Python Programming

```
rows = [
    {'fname': 'Brian', 'lname': 'Jones', 'uid': 1003},
    {'fname': 'David', 'lname': 'Beazley', 'uid': 1002},
    {'fname': 'John', 'lname': 'Cleese', 'uid': 1001},
    {'fname': 'Big', 'lname': 'Jones', 'uid': 1004}
]
```

```
from operator import itemgetter

rows_by_fname = sorted(rows, key=itemgetter('fname'))
rows_by_uid = sorted(rows, key=itemgetter('uid'))

print(rows_by_fname)
print(rows_by_uid)
```

```
[{'fname': 'Big', 'uid': 1004, 'lname': 'Jones'},
 {'fname': 'Brian', 'uid': 1003, 'lname': 'Jones'},
 {'fname': 'David', 'uid': 1002, 'lname': 'Beazley'},
 {'fname': 'John', 'uid': 1001, 'lname': 'Cleese'}]

[{'fname': 'John', 'uid': 1001, 'lname': 'Cleese'},
 {'fname': 'David', 'uid': 1002, 'lname': 'Beazley'},
 {'fname': 'Brian', 'uid': 1003, 'lname': 'Jones'},
 {'fname': 'Big', 'uid': 1004, 'lname': 'Jones'}]
```

Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Python Programming

```
rows_by_lfname = sorted(rows, key=itemgetter('lname','fname'))
print(rows_by_lfname)

[{'fname': 'David', 'uid': 1002, 'lname': 'Beazley'},
 {'fname': 'John', 'uid': 1001, 'lname': 'Cleese'},
 {'fname': 'Big', 'uid': 1004, 'lname': 'Jones'},
 {'fname': 'Brian', 'uid': 1003, 'lname': 'Jones'}]

rows_by_fname = sorted(rows, key=lambda r: r['fname'])
rows_by_lfname = sorted(rows, key=lambda r: (r['lname'],r['fname']))

>>> min(rows, key=itemgetter('uid'))
{'fname': 'John', 'lname': 'Cleese', 'uid': 1001}
>>> max(rows, key=itemgetter('uid'))
{'fname': 'Big', 'lname': 'Jones', 'uid': 1004}
>>>
```

Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Python Programming

```
>>> class User:
...     def __init__(self, user_id):
...         self.user_id = user_id
...     def __repr__(self):
...         return 'User({})'.format(self.user_id)
...
>>> users
[User(23), User(3), User(99)]
>>> sorted(users, key=lambda u: u.user_id)
[User(3), User(23), User(99)]
>>>
```

```
>>> from operator import attrgetter
>>> sorted(users, key=attrgetter('user_id'))
[User(3), User(23), User(99)]
>>>
```

```
>>> min(users, key=attrgetter('user_id')
User(3)
>>> max(users, key=attrgetter('user_id')
User(99)
>>>
```

Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Python Programming

```
rows = [
    {'address': '5412 N CLARK', 'date': '07/01/2012'},
    {'address': '5148 N CLARK', 'date': '07/04/2012'},
    {'address': '5800 E 58TH', 'date': '07/02/2012'},
    {'address': '2122 N CLARK', 'date': '07/03/2012'},
    {'address': '5645 N RAVENSWOOD', 'date': '07/02/2012'},
    {'address': '1060 W ADDISON', 'date': '07/02/2012'},
    {'address': '4801 N BROADWAY', 'date': '07/01/2012'},
    {'address': '1039 W GRANVILLE', 'date': '07/04/2012'},
]
    from operator import itemgetter
    from itertools import groupby

    # Sort by the desired field first
    rows.sort(key=itemgetter('date'))

    # Iterate in groups
    for date, items in groupby(rows, key=itemgetter('date')):
        print(date)
        for i in items:
            print('     ', i)
```

Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Python Programming

```
from collections import defaultdict
rows_by_date = defaultdict(list)
for row in rows:
    rows_by_date[row['date']].append(row)
```

```
>>> for r in rows_by_date['07/01/2012']:
...     print(r)
...
{'date': '07/01/2012', 'address': '5412 N CLARK'}
{'date': '07/01/2012', 'address': '4801 N BROADWAY'}
>>>
```

```
>>> mylist = [1, 4, -5, 10, -7, 2, 3, -1]
>>> [n for n in mylist if n > 0]
[1, 4, 10, 2, 3]
>>> [n for n in mylist if n < 0]
[-5, -7, -1]
>>>
```

```
>>> pos = (n for n in mylist if n > 0)
>>> pos
<generator object <genexpr> at 0x1006a0eb0>
>>> for x in pos:
...     print(x)
...
```

Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Python Programming

```python
values = ['1', '2', '-3', '-', '4', 'N/A', '5']

def is_int(val):
    try:
        x = int(val)
        return True
    except ValueError:
        return False

ivals = list(filter(is_int, values))
print(ivals)
# Outputs ['1', '2', '-3', '4', '5']
```

```python
addresses = [
    '5412 N CLARK',
    '5148 N CLARK',
    '5800 E 58TH',
    '2122 N CLARK'
    '5645 N RAVENSWOOD',
    '1060 W ADDISON',
    '4801 N BROADWAY',
    '1039 W GRANVILLE',
]

counts = [ 0, 3, 10, 4, 1, 7, 6, 1]
```

```python
>>> from itertools import compress
>>> more5 = [n > 5 for n in counts]
>>> more5
[False, False, True, False, False, True, True, False]
>>> list(compress(addresses, more5))
['5800 E 58TH', '4801 N BROADWAY', '1039 W GRANVILLE']
```

Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Python Programming

```
>>> from collections import namedtuple
>>> Subscriber = namedtuple('Subscriber', ['addr', 'joined'])
>>> sub = Subscriber('jonesy@example.com', '2012-10-19')
>>> sub
Subscriber(addr='jonesy@example.com', joined='2012-10-19')
>>> sub.addr
'jonesy@example.com'
>>> sub.joined
'2012-10-19'
```

```
>>> len(sub)
2
>>> addr, joined = sub
>>> addr
'jonesy@example.com'
>>> joined
'2012-10-19'
```

Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Python Programming

```
from collections import namedtuple

Stock = namedtuple('Stock', ['name', 'shares', 'price'])
```

```
def compute_cost(records):
    total = 0.0
    for rec in records:
        total += rec[1] * rec[2]
    return total
```

```
def compute_cost(records):
    total = 0.0
    for rec in records:
        s = Stock(*rec)
        total += s.shares * s.price
    return total
```

Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Python Programming

```
>>> s = Stock('ACME', 100, 123.45)
>>> s
Stock(name='ACME', shares=100, price=123.45)
>>> s.shares = 75
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: can't set attribute
```

```
>>> s = s._replace(shares=75)
>>> s
Stock(name='ACME', shares=75, price=123.45)
>>>
```

```
from collections import namedtuple

Stock = namedtuple('Stock', ['name', 'shares', 'price', 'date', 'time'])

# Create a prototype instance
stock_prototype = Stock('', 0, 0.0, None, None)

# Function to convert a dictionary to a Stock
def dict_to_stock(s):
    return stock_prototype._replace(**s)
```

Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Python Programming

```
>>> a = {'name': 'ACME', 'shares': 100, 'price': 123.45}
>>> dict_to_stock(a)
Stock(name='ACME', shares=100, price=123.45, date=None, time=None)
>>> b = {'name': 'ACME', 'shares': 100, 'price': 123.45, 'date': '12/17/2012'}
>>> dict_to_stock(b)
Stock(name='ACME', shares=100, price=123.45, date='12/17/2012', time=None)
>>>
```

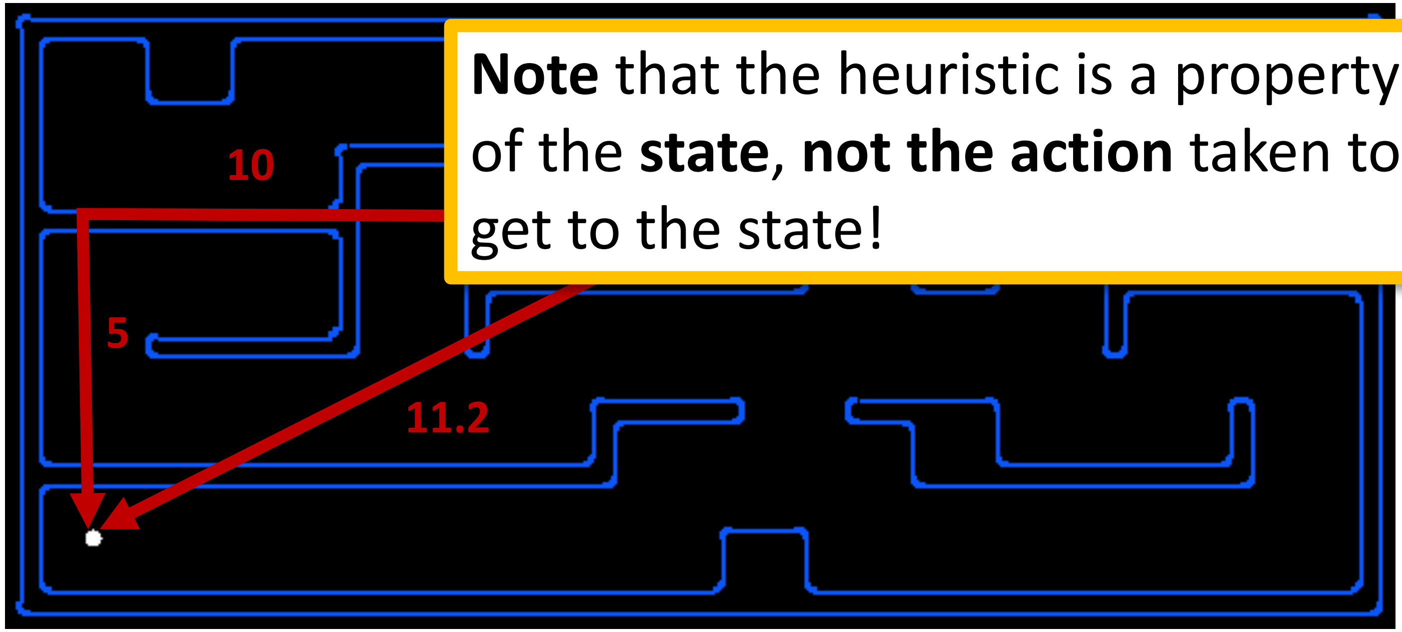
```
a = {'x': 1, 'z': 3 }
b = {'y': 2, 'z': 4 }
```

```
from collections import ChainMap
c = ChainMap(a,b)
print(c['x'])      # Outputs 1  (from a)
print(c['y'])      # Outputs 2  (from b)
print(c['z'])      # Outputs 3  (from a)
```

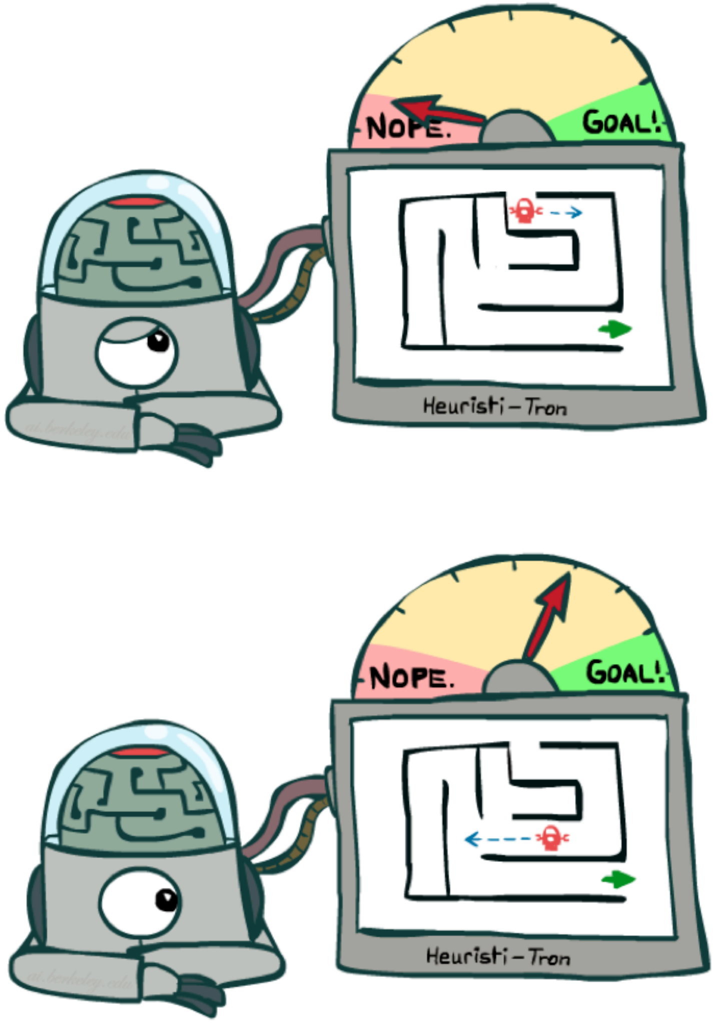
Source: Beazley, David; Jones, Brian K. (2013). *Python Cookbook* (3rd ed.).

Search Heuristics

- A heuristic is:
  - A function that *estimates* how close a state is to a goal
  - Designed for a particular search problem
  - Examples: Manhattan distance, Euclidean distance for pathing

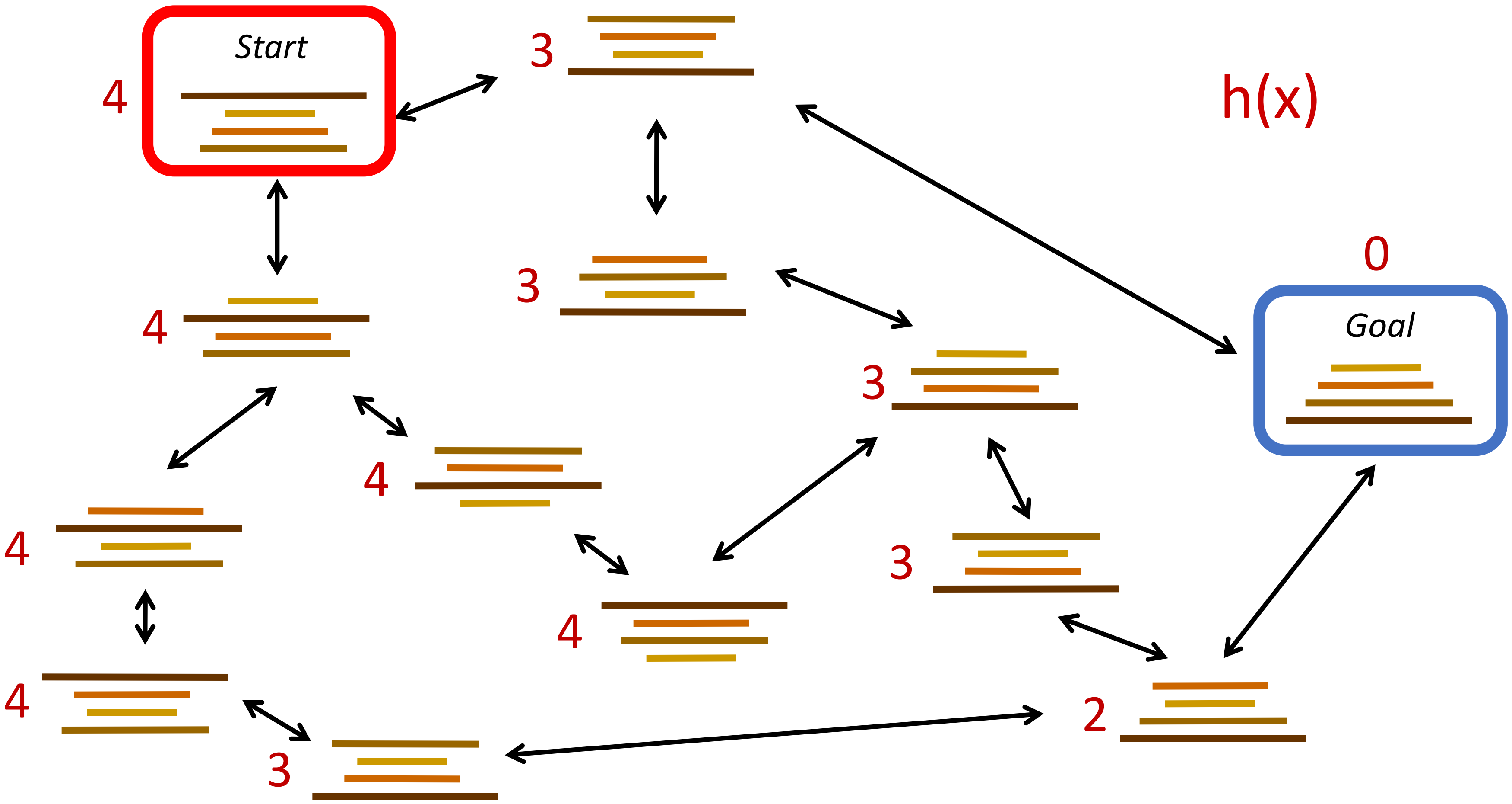


Note that the heuristic is a property of the **state**, **not the action** taken to get to the state!



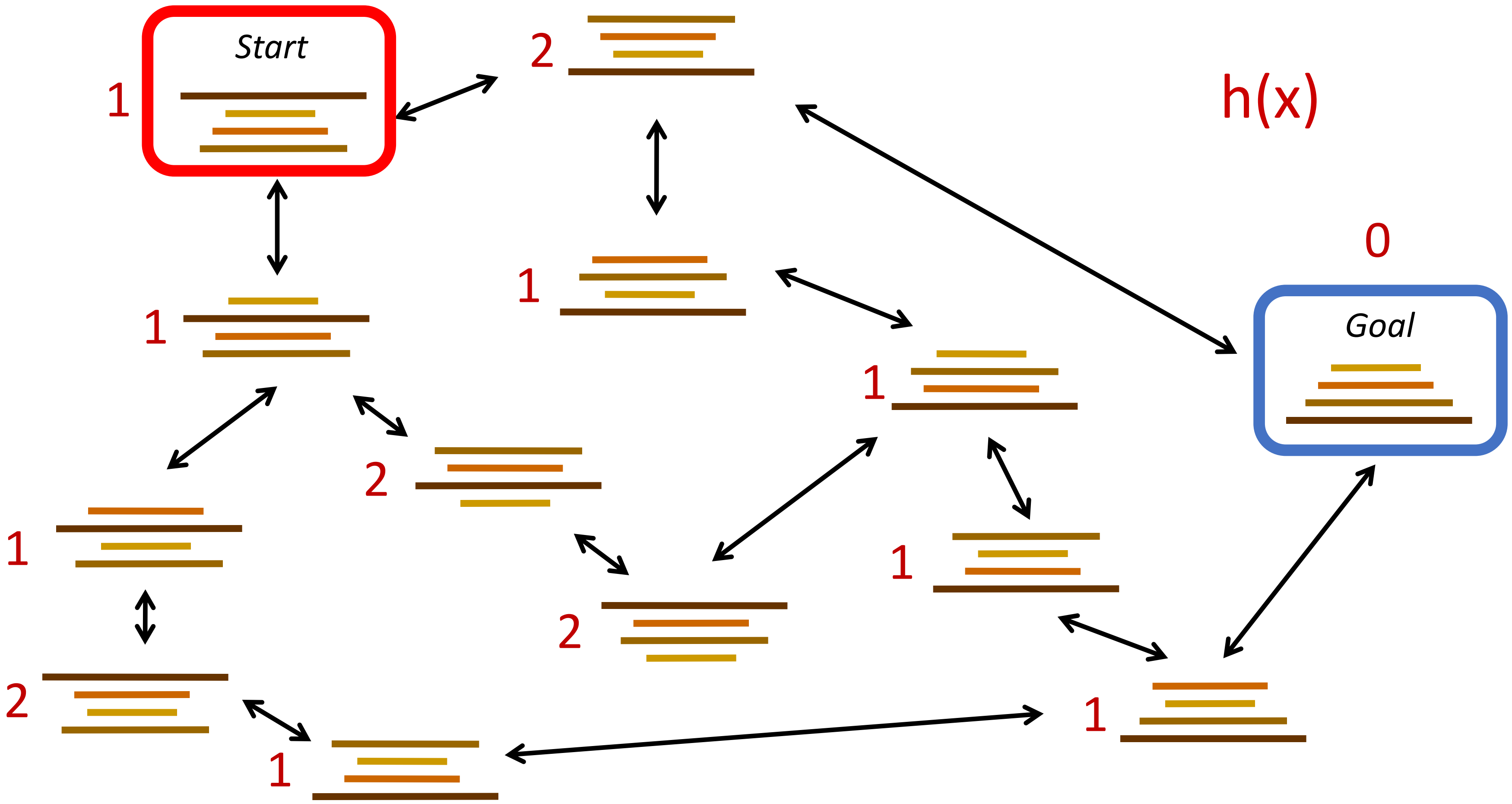
Pancake Heuristics

<u>Heuristic 1</u>: the number of the largest pancake that is still out of place



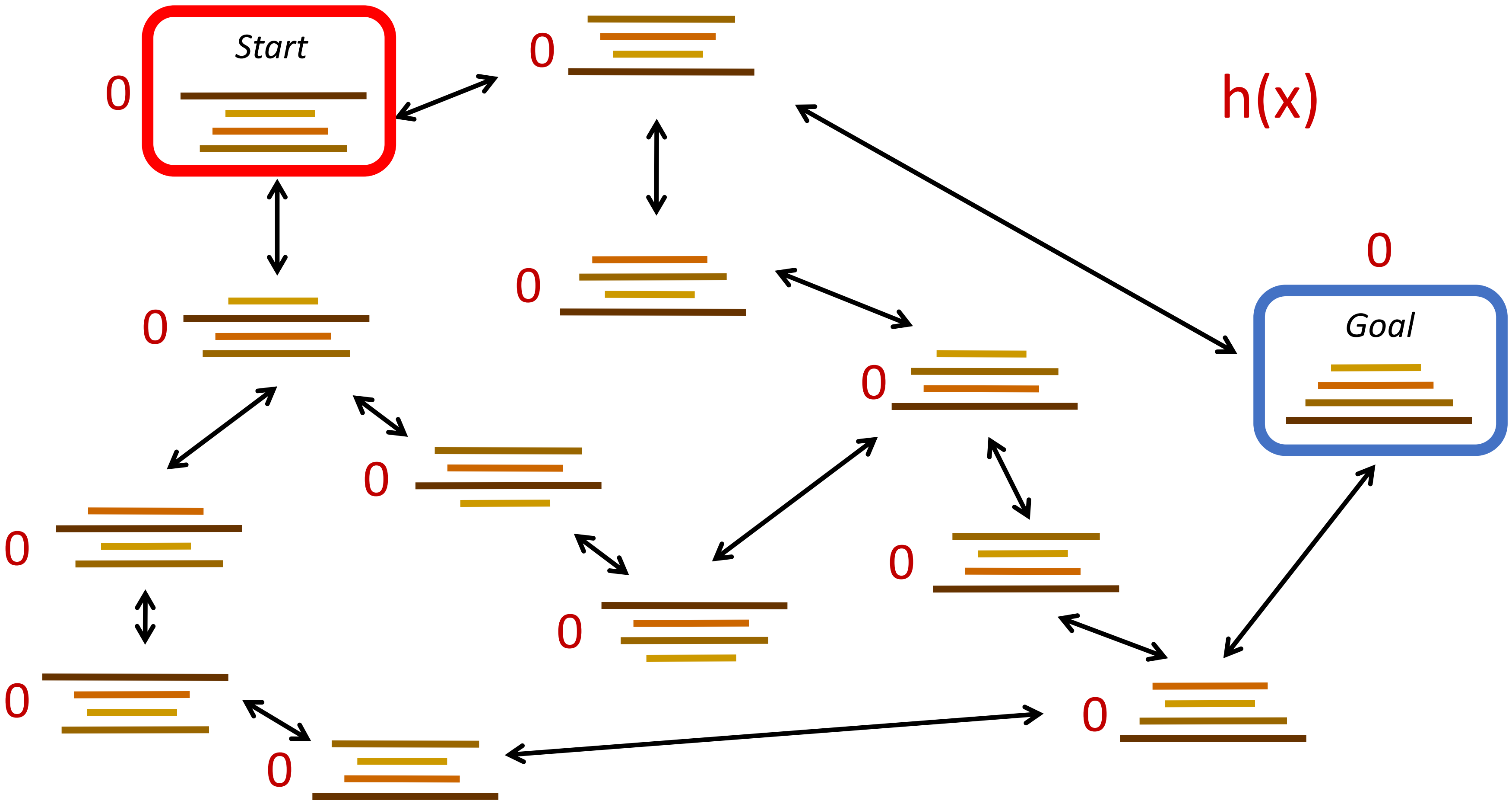
Pancake Heuristics

<u>Heuristic 2</u>: how many pancakes are on top of a smaller pancake?



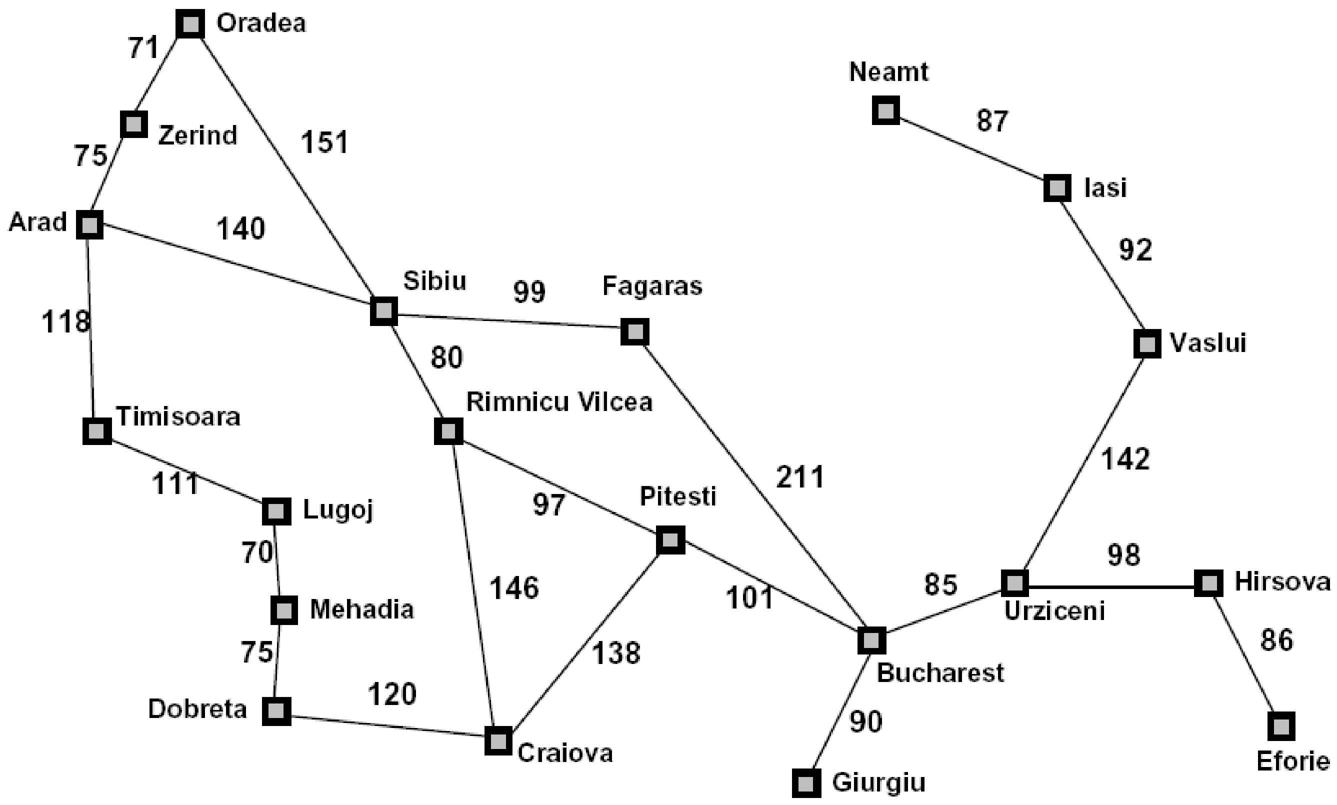
Pancake Heuristics

<u>Heuristic 3</u>: All zeros (aka *null heuristic*, or "I like waffles better anyway")



Greedy Search

Straight-line Heuristic in Romania



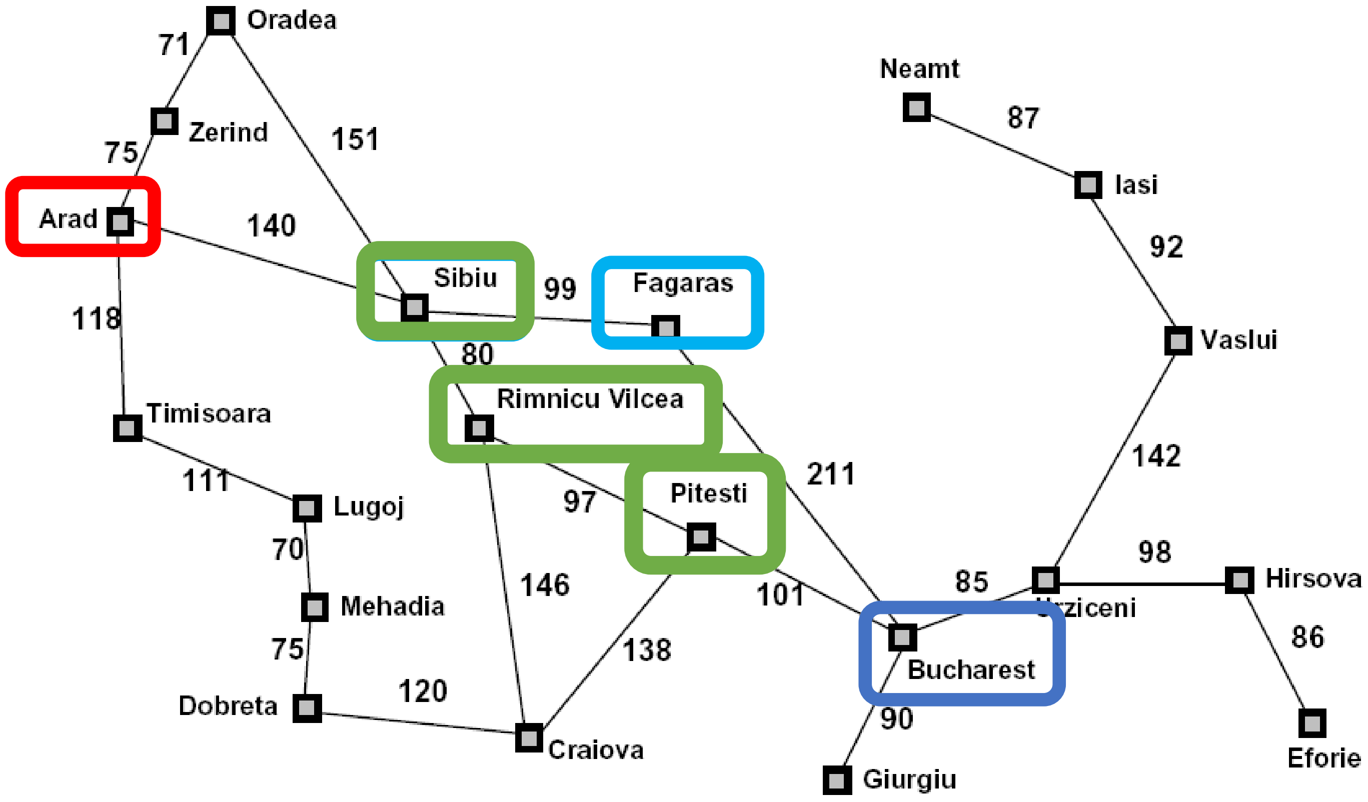
Straight–line distance to Bucharest

Arad	366
Bucharest	0
Craiova	160
Dobreta	242
Eforie	161
Fagaras	178
Giurgiu	77
Hirsova	151
Iasi	226
Lugoj	244
Mehadia	241
Neamt	234
Oradea	380
Pitesti	98
Rimnicu Vilcea	193
Sibiu	253
Timisoara	329
Urziceni	80
Vaslui	199
Zerind	374

h(x)

Greedy Straight-Line Search in Romania

- Expand the node that seems closest…



Greedy
- Cost: 450

Optimal
- Cost: 418

Straight–line distance to Bucharest

Arad	366
Bucharest	0
Craiova	160
Dobreta	242
Eforie	161
Fagaras	178
Giurgiu	77
Hirsova	151
Iasi	226
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Vaslui	199
Zerind	374

h(x)

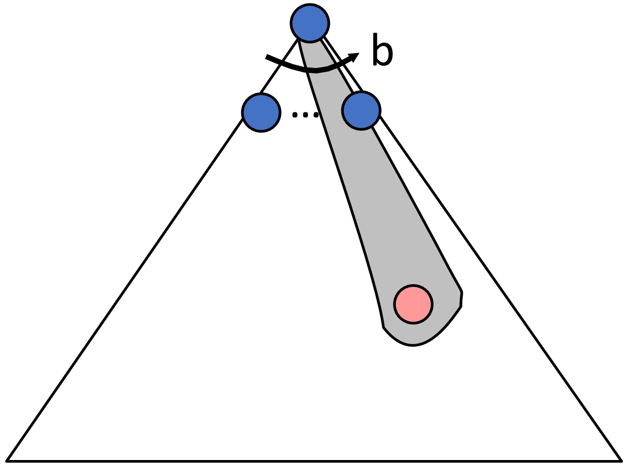
Greedy Search

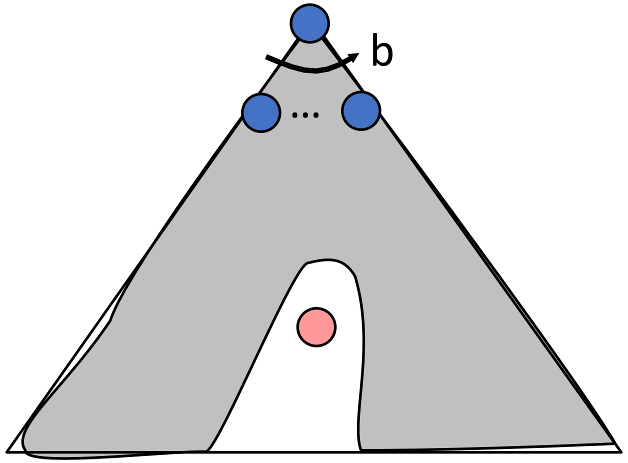
- Strategy: expand a node that you think is closest to a goal state
  - Heuristic: estimate of distance to nearest goal for each state

- A common case:
  - Best-first takes you straight to the (non-optimal) goal

- Worst-case: like a badly-guided DFS

- What goes wrong?
  - Doesn't take real path cost into account

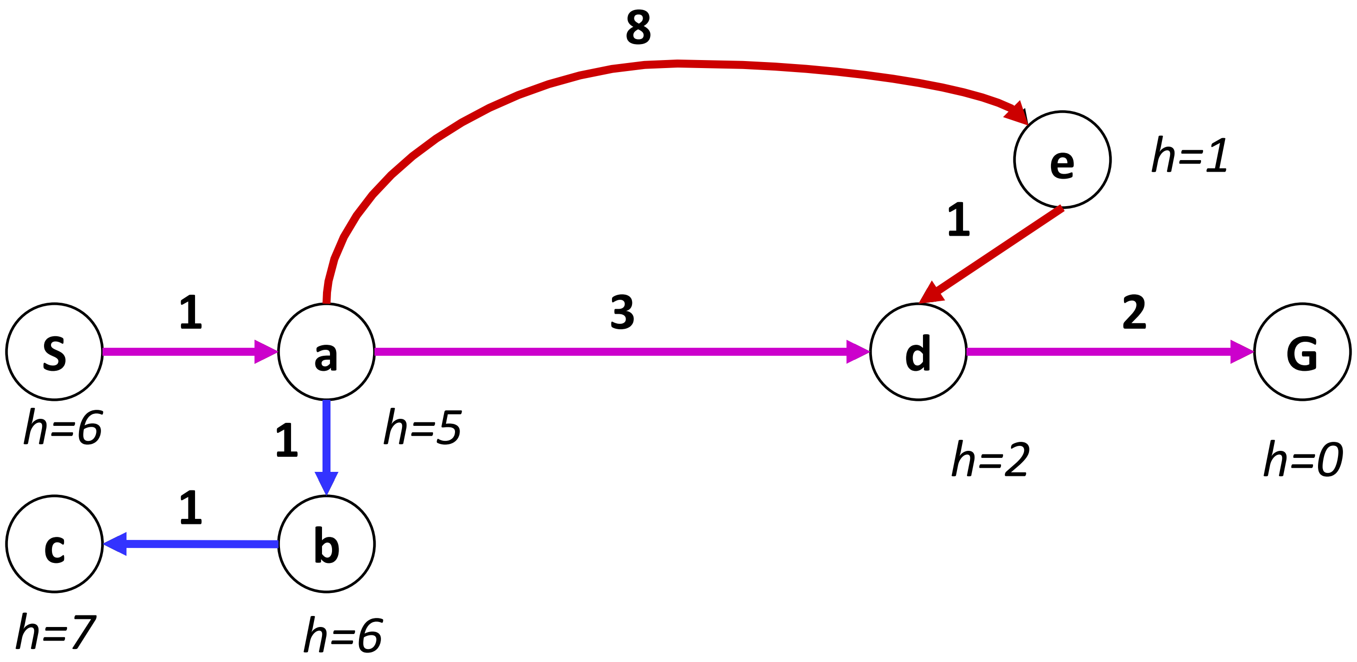


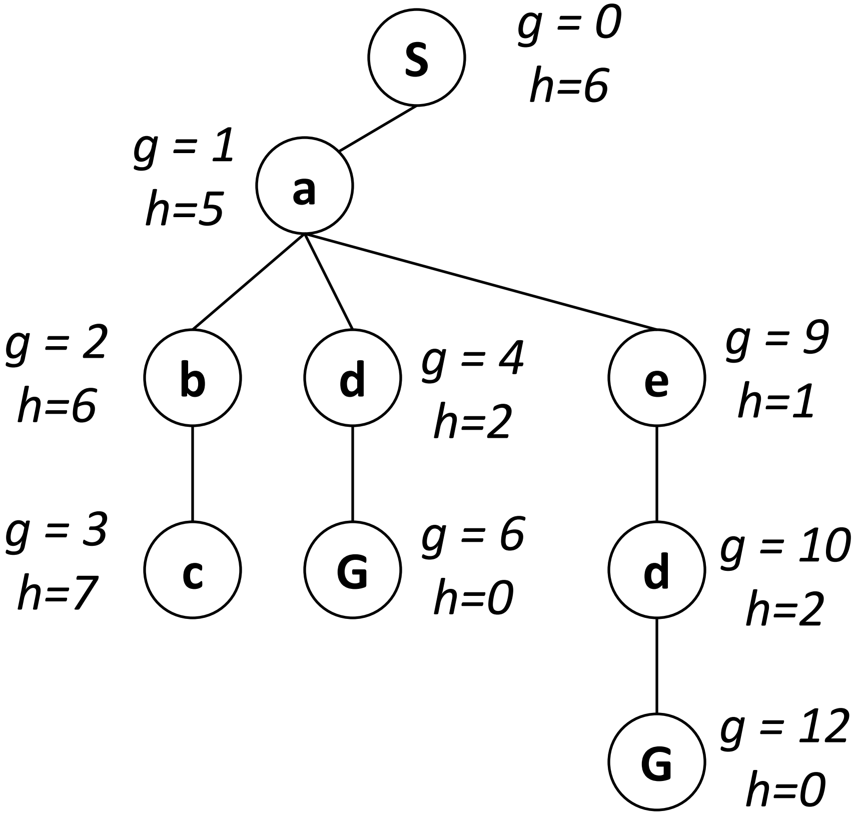


A* Search

Combining UCS and Greedy

- Uniform-cost orders by path cost, or *backward cost* g(n)
- Greedy orders by goal proximity, or *forward cost* h(n)



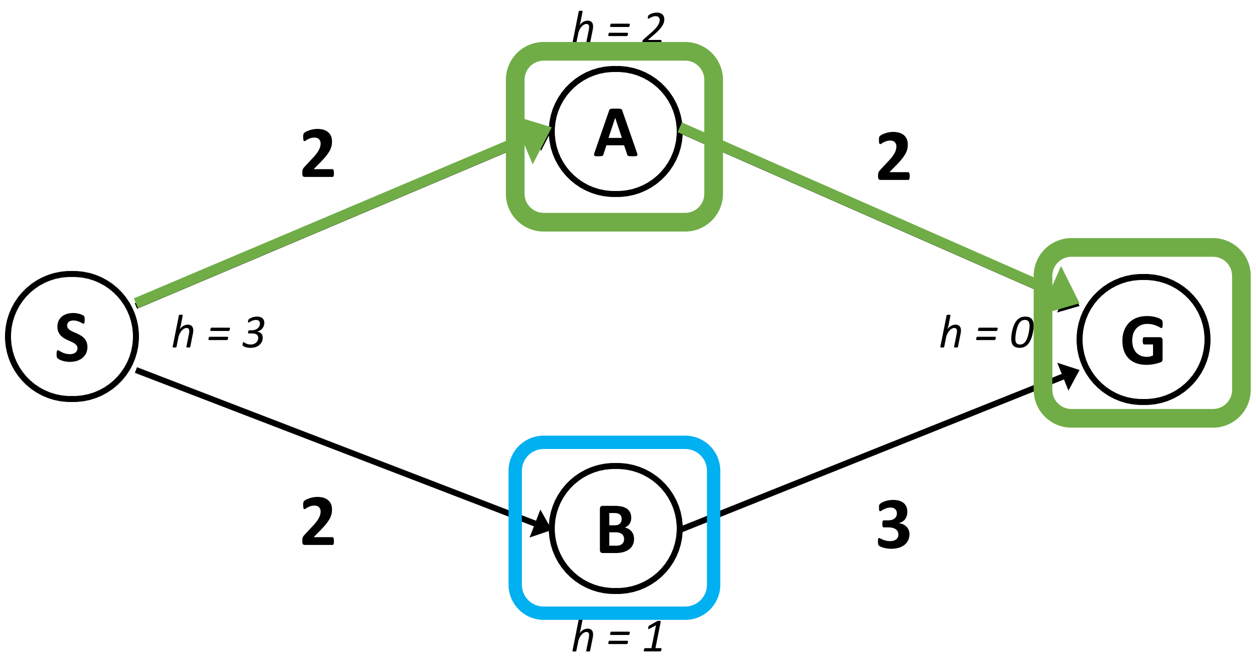


- A* Search orders by the sum: f(n) = g(n) + h(n)

Example: Teg Grenager

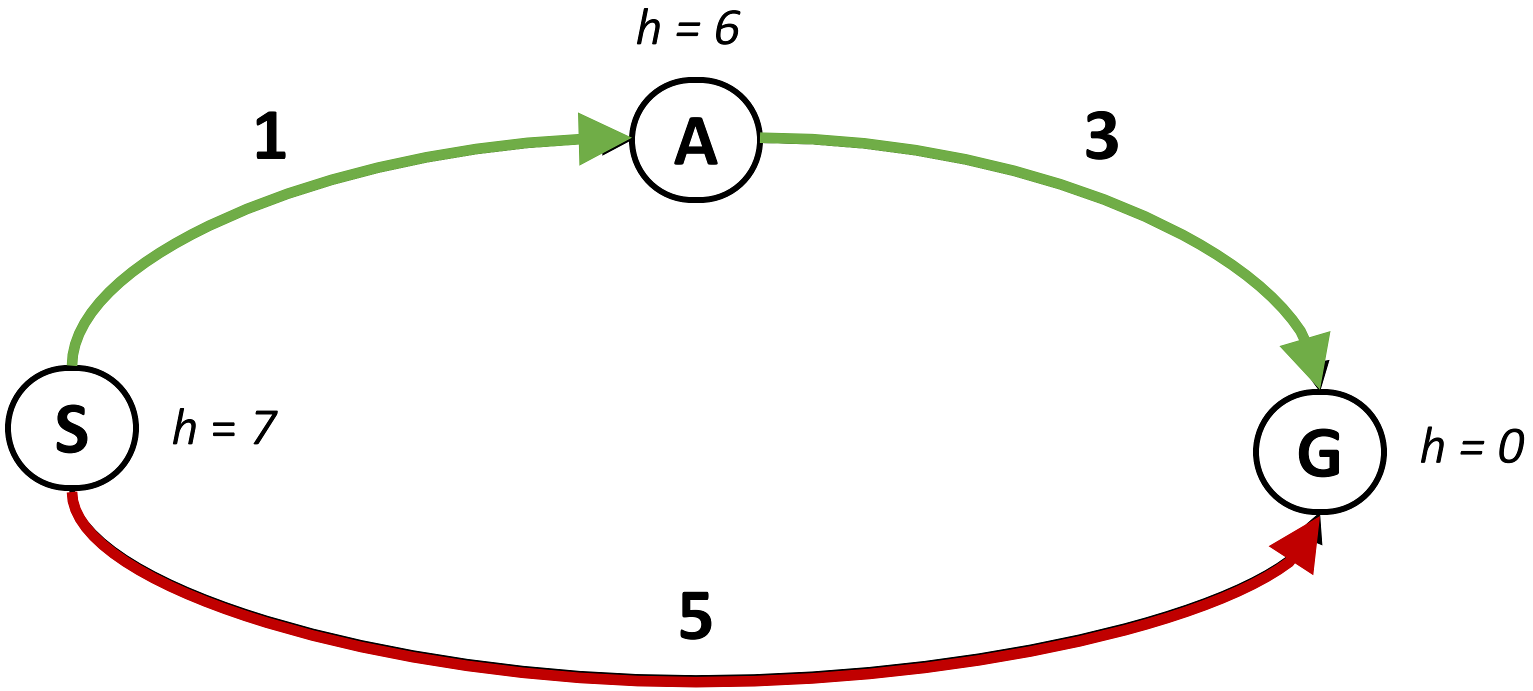
When should A* terminate?

- Should we stop when we enqueue a goal?



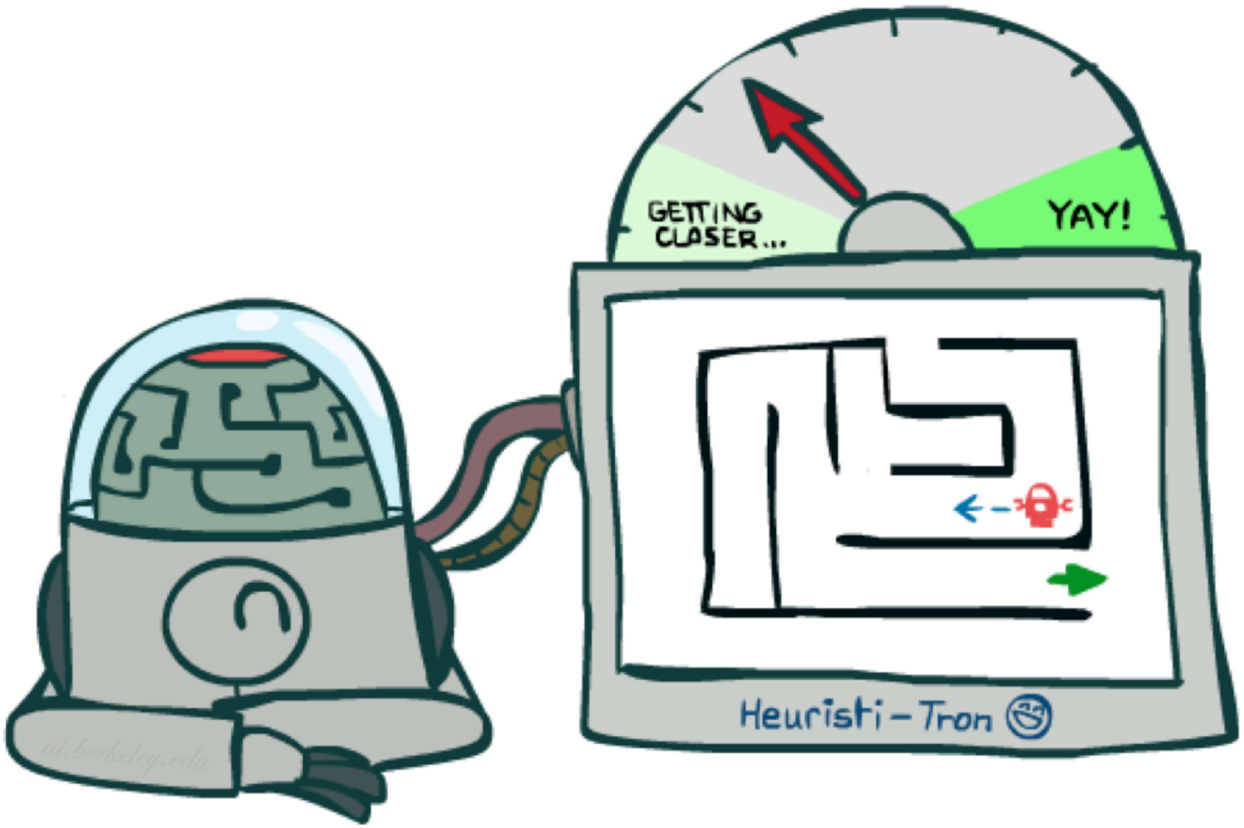
- No: only stop when we dequeue a goal

Is A* Optimal?

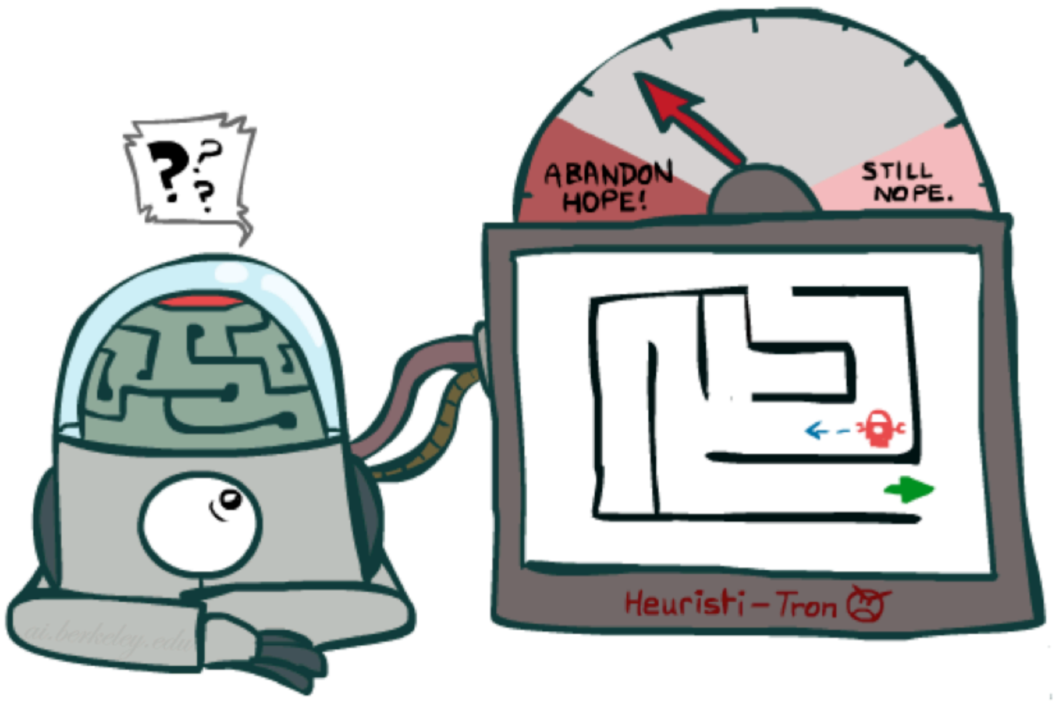


- What went wrong?
- Actual cost of bad path < estimated cost of optimal path
- We need estimates to be less than actual costs!

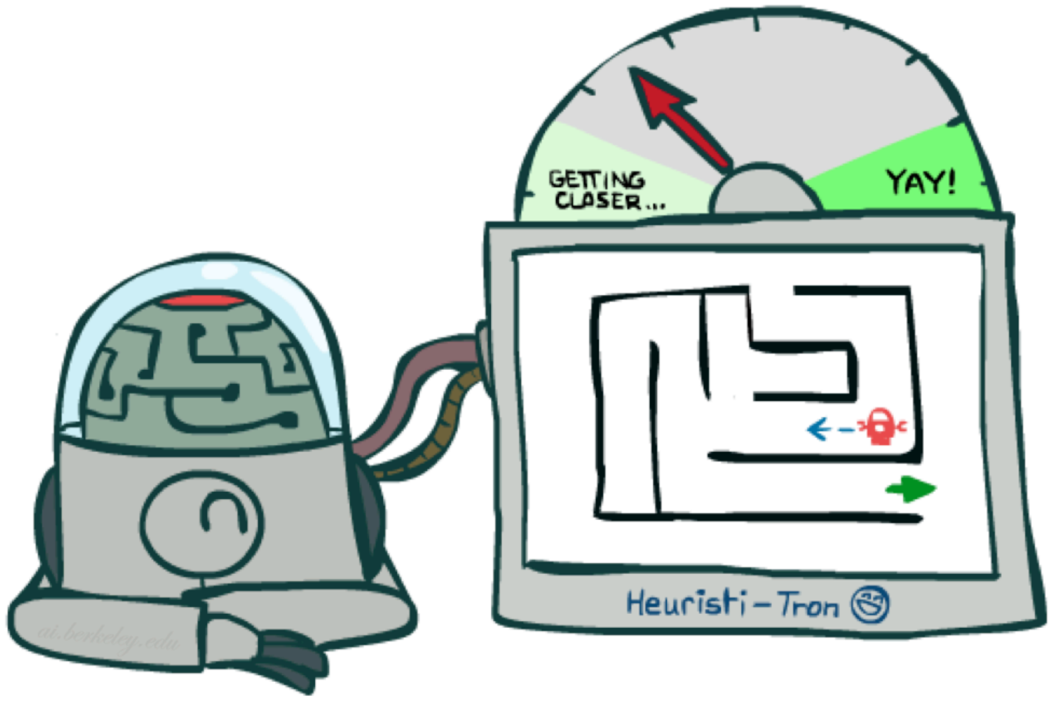
Admissible Heuristics



Idea: Admissibility



Inadmissible (pessimistic) heuristics break optimality by trapping good plans on the fringe



Admissible (optimistic) heuristics slow down bad plans but never outweigh true costs

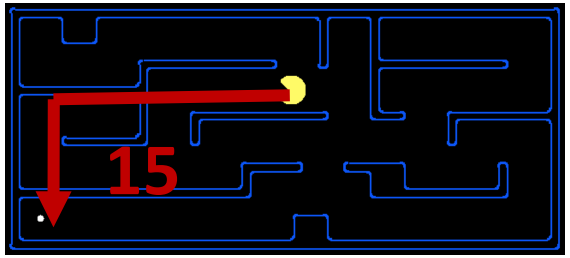
Admissible Heuristics

- A heuristic h is *admissible* (optimistic) if:

$$0 \leq h(n) \leq h^*(n)$$

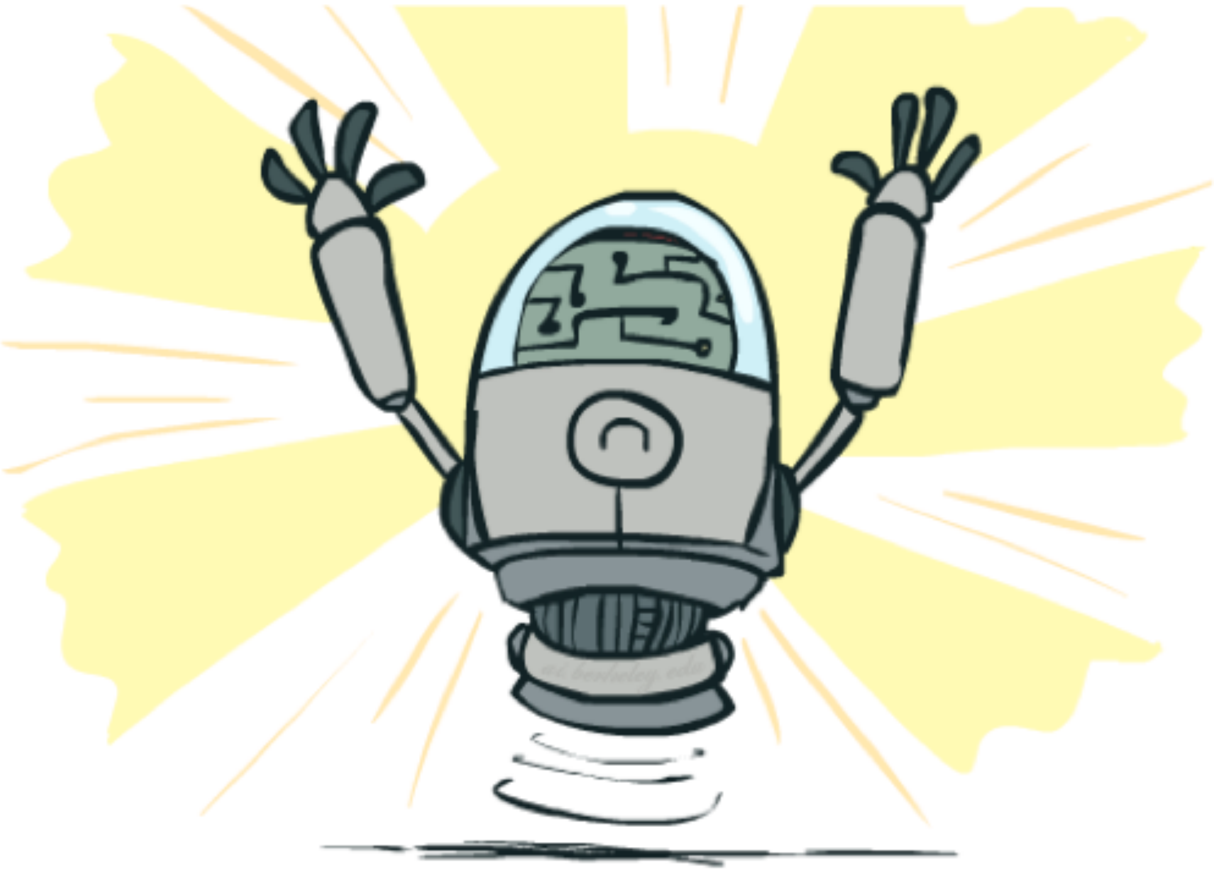
where $h^*(n)$ is the true cost to a nearest goal

- Examples:



- Coming up with admissible heuristics is most of what's involved in using A* in practice.

Optimality of A* Tree Search



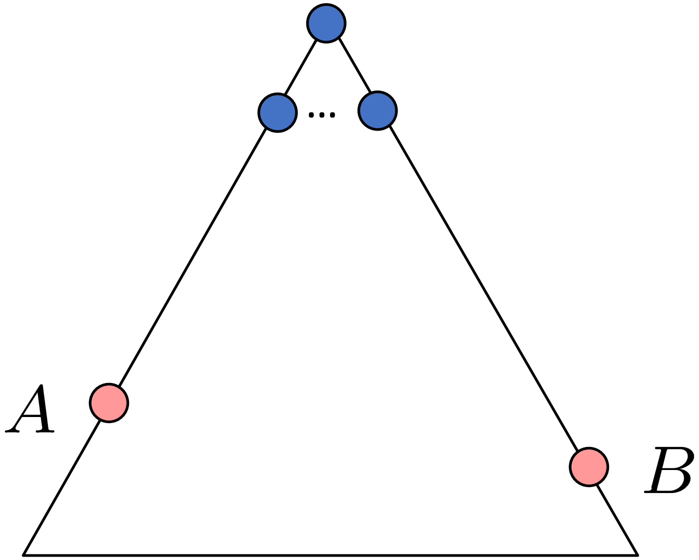
Optimality of A* Tree Search

Assume:

- A is an optimal goal node
- B is a suboptimal goal node
- h is admissible

Claim:

- A will exit the fringe before B

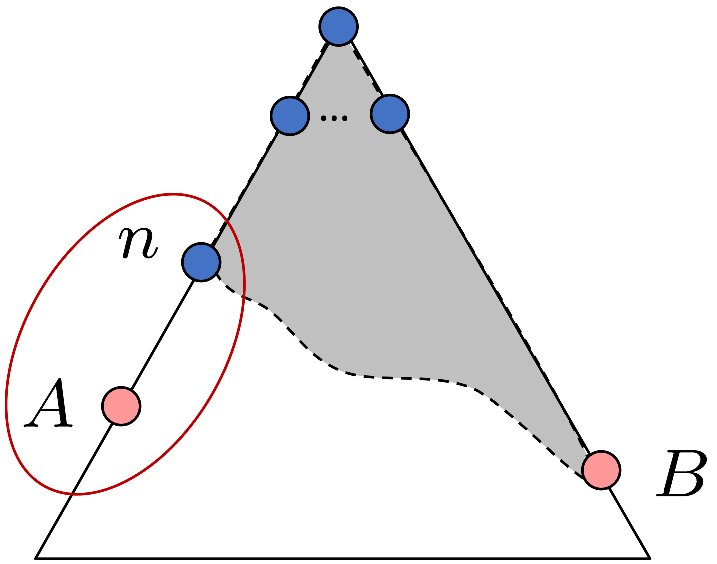


Optimality of A* Tree Search

Proof:

- Imagine B is on the fringe
- Some ancestor *n* of A is on the fringe, too (maybe A!)
- Claim: *n* will be expanded before B
  1. f(n) is less or equal to f(A)

g(n) = backward (path) cost
h(n) = forward (heuristic) cost



$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$	Definition of f-cost
$f(n) \leq g(A)$	Admissibility of h
$g(A) = f(A)$	h = 0 at a goal

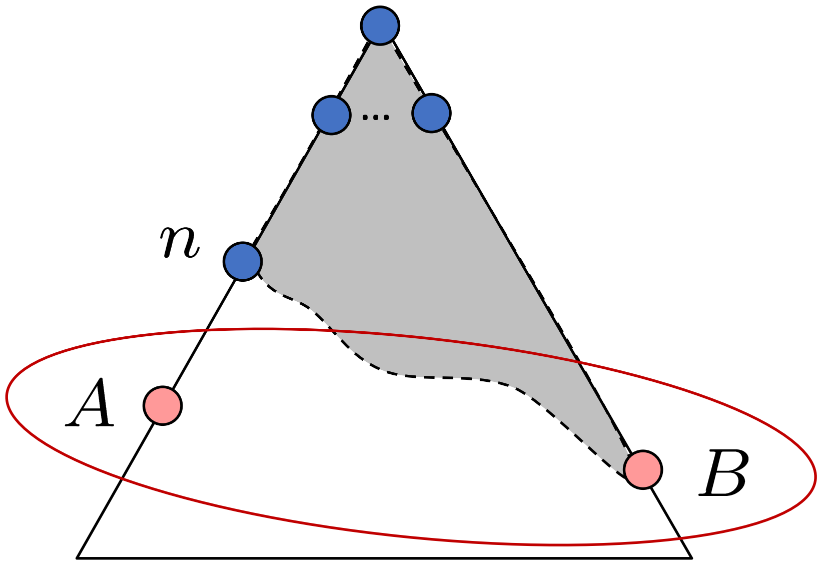
Optimality of A* Tree Search

Proof:

- Imagine B is on the fringe
- Some ancestor *n* of A is on the fringe, too (maybe A!)
- Claim: *n* will be expanded before B
    1. f(n) is less or equal to f(A)
    2. f(A) is less than f(B)

g(n) = backward (path) cost

h(n) = forward (heuristic) cost



$$g(A) < g(B)$$ B is suboptimal

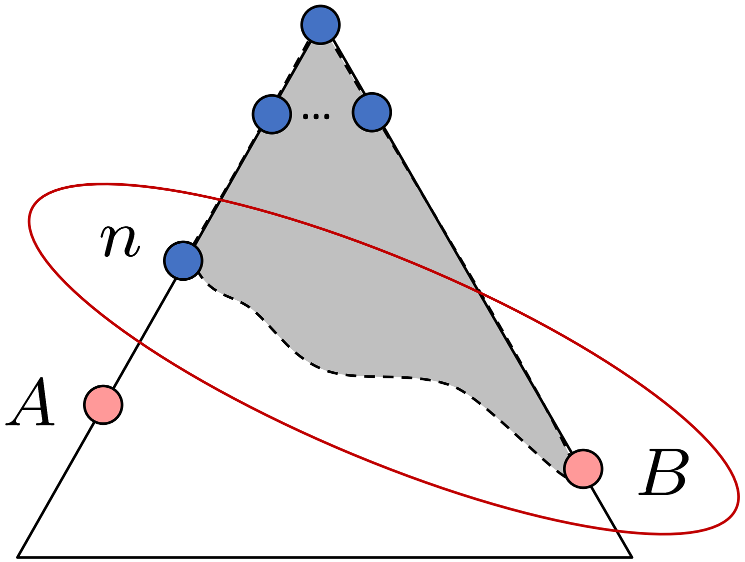
$$f(A) < f(B)$$ h = 0 at a goal

Optimality of A* Tree Search

Proof:

- Imagine B is on the fringe
- Some ancestor *n* of A is on the fringe, too (maybe A!)
- Claim: *n* will be expanded before B
    1. f(n) is less or equal to f(A)
    2. f(A) is less than f(B)
    3. *n* expands before B
- All ancestors of A expand before B
- A expands before B
- A* search is optimal

g(n) = backward (path) cost
h(n) = forward (heuristic) cost



$$f(n) \leq f(A) < f(B)$$

Corollary: Optimality of UCS

A* search is optimal, given an admissible heuristic *h*

$$0 \leq h(n) \leq h^*(n)$$

UCS is equivalent to A* with null heuristic *h(n) = 0*

✓ Definitely admissible!

Therefore, UCS is also optimal.

Next Class

Adversarial Search