

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'))
```

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?

```
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?

```
>>> 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")
```

False

- 2.3 Define a function, `count_digits`, which takes in an integer, `n`, and counts the number of digits in that number.

```
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.

```
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

```
def f(x):  
    return y + x  
y = 10  
f(8)
```

Solution: <https://goo.gl/rZnzaM>

- 3.2 Draw the environment diagram for evaluating the following code

```
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

```
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

```
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>

3.5 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:

```
>>> 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` statement 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

```
square = lambda x: x * x  
higher = lambda f: lambda y: f(f(y))  
higher(square)(5)
```

Solution: <https://goo.gl/LATqV9>

```
a = (lambda f, a: f(a))(lambda b: b * 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*).

```
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.

```
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
    >>> 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`.

```
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 is_even(x):
```

```
...     # Even numbers have remainder 0 when divided by 2.
```

```
...     return x % 2 == 0
```

```
>>> make_keeper(5)(is_even)
```

```
2
```

```
4
```

```
"""
```

```
def do_keep(cond):
```

```
    i = 1
```

```
    while i <= n:
```

```
        if cond(i):
```

```
            print(i)
```

```
        i += 1
```

```
    return do_keep
```

[Video Walkthrough](#)