1 Functions

Questions

1.1 Determine what the Python interpreter will output given the following lines of code.

>>> from operator import add, mul
>>> mul(add(5, 6), 8)

88

>>> print('x')

x

>>> y = print('x')

x

>>> print(y)

None

>>> print(add(4, 2), print('a'))

6 None

1.2 Determine what the Python interpreter will output given the following lines of code.

>>> def foo(x):
    print(x)
    return x + 1

>>> def bar(y, x):
    print(x - y)

>>> foo(3)

3
4
>>> bar(3)
Error

>>> bar(6, 1)

-5

>>> bar(foo(10), 11)

10
0

2 Control

Questions

2.1 Which numbers will be printed after executing the following code?

```python
n = 0
if n:
    print(1)
elif n < 2
    print(2)
else:
    print(3)
print(4)
```

2
4

2.2 WWPD (What would Python Display) after evaluating each of the following expressions?

```python
>>> 0 and 1 / 0
0

>>> 6 or 1 or "a" or 1 / 0
6

>>> 6 and 1 and "a" and 1 / 0
Error

>>> print(print(4) and 2)

4

None

>>> not True and print("a")
```
2.3 Define a function, `count_digits`, which takes in an integer, `n`, and counts the number of digits in that number.

```python
def count_digits(n):
    ...
    >>> count_digits(4)
    1
    >>> count_digits(12345678)
    8
    >>> count_digits(0)
    0
    ...

count = 0
while n > 0:
    count += 1
    n = n//10
return count
```

2.4 Define a function, `count_matches`, which takes in two integers `n` and `m`, and counts the number of digits that match.

```python
def count_matches(n, m):
    ...
    >>> count_matches(10, 30)
    1
    >>> count_matches(12345, 23456)
    0
    >>> count_matches(121212, 123123)
    2
    >>> count_matches(111, 11) # only one's place matches
    2
    >>> count_matches(101, 10) # no place matches
    0
    ...

matches = 0
while n > 0 and m > 0:
    if n % 10 == m % 10:
        matches += 1
    n, m = n // 10, m // 10
return matches
3 Environment Diagrams

Questions

3.1 Draw the environment diagram for evaluating the following code

```python
def f(x):
    return y + x

y = 10
f(8)
```

Solution: https://goo.gl/rZuzaM

3.2 Draw the environment diagram for evaluating the following code

```python
def dessef(a, b):
    c = a + b
    b = b + 1

b = 6
dessef(b, 4)
```

Solution: https://goo.gl/4m3NRD
3.3 Draw the environment diagram for evaluating the following code

```python
def foo(x, y):
    foo = bar
    return foo(bar(x, x), y)

def bar(z, x):
    return z + y

y = 5
foo(1, 2)
```

Solution: https://goo.gl/7Kcx6n

3.4 Draw the environment diagram for evaluating the following code

```python
def spain(japan, iran):
    def world(cup, egypt):
        return japan-poland
    return iran(world(iran, poland))

def saudi(arabia):
    return japan + 3

japan, poland = 3, 7
spain(poland+1, saudi)
```

Solution: https://goo.gl/iddW49
Draw the environment diagram for evaluating the following code:

cap = 9
hulk = 3

def marvel(cap, thor, avengers):
    marvel = avengers
    iron = hulk + cap
    if thor > cap:
        def marvel(cap, thor, avengers):
            return iron
    else:
        iron = hulk
    return marvel(thor, cap, marvel)

def iron(man):
    hulk = cap - 1
    return hulk

marvel(cap, iron(3), marvel)

Solution: https://goo.gl/sofcq2
4 Higher Order Functions

Questions

4.1 What do lambda expressions do? Can we write all functions as lambda expressions?
In what cases are lambda expressions useful?

Lambda expressions create functions. When a lambda expression is evaluated, it
produces a function. We often use lambdas to create short anonymous functions
that we won’t need for too long.
We can’t write all functions as lambda expressions because lambda functions all
have to have ?return? statements and they can’t contain very complex multi-line
expressions.

4.2 Determine if each of the following will error:

```python
>>> 1/0
Error
>>> boom = lambda: 1/0

No error, since we don’t evaluate the body of the lambda when we define
it.
>>> boom()

Error
```

4.3 Express the following lambda expression using a `def` statement, and the `def` state-
ment using a lambda expression.

```
pow = lambda x, y: x**y

def pow(x, y):
    return x**y

def foo(x):
    def f(y):
        def g(z):
            return x + y * z
        return g
    return f

foo = lambda x: lambda y: lambda z: x + y * z
```

4.4 Draw Environment Diagrams for the following lines of code

\[
\text{square} = \lambda x: x \times x \\
\text{higher} = \lambda f: \lambda y: f(f(y)) \\
\text{higher(square)}(5)
\]

Solution: https://goo.gl/LATqV9

\[
a = (\lambda f, a: f(a))(\lambda b: b \times b, 2)
\]

Solution: https://goo.gl/TyriuP
4.5 Write `make_skipper`, which takes in a number \( n \) and outputs a function. When this function takes in a number \( x \), it prints out all the numbers between 0 and \( x \), skipping every \( n \)th number (meaning skip any value that is a multiple of \( n \)).

```python
def make_skipper(n):
    """
    >>> a = make_skipper(2)
    >>> a(5)
    1
    3
    5
    """
    def skipper(x):
        for i in range(x + 1):
            if i % n != 0:
                print(i)
    return skipper
```

4.6 Write a function that takes in a function `cond` and a number \( n \) and prints numbers from 1 to \( n \) where calling `cond` on that number returns True.

```python
def keep_ints(cond, n):
    """Print out all integers 1..i..n where cond(i) is true
    >>> def is_even(x):
    ...     # Even numbers have remainder 0 when divided by 2.
    ...     return x % 2 == 0
    ...     return x % 2 == 0
    >>> keep_ints(is_even, 5)
    2
    4
    """
    i = 1
    while i <= n:
        if cond(i):
            print(i)
        i += 1
```

Video walkthrough
4.7 Write a function similar to `keep_ints` like before, but now it takes in a number `n` and returns a function that has one parameter `cond`. The returned function prints out numbers from 1 to `n` where calling `cond` on that number returns `True`.

```python
def make_keeper(n):
    '''Returns a function which takes one parameter cond and prints out all integers 1..i..n where calling cond(i) returns True.'''

    def do_keep(cond):
        i = 1
        while i <= n:
            if cond(i):
                print(i)
            i += 1
        return do_keep

>>> def is_even(x):
    ...     # Even numbers have remainder 0 when divided by 2.
    ...     return x % 2 == 0
>>> make_keeper(5)(is_even)
2
4

Video Walkthrough
```