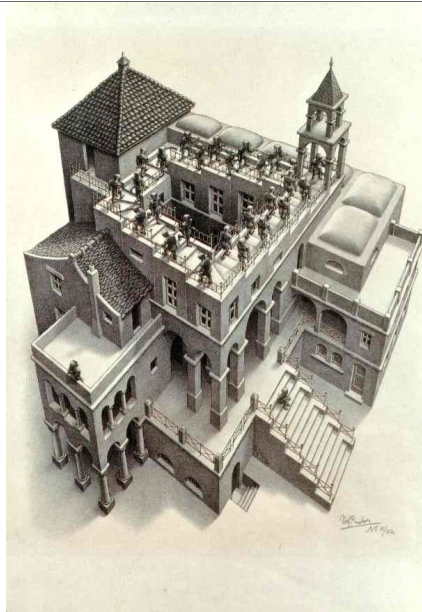


List Recursion:

Practice & Examples



Reading quiz

Continue not

Time for hammer it is

#2

One-Slide Summary

- Writing recursive functions that operate on recursive data structures takes **practice**. There are **standard approaches** to such problems.
- **length**, **member**, **sumlist**, **intsto**, **map** and **filter** are all important recursive functions that operate on lists. You should know **what they do** and **how to write them**.
- Python allows **list comprehensions**, in which a new list is created from a **filtered mapping** of an existing.

#3

Outline

- Review: Procedure Problem Solving
- Review: [a,b,c], [elt]+lst, lst[0], lst[1:]
- **length**
- **member**
- **sumlist**
- **intsto**
- **map**
- **filter**
- List comprehensions



Teamwork!

- PS2 Partners Posted
 - Meet @ lab hours?
- PS1 Written Grades Posted
 - Holding Fee
 - Pick them up
- Do the readings!



How To Write A Procedure

- Find out what it is supposed to do.
 - What are the **inputs**? What types of values?
 - What is the **output**? A number? Procedure? List?
- Think about some example inputs and outputs
- **Define your procedure**
 - More on this next slide
- **Test** your procedure

REMEMBER: WITH GREAT POWER COMES GREAT CURRENT SQUARED TIMES RESISTANCE.



OHM NEVER FORGOT HIS DYING UNCLE'S ADVICE.

Defining A Procedure

- **Be optimistic!**
- **Base case:** Think of the simplest input to the problem that you know the answer to.
 - For number inputs, this is often zero.
 - For list inputs, this is often the empty list (null).
- **Recursive step:** Think of how you would solve the problem in terms of a smaller input. Do part of the work now, then make a **recursive call** to handle the rest.
 - For numbers, this usually involves subtracting 1.
 - For lists, this usually involves cdr.

#7

Procedure Skeleton

- The vast majority of recursive functions look like this:

```
def my_procedure(my_input):  
    if is-base-case?(my_input):  
        return handle-base-case (my_input)  
    return combine(first-part-of(my_input), \  
        my_procedure(rest-of(my_input)))
```

#8

Pairs and Lists

- **[a,b]** makes a **pair** of two things (“cons”)
 - [1, 2] --> [1, 2]
 - isinstance([1,2], list) --> True
- **[0]** and **[1:]** get the first and rest
 - [1, 2][0] --> 1
 - [1, 2][1:] --> [2]
- A **list** is **either [] (null) or a pair** where the rest is also a **list**
 - [1] + [2] + [3] --> [1,2,3]
 - [1,2,3] --> [1,2,3]
 - [1,2] == [] --> False
 - [1,2] + [3,4] --> [1,2,3,4]

#9

More Power Needed!



#10

length

- The **length** function takes a single list as an argument and returns the number of elements in that list.
 - Recall: a list is either null or a pair where the second element is a list
 - length([]) --> 0
 - length([9,8]) --> 2
 - length([1] + []) --> 1
 - length([1,2,3][1:]) --> 2
 - length(5) --> error
- Write it now on paper. Base case? Recursion?

#11

length Hint

- Here's a hint:

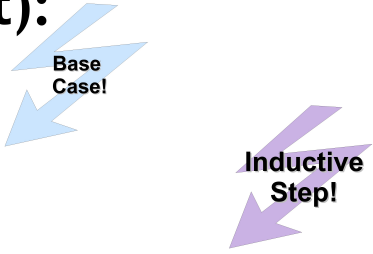
```
def length(lst):  
    if lst == null:  
        ..  
        ..
```

#12

Definition of length

- Here it is:

```
def length(lst):  
    if lst == []:  
        return 0  
    else:  
        return 1 + length(lst[1:])
```



#13

Liberal Arts Trivia: Economics

- This 1930 Tariff Act raised US tariffs on imported goods to record levels. Over 1000 US Economists signed a petition against it, and after it passed many others contributed increased their tariffs in retribution. US exports and imports dropped by half and many view this Act as a major catalyst for the Great Depression.

#14

Liberal Arts Trivia: German Lit

- This tragic closet play is considered by many to be one of the greatest works of German literature. It centers on a man who makes a pact with the Devil in exchange for knowledge in his quest to discover the essence of life (“was die Welt im Innersten zusammenhält”) The man's name officially means “Lucky” in Latin, but now has negative connotations.

#15

member

- Write a function **member** that takes two arguments: an element and a list. It returns False if the list does not contain the element. Otherwise it returns the **sublist** starting with that element.
 - member(2, [1, 2, 3]) -> [2,3]
 - member(5, [1, 2, 3]) -> False
 - member(1, [1, 2, 3]) -> [1,2,3]
 - member(3, [1, 2, 3]) -> [3]
 - 3 == 5 -> False

#16

Definition of member

```
def member(elt, lst):  
    if lst == []: # empty list contains nothing  
        return False  
    if lst[0] == elt:  
        return lst # we found it!  
    return member(elt, lst[1:]) # keep looking
```

- Where is the base case? Where is the inductive step?

#17

sumlist

- Write a procedure **sumlist** that takes as input a list of numbers. It returns the sum (addition) of all of the elements of the list. It returns 0 for the empty list.
 - sumlist([1,2,3]) --> 6
 - sumlist([]) --> 0

#18

Definition of sumlist

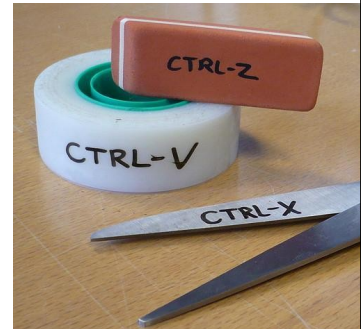
- And here it is ...

```
def sumlist(lst):
    if lst == []:                # base case
        return 0
    return lst[0] + \            # add current element
           sumlist(lst[1:])      # to rest of list
```

#19

intsto

- The function **intsto** takes a single non-negative integer as an argument. It produces a list of all of the integers between 1 and its argument.
 - intsto(3) -> [1,2,3]
 - intsto(7) -> [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
 - intsto(0) -> []



Definition of intsto ?

```
def intsto(x):
    if (x < 1):
        return []                # base case
    return [x] + \               # this number
           intsto(x-1)           # recursive result
```



#21

Correct Definition of intsto

```
def intsto(x):
    if (x < 1):
        return []                # base case
    return intsto(x - 1) + \     # recursive result
           [x]                  # followed by x
```

- What's wrong?

- Huzzah!
- range(3) -> [0,1,2]
- range(7) -> [0,1,2,3,4,5,6]

#22

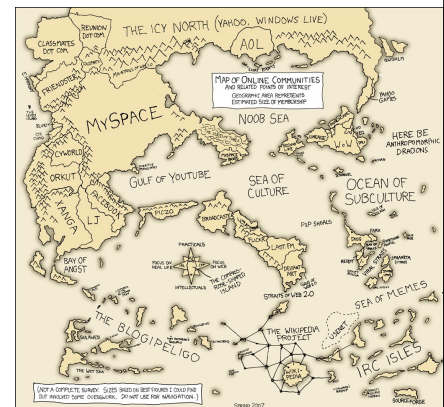
Higher-Order Functions: map

- The **map** function takes two arguments: a work function and a list. It applies the work function to every element of the list in order and returns a list of the result.
 - map(sqrt, [9,16,36]) -> [3,4,6]
 - map(square, [1,2,3]) -> [1,4,9]
 - map(abs, [2,-3,4]) -> [2,3,4]
 - map(len, ["I", "Claudius"]) -> [1,8]
 - map(sqrt, []) -> []

#23

Mission Impossible: Write map

- You can do it!
- map(square,[1,2,3])
 - (1 4 9)
- map(abs,[2, -3, 4])
 - (2 3 4)
- map(sqrt,[])
 - []



Definition of map

- Let's look in detail:

```
def map(workfun, lst):  
    if lst == []:  
        return [] # base case  
    return [workfun(lst[0])] + \ # make a list  
        map(workfun, lst[1:]) # recursive
```

#25

Alternate map

- map(abs, [1,-2,3]) -> [1,2,3]
- [abs(x) for x in [1,-2,3]] -> [1,2,3]
- map(sqrt, [1,4,9]) -> [1,2,3]
- [sqrt(i) for i in [1,4,9]] -> [1,2,3]
- map(len, []) -> []
- [len(elt) for elt in []] -> []
- *Either way is full credit!*

#26

Liberal Arts Trivia: Philosophy

- This branch of philosophy deals with the theory, nature and scope of knowledge. Key questions include “what is knowledge?”, “how is knowledge acquired?”, “what do people know?”, “how do we know what we know?”, “what is the relationship between truth and belief?”.

#27

Liberal Arts Trivia: Norse Myth

- In Norse Mythology, this god is associated with light and beauty. His mother made every object on earth vow never to harm him, but she did not ask mistletoe. The other gods made a new pastime of hurling objects at him and watching them bounce off. The trickster Loki heard of this, fashioned a spear from mistletoe and had it thrown at him, with fatal results.

#28

Liberal Arts Trivia: Music

- This musical instrument of the brass family produces sound when the player's vibrating lips cause the air column inside the instrument to vibrate. It is usually characterized by a telescopic slide with which the player varies the length of the tube to change the pitch. Glenn Miller, famous for his “big band” and songs like *In the Mood* and *Chattanooga Choo Choo*, played this instrument.

#29

Map and iteration ...

- I want to print the squares of numbers 0 to 5.
for number in [0,1,2,3,4,5]:
 display(number * number)
- for number in range(6):
 display(number * number)
- map(display, [x*x for x in range(6)])
- *All three are equal! Expect last one on tests.*

#30

filter

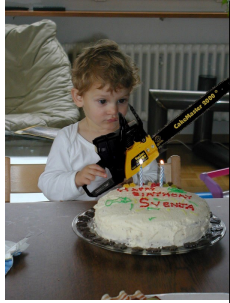
- The **filter** function takes two arguments: a **predicate** and a list. A **predicate** is a function that returns True or False. Filter returns the sublist consisting of those elements that satisfy the predicate.

```
- filter(is_odd, [1,2,3,4]) -> [1,3]
- filter(is_five, [1,5,5,"hi"]) -> [5,5]
- filter(lambda (x) : x < 5, [1,9,2,0]) -> [1,2,0]
- filter(is_five, ["susan","b","anthony"]) -> []
- filter(is_odd, []) -> []
```

#31

Definition of filter

```
def filter(pred, lst):
    if lst == []:
        return [] # base case
    if pred(lst[0]): # if it matches
        return [lst[0]] + \ # include it
            filter(pred, lst[1:])
    else: # if it does not match
        return filter(pred, lst[1:]) # skip it
```



#32

Alternate filter

```
filter(is_odd, [1,2,3,4]) -> [1,3]
[ x for x in [1,2,3,4] if is_odd(x) ] -> [1,3]
```

```
filter(is_five, [1,5,5,"hi"]) -> [5,5]
[ x for x in [1,5,5,"hi"] if is_five(x) ] -> [5,5]
```

```
filter(lambda (x) : x < 5, [1,9,2,0]) -> [1,2,0]
[ x for x in [1,9,2,0] if x < 5 ] -> [1,2,0]
```

- Either way is full credit!

#33



Map and Filter Combined

```
[ x * x for x in [1,2,3,4,5] if is_odd(x) ]
???
```

#34



Map and Filter Combined

```
[ x * x for x in [1,2,3,4,5] if is_odd(x) ]
[ 1, 9, 25]
```

```
[ x/2 for x in [11,22,33,44] if is_odd(x+1) ]
???
```

#35



Map and Filter Combined

```
[ x * x for x in [1,2,3,4,5] if is_odd(x) ]
[ 1, 9, 25]
```

```
[ x/3 for x in [11,22,33,44] if is_odd(x+1) ]
[ 7, 14 ]
```

```
[ transform for name in list if predicate ]
[ map for elt in list if filter ]
```

#36

Homework

- Problem Set 2
- Problem Set 2 -- Reading