1 Recursion

1.1 (Adapted from Fall 2013) Fill in the blanks in the implementation of paths, which takes as input two positive integers x and y. It returns a list of paths, where each path is a list containing steps to reach y from x by repeated incrementing or doubling. For instance, we can reach 9 from 3 by incrementing to 4, doubling to 8, then incrementing again to 9, so one path is [3, 4, 8, 9]

def paths(x, y):
    """Return a list of ways to reach y from x by repeated incrementing or doubling."
    >>> paths(3, 5)
    [[3, 4, 5]]
    >>> sorted(paths(3, 6))
    [[3, 4, 5, 6], [3, 6]]
    >>> sorted(paths(3, 9))
    [[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9], [3, 4, 8, 9], [3, 6, 7, 8, 9]]
    >>> paths(3, 3) # No calls is a valid path
    [[3]]
    """
    if ___________________________:
        return ____________________________________________
    elif _________________________:
        return ____________________________________________
    else:
        a = _______________________________________________
        b = _______________________________________________
        return ____________________________________________

def paths(x, y):
    if x > y:
        return []
    elif x == y:
        return [[x]]
    else:
a = paths(x + 1, y)
b = paths(x * 2, y)
return [[x] + subpath for subpath in a + b]
We will now write one of the faster sorting algorithms commonly used, known as *merge sort*. Merge sort works like this:

1. If there is only one (or zero) item(s) in the sequence, it is already sorted!
2. If there are more than one item, then we can split the sequence in half, sort each half recursively, then merge the results, using the `merge` procedure from earlier in the notes. The result will be a sorted sequence.

Using the algorithm described, write a function `mergesort(seq)` that takes an unsorted sequence and sorts it.

```python
def mergesort(seq):
    if len(seq) <= 1:
        return seq
    else:
        return merge(mergesort(seq[:len(seq)//2]),
                      mergesort(seq[len(seq)//2:]))
```
2 Trees

2.1 Implement `long_paths`, which returns a list of all paths in a tree with length at least `n`. A path in a tree is a linked list of node values that starts with the root and ends at a leaf. Each subsequent element must be from a child of the previous value's node. The length of a path is the number of edges in the path (i.e. one less than the number of nodes in the path). Paths are listed in order from left to right. See the doctests for some examples.

```python
def long_paths(tree, n):
    """Return a list of all paths in tree with length at least n."

    >>> t = Tree(3, [Tree(4), Tree(4), Tree(5)])
    >>> left = Tree(1, [Tree(2), t])
    >>> mid = Tree(6, [Tree(7, [Tree(8)]), Tree(9)])
    >>> right = Tree(11, [Tree(12, [Tree(13, [Tree(14)])])])
    >>> whole = Tree(0, [left, Tree(13), mid, right])
    >>> for path in long_paths(whole, 2):
    ...     print(path)
    ...
    <0 1 2>
    <0 1 3 4>
    <0 1 3 4>
    <0 1 3 5>
    <0 6 7 8>
    <0 6 9>
    <0 11 12 13 14>
    >>> for path in long_paths(whole, 3):
    ...     print(path)
    ...
    <0 1 3 4>
    <0 1 3 4>
    <0 1 3 5>
    <0 6 7 8>
    <0 11 12 13 14>
    >>> long_paths(whole, 4)
    [Link(0, Link(11, Link(12, Link(13, Link(14)))))]
    """
    paths = []
    if n <= 0 and tree.is_leaf():
        paths.append(Link(tree.label))
    for b in tree.branches:
        for path in long_paths(b, n - 1):
            paths.append(Link(tree.label, path))
    return paths
```

paths = []
if n <= 0 and tree.is_leaf():
    paths.append(Link(tree.label))
for b in tree.branches:
    for path in long_paths(b, n - 1):
        paths.append(Link(tree.label, path))
return paths
3 Mutation

3.1 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]

>>> dogs[1] = list(dogs)
>>> dogs[1]
[[1, 2, 23], None, [1, 2, 23]]

>>> dogs[0].append(2)
>>> cats
[1, 2, 23, 2]

>>> cats[1::2]
[2, 2]

>>> cats[:3]
[1, 2, 23]

>>> 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]]
```
4 Mutable Linked Lists and Trees

4.1 Write a recursive function `flip_two` that takes as input a linked list `lnk` and mutates `lnk` so that every pair is flipped.

```python
def flip_two(lnk):
    
    >>> one_lnk = Link(1)
    >>> flip_two(one_lnk)
    >>> one_lnk
    Link(1)
    >>> lnk = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4, Link(5)))))
    >>> flip_two(lnk)
    >>> lnk
    Link(2, Link(1, Link(4, Link(3, Link(5)))))
    
    Recursive solution:
    
    if lnk is Link.empty or lnk.rest is Link.empty:
        return
    lnk.first, lnk.rest.first = lnk.rest.first, lnk.first
    flip_two(lnk.rest)
    
    If there’s only a single item (or no item) to flip, then we’re done.
    Otherwise, we swap the contents of the first and second items in the list. Since we’ve handled the first two items, we then need to recurse on
    
    Although the question explicitly asks for a recursive solution, there is also a fairly similar iterative solution:
    
    while lnk is not Link.empty and lnk.rest is not Link.empty:
        lnk.first, lnk.rest.first = lnk.rest.first, lnk.first
        lnk = lnk.rest
        
    We will advance `lnk` until we see there are no more items or there is only one more Link object to process. Processing each Link involves swapping the contents of the first and second items in the list (same as the recursive solution).
    
    Notice that the code is remarkably similar to the recursive implementation of `flip_two`.
    
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5 Generators

5.1 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
    >>> func = 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]
    """

g = ________________________________________________________________________
while True:
    ________________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________________

```  

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

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5.2 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 x: f(g(x))
```
This solution does not work. The value \( g \) changes with each iteration so the bodies of the lambdas yielded change as well.

5.3 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)

    total = next(it)
    yield total
    for element in it:
        total = f(total, element)
        yield total
```
6 Streams

6.1 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.

(define (merge s1 s2)
  (if __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________)

(define (merge s1 s2)
  (if (< (car s1) (car s2))
      (cons-stream (car s1) (merge (cdr-stream s1) s2))
      (cons-stream (car s2) (merge s1 (cdr-stream s2))))))

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6.2 (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) % 5 == 0.

(define (cycle start)
  __________________________________________________________)

(define (cycle start)
  (cons-stream start (cycle (modulo (+ start 2) 5))))

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7 Macros

7.1 Using macros, let’s make a new special form, `when`, that has the following structure:

```
(when <condition>
    (<expr1> <expr2> <expr3> ...))
```

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

```
scm> (when (= 1 0) ((/ 1 0) 'quotesingle.Var error))
okay
scm> (when (= 1 1) ((print 6) (print 1) 'a))
6
1
a
```

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

```
(define-macro (when condition exprs)
    (list 'if_______________________________________________________________________________))
```

```
(define-macro (when condition exprs)
    (list 'if condition (cons 'begin exprs) 'okay))
```

(b) Now, implement the macro using quasiquotes.

```
(define-macro (when condition exprs)
    `(if _____________________________))
```

```
(define-macro (when condition exprs)
    `(if ,condition ,(cons 'begin exprs) 'okay))
```

7.2 Write a macro called `zero-cond` that takes in a list of clauses, where each clause is a two-element list containing two expressions, a predicate and a corresponding result expression. All predicates evaluate to a number. The macro should return the value of the expression corresponding to the first true predicate, treating 0 as a false value.

```
scm> (zero-cond
    ((0 'result1)
    ((- 1 1) 'result2)
    ((* 1 1) 'result3)
    (2 'result4)))
result3
```
(define-macro (zero-cond clauses)
  (cons 'cond
    (map
      -----------------------------

      -----------------------------

      -----------------------------))

(define-macro (zero-cond clauses)
  (cons 'cond
    (map (lambda (clause)
      (cons '(not (= 0 , (car clause))) (cdr clause)))
    clauses)))

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8 SQL

Questions

Our tables:

    dogs: Name  Age  Phrase, DEFAULT="woof"

8.1 What would SQL display? **Keep track of the contents of the table after every statement below.** Write **Error** if you think a statement would cause an error.

    sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
    Fido|1|woof
    Sparky|2|woof
    Lassie|2|I'll save you!
    Floofy|3|Much doge

    sqlite> INSERT INTO dogs(age, name) VALUES ('Rover', 3);
    sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
    Fido|1|woof
    Sparky|2|woof
    Lassie|2|I'll save you!
    Floofy|3|Much doge
    3|Rover|woof

    sqlite> UPDATE dogs SET name=age, age=name WHERE name=3;
    sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
    Fido|1|woof
    Sparky|2|woof
    Lassie|2|I'll save you!
    Floofy|3|Much doge
    Rover|3|woof

    sqlite> UPDATE dogs SET phrase="Hi there!" WHERE name LIKE "F%";
    sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
    Fido|1|Hi there!
    Sparky|2|woof
    Lassie|2|I'll save you!
    Floofy|3|Hi there!
    Rover|3|woof

    sqlite> DELETE FROM dogs WHERE age < 3;
    sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;
Floofy|3|Hi there!
Rover|3|woof

sqlite> INSERT INTO dogs VALUES ("Spot", 2), ("Buster", 4);

Error: table dogs has 3 columns but 2 values were supplied

sqlite> INSERT INTO dogs(name, phrase) VALUES ("Spot", "bark"), ("Buster", "barkbark");
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;

Floofy|3|Hi there!
Rover|3|woof
Spot||bark
Buster||barkbark

sqlite> INSERT INTO dogs(name, age) SELECT name, phrase from dogs where age = 3;
sqlite> DELETE FROM dogs WHERE phrase != "woof";
sqlite> SELECT * FROM dogs;

Rover|3|woof
Floofy|Hi there!|woof
Rover|woof|woof