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

A class attribute represents an empty linked list

The rest of the elements are stored in a linked list

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

A linked list is either empty or a first value and the rest of the linked list

3, 4, 5

Linked List Class

Linked list class: attributes are passed to `__init__`

class Link:
    empty = () # Some zero-length sequence
    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        assert rest is Link.empty or isinstance(rest, Link)
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest

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

Linked List Processing

Example: Range, Map, and Filter for Linked Lists

```python
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)))
def range_link(start, end):
    """Return a Link containing consecutive integers from start to end."
    return Link(start, Link(end - 1))
def map_link(f, s):
    """Return a Link that contains f(x) for each x in Link s."
    return Link(map(f, s))
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."
    return Link(filter(f, s))
demo
```
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.first
2
```

Note: The actual environment diagram is much more complicated.

Linked List Mutation Example

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)
```
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

```
Link instance
s: first: 0
rest: 
Link instance
first: 1
rest: 
Link instance
first: 5
rest: 
```

```
def add(s, v):
    """Add v to an ordered list s with no repeats..."""
    assert s is not List.empty
    if s.first > v:
        s.first, s.rest = v, Link(s.first, s.rest)
    elif s.first < v and empty(s.rest):
        s.rest = Link(v)
    elif s.first < v:
        add(s.rest, v)
    return s
```

```
```
Tree Class

A tree has a label and a list of branches; each branch is a Tree

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

(Demo)

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"
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 = [b for b in t.branches if b.label != n]
    for b in t.branches:
        prune(b, n)
```