## **Visualizing Function Calls**

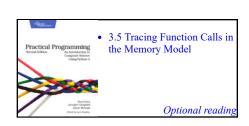
We can explore how Python manages function calls using the Python Visualizer. (See the Resources page.)

In the example below, function convert to seconds contains a call on convert to minutes.

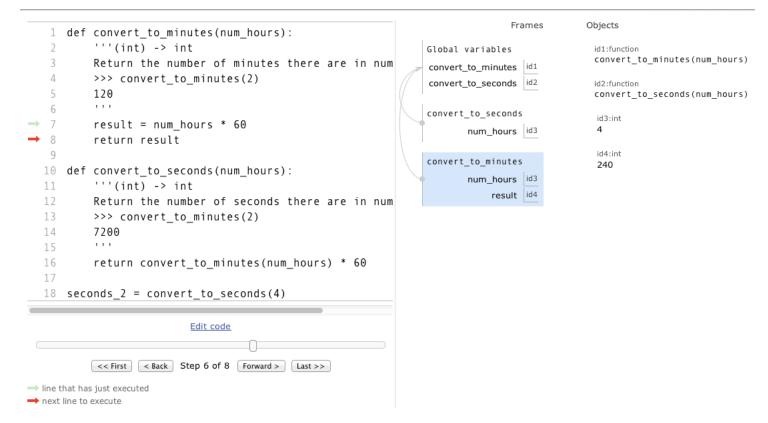
```
def convert_to_minutes(num_hours):
    """(int) -> int
    Return the number of minutes there are in num_hours hours.
    >>> convert_to_minutes(2)
    120
    """
    result = num_hours * 60
    return result

def convert_to_seconds(num_hours):
    """(int) -> int
    Return the number of seconds there are in num_hours hours.
    >>> convert_to_seconds(2)
    7200
    """
    return convert_to_minutes(num_hours) * 60

seconds_2 = convert_to_seconds(4)
```



Here is what the memory model looks like just before the return statement inside function convert\_to\_minutes looks like:



Note that there are three stack frames on the call stack: the main one, then underneath that a frame for the call on function convert\_to\_seconds, and underneath that the frame for the call on function convert\_to\_minutes.

Here is a link to the Python Visualizer at this stage of the execution so that you can explore this yourself. We strongly encourage you to step backward and forward through this program until you understand every step of execution.

When the return statement is executed, the call on convert\_to\_minutes exits. The bottom stack frame is removed, and execution resumes using the stack frame for convert to seconds:

```
Frames
                                                                                                  Objects
   1 def convert_to_minutes(num_hours):
           '''(int) -> int
   2
                                                                                                   id1:function
                                                                      Global variables
                                                                                                   convert_to_minutes(num_hours)
   3
           Return the number of minutes there are in num
                                                                      convert_to_minutes |id1
   4
           >>> convert_to_minutes(2)
                                                                      convert_to_seconds
   5
           120
                                                                                                   convert_to_seconds(num_hours)
   6
                                                                      convert_to_seconds
                                                                                                    id3:int
   7
           result = num_hours * 60
                                                                             num_hours id3
   8
           return result
                                                                                 Return
                                                                                       id5
   9
                                                                                                    id5:int
                                                                                                    14400
  10 def convert_to_seconds(num_hours):
  11
           '''(int) -> int
  12
           Return the number of seconds there are in num
  13
           >>> convert_to_minutes(2)
  14
           7200
  15
→ 16
           return convert_to_minutes(num_hours) * 60
  17
  18
      seconds_2 = convert_to_seconds(4)
                            Edit code
           < First | < Back | Step 8 of 8 | Forward > | Last >> |
line that has just executed
next line to execute
```

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