Mutable Functions

Announcements

Mutable Functions

A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

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

```
>>> withdraw(25)
75
>>> withdraw(25)
50
>>> withdraw(60)
'Insufficient funds'
>>> withdraw(15)
35
```

Return value: remaining balance

Argument: amount to withdraw

Different return value!

Second withdrawal of the same amount

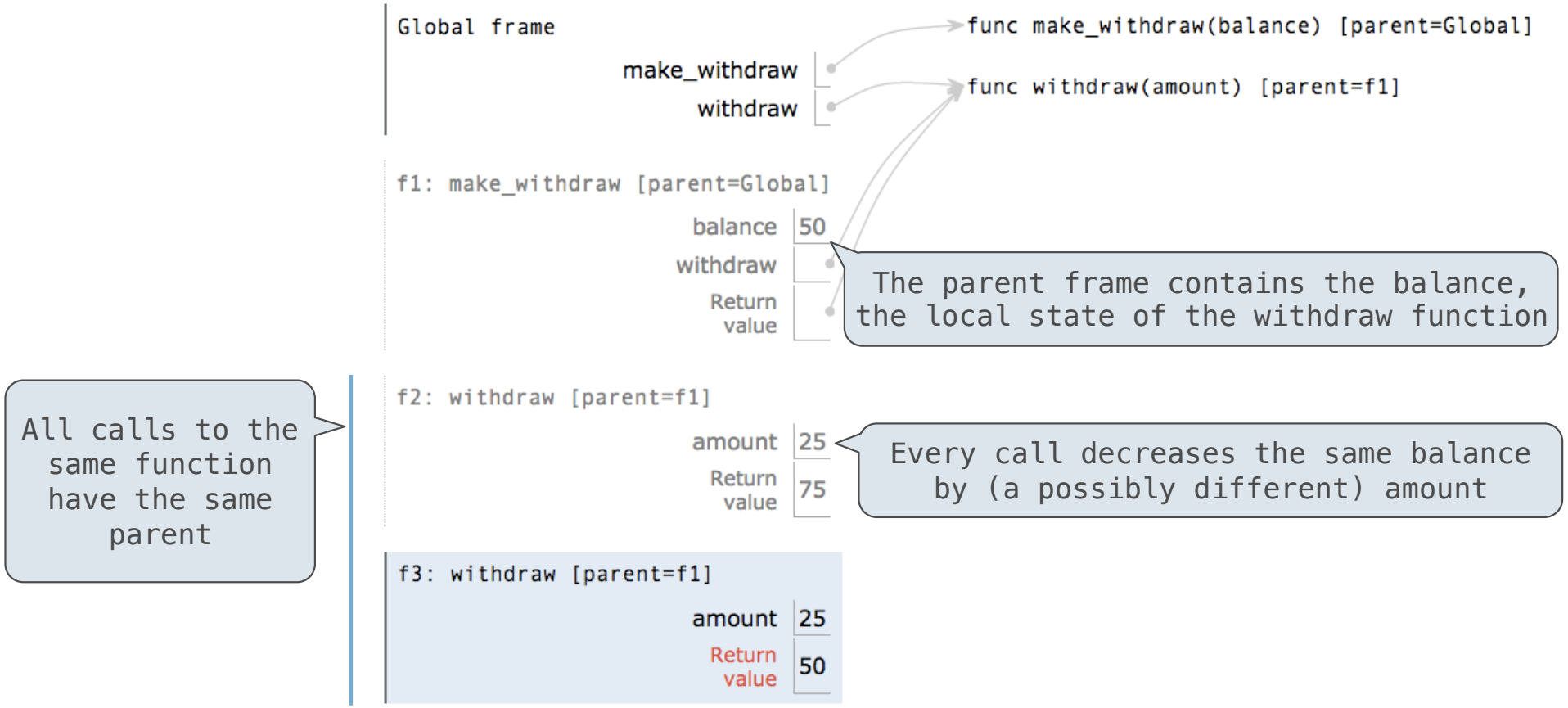
Where's this balance stored?

```
>>> withdraw = make_withdraw(100)
```

Within the parent frame of the function!

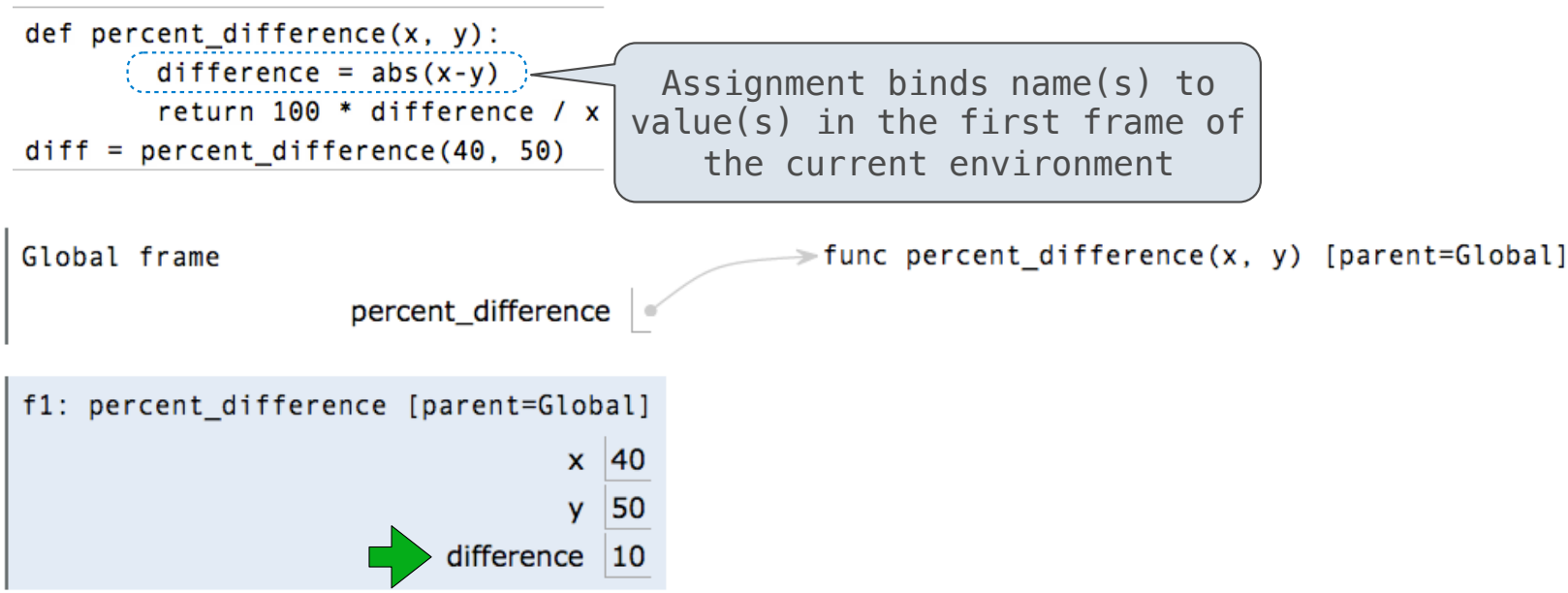
A function has a body and a parent environment

Persistent Local State Using Environments



pythontutor.com/composingprograms.html#code=def%20make_withdraw%28balance%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20def%20withdraw%28amount%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20nonlocal%20balance%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20if%20amount%20%3E%20balance%3A%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20return%20'Insufficient%20funds'%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20balance%20%3D%20balance%20-%20amount%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20return%20balance%0A%20%20%20%20return%20withdraw%0A%0Awithdraw%20%3D%20make_withdraw%28100%29%0Awithdraw%2825%29%0Awithdraw%2825%29%0Awithdraw%2860%29%0Awithdraw%2815%29&mode=display&origin=composingprograms.js&cumulative=true&py=3&rawInputLstJSON=[]&curInstr=0

Reminder: Local Assignment



Execution rule for assignment statements:

1. Evaluate all expressions right of =, from left to right

2. Bind the names on the left to the resulting values in the **current frame**

Non-Local Assignment & Persistent Local State

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

Declare the name "balance" nonlocal at the top of the body of the function in which it is re-assigned

balance assigned in make_withdraw frame instead of withdraw frame

Re-bind balance in the first non-local frame in which it was bound previously

(Demo)

Non-Local Assignment

The Effect of Nonlocal Statements

```
nonlocal <name>, <name>, ...
```

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

Python Docs: an "enclosing scope"

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.

Current frame

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

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

The Many Meanings of Assignment Statements

`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 environment
• 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 which "x" is bound
• nonlocal x • "x" **is not** bound in a non-local frame	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

Python Particulars

Python pre-computes which frame contains each name before executing the body of a function.

Within the body of a function, all instances of a name must refer to the same frame.

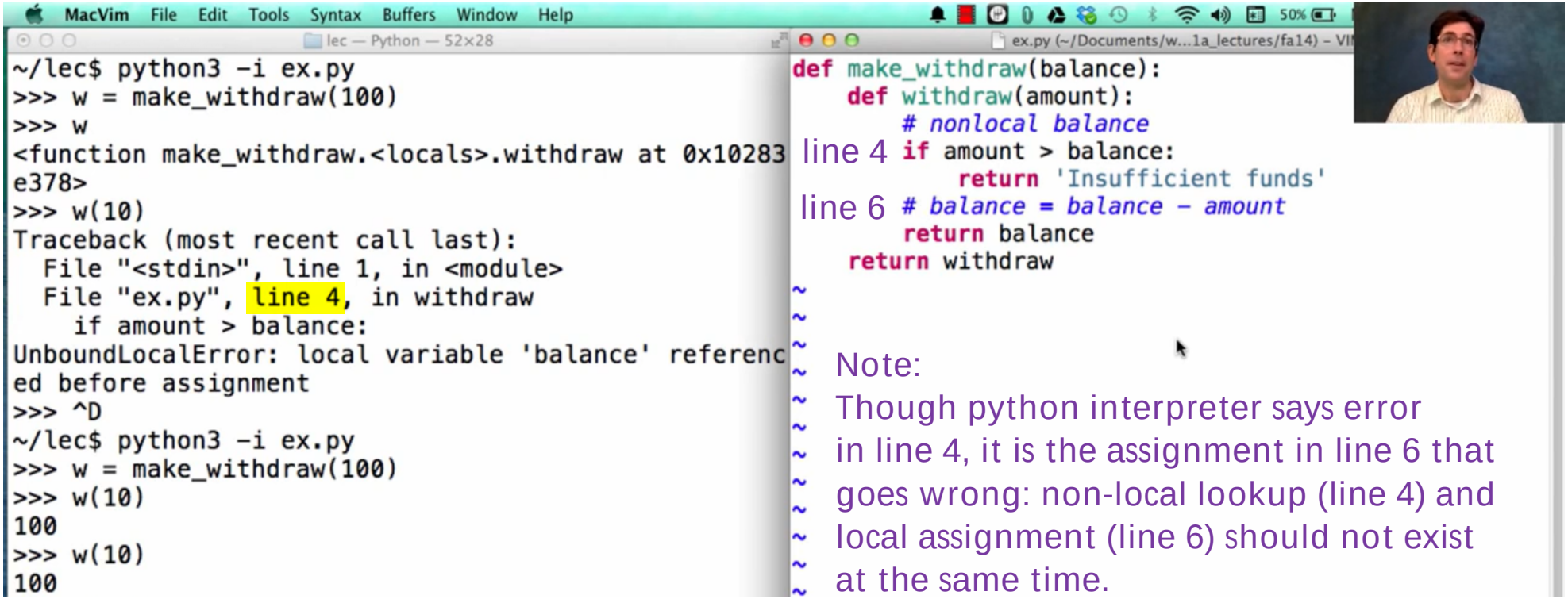
```
def make_withdraw(balance):
    def withdraw(amount):
        if amount > balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        balance = balance - amount
        return balance
    return withdraw

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

Local assignment

UnboundLocalError: local variable 'balance' referenced before assignment

pythontutor.com/composingprograms.html#code=def%20make_withdraw%28balance%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20def%20withdraw%28amount%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20if%20amount%20%3E%20balance%3A%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20return%20'Insufficient%20funds'%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20balance%20%3D%20balance%20-%20amount%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20return%20balance%0A%20%20%20%20return%20withdraw%0A%0Awithdraw%20%3D%20make_withdraw%2820%29%0Awithdraw%285%29&mode=display&origin=composingprograms.js&cumulative=true&py=3&rawInputLstJSON=[]&curInstr=0

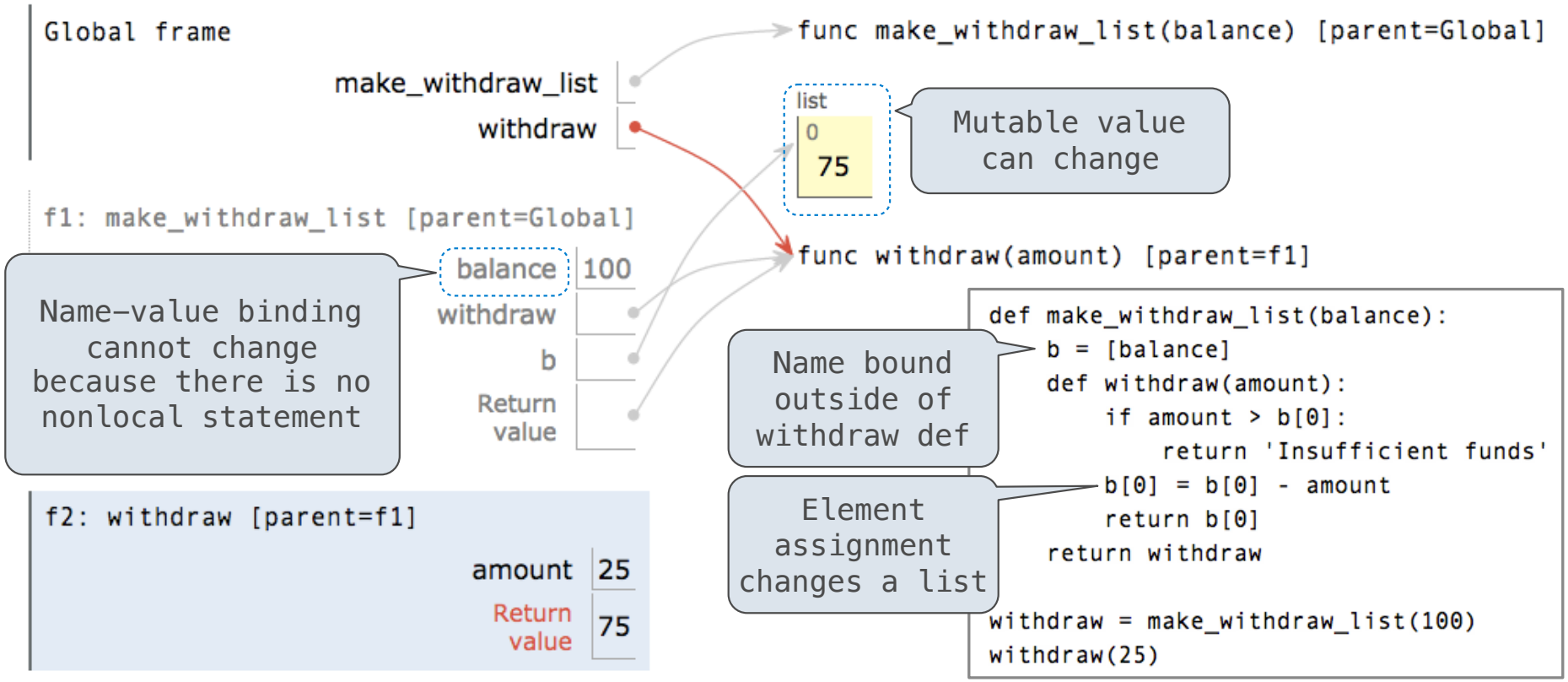
Python Particulars



Note:
Though python interpreter says error in line 4, it is the assignment in line 6 that goes wrong: non-local lookup (line 4) and local assignment (line 6) should not exist at the same time.
After removing line 6, the function will have no error; it just doesn't work properly.

Mutable Values & Persistent Local State

Mutable values can be changed *without* a nonlocal statement.



goo.gl/y4TyFZ

Multiple Mutable Functions

(Demo)

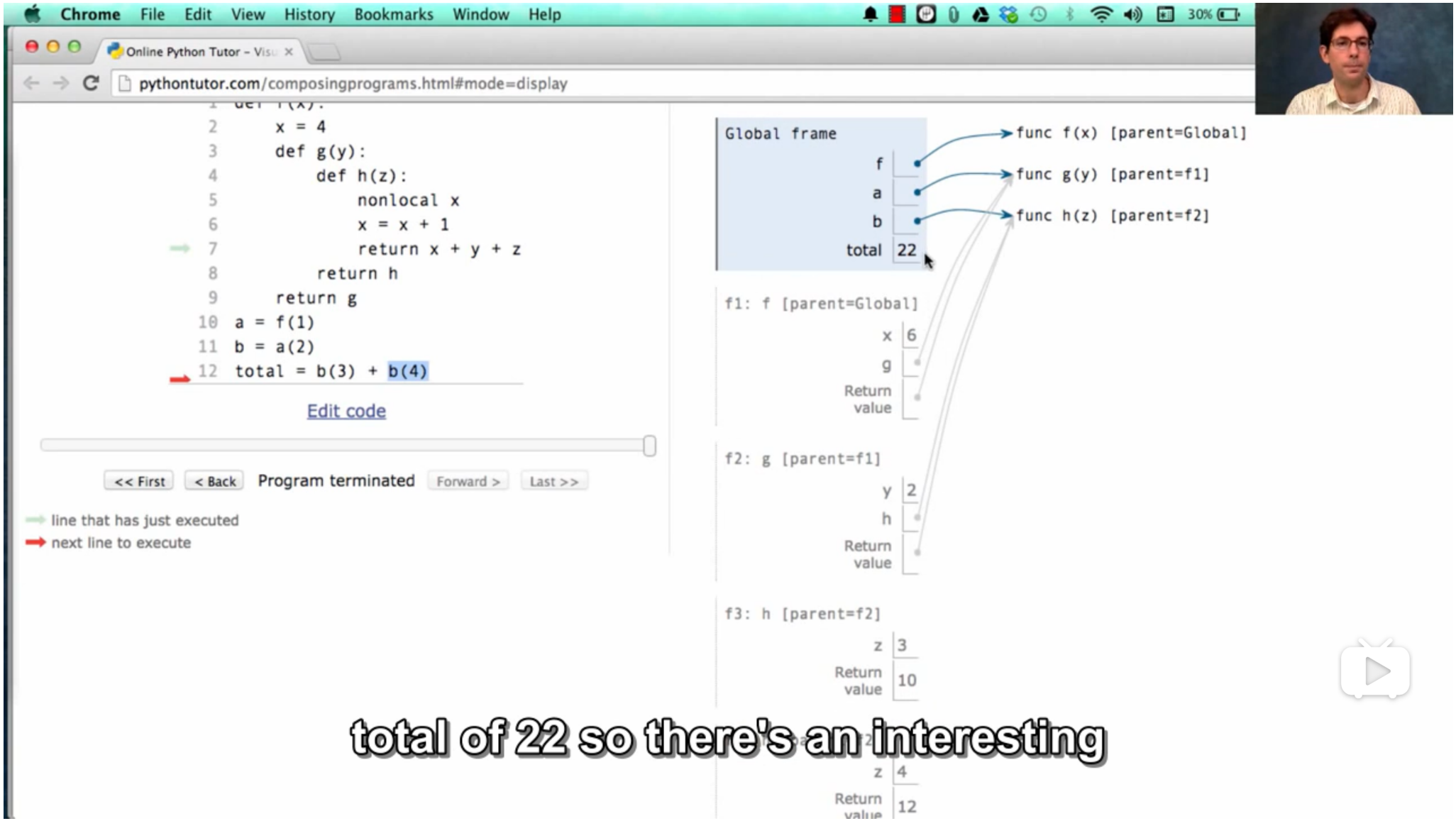
Referential Transparency, Lost

- Expressions are **referentially transparent** if substituting an expression with its value does not change the meaning of a program.

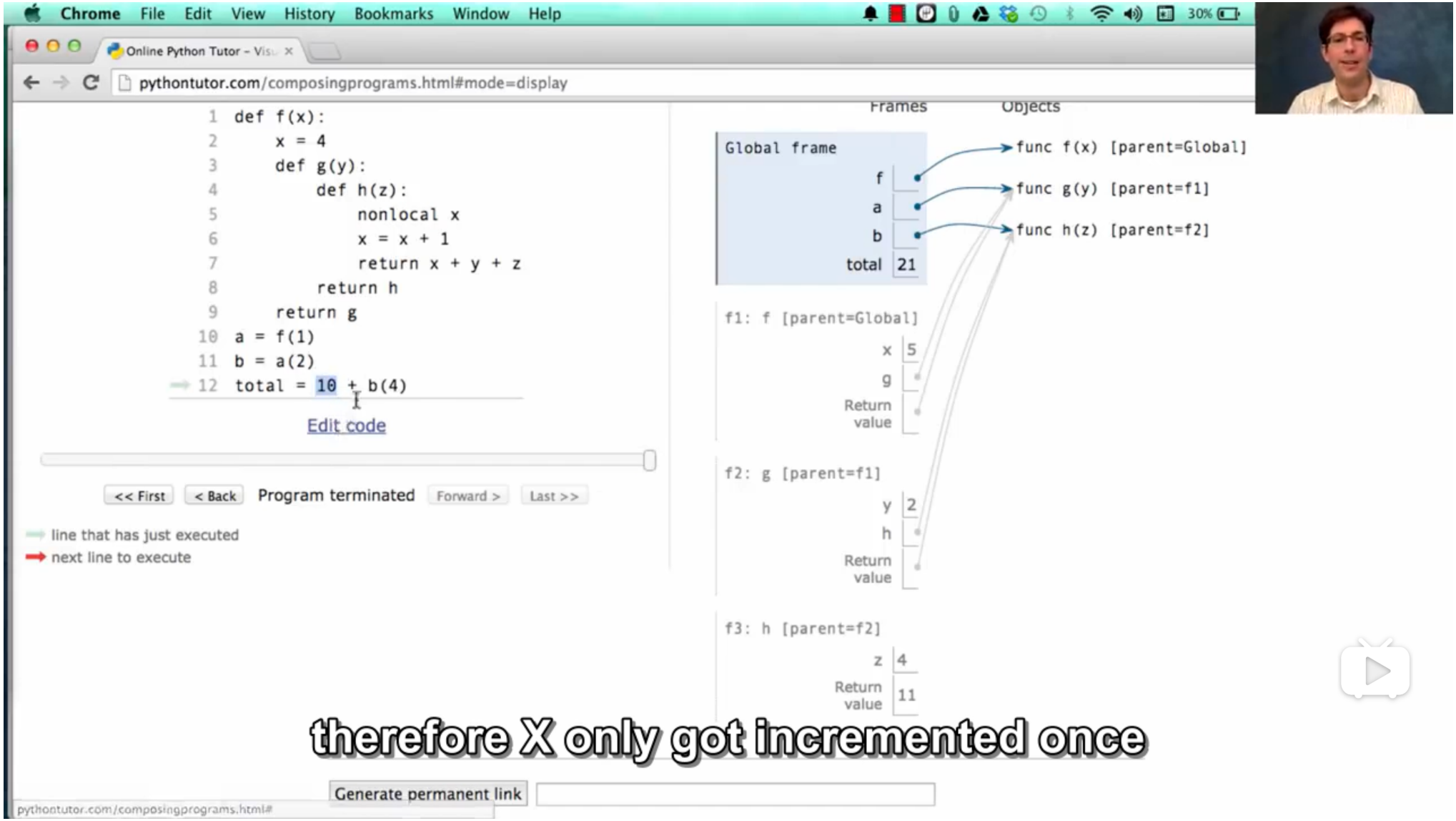
```
mul(add(2, mul(4, 6)), add(3, 5))

mul(add(2,    24    ), add(3, 5))

mul(       26        , add(3, 5))
```

- Mutation operations violate the condition of referential transparency because they do more than just return a value; **they change the environment.**

pythontutor.com/composingprograms.html#code=def%20f%28x%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20x%20%3D%204%0A%20%20%20%20def%20g%28y%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20def%20h%28z%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20nonlocal%20x%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20x%20%3D%20x%20%2B%201%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20return%20x%20%2B%20y%20%2B%20z%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20return%20h%0A%20%20%20%20return%20g%0A%20%3D%20f%281%29%0Ab%20%3D%20a%282%29%0Atotal%20%3D%20b%283%29%20%2B%20b%284%29&mode=display&origin=composingprograms.js&cumulative=true&py=3&rawInputLstJSON=[]&curInstr=0



total of 22 so there's an interesting



when b(3) -> 10, the meaning of the statement is changed, because x = x + 1 in line 7 is implemented only once, and thus change the result

Environment Diagrams

Go Bears!

```
def oski(bear):
    def cal(berk):
        nonlocal bear
        if bear(berk) == 0:
            return [berk+1, berk-1]
        bear = lambda ley: berk-ley
        return [berk, cal(berk)]
    return cal(2)
oski(abs)
```