

Environments

Announcements

Expressions

Types of expressions

An expression describes a computation and evaluates to a value

$$18 + 69$$

$$\frac{6}{23}$$

$$\sin \pi$$

$$\log_2 1024$$

$$2^{100}$$

$$f(x)$$

$$\sqrt{3493161}$$

$$7 \bmod 2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} i$$

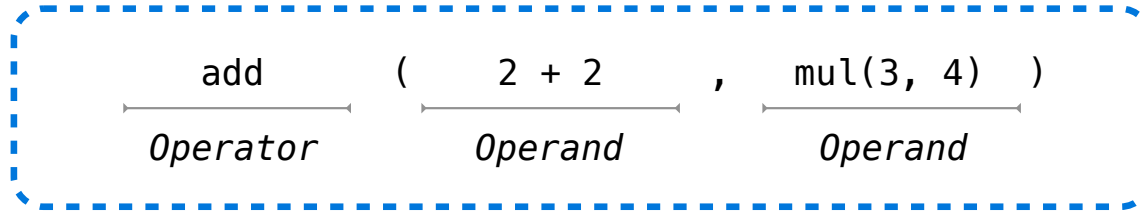
$$\binom{69}{18}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$|-1869|$$

(Demo)

Anatomy of a Call Expression



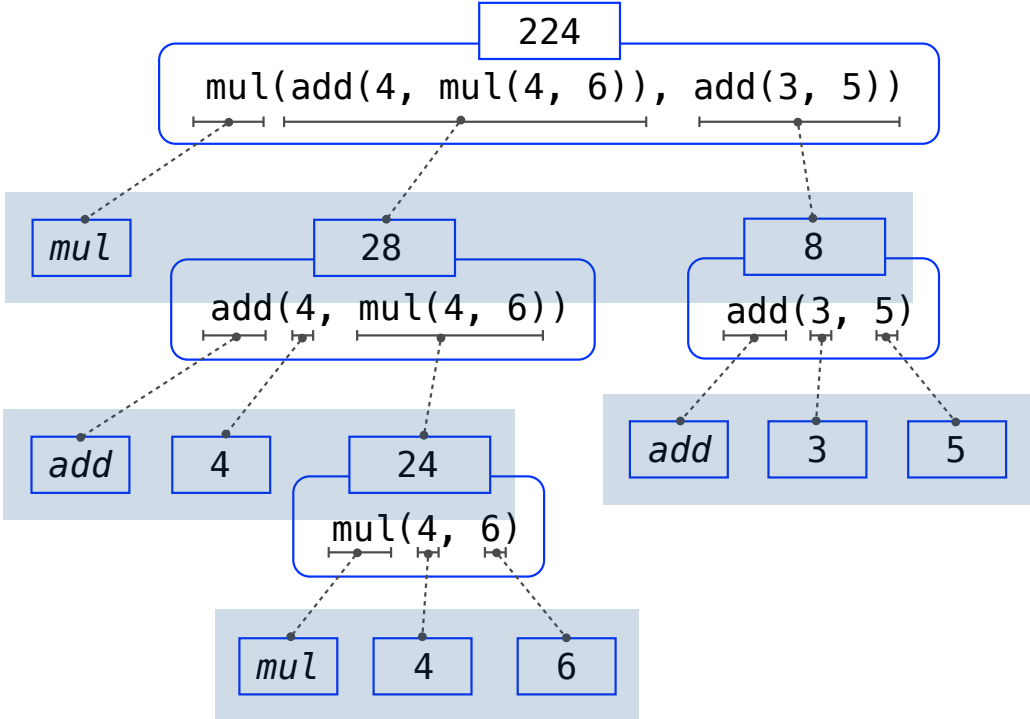
Operators and operands are also expressions

So they evaluate to values

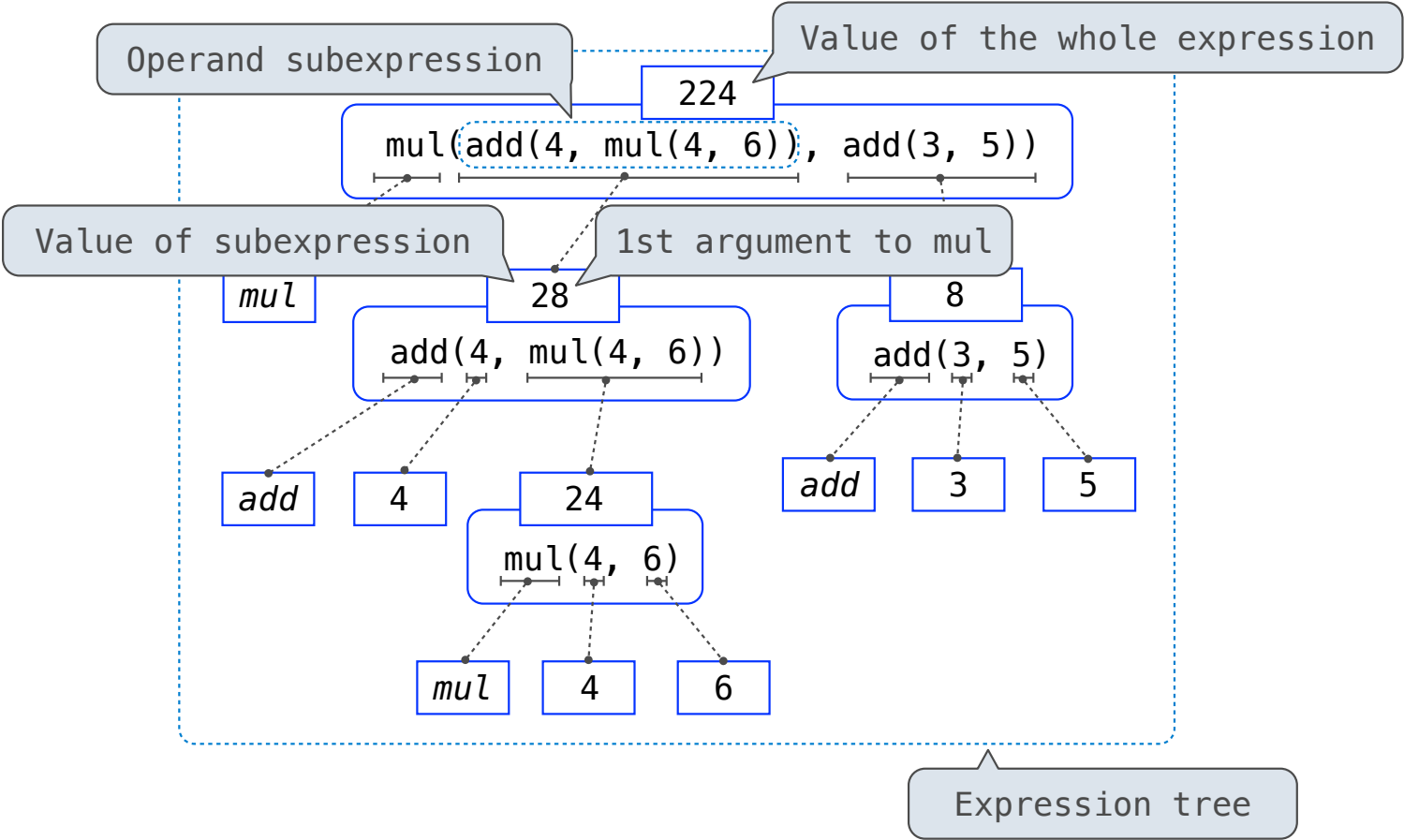
Evaluation procedure for call expressions:

1. Evaluate the operator and then the operand subexpressions
2. Apply the **function** that is the value of the operator to the **arguments** that are the values of the operands

Evaluating Nested Expressions



Evaluating Nested Expressions



Print and None

(Demo)

None Indicates that Nothing is Returned

The special value **None** represents nothing in Python

A function that does not explicitly return a value will return **None**

Careful: **None** is *not displayed* by the interpreter as the value of an expression

```
>>> def does_not_return_square(x):
```

```
...     x * x
```

No return

```
... 
```

None value is not displayed

```
>>> does_not_return_square(4)
```

The name **sixteen** is now bound to the value **None**

```
>>> sixteen = does_not_return_square(4)
```

```
>>> sixteen + 4
```

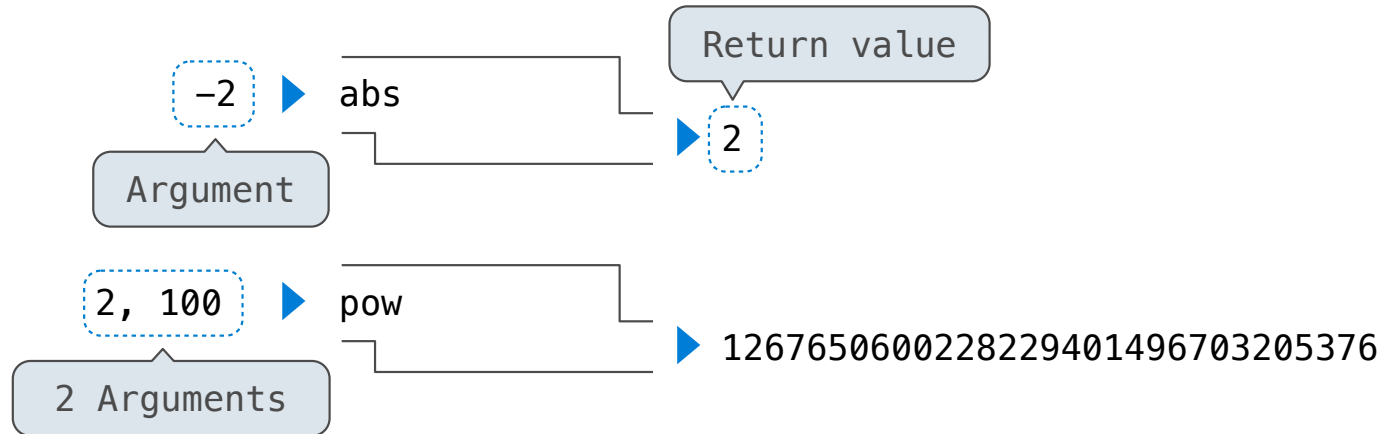
```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

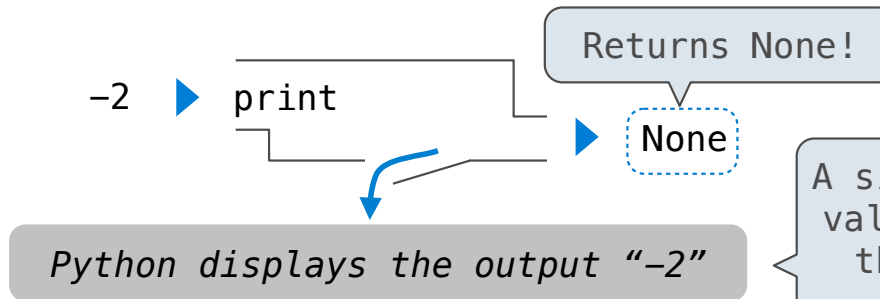
```
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'NoneType' and 'int'
```

Pure Functions & Non-Pure Functions

Pure Functions
just return values



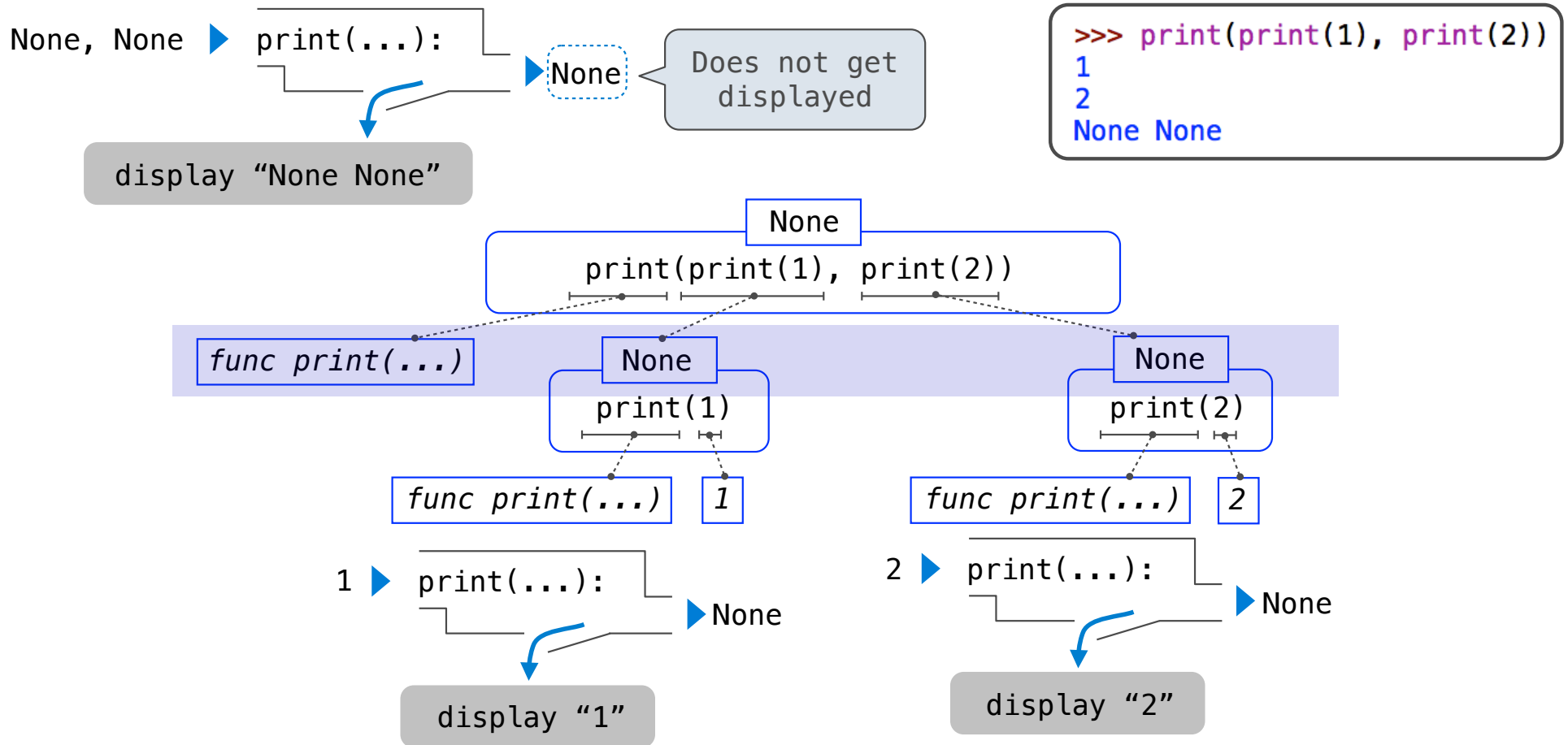
Non-Pure Functions
have side effects



A side effect isn't a value; it's anything that happens as a consequence of calling a function

A non-pure function doesn't have to return `None` (but `print` always does).

Nested Expressions with Print



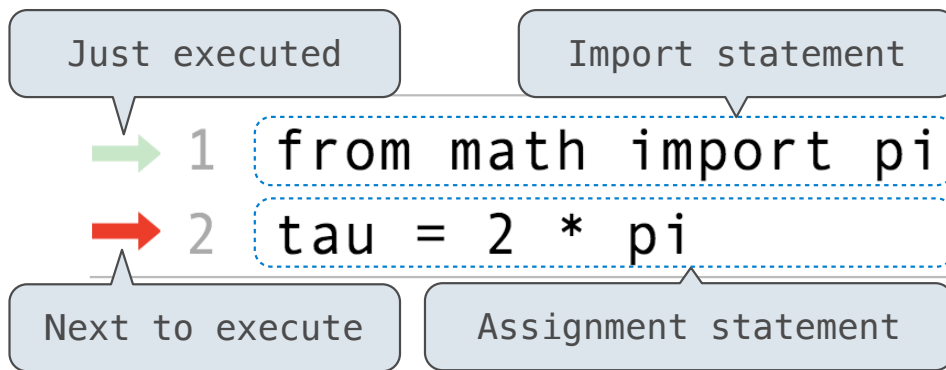
Names, Assignment, and User-Defined Functions

(Demo)

Environment Diagrams

Environment Diagrams

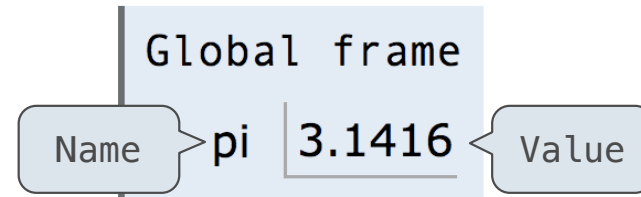
Environment diagrams visualize the interpreter's process.



Code (left):

Statements and expressions

Arrows indicate evaluation order



Frames (right):

Each name is bound to a value

Within a frame, a name cannot be repeated

(Demo: tutor.cs61a.org)

Calling Functions

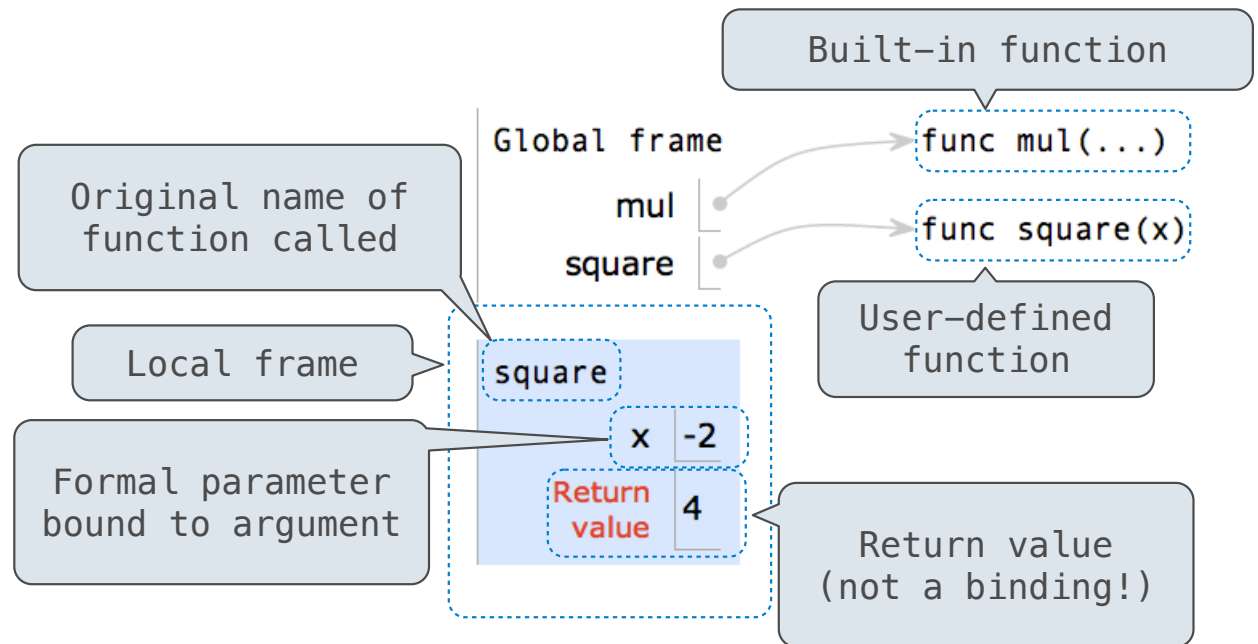
(Demo: tutor.cs61a.org)

Calling User-Defined Functions

Procedure for calling/applying user-defined functions (version 1):

1. Add a local frame
2. Bind the function's formal parameters to its arguments in that frame
3. Execute the body of the function in that new environment

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



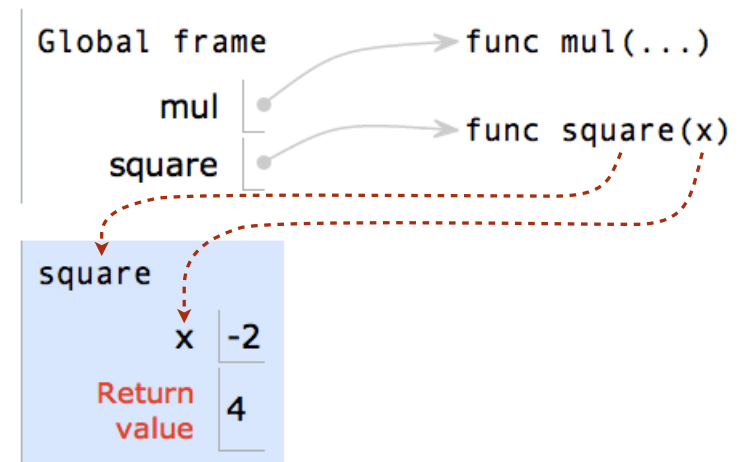
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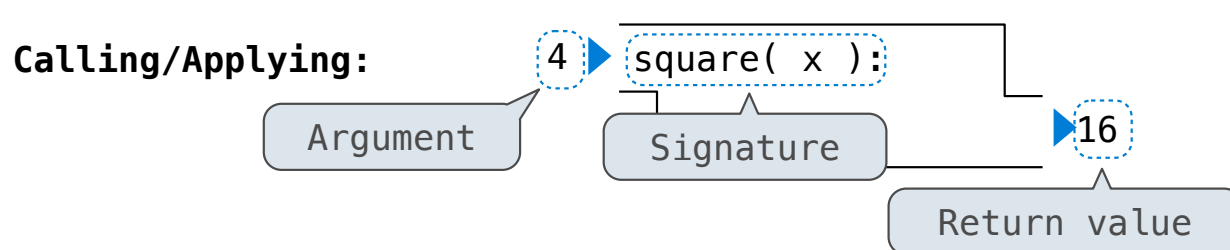
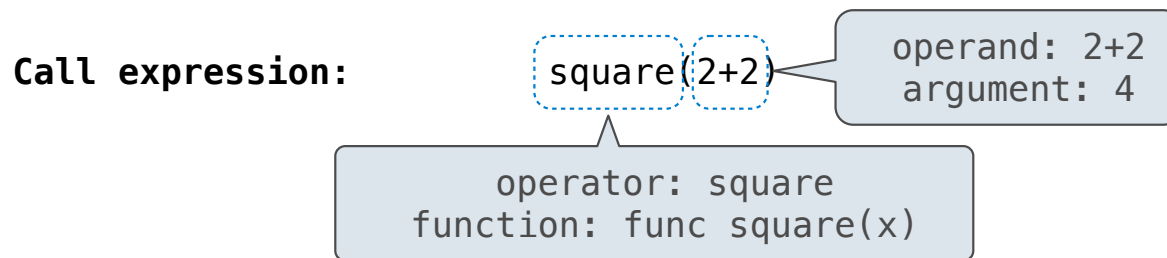
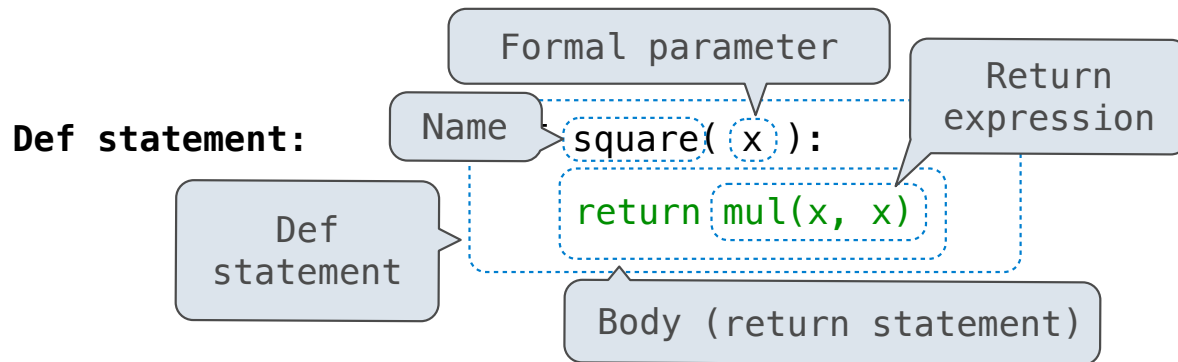
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A function's signature has all the information needed to create a local frame



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)

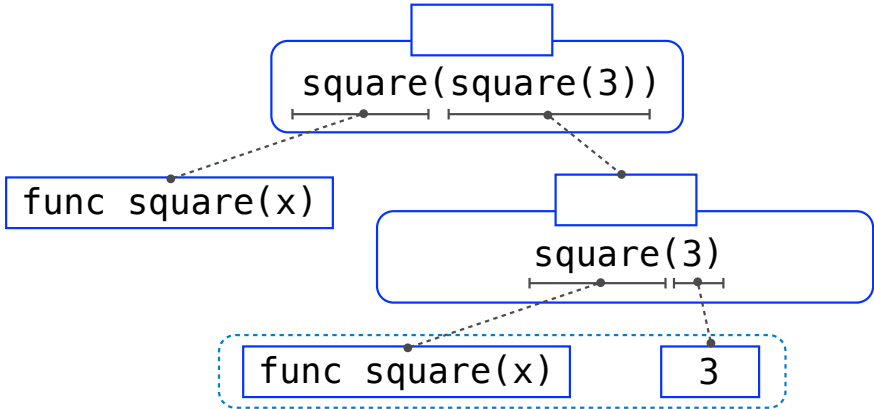
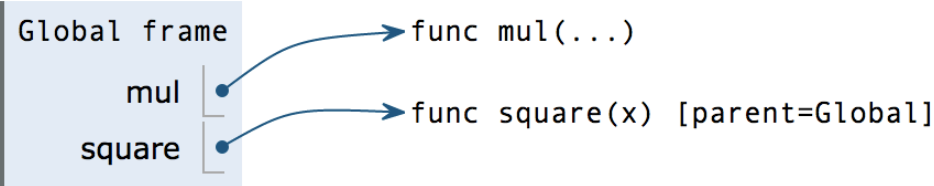
A new frame is created!

Parameters bound to arguments

Body is executed

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

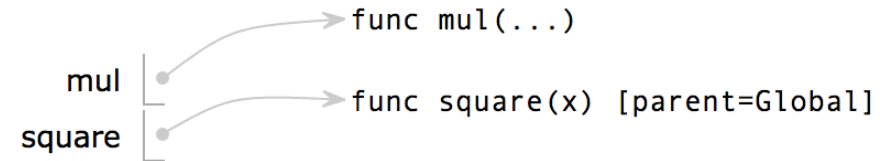
```
1 from operator import mul
2 def square(x):
3     return mul(x, x)
4 square(square(3))
```



Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

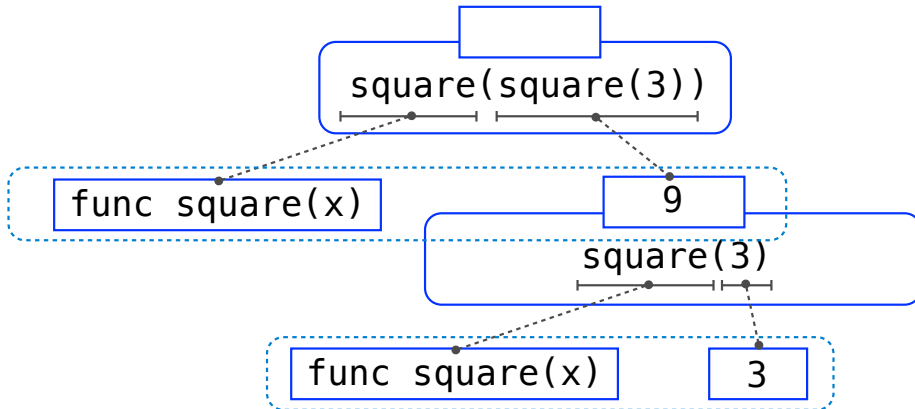
```
1 from operator import mul
2 def square(x):
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4 square(square(3))
```

Global frame



f1: square [parent=Global]

x	3
Return value	9

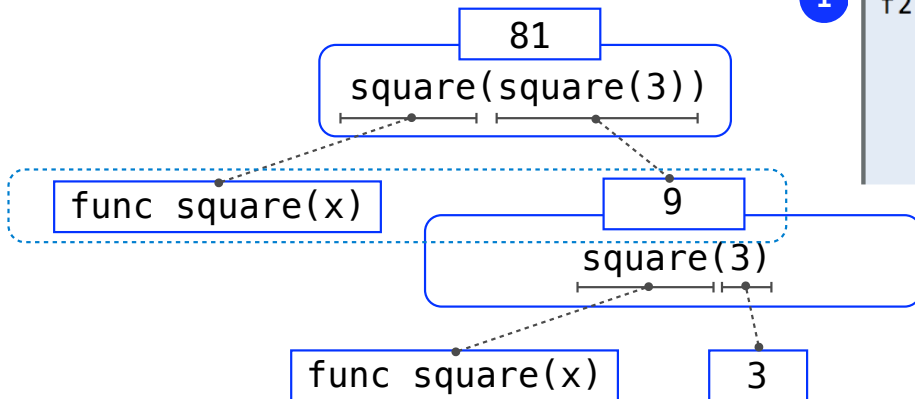
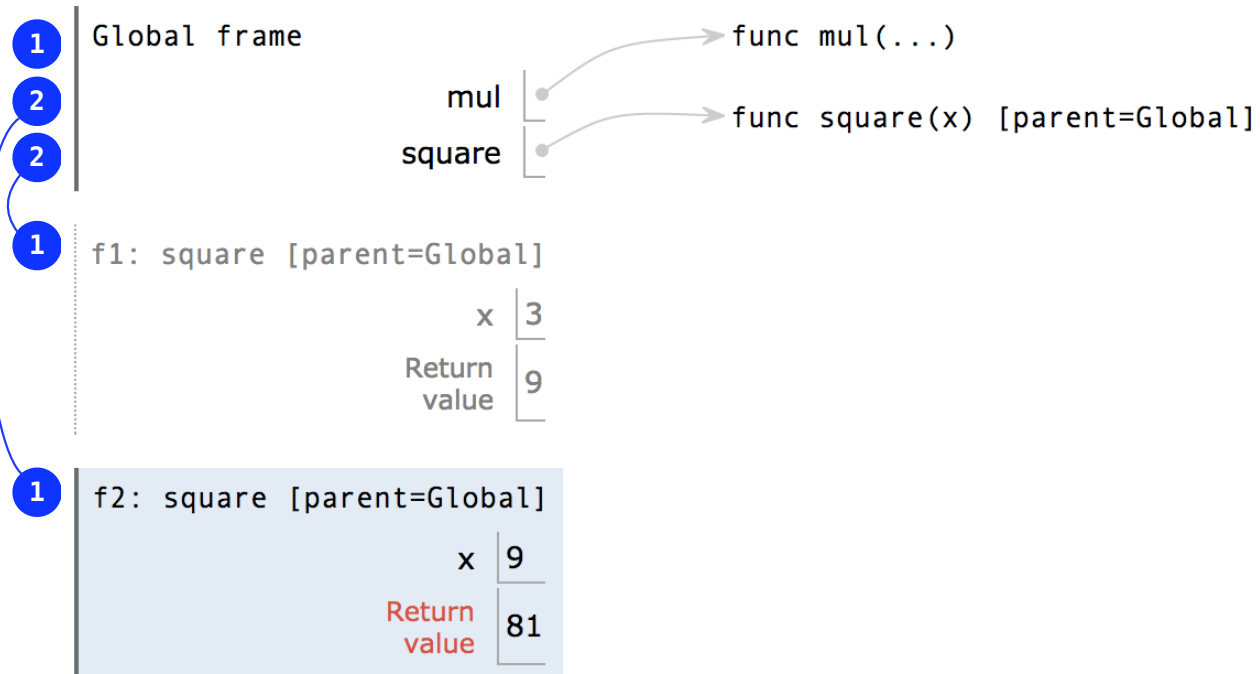


Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

```

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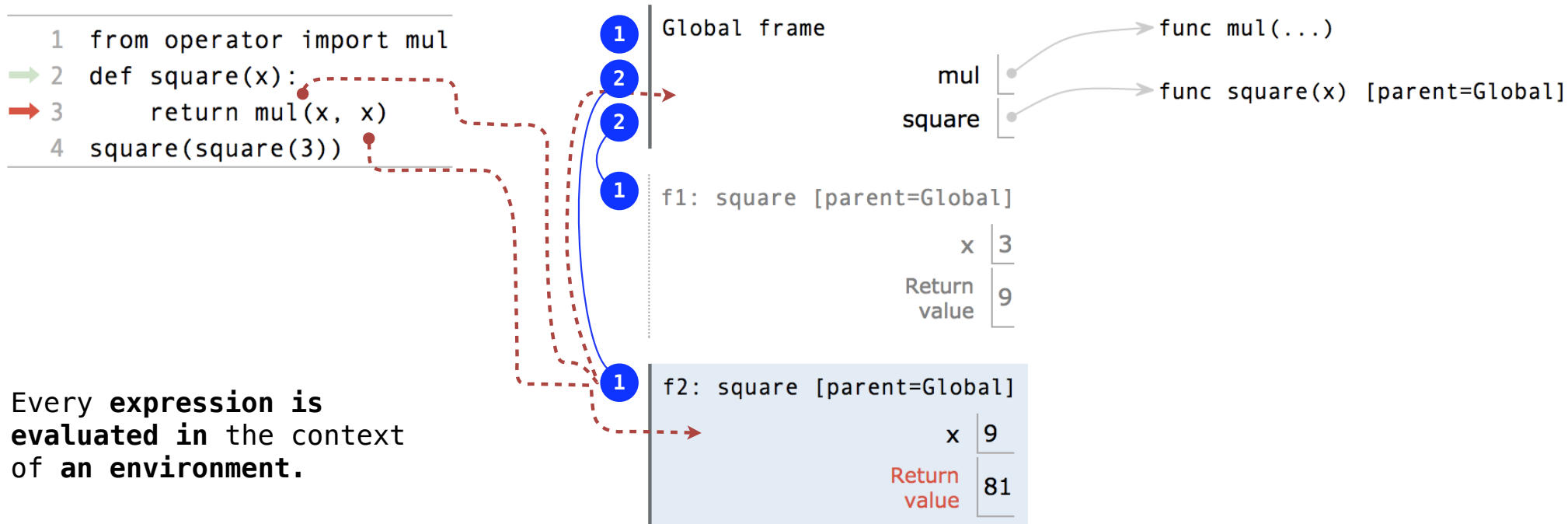
```



An **environment** is a sequence of frames.

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

Names Have No Meaning Without 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.

An environment is a sequence of frames.

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

(Demo)