

# **Fundamentos de Programação**

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# Summary

- Searching
  - Sequential search
  - Binary search
- Sorting
- Functions as arguments
- Lambda expressions

# Searching

- Searching for an element  $X$  in a list  $L$  (or some other sequence) is a common operation in many problems.
  - Sometimes we just need to check if the element is there.(\*)  
In Python, we can do this with: `X in L`
  - Other times we need to know where it is.  
In Python, we can do this with: `L.index(X)`.
- These operations are simple, but they can be **slow**: it takes time (and energy) to search a very large list!

(\*)Note that if all we need is to check membership, then using a set or a dictionary is much faster than a list!

# Sequential search

- A **sequential search** scans a sequence from start to end (or from the end to the start).

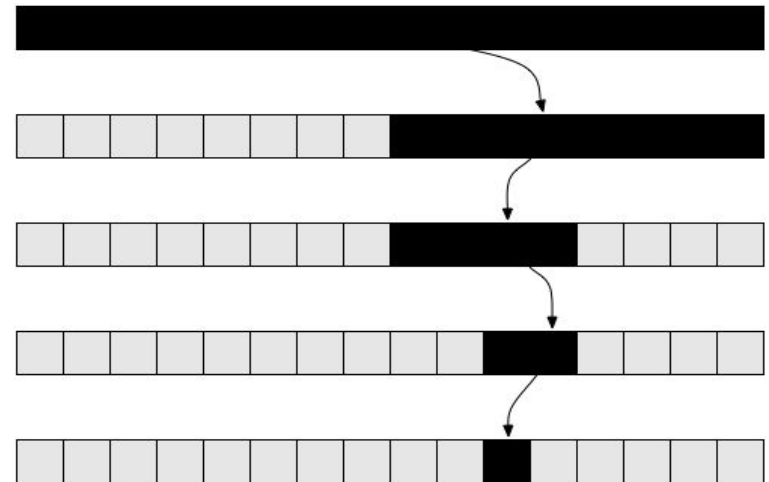
```
def seqSearch(lst, x):  
    """Return first k such that x == lst[k]. (Or None if no such k.)"""  
    for k in range(len(lst)):  
        if x == lst[k]:  
            return k  
    return None
```

[Play ▶](#)

- That is how the `index` method and the `in` operator work.
- Finding an element in a list of length  $N$  requires up to  $N$  comparisons.

# Binary search

- If the sequence is sorted,  $L[0] \leq L[1] \leq \dots \leq L[-1]$ , then there's a much better way to search!
  1. Compare  $X$  to the element in the middle of  $L$ .
  2. If  $X$  is smaller, search only in the first half of  $L$ .
  3. If  $X$  is larger, search only in the second half.
- This is the **binary search** algorithm.
- It is much better than sequential:
  - $N=15 \Rightarrow$  just 4 comparisons.
  - $N=31 \Rightarrow$  5 comparisons
  - $N=1023 \Rightarrow$  10 comparisons.
  - $N \sim 1 \text{ million} \Rightarrow$  20 comparisons!
- If  $N < 2^k \Rightarrow k$  comparisons.



# Binary search: implementation 1

- Binary search for exact match (stops when equal).

```
# The lst must be sorted for this to work!
def binSearchExact(lst, x):
    """Find k such that x == lst[k]. (Or None if no such k.)"""
    first = 0          # first index that could be result
    last = len(lst)    # first index that cannot be result
    while first < last:
        mid = (first + last) // 2
        elem = lst[mid]
        if x > elem:
            first = mid+1
        elif x < elem:
            last = mid
        else:
            return mid
    return None
```

[Play ▶](#)

- This works like `seqSearch`, but is much faster!
- With a minor modification, we can make it slightly faster.

# Binary search: implementation 2

- Binary search. (Equivalent to `bisect.bisect_left`.)

```
def binSearch(lst, x):  
    first = 0          # first index that can be result  
    last = len(lst)    # last index that can be result  
    while first < last:  
        mid = (first + last) // 2  
        elem = lst[mid]  
        if x > elem:    # (just 1 comparison inside loop!)  
            first = mid + 1  
        else:  
            last = mid  
    return first
```

[Play ▶](#)

- If  $x$  is not found, still returns index where  $x$  should be!
- If  $k < \text{len}(\text{lst})$  and  $x == \text{lst}[k]$ , then we know  $x$  was found.
- This is slightly faster, in general.

# Using the `bisect` functions

- The [bisect module](#) includes functions that perform binary search in a sorted list.

```
import bisect

lst = [10, 20, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90]

# Using bisect to search values
I40 = bisect.bisect_left(lst, 40)
print(lst[I40] == 40)

I65 = bisect.bisect_left(lst, 65)
print(lst[I65] == 65)

I05 = bisect.bisect_left(lst, 5)
I91 = bisect.bisect_left(lst, 91)

# Difference between _left and _right
L20 = bisect.bisect_left(lst, 20)
R20 = bisect.bisect_right(lst, 20)
```

[Play ▶](#)

- There are functions to insert in order, too: `bisect.insort`.



# Sorting

- A sorted sequence is much faster to search.
- Sorting is putting the elements of a sequence in order.
- In Python, use the `sorted` function or the list `sort` method.

```
L.sort()           # Modifies list L in-place  
L2 = sorted(L)     # Creates L2. L is not modified!
```

- `sorted` returns a list, but takes any kind of collection.

```
sorted('banana')   #-> ['a', 'a', 'a', 'b', 'n', 'n']  
N = (9, 7, 2, 8, 5, 3)  
print(sorted(N))    #-> [2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9]  
S = {"maria", "carla", "anabela", "antonio", "nuno"}  
print(sorted(S))  
    #-> ['anabela', 'antonio', 'carla', 'maria', 'nuno']
```

# Sorting criteria

- These functions can sort by different **criteria**.

```
L = ["Mario", "Carla", "anabela", "Maria", "nuno"]  
  
print(sorted(L))                # lexicographic sort  
#-> ['Carla', 'Maria', 'Mario', 'anabela', 'nuno']  
  
print(sorted(L, key=len))       # sort by length  
#-> ['nuno', 'Mario', 'Carla', 'Maria', 'anabela']  
  
print(sorted(L, key=str.lower)) # case-insensitive  
#-> ['anabela', 'Carla', 'Maria', 'Mario', 'nuno']
```

- The optional `key` argument receives a function to sort the elements by.
- The `key` function is applied to each element and the results are compared to establish the order.
- To reverse the order, use the `reverse=True` argument.

# Sorting complex data

- Lists of tuples can be sorted, too.

```
dates = [(1910, 10, 5, 'Republic'),  
         (1974, 4, 25, 'Liberty'),  
         (1640, 12, 1, 'Independence')]  
print(sorted(dates))    # "lexicographic" order
```

- Remember: tuples are compared like strings: left-to-right.
- For a different order, use the `key` argument.


```
sorted(dates, key=lambda t: t[3])           # by name  
sorted(dates, key=lambda t: (t[1],t[2]))    # by month,day
```

- We're using lambda expressions here!

# Lambda expressions

- **Lambda expressions** define simple anonymous functions.

```
sq = lambda x: x**2  
sq(5)    #-> 25  
add = lambda x,y: x+y
```



```
# Same as:  
def sq(x):  
    return x**2
```

- The result must be an expression. No statements allowed!
- Should only be used for simple functions.
- They're useful to pass as arguments (such as `key=...`).
- Example: use a lambda expression to sort names by length, then alphabetically.

```
sorted(L, key=lambda s: (len(s), s))  
    #-> ['nuno', 'Carla', 'Maria', 'Mario', 'anabela']
```

# Changing criteria with max and min\*

- The `max` and `min` functions can use different criteria, too.

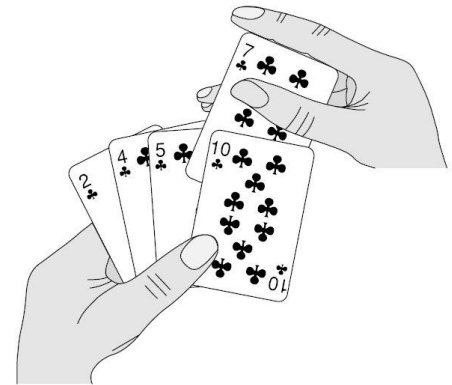
```
L = ["Mario", "Carla", "anabela", "Maria", "nuno"]  
print(min(L))                # lexicographic minimum  
    #-> 'Carla'  
  
print(max(L, key=len))       # element with maximum length  
    #-> 'anabela'
```

- Use the `key` argument just like in `sort`.
- Example: find the *index* of the maximum in a list

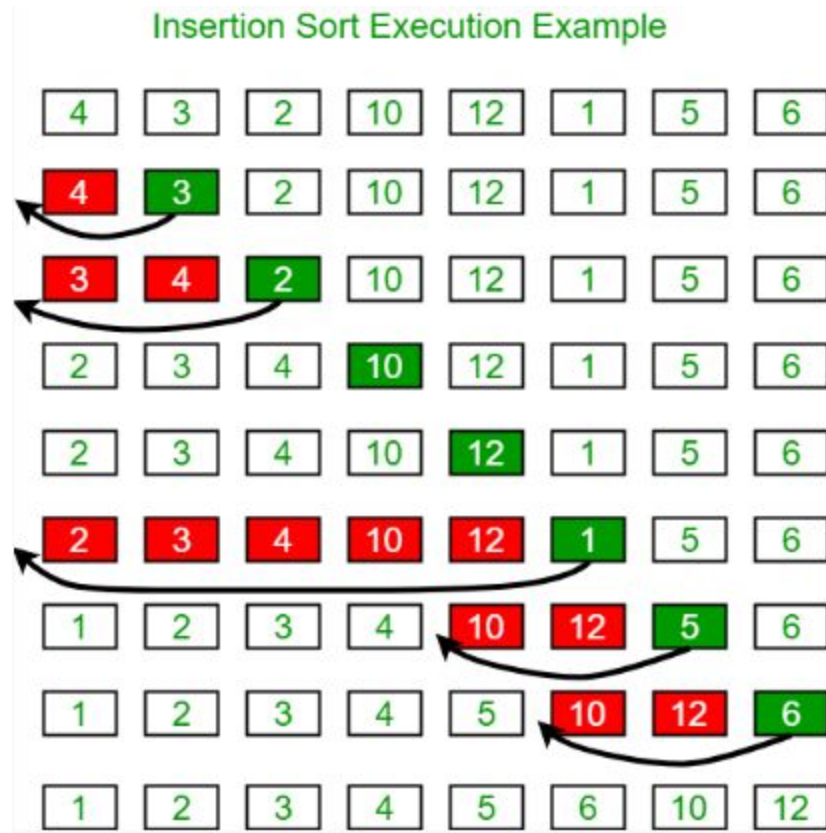
```
lst = [4, 5, 8, 3, 5, 6]     # the list  
ind = range(len(lst))        # sequence of indices to lst  
max(ind, key=lambda i: lst[i]) #-> 2  
  
# finds the index i such that lst[i] is maximum
```

# Insertion sort

- There are lots of sorting algorithms. One of the simplest is called insertion sort.
- The insertion sort algorithm:
  1. Assume the first  $K$  elements are sorted. (Initially,  $K=1$ .)
  2. Save  $L[K]$  in  $T$ .
  3. Insert  $T$ , in order, into first  $K$  elements (overwriting  $L[K]$ ):
    - 3.1. Move every  $L[J] > T$  to  $L[J+1]$ , starting from  $J=K-1$  down.
    - 3.2. Put  $T$  into the vacant slot.
  4. Now, increment  $K$  and repeat.



# Insertion sort



# Insertion sort

```
def insertionSort(lst):  
    # Traverse elements starting at position 1  
    for i in range(1, len(lst)):  
        # We know that lst[:i] is sorted  
        x = lst[i]    # x is the element to insert next  
        # Elements in lst[:i] that are > x must move one position ahead  
        j = i - 1  
        while j >= 0 and lst[j] > x:  
            lst[j + 1] = lst[j]  
            j -= 1  
        # Then put x in the last emptied slot  
        lst[j + 1] = x  
        # Now we know that lst[:i+1] is sorted  
    return
```

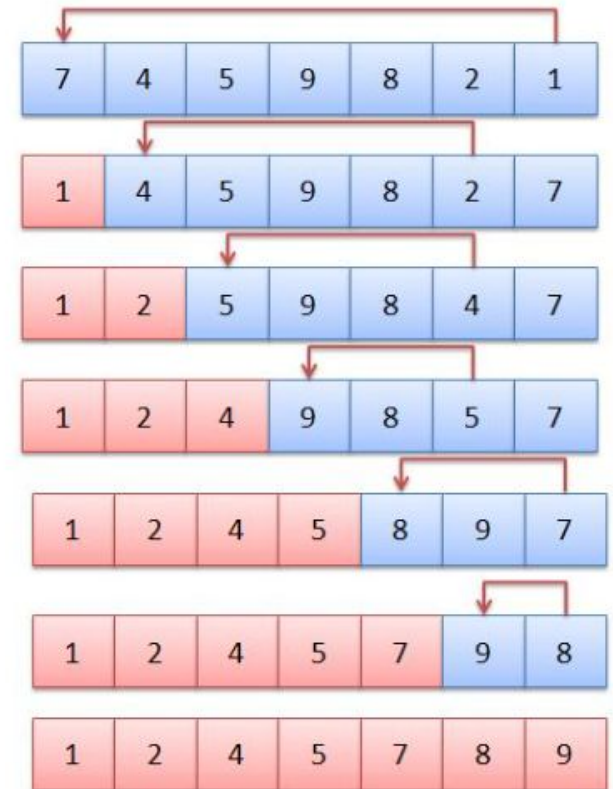


# Selection sort

- Selection sort algorithm:

1. Find position  $k$  of the smallest value in  $L[i:]$ . (Initially,  $i = 0$ ).
2. Swap  $L[i]$  with  $L[k]$ .
3. Now, increment  $i$  and repeat.

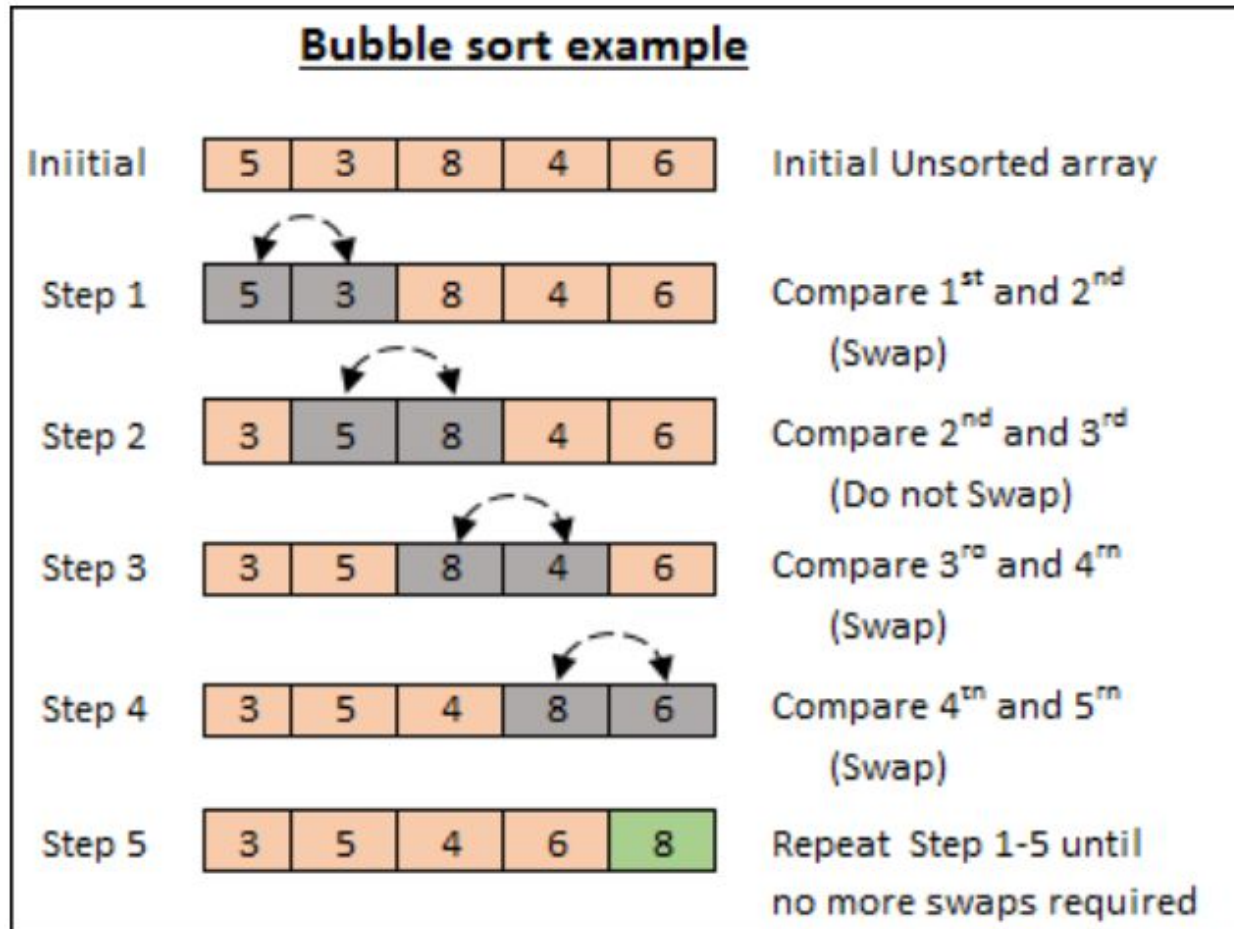
Selection Sort:



# Selection sort

```
def selectionSort(lst):
    for i in range(len(lst) - 1):
        # Find position of minimum in lst[i:]
        minpos = i # first element is the minimum so far
        for j in range(i + 1, len(lst)):
            if lst[j] < lst[minpos]:
                minpos = j # found new minimum
        # Swap [i] with [minpos] (if not the same)
        if i != minpos:
            aux = lst[i]
            lst[i] = lst[minpos]
            lst[minpos] = aux
    return
```

# Bubble sort



# Bubble sort

```
def bubbleSort(lst):
    end = len(lst) - 1 # end of sublist that must be sorted
    # lst[:end] may not be sorted yet...
    while end > 0:
        lastswap = 0
        for j in range(end):
            if lst[j] > lst[j + 1]:
                aux = lst[j]
                lst[j] = lst[j + 1]
                lst[j + 1] = aux
                lastswap = j # remember where we swapped last
        # Now we know lst[lastswap:] must be sorted
        end = lastswap # next pass must only go that far
    return
```