

MAT 305: Mathematical Computing Collections

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Outline

① Collections in Python

② Ranges of data

③ Strings

④ Summary

Collections?

Collection: group of objects identified as single object

- ordered
 - points $(x_0, y_0), (x_0, y_0, z_0)$
 - tuples $(a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$
 - lists $[a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n]$
 - sequences (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)
- unordered
 - sets $\{a_0, a_5, a_3, a_2, a_1\}$

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Python collections

Sage offers several collections standard in Python

- ordered (“sequence types”)
 - tuples, lists
 - access i th element using $[i-1]$
- unordered (“set types”)
 - sets
 - cannot access i th element
 - only one instance of any element

Tuples

A **tuple** is an immutable, ordered collection

- *immutable*: cannot change elements
- *indexable*: can access elements by their order
- defined using parentheses

Example

```
sage: my_tuple = (1,5,0,5)
```

4-tuple

```
sage: my_tuple[2]  
0
```

access 3rd element

```
sage: my_tuple[2] = 1
```

assign to 3rd element?

... Output deleted...

```
TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item  
assignment
```

```
sage: my_tuple  
(1,5,0,5)
```

Lists

A **list** is a mutable, ordered collection

- *mutable*: can change elements
- *indexable*: can access elements by their order
- defined using square brackets

Example

```
sage: my_list = [1,5,0,5]
```

list of 4 elements

```
sage: my_list[2]  
0
```

access 3rd element

```
sage: my_list[2] = 1
```

assign to 3rd element?

```
sage: my_list[2]  
1
```

no error! access gives new value!

```
sage: my_list  
[1,5,1,5]
```

Sets

A **set** is a mutable, unordered collection

- *mutable*: can change elements
- *non-indexable*
 - cannot access elements by their order
 - computer arranges elements for efficiency
- defined using `set(tuple or list)` or `set()` (for empty set)
- redundant elements automatically deleted

Example

```
sage: my_set = set([1,5,0,5])
```

set of 4 elements

```
sage: my_set[2]
```

access 3rd element?

... Output deleted...

```
TypeError: 'set' object is unindexable
```

```
sage: my_set
```

so what's in there, anyway?

```
set([0, 1, 5])
```

not original list!

Nice dog! Does he do any tricks?

(1)

sets, tuples, and lists

- `len(C)`
number of elements in C
- `x in C`
is x an element of C?

tuples and lists

- `C.count(x)`
Number of times x appears in C
- `C.index(x)`
First location of x in C
- `C1 + C2`
join C1 to C2, returned as new tuple/list

Example

```
sage: len(my_set)
3
```

```
sage: 4 in my_set
False
```

```
sage: 5 in my_set
True
```

```
sage: my_tuple.count(5)
2
```

```
sage: my_list.index(5)
1
```

```
sage: my_list + [1,3,5]
[1, 5, 0, 5, 1, 3, 5]
```

How many 5s?

in second location

Nice dog! Does he do any tricks?

(2)

lists

- `L.append(x)`
- `L.extend(C)` *append each element of C to L*
- `L.insert(i, x)` *insert x at L[i], shifting L[i] and subsequent elements back*
- `L.pop(i)` *delete L[i] and tell me its value*
- `L.remove(x)` *look for x in L; remove first copy found*
- `L.reverse()`
- `L.sort()` *sort L according to “natural” order
a good idea only for “primitive” elements*

Example

```
sage: my_list
```

```
[1, 5, 0, 5]
```

```
sage: my_list.extend((2,4))
```

```
sage: my_list
```

```
[1, 5, 0, 5, 2, 4]
```

```
sage: my_list.insert(3,-1)
```

```
sage: my_list
```

```
[1, 5, 0, -1, 5, 2, 4]
```

```
sage: my_list.pop(3)
```

```
-1
```

```
sage: my_list.sort()
```

```
sage: my_list
```

```
[0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 5]
```

A word on inserting

start:

my_list	1	5	0	5	2	4
	L[0]	L[1]	L[2]	L[3]	L[4]	L[5]

sage: `my_list.insert(3,-1)`

A word on inserting

start:

my_list	1	5	0	5	2	4
	L[0]	L[1]	L[2]	L[3]	L[4]	L[5]

sage: `my_list.insert(3,-1)`

A word on inserting

start:

my_list	1	5	0	5	2	4
	L[0]	L[1]	L[2]	L[3]	L[4]	L[5]

sage: my_list.insert(3,-1)

my_list	1	5	0	-1	5	2	4
	L[0]	L[1]	L[2]	L[3]	L[4]	L[5]	L[6]

Nice dog! Does he do any tricks?

sets as Python tools

- `S.add(x)`
- `S.clear()` *remove all elements from S*
- `S.pop()` *removes and reports random (first?) element of S*
- `S.remove(x)` *remove x from S*

sets as mathematical objects

- `S.difference(C)` *difference $S \setminus C$*
- `S.intersection(C)` *intersection $S \cap C$*
- `S.union(C)` *union $S \cup C$*
- `S.isdisjoint(C)` *True iff S and C share no elements*
- `S.symmetric_difference(x)` *symmetric difference
 $S \setminus C \cup C \setminus S$*

Example

```
sage: my_set = set((1,5,0,5))
```

```
sage: my_set.add(4)
```

```
sage: my_set  
set([0, 1, 4, 5])
```

```
sage: my_set.isdisjoint((-1,-2,4))  
False
```

```
sage: my_set.symmetric_difference((-1,-2,4))  
set([-2, -1, 0, 1, 5])
```

```
sage: my_set.remove(2)
```

... Output removed...

```
KeyError: 2
```

```
sage: my_set.remove(1)
```

```
sage: my_set  
[0, 4, 5]
```

Outline

① Collections in Python

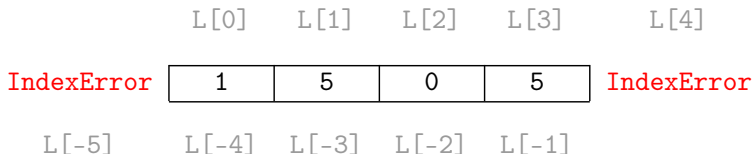
② Ranges of data

③ Strings

④ Summary

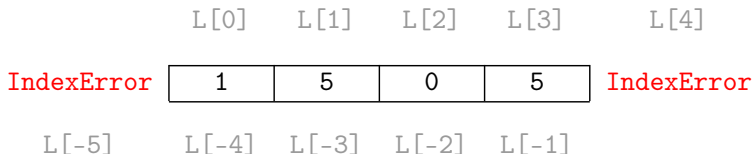
Tricks with []

Negative indices have meaning:



Tricks with []

Negative indices have meaning:



Example

```
sage: L = [1,5,0,5]
```

```
sage: L[-1]
```

```
5
```

```
sage: L[-4]
```

```
1
```

```
sage: L[-5]
```

... *Output deleted* ...

```
IndexError: list index out of range
```

Tricks with [:]

$C[first:last+1]$ specifies subcollection

$C[first]$	$C[first+1]$...	$C[last]$
------------	--------------	-----	-----------

- omit *first*? \implies start at $C[0]$
- omit *last*? \implies end at $C[-1]$

Tricks with [:]

$C[first:last+1]$ specifies subcollection

$C[first]$	$C[first+1]$	\dots	$C[last]$
------------	--------------	---------	-----------

- omit *first*? \implies start at $C[0]$
- omit *last*? \implies end at $C[-1]$

Example

sage: $L[2:4]$

$L[2]$ to $L[3]$

$[0, 5]$

sage: $L[:2]$

$L[0]$ to $L[1]$

$[1, 5]$

sage: $L[2:]$

$L[2]$ to $L[-1]$

$[0, 5]$

sage: $L[:]$

$L[0]$ to $L[-1]$

$[1, 5, 0, 5]$

The range() command

`range(first, last+1)` generates a list with $n = last + 1 - first$ elements where

- *first* is the first integer in the list
 - default value is 0
- *last* is the last integer in the list
- $first \geq last$? empty list

Example

```
sage: range(5)  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
sage: range(1,5)  
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
sage: range(3,5)  
[3,4]
```

```
sage: range(5,5)  
[]
```

```
sage: range(6,5)  
[]
```

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Strings

String: ordered collection of characters

'Hello' \leftrightarrow

H	e	l	l	o
---	---	---	---	---

- extract elements using []
- join elements using +
- other useful functions on pg. 96 of text

Example

```
sage: name = 'Euler'
```

```
sage: name[2]  
'l'
```

3rd character

```
sage: name[-1]  
'r'
```

last character

```
sage: name[0:4]  
'Eule'
```

first four characters in string

```
sage: name + ' computed'  
'Euler computed'
```

add string; notice space

The `str()` command

`str(x)` where

- x is any object that can be turned into a string
- Sage will turn a *lot* of objects into strings!

Example

Numbers:

```
sage: name + ' computed' + ' e**(i*pi) + 1 = '  
      + str(0)  
'Euler computed e**(i*pi) + 1 = 0'
```


Example

Numbers:

```
sage: name + ' computed' + ' e**(i*pi) + 1 = '
      + str(0)
'Euler computed e**(i*pi) + 1 = 0'
```

Equations: (after “obvious” simplifications!)

```
sage: name + ' computed ' + str(e**(i*pi) + 1 == 0)
'Euler computed 0 == 0'
```

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Summary

- Through Python, Sage offers several kinds of collections
 - tuples, lists, sets
- Operations
 - `[]` for extraction
 - negatives allowed
 - `[:]` gives subcollections
 - usual mathematical operations on sets
 - others supplied by Python
- Strings allow lists of characters
 - `str(x)` produces “obvious” string representation of x