

Data Abstraction

Announcements

Data Abstraction

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 - How data are represented (as parts)
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All
Programmers

Great
Programmers

Rational Numbers

Rational Numbers

$$\frac{\text{numerator}}{\text{denominator}}$$

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Exact representation of fractions

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Exact representation of fractions

A pair of integers

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As soon as division occurs, the exact representation may be lost! (Demo)

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Assume we can compose and decompose rational numbers:

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Assume we can compose and decompose rational numbers:

- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`

Rational Numbers

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Exact representation of fractions

A pair of integers

As soon as division occurs, the exact representation may be lost! (Demo)

Assume we can compose and decompose rational numbers:

- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`
- `numer(x)` returns the numerator of `x`

Rational Numbers

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Exact representation of fractions

A pair of integers

As soon as division occurs, the exact representation may be lost! (Demo)

Assume we can compose and decompose rational numbers:

- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`
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Rational Numbers

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Exact representation of fractions

A pair of integers

As soon as division occurs, the exact representation may be lost! (Demo)

Assume we can compose and decompose rational numbers:

Constructor

`rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`

- `numer(x)` returns the numerator of `x`
- `denom(x)` returns the denominator of `x`

Rational Numbers

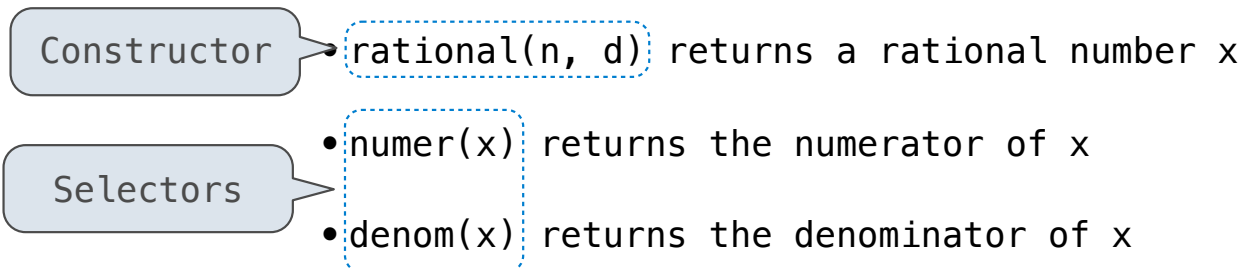
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Exact representation of fractions

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As soon as division occurs, the exact representation may be lost! (Demo)

Assume we can compose and decompose rational numbers:



Rational Number Arithmetic

Example

General Form

Rational Number Arithmetic

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{3}{5}$$

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General Form

Rational Number Arithmetic

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$$

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$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy}$$

General Form

Rational Number Arithmetic

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$$

Example

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

General Form

Rational Number Arithmetic

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{5}$$

Example

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

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$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$$

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$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

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General Form

Rational Number Arithmetic Implementation

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- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`
- `numer(x)` returns the numerator of `x`
- `denom(x)` returns the denominator of `x`

Rational Number Arithmetic Implementation

```
def mul_rational(x, y):  
    return rational(numer(x) * numer(y),  
                    denom(x) * denom(y))
```

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

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- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`
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These functions implement an abstract representation for rational numbers

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def mul_rational(x, y):  
    return rational( numer(x) * numer(y),  
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```

Constructor

Selectors

```
def add_rational(x, y):  
    nx, dx = numer(x), denom(x)  
    ny, dy = numer(y), denom(y)  
    return rational( nx * dy + ny * dx, dx * dy )
```

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

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    nx, dx = numer(x), denom(x)  
    ny, dy = numer(y), denom(y)  
    return rational(nx * dy + ny * dx, dx * dy)
```

```
def print_rational(x):  
    print(numer(x), '/', denom(x))
```

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

$$\frac{nx}{dx} + \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*dy + ny*dx}{dx*dy}$$

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    return rational( numer(x) * numer(y),  
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Selectors

$$\frac{nx}{dx} * \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*ny}{dx*dy}$$

```
def add_rational(x, y):  
    nx, dx = numer(x), denom(x)  
    ny, dy = numer(y), denom(y)  
    return rational(nx * dy + ny * dx, dx * dy)
```

$$\frac{nx}{dx} + \frac{ny}{dy} = \frac{nx*dy + ny*dx}{dx*dy}$$

```
def print_rational(x):  
    print(numer(x), '/', denom(x))
```

```
def rationals_are_equal(x, y):  
    return numer(x) * denom(y) == numer(y) * denom(x)
```

- `rational(n, d)` returns a rational number `x`
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Pairs

Representing Pairs Using Lists

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```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
```

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>>> pair = [1, 2]
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[1, 2]
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>>> pair = [1, 2]
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```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

Representing Pairs Using Lists

```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]

>>> x, y = pair
```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

Representing Pairs Using Lists

```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]

>>> x, y = pair
>>> x
1
```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

Representing Pairs Using Lists

```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]
```

```
>>> x, y = pair
>>> x
1
>>> y
2
```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

Representing Pairs Using Lists

```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]
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>>> x, y = pair
>>> x
1
>>> y
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A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

"Unpacking" a list

Representing Pairs Using Lists

```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]
```

```
>>> x, y = pair
>>> x
1
>>> y
2
```

```
>>> pair[0]
1
```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

"Unpacking" a list

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>>> pair = [1, 2]
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A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

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>>> pair
[1, 2]
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>>> y
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>>> pair[1]
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```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

"Unpacking" a list

Element selection using the selection operator

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```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]
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A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

```
>>> x, y = pair
>>> x
1
>>> y
2
```

"Unpacking" a list

```
>>> pair[0]
1
>>> pair[1]
2
```

Element selection using the selection operator

```
>>> from operator import getitem
```

Representing Pairs Using Lists

```
>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
[1, 2]
```

A list literal:
Comma-separated expressions in brackets

```
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>>> x
1
>>> y
2
```

"Unpacking" a list

```
>>> pair[0]
1
>>> pair[1]
2
```

Element selection using the selection operator

```
>>> from operator import getitem
>>> getitem(pair, 0)
1
```


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>>> pair = [1, 2]
>>> pair
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A list literal:
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>>> x
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>>> y
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>>> pair[0]
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Element selection using the selection operator

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>>> from operator import getitem
>>> getitem(pair, 0)
1
>>> getitem(pair, 1)
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Element selection function

Representing Rational Numbers

```
def rational(n, d):  
    """Construct a rational number that represents N/D."""  
    return [n, d]
```

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def rational(n, d):  
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Construct a list

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Construct a list

```
def numer(x):  
    """Return the numerator of rational number X."""  
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Representing Rational Numbers

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    """Return the denominator of rational number X."""  
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Representing Rational Numbers

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Select item from a list

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Select item from a list

(Demo)

Reducing to Lowest Terms

Example:

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Example:

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3}$$

Reducing to Lowest Terms

Example:

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{2}$$

Reducing to Lowest Terms

Example:

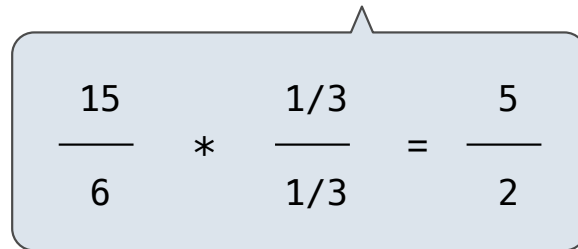
$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{2}$$

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Reducing to Lowest Terms

Example:

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{10}$$


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Example:

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{2} \qquad \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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```
from fractions import gcd
```


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```
from fractions import gcd
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```
def rational(n, d):
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```
    """Construct a rational that represents n/d in lowest terms."""
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Reducing to Lowest Terms

Example:

$$\frac{3}{2} * \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{2}$$

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```
    return [n//g, d//g]
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Greatest common divisor

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Parts of the program that...

Treat rationals as...

Using...

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Create rationals or implement
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Use rational numbers
to perform computation

whole data values

```
add_rational, mul_rational  
rationals_are_equal, print_rational
```

Create rationals or implement
rational operations

numerators and
denominators

```
rational, numer, denom
```

Implement selectors and
constructor for rationals

Abstraction Barriers

Parts of the program that...

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Violating Abstraction Barriers

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add_rational( [1, 2], [1, 4] )
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def divide_rational(x, y):  
    return [ x[0] * y[1], x[1] * y[0] ]
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Violating Abstraction Barriers

Does not use
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And no constructor!

Violating Abstraction Barriers

Data Representations

What are Data?

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(Demo)

Rationals Implemented as Functions

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def rational(n, d):  
    def select(name):  
        if name == 'n':  
            return n  
        elif name == 'd':  
            return d  
    return select
```

```
def numer(x):  
    return x('n')
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x = rational(3, 8)  
numer(x)
```

Rationals Implemented as Functions

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    def select(name):
        if name == 'n':
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    return select
```

This function represents a rational number

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