



Abstract Data Types

David E. Culler

CS8 – Computational Structures in Data Science

<http://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs88>

Lecture 8

March 7, 2016



Computational Concepts Toolbox

- **Data type: values, literals, operations,**
- **Expressions, Call expression**
- **Variables**
- **Assignment Statement**
- **Sequences: tuple, list**
- **Data structures**
- **Tuple assignment**
- **Call Expressions**
- **Function Definition Statement**
- **Conditional Statement**
- **Iteration: list comp, for, while**
- **Higher Order Functions**
 - Functions as Values
 - Functions with functions as argument
 - Assignment of function values
- **Higher order function patterns**
 - Map, Filter, Reduce
- **Function factories – create and return functions**
- **Recursion**
 - Linear, Tail, Tree





Universality

- Everything that can be computed, can be computed with what you know now.
- Well
- or poorly



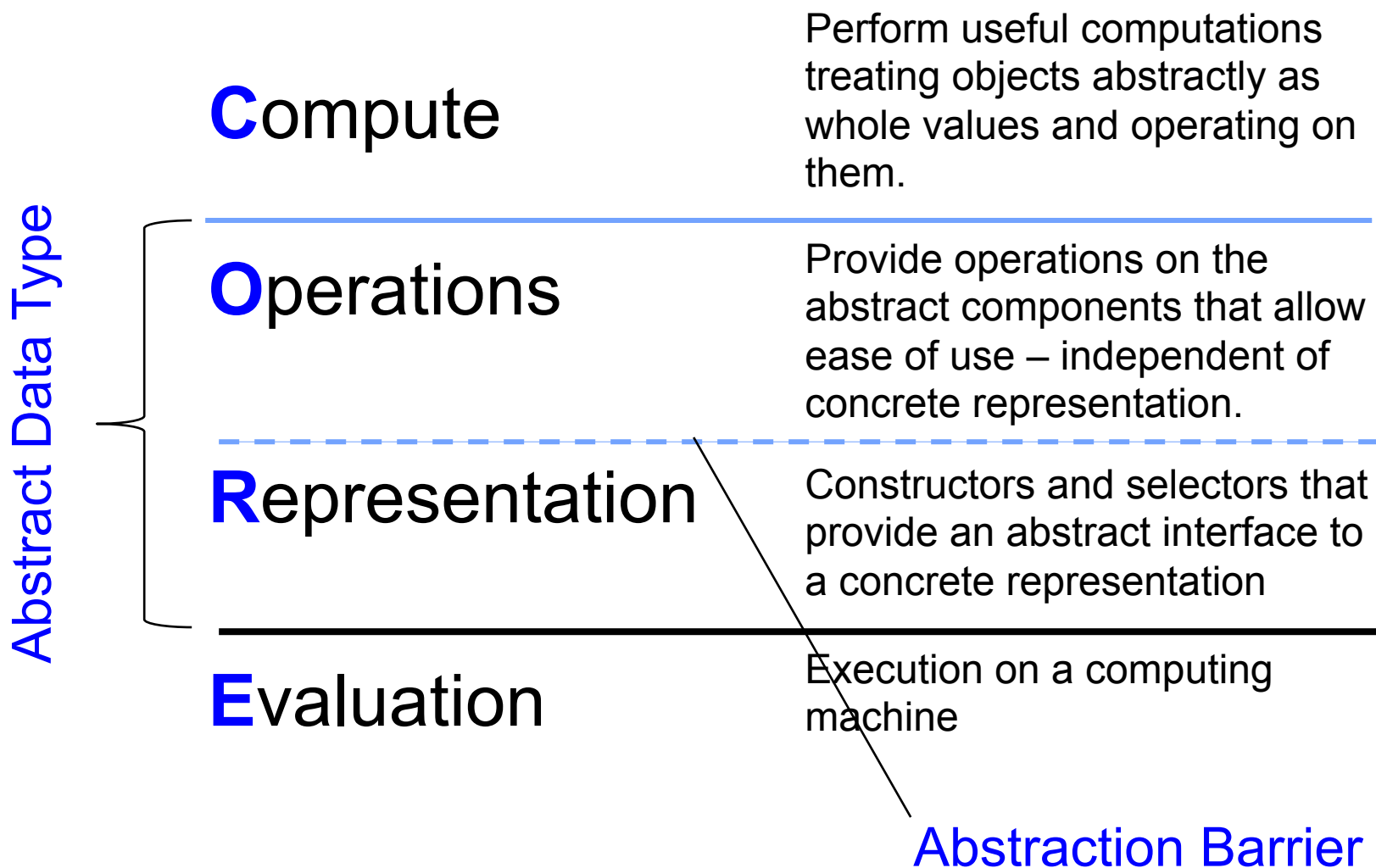


Administrative Issues

- Midterm went well (results on gradescope)
- March 15 12:30 – 3:00 Study session for repeat
- Lab05 today gets you started on ADTs
- Maps project goes out in lieu of homework
 - Due before break
 - Two-week project



C.O.R.E concepts





Creating an Abstract Data Type

- **Operations**
 - Express the behavior of objects, invariants, etc
 - Implemented (abstractly) in terms of Constructors and Selectors for the object
- **Representation**
 - Constructors & Selectors
 - Implement the structure of the object
- **An *abstraction barrier violation* occurs when a part of the program that can use the higher level functions uses lower level ones instead**
 - At either layer of abstraction
- **Abstraction barriers make programs easier to get right, maintain, and modify**
 - Few changes when representation changes



Examples You have seen

- **Lists**

- Constructors:

- » `list(...)`

- » `[<exprs>, ...]`

- » `[<exp> for <var> in <list> [if <exp>]]`

- Selectors: `<list> [<index or slice>]`

- Operations: `in`, `not in`, `+`, `*`, `len`, `min`, `max`

- » Mutable ones too (but not yet)

- **Tuples**

- Constructors:

- » `tuple(...)`

- » `(<exprs>, ...)`

- Selectors: `<tuple> [<index or slice>]`

- Operations: `in`, `not in`, `+`, `*`, `len`, `min`, `max`



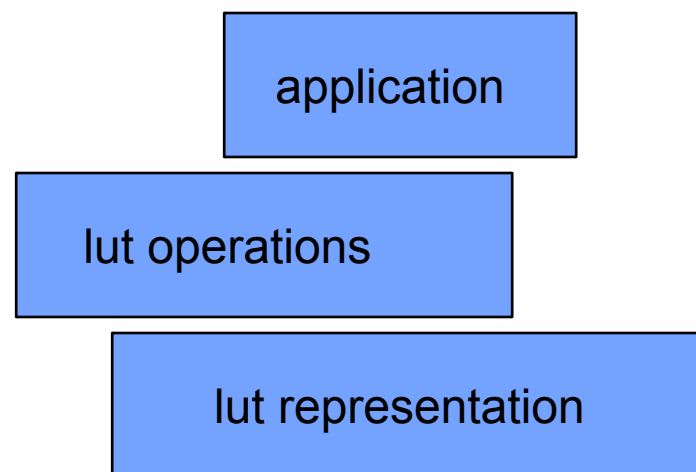
Examples You have seen

- Lists
- Tuples
- Strings
 - Constructors:
 - » `str(...)`
 - » `"<chars>"`, `'<chars>'`
 - Selectors: `<str> [<index or slice>]`
 - Operations: `in`, `not in`, `+`, `*`, `len`, `min`, `max`
- Range
 - Constructors:
 - » `range(<end>)`, `range(<start>, <end>)`,
`range(<start>, <end>, <step>)`
 - Selectors: `<range> [<index or slice>]`
 - Operations: `in`, `not in`, `len`, `min`, `max`



Example ADT: lookup table (lut)

- **Unordered collection of unique key \Rightarrow value bindings**
 - “lookup, i.e., *get*, the value associated with a key”
- **Where does this occur?**
 - Phonebook
 - Facebook friends
 - Movie listings
 - Restaurant ratings
 - Roster
 - ...





lut ADT

- **Constructors**

- `lut()` - Return an empty *lut*
- `lut_add(lut, key, value)` - Return a *lut* with new key
=> value binding
- `lut_del(lut, key)` - Return a *lut* without a binding for key

- **Selectors**

- `lut_get(lut, key)` - Return value in lut bound to key or
None if none exists.
- `lut_keys(lut)` - Return a list of keys for bindings in lut
- `lut_values(lut)` - Return a list of values for bindings in lut
- `lut_items(lut)` - Return a list of (key, value) for bindings
in *lut*

- **Operations**



lut ADT

- **Constructors**

- `lut()`, `lut_add(lut, key, value)`, `lut_del(lut, key)`

- **Selectors**

- `lut_get(lut, key)`, `lut_keys(lut)`, `lut_values(lut)`,
`lut_items(lut)`

- **Operations**

- `lut_with_bindings(bindings)` - Return a lut of bindings
 - `lut_len(lut)` - Return the number of bindings in lut.
 - `lut_print(lut)` - Print a representation of bindings in lut.
 - `lut_map_values(lut, fun)`
 - `lut_sorted(lut, fun)`
 - `lut_update(lut, key, value)`
 - `lut_fuzzy_get(lut, fuzz_key, dist_fun)`
 - » Return (key, value) for the key closest to `fuzz_key` under `dist_fun`.



The Layered Design Process

- **Build the application based entirely on the ADT interface**
 - Operations, Constructors and Selectors
- **Build the operations entirely in ADT Constructors and Selectors**
 - Not the implementation of the representation
- **Build the constructors and selectors on some concrete representation**



An lut application (lut_app.py)

```
from lut import *

phone_book_data = [
    ("Christine Strauch", "510-842-9235"),
    ("Frances Catal Bulloan", "932-567-3241"),
    ("Jack Chow", "617-547-0923"),
    ("Joy De Rosario", "310-912-6483"),
    ("Casey Casem", "415-432-9292"),
    ("Lydia Lu", "707-341-1254")]

phone_book = lut_with_bindings(phone_book_data)

lut_print(phone_book)

print("Jack Chows's Number: ", lut_get(phone_book, "Jack
Chow"))

print("Area codes")
area_codes = lut_map_values(phone_book, lambda x:x[0:3])
lut_print(area_codes)
```



Apps (cont)

```
New_book = lut_update(phone_book, "Jack Chow", "805-962-0936")
```

```
lut_sorted(new_phone_book, lambda k,v:v)
```



Apps (cont)

```
def name_dist(name1, name2):  
    count = max(len(name1), len(name2)) -  
             min(len(name1), len(name2))  
    for i in range(min(len(name1), len(name2))):  
        if (name1[i] != name2[i]):  
            count += 1  
    return count
```

```
lut_fuzzy_get(phone_book, "Jack", name_dist))
```



Friends App

```
friend_data = [  
    ("Christine Strauch", "Jack Chow"),  
    ("Christine Strauch", "Lydia Lu"),  
    ("Jack Chow", "Christine Strauch"),  
    ("Casey Casem", "Christine Strauch"),  
    ("Casey Casem", "Jack Chow"),  
    ("Casey Casem", "Frances Catal Bulloan"),  
    ("Casey Casem", "Joy De Rosario"),  
    ("Casey Casem", "Casey Casem"),  
    ("Frances Catal Bulloan", "Jack Chow"),  
    ("Jack Chow", "Frances Catal Bulloan"),  
    ("Joy De Rosario", "Lydia Lu"),  
    ("Joy De Lydia", "Jack Chow")  
]
```




More Friends

```
def make_friends(friends):  
    friend_lut = lut()  
    for (der, dee) in friends:  
        old_friends = lut_get(friend_lut, der)  
        new_fr = old_friends + [dee] if old_friends is not None  
                        else [dee]  
        friend_lut = lut_update(friend_lut, der, new_fr)  
    return friend_lut
```



Above Abstraction Barrier – lut.py

```
def lut_with_bindings(bindings):  
    """Construct lookup table with (key,val) bindings."""  
  
    new_lut = lut()  
    for k,v in bindings:  
        new_lut = lut_add(new_lut, k, v)  
    return new_lut
```



Aside: lambda

- **Function expression**
 - “anonymous” function creation
 - Expression, not a statement, no return or any other statement

lambda <arg or arg_tuple> : <expression using args>

```
inc = lambda v : v + 1
```

```
def inc(v):  
    return v + 1
```



Lambda Examples

```
>>> msort([1,2,3,4,5], lambda x: x)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
>>> msort([1,2,3,4,5], lambda x: -x)
[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
```

```
>>> msort([(2, "hi"), (1, "how"), (5, "goes"), (7, "I")],
          lambda x:x[0])
[(1, 'how'), (2, 'hi'), (5, 'goes'), (7, 'I')]
```

```
>>> msort([(2, "hi"), (1, "how"), (5, "goes"), (7, "I")],
          lambda x:x[1])
[(7, 'I'), (5, 'goes'), (2, 'hi'), (1, 'how')]
```

```
>>> msort([(2, "hi"), (1, "how"), (5, "goes"), (7, "I")],
          lambda x: len(x[1]))
[(7, 'I'), (2, 'hi'), (1, 'how'), (5, 'goes')]
```



Lambdas

```
>>> def inc_maker(i):  
...     return lambda x:x+i  
...  
>>> inc_maker(3)  
<function inc_maker.<locals>.<lambda> at 0x10073c510>  
  
>>> inc_maker(3)(4)  
7  
>>> map(lambda x:x*x, [1,2,3,4])  
<map object at 0x1020950b8>  
  
>>> list(map(lambda x:x*x, [1,2,3,4]))  
[1, 4, 9, 16]  
>>>
```



Above Abstraction Barrier – lut.py

```
def lut_with_bindings(bindings):  
  
def lut_sorted(lut, fun):  
    """Return a list of (k,v) for bindings in lut  
    sorted by <= over fun(k, v)."""  
  
    return msort(lut_items(lut), lambda b: fun(b[0],b[1]))
```



Above Abstraction Barrier – lut.py

```
def lut_with_bindings(bindings):  
  
def lut_sorted(lut, fun):  
  
def lut_print(lut):  
    """Print a representaion of bindings in lut."""  
    for k,v in lut_sorted(lut, lambda k,v:k):  
        print(k,"=>",v)
```



Above Abstraction Barrier – lut.py

```
def lut_with_bindings(bindings):

def lut_sorted(lut, fun):

def lut_print(lut):

def lut_map_values(lut_to_map, fun):
    """Return lut of bindings (k, fun(v))
       for k => v bindings in lut_to_map."""

    return lut_with_bindings([(k,fun(v)) for k,v in
                               lut_items(lut_to_map)])
```




Above Abstraction Barrier – lut.py

```
def lut_with_bindings(bindings):

def lut_sorted(lut, fun):

def lut_print(lut):

def lut_map_values(lut_to_map, fun):

def lut_update(lut, key, value):
    """Return a new lut with new or updated
    key=>value binding."""

    if lut_get(lut, key) is None:
        return lut_add(lut, key, value)
    else:
        return lut_add(lut_del(lut, key), key, value)
```



Beneath the Abstraction Barrier

- How to represent a lookup table?



Representation: list of tuples

Constructors

```
def lut():
    """Construct a lookup table."""
    return []

def lut_add(lut, key, value):
    """Return a new lut with (key,value) binding added."""
    assert key not in lut_keys(lut), "Duplicate key"

    return [(key, value)] + lut

def lut_del(lut, key):
    """Return a new lut with (key, *) binding removed."""
    assert key in lut_keys(lut), "Missing key"

    return [(k, v) for k,v in lut if k != key]
```



Repr: list of tuples (lut_list.py)

```
# Constructors
def lut():
    return []
def lut_add(lut, key, value):
def lut_del(lut, key):

# Selectors
def lut_get(lut, key):
    for k,val in lut:
        if k == key:
            return val
    return None

def lut_keys(lut):
    """Return a list of keys in lookup table lut."""
    return map(lambda x:x[0], lut)

def lut_values(lut):
def lut_items(lut):
```



Repr: tuple of lists – lut_lists.py

```
# Constructors
```

```
def lut():  
    """Construct a lookup table."""  
    return ([], [])  
  
def lut_add(lut, key, value):  
    """Return a new lut with (key,value) binding added."""  
    assert key not in lut_keys(lut), "Duplicate key"  
    return ([key] + lut_keys(lut), [value] + lut_values(lut))  
  
def lut_del(lut, key):  
    """Return a new lut with (key, *) binding removed."""  
    assert key in lut_keys(lut), "Missing key"  
    keys, values = lut  
    key_index = keys.index(key)  
    return (keys[0:key_index] + keys[key_index+1:],  
            values[0:key_index] + values[key_index+1:])
```



Repr: list of tuples (lut_list.py)

Constructors

```
def lut():
```

```
    return ([], [])
```

```
def lut_add(lut, key, value):
```

```
def lut_del(lut, key):
```

Selectors

```
def lut_get(lut, key):
```

```
    for k,val in zip(lut[0],lut[1]):
```

```
        if k == key:
```

```
            return val
```

```
    return None
```

```
def lut_keys(lut):
```

```
    """Return a list of keys in lookup table lut."""
```

```
    return lut[0]
```



Repr: list of tuples (lut_list.py)

Constructors

```
def lut():  
    return ([], [])  
def lut_add(lut, key, value):  
def lut_del(lut, key):
```

Selectors

```
def lut_get(lut, key):  
def lut_keys(lut):  
def lut_values(lut):  
    """Return a list of values in lookup table lut."""  
    return lut[1]  
  
def lut_items(lut):  
    """Return a list of (key,value) items in lut."""  
    return list(zip(lut[0],lut[1]))
```



Dictionaries

- Lists, Tuples, Strings, Range

- Dictionaries

- Constructors:

- » `dict(<list of 2-tuples>)`
 - » `dict(<key>=<val>, ...)` # like kwargs
 - » `{ <key exp>:<val exp>, ... }`
 - » `{ <key>:<val> for <iteration expression> }`
 - ```
>>> {x:y for x,y in zip(["a","b"],[1,2])}
{'a': 1, 'b': 2}
```

- Selectors: `<dict> [ <key> ]`

- » `<dict>.keys(), .items(), .values()`
    - » `<dict>.get(key [, default] )`

- Operations:

- » Key in, not in, len, min, max
    - » `<dict>[ <key> ] = <val>`





# Dictionary Example

```
In [1]: text = "Once upon a time"
 d = {word : len(word) for word in text.split()}
 d
```

```
Out[1]: {'Once': 4, 'a': 1, 'time': 4, 'upon': 4}
```

```
In [2]: d['Once']
```

```
Out[2]: 4
```

```
In [3]: d.items()
```

```
Out[3]: [('a', 1), ('time', 4), ('upon', 4), ('Once', 4)]
```

```
In [4]: for (k,v) in d.items():
 print(k, "=>", v)
```

```
('a', '=>', 1)
('time', '=>', 4)
('upon', '=>', 4)
('Once', '=>', 4)
```

```
In [5]: d.keys()
```

```
Out[5]: ['a', 'time', 'upon', 'Once']
```

```
In [6]: d.values()
```

```
Out[6]: [1, 4, 4, 4]
```



# Repr: dictionary – lut\_dict.py

---

```
Constructors
```

```
def lut():
 """Construct a lookup table."""
 return {}

def lut_add(lut, key, value):
 """Return a new lut with (key,value) binding added."""
 assert key not in lut_keys(lut), "Duplicate key"
 new_lut = lut.copy()
 new_lut[key] = value
 return new_lut

def lut_del(lut, key):
 """Return a new lut with (key, *) binding removed."""
 assert key in lut_keys(lut), "Missing key"
 new_lut = lut.copy()
 del new_lut[key]
 return new_lut
```



## Repr: list of tuples (lut\_list.py)

---

```
Constructors
def lut():
 return {}
def lut_add(lut, key, value):
def lut_del(lut, key):

Selectors
def lut_get(lut, key):
 """Return the value bound to key in lut or None."""
 return lut.get(key, None) # see lut[key]
def lut_keys(lut):
 """Return a list of keys in lookup table lut."""
 return list(lut.keys())
def lut_values(lut):
 """Return a list of values in lookup table lut."""
 return list(lut.values())
def lut_items(lut):
 """Return a list of (key,value) items in lut."""
 return list(lut.items())
```