Announcements

• Homework 8 due Wednesday 4/17 @ 11:59pm

• Please complete the course survey on resources! [http://goo.gl/ajEBkT](http://goo.gl/ajEBkT)

• Project 4 due Thursday 4/23 @ 11:59pm
  - Early point #1: Questions 1–12 submitted (correctly) by Friday 4/17 @ 11:59pm
  - Early point #2: All questions (including Extra Credit) by Wednesday 4/22 @ 11:59pm
Information Hiding
**Attributes for Internal Use**

An attribute name that starts with one underscore is not meant to be referenced externally.

```python
class FibIter:
    """An iterator over Fibonacci numbers."""
    def __init__(self):
        self._next = 0
        self._addend = 1

    def __next__(self):
        result = self._next
        self._addend, self._next = self._next, self._addend + self._next
        return result

>>> fibs = FibIter()
>>> [next(fibs) for _ in range(10)]
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]
```

"Please don't reference these directly. They may change."

This naming convention is not enforced, but is typically respected.

A programmer who designs and maintains a public module may change internal-use names.

Starting a name with *two underscores* enforces restricted access from outside the class.
Names in Local Scope

A name bound in a local frame is not accessible to other environments, except those that extend the frame.

```python
def fib_generator():
    """A generator function for Fibonacci numbers."
    yield 0
    previous, current = 0, 1
    while True:
        yield current
        previous, current = current, previous + current
```

There is no way to access values bound to "previous" and "current" externally.

```bash
>>> fibs = fib_generator()
>>> [next(fibs) for _ in range(10)]
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]
"""
Singleton Objects

A singleton class is a class that only ever has one instance

NoneType, the class of None, is a singleton class; None is its only instance

For user-defined singletons, some programmers re-bind the class name to the instance

```python
class empty_iterator:
    """An iterator over no values."""
    def __next__(self):
        raise StopIteration
    empty_iterator = empty_iterator()
```

The instance  The class
Stream Implementation
A stream is a linked list with an *explicit* first element and a rest-of-the-list that is computed lazily

```python
class Stream:
    """A lazily computed linked list.""
    class empty:
        def __repr__(self):
            return 'Stream.empty'
    empty = empty()

    def __init__(self, first, compute_rest=lambda: Stream.empty):
        assert callable(compute_rest), 'compute_rest must be callable.'
        self.first = first
        self._compute_rest = compute_rest

    @property
def rest(self):
        """Return the rest of the stream, computing it if necessary.""
        if self._compute_rest is not None:
            self._rest = self._compute_rest()
            self._compute_rest = None
        return self._rest
```
Declarative Languages
Database Management Systems

Database management systems (DBMS) are important, heavily used, and interesting!

A table is a collection of records, which are rows that have a value for each column.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Structured Query Language (SQL) is perhaps the most widely used programming language. SQL is a *declarative* programming language.
Declarative Programming

In **declarative languages** such as SQL & Prolog:
- A "program" is a description of the desired result
- The interpreter figures out how to generate the result

In **imperative languages** such as Python & Scheme:
- A "program" is a description of computational processes
- The interpreter carries out execution/evaluation rules

```
create table cities as
    select 38 as latitude, 122 as longitude, "Berkeley" as name union
    select 42, 71, "Cambridge" union
    select 45, 93, "Minneapolis";

select "west coast" as region, name from cities where longitude >= 115 union
select "other", name from cities where longitude < 115;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>west coast</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structured Query Language (SQL)
SQL Overview

The SQL language is an ANSI and ISO standard, but DBMS's implement custom variants

- A `select` statement creates a new table, either from scratch or by projecting a table
- A `create table` statement gives a global name to a table
- Lots of other statements exist: `analyze`, `delete`, `explain`, `insert`, `replace`, `update`, etc.
- Most of the important action is in the `select` statement
- The code for executing `select` statements fits on a single sheet of paper (next lecture)

Today's theme:
Getting Started with SQL

Install sqlite (version 3.8.3 or later): http://sqlite.org/download.html

Use sqlite online: http://kripken.github.io/sql.js/GUI/

Use the SQL example from the textbook: http://composingprograms.com/examples/sql/sql.zip
Selecting Value Literals

A **select** statement always includes a comma-separated list of column descriptions. A column description is an expression, optionally followed by **as** and a column name:

```
select [expression] as [name], [expression] as [name]; ...
```

Selecting literals creates a one-row table.

The union of two select statements is a table containing the rows of both of their results:

```
select "abraham" as parent, "barack" as child; union
select "abraham" , "clinton" union
select "delano" , "herbert" union
select "fillmore" , "abraham" union
select "fillmore" , "delano" union
select "fillmore" , "grover" union
select "eisenhower" , "fillmore";
```
Naming Tables

SQL is often used as an interactive language
The result of a `select` statement is displayed to the user, but not stored
A `create table` statement gives the result a name

```
create table [name] as [select statement];
```

```
create table parents as
select "abraham" as parent, "barack" as child union
select "abraham", "clinton" union
select "delano", "herbert" union
select "fillmore", "abraham" union
select "fillmore", "delano" union
select "fillmore", "grover" union
select "eisenhower", "fillmore";
```

Parents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parent</th>
<th>Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abraham</td>
<td>barack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abraham</td>
<td>clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delano</td>
<td>herbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillmore</td>
<td>abraham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillmore</td>
<td>delano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fillmore</td>
<td>grover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eisenhower</td>
<td>fillmore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Projecting Tables
Select Statements Project Existing Tables

A `select` statement can specify an input table using a `from` clause.

A subset of the rows of the input table can be selected using a `where` clause.

An ordering over the remaining rows can be declared using an `order by` clause.

Column descriptions determine how each input row is projected to a result row.

```
select [expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...;
select [columns] from [table] where [condition] order by [order];
select child from parents where parent = "abraham";
select parent from parents where parent > child;
```