

Mutability

Announcements

Objects

(Demo)

Objects

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 - All **objects** have **attributes**
 - A lot of data manipulation happens through object **methods**

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- Object-oriented programming:
 - A metaphor for organizing large programs
 - Special syntax that can improve the composition of programs
- In Python, every value is an object
 - All **objects** have **attributes**
 - A lot of data manipulation happens through object **methods**
 - Functions do one thing; objects do many related things

Example: Strings

(Demo)

Representing Strings: the ASCII Standard

American Standard Code for Information Interchange

ASCII Code Chart

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	NUL	SOH	STX	ETX	EOT	ENQ	ACK	BEL	BS	HT	LF	VT	FF	CR	SO	SI
1	DLE	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	NAK	SYN	ETB	CAN	EM	SUB	ESC	FS	GS	RS	US
2		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
4	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
5	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
6	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
7	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{		}	~	DEL

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2		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
4	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
5	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
6	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
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8 rows: 3 bits

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0 0 1	1	DLE	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	NAK	SYN	ETB	CAN	EM	SUB	ESC	FS	GS	RS	US
0 1 0	2		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
0 1 1	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
1 0 0	4	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1 0 1	5	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
1 1 0	6	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
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0 0 1	1	DLE	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	NAK	SYN	ETB	CAN	EM	SUB	ESC	FS	GS	RS	US
0 1 0	2		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
0 1 1	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
1 0 0	4	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1 0 1	5	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
1 1 0	6	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
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16 columns: 4 bits

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0 1 0	2		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
0 1 1	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
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1 0 1	5	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
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0 0 1	DLE	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	NAK	SYN	ETB	CAN	EM	SUB	ESC	FS	GS	RS	US
0 1 0		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
0 1 1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
1 0 0	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1 0 1	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
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- Rows indexed 2-5 are a useful 6-bit (64 element) subset

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0 1 0		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
0 1 1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
1 0 0	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1 0 1	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
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- Control characters were designed for transmission

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ASCII Code Chart

"Line feed" (\n)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
0 0 0	0	NUL	SOH	STX	ETX	EOT	ENQ	ACK	BEL	BS	HT	LF	VT	FF	CR	SO	SI
0 0 1	1	DLE	DC1	DC2	DC3	DC4	NAK	SYN	ETB	CAN	EM	SUB	ESC	FS	GS	RS	US
0 1 0	2		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
0 1 1	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
1 0 0	4	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1 0 1	5	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
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0 1 0		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
0 1 1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
1 0 0	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1 0 1	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
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聾	聾	聾	聽	聵	聶	職	聾
8071	8072	8073	8074	8075	8076	8077	8078
健	腭	腳	腴	暇	暇	膈	腸
8171	8172	8173	8174	8175	8176	8177	8178
艱	色	艷	艷	艷	艷	艷	艸
8271	8272	8273	8274	8275	8276	8277	8278
菀	菀	荳	菴	葱	苣	荷	葶
8371	8372	8373	8374	8375	8376	8377	8378
葱	菀	葳	葳	葵	葶	葶	蔥

http://ian-albert.com/unicode_chart/unichart-chinese.jpg

Representing Strings: the Unicode Standard

- 137,994 characters in Unicode 12.1

聾	聾	聾	聽	聵	聶	職	聾
8071	8072	8073	8074	8075	8076	8077	8078
健	腭	腳	腴	暇	暇	膈	腸
8171	8172	8173	8174	8175	8176	8177	8178
艱	色	艷	艷	艷	艷	艷	艸
8271	8272	8273	8274	8275	8276	8277	8278
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8371	8372	8373	8374	8375	8376	8377	8378
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Representing Strings: the Unicode Standard

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- 150 scripts (organized)

聾	聾	聾	聽	聵	聶	職	聾
8071	8072	8073	8074	8075	8076	8077	8078
健	腓	腳	腓	股	股	膈	腸
8171	8172	8173	8174	8175	8176	8177	8178
艷	色	艷	艷	艷	艷	艷	艸
8271	8272	8273	8274	8275	8276	8277	8278
菴	菴	荳	菴	葱	苳	荷	葶
8371	8372	8373	8374	8375	8376	8377	8378
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Representing Strings: the Unicode Standard

- 137,994 characters in Unicode 12.1
- 150 scripts (organized)
- Enumeration of character properties, such as case

聾	聾	聾	聽	聵	聶	職	聾
8071	8072	8073	8074	8075	8076	8077	8078
健	腭	腳	腴	暇	暇	膈	腸
8171	8172	8173	8174	8175	8176	8177	8178
艱	色	艷	艷	艷	艷	艷	艸
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Representing Strings: the Unicode Standard

- 137,994 characters in Unicode 12.1
- 150 scripts (organized)
- Enumeration of character properties, such as case
- Supports bidirectional display order

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8071	8072	8073	8074	8075	8076	8077	8078
健	腭	腳	腴	暇	暇	膈	腸
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Representing Strings: the Unicode Standard

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- A canonical name for every character

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健	腓	腳	腓	腓	腓	腓	腸
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A

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葱	菘	葳	葳	葵	葶	葶	蔥

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A

DIE FACE-6

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聾	聾	聾	聽	聵	聶	職	聾
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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A

DIE FACE-6

EIGHTH NOTE

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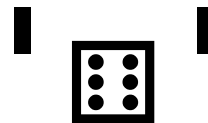
聾	聾	聾	聽	聵	聶	職	聾
8071	8072	8073	8074	8075	8076	8077	8078
健	腓	腳	腓	腓	腓	腓	腸
8171	8172	8173	8174	8175	8176	8177	8178
艱	色	艷	艷	艷	艷	艷	艸
8271	8272	8273	8274	8275	8276	8277	8278
菟	菟	荳	菰	葱	苜	荷	葶
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葱	菘	葳	葳	葵	葶	葶	蔥

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LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A

DIE FACE-6

EIGHTH NOTE



Representing Strings: the Unicode Standard

- 137,994 characters in Unicode 12.1
- 150 scripts (organized)
- Enumeration of character properties, such as case
- Supports bidirectional display order
- A canonical name for every character

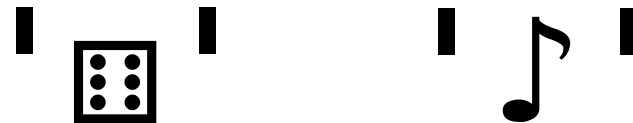
聾	聾	聾	聽	聵	聶	聶	聶
8071	8072	8073	8074	8075	8076	8077	8078
健	腓	腳	腓	腓	腓	腓	腸
8171	8172	8173	8174	8175	8176	8177	8178
艱	色	艷	艷	艷	艷	艷	艷
8271	8272	8273	8274	8275	8276	8277	8278
菀	菀	荳	菴	菴	菴	荷	菴
8371	8372	8373	8374	8375	8376	8377	8378
葱	菀	葳	葳	葵	葶	葶	蔥

http://ian-albert.com/unicode_chart/unichart-chinese.jpg

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- 137,994 characters in Unicode 12.1
- 150 scripts (organized)
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聾	聾	聾	聽	聵	聶	職	聾
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8271	8272	8273	8274	8275	8276	8277	8278
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http://ian-albert.com/unicode_chart/unichart-chinese.jpg

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A

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EIGHTH NOTE



(Demo)

Mutation Operations

Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state


The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation

Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation

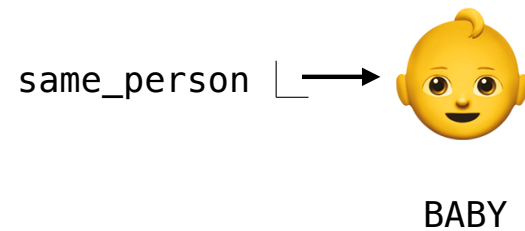
same_person \mapsto 

Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation

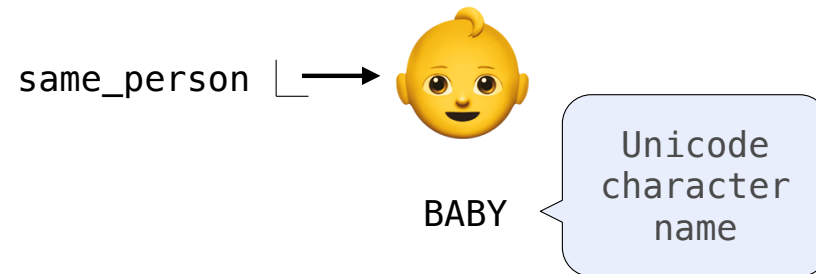


Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation

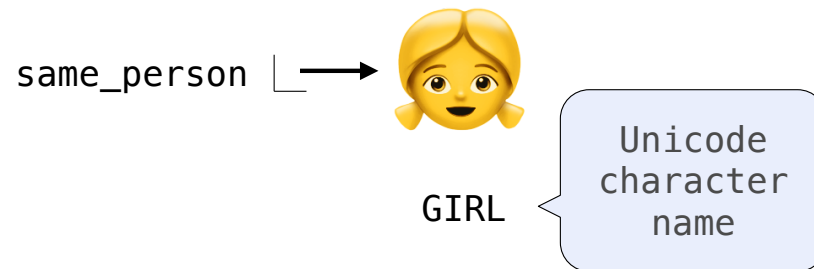


Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation

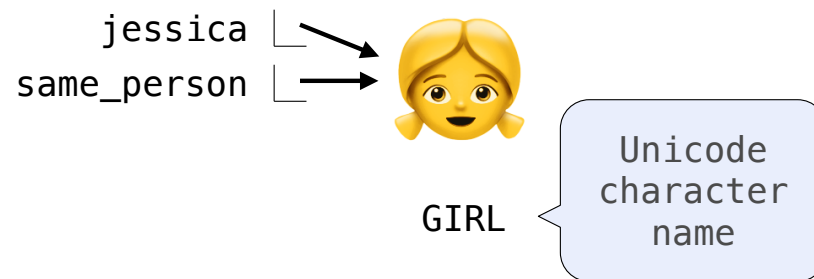


Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation

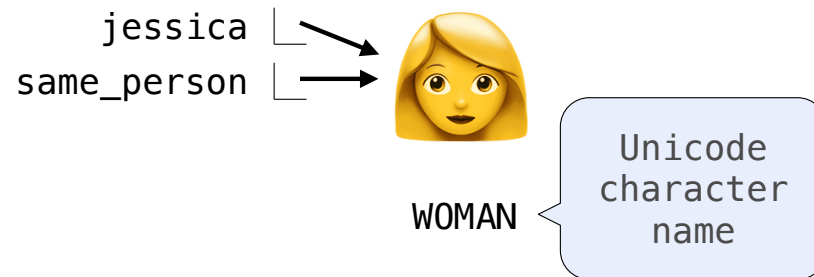


Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation

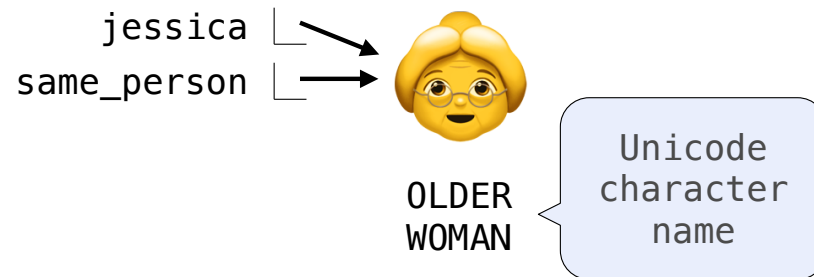


Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation

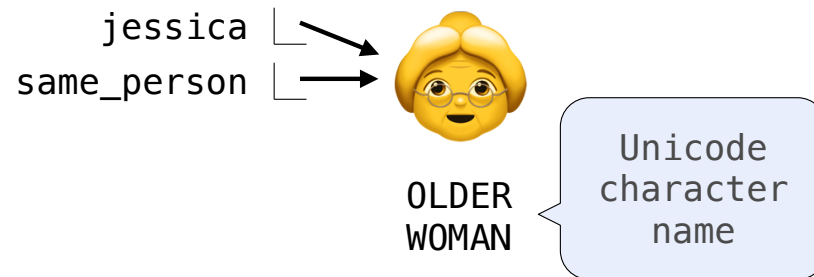


Some Objects Can Change

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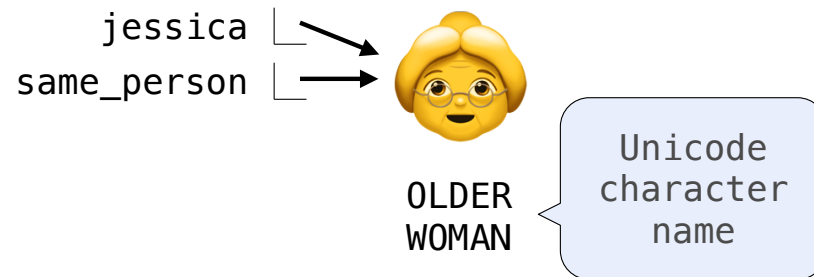
All names that refer to the same object are affected by a mutation

Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation



All names that refer to the same object are affected by a mutation

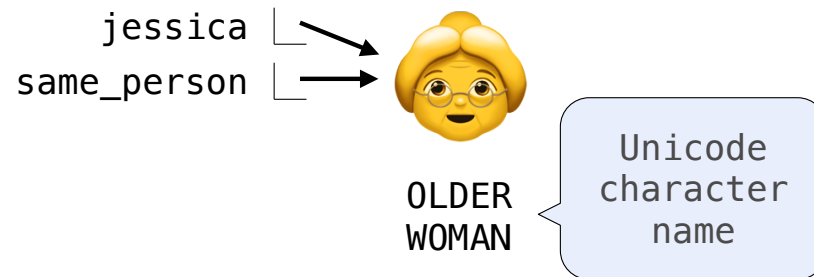
Only objects of *mutable* types can change: lists & dictionaries

Some Objects Can Change

[Demo]

First example in the course of an object changing state

The same object can change in value throughout the course of computation



All names that refer to the same object are affected by a mutation

Only objects of *mutable* types can change: lists & dictionaries

{Demo}

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
```


Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> mystery(four)
```

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> mystery(four)
>>> len(four)
2
```

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> mystery(four)
>>> len(four)
2
```

```
def mystery(s):
    s.pop()
    s.pop()
```

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> mystery(four)
>>> len(four)
2
```

```
def mystery(s):      or    def mystery(s):
    s.pop()           s[2:] = []
    s.pop()
```

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> mystery(four)
>>> len(four)
2
```

```
def mystery(s):      or      def mystery(s):
    s.pop()           s[2:] = []
    s.pop()
```

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> mystery(four)
>>> len(four)
2
```

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
```

```
def mystery(s):      or      def mystery(s):
    s.pop()           s[2:] = []
    s.pop()
```

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> mystery(four)
>>> len(four)
2
```

```
def mystery(s):      or      def mystery(s):
    s.pop()           s[2:] = []
    s.pop()
```

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> another_mystery() # No arguments!
```

Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> mystery(four)
>>> len(four)
2
```

```
def mystery(s):      or      def mystery(s):
    s.pop()           s[2:] = []
    s.pop()
```

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> another_mystery() # No arguments!
>>> len(four)
2
```


Mutation Can Happen Within a Function Call

A function can change the value of any object in its scope

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> mystery(four)
>>> len(four)
2
```

```
def mystery(s):      or      def mystery(s):
    s.pop()           s[2:] = []
    s.pop()
```

```
>>> four = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> len(four)
4
>>> another_mystery() # No arguments!
>>> len(four)
2
```

```
def another_mystery():
    four.pop()
    four.pop()
```

Tuples

(Demo)

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

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```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
```

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

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```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
```

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```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
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>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

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```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
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>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
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>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
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>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

Name change:

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

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```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

```
>>> x + x
```

Name change:

```
>>> x + x
```

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

```
>>> x = 2
>>> x + x
```

Name change:

```
>>> x + x
```


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```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
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(1, 2, 3)
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>>> turtle
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>>> x + x
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>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
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(1, 2, 3)
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>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

Name change:

```
>>> x = 2
>>> x + x
4
>>> x = 3
>>> x + x
6
```

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```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
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>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
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>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

Name change:

```
>>> x = 2
>>> x + x
4
>>> x = 3
>>> x + x
6
```

Object mutation:

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

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```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
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>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
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The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

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>>> x = [1, 2]
>>> x + x

>>> x + x
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Tuples are Immutable Sequences

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Object mutation:

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>>> x = [1, 2]
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[1, 2, 1, 2]
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Tuples are Immutable Sequences

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>>> x + x
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>>> x = 3
>>> x + x
6
```

Object mutation:

```
>>> x = [1, 2]
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 1, 2]
>>> x.append(3)
>>> x + x
```


Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

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>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
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```

An immutable sequence may still change if it *contains* a mutable value as an element

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

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>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

```
Name change:
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4
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>>> x + x
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```

```
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>>> x = [1, 2]
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[1, 2, 1, 2]
>>> x.append(3)
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
```

An immutable sequence may still change if it *contains* a mutable value as an element

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
```

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

```
Name change:
>>> x = 2
>>> x + x
4
>>> x = 3
>>> x + x
6
```

```
Object mutation:
>>> x = [1, 2]
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 1, 2]
>>> x.append(3)
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
```

An immutable sequence may still change if it *contains* a mutable value as an element

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
>>> s[0] = 4
```

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

```

Name change:
>>> x = 2
>>> x + x
4
>>> x = 3
>>> x + x
6
```

```

Object mutation:
>>> x = [1, 2]
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 1, 2]
>>> x.append(3)
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
```

An immutable sequence may still change if it *contains* a mutable value as an element

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
>>> s[0] = 4
ERROR
```

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
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>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

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Name change:
>>> x = 2
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>>> x + x
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```

```
Object mutation:
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ERROR
```

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
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Immutable values are protected from mutation

```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
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>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

```

Name change:
>>> x = 2
>>> x + x
4
>>> x = 3
>>> x + x
6
```

```

Object mutation:
>>> x = [1, 2]
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 1, 2]
>>> x.append(3)
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
```

An immutable sequence may still change if it *contains* a mutable value as an element

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
>>> s[0] = 4
ERROR
```

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
>>> s[0][0] = 4
```

Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

```

                >>> x = 2
                >>> x + x
                4
Name change: >>> x = 3
                >>> x + x
                6
```

```

                >>> x = [1, 2]
                >>> x + x
                [1, 2, 1, 2]
Object mutation: >>> x.append(3)
                >>> x + x
                [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
```

An immutable sequence may still change if it *contains* a mutable value as an element

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
>>> s[0] = 4
ERROR
```

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
>>> s[0][0] = 4
>>> s
```


Tuples are Immutable Sequences

Immutable values are protected from mutation

```
>>> turtle = (1, 2, 3)
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
(1, 2, 3)
```

```
>>> turtle = [1, 2, 3]
>>> ooze()
>>> turtle
['Anything could be inside!']
```

The value of an expression can change because of changes in names or objects

```

Name change:
>>> x = 2
>>> x + x
4
>>> x = 3
>>> x + x
6
```

```

Object mutation:
>>> x = [1, 2]
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 1, 2]
>>> x.append(3)
>>> x + x
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
```

An immutable sequence may still change if it *contains* a mutable value as an element

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
>>> s[0] = 4
ERROR
```

```
>>> s = ([1, 2], 3)
>>> s[0][0] = 4
>>> s
([4, 2], 3)
```

Mutation

Sameness and Change

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True
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>>> a
[10]
>>> b
[10, 20]
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False
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Identity Operators

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`<exp0> is <exp1>`

evaluates to `True` if both `<exp0>` and `<exp1>` evaluate to the same object

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Identical objects are always equal values

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Identical objects are always equal values

(Demo)

Mutable Default Arguments are Dangerous

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A default argument value is part of a function value, not generated by a call

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A default argument value is part of a function value, not generated by a call

```
>>> def f(s=[]):  
...     s.append(3)  
...     return len(s)  
... 
```

Mutable Default Arguments are Dangerous

A default argument value is part of a function value, not generated by a call

```
>>> def f(s=[]):  
...     s.append(3)  
...     return len(s)  
...  
>>> f()  
1
```


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A default argument value is part of a function value, not generated by a call

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>>> def f(s=[]):  
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...     return len(s)  
...  
>>> f()  
1  
>>> f()  
2
```

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2  
>>> f()  
3
```


Mutable Functions

A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

Let's model a bank account that has a balance of \$100

A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

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```
>>> withdraw(25)
```

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Let's model a bank account that has a balance of \$100

```
>>> withdraw(25)  
75
```


A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

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Argument:
amount to withdraw

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Return value:
remaining balance

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A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

Let's model a bank account that has a balance of \$100

Return value:
remaining balance

```
>>> withdraw(25)  
75
```

Argument:
amount to withdraw

```
>>> withdraw(25)  
50
```

A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

Let's model a bank account that has a balance of \$100

Return value:
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```
>>> withdraw(25)  
75
```

Argument:
amount to withdraw

```
>>> withdraw(25)  
50
```

Second withdrawal of
the same amount

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amount to withdraw

Different
return value!

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>>> withdraw(25)  
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Argument:
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Different
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50
```

Second withdrawal of
the same amount

```
>>> withdraw(60)  
'Insufficient funds'
```

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50
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Second withdrawal of
the same amount

```
>>> withdraw(60)  
'Insufficient funds'
```

```
>>> withdraw(15)  
35
```

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75
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Argument:
amount to withdraw

Different
return value!

```
>>> withdraw(25)  
50
```

Second withdrawal of
the same amount

```
>>> withdraw(60)  
'Insufficient funds'
```

```
>>> withdraw(15)  
35
```

Where's this balance
stored?

A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

Let's model a bank account that has a balance of \$100

```
>>> withdraw = make_withdraw_list(100)
```

Return value:
remaining balance

```
>>> withdraw(25)  
75
```

Argument:
amount to withdraw

Different
return value!

```
>>> withdraw(25)  
50
```

Second withdrawal of
the same amount

```
>>> withdraw(60)  
'Insufficient funds'
```

```
>>> withdraw(15)  
35
```

Where's this balance
stored?

A Function with Behavior That Varies Over Time

Let's model a bank account that has a balance of \$100

```
>>> withdraw = make_withdraw_list(100)
```

In a (mutable) list
referenced in the parent
frame of the function

Return value:
remaining balance

```
>>> withdraw(25)  
75
```

Argument:
amount to withdraw

Different
return value!

```
>>> withdraw(25)  
50
```

Second withdrawal of
the same amount

```
>>> withdraw(60)  
'Insufficient funds'
```

```
>>> withdraw(15)  
35
```

Where's this balance
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Mutable Values & Persistent Local State

Mutable Values & Persistent Local State

```
def make_withdraw_list(balance):
    b = [balance]
    def withdraw(amount):
        if amount > b[0]:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        b[0] = b[0] - amount
        return b[0]
    return withdraw

withdraw = make_withdraw_list(100)
withdraw(25)
```

Mutable Values & Persistent Local State

Name bound
outside of
withdraw def

```
def make_withdraw_list(balance):  
    b = [balance]  
    def withdraw(amount):  
        if amount > b[0]:  
            return 'Insufficient funds'  
        b[0] = b[0] - amount  
        return b[0]  
    return withdraw  
  
withdraw = make_withdraw_list(100)  
withdraw(25)
```

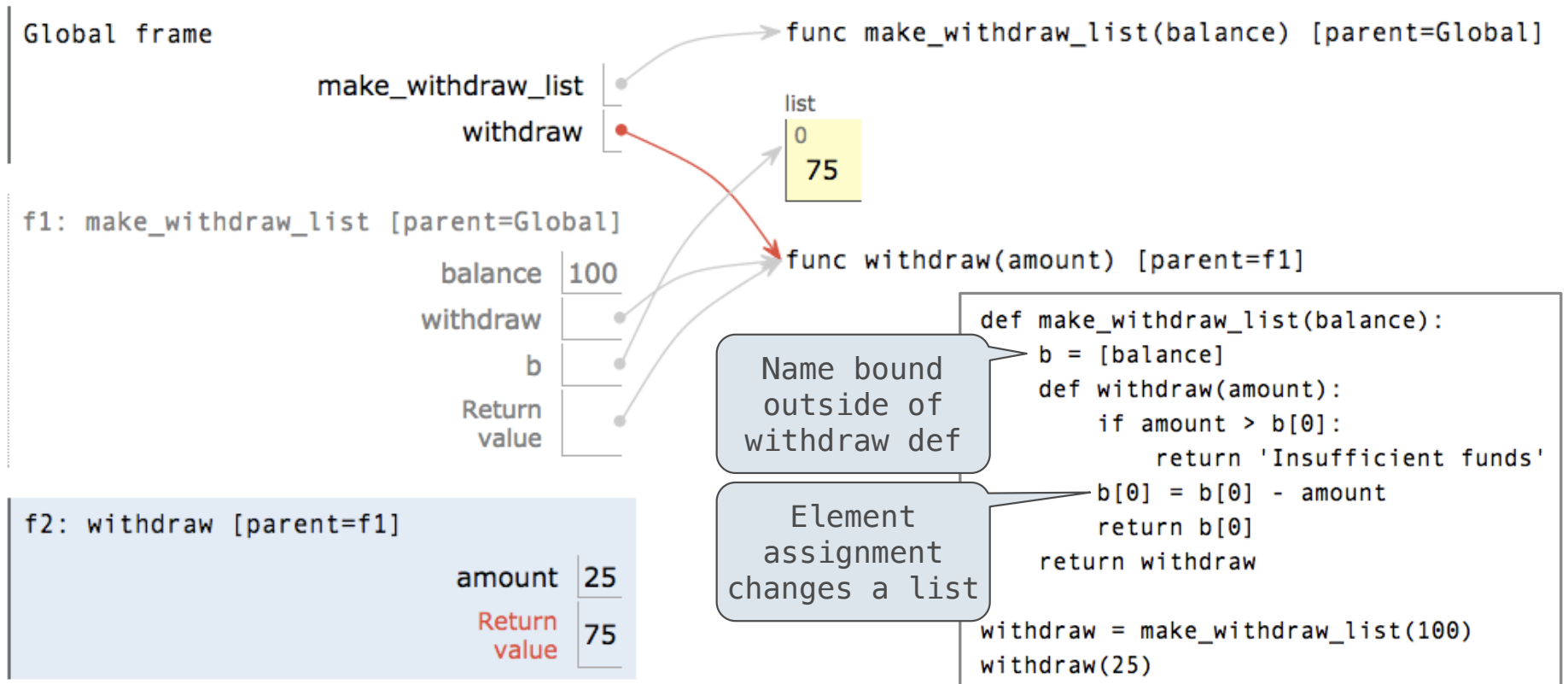
Mutable Values & Persistent Local State

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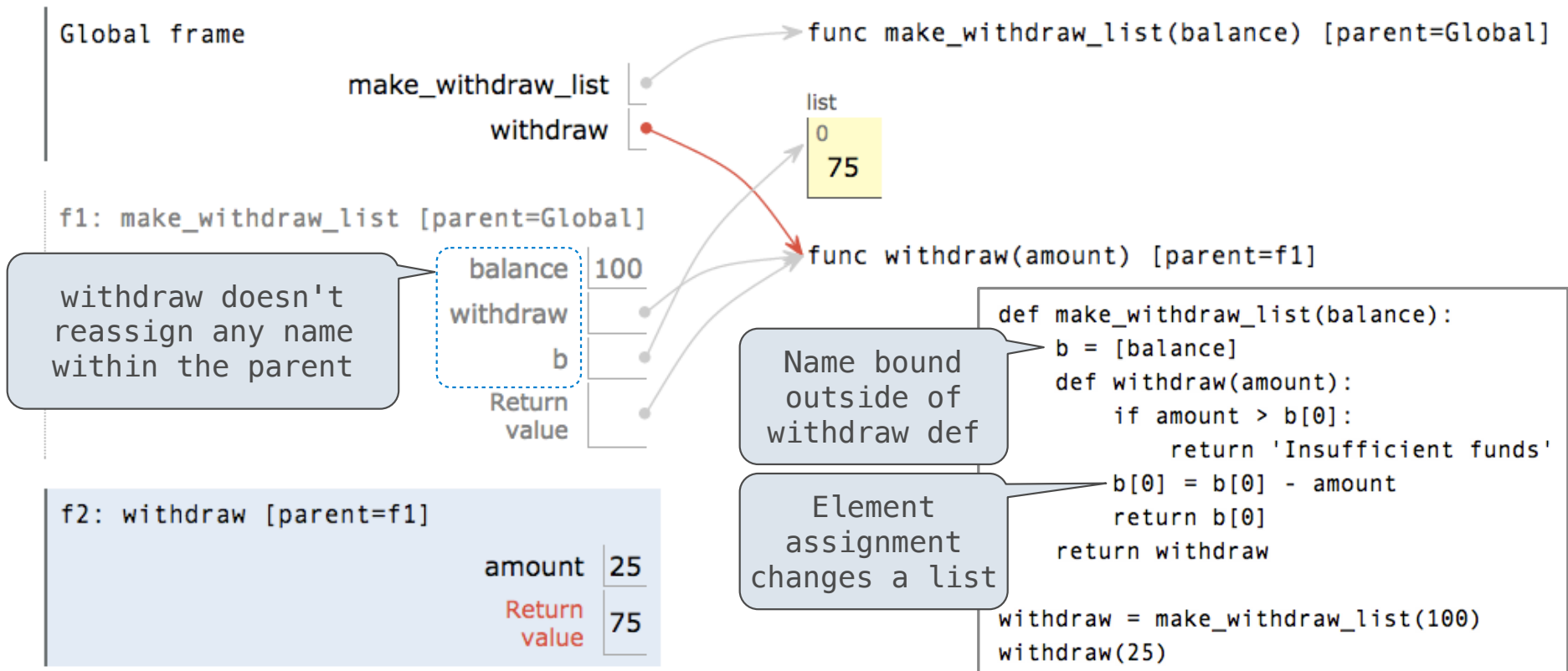
Element
assignment
changes a list

```
def make_withdraw_list(balance):  
    b = [balance]  
    def withdraw(amount):  
        if amount > b[0]:  
            return 'Insufficient funds'  
        b[0] = b[0] - amount  
        return b[0]  
    return withdraw  
  
withdraw = make_withdraw_list(100)  
withdraw(25)
```

Mutable Values & Persistent Local State



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