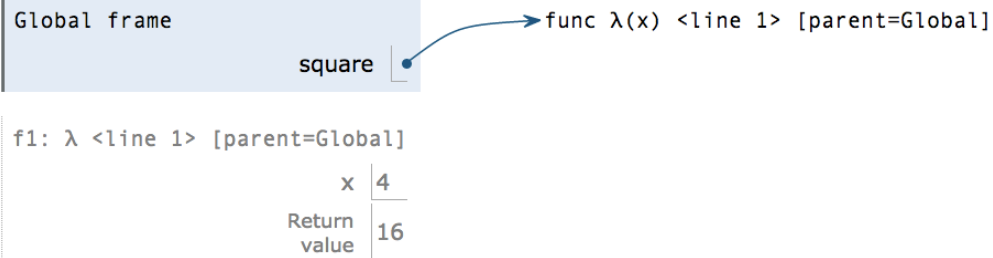
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Global frame

square

func $\lambda(x)$ <line 1> [parent=Global]

f1: λ <line 1> [parent=Global]

x	4
Return value	16

Lambda Expressions Versus Def Statements



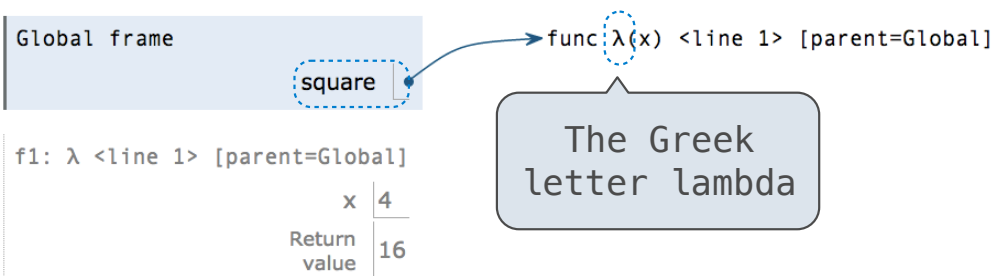
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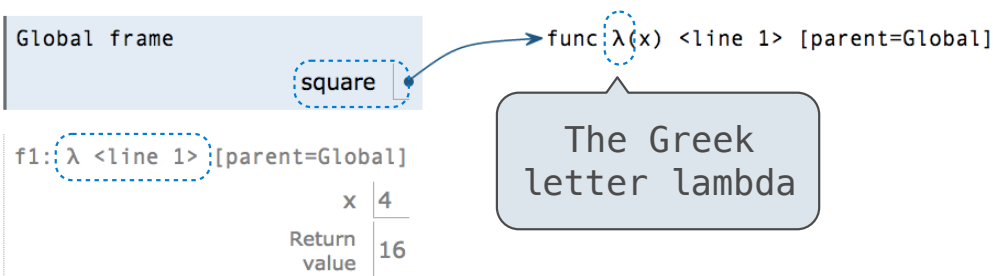
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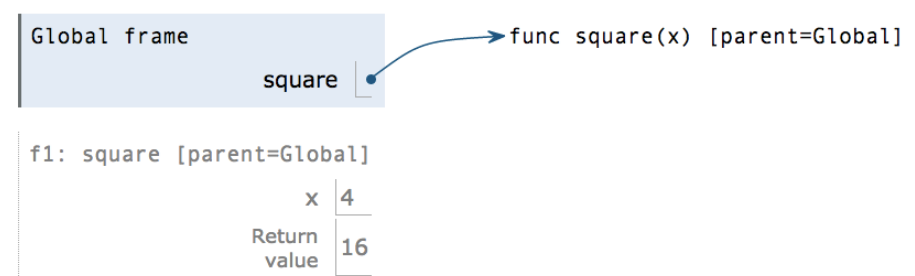
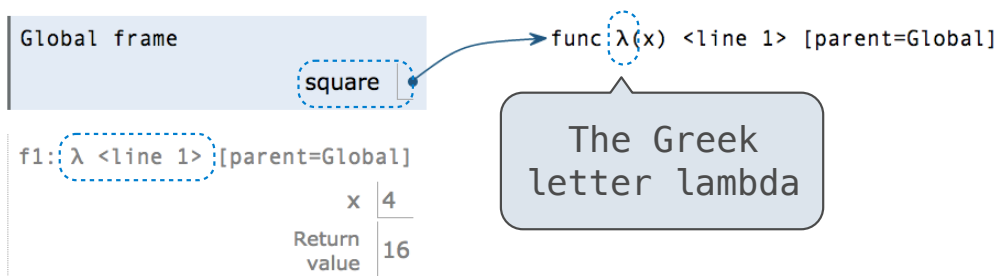
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Function Composition

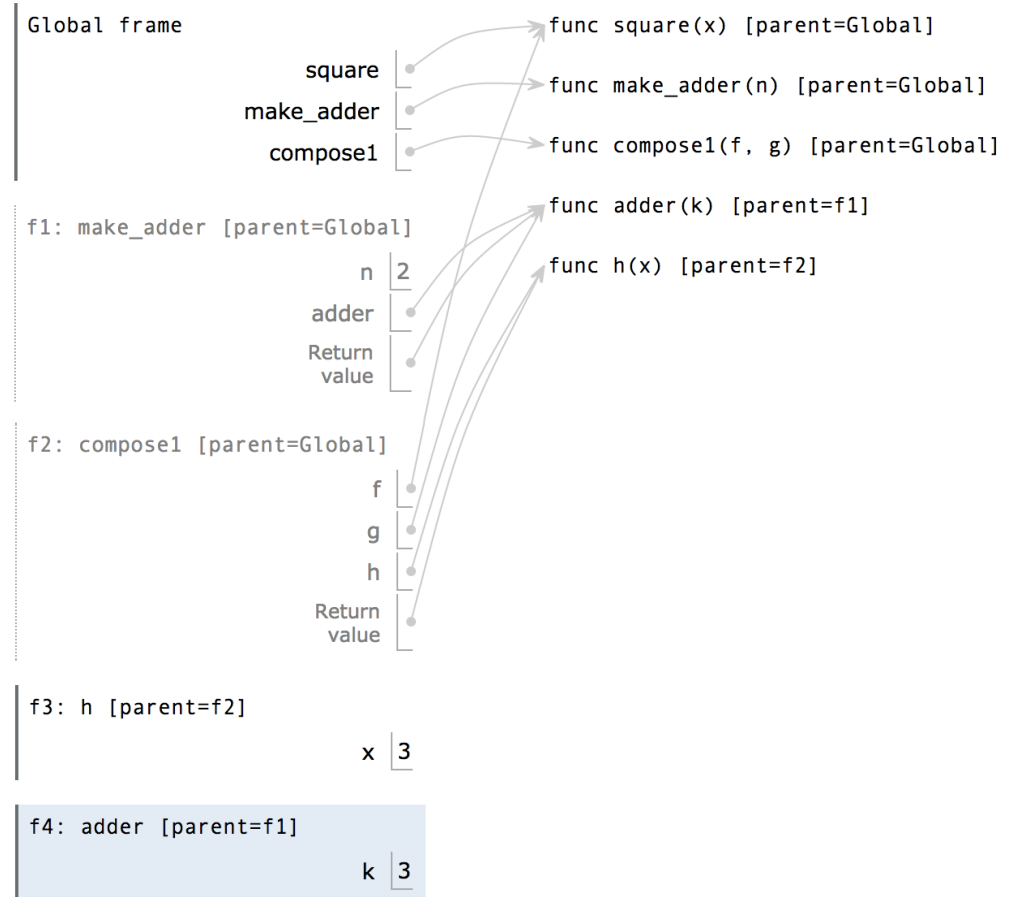
(Demo)

The Environment Diagram for Function Composition

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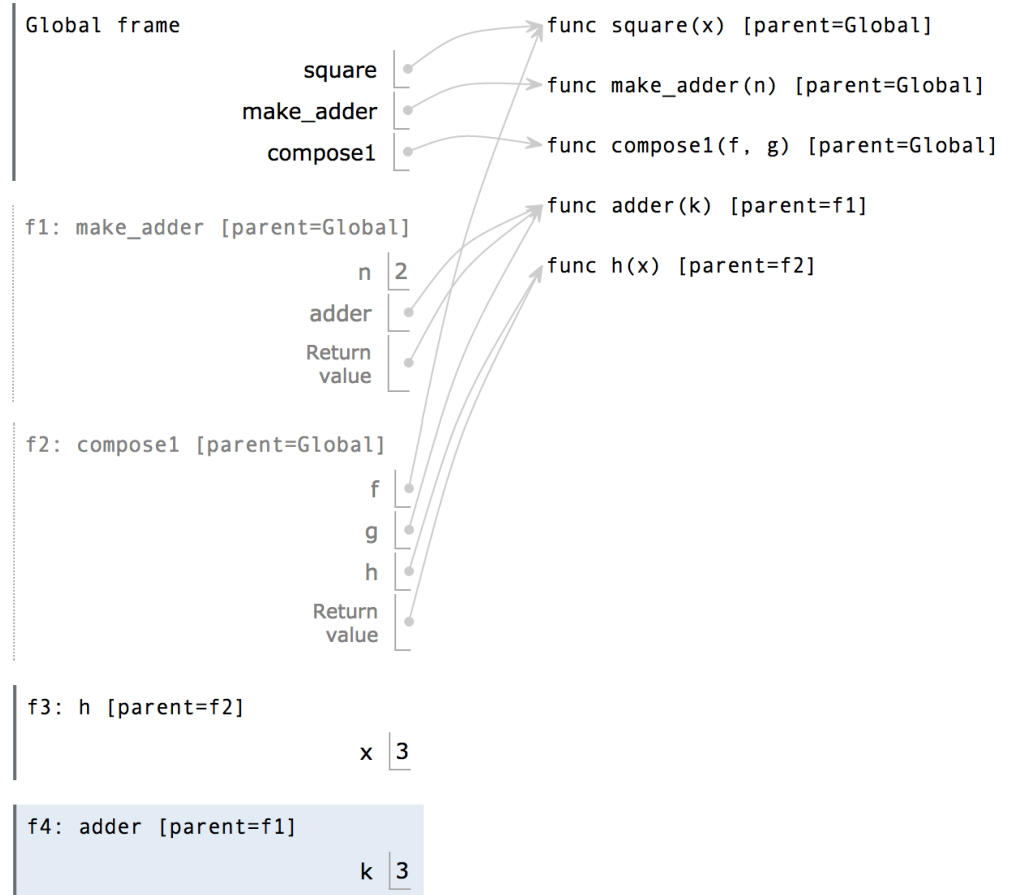
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5     def adder(k):
6         return k + n
7     return adder
8
9 def compose1(f, g):
10    def h(x):
11        return f(g(x))
12    return h
13
14 compose1(square, make_adder(2))(3)

```



The Environment Diagram for Function Composition

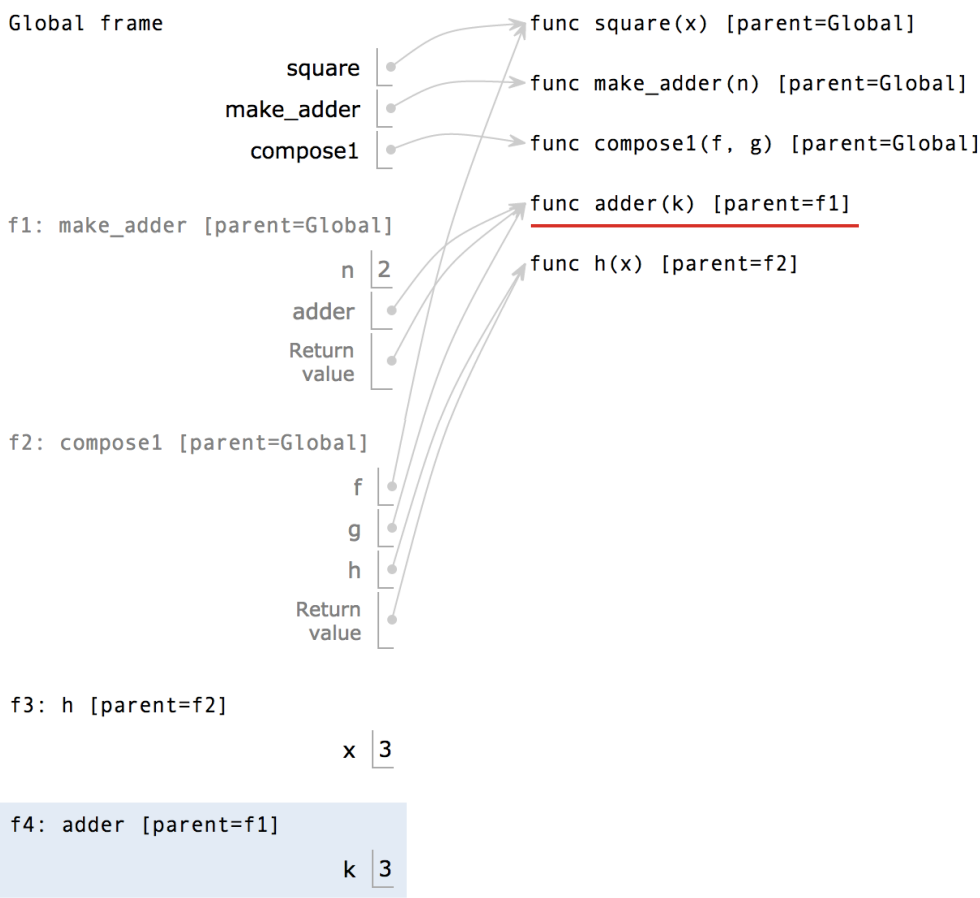
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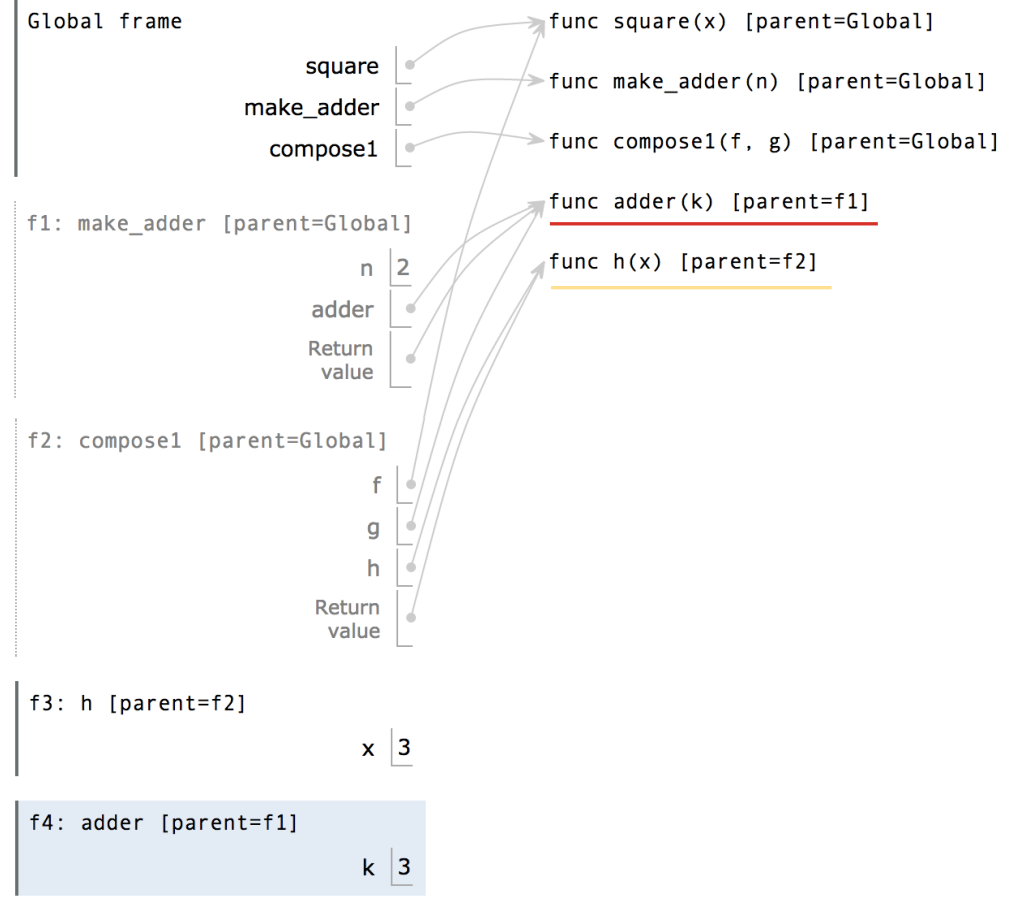
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Return value of make_adder is an argument to compose1



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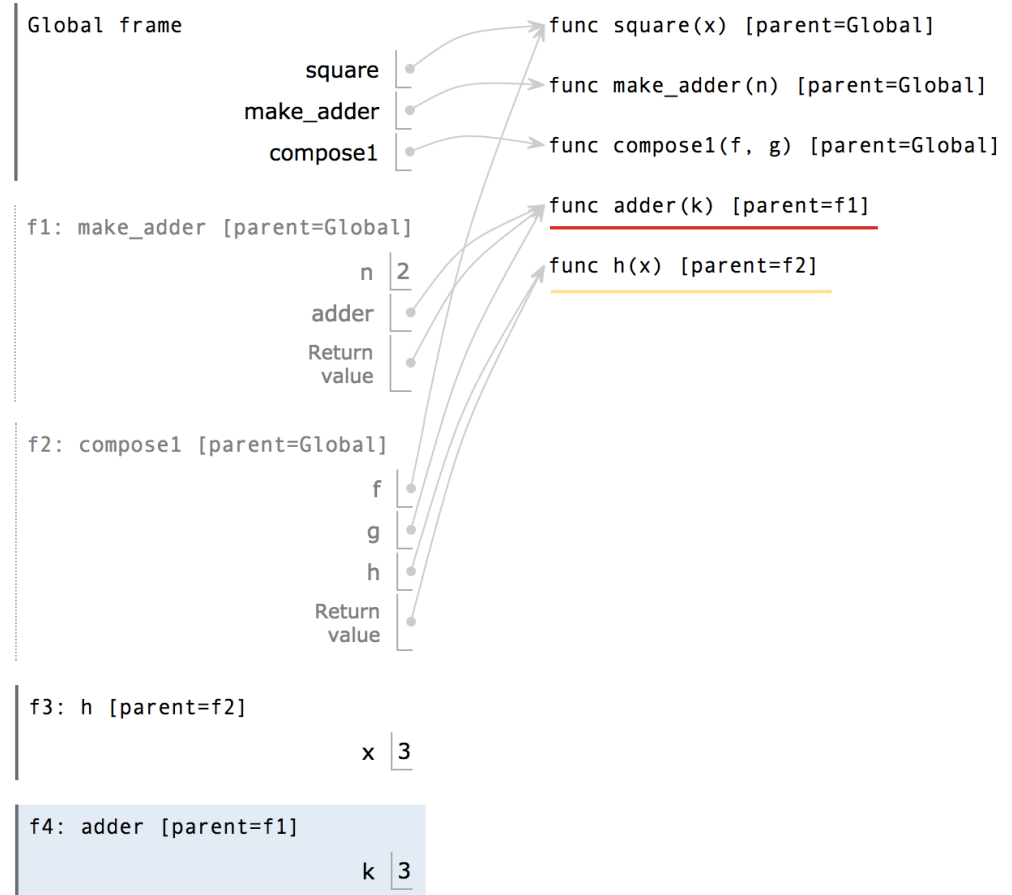
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8
9 def compose1(f, g):
10    def h(x):
11        return f(g(x))
12    return h
13
14 compose1(square, make_adder(2))(3)

```



Return value of make_adder is an argument to compose1



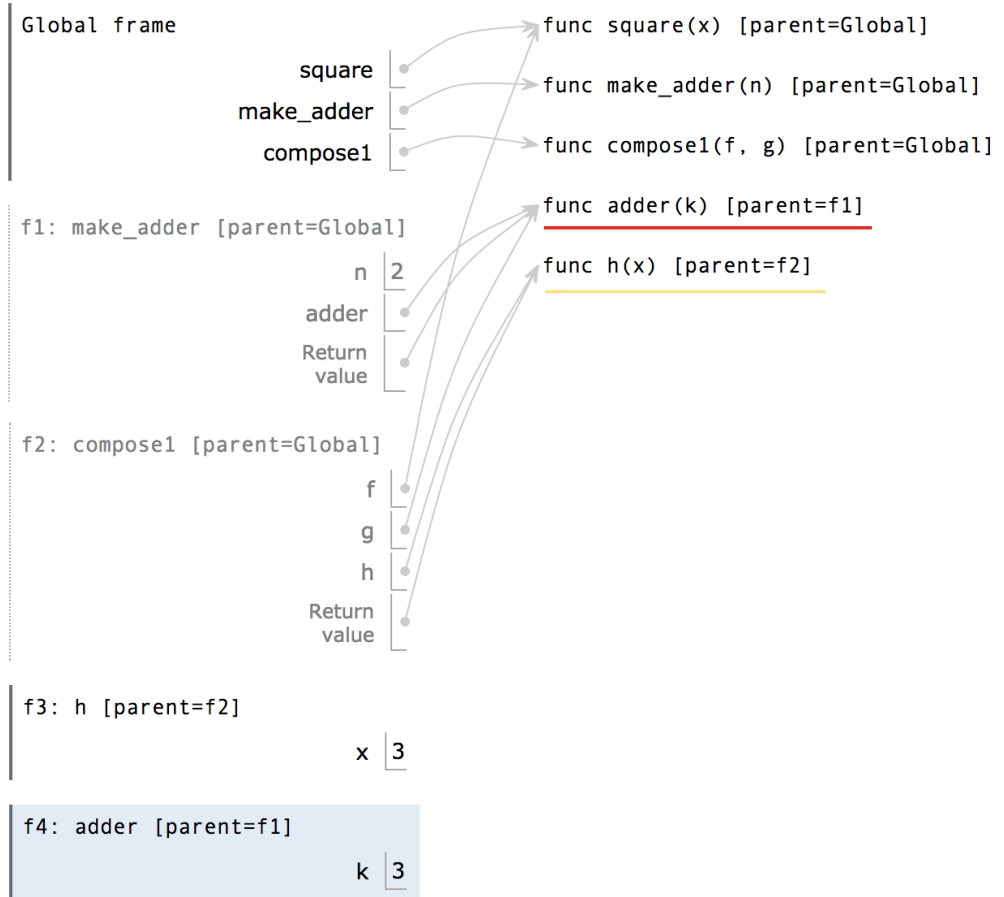
The Environment Diagram for Function Composition

```

1 def square(x):
2     return x * x
3
4 def make_adder(n):
5     def adder(k):
6         return k + n
7     return adder
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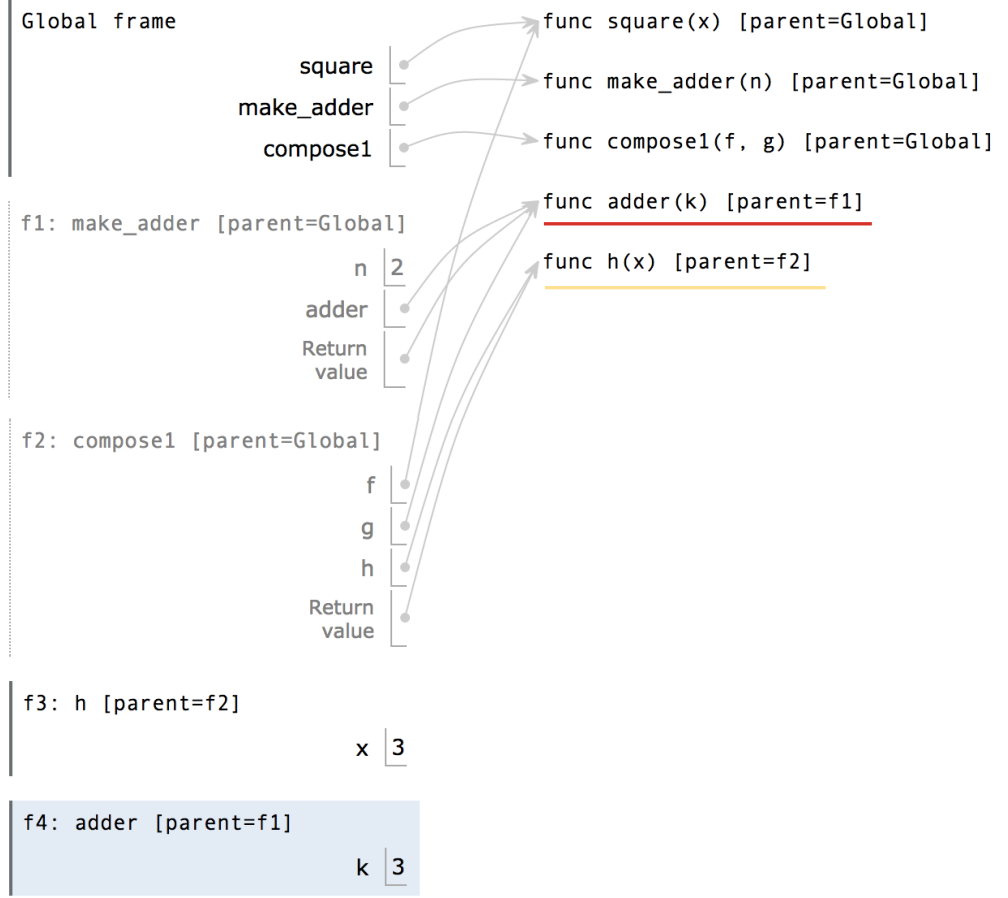
```

Return value of make_adder is an argument to compose1

3

2

1



The Environment Diagram for Function Composition

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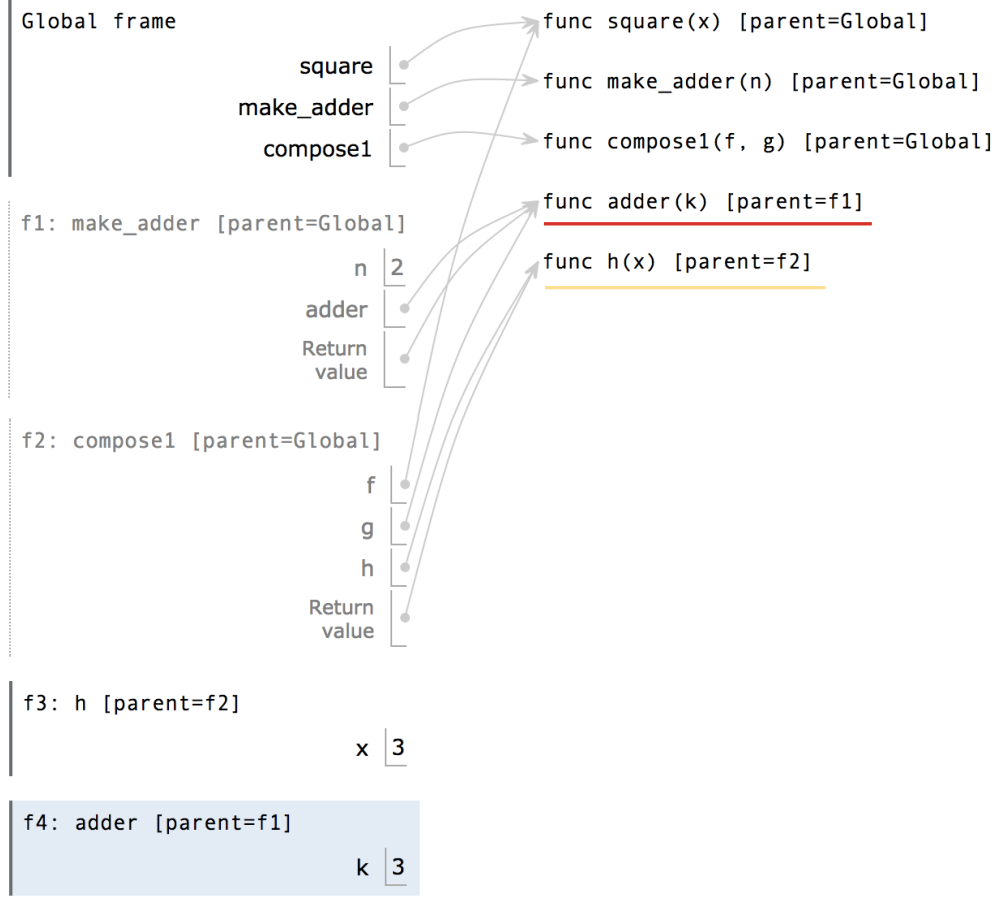
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The Environment Diagram for Function Composition

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