

Data Abstraction

Announcements

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All
Programmers

Great
Programmers

Rational Numbers

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$$\frac{\text{numerator}}{\text{denominator}}$$

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Exact representation of fractions

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A pair of integers

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As soon as division occurs, the exact representation may be lost! (Demo)

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Assume we can compose and decompose rational numbers:

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Assume we can compose and decompose rational numbers:

- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`

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Exact representation of fractions

A pair of integers

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Assume we can compose and decompose rational numbers:

- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`
- `numer(x)` returns the numerator of `x`

Rational Numbers

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Exact representation of fractions

A pair of integers

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- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`
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Exact representation of fractions

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Constructor

`rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`

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Rational Numbers

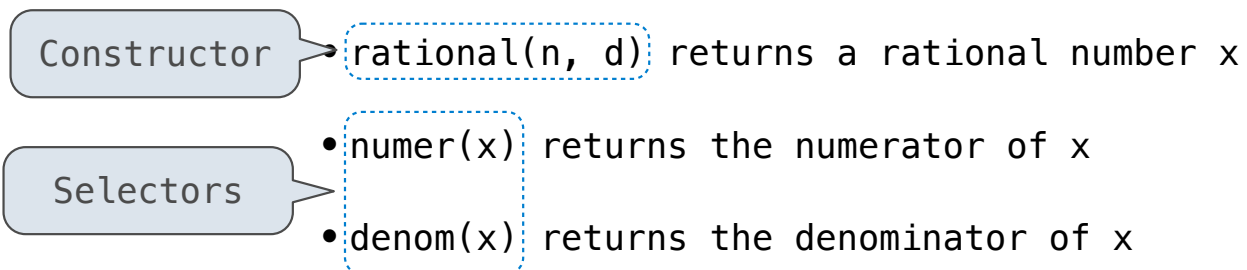
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Rational Number Arithmetic

Example

General Form

Rational Number Arithmetic

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{3}{5}$$

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$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$$

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$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy}$$

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Rational Number Arithmetic

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Example

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

General Form

Rational Number Arithmetic

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$$

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Example

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

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$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$$

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$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

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General Form

Rational Number Arithmetic Implementation

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- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`
- `numer(x)` returns the numerator of `x`
- `denom(x)` returns the denominator of `x`

Rational Number Arithmetic Implementation

```
def mul_rational(x, y):  
    return rational(numer(x) * numer(y),  
                    denom(x) * denom(y))
```

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- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`
- `numer(x)` returns the numerator of `x`
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These functions implement an abstract representation for rational numbers

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def mul_rational(x, y):  
    return rational( numer(x) * numer(y),  
                    denom(x) * denom(y) )
```

Constructor

Selectors

```
def add_rational(x, y):  
    nx, dx = numer(x), denom(x)  
    ny, dy = numer(y), denom(y)  
    return rational(nx * dy + ny * dx, dx * dy)
```

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

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    return rational(nx * dy + ny * dx, dx * dy)
```

```
def print_rational(x):  
    print(numer(x), '/', denom(x))
```

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

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def mul_rational(x, y):  
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$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

```
def add_rational(x, y):  
    nx, dx = numer(x), denom(x)  
    ny, dy = numer(y), denom(y)  
    return rational( nx * dy + ny * dx, dx * dy )
```

$$\frac{nx}{dx} + \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*dy + ny*dx}{dx*dy}$$

```
def print_rational(x):  
    print( numer(x), '/', denom(x) )
```

```
def rationals_are_equal(x, y):  
    return numer(x) * denom(y) == numer(y) * denom(x)
```

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- `numer(x)` returns the numerator of `x`
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Representing Rational Numbers

Representing Pairs Using Lists

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```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
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A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

Representing Pairs Using Lists

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>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]

>>> x, y = pair
```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

Representing Pairs Using Lists

```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]

>>> x, y = pair
>>> x
1
```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

Representing Pairs Using Lists

```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]
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```
>>> x, y = pair
>>> x
1
>>> y
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Representing Pairs Using Lists

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A list literal:
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"Unpacking" a list

Representing Pairs Using Lists

```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]
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```
>>> x, y = pair
>>> x
1
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```
>>> pair[0]
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```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

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"Unpacking" a list

```
>>> pair[0]
1
>>> pair[1]
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```

Element selection using the selection operator

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```
def rational(n, d):  
    """Construct a rational number that represents N/D."""  
    return [n, d]
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Construct a list

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```

Construct a list

```
def numer(x):  
    """Return the numerator of rational number X."""  
    return x[0]
```

Representing Rational Numbers

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Construct a list

```
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Select item from a list

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Construct a list

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def numer(x):  
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def denom(x):  
    """Return the denominator of rational number X."""  
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Select item from a list

(Demo)

Reducing to Lowest Terms

Example:

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Example:

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3}$$

Reducing to Lowest Terms

Example:

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{2}$$

Reducing to Lowest Terms

Example:

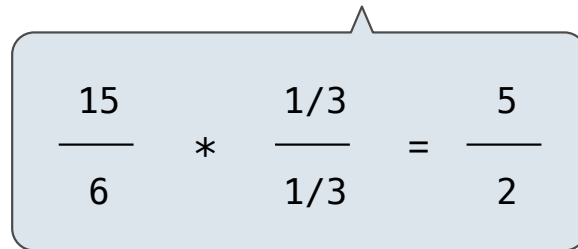
$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{15}{6} * \frac{1/3}{1/3} = \frac{5}{2}$$

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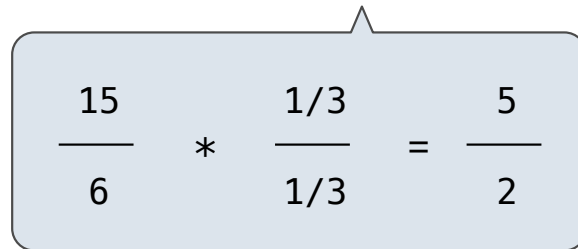
$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{10}$$


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Example:

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```
from math import gcd
```

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from math import gcd
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```
def rational(n, d):
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```
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def rational(n, d):
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```
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Greatest common divisor

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Abstraction Barriers

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Treat rationals as...

Using...

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Use rational numbers
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Create rationals or implement
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rationals_are_equal, print_rational
```

Create rationals or implement
rational operations

numerators and
denominators

```
rational, numer, denom
```

Implement selectors and
constructor for rationals

two-element lists

list literals and element selection

Implementation of lists

Abstraction Barriers

Parts of the program that...

Treat rationals as...

Using...

Use rational numbers
to perform computation

whole data values

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Violating Abstraction Barriers

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add_rational( [1, 2], [1, 4] )
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def divide_rational(x, y):  
    return [ x[0] * y[1], x[1] * y[0] ]
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Does not use
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And no constructor!

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Data Representations

What are Data?

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(Demo)

Rationals Implemented as Functions

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            return n  
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```
x = rational(3, 8)  
numer(x)
```

