

# Beyond Blocks: Python

Session #2

Data Structures

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# Data Structures (overview)

- Review
- Sequences
  - Iterators
  - Operators
- Sets
  - Operators
- Dictionaries
  - Hash Tables

# Data Structures (overview)

- Review & some new introductions
- Sequences
  - Iterators
  - Operators
- Sets
  - Operators
- Dictionaries
  - Hash Tables

# Review

- Typing, built-in types
- Variables
- Looping and conditionals
- Functions
- Recursion

# Review++

- Typing, built-in types
- Variables
- Looping and conditionals
- Functions
- Recursion
- This week's content
  - Strings and string operators
  - Lists

# Typing, (Some) Built-In

- Weak-typing vs. Strong-typing
  - aka - Dynamic vs. Static-typing
- Numeric types
  - <int>, <float>, <long>

# Typing, (Some) Built-In

- Weak-typing vs. Strong-typing
  - aka - Dynamic vs. Static-typing
- Numeric types
  - <int>, <float>, <long>, <complex>
- Sequence types
  - <str>, <unicode>, <list>, <tuple>, <buffer>, <range>
- New: Collection types
  - <set>, <frozenset>, <dict>

# Variables

- Simple assignments
- Weakly/Dynamically typed
  - `type()` function



# Variables

- Simple assignments
- Multiple assignments
- Weakly/Dynamically typed
  - `type()` function
- “Mutable” vs. “Immutable”
  - We’ll see more of these as examples

# Looping and Conditionals

- While loops
- If statements with boolean comparisons
  - Parenthetical evaluation
  - or, and, not, <, <=, >, >=, ==, =, is, is not

# Looping and Conditionals

- While loops
- If statements with boolean comparisons
  - Parenthetical evaluation
  - or, and, not, <, <=, >, >=, ==, =, is, is not
- For loops (e.g. “for x in range(0,10):”)
  - We’ll talk more about ranges later...

# Functions

- How to define them
- Variable scope
- Returning values

# Functions

- How to define them
- Variable scope
  - Global scope & keyword
- Returning values
  - Returning multiple values

# Recursion

- How to write a recursive function
- Factorial(n)?
- IsPalindrome(word)?
  - IsPalindrome is left as an exercise for the reader...

# Sequences (overview)

- Str “”
  - Raw & Unicode (256 vs. 65535 chars.)
- List []
- Tuple ()
- Buffer
- Range
  - Range vs. xrange
    - We'll talk more about xrange later...
- <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#typeseq>

# Sequences (overview)

- Str “” - immutable
  - Raw & Unicode (256 vs. 65535 chars.)
- List [] - mutable
- Tuple () - immutable
- Buffer
- Range - mutable-ish
  - Range vs. xrange
    - We'll talk more about xrange later...
- <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#typeseq>



# Strings and String Operators

- Sequence (or “list” or “array”) of chars
- Quoting
  - Single vs. double vs. triple and mixing
- Printing
  - Formatted and unformatted
- Concatenation, finding length, etc.
  - `help(“string”)`
- Slicing and slicing notation `::`
- <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#string-methods>

# Lists

- Collection of *any* type
  - Including itself!
- Indexing (**BYOB: Item () of []**)
- Modifying (**Replace item () of [] with ()**)
- Slicing and slicing notation (i.e., [::])
  - Exactly the same as string notation!
- Operators
  - `append(x)`, `insert(i,x)`, `count(x)`, `sort()`, etc.
  - <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#mutable-sequence-types>

# Tuples (|'tju:p(ə)| :)

- Immutable
  - Same as strings
- Also contains *any* type of element(s).
- Syntax ()
- What are the advantages of using them?
  - Faster and “Safer,”
  - Can be used as Dictionary keys
    - More on dictionaries later...

# Buffers

“Buffer objects are not directly supported by Python syntax, but can be created by calling the built-in function `buffer()`. They don't support concatenation or repetition.”

- <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#sequence-types-str-unicode-list-tuple-bytearray-buffer-xrange>

# Ranges (and xrange)

- Range syntax (start, stop, step)
  - Results in a list []
- xrange
  - “Lazy Evaluation”
  - Results in an xrange instance...
    - More about this later...
- <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#xrange-type>

# Iterators

- Syntax
  - `i = iter(object)`
- Usage
  - `i.next()`
- Why does Python have them?
  - You'll see...
- <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#iterator-types>

# Sequence (general) Operators

- elem in & not in sequence
- + & \*
- slice [::]
- len()
- min() & max()
- even map() & reduce() !
- Many, many more:
  - <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#typeseq>

# Sets

- NO duplicate members (unique)
- Unordered
- Syntax: `set([1,2,3,4])` or `set("blah")`
- NO array-like indexing (e.g., `s[0]`)
  - Iterators are used instead...



# Set Operators

- `len(s)`
- `s.add(elem)`
- `elem in s` & `not in s`
- `remove` & `pop` & `-`
- Iteration
- Union, intersection, `isdisjoint`, etc.
- Much, much more:
  - `help("set")`
  - <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#set>

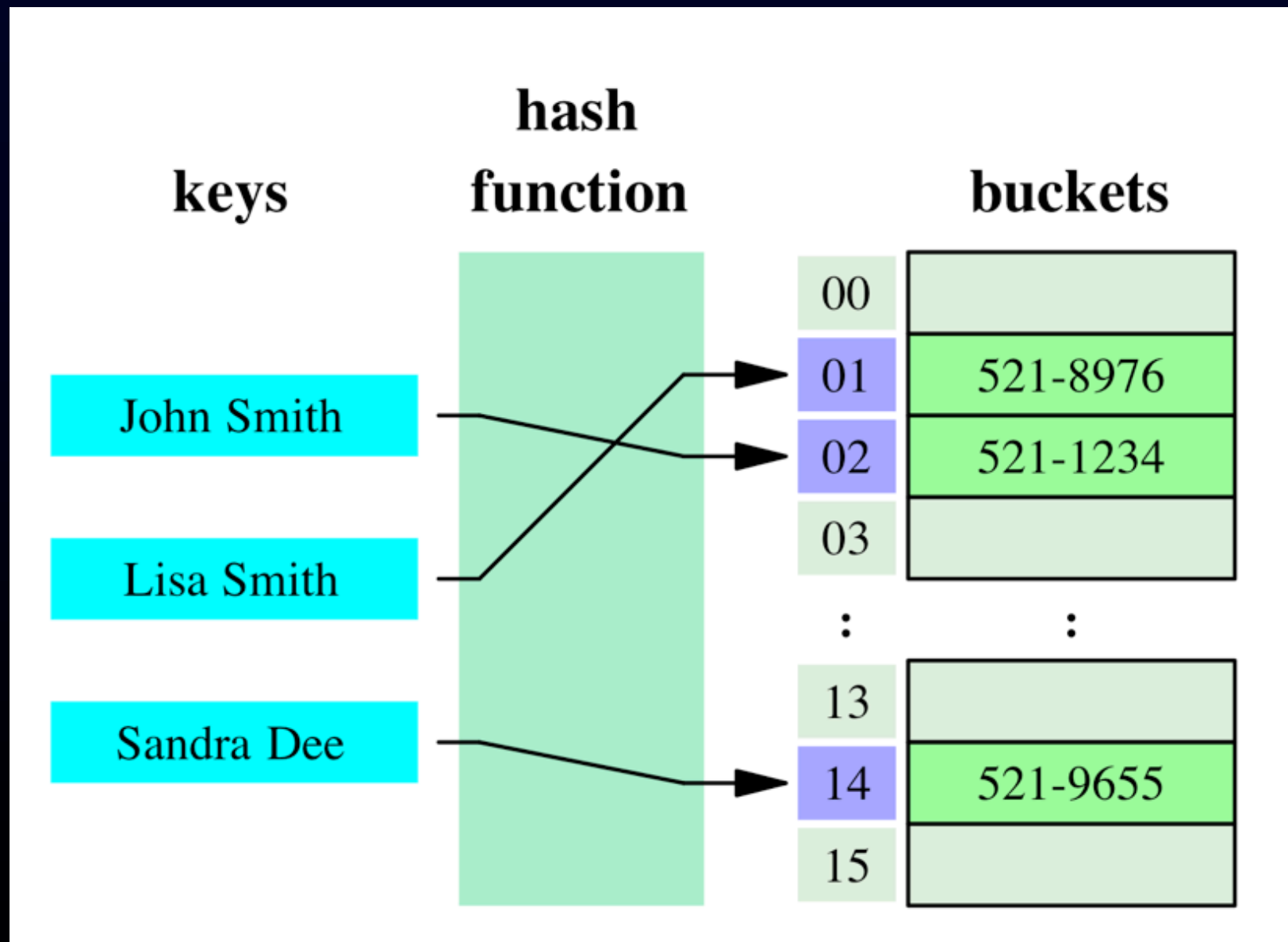
# Dictionaries

- Syntax
  - {key:value}
- Adding elements
  - dict[key]=value
- Printing contents
- Accessing elements
  - dict[key]
- Keys
  - Looking for specific keys (has\_key() & “in”)
  - Iterating over (iterkeys())
- <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#dict>

# How Do Dictionaries Work, and Why Use Them?

- Hash table based
  - Hash codes & array indexes
- Very fast look-up time (i.e.,  $O(1)$  )
- Classic trade-off:
  - Speed and space

# Dictionaries = Hash Tables



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hash\\_table\\_3\\_1\\_1\\_0\\_1\\_0\\_0\\_SP.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hash_table_3_1_1_0_1_0_0_SP.svg)

# “Class()?”

- <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html>
- You may have noticed that these containers are defined as “class()”es...
  - *class dict([arg])*
  - *class set([iterable])*
- ...stay tuned for Session #3:

# Class()!

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- You may have noticed that these containers are defined as “class()”es...
  - *class dict([arg])*
  - *class set([iterable])*
- ...stay tuned for Session #3:
  - **Object Oriented Programming!**

# More Information

- Sequences & Methods
  - <http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html>
- Coding Bat (**Great** practice!)
  - <http://codingbat.com/python>
- Google's Python Class
  - <http://code.google.com/edu/languages/google-python-class/>
- Exercises (More practice!)
  - <http://code.google.com/edu/languages/google-python-class/exercises/basic.html>