Lecture 22

another way to generate graphs two functions on those graphs tandem worklists

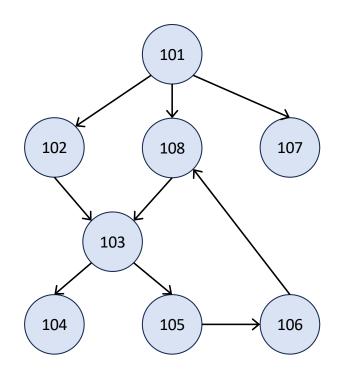
Mazes as generated graphs

```
(define M4
(list 0 0 0 0 0
0 W W W 0
0 W 0 0 0
0 W 0 W W
W W 0 0 0))
```

(make-pos 0 0) has no field that holds a list of subs

BUT

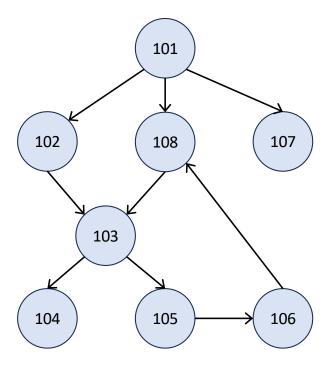
(next-positions (make-pos 0 0)) generates(list (make-pos 0 1) (make-pos 1 0))



```
(@htdd Node)
(define-struct node (number nexts))
;; Node is (make-node Natural (listof String))
;; interp. node's number, and list of numbers of nodes that the arrows point to
(define N101 (make-node 101 (list 102 108 107)))
For example, the structure of the structur
```

For example:

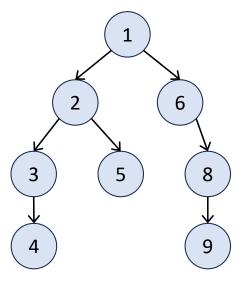
Nodes are like web pages
Node numbers are like URLs



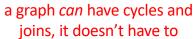
```
(@htdd Node)
(define-struct node (number nexts))
;; Node is (make-node Natural (listof String))
;; interp. node's number, and list of numbers of nodes that the arrows point to
(define N101 (make-node 101 (list 102 108 107)))
                                                                          For example:
                                                                           Nodes are like web pages
                                                                           Node numbers are like URLs
(@htdd Map)
;; A Map is AN OPAQUE DATA STRUCTURE. OPAQUE means you can't look inside it.
;; THE ONLY THING YOU ARE ALLOWED TO DO WITH IT IS PASS IT TO generate-node.
(@htdf generate-node)
(@signature Map Natural -> Node)
;; Give map and node number (name), generate corresponding node
                                                                            102
(define (generate-node map number)
                      treat this as a primitive
                                                                                  103
```

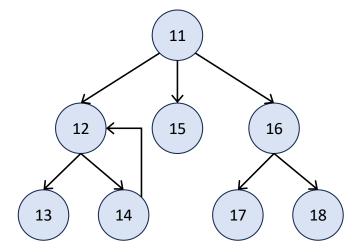
(generate-node MAP 101) generates

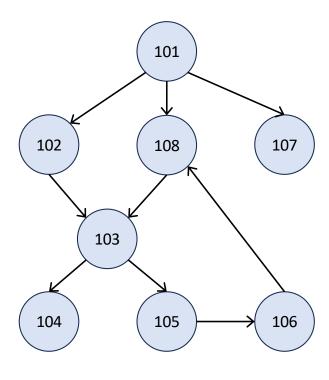
(make-node 101 (list 102 108 107)))



the provided MAP has 3 separate graphs in it







```
(@problem 1)
(@htdf first-out-of-order)
(@signature Map Natural -> Natural or false)
;; in TR traversal of graph from n, produce first out of sequence node number
(check-expect (first-out-of-order MAP
                                       1) 8)
                                                                                              is one out of order?
(check-expect (first-out-of-order MAP 11) false)
                                                                                                 which one?
(check-expect (first-out-of-order MAP 101) 104)
                                                                                 101
(@template-origin genrec arb-tree accumulator)
                                                                  102
                                                                                 108
                                                                                                107
                                                                         103
```

105

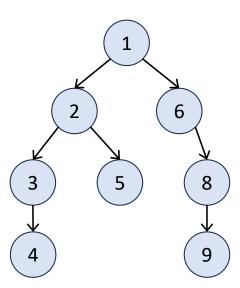
104

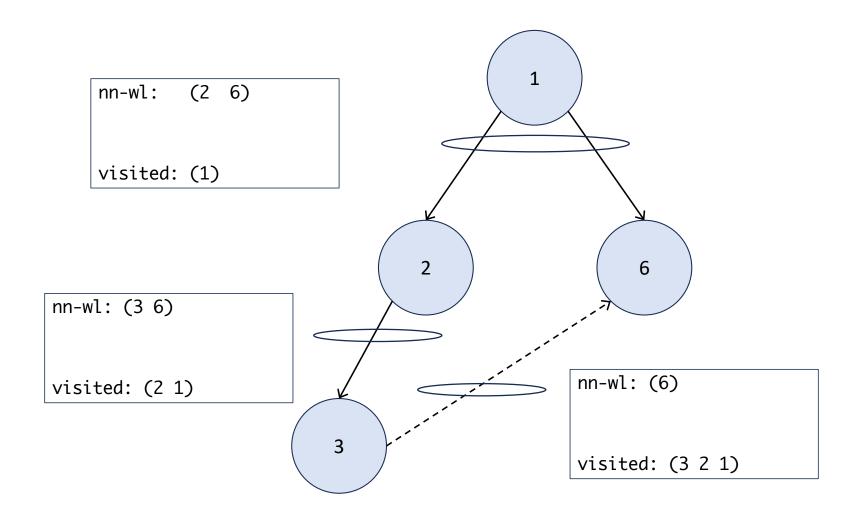
106

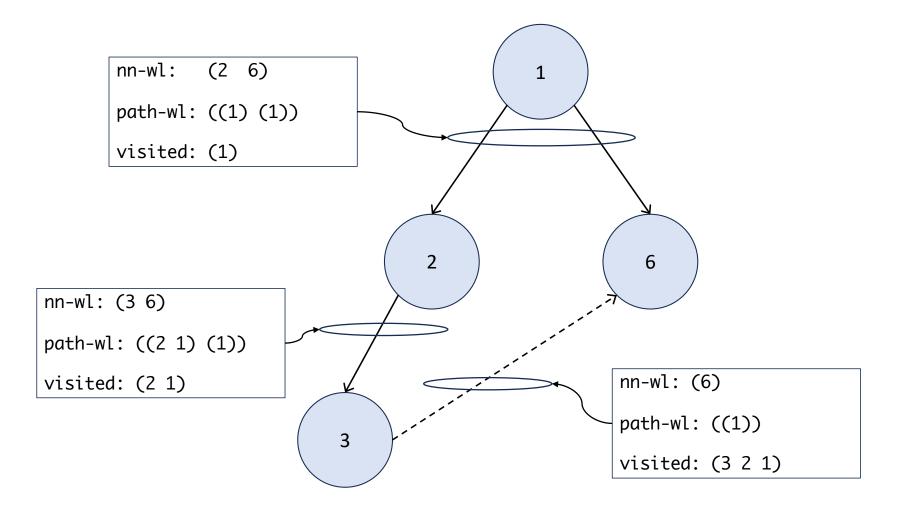
```
(define (fn-for-graph/tr map num0)
 ;; nn-wl is (listof Natural); node number worklist
 ;; fn-for-node adds the unvisited direct subs of n
 ;; fn-for-lonn takes node numbers off one at a time to call fn-for-node
 (local [(define (fn-for-node n nn-wl)
           (local [(define num (node-number n))
                    (define nexts (node-nexts n))]
              (cond [...<stop cycles>...]
                    [else
                     (fn-for-lonn (append nexts nn-wl))])))
          (define (fn-for-lonn nn-wl visited)
            (cond [(empty? nn-wl) (...)]
                  [else
                   (fn-for-node (generate-node map (first nn-wl))
                                (rest nn-wl))]))]
   (fn-for-? ...num0)))
```

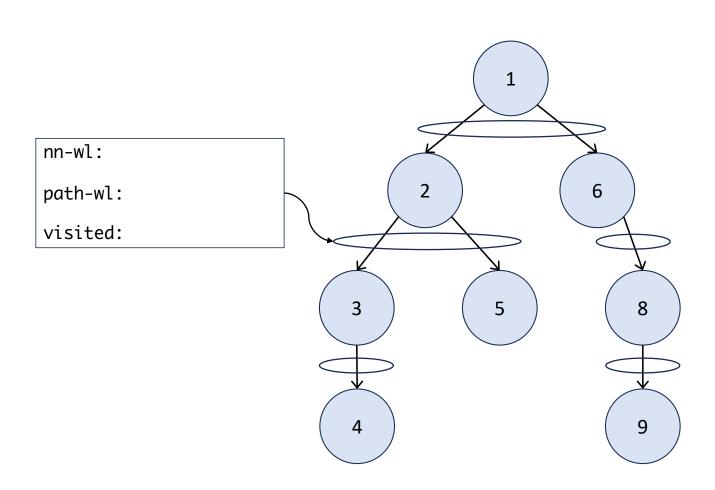
```
(define (first-out-of-order map num0)
 ;; nn-wl is (listof Natural); worklist of node numbers
 ;; visited is (listof Natural); numbers of nodes already visited in the tr
 (local [(define (fn-for-node n nn-wl visited)
            (local [(define num (node-number n))
                    (define nexts (node-nexts n))
                    (define nvisited (cons num visited))]
              (cond [(member num visited) (fn-for-lonn nn-wl visited)]
                    [(not (= num (add1 (first visited)))) num]
                    [else
                     (fn-for-lonn (append nexts nn-wl) nvisited)])))
          (define (fn-for-lonn nn-wl visited)
            (cond [(empty? nn-wl) false]
                  [else
                   (fn-for-node (generate-node map (first nn-wl))
                                (rest nn-wl)
                                visited)]))]
   (fn-for-lonn (node-nexts (generate-node map num0))
                 (list num0))))
```

(@template-origin genrec arb-tree accumulator)



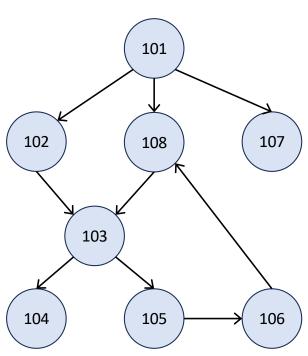






```
(@htdf first-out-of-order-path)
(@signature Map Natural -> Natural or false)
;; in TR traversal of graph from n, produce path if first out of sequence node
(check-expect (first-out-of-order-path MAP 1) (list 1 6 8))
(check-expect (first-out-of-order-path MAP 11) false)
(check-expect (first-out-of-order-path MAP 101) (list 101 102 103 105 106 108))
```

(@template-origin genrec arb-tree accumulator)



```
(define (fn-for-graph/tr map num0)
 ;; nn-wl is (listof Natural); node number worklist
 ;; fn-for-node adds the unvisited direct subs of n
 ;; fn-for-lonn takes node numbers off one at a time to call fn-for-node
 (local [(define (fn-for-node n nn-wl)
           (local [(define num (node-number n))
                    (define nexts (node-nexts n))]
              (cond [...<stop cycles>...]
                    [else
                     (fn-for-lonn (append nexts nn-wl))])))
          (define (fn-for-lonn nn-wl visited)
            (cond [(empty? nn-wl) (...)]
                  [else
                   (fn-for-node (generate-node map (first nn-wl))
                                (rest nn-wl))]))]
   (fn-for-? ...num0)))
```

```
(define (first-out-of-order-path map num0)
 ;; nn-wl is (listof Natural);
                                         worklist of node numbers
  ;; path-wl is (listof (listof Natural)); tandem worklist of paths
  :: visited is (listof Natural)
 ;; Numbers of nodes already visited in the tr. (first visited) is always
 ;; the previous node's number which implies visited is never empty
  (local [(define (fn-for-node n path nn-wl path-wl visited)
            (local [(define num
                                     (node-number n))
                    (define nexts
                                     (node-nexts n))
                    (define npath
                                     (cons num path))
                    (define nvisited (cons num visited))]
              (cond [(member num visited) (fn-for-lonn nn-wl path-wl visited)]
                    [(not (= num (add1 (first visited)))) (reverse npath)]
                    [else
                     (fn-for-lonn (append nexts
                                          nn-wl)
                                  (append (make-list (length nexts) npath)
                                          path-wl)
                                  nvisited)])))
          (define (fn-for-lonn nn-wl path-wl visited)
            (cond [(empty? nn-wl) false]
                  [else
                   (fn-for-node (generate-node map (first nn-wl))
                                (first path-wl)
                                (rest nn-wl)
                                (rest path-wl)
                                visited)]))]
    ;; must start at fn-for-lonn to satisfy visited invariant
    (fn-for-lonn (node-nexts (generate-node map num0))
                 (make-list (length (node-nexts (generate-node map num0)))
                            (list num0))
                 (list num0))))
```