

Final thoughts on functions



FEB 25TH

Ordering functions in your code



- Will the following code work? Here the function is defined after the main program that is calling it.

```
print foo()
def foo():
    return "hello"
```

- Will this work? Here functions are defined before the main program. But, `foo2()` is called before it is defined by `foo1`.

```
def foo1():
    return foo2()
def foo2():
    return "hello"
print foo1()
```

How does Python process code with functions?



```
def foo1():  
    return foo2()  
def foo2():  
    return "hello"  
print foo1()
```

1. Python starts scanning the code from the beginning of the file.
2. It notes down names of functions as it encounters their *definitions*. Note that the functions are not executed at this time.
3. It reaches the first executable statement (`print foo1()`) and since `foo1` is known to Python, control is transferred to `foo1`.
4. In `foo1`, Python encounters a call to `foo2`. Function `foo2` is also known to Python and so control is transferred to `foo2`.

Moral of this example?



- Define *all* functions before the main program.
- And then don't worry about the order in which the functions themselves are defined.

Scope of a variable



- The *scope* of a variable refers to the “where” and “when” a variable is available for use.
- Things were simple when we did not have functions.
- If we only had a main program: the scope of a variable extends from the point where the variable is first defined till the end of the program.
- In Python the scope of a variable can be *dynamic*.

Example of dynamic scope



```
x = raw_input()
if x:
    y = "hello"
print y
```

- If the input is a non-empty string, then the scope of variable `y` starts at Line 3. Otherwise, the scope of `y` is empty, i.e., `y` is undefined.

Scope of variables inside functions



- Parameters and variables defined inside a function are “local” to that function.

```
def foo():  
    var1 = "hello"  
    return var1 + var1
```

`var1` is a variable that is local to `foo()`. It comes into existence when the first line of `foo()` is executed and it “dies” when we exit the function.

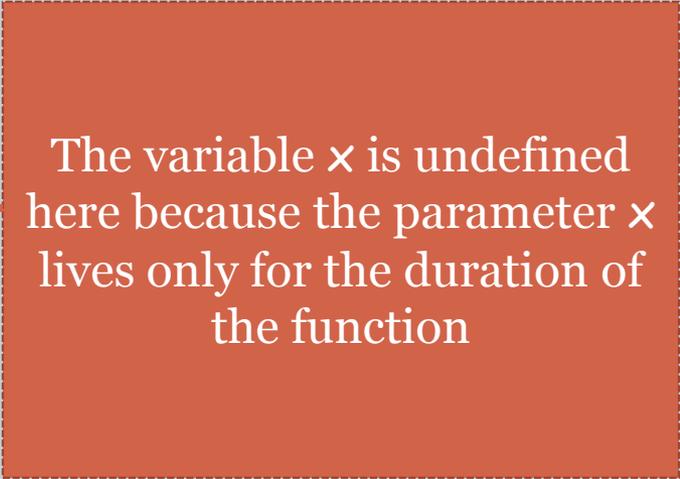
```
# main program  
print foo()  
if var1 == "hellohello":  
    print foo()
```

`var1` is not defined and this usage will cause an error.

Function parameters are also local

```
def foo(x):  
    var1 = "hello"  
    return var1 + x
```

```
# main program  
print foo("bye")  
if x == "hellohello":  
    print foo()
```



The variable `x` is undefined here because the parameter `x` lives only for the duration of the function

Mental model: version 1



1. Python creates a dictionary of variable names when it starts evaluating the main program. It uses this dictionary to insert, look up, and update variable names.
2. When the function `foo` is executed, a new dictionary of variable names, specific to `foo` is created.
3. First the parameter `x` is inserted into this dictionary. Then variable `var1` is inserted.
4. Whenever we access a variable inside `foo`, `foo`'s dictionary is looked up.
5. When the execution of `foo` is over, `foo`'s dictionary is destroyed.

Global variables



- The mental model 1.0 explains why variables defined inside a function cannot be used in the main program.
- What about variables defined in the main program? Can they be used inside a function?

```
def foo(x):  
    var1 = "hello"  
    return var1 + x + y
```

```
y = "good"  
print foo("bye")
```

y is a *global* variable that is defined in the main program, but can be used in the function that is called after it is defined.

Mental model: version 1.1



- Here is a “more correct” version of item (4)

Whenever we access a variable inside `foo`, `foo`'s dictionary is looked up. If a variable is not found in `foo`'s dictionary, then Python looks up the dictionary of the main (calling) program.

- This allows a function access to “global” variables.

Local variables override global variables



```
def foo(x):  
    y = "hello"  
    return x + y
```

This is a different, local y.
During the function, all
mention of y refers to this
local y.

```
y = "good"  
print foo("bye")  
print y
```

y is a global variable

- This mechanism also gives local variables precedence.
- In the above example, the variable **y** is found in **foo's** dictionary and that is the variable that is accessed in **foo**.

Explicit global variables



```
def foo(x):  
    global y  
    y = "hello"  
    return x + y
```

We are now explicitly declaring that the `y` we want to access inside `foo()` is the global variable `y`

```
y = "good"  
print foo("bye")  
Print y
```

- `global` is a Python keyword.
- If it were not for the `global y` statement, the variable `y` being mentioned inside `foo` would have been defined in `foo`'s dictionary and would be local to `foo`.

WARNING!!



- I would discourage the use of global variables, both implicit and explicit.
- Communication between functions or between the main program and a function should be explicit – via parameters/arguments and returned values.

