

CS339: Abstractions and Paradigms for Programming

Data Abstraction: Pairs and Lists

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Quiz 1

- **Wednesday, August 20, 8:30-9:15 AM**
- **Syllabus: Everything until Tuesday, August 19th**
- Last year's QP would be uploaded, but no guarantee that the pattern would be similar (except that it would be a short exam to test progress)
- Closed book, closed smart devices (bring ID cards)
- Seating arrangement to be informed a day before
- Quiz 2 date also available on the course webpage



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Let's work with “rational” numbers

- Say we have the following procedures available (*wishful thinking*):
 - `(make-rat n d)`, which gives a rational number with numerator `n` and denominator `d`
 - `(numer x)`, which gives the numerator of a rational number `x`
 - `(denom x)`, which gives the denominator of a rational number `x`
- Now we can play with rational numbers!
- PC: What would be the problem if we didn't make an explicit `rat`?



Operations with rational numbers

- How do we add two rational numbers x and y ?

```
(define (add-rat x y)
  (make-rat (+ (* (numer x) (denom y))
                (* (numer y) (denom x)))
            (* (denom x) (denom y))))
```

- Print them nicely:

```
(define (print-rat x)
  (newline)
  (display (numer x))
  (display "/")
  (display (denom x)))
```

- Multiply them?

```
(define (mult-rat x y)
  (make-rat (* (numer x) (numer y))
            (* (denom x) (denom y))))
```

Interestingly, we don't yet know how to represent them!



One way to represent rational numbers

```
(define (make-rat n d)
  (lambda (select)
    (if (= select 0)
        n
        d)))

(define (numer x)
  (x 0))

(define (denom x)
  (x 1))
```

➤ Let's check if this works:



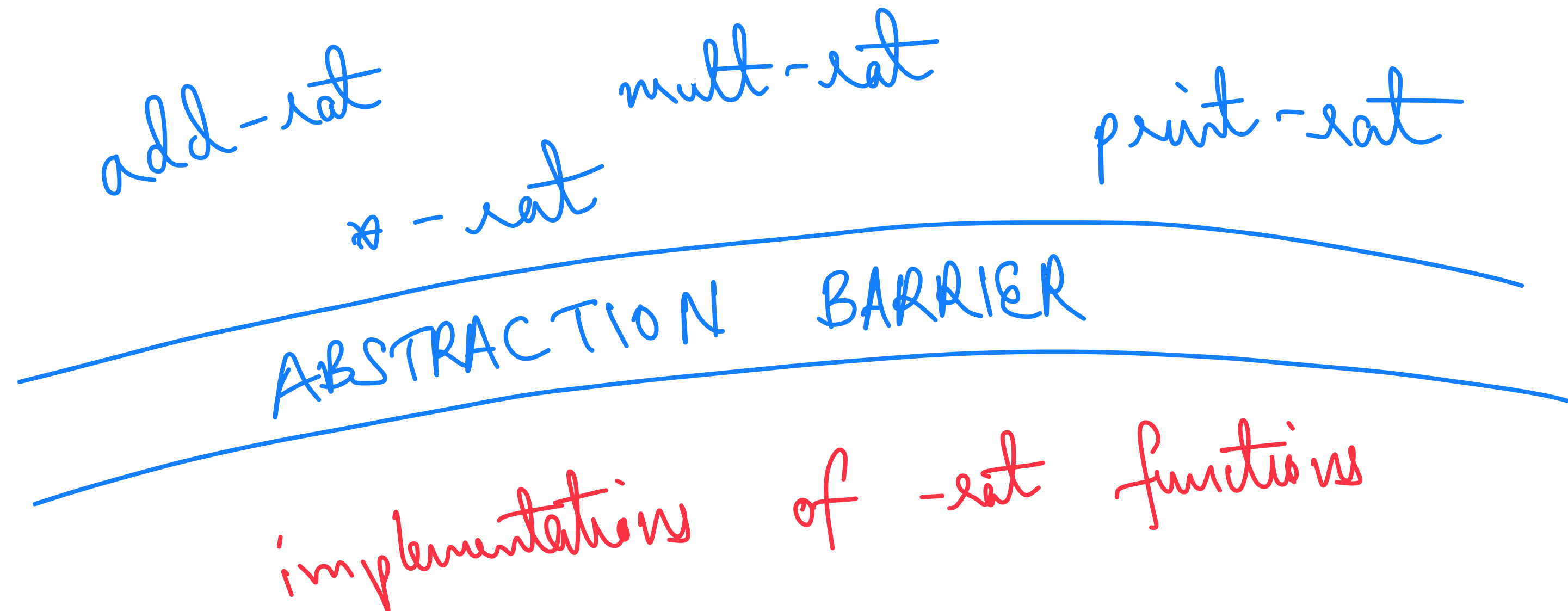
But pairing data is quite a popular operation!

- Scheme provides the following special forms to work with *pairs*:
 - `(cons x y)` puts x and y together and returns a pair
 - `(car x)` returns the first element of a pair x
 - `(cdr x)` returns the second element of a pair x



Data Abstraction

- Representation is separate from usage; designing/changing the former should not affect the latter.



Updated rational-number implementation

```
(define (make-rat n d)
  (cons n d))

(define (numer x)
  (car x))

(define (denom x)
  (cdr x))
```



➤ Notice that the usage need not change:

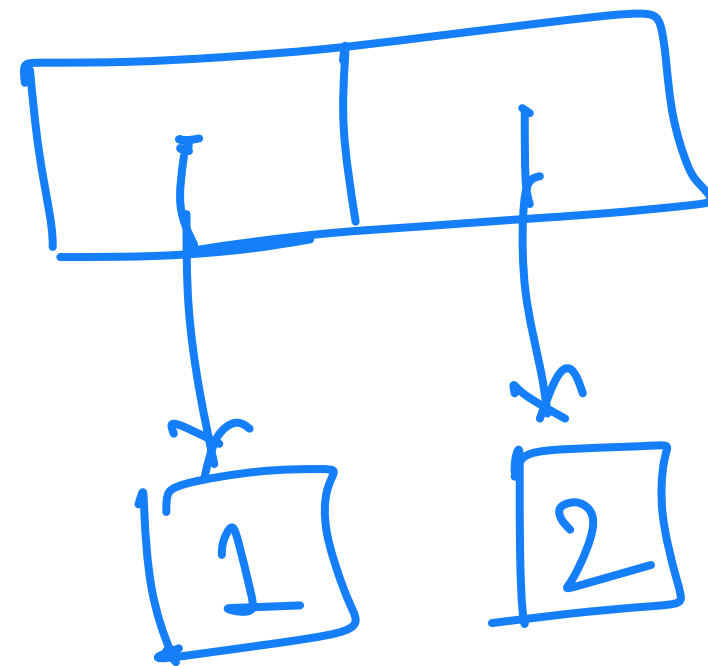
```
(define (add-rat x y)
  (make-rat (+ (* (numer x) (denom y))
               (* (numer y) (denom x)))
            (* (denom x) (denom y))))

(define (mult-rat x y)
  (make-rat (* (numer x) (numer y))
            (* (denom x) (denom y))))

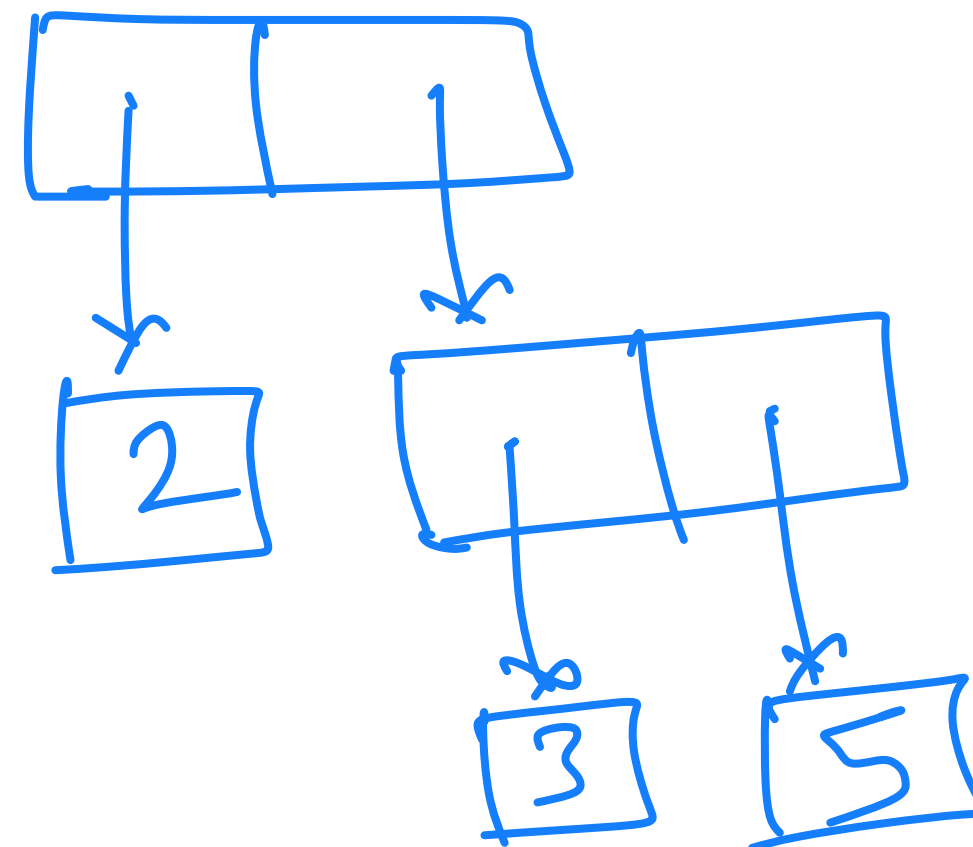
(define (print-rat x)
  (newline)
  (display (numer x))
  (display "/")
  (display (denom x)))
```


Box-Pointer Notation of Pairs

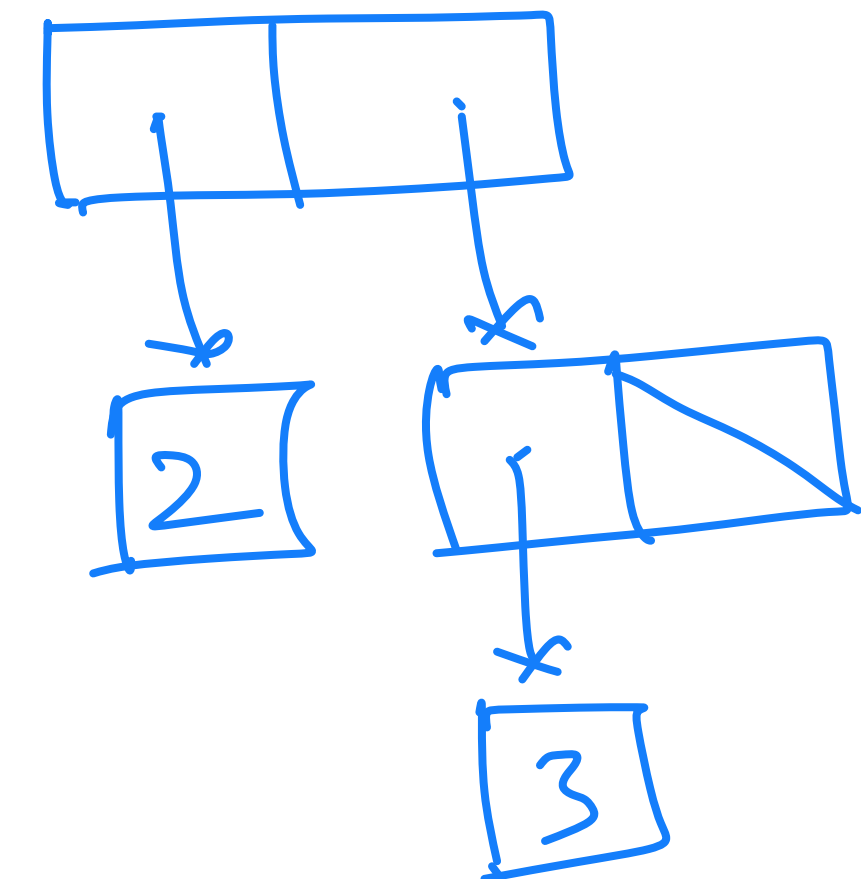
(cons 1 2)



(cons 2
(cons 3 5))



(cons 2
(cons 3 nil))



► Advantage: Implicit that pairs can have pairs as elements!

But chaining pairs to form a list is quite a popular operation!

- Scheme provides the following special forms to work with *lists*:
 - `(list e1 e2 e3)` is a syntactic sugar for
`(cons (e1 (cons e2 (cons e3 nil))))`
 - `nil` represents an empty list
 - `(null? l)` checks whether a list `l` is empty and returns a boolean



And we often overdo stuff :D

