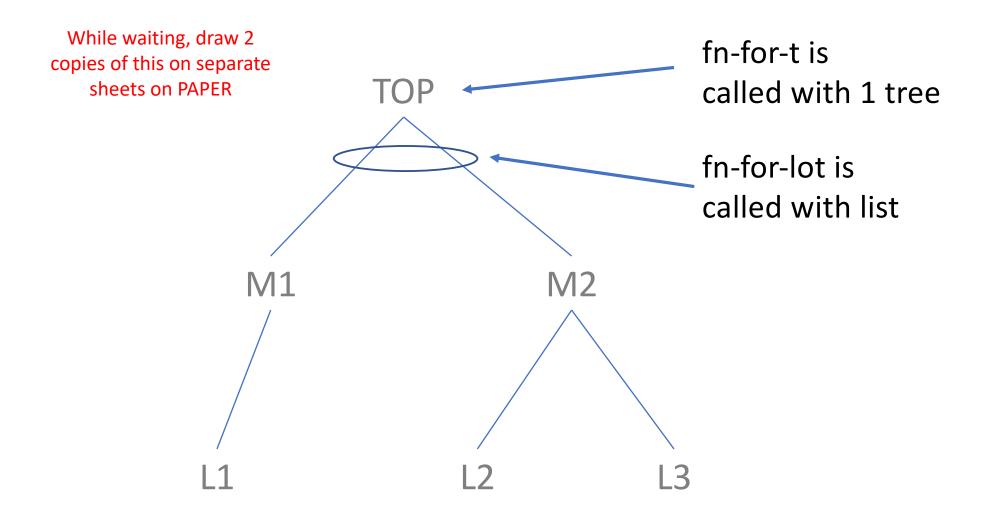
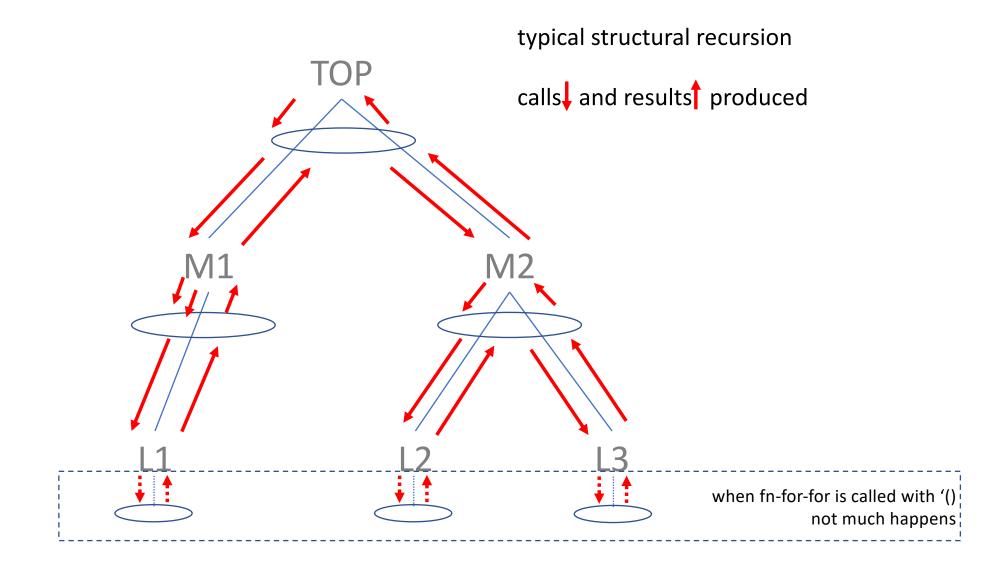
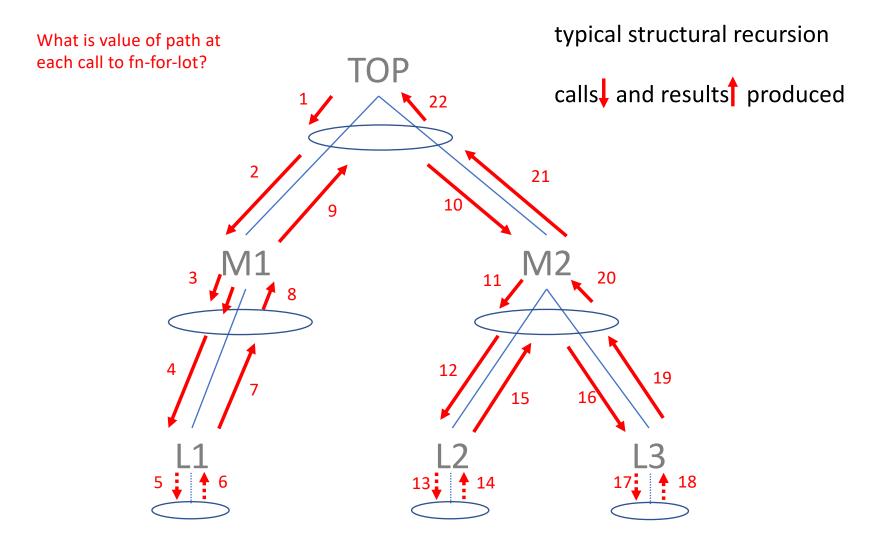
Lecture 19







path; names of parents to here

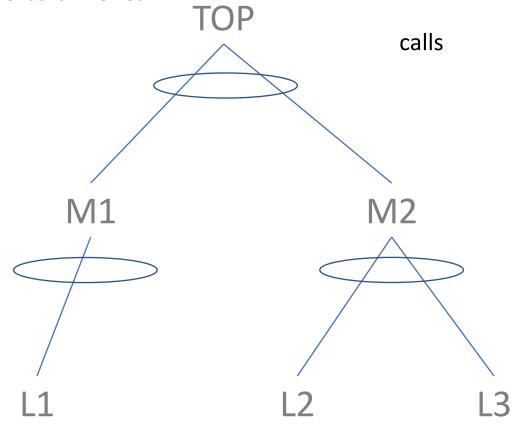
TOP ("TOP" "M1") ("TOP" "M2") 🖌 ("TOP" "M2" "L2") ("TOP" "M1" "L1") ("TOP" "M2" "L3")

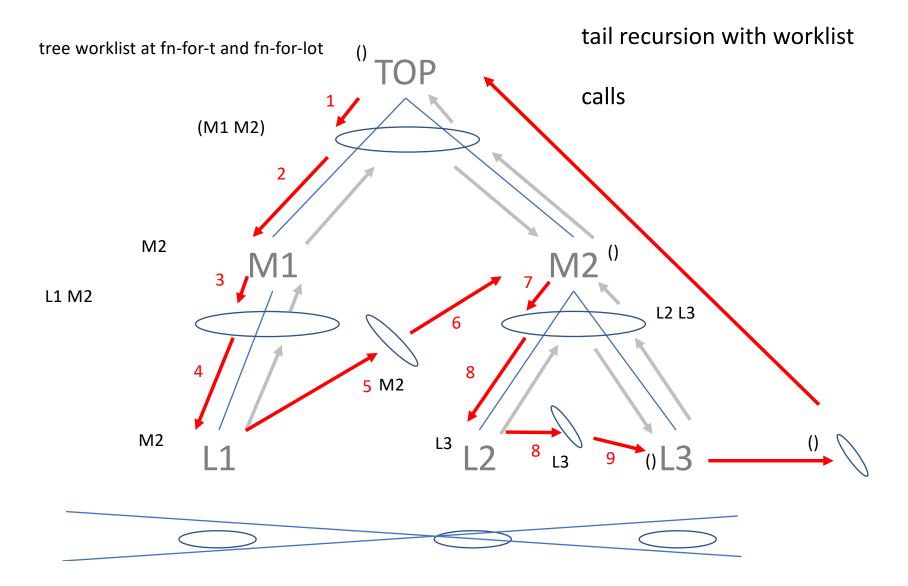
With path accumulator

showing path at each call to fn-for-lot

tree worklist at fn-for-t and fn-for-lot

tail recursion with worklist



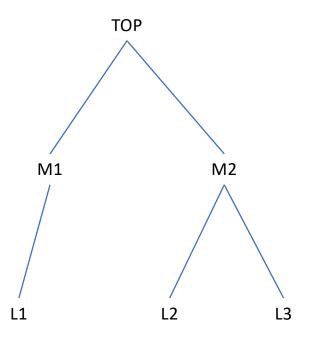


arb arity tree structural recursion templates

```
TOP
(define-struct node (name subs))
;; Tree is (make-node String (listof Tree))
;; interp. a bare bones arbitrary arity tree, each node has a name and subs
(define (fn-for-tree t)
  (local [(define (fn-for-t t)
            (local [(define name (node-name t)) ;unpack the fields
                                                                                                  M2
                                                                              M1
                    (define subs (node-subs t))] ;for convenience
              (... name (fn-for-lot subs))))
          (define (fn-for-lot lot)
            (cond [(empty? lot) (...)]
                  Γelse
                   (... (fn-for-t (first lot))
                                                                                            L2
                                                                                                         L3
                                                                           L1
                        (fn-for-lot (rest lot)))]))]
   (fn-for-t t)))
```

structural recursion with path accumulator.

```
(@template Tree (listof Tree) accumulator)
(define (find-path t n)
  ;; path is (listof String); names of ... grandparent, parent trees
                              (builds along recursive calls)
  (local [(define (fn-for-t t path)
            (local [(define name (node-name t))
                    (define subs (node-subs t))
                    (define npath (append path (list name)))]
              (if (string=? name n)
                  npath
                  (fn-for-lot subs npath))))
          (define (fn-for-lot lot path)
            (cond [(empty? lot) false]
                  Telse
                   (local [(define try (fn-for-t (first lot) path))]
                     (if (not (false? try))
                         try
                         (fn-for-lot (rest lot) path)))]))]
   (fn-for-t t empty)))
```



tail recursion with worklist

