return Statements



The return Statement

• General form:

return <expression>

• Every function definition with a return type other than None must have at least one **return** statement

• The return expression's data type must match the return type of its function

def max2(x: int, y: int) -> int: if x > y: return x else: return y

The **return** Statement

- IMPORTANT: When control reaches *any* **return** statement in the function definition, then the function call is complete.
- The computer evaluates the expression and sends the **Return Value** immediately back to the **Return Address**.
- Control jumps back to the Return Address and no additional statements in the function will evaluate in this call.
- *This is ALWAYS, ALWAYS, ALWAYS true!*

Return Semantics: Consider the following function

 Consider an alternate implementation of the max function

Is it still correct?
 What happens when
 y is greater than x?

• Notice there is no else branch.

def max2(x: int, y: int) -> int: if x > y: return x

return y

Returning from a **function**

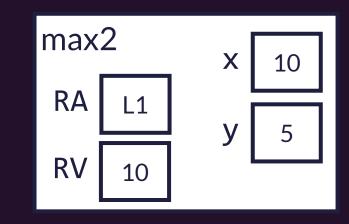
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L1. result: int = max2(10, 5);

- The max function is called with arguments:
 10, 5
- 2. The processor jumps to max function.
 - if x > y evaluates to True, enters **then block**
- **3. return** Statement encountered. Expression **a** evaluates to **10**. The function call is complete!
- 4. Control sends Return Value (9) back to Return Address (L1).
- 5. max(10, 5) evaluates to **10** and is assigned to result.

def max2(x: int, y: int) -> int: 2 if x > y: return x 3 return y

Stack Memory:



Every function call *returns only once*

• A function definition *may* have many **return** statements, however, for any given call only one return statement will evaluate

• A function *may* contain a **return** statement inside of a loop, however, as soon as control encounters it, it will stop and return immediately

• Generally: as soon as the computer reaches *any* return statement within a function, that function call completes