Composition
Announcements
Linked Lists
A linked list is either empty or a first value and the rest of the linked list.

A linked list is a pair.

- The first (zeroth) element is an attribute value.
- The rest of the elements are stored in a linked list.

A class attribute represents an empty linked list.

```
Link(3, Link(4, Link(5, Link.empty)))
```
A linked list is either empty or a first value and the rest of the linked list.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{first: } & 3 \\
\text{rest: } & \text{Link instance} \\
\text{first: } & 4 \\
\text{rest: } & \text{Link instance} \\
\text{first: } & 5 \\
\text{rest: } & \text{Link instance} \\
\text{first: } & \text{Link.empty} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{Link}(3, \text{Link}(4, \text{Link}(5, \text{Link.empty})))
\]
Linked List Class

Linked list class: attributes are passed to __init__

```python
class Link:
    empty = ()

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        assert rest is Link.empty or isinstance(rest, Link)
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
```

Returns whether rest is a Link

help(isinstance): Return whether an object is an instance of a class or of a subclass thereof.

```
Link(3, Link(4, Link(5 )))
```

(Demo)
Linked List Processing
Example: Range, Map, and Filter for Linked Lists

```
square, odd = lambda x: x * x, lambda x: x % 2 == 1
list(map(square, filter(odd, range(1, 6))))  # [1, 9, 25]
map_link(square, filter_link(odd, range_link(1, 6)))  # Link(1, Link(9, Link(25)))
```

```python
def range_link(start, end):
    """Return a Link containing consecutive integers from start to end."
    >>> range_link(3, 6)
    Link(3, Link(4, Link(5)))
```

```python
def map_link(f, s):
    """Return a Link that contains f(x) for each x in Link s."
    >>> map_link(square, range_link(3, 6))
    Link(9, Link(16, Link(25)))
```

```python
def filter_link(f, s):
    """Return a Link that contains only the elements x of Link s for which f(x)
is a true value."
    >>> filter_link(odd, range_link(3, 6))
    Link(3, Link(5))
```
Linked Lists Mutation
Linked Lists Can Change

Attribute assignment statements can change first and rest attributes of a Link

The rest of a linked list can contain the linked list as a sub-list

```python
>>> s = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))
>>> s.first = 5
>>> t = s.rest
>>> t.rest = s
>>> s.first
5
>>> s.rest.rest.rest.rest.rest.first
2
```

Note: The actual environment diagram is much more complicated.
Linked List Mutation Example
def add(s, v):
    """Add v to an ordered list s with no repeats, returning modified s."""
    (Note: If v is already in s, then don't modify s, but still return it.)
    
    add(s, 0)
Adding to an Ordered List

```python
def add(s, v):
    """Add v to an ordered list s with no repeats, returning modified s."""
    (Note: If v is already in s, then don't modify s, but still return it.)

    add(s, 0)  add(s, 3)  add(s, 4)
```
Adding to an Ordered List

```python
def add(s, v):
    """Add v to an ordered list s with no repeats..."""
    add(s, 0)  
    add(s, 3)  
    add(s, 4)  
    add(s, 6)  
```

Adding to an Ordered List

```python
def add(s, v):
    """Add v to an ordered list s with no repeats..."""

    add(s, 0)  add(s, 3)  add(s, 4)  add(s, 6)
```

![Diagram showing the process of adding elements to an ordered list](image.png)
Adding to a Set Represented as an Ordered List

```python
def add(s, v):
    """Add v to s, returning modified s."""

    >>> s = Link(1, Link(3, Link(5)))
    >>> add(s, 0)
    Link(0, Link(1, Link(3, Link(5)))))
    >>> add(s, 3)
    Link(0, Link(1, Link(3, Link(5)))))
    >>> add(s, 4)
    Link(0, Link(1, Link(3, Link(4, Link(5)))))
    >>> add(s, 6)
    Link(0, Link(1, Link(3, Link(4, Link(5, Link(6))))))

    assert s is not List.empty
    if s.first > v:
        s.first, s.rest = __________________________ , _____________________________
    elif s.first < v and empty(s.rest):
        s.rest = _____________________________
    elif s.first < v:
        _____________________________
    return s

```

assert s is not List.empty
if s.first > v:
    s.first, s.rest = __________________________ , _____________________________
elif s.first < v and empty(s.rest):
    s.rest = _____________________________
elif s.first < v:
    _____________________________
return s
Tree Class
Tree Abstraction (Review)

Recursive description (wooden trees):
A tree has a root label and a list of branches
Each branch is a tree
A tree with zero branches is called a leaf
A tree starts at the root

Relative description (family trees):
Each location in a tree is called a node
Each node has a label that can be any value
One node can be the parent/child of another
The top node is the root node

People often refer to labels by their locations: "each parent is the sum of its children"
A Tree has a label and a list of branches; each branch is a Tree

```python
class Tree:
    def __init__(self, label, branches=[]):
        self.label = label
        for branch in branches:
            assert isinstance(branch, Tree)
        self.branches = list(branches)

def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return Tree(n)
    else:
        left = fib_tree(n-2)
        right = fib_tree(n-1)
        fib_n = left.label + right.label
        return Tree(fib_n, [left, right])

def tree(label, branches=[]):
    for branch in branches:
        assert is_tree(branch)
    return [label] + list(branches)

def label(tree):
    return tree[0]

def branches(tree):
    return tree[1:]
```

(Demo)
Tree Mutation
Example: Pruning Trees

Removing subtrees from a tree is called *pruning*.

Prune branches before recursive processing.

```python
def prune(t, n):
    """Prune all sub-trees whose label is n.""
    t.branches = [______________ for b in t.branches if ________________]
    for b in t.branches:
        prune(_______________________________, _______________________________)
```