CS1110

A2 grading comments

Announcements

Solutions will be posted Real Soon Now. (One illness extension)
Grading rubric: 12 points possible

- 3 main areas: objects; frames; values (accessing, changing)
- For each area:
  - 4 = perfect
  - 3 = one minor conceptual mistake
  - 2 = at least one major conceptual mistake

Grades of 7 and below are definitely below the C- level.

CS1110

Lecture 12: Intro to Recursion

Upcoming schedule

Today: Return of graded A2s to study from. Deadline for final A1 submission (unless you got an extension beyond that)

Tuesday Mar 11

- Lecture = (optional) review session; can also pick up graded A2
- Lab sessions = (optional) drop-in office hours; can also pick up graded A2
- **Prelim: 7:30-9pm, 200 Baker Lab (= the auditorium)**

Wednesday Mar 12: No labs or office hours

Prelim grades announced by email from CMS, *hopefully* by Friday morning.

Slides by D. Gries, L. Lee, S. Marschner, W. White

Preparing for the exam

Past exams are posted on the Exams section of the website. Profs Lee and Marschner wrote the Spring 2013 one, but that exam didn't cover `map` or `for`-loops.

Recommended preparation: Review all lectures up to and including March 4. Be able to do A1, A2, labs 1-5 from scratch, cold. For lab 6, be comfortable with writing for-loops and employing map in the ways the lab asks you to.

As always, come to our many office hours/consulting hours for in-person help; see the Staff section of the webpage.

As always, watch Piazza for announcements, for helpful answers to other people's questions, etc.

Motivation: Linguistic structure

From (IMDB transcription of) trailer for *Wreck-It Ralph:*

King Candy: (*puts on glasses*)
You wouldn't hit a guy with glasses, would you?

(*Ralph smacks the King with the glasses*)

King Candy: You hit a guy, with glasses. Well played.

Linguistic chunks as nested lists

['hit', 'a', 'guy', 'with', 'glasses']

modifies what?

['hit', ['a', ['guy', ['with', 'glasses']]]]

in 4 lists

['hit', ['a', 'guy'], ['with', 'glasses']]

in 2 lists

Let's take "list embeddedness" as indication of structure: what's the max number of lists within which an object is enclosed?

Test cases

```
def embed(input):
    """Returns: depth of embedding in input.
    Preconditions: input is a string, or a potentially
   nested list of strings representing a valid sentence
   bracketing; no component list can be empty."""
```

```
['hit', 'a', 'guy', 'with', 'glasses']: 1
['hit', ['a', 'guy'], ['with', 'glasses']]:  2
['hit', ['a', 'guy',  ['with', 'glasses']]]: 3
['the', [['red', 'house'], 'and', 'barn', ['that', 'jack',
   'built']], 'was', 'razed']: 3
'a': 0
```

How might you implement this?

```
def embed(input):
    """Returns: depth of embedding in input.
    Precondition: input is a string, or a potentially nested list of
  strings representing a valid sentence bracketing (which implies no
  component list can be empty)."""
```

(A) use `len(input)`

(B) convert `input` to a string `si`, use `si.count('[')`

(C) like (B), but go through `si`, counting ']' against '[' to figure out the number of "currently unmatched '['s"

(D) get the max embedding of the items in `input`, then add 1

One solution

```
def embed(input):
    """Returns: depth of embedding in input.
    Precondition: input is string or valid string-
  bracketing list"""
    if type(input) != list:
        return 0
    else:
        return 1 + max(map(embed, input))
```

the function embed uses itself

map applies embed to input's items, which may be sublists

Any function can include a call to itself; the important part is ensuring correctness and termination.

A one*-liner

```
return (0 if type(input) != list
        else 1 + max(map(embed, input)))
```

* For sufficiently small font. It's two lines here for lecture readability.

How to Think About Recursive Functions

- **<u>Have a precise function specification</u>.**
- **Figure out how to handle the *base case(s)*:**

  Base cases: argument values are as "small" as possible, or when the answer is determined with little calculation
- **Figure out how to handle the *recursive case(s)*:**
  - How can the problem be described as the combination of answers to smaller versions of the original?
- **Figure out how to perform the decomposition:**
  - Arguments of calls must somehow get “smaller”, so each recursive call gets closer to a base case.

Simpler, restricted example

```
def num_es(s):
    """Returns: number of ‘e’s in <s>. Precond: <s> a string"""
    pass
```

Recursive idea: *If* `s` has at least one character, the number of 'e's in `s` **is** the number of 'e's in `s[0]` + the number of 'e's in `s[1:]`.

'abc': 0 = 0 + 0

'eag': 1 = 1 + 0

'e': 1 = 1 + 0 ~~# trick using s[1:] == ""~~

'ceceddd': 2 = 0 + 2

Simpler example: Recursive, restricted version of count

If `s` has at least one character, the number of 'e's in `s` **is** the number of 'e's in `s[0]` + the number of 'e's in `s[1:]`.

```
def num_es(s):
    """Returns: number of ‘e’s in <s>. Precond: <s> a string"""

    return (startcount + num_es(s[1:]))
    # s[1:] is '' if len(s) == 1
```

Recursive part of code

If `s` has at least one character, the number of 'e's in `s` **is** the number of 'e's in `s[0]` + the number of 'e's in `s[1:]`.

```
def num_es(s):
    """Returns: number of ‘e’s in <s>. Precond: <s> a string"""

    if s[0] == 'e':
        startcount = 1
    else:
        startcount = 0
    return (startcount + num_es(s[1:]))
    # s[1:] is '' if len(s) == 1
```

can be condensed to:

```
startcount = 1 if s[0] == 'e' else 0
```

Base case part of the code

```
def num_es(s):
    """Returns: number of 'e's in <s>. Precond: <s> a string"""
    # case: s is empty string


    if s == '':
        return 0


    else:
        # case: s has at least one char
        return (1 if s[0] == 'e' else 0) +  num_es(s[1:])
```

Base case

Complete program

```
def num_es(s):
    """Returns: # of 'e's in s"""
    # base case
    if s == '':
        return 0
    else:
        # { s at least one char }
        # return # of 'e's in s[0]+# of 'e's in s[1:]
        return (1 if s[0] == 'e' else 0) + num_es(s[1:])
```

input is s

new input is s[1:]

argument `s[1:]` is smaller than original `s`, so there is progress toward base case (')

Example: Remove Blanks from a String

```
def deblank(s):
    """Returns: s with blanks removed"""
    if s == '':
        return s

    # case: s is not empty
    if s[0] in string.whitespace:
        return deblank(s[1:])

    # case: s not empty and s[0] not blank
    return (s[0] +
            deblank(s[1:]))
```

- Check the four points:
  1. Precise specification?
  2. Base case: correct?
  3. Recursive case: progress toward termination?
  4. Recursive case: correct?

Many more examples posted on the lectures page (should be handy for lab).

Those examples use assert statements;
not our conceptual focus for now.