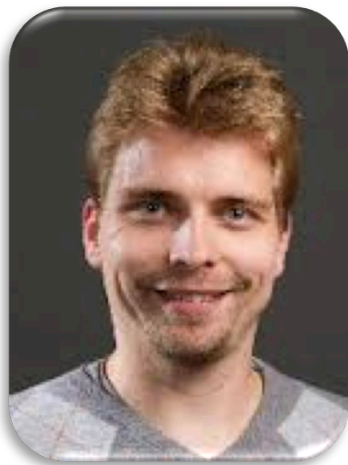




Computational Structures in Data Science



UC Berkeley EECS
Adj. Ass. Prof.
Dr. Gerald Friedland

Lecture #3: Recursion

Go watch Inception!
(Movie about recursion)



September 9, 2016

<http://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs88>



CS88 news

- Homework will have “Challenge problems”
 - Project 1 coming soon!
- Site to know: www.stackoverflow.com
- Enrollment up to about 50. We might open a 3rd section.

Computational Concepts today

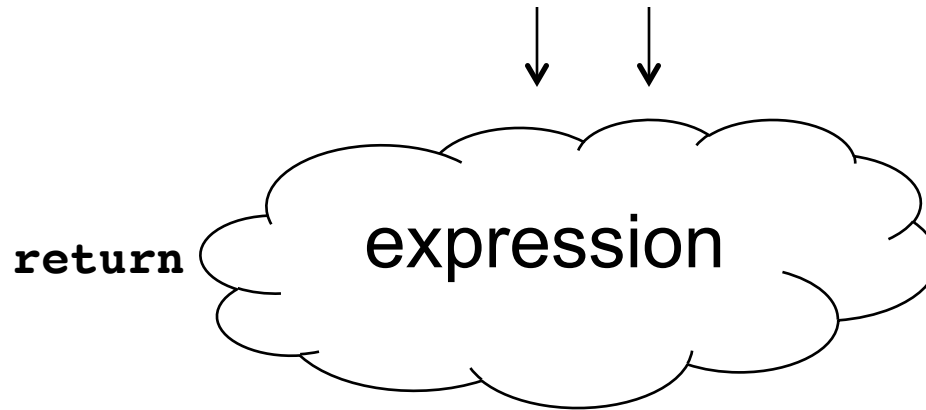
- **Variable Scope (also: see reading)**
- **Recursion**





Remember: Functions

`def <function name> (<argument list>) :`



```
def concat(str1, str2):  
    return str1+str2;  
  
concat("Hello", "World")
```

- **Generalizes an expression or set of statements to apply to lots of instances of the problem**
- **A function should *do one thing well***



Variable Scope

When an input is passed to a function, what does the function actually get?

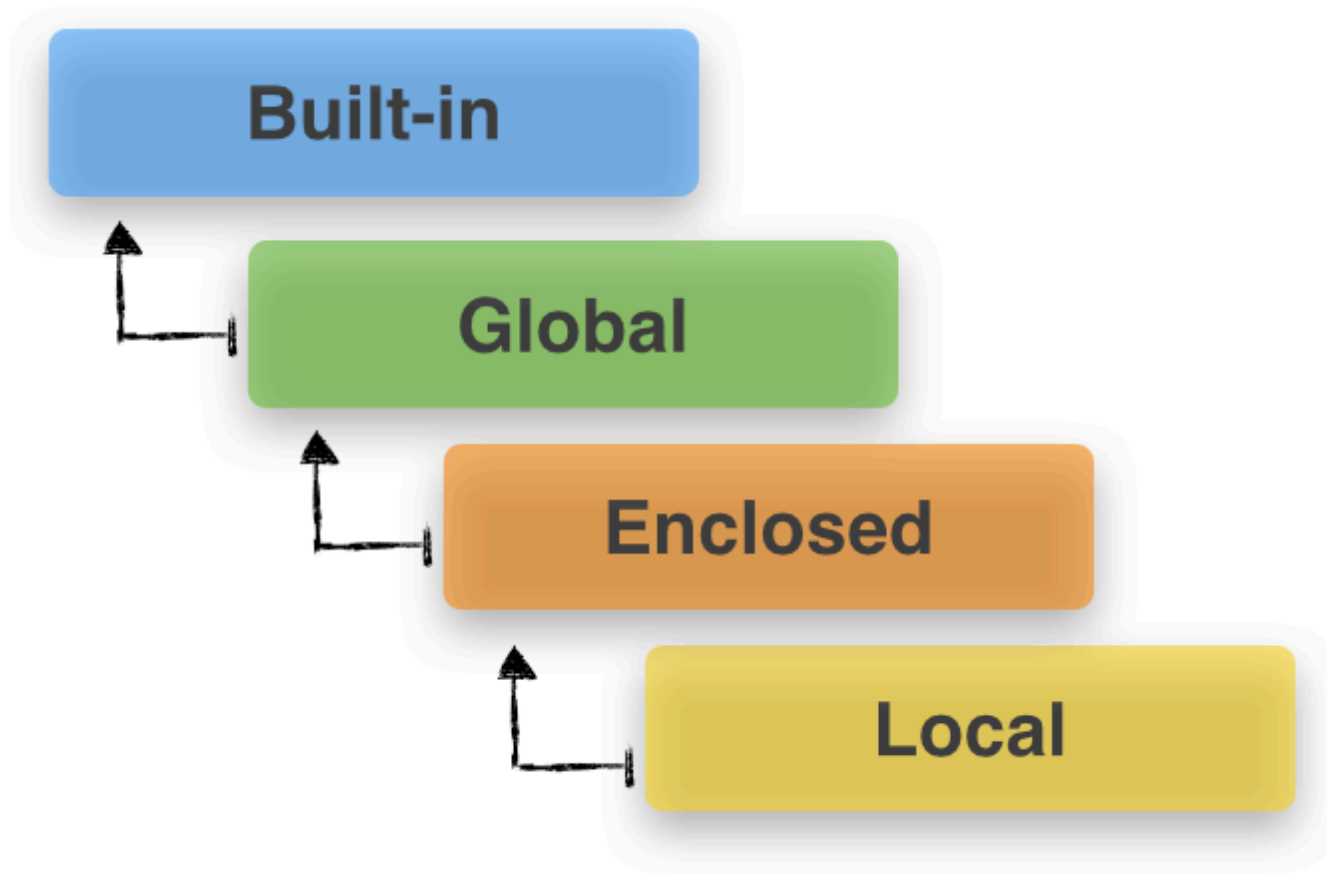
- Internal variables get a *copy* of input values, with the exception of mutable objects

Local variables only exist within the function in which they are defined

- The variables cease to exist when the function ends
- The *scope* of a variable is the part(s) of code where that variable name binding is valid (i.e. where it exists)



Variable Scope (Python)





Variable Scope: Example I

```
i = 1

def foo():
    i = 5
    print(i, 'in foo()')

print(i, '=global')

foo()
```

Output?

```
1=global
5 in foo()
```



Variable Scope: Example II

```
a_var = 'global value'

def a_func():
    global a_var
    a_var = 'local value'
    print(a_var, '[ a_var inside
a_func() ]')

print(a_var, '[ a_var outside a_func() ]')
a_func()
print(a_var, '[ a_var outside a_func() ]')
```

Output?

```
global value [ a_var outside a_func() ]
local value [ a_var inside a_func() ]
local value [ a_var outside a_func() ]
```




Recursion

re·cur·sion

/ri'kərZHən/

noun MATHEMATICS LINGUISTICS

the repeated application of a recursive procedure or definition.

- a recursive definition.
plural noun: **recursions**

re·cur·sive

/ri'kərsiv/

adjective

characterized by recurrence or repetition, in particular.

- MATHEMATICS LINGUISTICS
relating to or involving the repeated application of a rule, definition, or procedure to successive results.
- COMPUTING
relating to or involving a program or routine of which a part requires the application of the whole, so that its explicit interpretation requires in general many successive executions.

Recursive function calls itself, directly or indirectly



Reminder: Iteration

<initialization statements>

for <variables> **in** <sequence expression>:

 <body statements>

<rest of the program>

<initialization statements>

while <predicate expression>:

 <body statements>

<rest of the program>

[<expr with loop var> **for** <loop var> **in** <sequence expr >]



Iteration vs Recursion

For loop:

```
def sum(n) :  
    s=0  
    for i in range(0,n+1) :  
        s=s+i  
    return s
```



Iteration vs Recursion

While loop:

```
def sum(n) :  
    s=0  
    i=0  
    while i<n:  
        i=i+1  
        s=s+i  
    return s
```



Iteration vs Recursion

Recursion:

```
def sum(n):  
    if n==0:  
        return 0  
    return n+sum(n-1)
```



Recursion: Pattern

1. Test for simple “base” case

2. Solution in simple “base” case

```
def sum(n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 0  
    return n + sum(n-1)
```

4. Transform sol'n of simpler problem into full sol'n

3. Assume recursive solution to simpler problem

- **Linear recursion**



Why does it work?

sum(3)

```
# sum(3) => 3 + sum(2)
#           => 3 + sum(2) + sum(1)
#           => 3 + sum(2) + sum(1) + sum(0)
#           => 3 + sum(2) + sum(1) + 0
#           => 3 + sum(2) + 1
#           => 3 + 3
#           => 6
```



How does it work?

- **Each recursive call gets its own local variables**
 - Just like any other function call
- **Computes its result (possibly using additional calls)**
 - Just like any other function call
- **Returns its result and returns control to its caller**
 - Just like any other function call
- **The function that is called happens to be itself**
 - Called on a simpler problem
 - Eventually bottoms out on the simple base case
- **Reason about correctness “by mathematical induction”**
 - Solve a base case
 - Assuming a solution to a smaller problem, extend it



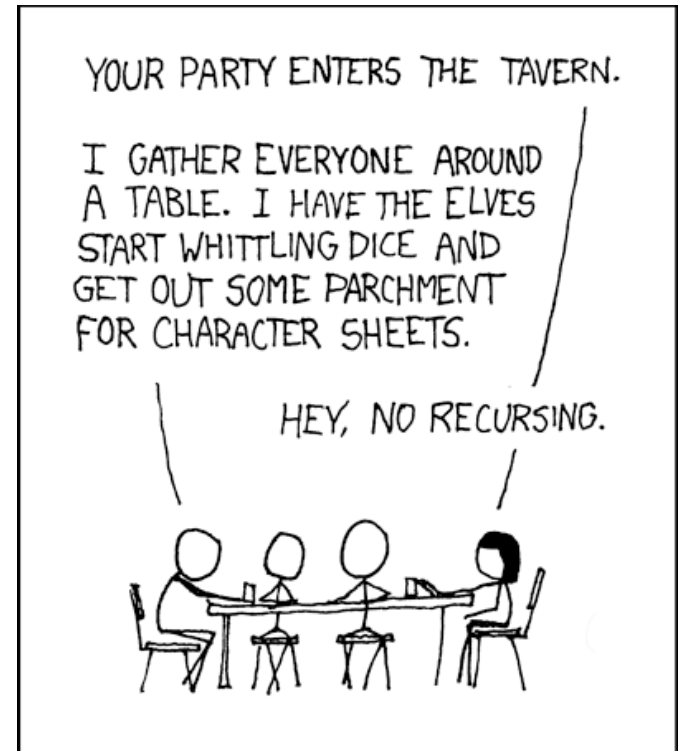
Local variables

```
def sum(n):  
    if n==0:  
        return 0  
    return n+sum(n-1)
```

Each call has its own “frame” of local variables

Sanity Check...

- **Recursion is ■ Iteration (i.e., loops)**
 - a) more powerful than
 - b) just as powerful as
 - c) less powerful than





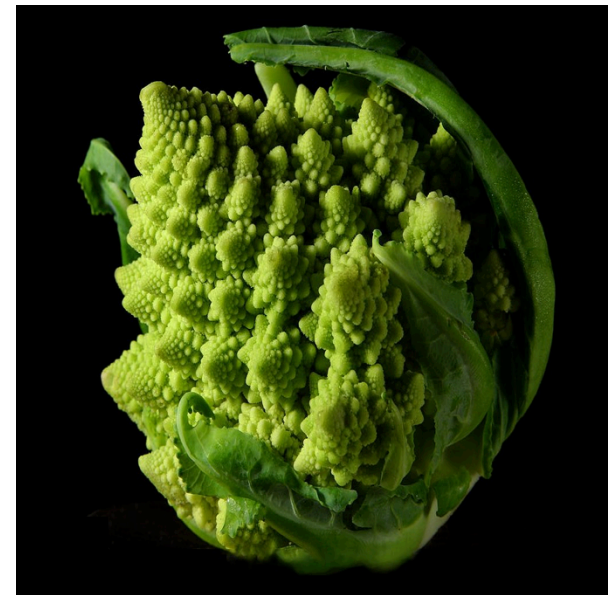
Why Recursion?

- **“After Abstraction, Recursion is probably the 2nd biggest idea in this course”**
- **“It’s tremendously useful when the problem is self-similar”**
- **“It’s no more powerful than iteration, but often leads to more concise & better code”**
- **“It’s more ‘mathematical’”**
- **“It embodies the beauty and joy of computing”**
- **...**



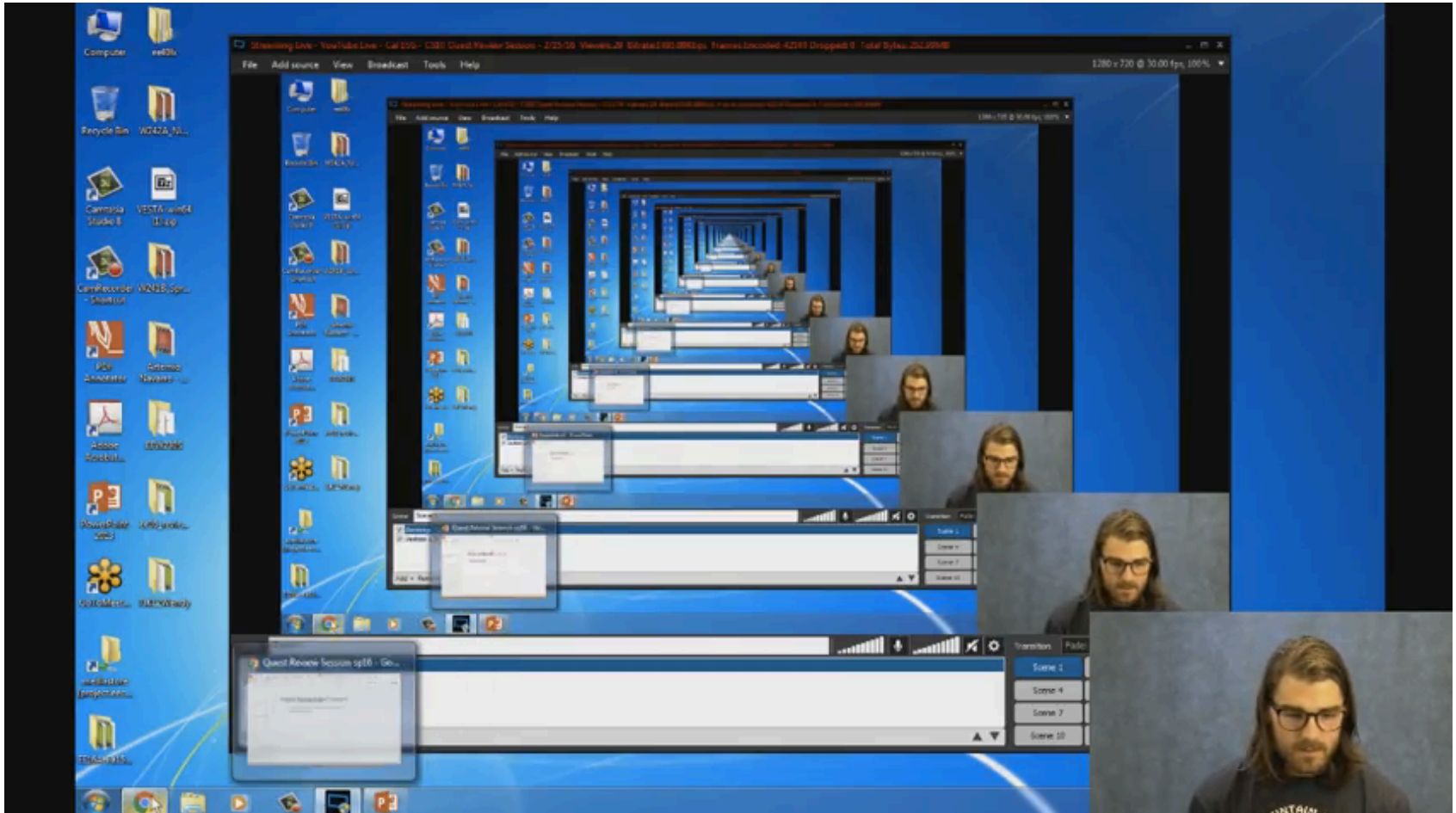
Why Recursion? More Reason

- **Recursive structures exist (sometimes hidden) in nature and therefore in data!**
- **It's mentally and sometimes computationally more efficient to process recursive structures using recursion.**





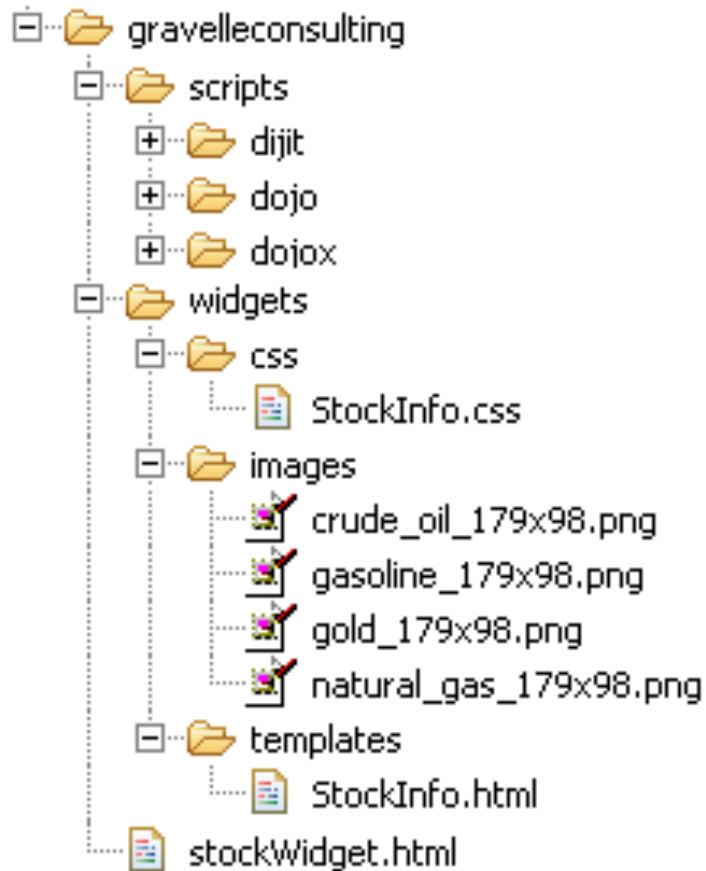
Recursion (unwanted)





Example I

List all items on your hard disk



- **Files**
- **Folders contain**
 - Files
 - Folders

Recursion!



List Files in Python

```
def listfiles(directory):
    content = [os.path.join(directory, x) for x in os.listdir(directory)]

    dirs = sorted([x for x in content if os.path.isdir(x)])
    files = sorted([x for x in content if os.path.isfile(x)])

    for d in dirs:
        print d
        listfiles(d)

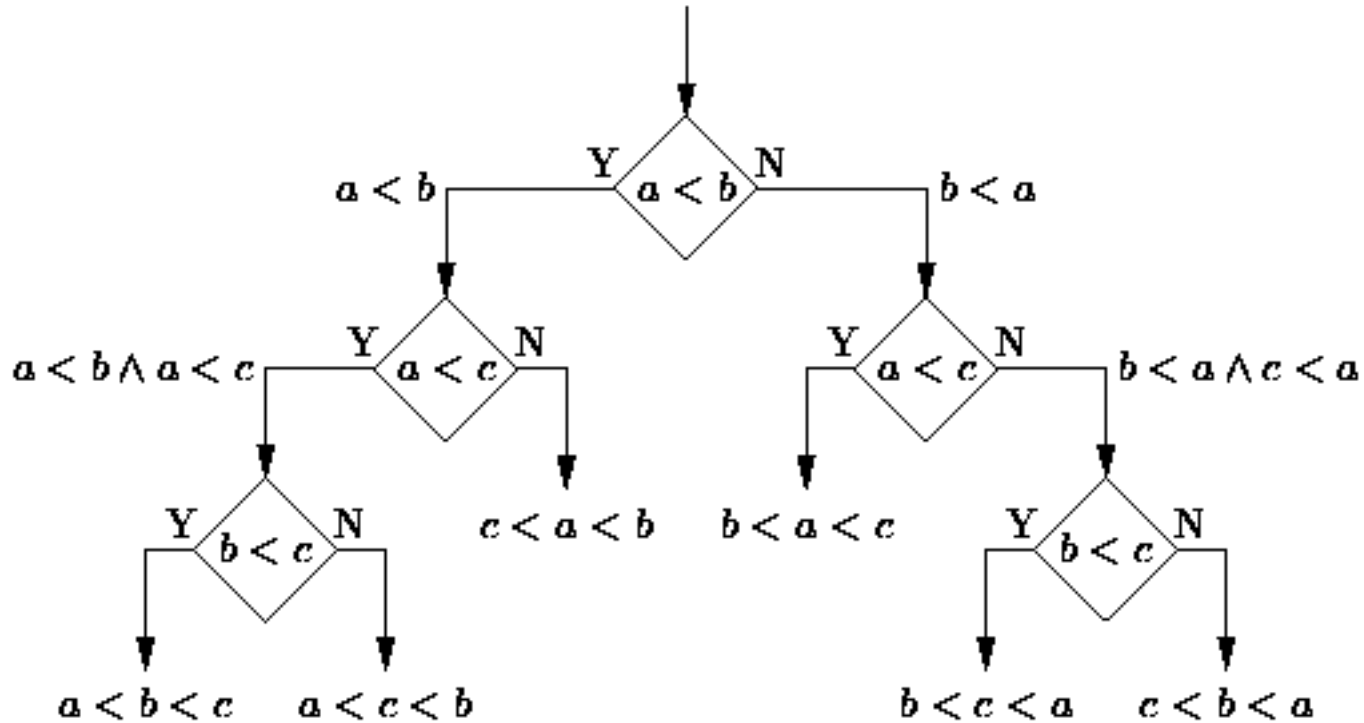
    for f in files:
        print f
```

**Iterative version about twice as much code
and much harder to think about.**



Example II

Sort the numbers in a list.



Hidden recursive structure: Decision tree!

Tree Recursion makes Sorting Efficient



Break the problem into multiple smaller sub-problems, and solve them recursively

```
def split(x, s):
    return [i for i in s if i <= x], [i for i in s if i > x]

def qsort(s):
    """Sort a sequence - split it by the first element,
    sort both parts and put them back together."""
    if not s:
        return []
    else:
        pivot = first(s)
        lessor, more = split(pivot, rest(s))
        return qsort(lessor) + [pivot] + qsort(more)

>>> qsort([3,3,1,4,5,4,3,2,1,17])
[1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 17]
```



QuickSort Example

[3, 3, 1, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 17]

[3, 1, 3, 2, 1]

[4, 5, 4, 17]

[1, 3, 2, 1]

[]

[4]

[5, 17]

[1]

[3, 2]

[] []

[]

[17]

[] []

[2]

[]

[4]

[] []

[1]

[] []

[5, 17]

[2, 3]

[4, 4, 5, 17]

[1, 1, 2, 3]

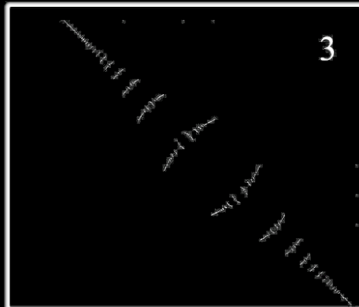
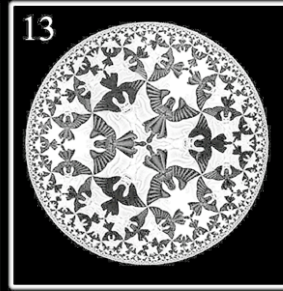
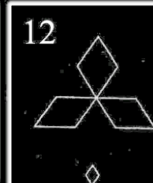
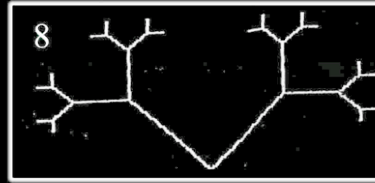
[1, 1, 2, 3, 3]

[1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 17]

Questions?

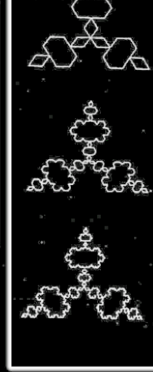
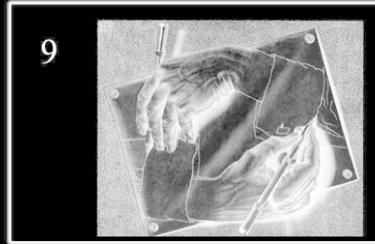
1

There is a little green house
And inside the little green house
There is a little brown house
And inside the little brown house
There is a little yellow house
And inside the little yellow house
There is a little white house
And inside the little white house
There is a little red heart
Warm and loving.



2

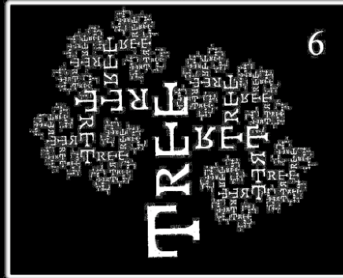
$$n! = n \cdot (n - 1)!$$



14

*Mother Goose Rhyme
Myself*

As I walked by myself
And talked to myself,
Myself said unto me:
"Look to thyself,
for nobody cares for thee."
I answered myself
And said to myself
In the selfsame repartee:
"Look to thyself,
Or not look to thyself,
The selfsame thing will be."



10

A KING IS A SON OF A KING

