



# Computational Structures in Data Science

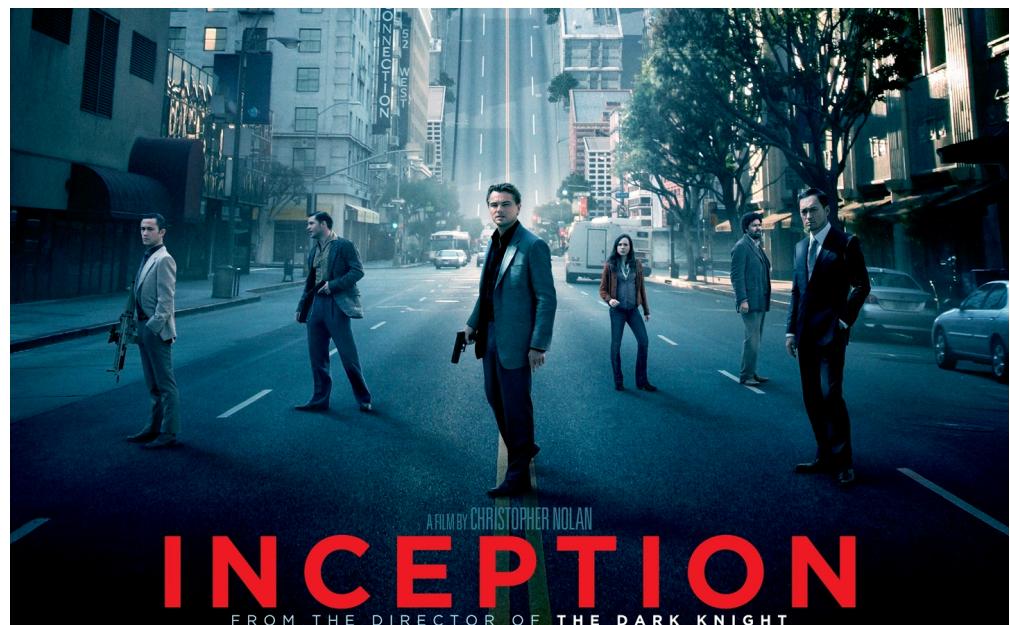
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## Lecture #3: Recursion

**Go watch Inception!**  
**(Movie about recursion)**





# CS88 news

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- Homework will have “Challenge problems”
- Project 1 coming soon!

Site to know: [www.stackoverflow.com](http://www.stackoverflow.com)

- Enrollment up to about 50. We might open a 3<sup>rd</sup> section.



# Computational Concepts today

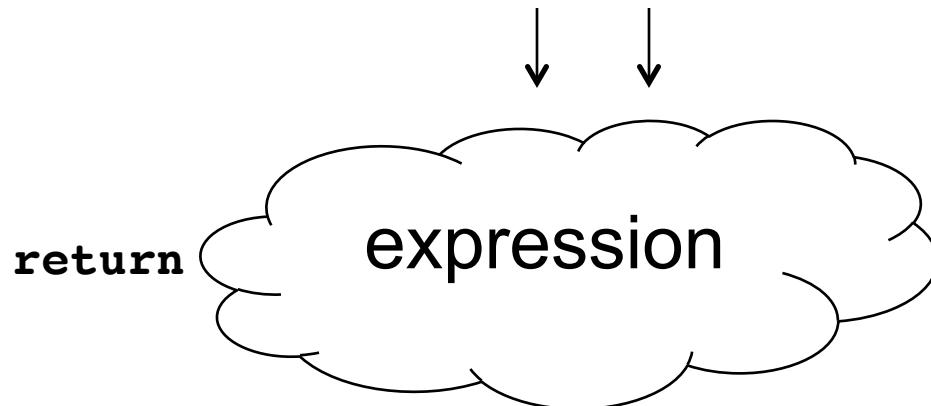
- Variable Scope (also: see reading)
- Recursion





# Remember: Functions

```
def <function name> (<argument list>) :
```



```
def concat(str1, str2):  
    return str1+str2;  
  
concat("Hello", "World")
```

- **Generalizes an expression or set of statements to apply to lots of instances of the problem**
- **A function should *do one thing well***



# Variable Scope

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**When an input is passed to a function, what does the function actually get?**

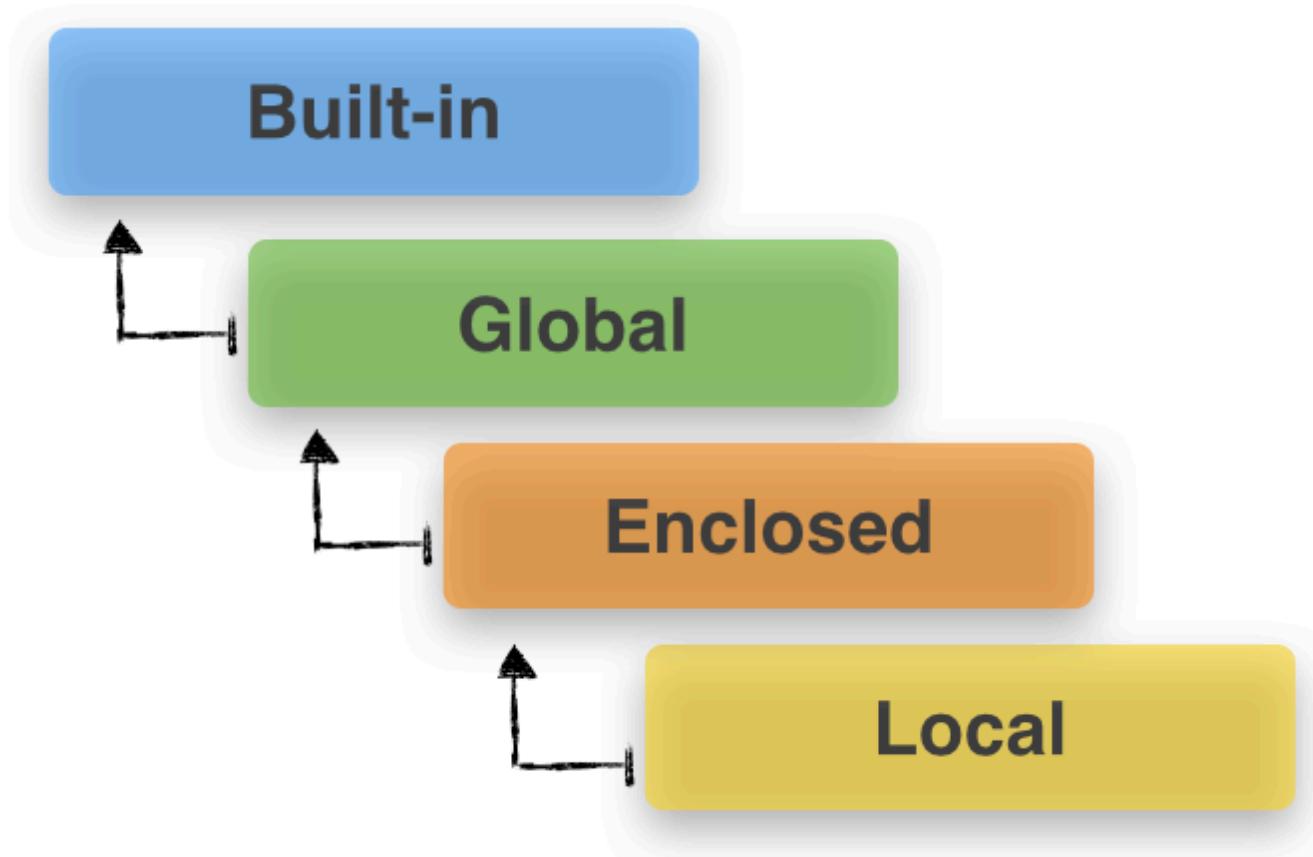
- Internal variables get a *copy* of input values, with the exception of mutable objects

**Local variables only exist within the function in which they are defined**

- The variables cease to exist when the function ends
- The scope of a variable is the part(s) of code where that variable name binding is valid (i.e. where it exists)



# Variable Scope (Python)





# Variable Scope: Example I

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```
i = 1

def foo():
    i = 5
    print(i, 'in foo()')

print(i, '=global')

foo()
```

## Output?

1=global  
5 in foo()



# Variable Scope: Example II

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```
a_var = 'global value'

def a_func():
    global a_var
    a_var = 'local value'
    print(a_var, '[ a_var inside
a_func() ]')

print(a_var, '[ a_var outside a_func() ]')
a_func()
print(a_var, '[ a_var outside a_func() ]')
```

## Output?

```
global value [ a_var outside a_func() ]
local value [ a_var inside a_func() ]
local value [ a_var outside a_func() ]
```



# Recursion

## re·cur·sion

/ri'kərZHən/

*noun* MATHEMATICS LINGUISTICS

the repeated application of a recursive procedure or definition.

- a recursive definition.  
plural noun: **recursions**

## re·cur·sive

/ri'kərsiv/

*adjective*

characterized by recurrence or repetition, in particular.

• MATHEMATICS LINGUISTICS

relating to or involving the repeated application of a rule, definition, or procedure to successive results.

• COMPUTING

relating to or involving a program or routine of which a part requires the application of the whole, so that its explicit interpretation requires in general many successive executions.

## Recursive function calls itself, directly or indirectly



# Reminder: Iteration

---

```
<initialization statements>
for <variables> in <sequence expression>:
    <body statements>
```

```
<rest of the program>
```

```
<initialization statements>
while <predicate expression>:
    <body statements>
```

```
<rest of the program>
```

```
[ <expr with loop var> for <loop var> in <sequence expr > ]
```



# Iteration vs Recursion

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## For loop:

```
def sum(n) :  
    s=0  
    for i in range(0,n+1) :  
        s=s+i  
    return s
```



# Iteration vs Recursion

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## While loop:

```
def sum(n):  
    s=0  
    i=0  
    while i<n:  
        i=i+1  
        s=s+i  
    return s
```



# Iteration vs Recursion

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## Recursion:

```
def sum(n):  
    if n==0:  
        return 0  
    return n+sum(n-1)
```



# Recursion: Pattern

1. Test for simple “base” case

2. Solution in simple “base” case

```
def sum(n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 0  
    return n + sum(n-1)
```

4. Transform sol'n of simpler problem into full sol'n

3. Assume recursive solution to simpler problem

- **Linear recursion**



# Why does it work?

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**sum(3)**

```
# sum(3) => 3 + sum(2)
#
#           => 3 + sum(2) + sum(1)
#
#           => 3 + sum(2) + sum(1) + sum(0)
#
#           => 3 + sum(2) + sum(1) + 0
#
#           => 3 + sum(2) + 1
#
#           => 3 + 3
#
#           => 6
```



# How does it work?

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- **Each recursive call gets its own local variables**
  - Just like any other function call
- **Computes its result (possibly using additional calls)**
  - Just like any other function call
- **Returns its result and returns control to its caller**
  - Just like any other function call
- **The function that is called happens to be itself**
  - Called on a simpler problem
  - Eventually bottoms out on the simple base case
- **Reason about correctness “by mathematical induction”**
  - Solve a base case
  - Assuming a solution to a smaller problem, extend it



# Local variables

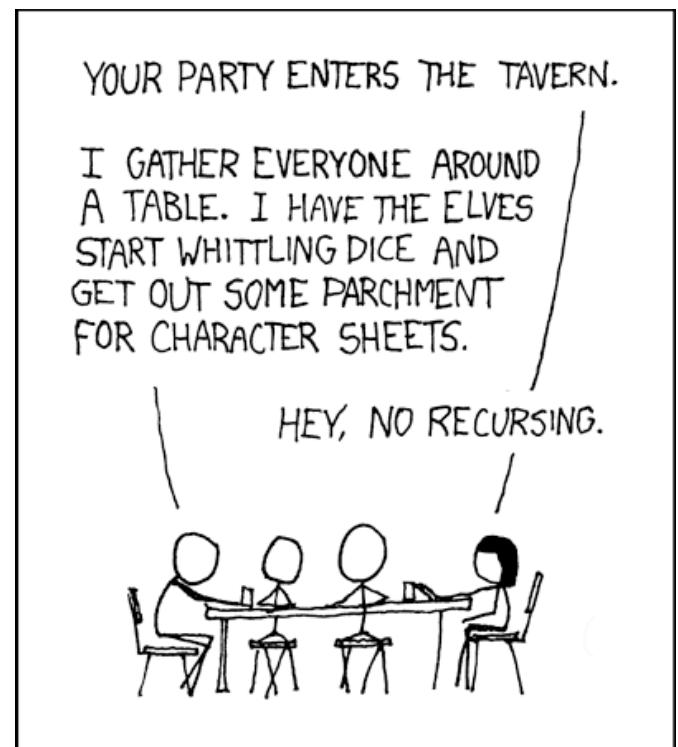
```
def sum(n) :  
    if n==0:  
        return 0  
    return n+sum(n-1)
```

**Each call has its own “frame” of local variables**



# Sanity Check...

- Recursion is ■ Iteration  
(i.e., loops)
  - a) more powerful than
  - b) just as powerful as
  - c) less powerful than





# Why Recursion?

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- “After Abstraction, Recursion is probably the 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest idea in this course”
- “It’s tremendously useful when the problem is self-similar”
- “It’s no more powerful than iteration, but often leads to more concise & better code”
- “It’s more ‘mathematical’”
- “It embodies the beauty and joy of computing”
- ...



# Why Recursion? More Reason

- Recursive structures exist (sometimes hidden) in nature and therefore in data!
- It's mentally and sometimes computationally more efficient to process recursive structures using recursion.



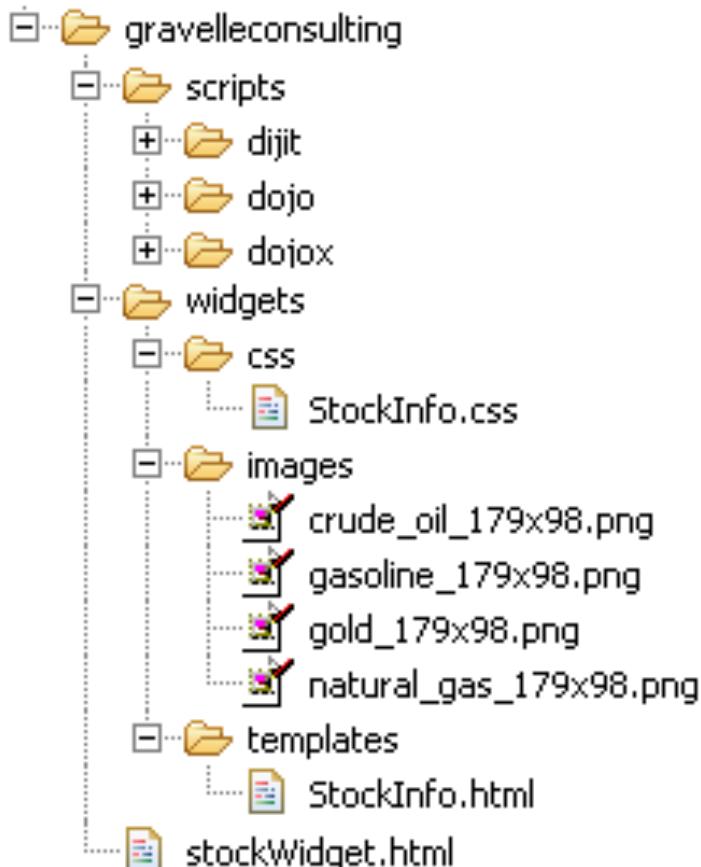
# Recursion (unwanted)



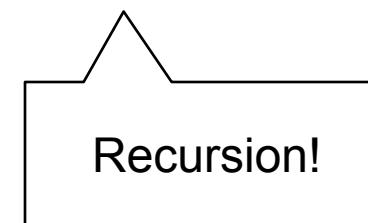


# Example I

List all items on your hard disk



- **Files**
- **Folders contain**
  - **Files**
  - **Folders**





# List Files in Python

---

```
def listfiles(directory):
    content = [os.path.join(directory, x) for x in os.listdir(directory)]

    dirs = sorted([x for x in content if os.path.isdir(x)])
    files = sorted([x for x in content if os.path.isfile(x)])

    for d in dirs:
        print d
        listfiles(d)

    for f in files:
        print f
```

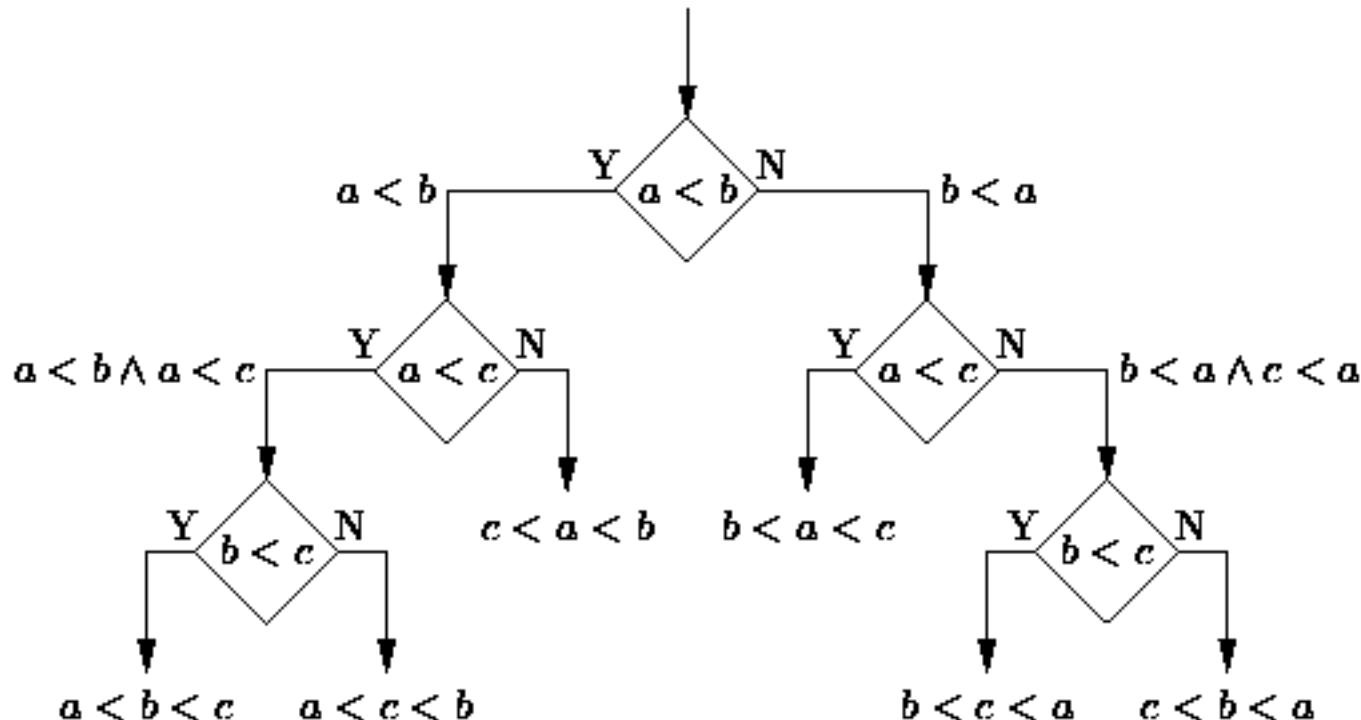
**Iterative version about twice as much code  
and much harder to think about.**

## Example II

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Sort the numbers in a list.

---




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**Hidden recursive structure: Decision tree!**



# Tree Recursion makes Sorting Efficient

**Break the problem into multiple smaller sub-problems, and solve them recursively**

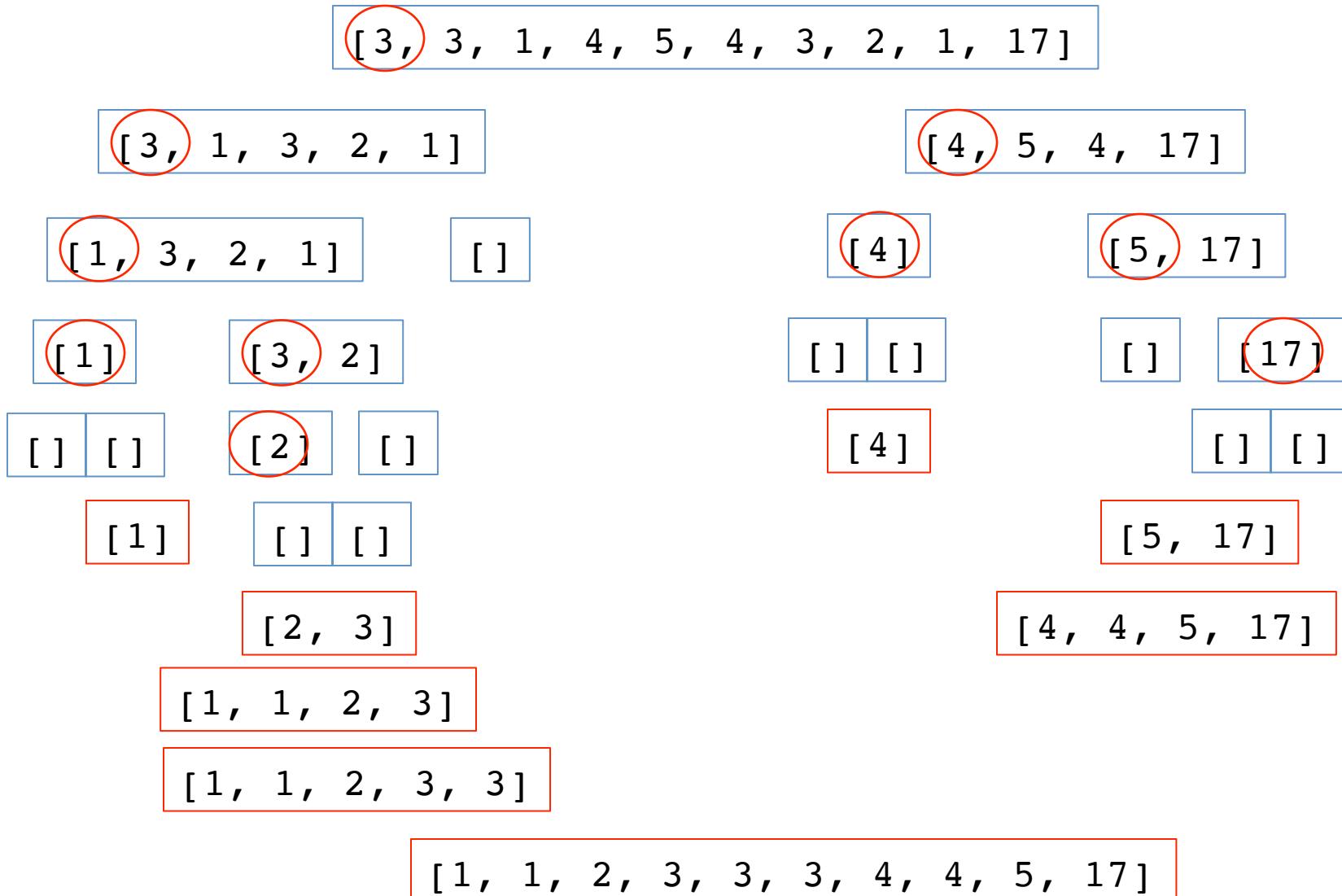
```
def split(x, s):
    return [i for i in s if i <= x], [i for i in s if i > x]

def qsort(s):
    """Sort a sequence - split it by the first element,
    sort both parts and put them back together."""
    if not s:
        return []
    else:
        pivot = first(s)
        lessor, more = split(pivot, rest(s))
        return qsort(lessor) + [pivot] + qsort(more)

>>> qsort([3,3,1,4,5,4,3,2,1,17])
[1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 17]
```



# QuickSort Example



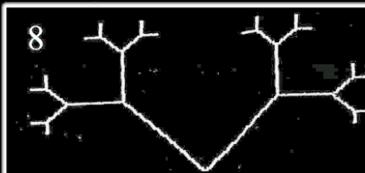


# Questions?

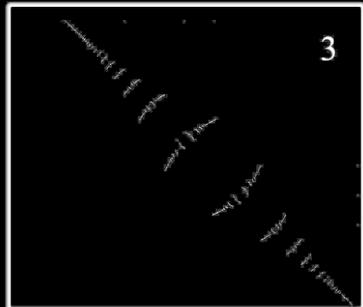


1

There is a little green house  
And inside the little green house  
There is a little brown house  
And inside the little brown house  
There is a little yellow house  
And inside the little yellow house  
There is a little white house  
And inside the little white house  
There is a little red heart  
Warm and loving.

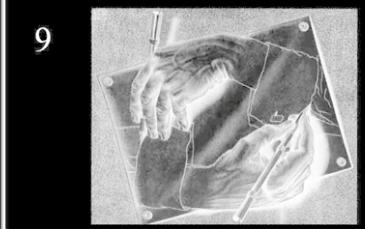


8

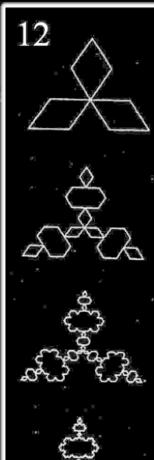


3

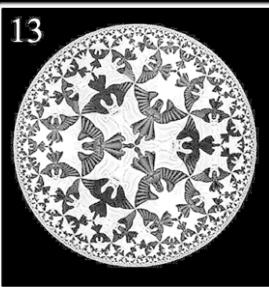
$$n! = n \cdot (n - 1)!$$



9



12



13



4



6

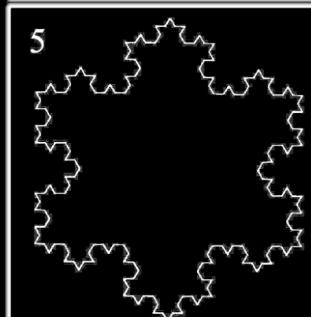
A KING IS A SON OF A KING

10



14

Mother Goose Rhyme  
*Myself*  
  
As I walked by myself  
And talked to myself,  
Myself said unto me:  
"Look to thyself,  
for nobody cares for thee."  
I answered myself  
And said to myself  
In the selfsame repartee:  
"Look to thyself,  
Or not look to thyself.  
The selfsame thing will be."



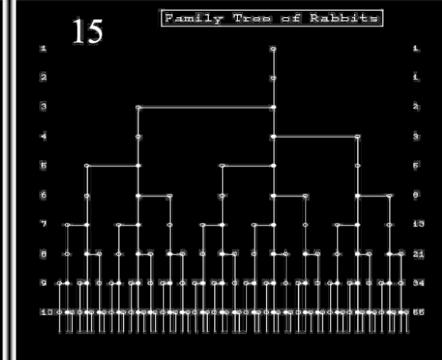
5



7

IF ALL WERE ONE  
  
If all the seas were one sea,  
What a great sea that would be!  
And if all the trees were one tree,  
What a great tree that would be!  
And if all the axes were one axe,  
What a great axe that would be!  
And if all the men were one man,  
What a great man he would be!  
And if the great man took the great axe,  
And cut down the great tree,  
And let it fall into the great sea,  
What a splash that would be!

11  
55555  
4444  
333  
22  
1  
22  
333  
4444  
55555



15