

Friday, September 23

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

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>>> withdraw(25)

Argument: amount to withdraw

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

Return value: remaining balance

```
>>> withdraw(25)
75
```

Argument: amount to withdraw

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

Return value: remaining balance

```
>>> withdraw(25) 75
```

>>> withdraw(25)

Argument: amount to withdraw

Second withdrawal of the same amount

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

Return value: remaining balance

```
>>> withdraw(25) 75
```

Argument: amount to withdraw

Different return value!

```
>>> withdraw(25) 50
```

Second withdrawal of the same amount

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

Return value:
remaining balance

>>> withdraw(25)

Different
return value!

>>> withdraw(25)

>>> withdraw(25)

>>> withdraw(25)

>>> withdraw(25)

>>> withdraw(60)

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

Return value:
remaining balance

>>> withdraw(25)

Different
return value!

>>> withdraw(25)

>>> withdraw(25)

Second withdrawal of the same amount

>>> withdraw(60)

'Insufficient funds'

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

```
Return value:
remaining balance

>>> withdraw(25)

Different
return value!

>>> withdraw(25)

>>> withdraw(25)

Second withdrawal of the same amount

>>> withdraw(60)
'Insufficient funds'

>>> withdraw(15)
```

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

```
Argument:
 Return value:
                                            amount to withdraw
                      >>> withdraw(25)
remaining balance
                      75
                      >>> withdraw(25)
                                            Second withdrawal
                      50
    Different
                                            of the same amount
  return value!
                      >>> withdraw(60)
                      'Insufficient funds'
                      >>> withdraw(15)
                      35
```

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

Return value:
remaining balance

>>> withdraw(25)

Different
return value!

>>> withdraw(25)

>>> withdraw(25)

>>> withdraw(60)

Argument: amount to withdraw

Second withdrawal of the same amount

>>> withdraw(15)
35

'Insufficient funds'

Where's this balance stored?

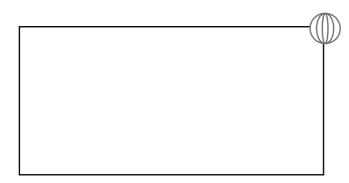
Let's model a bank account that has a balance of \$100

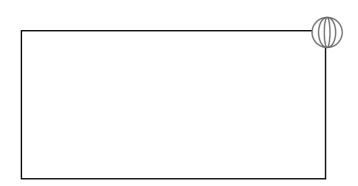
```
Argument:
 Return value:
                                           amount to withdraw
                      >>> withdraw(25)
remaining balance
                      >>> withdraw(25)
                                            Second withdrawal
                      50
   Different
                                           of the same amount
  return value!
                      >>> withdraw(60)
                      'Insufficient funds'
                      >>> withdraw(15)
                                               Where's this
                      35
                                             balance stored?
```

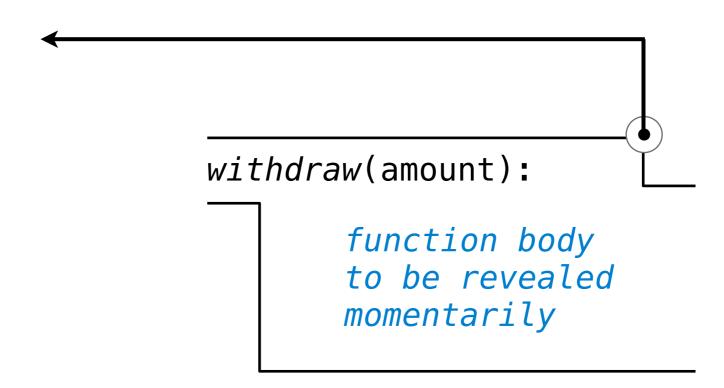
>>> withdraw = make_withdraw(100)

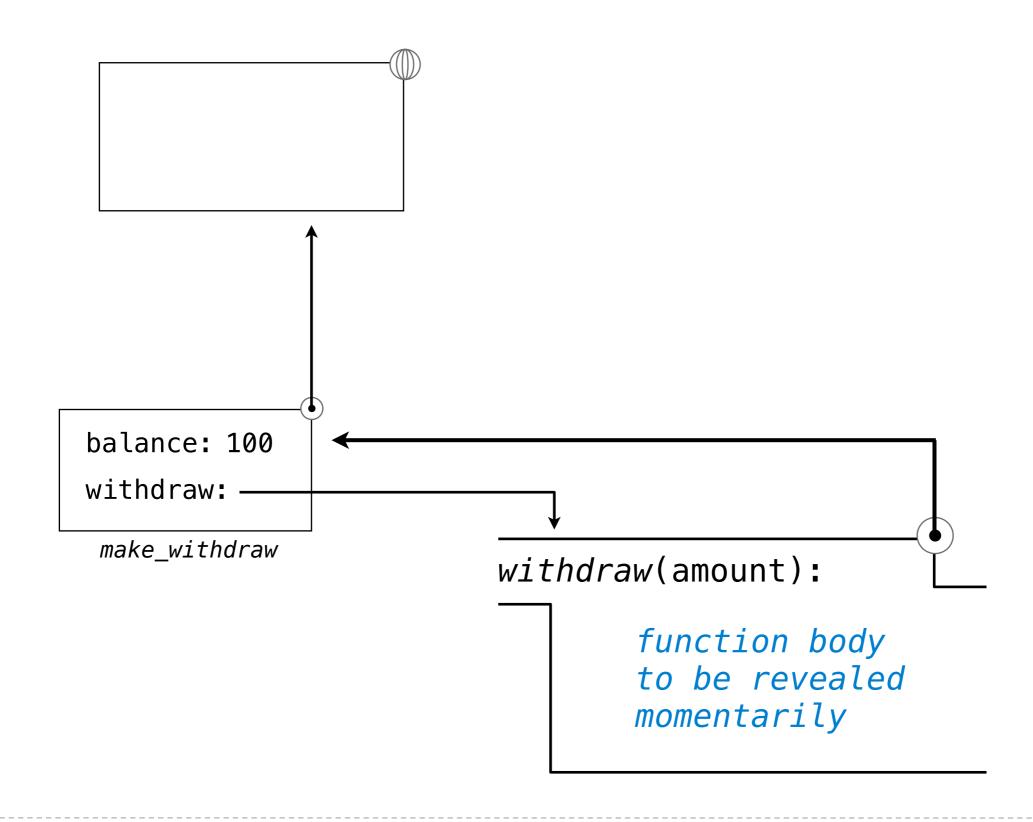
Let's model a bank account that has a balance of \$100

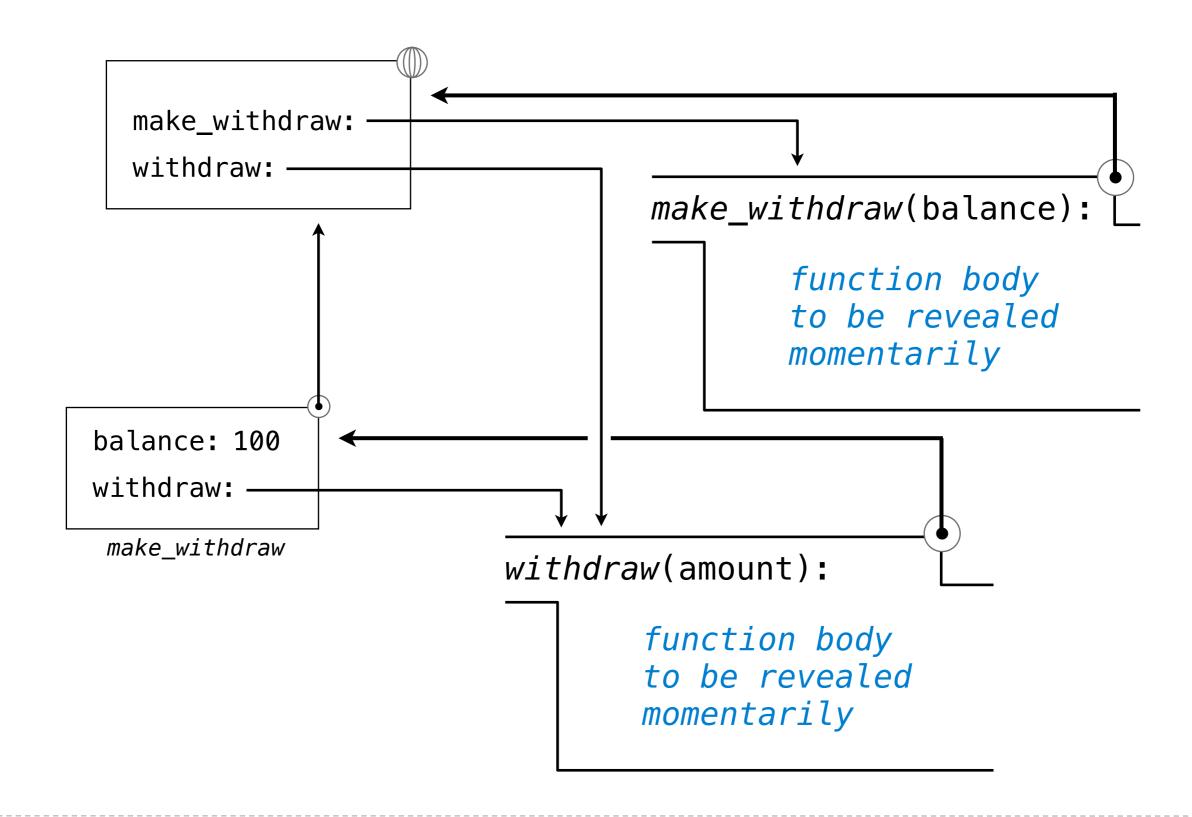
```
Argument:
 Return value:
                                           amount to withdraw
                      >>> withdraw(25)
remaining balance
                      >>> withdraw(25)
                                            Second withdrawal
                      50
   Different
                                           of the same amount
  return value!
                      >>> withdraw(60)
                      'Insufficient funds'
                      >>> withdraw(15)
                                              Where's this
                      35
                                             balance stored?
  >>> withdraw = make_withdraw(100)
                                          Within the
                                           function!
```

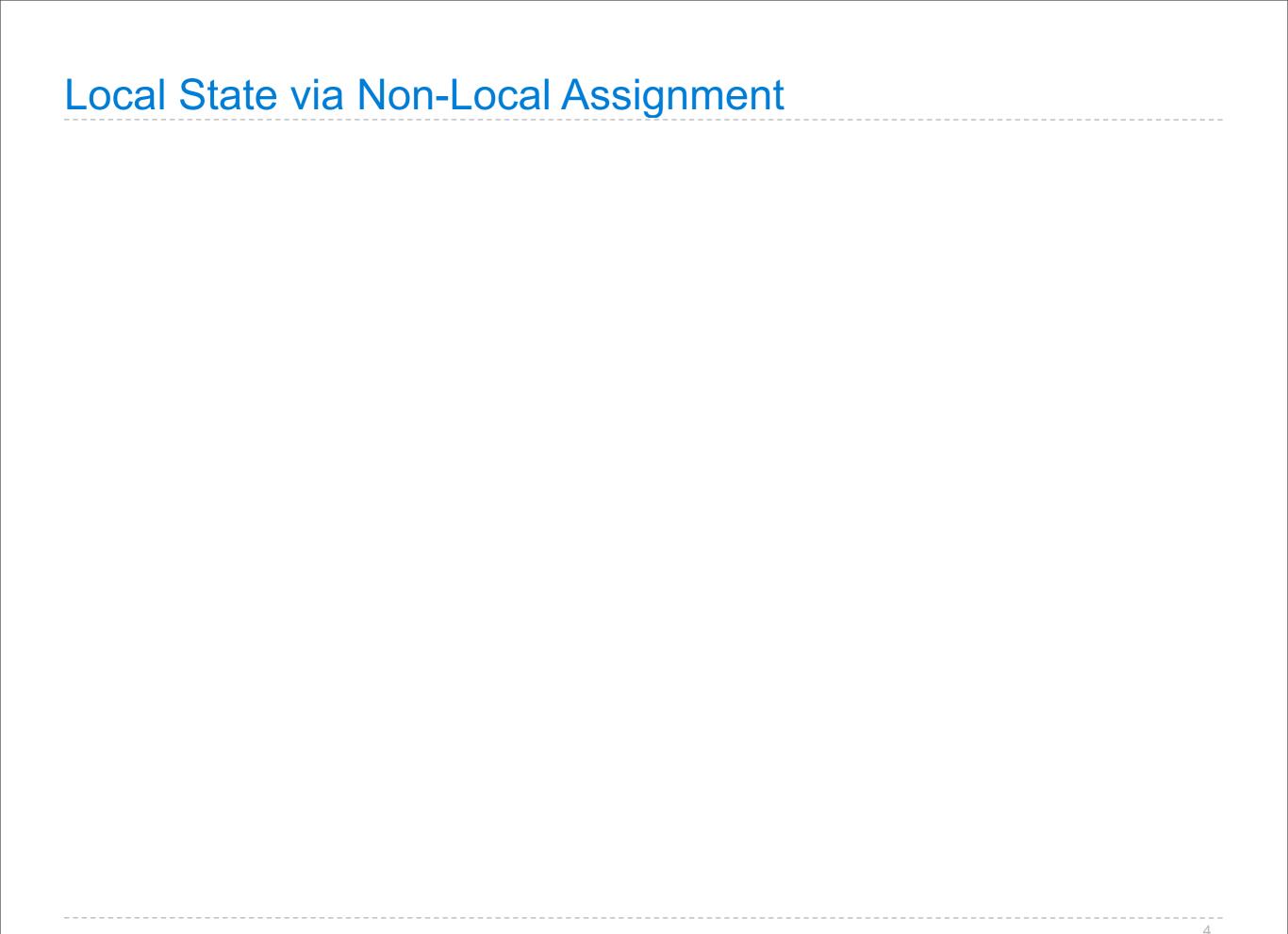












def make_withdraw(balance):

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

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

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

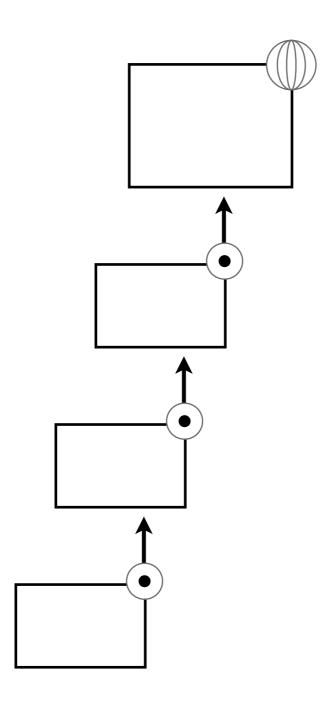
```
def make_withdraw(balance):
    """Return a withdraw function with a starting balance."
    def withdraw(amount):
                              Declare the name
                             "balance" nonlocal
        nonlocal balance
        if amount > balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'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

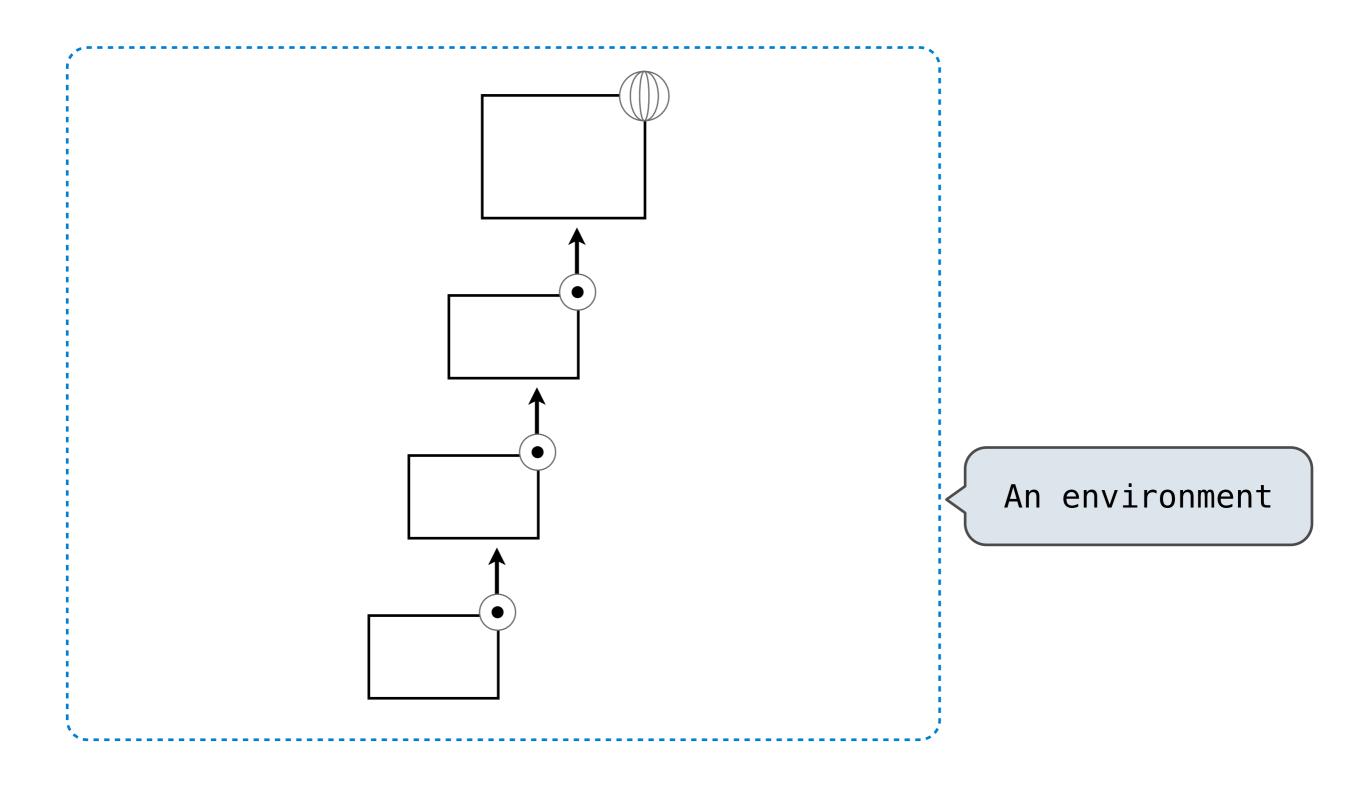
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        return balance
```

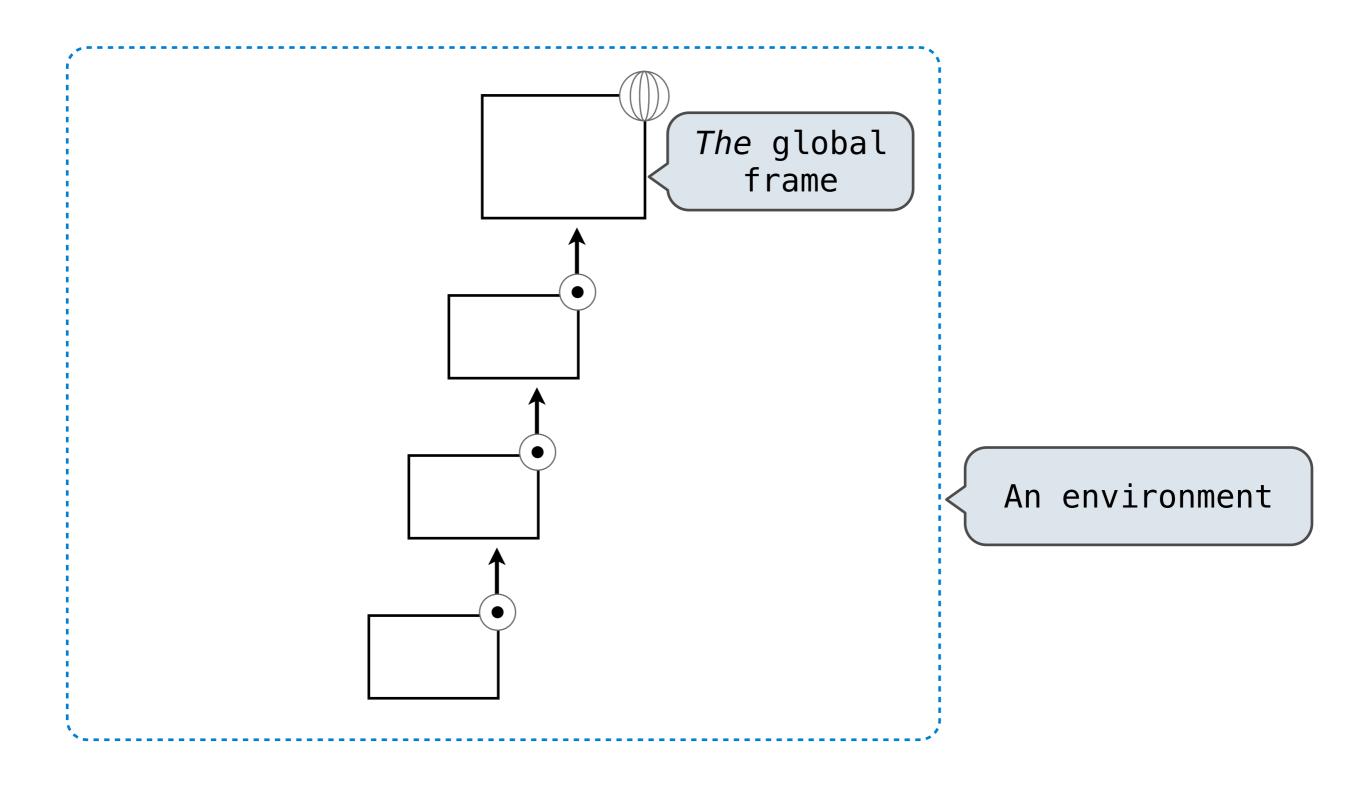
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        return balance
    return withdraw
```

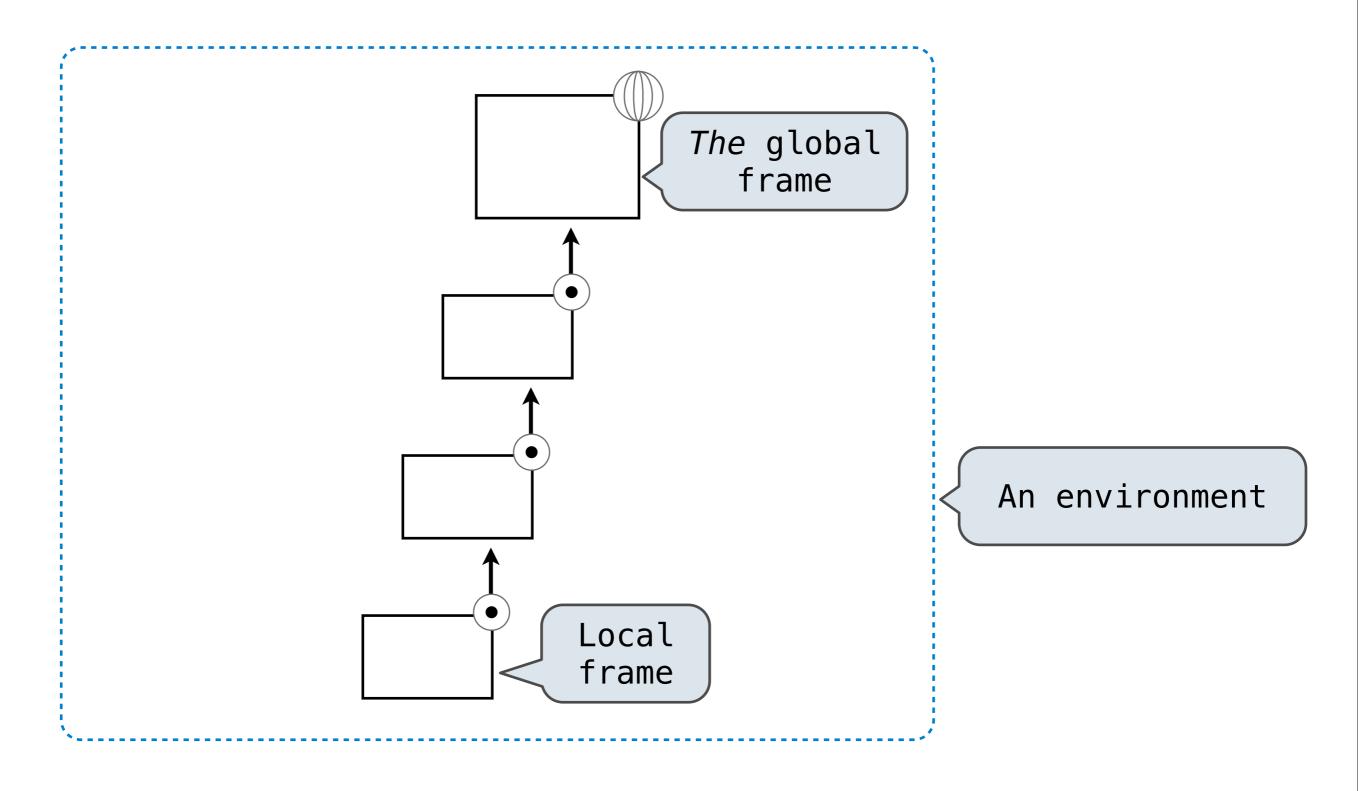
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        return balance
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```

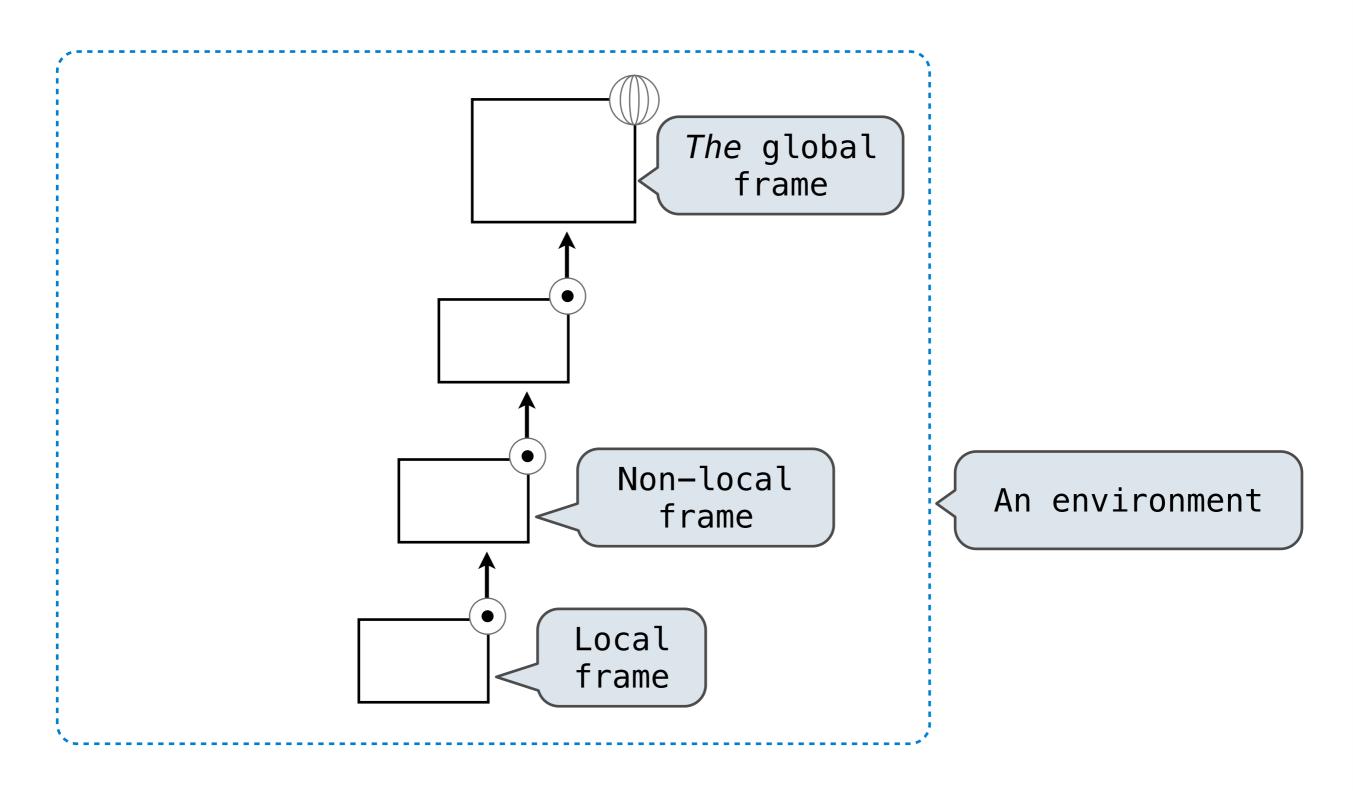
Demo

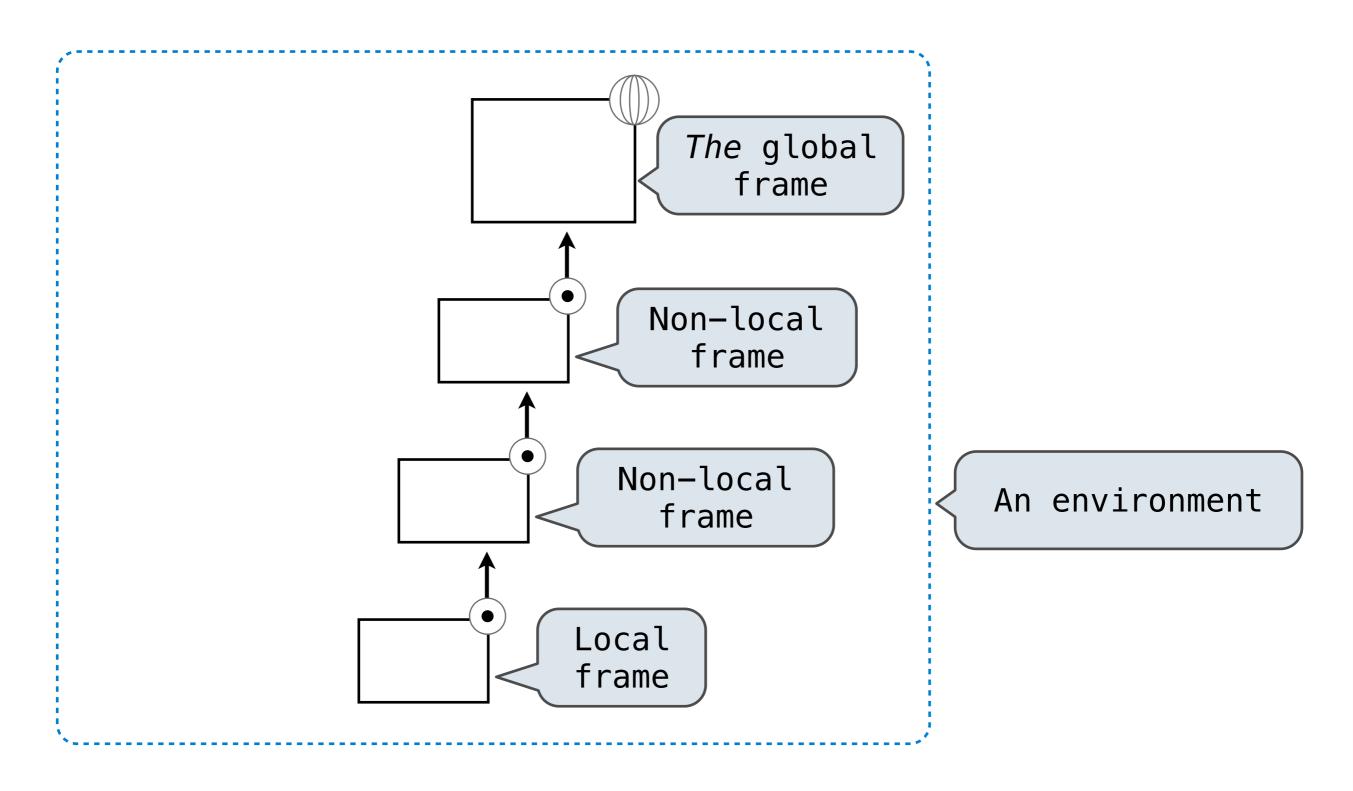


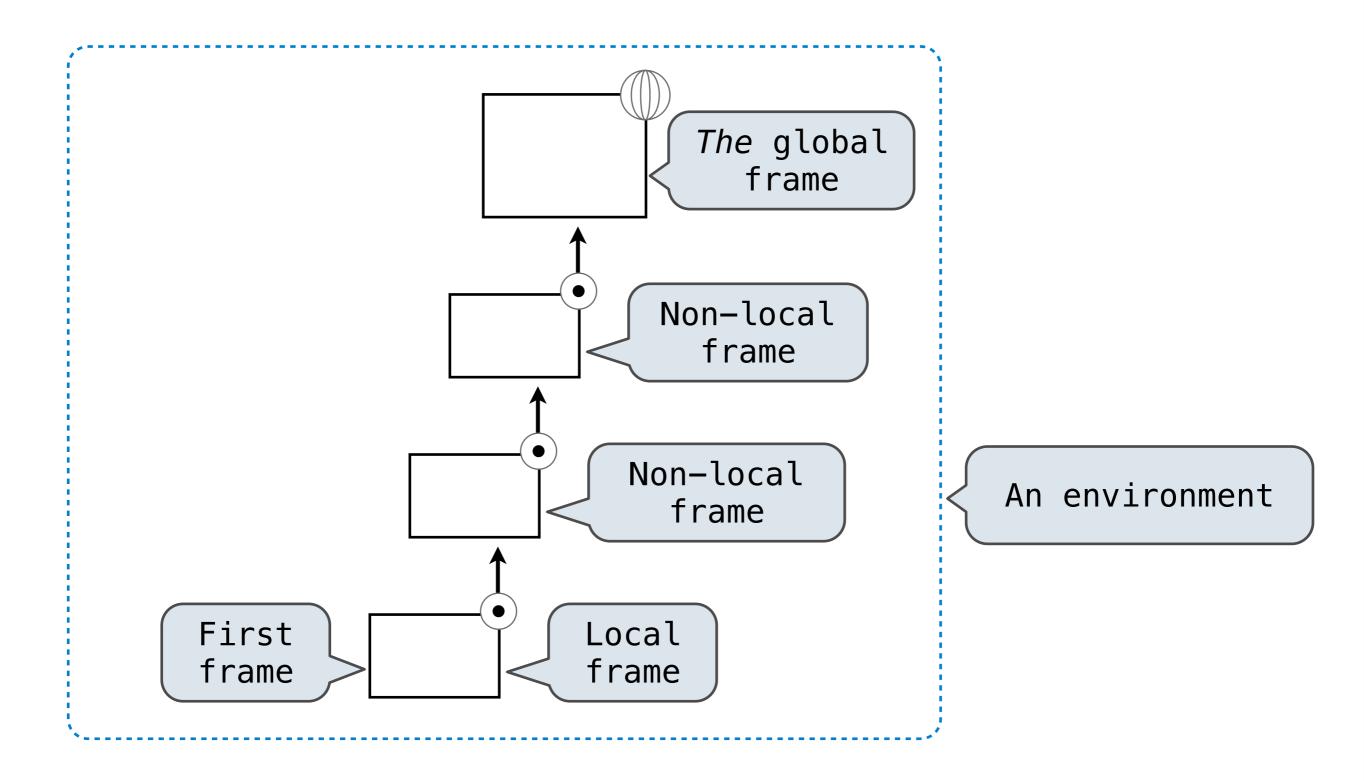


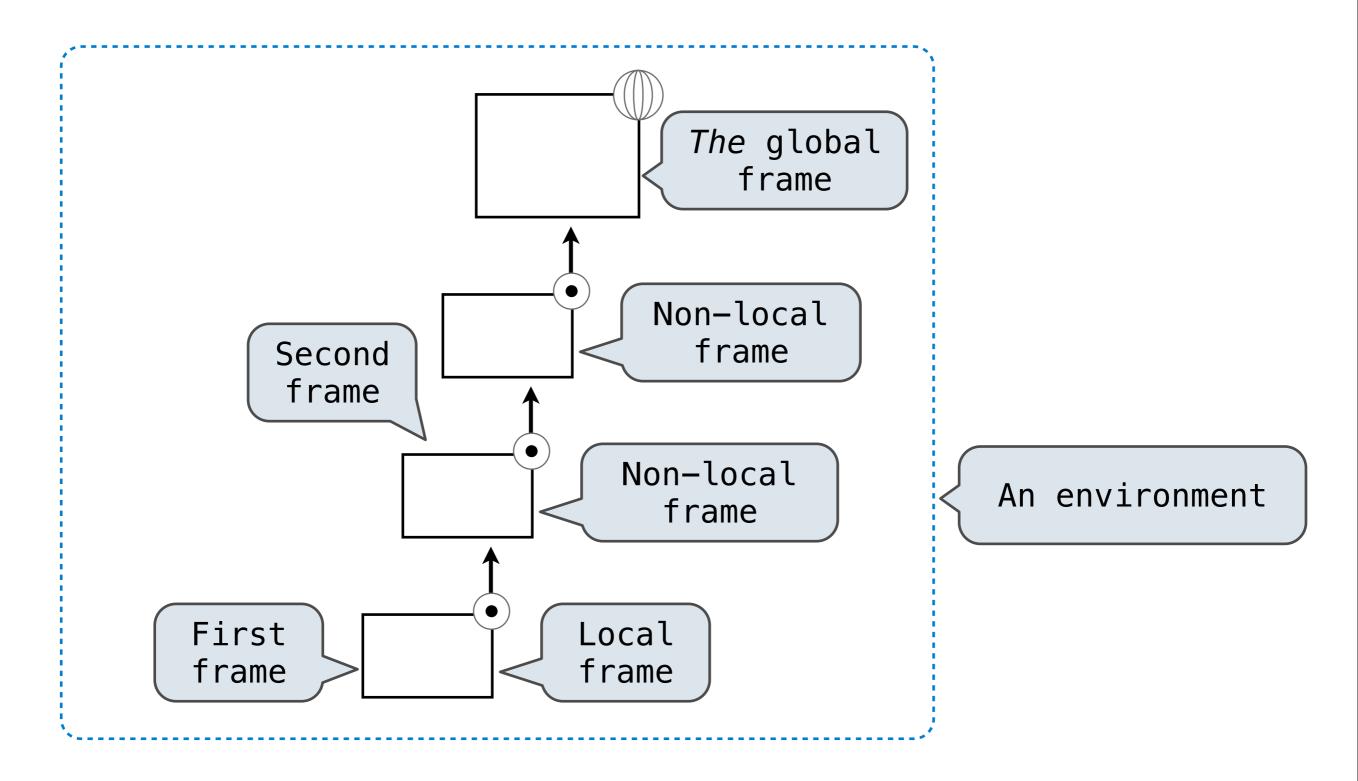


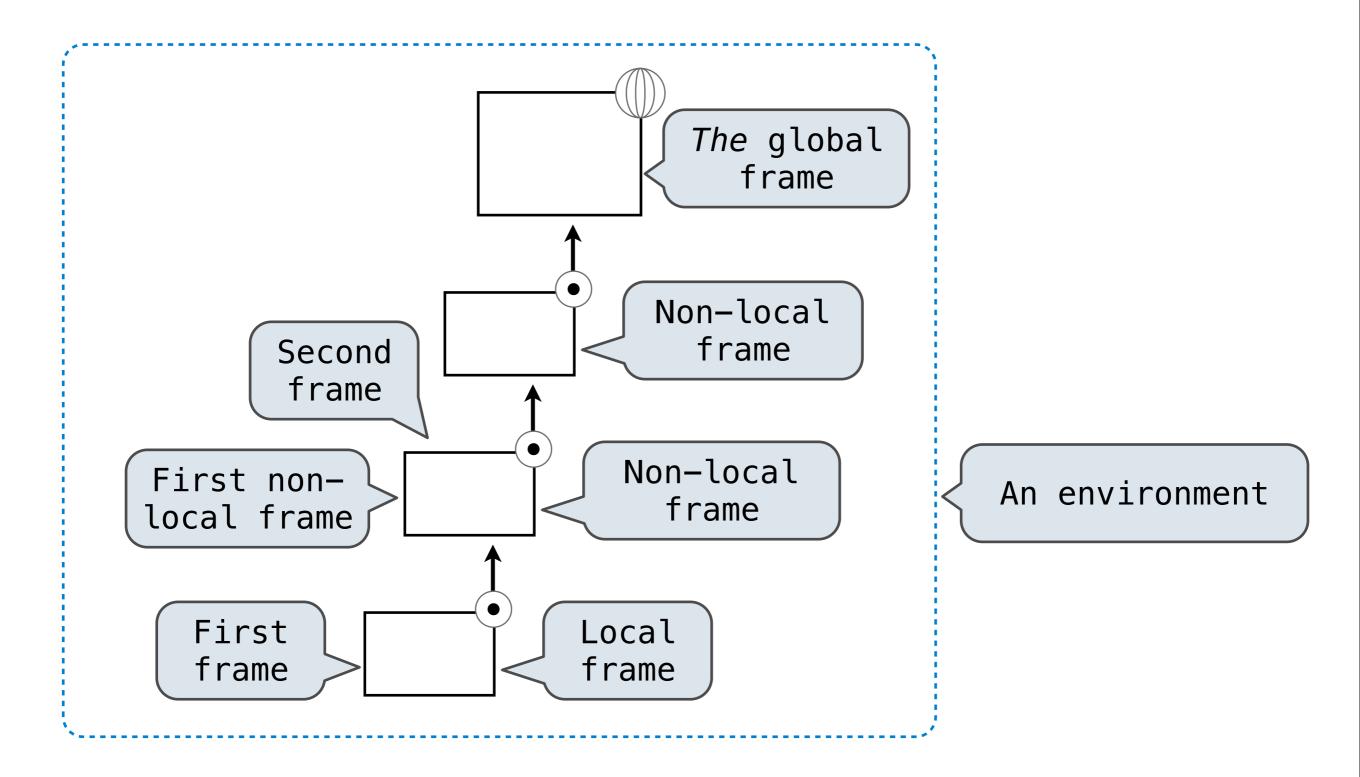


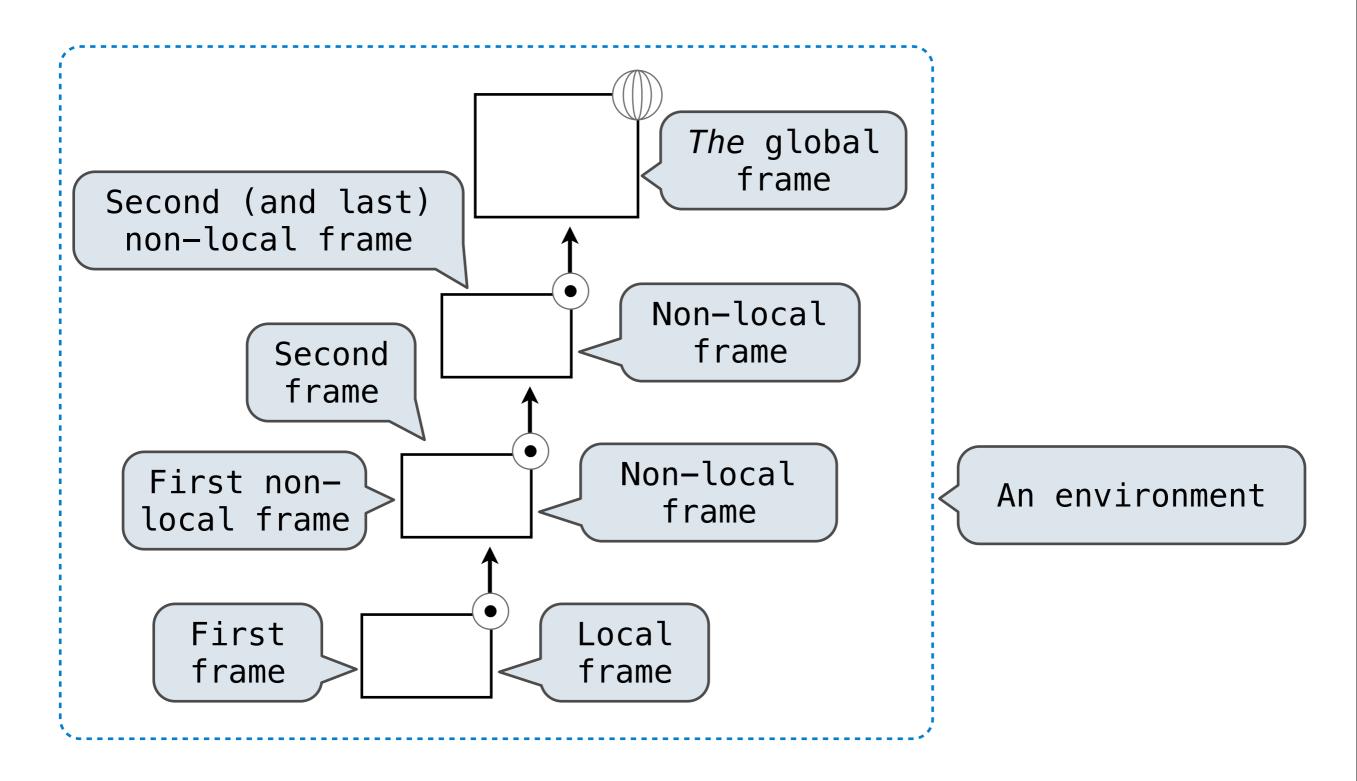












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Python Docs: an "enclosing scope"

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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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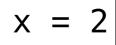
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http://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-3104/



x = 2

Status Effect

7

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Status

Effect

- No nonlocal statement
- "x" is not bound locally

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$$x = 2$$

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Effect

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

7

$$x = 2$$

Status

- No nonlocal statement
- "x" is not bound locally

Effect

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

- No nonlocal statement
- "x" **is** bound locally

x = 2

Status

No nonlocal statement

• "x" is not bound locally

No nonlocal statement

• "x" is bound locally

Effect

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.

x = 2

Status

- No nonlocal statement
- "x" is not bound locally
- No nonlocal statement
- "x" is bound locally

Effect

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

x = 2

Status

Effect

- No nonlocal statement
- "x" is not bound locally
- Create a new binding from name "x" to object 2 in the first frame of the current environment.

- No nonlocal statement
- "x" is bound locally

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

Re-bind "x" to 2 in the first nonlocal frame of the current environment in it is bound.

x = 2	
-------	--

Status

- No nonlocal statement
- "x" is not bound locally
- No nonlocal statement
- "x" is bound locally
- nonlocal x
- "x" **is** bound in a non-local frame
- nonlocal x
- "x" is not bound in a non-local frame

Effect

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

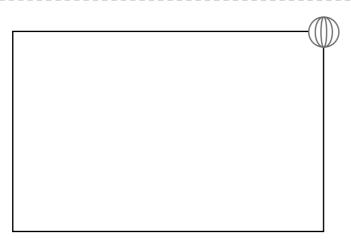
Re-bind name "x" to object 2 in the first frame of the current env.

Re-bind "x" to 2 in the first nonlocal frame of the current environment in it is bound.

	x = 2
Status	Effect
No nonlocal statement"x" is not bound locally	Create a new binding from name "x" to object 2 in the first frame of the current environment.
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nonlocal x"x" is bound in a non-local frame	Re-bind "x" to 2 in the first non- local frame of the current environment in it is bound.
nonlocal x"x" is not bound in a non-local frame	SyntaxError: no binding for nonlocal 'x' found

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Status	Effect
No nonlocal statement"x" is not bound locally	Create a new binding from name "x" to object 2 in the first frame of the current environment.
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nonlocal x"x" is not bound in a non-local frame	SyntaxError: no binding for nonlocal 'x' found
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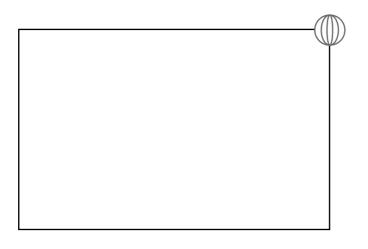
```
def mutant(y):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2

def ninja(x):
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def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2

y, ninja = 5, turtle

mutant(y)
```



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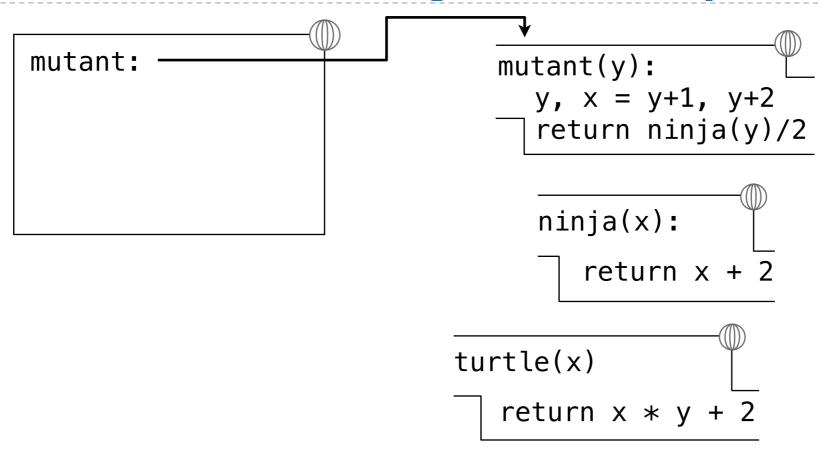
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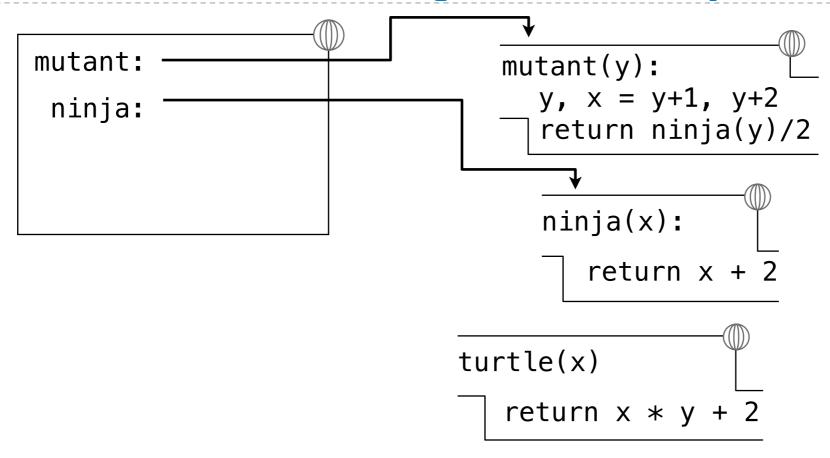
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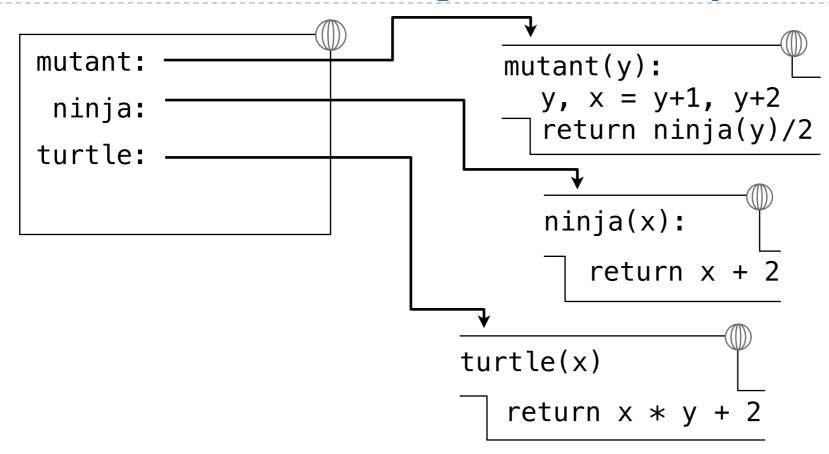
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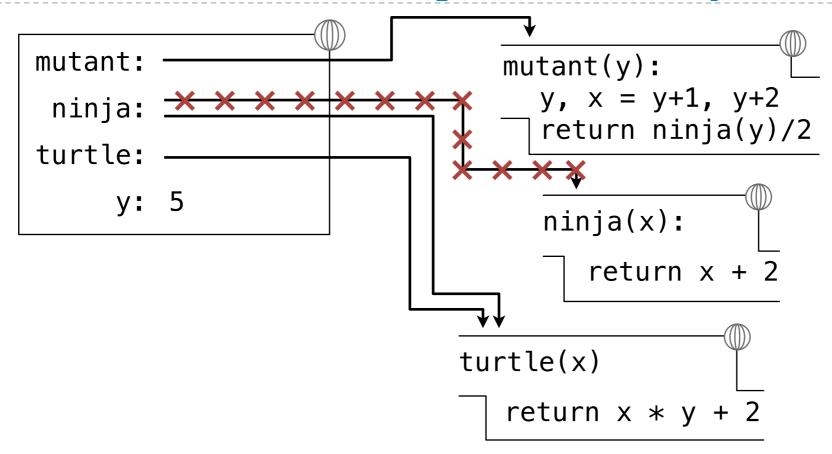
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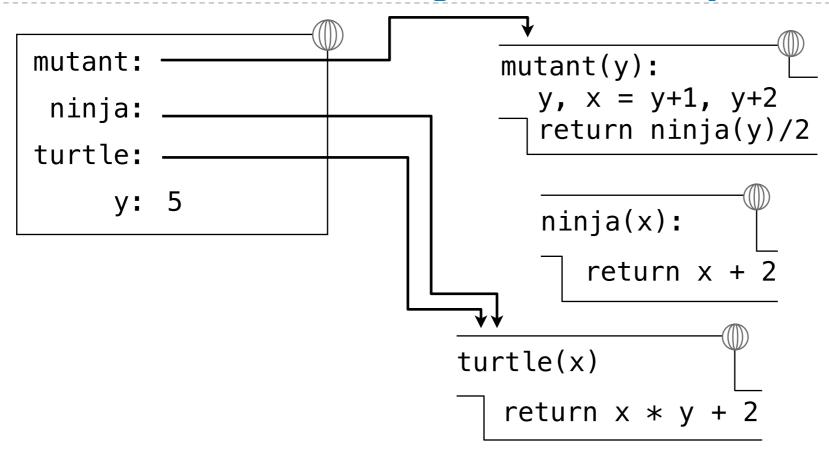
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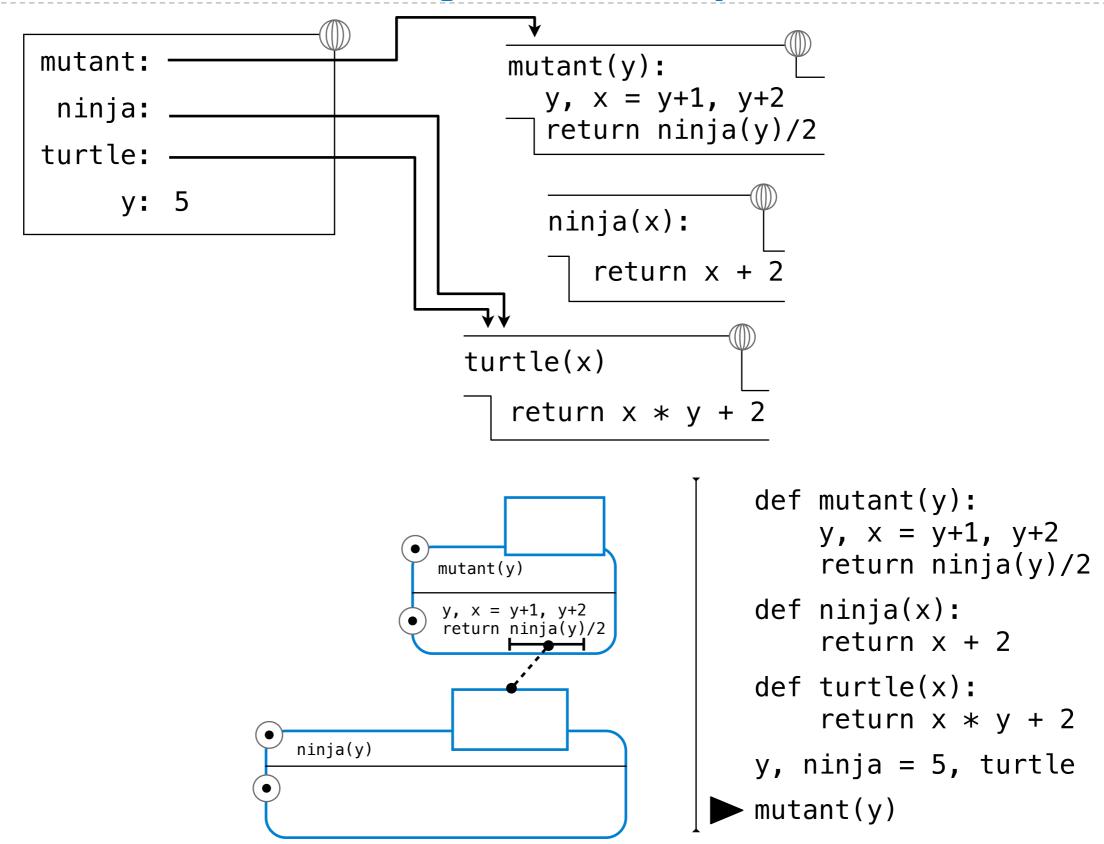
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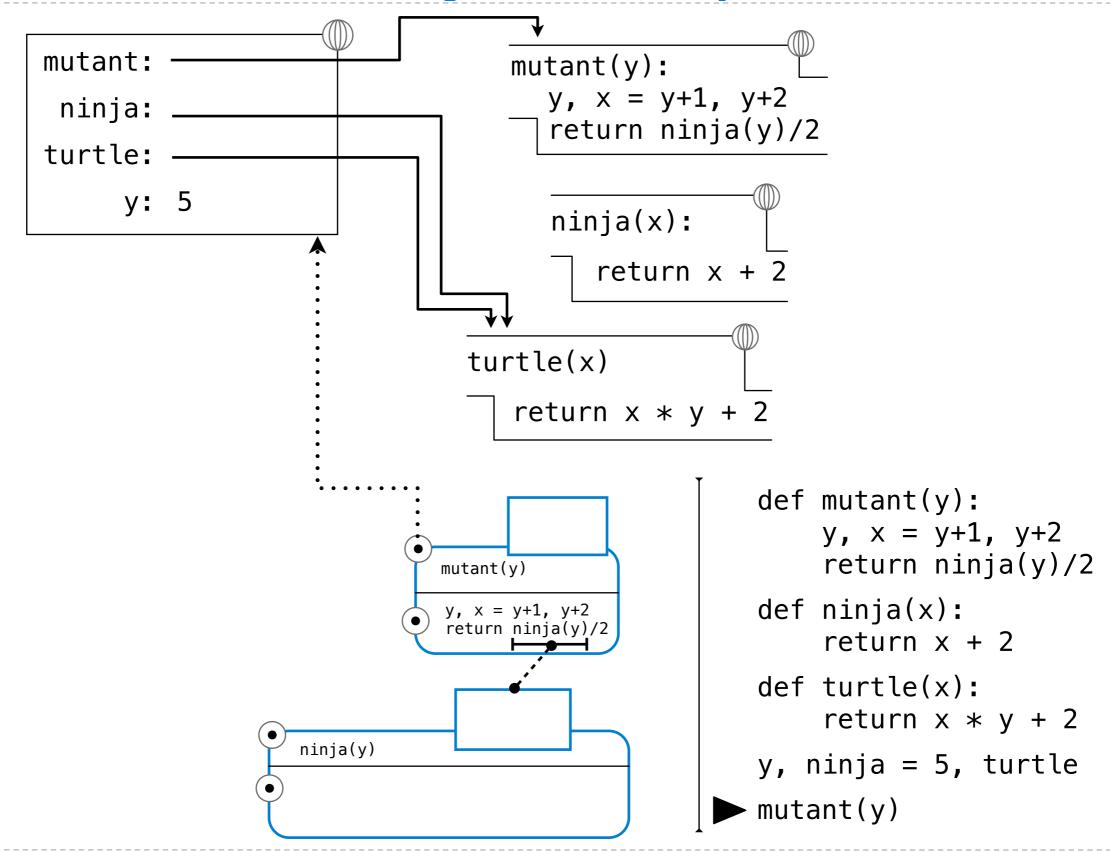
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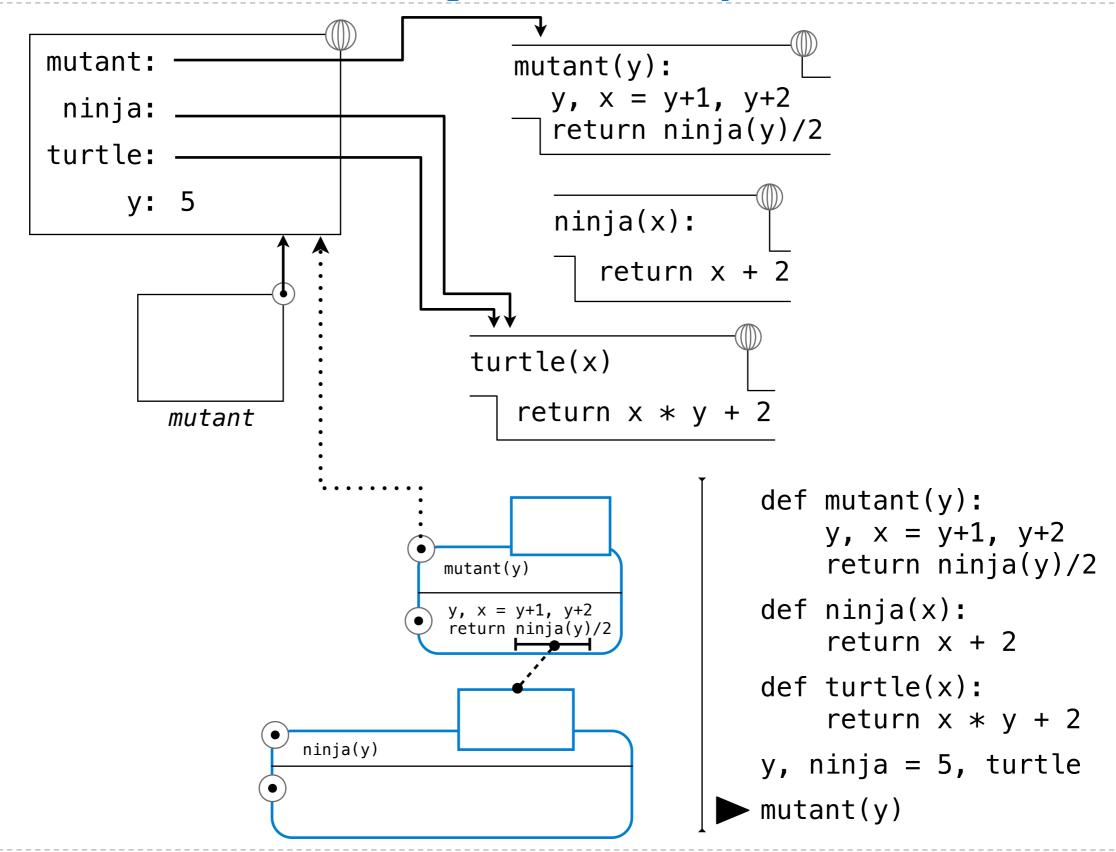
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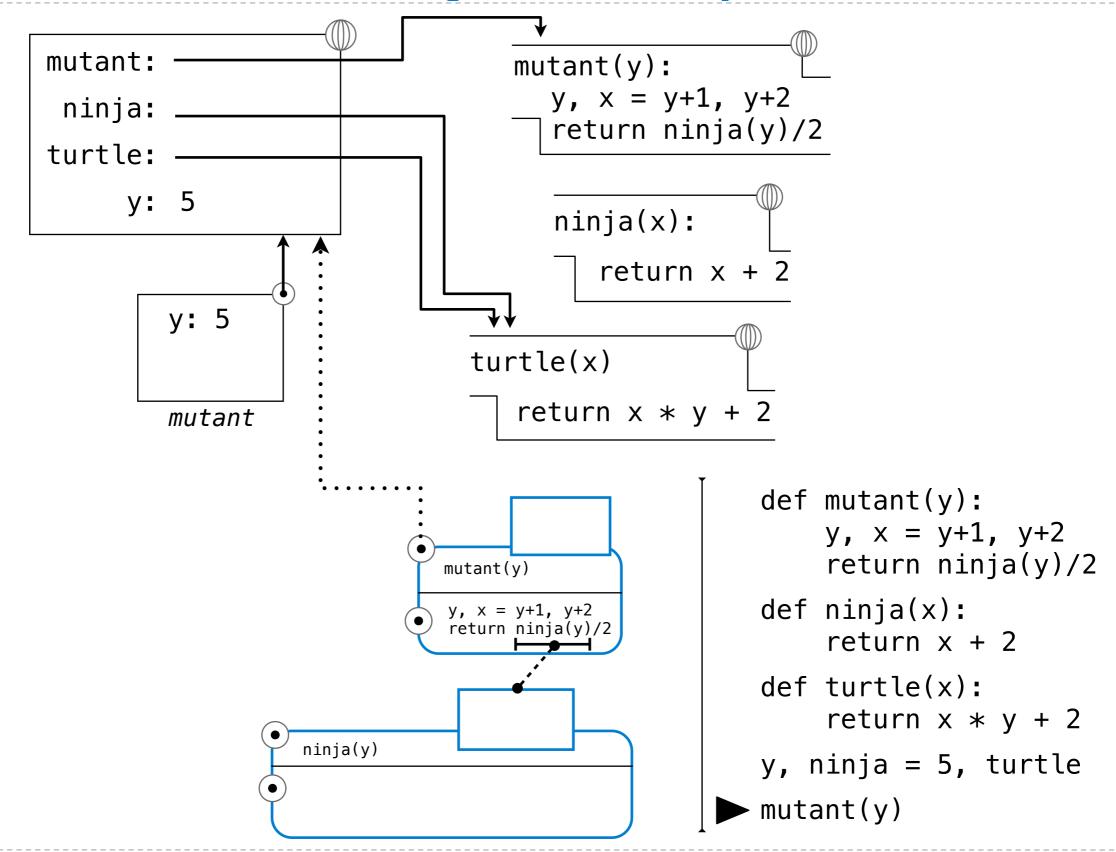
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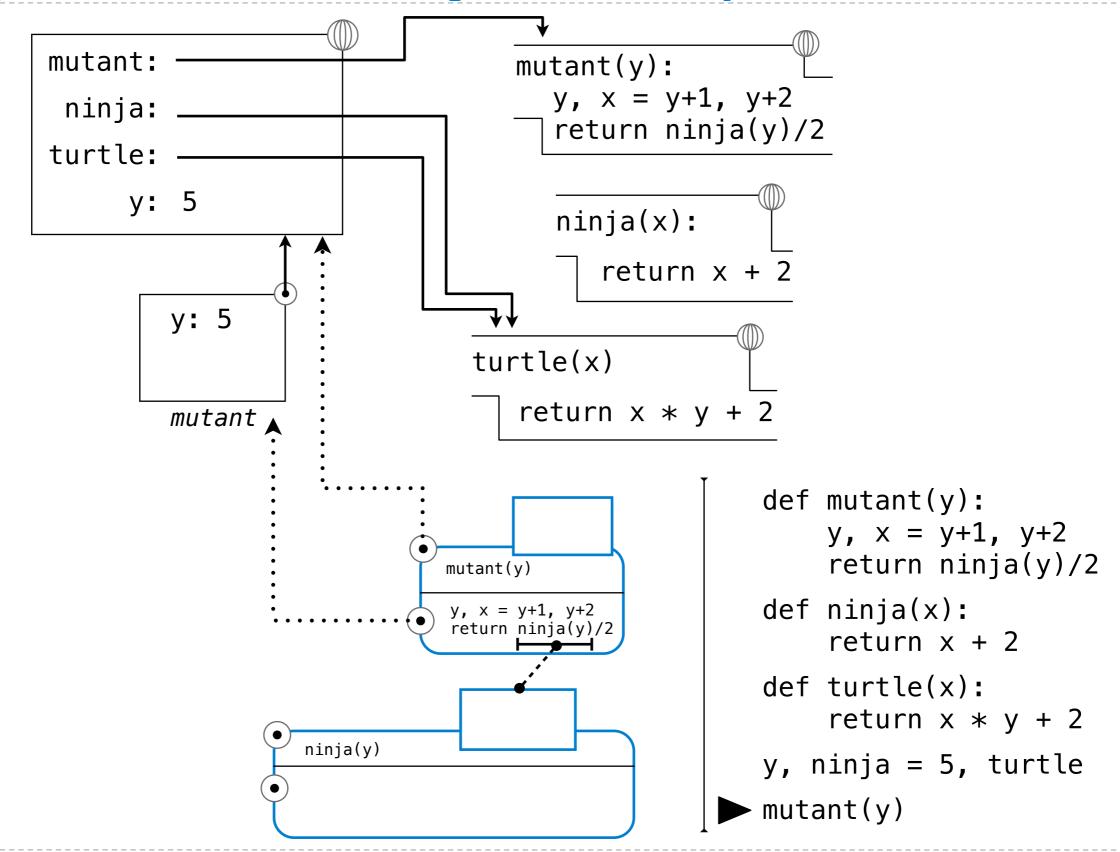
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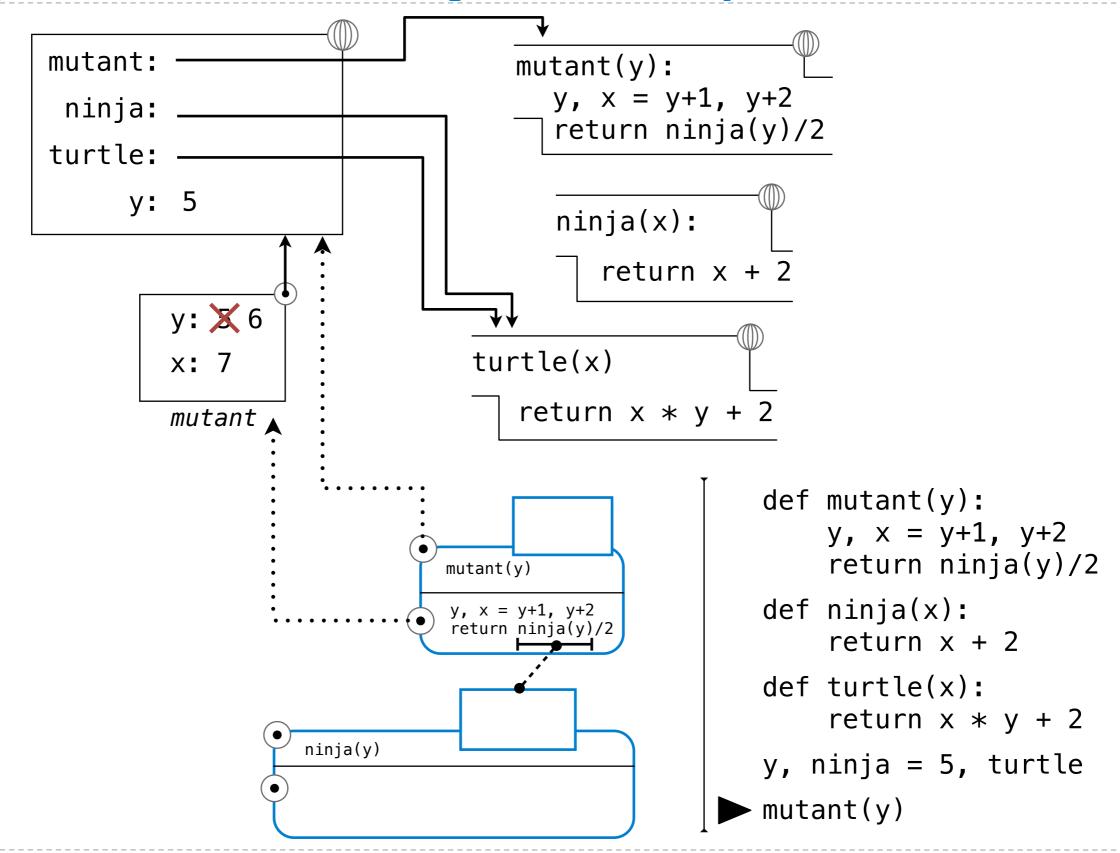


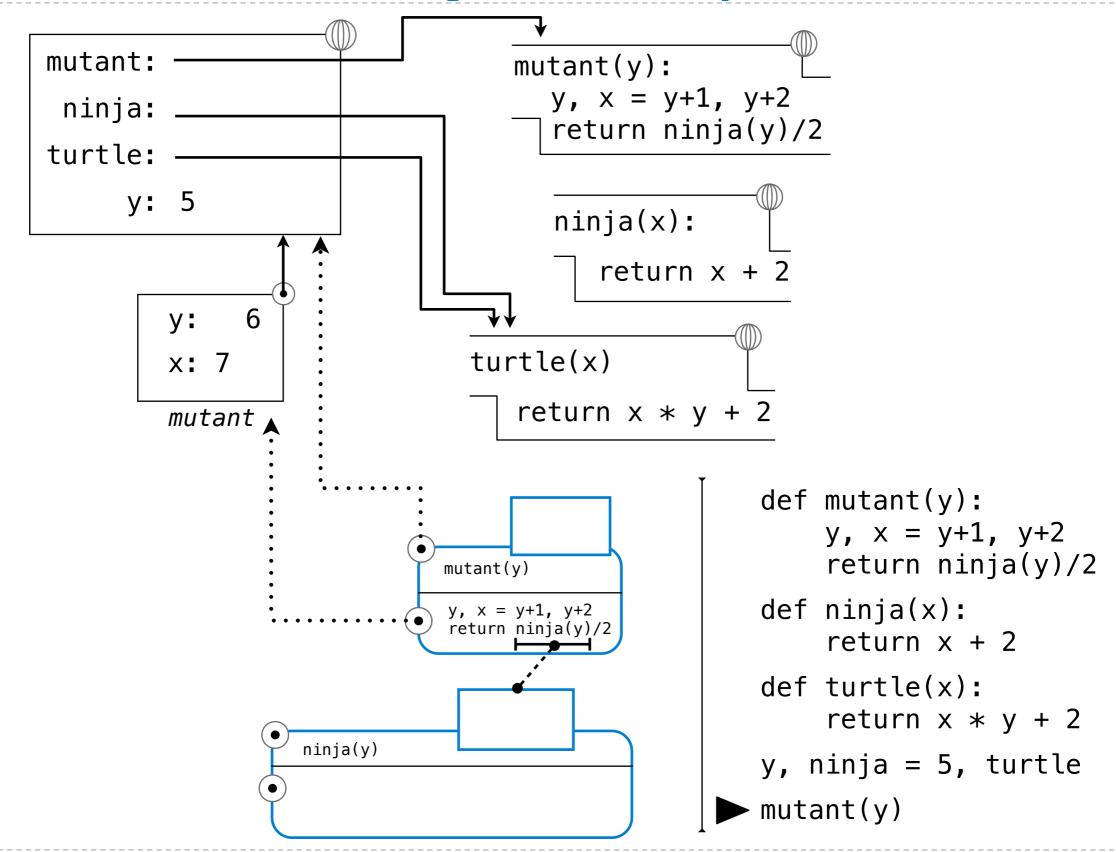


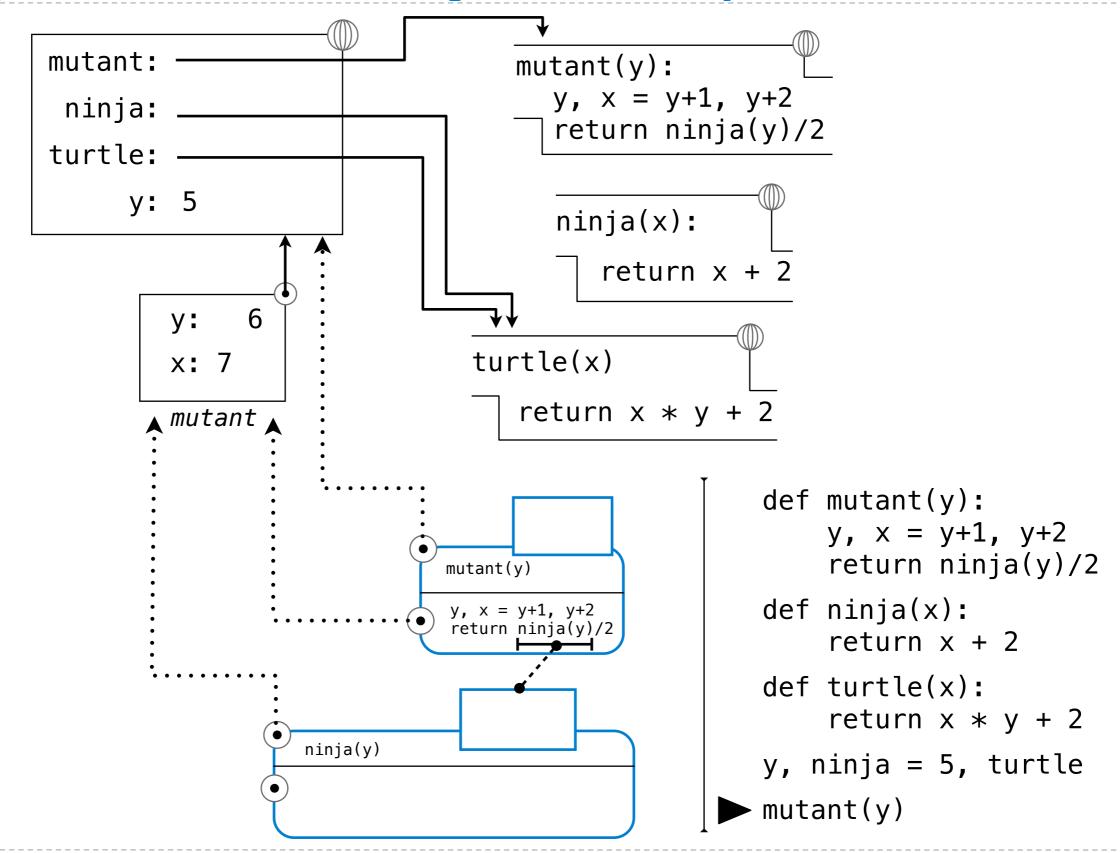


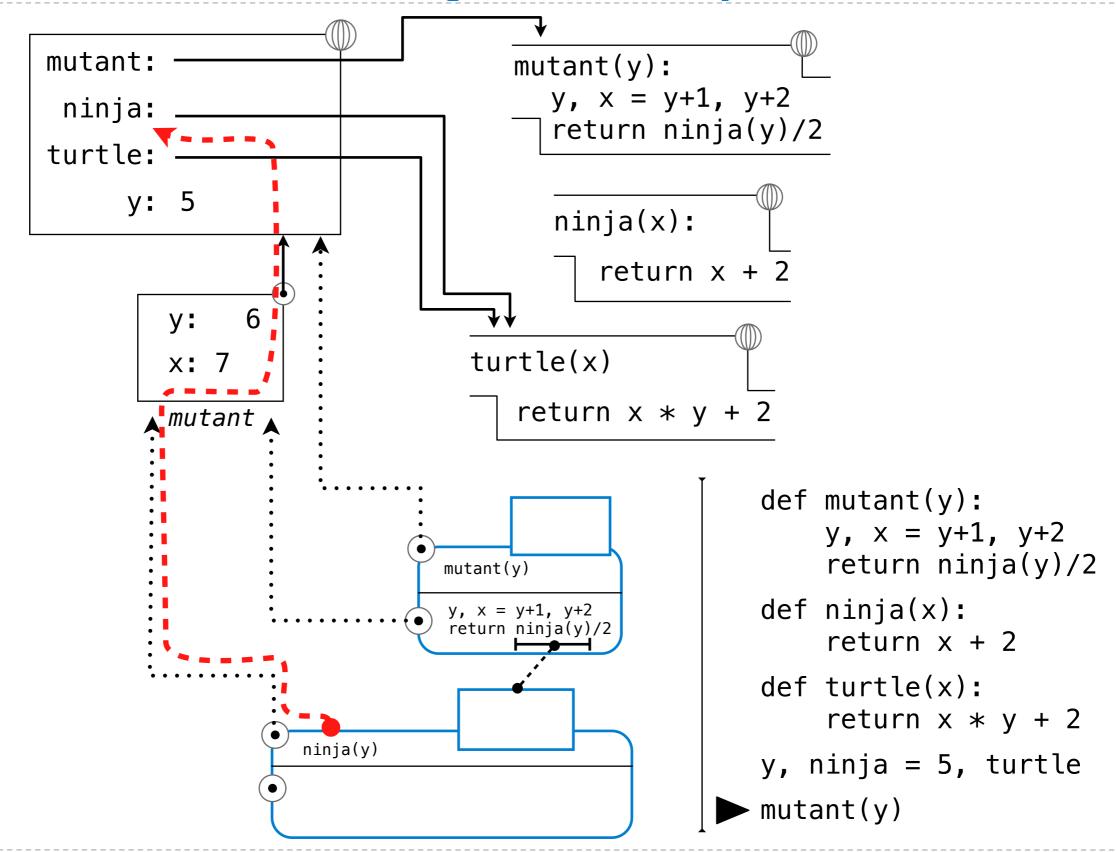


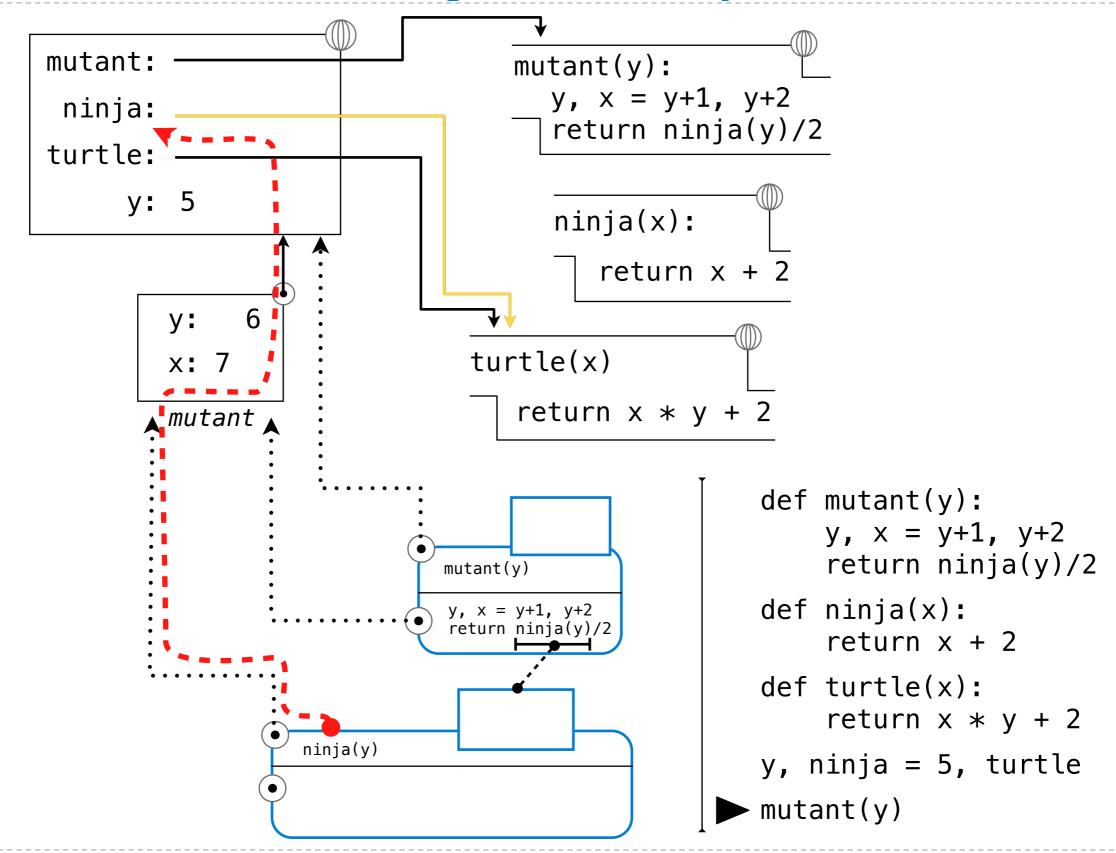


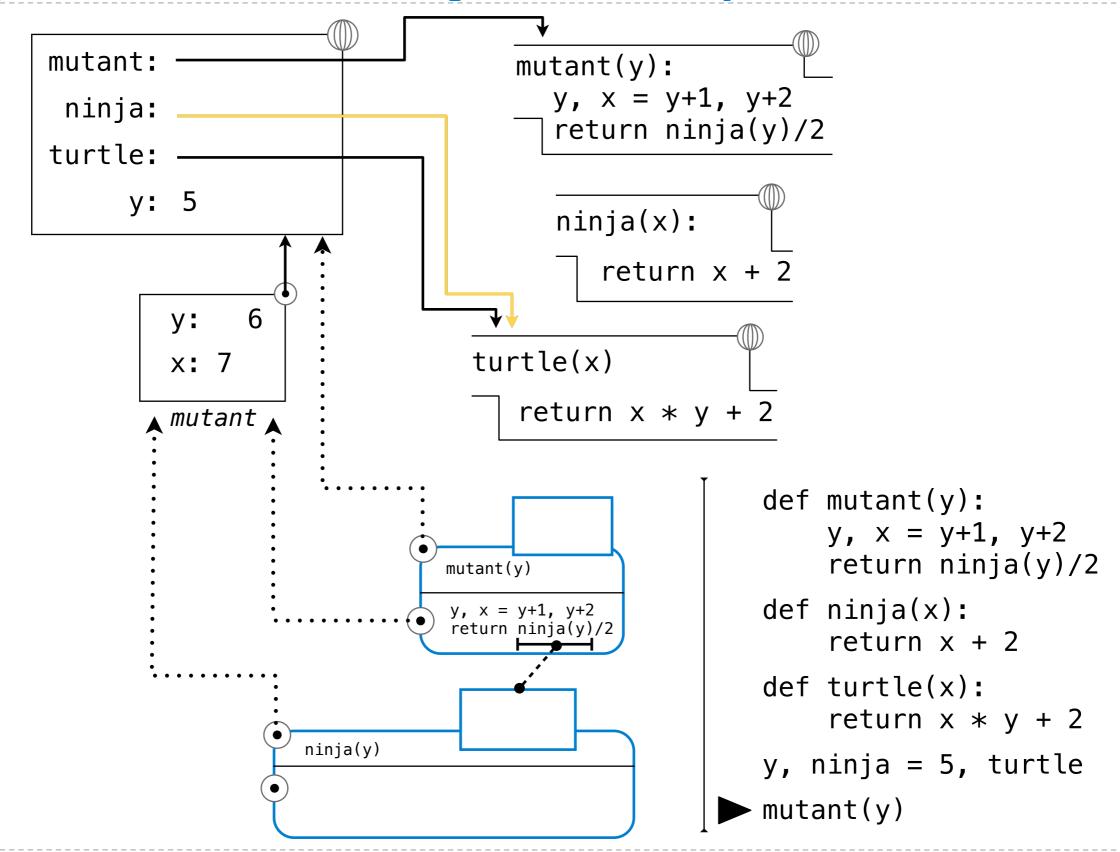


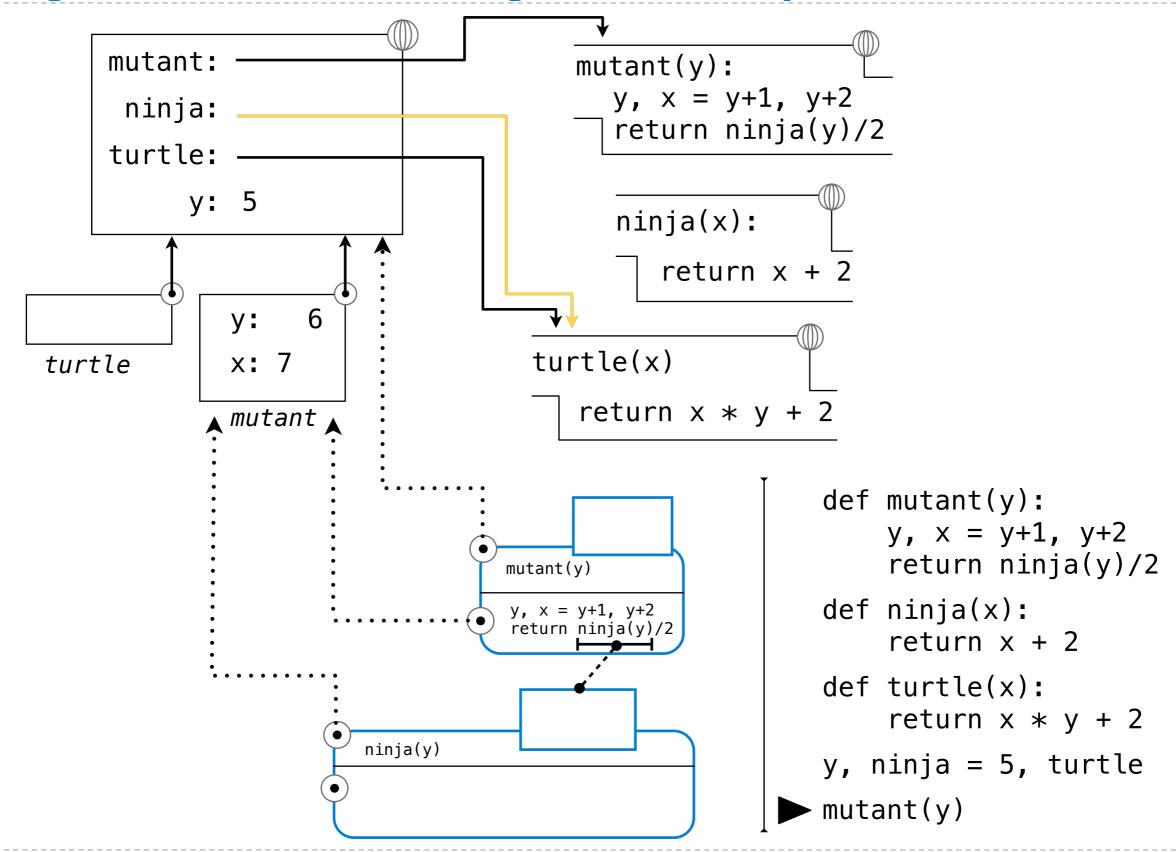


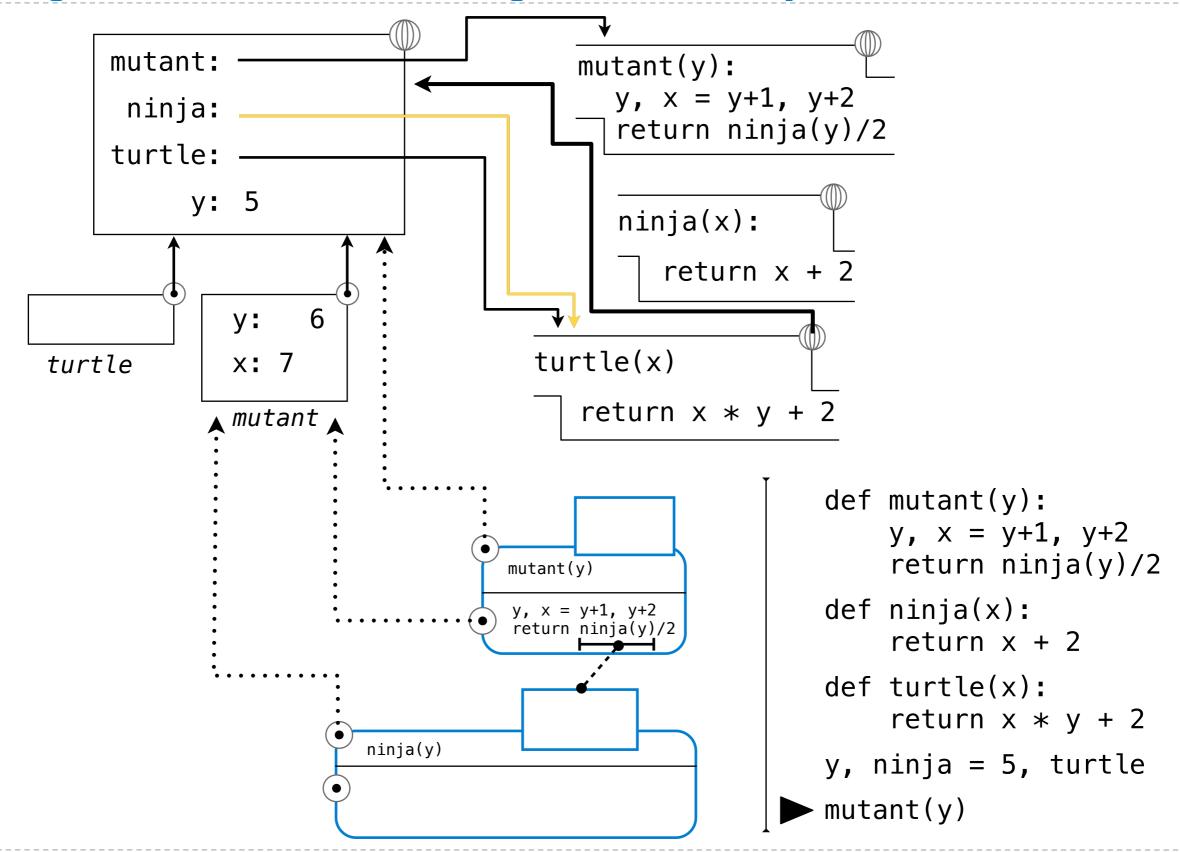


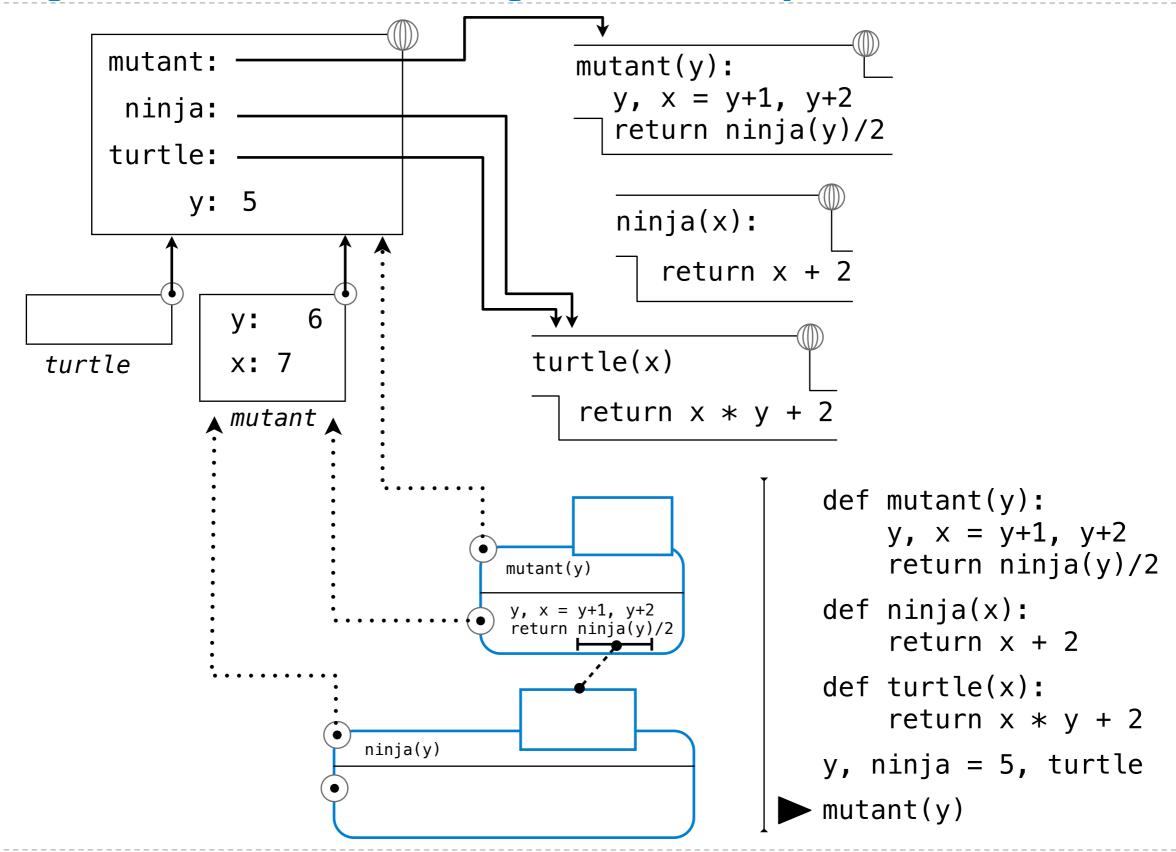


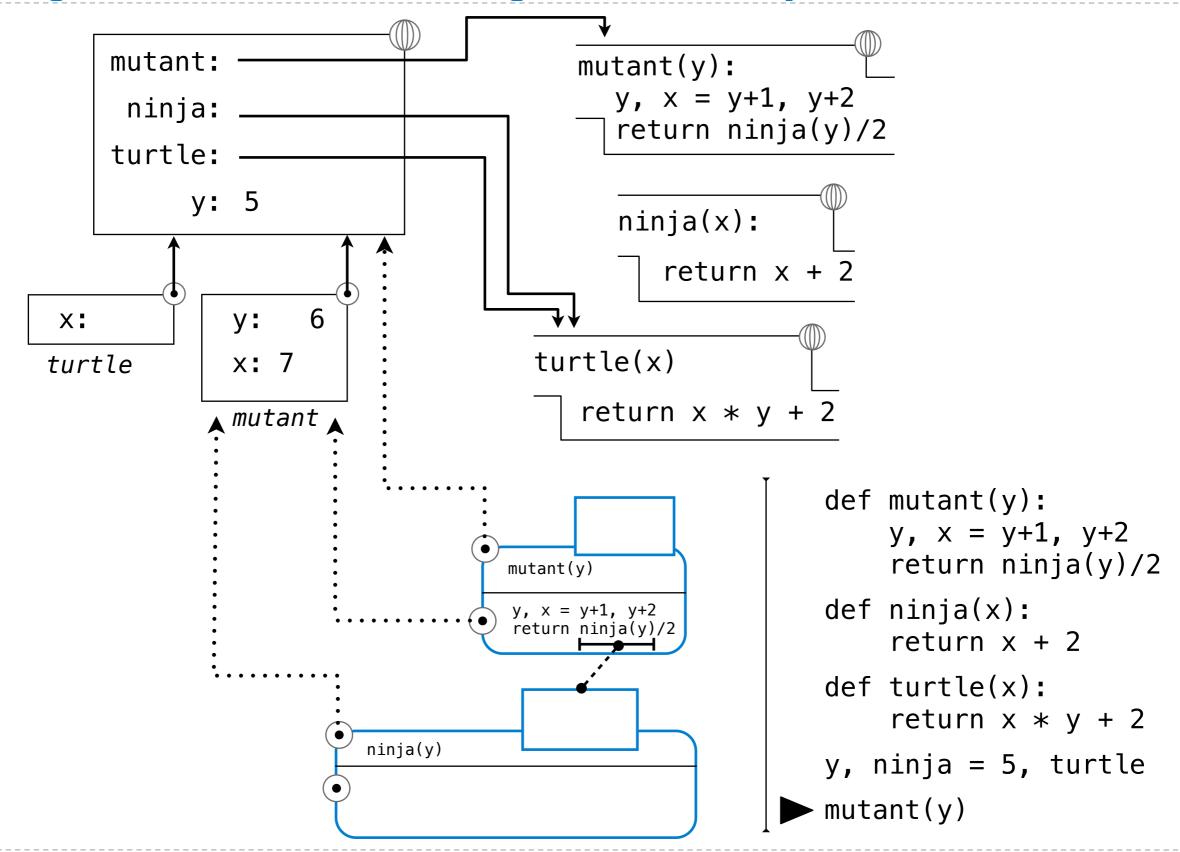


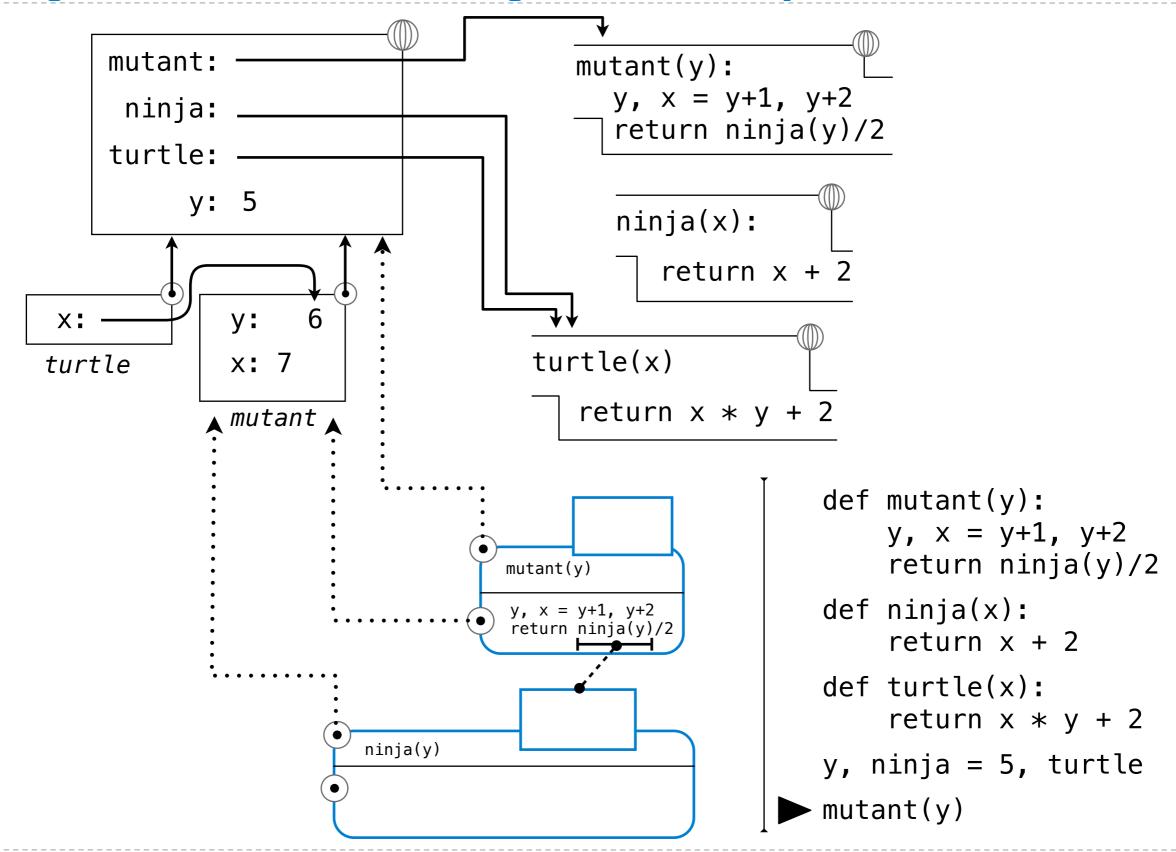


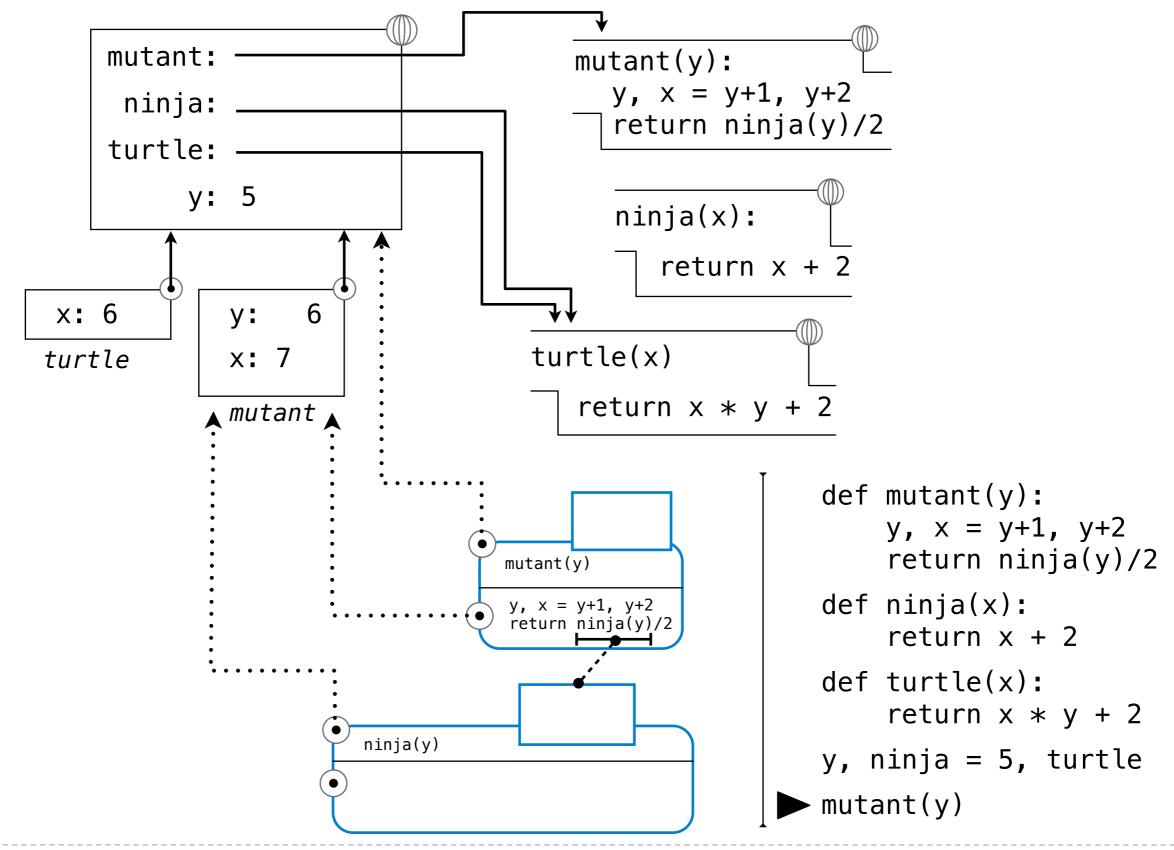


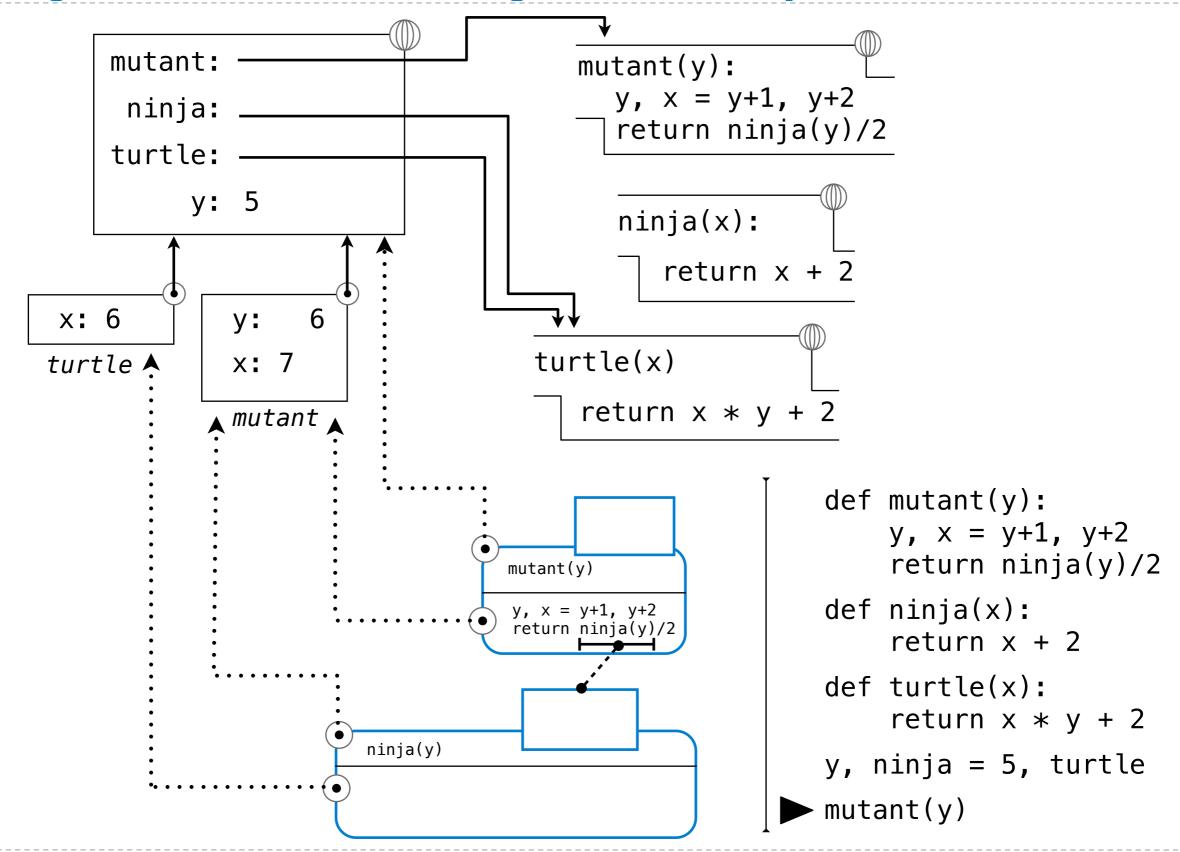


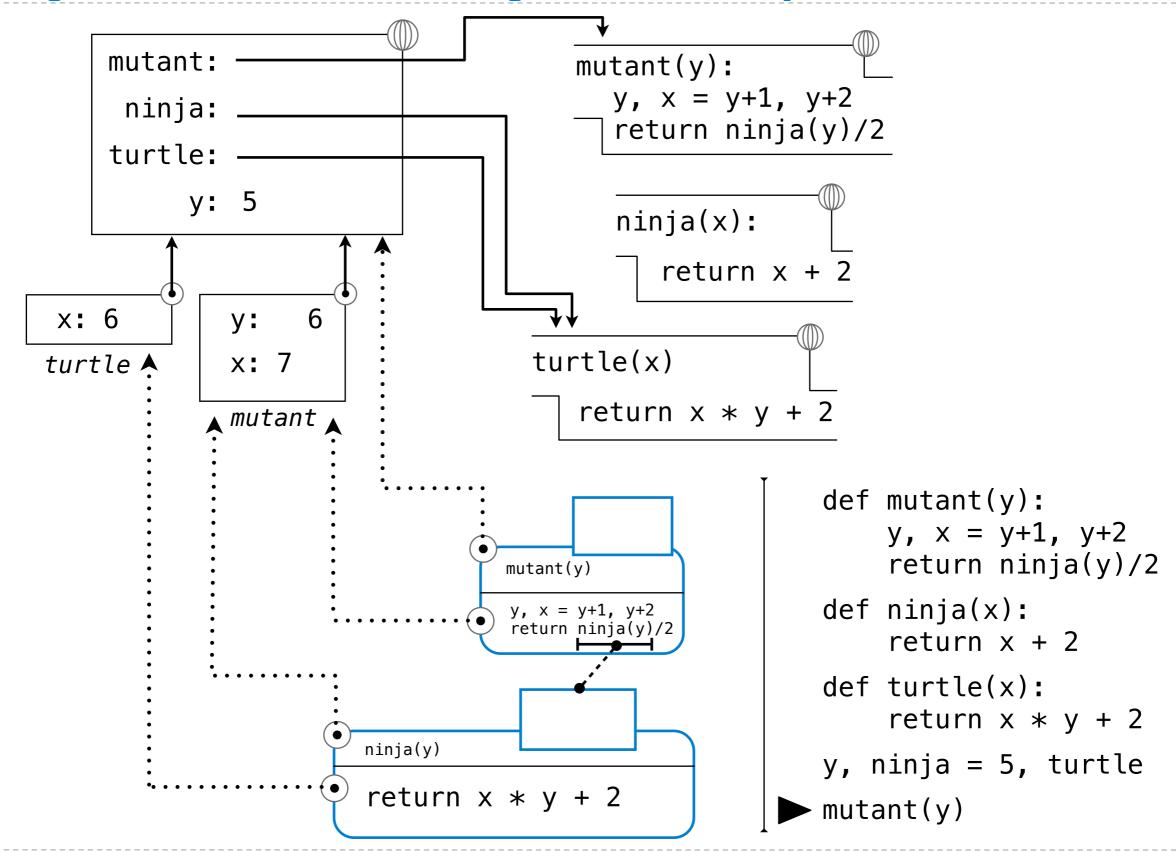


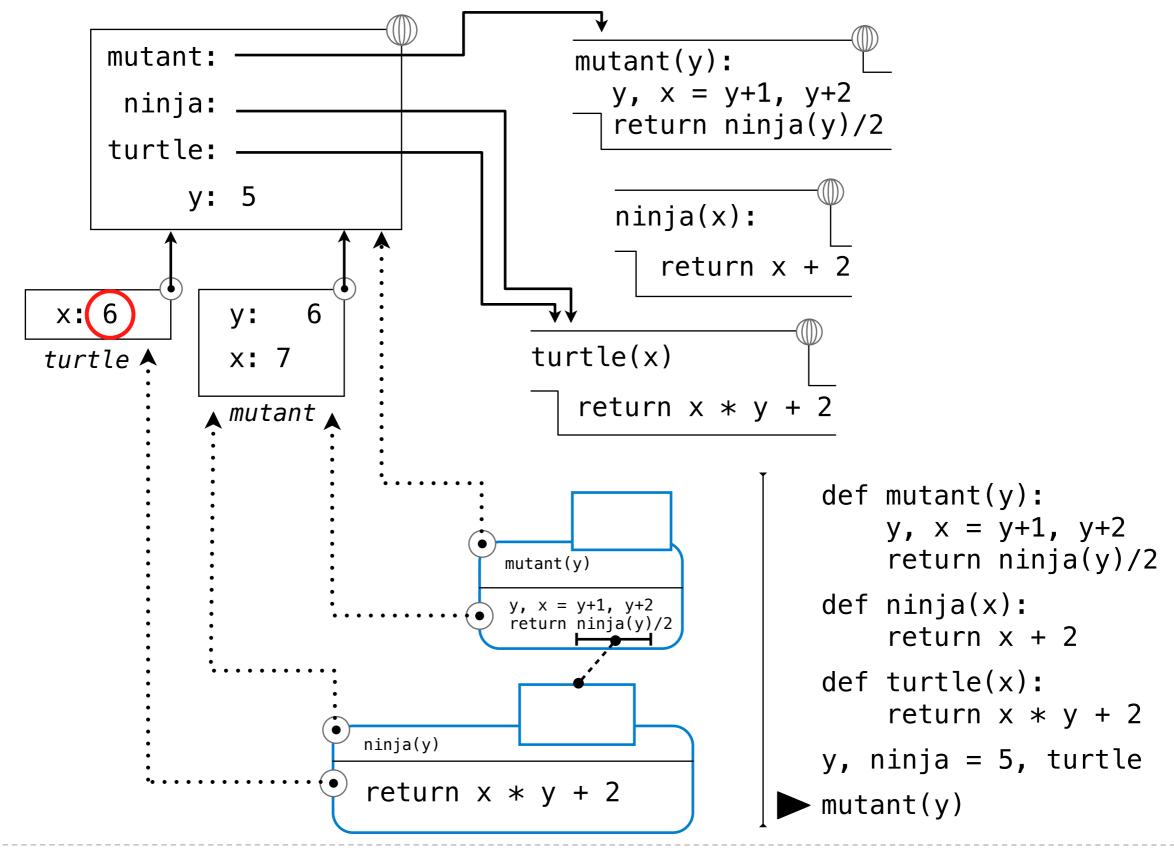


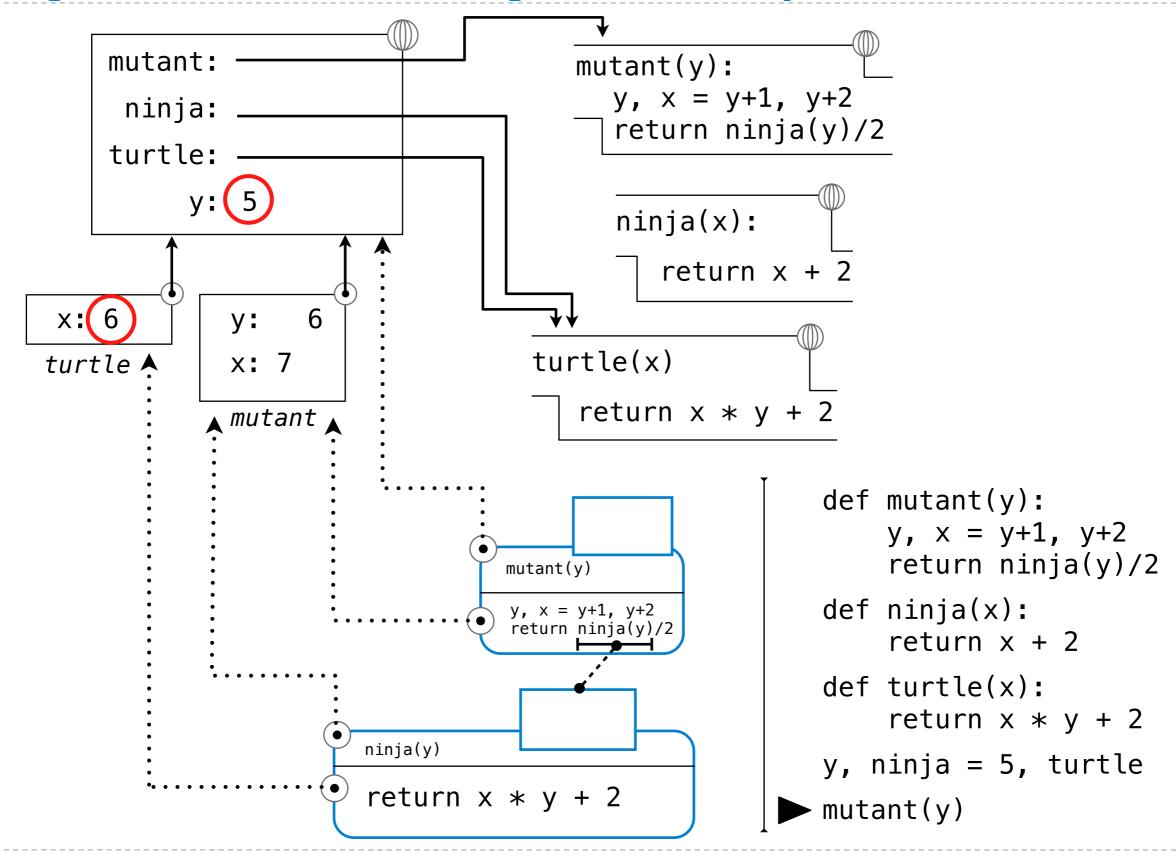


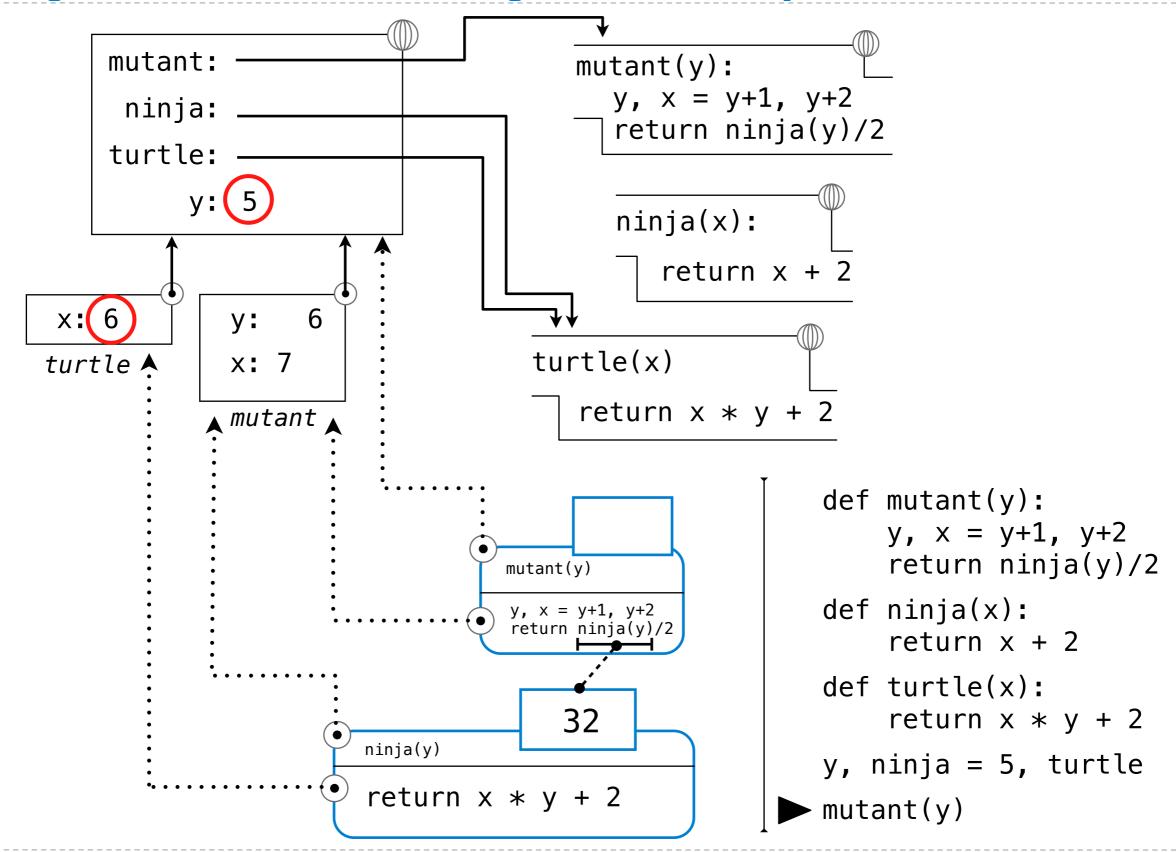


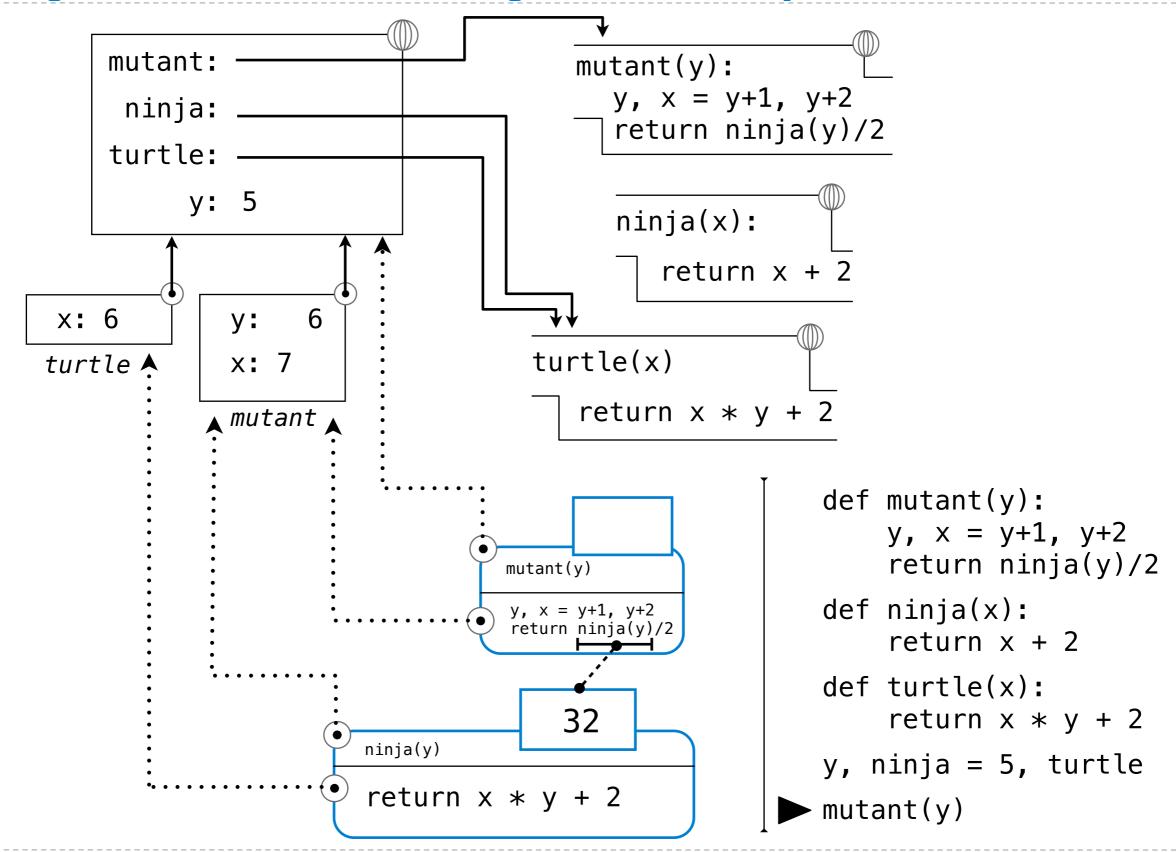


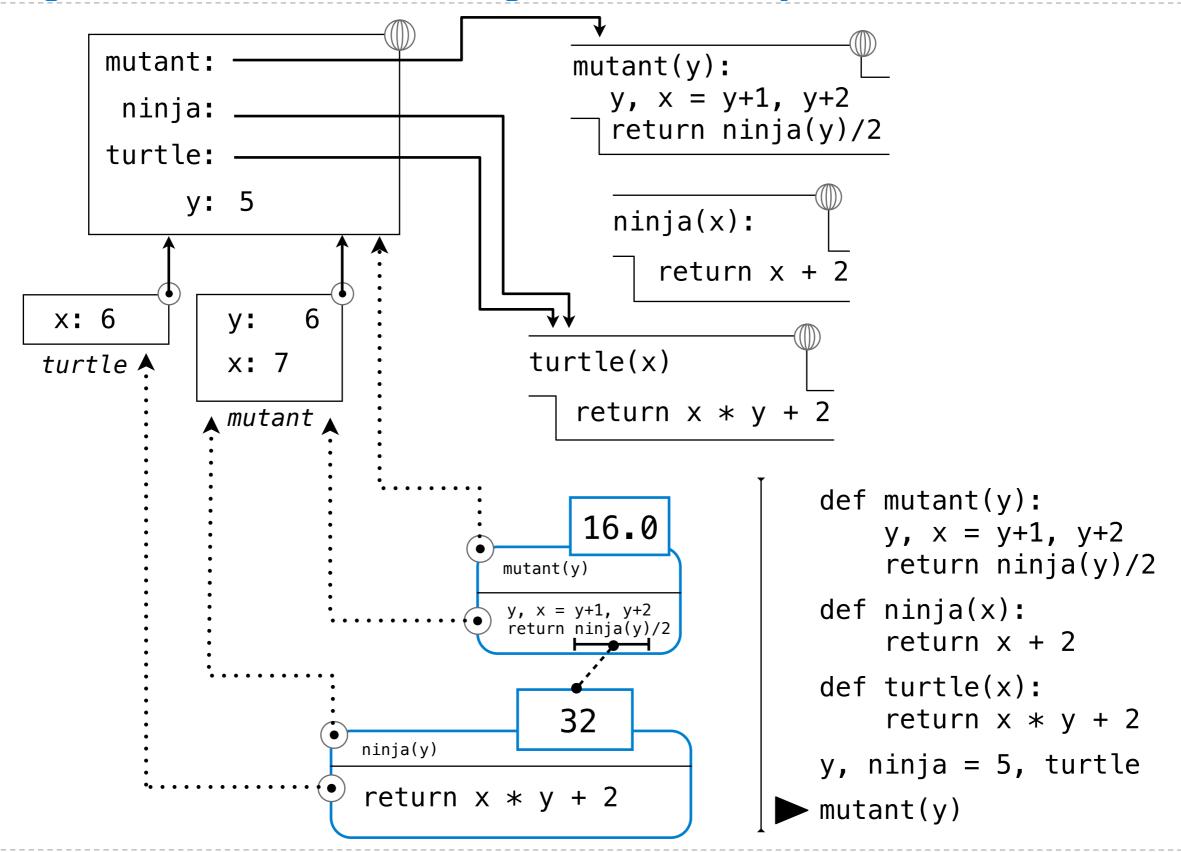












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y, ninja = 5, turtle

mutant(y)
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• Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions

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

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- 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*

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mutant(y)
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- 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

```
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)
```

- 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

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- 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

- 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):
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- Bind mutant, ninja, and turtle to their respective functions
- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
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- Look up ninja, which is bound to the turtle function
- Look up y, which is bound to 6
- Apply the turtle function to 6

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def mutant(y):
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- 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

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

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- 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
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- Simultaneously: bind y to 5 and ninja to the turtle function
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 - In the first frame, bind y to 6 and x to 7

- 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):
    y, x = y+1, y+2
    return ninja(y)/2

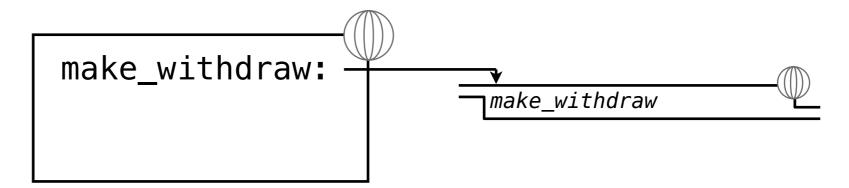
def ninja(x):
    return x + 2

def turtle(x):
    return x * y + 2

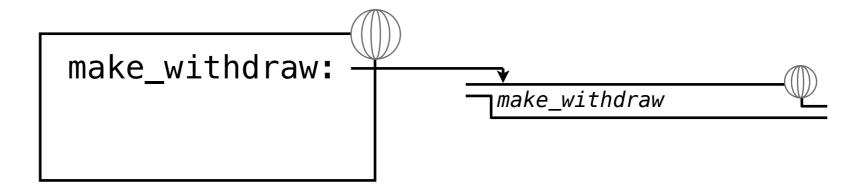
y, ninja = 5, turtle

mutant(y)
```

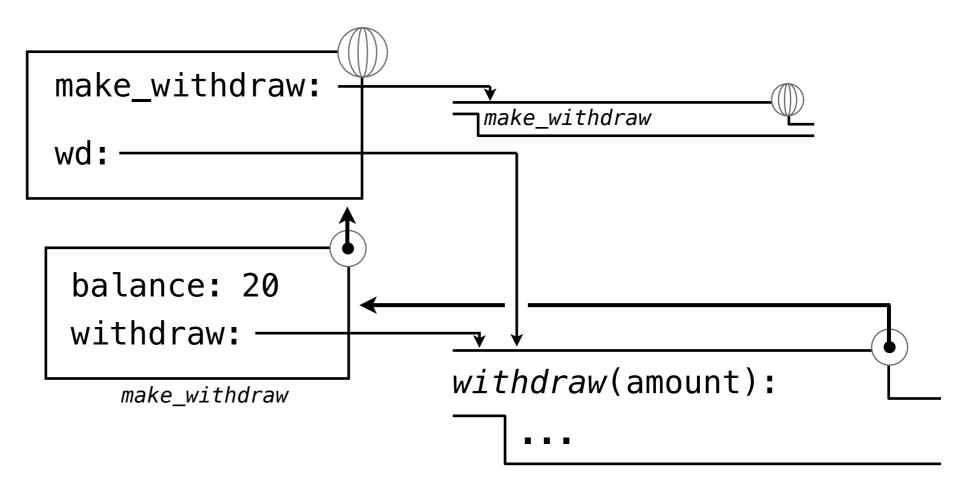
Environment Diagram of Withdraw



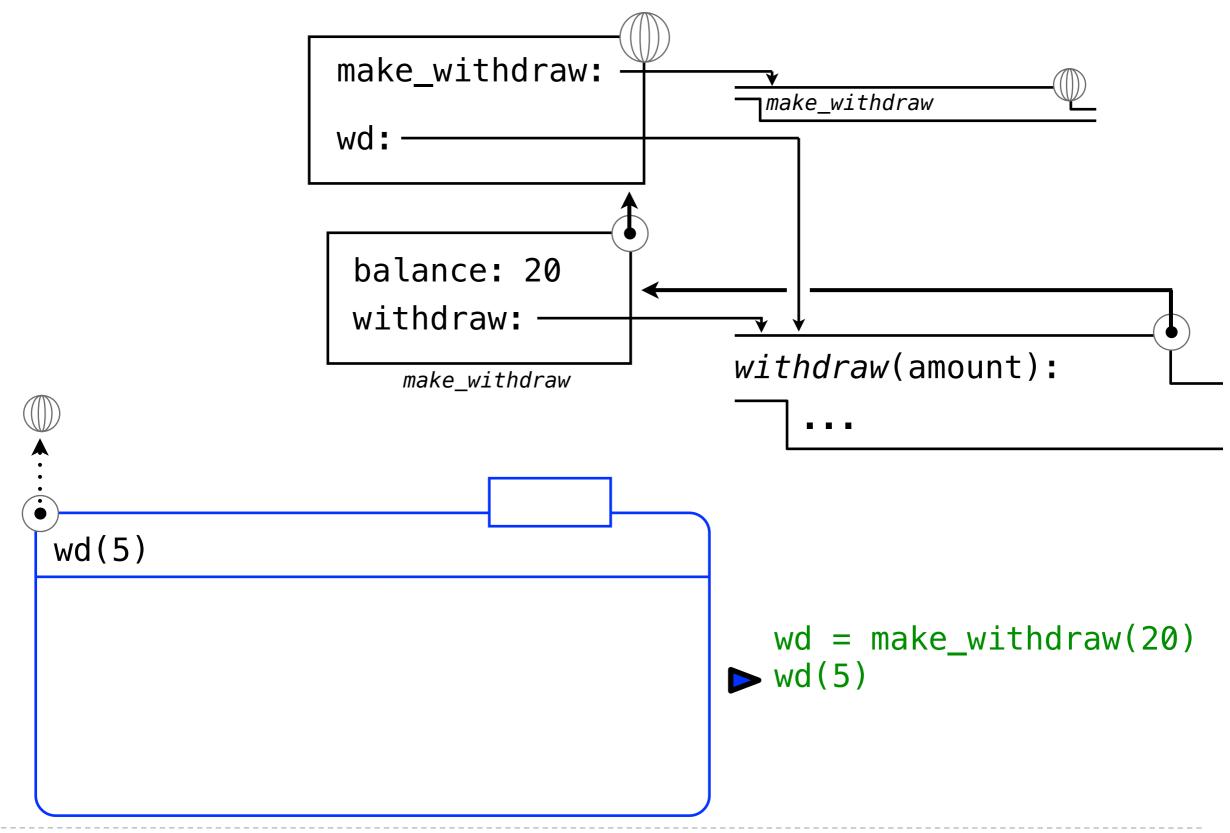
Environment Diagram of Withdraw

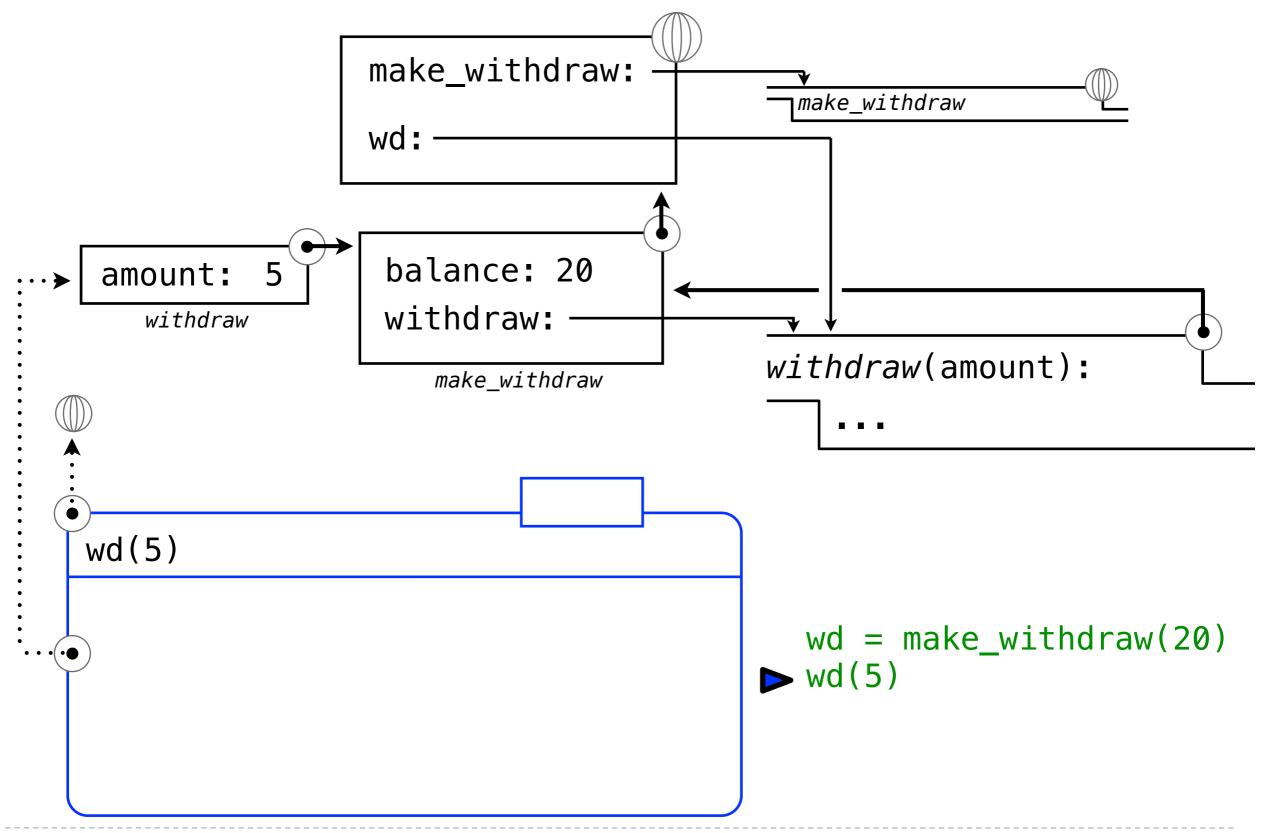


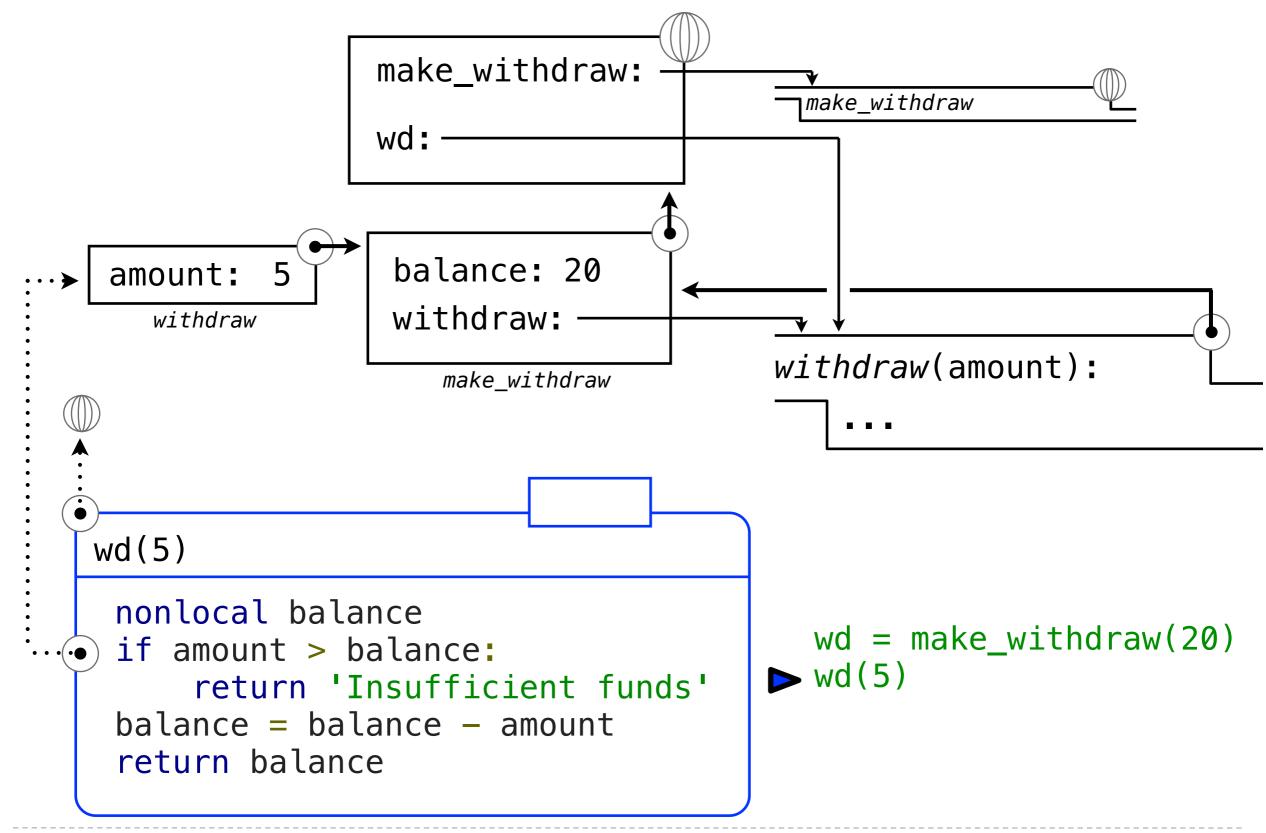
Environment Diagram of Withdraw

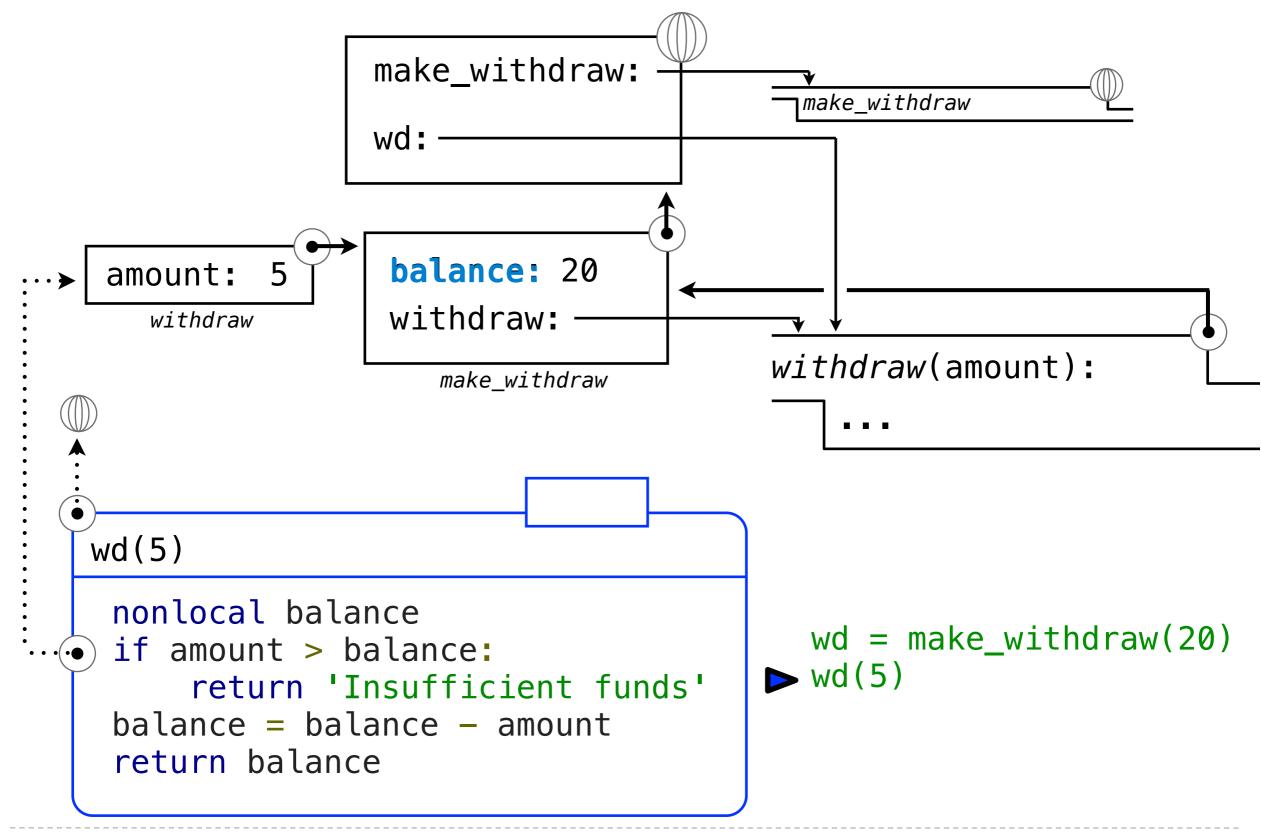


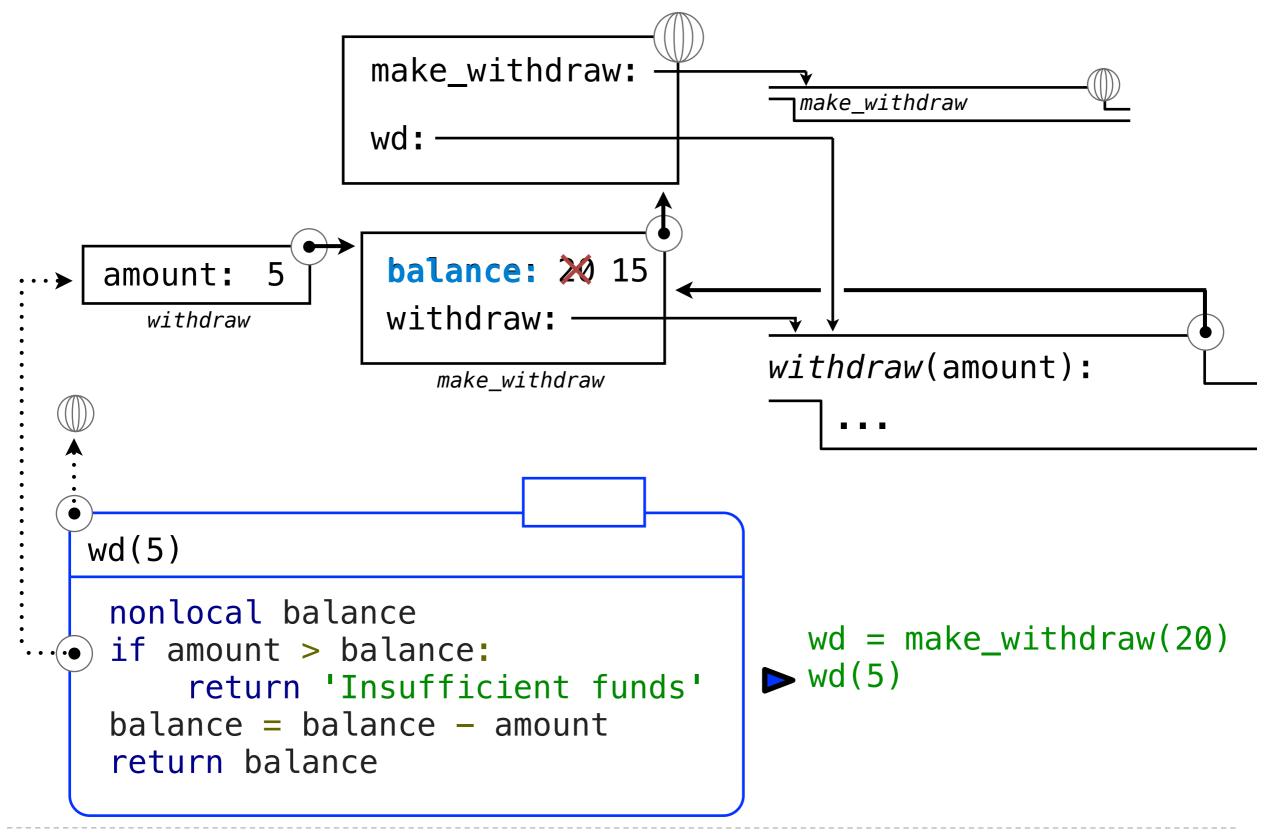
```
wd = make_withdraw(20)
wd(5)
```

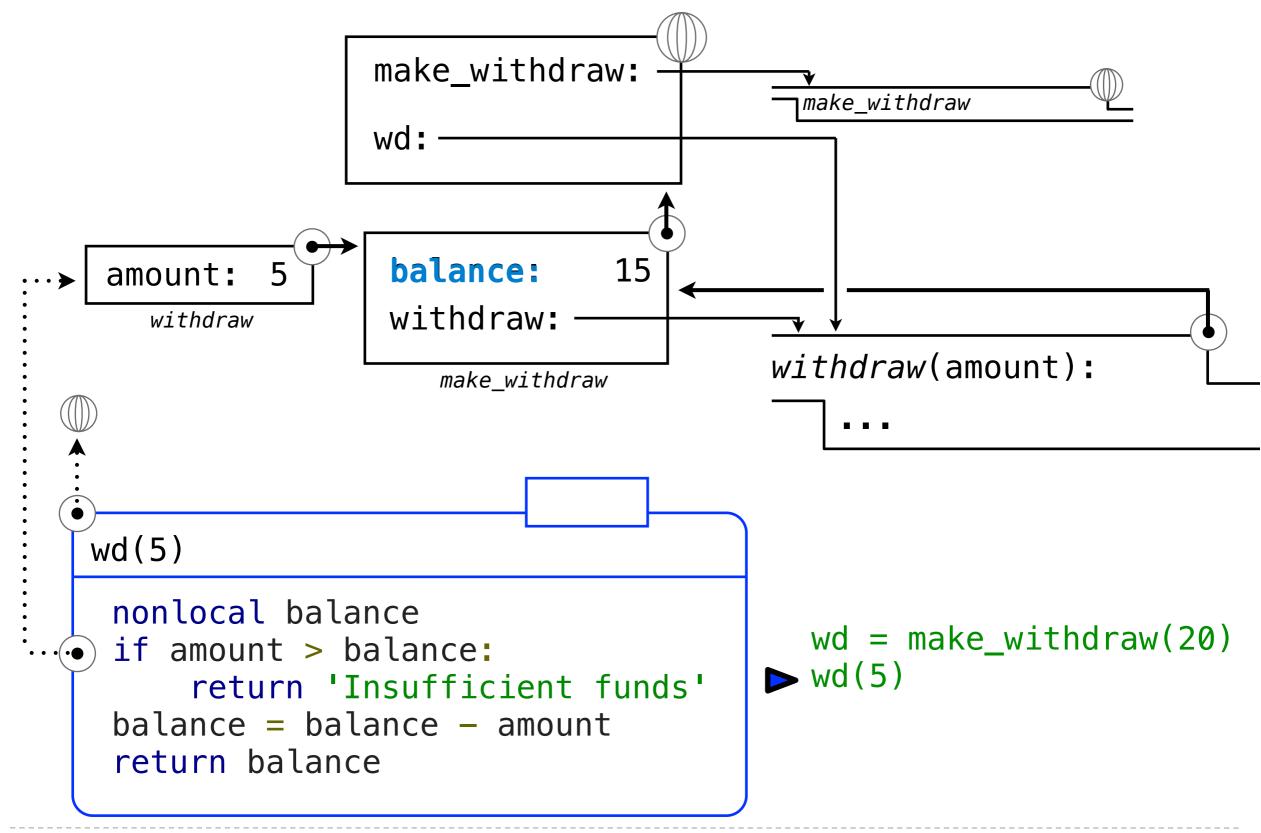


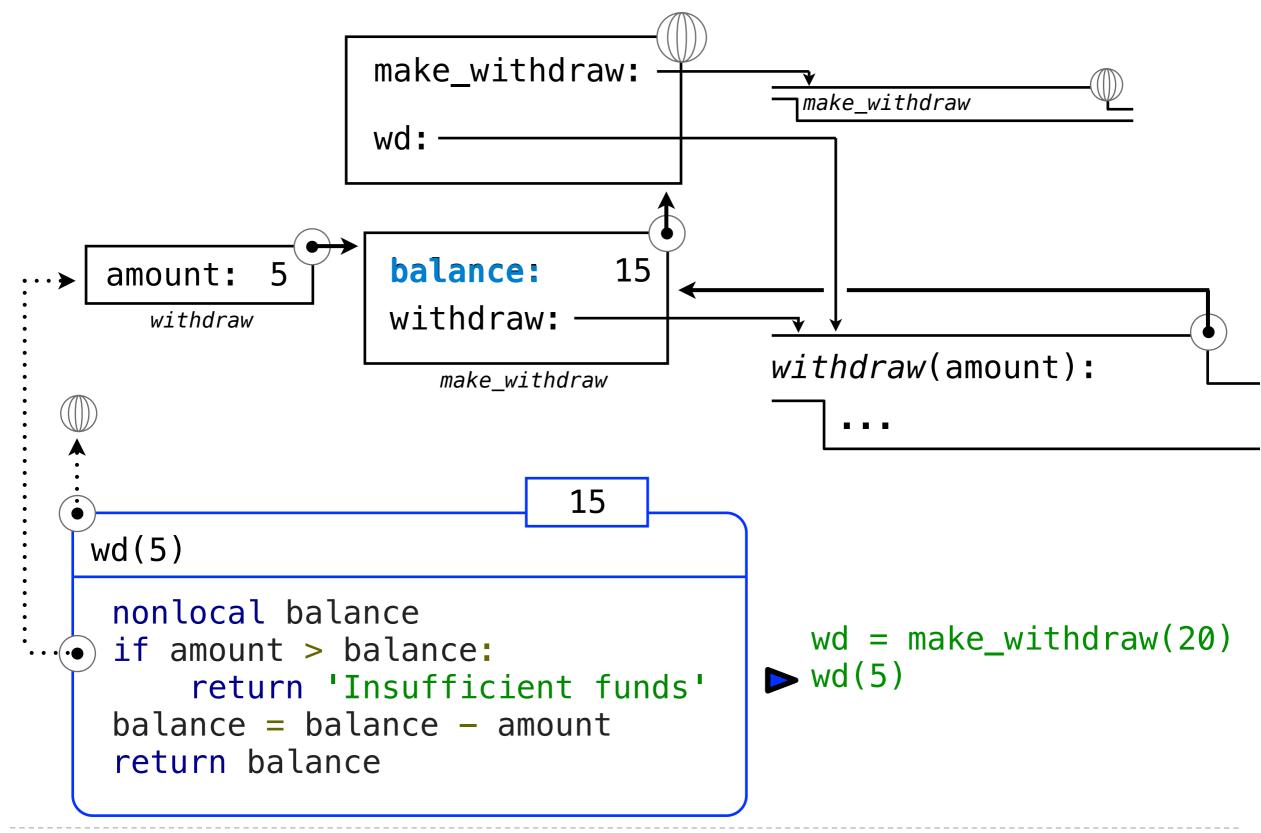


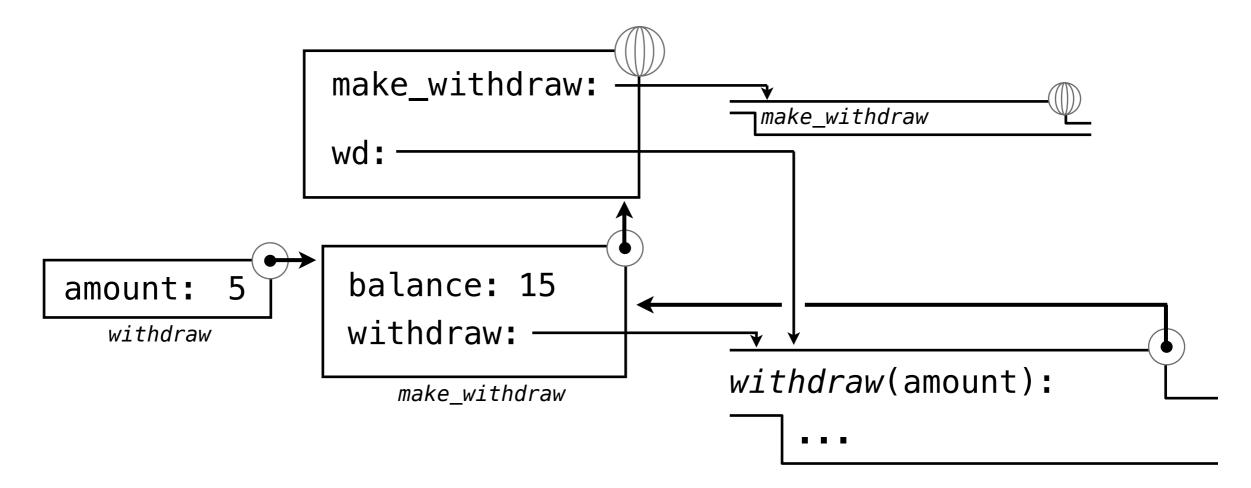




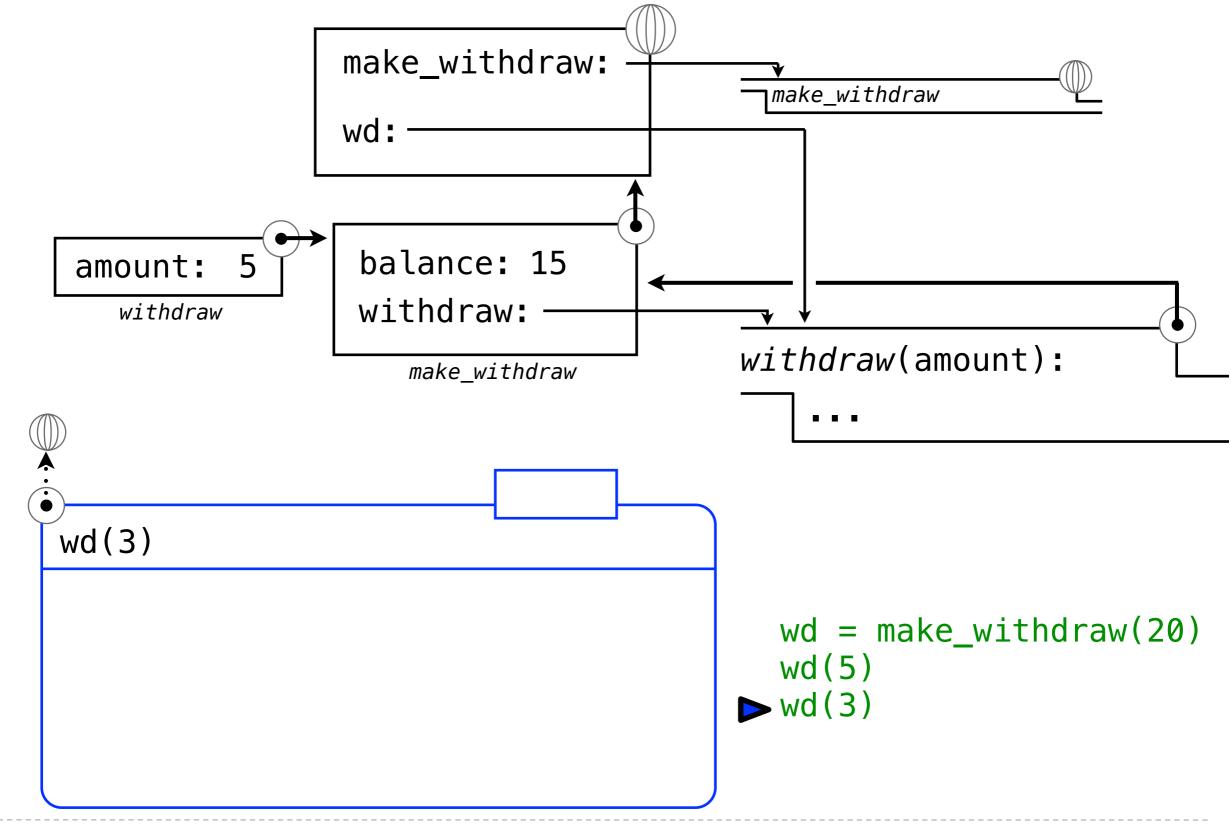


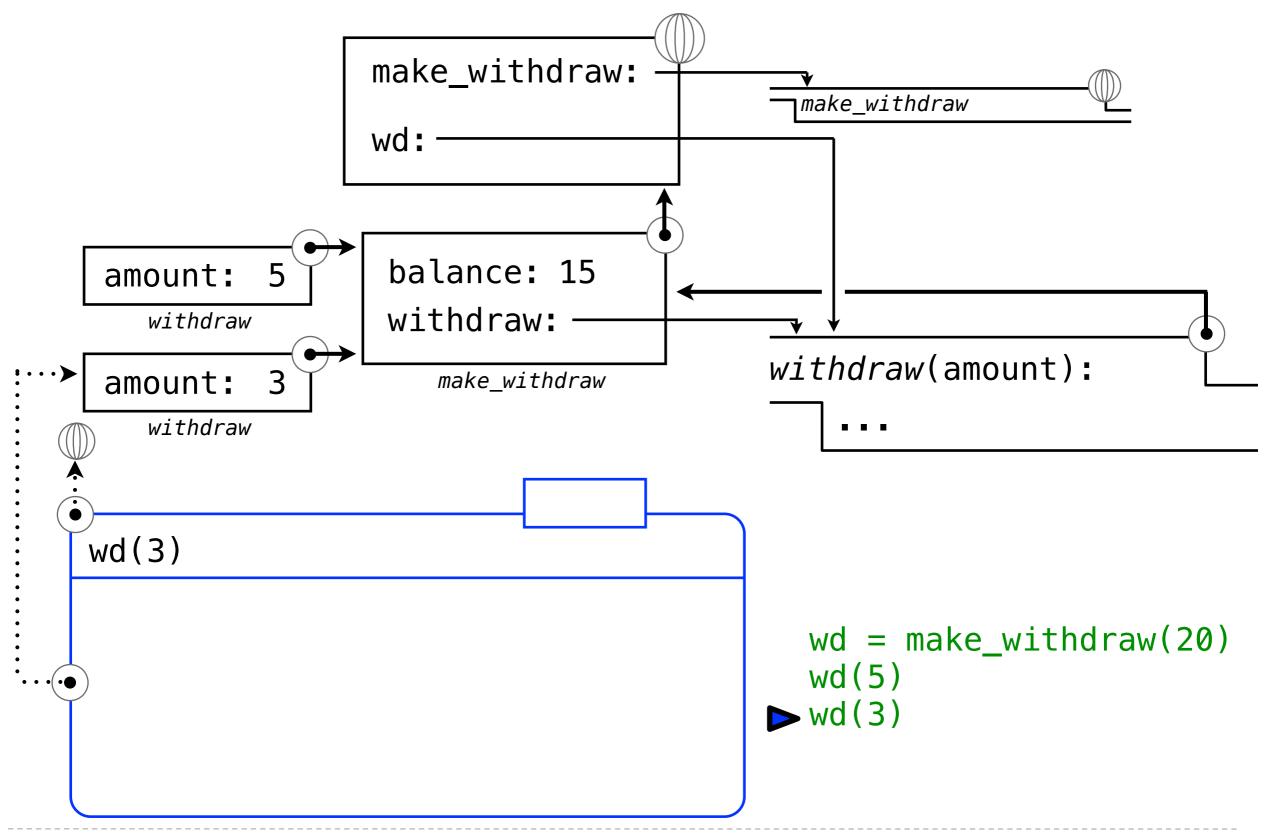


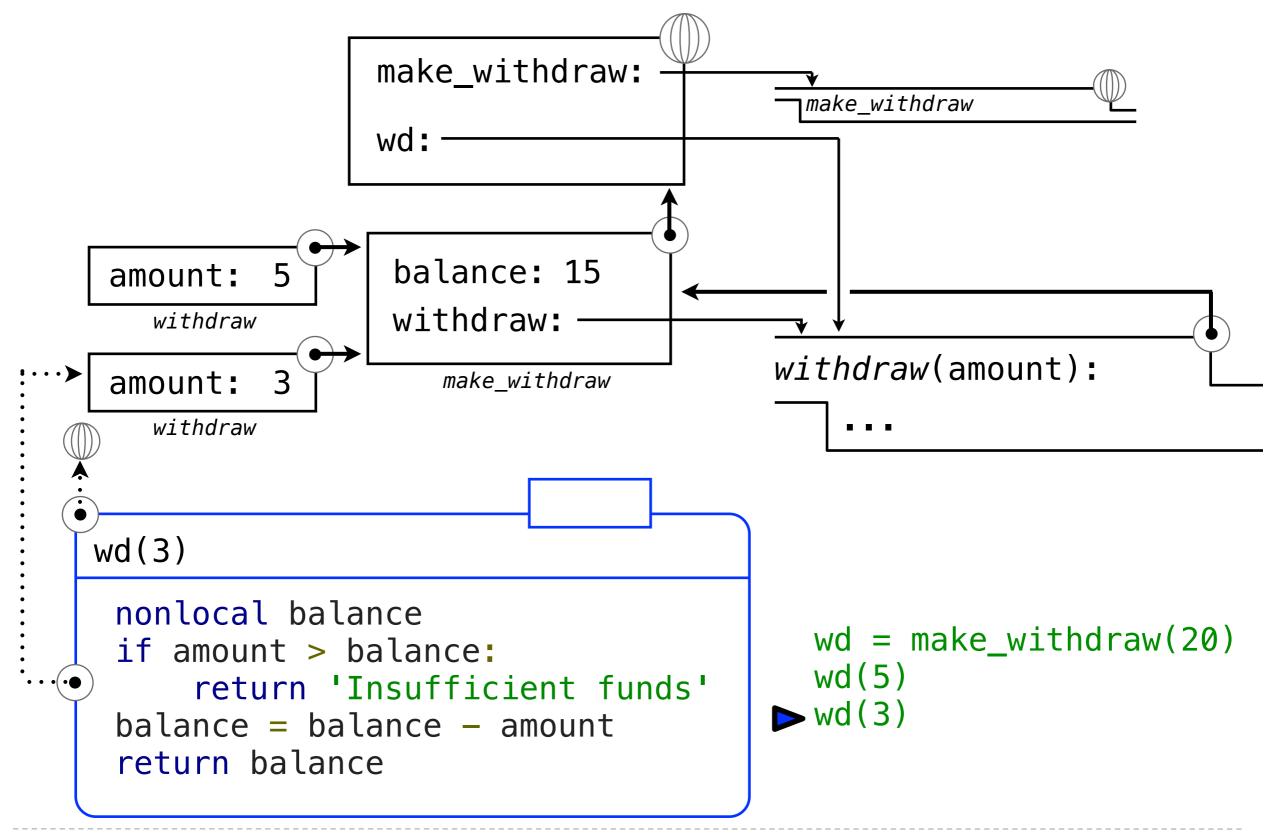


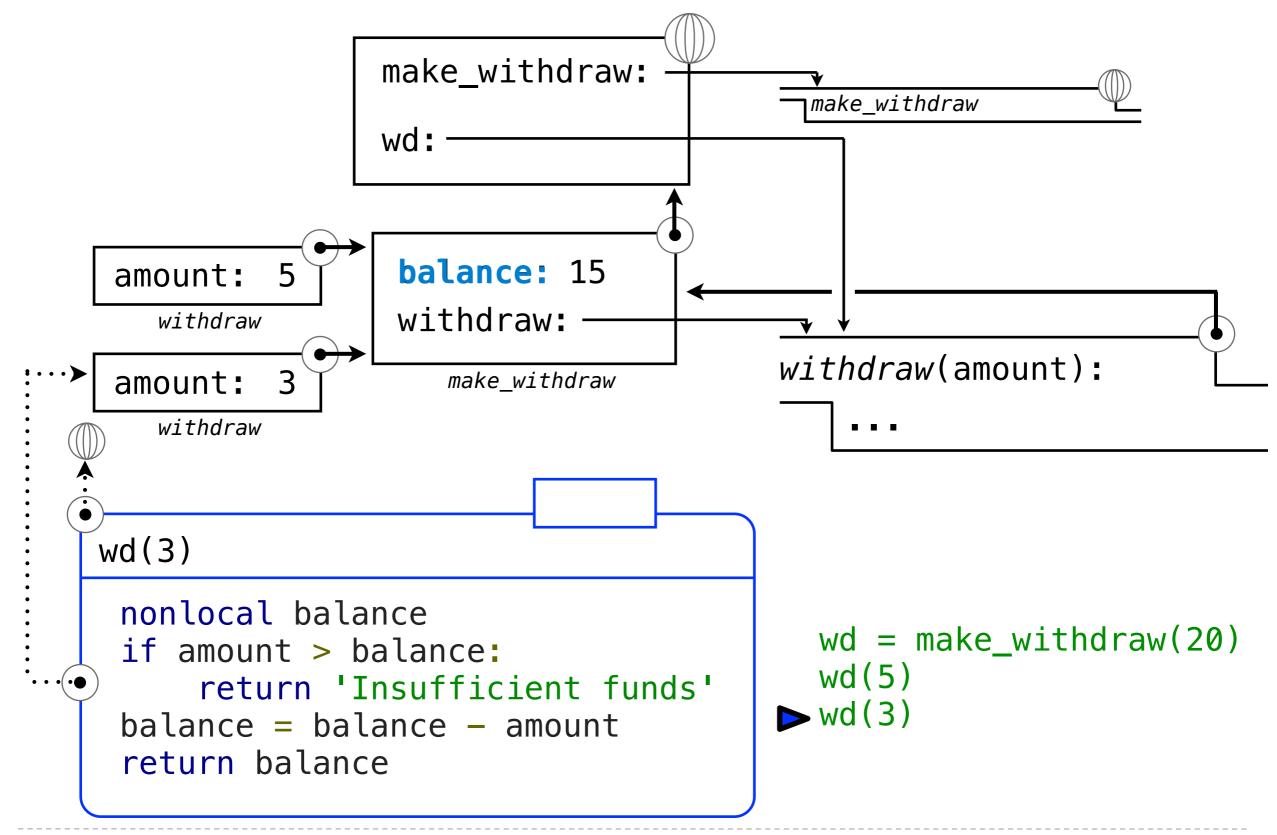


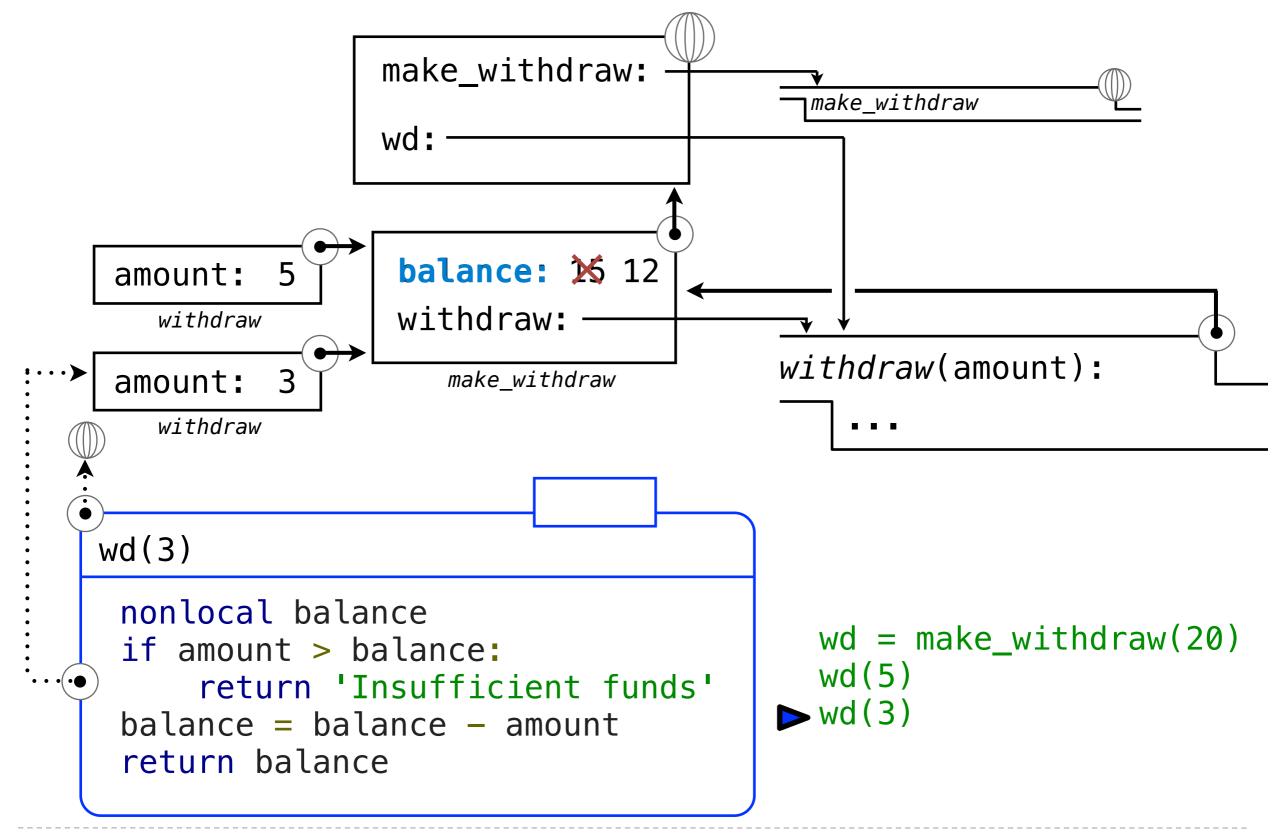
```
wd = make_withdraw(20)
wd(5)
wd(3)
```

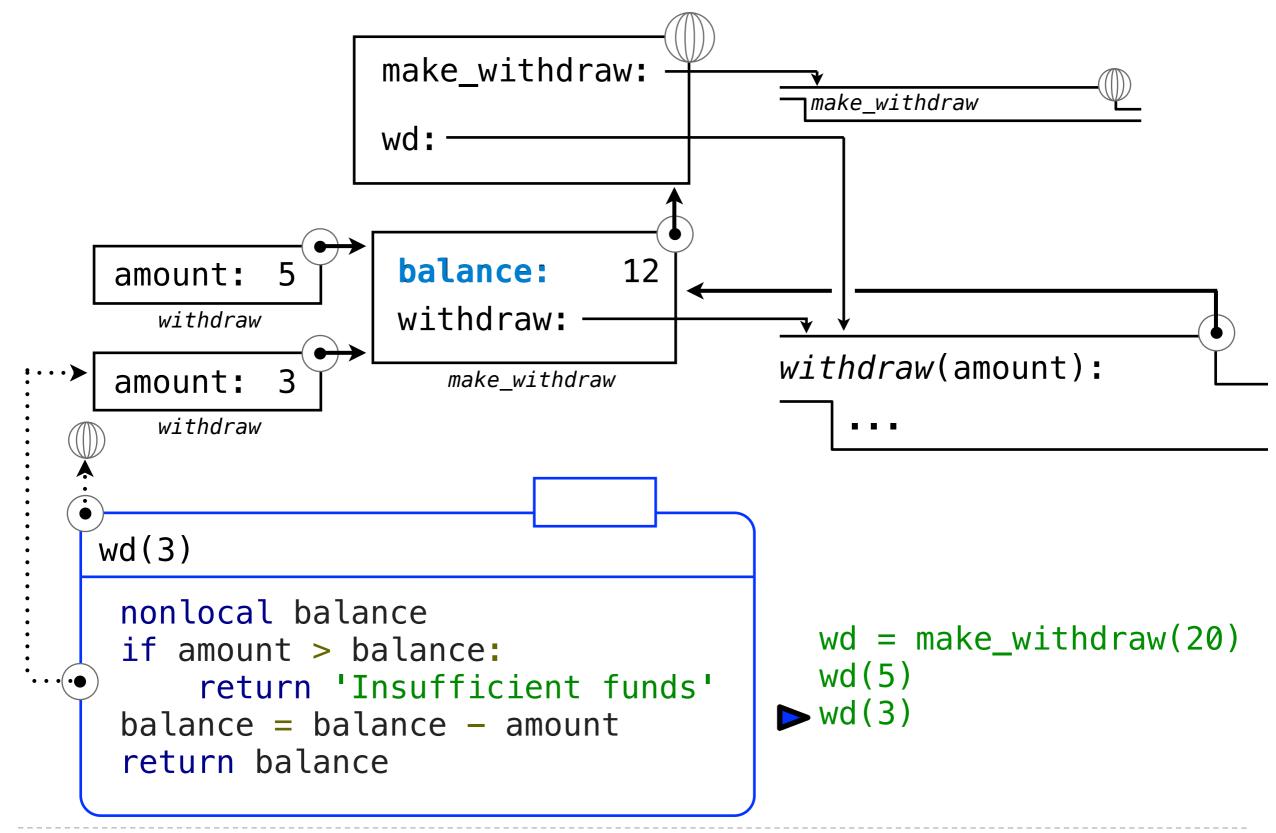


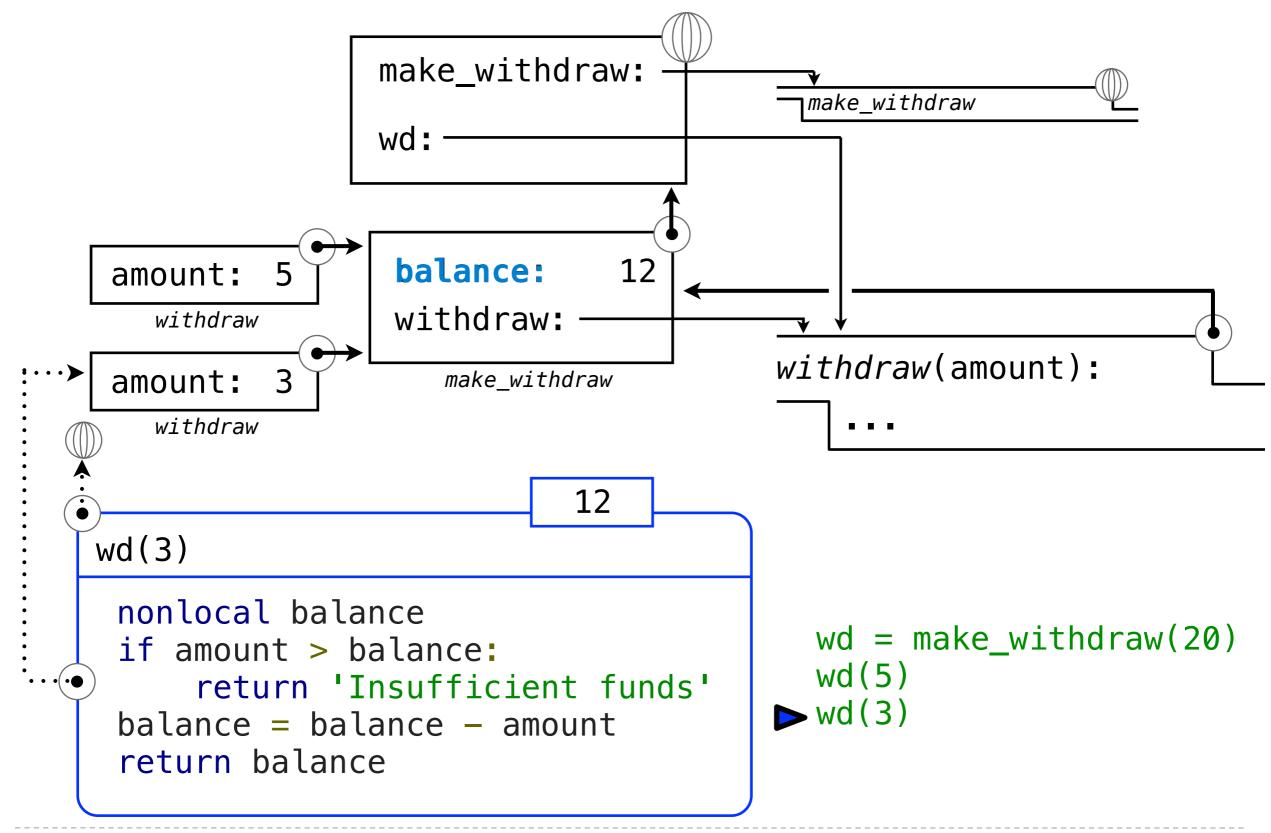


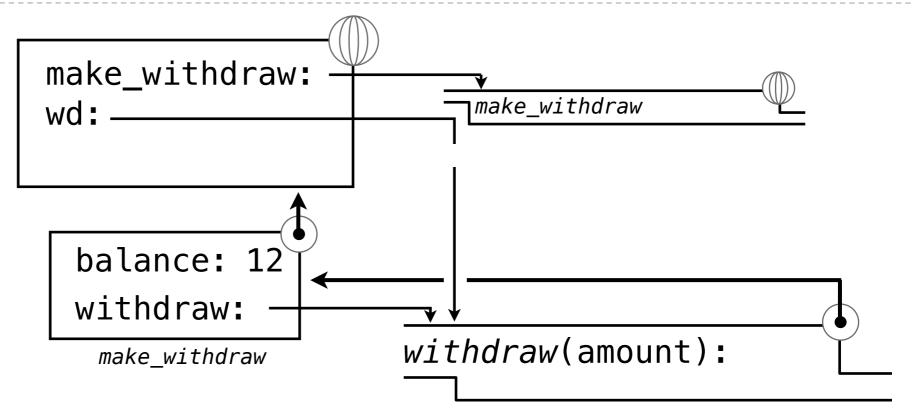


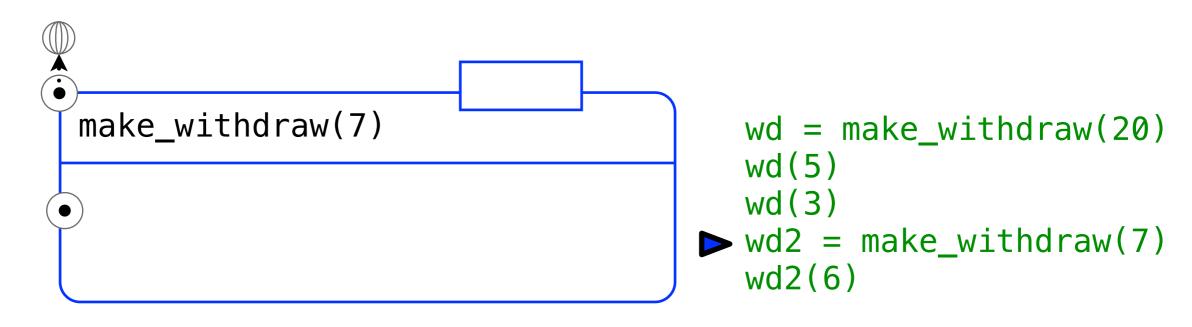


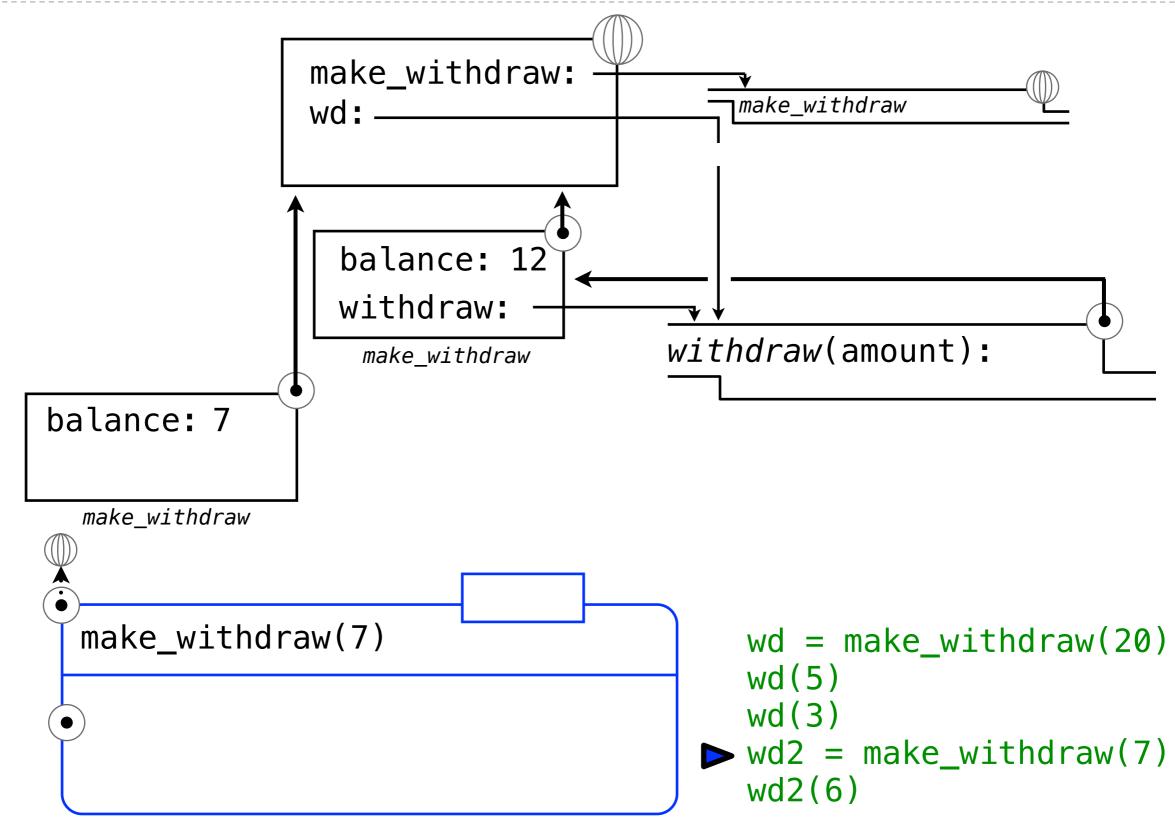


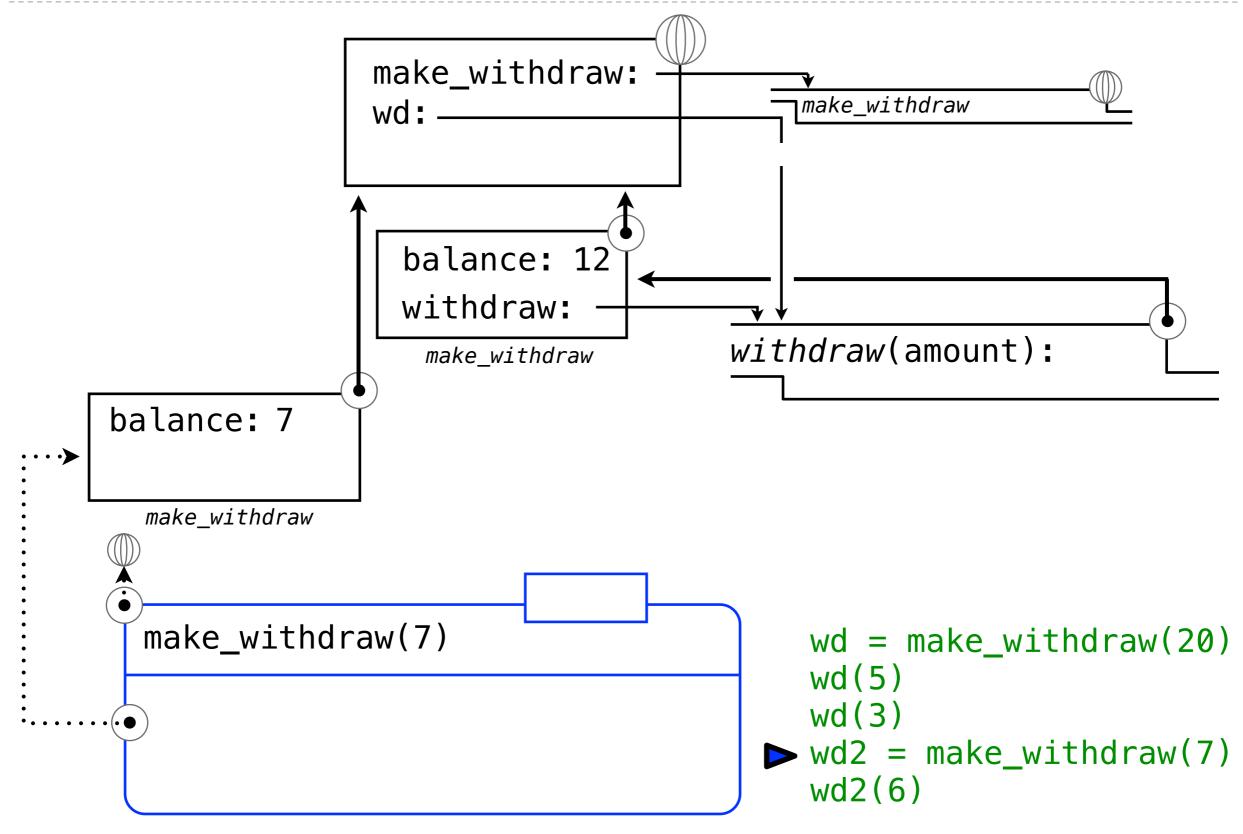


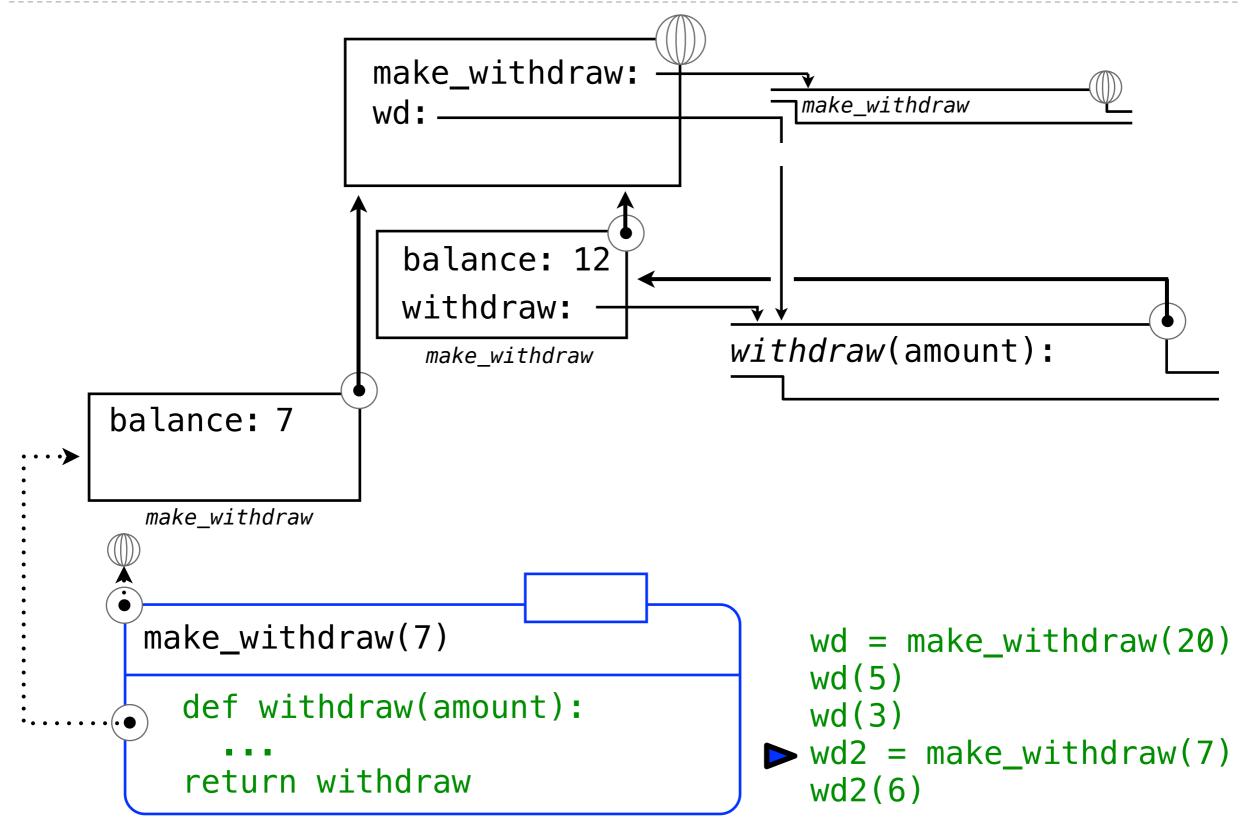


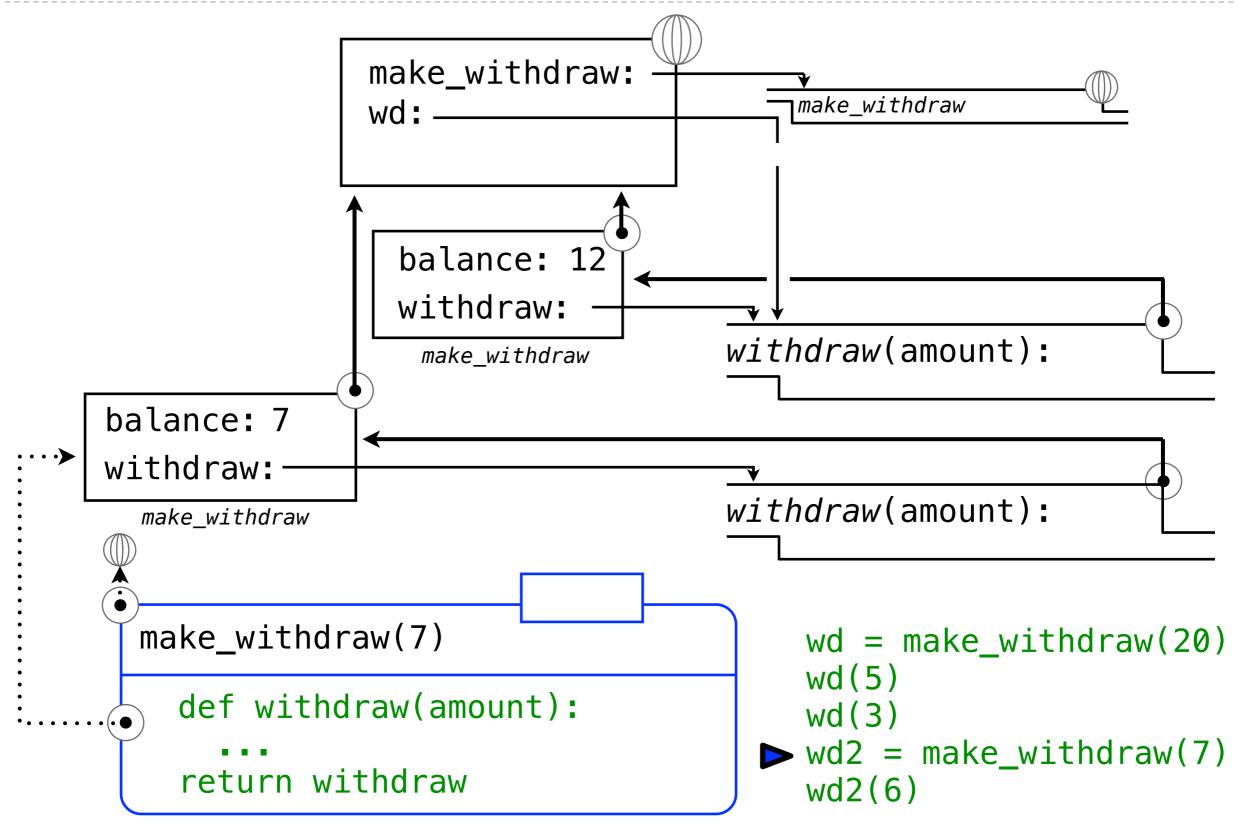


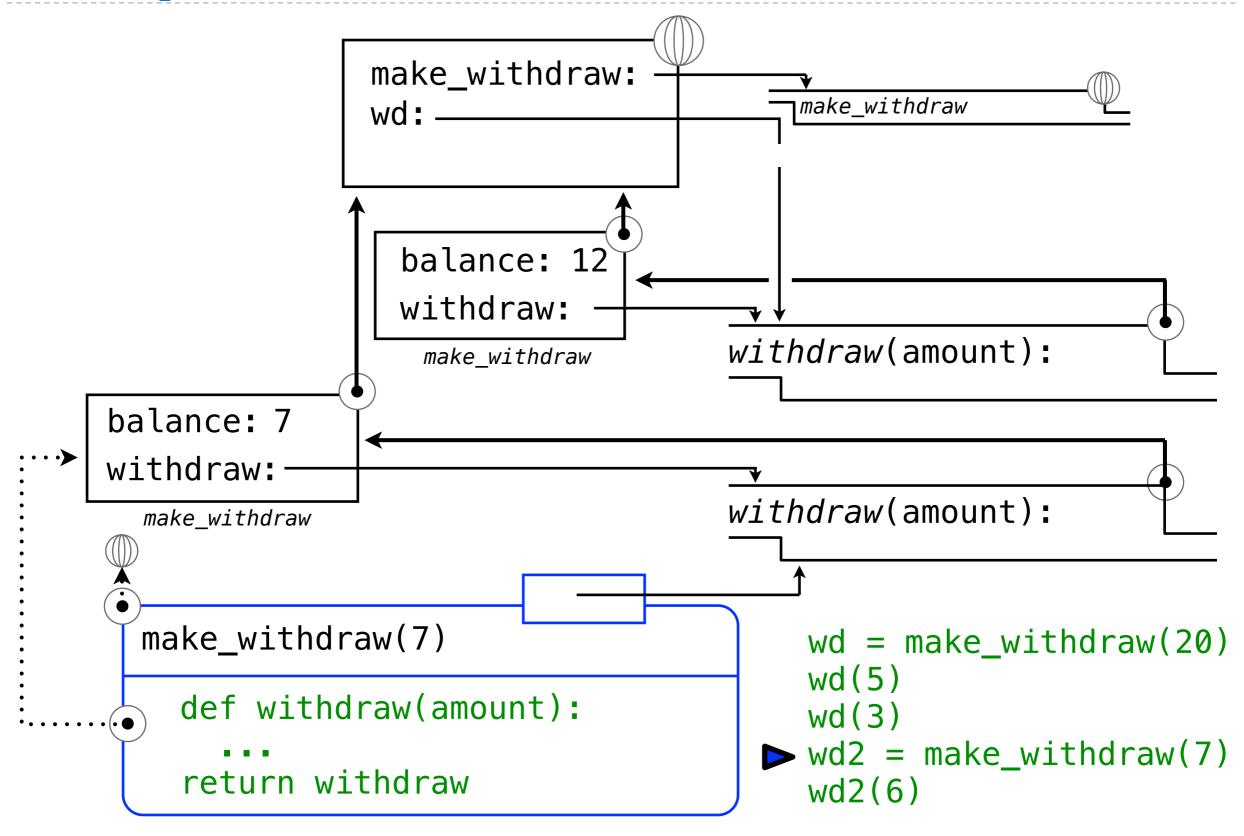


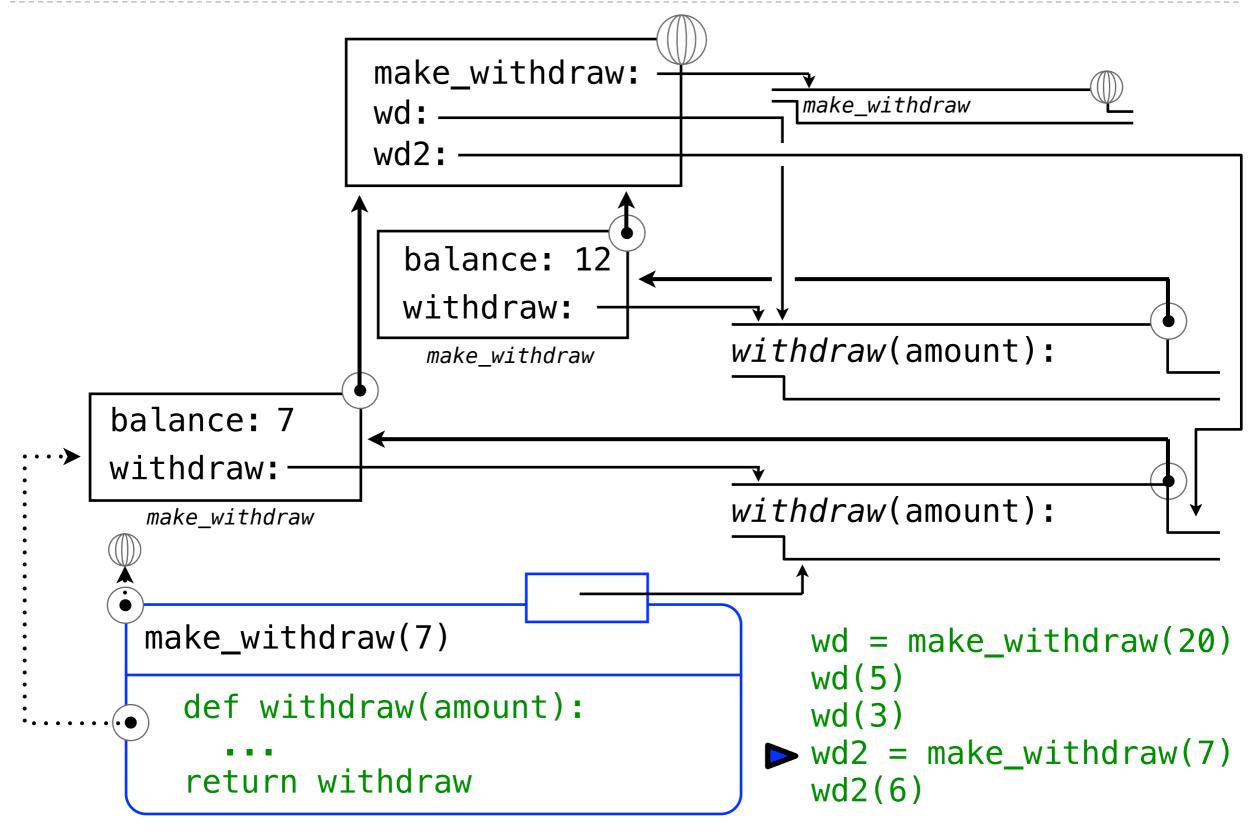


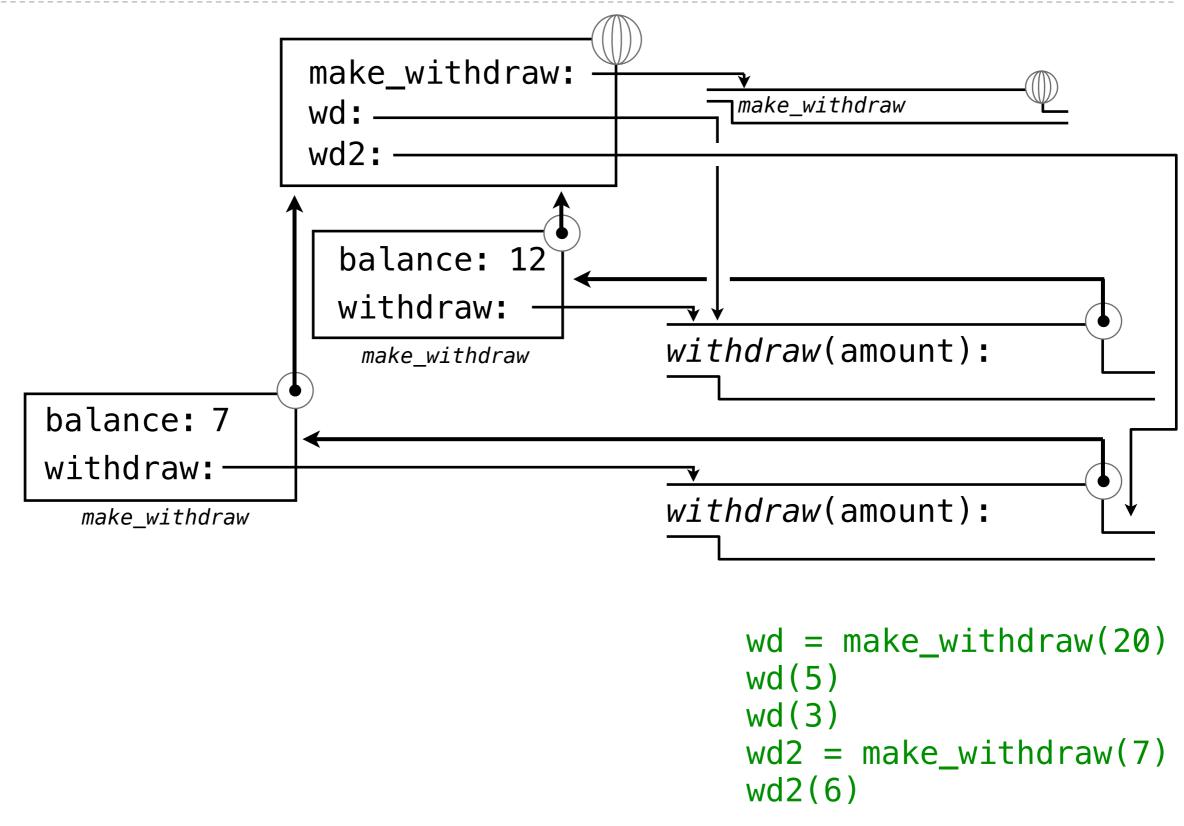


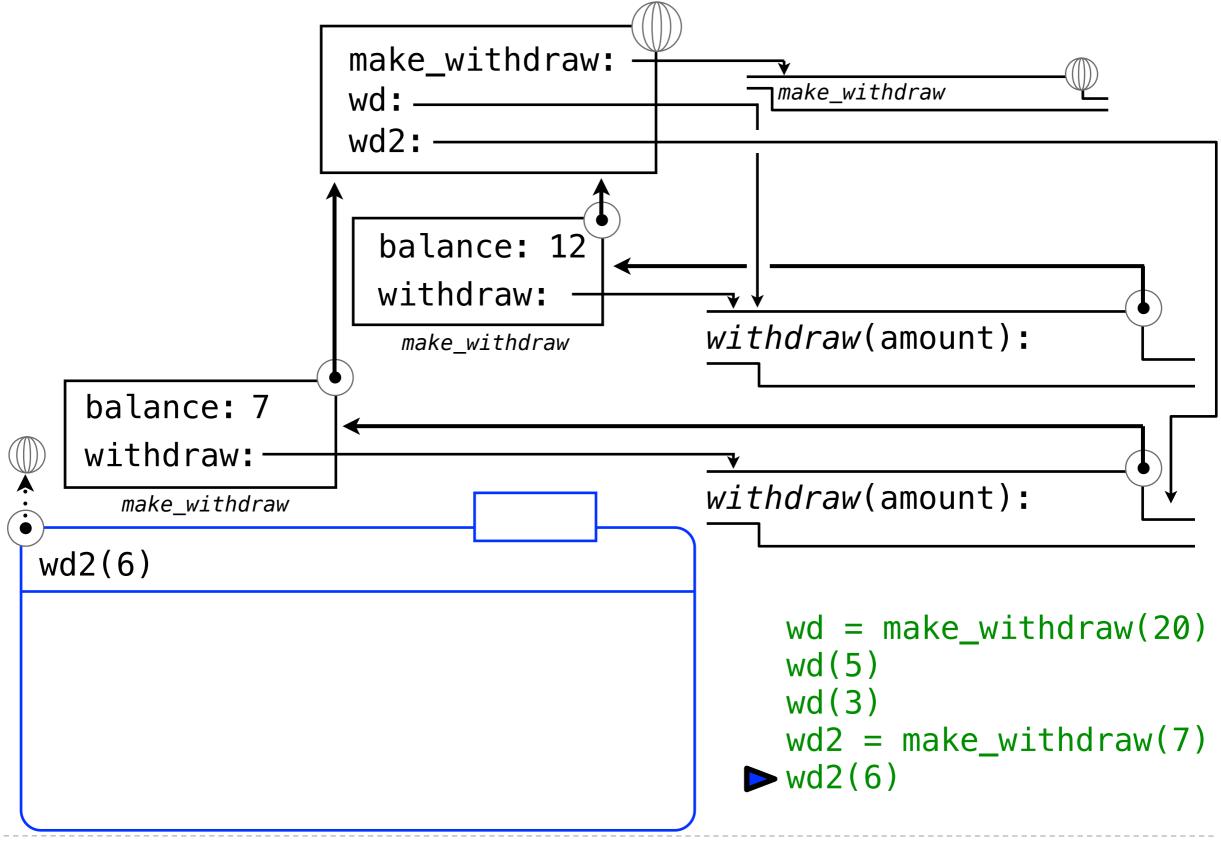


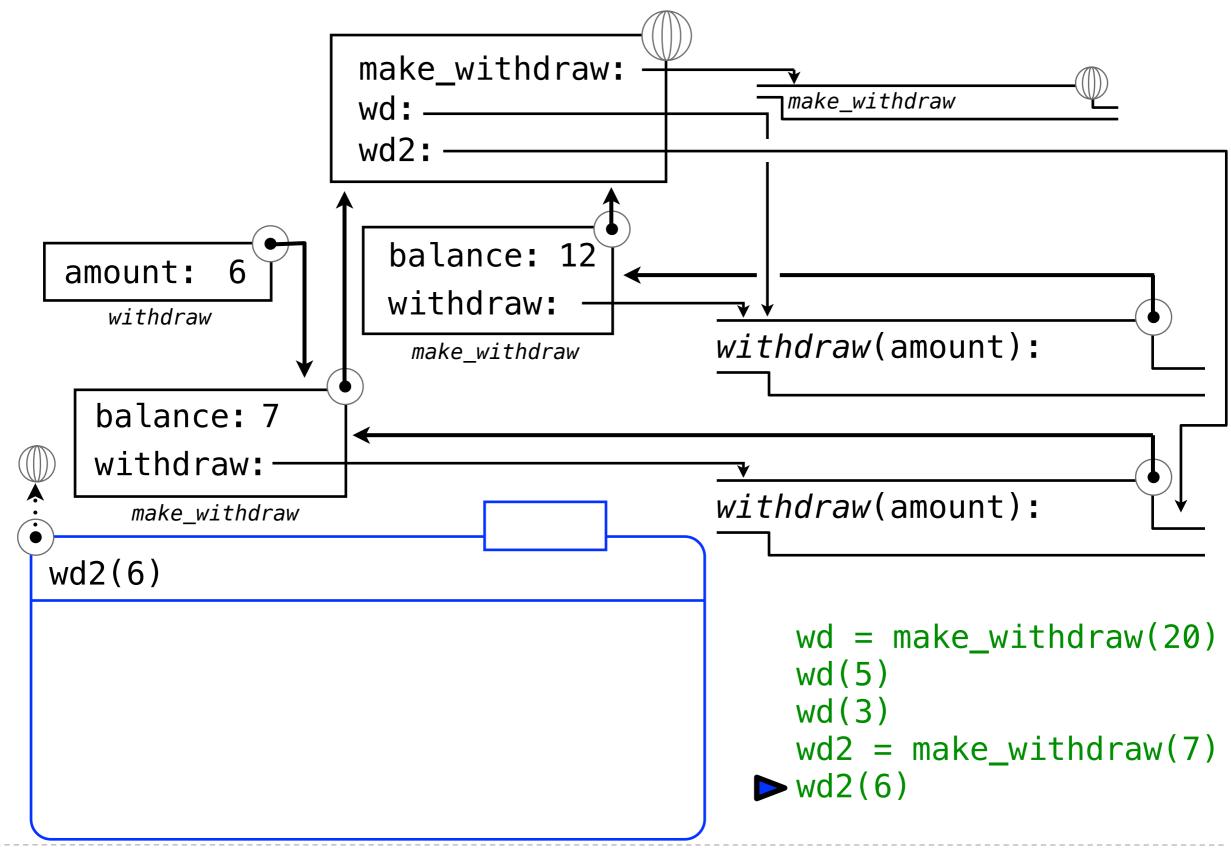


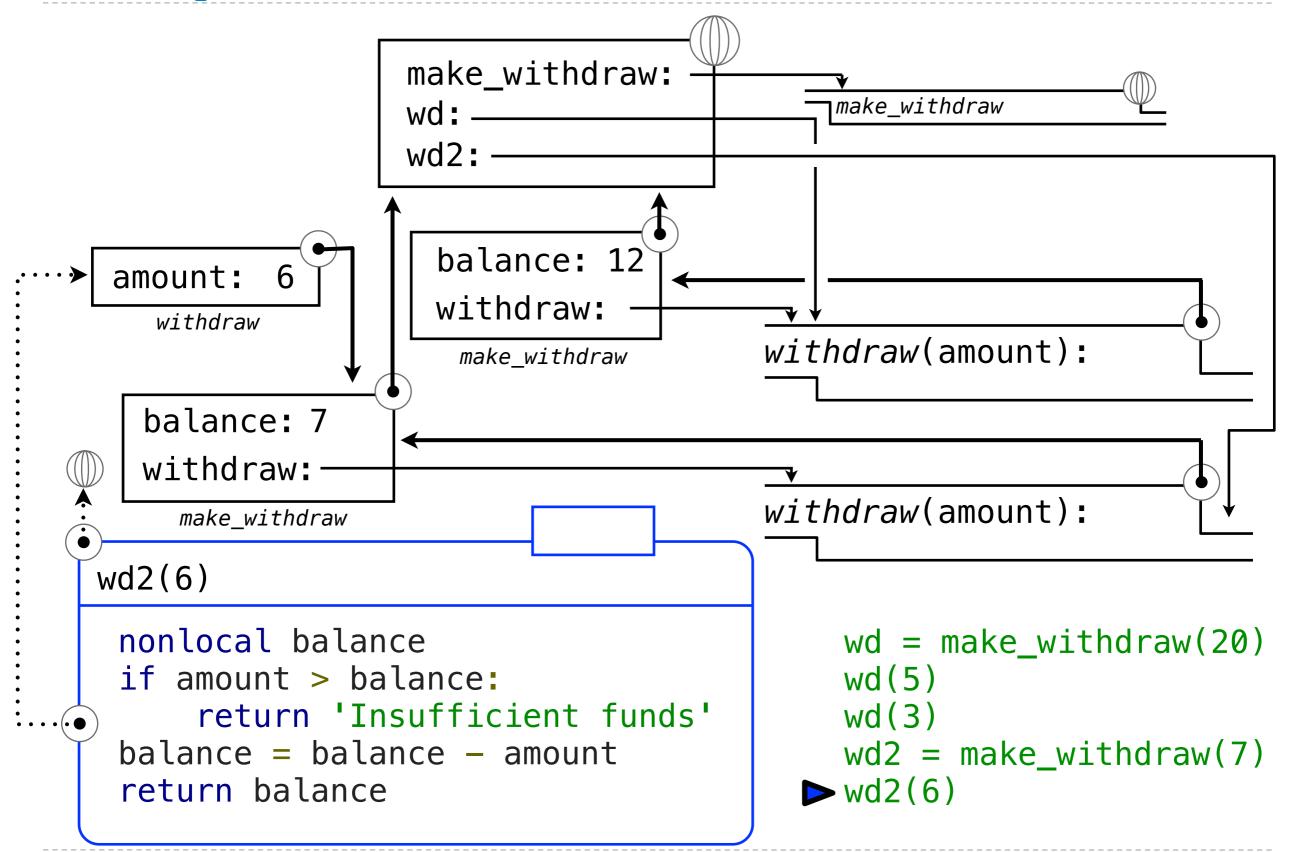


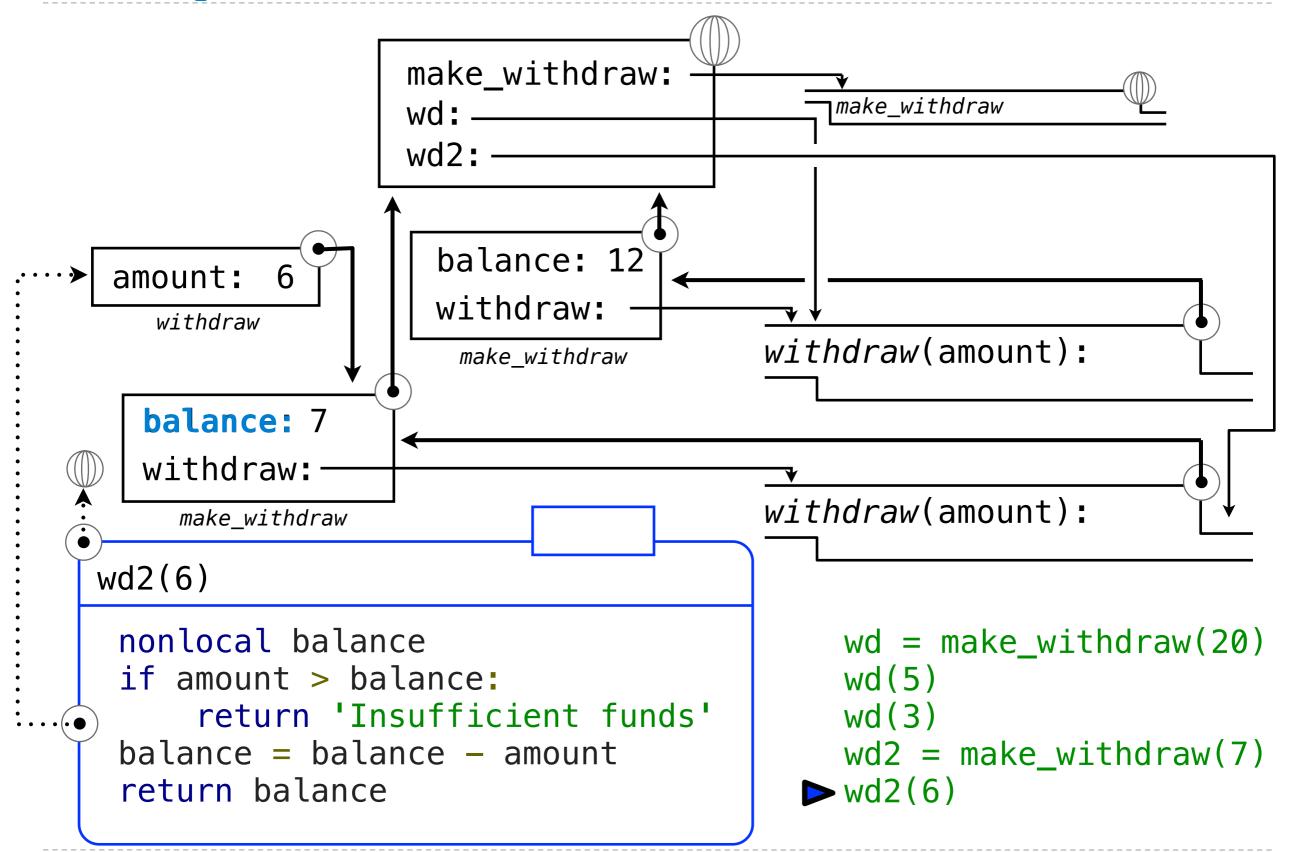


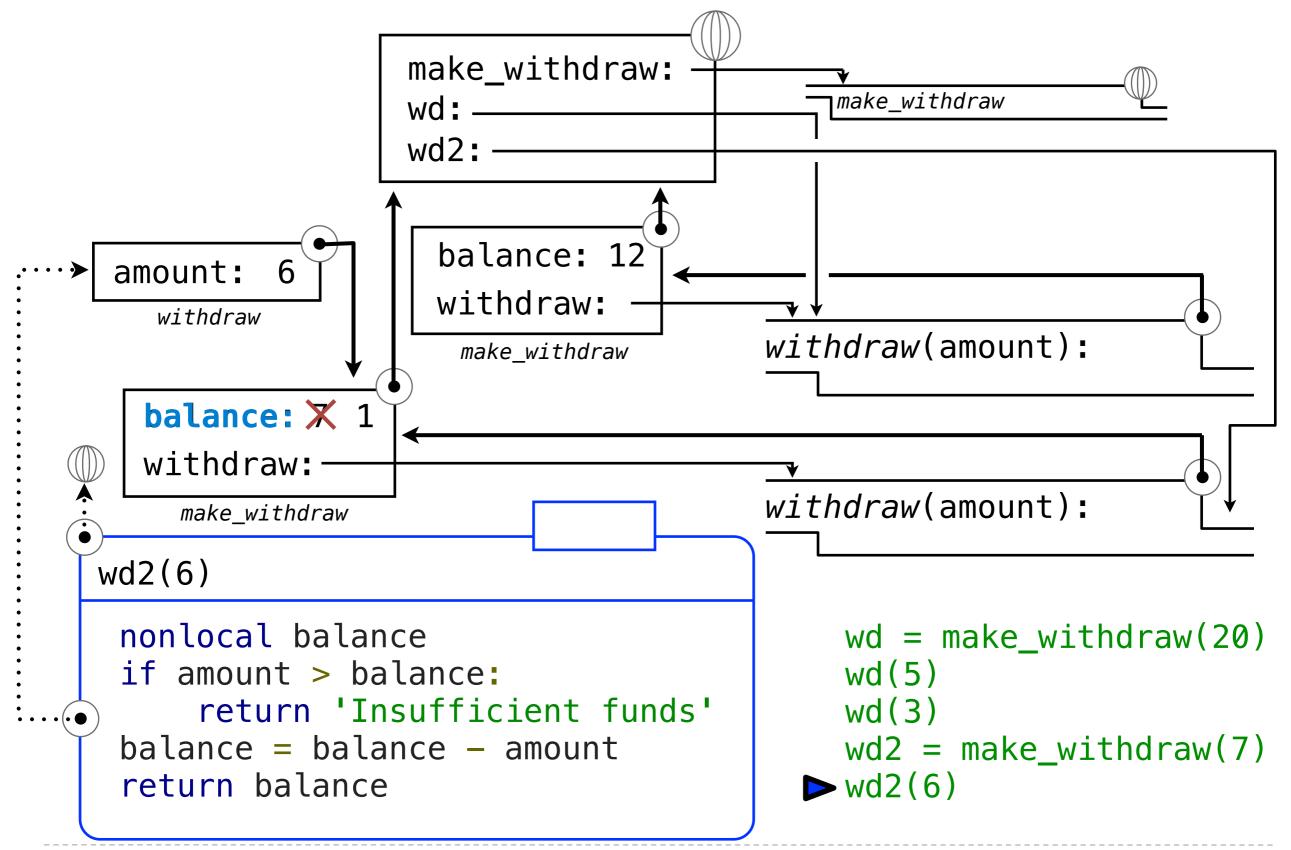


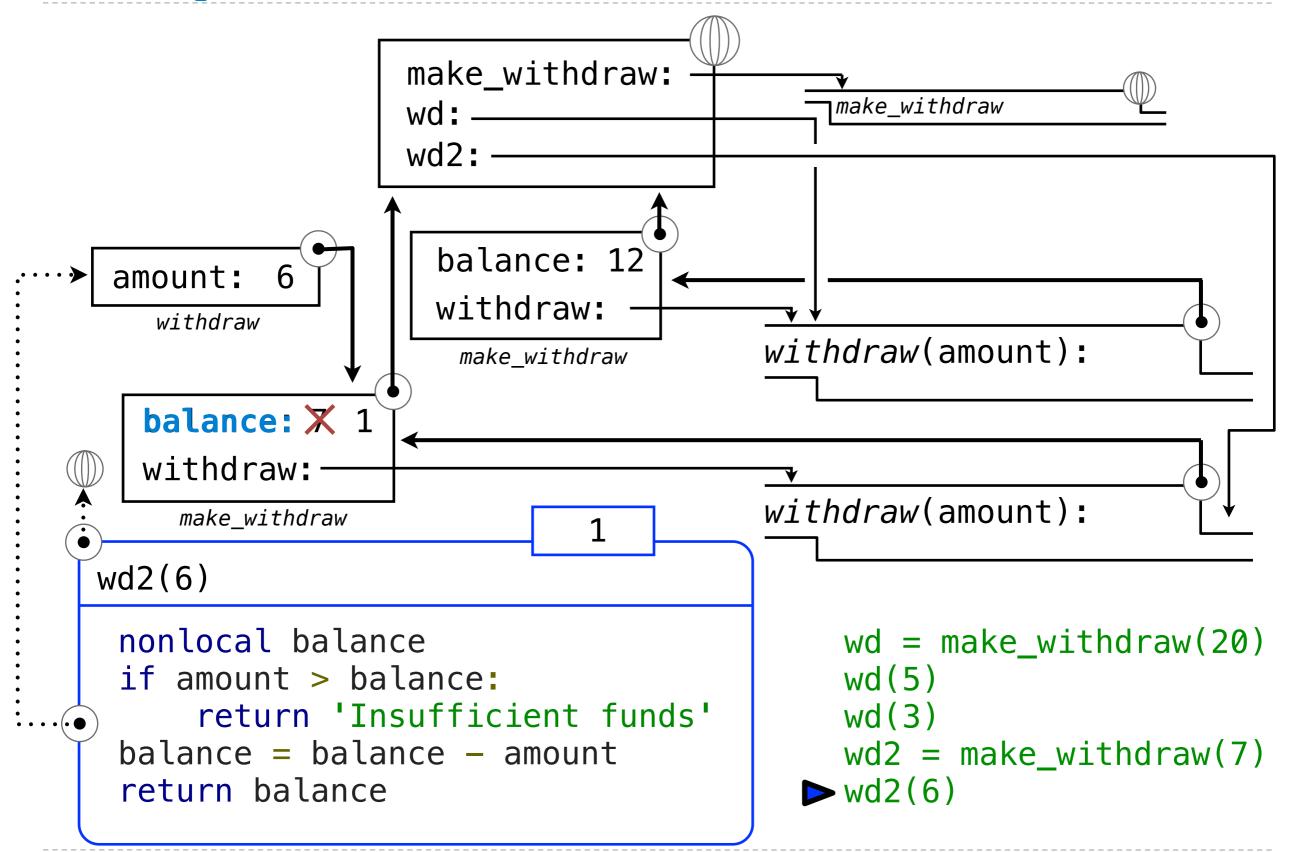












14

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

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John's Account

\$10

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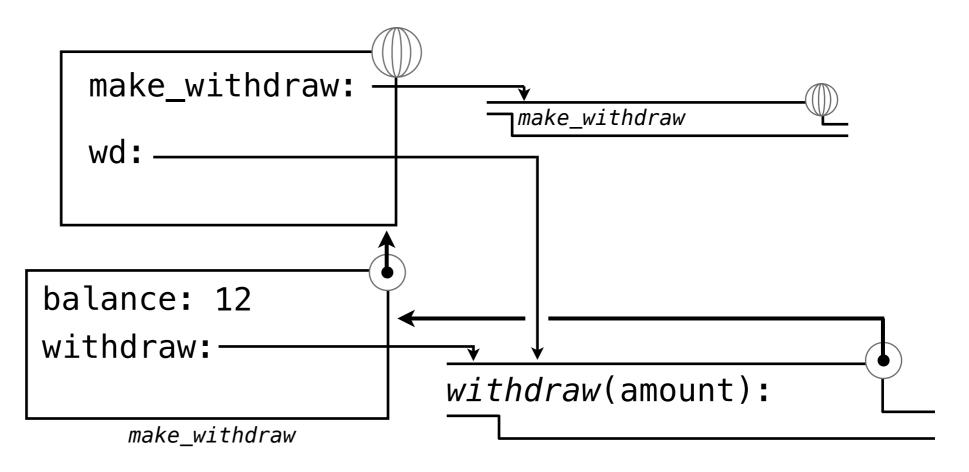
John's Account

\$10

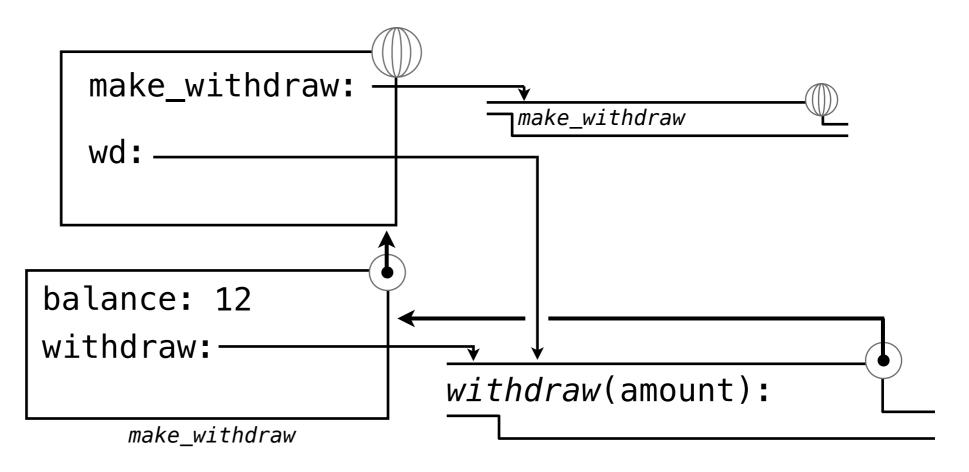
Steven's Account

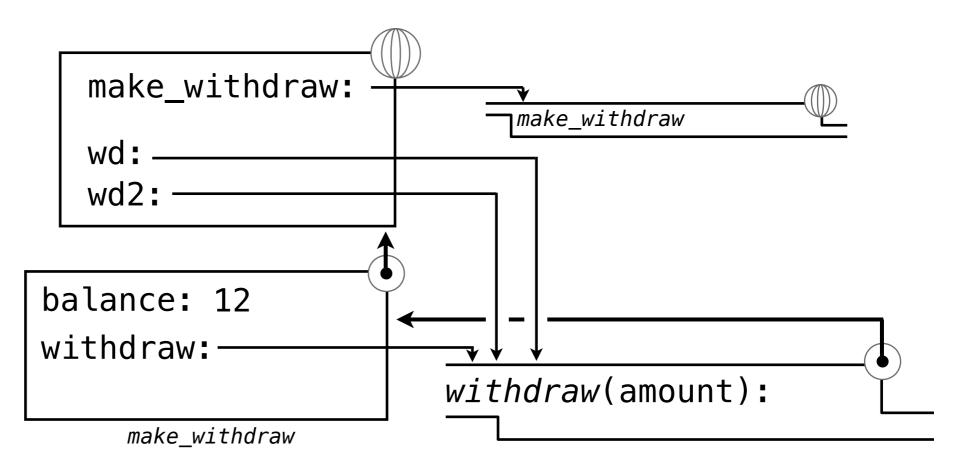
\$1,000,000

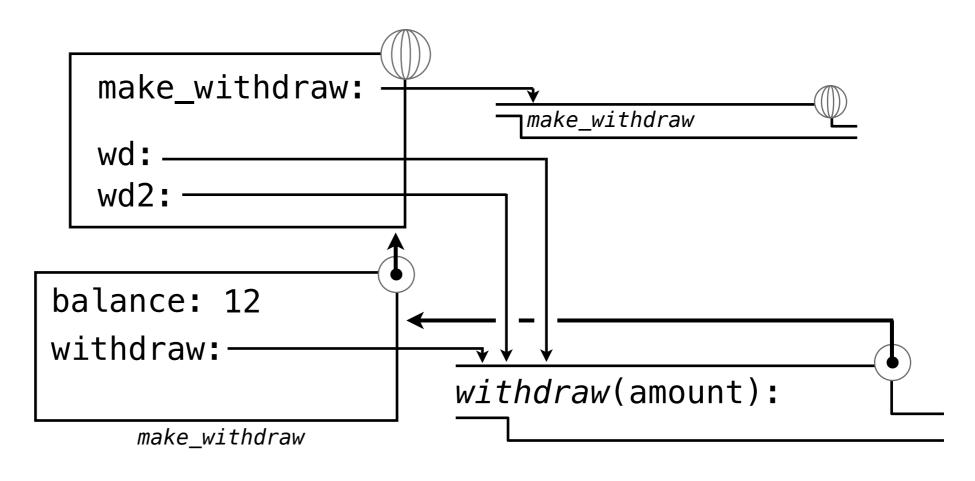
Multiple References to a Single Withdraw Function

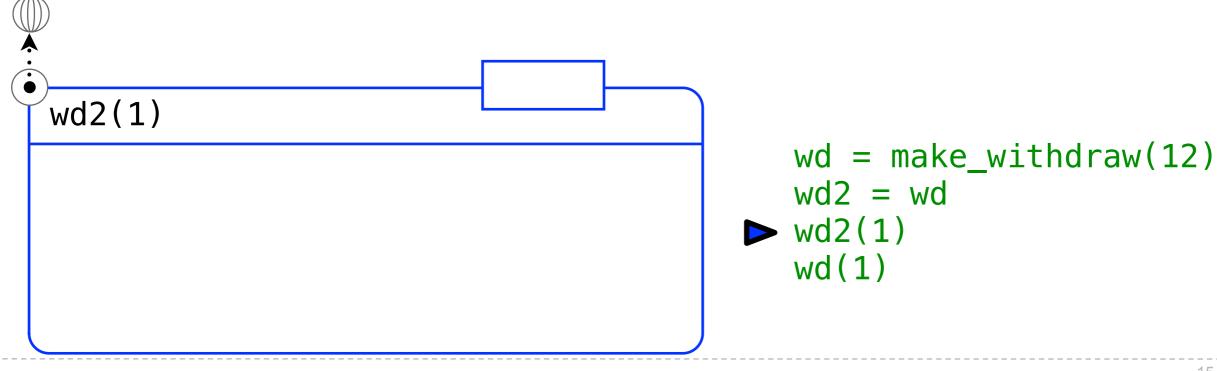


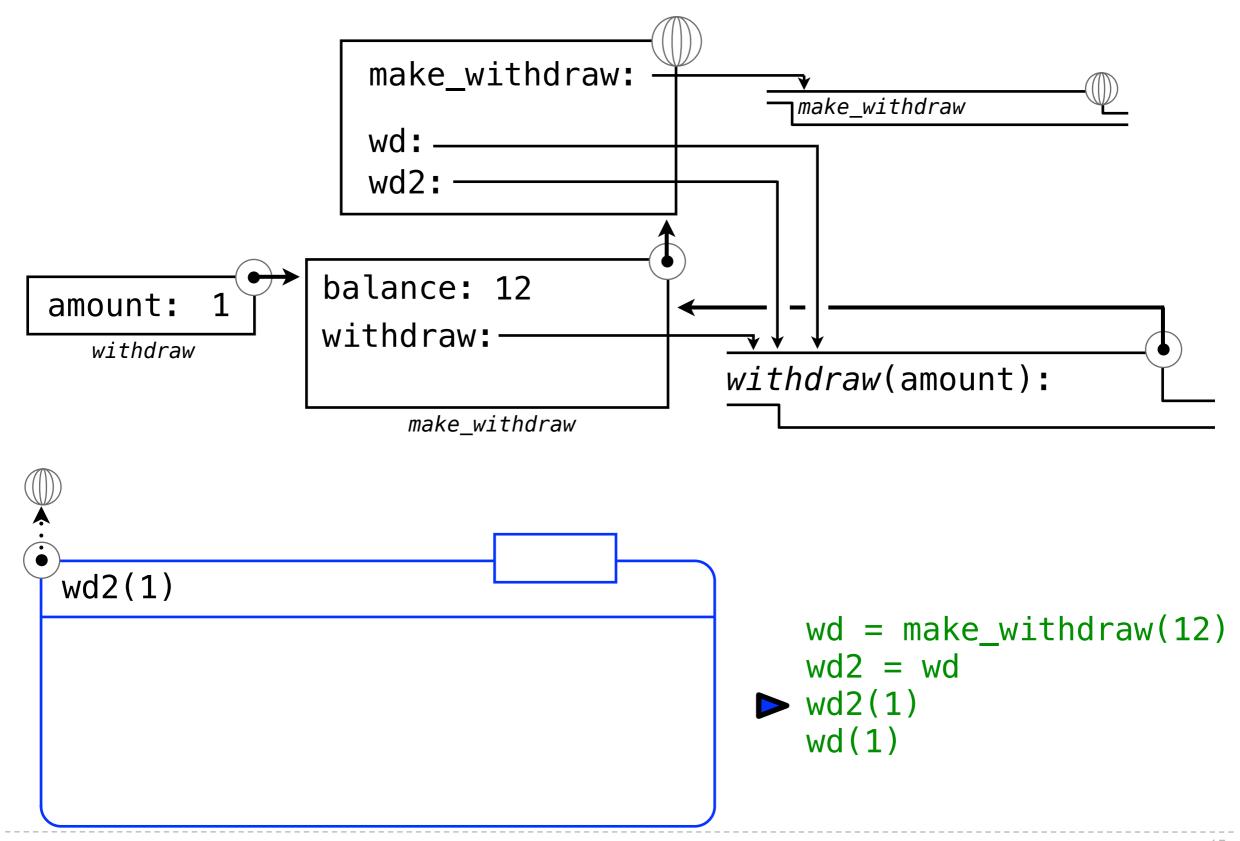
```
wd = make_withdraw(12)
wd2 = wd
wd2(1)
wd(1)
```

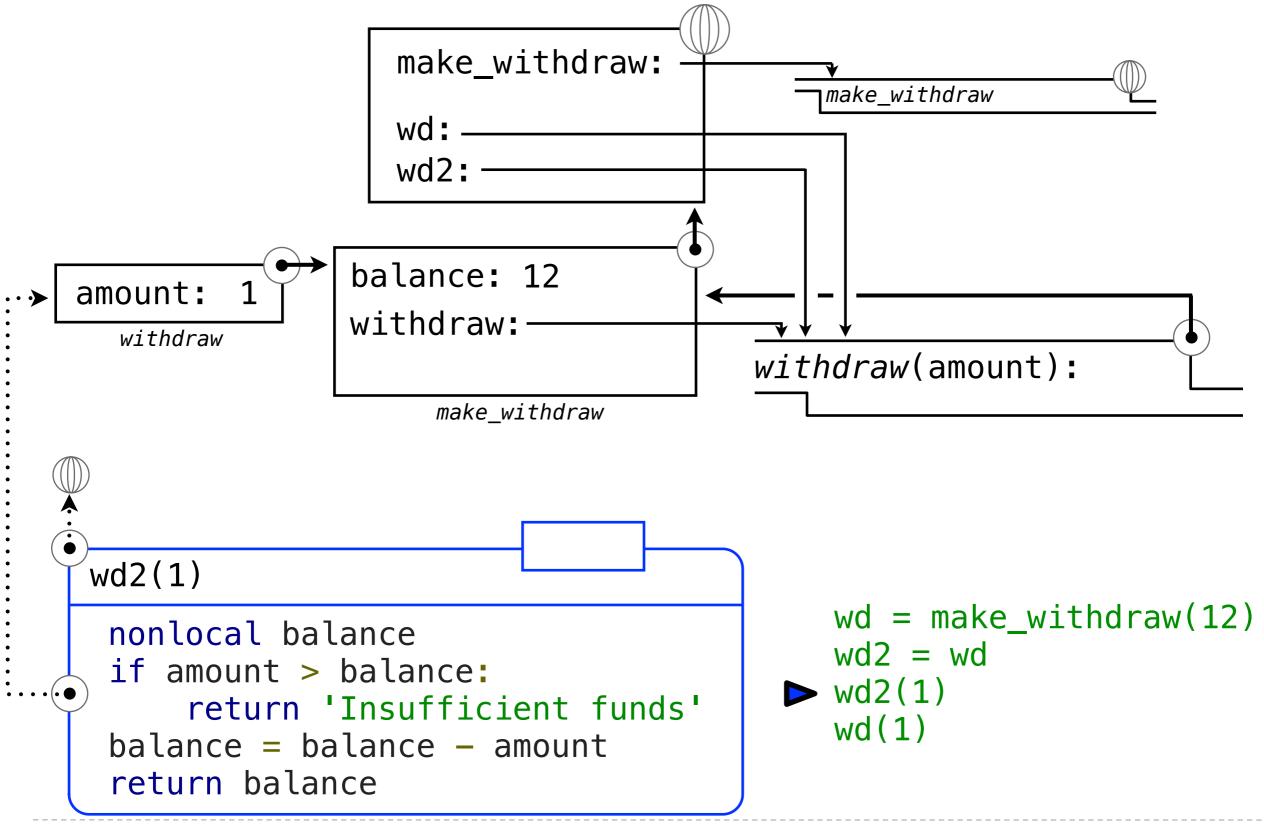


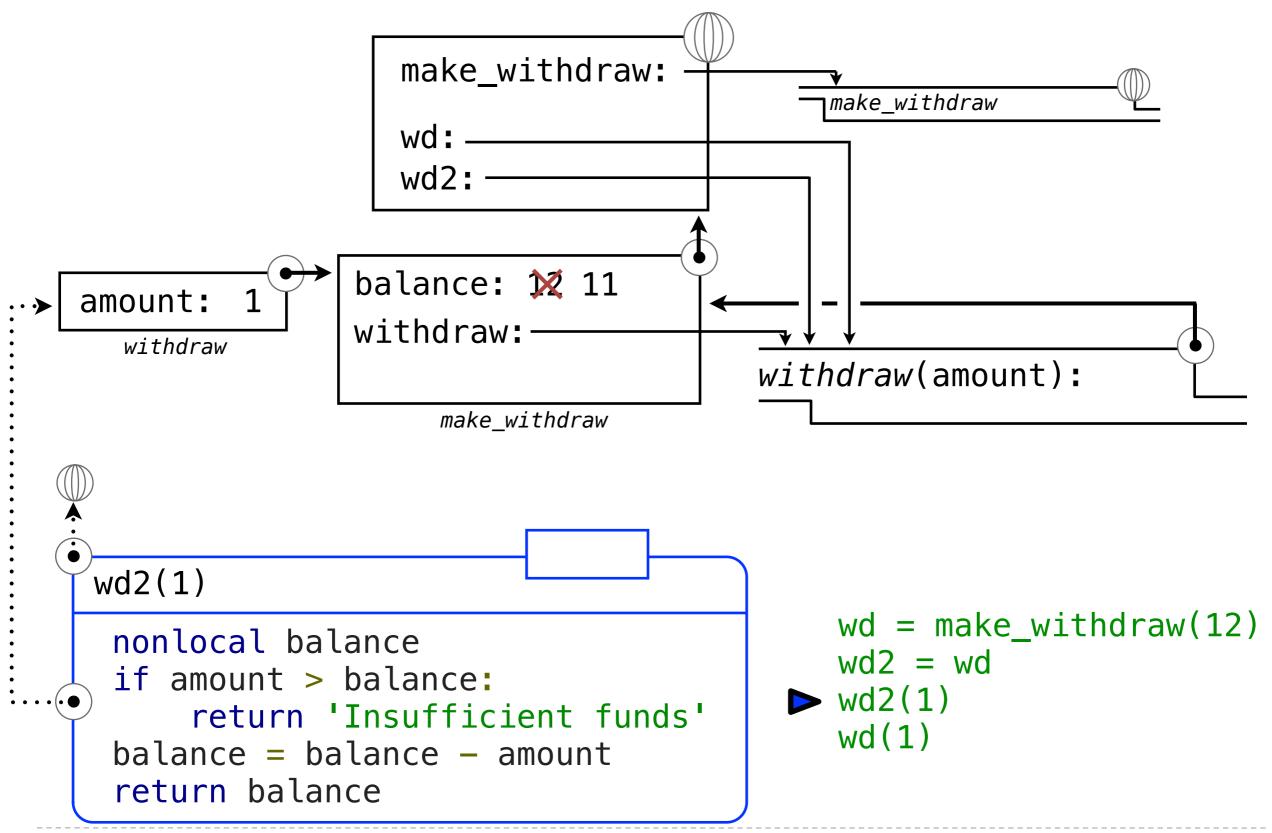


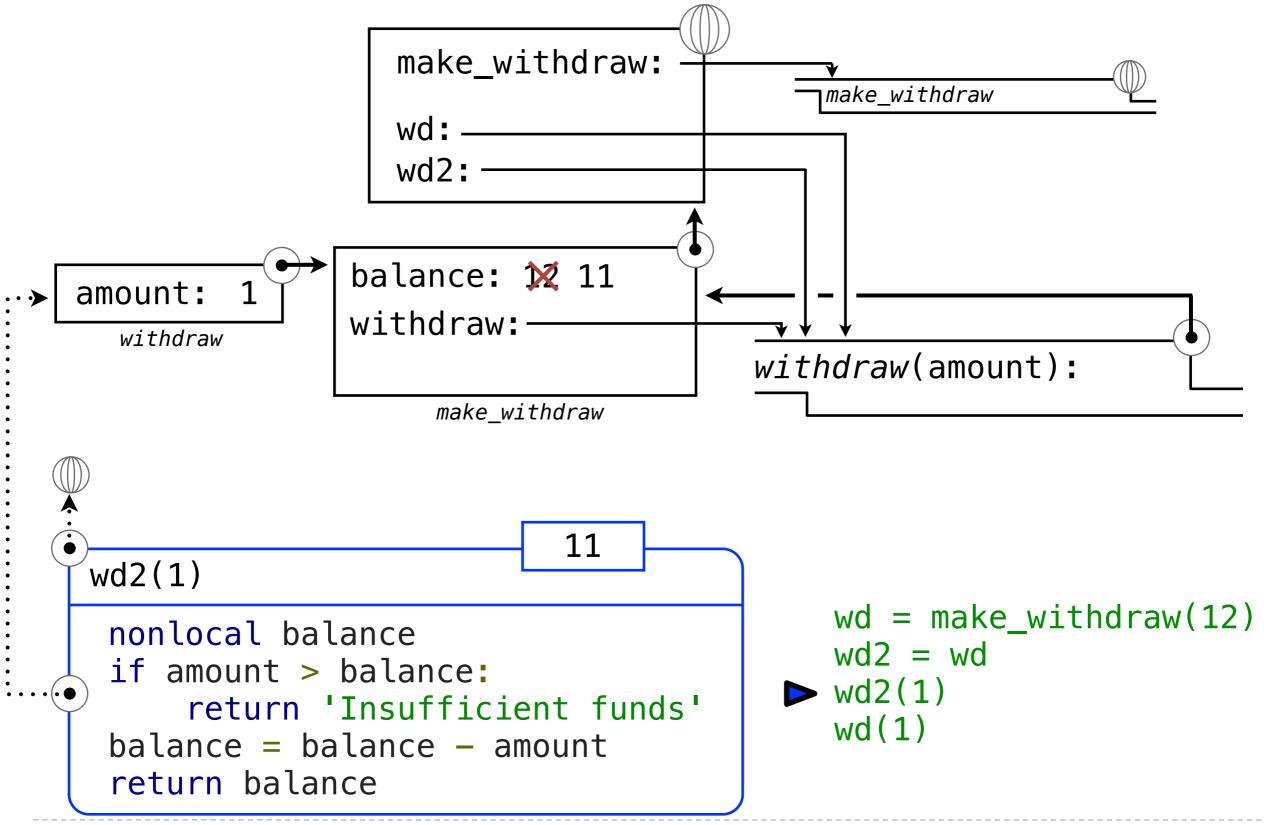


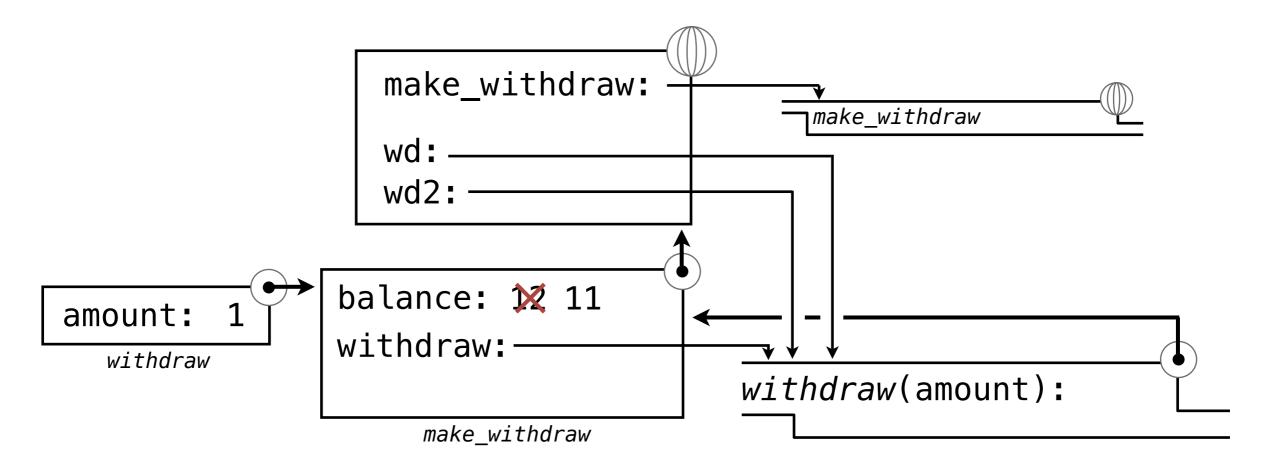




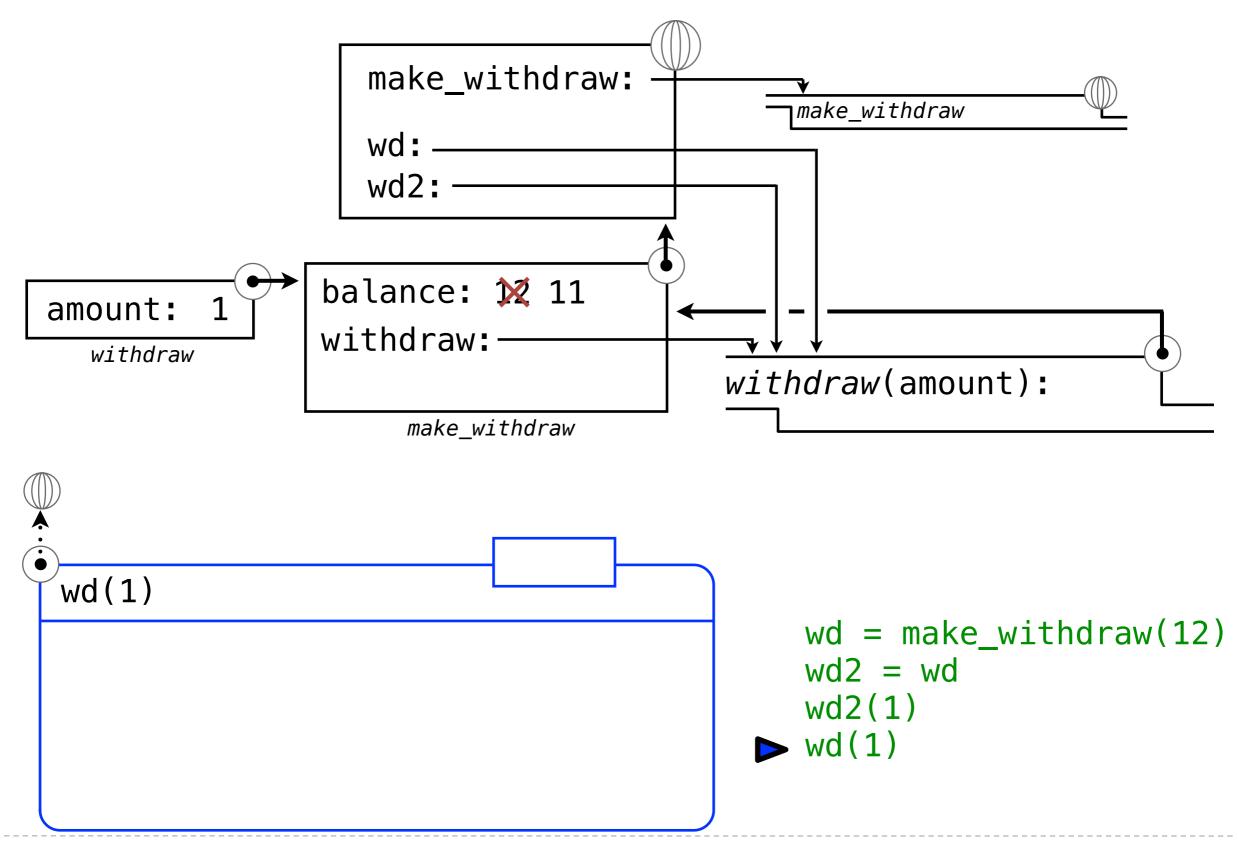


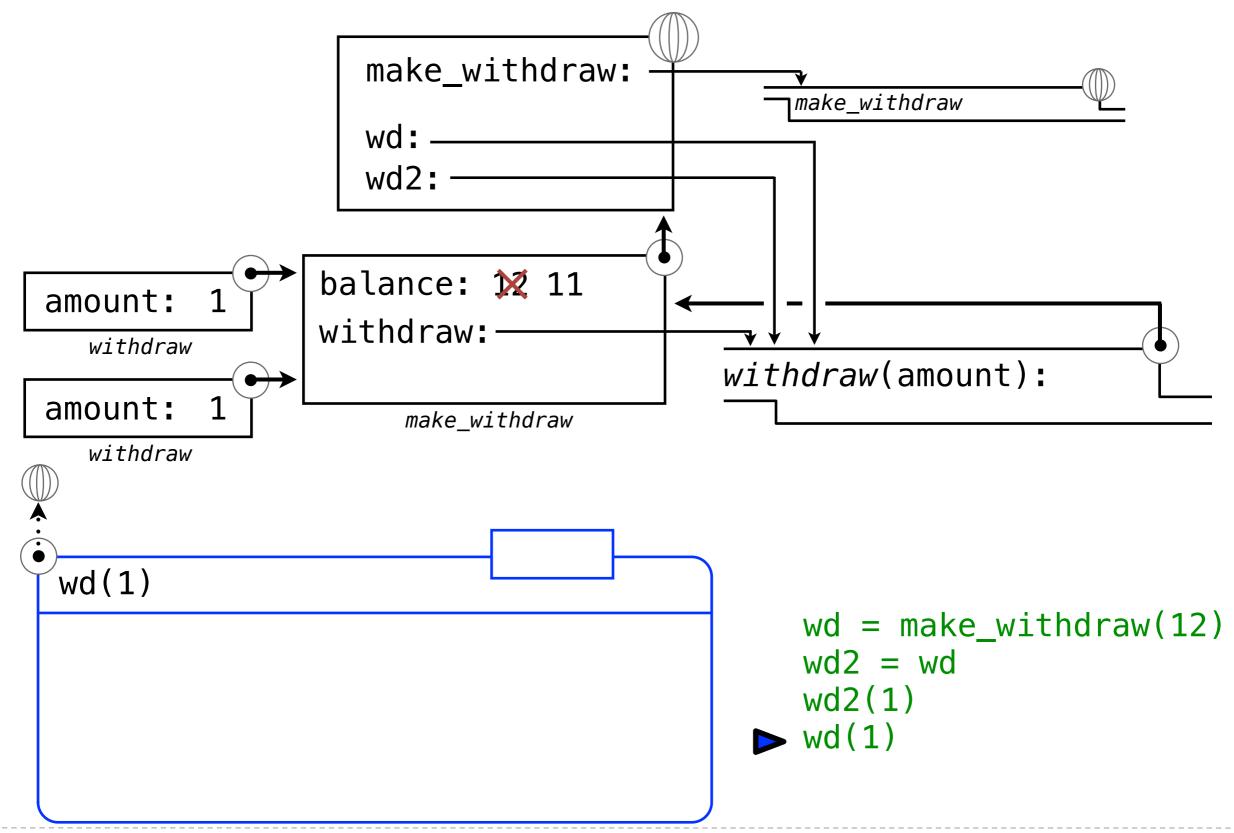


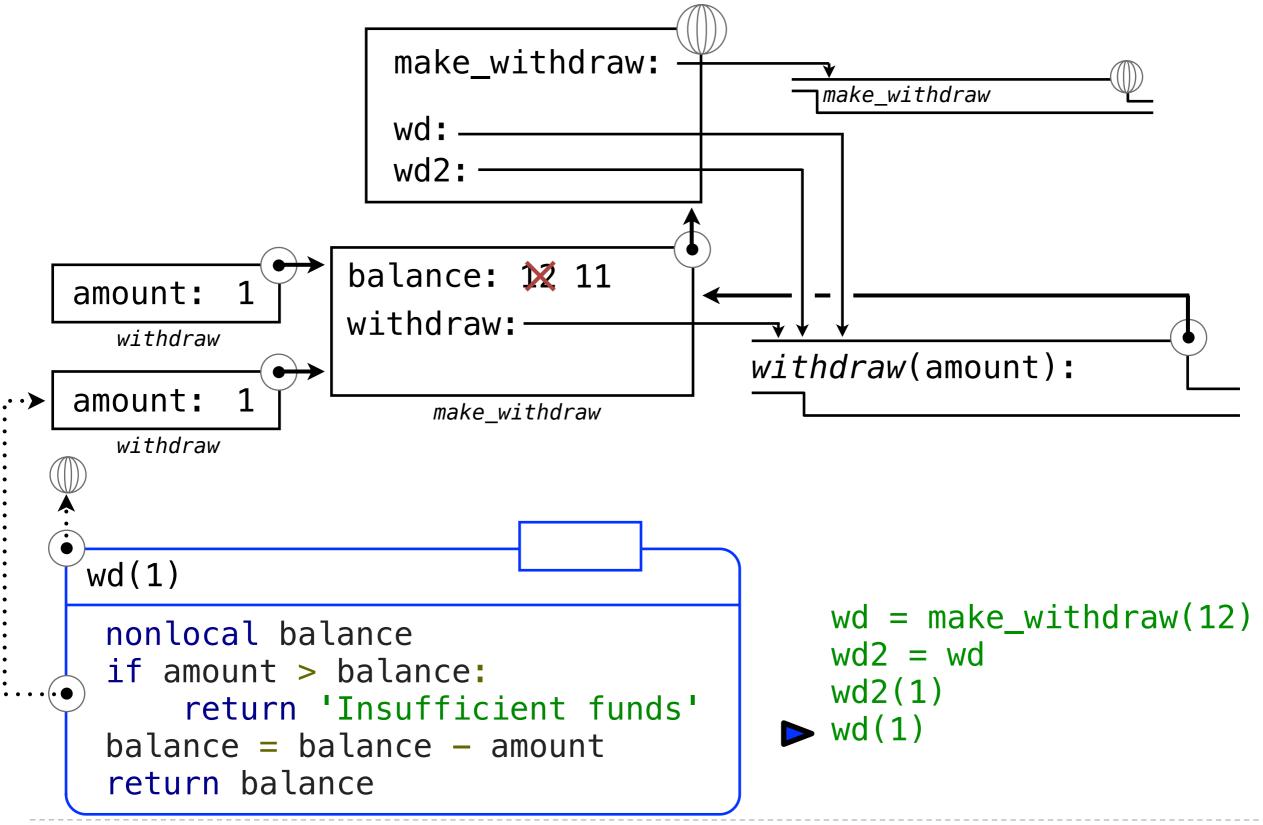


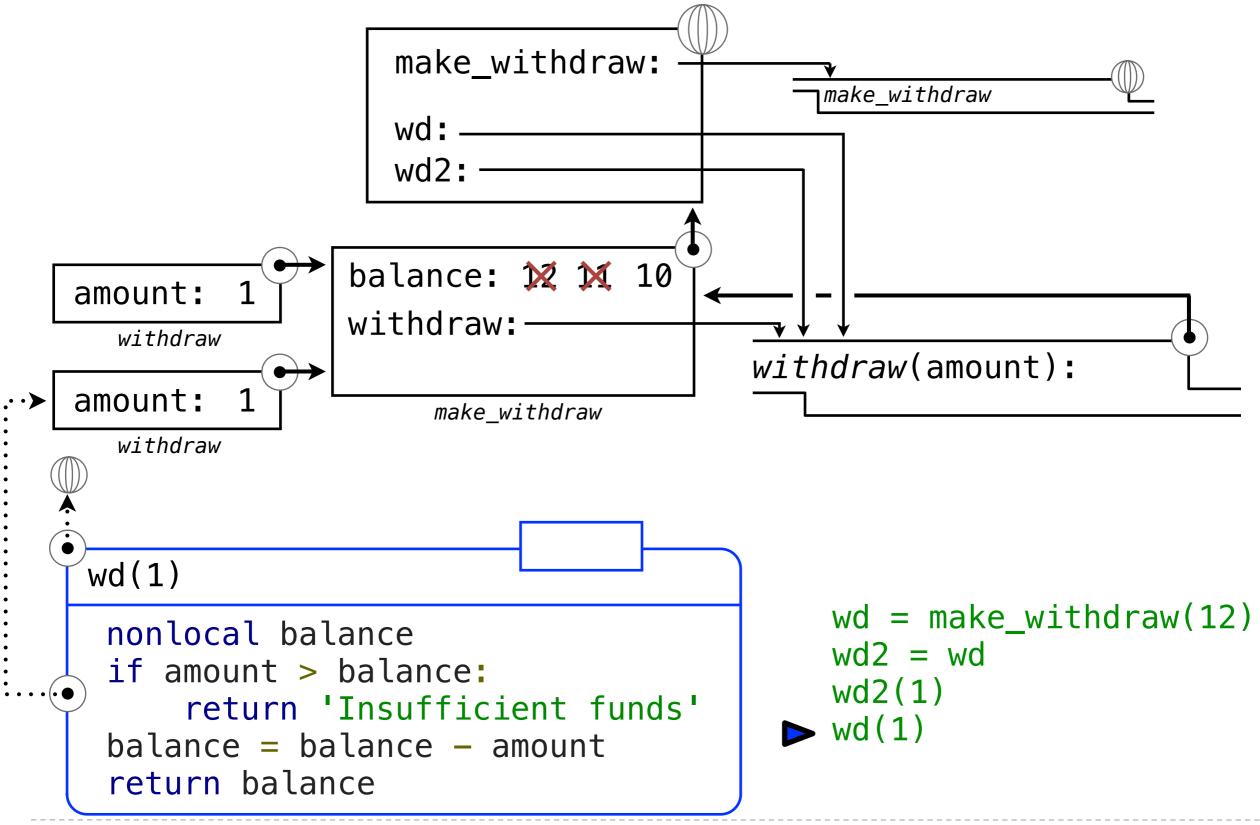


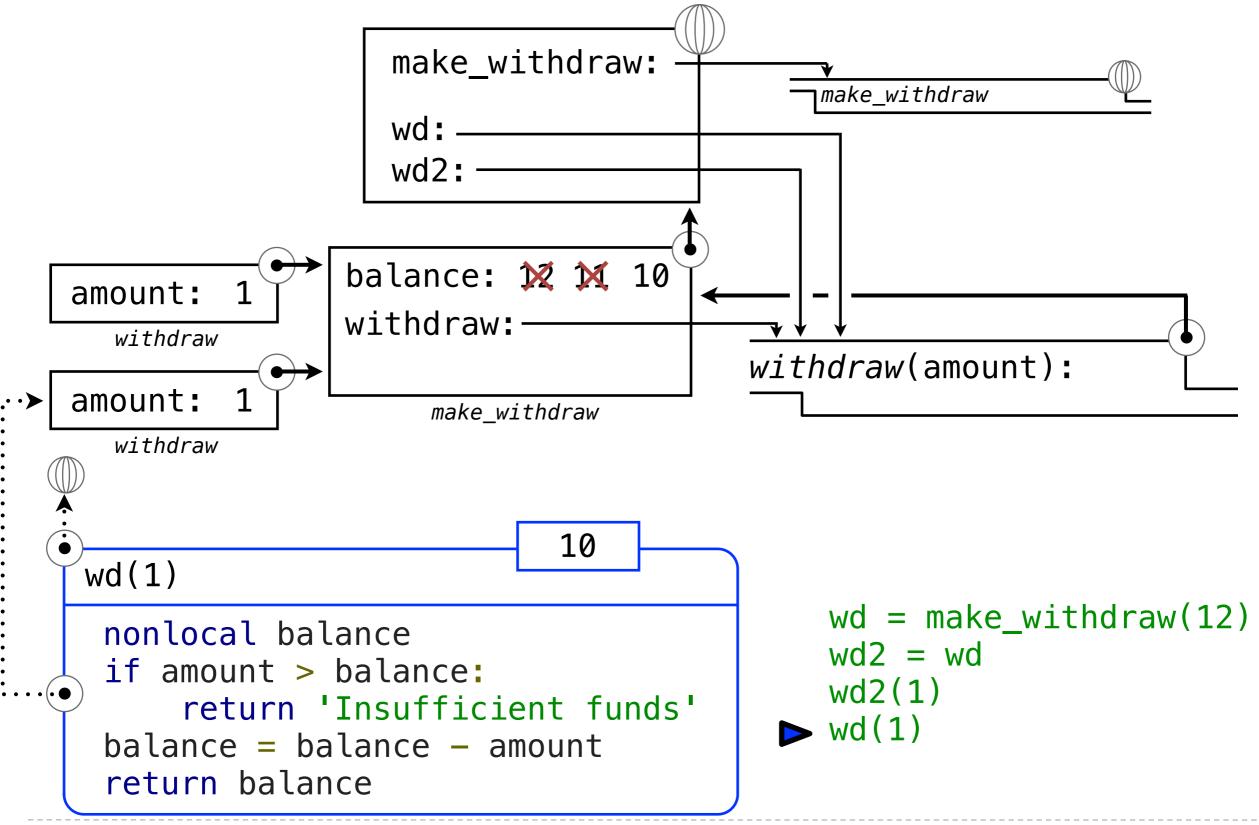
```
wd = make_withdraw(12)
wd2 = wd
wd2(1)
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```











17

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John's Account

\$10

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John's Account \$10 Steven's Account

\$10

18

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mul(add(2, mul(4, 6)), add(3, 5))
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```

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- 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.