

```
def square(x):
    return mul(x, x)
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def sum_squares(x, y):
    return square(x) + square(y)
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What does sum_squares need to know about square?
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•Square takes one argument.

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What does sum_squares need to know about square?

•Square takes one argument.

Yes

•Square has the intrinsic name square.

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•Square computes the square of a number.

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Square computes the square of a number.

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Square computes the square by calling mul.

No

def square(x):
    return pow(x, 2)
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def square(x):
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                                                                           No
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                                                                          Yes
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                                                                           No
            def square(x):
                                                    def square(x):
                return pow(x, 2)
                                                        return mul(x, x-1) + x
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-

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                                                                          Yes
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                                                                           No
            def square(x):
                                                    def square(x):
                                                        return mul(x, x-1) + x
                return pow(x, 2)
                   If the name "square" were bound to a built-in function,
                          sum_squares would still work identically.
```

noosing Names	

Names typically don't matter for correctness **but**

they matter a lot for composition $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right$

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Names should convey the meaning or purpose of the values to which they are bound.

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From:	To:
true_false	rolled_a_one

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true_false	rolled_a_one
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l, I, O	k, i, m

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Reasons to add a new name

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Repeated compound expressions:

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```
if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
    x = x + sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
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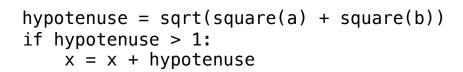
hypotenuse = sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
if hypotenuse > 1:
    x = x + hypotenuse
```

Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

Reasons to add a new name

Repeated compound expressions:

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if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
    x = x + sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
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Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

$$x = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)) / (2 * a)$$

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Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

$$x = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)) / (2 * a)$$



discriminant =
$$sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)$$

x = $(-b + discriminant) / (2 * a)$

Reasons to add a new name

More Naming Tips

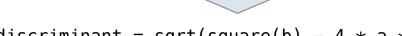
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x = $(-b + discriminant) / (2 * a)$

More Naming Tips

Names can be long if they help document your code:

average_age = average(age, students)

is preferable to

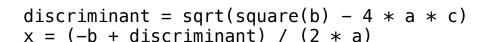
Compute average age of students
aa = avg(a, st)

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Repeated compound expressions:

Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

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 Names can be short if they represent generic quantities: counts, arbitrary functions, arguments to mathematical operations, etc.

n, k, i - Usually integers

x, y, z - Usually real numbers

f, g, h - Usually functions

Reasons to add a new name

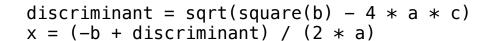
Repeated compound expressions:

hypotenuse = sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) PRACTICAL GUIDELINES if hypotenuse > 1:

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Test-Driven Development		

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A test will clarify the domain, range, & behavior of a function.

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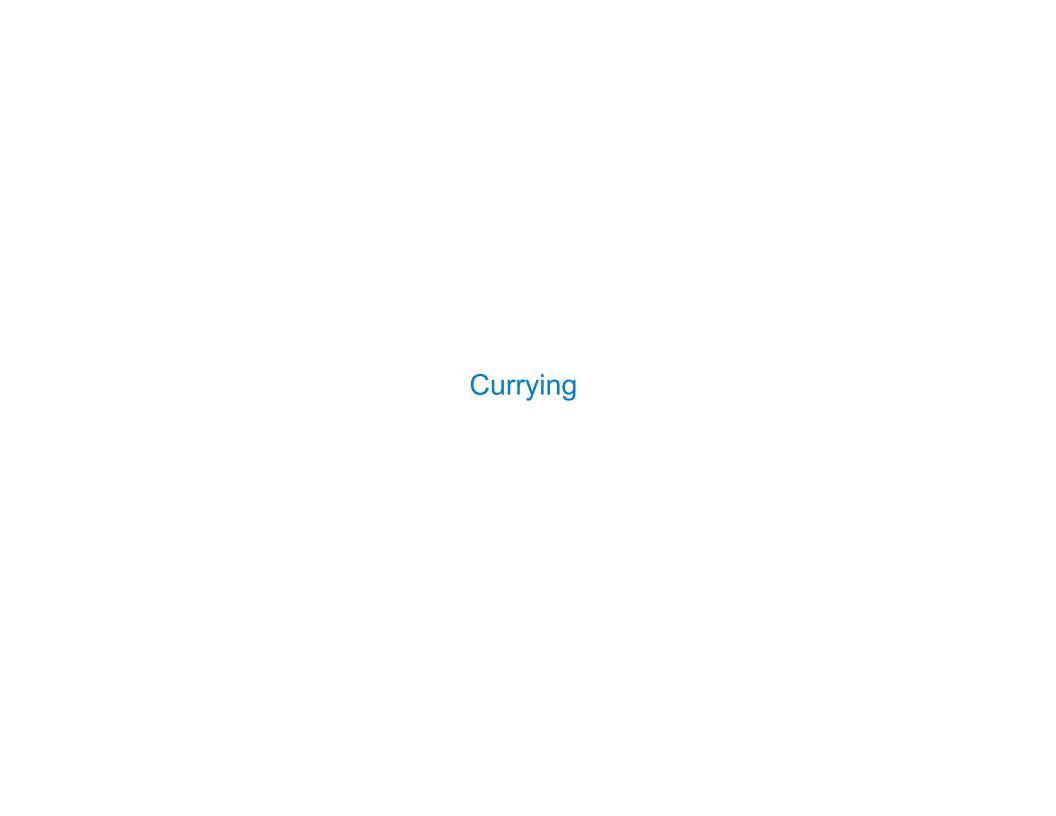
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(Demo)



Function (Surrying		

def make_adder(n):
 return lambda k: n + k

```
def make_adder(n):
    return lambda k: n + k
```

```
>>> make_adder(2)(3)
5
>>> add(2, 3)
5
```

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There's a general relationship between these functions

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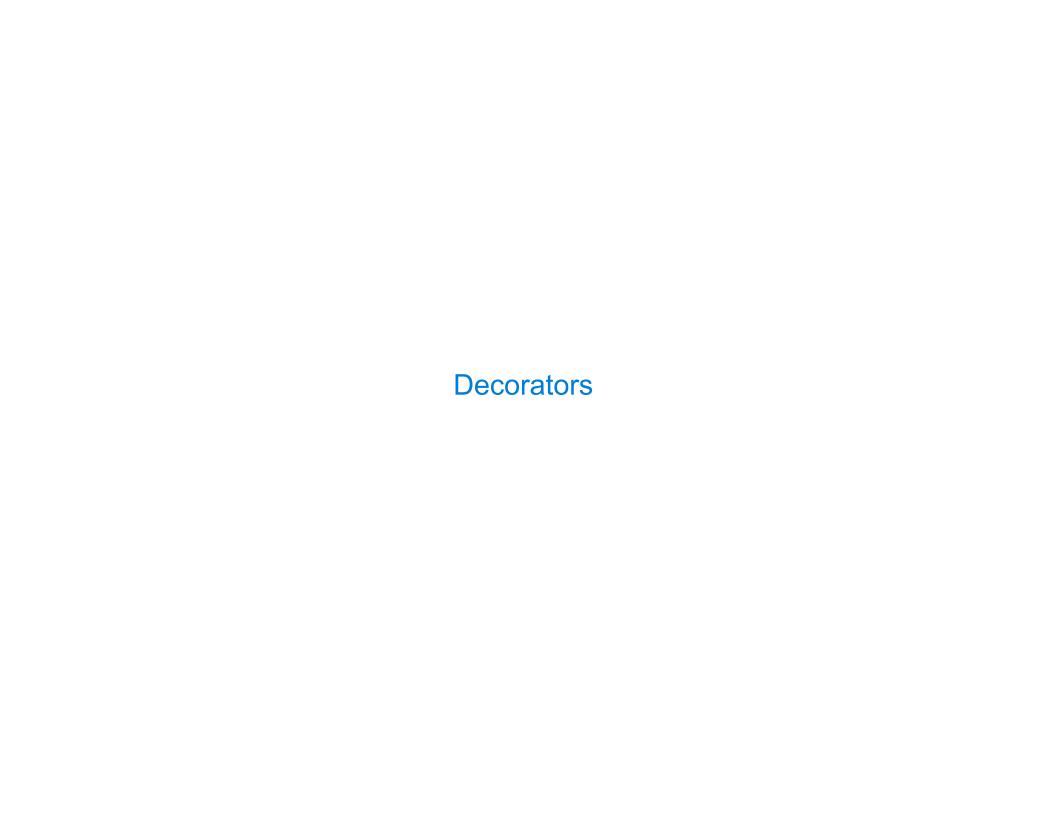
(Demo)

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def make_adder(n):
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>>> make_adder(2)(3)
    There's a general
    relationship between
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(Demo)
```

Curry: Transform a multi-argument function into a single-argument, higher-order function



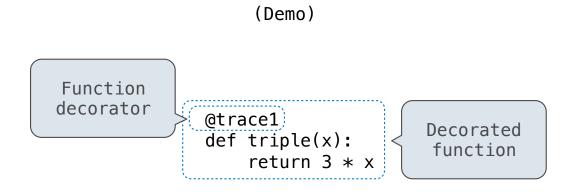
(Demo)

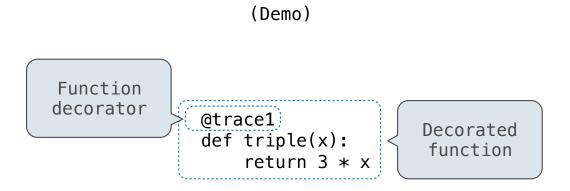
(Demo)

@trace1
def triple(x):
 return 3 * x

Function decorator

@trace1
def triple(x):
 return 3 * x



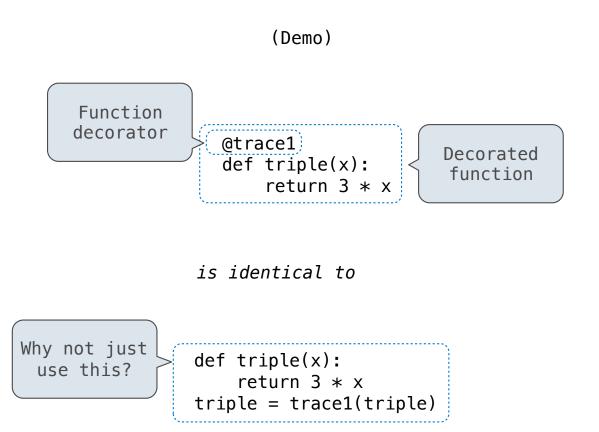


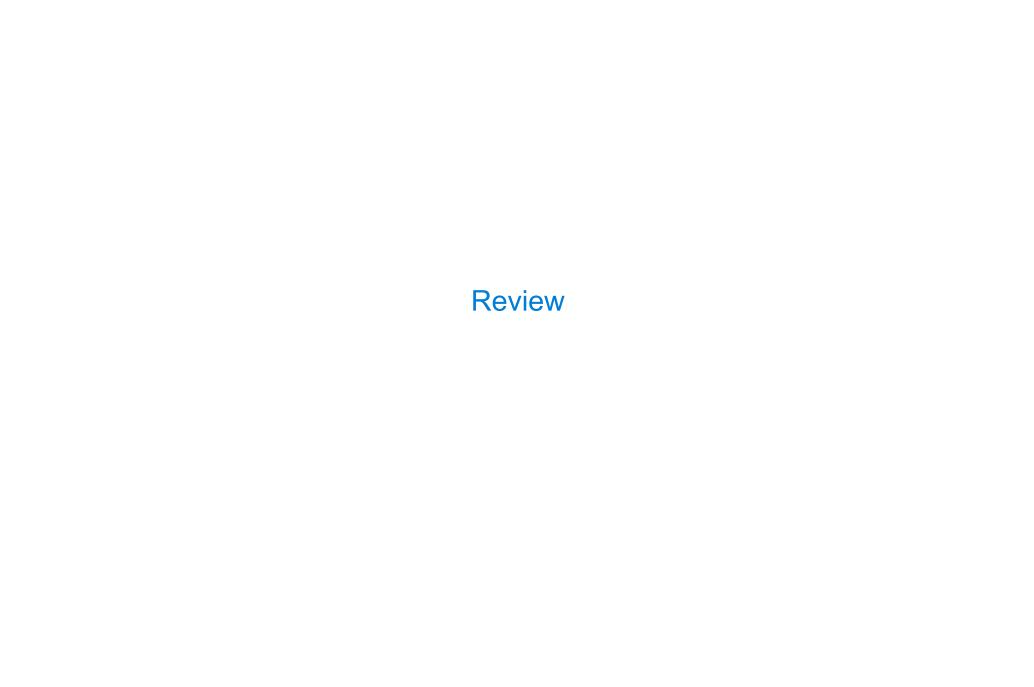
is identical to

Function decorator @trace1 def triple(x): return 3 * x Openated function

is identical to

def triple(x):
 return 3 * x
triple = trace1(triple)





What Would Python Print?	

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The print function returns None. It also displays its arguments (separated by spaces) when it is called.

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The print function returns None. It also displays its arguments (separated by spaces) when it is called.

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This expression

Evaluates to

Interactive Output

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	

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return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
	print(5)		

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
	print(5)	None	

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x): return mul(x, x)</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
	print(5)	None	5

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	liitz exhiesztoli	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
	print(5)	None	5
	print(print(5))		

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
	print(5)	None	5
	<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>		

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```
Interactive
from operator import add, mul
                                 This expression
                                                                  Evaluates to
                                                                                    Output
def square(x):
    return mul(x, x)
                                  5
                                                                  5
                                                                                     5
                                  print(5)
                                                                  None
                                                                                     5
                                  print(print(5))
                                                                  None
                                                                                    None
                                          None
```

def delay(arg):
 print('delayed')
 def g():
 return arg
 return g

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
	print(5)	None	5
	<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
<pre>def delay(arg): print('delayed') def g(): return arg return g</pre>	delay(delay)()(6)()		

```
Interactive
from operator import add, mul
                                  This expression
                                                                                     Output
                                                                   Evaluates to
def square(x):
     return mul(x, x)
                                   5
                                                                    5
                                                                                      5
                                   print(5)
                                                                    None
                                                                                      5
                                   print(print(5))
                                                                    None
                                                                                      None
                                           None
def delay(arg):
    print('delayed')
                                   delay(delay)()(6)()
    def g():
        return arg
    return g
 Names in nested def
statements can refer to
 their enclosing scope
```

```
from operator import add, mul
def square(x):
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A function that takes any
argument and returns a
function that returns
    that arg

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print(5)	None	5
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delay(delay)()(6)()		

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delay(delay)()(6)()		

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delay(delay)()(6)()		

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def delay(arg):
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    def g():
        return arg
    return g

Names in nested def
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```

This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
5	5	5
print(5)	None	5
<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
(delay(delay)()(6)()		

```
from operator import add, mul
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def delay(arg):
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    def g():
        return arg
    return g

Names in nested def
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```

This expression	Evaluates to	Output
5	5	5
print(5)	None	5
<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
delay(delay)()(6)()		delayed

```
from operator import add, mul
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```

This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
5	5	5
print(5)	None	5
<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
delay(delay)()(6)()		delayed delayed

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Names in nested def
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```

This expression	Evaluates to	Output
5	5	5
print(5)	None	5
<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
(delay(delay)()(6)()		delayed delayed 6

```
from operator import add, mul
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This expression	Evaluates to	Output
5	5	5
print(5)	None	5
<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
(delay(delay)()(6)()	6	delayed delayed 6

```
Interactive
  from operator import add, mul
                                    This expression
                                                                                       Output
                                                                    Evaluates to
  def square(x):
      return mul(x, x)
                                    5
                                                                     5
                                                                                       5
A function that takes any
                                    print(5)
                                                                     None
                                                                                       5
 argument and returns a
  function that returns
                                    print(print(5))
                                                                     None
         that arg
                                                                                       None
                                            None
 def delay(arg):
                                                                                       delayed
     print('delayed')
                                    delay(delay)()(6)()
                                                                                       delayed
     def g():
                                                                     6
          return arg
                                                                                       6
     return g
   Names in nested def
                                    print(delay(print)()(4))
 statements can refer to
  their enclosing scope
```

```
Interactive
  from operator import add, mul
                                    This expression
                                                                                       Output
                                                                    Evaluates to
  def square(x):
      return mul(x, x)
                                    5
                                                                     5
                                                                                       5
A function that takes any
                                    print(5)
                                                                     None
                                                                                       5
 argument and returns a
  function that returns
                                    print(print(5))
                                                                     None
         that arg
                                                                                       None
                                            None
 def delay(arg):
                                                                                       delayed
     print('delayed')
                                    delay(delay)()(6)()
                                                                                       delayed
     def g():
                                                                     6
          return arg
                                                                                       6
     return g
                                                                                       delayed
   Names in nested def
                                    print(delay(print)()(4))
 statements can refer to
  their enclosing scope
```

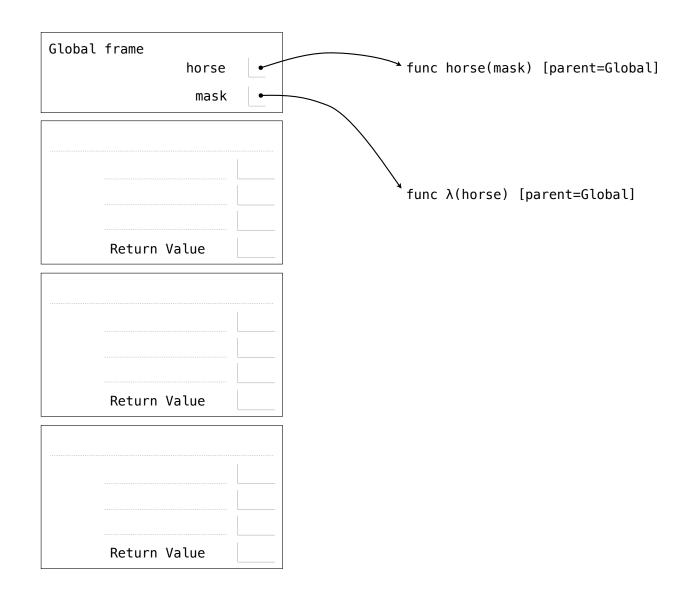
```
Interactive
  from operator import add, mul
                                    This expression
                                                                                       Output
                                                                    Evaluates to
  def square(x):
      return mul(x, x)
                                    5
                                                                     5
                                                                                       5
A function that takes any
                                    print(5)
                                                                     None
                                                                                       5
 argument and returns a
  function that returns
                                    print(print(5))
                                                                     None
         that arg
                                                                                       None
                                            None
 def delay(arg):
                                                                                       delayed
     print('delayed')
                                    delay(delay)()(6)()
                                                                                       delayed
     def g():
                                                                     6
          return arg
                                                                                       6
     return g
                                                                                       delayed
   Names in nested def
                                    print(delay(print)()(4))
                                                                                       4
 statements can refer to
  their enclosing scope
```

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Interactive Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
A function that takes any argument and returns a	print(5)	None	5
function that returns that arg def (delay(arg):	<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
print('delayed') def g(): return (arg) return g	delay(delay)()(6)()	6	delayed delayed 6
Names in nested def statements can refer to their enclosing scope	<pre>print(delay(print)()(4))</pre>		delayed 4 None

<pre>from operator import add, mul def square(x):</pre>	This expression	Evaluates to	Output
return mul(x, x)	5	5	5
A function that takes any argument and returns a	print(5)	None	5
function that returns that arg	<pre>print(print(5)) None</pre>	None	5 None
<pre>def (delay(arg): print('delayed') def g(): return (arg) return g</pre>	delay(delay)()(6)()	6	delayed delayed 6
Names in nested def statements can refer to their enclosing scope	<pre>print(delay(print)()(4))</pre>	None	delayed 4 None

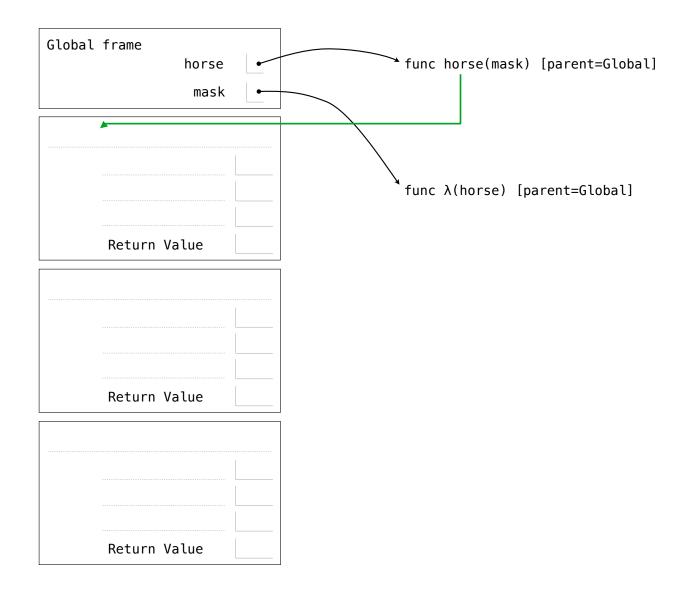
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



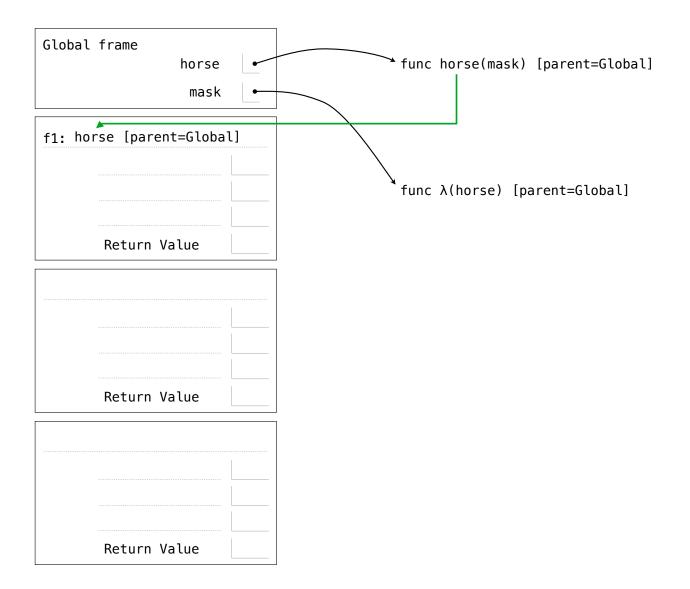
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    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



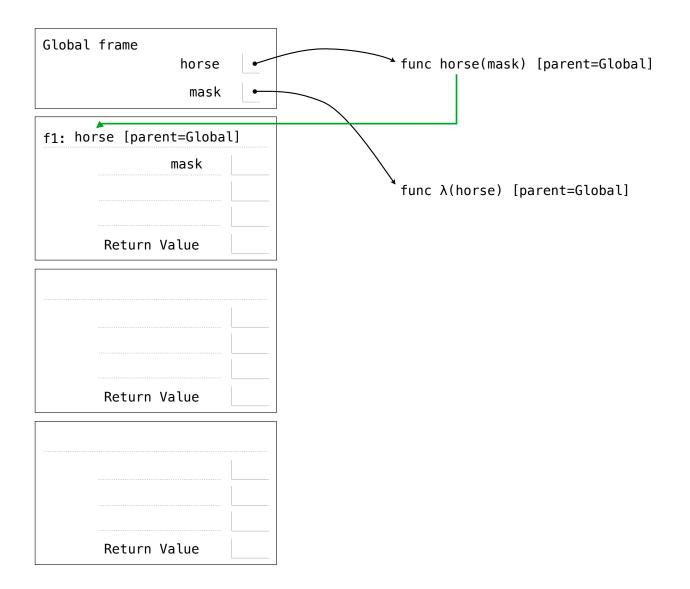
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



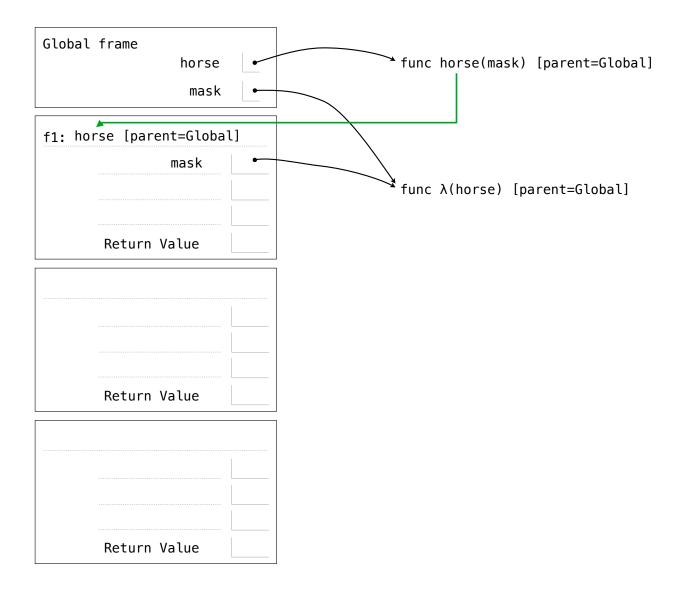
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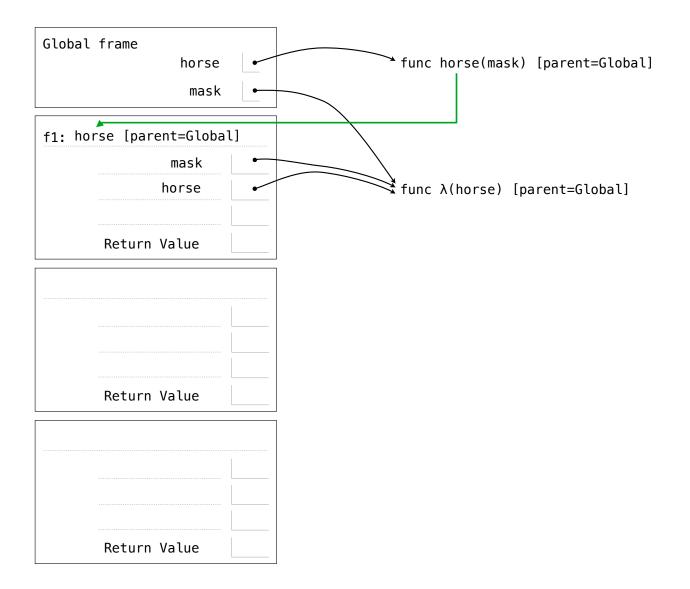
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    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



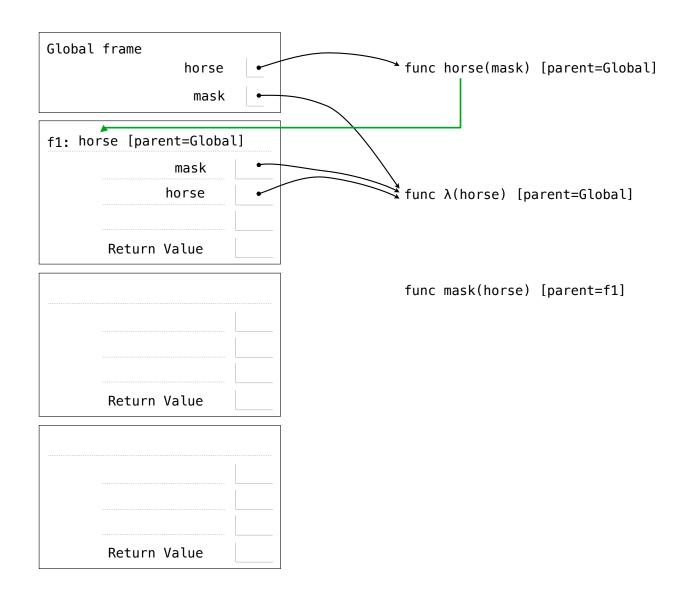
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    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



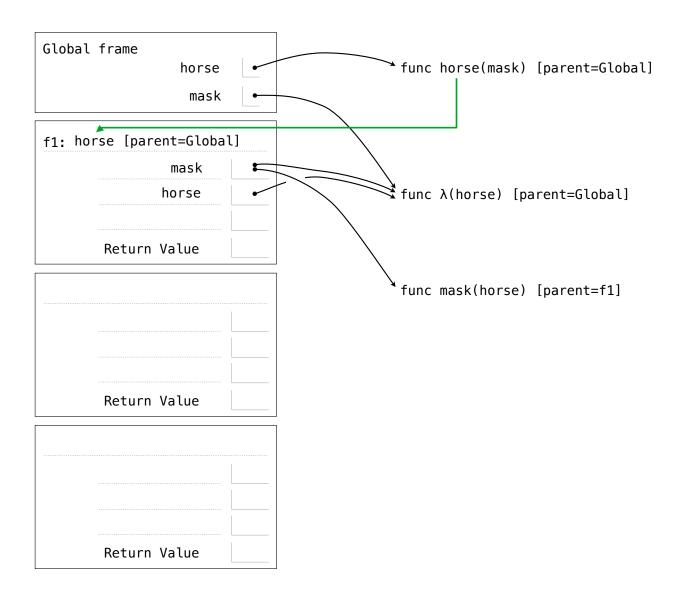
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



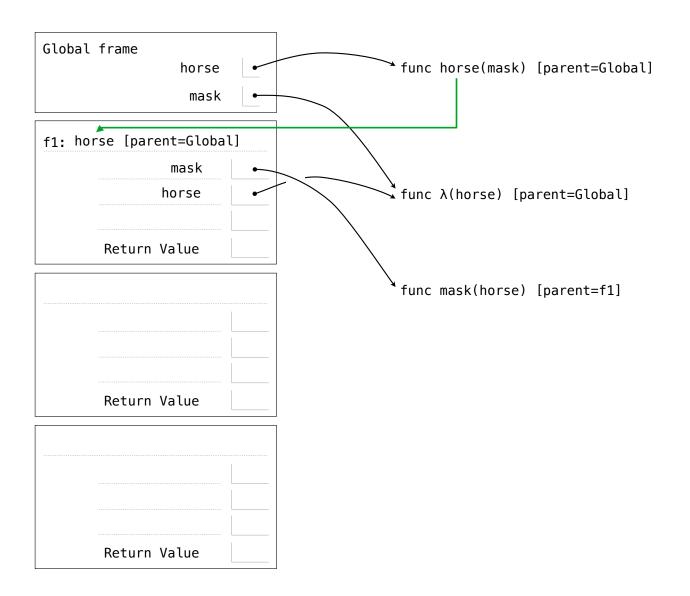
```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



```
def horse(mask):
    horse = mask
    def mask(horse):
        return horse
    return horse(mask)

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```



```
def horse(mask):
   horse = mask
   def mask(horse):
       return horse
   return(horse(mask))

mask = lambda horse: horse(2)
horse(mask)
```

