

# intro to programming 4

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## So far

- ▶ Python, its life, its choice
- ▶ Data types: (integer / float / string / boolean)
- ▶ **If**, **For** and **While** loops:
- ▶ Data collections: (list, tuple, set, dictionary)
- ▶ Functions

# Today

- Back on functions
- Building abstraction with :
  - + Recursive functions
  - + High order functions (part 1)

# Building abstraction

- ▶ In programming, we control the intellectual complexity of our programs by building abstractions that hide details when appropriate
- ▶ That is exactly what you do when you use function like **len()**
- ▶ That is exactly what you do when you build your own functions/modules
- ▶ This allows you to chunk compound operations as conceptual units, give them a name and manipulate them
- ▶ In this module, you will explore two other means to build abstractions with functions: recursive functions and higher-order functions.

## Back on function

- ▶ A function is a block of instructions that is given a name
- ▶ Functions must be defined before they are called
- ▶ Using functions avoids to duplicate code (i.e. by cutting and pasting)
- ▶ Using functions typically serves to make the code more readable (and maybe shorter)
- ▶ If you do not call the function, it will never be executed
- ▶ A function can:
  - ▶ have an input (one or several arguments of any kind of data types)
  - ▶ have an output (return one or several data)
  - ▶ but not necessarily
- ▶ Variables defined in a function stay in the function
- ▶ One good practice is to place functions in an external modules such as in the standard library
- ▶ Functions can call functions
- ▶ Functions can call themselves. . .

## Recursive function

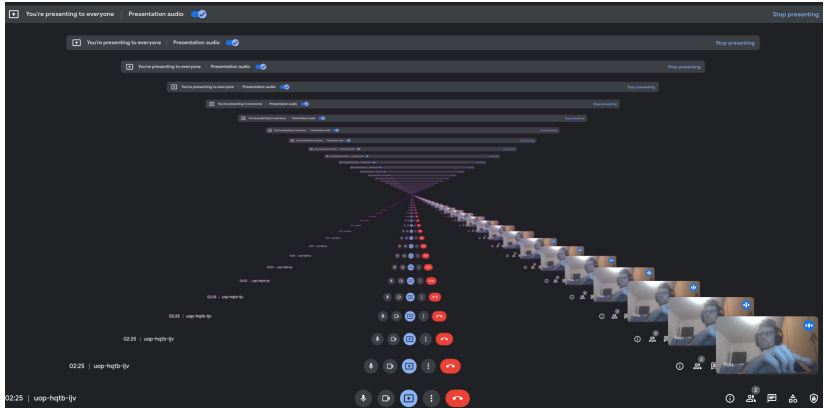
- ▶ Remember what I said about recursive functions last time ?

# Recursive function

- ▶ Remember what I said about recursive functions last time ?
- ▶ Recursion is a function calling itself
- ▶ That has a termination condition
- ▶ And an increment statement

# Recursive function example 1

## ► A concrete example





## Recursive function example 2

- Recursion and lists: add every number in list with for loops

```
## With a loop for

def sum(list):
    sum = 0

    # Add every number in the list.
    for i in range(0, len(list)):
        sum = sum + list[i]

    # Return the sum.
    return sum

print(sum([5,7,3,8,10]))
```

```
## 33
```

## Recursive function example 2

- Recursion and lists: with recursion

```
def sum(list):  
    if len(list)==1:  
        return list[0]  
    else:  
        return list[0] + sum(list[1:])  
  
print(sum([5,7,3,8,10]))
```

## 33

## Recursive function example 3

### ► Factorial with for loops

```
def calcFactorial(number):  
    factorial = 1  
  
    for count in range (1, number):  
        factorial = factorial*count  
  
    factorial = factorial*number  
    return factorial  
  
print(calcFactorial(5))
```

## 120

## Recursive function example 3

- ▶ Factorial with for recursion

```
def factorial(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    else :  
        return n * factorial(n-1)  
  
print(factorial(5))
```

## 120

- ▶ But it has limitations. Everytime a function calls itself it allocates memory for that new call of the function. So you might easily run into an error. Python stops the function calls after a depth of 1000 calls. `RecursionError: maximum recursion depth exceeded in comparison`
- ▶ You don't have that problem with the for loop

## Recursive function example 3

```
def calcFactorial(number):  
    factorial = 1  
  
    for count in range (1, number):  
        factorial = factorial*count  
  
    factorial = factorial*number  
    return factorial
```

```
print(calcFactorial(3000))
```

```
def factorial(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    else :  
        return n * factorial(n-1)
```

```
print(factorial(1000))
```

## Recursive function example 3

```
import sys

sys.setrecursionlimit(5000)

def factorial(n):
    if n == 1:
        return 1
    else :
        return n * factorial(n-1)

print(factorial(1000))
```

- But keep in mind that it has limitations and recursion is very suited for certain problems but not for all

## Exercices on recursion

- 1 - Write a recursive function to reverse a list
- 2 - Write a script that displays the Koch snowflake (see on wikipedia) using a recursive function. You can use the turtle graphics module to draw on screen (as shown in section 16.5 of thinkcspy).
- 3 - Write a recursive function to generate all permutations of a list of values
- 4 - Write a script that returns the pathnames of all the files contained inside a directory (at any depth of the hierarchy). You will need to use `os.listdir()` and `os.path.isdir()`.

## Exercise 1

1 - Write a recursive function to reverse a list

```
def rev(l):  
    if len(l) == 0:  
        return []  
    return [l[-1]] + rev(l[:-1])  
  
print(rev(["a", "b", "c", "d"]))
```

```
## ['d', 'c', 'b', 'a']
```



## Exercise 2

2 - Write a script that displays the Koch snowflake (see on wikipedia) using a recursive function. You can use the turtle graphics (<https://docs.python.org/3.8/library/turtle.html>) module to draw on screen (as shown in section 16.5 of thinkcspy).

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koch\\_snowflake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koch_snowflake)

```
import turtle

def Koch(n, l):
    if n == 0:
        turtle.forward(l)
    else:
        Koch(n - 1, l / 3)
        turtle.left(60)
        Koch(n - 1, l / 3)
        turtle.right(120)
        Koch(n - 1, l / 3)
        turtle.left(60)
        Koch(n - 1, l / 3)

turtle.penup()
turtle.backward(600)
turtle.pendown()

Koch(1, 400)
Koch(2, 400)
Koch(3, 400)
```

## Exercise 3

3 - Write a recursive function to generate all permutations of a string of character

```
def perms(s):  
    if(len(s)==1):  
        return [s]  
    result=[]  
    for i,v in enumerate(s):  
        result += [v+p for p in perms(s[:i]+s[i+1:])]  
    return result
```

```
perms('abc')
```

```
## ['abc', 'acb', 'bac', 'bca', 'cab', 'cba']
```

## Exercise 4

4 - Write a script that returns the pathnames of all the files contained inside a directory (at any depth of the hierarchy). You will need to use `os.listdir()` and `os.path.isdir()`.

```
import os

def listdirs(rootdir):
    for file in os.listdir(rootdir):
        print(file)
        d = os.path.join(rootdir, file)
        if os.path.isdir(d):
            print(d)
            listdirs(d)

rootdir = '/home/dbhenri/Documents/Cours python/PCBS/slides/intro-to-programmin

listdirs(rootdir)

## 1st class
## /home/dbhenri/Documents/Cours python/PCBS/slides/intro-to-programming/2022/1
## 1st class exercises.py
## 1st class.Rmd
## 1st-class.pdf
## 5th class
## /home/dbhenri/Documents/Cours python/PCBS/slides/intro-to-programming/2022/5
## recursivity.png
## 5th-class.pdf
```

## Higher-order functions : Intro

- ▶ A higher-order function is a function that does at least one of the following:
  - ▶ takes one or more functions as arguments (i.e. functions are assigned as variable)
  - ▶ returns a function as its result
- ▶ High order function had a new layer of complexity in term of abstraction

Reading advice:

<https://wizardforcel.gitbooks.io/sicp-in-python/content/6.html>

# Application of high order function 1

## ► Example of Function as an arguments

```
# Python program to illustrate functions  
# can be passed as arguments to other functions  
def shout(text):  
    return text.upper()  
  
def whisper(text):  
    return text.lower()  
  
def greet(function):  
    # storing the function in a variable  
    greeting = function("Hi, I am created by a function \  
    passed as an argument.")  
    print(greeting)  
  
greet(shout)
```

```
## HI, I AM CREATED BY A FUNCTION        PASSED AS AN ARGUMENT.
```

```
greet(whisper)
```

```
## hi, i am created by a function        passed as an argument.
```

## Application of high order function 2 1/4

► Consider these examples:

```
def sum_naturals(n):  
    total, k = 0, 1  
    while k <= n:  
        total, k = total + k, k + 1  
    return total  
sum_naturals(4)
```

## 10

```
def sum_cubes(n):  
    total, k = 0, 1  
    while k <= n:  
        total, k = total + pow(k, 3), k + 1  
    return total  
sum_cubes(4)
```

## 100

```
def pi_sum(n):  
    total, k = 0, 1  
    while k <= n:  
        total, k = total + 8 / (k * (k + 2)), k + 4  
    return total  
pi_sum(100)
```

## Application of high order function 2 2/4

- ▶ The pattern is

```
def <name>(n):  
    total, k = 0, 1  
    while k <= n:  
        total, k = total + <term>(k), <next>(k)  
    return total
```

- ▶ The presence of this kind of pattern is an evidence for a new level of abstraction that can be brought
- ▶ for example in putting and as arguments

## Application of high order function 2 2/4

- ▶ The pattern is the following

```
def <name>(n):  
    total, k = 0, 1  
    while k <= n:  
        total, k = total + <term>(k), <next>(k)  
    return total
```

- ▶ The presence of this kind of pattern is an evidence for a new level or abstraction that can be brought
- ▶ In that case in putting and as arguments

```
#changing the name  
def summation(n, term, next):  
    total, k = 0, 1  
    while k <= n:  
        total, k = total + term(k), next(k)  
    return total
```



## Application of high order function 2 3/4

```
def summation(n, term, next):  
    total, k = 0, 1  
    while k <= n:  
        total, k = total + term(k), next(k)  
    return total  
  
def cube(k):  
    return pow(k,3)  
  
def successor(k):  
    return k + 1  
  
def sum_cubes(n):  
    return summation(n,cube,successor)  
  
sum_cubes(3)
```

## Application of high order function 2 4/4

```
def summation(n, term, next):  
    total, k = 0, 1  
    while k <= n:  
        total, k = total + term(k), next(k)  
    return total  
  
def identity(k):  
    return k  
  
def successor(k):  
    return k + 1  
  
def sum_naturals(n):  
    return summation(n, identity, successor)  
  
sum_naturals(3)
```

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