Iteration

Announcements

Return

Return Statements

A return statement completes the evaluation of a call expression and provides its value:

f(x) for user-defined function f: switch to a new environment; execute f's body

return statement within f: switch back to the previous environment; f(x) now has a value

Only one return statement is ever executed while executing the body of a function

```
def end(n, d):
    """Print the final digits of N in reverse order until D is found.

    >>> end(34567, 5)
    7
    6
    5
    """
    while n > 0:
        last, n = n % 10, n // 10
        print(last)
        if d == last:
            return None
```

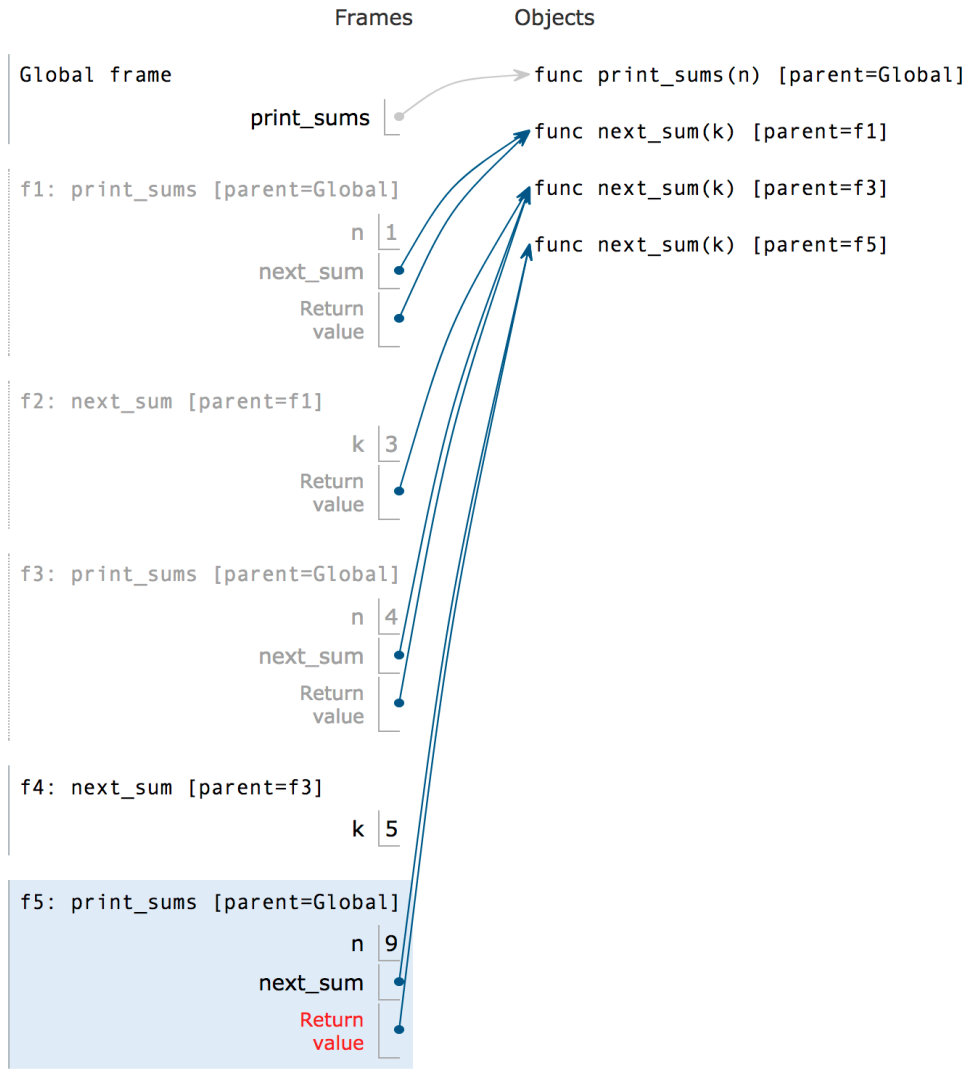
(Demo)

Self-Reference

(Demo)

Returning a Function Using Its Own Name

```
1  def print_sums(n):
2      print(n)
3      def next_sum(k):
4          return print_sums(n+k)
5      return next_sum
6
7  print_sums(1)(3)(5)
```



http://pythontutor.com/composingprograms.html#code=def%20print_all%28k%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20print%28k%29%0A%20%20%20%20return%20print_all%0A%20%20%20%20%0Aprint_all%281%29%283%29%285%29&cumulative=true&curInstr=0&mode=display&origin=composingprograms.js&py=3&rawInputLstJSON=%5B%5D

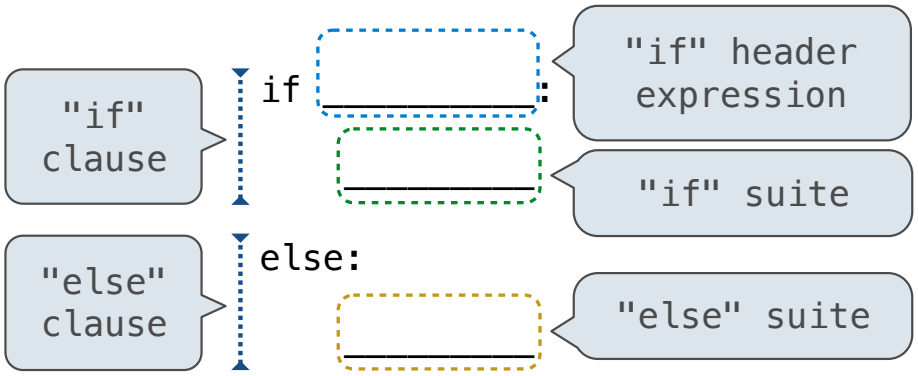
http://pythontutor.com/composingprograms.html#code=def%20print_sums%28n%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20print%28n%29%0A%20%20%20%20def%20next_sum%28k%29%3A%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20return%20print_sums%28n%2Bk%29%0A%20%20%20%20return%20next_sum%0A%0Aprint_sums%281%29%283%29%285%29&cumulative=true&curInstr=0&mode=display&origin=composingprograms.js&py=3&rawInputLstJSON=%5B%5D

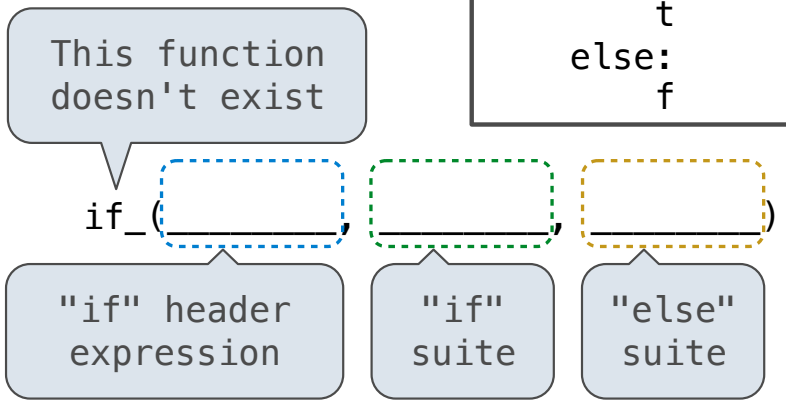
Control

If Statements and Call Expressions

Let's try to write a function that does the same thing as an if statement.

```
def if_(c, t, f):
    if c:
        t
    else:
        f
```





Execution Rule for Conditional Statements:

Each clause is considered in order.

1. Evaluate the header's expression (if present).
2. If it is a true value (or an else header), execute the suite & skip the remaining clauses.

(Demo)

Evaluation Rule 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

Control Expressions

Logical Operators

To evaluate the expression **<left>** **and** **<right>**:

1. Evaluate the subexpression **<left>**.
2. If the result is a false value **v**, then the expression evaluates to **v**.
3. Otherwise, the expression evaluates to the value of the subexpression **<right>**.

To evaluate the expression **<left>** **or** **<right>**:

1. Evaluate the subexpression **<left>**.
2. If the result is a true value **v**, then the expression evaluates to **v**.
3. Otherwise, the expression evaluates to the value of the subexpression **<right>**.

(Demo)

Conditional Expressions

A conditional expression has the form

<consequent> if <predicate> else <alternative>

Evaluation rule:

1. Evaluate the **<predicate>** expression.

2. If it's a true value, the value of the whole expression is the value of the **<consequent>**.

3. Otherwise, the value of the whole expression is the value of the **<alternative>**.

```
>>> x = 0
>>> abs(1/x if x != 0 else 0)
0
```