

61A Lecture 3

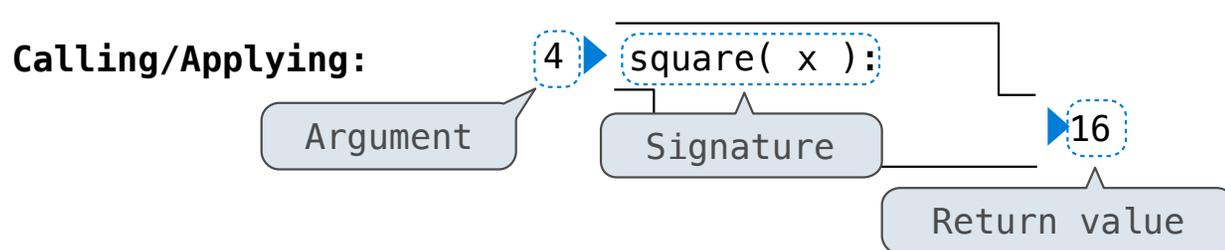
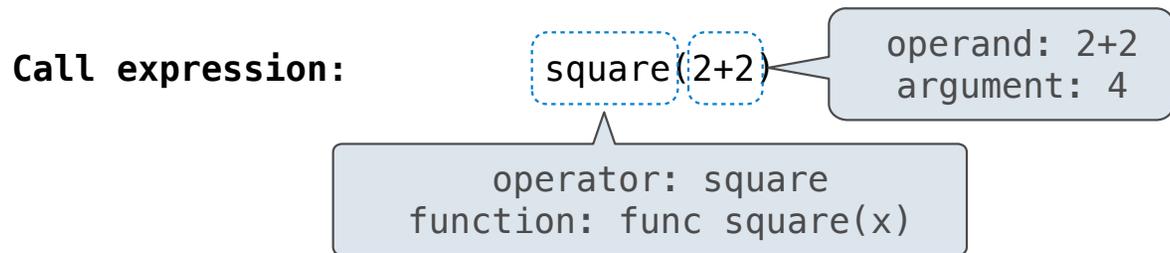
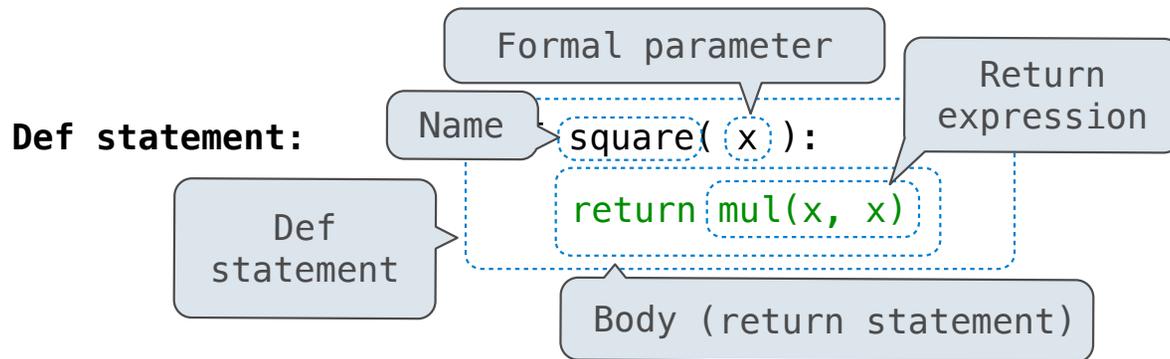
Monday, January 26

Announcements

- Homework 1 is due Wednesday 1/28 @ 11:59pm
 - Homework party on Tuesday 1/27 5–6:30pm in 2050 VLSB
 - Please declare your partner on ok.cs61a.org
- Take-home Quiz 1 released Wednesday 1/28 is due Thursday 1/29 @ 11:59pm
 - 3 points, similar in format to homework, but graded for correctness
 - If you score 0/3, you will need to talk to the course staff or be dropped
 - Open-computer: You can use the Python interpreter, watch course videos, etc.
 - Closed-help: Please **don't talk to your classmates**, search for answers, etc.
- Project 1 due Thursday 2/5 @ 11:59pm
- Midterm 1 on Monday 2/9 @ 7pm

Multiple Environments

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function



What happens?

A new function is created!

Name bound to that function
in the current frame

Operator & operands evaluated
Function (value of operator)
called on arguments
(values of operands)

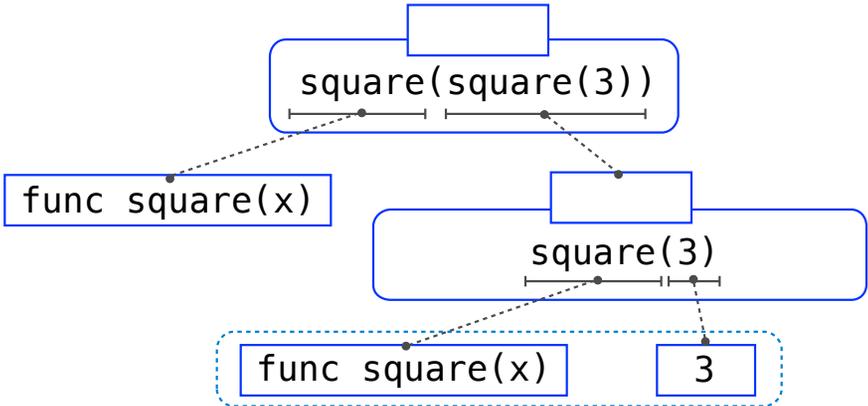
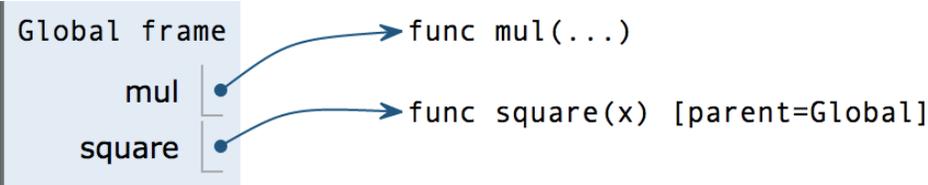
A new frame is created!

Parameters bound to arguments

Body is executed in that new
environment

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

```
1 from operator import mul
2 def square(x):
3     return mul(x, x)
4 square(square(3))
```

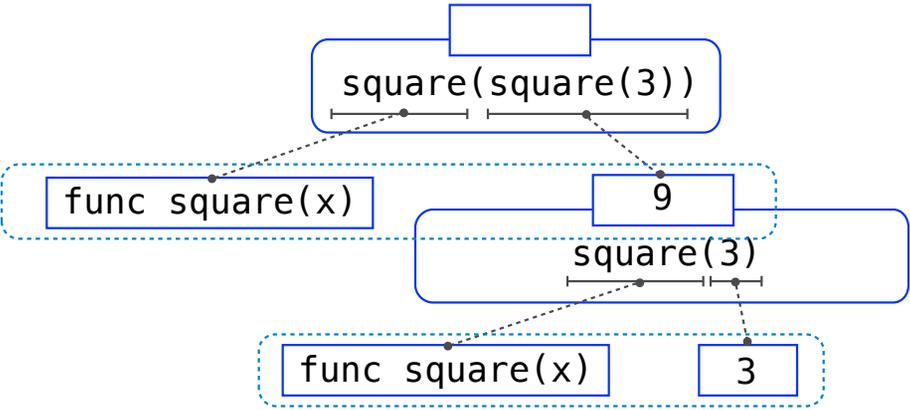
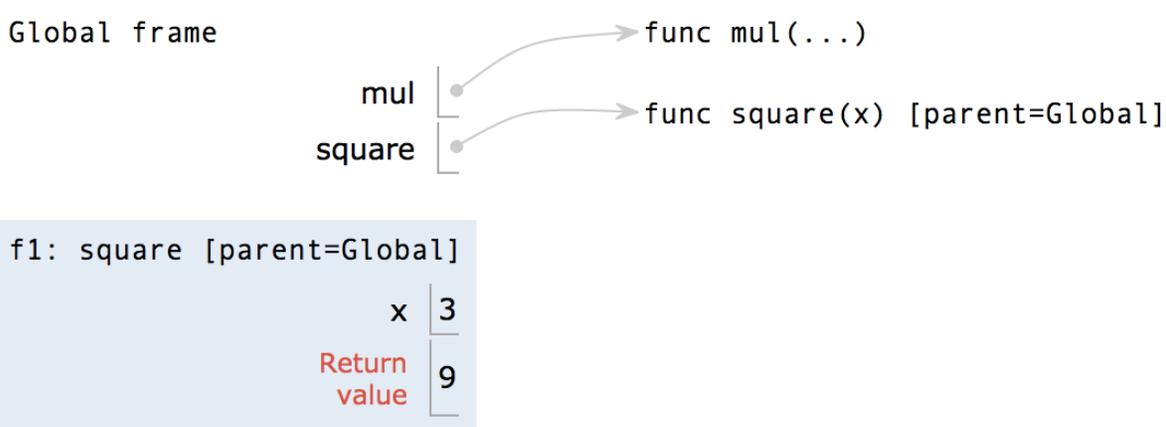


Interactive Diagram

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

```

1 from operator import mul
2 def square(x):
3     return mul(x, x)
4 square(square(3))
    
```



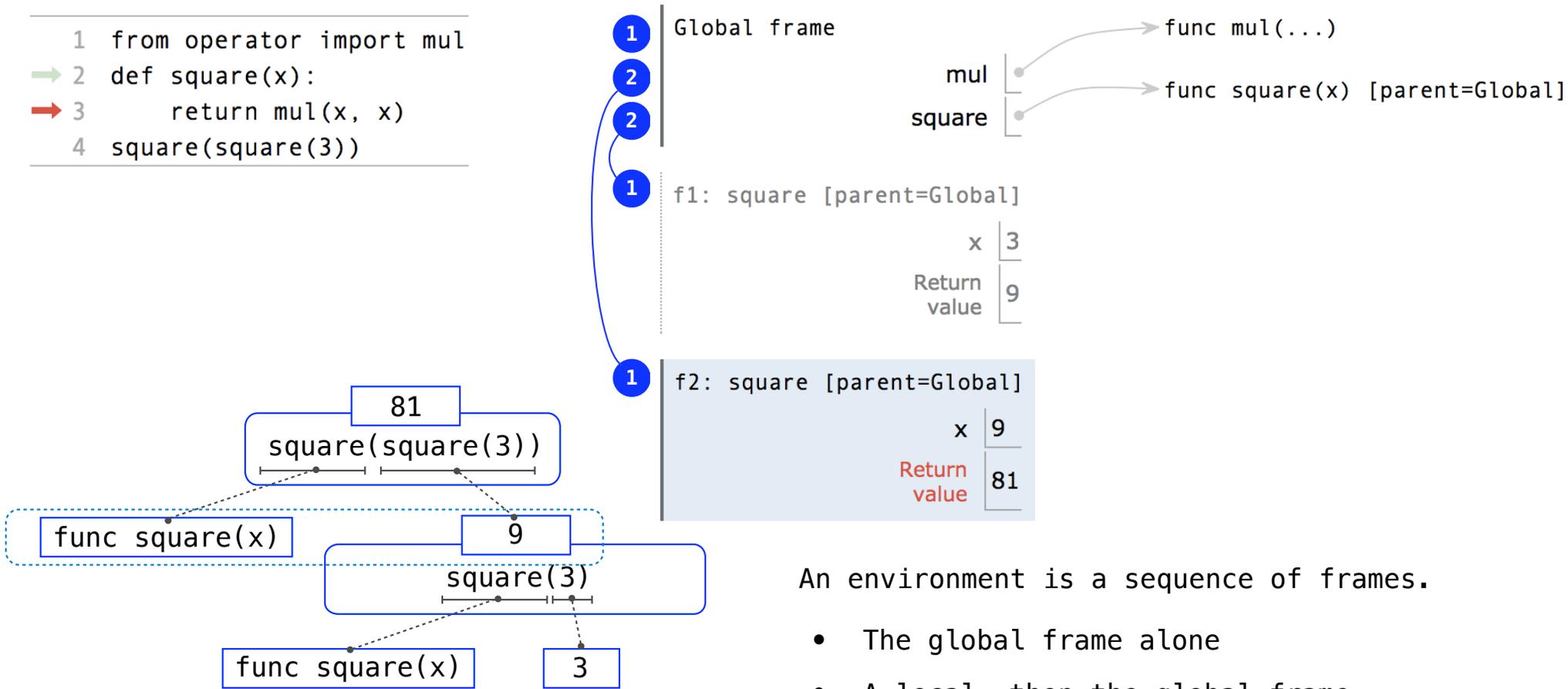
Interactive Diagram

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

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1 from operator import mul
2 def square(x):
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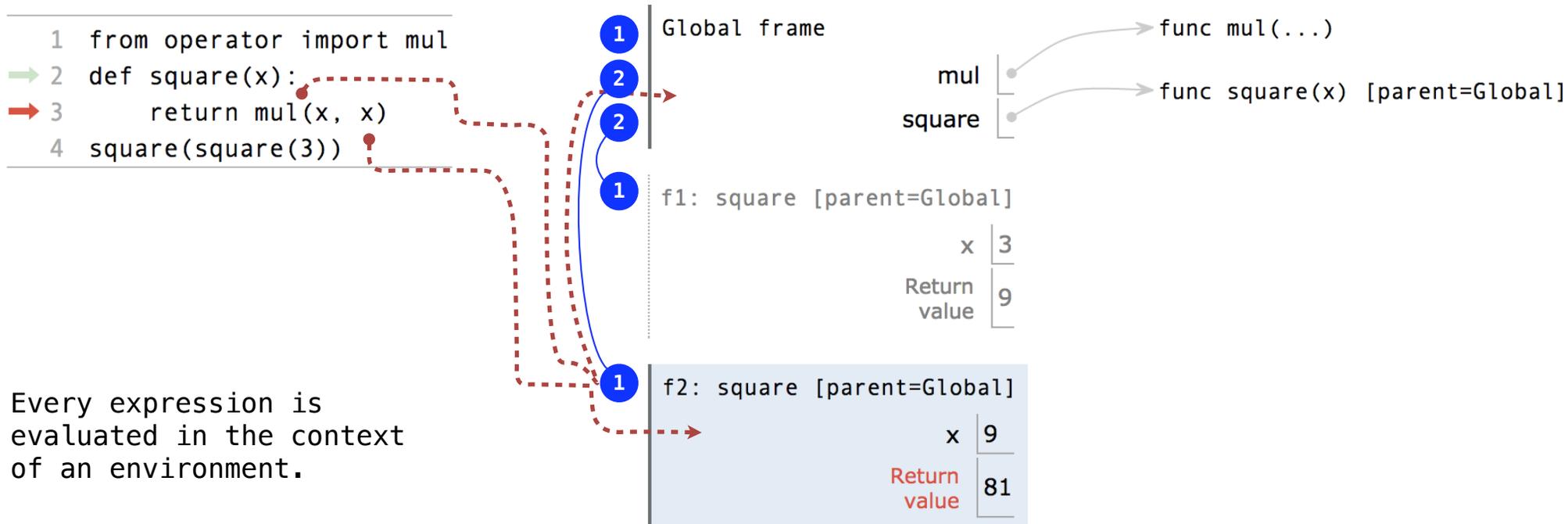


An environment is a sequence of frames.

- The global frame alone
- A local, then the global frame

Interactive Diagram

Names Have No Meaning Without Environments



A name evaluates to the value bound to that name in the earliest frame of the current environment in which that name is found.

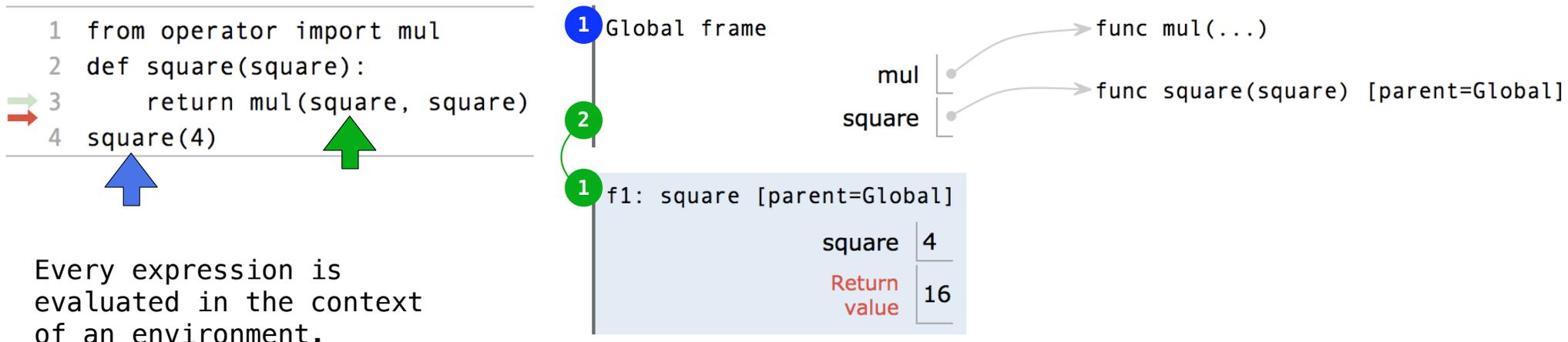
An environment is a sequence of frames.

- The global frame alone
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Interactive Diagram

Names Have Different Meanings in Different Environments

A call expression and the body of the function being called are evaluated in different environments



Every expression is evaluated in the context of an environment.

A name evaluates to the value bound to that name in the earliest frame of the current environment in which that name is found.

Interactive Diagram

Miscellaneous Python Features

Operators

Multiple Return Values

Docstrings

Doctests

Default Arguments

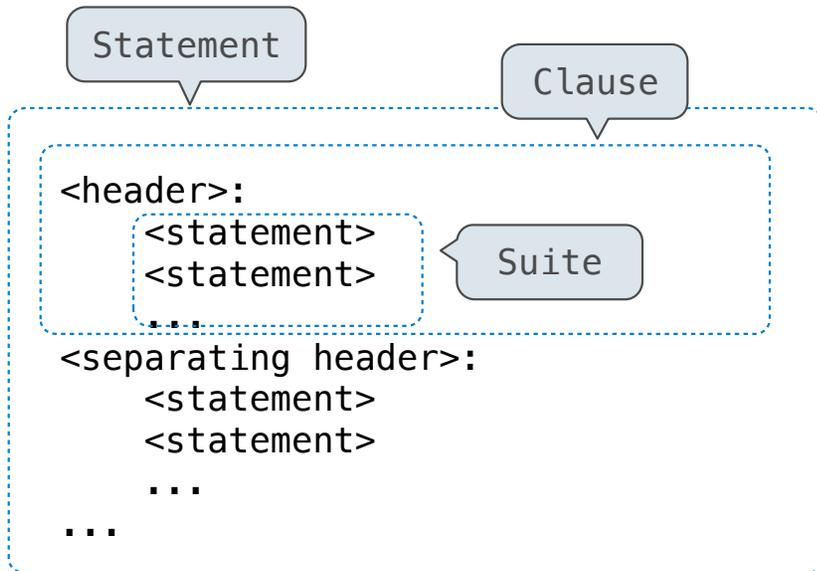
(Demo)

Conditional Statements

Statements

A *statement* is executed by the interpreter to perform an action

Compound statements:



The first header determines a statement's type

The header of a clause "controls" the suite that follows

def statements are compound statements

Compound Statements

Compound statements:

```
<header>:  
  <statement>  
  <statement>  
  ...  
<separating header>:  
  <statement>  
  <statement>  
  ...  
...
```



A suite is a sequence of statements

To “execute” a suite means to execute its sequence of statements, in order

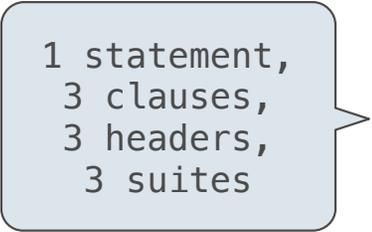
Execution Rule for a sequence of statements:

- Execute the first statement
- Unless directed otherwise, execute the rest

Conditional Statements

(Demo)

```
def absolute_value(x):  
    """Return the absolute value of x."""  
    if x < 0:  
        return -x  
    elif x == 0:  
        return 0  
    else:  
        return x
```



1 statement,
3 clauses,
3 headers,
3 suites

Execution Rule for Conditional Statements:

- Each clause is considered in order.
1. Evaluate the header's expression.
 2. If it is a true value, execute the suite & skip the remaining clauses.

Syntax Tips:

1. Always starts with "if" clause.
2. Zero or more "elif" clauses.
3. Zero or one "else" clause, always at the end.

Boolean Contexts



George Boole

```
def absolute_value(x):  
    """Return the absolute value of x."""  
    if x < 0:  
        return -x  
    elif x == 0:  
        return 0  
    else:  
        return x
```

Boolean Contexts



George Boole

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def absolute_value(x):  
    """Return the absolute value of x."""  
    if x < 0:  
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        return 0  
    else:  
        return x
```

Two boolean contexts

False values in Python: False, 0, '', None (*more to come*)

True values in Python: Anything else (True)

Read Section 1.5.4!

Iteration

While Statements

(Demo)



George Boole

```
▶ 1 i, total = 0, 0
▶ 2 while i < 3:
▶ 3     i = i + 1
▶ 4     total = total + i
```

```
Global frame
i 0 1 2 3
total 0 1 2 6
```

Execution Rule for While Statements:

1. Evaluate the header's expression.
2. If it is a true value, execute the (whole) suite, then return to step 1.