

Review

Mutable data

```
def swap(L2, i1, i2):  
    temp = L2[i1]  
    L2[i1] = L2[i2]  
    L2[i2] = temp  
  
myL = [2, 3, 4, 1]  
swap(myL, 0, 3)  
print(myL)
```

Immutable data

```
def swap(a, b):  
    temp = a  
    a = b  
    b = temp  
    return (a,b)  
  
x = 5  
y = 10  
(x,y) = swap(x, y)  
print(x, y)
```

Reassignment vs. Data Mutation

```
mL1 = [1,2]
```

```
mL1 = [3,4]
```

```
print(mL1)
```

```
mL2 = [1,2]
```

```
mL2[0] = 3
```

```
mL2[1] = 4
```

```
print(mL2)
```

mL1  [1, 2]

mL2  [1, 2]

What do you think about this code?

- A. It prints different results
- B. It prints the same results

Reassignment vs. Data Mutation

```
mL1 = [1,2]  
L1 = mL1  
mL1 = [3,4]
```

```
print(mL1)  
print(L1)
```

mL1  [1, 2]

mL2  [1, 2]

```
mL2 = [1,2]  
L2 = mL2  
mL2[0] = 3  
mL2[1] = 4
```

```
print(mL2)  
print(L2)
```

What do you think about this code?

- A. It prints different results
- B. It prints the same results

Reassignment vs. Data Mutation

```
def process(x):  
    x = [3,4]  
    x[1] = 5  
    return x
```

```
L1 = [1,2]  
process(L1)  
print(L1)
```

What does this print?

- A. [1,2]
- B. [3,4]
- C. [3,5]
- D. [1,5]
- E. Something else

Reassignment vs. Data Mutation

```
def process(x):  
    x[1] = 5  
    x = [3,4]  
    x[0] = 8
```

```
L1 = [1,2]  
process(L1)  
print(L1)
```

What does this print?

- A. [1,2]
- B. [8,4]
- C. [8,5]
- D. [1,5]
- E. Something else

Reassignment vs. Data Mutation

```
def inc1(x):  
    x = x + 1
```

```
def inc2(x):  
    x[0] = x[0] + 1
```

```
L1 = [1,2]  
inc1(L1[0])  
inc2(L1)  
print(L1)
```

What does this print?

- A. [1,2]
- B. [2,2]
- C. [3,2]
- D. [1,3]
- E. Something else

Reassignment vs. Data Mutation

```
def inc1(x):  
    x = x + 1
```

```
def inc2(x):  
    x[0] = x[0] + 1
```

```
L1 = [1,2]  
L2 = [3,6]  
L1[1] = L2  
print(L1)  
inc2(L1)  
inc2(L2)  
print(L1[1][0])
```

What does this print?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6
- E. Something else

```
def modify(im):  
    for x in range(im.size[0]):  
        im.putpixel( (x,im.size[1]//2), (0,0,0) )  
    return im
```

```
pic = Image.open('homer.jpg')  
pic2 = modify(pic)  
pic.show()
```

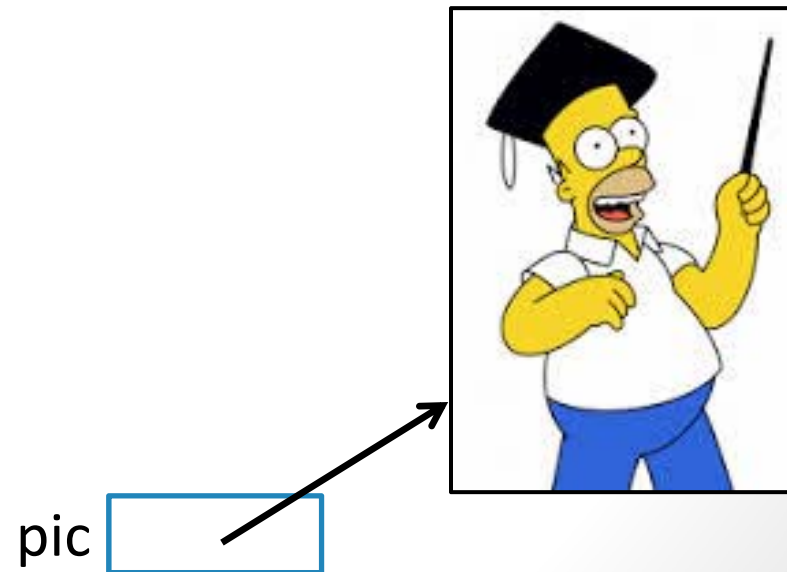
test11

What happens?

- A. You get an error
- B. An empty image is shown
- C. The original image is shown
- D. The modified image is shown
- E. Something else

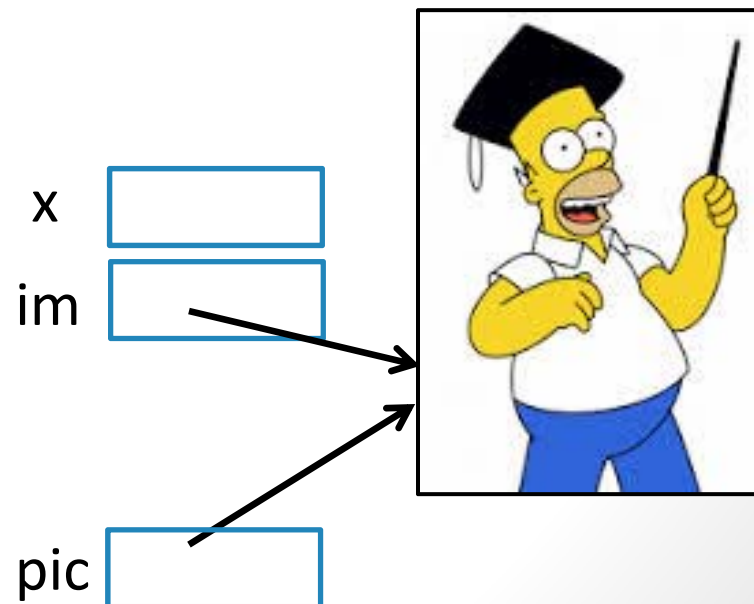

```
def modify(im):  
    for x in range(im.size[0]):  
        im.putpixel( (x,im.size[1]//2), (0,0,0) )  
    return im
```

```
pic = Image.open('homer.jpg')  
pic2 = modify(pic)  
pic.show()
```



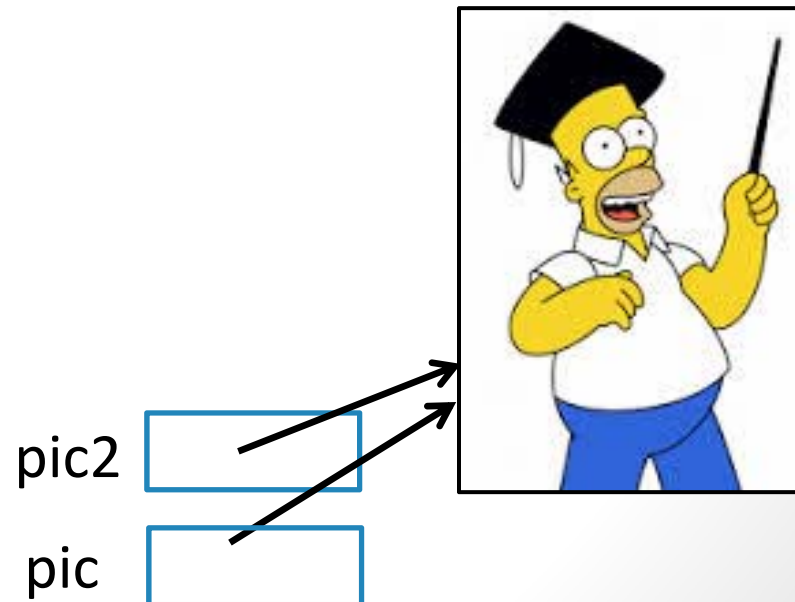
```
def modify(im):  
    for x in range(im.size[0]):  
        im.putpixel( (x,im.size[1]//2), (0,0,0) )  
    return im
```

```
pic = Image.open('homer.jpg')  
pic2 = modify(pic)  
pic.show()
```



```
def modify(im):  
    for x in range(im.size[0]):  
        im.putpixel( (x,im.size[1]//2), (0,0,0) )  
    return im
```

```
pic = Image.open('homer.jpg')  
pic2 = modify(pic)  
pic.show()
```



```
def modify(im):  
    for x in range(im.size[0]):  
        im.putpixel( (x,im.size[1]//2), (0,0,0) )  
  
pic = Image.open('homer.jpg')  
pic2 = pic  
pic = Image.open('homer.jpg')  
modify(pic2)  
pic2 = pic  
pic2.show()
```

test12

What happens now?

- A. You get an error
- B. An empty image is shown
- C. The original image is shown
- D. The modified image is shown
- E. Something else

```
from PIL import Image
```

```
def resize(im):
```

```
    for x in range(im.size[0]//2):
```

```
        for y in range(im.size[1]//2):
```

```
            (r,g,b) = im.getpixel( (x*2,y*2) )
```

```
            im.putpixel( (x,y) , (r,g,b) )
```

```
pic1 = Image.open("homer.jpeg")
```

```
pic1.show()
```

```
resize(pic1)
```

```
pic1.show()
```

image_resize02

The first image
that is shown is
What is the second?



A.



B.



C.



D.



E. Something else

```
from PIL import Image
```

```
def resize(im):
```

```
    for x in range(im.size[0]):
```

```
        for y in range(im.size[1]):
```

```
            (r,g,b) = im.getpixel( (x//2,y//2) )
```

```
            im.putpixel( (x,y) , (r,g,b) )
```

```
pic1 = Image.open("homer.jpeg")
```

```
pic1.show()
```

```
resize(pic1)
```

```
pic1.show()
```

image_resize02

The first image
that is shown is
What is the second?



A.



B.



C.



D.



E. Something else

Images and Recursion

```
# The resize function takes an image as an argument  
# and returns a new image of half the size
```

```
def resize(im):  
    ...  
    return im2
```

```
# The insert function takes three arguments. The first two  
# arguments are images. The second image is inserted into the  
# first one (which is therefore modified)  
# The location where the insertion happens is given by loc,  
# which specifies the quadrant (0 .. 3, counterclockwise)
```

```
def insert(im1,im2,loc):  
    ...
```

```
# The resize function takes an image as an argument and returns a new image  
# of half the size
```

```
def resize(im):  
    ...  
    return im2
```

```
# The insert function takes three arguments. The first two arguments are  
# images. The second image is inserted into the first one (which is therefore  
# modified). The location where the insertion happens is given by loc (quadrant)
```

```
def insert(im1,im2,loc):  
    ...
```

```
def create(im):
```

```
    # Complete this function
```

```
pic = Image.open("homerprof.jpg")  
create(pic)  
pic.show()
```




```
# The resize function takes an image as an argument and returns a new image  
# of half the size
```

```
def resize(im):  
    ...  
    return im2
```

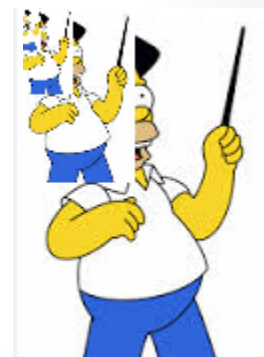
```
# The insert function takes three arguments. The first two arguments are  
# images. The second image is inserted into the first one (which is therefore  
# modified). The location where the insertion happens is given by loc (quadrant)
```

```
def insert(im1,im2,loc):  
    ...
```

```
def create(im, levels):
```

```
    # Complete this function
```

```
pic = Image.open("homerprof.jpg")  
create(pic,5)  
pic.show()
```



image_recurisivelinear1

```
# The resize function takes an image as an argument and returns a new image  
# of half the size
```

```
def resize(im):  
    ...  
    return im2
```

```
# The insert function takes three arguments. The first two arguments are  
# images. The second image is inserted into the first one (which is therefore  
# modified). The location where the insertion happens is given by loc (quadrant)
```

```
def insert(im1,im2,loc):  
    ...
```

```
def create(im, levels):
```

```
    # Complete this function
```

```
pic = Image.open("homerprof.jpg")  
create(pic,6)  
pic.show()
```



image_recurvespiral1