

# CSC148 fall 2013

names, tracing, abstraction recursion  
week 12

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## how much detail for developers?

Enough detail to predict results and efficiency of our code — more detail than end users, less than compiler/interpreter designers. In Python:

- ▶ Every **name** contains a **value**
  
- ▶ Every **value** is a reference to the address of an object

## searching for names

python looks, in order:

- ▶ innermost scope (function body, usually) **local**
- ▶ enclosing scopes **nonlocal**
- ▶ **global** (current module or `__main__`)
- ▶ built-in names
- ▶ see **scopes and namespaces**

## intense example

Try running `python docs namespace example` to check your comfort level

## methods

The first parameter, **conventionally** called `self`, is a reference to the instance:

```
>>> class Foo:
...     def f(self):
...         return "Hi world!"
...
>>> f1 = Foo()
```

Now **Foo.f(f1)** means **f1.f()**



## don't trace too far!

```
def rec_max(L):  
    """  
    Return the maximum number in possibly nested list of numbers.  
  
    >>> rec_max([17, 21, 0])  
    21  
    >>> rec_max([17, [21, 24], 0])  
    24  
    >>> rec_max([17, [21, 24], [18, 37, 16], 0])  
    37  
    """  
    return max([rec_max(x) if isinstance(x, list) else x for x in L])
```

Recommended:

- ▶ trace the simplest (non-recursive) case
- ▶ trace the next-most complex case, **plug in known results**
- ▶ same as previous step...



# TMI tracing

In contrast to the step-by-step, plus abstraction (previous slide), you **could** trace this in the **visualizer**

# fibonacci

This sequence arises in applied rabbit breeding and depth of balanced BSTs. See [vi hart](#) for details.



## code writing efficiency

The code is almost a direct translation of the algorithm. But, initially, there is a performance problem:

```
def fibonacci(n: int) -> int:
    """
    nth fibonacci number, where fibonacci(0) is 0,
    fibonacci(1) is 1,
    and fibonacci(n) = fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2) if n > 1

    >>> fibonacci(5)
    5
    >>> fibonacci(6)
    8
    """
    return n if n < 2 else fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2)
```

## avoiding redundant calls...

If fibonacci is called on **exactly** the same input, the result should be the same:

```
def fibonacci_mem(n: int) -> int:
    """memoized fibonacci"""
    cached = {}
    def fib_rec(n: int) -> int:
        if not n in cached:
            if n < 2:
                cached[n] = n
            else:
                cached[n] = fib_rec(n - 1) + fib_rec(n - 2)
        return cached[n]
    return fib_rec(n)
```

## automatic memoization

Indeed, memoization can be automated:

```
def memoize(f: 'function') -> 'function':  
    """Return memoized version of f"""  
    table = {}  
    def g(x):  
        if not x in table:  
            table[x] = f(x)  
        else:  
            pass  
        return table[x]  
    return g
```

# quicksort revisited

The efficiency of our quicksort example depended on the input list not being sorted:

```
import random
L = list(range(1000))
random.shuffle(L)
def quick(L: list) -> list:
    """Produce list with same elements as L in ascending order"""
    return (quick([x for x in L[1:] if x < L[0]]) +
            [L[0]] +
            quick([x for x in L[1:] if x >= L[0]]))
    if len(L) > 1 else L
```

## randomize quicksort

You can tinker with `sys.setrecursionlimit` to overcome python's incomplete support for recursion, or randomize the algorithm:

```
def quick2(L: list) -> list:
    """Produce list with same elements as L in ascending order"""
    if len(L) < 2:
        return L
    else:
        p = random.randint(0, len(L) - 1)
        return (quick2([x for x in L[:p] + L[p+1:] if x < L[p]]) +
                [L[p]] + quick2([x for x in L[:p] + L[p+1:]
                                if x >= L[p]]))
```

# TA roster

Tuesday: Xin, Orion, Amirali

Thursday: Sam, Aida, Edy, Anton

Friday: Zhaowei, Raymond, Patricia