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Abstracting similarities

Procedural encapsulation

00 encapsulation

Programming in Python¹

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Lecture VIII: Encapsulation

```
Procedural abstraction is key for our thinking process
(remember the power of recursion, for example): giving a name
to a procedure/function enhances our problem solving skills.
def sum_range(a: int, b: int) -> int:
    """Sum integers from a through b.
    >>> sum_range(1, 4)
    10
    >>> sum_range(3, 3)
    3
    11 11 11
    assert b \ge a
    result = 0
    for i in range(a, b+1):
        result = result + i
    return result
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```



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Another "sum"

```
This is very similar...
def sum_range_cubes(a: int, b: int) -> int:
    """Sum the cubes of the integers from a through b.
    >>> sum_range_cubes(1, 3)
    36
    >>> sum_range_cubes(-2, 2)
    0
    assert b \ge a
    result = 0
    for i in range(a, b+1):
        result = result + cube(i) # cube(i: int) ->
         \rightarrow int defined elsewhere
    return result
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```

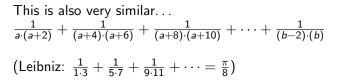


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Another "sum"

This is also very similar... $\frac{1}{a \cdot (a+2)} + \frac{1}{(a+4) \cdot (a+6)} + \frac{1}{(a+8) \cdot (a+10)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(b-2) \cdot (b)}$ (Leibniz: $\frac{1}{1,3} + \frac{1}{5,7} + \frac{1}{0,11} + \cdots = \frac{\pi}{8}$) def pi_sum(a: int, b: int) -> float: """Sum 1/(a(a+2)) terms until (a+2) > b. >>> from math import pi >>> abs(8*pi_sum(1, 1001) - pi) < 10e-3 True assert b >= a result = 0.0for i in range(a, b+1, 4): result = result + (1 / (i * (i + 2))) return result (中)、(型)、(目)、(目)、(目)の(で 57)



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Can we abstract the similarity?

from typing import Callable

```
Num = int | float # same as Num = Union[int, float]
def gen_sum(a: int, b: int, fun: Callable[[int], Num], step: int = 1) -> Num:
    """Sum terms from a through b. incrementing by step.
    >>> gen_sum(1, 4, lambda x: x)
    >>> gen_sum(1, 3, lambda x: x**3)
    36
    >>> from math import pi
    >>> abs(8*gen_sum(1, 1000, lambda x: 1 / (x * (x + 2)), 4) - pi) < 10e-3
    True
    assert b >= a
    result = 0.0
    for i in range(a, b+1, step):
        result = result + fun(i)
    if isinstance(result, float) and result.is_integer():
        return int(result)
    return result
```



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The huge value of procedural abstraction

It is worth to emphasize again the huge value brought by procedural abstraction. In Python it is not mandatory to use procedures/functions: the language is designed to be used also for *on the fly* calculations.

x =	45	
s =	0	
for	<pre>i in range(0,</pre>	x):
s	= s + i	

This is ok, but it is not encapsulated (in fact, since encapsulation is so important you can at least consider it encapsulated in file which contains it)

• the piece of functionality is not easily to distinguish

it could be intertwined with other unrelated code

```
x = 45
a = 67 # another concern
s = 0
for i in range(0, x):
    s = s + i
print(a) # another concern
```

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- the goal is not explicit, which data are needed, what computes
- it's hard to reuse even in slightly different contexts



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Encapsulate the functionality

```
def sum_to(x: int) -> int:
    assert x >= 0
    r = 0
    for i in range(0, x):
        r = r + i
    return r
```

- $s = sum_{to}(45)$
 - It gives to our mind a "piece of functionality", the interpreter we are programming is now "able" to do a new thing that can be used without thinking about the internal details
 - It makes clear which data it needs (an integer, \geq 0 if we add also an assertion or a docstring)
 - It makes clear that the interesting result is another integer produced by the calculation



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Encapsulation is so important that it is used also at a higher level: a collection of related procedures.

x = 666

```
def increment():
```

```
\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1}
```

```
def decrement():
    x = x - 1
```

Again: this is correct Python code, but it has problems:

- Both the functions depends on x but this is not clear from their signature: a user must look at the internal details
- The two functions cannot be reused individually, but only together with the other (and x)



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A class is a way to package together a collection of related functions. The class is a "mold" to instance new objects that encapsulated the related functionalities.

```
class Counter:
   def __init__(self, start: int):
     self.x = start
   def increment(self):
     self.x = self.x + 1
   def decrement(self):
     self.x = self.x - 1
c = Counter(666)
c.decrement()
d = Counter(999)
d.increment()
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```



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