

Organising information: unordered structures

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Computational Thinking and Programming (A.Y. 2017/2018)

Second Cycle Degree in Digital Humanities and Digital Knowledge

Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna



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Communication 1

As many of you already know, there is a new mailing list for the course: comphink1718@googlegroups.com

It is a private mailing list: only the members can read and write messages

For subscribing to the mailing list, one has to send me an e-mail (silvio.peroni@unibo.it) asking for it, and I'll add him/her directly to the list

The old mailing list will be closed in a few days

Communication 2

There are no further communications

Any question about the previous
lecture?

Historic hero: Jorge Luis Borges

He was an Argentine short-story writer, poet, and essayist

He produced several works laying between philosophical literature and fantasy genre

Main topics of his works: dreams, labyrinths, libraries, mirrors, the **notion of infinity**, and religions

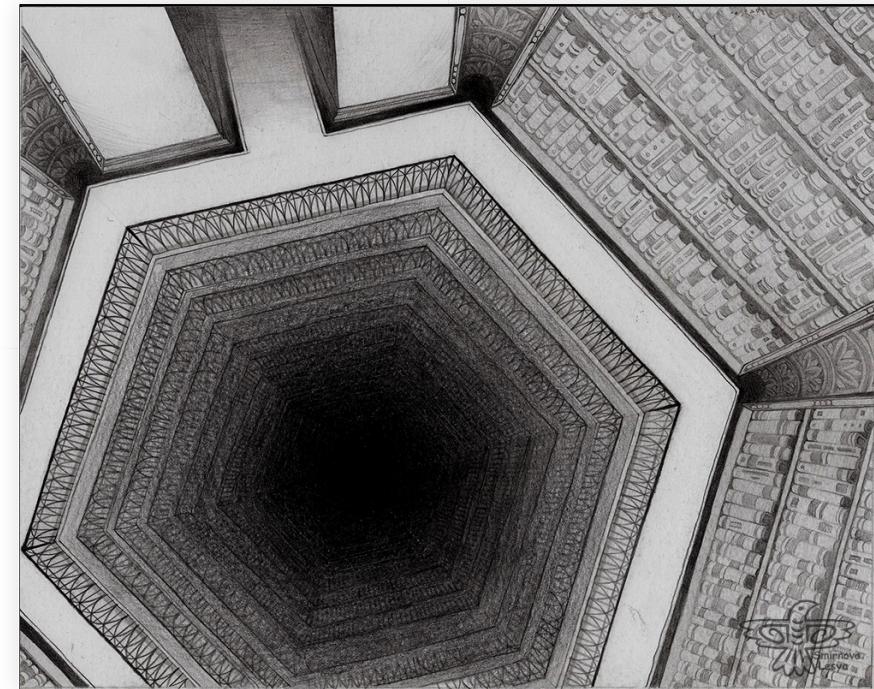


The Library of Babel

Big library, made of hexagonal rooms

- 20 bookshelves in four of the walls of each room (5 bookshelves per wall)
- Each bookshelf contains 35 books
- Each book counts 410 pages
- Each page organised in 40 lines
- Each line contains 80 characters

The library contains all the books that have been and will be written by using every possible combination of 25 basic characters: 22 letters, the period, the comma, and the space



Does infinity exist?

Opening sentence: “[the Library] is composed of an indefinite and perhaps infinite number of hexagonal galleries”

The narrator suggests that the library is made of an infinite number of books, contained in an infinite number of rooms – however, is really this the case?

Mathematical infinity exists, it is an abstract concept: the set of all the prime numbers, which is an infinitive set

Often we refer to an infinite amount of something when actually we are speaking about a quite **extensive and huge** mass of stuff

What about the Library?

It contains only $2 \cdot 10^{1834097}$ of books

That number has been obtained by considering all the possible combination of all the finite set of charaters in all the 410 pages in all the books that can be generated

In existing computational systems (e.g. an electronic computer), we must be aware that infinity (e.g. the tape of a Turing Machine) is **an illusion**

Set: example



Set: definition

A set is a **countable** sequence of **unordered** and **non-repeatable** elements

Countable: it is possible to know the length of the set (i.e. how many elements it contains) – in ThyMopani, we can use the support algorithm `def len(countable_object)`

Unordered: the elements are placed in the set without any particular order

Unrepeatable: the elements cannot appear more than one time in the set

Set: methods

Create a new set: `set()`

Add new element: `<set>.add(<element>)`

Remove element: `<set>.remove(<element>)`

Add elements from another set:

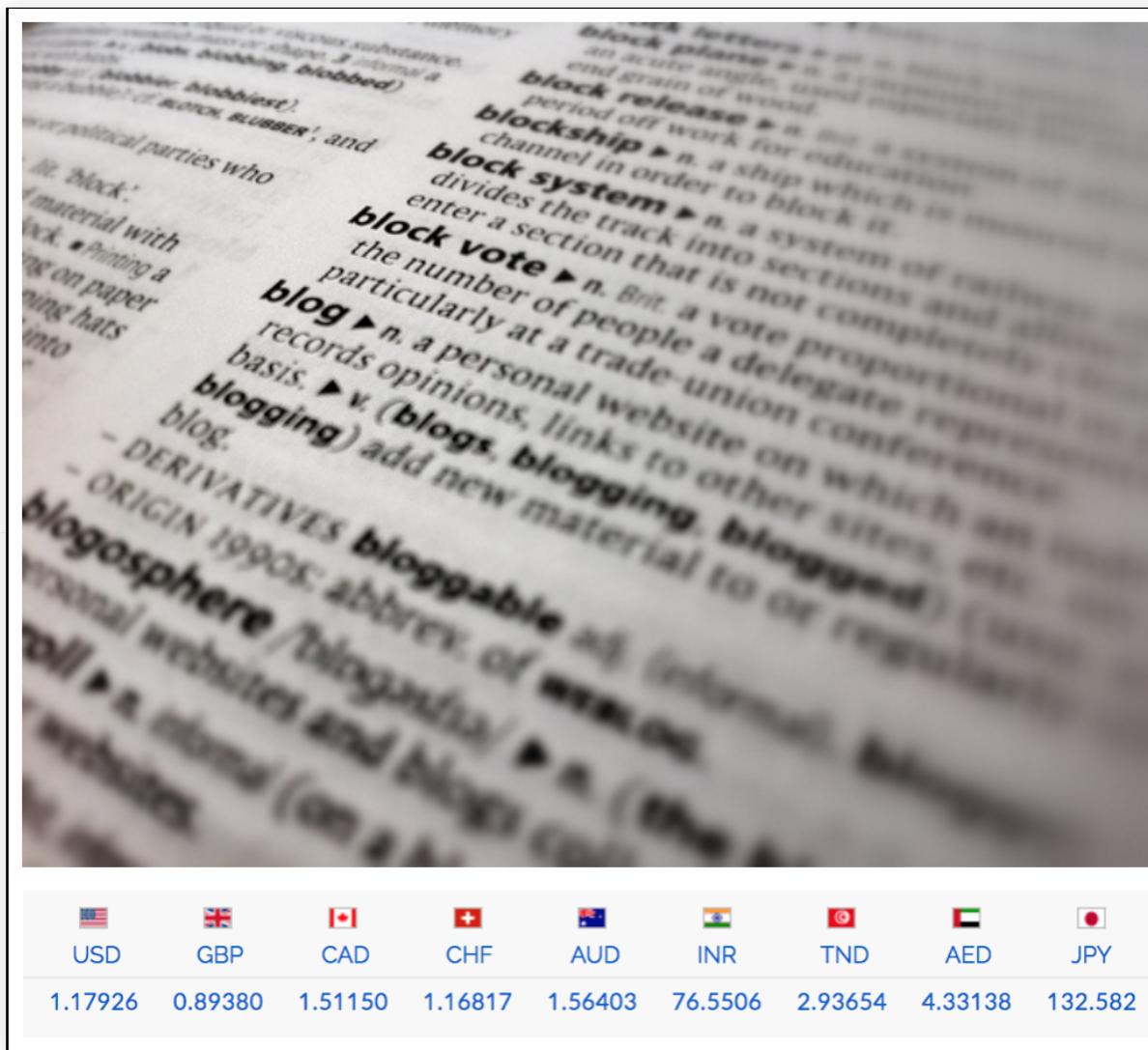
`<set>.update(<another_set>)`

Use methods on set

```
my_first_set = set()  
my_first_set.add(34)  
my_first_set.add(15)  
my_first_set.add("Silvio")  
my_first_set.remove(34)  
my_first_set.update(my_first_set)
```

my_first_set = 15 "Silvio"

Dictionary: example



Dictionary: definition

A dictionary is a countable collection of **unordered key-value pairs**, where the **key is non-repeatable** in the dictionary

Unrepeatability of keys: the same key cannot be included twice in the dictionary

Dictionary: methods

Create a new dictionary: `dict()`

Add new pair: `<dictionary>[<key>] = <value>`

Remove a pair: `del <dictionary>[<key>]`

Get value by key: `<dictionary>.get(<key>)`

Add pairs from another dictionary:

`<dictionary>.update(<another_dictionary>)`

Use methods on dictionary

```
my_first_dictionary = dict()  
my_first_dictionary[ "age" ] = 34  
my_first_dictionary[ "day of birth" ] = 15  
my_first_dictionary[ "name" ] = "Silvio"  
del my_first_dictionary[ "age" ]  
my_first_dictionary.update(my_first_dictionary)  
my_first_dictionary.get( "name" )
```

```
my_first_dictionary = "name": "Silvio"  
"day of birth": 15
```

END

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