

Environments

Announcements

Environments for Higher-Order Functions

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Environment diagrams describe how higher-order functions work!

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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))  
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→ 4 def square(x):  
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→ 7 result = apply_twice(square, 2)
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Global frame

apply_twice

square

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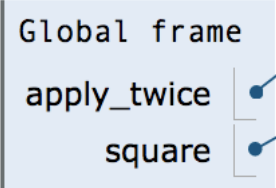
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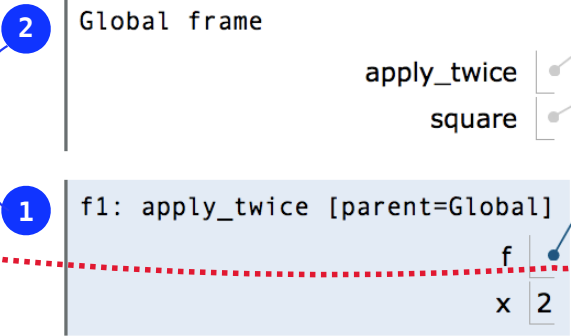


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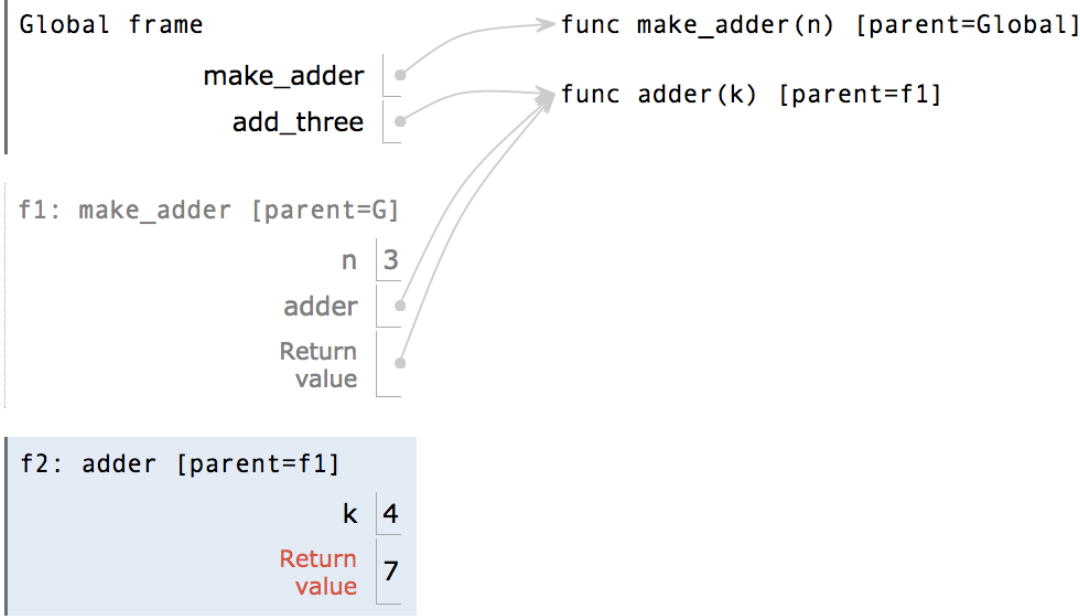
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Environments for Nested Definitions

(Demo)

Environment Diagrams for Nested Def Statements

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3         return k + n  
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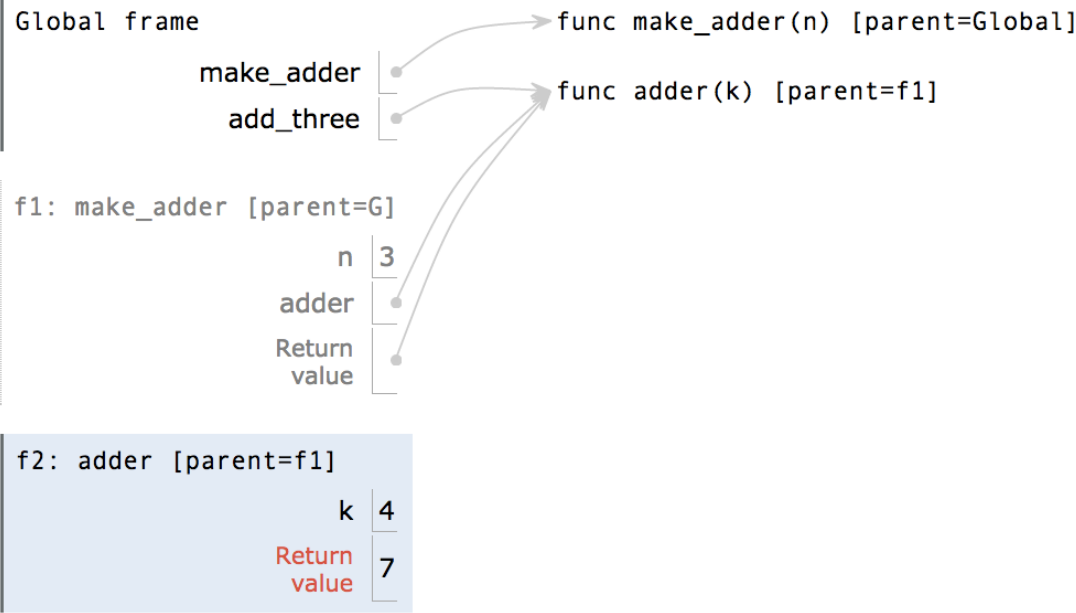


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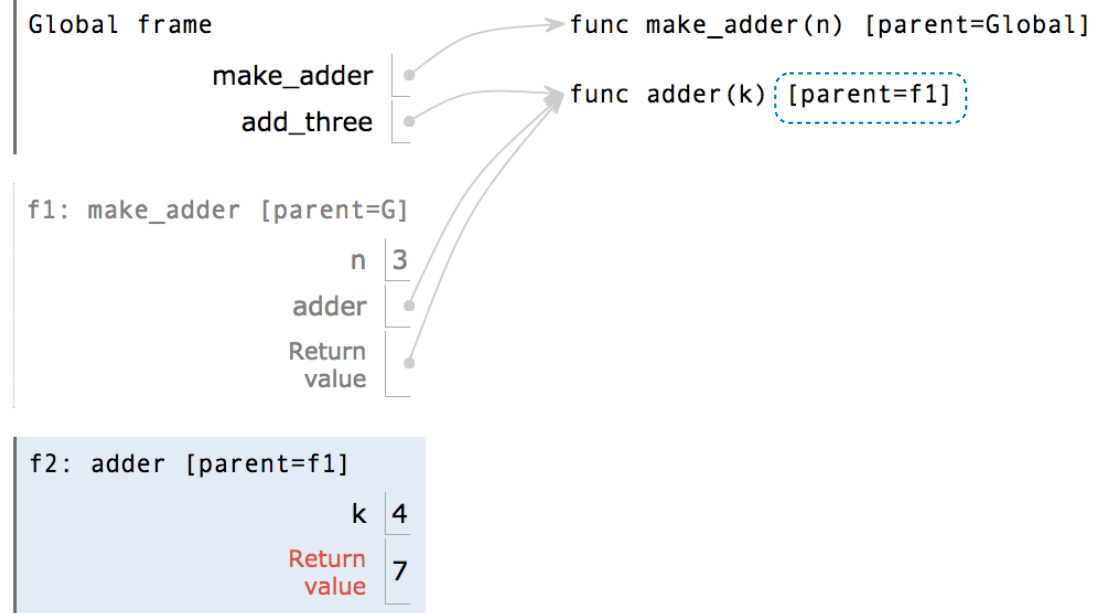


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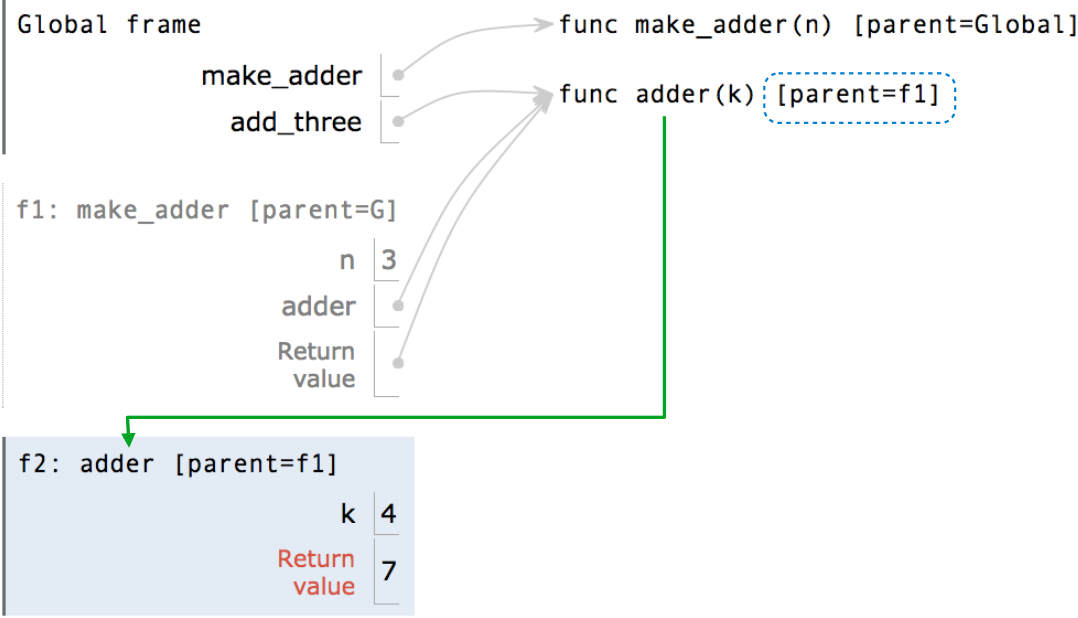
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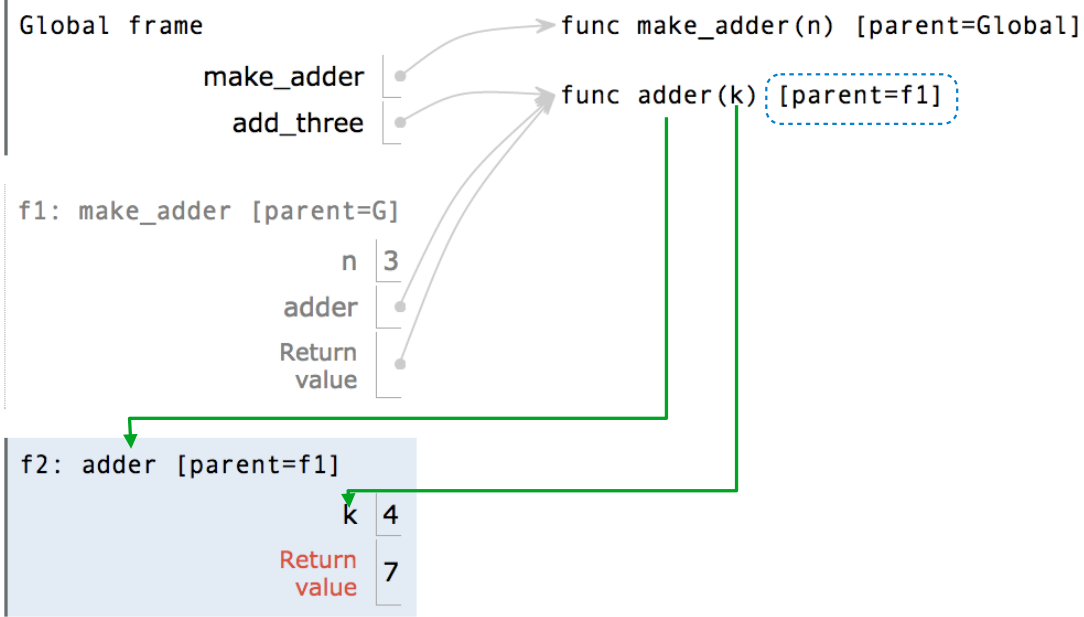
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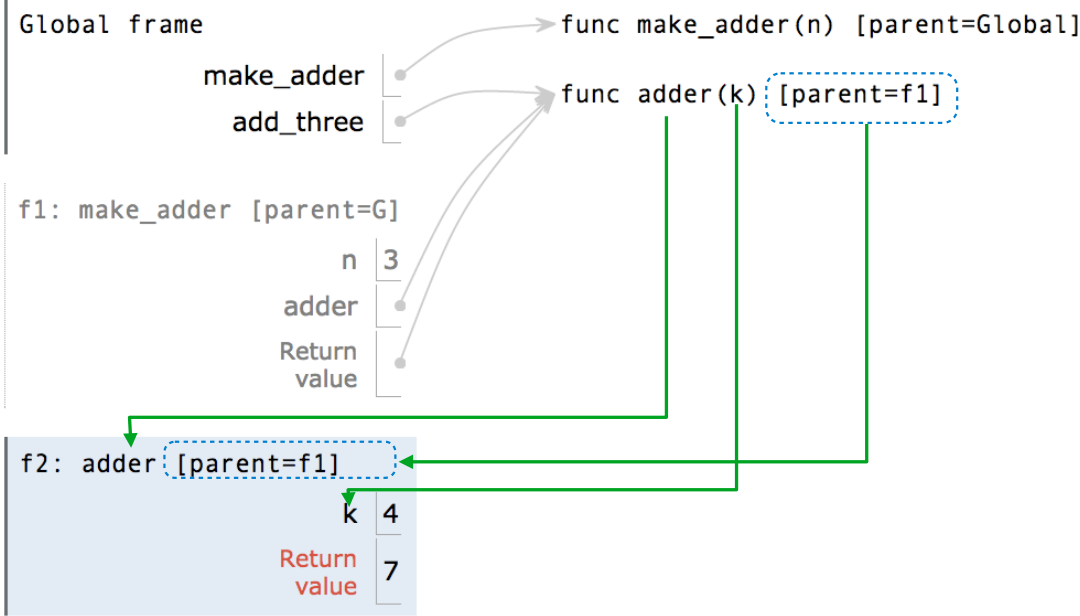


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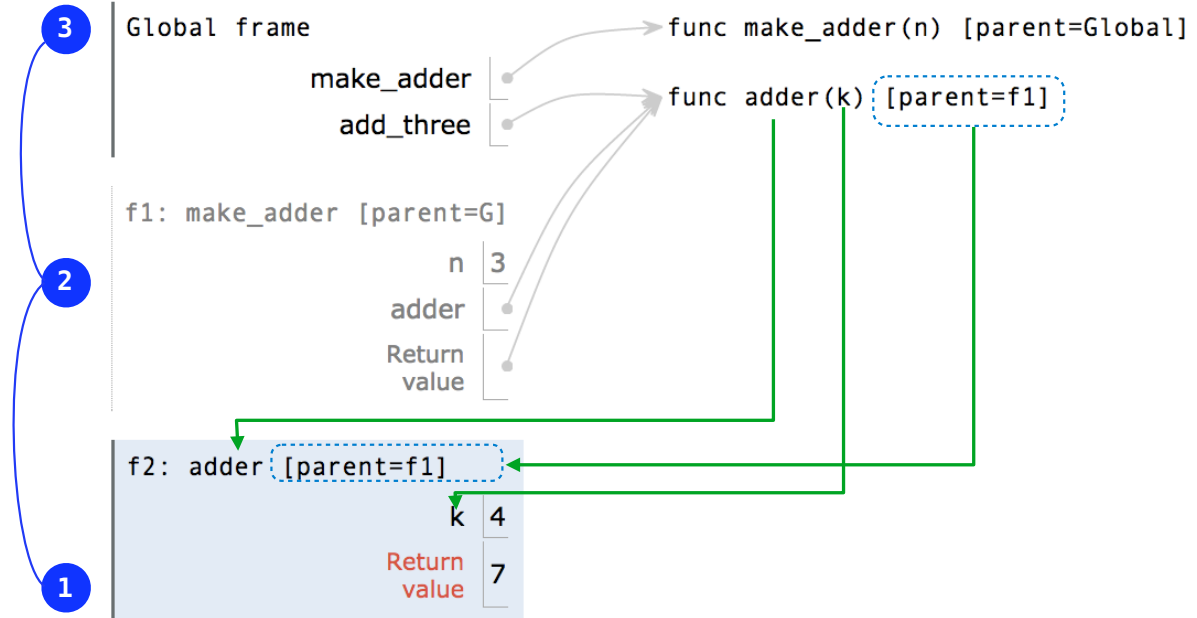
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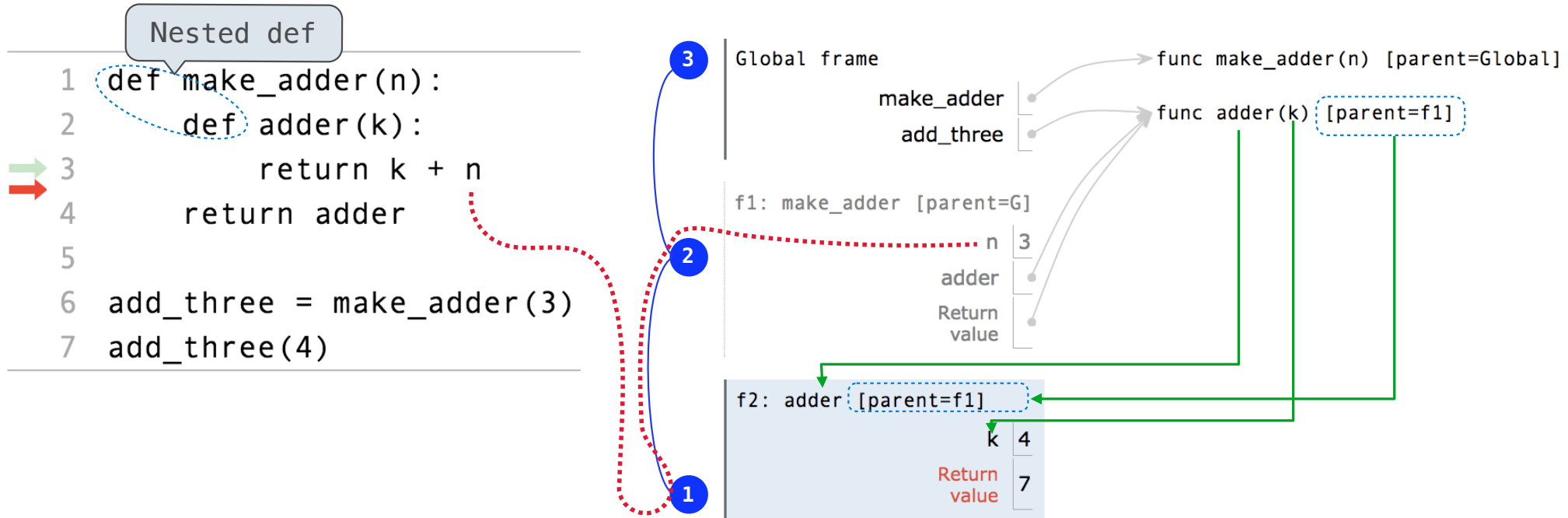
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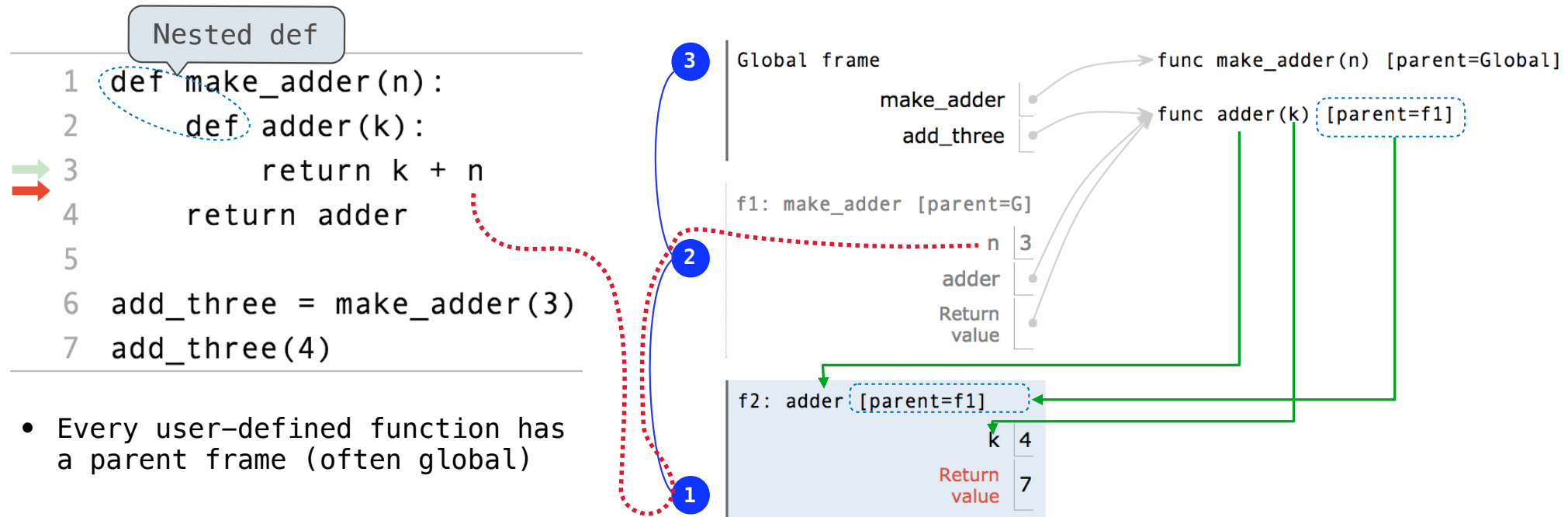
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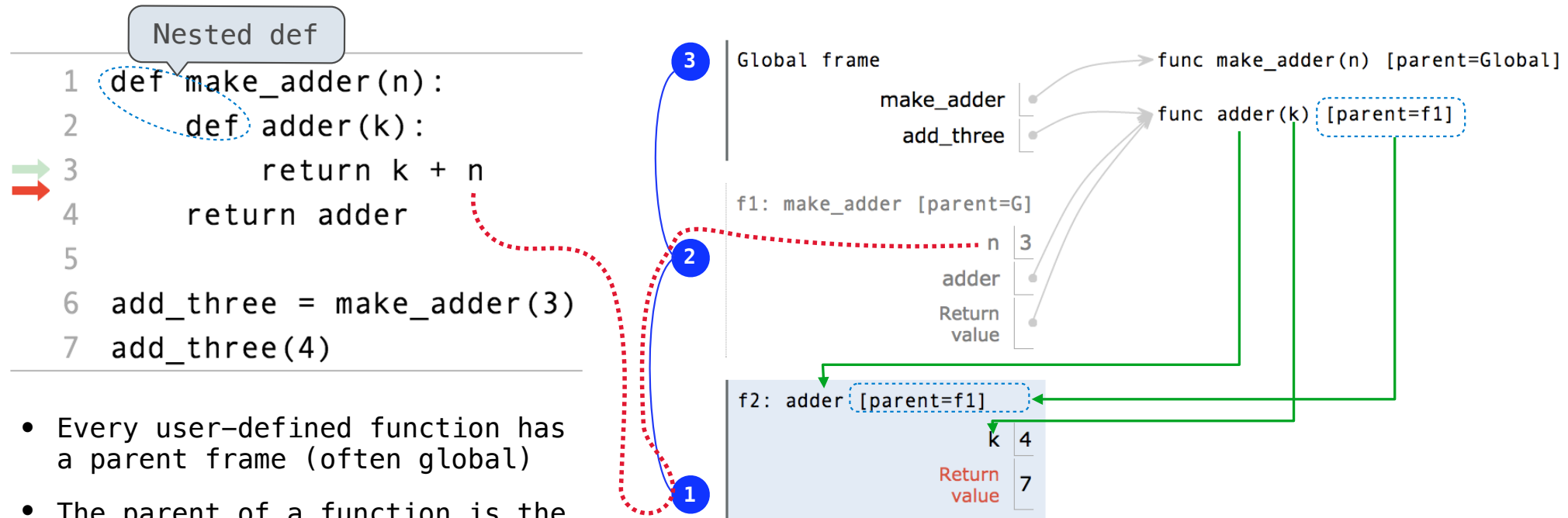
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- The parent of a function is the frame in which it was defined



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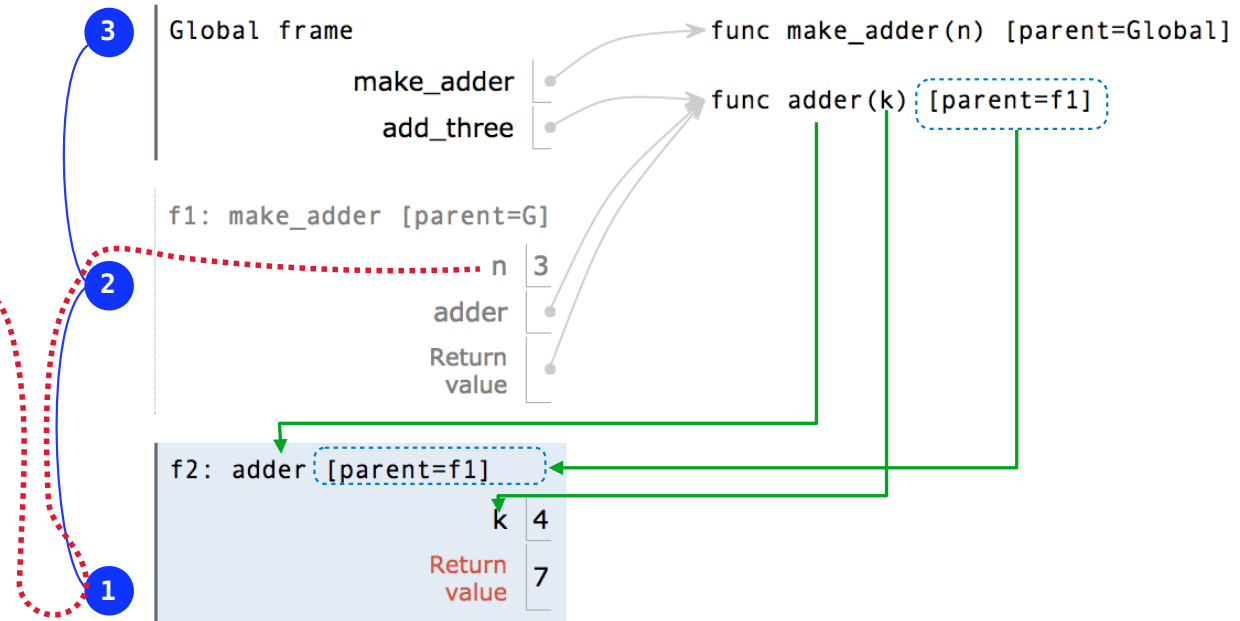
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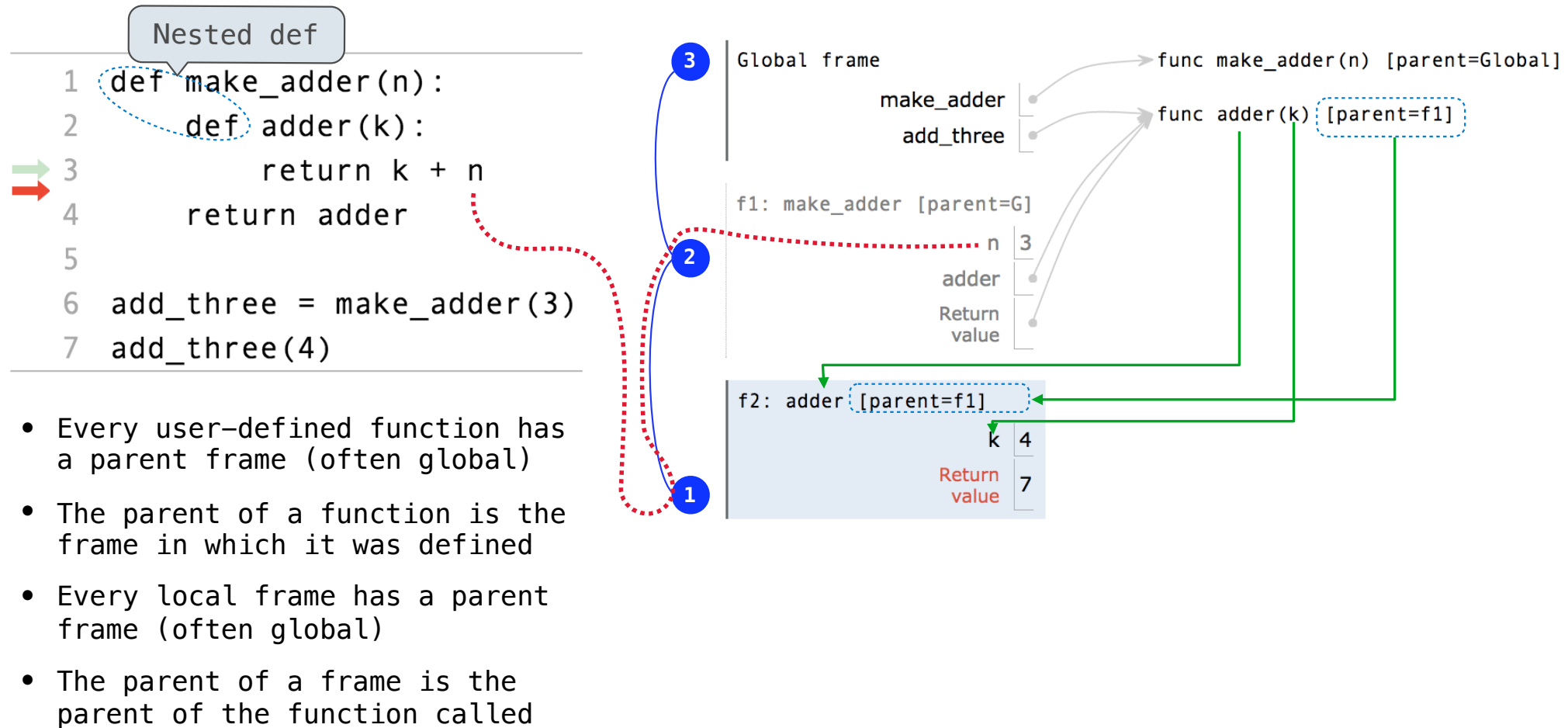
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- Every user-defined function has a parent frame (often global)
- The parent of a function is the frame in which it was defined
- Every local frame has a parent frame (often global)



Environment Diagrams for Nested Def Statements



How to Draw an Environment Diagram

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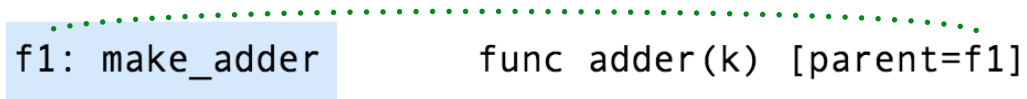
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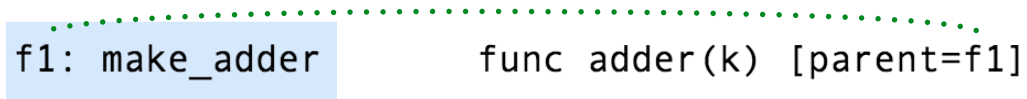
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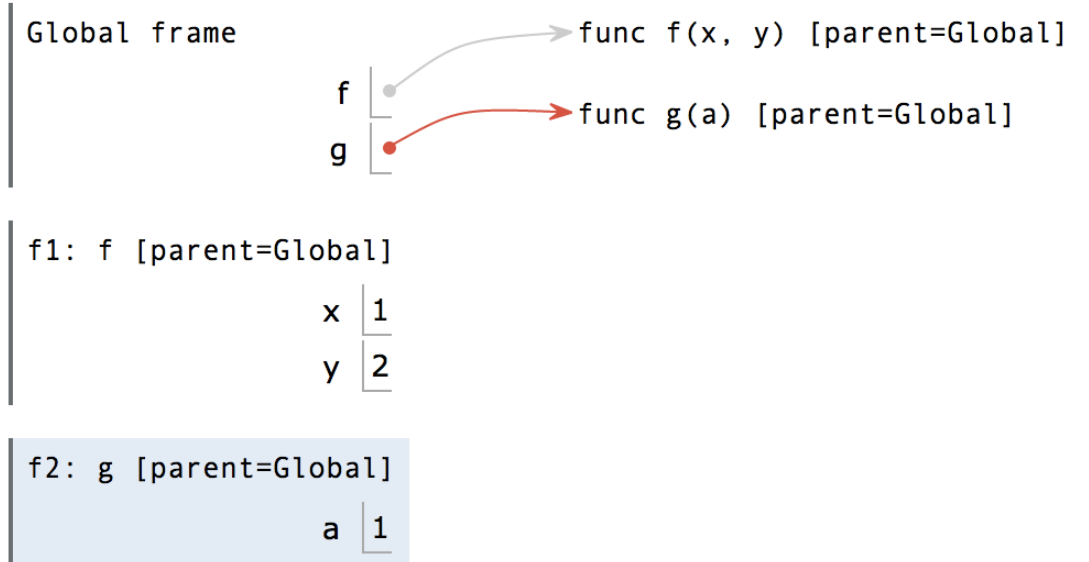
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3. Bind the `<formal parameters>` to the arguments in the local frame.
4. Execute the body of the function in the environment that starts with the local frame.

Local Names

(Demo)

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

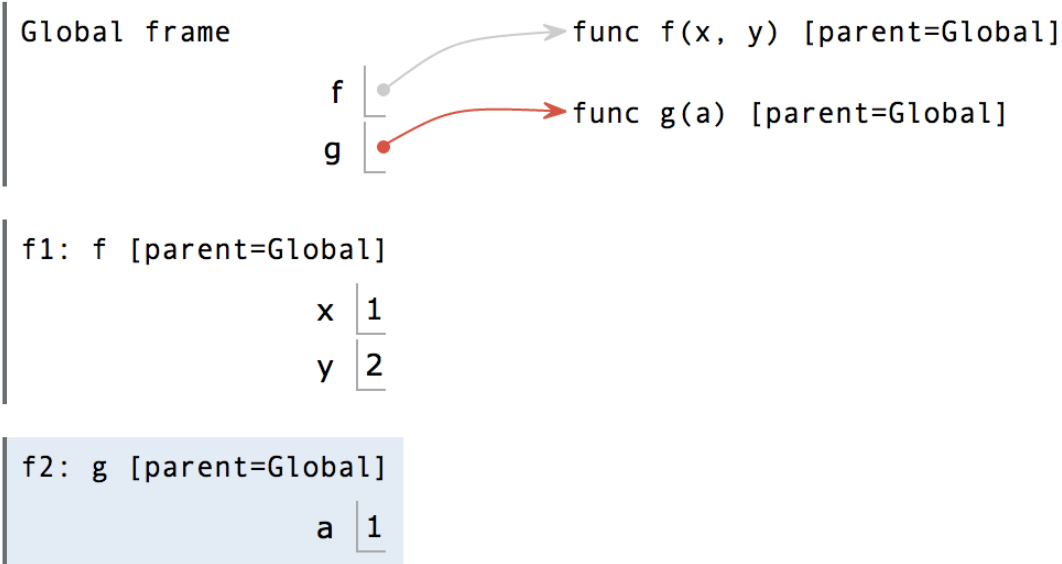
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2     return g(x)  
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7 result = f(1, 2)
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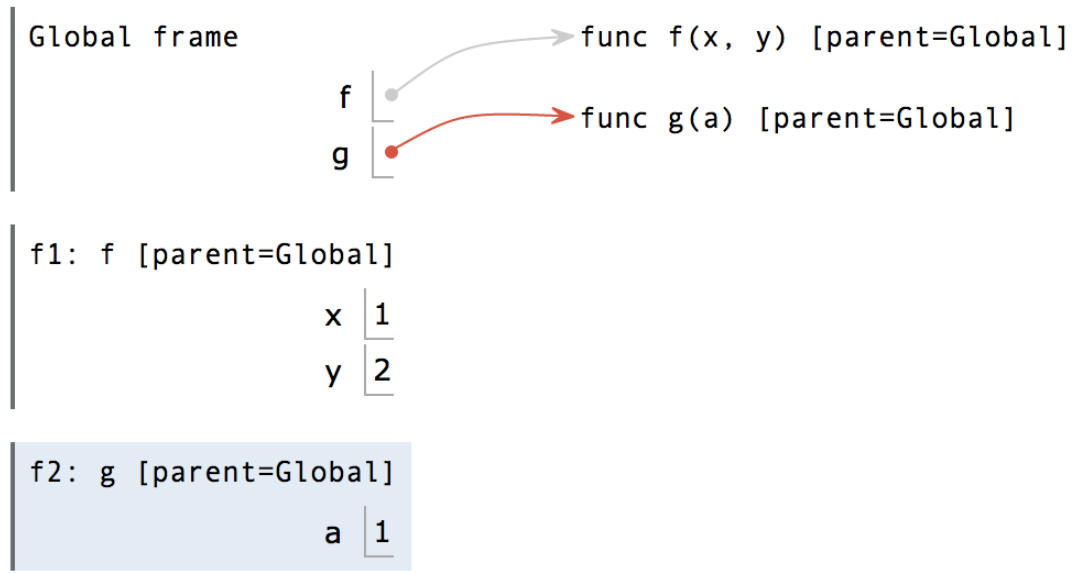
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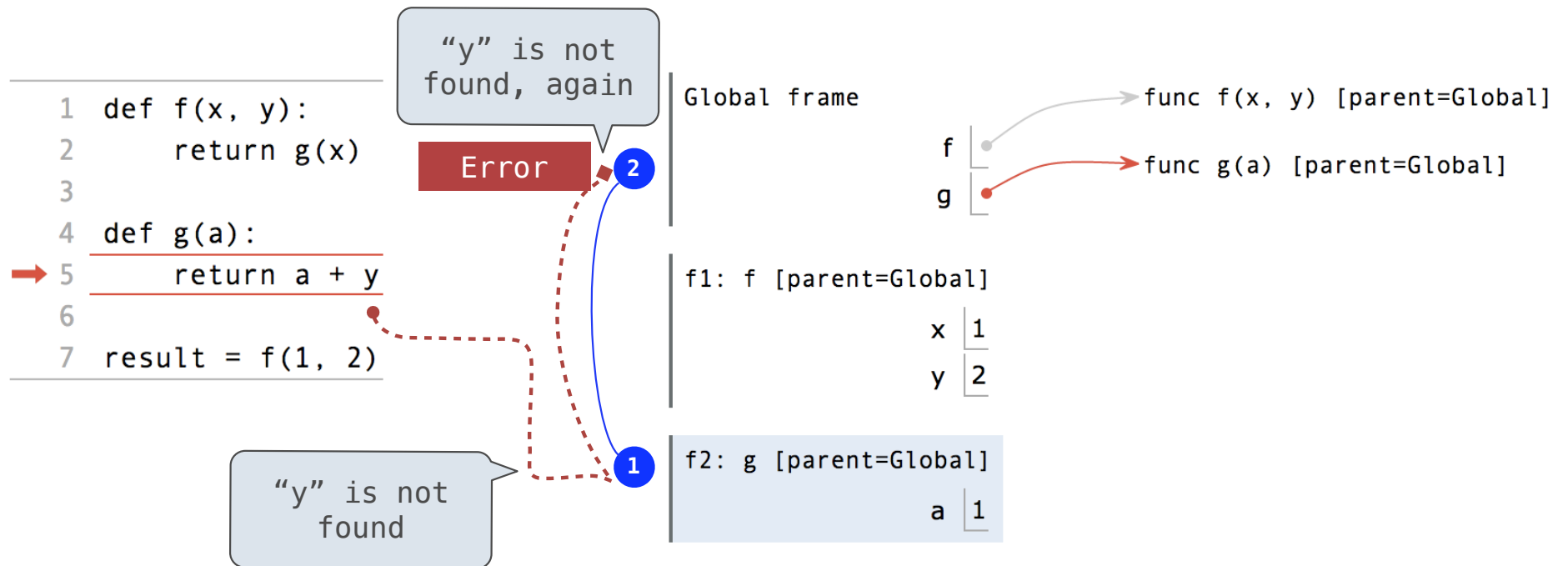
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"y" is not found



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Function Composition

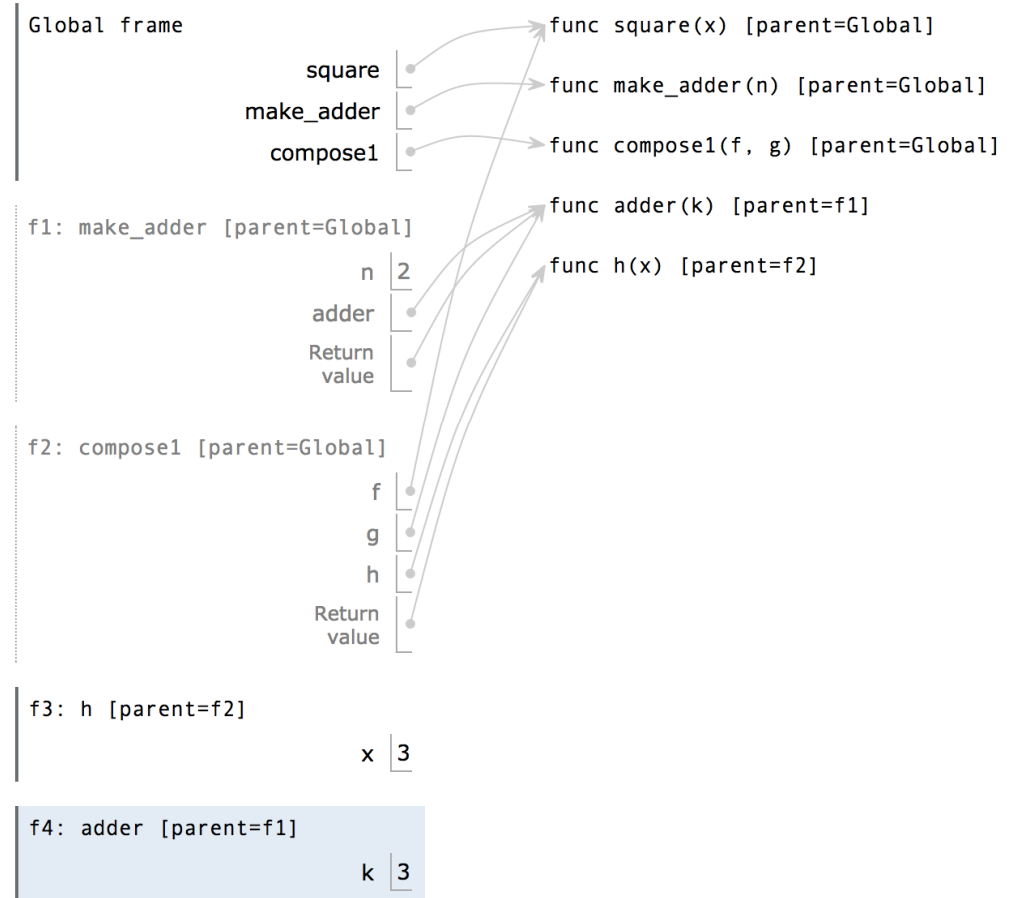
(Demo)

The Environment Diagram for Function Composition

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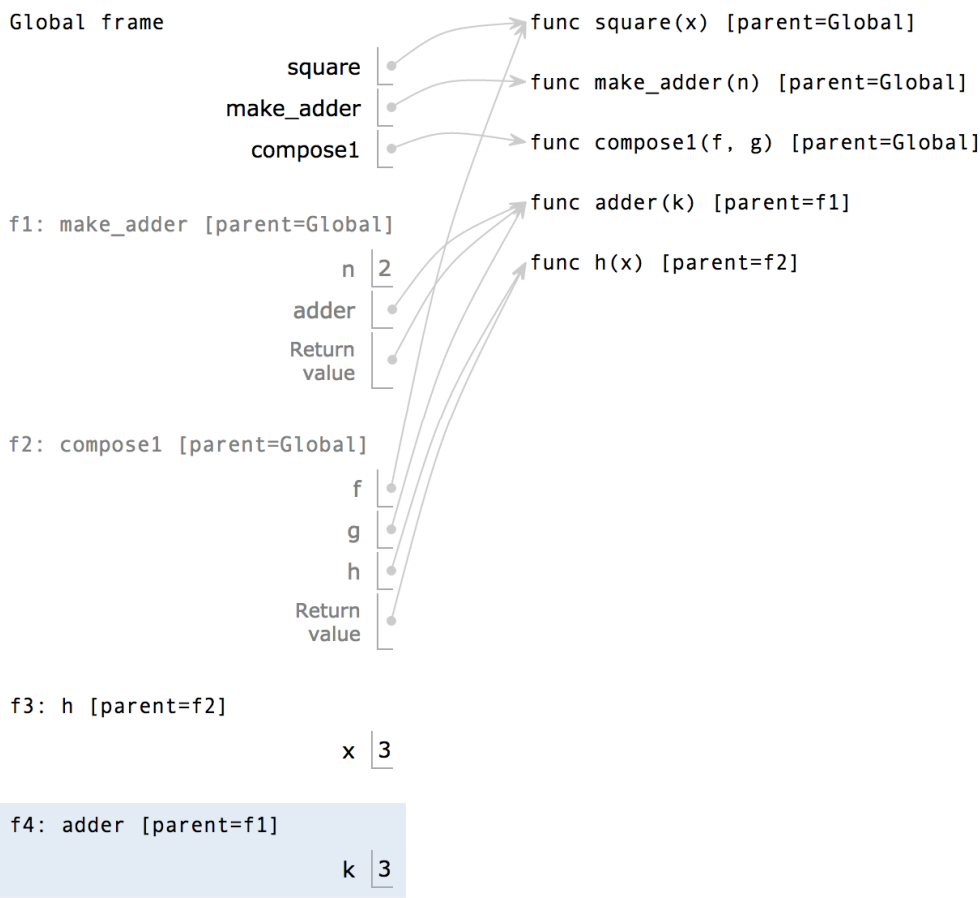
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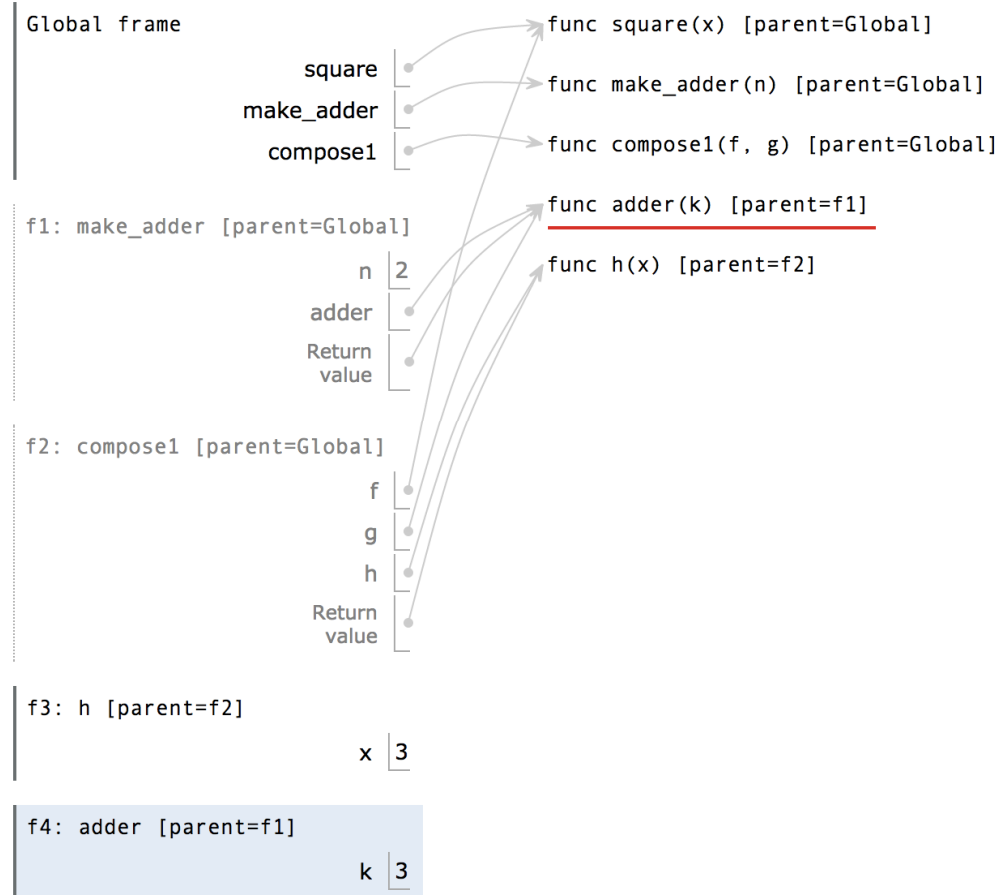
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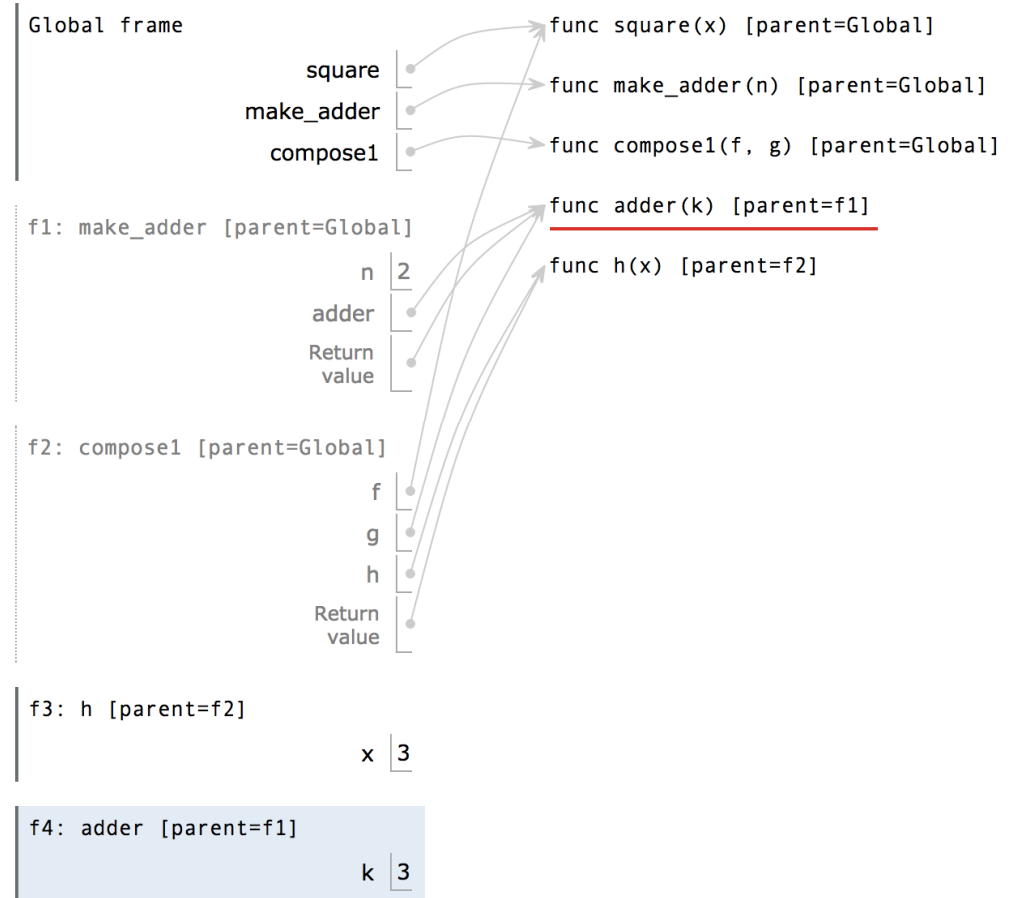
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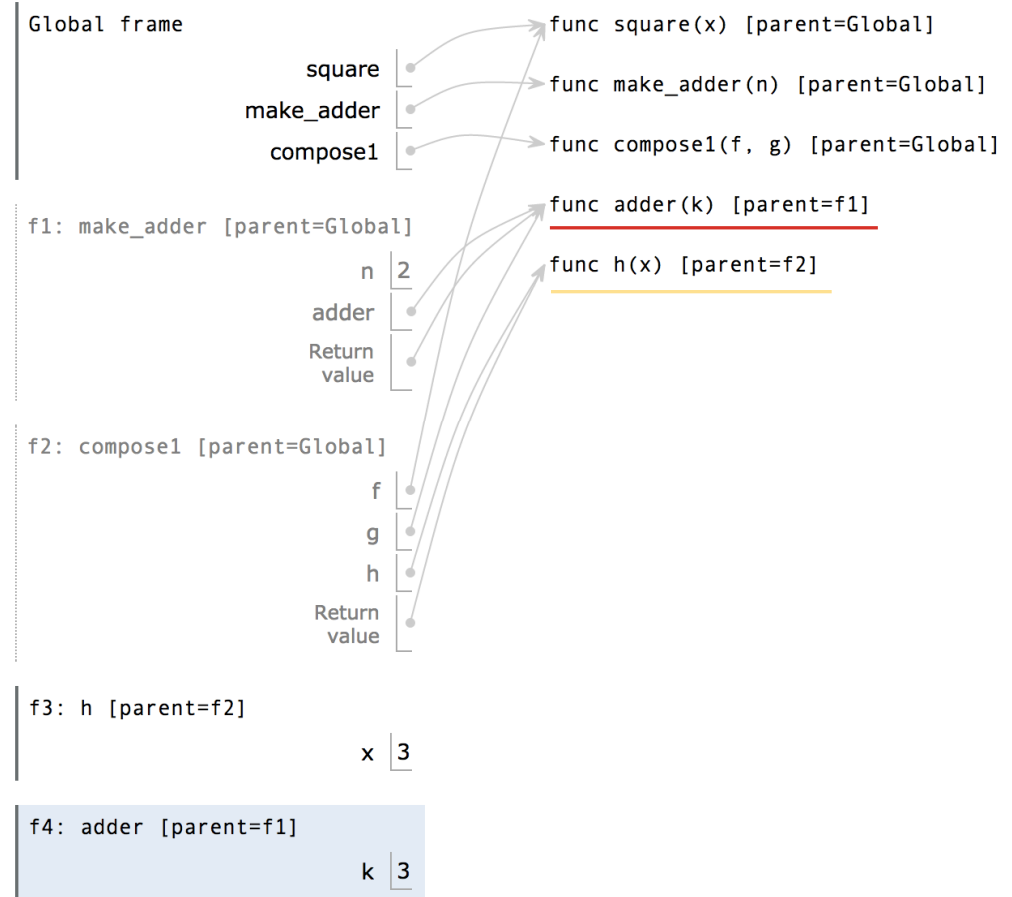
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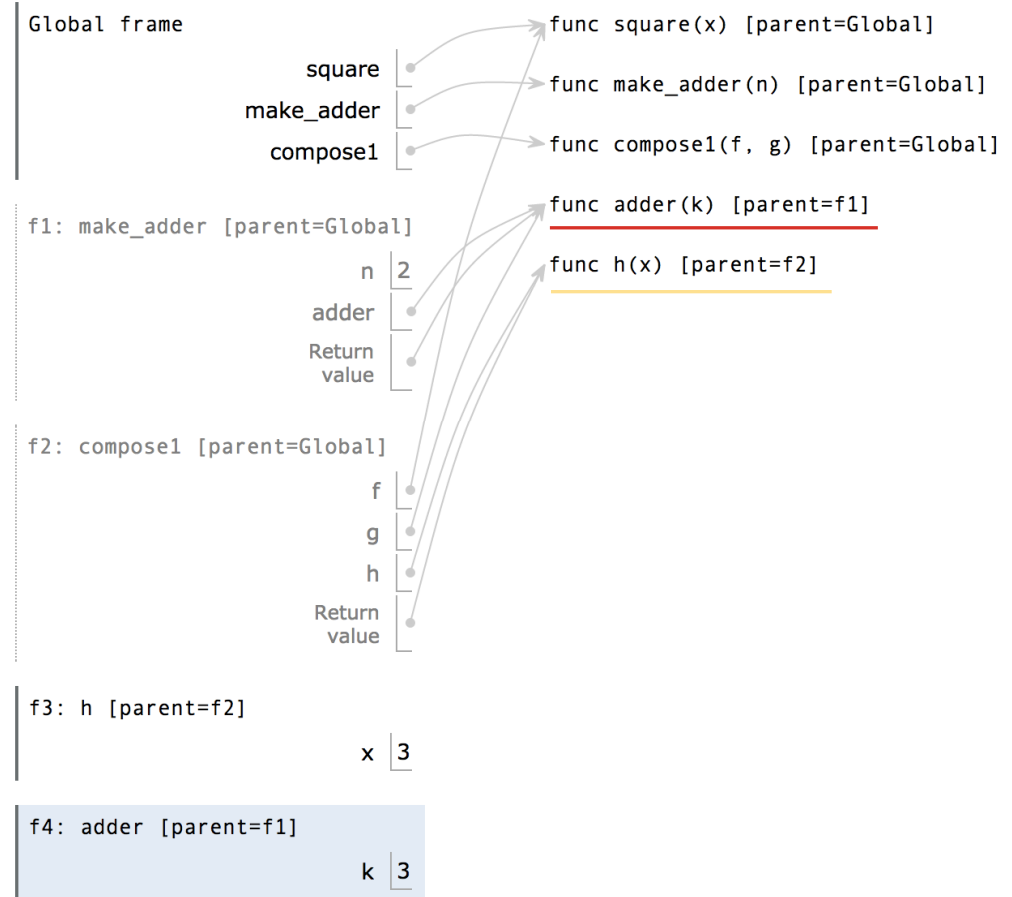
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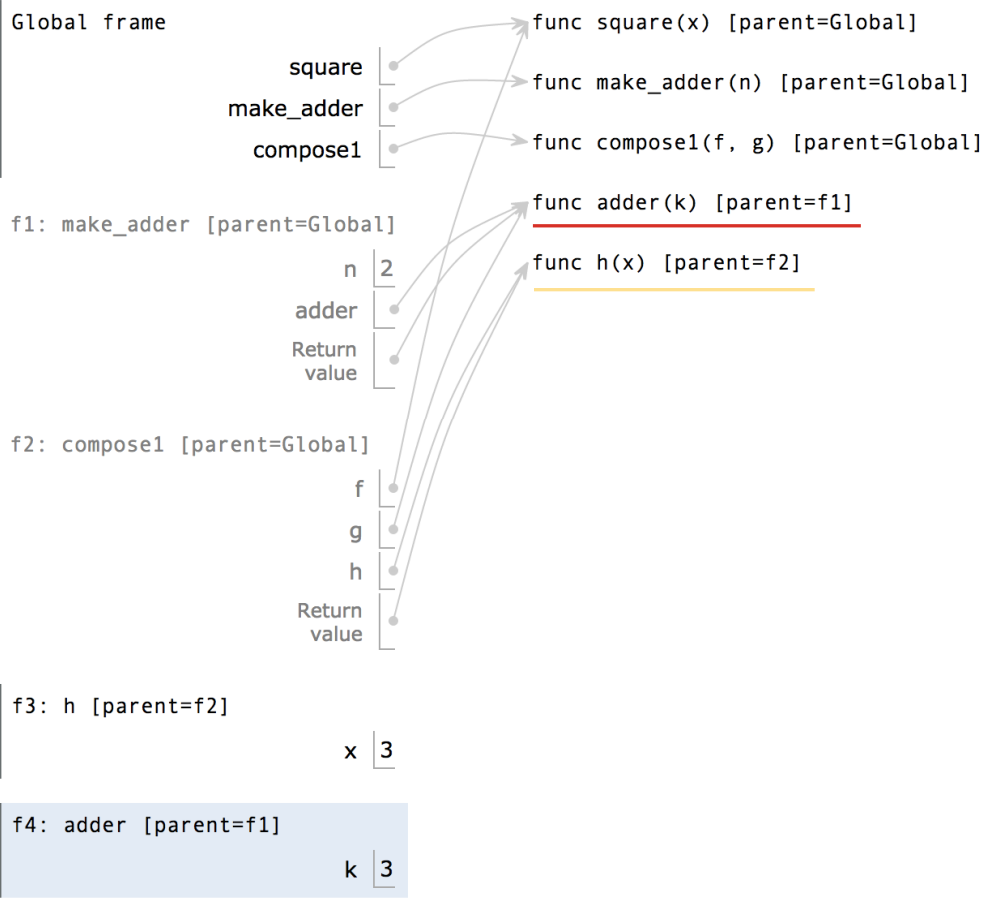
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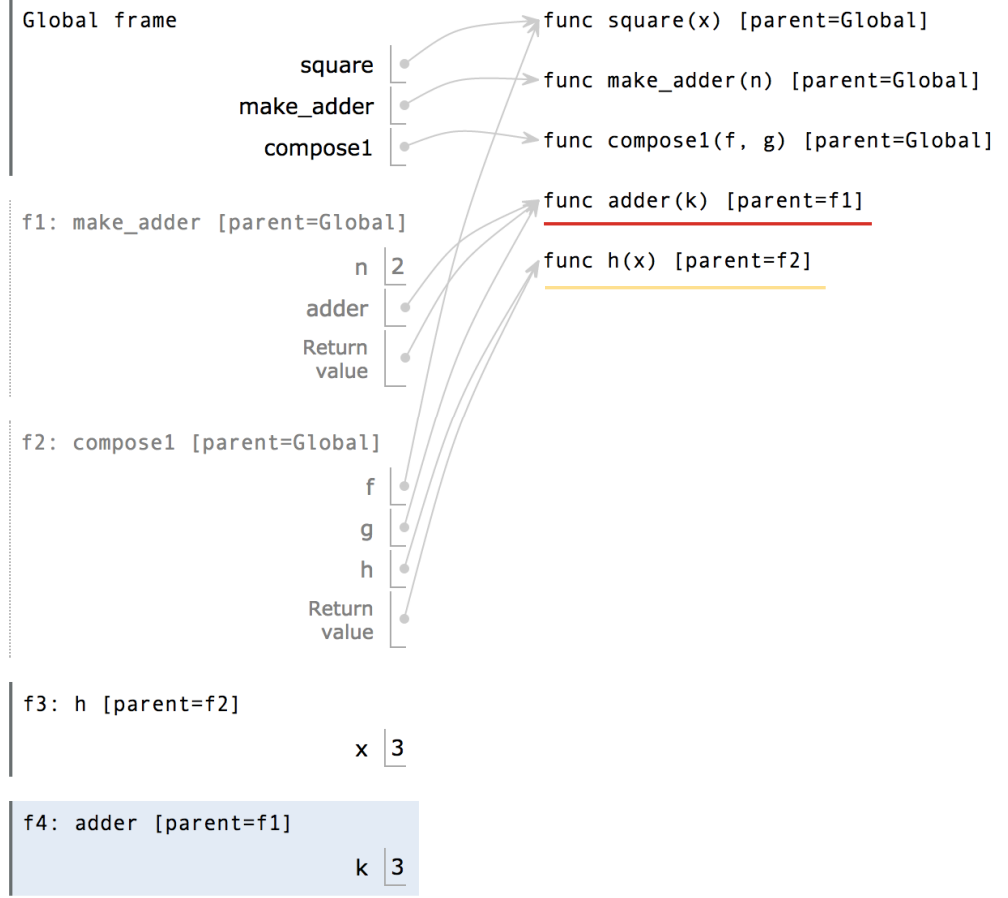
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3

2

1



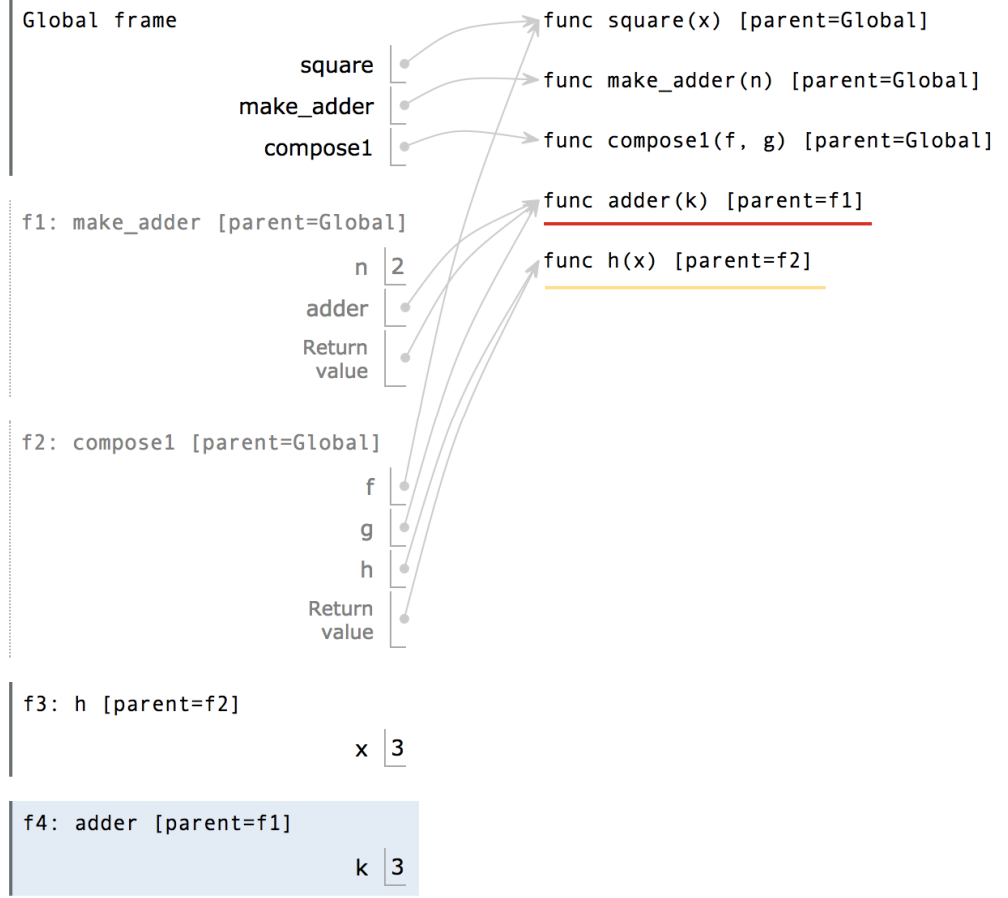
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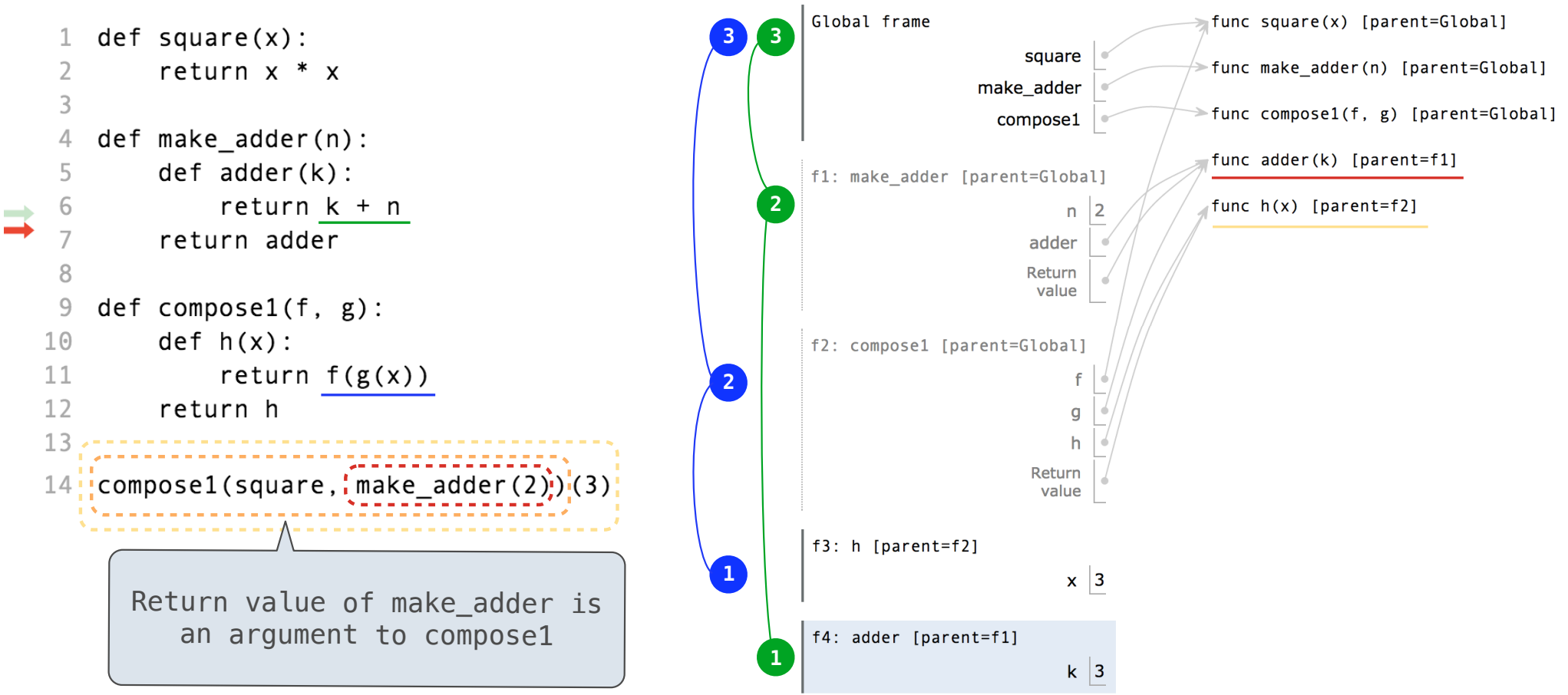
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Self-Reference

(Demo)

