61A Lecture 7

Monday, September 10

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Fall 2011 Winners

Keegan Mann, Yan Duan & Ziming Li, Brian Prike & Zhenghao Qian, Parker Schuh & Robert Chatham

Choosing Names







Names typically *don't* matter for correctness *but*

they matter tremendously for legibility





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From:	To:





From:	To:
boolean	turn_is_over





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From:	To:
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>>> from operator import mul
>>> def square(let):





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Repeated compound expressions:



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if sqrt(square(a) + square(b)) > 1:
    x = x + sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
h = sqrt(square(a) + square(b))
if h > 1:
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Meaningful parts of complex expressions:

x = (-b + sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)) / (2 * a)

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$$d = sqrt(square(b) - 4 * a * c)$$

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Practical

quidance

4

Which Values Deserve a Name

Repeated compound expressions:

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x =
$$(-b + d) / (2 * a)$$













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A test will clarify the (one) job of the function

Your tests can help identify tricky edge cases

Develop incrementally and test each piece before moving on You can't depend upon code that hasn't been tested Run your old tests again after you make new changes
(demo)

(demo)

@trace1
def triple(x):
 return 3 * x







is identical to



is identical to

def triple(x):
 return 3 * x
triple = trace1(triple)



is identical to



def square(x):
 return mul(x, x)

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def sum_squares(x, y):
 return square(x) + square(y)

What does sum_squares need to know about square?

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Square takes one argument.

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def square(x): def sum_squares(x, y):
    return mul(x, x) return square(x) + square(y)
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Square takes one argument.

Yes

• Square has the intrinsic name square.

<pre>def square(x): def sum_squares(x, y return mul(x, x) return square(x)</pre>): + square(y)
What does sum_squares need to know about square?	
 Square takes one argument. 	Yes
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def square(x):
                              def sum_squares(x, y):
                                   return square(x) + square(y)
       return mul(x, x)
What does sum_squares need to know about square?

    Square takes one argument.

                                                    Yes

    Square has the intrinsic name square.

                                                     No

    Square computes the square of a number.

                                                    Yes
• Square computes the square by calling mul.
                                                     No
  def square(x):
       return pow(x, 2)
```

Functional Abstractions def square(x): def sum_squares(x, y): return mul(x, x) return square(x) + square(y) What does sum_squares need to know about square? Yes Square takes one argument. Square has the intrinsic name square. No Square computes the square of a number. Yes Square computes the square by calling mul. No def square(x): def square(x): return mul(x, x-1) + x return pow(x, 2)

Functional Abstractions def square(x): def sum_squares(x, y): return mul(x, x) return square(x) + square(y) What does sum_squares need to know about square? Yes Square takes one argument. Square has the intrinsic name square. No Square computes the square of a number. Yes Square computes the square by calling mul. No def square(x): def square(x): return pow(x, 2) return mul(x, x-1) + x If the name "square" were bound to a built-in function, sum_squares would still work identically





Student seating preferences at MIT



http://www.skyrill.com/seatinghabits/



Student seating preferences at MIT

Front of the classroom



http://www.skyrill.com/seatinghabits/

Objects

• Representations of information

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- Data and behavior, bundled together to create...

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(Demo)



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Python Objects

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• Use built-in objects to introduce classic ideas

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- Use built-in objects to introduce classic ideas
- Create our own objects using the built-in object system

In Python, every value is an object.

- All objects have attributes
- A lot of data manipulation happens through methods
- Functions do one thing; objects do many related things

The next four weeks:

- Use built-in objects to introduce classic ideas
- Create our own objects using the built-in object system
- Implement an object system using built-in objects



In Python, every object has a type.

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>>> type(today)
<class 'datetime.date'>

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Properties of native data types:

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Properties of native data types:

1. There are primitive expressions that evaluate to native objects of these types.

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<class 'datetime.date'>
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Properties of native data types:

- There are primitive expressions that evaluate to native objects of these types.
- There are built-in functions, operators, and methods to manipulate these objects.

Numeric types in Python:

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>>> type(2)

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<class 'int'>

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<class 'int'>

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>>> type(2)
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Represents integers
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>>> type(1.5)

Numeric types in Python:

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<class 'float'>

Numeric types in Python:

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>>> type(1.5)
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Represents real numbers
approximately

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>>> type(1.5)
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Represents real numbers approximately

>>> type(1+1j)

Numeric types in Python:



>>> type(1+1j)
<class 'complex'>

Care must be taken when computing with real numbers! (Demo)

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Representing real numbers:



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Representing real numbers:



1/3 =

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Representing real numbers:



False in a Boolean contexts:

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 $0000 \ 00000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0000 \$

Bonus

Material

Working with Real Numbers

Care must be taken when computing with real numbers! (Demo)

Representing real numbers:



False in a Boolean contexts:

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>>> def approx_eq_1(x, y, tolerance=1e-18):

>>> def approx_eq_2(x, y, tolerance=1e-7):

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 return abs(x - y) <= abs(x) * tolerance</pre>

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```
>>> def approx_eq(x, y):
    if x == y:
```

>>> def approx_eq_2(x, y, tolerance=1e-7):
 return abs(x - y) <= abs(x) * tolerance</pre>

```
>>> def approx_eq(x, y):
    if x == y:
        return True
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>>> def approx_eq_1(x, y, tolerance=1e-18):
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    return abs(x - y) <= abs(x) * tolerance</pre>
```

```
>>> def approx_eq(x, y):
    if x == y:
        return True
    return approx_eq_1(x, y) or approx_eq_2(x, y)
```

```
>>> def approx_eq_1(x, y, tolerance=1e-18):
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        return abs(x - y) \le abs(x) * tolerance
>>> def approx_eq(x, y):
        if x == y:
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        return approx_eq_1(x, y) or approx_eq_2(x, y)
>>> def near(x, f, g):
                                             or approx_eq_2(y,x)
```

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>>> def near(x, f, g):
                                             or approx_eq_2(y,x)
        return approx_eq(f(x), g(x))
```

Moral of the Story

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Life was better when numbers were just numbers!

Having to know the details of an abstraction:

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Coming Soon: Data Abstraction