Introductory Computer Science Week 3 — Tracing

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Administrative Items

Review... from last lecture

Beginning Example

Mutability

Memory Model

Copying a list

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Administrative items

- ► Lifestyle changes, my apologies
- Itinerary is cut shorter
- ► Lectures is "lighter", but is reflective in a University standpoint
- Exercise material is up
- Reminder: Assignment

Itinerary

- 1. Introduction and Git
- 2. Programming with Python*
- 3. Memory Model and Debugging*
- 4. Object Oriented Programming
- 5. Object Oriented Programming
- 6. Test day
- 7. Linked Lists
- * = What will be tested

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What's going on here?

What's going on here?

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> b = a
>>> b[0] = 98
>>> a[0]
?
```

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Beginning Example

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Memory Model

Copying a list

Why is this the case?

Why is this the case?

- ▶ This is because lists, sets, and dictionaries are mutable
- ▶ Mutability: A class that can change states after it is created
- To illustrate: the memory model!

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```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> b = a
>>> b[0] = 98
>>> a[0]
?
```

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Copying a list

So how do you "copy" a list in Python?

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> b = a[:]
>>> b[0] = 98
>>> a[0]
```

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A harder example

```
def f1(L): | def f2(L):
   print(L[0]) | L.insert(0, L[0] + L[1])
   return L[-1] | L[1] = 2 * f1(L)
                    print(L.pop())
                   return L[-1] + L[-2]
>>> my_list = [2, 5]
>>> print(f2(my_list))
?
>>> print(my_list)
?
```

What is printed?