

# LEARN CODING

ale66

# DATA STRUCTURES

# ABSTRACTION

In CS all efforts are made to create -abstractions- of computers/memory that let us program them easily and in a -portable- way

Data structures are presentations of our data that support our coding

# SO FAR

- variables as name/type/value triples
- a version of Spreadsheet cells
- *scalar* or *atomic* datum

# TODAY

- variables as name/type/structure/values
- a version of spreadsheet columns (or rows)
- multi-dimensional data
- an indexing systems allows to reach each single value

- The way in which the data is organized guides coding and affects computation
- data structures are a *design choice* based on:
  - the nature of the data
  - the processes that need to be performed
- Python offers simple data structures, their adoption affects code readability as well as scalability.

# LISTS

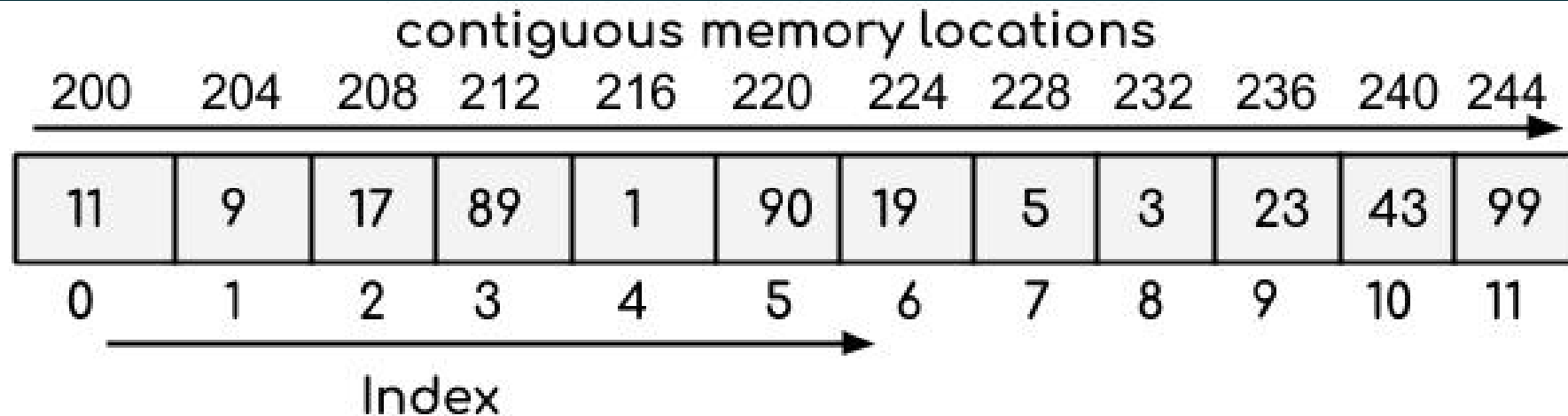
# THE BASIC STRUCTURE FOR NON-ATOMIC DATA

List: a sequence (order matters) of zero, one or more data items

lists are visualised as



- used to store multiple, oft. homogeneous data in a single variable
- any data type and combinations of data types
- the elements of a list are indexed
- such indexing starts from 0



# PROPERTIES OF LISTS

- can be ordered
- values are changeable
- duplicated data items are allowed

# QUIZ 1! TRUE OR FALSE?

# SOLUTIONS

- A Python list is an ordered and changeable collection of data where we can only store data of the same data type.
  - **False, we can store data of different types**
- We use the index of a list to access elements, and this index number is the actual address of a memory block.
  - **False, indexes represent the memory addresses, but always start from 0**
- Since lists are indexed, lists can have items with the same value.
  - **True!**

# WORK WITH LISTS

# A LIST OF STRINGS

A simple list of London football clubs

```
1 teams = ['Chelsea FC', 'Arsenal FC', 'Crystal Palace FC', 'West Ham FC']
```

```
1 len(teams)
```

```
2 4
```

# ACCESS BY INDEX

```
1 print(teams[0])  
2  
3 Chelsea FC
```

```
1 print(teams[3])  
2  
3 West Ham FC
```

```
1 if (teams[0] == 'Chelsea FC'):
2
3     print('Come on Chelsea!')
```



# MUTABLE VALUES

```
1 fruitlist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
2
3 print(fruitlist)
```

```
1 # Update a value
2 fruitlist[1] = 'blackcurrant'
3
4 print(fruitlist)
```

# STRINGS

# PYTHON STRINGS ARE LISTS

```
1 mystring = 'python'
```

p	y	t	h	o	n
0	1	2	3	4	5
-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

```
1 print(mystring[0])
```

```
1 print(mystring[-1])
```

# SLICING

We can access arbitrary segments of the list/string:

```
1 alist = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11]
2
3 print(alist[0:2])
```

*Important:* intervals are closed on the left and open on the right:

the element in position 0 is printed but that in position 2 ain't

# QUIZ 2! TRUE OR FALSE?



```
1 mydata = [12, 32, 1, 43, 65]
```

- a. will `print(mydata[3])` print 1?
- b. will `print(mydata[1]+18)` print 50?
- c. will `print(mydata[-1])` print 65?
- d. will `print(mydata[0:3])` print [12, 32, 1]?

# SOLUTIONS

- a: False
- b: True
- c: True
- d: True

# ITERATIONS

# ITERABLES

Python lists are called *iterables* because they are likely subjects or the repetition (iteration) of a fixed sequence of instructions

```
1 Print the content of the string variable vertically, i.e., each letter of the name
```

```
1 for letter in mystring:
```

```
2     print(letter)
```

```
3     # a 'newline' is automatically emitted at the end of each print
```

As with **if**, the 4-spaces indentation defines the block of code to be executed zero, one or many times.



# UNHELPFUL..

```
1 print(mystring[0])  
2 print(mystring[1])  
3 print(mystring[2])  
4 ...
```

# Inflation! Raise all prices in the menu by 10pc

```
1 alist = [2, 3, 5, 7]
2
3 # fix me!
4 for price in alist:
5     price = price*1.1
6     print(f'The new price is {price}')
```

We need to amend each element of the existing list, as in

```
1 alist[0] = alist[0]*1.1
```

but when to stop?

# RANGE

A function that generates the indices needed to amend the list element by element

```
1 range(5) = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
```

```
1 range(3, 6) = 3, 4, 5
```

```
1 range(3, 8, 2) = 3, 5, 7 # +2 at each step
```

```
1 alist = [2, 3, 5, 7]
2
3 howmany = len(alist)
4
5 for i in range(howmany):
6     # prices are changed forever
7     alist[i] = alist[i]*1.1
```

# EXERCISE:

```
1 teams = ['Chelsea FC', 'Arsenal FC', 'Crystal Palace FC', 'West Ham FC']
```

print out the club names without the **FC** suffix

# COLLABORATIVE CODING (PAIR CODING)

Get the VS Code extension:

Live Share

(experimental) Sign in with your uni account as if it were Microsoft

create and share tokens to work on the same file (via third-party hosting)

# EXERCISE, A

Print available fruits but not bananas

```
1 fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'blackcurrent']
```

hint: use `continue`

# EXERCISE, B

Print available fruits but stop as soon as you find bananas

```
1 fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'blackcurrant']
```

hint: use **break**