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objects



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Lecture VI: Composite objects

Programming in Python¹

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Simple and composite objects

- ints floats bools are simple objects: they have no "parts"
- Strings are an example of composite objects since it is possible to consider also the characters: a str is a sequence of single characters; an important (simplifying) property: they are immutable
- Generic **immutable** sequences (with elements of any type) are called tuples (tuple): (1, 2, 'foo') (1,)
- Generic mutable sequences (with elements of any type) are called lists (list): [1, 2, 'foo'] [1] [1,2].append(3)

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Mutability

Immutable objects are simpler to use:

x = (1, 2, 3)

y = x

x = (10, 20, 30) # x refers to a new object, since the \hookrightarrow old cannot be changed print(x, y)

Mutable ones require some caution:

x = [1, 2, 3]

y = x

x[0] = 10 # both x and y refer to a changed object print(x, y)

x = [100, 200, 300]

print(x, y)

z = x.copy() # a copy not the same object



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Exercises



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Composite objects
Tuples and lists

- Write a function middle(L: list[int]) which takes a list L as its argument, and returns the item in the middle position of L. (In order that the middle is well-defined, you should assume that L has odd length.) For example, calling middle([8, 0, 100, 12, 1]) should return 100, since it is positioned exactly in the middle of the list. (assert is a useful tool to check assumptions known as preconditions are indeed true)
- Define a function prod(L: list[int]) which returns the product of the elements in a list *L*.