Programming in Python[1]

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Lecture X: Encapsulation

Procedural abstraction

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
    """
    assert b >= a
    result = 0
    for i in range(a, b+1):
        result = result + i
    return result
```

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 >= a
    result = 0
    for i in range(a, b+1):
        result = result + cube(i) # cube(i: int) ->
        ↪  int defined elsewhere
    return result
```

Another "sum"

This is also very similar...

$$\frac{1}{a\cdot(a+2)} + \frac{1}{(a+4)\cdot(a+6)} + \frac{1}{(a+8)\cdot(a+10)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(b-2)\cdot(b)}$$

(Leibniz: $\frac{1}{1\cdot3} + \frac{1}{5\cdot7} + \frac{1}{9\cdot11} + \cdots = \frac{\pi}{8}$)

```
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 = 0.0
    for i in range(a, b+1, 4):
        result = result + (1 / (i * (i + 2)))
    return result
```

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)
    10

    >>> 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
```

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 i in range(0, 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
  ```

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

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, ≥ 0 if we add also an assertion or a docstring)
- It makes clear that the interesting result is another integer produced by the calculation
- It can be reused easily and safely

Lecture XI: OOP

Object Oriented encapsulation

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

```
x = 666

def increment():
  x = x + 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`)

Classes

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()
```