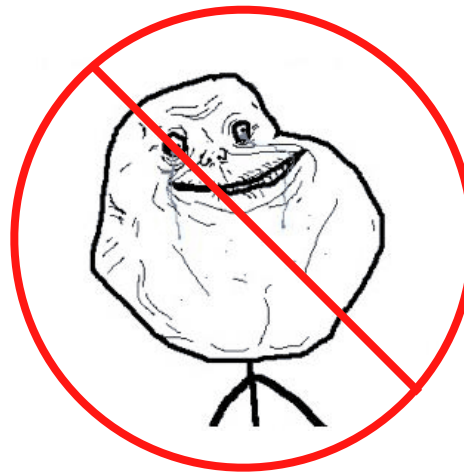


61A Lecture 5

Wednesday, September 5

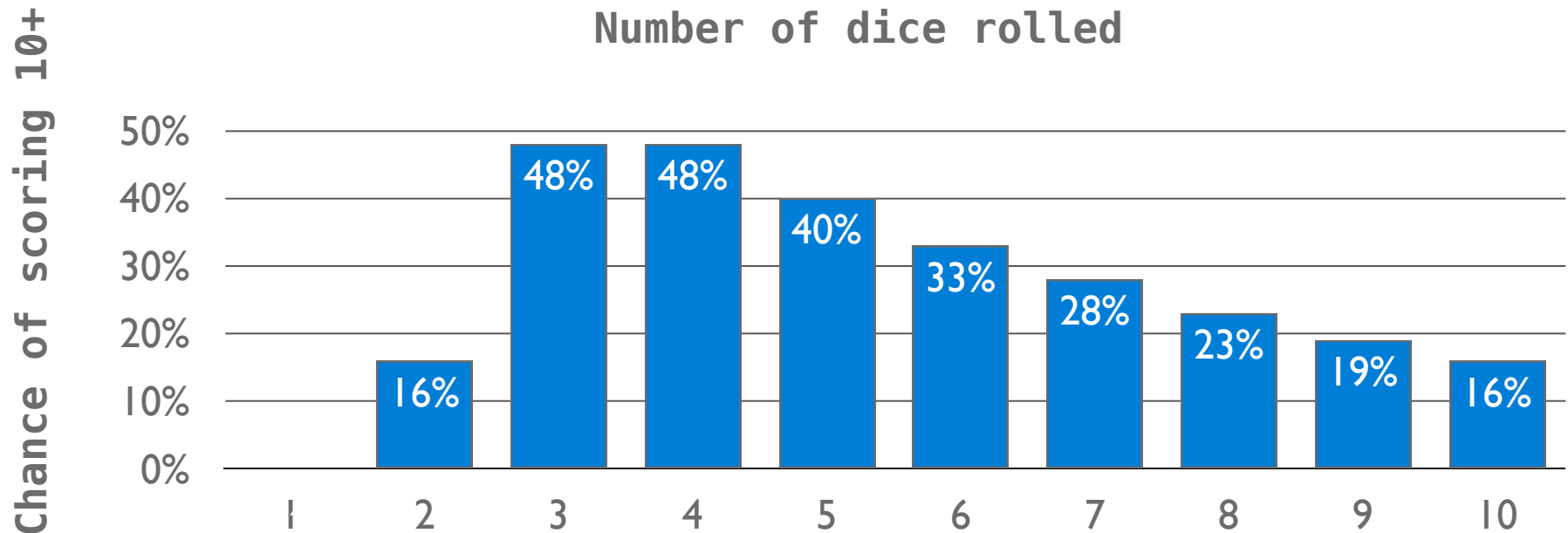
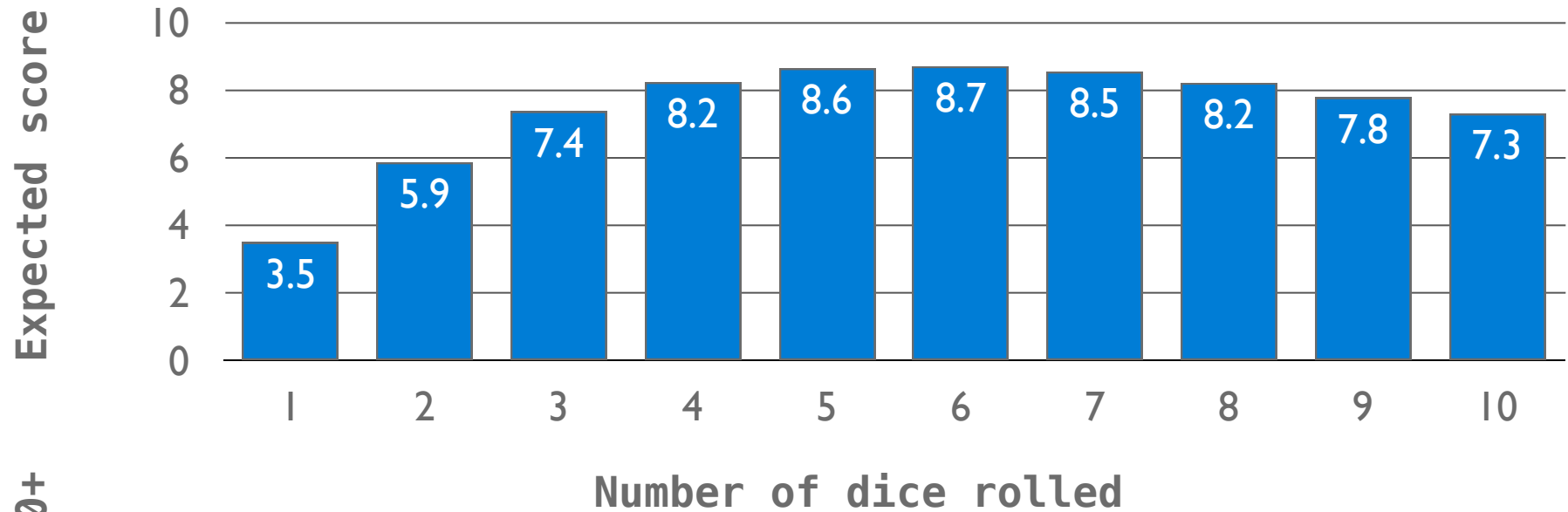
Office Hours: You Should Go!

You are not alone!



<http://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs61a/fa12/staff.html>

The Game of Hog



Environments Enable Higher-Order Functions

Higher-order function: A function that takes a function as an argument value or returns a function as a return value

Functions as arguments:

Our current environment model handles that already!

We'll discuss an example today

Functions as return values:

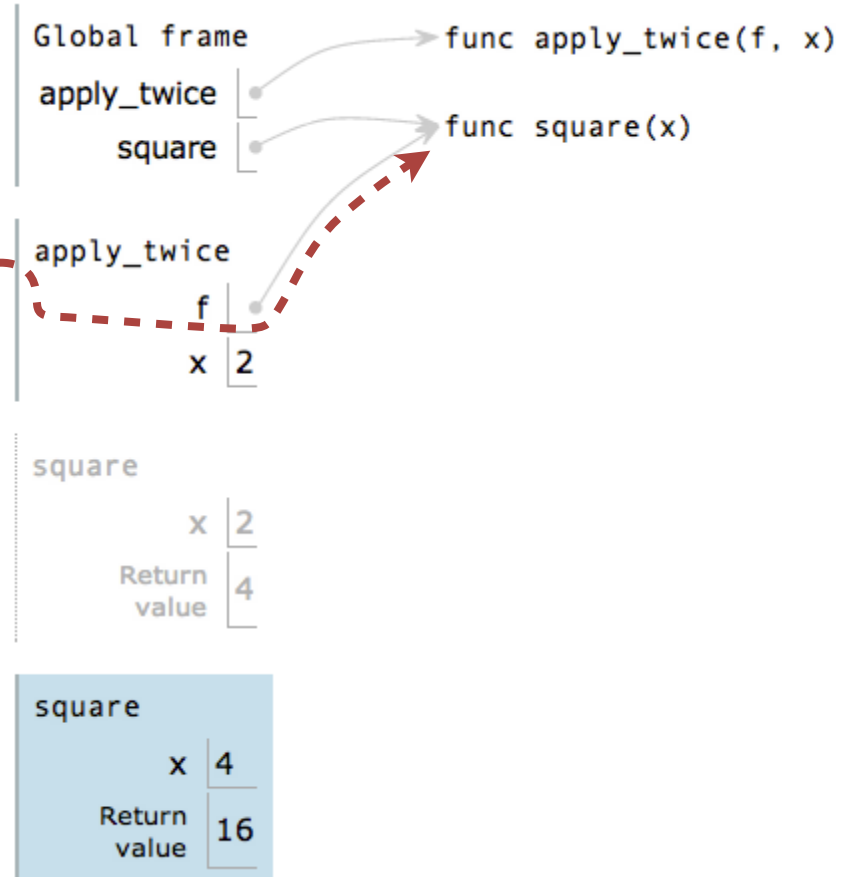
We need to extend our model a little

Functions need to know where they were defined

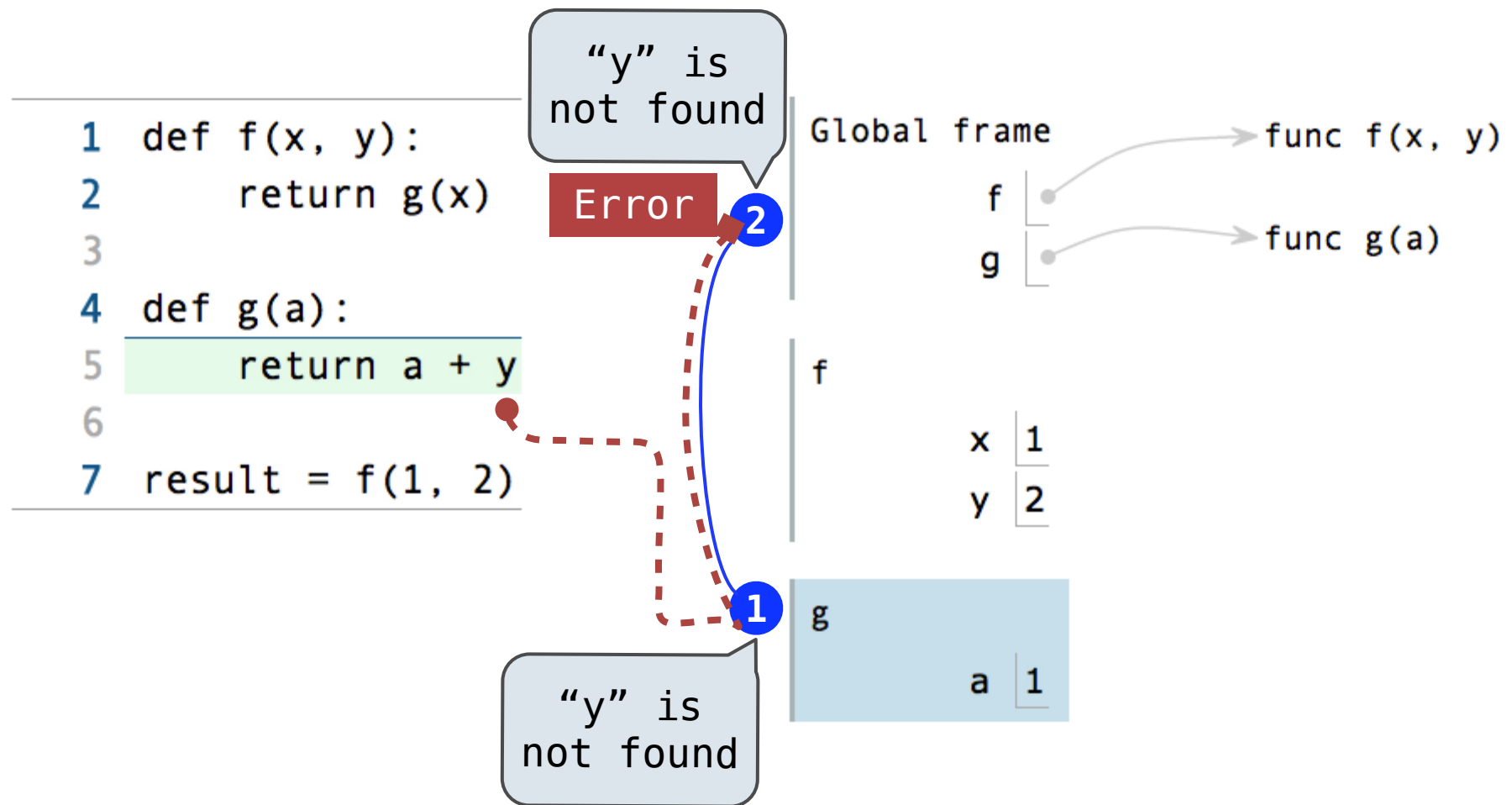
Almost everything stays the same (demo)

Names Bound to Functional Arguments

```
1 def apply_twice(f, x):  
2     return f(f(x))  
3  
4 def square(x):  
5     return x * x  
6  
7 result = apply_twice(square, 2)
```

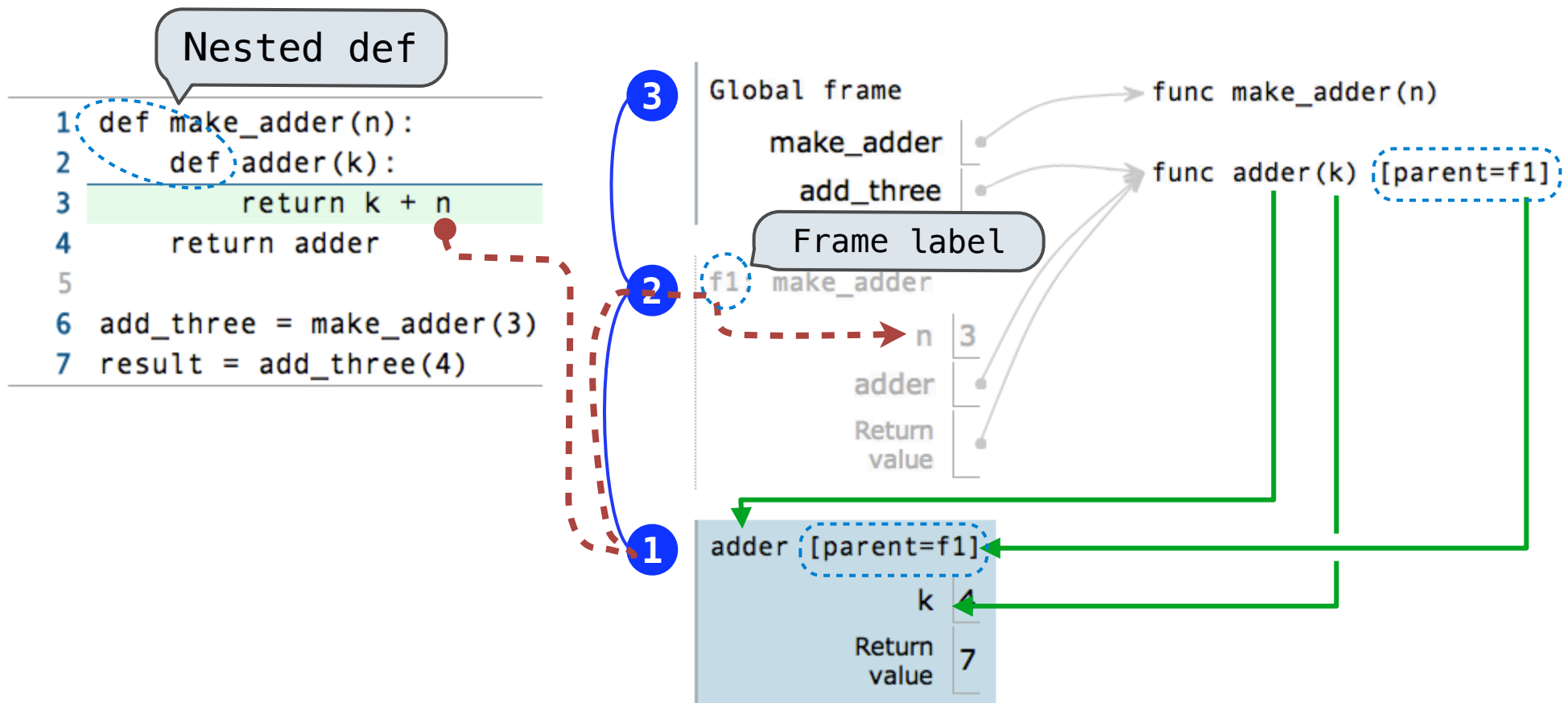


Non-Nested Functions Calls Have One Local Frame



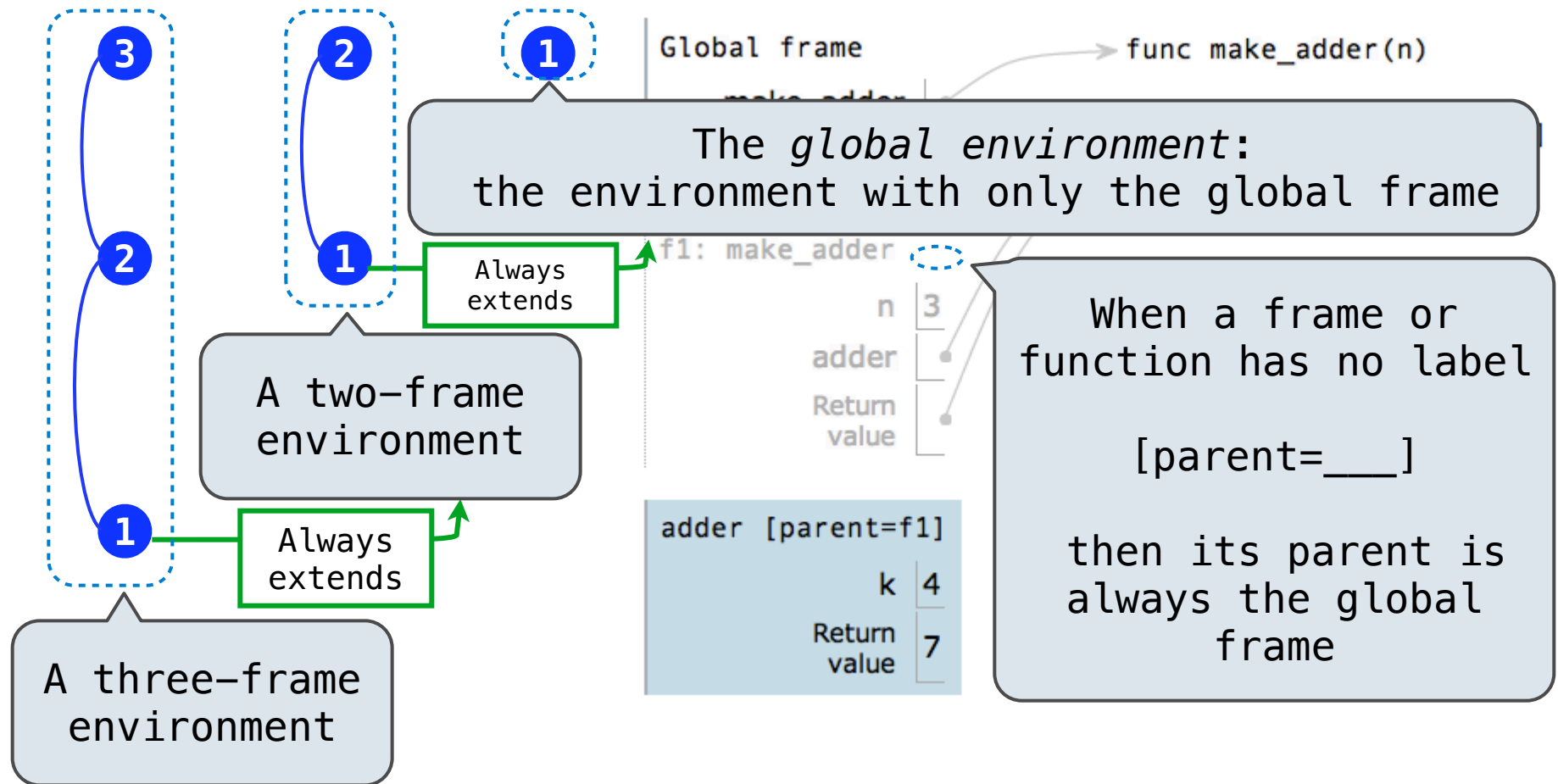
- An environment is a sequence of frames
- An environment for a non-nested function (no def within def) consists of one local frame, followed by the global frame

Environment Diagrams for Nested Def Statements



- Every user-defined **function** has a *parent frame*
- The parent of a **function** is the frame in which it was *defined*
- Every local **frame** has a *parent frame*
- The parent of a **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:

1. Create a function value with signature `<name>(<formal parameters>)`
2. For nested definitions, label the parent as the first frame of the current environment
3. Bind `<name>` to the function value in the first frame of the current environment

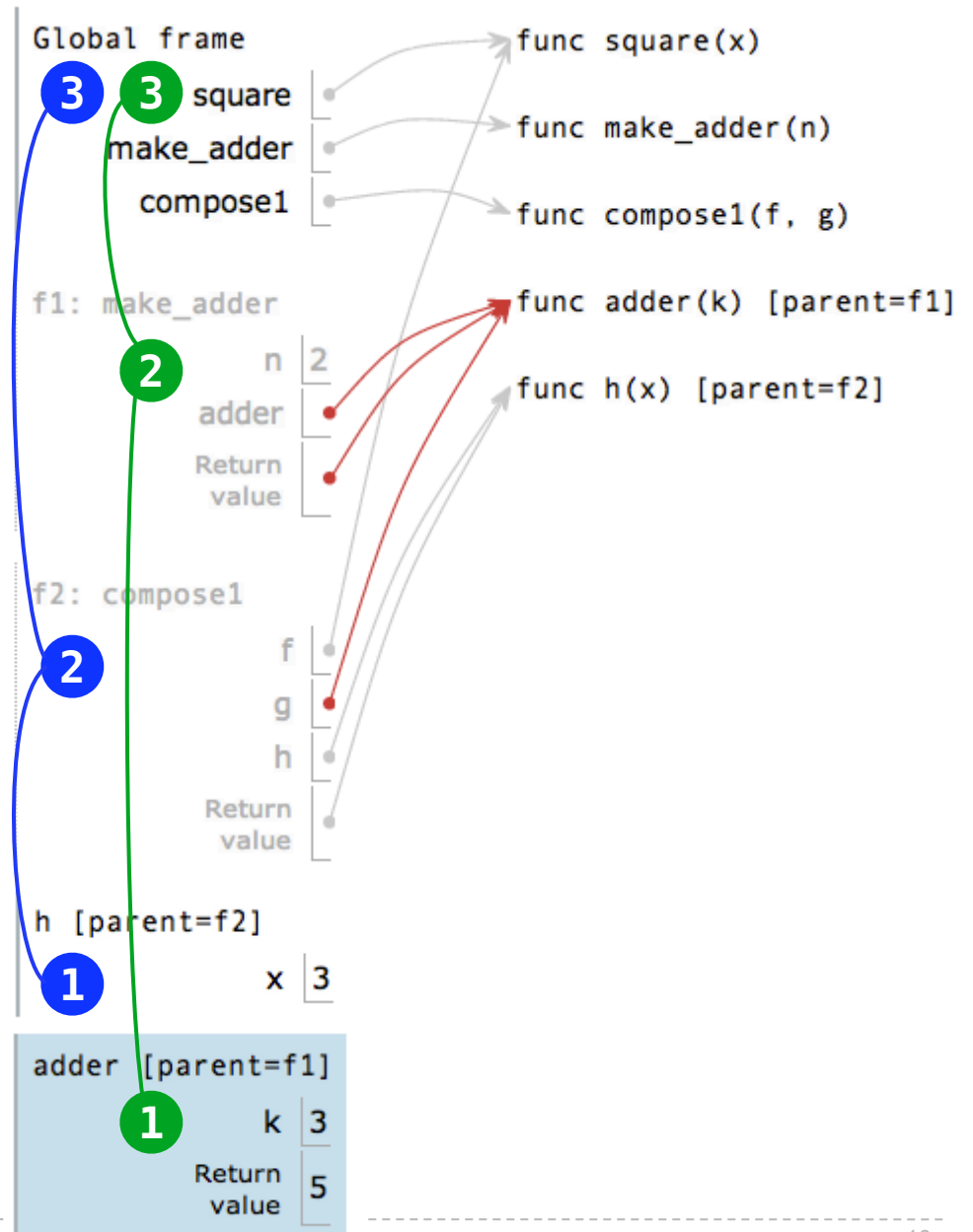
When calling a function:

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

The Environment 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
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

More Higher-Order Function Examples

(Demo)