## 61A Lecture 11

Friday, September 23

## A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

Let's model a bank account that has a balance of $\$ 100$

## A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

Let's model a bank account that has a balance of $\$ 100$
>>> withdraw(25) $\begin{gathered}\text { Argument: } \\ \text { amount to withdraw }\end{gathered}$

## A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

Let's model a bank account that has a balance of $\$ 100$

> Return value: remaining balance
>>> withdraw(25)


## A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

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Let's model a bank account that has a balance of $\$ 100$


## Persistent Local State



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## Persistent Local State



## Local State via Non-Local Assignment

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def make_withdraw(balance):

## Local State via Non-Local Assignment

def make_withdraw(balance):
"""Return a withdraw function with a starting balance."""

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def make_withdraw(balance):
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def withdraw(amount):
nonlocal balance

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if amount > balance:

## Local State via Non-Local Assignment

def make_withdraw(balance):
"""Return a withdraw function with a starting balance."""
def withdraw(amount):
nonlocal balance $<$ "balance" nonlocal
if amount > balance:
return 'Insufficient funds'

## Local State via Non-Local Assignment

def make_withdraw(balance):
"""Return a withdraw function with a starting balance."""
def withdraw(amount):
Declare the name
nonlocal balance $<$ "balance" nonlocal
if amount > balance:
return 'Insufficient funds'
balance = balance - amount

## Local State via Non-Local Assignment

```
def make_withdraw(balance):
```

"""'Return a withdraw function with a starting balance."""
def withdraw(amount): $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Declare the name } \\ \text { nonlocal balance }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { balance" nonlocal }\end{array}\right.$
if amount > balance:
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balance $=$ balance - amount $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Re-bind balance where it } \\ \text { was bound previously }\end{array}\right.$

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def make_withdraw(balance):
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if amount > balance:
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balance $=$ balance - amount $<$ Re-bind balance where it
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## Local State via Non-Local Assignment

```
def make_withdraw(balance):
```

    """Return a withdraw function with a starting balance."""
    def withdraw(amount):
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if amount > balance:
return 'Insufficient funds'
balance $=$ balance - amount $\{$ Re-bind balance where it
was bound previously
return withdraw

## Local State via Non-Local Assignment

```
def make_withdraw(balance):
```

    """Return a withdraw function with a starting balance."""
    def withdraw(amount):
        Declare the name
    nonlocal balance \(<\) "balance" nonlocal
    if amount > balance:
    return 'Insufficient funds'
    balance \(=\) balance - amount \(\{\) Re-bind balance where it
    was bound previously
    return withdraw

## Local, Non-Local, and Global Frames



## Local, Non-Local, and Global Frames



## Local, Non-Local, and Global Frames



## Local, Non-Local, and Global Frames



An environment

## Local, Non-Local, and Global Frames



An environment

## Local, Non-Local, and Global Frames



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## Local, Non-Local, and Global Frames



# The Effect of Nonlocal Statements 

nonlocal <name>

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Effect: Future references to that name refer to its pre-existing binding in the first non-local frame of the current environment in which that name is bound.

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Python Docs: an
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## The Effect of Nonlocal Statements

nonlocal <name> , <name 2>, "."

Effect: Future references to that name refer to its pre-existing binding in the first non-local frame of the current environment in which thã name is bound.

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From the Python 3 language reference:

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From the Python 3 language reference:
Names listed in a nonlocal statement must refer to pre-existing bindings in an enclosing scope.

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From the Python 3 language reference:
Names listed in a nonlocal statement must refer to pre-existing bindings in an enclosing scope.

Names listed in a nonlocal statement must not collide with pre-existing bindings in the local scope.

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http://docs.python.org/release/3.1.3/reference/simple_stmts.html\#the-nonlocal-statement

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[^0]http://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-3104/

The Many Meanings of Assignment Statements

$$
x=2
$$

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Status
Effect

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Create a new binding from name "x" to object 2 in the first frame of the current environment.

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Re-bind name "x" to object 2 in the first frame of the current env.

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Create a new binding from name "x" to object 2 in the first frame of the current environment.

Re-bind name "x" to object 2 in the first frame of the current env.

- nonlocal x
- "x" is bound in a non-local frame


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SyntaxError: no binding for nonlocal ' $x$ ' found

- nonlocal x
- "x" is bound in a non-local frame
- "x" also bound locally

SyntaxError: name 'x' is parameter and nonlocal

## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles



```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles



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def mutant(y):
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## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles


def mutant(y):
$y, x=y+1, y+2$
return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x): return x + 2
def turtle(x):
return $\mathrm{x} * \mathrm{y}+2$
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)

## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles



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def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
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y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions

```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function

```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function

Intrinsic function name

```
def mutant(y):
```

def mutant(y):
y, x = y+1, y+2
y, x = y+1, y+2
return ninja(y)/2
return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
def ninja(x):
return x + 2
return x + 2
def turtle(x):
def turtle(x):
return x * y + 2
return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)

```
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
- Apply the mutant function to 5

Intrinsic function name

```
def mutant(y):
```

def mutant(y):
y, x = y+1, y+2
y, x = y+1, y+2
return ninja(y)/2
return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
def ninja(x):
return x + 2
return x + 2
def turtle(x):
def turtle(x):
return x * y + 2
return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)

```
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
- Apply the mutant function to 5
- In the first frame, bind $y$ to 6 and $x$ to 7

Intrinsic function name

```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
- Apply the mutant function to 5
- In the first frame, bind $y$ to 6 and $x$ to 7

Intrinsic function name

- Look up ninja, which is bound to the turtle function

```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
- Apply the mutant function to 5
- In the first frame, bind $y$ to 6 and $x$ to 7

Intrinsic function name

- Look up ninja, which is bound to the turtle function
- Look up y, which is bound to 6

```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
- Apply the mutant function to 5
- In the first frame, bind $y$ to 6 and $x$ to 7

Intrinsic function name

- Look up ninja, which is bound to the turtle function
- Look up y, which is bound to 6
- Apply the turtle function to 6

```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
- Apply the mutant function to 5
- In the first frame, bind $y$ to 6 and $x$ to 7

Intrinsic function name

- Look up ninja, which is bound to the turtle function
- Look up y, which is bound to 6
- Apply the turtle function to 6
- Look up x, which is bound to 6 in the local frame

```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
- Apply the mutant function to 5
- In the first frame, bind $y$ to 6 and $x$ to 7

Intrinsic function name

- Look up ninja, which is bound to the turtle function
- Look up y, which is bound to 6
- Apply the turtle function to 6
- Look up x, which is bound to 6 in the local frame
- Look up y, which is bound to 5 in the global frame

```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
- Apply the mutant function to 5
- In the first frame, bind $y$ to 6 and $x$ to 7

Intrinsic function name

- Look up ninja, which is bound to the turtle function
- Look up y, which is bound to 6
- Apply the turtle function to 6
- Look up x, which is bound to 6 in the local frame
- Look up y, which is bound to 5 in the global frame
- Return 6 * 5 + 2 = 32

```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2
def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)
```


## Assignment Review: Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
- Apply the mutant function to 5
- In the first frame, bind $y$ to 6 and $x$ to 7

Intrinsic function name

- Look up ninja, which is bound to the turtle function
- Look up y, which is bound to 6
- Apply the turtle function to 6
- Look up x, which is bound to 6 in the local frame
- Look up y, which is bound to 5 in the global frame
- Return 6 * 5 + $2=32$
- Return 32 / 2 = 16.0

```
def mutant(y):
```

def mutant(y):
y, x = y+1, y+2
y, x = y+1, y+2
return ninja(y)/2
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def ninja(x):
def ninja(x):
return x + 2
return x + 2
def turtle(x):
def turtle(x):
return x * y + 2
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y, ninja = 5, turtle
y, ninja = 5, turtle
mutant(y)

```
mutant(y)
```


## Environment Diagram of Withdraw



## Environment Diagram of Withdraw


wd = make_withdraw(20)
wd (5)

## Environment Diagram of Withdraw



```
wd = make_withdraw(20)
wd (5)
```


## Environment Diagram of Withdraw


wd (5)

## Environment Diagram of Withdraw



## Environment Diagram of Withdraw



## Environment Diagram of Withdraw



## Environment Diagram of Withdraw



## Environment Diagram of Withdraw



## Environment Diagram of Withdraw



## Calling a Withdraw Function Twice



```
wd = make_withdraw(20)
wd (5)
wd (3)
```


## Calling a Withdraw Function Twice



## Calling a Withdraw Function Twice



## Calling a Withdraw Function Twice



## Calling a Withdraw Function Twice



## Calling a Withdraw Function Twice



## Calling a Withdraw Function Twice



## Calling a Withdraw Function Twice



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions


wd = make_withdraw(20) wd (5) wd (3)
$\Delta w d 2=$ make_withdraw(7) wd2 (6)

## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



```
wd = make_withdraw(20)
wd(5)
wd(3)
wd2 = make_withdraw(7)
wd2(6)
```


## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



## Creating Two Different Withdraw Functions



The Benefit of Non-Local Assignment

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- Ability to maintain some state that is local to a function, but evolves over successive calls to that function.


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\end{array} \\
\$ 10
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| John's |
| :---: |
| Account |


| Steven's <br> Account |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,000,000$ |

## Multiple References to a Single Withdraw Function



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { wd = make_withdraw(12) } \\
& \text { wd2 = wd } \\
& \text { wd2(1) } \\
& \text { wd(1) }
\end{aligned}
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& \operatorname{mul}(\operatorname{add}(2,24), \operatorname{add}(3,5)) \\
& \operatorname{mul}(\quad 26
\end{aligned}
$$

- Re-binding operations violate the condition of referential transparency because they do more than return a value; they change the environment.
- Two separately defined functions are not the same, because changes to one may not be reflected in the other.


[^0]:    http://docs.python.org/release/3.1.3/reference/simple_stmts.html\#the-nonlocal-statement

