

Lecture 8, 10 September 2024

Madhavan Mukund

<https://www.cmi.ac.in/~madhavan>

Programming and Data Structures with Python

Mutable & Immutable values

$$x = 5$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = 7 \quad \checkmark$$

x	5
y	5 7

$$l1 = [1, 2, 3]$$

$$l2 = l1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$l2[0] = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

l1, l2	⁴ [1, 2, 3]

Mutable vs Immutable

Lists
Dictionaries } Mutable

int
float
String
tuple
bool. } Immutable

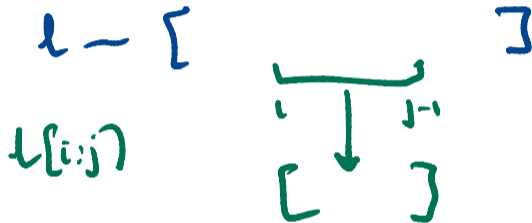
Copying a list?

Slices create fresh copies

$l[i:j]$

$slice(l, i, j)$

↓
new list



$l2 = l1 [0 : len(l1)]$

fresh copy of
l1 in l2

$l2 = l1 [:]$

full slice

Passing values to functions

```
def add(m,n):  
    return (m+n)
```

```
x=5  
y=7  
z=add(x,y)  
              
    m+n
```

```
m=x  
n=y  
    ↗  
z=(m+n)
```

def swap(x,y):

(x,y) = (y,x)

return

m	5
n	7
x	5
y	7

↘ 7
↘ 5

m=5
n=7

swap(m,n)

↘
x=m
y=n

↓
no effect
m m,n

```
def factorial(n):
```

```
    ans = 1
```

```
    while n >= 1:
```

```
        ans = ans * n
```

```
        n = n - 1
```

```
    return ans
```

$x = 6$

$y = \text{factorial}(x)$

}

$x = 6$

$y = 6!$

Names in functions are local (for immutable values)

```
def printcount():
```

```
    print(count)
```

?

undefined in
function

IGNORE

```
count = 7
```

```
printcount(count)
```

```
def printcount(x):
```

```
    print(x)
```

```
x = count
```

def increment(x):

x = x + 1

return

count = 7

increment(count)

count	7
x	7 8

IGNORE

```
def increment(x):  
    return(x+1)
```

```
count = increment(count)
```

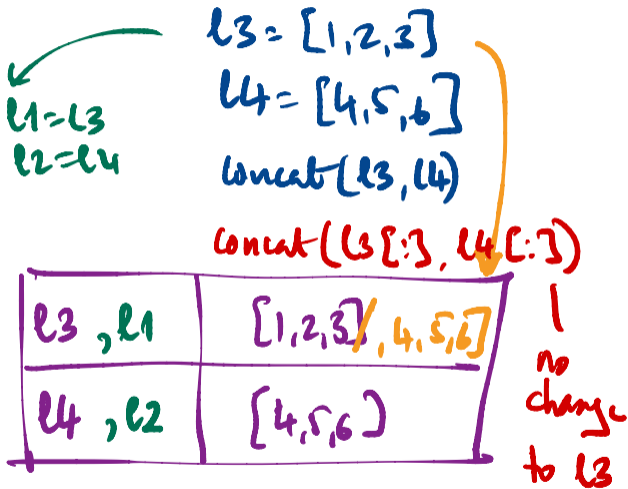
IGNORE

Passing mutable values to functions

```
def concat(l1, l2):
```

```
    l1.extend(l2)
```

```
    return
```



def concat2(l1, l2):

l1 = l1 + l2

return

Creates a
new
list

l1 & l2 are no longer the same list

l3 = [1, 2, 3]

l4 = [4, 5, 6]

concat2(l3, l4)

l3 is ? No change

```
def myappend(l, x):
```

```
    l = l.append(x)
```

```
    return l
```

```
def myappend(l, x):
```

```
    l = l + [x]
```

```
    return l
```

$l = l1$

$l1 = [1, 2]$

$l1 = myappend(l1, 3)$

return value of `l.append(x)`
is assigned to `l`

`None`

$$x == y$$

x & y have same value

$$l1 = [1, 2, 3]$$

$$l2 = l1$$

$$l3 = l1[:]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} l1 == l2 ? \quad \checkmark \\ l1 == l3 ? \quad \checkmark \end{array} \right\} \text{No diff}$$

$$l1 \text{ is } l2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$l1 \text{ is } l3 \quad \times$$

```
def addprime(x):  
    primelist.append(x)  
    return  
?
```

mutable values are
implicitly global

```
primelist = []  
:  
if prime(x):  
    addprime(x)
```