

Python

No predeclaration of variable names, types

Mutable / immutable values

Memory reuse - garbage collection

C, without the gory details

Variables have types `int, float`

Must be declared in advance

Program is a collection of functions

if, while, for etc

Typical C program

f1(..) {

⋮
}

f2(..) {

=

}

⋮

fn(..) {

⋮
}

Special function name
where execution starts

main()



choice of
name is
arbitrary

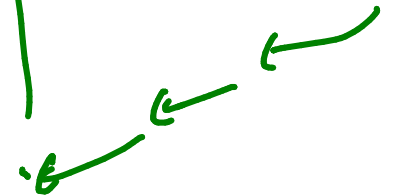
main

└ f1

└ f2

└ f3

└ f4



Defining a function

```
f(arguments) {
```

```
  local names
```

```
  body
```

```
  return(--)
```

```
}
```

punctuation instead of
visual layout to
indicate structure

"declared" before use
with type

```
int i, j;  
float f;
```

also need to
provide types for
(1) arguments to f
(2) return value of f

error to use undeclared
variables

Typically

int f (int a, float b) {

return
type

int i, j;

float g;

⋮

] ← mostly ignore what
goes here

return (3 * i + j);

}

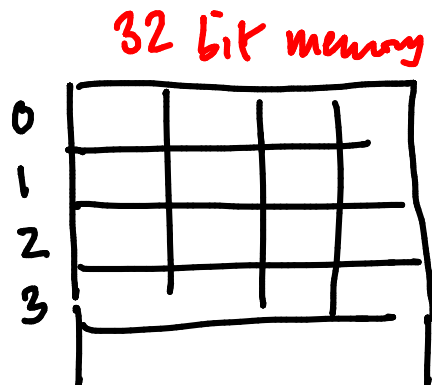
Memory model

Recall that we read/write from/to disk in blocks
 $\approx 4\text{KB}$

Memory is organized in words

1 byte = 8 bits

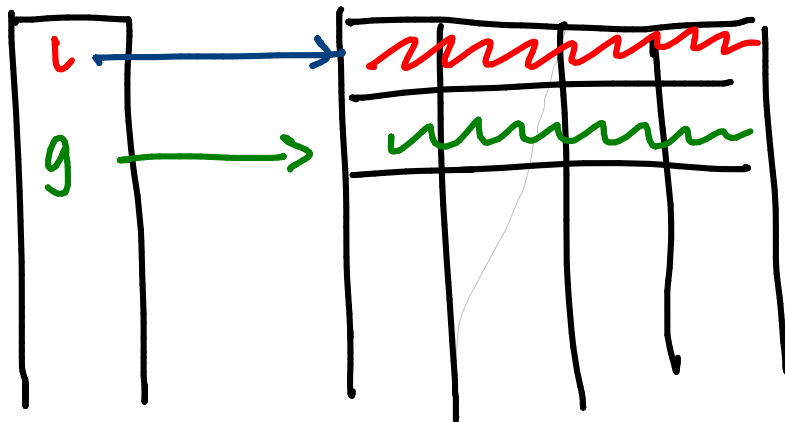
Typical word is 4 bytes "32 bits"
 8 bytes "64 bits"



C like language

```
int i;
float g;
```

} → allocate 1 or more words per variable



Static assignment of memory words to variables, based on declarations

Better to think of memory
growing upwards

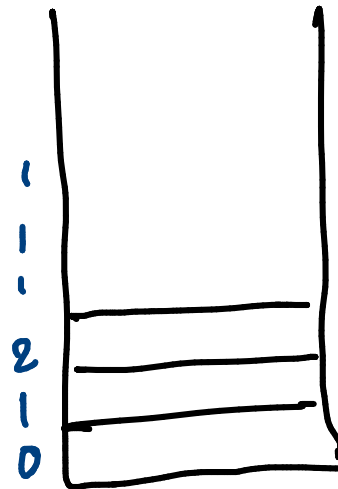
When is memory allocated?

Statically, when reading

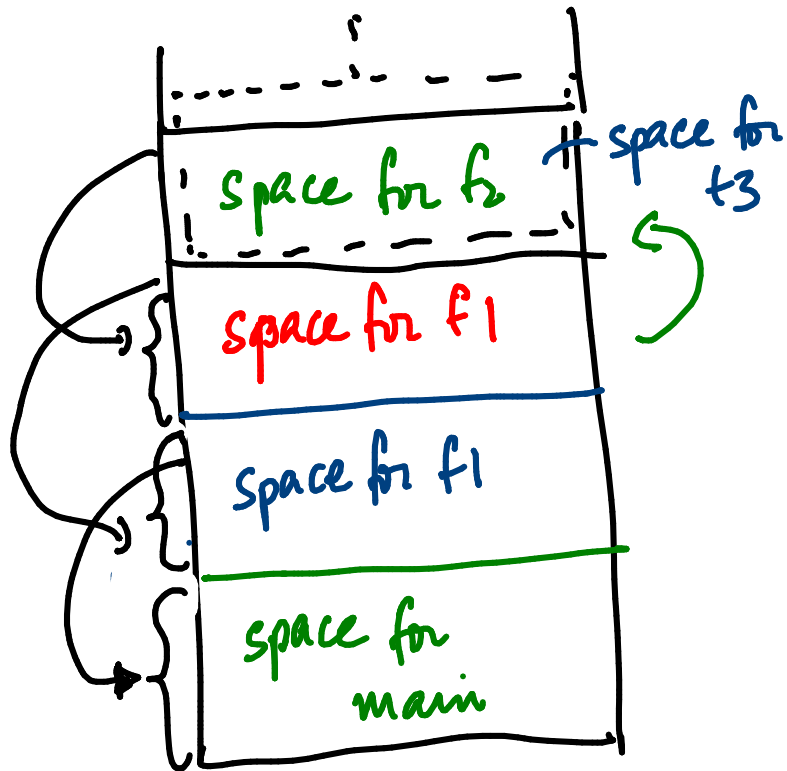
function definitions?

Recursive calls create
multiple simultaneously
active copies of function

∴ Dynamically allocate memory



```
int factorial(int n) {
    int val;
    if (n < 1) {
        val = 1;
    } else {
        val = n * factorial(n-1);
    }
    return val;
}
```



"STACK"

main()

f1()

f2()

main

└ f1

└ f1

└ f2

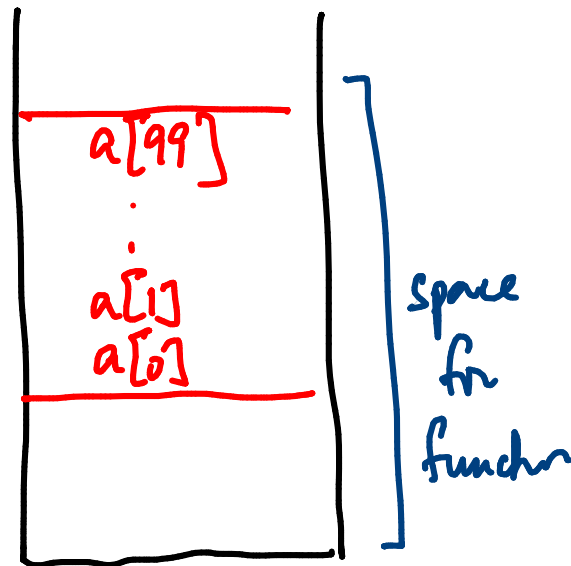
└ f3

... - ←

Arrays

```
int a[100];
```

Fix a block of 100 words, called
 $a[0], a[1], \dots, a[99]$



Know where $a[0]$ lies

$a[j]$ position can be
 computed

$a[0] + j$ words

Hence random access