Lecture #10: Sequences and Comprehensions

Announcements:

- HW4, Project #2 available.
- All people needing test accommodations should email me this week.
- Needed: student with undergrad physics course who can type equations in Latex or Microsoft equation writer to help finish an answer book for a new introductory physics text.
- ***CSUA Hackathon:*** Code any 18 hour project of your choice!

  When: 1800 Friday 2/17 to 1200 Saturday 2/18.

  Location: Wozniak Lounge + Overflow rooms

  Teams of 4! Registration is day-of.

  Private github repo provided!

Extension of Map

- Homework #4 uses a version of map that takes multiple arguments:

```
>>> from operator import *
>>> tuple(map(add, (1, 2, 3, 18), (5, 2, 1)))
(6, 4, 4)
```

- That is, map takes a function of N arguments plus N sequences and applies the function to the corresponding items of the sequences (throws away extras, like 18).
- So, how do we do this:

```
def deltas(L):
    """Given that L is a sequence of N items, return
    the (N-1)-item sequence (L[1]-L[0], L[2]-L[1],...)."""

    return ___________________________________________
```

?

Solution: deltas

```
def deltas(L):
    """Given that L is a sequence of N items, return
    the (N-1)-item sequence (L[1]-L[0], L[2]-L[1],...)."""

    return map(sub, tuple(L)[1:], L)

>>> deltas((1, 2, 4, 3, 9))
<map object at 0x82b9ccc>
>>> tuple(deltas((1, 2, 4, 3, 9)))
(1, 2, -1, 6)
```


"Map Objects"??

- We say that map and filter operate on and return *sequences*.
- In fact, as these lectures have said, there are many forms of sequences, with different interfaces (i.e., different possible operations).
- map and filter return objects that look a bit like rlists, with a first item and subsequent items.
- *except* that you only get one bite at the first item.
- We'll get into why and how later.
- For now, we can convert these objects into tuples (with tuple) or lists (with list) when we need to print them, subscript them, or slice them.
- map, filter, and reduce, meanwhile, can handle any kind of sequence as input.

Representing Multi-Dimensional Structures

- How do we represent a two-dimensional table (like a matrix)?
- Answer: use a sequence of sequences (typically a list of lists or tuple of tuples).
- The same approach is used in C, C++, and Java.
- Example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

  becomes

```
(( 1, 2, 0, 4 ), ( 0, 1, 3, -1), (0, 0, 1, 8))
    # or
[[ 1, 2, 0, 4 ], [ 0, 1, 3, -1], [0, 0, 1, 8]]
    # or (for old Fortran hands):
[[ 1, 0, 0 ], [ 2, 1, 0 ], [ 0, 3, 1 ], [ 4, -1, 8 ]]
```


Life: Another Problem

- One step in J.H. Conway's game of Life is to count the number of occupied neighbors (0–8) of a given cell on a two-dimensional square grid. The rules then state which cell occupants die and which unoccupied cells give birth based on this count.
- Example:

Board

		*	*	*			
		*	*	*			
		*		*			
		*			*	*	
					*	*	

NeighborCount

0	1	2	3	2	1	0	0
0	2	3	5	3	2	0	0
0	3	4	7	4	3	0	0
0	2	2	5	2	2	0	0
0	2	2	3	2	3	2	1
0	1	0	1	2	3	3	2
0	1	1	1	2	3	3	2
0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1

Computing the Count

- Suppose that a board is a list of lists containing 1 (for '*') and 0 for blank:

```
[
   [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,],
   [0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,],
   [0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,],
   [0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,],
   [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,],
   [0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,],
   [0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,],
   [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,],
]
```

- Now we want:

```
def neighbors(board):
   """A list of list of integers, NC, such that NC[i][j]
   is the number of occupied neighbor cells of board[i][j]."""
  return ________________________________________
```


Start a Solution: neighbors

```
def add3(x, y, z): return x + y + z
def with_border(B):
    """Life board B with a layer of 0's around the edges."""
    m, n = len(board), len(board[0])
    return   [ [0] * (n+2) ] \
           + list(map(lambda row: [0] + row + [0], B)) \
           + [ [0] * (n+2) ]

def neighbors(board):
    """A list of list of integers, NC, such that NC[i][j]
    is the number of occupied neighbor cells of board[i][j]."""
    board = with_border(board)
    return ____________________________________
```

- See code for this lecture for solution.

Comprehensions

- Another way to create sequences is to specify them with a description of the elements.
- We already do that with list and tuple displays:

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8]
(9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81)
[1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 6, 3, 6, 9]
```

- But we can also use ***comprehensions:*** formulas that generate the elements:

```
[x for x in range(1, 9) ]
tuple( (x**2 for x in range(3, 10)) )
[x * y for x in range(1,4) for y in range(1, 4)]
```


Another Approach to Neighbors

```
def neighbors(board):
   """A list of list of integers, NC, such that NC[i][j]
   is the number of occupied neighbor cells of board[i][j]."""

   m = len(board)
   n = len(board[0])
   B = with_border(board)
   return [ [ B[i-1][j-1]+B[i-1][j]+B[i-1][j+1]
              +B[i][j-1]+B[i][j+1]
              +B[i+1][j-1]+B[i+1][j]+B[i+1][j+1]
              for j in range(1, n+1) ]
            for i in range(1, m+1)  ]
```