COMP 110

f-Strings and positional arguments

f-strings (formatted string literals)

A helpful way to embed expressions directly into strings!

Without f-strings:

```
print("They are " + str(30 + 1))
```

With f-strings:

```
print(f"They are {30 + 1}")
```

Both will output the string:

```
They are 31
```

That's pretty much it! :)

Recall: Signature vs Call

```
def divide(num1: int, num2: int) -> float:


divide(num1 = 11, num2 = 3)
```

These are called keyword arguments, since you are assigning values based on the parameter names.

Keyword arguments

```
def divide(num1: int, num2: int) -> float:


divide(num1 = 11, num2 = 3)
```

Benefit of keyword arguments: order of arguments doesn’t matter.

Keyword arguments

```python
def divide(num1: int, num2: int) -> float:


divide(num1 = 11, num2 = 3)
divide(num2 = 3, num1 = 11)
```

Benefit of keyword arguments: order of arguments doesn’t matter.

Positional Arguments

```
def divide(num1: int, num2: int) -> float:

divide(11, 3)
```

For positional arguments, values are assigned based on the order (*position*) of the arguments.

f-strings, positional arguments, + function writing

Create a function called get_class. It should take arguments subject: str and num:int and print out “I’m taking <subject> <num>.”

For example,
get_class(subject = “comp”, num = 110) should print out “I’m taking comp 110.”

Try calling it with *positional arguments* for subject = “comp” and num = 455!

COMP 110

Recursion

Outline

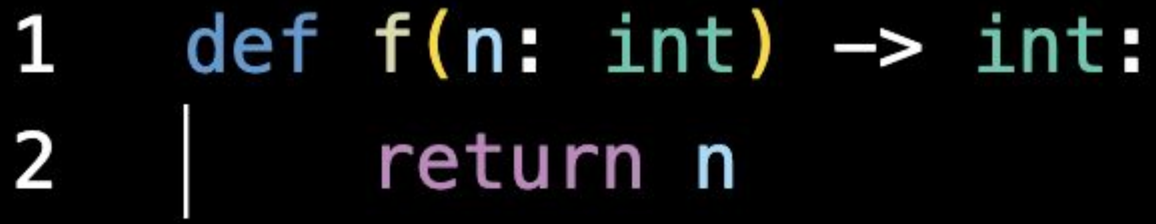
- Function outputs as sequences
- Recursive definition of functions
- Recursive Python programs

Motivation

Why recursion?

- Some programming languages are built entirely around recursive structures
- Some functions, sets, or sequences are best represented via recursion
- Helpful representation for proving things about your functions

$f(n) = n$



```python
def f(n: int) -> int:
    return n
```

Sequence of outputs for $n \geq 0$:

Recursive Definition of a Function

- Calling a function within itself, typically with a smaller input.
- Two components:
    - Base case(s)
        - Where recursion *ends*
        - Often smallest input(s)
        - Prevent infinite loops!
    - Recursive Rule
        - Definition to handle all inputs that aren’t base case.
        - Expresses function in terms of smaller calls to the function.
            - (e.g. expressing f(n) in terms of f(n-1))

$f(n) = n$

Input	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	…	n
Output	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	…	f(n)

Recursive definition:

- Base case:

- Recursive rule:

In Python

```python
def f(n: int) -> int:
    if n == 0:
        return 0 # base case
    else:
        return 1 + f(n=n-1) # recursive rule
```

In Python

```python
def f(n: int) -> int:
    if n == 0:
        return 0 # base case
    else:
        return 1 + f(n=n-1) # recursive rule

f(n=2)
```

Summary

- Recursion is another way of defining functions
- Helpful to represent it as a sequence of inputs/outputs to figure out the recursive rule

Define a Function Recursively

- Define the function f(n,b) = n + b, *recursively on n*
- Steps
  - Write out sequence of input/outputs
  - Use sequence to determine recursive definition
  - Translate recursive definition into Python program

Recap

From standard definition to recursive definition.

Steps:

- Standard function
- Sequence representation
- Recursive definition
- Recursive Python function

Recap

We started with standard function definition and followed steps to define it as a recursive python program.

Steps:

- Standard function
- Sequence representation
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$$f(n) = n$$

Recap

We started with standard function definition and followed steps to define it as a recursive python program.

Steps:

- Standard function
- Sequence representation
- Recursive definition
- Recursive Python function

Input n	0	1	2	3	…	n
Output f(n)	0	1	2	3	…	n

Recap

We started with standard function definition and followed steps to define it as a recursive python program.

Steps:

- Standard function
- Sequence representation
- Recursive definition
- Recursive Python function

- Base case:
  - for n = 0: f(n) = 0
- Recursive rule:
  - for n > 0, f(n) = f(n-1) + 1

Recap

We started with standard function definition and followed steps to define it as a recursive python program.

Steps:

- Standard function
- Sequence representation
- Recursive definition
- Recursive Python function

```python
def f(n: int) -> int:
    if n == 0:
        return 0 # base case
    else:
        return 1 + f(n=n-1) # recursive rule
```

In the Other Direction…

- Start with a recursive python program and find out the standard function representation that it is describing.

Today: Do it in Reverse

- Start with recursive Python function
- From that, get the recursive definition
- From that, get the sequence representation
- From that, get the standard definition

Today: Do it in Reverse

- Start with recursive Python function
- From that, get the recursive definition
- From that, get the sequence representation
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```python
def mystery(n: int) -> int:
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return 2 * mystery(n-1)
```

```python
def mystery(n: int) -> int:
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return 2 * mystery(n-1)
```