

Programming Patterns in Python

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Don Knuth on "geekhood"

The main characteristic is an ability to understand many levels of abstraction simultaneously, and to shift effortlessly between in-the-large and in-the-small. A geek knows that, to achieve a certain high-level goal, you need to add one to a certain counter at a certain time.

How programmers design programs

- Experienced programmers draw from a collection of generic high-level / large-scale mental templates as starting points
- There are mental templates for desktop GUI apps, machine learning classifiers, web servers, etc....
- A template provides an overall structure for the program, like lawyers tweaking a contract from previous client for new one
- Engineers building a new suspension bridge do not proceed as if such a thing has never been built before
- Gaining experience as a programmer means recognizing and remembering patterns in your code

Example: data science program template

1. Acquire data, which means finding a suitable file or collecting data from the web and storing in a file or database
2. Load data from disk or database and organize into a suitable data structure in memory
3. Normalize, filter, clean, or otherwise prepare data
4. Process the data, which can mean training a machine learning model, transforming the data, computing summary statistics, or optimizing a cost function
5. Emit results, which can be anything from simply printing an answer to saving data to the disk to generating a fancy visualization

Low-level programming patterns

- High-level templates help us organize and plan our program
- Low-level patterns are puzzle pieces that we combine to fill in details and solve parts of the overall template
- These patterns have Python implementations but we design programs by selecting and applying patterns/operations, not specific code sequences
- When designing a program, I never say:
"Oh! I need a for-loop with an if-statement right here."

Sample programming patterns

- You're no doubt familiar with simple patterns such as:
 - *sum the numbers in a list*
 - *count the elements in a list*
- But there are many many more, such as:
 - *find all values in a list satisfying a condition*
 - *apply an operation to each element of a list to get new list*
 - *merge two sorted lists*
 - *delete records in a dataframe that satisfy a condition*
- Think and plan at this level or higher, not the code level

A parade of patterns

Visualize behavior then identify pattern

- Think visually about how you would manipulate lists of data or extract information from data
- Manually moving some data around on paper or in spreadsheet helps me to understand the operation to perform

Sum elements

0	+	6	+	55	+	77
Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity			
6	6	6	6			
49	49	49	49			
27	27	27	27			
30	30	30	30			
19	19	19	19			
21	21	21	21			
12	12	12	12			
22	22	22	22			
21	21	21	21			
time 0	time 1	time 2	time 3			

Matrix addition

1	3	10				
4	-9	0	+	7	4	0
2	5	8		4	3	1
				1	6	8
				=		
					-6	

Accumulate

- Traverses a sequence of elements and *accumulates* a value
- In Excel, this is like using **sum(...)** in a cell.
- Can use any other arithmetic operator, such as *
- Called *reduce*, as in *map/reduce* of distributed computing world

```
Quantity = [6, 49, 27, 30, 19, 21, 12, 22, 21]
sum = 0
for q in Quantity:
    sum += q          # same as: sum = sum + q
print(sum)
```

Map

Unit Price	Discounted
38.94	
208.16	
8.69	
195.99	

time 0

Unit Price	Discounted
38.94	36.99
208.16	
8.69	
195.99	

time 1

Unit Price	Discounted
38.94	36.99
208.16	197.75
8.69	
195.99	

time 2

The diagram illustrates the 'Map' operation across three time steps. At 'time 0', a table shows 'Unit Price' values: 38.94, 208.16, 8.69, and 195.99. At 'time 1', the first row is updated to show a discounted price of 36.99, with a red arrow labeled '* 0.95' pointing from the original price to the discounted value. At 'time 2', the second row is updated to show a discounted price of 197.75, also with a red arrow labeled '* 0.95' pointing from the original price to the discounted value. Magnifying glasses highlight the specific rows being updated.

- A very common operation *maps* one sequence to another, applying an operator or function to each element
- It's like using a spreadsheet to create a new column containing some product unit price discounted by 5%

```
UnitPrice = [38.94, 208.16, 8.69, 195.99]
```

```
discounted = [] # empty list
for price in UnitPrice:
    discounted.append(price * 0.95)
```

```
# list comprehension shines here!!
discounted = [p*0.95 for p in UnitPrice]
```

Be able to reverse this,
going from code to
pattern!

Combine

Quantity	Unit Price	Cost
6	38.94	
49	208.16	
27	8.69	
30	195.99	
19	21.78	
21	6.64	
12	7.3	
22	42.76	
21	138.14	

time 0

Quantity	Unit Price	Cost
6	38.94	233.64
49	208.16	
27	8.69	
30	195.99	
19	21.78	
21	6.64	
12	7.3	
22	42.76	
21	138.14	

time 1

Quantity	Unit Price	Cost
6	38.94	233.64
49	208.16	10199.84
27	8.69	
30	195.99	
19	21.78	
21	6.64	
12	7.3	
22	42.76	
21	138.14	

time 2

- Traverse two lists at once placing the result in a third list
- Multiply the i^{th} element from two different sequences and placing the result in the i^{th} position of the output sequence

```
Quantity = [6, 49, 27, 30]
```

```
UnitPrice = [38.94, 208.16, 8.69, 195.99]
```

```
cost = []
```

```
for i in range(len(Quantity)):
```

```
    cost.append( Quantity[i] * UnitPrice[i] )
```

```
Cost = [Quantity[i] * UnitPrice[i] for i in range(len(Quantity))]
```

Split

- The opposite of combining is splitting where we split a stream into two or more new streams
- Example: split list of full names into their first and last names

```
names = ['Terence Parr', 'Diane Woodbridge', 'Yannet Interian']  
for name in names:  
    print(name.split())
```

```
first = []  
last = []  
for name in names:  
    f,l = name.split()  
    first.append(f)  
    last.append(l)
```

E	F
Customer Name	
Muhammed MacIntyre	
Barry French	
Barry French	
Clay Rozendal	
Carlos Soltero	
Carlos Soltero	

E	F
First Name	Last Name
Muhammed	MacIntyre
Barry	French
Barry	French
Clay	Rozendal
Carlos	Soltero
Carlos	Soltero

Slice a list (or string)

- Some operations yield subsets of the data, such as slice, which extracts a subset of a list (that fits in memory)
- Syntax is **A[begin:end]** where **begin** is inclusive and **end** is not

```
names= ['Xue', 'Mary', 'Bob']  
print(names[0:1])  
print(names[0:2])  
print(names[0:3])  
print(names[2:3])  
print(names[1:])  
print(names[-1])  
print(names[-2:])
```



```
['Xue']  
['Xue', 'Mary']  
['Xue', 'Mary', 'Bob']  
['Bob']  
['Mary', 'Bob']  
Bob  
['Mary', 'Bob']
```

Filter

- The filter operation is similar to the map operation in that a computation is applied to each element of the input stream
- Filter tests each element for a specific condition and, if true, adds that element to the new sequence


```
shipping = [35, 68.02, 2.99, 3.99, 5.94, 4.95, 7.72, 6.22]
shipping2 = []
for x in shipping:
    if x < 10:
        shipping2.append(x)
print(shipping2) # prints [2.99, 3.99, 5.94, 4.95, 7.72, 6.22]

shipping2 = [x for x in shipping if x < 10] # much easier
```

Filtering rows of data

- We can also filter on one column but keep the data within each row together; e.g., filter for Oscar winners

```
oscars = [  
    [1984, "A Soldier's Story", 0],  
    [1984, 'Places in the Heart', 0],  
    [1984, 'The Killing Fields', 0],  
    [1984, 'A Passage to India', 0],  
    [1984, 'Amadeus', 1],  
    [1985, "Prizzi's Honor", 0],  
    [1985, 'Kiss of the Spider Woman', 0],  
    [1985, 'Witness', 0],  
    [1985, 'The Color Purple', 0],  
    [1985, 'Out of Africa', 1]  
]  
print([movie for movie in oscar if movie[2]==1])
```



```
[[1984, 'Amadeus', 1], [1985, 'Out of Africa', 1]]
```

Search

- The filter operation finds all elements in a sequence that satisfy a specific condition, but often we'd like to know which element satisfies the condition first (or last)
- Search returns the first (or last) position in the sequence rather than the value at that position

```
first=['Xue', 'Mary', 'Robert']    # our given input
target = 'Mary'                    # searching for Mary
index = -1
for i in range(len(first)):         # i is in range [0..n-1] or [0..n)
    if first[i]==target:
        index = i
        break
print(index)
```


Grid/matrix processing

1	3	10
4	-9	0
2	5	8

- Any time you need to process each cell in a two dimensional structure such as an image or matrix, think "nested loop"
- Single loop does 1D, nested loop does 2D, triple loop does 3D...

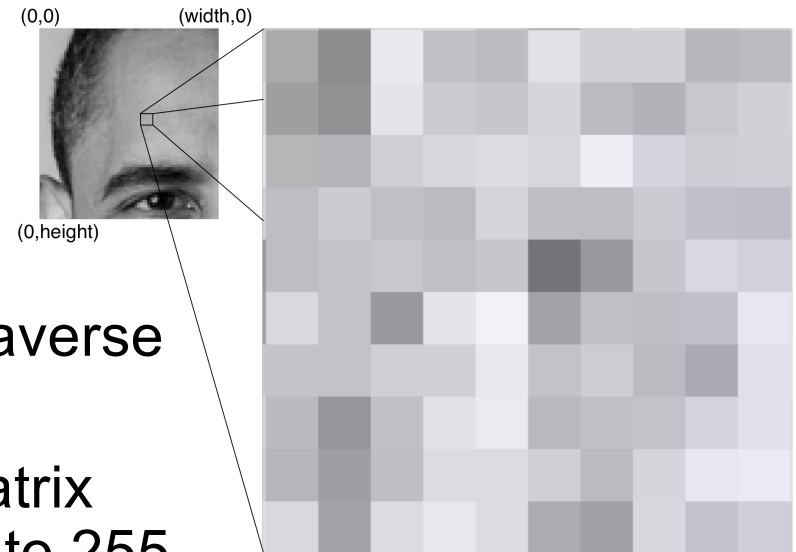
```
nrows = 3
ncols = 3
# column j value varies more quickly than the row i value
for i in range(nrows):
    for j in range(ncols):
        print( i, j )
```

```
# row i value varies more quickly than j
for j in range(ncols):
    for i in range(nrows):
        print( i, j )
```

Image processing

- The images project requires that you traverse the x,y coordinates of images
- An image is nothing more than a 2D matrix whose entries are grayscale pixels in 0 to 255
- A pixel value of 0 is black and 255 is white

```
# walk top-down: row-by-row of pixels
for y in range(height):
    for x in range(width):
        print( x, y )
```



Applying patterns

Now that we can read basic Python and have seen some pattern implementations, let's use those patterns to solve some simple problems

Basic problem-solving strategy

- **Start with the end result and work your way backwards**
- Ask what the prerequisites are for each step
- The processing step or steps preceding step i compute the data or values needed by step i
- E.g., median: to pick middle value, previous step must sort data
- Data science problems are often solved with an "iterative refinement of data" approach to arrive at a final result

Exercise

- Given a list of prices, cut the price of each in half

```
prices = [38.94, 208.16, 8.69, 195.99]
```

- First, must decide if we are altering in place or creating a new; let's create a new list in general for these exercises
- Which pattern should we apply? Map...what does code look like?

```
prices = [p/2 for p in prices]
```

Exercise

- Given a list of names, get a list of string lengths called **namelens**; function **len(x)** yields length of lists, strings, etc...

```
names = ['Xue', 'Mary', 'Robert']
```

- Draw out what the transformation looks like

```
['Xue', 'Mary', 'Robert'] ➞ [3, 4, 6]
```

- Which pattern should we apply? Map...what does code look like?

```
namelens = [len(name) for name in names]
```

Exercise

- Given a list of prices, get a list of prices greater than \$100

```
prices = [38.94, 208.16, 8.69, 195.99]
```

- Which pattern should we apply? Filter...what does code look like?

```
prices = [p for p in prices if p>100]
```

Exercise

- Given a list of prices, double any price less than \$10

```
prices = [38.94, 208.16, 8.69, 195.99]
```

- Which patterns should we apply? Filter & Map

```
prices = [p for p in prices if p<10]  
prices = [p/2 for p in prices]
```

```
prices = [p/2 for p in prices if p<10] # Or together
```


Exercise

- Given a list of movie titles, how many are 3-words long?

```
titles = ["A Soldier's Story", 'Places in the Heart', 'The Killing Fields',  
        'A Passage to India', 'Amadeus', "Prizzi's Honor",  
        'Kiss of the Spider Woman', 'Witness', 'The Color Purple',  
        'Out of Africa']
```



- Which patterns should we apply and how?
- What does the problem-solving process look like?

Think how we can gradually morph the data from titles to result, but start with the desired result and work backwards


Exercise continued

```
["A Soldier's Story", 'Places in the Heart',  
 'The Killing Fields', 'A Passage to India',  
 'Amadeus', "Prizzi's Honor", 'Kiss of the Spider Woman',  
 'Witness', 'The Color Purple', 'Out of Africa']
```


- Work backwards:
 - If we have the list of title lengths, we can filter for length 3 and count

```
[3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 3]  [3, 3, 3, 3]  4
```

- To get list of title lengths, map **len()** to list of words of each title

```
[['A', "Soldier's", 'Story'],  [3, 4, ...]  
 ['Places', 'in', 'the', 'Heart'], ...]
```

- To get the list of words for each title, map **split()** to each title


```
["A Soldier's Story",  [['A', "Soldier's", 'Story'],  
 'Places in the Heart',  
 ...] ['Places', 'in', 'the', 'Heart'],  
 ...]
```



Exercise continued

```
["A Soldier's Story", 'Places in the Heart',  
 'The Killing Fields', 'A Passage to India',  
 'Amadeus', "Prizzi's Honor", 'Kiss of the Spider Woman',  
 'Witness', 'The Color Purple', 'Out of Africa']
```

- Now, reverse it to get the correct sequence:

Map `["A Soldier's Story",
 'Places in the Heart',
 ...]`  `[['A', "Soldier's", 'Story'],
 ['Places', 'in', 'the', 'Heart'],
 ...]`

Map `[['A', "Soldier's", 'Story'],
 ['Places', 'in', 'the', 'Heart'], ...]`  `[3, 4, ...]`

Filter `[3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 3]`  `[3, 3, 3, 3]`  `4`

Exercise continued

```
titles = ["A Soldier's Story", 'Places in the Heart', 'The Killing Fields',  
         'A Passage to India', 'Amadeus', "Prizzi's Honor",  
         'Kiss of the Spider Woman', 'Witness', 'The Color Purple',  
         'Out of Africa']
```

```
tsplit = [t.split() for t in titles] # Map  
tlen = [len(t) for t in tsplit]      # Map  
t3 = [n for n in tlen if n==3]       # Filter  
n = len(t3)                          # Prints 4
```

```
t3 = [t for t in titles if len(t.split())==3] # Map/Filter  
n = len(t3)
```