1 Mutation

1.1 For each row below, fill in the blanks in the output displayed by the interactive Python interpreter when the expression is evaluated. Expressions are evaluated in order, and expressions may affect later expressions.

```python
>>> cats = [1, 2]
>>> dogs = [cats, cats.append(23), list(cats)]
>>> cats

[1, 2, 23]
```

```python
>>> dogs[1] = list(dogs)
>>> dogs[1]

[[1, 2, 23], None, [1, 2, 23]]
```

```python
>>> dogs[0].append(2)
>>> cats

[1, 2, 23, 2]
```

```python
>>> dogs[2].extend([list(cats).pop(0), 3])
>>> dogs[3]

Index Error
```

```python
>>> dogs

[[1, 2, 23, 2], [[1, 2, 23, 2], None, [1, 2, 23, 1, 3]], [1, 2, 23, 1, 3]]
```
1.2 (Fall 2013) Draw the environment diagram for the following code.

```python
def miley(ray):
    def cy():
        def rus(billy):
            nonlocal cy
            cy = lambda: billy + ray
            return [1, billy]
        if len(rus(2)) == 1:
            return [3, 4]
        else:
            return [cy(), 5]
        return cy()[1]

billy = 6
miley(7)
```
2 Recursion

2.1 Write a procedure \texttt{merge(s1, s2)} which takes two sorted (smallest value first) lists and returns a single list with all of the elements of the two lists, in ascending order. Use recursion.

**Hint:** If you can figure out which list has the smallest element out of both, then we know that the resulting merged list will have that smallest element, followed by the merge of the two lists with the smallest item removed. Don’t forget to handle the case where one list is empty!

```python
def merge(s1, s2):
    """ Merges two sorted lists
    >>> merge([1, 3], [2, 4])
    [1, 2, 3, 4]
    >>> merge([1, 2], [])
    [1, 2]
    """
    if __________________________________________________________________________________:
        return s2
    elif __________________________________________________________________________________:
        return s1
    elif __________________________________________________________________________________:
        return ______________________________________________________________________________
    else:
        return ______________________________________________________________________________

if len(s1) == 0:
    return s2
elif len(s2) == 0:
    return s1
elif s1[0] < s2[0]:
    return [s1[0]] + merge(s1[1:], s2)
else:
    return ______________________________________________________________________________
```
Consider the subset sum problem: you are given a list of integers and a number \( k \).
Is there a subset of the list that adds up to \( k \)? For example:

```python
def subset_sum(seq, k):
    return [s2[0]] + merge(s1, s2[1:])
```

```python
>>> subset_sum([2, 4, 7, 3], 5)  # 2 + 3 = 5
True
>>> subset_sum([1, 9, 5, 7, 3], 2)
False
>>> subset_sum([1, 1, 5, -1], 3)
False
```
3 Trees

3.1 Assuming that every value in t is a number, define average(t), which returns the average of all the values in t. You may not need to use all the provided lines.

```python
def average(t):
    """
    Returns the average value of all the nodes in t.
    >>> t0 = Tree(0, [Tree(1), Tree(2, [Tree(3)])])
    >>> average(t0)
    1.5
    >>> t1 = Tree(8, [t0, Tree(4)])
    >>> average(t1)
    3.0
    """

    def sum_helper(t):
        total, count = 0, 0
        for b in t.branches:
            b_total, b_count = sum_helper(b)
            total += b_total
            count += b_count
        return total, count

total, count = sum_helper(t)
return total / count
```

```python
   total, count = 0, 0
   for b in t.branches:
       b_total, b_count = sum_helper(b)
       total += b_total
       count += b_count
   return total / count
```
Video walkthrough
4 Macros

4.1 Consider a new special form, when, that has the following structure:

\[
(\text{when } \langle\text{condition}\rangle \<\langle\text{expr1}\rangle\ <\langle\text{expr2}\rangle\ <\langle\text{expr3}\rangle\ \ldots\>)
\]

- If the condition is not false (a truthy expression), all the subexpressions are evaluated in order and the value of the last expression is returned.
- Otherwise, the entire when expression evaluates to okay.

Create this new special form using a macro. You may do the parts below in any order.

(a) Fill in the skeleton below to implement this without using quasiquotes.

\[
\text{(define-macro (do-when-form condition exprs)}
\]

\[
\text{(list __________________________________________________________________________________)}
\]

\[
\text{scm> (do-when-form (= 1 0) ((/ 1 0) 'error))}
\]

okay

\[
\text{scm> (do-when-form (= 1 1) ((print 61) (print 'a) 'final-review))}
\]

61

a

final-review

(b) Now, implement the macro using quasiquotes.

\[
\text{(define-macro (do-when-form condition exprs)}
\]

\[
\text{('(if _____________________________________________________________________________________))}
\]

\[
\text{scm> (do-when-form (= 1 0) ((/ 1 0) 'error))}
\]

okay

\[
\text{scm> (do-when-form (= 1 1) ((print 61) (print 'a) 'final-review))}
\]

61

a

final-review

\[
\text{(define-macro (do-when-form condition exprs)}
\]

\[
\text{('if ,condition ,(cons 'begin exprs) 'okay))}
\]
5 Streams

5.1 Write a function `merge` that takes 2 sorted streams `s1` and `s2`, and returns a new sorted stream which contains all the elements from `s1` and `s2.
Assume that both `s1` and `s2` have infinite length.

\[
(\text{define } (\text{merge } s1 \text{ s2})
\]

\[
(\text{if } \text{______________________________})
\]

\[
\text{______________________________})
\]

\[
(\text{define } (\text{merge } s1 \text{ s2})
\]

\[
(\text{if } (< (\text{car } s1) (\text{car } s2))
\]

\[
(\text{cons-stream } (\text{car } s1) (\text{merge } (\text{cdr-stream } s1) s2))
\]

\[
(\text{cons-stream } (\text{car } s2) (\text{merge } s1 (\text{cdr-stream } s2)))
\]

Video walkthrough

5.2 (Adapted from Fall 2014) Implement `cycle` which returns a stream repeating the digits 1, 3, 0, 2, and 4, forever. Write `cons-stream` only once in your solution!
**Hint**: \( (3+2) \mod 5 = 0 \).

\[
(\text{define } (\text{cycle } \text{start})
\]

\[
\text{______________________________})
\]

\[
(\text{define } (\text{cycle } \text{start})
\]

\[
(\text{cons-stream } \text{start} (\text{cycle } (\text{modulo } (+ \text{start } 2) 5)))
\]

Video walkthrough
6 Generators

6.1 Implement `accumulate`, which takes in an `iterable` and a function `f` and yields each accumulated value from applying `f` to the running total and the next element.

```python
from operator import add, mul

def accumulate(iterable, f):
    ""
    >>> list(accumulate([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], add))
    [1, 3, 6, 10, 15]
    >>> list(accumulate([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], mul))
    [1, 2, 6, 24, 120]
    ""
    it = iter(iterable)

    for total = next(it):
        yield total
    for element in it:
        total = f(total, element)
        yield total
```
6.2 Write a generator function that yields functions that are repeated applications of a one-argument function \( f \). The first function yielded should apply \( f \) 0 times (the identity function), the second function yielded should apply \( f \) once, etc.

```python
def repeated(f):
    
    >>> double = lambda x: 2 * x
    >>> funcs = repeated(double)
    >>> identity = next(funcs)
    >>> double = next(funcs)
    >>> quad = next(funcs)
    >>> oct = next(funcs)
    >>> quad(1)
    4
    >>> oct(1)
    8
    >>> [g(1) for _, g in
    ...    zip(range(5), repeated(lambda x: 2 * x))]
    [1, 2, 4, 8, 16]
    
```

6.3 Ben Bitdiddle proposes the following alternate solution. Does it work?

```python
def ben_repeated(f):
    g = lambda x: x
    while True:
        yield g
        g = (lambda g: lambda x: f(g(x)))(g)
```

Video walkthrough
This solution does not work. The value g changes with each iteration so the bodies of the lambdas yielded change as well.
7 SQL

7.1 You’re starting a new job at an animal shelter, and you’ve been tasked with keeping track of all the cats that are up for adoption!

We’ll start with an empty table:

```sql
CREATE TABLE cats(name, weight DEFAULT 1, notes DEFAULT "meow");
```

(a) What would SQL display?

```sql
sqlite> INSERT INTO cats(name) VALUES ("Tom"), ("Whiskers");
sqlite> SELECT * FROM cats;
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>weight</th>
<th>notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>meow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>meow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```sql
sqlite> INSERT INTO cats VALUES
                        ...
                        ("Mittens", 2, "Actually likes shoes"),
                        ...
                        ("Rascal", 4, "Prefers to associate with dogs"),
                        ...
                        ("Magic", 2, "Expert at card games");
sqlite> SELECT * FROM cats ORDER BY weight, name;
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>weight</th>
<th>notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>meow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>meow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Expert at card games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mittens</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Actually likes shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rascal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prefers to associate with dogs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```sql
sqlite> UPDATE cats SET notes = "A cat" WHERE notes = "meow";
sqlite> SELECT name FROM cats WHERE notes = "A cat";
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

(b) Cats of different weights require different quantities of food. We have the following table:

```sql
CREATE TABLE food AS
    SELECT 1 AS cat_weight, 0.5 AS amount UNION
    SELECT 2, 2.5 UNION
    SELECT 3, 4.0 UNION
    SELECT 4, 4.5;
```

Write a query that calculates the total amount of food required to feed all the cats (this should work for any table of cats, not just the one we created above). In our example, we have two cats of weight 1, two cats of weight 2, and one cat of weight 4. The total food required is $2 \times 0.5 + 2 \times 2.5 + 1 \times 4.5 = 10.5$. 

SELECT  
FROM  
WHERE 

Specifying the table name in the WHERE clause here is not necessary and was added just for clarity.

SELECT SUM(amount) FROM cats, food WHERE cats.weight = food.cat_weight;