## Functional Abstraction

Announcements

Office Hours: You Should Go!

Office Hours: You Should Go!

You are not alone!


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## You are not alone!


https://cs61a.org/office-hours/

Partial Function Application \& Currying

## Returning a Function to Wait for More Arguments

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def make_adder(n):
    def adder(k):
        return n + k
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make_adder(3) returns a function that bundles together two things:
- The function's behavior: return $n+k$
- The value of $n$ : 3
add $(3,4)$ applies addition to the arguments 3 and 4, while
make_adder(3) partially applies addition, but is still waiting for $k$.

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>>> make_adder(2)(3)
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>>> add(2, 3)
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## Lambda Function Environments

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a = 1
def f(g):
    a = 2
    return lambda y: a * g(y)
    f(lambda y: a + y)(a)
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Un-indented lambda
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```
a = 1
def f(g):
    A lambda expression
3a = 2
within the body of f
will have an f frame
    as its parent
4 return lambda y: a * g(y)
```

5 f(lambda y: a + y) (a)

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f3: $\lambda$ <line 5> [parent=Global]

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Decorators

## Function Decorators

(Demo)

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## @trace1

def triple(x): return 3*x

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```
def triple(x):
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triple = trace1(triple)
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Return

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def end(n, d):
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    while n > 0:
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Designing Functions

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def square(x):
"""Return X * X."""

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x is a number
square returns a non-
negative real number

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\author{
Abstraction
}

\author{
Functional Abstractions
}

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def square(x):
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Square takes one argument.

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```

If the name "square" were bound to a built-in function,
sum_squares would still have the same behavior.

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if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
\(x=x+\operatorname{sqrt}(\) square \((a)+\operatorname{square(b))}\)

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if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
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hypotenuse \(=\) sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
if hypotenuse > 1:
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if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
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hypotenuse = sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
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Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

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x1 = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4*a*c)) / (2*a)

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discriminant \(=\) square(b) - \(4 * a * c\)
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\section*{More Naming Tips}
- Names can be long if they help document your code:
average_age = average(age, students)
is preferable to
\# Compute average age of students aa \(=\operatorname{avg}(a, s t)\)

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- Names can be short if they represent generic quantities: counts, arbitrary functions, arguments to mathematical operations, etc.
n, k, i - Usually integers
x, y, z - Usually real numbers
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if hypotenuse > 1:
\[
x=x+\text { hypotenuse }
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\section*{Errors \& Tracebacks}

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