

Lecture 2: Functions

Brian Hou
June 21, 2016

Announcements

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- Homework 0 is due tomorrow (Wednesday) at 11:59pm

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- Discussion sections begin today!
- Office hours begin today!
- Homework 0 is due tomorrow (Wednesday) at 11:59pm
- Quiz 1 will be on Thursday at the beginning of lecture

Expressions

Primitive expressions, names, and environments

Primitive expressions

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 - *Functions* (later today!)

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 - *Numbers* (e.g. 42, 3.14, 0)
 - *Names* (e.g. pi, add)
 - *Functions* (later today!)
- Some non-primitive expressions: $1 * 2$, `add(3, 4)`

Names

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(demo)

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Environment diagrams

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 1 $x = 1$
 2 $y = x$

Global frame

x | 1

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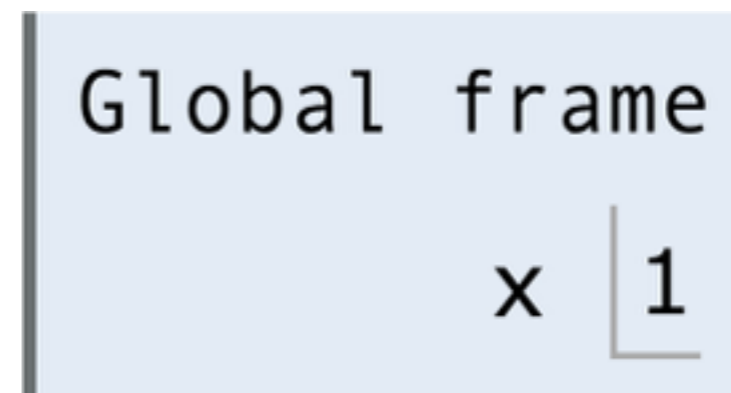
Code (left)

Environment diagrams

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→ 1 x = 1
→ 2 y = x

Code (left)



Frames (right)

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Just executed

→ 1 x = 1
→ 2 y = x

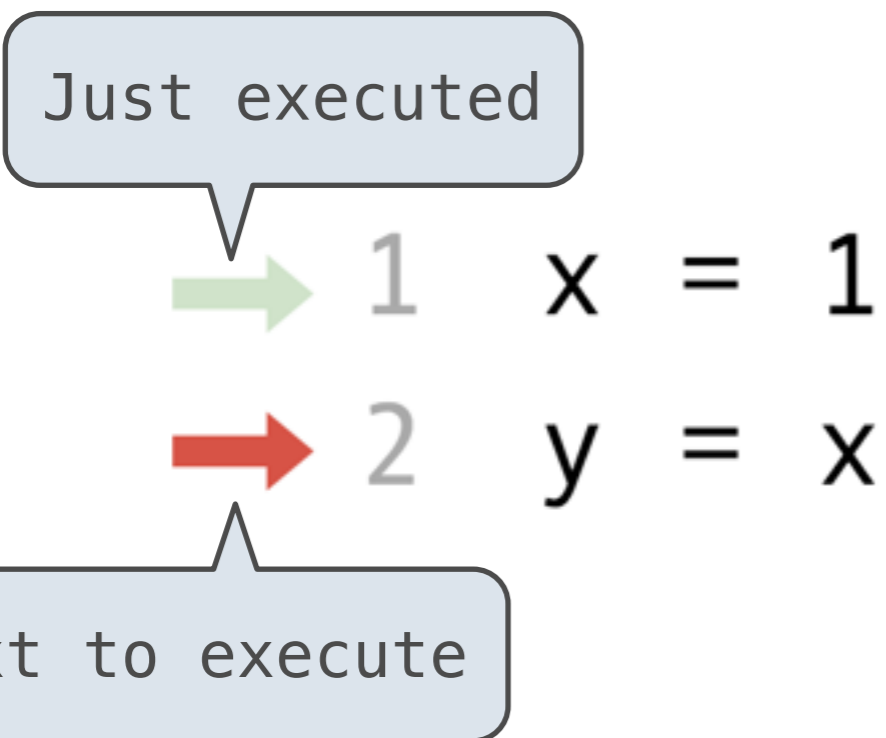
Code (left)

```
Global frame
      x | 1
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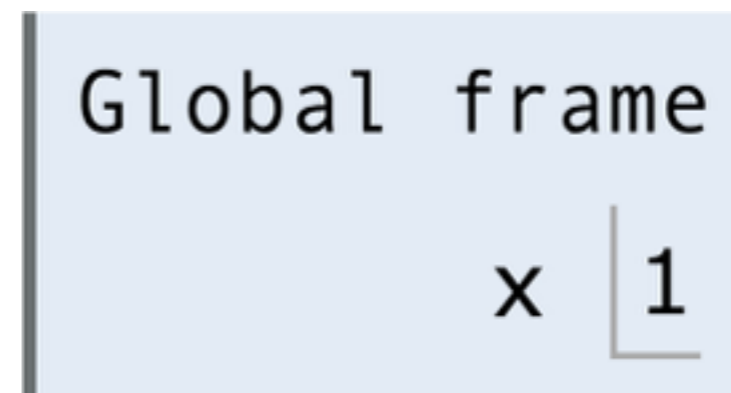
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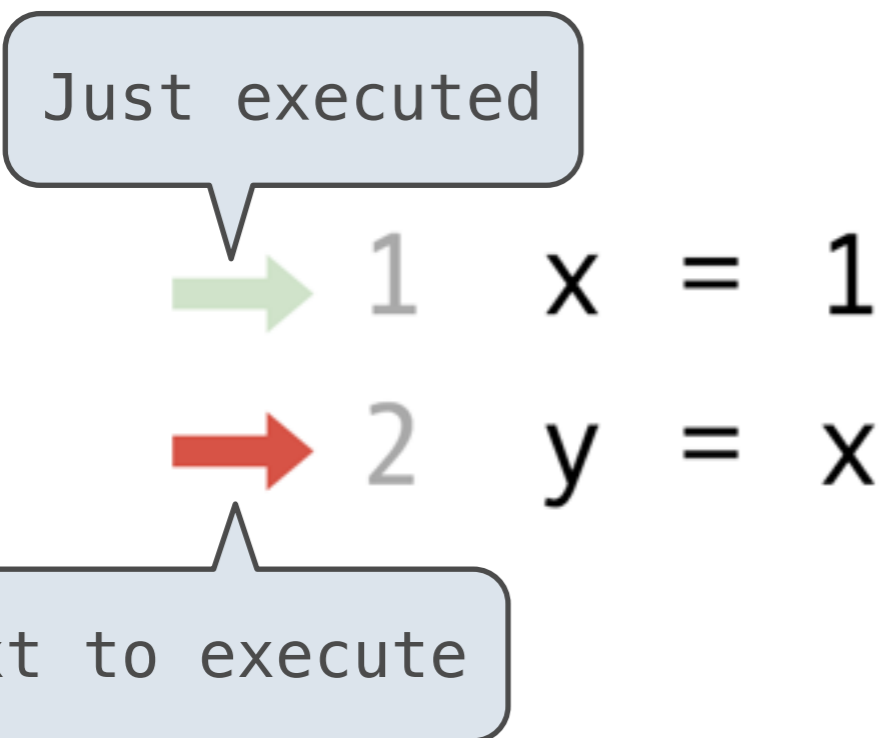
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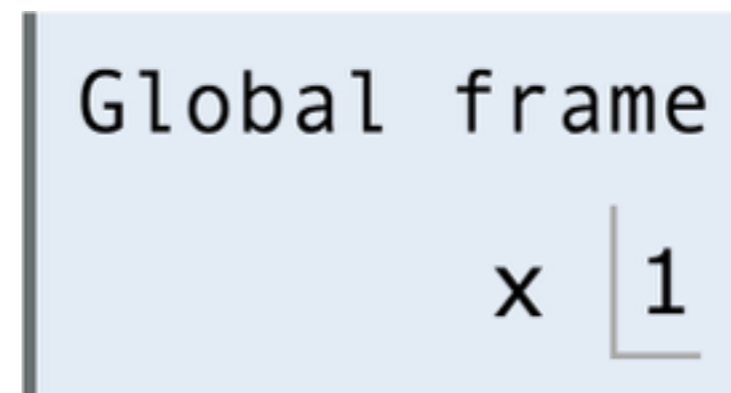
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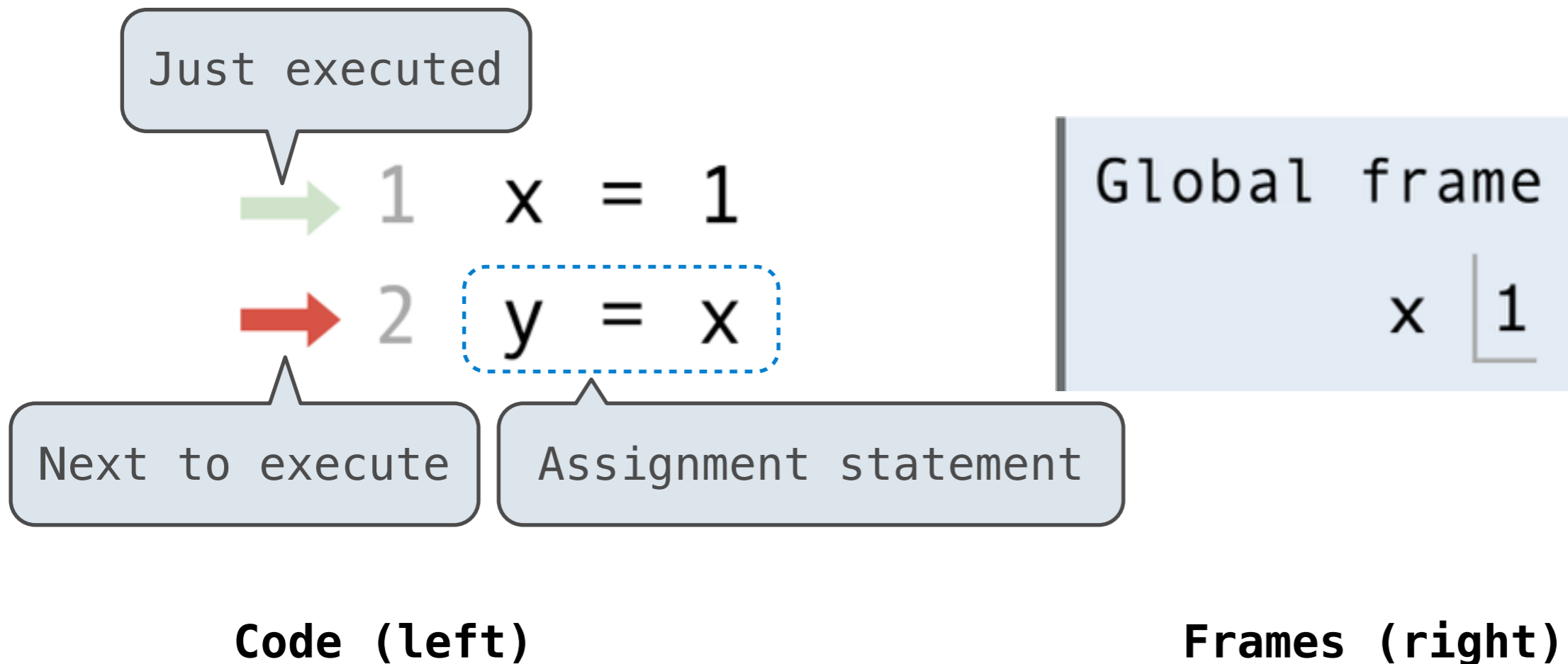
Statements and expressions



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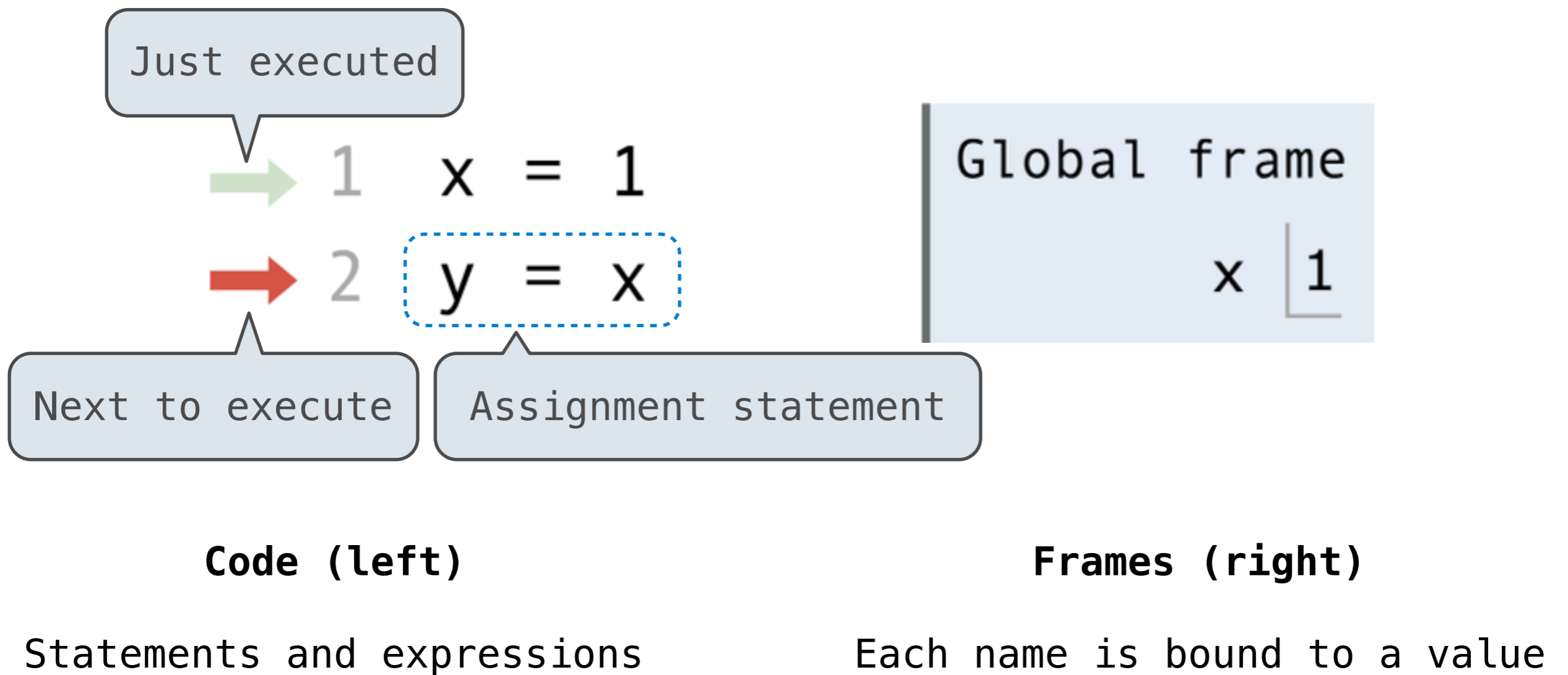
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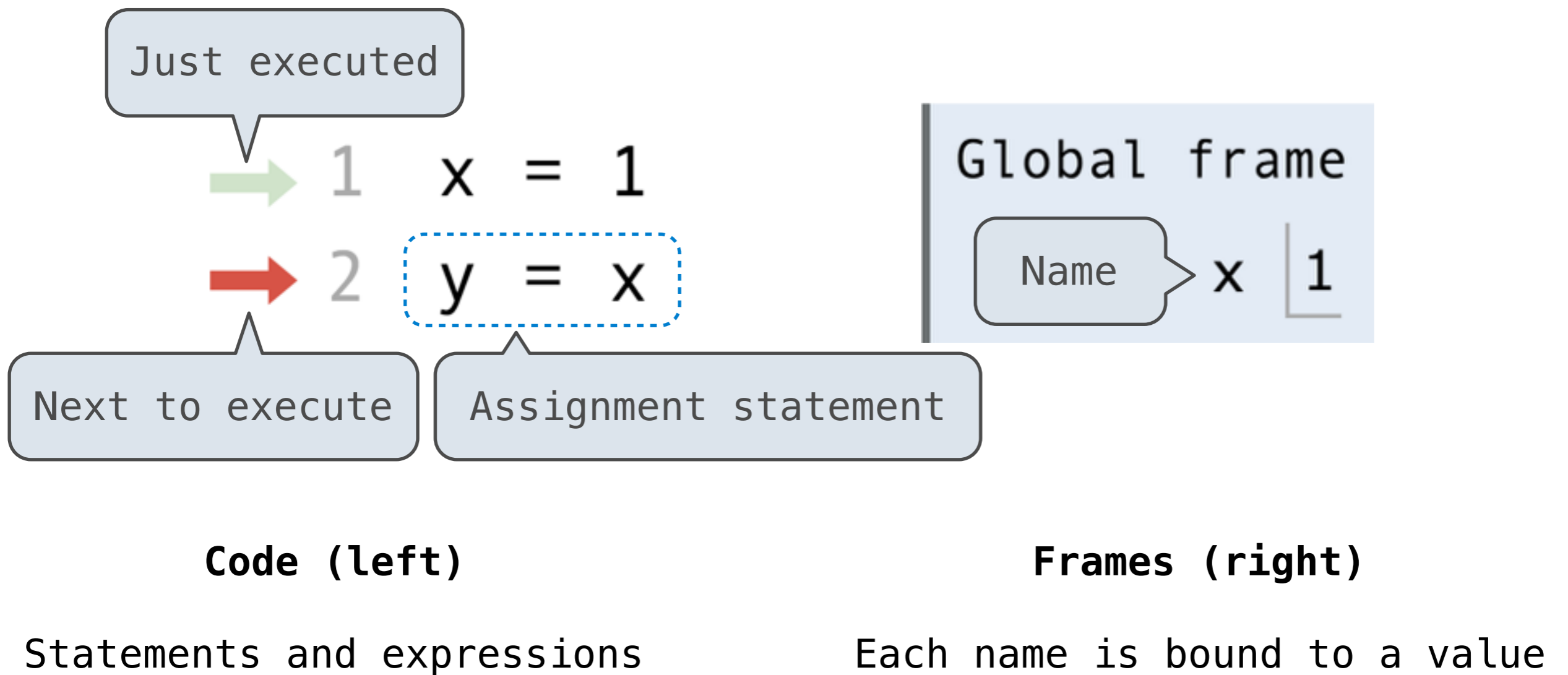
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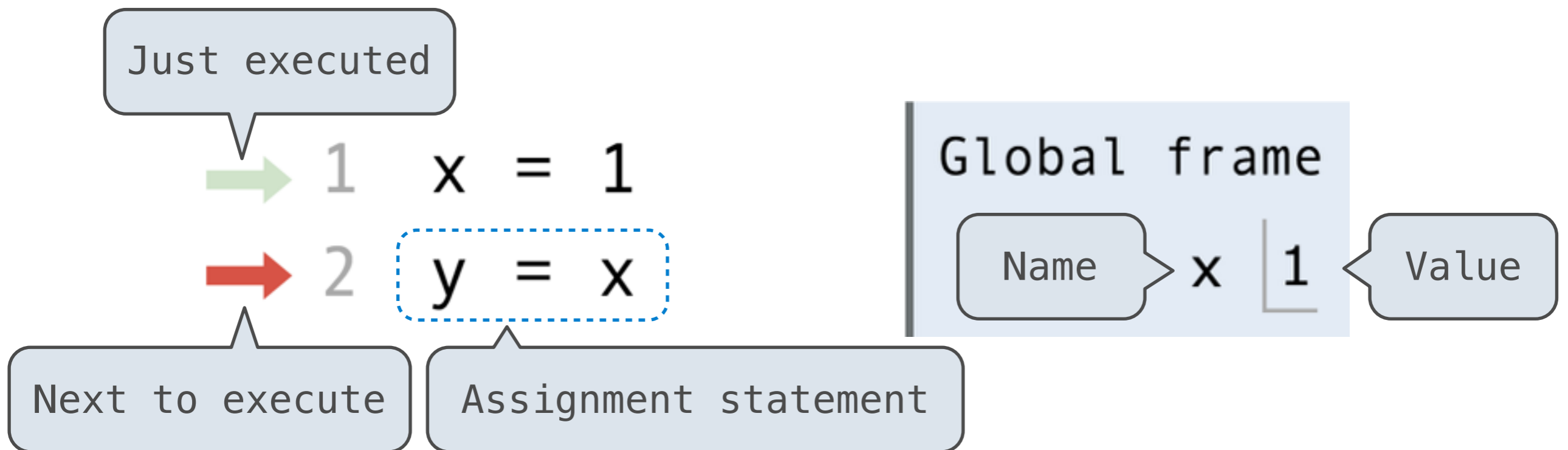
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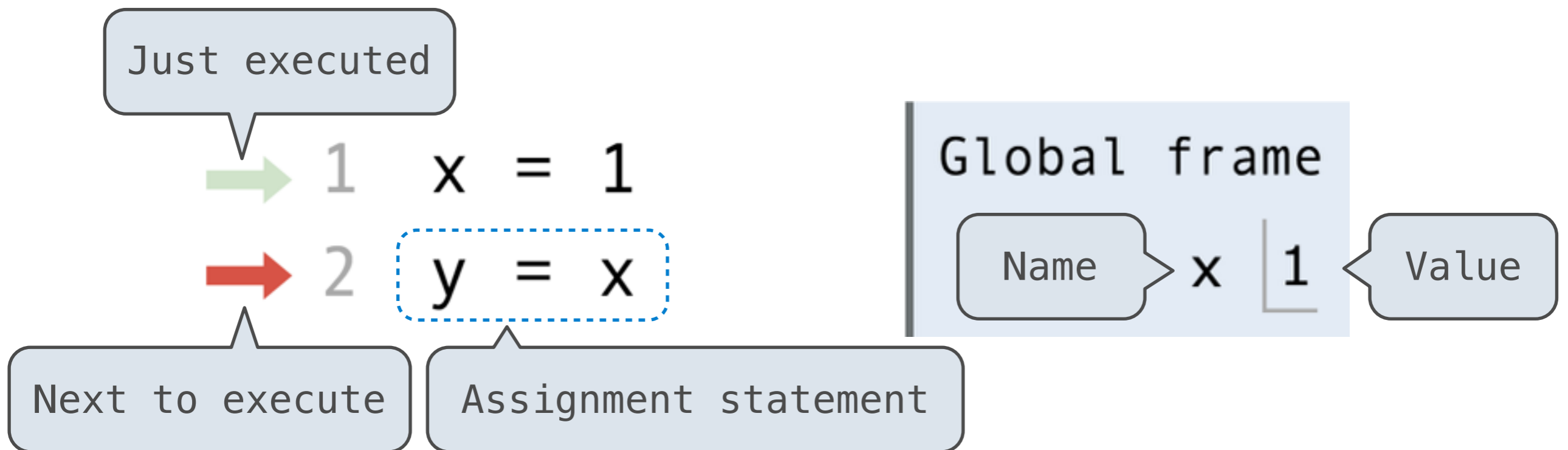
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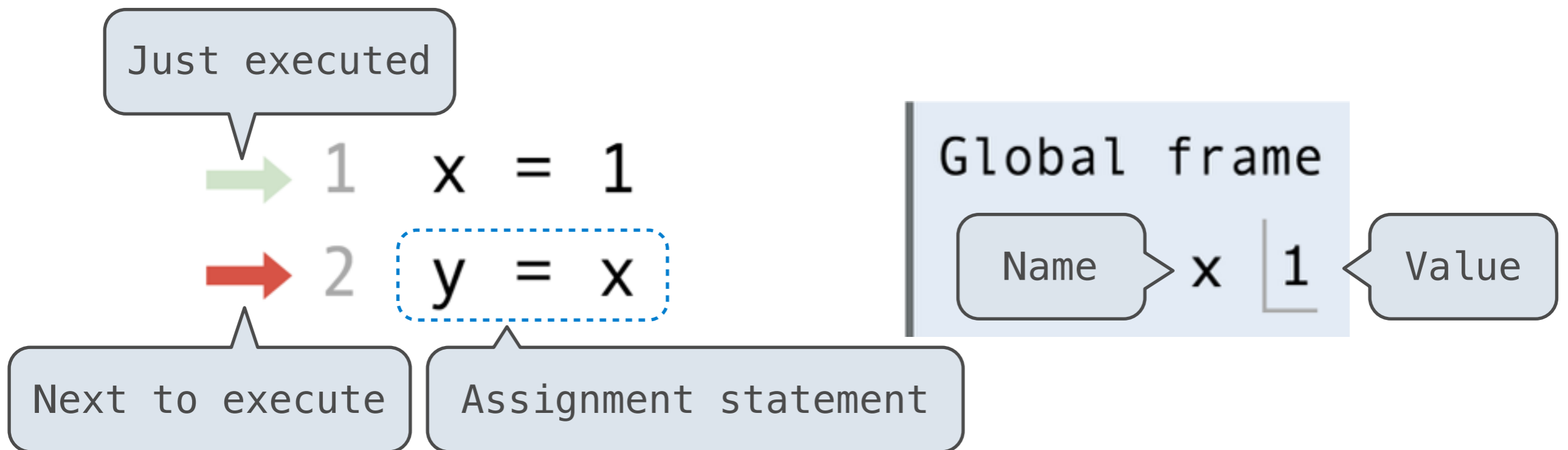
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Functions

Call expressions, functions, and **def** statements

Call expressions

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add (2 , 3)

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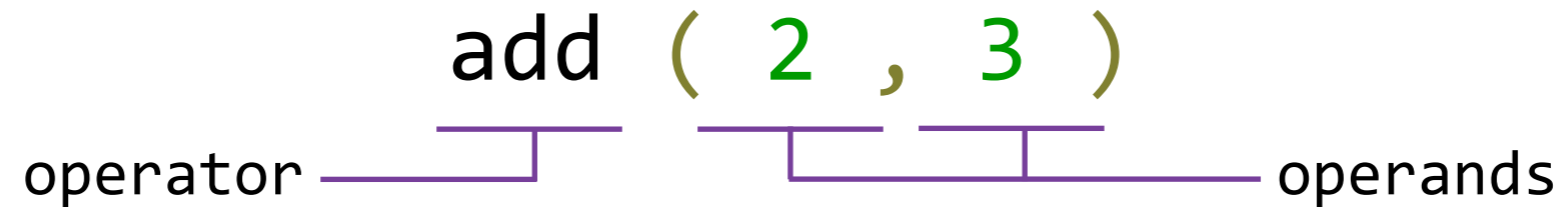
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- To evaluate this call expression:
 1. *Evaluate* the operator to get a function value
 2. *Evaluate* the operands to get its values
 3. *Apply* the function to the values of the operands to get the final value

Defining functions

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```
def <name>( <parameters> ):  
    return <return expression>
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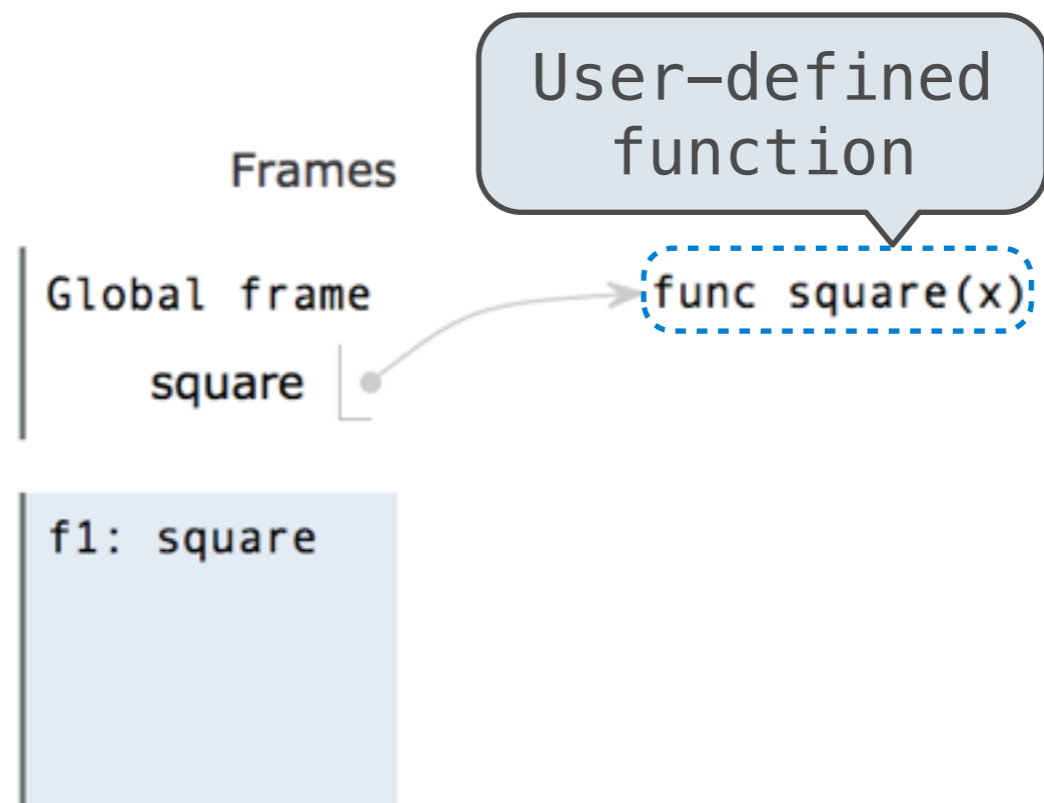
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Calling user-defined functions

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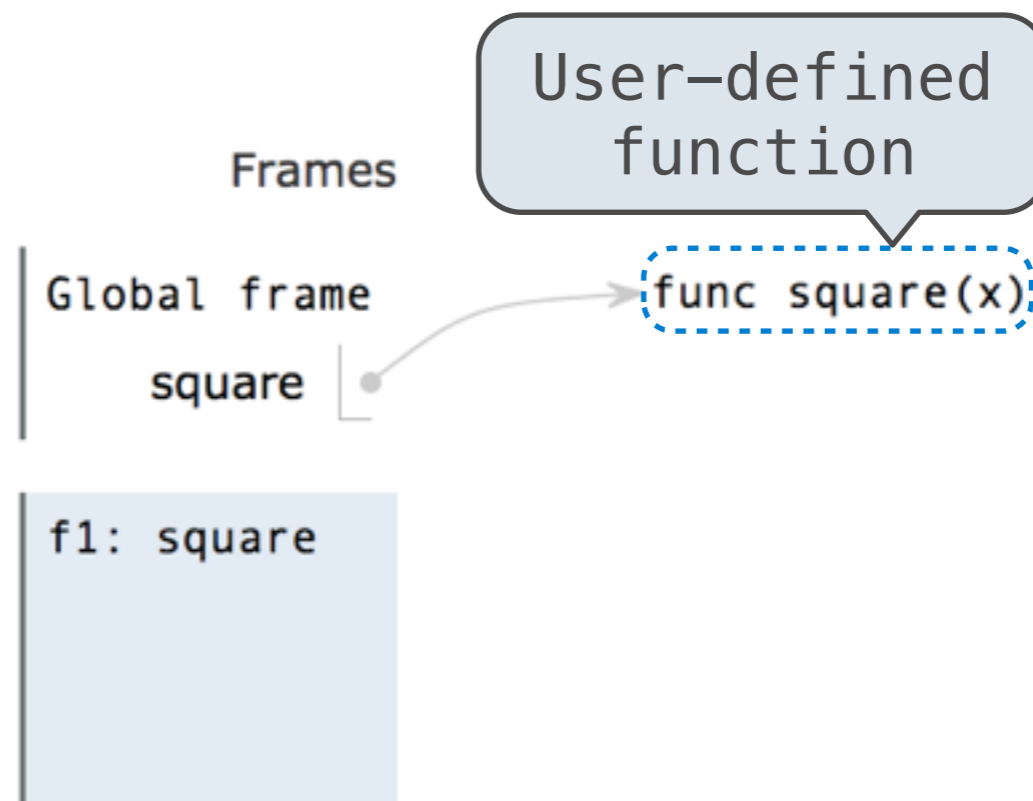


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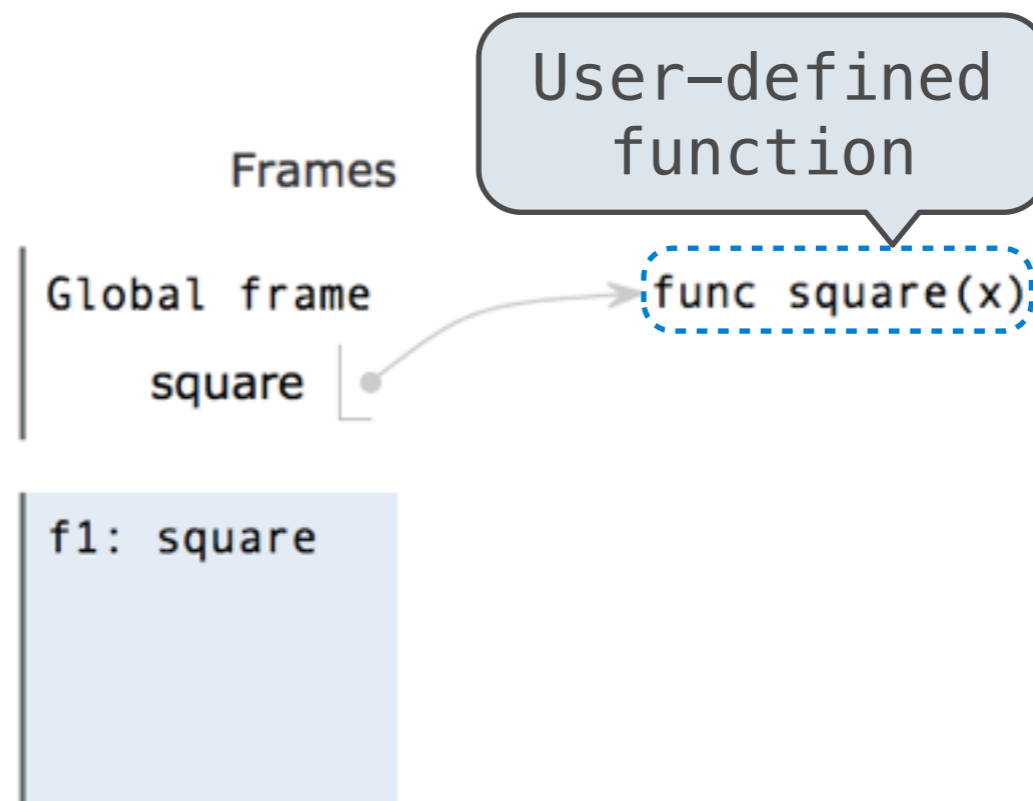


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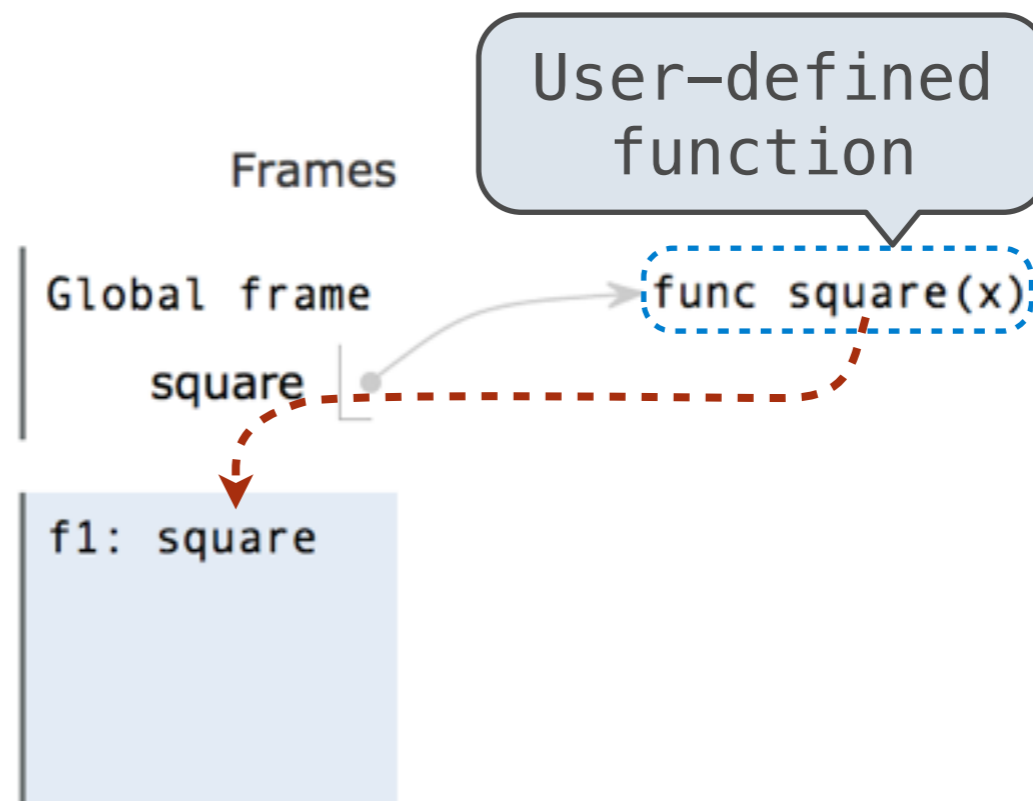


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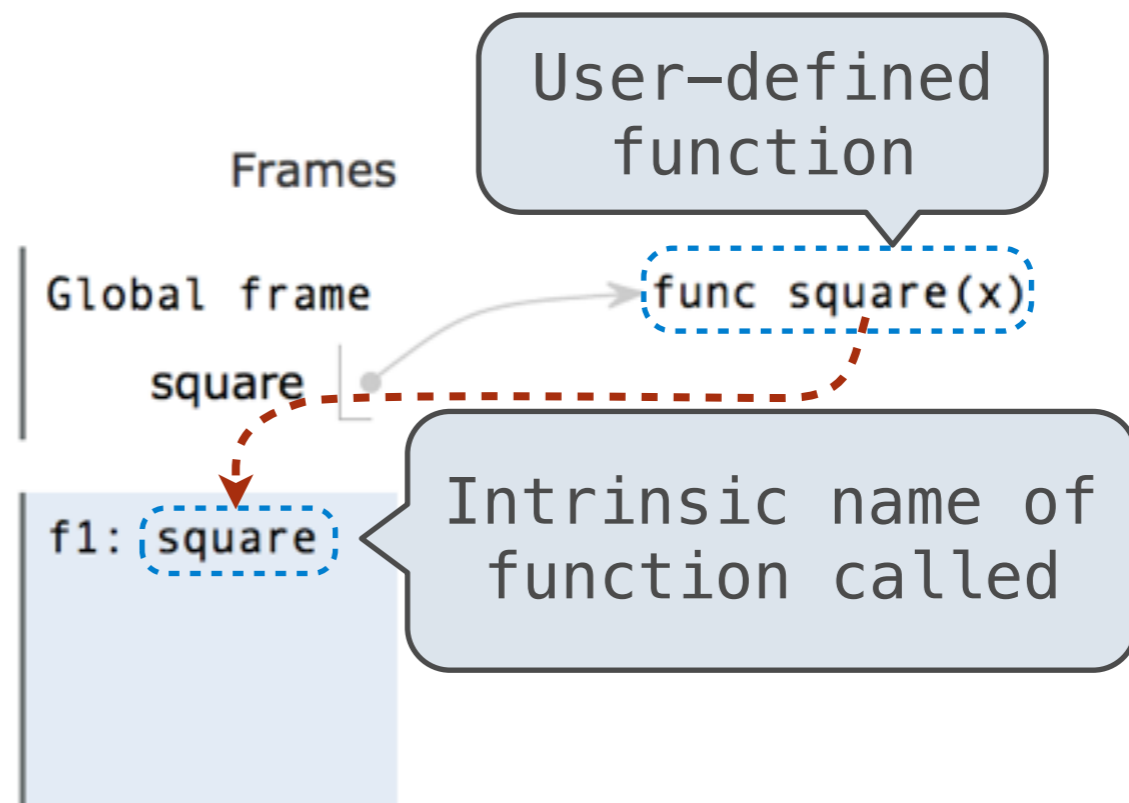


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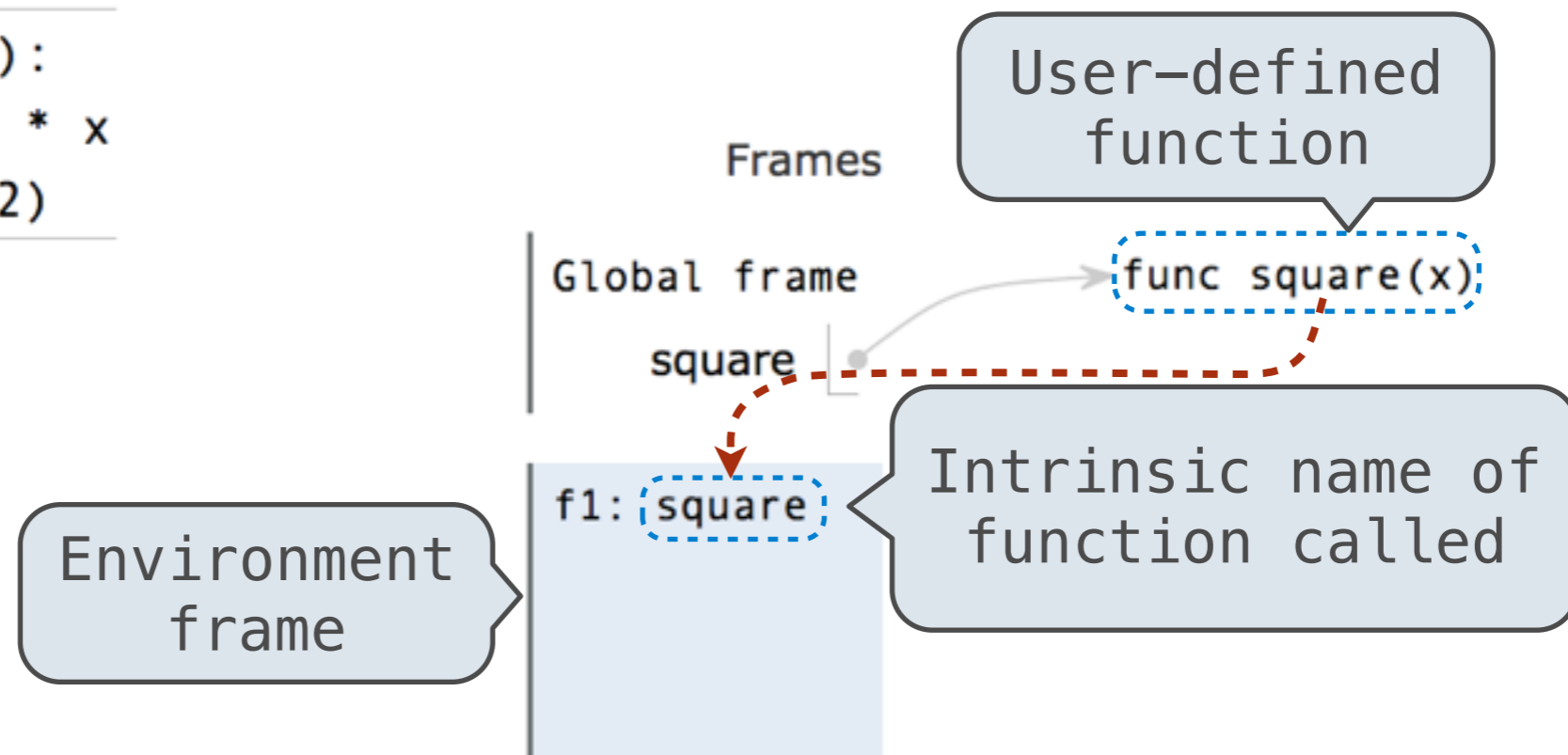


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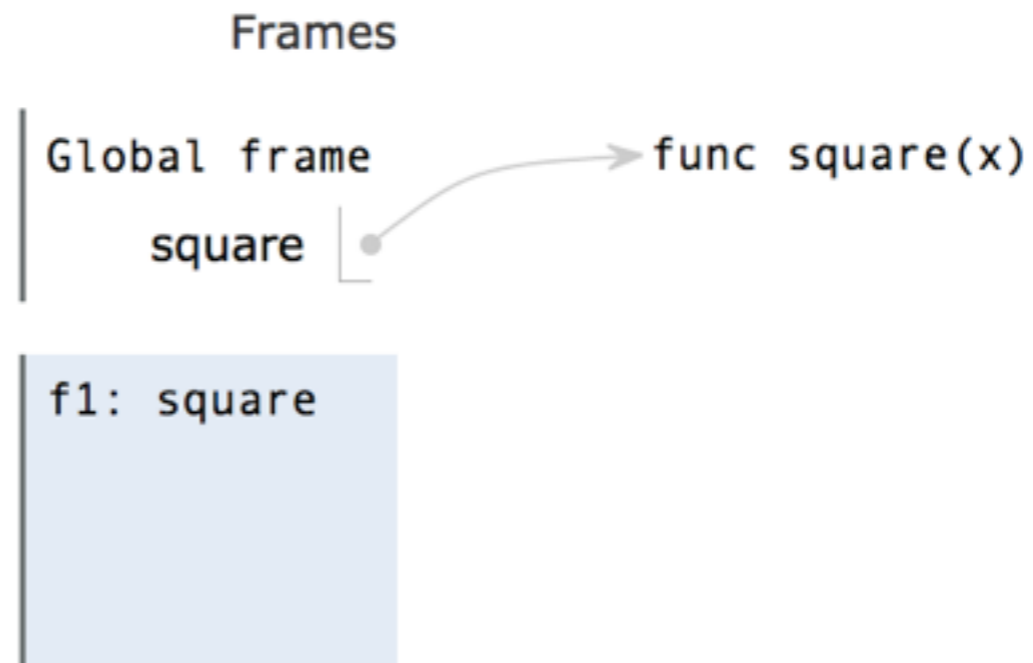


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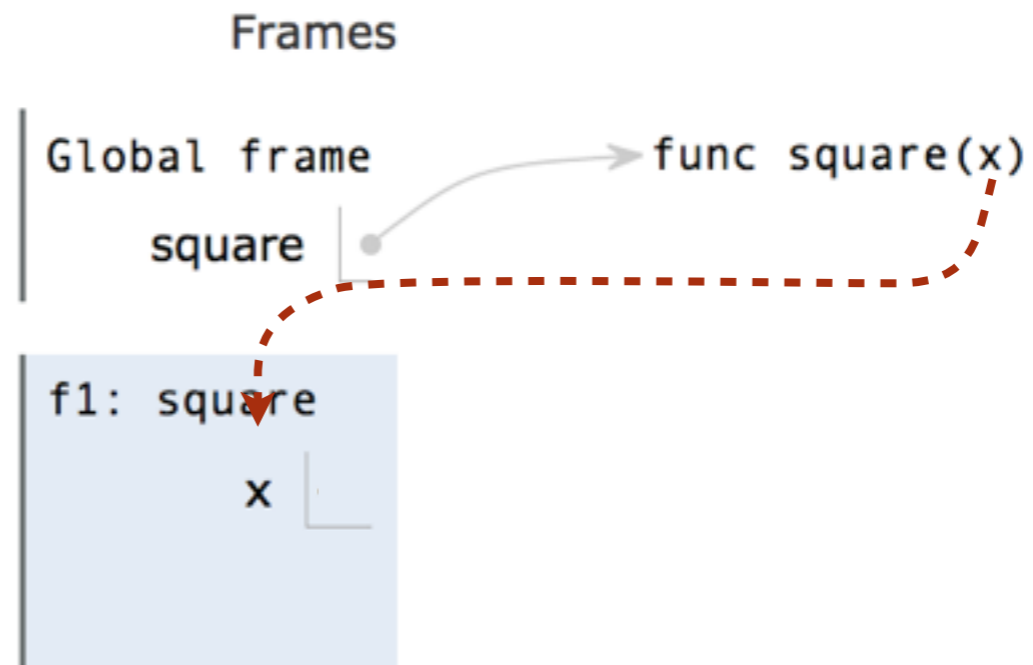


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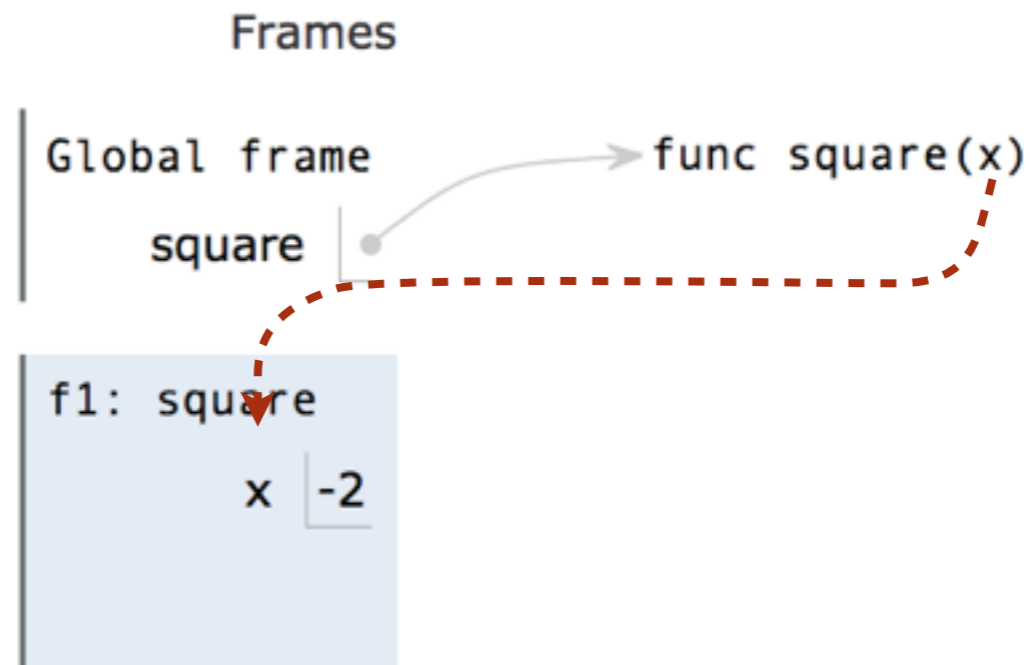


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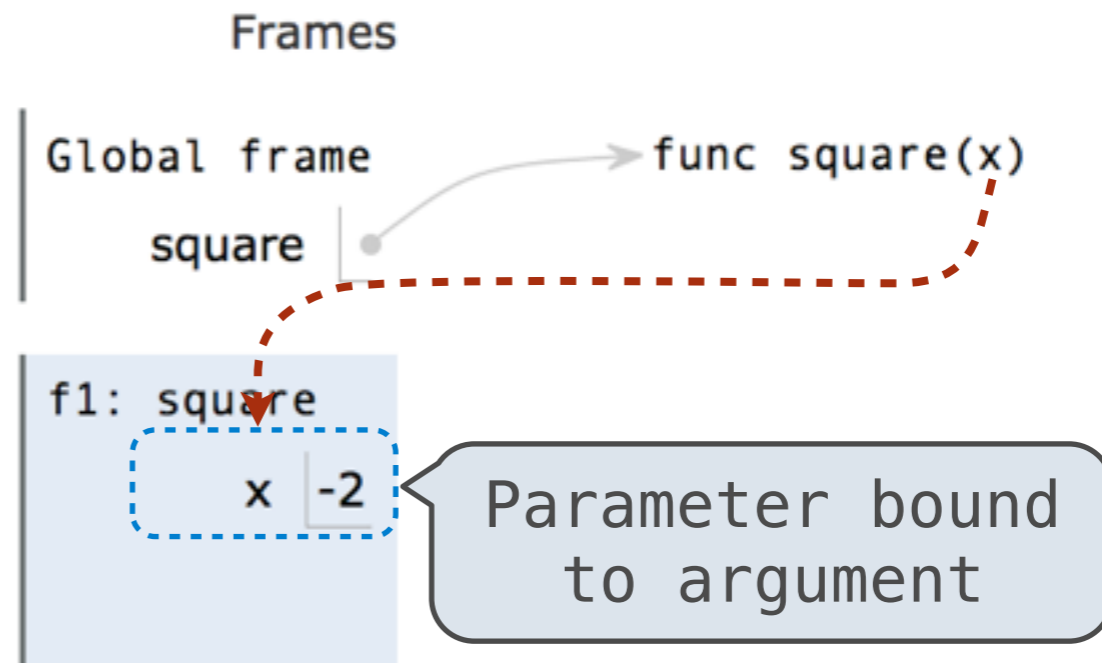


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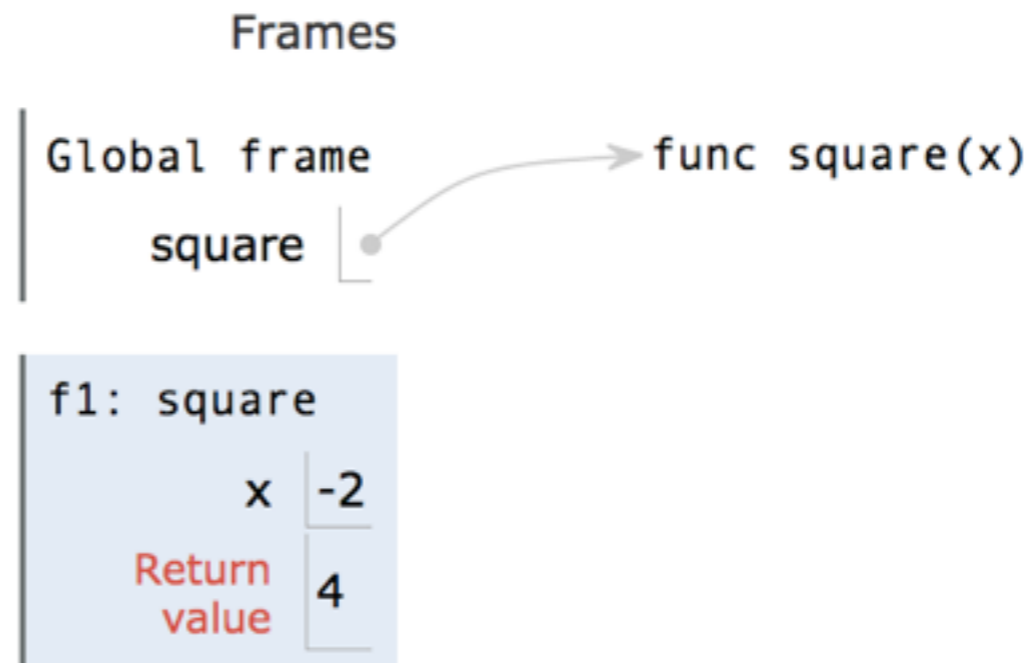


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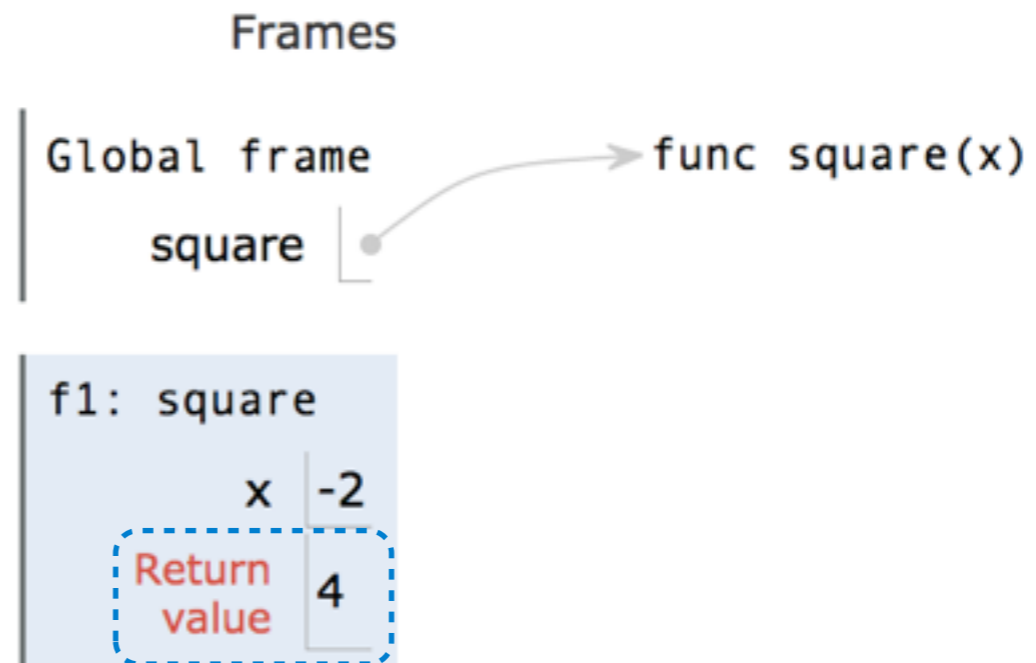


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Return value
(not a binding!)

Break!

Environments

Looking up names in environments

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Rules for looking up names in user-defined functions (version 1):

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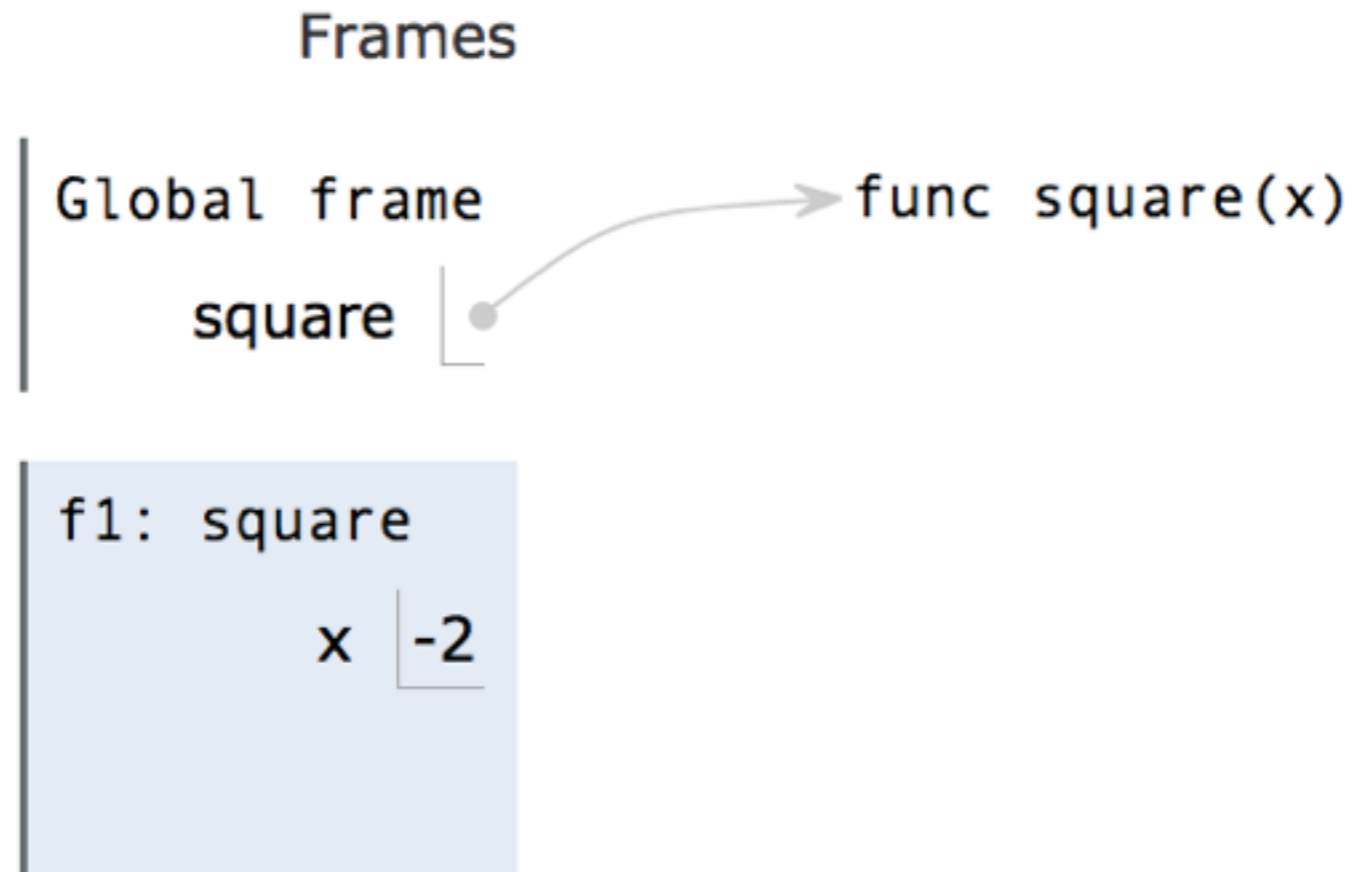
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3. If name isn't in either frame, **NameError**

Looking up names in environments



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Multiple environments

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Multiple environments

(demo)

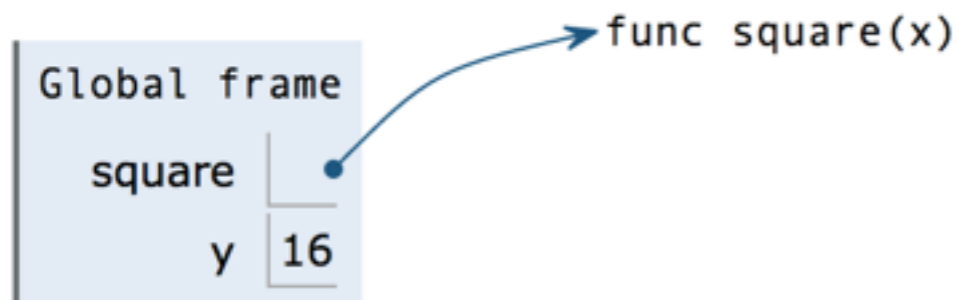
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Frames



f1: square

x	-2
Return value	4

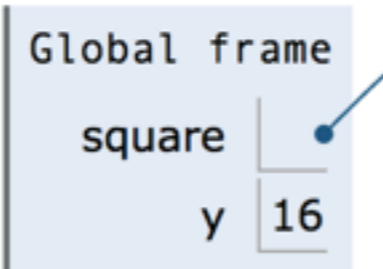
f2: square

x	4
Return value	16

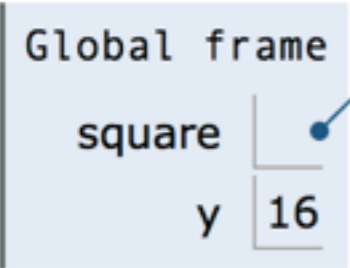
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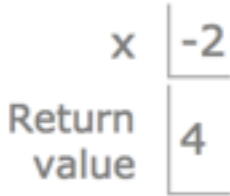


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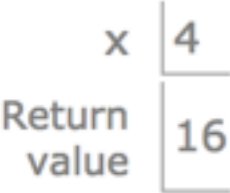


func square(x)

f1: square



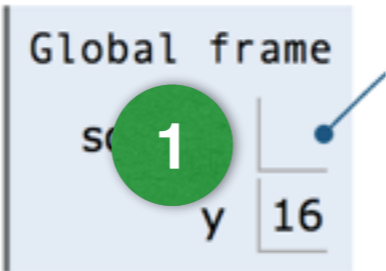
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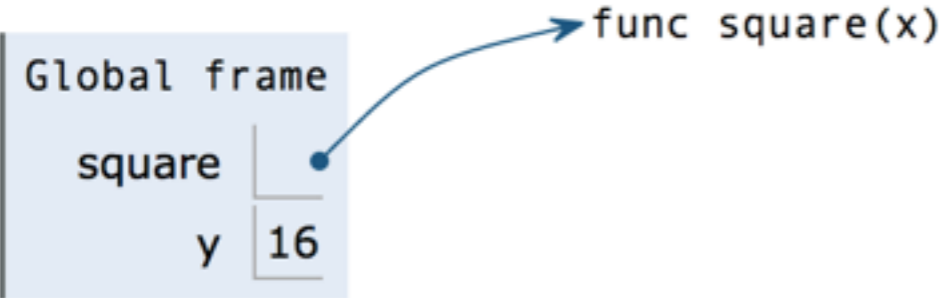
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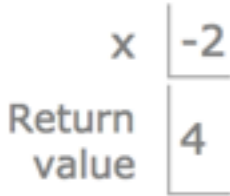
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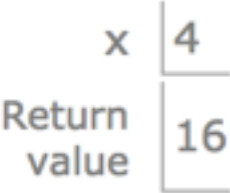
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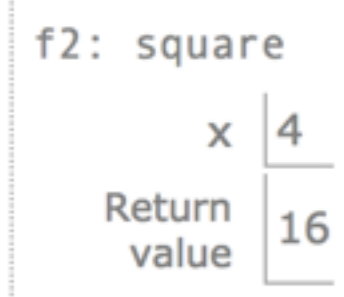
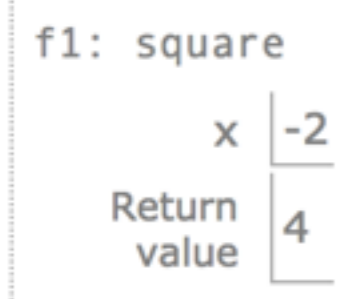
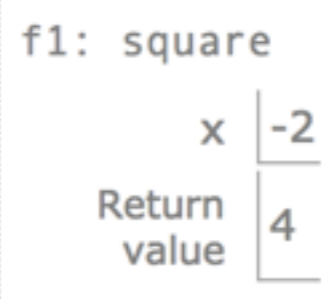
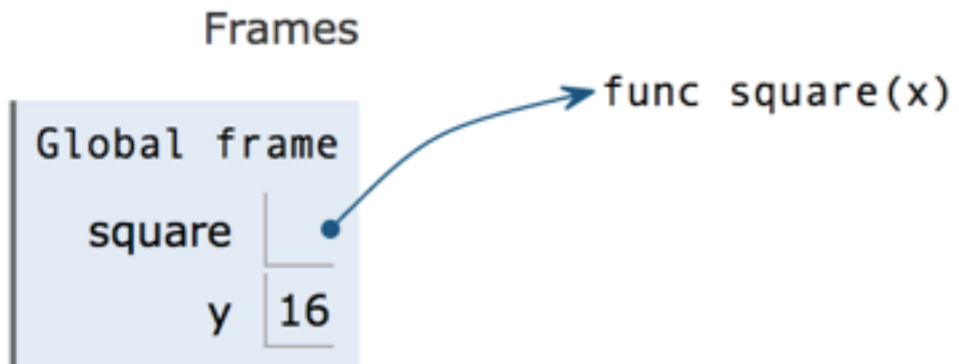
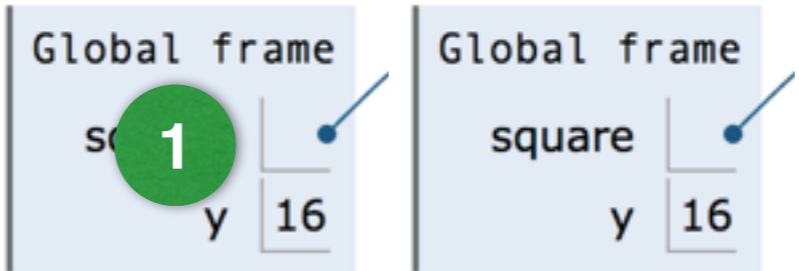
f2: square



Multiple environments

(demo)

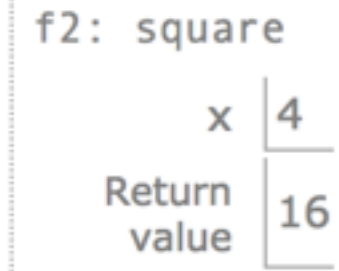
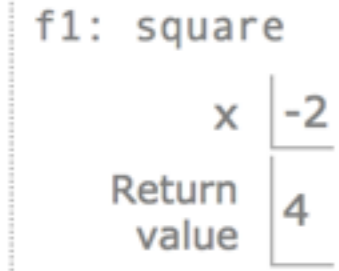
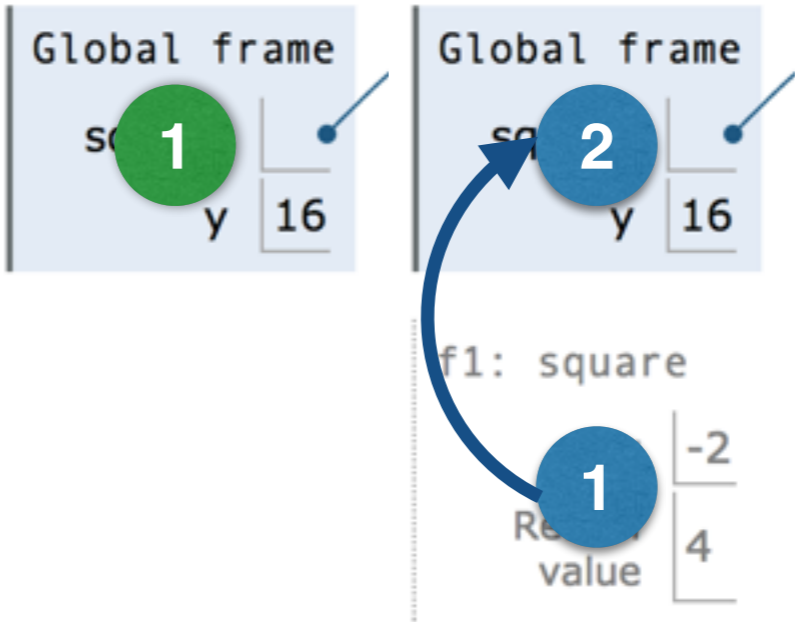
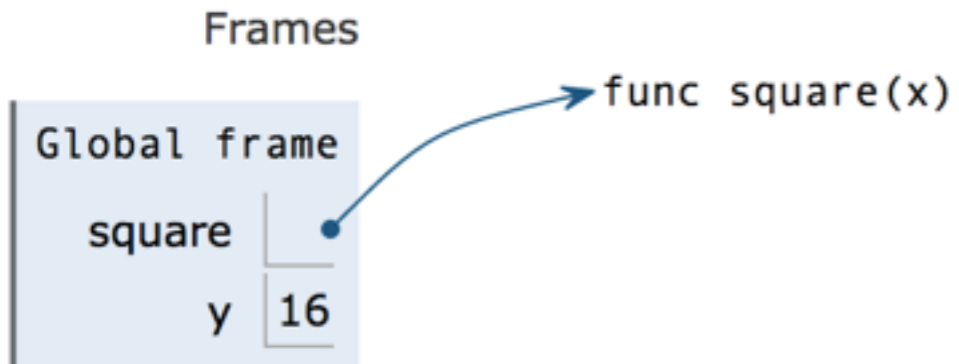
```
>>> def square(x):  
...     return x * x  
>>> y = square(square(-2))
```



Multiple environments

(demo)

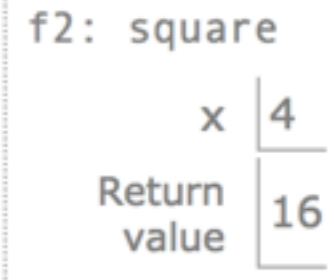
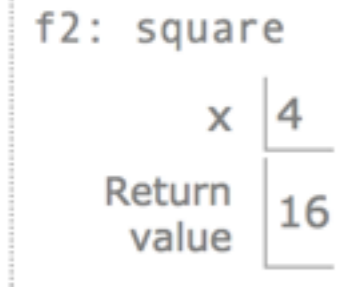
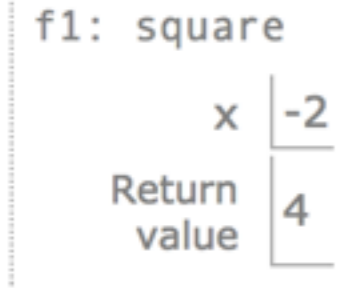
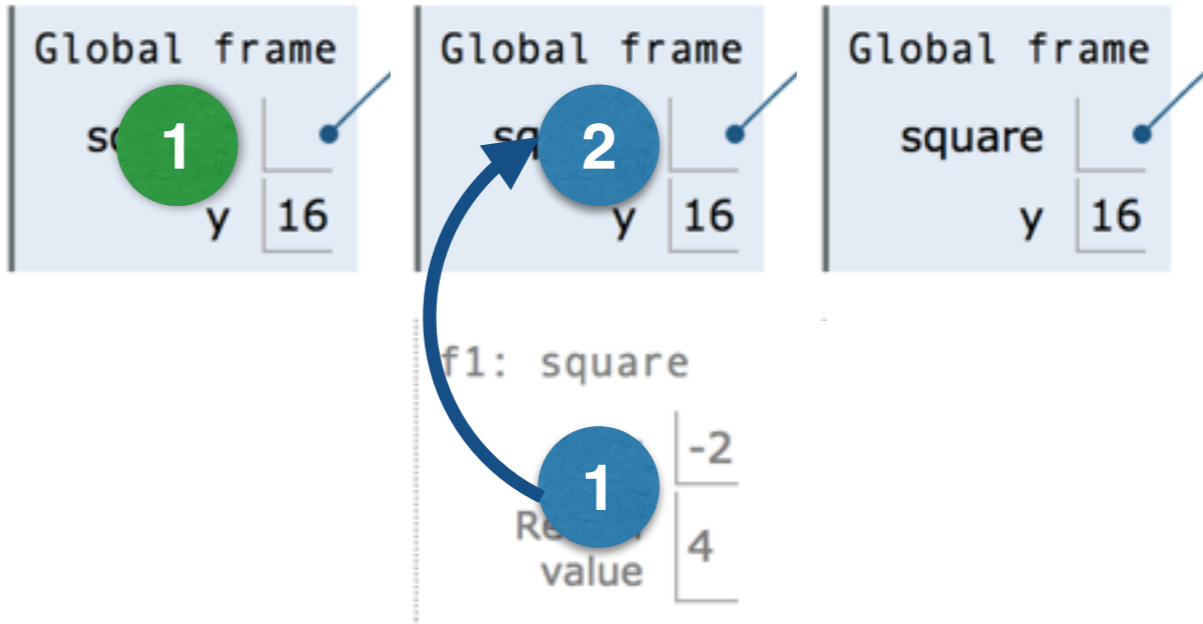
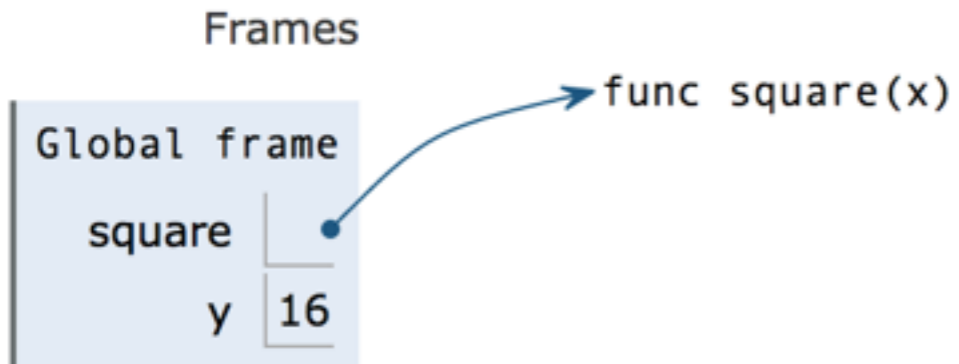
```
>>> def square(x):  
...     return x * x  
>>> y = square(square(-2))
```



Multiple environments

(demo)

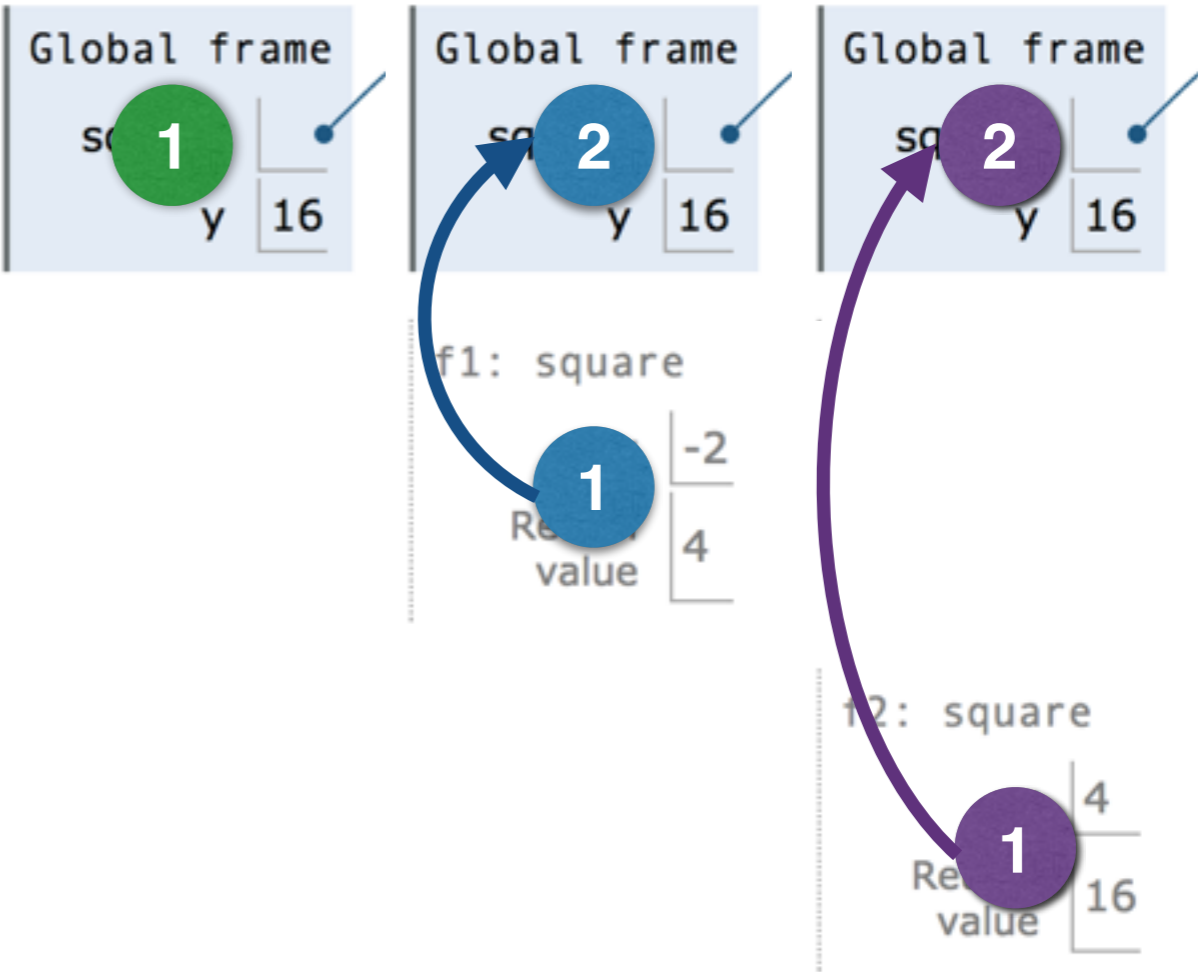
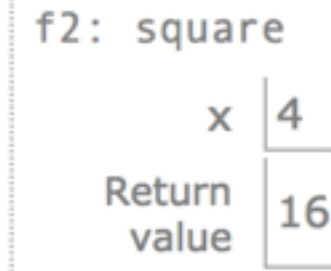
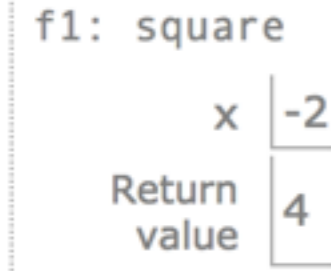
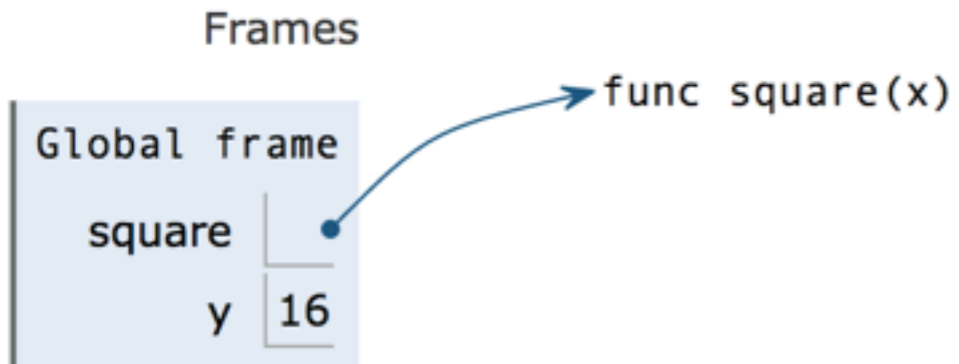
```
>>> def square(x):  
...     return x * x  
>>> y = square(square(-2))
```



Multiple environments

(demo)

```
>>> def square(x):  
...     return x * x  
>>> y = square(square(-2))
```



None and Print

None means that nothing is returned

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- The special value None represents nothing in Python

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```
>>> def does_not_square(x):  
...     x * x
```

None means that nothing is returned

- The special value None represents nothing in Python
- A function that does not explicitly return a value will return None
- *Note:* None is *not displayed* by the interpreter as the value of an expression

```
>>> def does_not_square(x):  
...     x * x
```

No return

None means that nothing is returned

- The special value None represents nothing in Python
- A function that does not explicitly return a value will return None
- *Note:* None is *not displayed* by the interpreter as the value of an expression

No return

```
>>> def does_not_square(x):  
...     x * x  
>>> does_not_square(-2)
```

None means that nothing is returned

- The special value `None` represents nothing in Python
- A function that does not explicitly return a value will return `None`
- *Note:* `None` is *not displayed* by the interpreter as the value of an expression

```
>>> def does_not_square(x):  
...     x * x  
>>> does_not_square(-2)
```

No return

None value is not displayed

None means that nothing is returned

- The special value `None` represents nothing in Python
- A function that does not explicitly return a value will return `None`
- *Note:* `None` is *not displayed* by the interpreter as the value of an expression

```
>>> def does_not_square(x):
```

```
...     x * x
```

```
>>> does_not_square(-2)
```

```
>>> not_four = does_not_square(-2)
```

No return

None value is not displayed

None means that nothing is returned

- The special value None represents nothing in Python
- A function that does not explicitly return a value will return None
- *Note:* None is *not displayed* by the interpreter as the value of an expression

```
>>> def does_not_square(x):
```

```
...     x * x
```

```
>>> does_not_square(-2)
```

```
>>> not_four = does_not_square(-2)
```

No return

The name `not_four` is now bound to the value `None`

None value is not displayed

None means that nothing is returned

- The special value None represents nothing in Python
- A function that does not explicitly return a value will return None
- *Note:* None is *not displayed* by the interpreter as the value of an expression

```
>>> def does_not_square(x):
```

```
...     x * x
```

```
>>> does_not_square(-2)
```

```
>>> not_four = does_not_square(-2)
```

```
>>> not_four + 4
```

No return

The name **not_four** is now bound to the value **None**

None value is not displayed

None means that nothing is returned

- The special value None represents nothing in Python
- A function that does not explicitly return a value will return None
- *Note:* None is *not displayed* by the interpreter as the value of an expression

```
>>> def does_not_square(x):
```

```
...     x * x
```

```
>>> does_not_square(-2)
```

```
>>> not_four = does_not_square(-2)
```

```
>>> not_four + 4
```

```
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +:
```

```
'NoneType' and 'int'
```

No return

The name **not_four** is now bound to the value **None**

None value is not displayed

Pure and non-pure functions

Pure and non-pure functions

Pure functions

just return values

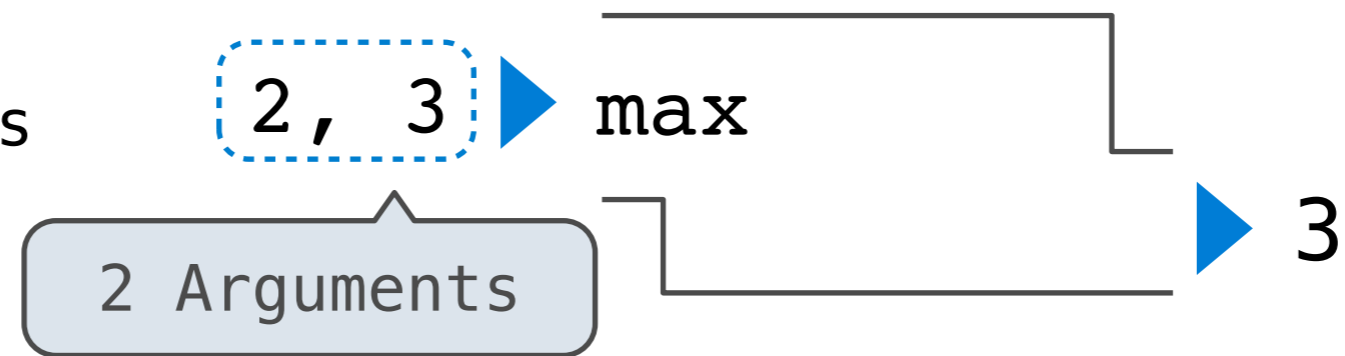
Pure and non-pure functions

Pure functions
just return values



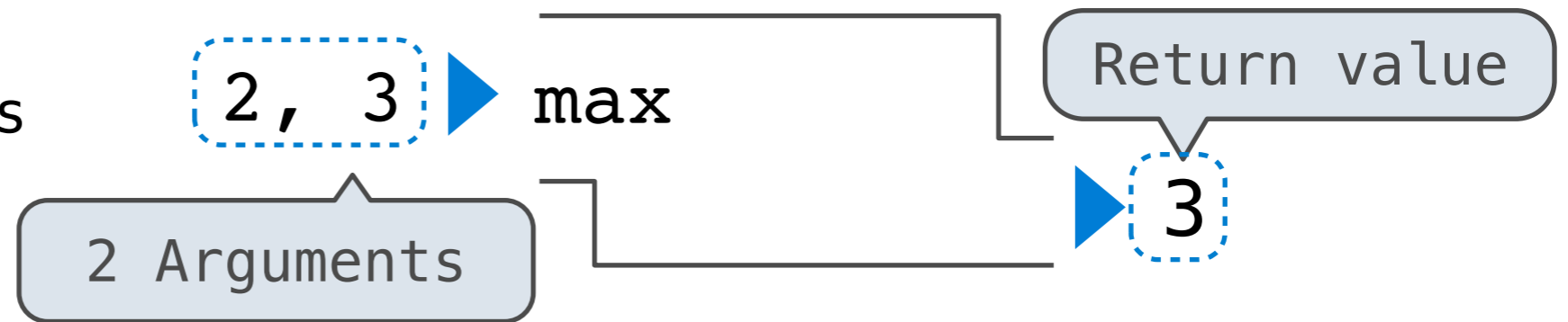
Pure and non-pure functions

Pure functions
just return values



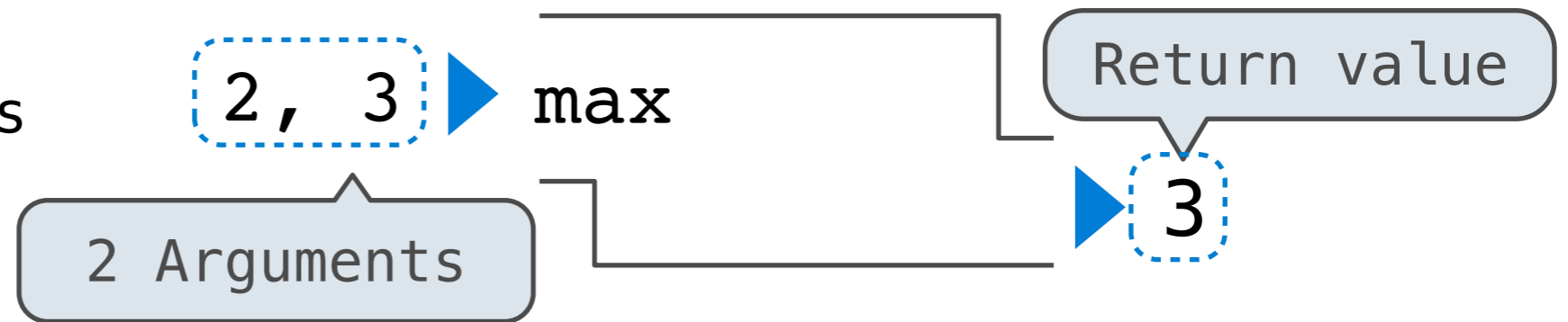
Pure and non-pure functions

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Pure and non-pure functions

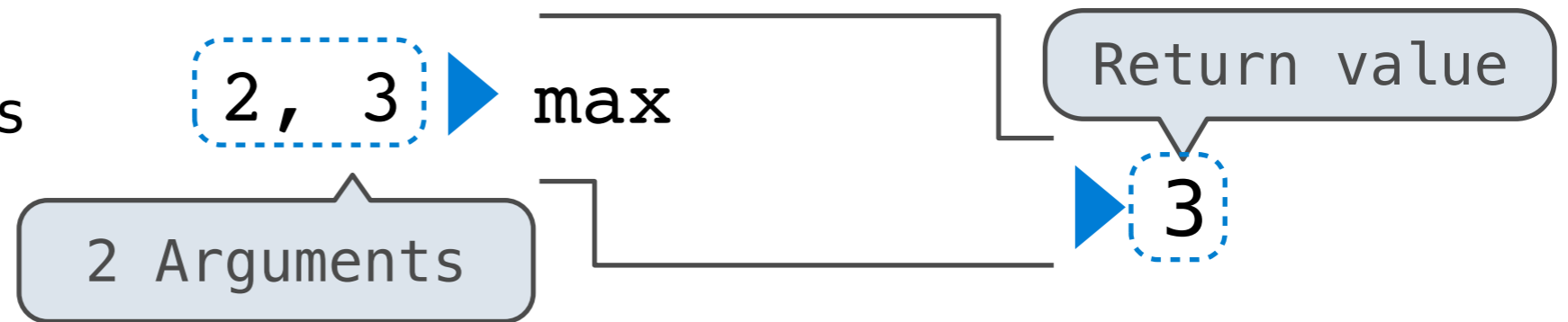
Pure functions
just return values



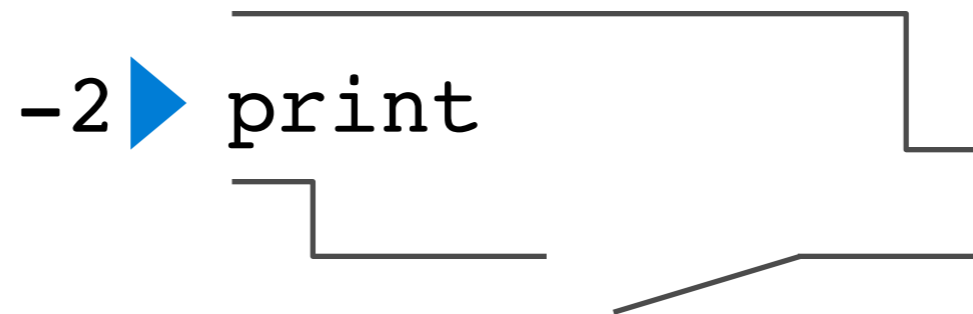
Non-Pure functions
have side effects

Pure and non-pure functions

Pure functions
just return values

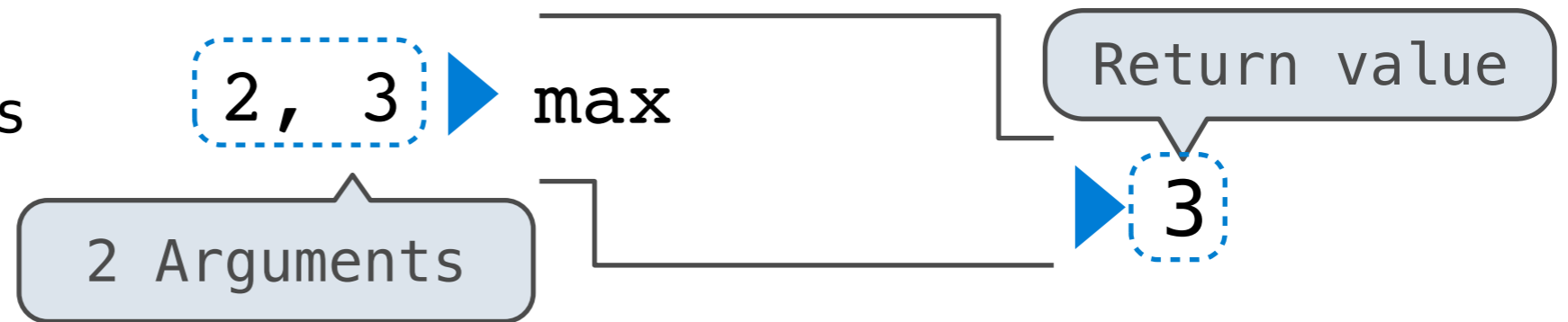


Non-Pure functions
have side effects

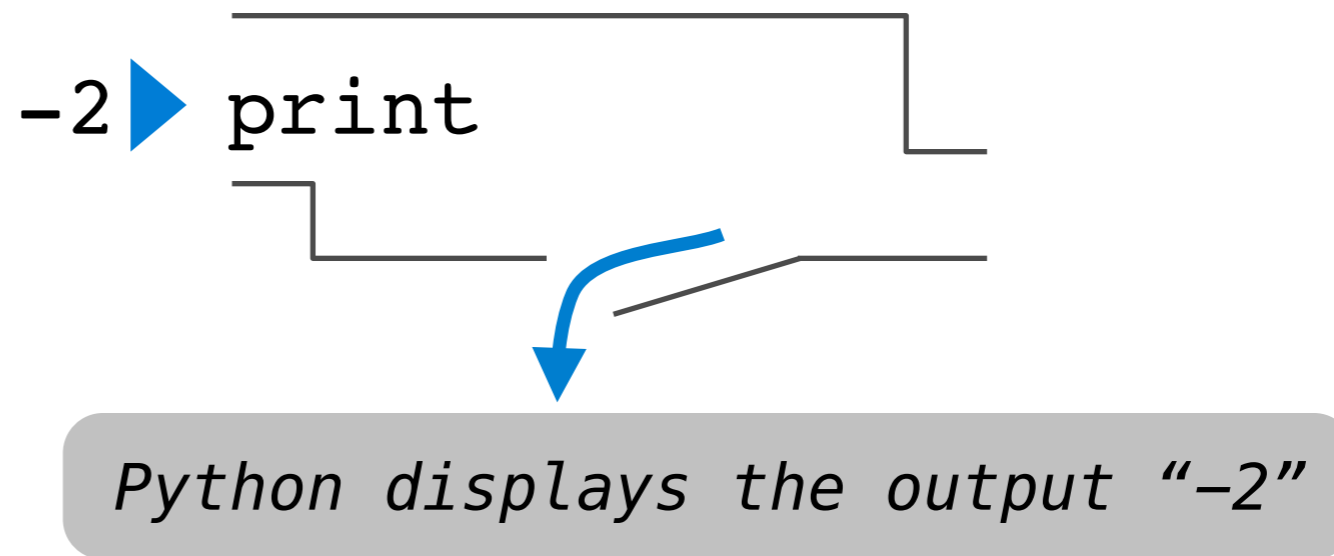


Pure and non-pure functions

Pure functions
just return values

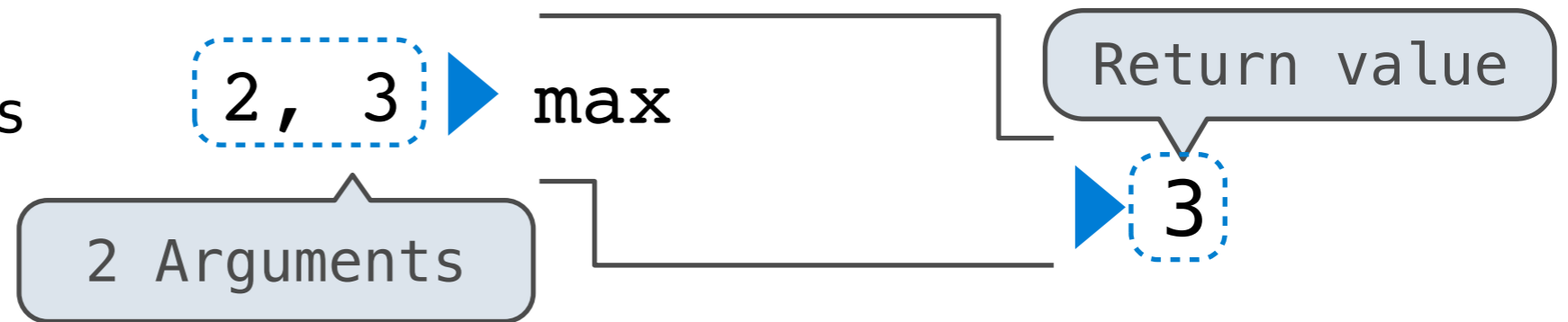


Non-Pure functions
have side effects

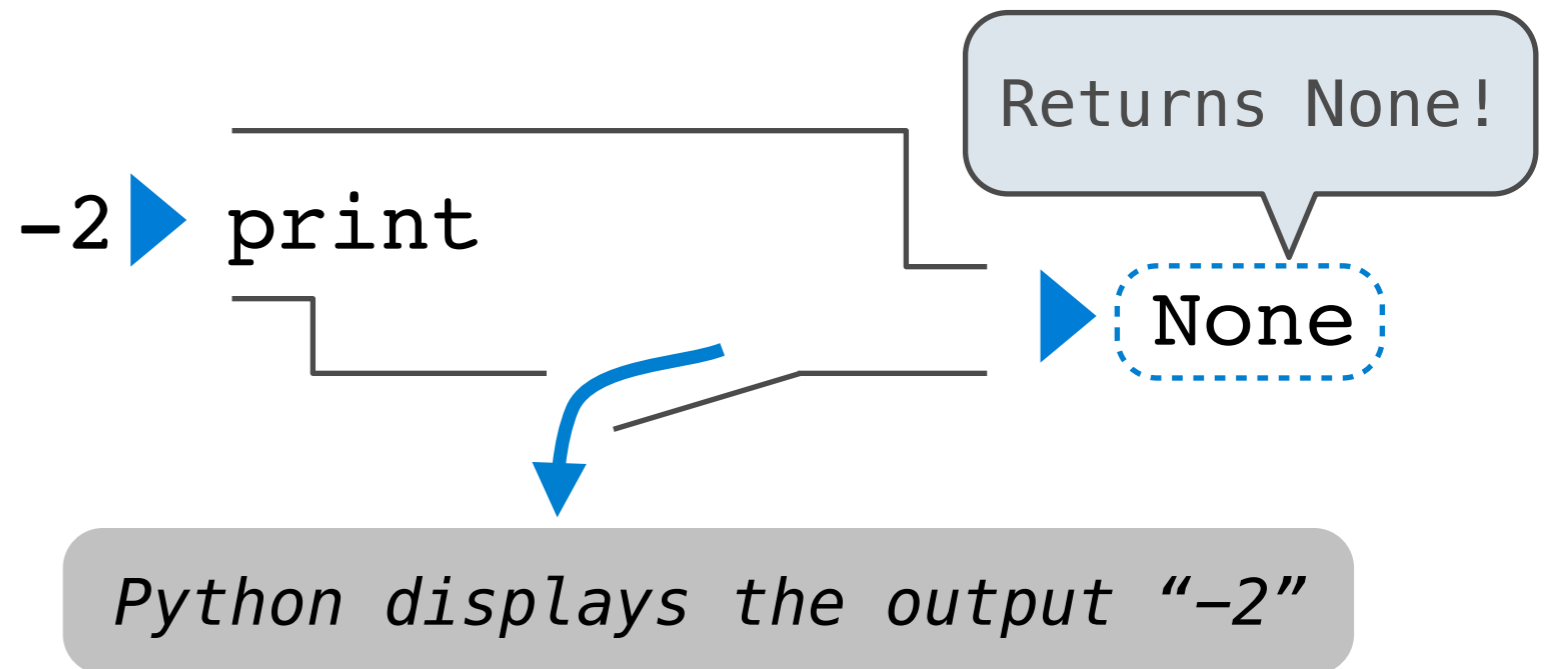


Pure and non-pure functions

Pure functions
just return values

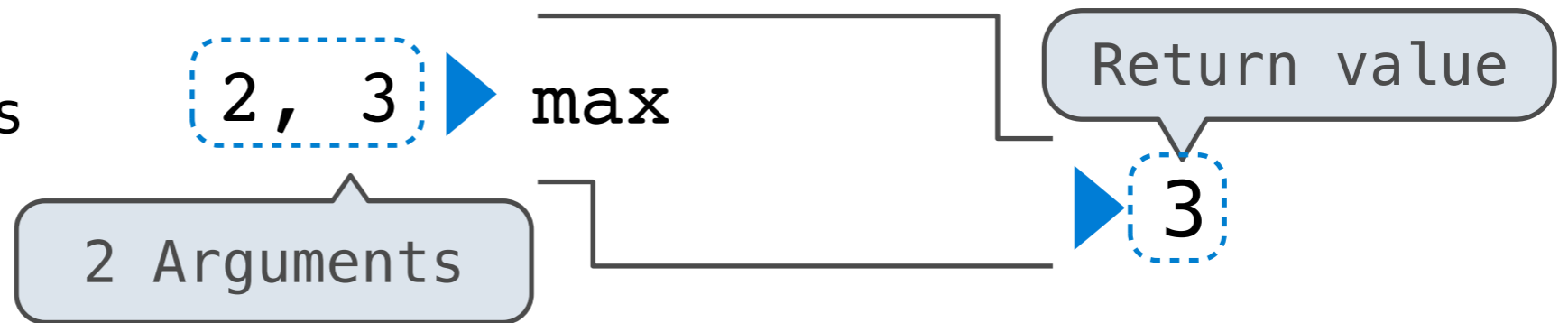


Non-Pure functions
have side effects



Pure and non-pure functions

Pure functions
just return values



Non-Pure functions
have side effects



A side effect isn't a value; it's anything that happens as a consequence of calling a function

Python displays the output "-2"

Nested expressions with print

Nested expressions with print

```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```

Nested expressions with print

```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```

Nested expressions with print

print

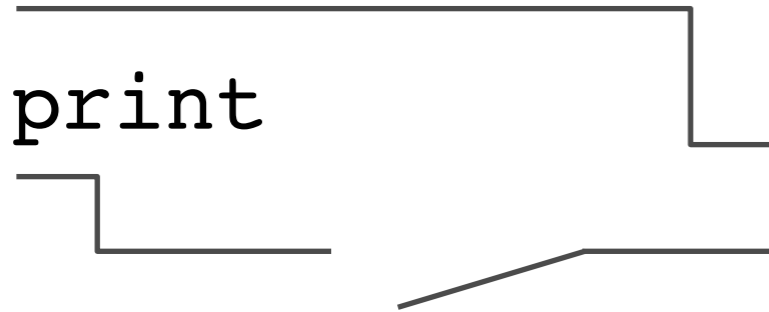


```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```

Nested expressions with print

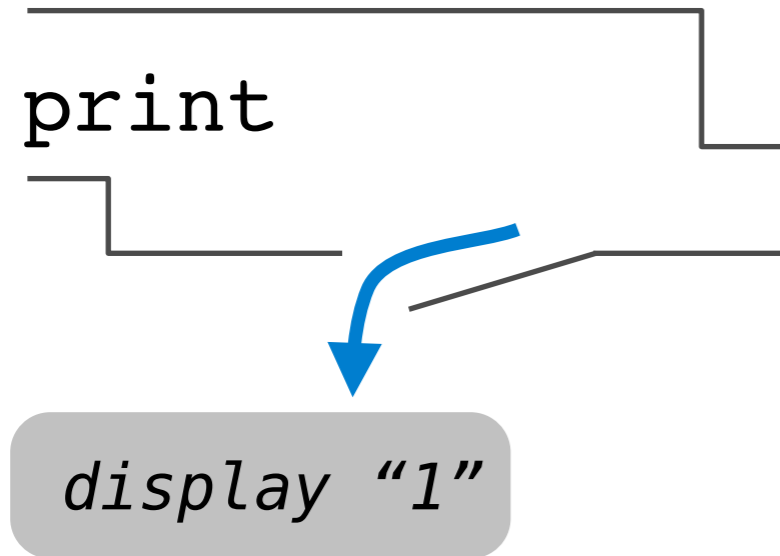
1 ► print

```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```



Nested expressions with print

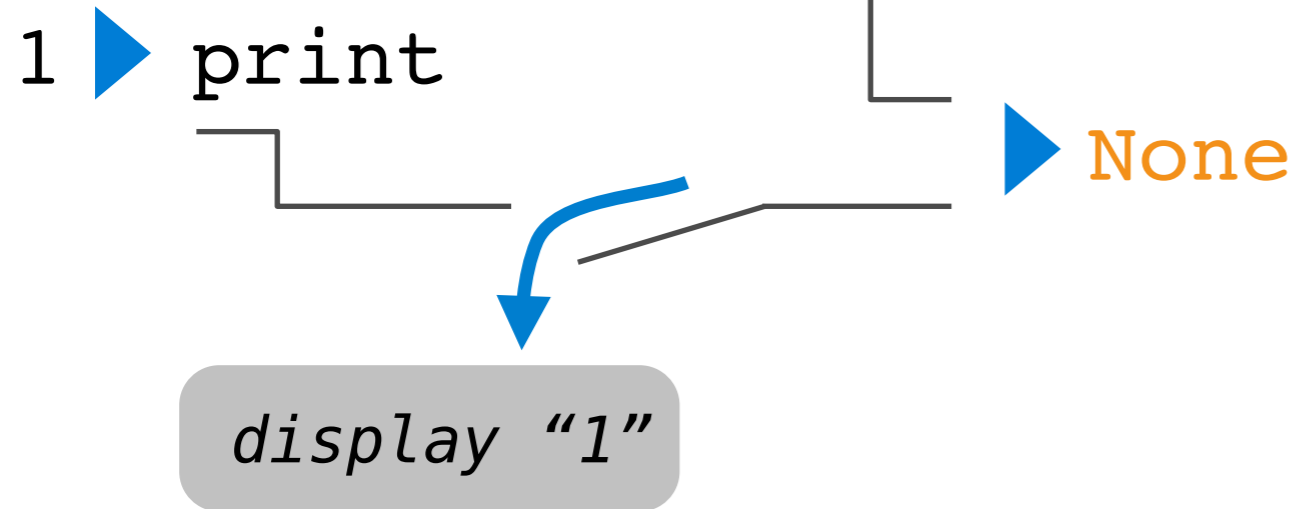
1 ► print



```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```

```
1
```

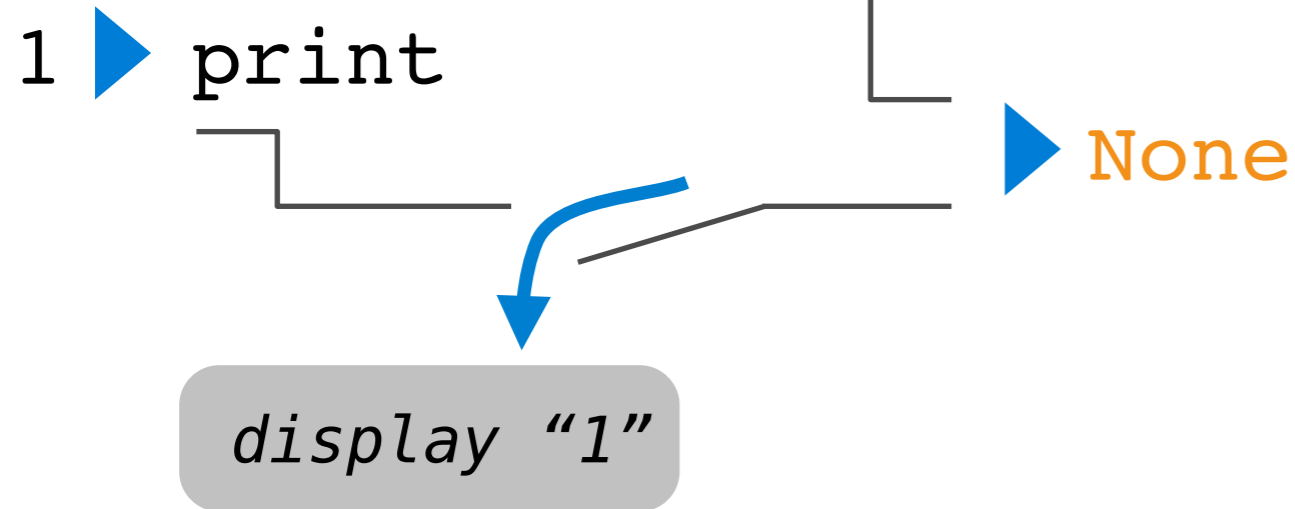
Nested expressions with print



```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```

```
1
```

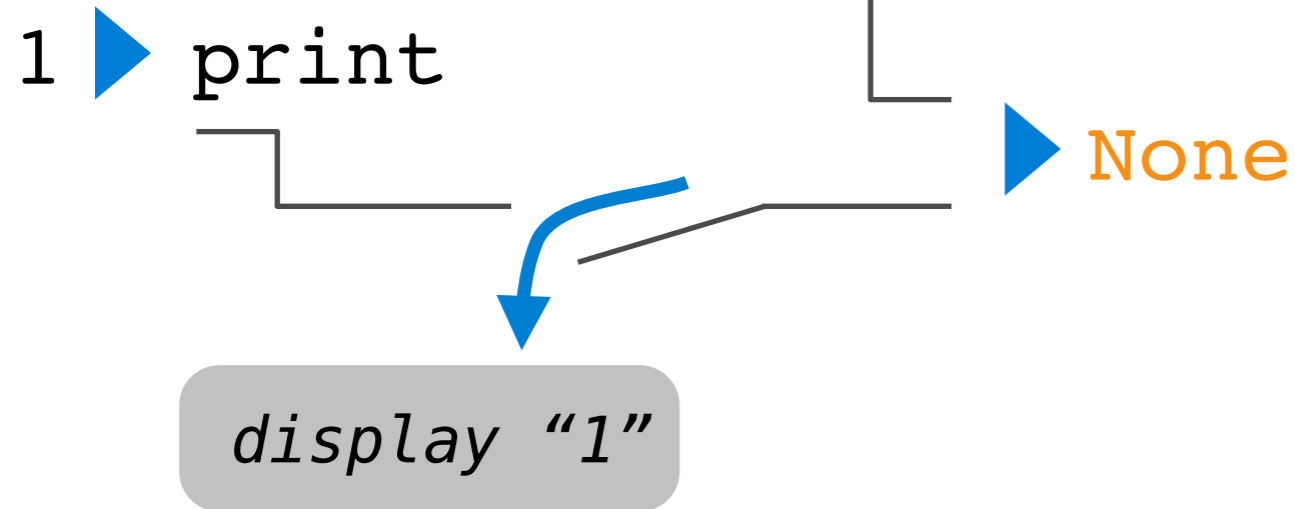
Nested expressions with print



```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```

```
1
```


Nested expressions with print



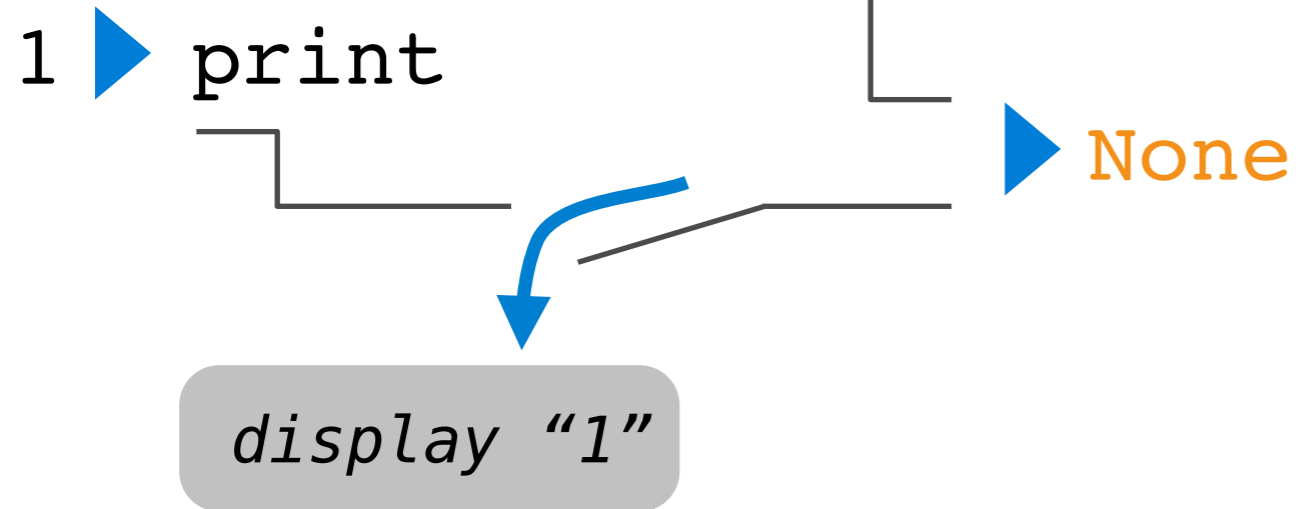
```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```

```
1
```

print

The diagram shows the word 'print' with a horizontal line extending to the right, then dropping down and continuing to the right. This line is positioned below the 'None' value in the previous diagram.

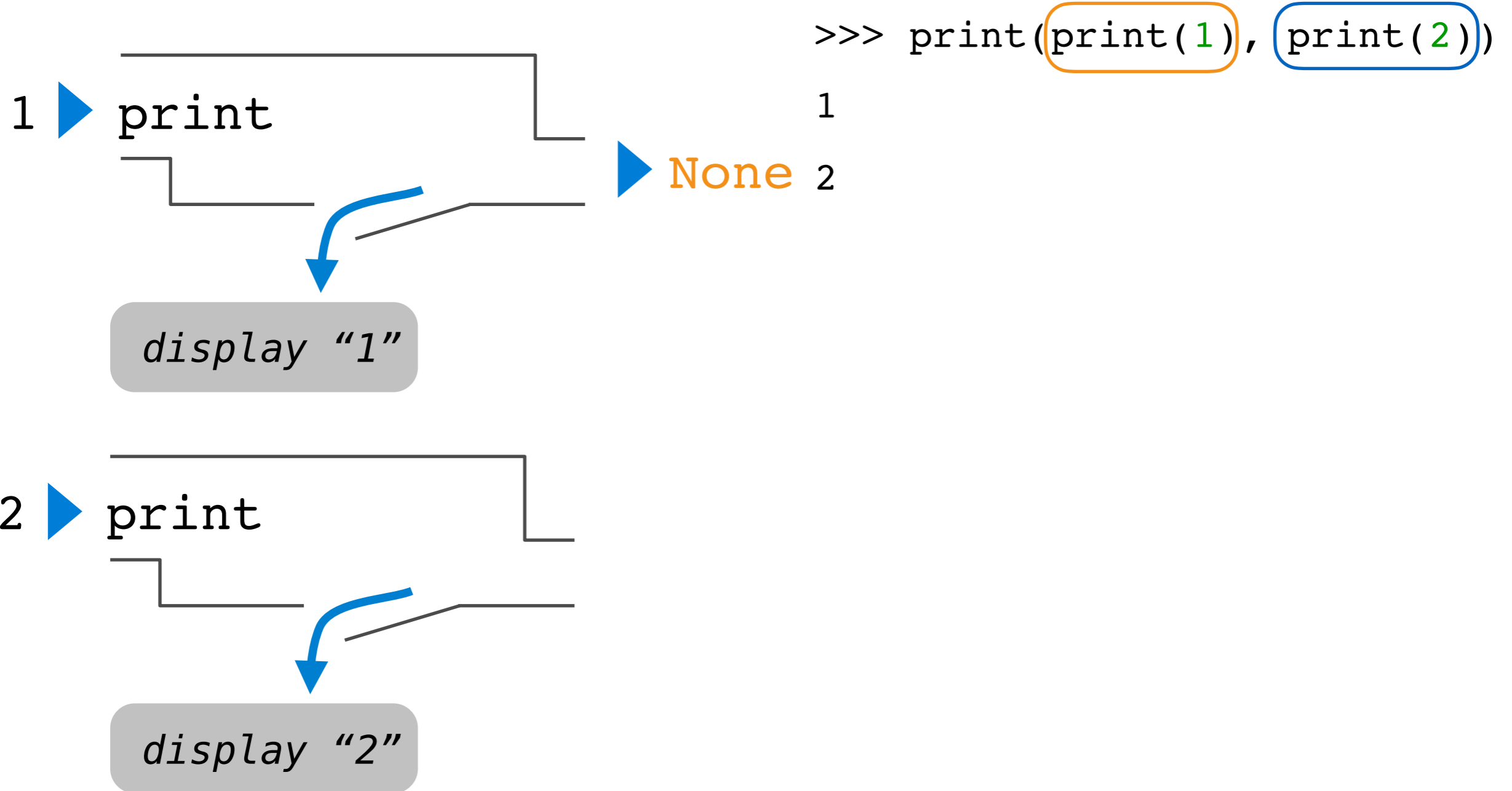
Nested expressions with print



```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```

```
1
```

Nested expressions with print



Nested expressions with print

```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```



display "1"

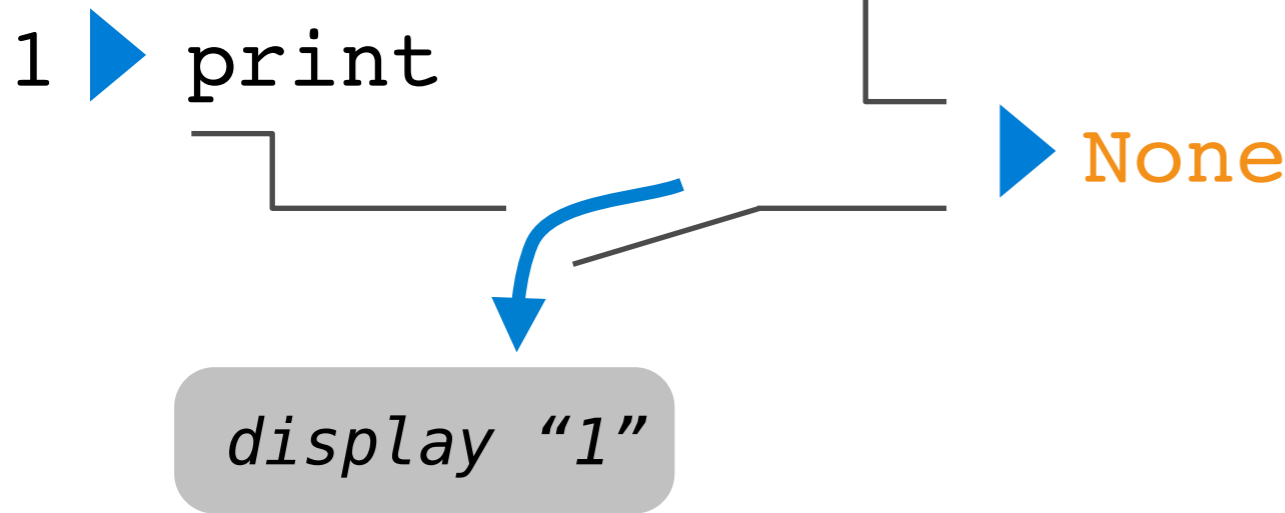


display "2"

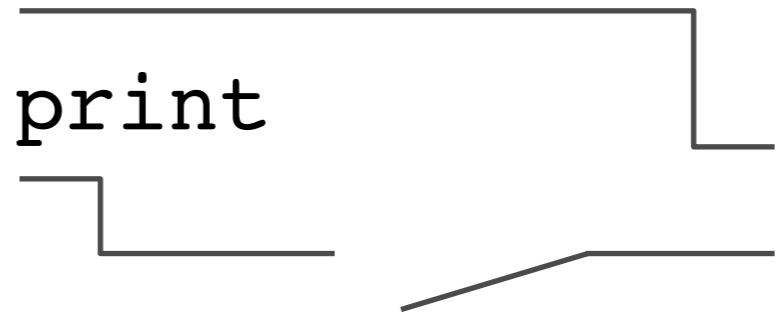
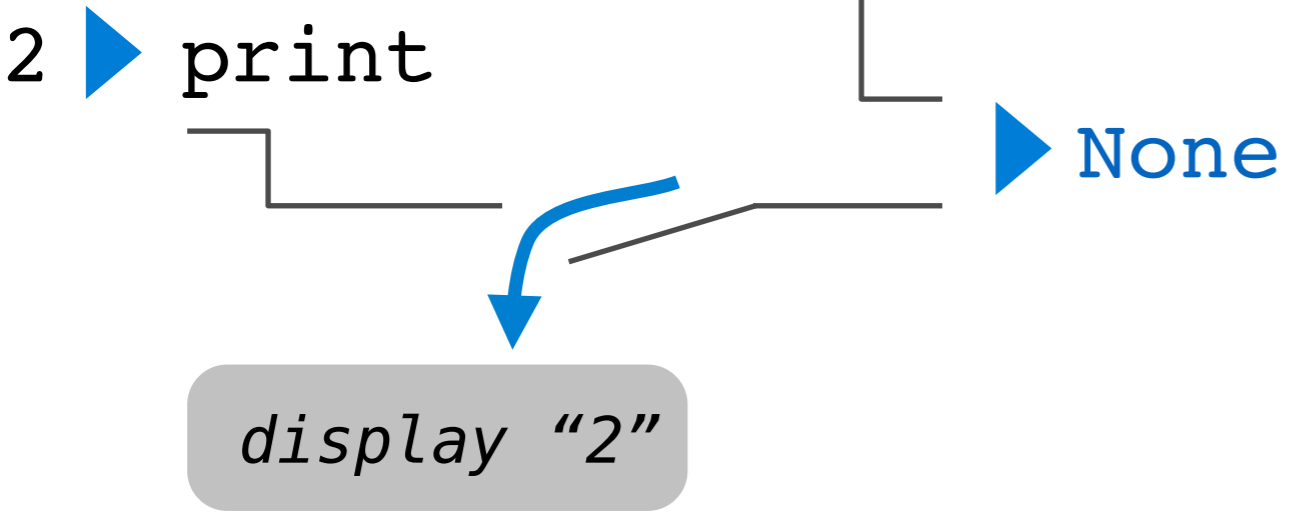
1
2

Nested expressions with print

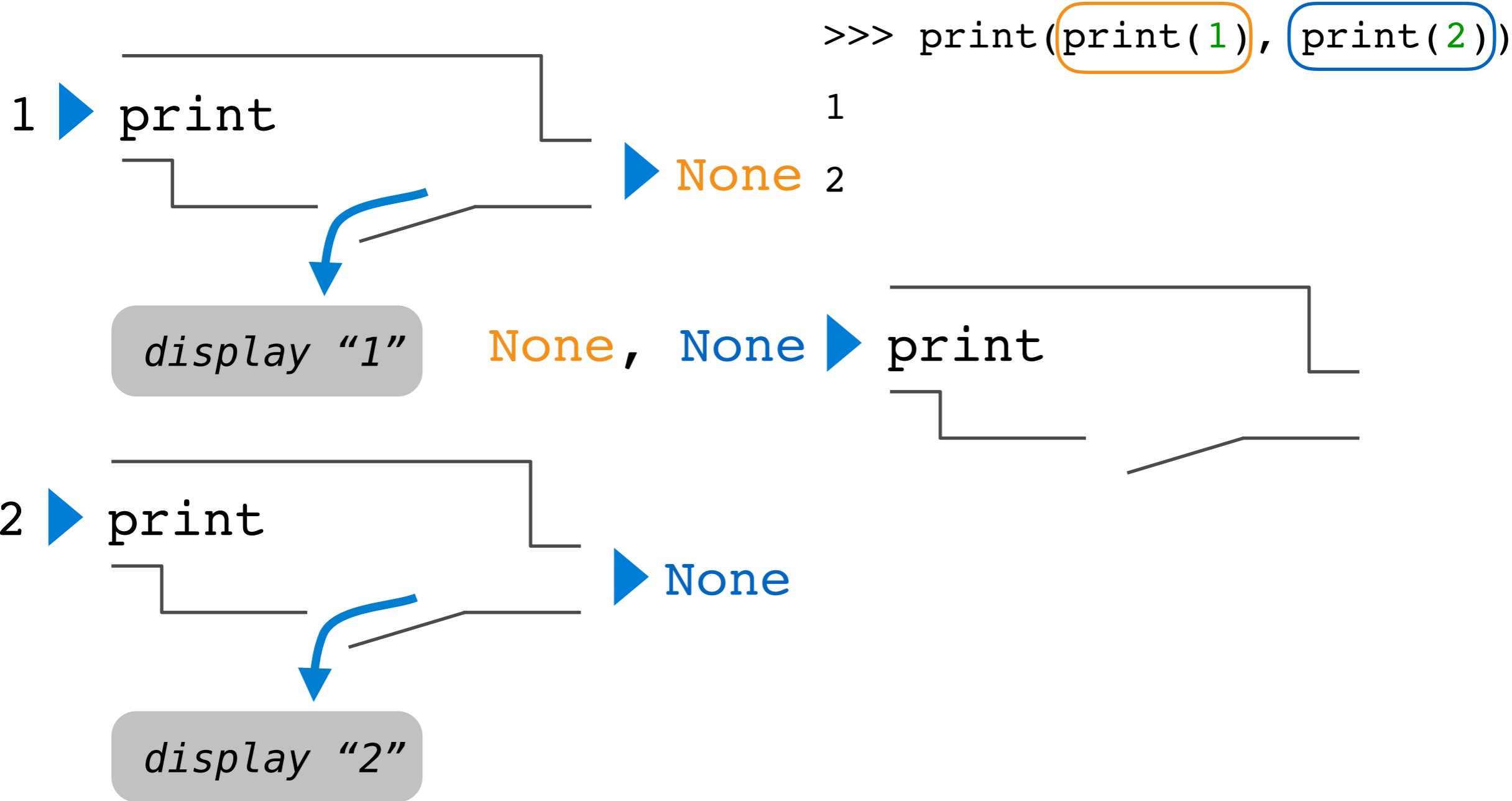
```
>>> print(print(1), print(2))
```



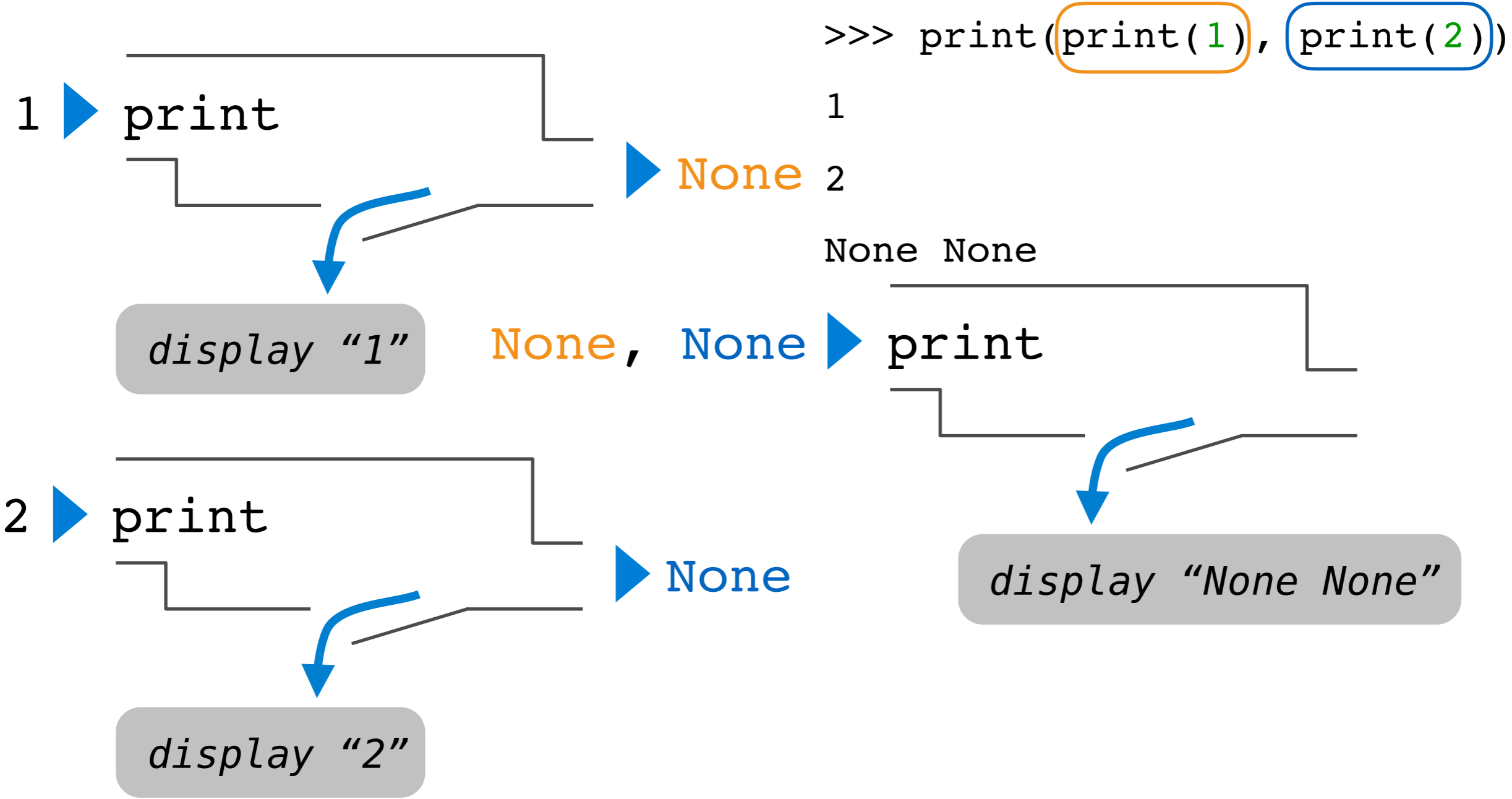
1
2



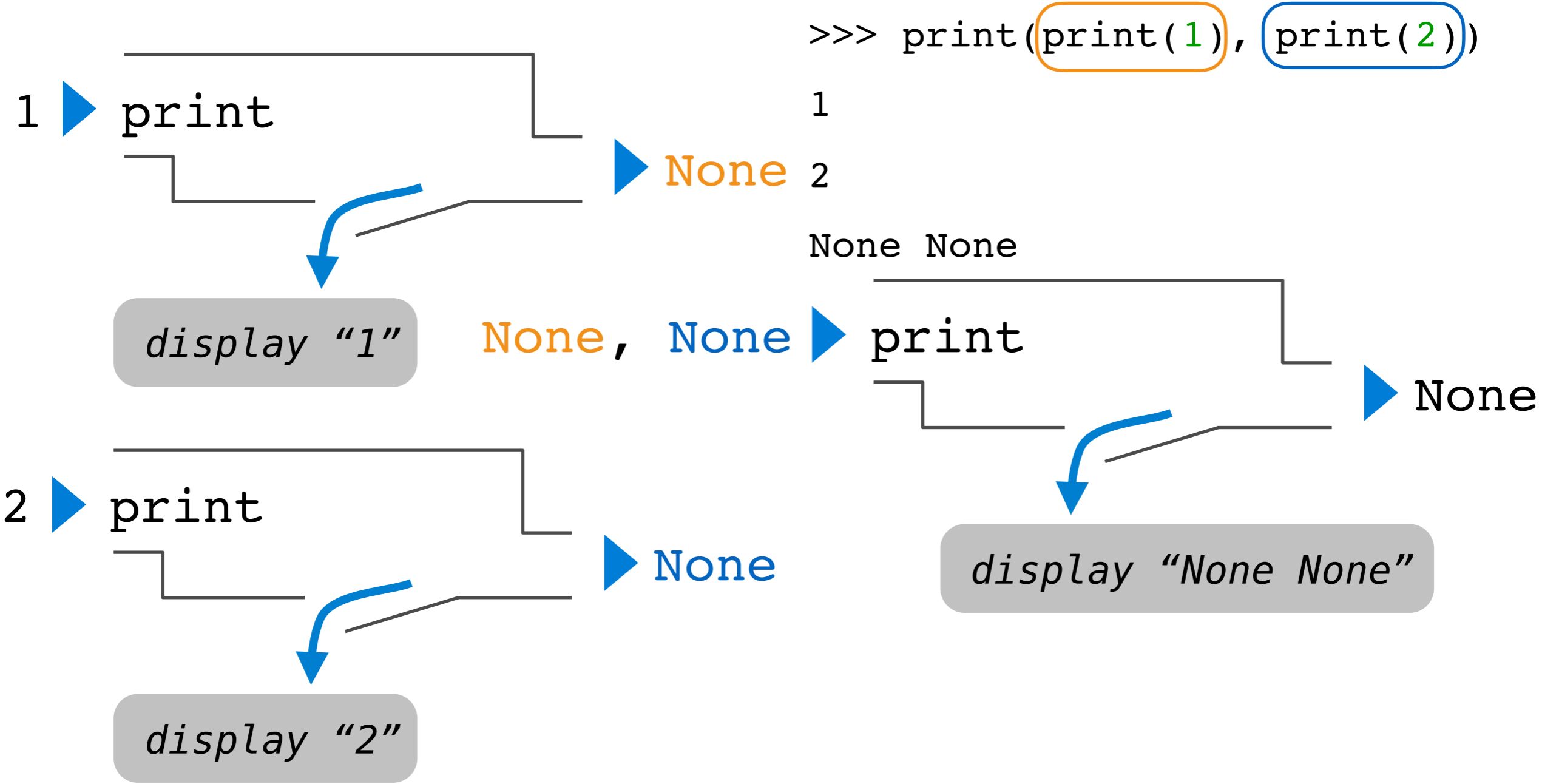
Nested expressions with print



Nested expressions with print



Nested expressions with print



More Functions

More Functions

- The operands of a call expression can be any expression

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- What about the expression **square**?

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```
>>> four = describe(square, -2)
```

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- What about the expression **square**?

```
>>> four = describe(square, -2)
```

```
Calling function with argument -2
```

```
Result was 4
```

More Functions

- The operands of a call expression can be any expression
- What about the expression **square**?

```
>>> four = describe(square, -2)
```

```
Calling function with argument -2
```

```
Result was 4
```

```
>>> four
```

More Functions

- The operands of a call expression can be any expression
- What about the expression **square**?

```
>>> four = describe(square, -2)
```

```
Calling function with argument -2
```

```
Result was 4
```

```
>>> four
```

```
4
```

More Functions

- The operands of a call expression can be any expression
- What about the expression **square**?

```
>>> four = describe(square, -2)
```

```
Calling function with argument -2
```

```
Result was 4
```

```
>>> four
```

```
4
```

```
>>> sixteen = describe(square, four)
```


More Functions

- The operands of a call expression can be any expression
- What about the expression **square**?

```
>>> four = describe(square, -2)
```

```
Calling function with argument -2
```

```
Result was 4
```

```
>>> four
```

```
4
```

```
>>> sixteen = describe(square, four)
```

```
Calling function with argument 4
```

```
Result was 16
```

More Functions

- The operands of a call expression can be any expression
- What about the expression **square**?

```
>>> four = describe(square, -2)
```

```
Calling function with argument -2
```

```
Result was 4
```

```
>>> four
```

```
4
```

```
>>> sixteen = describe(square, four)
```

```
Calling function with argument 4
```

```
Result was 16
```

```
>>> sixteen
```

More Functions

- The operands of a call expression can be any expression
- What about the expression **square**?

```
>>> four = describe(square, -2)
```

```
Calling function with argument -2
```

```
Result was 4
```

```
>>> four
```

```
4
```

```
>>> sixteen = describe(square, four)
```

```
Calling function with argument 4
```

```
Result was 16
```

```
>>> sixteen
```

```
16
```

More Functions

(demo)

- The operands of a call expression can be any expression
- What about the expression **square**?

```
>>> four = describe(square, -2)
```

```
Calling function with argument -2
```

```
Result was 4
```

```
>>> four
```

```
4
```

```
>>> sixteen = describe(square, four)
```

```
Calling function with argument 4
```

```
Result was 16
```

```
>>> sixteen
```

```
16
```