

BASICS, CONTROL STRUCTURES, AND HIGHER ORDER FUNCTIONS

COMPUTER SCIENCE 61A

June 23 to July 3, 2015

1 Expressions and Functions

What would Python print?

1. Order of evaluation:

```
>>> def jurassic(park, world):
...     print(world)
...     return park - world
>>> def big(dino):
...     print(dino)
...     return 2 * dino
...     print(dino + 1)
>>> closed = jurassic(jurassic(5, 4), big(7))
```

```
>>> closed
```

2. print vs. return

```
>>> x = print(42)
```

```
>>> x
```

```
>>> def foo(y):  
...     return y * y
```

```
>>> def bar(y):  
...     print(y * y)
```

```
>>> a = foo(4)
```

```
>>> a == 16
```

```
>>> b = bar(4)
```

```
>>> b == 16
```

```
>>> def garply(y):  
...     print(y * y)
```

```
...     return 3
```

```
>>> c = garply(4)
```

```
>>> c
```

2 Control structures

1. Implement `factorial(n)`, which takes a non-negative `n` and returns all the numbers from 1 to `n` multiplied together. For example, `factorial(5) = 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5 = 120`.

Note: Your function should be able to compute `factorial(0)` to be 1, as defined in mathematics.

```
def factorial(n):  
    """Returns the product of numbers from 1 to n.  
  
    >>> factorial(0)  
    1  
    >>> factorial(1)  
    1  
    >>> factorial(5)    # 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5  
    120  
    """
```

3 Higher order functions

1. Draw an environment diagram for the following code:

```
x = 5
```

```
def illum(nati):  
    y = nati + x  
    return nati - x
```

```
def files(x):  
    return illum(x) - x
```

```
x = files(6)  
illum(4)
```

2. Draw an environment diagram for the following code:

```
y = 1
```

```
def cons(piracy):  
    def confirmed(x):  
        return piracy(x + y)  
    y = 4  
    return confirmed
```

```
cons(lambda a: a + y)(5)
```