

61A Lecture 3

Monday, January 26

Announcements

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- 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?

Def statement:

Call expression:

Calling/Applying:

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function

What happens?

Def statement: `>>> def square(x):`
 `return mul(x, x)`

Call expression:

Calling/Applying:


Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function

What happens?

Def statement:

>>>

```
def square( x ):  
    return mul(x, x)
```



Def
statement

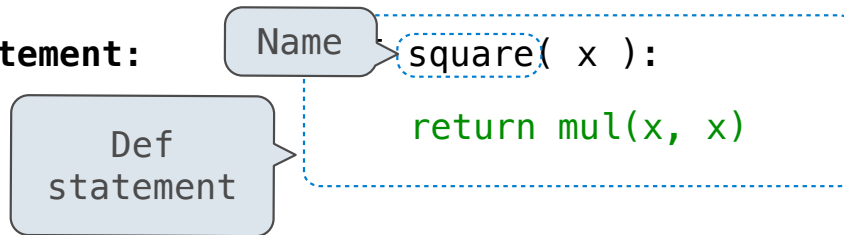
Call expression:

Calling/Applying:

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function

What happens?

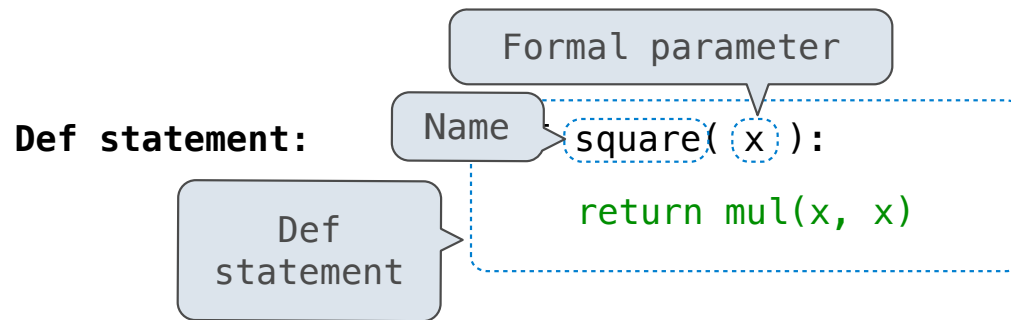
Def statement:



Call expression:

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Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function

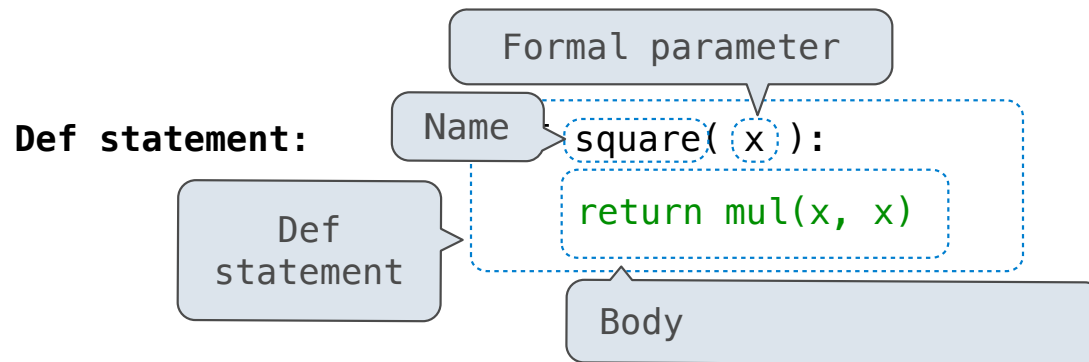


What happens?

Call expression:

Calling/Applying:

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function

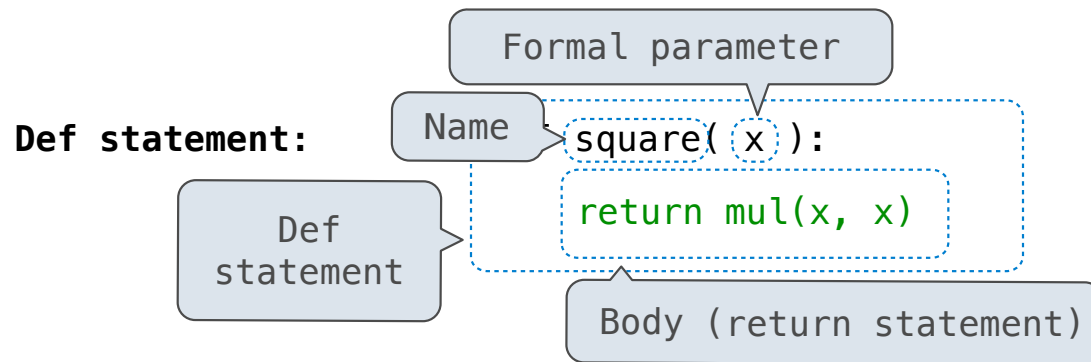


What happens?

Call expression:

Calling/Applying:

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function

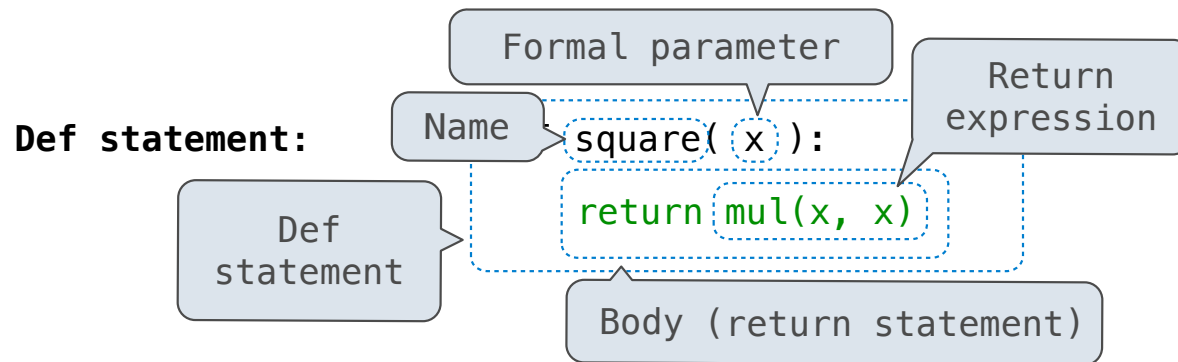


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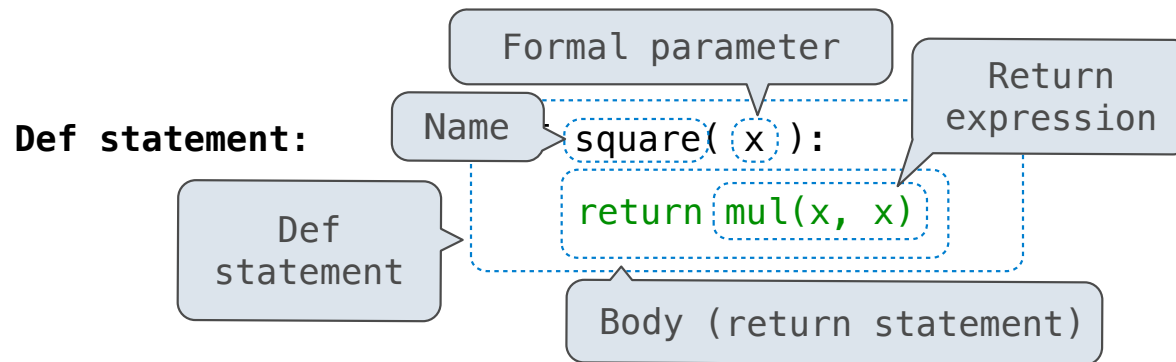


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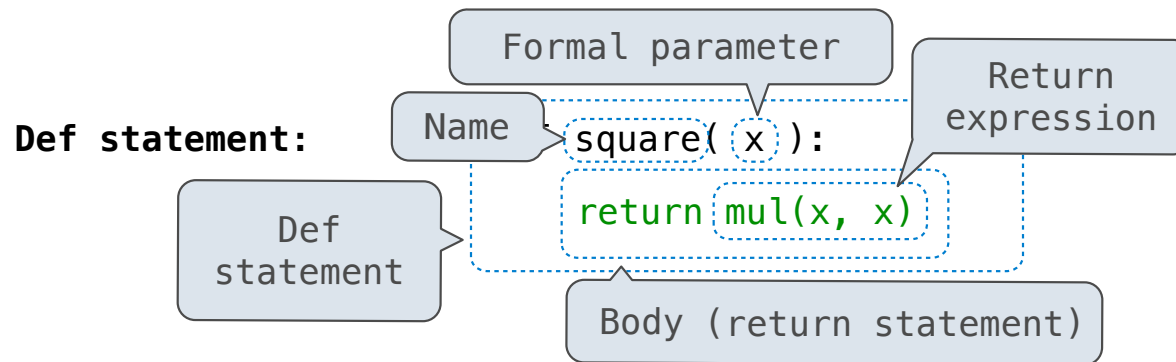
What happens?

A new function is created!

Call expression:

Calling/Applying:

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function



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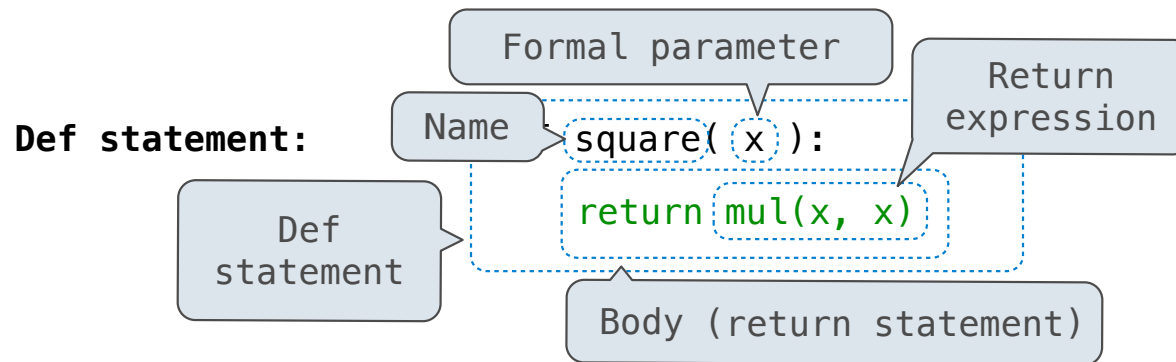
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Name bound to that function
in the current frame

Call expression:

Calling/Applying:

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function



What happens?

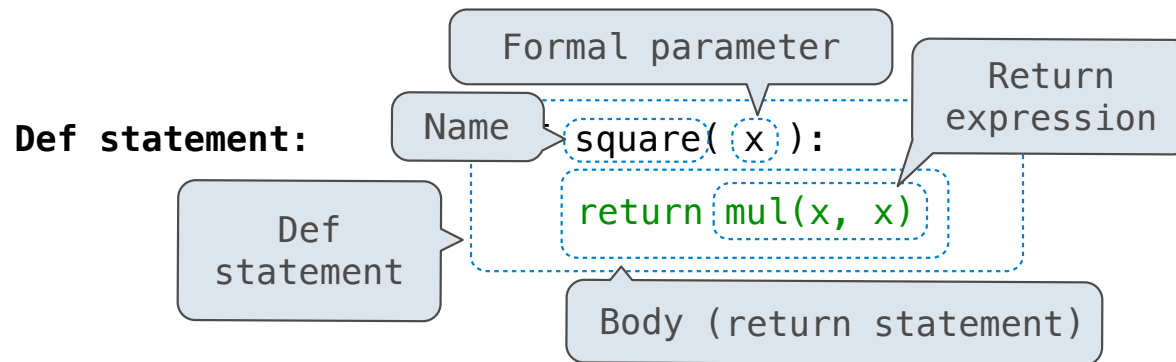
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Call expression: `square(2+2)`

Calling/Applying:

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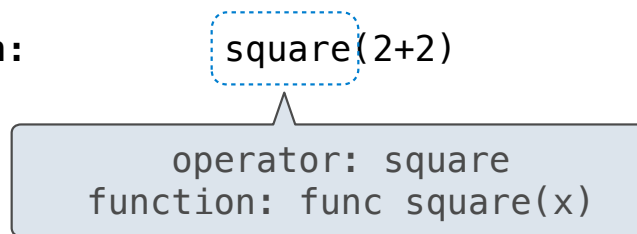


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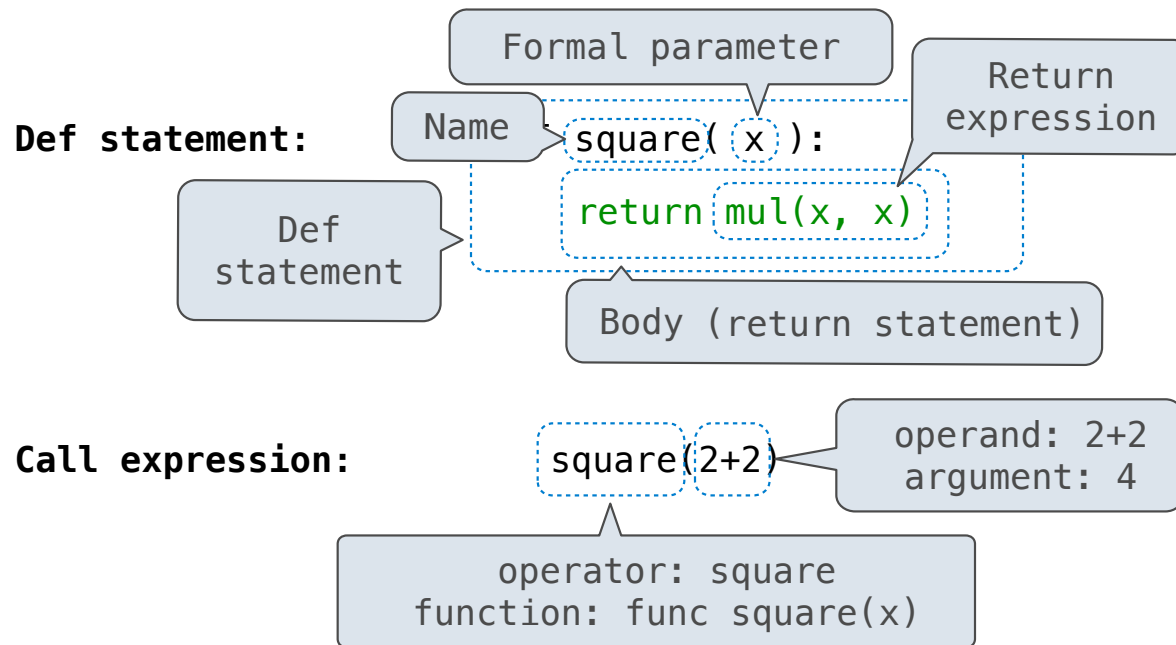
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Calling/Applying:

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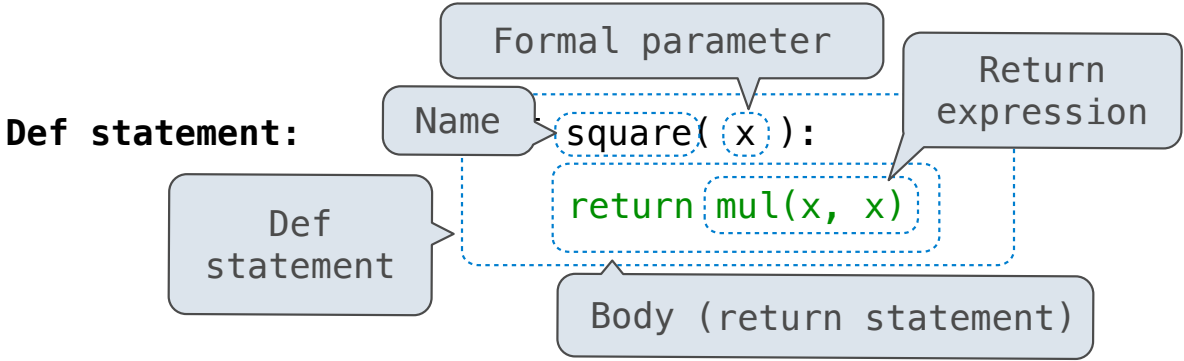
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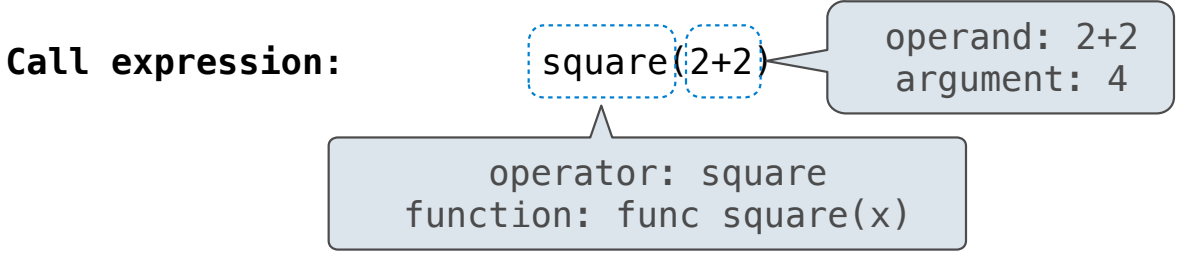
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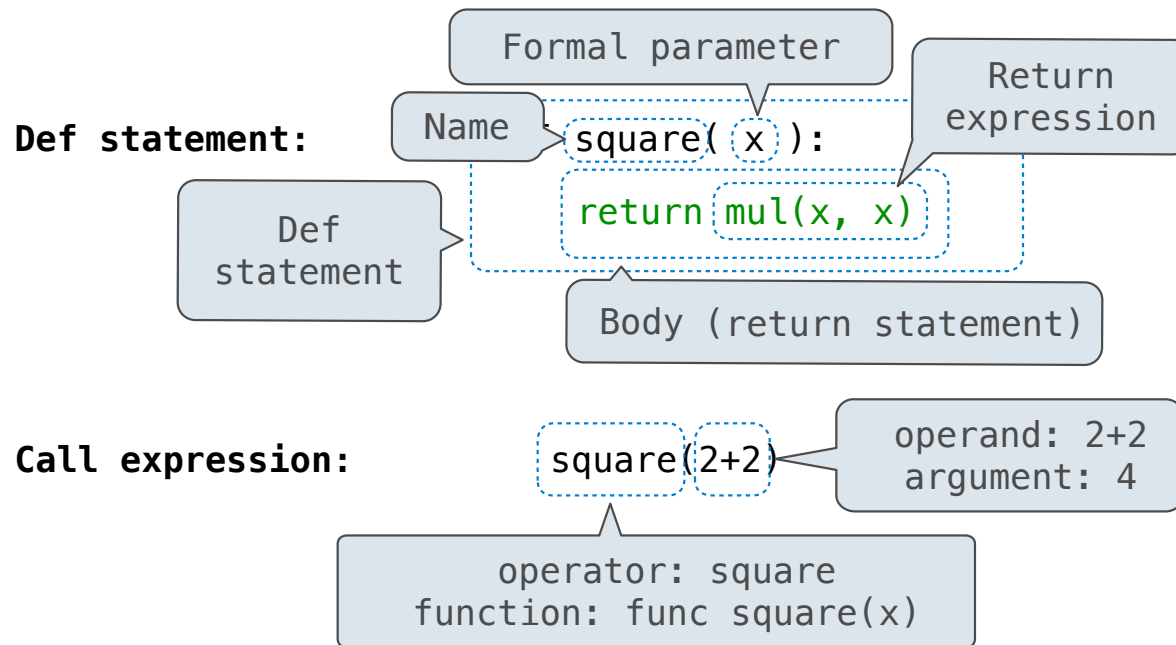
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Operator & operands evaluated

Calling/Applying:

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function



What happens?

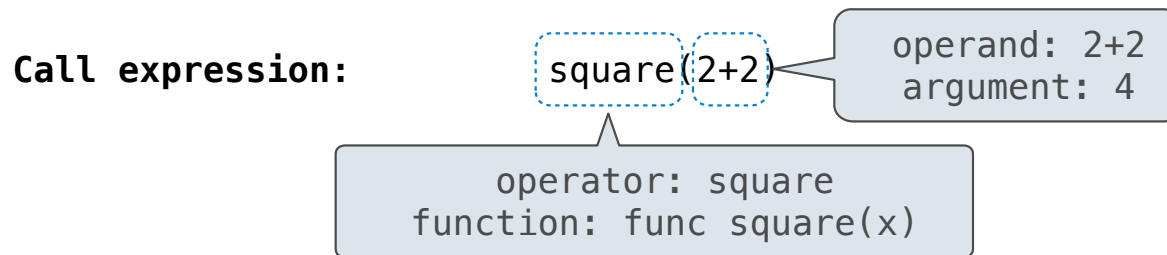
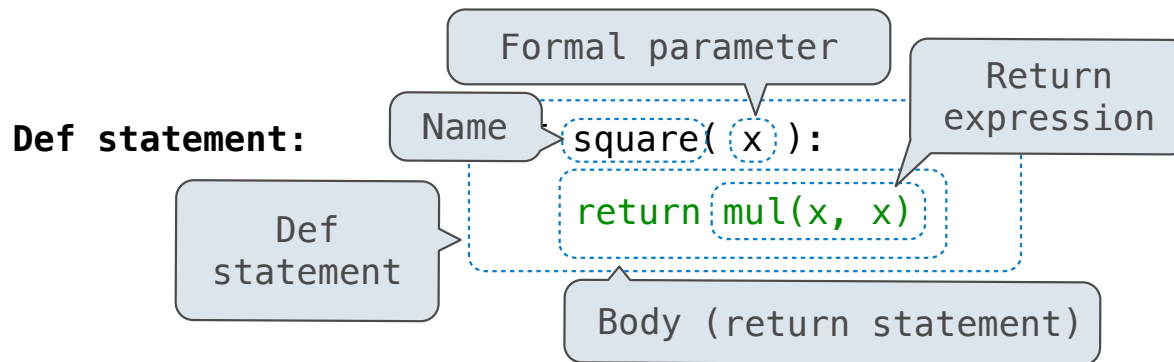
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Operator & operands evaluated
Function (value of operator) called on arguments (values of operands)

Calling/Applying:

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function



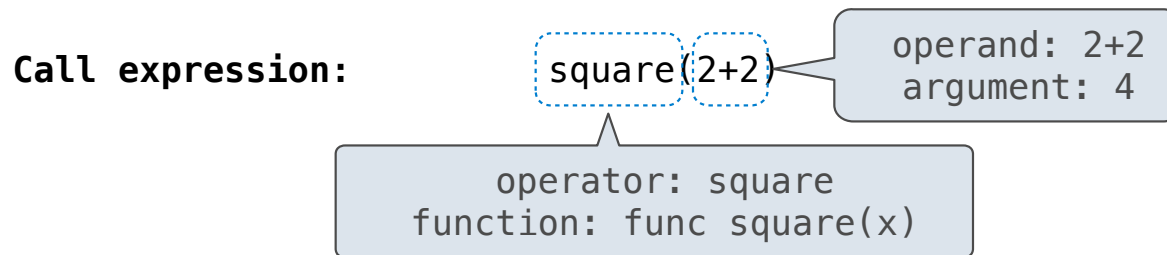
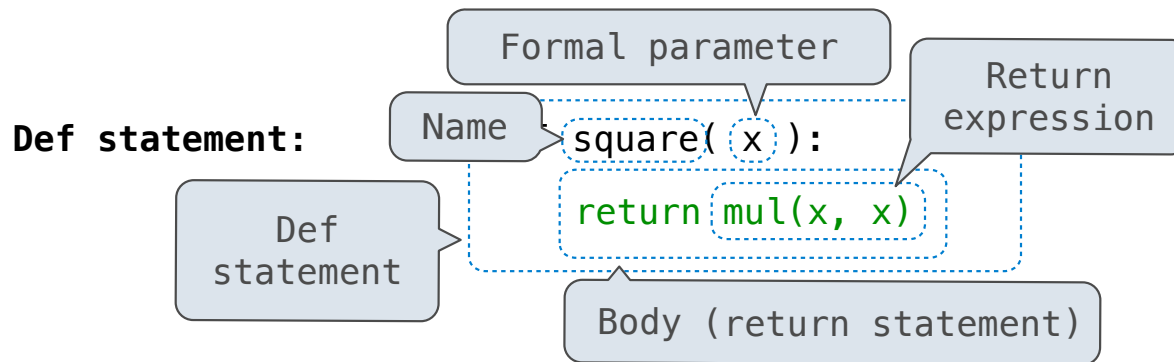
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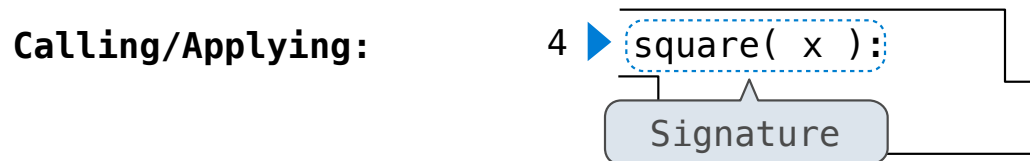
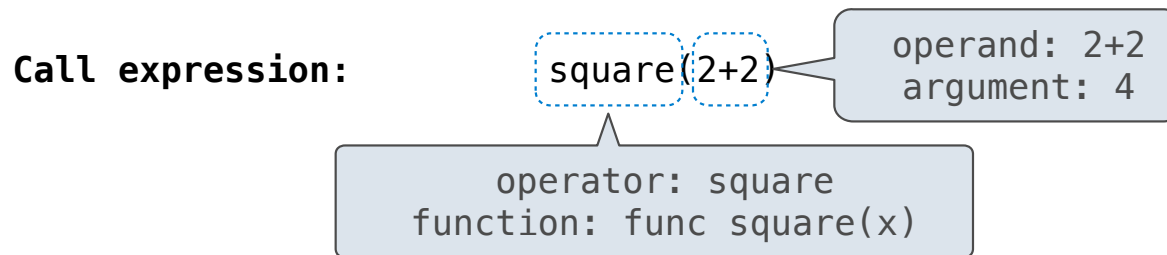
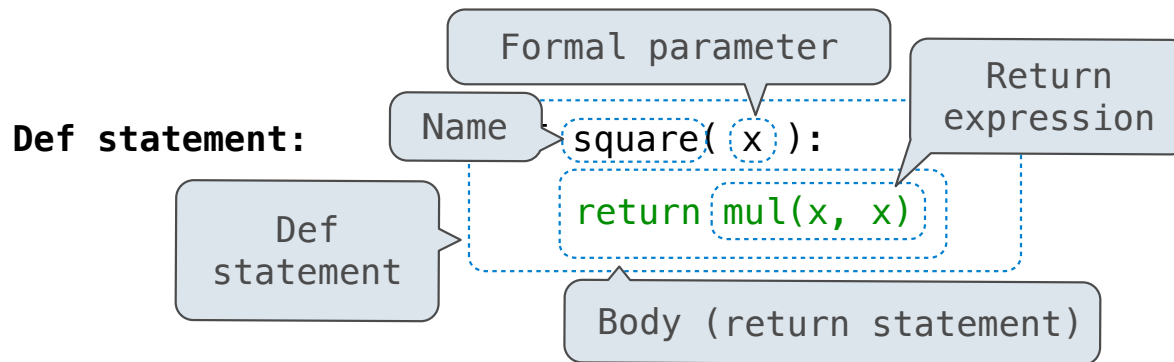
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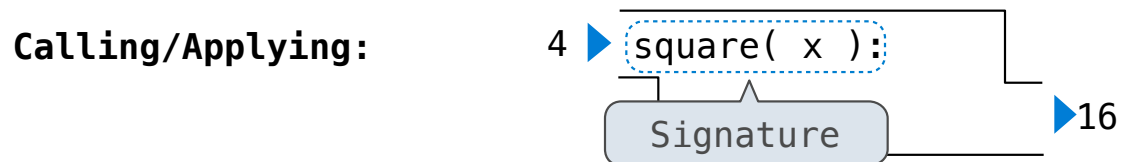
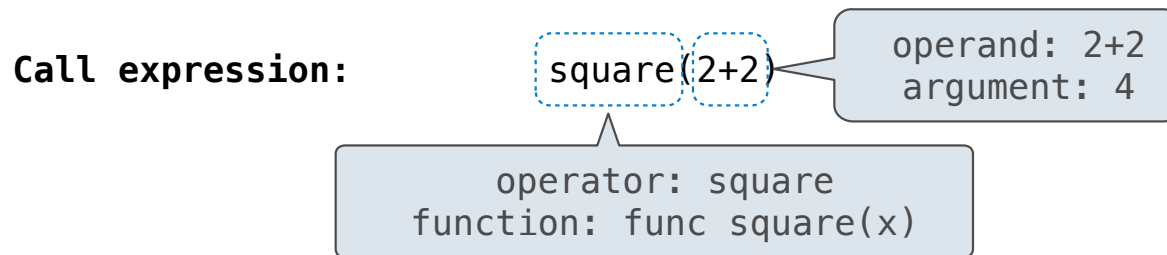
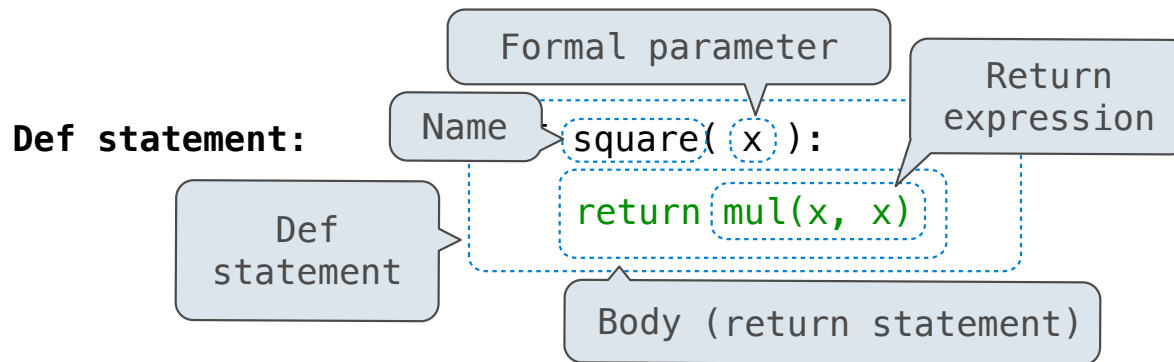
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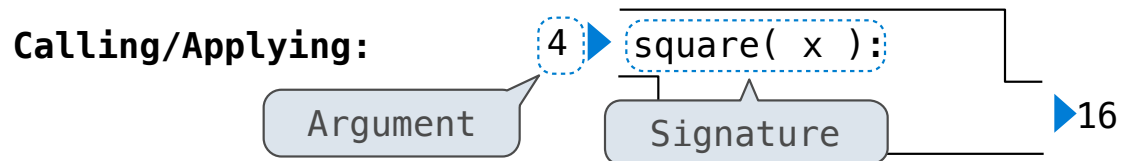
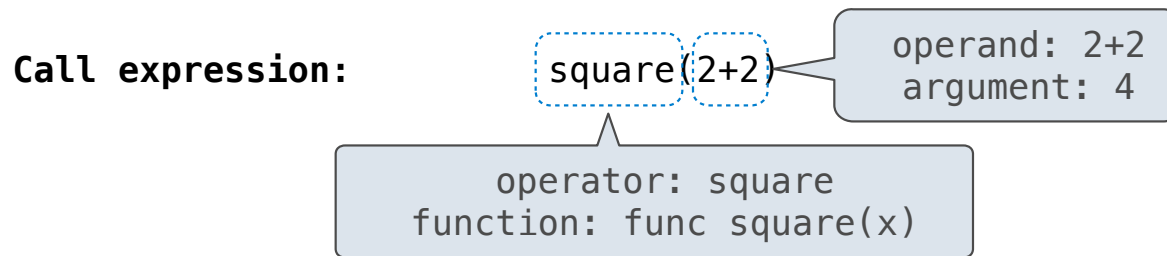
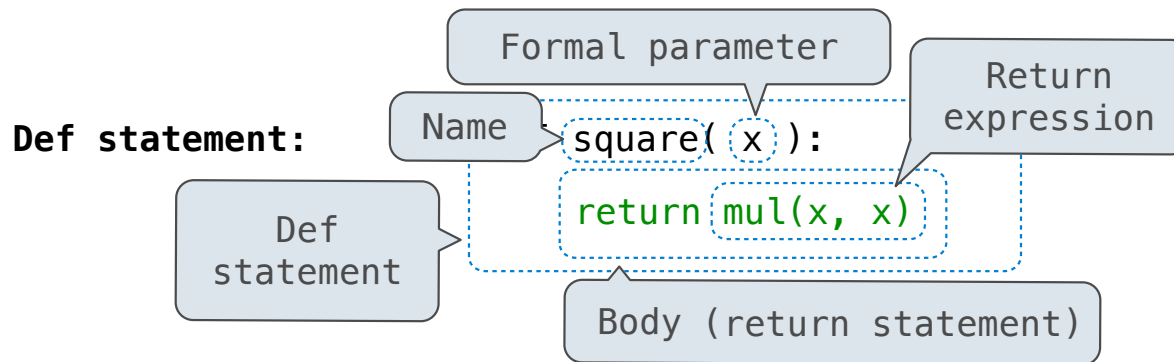
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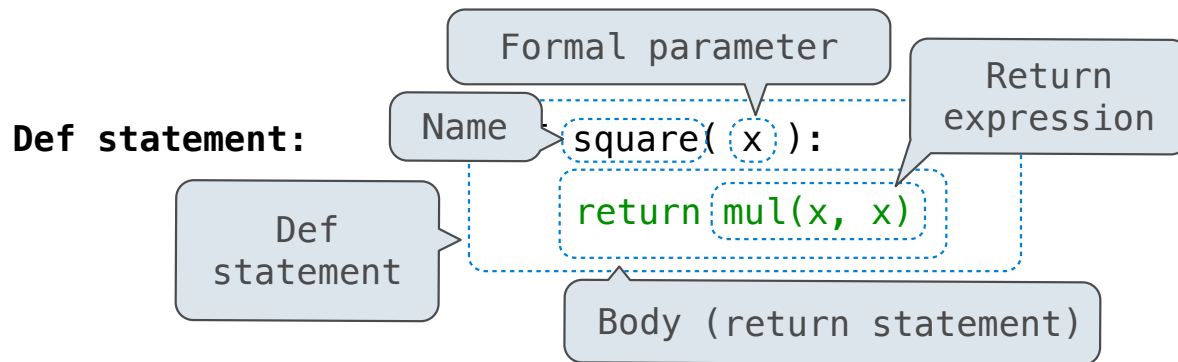
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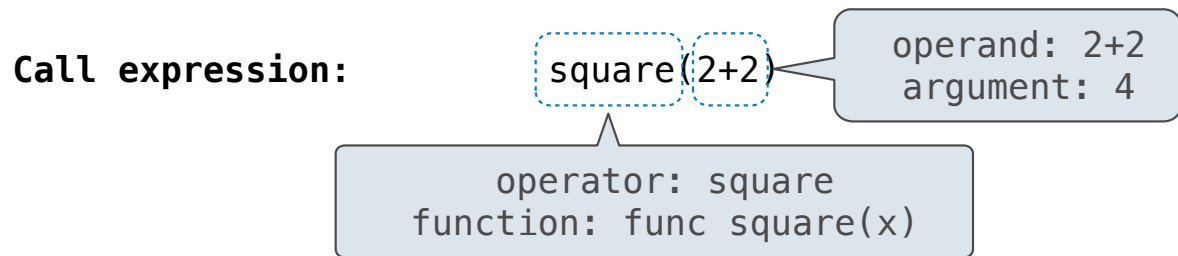
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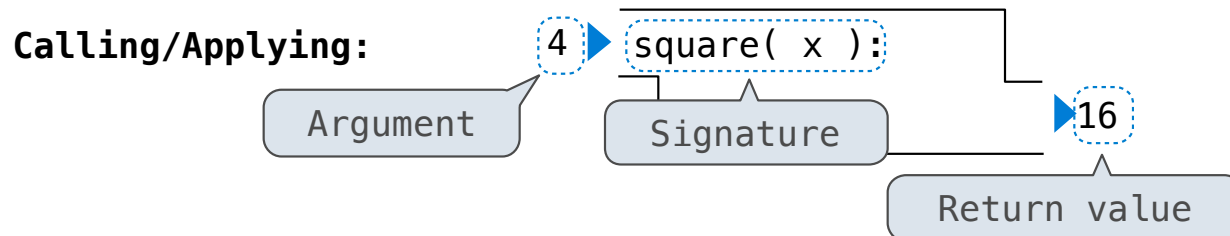
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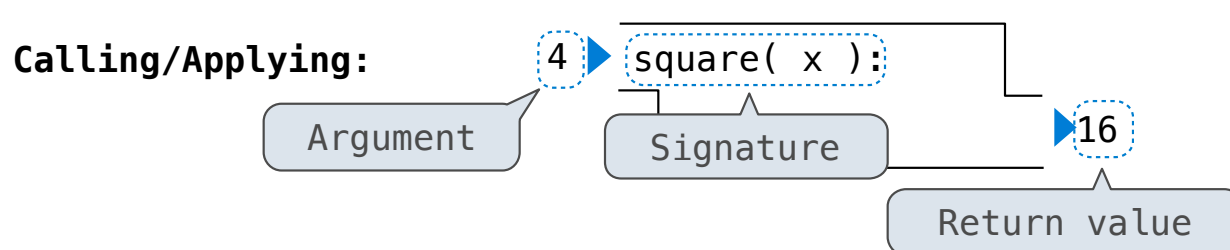
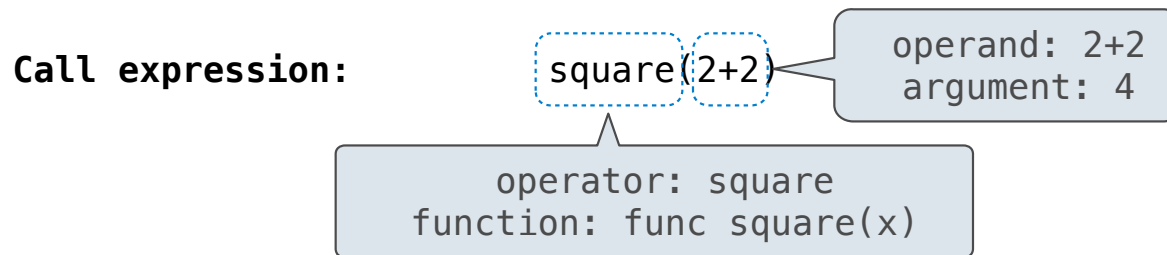
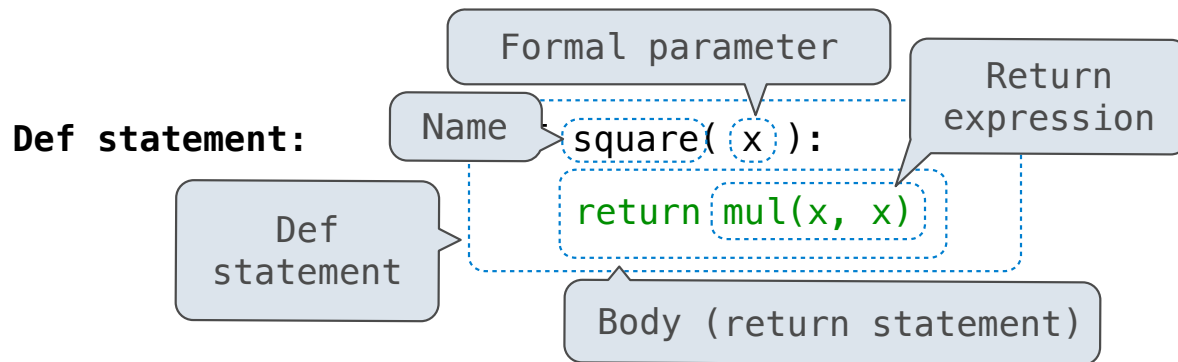


Operator & operands evaluated

Function (value of operator) called on arguments (values of operands)



Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function



What happens?

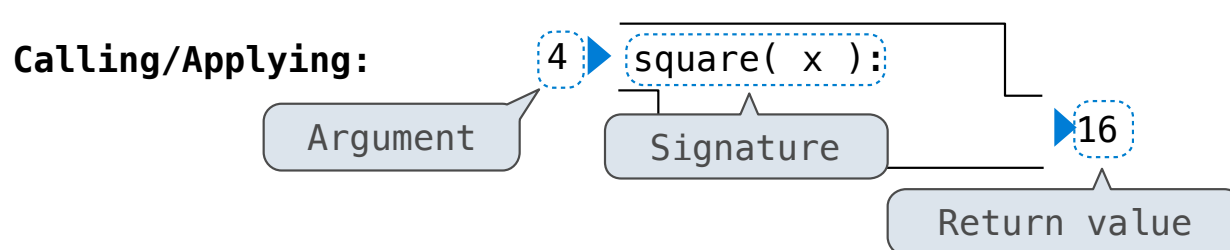
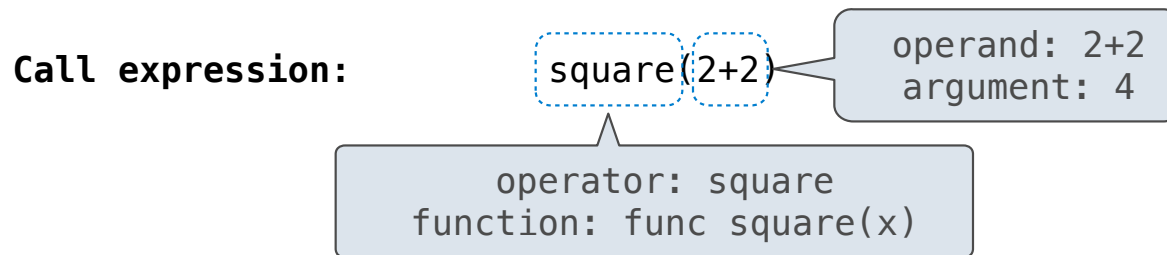
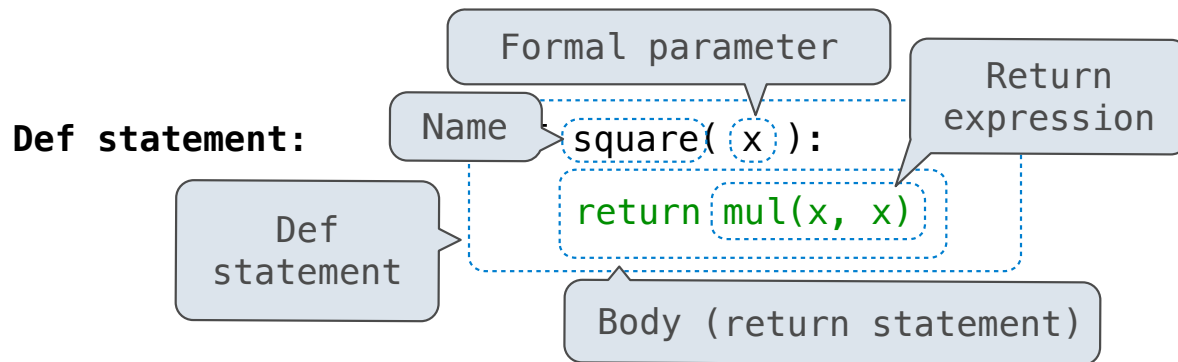
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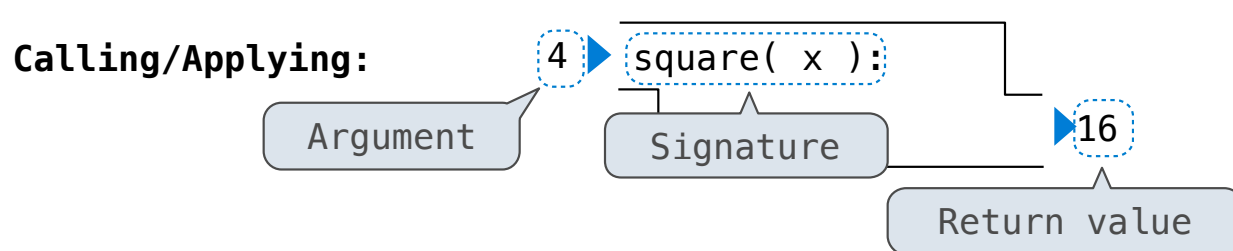
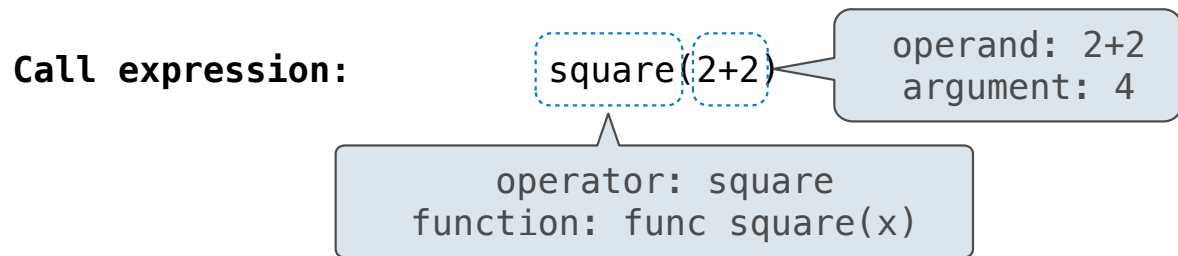
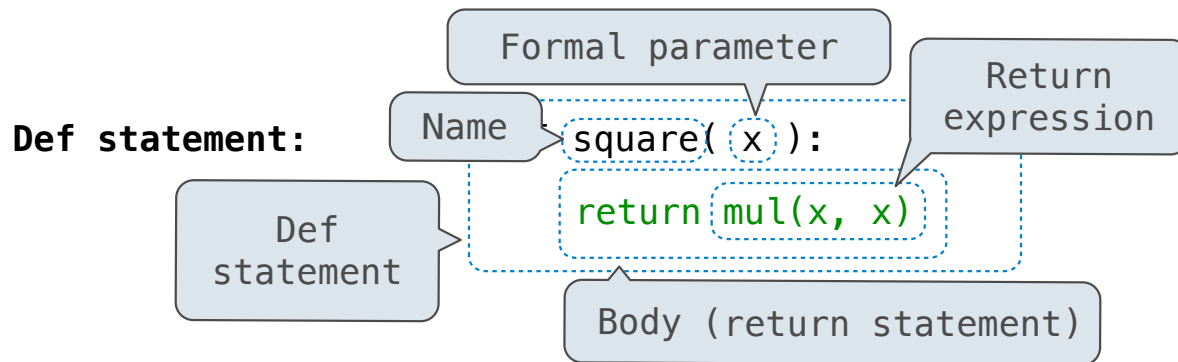
Name bound to that function
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Operator & operands evaluated
Function (value of operator)
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A new frame is created!

Parameters bound to arguments

Life Cycle of a User-Defined Function



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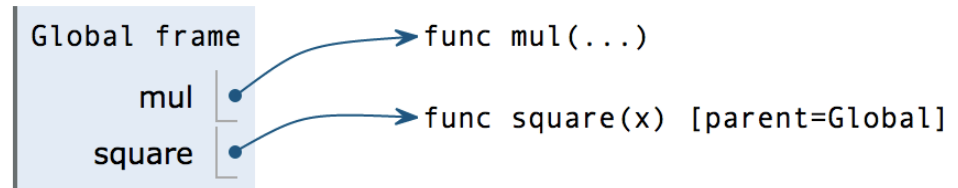
Body is executed in that new
environment

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

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

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

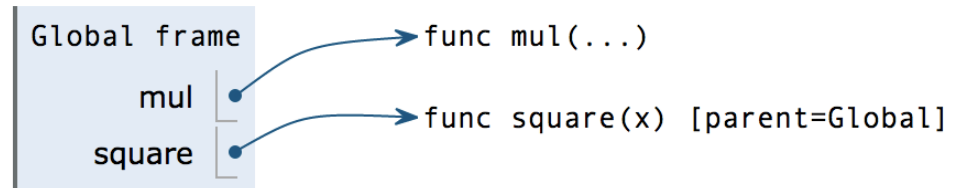
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Interactive Diagram

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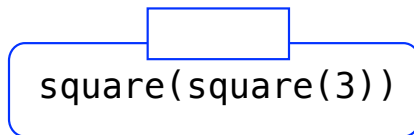
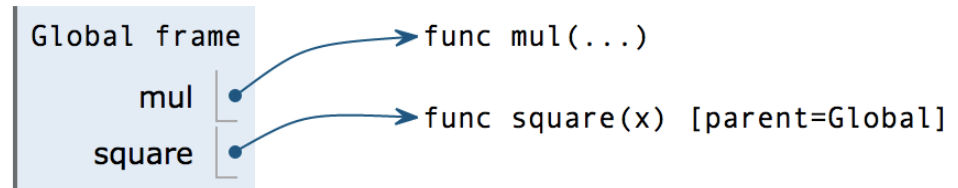
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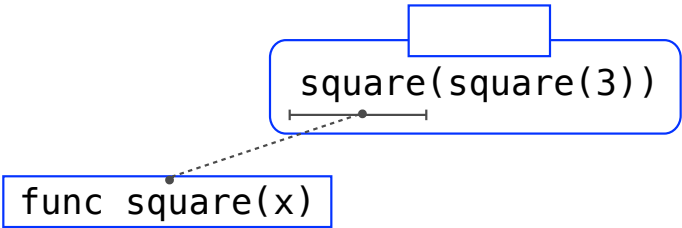
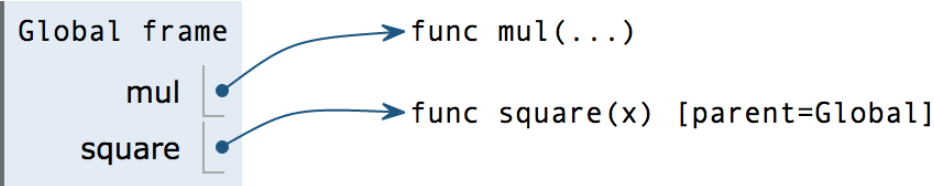
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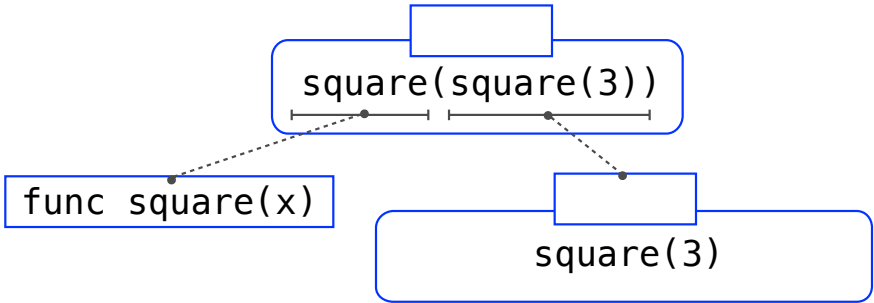
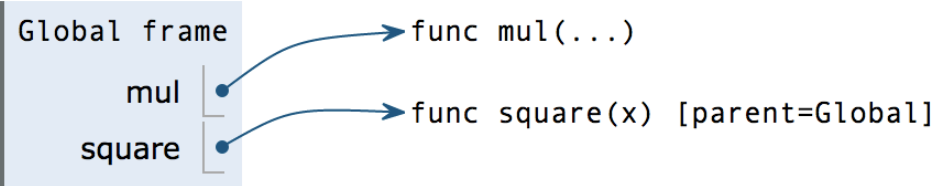
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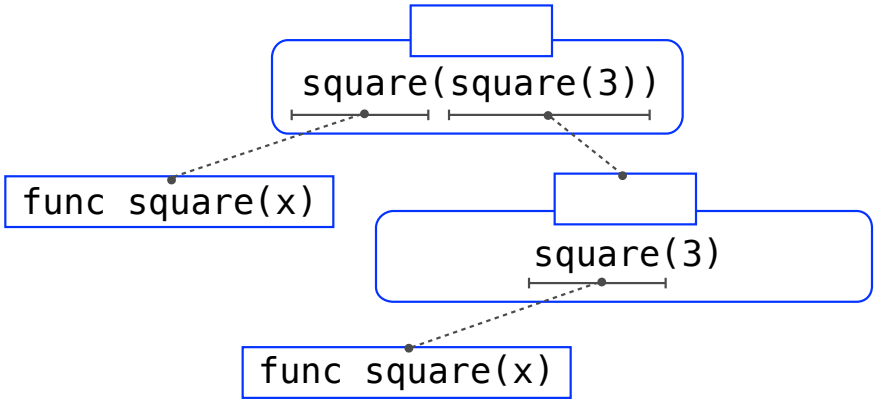
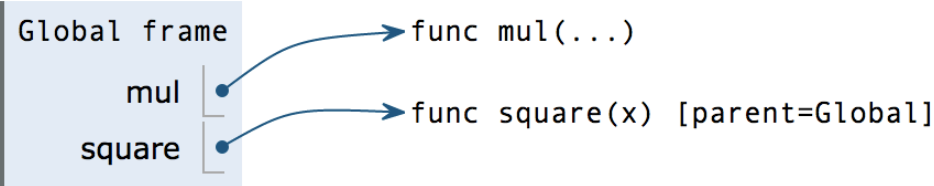
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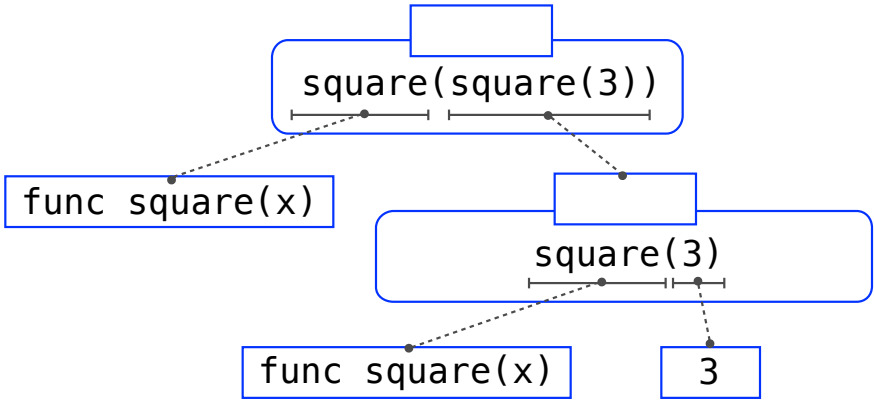
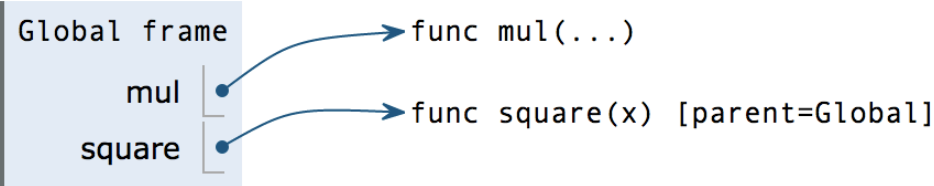
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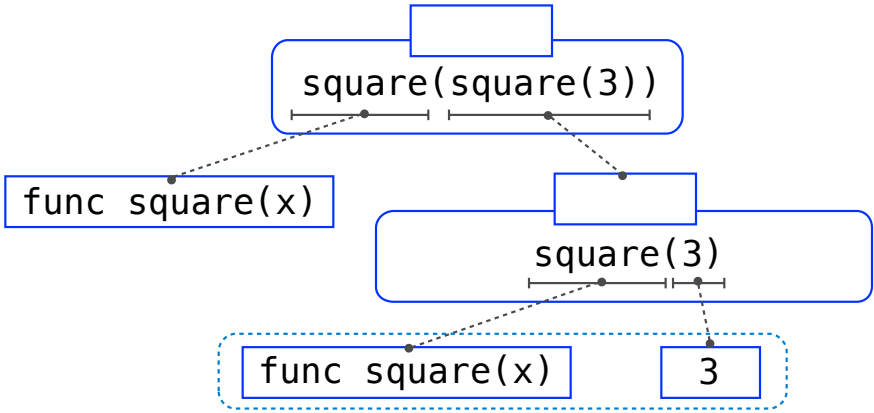
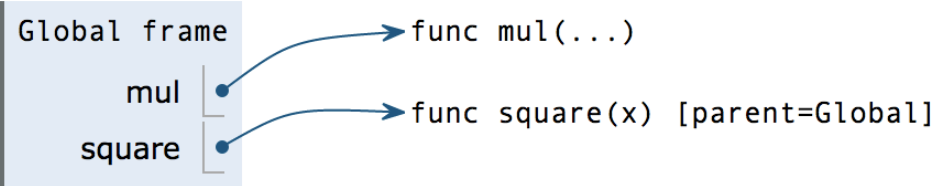
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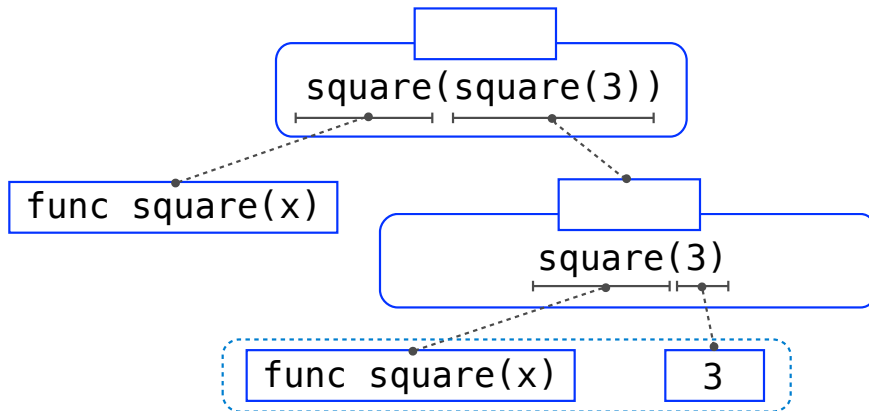
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Global frame

mul → func mul(...)
square → func square(x) [parent=Global]

f1: square [parent=Global]

x | 3

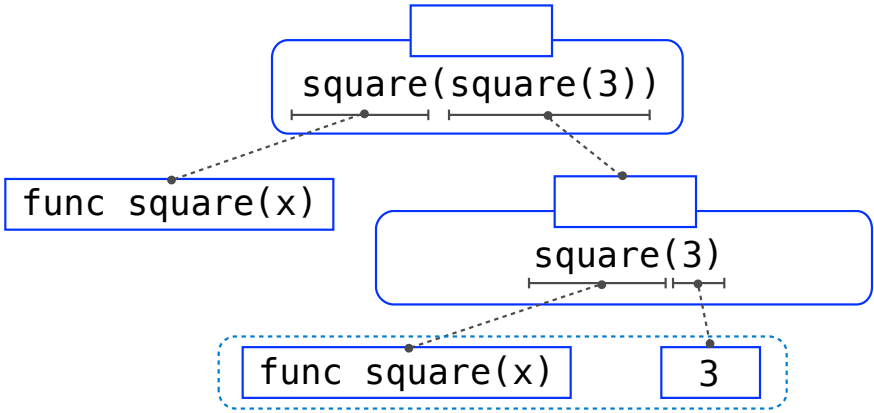
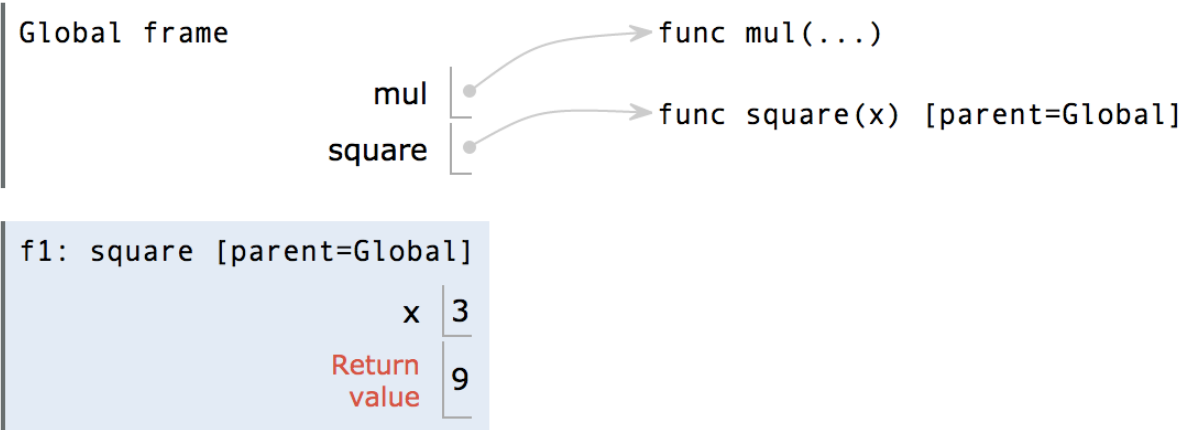


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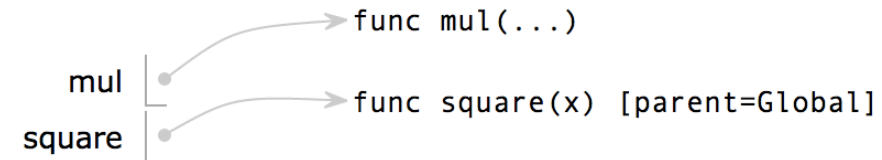


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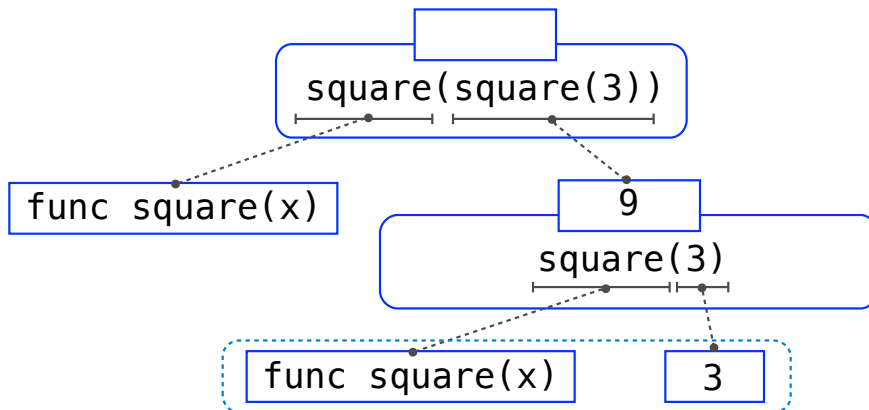
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f1: square [parent=Global]

x | 3
Return value | 9

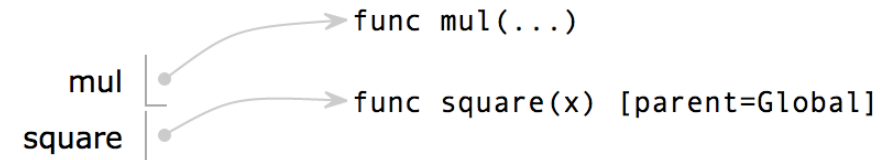


Interactive Diagram

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

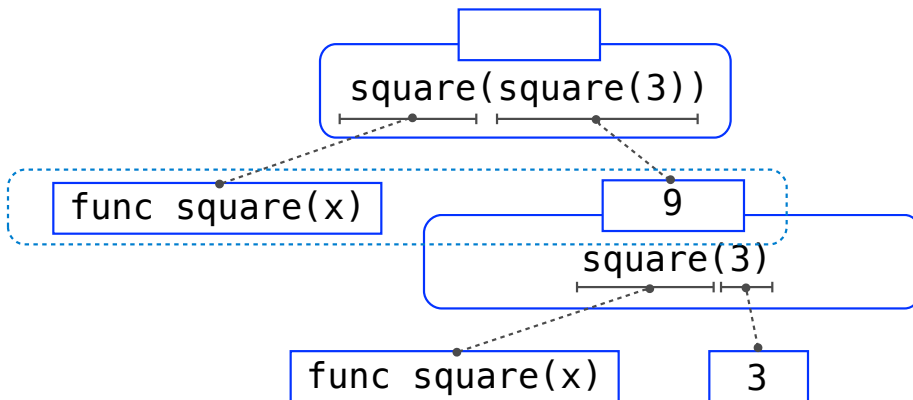
```
1 from operator import mul
2 def square(x):
3     return mul(x, x)
4 square(square(3))
```

Global frame



f1: square [parent=Global]

x | 3
Return value | 9

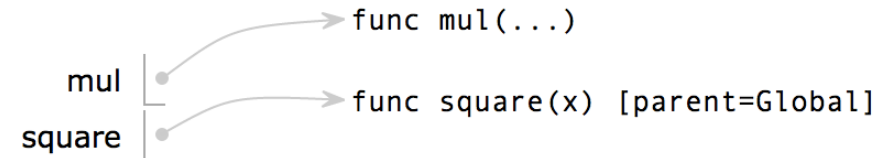


Interactive Diagram

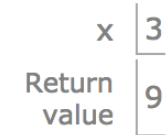
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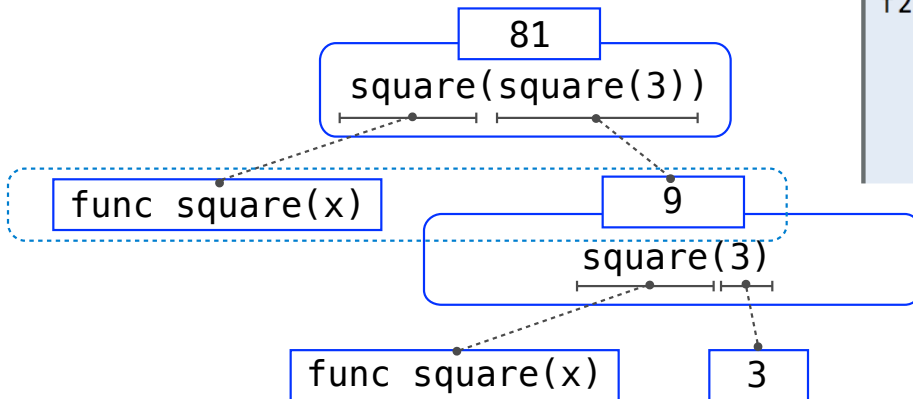
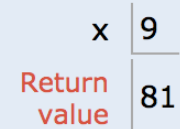
Global frame



f1: square [parent=Global]



f2: square [parent=Global]

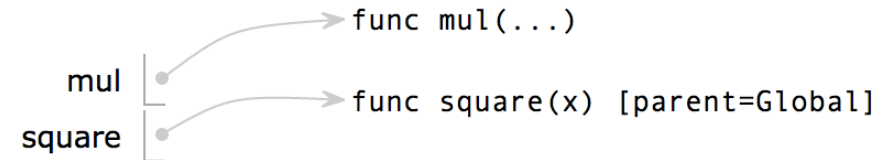


Interactive Diagram

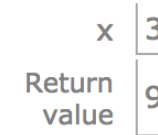
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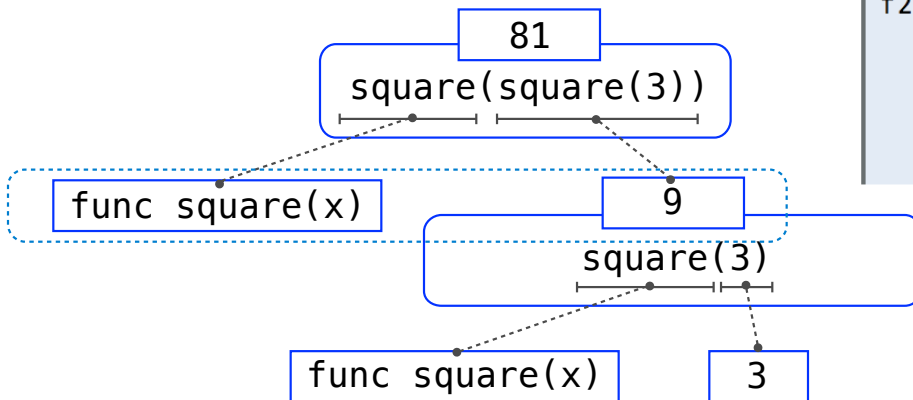
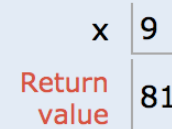
Global frame



f1: square [parent=Global]



f2: square [parent=Global]



An environment is a sequence of frames.

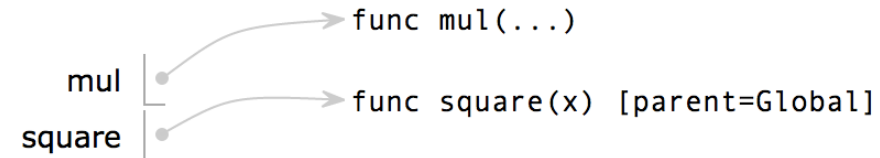
Interactive Diagram

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

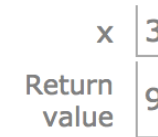
```

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

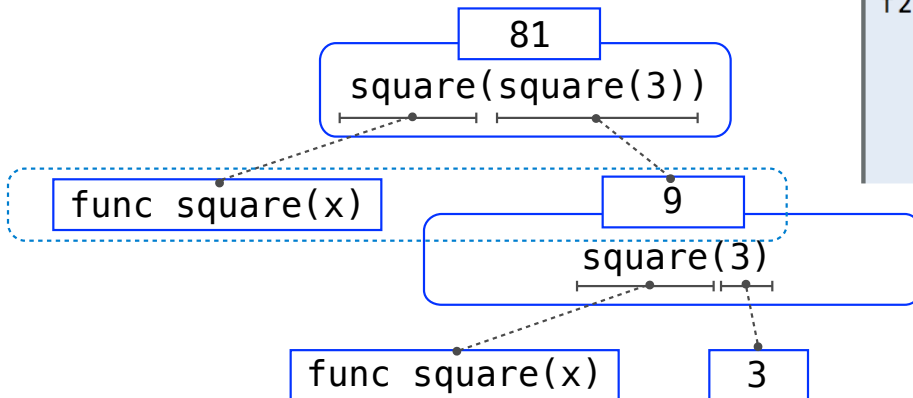
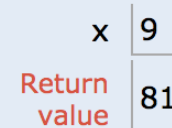
Global frame



f1: square [parent=Global]



f2: square [parent=Global]



An environment is a sequence of frames.

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

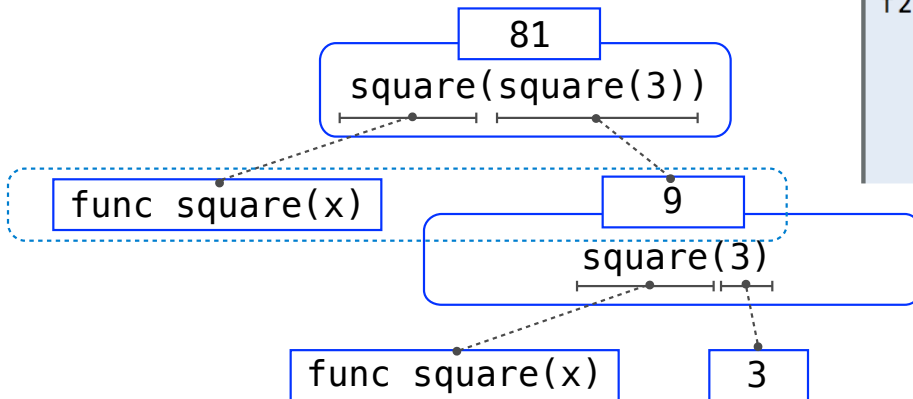
Interactive Diagram

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

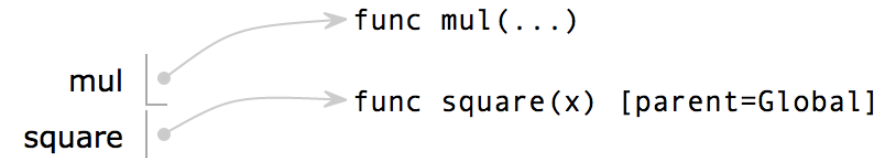
```

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

```



1 Global frame



f1: square [parent=Global]

x	3
Return value	9

f2: square [parent=Global]

x	9
Return value	81

An environment is a sequence of frames.

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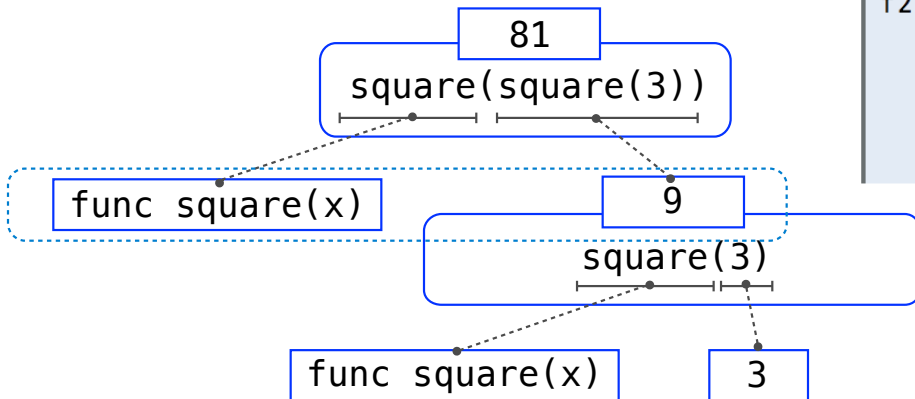
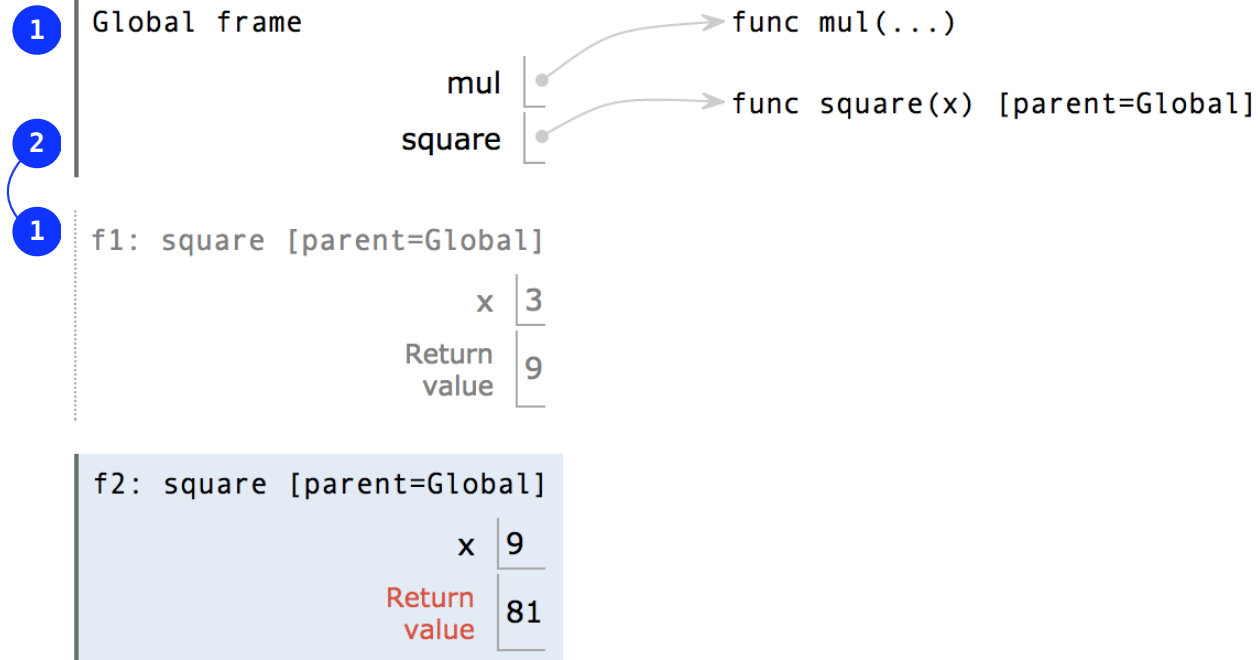
Interactive Diagram

Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

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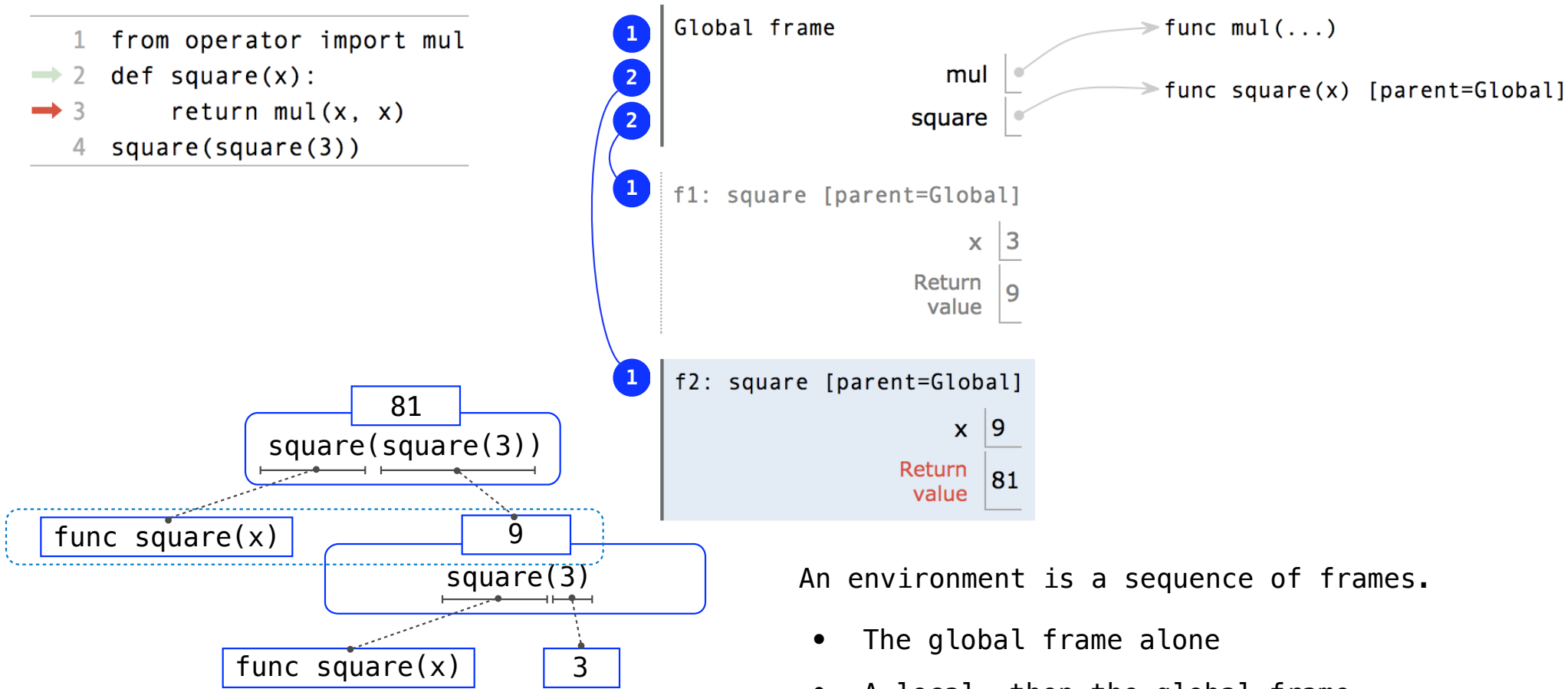
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Multiple Environments in One Diagram!

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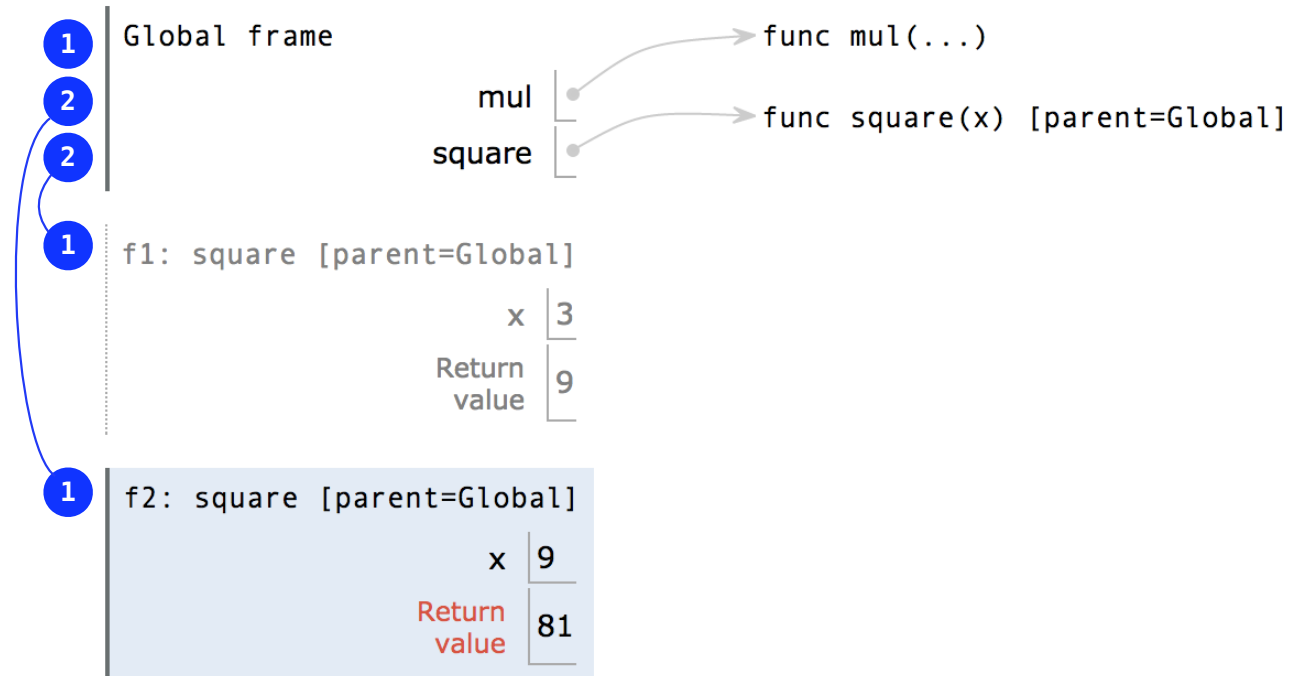
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Interactive Diagram

Names Have No Meaning Without Environments

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2 def square(x):
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```



An environment is a sequence of frames.

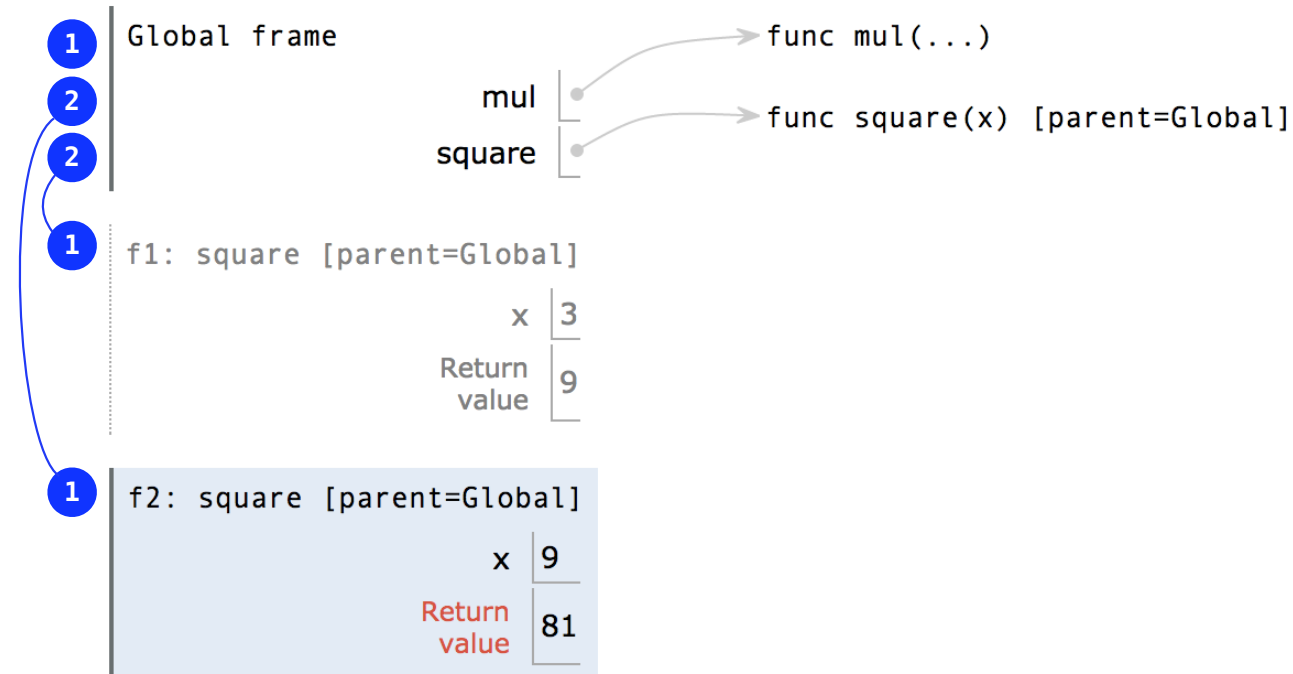
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Interactive Diagram

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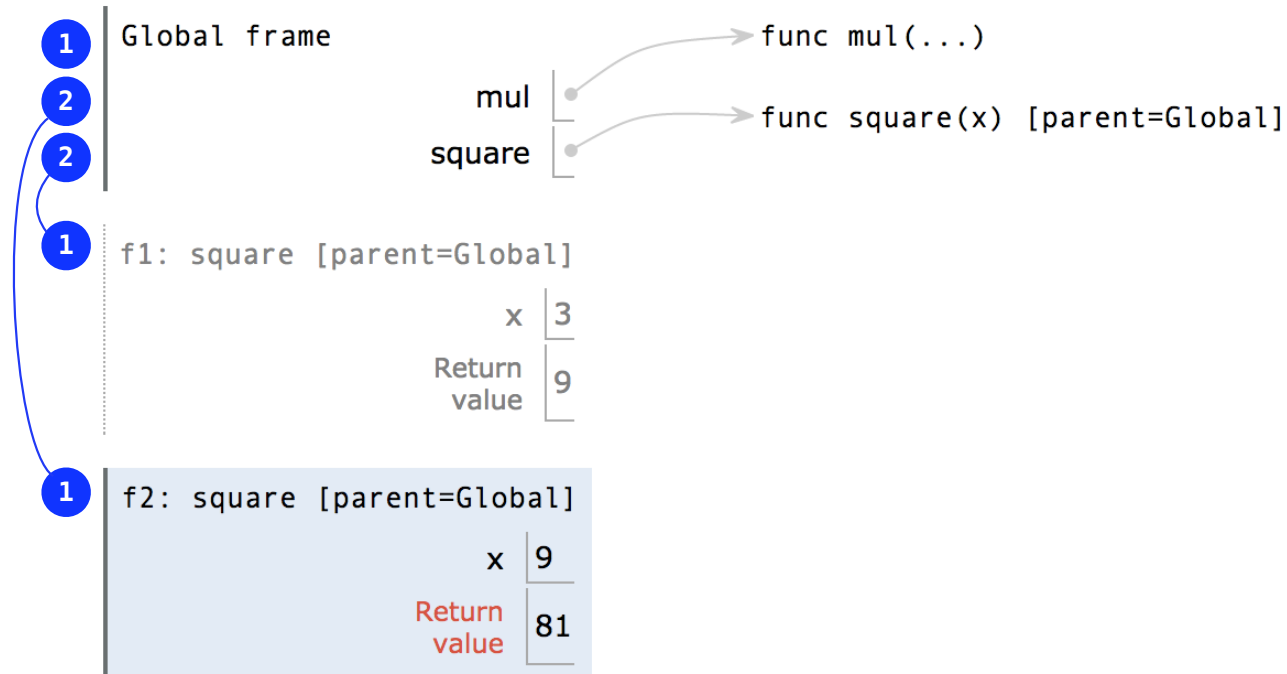
Interactive Diagram

Names Have No Meaning Without Environments

```
1 from operator import mul
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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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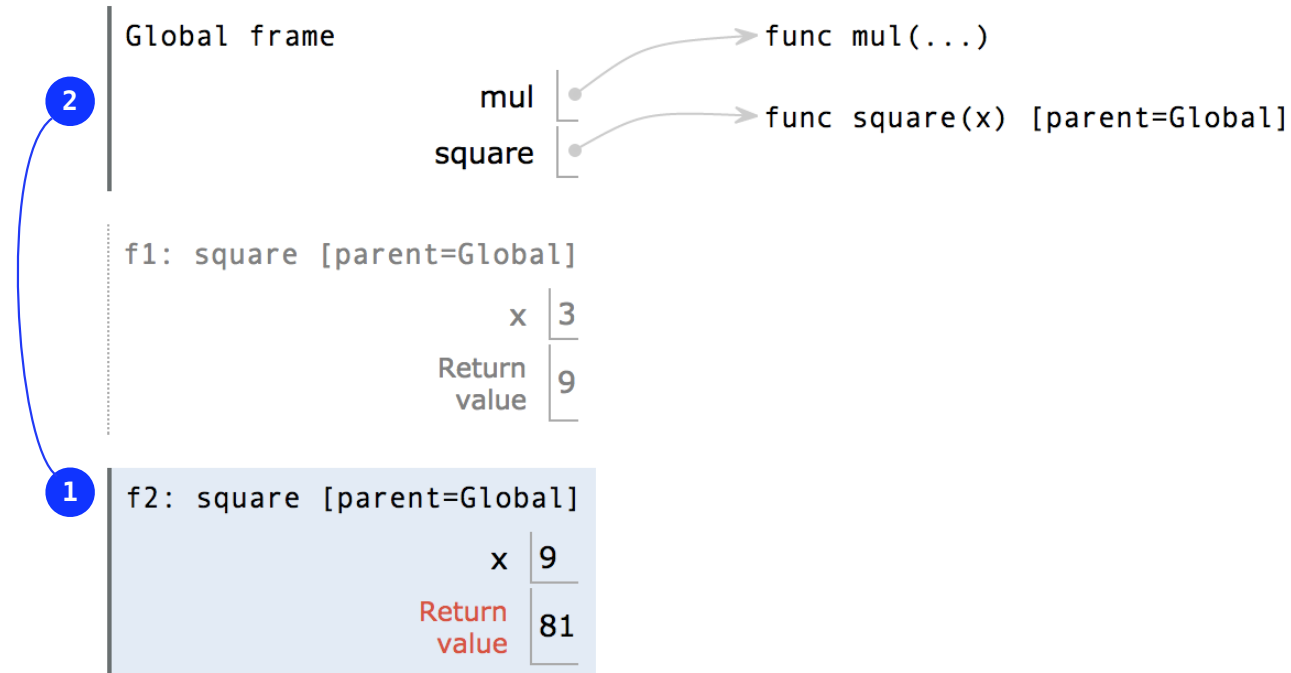
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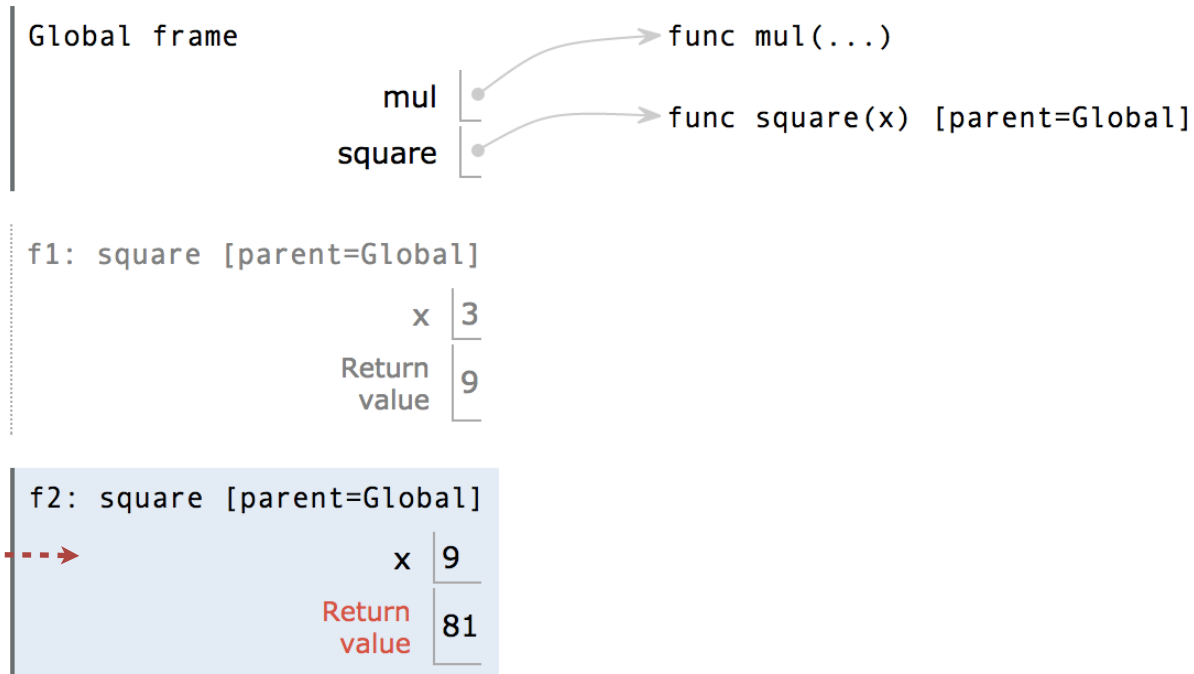
Interactive Diagram

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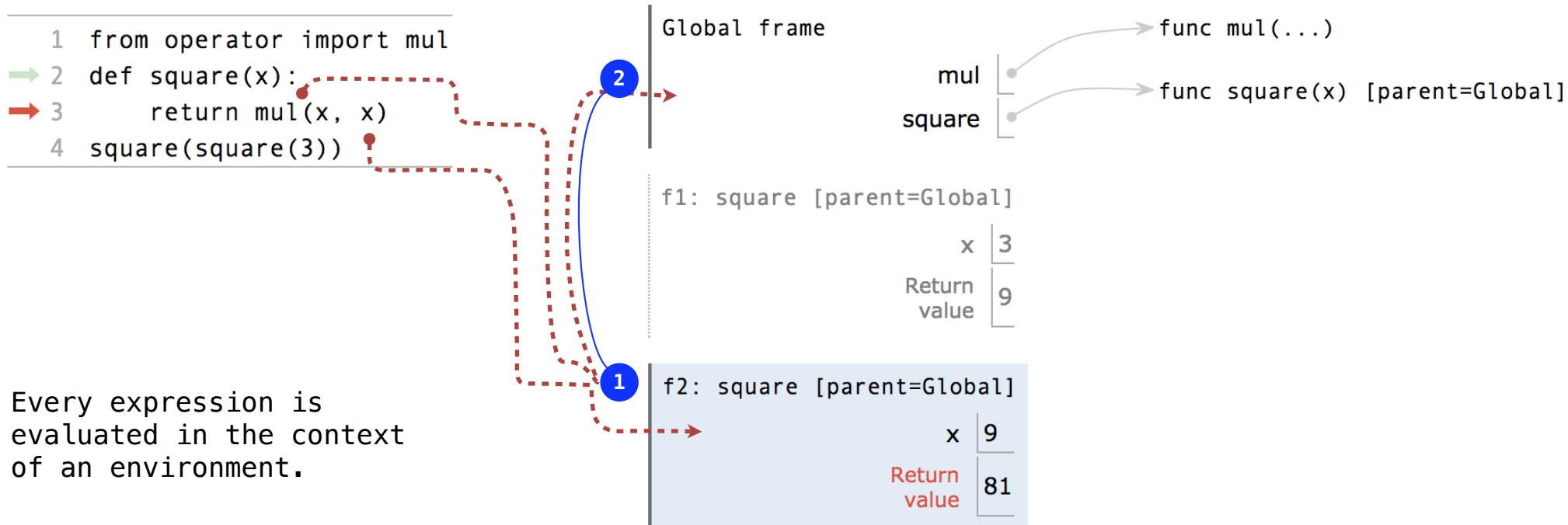


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Interactive Diagram

Names Have No Meaning Without Environments



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An environment is a sequence of frames.

- The global frame alone
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Interactive Diagram

Names Have Different Meanings 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](#)

Names Have Different Meanings in Different Environments

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

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[Interactive Diagram](#)

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```
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2 def square(square):
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4 square(4)
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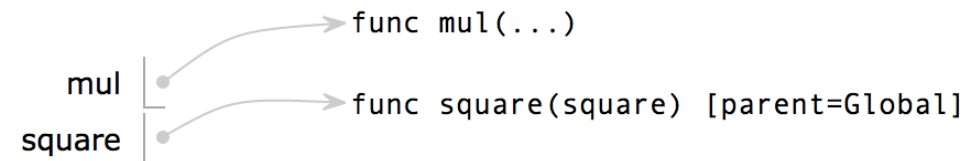
[Interactive Diagram](#)

Names Have Different Meanings in Different Environments

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

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

Global frame



f1: square [parent=Global]

```
square | 4
Return |
value  | 16
```

Every expression is evaluated in the context of an environment.

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[Interactive Diagram](#)

Names Have Different Meanings in Different Environments

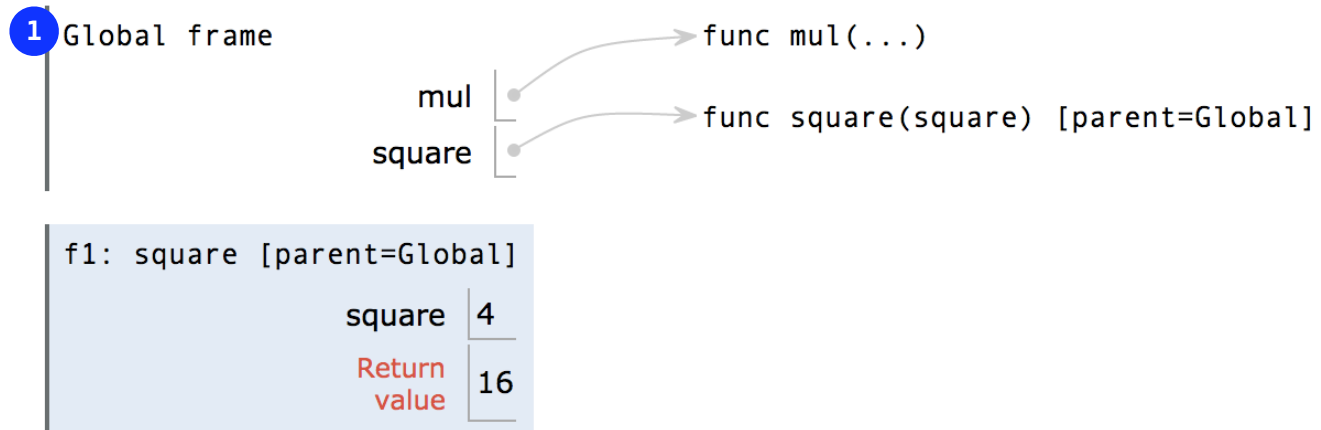
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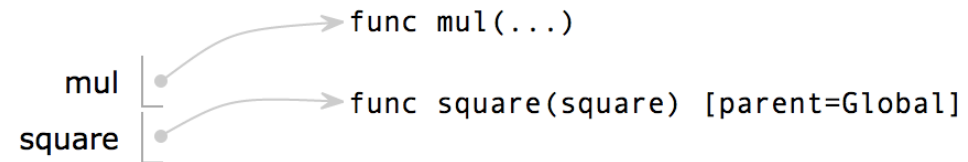
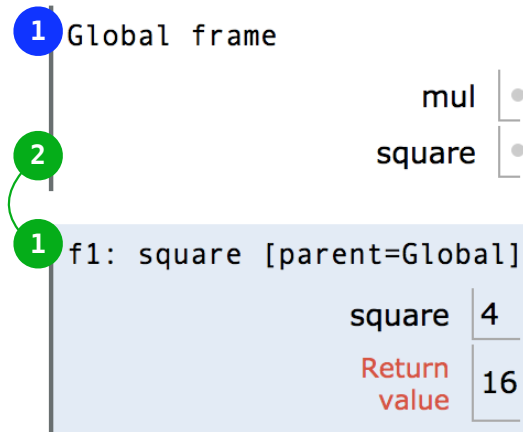
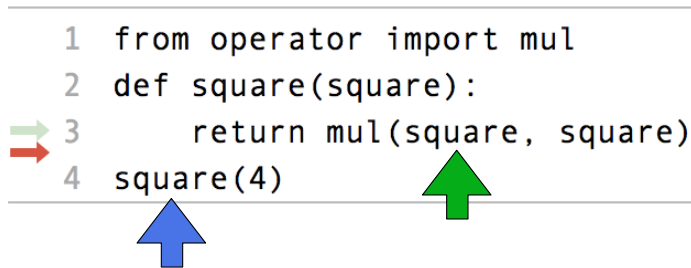
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Names Have Different Meanings in Different Environments

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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

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Compound statements:

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


Statements

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

Compound statements:

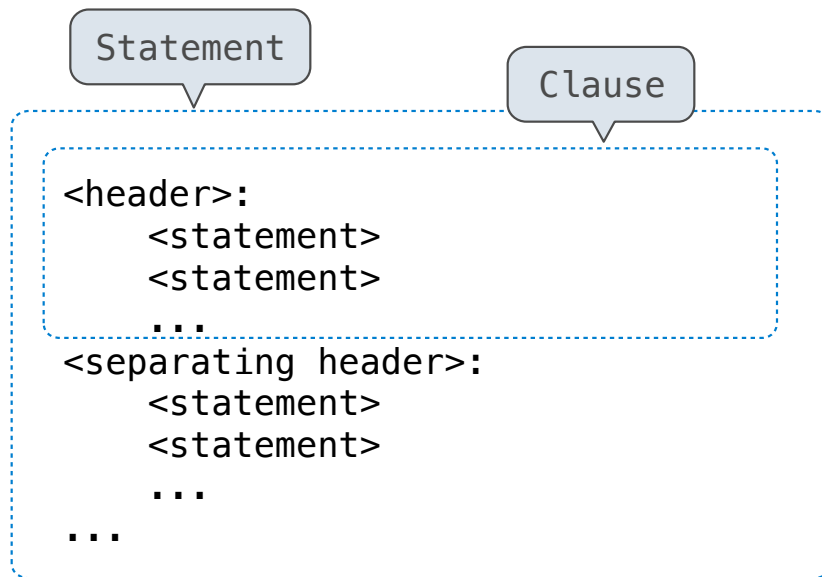
Statement

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Statements

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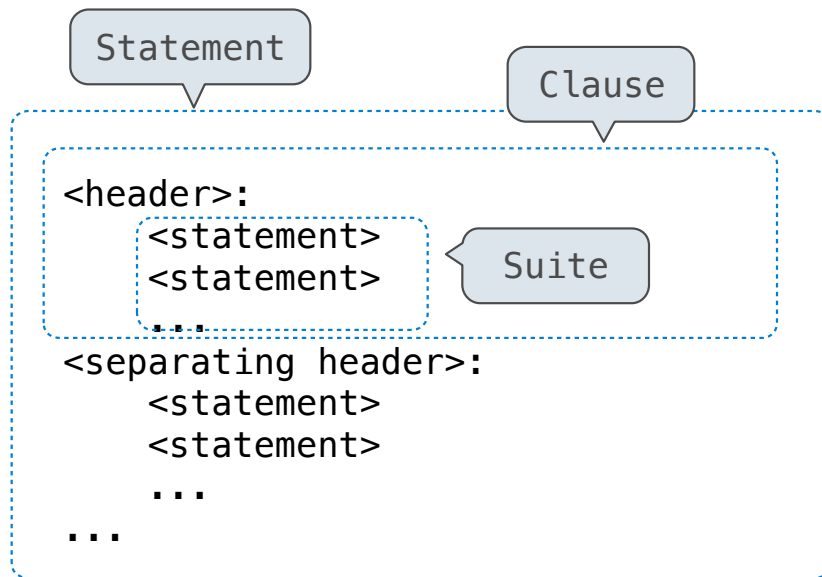
Compound statements:



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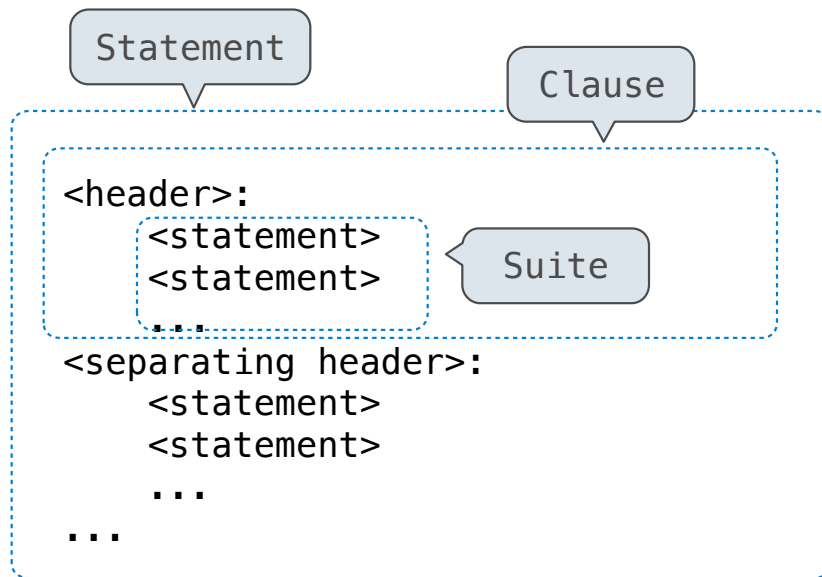
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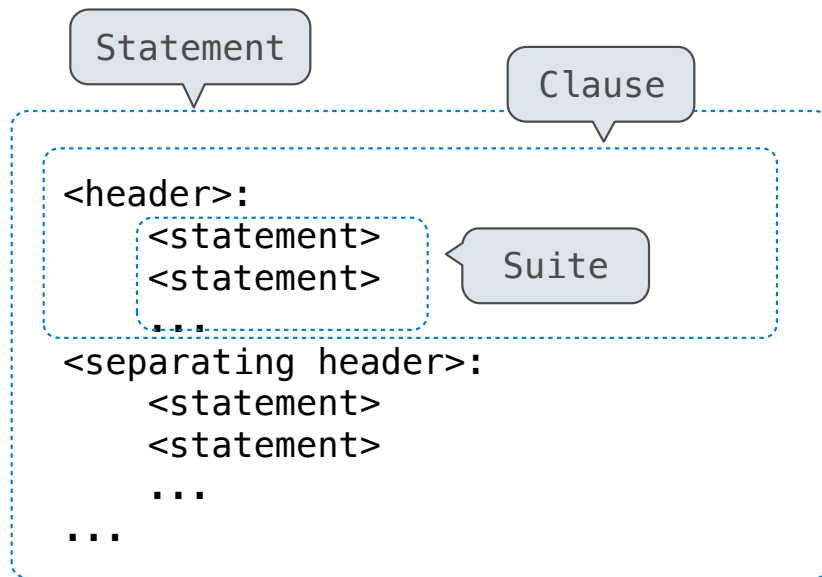


The first header determines a statement's type

Statements

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Compound statements:



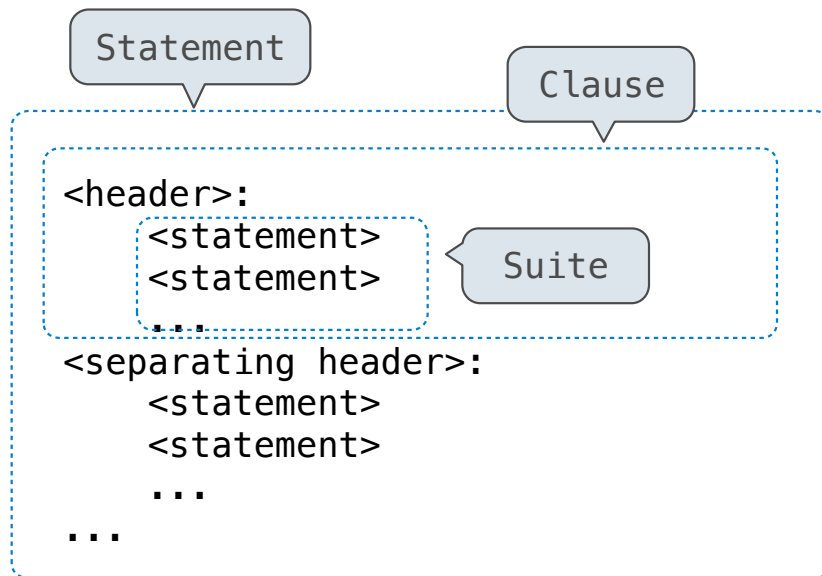
The first header determines a statement's type

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

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>  
  ...  
...
```




The diagram illustrates the structure of a compound statement. It shows a sequence of elements: a header, a separating header, and an ellipsis. The header section is enclosed in a dashed blue box, and a callout box labeled "Suite" points to this section, indicating that the statements within the header constitute a suite.

Compound Statements

Compound statements:

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




A suite is a sequence of statements

Compound Statements

Compound statements:

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



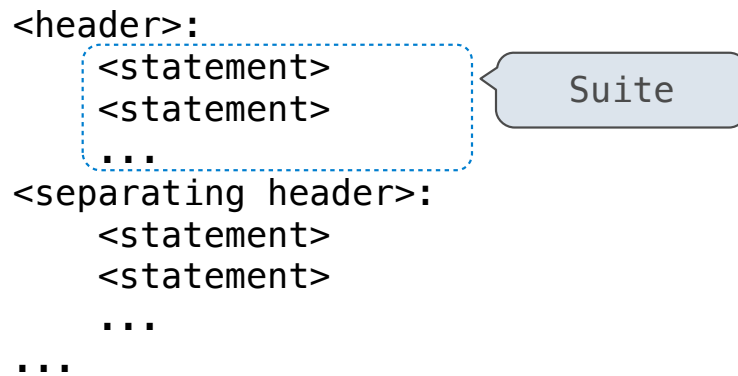
The diagram illustrates a compound statement structure. A dashed blue box encloses the first three lines of the code: the header label, two statements, and an ellipsis. A callout box labeled "Suite" points to this enclosed section, indicating that the sequence of statements within the header is the suite.

A suite is a sequence of statements

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

Compound Statements

Compound statements:



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)

Conditional Statements

(Demo)

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

Conditional Statements

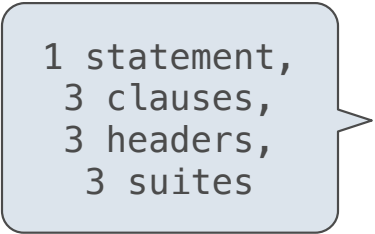
(Demo)

1 statement,
3 clauses,
3 headers,
3 suites

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def absolute_value(x):  
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```

Conditional Statements

(Demo)



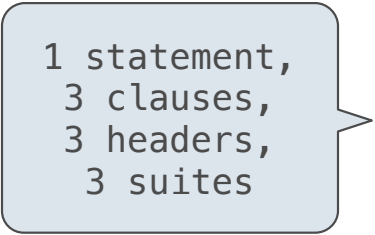
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Execution Rule for Conditional Statements:

Conditional Statements

(Demo)



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Execution Rule for Conditional Statements:

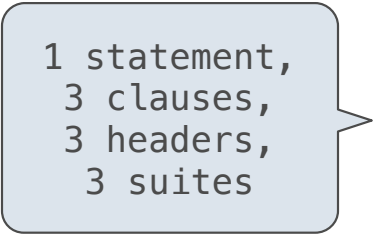
Each clause is considered in order.

1. Evaluate the header's expression.
2. If it is a true value,
execute the suite & skip the remaining clauses.

Conditional Statements

(Demo)

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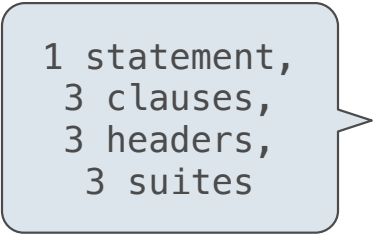
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Syntax Tips:

Conditional Statements

(Demo)

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1 statement,
3 clauses,
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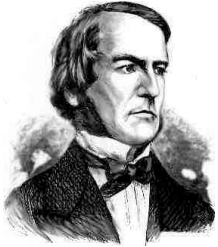
Execution Rule for Conditional Statements:

- Each clause is considered in order.
1. Evaluate the header's expression.
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Syntax Tips:

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

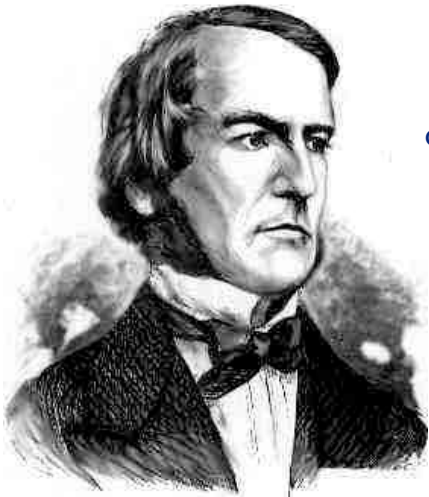
Boolean Contexts



George Boole

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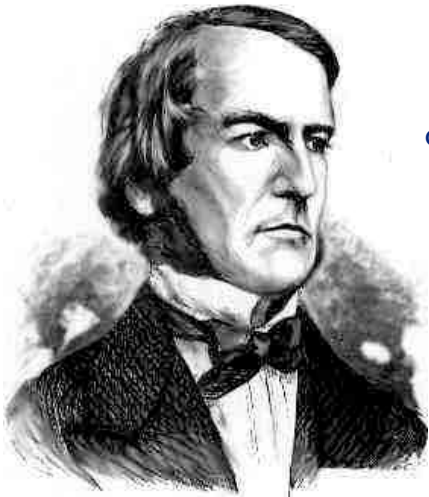
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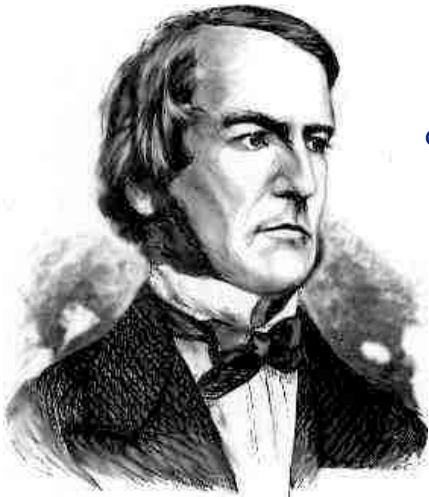


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Two boolean contexts

Boolean Contexts



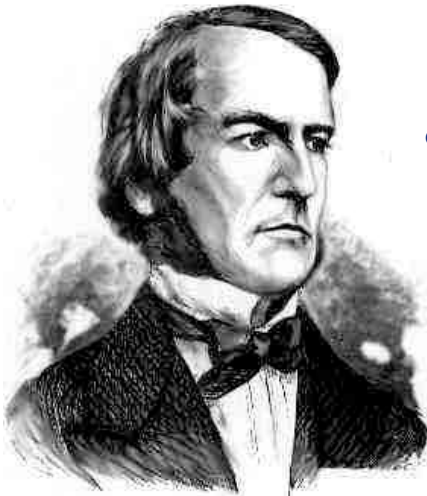
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Two boolean contexts

False values in Python: False, 0, '', None

Boolean Contexts



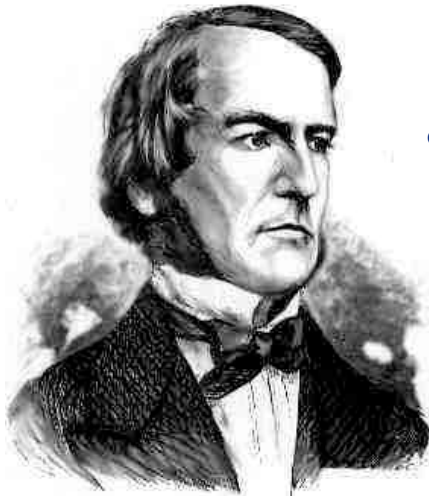
George Boole

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Two boolean contexts

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

Boolean Contexts



George Boole

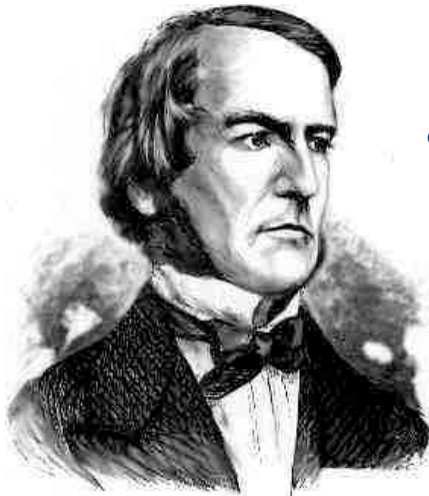
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```

Two boolean contexts

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

True values in Python: Anything else (True)

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
```

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)

While Statements

(Demo)

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

While Statements

(Demo)

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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.

While Statements

(Demo)



George Boole

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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
total	0

Execution Rule for While Statements:

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While Statements

(Demo)



George Boole

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(Demo)



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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
total		0

Execution Rule for While Statements:

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While Statements

(Demo)



George Boole

```
1 i, total = 0, 0
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3     i = i + 1
▶ 4     total = total + i
```

Global frame

i	0	1
total		0

Execution Rule for While Statements:

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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
total	0	1

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.

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
total 0 1
```

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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
  total 0 1
```

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.

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	2
total	0	1

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.

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
total 0 1
```

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.

While Statements

(Demo)



George Boole

```
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2 while i < 3:
3     i = i + 1
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```

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

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While Statements

(Demo)



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

Execution Rule for While Statements:

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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	2
total	0	3

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.

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	3	

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.

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 3
```

Execution Rule for While Statements:

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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.

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 3 6
```

Execution Rule for While Statements:

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