



CS 61A SU26

Lecture 02: Control

June 23, 2026

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We'll begin at Berkeley time (10 minutes after), as per tradition!

Potpourri

5 min

- Announcements
- Askademia
- Computing in the news
- WWPD: Functions

Announcements

- Lec 1 recording is up on bCourses > Media Gallery (last bit cut off, just read the slides)
- **Please use your @berkeley.edu email for accessing all course emails**
 - All share requests to external emails will be denied
- If you need to be assigned a lab/disc section or reschedule due to an **immovable time conflict**, email cs61a@berkeley.edu ASAP
- If you were in Esha's lab yesterday and lost your **keys** and/or **Berkeley Bowl tote bag**, retrieve it from the **Soda Hall lost and found** (3rd floor front desk, across from Soda 384) [[Ed post](#)]

- **[new resource]** Askademia: A Berkeley research project ([paper](#)) that allows students to ask questions during live and recorded lectures and it responds in-context
- askademia.org/cs61a/su26
- Video playlists linked on course website under each lecture (if applicable), roughly correspond to the YouTube playlists
- **As always, be careful about hallucinations or out of scope content**
- This semester's assignments/lectures/labs/discussions are the "canonical" scope



i dont understand this slide

7:15

No worries! Let me break it down for you. This slide is explaining **environment diagrams**, which are a way to visualize how Python keeps track of variables and functions during execution, especially when functions are nested.

Here's the key idea:

- Parent Frames:** Every function has a "parent frame," which is the environment where the function was defined. For example, if a function is defined in the global scope, its parent frame is the global frame.
- Nested Functions:** When you define a function inside another function (like `adder` inside `make_adder`), the parent frame of the inner function (`adder`) is the frame of the outer function (`make_adder`).
- Function Calls:** When you call a function, Python creates a new frame for that call. This frame stores the function's parameters and local variables, and it points back to the parent frame for any variables it needs.

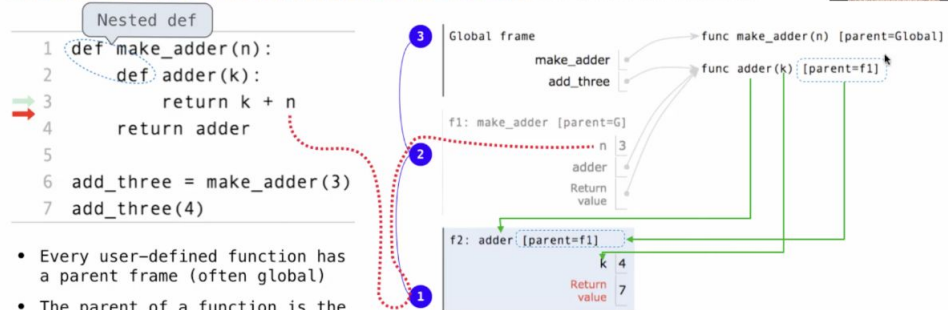
In the example:

- `make_adder(3)` creates a frame (`f1`) where `n = 3`.
- Inside `f1`, the function `adder(k)` is defined, and its parent is `f1`.
- When `add_three(4)` is called, it creates another frame (`f2`) where `k = 4`, and it uses `n = 3` from its parent frame (`f1`) to compute `k + n`.

Ask a question...



Environment Diagrams for Nested Def Statements



- Every user-defined function has a parent frame (often global)
- The parent of a function is the frame in which it was defined
- Every local frame has a parent frame (often global)
- The parent of a frame is the parent of the function called

Interactive Diagram

10

Yesterday: [Google Invests \\$75 Million in A24 to Develop AI-Powered Filmmaking Tools](#) (Variety)

- [A24](#) is a studio that has developed many critically acclaimed films, including *Moonlight*, *Everything Everywhere All At Once*, and most recently, *Backrooms*
- [DeepMind](#) is a AI subsidiary of Google behind [AlphaGo](#) (AI Go player that beat one of the best human players) and [AlphaFold](#) (protein folding prediction, 2024 Nobel Prize in Chemistry)
- **Big contention in creative communities about the role of AI**
 - Should artists use AI to make or help them make art?
 - How will this affect creative jobs? How ethical is it to use AI models trained on art without the artist's consent or compensating artists?
 - Is AI capable of making art? What even is *art*?

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Functions: What would Python display?



Boolean Expressions

15 min

- Booleans
- Truthy or Falsy
- Boolean expressions
 - Inequality operators
 - Logical operators
- Short circuiting

- Primitive data type that has only 2 possible values: **True** or **False**
- We use it to represent truth values, aka "answers to yes or no questions"
 - Is your age 18 or older?
 - Have you done your homework and your chores?
 - Is the light on?

Truthy and Falsy Values

- In Python, *all* data types can behave like booleans, even if they aren't actually booleans!
- **Falsy** values: `False`, `0`, `0.0`, `None`, or empty containers, such as an empty string (`' '`)
 - How to remember: "Falsy if it's zero or represents nothing"
- **Truthy** values: Everything else

Boolean expressions

- A **boolean expression** is an expression that evaluates to some truthy or falsy value
- You can construct boolean expressions by combining values or names with **operators**
 - Inequality operators: `>`, `<`, `>=`, `<=`, `==`, `!=`
 - Logical operators: `and`, `or`, `not`

```
>>> age = 21
```

```
>>> age > 18
```

```
True
```

```
>>> age > 21
```

```
False
```

```
>>> hw_done = True
```

```
>>> chores_done = False
```

```
>>> can_scroll = hw_done and chores_done
```

```
>>> can_scroll
```

```
False
```

and operator truth table: both must be T \rightarrow T

	T	F
T	T	F
F	F	F


or operator truth table: at least one must be T \rightarrow T


	T	F
T	T	T
F	T	F

not operator: flips the current value

- `not True` → `False`
- `not False` → `True`

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Booleans: What would Python display?



What just happened? Short circuiting!

- Motivation: Python doesn't want to do more computation than is necessary to evaluate a boolean expression
 - Exit early if needed
 - **and**: Can stop after the first falsy value
 - **or**: Can stop after the first truthy value
 - The full expression evaluates to the "last looked at" value (not necessarily a boolean data type)
- Another thing that was going on: [Operator precedence](#)
 - If no parentheses provided, Python "groups together" **not**, then **and**, then **or**

5 or (6 / 0) and not None is equivalent to

5 or ((6 / 0) and (not None))

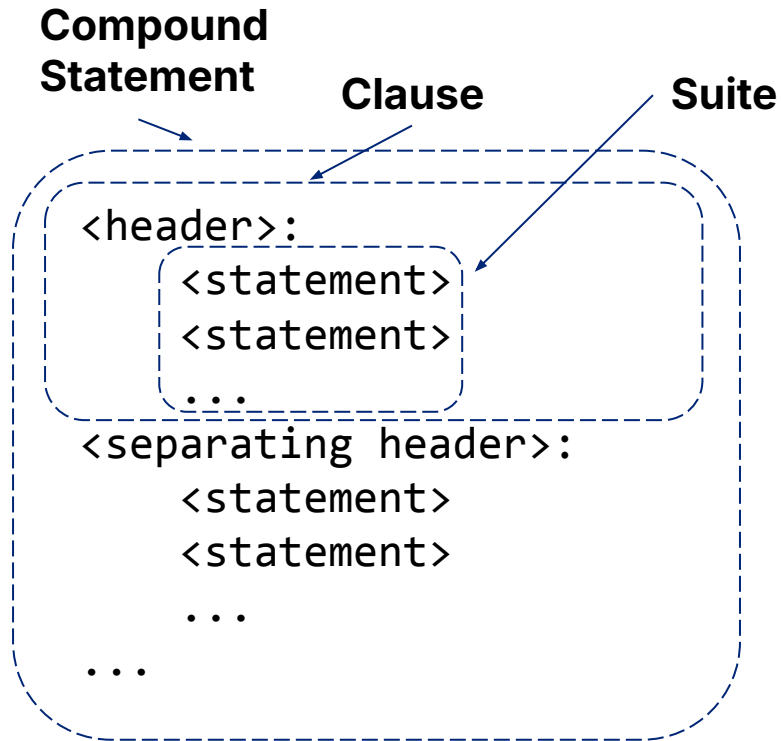
Conditional Statements

15 min

- Statements
- Conditional Statements (If-Elif-Else)

Statements

A **statement** is executed by the interpreter to perform an action



The **header** determines the statement type

The header of a clause "controls" the suite that follows

So far, we've only learned one compound statement: **def** statements

Conditional Statements

- Motivation: How can we only execute a set of statements (suite) under certain conditions?
 - Ex: If the user is a TA, display the student roster. Else, hide the student roster page.
- Solution: **Conditional statements** (aka if statements)

```
if <expression>:  
    <suite>  
elif <expression>:  
    <suite>  
else:  
    <suite>
```

Example: absolute value

```
def absolute_value(x):  
    if x < 0:  
        return -x  
    elif x == 0:  
        return 0  
    else:  
        return x
```

(really, you should just use the built-in `abs` function)


Example: absolute value (simplified, logically equivalent)

```
def absolute_value(x):  
    if x < 0:  
        return -x  
    else:  
        return x
```

(**elif** and **else** are optional, and you can have multiple **elif** clauses!)

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Conditionals: What would Python display? (one per line)



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Conditionals II: What would Python display? (one per line)



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True or false: `my_function1` is equivalent to `my_function2`.



5 min break

Iteration

30 min

- While loop
- Infinite loop
- Practice

While loop

- Motivation: What if I want to repeat a set of statements multiple times?
 - (Naive) solution: Copy and paste the code blocks
 - (Better) solution: Use iteration or loops
- While loops are a certain kind of iterative statement:
 - While some boolean condition is true, execute everything in the body of the loop

```
while <condition>:  
    <suite>
```

Demo: Add all integers from 1 to 100

```
>>> i = 1
>>> total = 0
>>> while i <= 100:
...     total += i
...
<runs forever, infinite loop>
```

```
>>> i = 1
>>> total = 0
>>> while i <= 100:
...     total += i
...     i += 1
...
>>> total
5050
```

Demo: Alternate solutions

```
>>> i = 1
>>> total = 0
>>> while i < 101:
...     total += i
...     i += 1
...
>>> total
5050
```

```
>>> i = 100
>>> total = 0
>>> while i > 0:
...     total += i
...     i -= 1
...
>>> total
5050
```

Practice: Add All Even Div Three

- Implement a function `add_all_even_div_three` which takes a positive integer `n` and returns the sum of all even numbers from 1 to `n` that are also divisible by 3
- Download starter code `02.py` from the course website under Lecture 2
- Run doctests with `python3 -m doctest 02.py`
- 5 min: Try implementing it yourself
- 5 min: Discuss with someone next to you and compare your implementations
 - What worked?
 - What didn't?
 - Why?

Practice: Fizz Buzz

- Implement a function `fizzbuzz` which takes a positive integer `n` and prints the numbers from 1 to `n`, replacing:
 - Multiples of 3 with "`fizz`"
 - Multiples of 5 with "`buzz`", and
 - Multiples of both with "`fizzbuzz`"
- Download starter code `02.py` from the course website under Lecture 2
- Run doctests with `python3 -m doctest 02.py`
- 5 min: Try implementing it yourself
- 5 min: Discuss with someone next to you and compare your implementations
 - What worked?
 - What didn't?
 - Why?

Practice: Sum Digits (Lab 01 Q10)

- Implement a function `sum_digits` which takes a positive integer `n` and returns the sum of the digits of `n`
- Download starter code `02.py` from the course website under Lecture 2
- Run doctests with `python3 -m doctest 02.py`
- 5 min: Try implementing it yourself
- 5 min: Discuss with someone next to you and compare your implementations
 - What worked?
 - What didn't?
 - Why?