

```
270     childpos = rightpos
271     # Move the smaller child up.
272     heap[pos] = heap[childpos]
273     pos = childpos
274     childpos = 2*pos + 1
275 # The leaf at pos is empty now. Put newitem there, and bubble it up
```

Algoritmy a programování

Objekty

```
283 # Follow the path to the root, moving parents down until finding a place
284 # newitem fits.
```

```
285 while pos > startpos: Vojtěch Vonásek
```

```
286     parentpos = (pos - 1) >> 1
```

```
287     parent = heap[parentpos]
```

```
288     if parent < newitem: Department of Cybernetics
```

```
289         heap[parentpos] = newitem Faculty of Electrical Engineering
```

```
290         pos = parentpos Czech Technical University in Prague
```

```
291         continue
```

```
292     break
```

```
293 heap[pos] = newitem
```

```
294
295 ✓ def _siftup_max(heap, pos):
296     'Maxheap variant of _siftup'
```

```
297     endpos = len(heap)
```

```
298     startpos = pos
```

```
299     newitem = heap[pos]
```

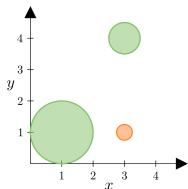
```
300     # Bubble up the larger child until hitting a leaf.
```

```
301     childpos = 2*pos + 1 # leftmost child position
```

```
302     while childpos < endpos:
```

- Máme $n = 3$ kružnice, známe polohu (x, y) , radius r a barvu c
- Chceme najít největší červenou
- Jak reprezentovat taková data?

- Máme $n = 3$ kružnice, známe polohu (x, y) , radius r a barvu c

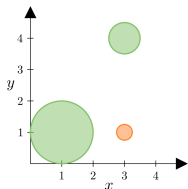


Co atribut, to proměnná

- Na každý atribut každé kružnice použijeme jednu proměnnou
- $x_1, y_1, r_1, c_1, \dots, x_3, y_3, r_3, c_3$
- Přidání dalších kružnic nebo atributů zvyšujem počet proměnných
- Funkce musí používat hodně argumentů
- Zvyšuje množství chyb, těžko se ladí, těžko se udržuje
- **Nevhodné, nepoužíváme**

Data s více atributy: motivační příklad

- Máme $n = 3$ kružnice, známe polohu (x, y) , radius r a barvu c



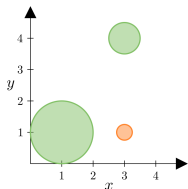
Co atribut, to proměnná

```

1 x1 = 1
2 y1 = 1
3 r1 = 1
4 c1 = "green"
5 x2 = 3
6 y2 = 1
7 r2 = 0.25
8 c2 = "red"
9 x3 = 3
10 y3 = 4
11 r3 = 0.5
12 c3 = "green"
13
14 def largestGreen(x1,y1,r1,c1,x2,y2,r2,c2,x1,y3,c3,r3):
15     if r1 > r2:
16         if r1 > r3:
17             return x1,y1
18         else:
19             ...
20
21 x,y = largestGreen(x1,y1,r1,c1,x2,y2,r2,c2,x1,y3,c3,r3)

```

- Máme $n = 3$ kružnice, známe polohu (x, y) , radius r a barvu



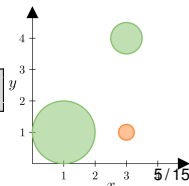
Atributy jsou uloženy v poli (nebo tuple)

- Kružnici reprezentujeme polem $c = [x, y, radius, color]$
- Vhodné pro malé počty atributů
- ✓ Snižuje počet argumentů funkcí, počet globálních proměnných
- ✗ Položky nejsou pojmenované \Rightarrow musíme si pamatovat pořadí

```
1 c1 = [3,1,0.25, "red"]
2 c2 = [1,1,1, "green"]
3 c3 = [3,4,0.5, "green"]
4 circles = [c1,c2,c3]
5
6 print("Color of circle [2]", circles[0][3])
```

```
1 def findLargest(circles):
2     #circles = [ c1, c2, ... ]
3     #c_i = [ x_i, y_i, radius_i, color_i ]
4     maxCircle = None
5     for c in circles:
6         x,y,rad,color = c
7         if color == "green" and (maxCircle == None or rad >
8             maxCircle[2]):
9             maxCircle = c
10    return maxCircle
11
12 c1 = [3,1,0.25, "red"]
13 c2 = [1,1,1, "green"]
14 c3 = [3,4,0.5, "green"]
15
16 largest = findLargest(circles)
17 print("Largest green circle:", largest)
```

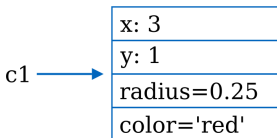
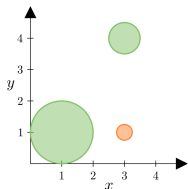
```
Largest green circle: [1, 1, 1, 'green']
```



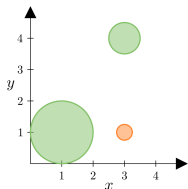
- Máme $n = 3$ kružnice, známe polohu (x, y) , radius r a barvu

Záznam (record)

- Abstraktní datová struktura obsahující více položek
- Položky jsou pojmenované, mohou mít různé typy
- Python nemá datový typ Record, ale lze použít Object



- Máme $n = 3$ kružnice, známe polohu (x, y) , radius r a barvu



Záznam (record)

- Abstraktní datová struktura obsahující více položek
- Položky jsou pojmenované, mohou mít různé typy
- Python nemá datový typ Record, ale lze použít Object

```
1 class Circle:
2     def __init__(self, x, y, radius, color):
3         self.x = x
4         self.y = y
5         self.radius = radius
6         self.color = color
7
8 c1 = Circle(1, 1, 1, "green")
9 c2 = Circle(3, 1, 0.25, "red")
10 c3 = Circle(3, 4, 0.5, "green")
11
12 print("radius c1:", c1.radius)
13 print("color c2:", c2.color)
```

c1 →

x: 3
y: 1
radius=0.25
color='red'

```
radius c1: 1
color c2: red
```



```
1 class Circle:
2     def __init__(self,x,y,radius,color):
3         self.x = x
4         self.y = y
5         self.radius = radius
6         self.color = color
7
8 c1 = Circle(1,1,1,"green")
9 c2 = Circle(3,1,0.25,"red")
10 c3 = Circle(3,4,0.5,"green")
11
12 print("radius_c1:", c1.radius)
13 print("color_c2:", c2.color)
```

- `__init__()` je konstruktor, volá se při vytvoření objektu
- Vnitřní proměnné objektu se definují jako `self.jmenoPromenne`
- Funkce ve třídě nazýváme metody
- Všechny metody mají jako první argument `self`

```
1 class Circle:
2     def __init__(self,x,y,radius,color):
3         self.x = x
4         self.y = y
5         self.radius = radius
6         self.color = color
7
8 c1 = Circle(1,1,1,"green")
9 c2 = Circle(3,1,0.25,"red")
10 c3 = Circle(3,4,0.5,"green")
11
12 print("radius_c1:", c1.radius)
13 print("color_c2:", c2.color)
```

Global frame	
c1	.
c2	.
c3	.

Circle	
color	'green'
radius	1
x	1
y	1

Circle	
color	'red'
radius	0.25
x	3
y	1

Circle	
color	'green'
radius	0.5
x	3
y	4

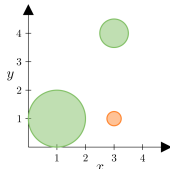
- Instanci třídy (objekt) vytvoříme jako `variable = className()`
- Například `c1 = Circle(1,1,1,"red")`
- Proměnná `c1` je reference na objekt

- Třída je složená datová struktura obsahující
 - data (proměnné)
 - funkce (metody)
- Objekt je instance (proměnná) nějaké třídy
- V Pythonu je instance referencí na objekt

- Definice metod tříd: `def methodName(self, otherParameters):`

```
1 class Circle:
2     def __init__(self,x,y,radius,color):
3         self.x = x
4         self.y = y
5         self.radius = radius
6         self.color = color
7     def area(self):
8         return 3.14159*self.radius**2
9     def isIn(self,x,y):
10        return (x-self.x)**2 + (y-self.y)**2 <= self.radius**2
11
12 c1 = Circle(1,1,1,"green")
13 print("Area", c1.area())
14 points = [ [0,0], [1,1], [2,1], [3,2] ]
15 for p in points:
16     x,y = p
17     print("Is point",p, "inside?", c1.isIn(x,y) )
```

```
Area 3.14159
Is point [0, 0] inside? False
Is point [1, 1] inside? True
Is point [2, 1] inside? True
Is point [3, 2] inside? False
```



Objekt: reference

```

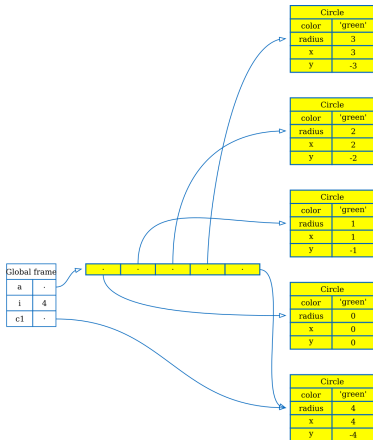
1 class Circle:
2     def __init__(self,x,y,radius,color):
3         self.x = x
4         self.y = y
5         self.radius = radius
6         self.color = color
7
8 a = []
9 for i in range(5):
10    c1 = Circle(i,-i,i,"green")
11    a.append(c1)
12
13 print("Radius a[1]=", a[1].radius)
14 print("a[-1].x", a[-1].x)

```

```

Radius a[1]= 1
a[-1].x 4

```



- Z objektu: `self.methodName()`
- Z venku: `objectName.methodName()`

```
1 class Circle:
2     def __init__(self,x,y,radius,color):
3         self.x = x
4         self.y = y
5         self.radius = radius
6         self.color = color
7     def area(self):
8         return 3.14159*self.radius**2
9     def sumOfAreas(self, otherCircle):
10        return self.area() + otherCircle.area()
11
12 c1 = Circle(1,1,1,"green")
13 c2 = Circle(5,5,1,"green")
14 print( c1.sumOfAreas(c2) )
```

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```
1 class Circle:
2     def __init__(self,x,y,radius,color):
3         self.x = x
4         self.y = y
5         self.radius = radius
6         self.color = color
7     def intersect(self, otherCircle):
8         dx = self.x - otherCircle.x
9         dy = self.y - otherCircle.y
10        return (dx**2 + dy**2)**(0.5) <= self.radius + otherCircle.
11                radius
12 c1 = Circle(0,0,1,"green")
13 c2 = Circle(5,0,2,"green")
14 c3 = Circle(2,0,1.5, "red")
15 print("1 vs 2", c1.intersect(c2))
16 print("1 vs 3", c1.intersect(c3))
17 print("2 vs 3", c2.intersect(c3))
18 print("3 vs 2", c3.intersect(c2))
```

```
1 vs 2 False
1 vs 3 True
2 vs 3 True
3 vs 2 True
```

```
1 class State:
2     def __init__(self, data, name):
3         self.data = data
4         self.name = name
5
6     def changeData(self, index, newValue):
7         self.data[ index ] = newValue
8
9     def __repr__(self):
10        return "name:" + str(self.name) + ", data:" + str(self.
11           data)
12
13 a = []
14 mainData = [1,2,3]
15 for i in range(3):
16     a.append( State(mainData, i) )
17
18 print(a) #call __repr__ on each item in a
19 a[0].changeData(2, "****")
20 print(a)
```

```
[name:0, data: [1, 2, 3], name:1, data: [1, 2, 3], name:2, data:
 [1, 2, 3]]
[name:0, data: [1, 2, '****'], name:1, data: [1, 2, '****'], name
 :2, data: [1, 2, '****']]
```



```
1 import copy
2 class State:
3     def __init__(self,data,name):
4         self.data = copy.deepcopy(data)
5         self.name = name
6
7     def changeData(self,index, newValue):
8         self.data[ index ] = newValue
9
10    def __repr__(self):
11        return "name:" + str(self.name) + ", data:" + str(self.
12            data)
13
14 a = []
15 mainData = [1,2,3]
16 for i in range(3):
17     a.append( State(mainData, i) )
18
19 print(a) #call __repr__ on each item in a
20 a[0].changeData(2,"****")
21 print(a)
```

```
[name:0, data: [1, 2, 3], name:1, data: [1, 2, 3], name:2, data:
 [1, 2, 3]]
[name:0, data: [1, 2, '****'], name:1, data: [1, 2, 3], name:2,
 data: [1, 2, 3]]
```