

# Lecture 9: Data Abstraction

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07/05/2016

# Announcements

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# Roadmap

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Introduction

Functions

Data

Mutability

Objects

Interpretation

Paradigms

Applications

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- This week (Data), the goals are:

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Applications

- This week (Data), the goals are:
  - To continue our journey through abstraction with *data abstraction*

# Roadmap

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Functions

Data

Mutability

Objects

Interpretation

Paradigms

Applications

- This week (Data), the goals are:
  - To continue our journey through abstraction with *data abstraction*
  - To study useful data types we can construct with data abstraction

# List Comprehensions

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(demo)



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[<map exp> for <name> in <seq exp> if <filter exp>]
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Short version: [<map exp> for <name> in <seq exp>]
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A combined expression that evaluates to a list using this evaluation procedure:

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A combined expression that evaluates to a list using this evaluation procedure:

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2. Create an empty *result list*

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A combined expression that evaluates to a list using this evaluation procedure:

1. Add a new frame with the current frame as its parent
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3. For each element in the sequence from <seq exp>:
  1. Bind <name> to that element in the new frame
  2. If <filter exp> evaluates to a true value, then add the value of <map exp> to the result list



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- Python (and other languages) implements for us some *primitive* data types, such as numbers and strings
- But most data that we care about are *compound values*, rather than just a single value like a number or string
  - A date is three numbers: year, month, and day
  - A location is two numbers: latitude and longitude
- *Data abstraction* allows us to manipulate compound values as *units*, rather than having to deal with their *parts*

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- The separation is called the *abstraction barrier*
  - Most important thing I'll say today:

**Never violate the abstraction barrier!**

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  - If we instead use floats to represent fractions, we can lose the exact representation if we perform division

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def numer(rat):  
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def mul_rational(rat1, rat2):  
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- One of the simplest is to use lists

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from fractions import gcd # Greatest common divisor
def rational(n, d):
    """Return the rational number with numerator n
    and denominator d."""
    divisor = gcd(n, d) # Reduce to lowest terms
    return [n//divisor, d//divisor]
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# The Abstraction Barrier

---

The almighty abstraction barrier!

# The Abstraction Barrier

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Data Type  
Implementation

# The Abstraction Barrier

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Data Type  
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Rational numbers as  
two-element lists

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Barrier

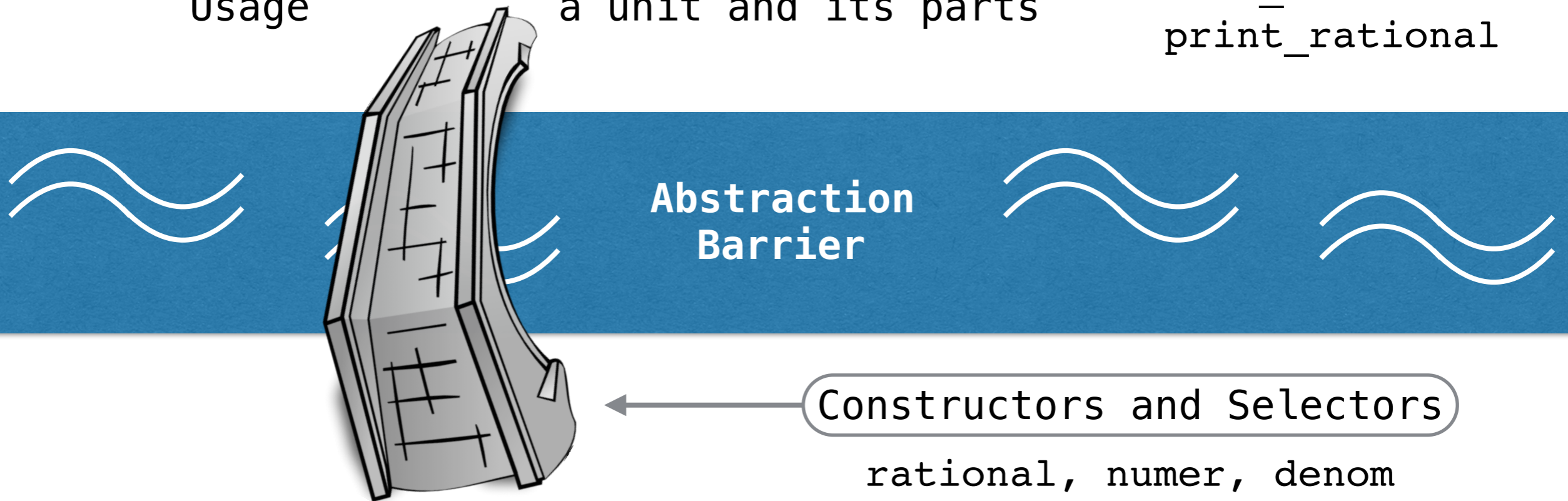
Constructors and Selectors

```
rational, numer, denom
```

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- Why is this such a bad thing?

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    divisor = gcd(n, d)      rat1[1]*rat2[1]]
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```
from fractions import gcd
def rational(n, d):
    divisor = gcd(n, d)
    return {'n': n//divisor,
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def numer(rat):
    return rat['n']
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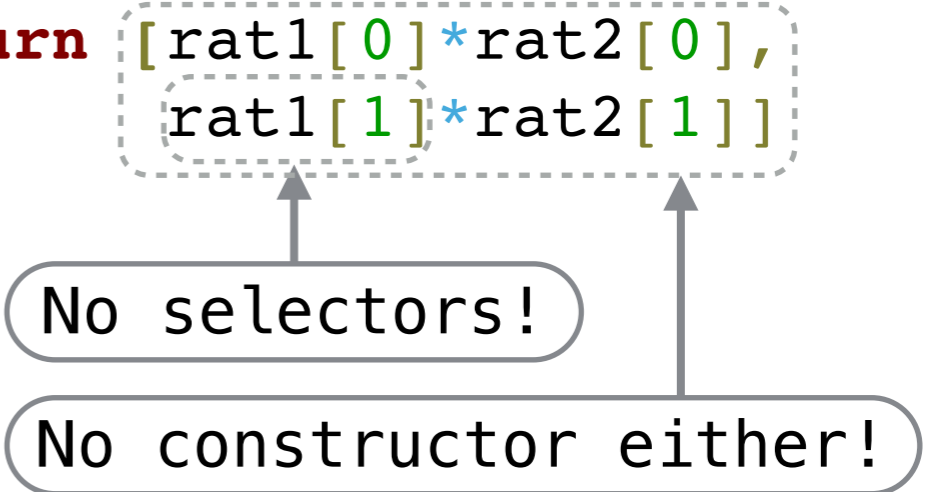
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- If we don't violate abstraction, everything will always work if we keep our constructors and selectors consistent

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# A Dictionary Abstract Data Type

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(demo)

# Summary

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