

Functions as Objects

Radical Claim:

Functions are Objects

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Functions are Objects

implications:

- variables can reference functions
- lists/dicts can reference functions
- we can pass function references to other functions
- we can pass lists of function references to other functions
- ...

Function References

Outline

- functions as objects
- sort

```
x = [1,2,3]
```

```
y = x
```

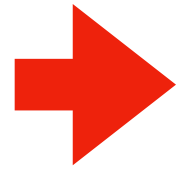
```
def f():  
    return "hi"
```

```
g = f
```

```
z = f()
```

your notes should probably include this example, with an explanation of what each of the 5 steps do!

which line of code is most novel for us?



```
x = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
y = x
```

```
def f():
```

```
    return "hi"
```

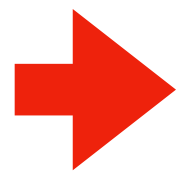
```
g = f
```

```
z = f()
```

State:

references

objects



```
x = [1, 2, 3]  
y = x
```

Explanation: x should reference a new list object

```
def f():  
    return "hi"
```

```
g = f
```

```
z = f()
```

State:

references

x 

objects

1	2	3
---	---	---

➔ `x = [1, 2, 3]`
`y = x`

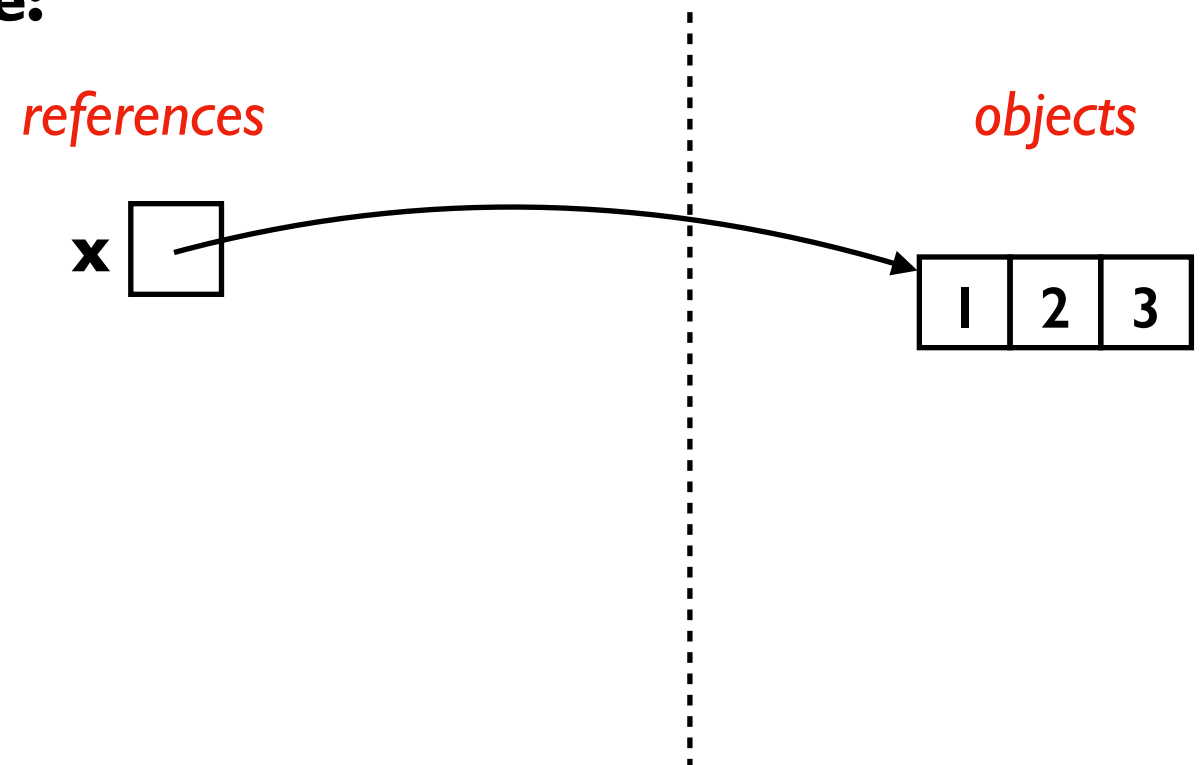
Explanation: x should reference a new list object

```
def f():  
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```

`g = f`

`z = f()`

State:





```
x = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
y = x
```

```
def f():  
    return "hi"
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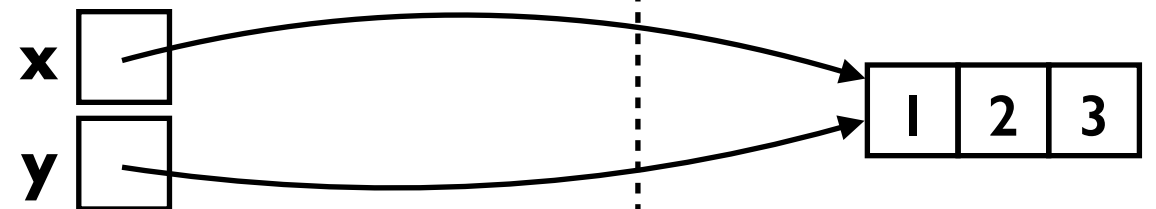
Explanation: x should reference a new list object

Explanation: y should reference whatever x references

State:

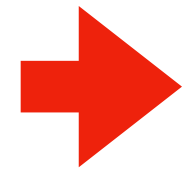
references

objects



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y = x



```
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    return "hi"
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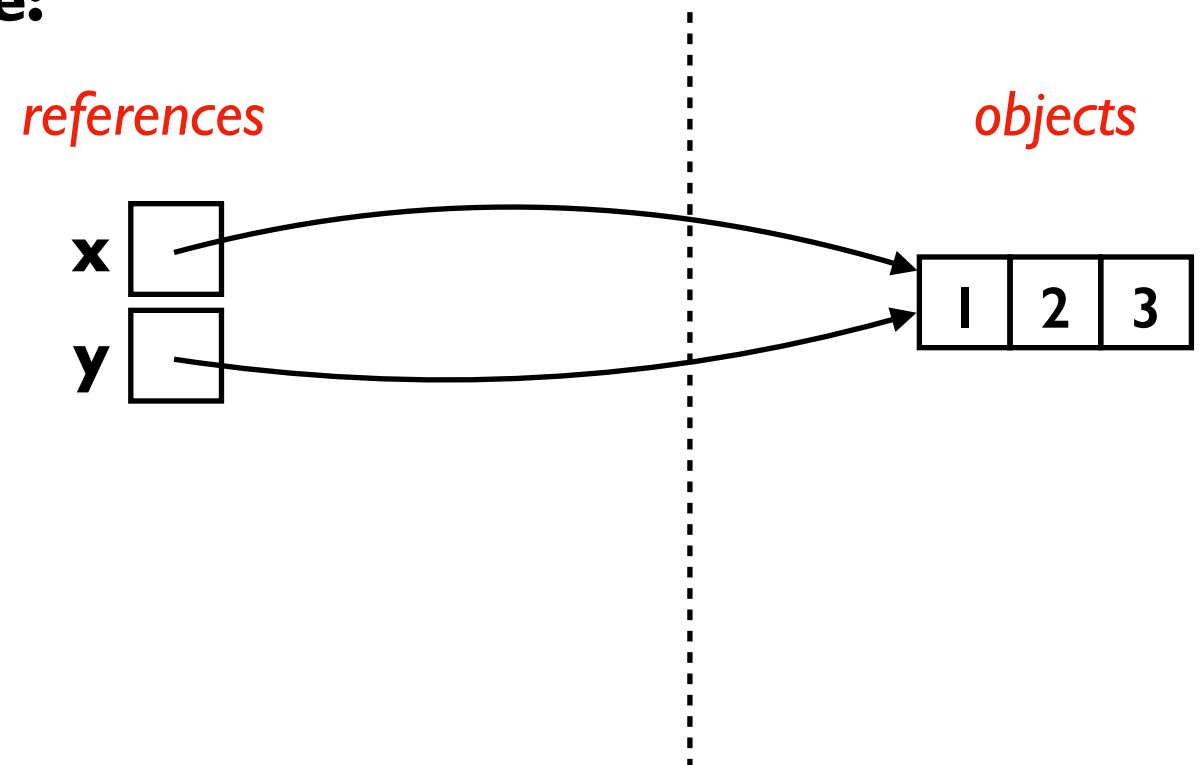
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Explanation: x should reference a new list object

Explanation: y should reference whatever x references

State:



x = [1, 2, 3]

y = x

def f():
 return "hi"

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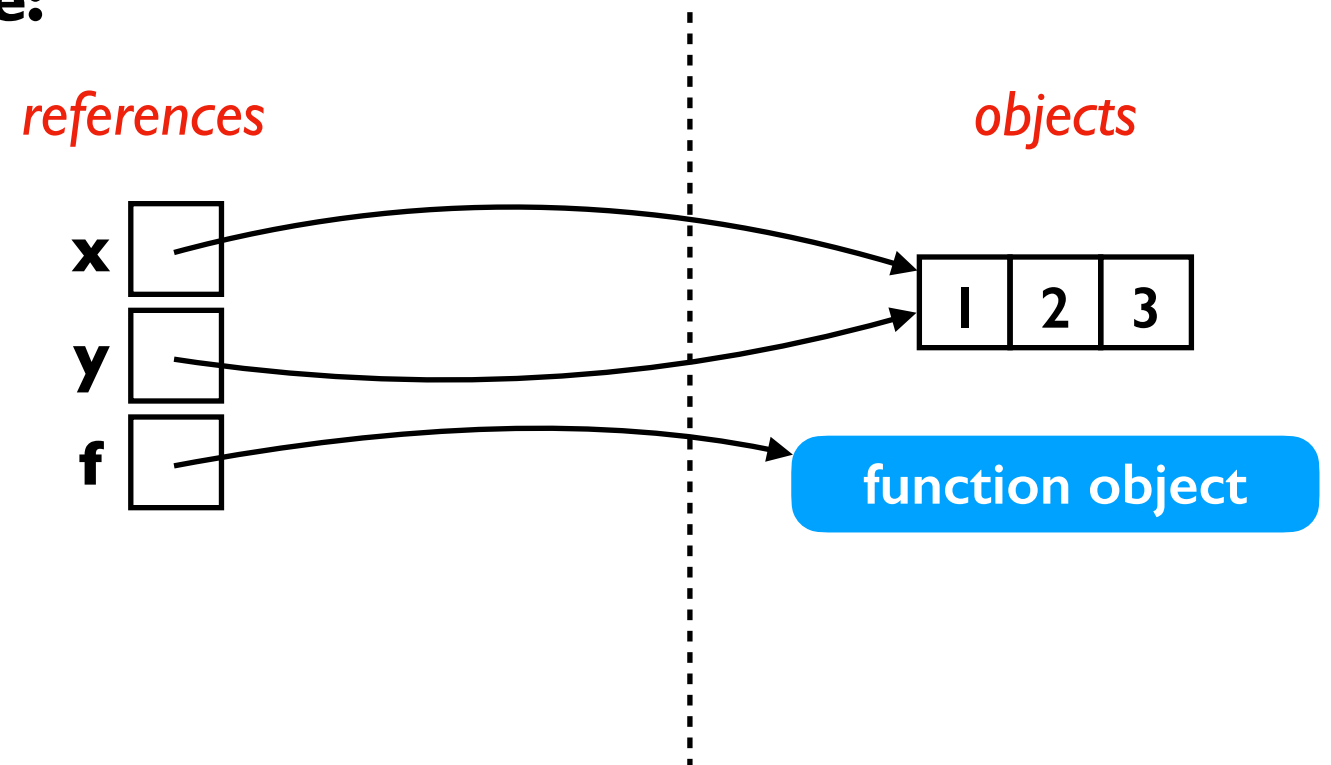
Explanation: x should reference a new list object

Explanation: y should reference whatever x references

Explanation: f should reference a new function object



State:



x = [1, 2, 3]

y = x

def f():
 return "hi"

➔ g = f

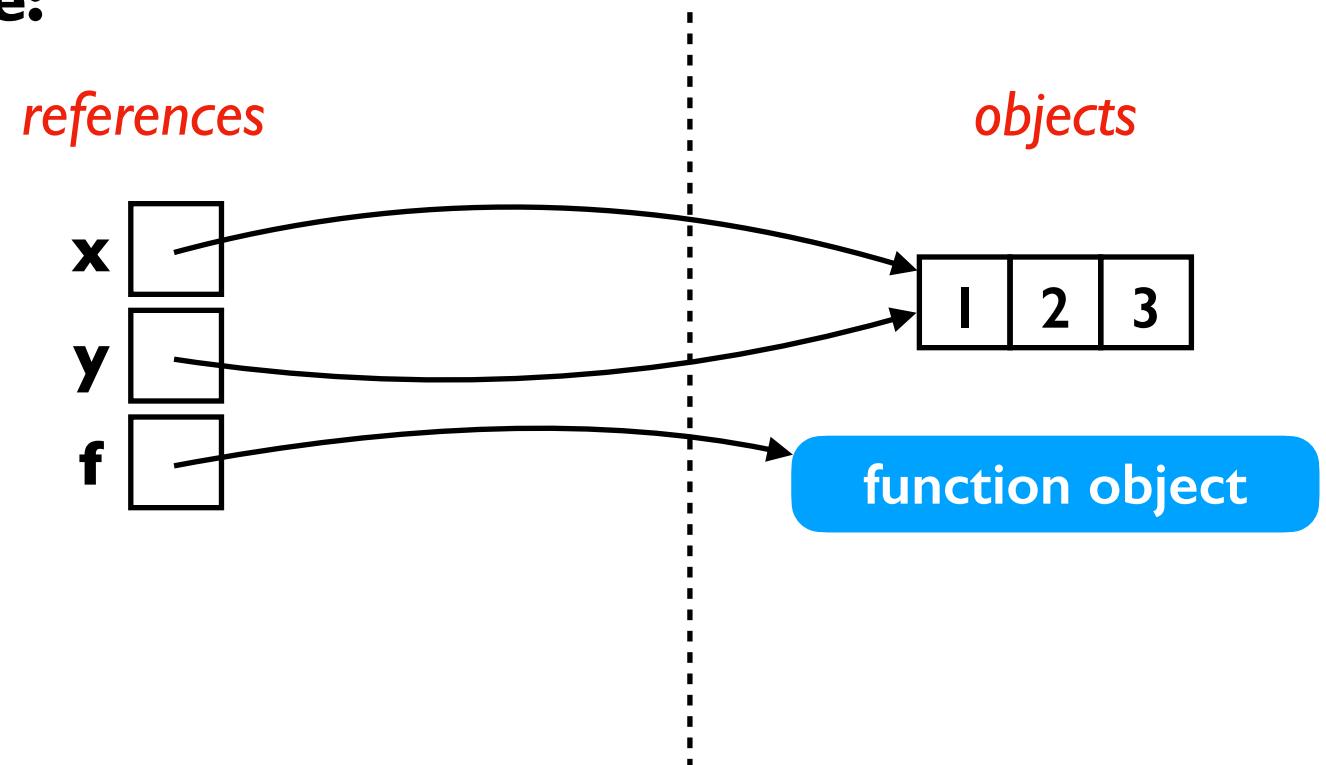
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Explanation: x should reference a new list object

Explanation: y should reference whatever x references

Explanation: f should reference a new function object

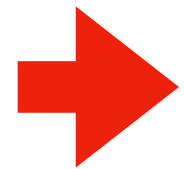
State:



`x = [1, 2, 3]`

`y = x`

`def f():
 return "hi"`



`g = f`

`z = f()`

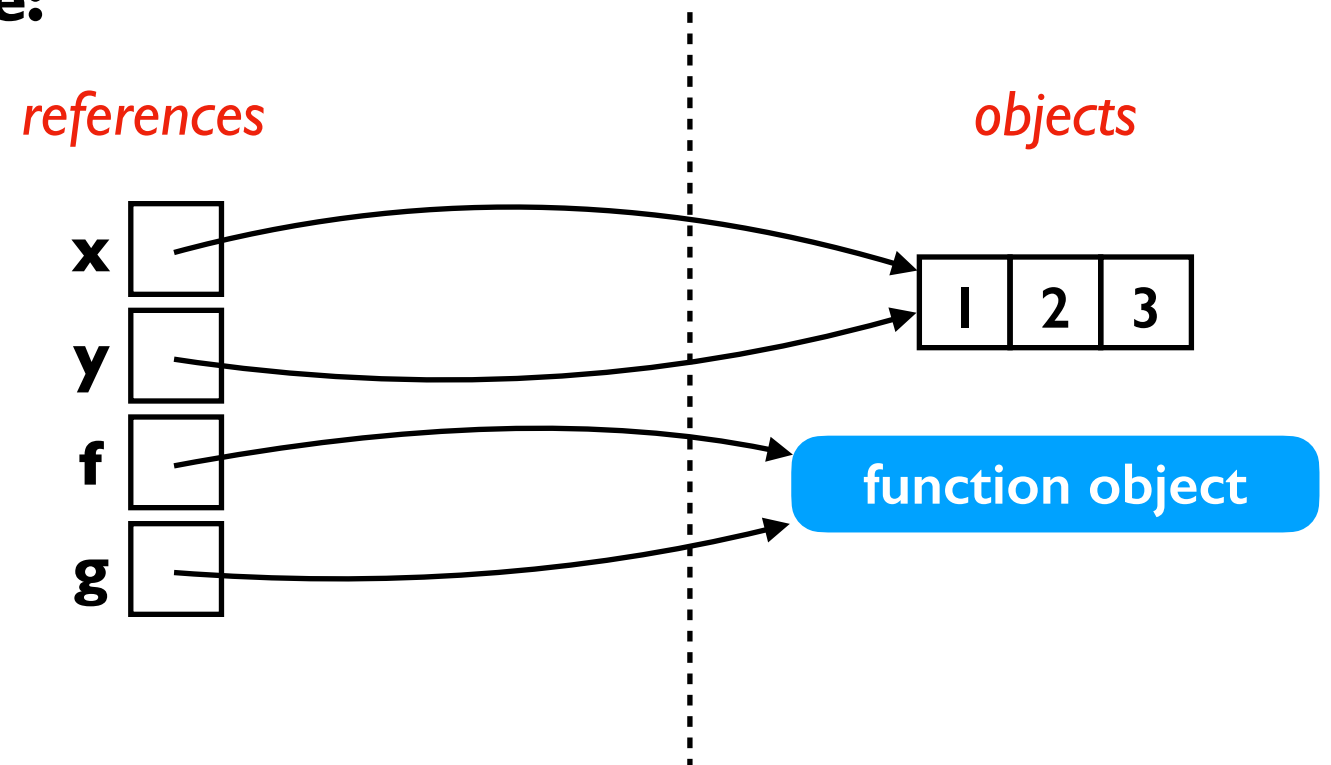
Explanation: x should reference a new list object

Explanation: y should reference whatever x references

Explanation: f should reference a new function object

Explanation: g should reference whatever f references

State:



x = [1, 2, 3]

y = x

def f():
 return "hi"

g = f

➔ z = f()

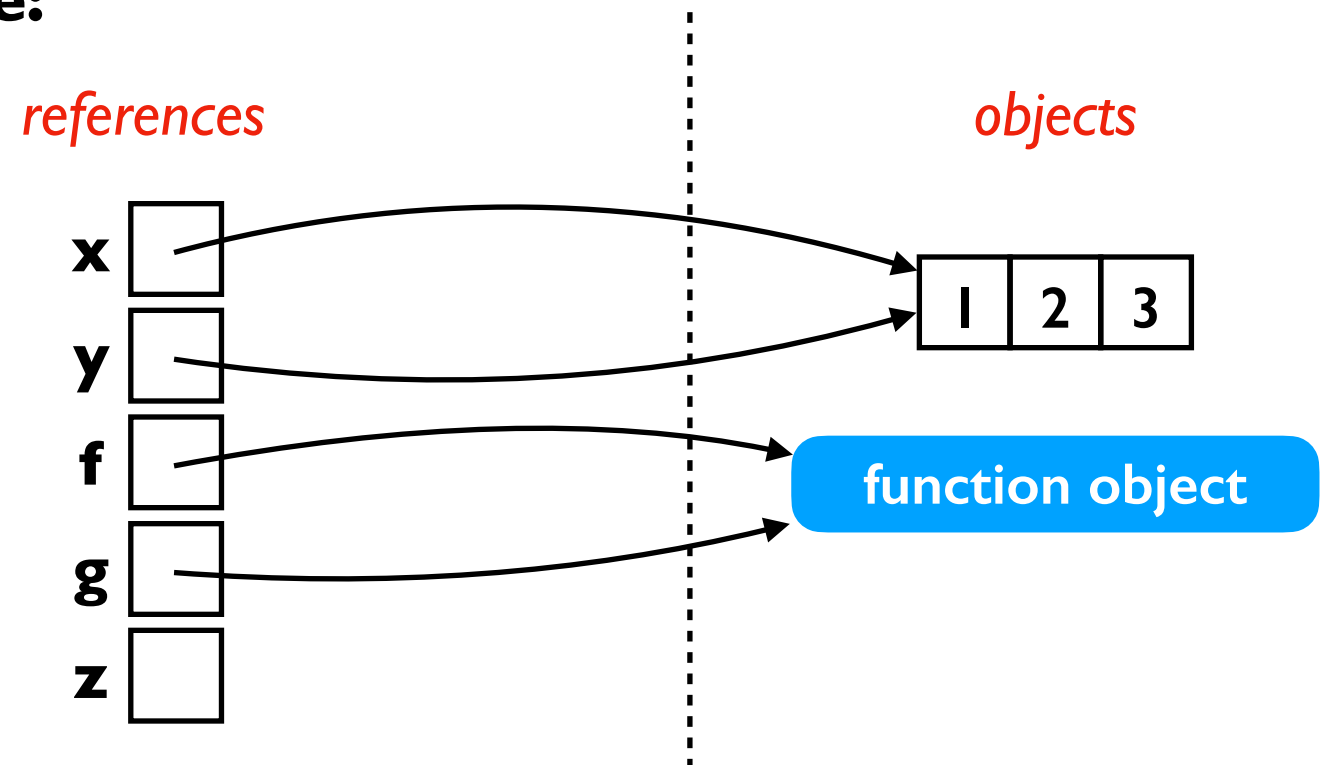
Explanation: x should reference a new list object

Explanation: y should reference whatever x references

Explanation: f should reference a new function object

Explanation: g should reference whatever f references

State:



x = [1, 2, 3]

y = x

def f():
 return "hi"

g = f

➔ z = f()

Explanation: x should reference a new list object

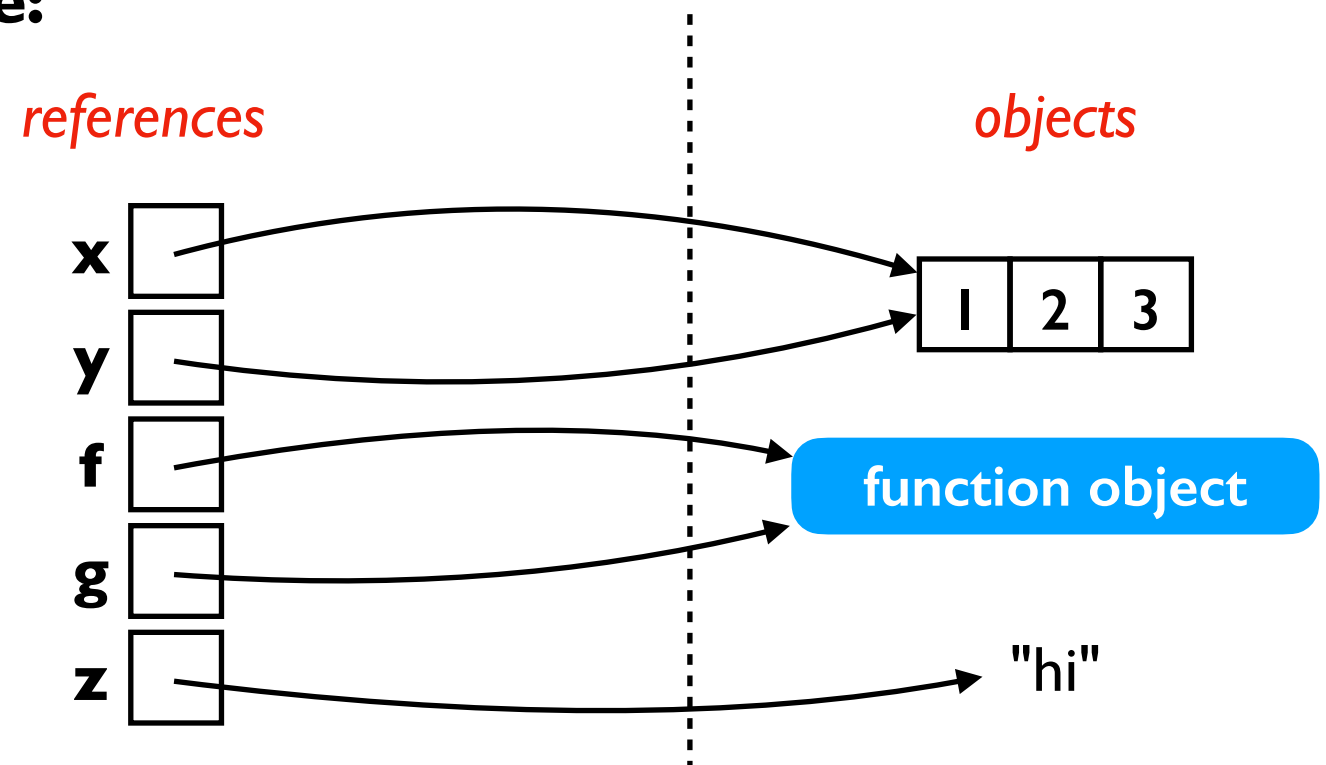
Explanation: y should reference whatever x references

Explanation: f should reference a new function object

Explanation: g should reference whatever f references

Explanation: z should reference whatever f returns

State:



x = [1, 2, 3]

y = x

def f():
 return "hi"

g = f

➔ z = f()

both of these calls would
have run the same code,
returning the same result:

- z = f()
- z = g()

Explanation: x should reference a new list object

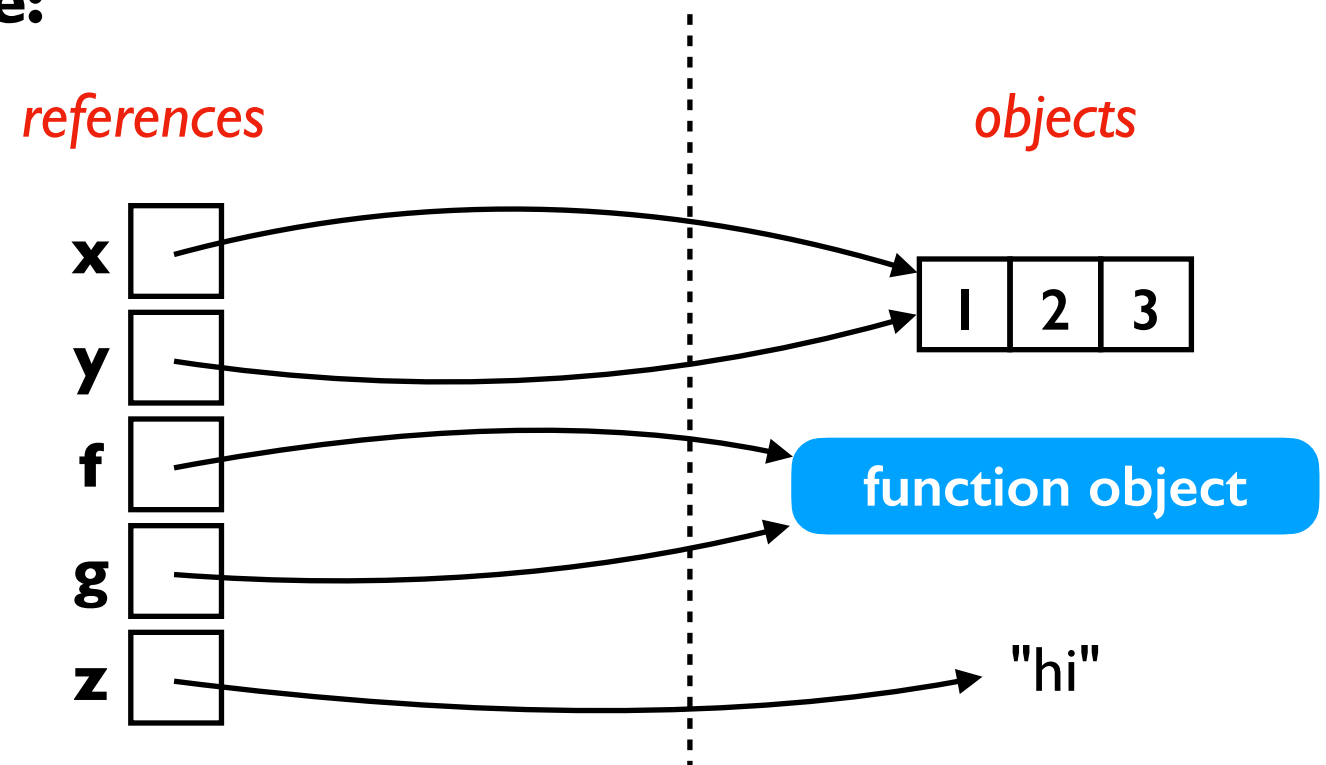
Explanation: y should reference whatever x references

Explanation: f should reference a new function object

Explanation: g should reference whatever f references

Explanation: z should reference whatever f returns

State:



x = [1, 2, 3]

y = x

```
def f():  
    return "hi"
```

g = f

z = f()

very similar (reference new object)

```
graph LR; A["very similar (reference new object)"] --> B["x = [1, 2, 3]"]; A --> C["def f():<br/>    return 'hi'"]
```

x = [1,2,3]

y = x

```
def f():  
    return "hi"
```

g = f

z = f()

very similar (reference new object)

very similar (reference existing object)

x = [1,2,3]

y = x

```
def f():  
    return "hi"
```

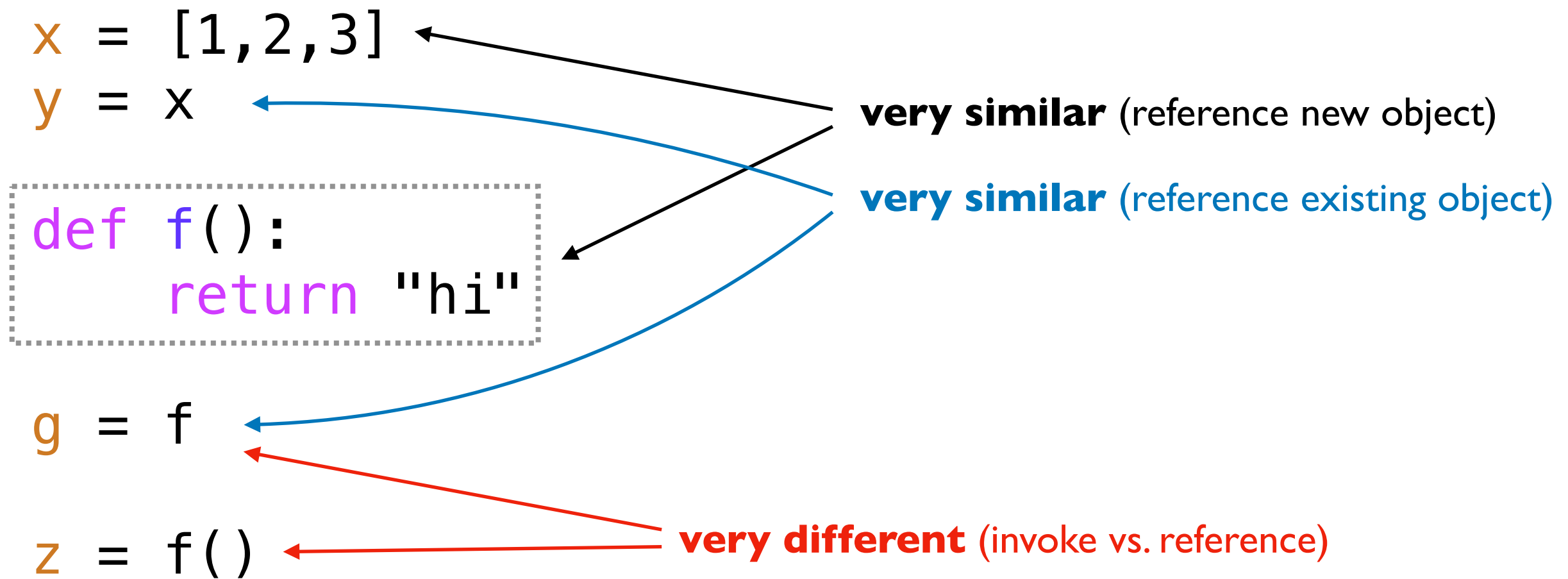
g = f

z = f()

very similar (reference new object)

very similar (reference existing object)

very different (invoke vs. reference)



CODING DEMOS

[Python Tutor]

Function References

Outline

- functions as objects
- `sort`

Example: Sorting Names

List of tuples:

```
names = [  
    ("Catherine", "Baker"),  
    ("Alice", "Clark"),  
    ("Bob", "Adams"),  
]
```

Catherine	Baker
Bob	Adams
Alice	Clark

Example: Sorting Names

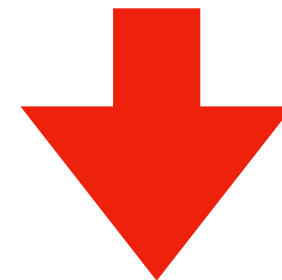
List of tuples:

```
names = [  
    ("Catherine", "Baker"),  
    ("Alice", "Clark"),  
    ("Bob", "Adams"),  
]
```

```
names.sort()
```

**sorting tuples is done
on first element**
(ties go to 2nd element)

Catherine	Baker
Bob	Adams
Alice	Clark



Alice	Clark
Bob	Adams
Catherine	Baker

Example: Sorting Names

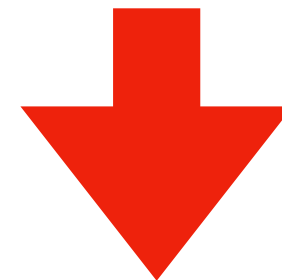
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]
```

```
names.sort()
```

**what if we want to
sort by the last name?**

Catherine	Baker
Bob	Adams
Alice	Clark



Alice	Clark
Bob	Adams
Catherine	Baker

Example: Sorting Names

List of tuples:

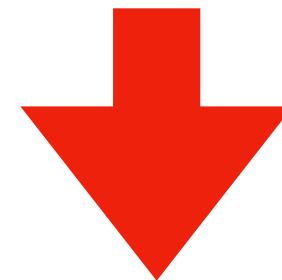
```
names = [  
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    ("Alice", "Clark"),  
    ("Bob", "Adams"),  
]
```

```
names.sort()
```

**what if we want to
sort by the last name?**

or by the length of the name?

Catherine	Baker
Bob	Adams
Alice	Clark



Alice	Clark
Bob	Adams
Catherine	Baker

Example: Sorting Names

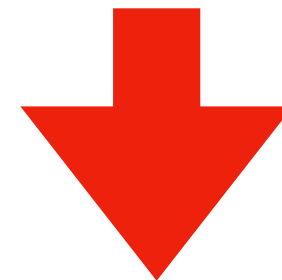
List of tuples:

```
names = [  
    ("Catherine", "Baker"),  
    ("Alice", "Clark"),  
    ("Bob", "Adams"),  
]
```

```
def extract(name_tuple):  
    return name_tuple[1]
```

```
names.sort(key=extract)
```

Catherine	Baker
Bob	Adams
Alice	Clark



Example: Sorting Names

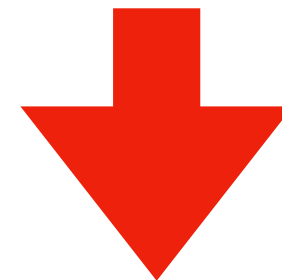
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def extract(name_tuple):  
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names.sort(key=extract)
```

Catherine	Baker
Bob	Adams
Alice	Clark



Bob	Adams
Catherine	Baker
Alice	Clark

Example: Sorting Names

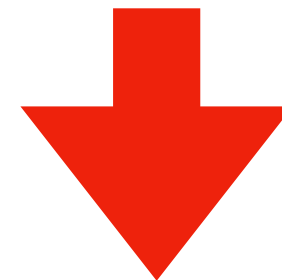
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names = [  
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    ("Bob", "Adams"),  
]
```

```
def extract(name_tuple):  
    return len(name_tuple[0])
```

```
names.sort(key=extract)
```

Catherine	Baker
Bob	Adams
Alice	Clark



Example: Sorting Names

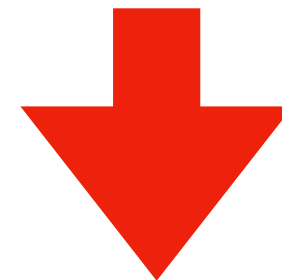
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]
```

```
def extract(name_tuple):  
    return len(name_tuple[0])
```

```
names.sort(key=extract)
```

Catherine	Baker
Bob	Adams
Alice	Clark



Bob	Adams
Alice	Clark
Catherine	Baker

Demo: Sort by Number of Vowels

List of tuples:

```
words = [  
    "Python",  
    "queue",  
    "Ada",  
    "marshmallow",  
]
```

```
def countv(word):  
    ????
```

```
words.sort(key=countv)
```