# Discussion 07

Trees, Linked Lists

Aditya Balasubramanian aditbala [at] berkeley [dot] edu

#### Announcements

- Cats due today
- Ants released tommorow
  - Checkpoint due Friday
- Magic: the Lambda-ing will be released as an extra credit project
  - Smaller project
- HW04, Lab07, due Thursday
- Clobber policy
  - If you do better on final, can clobber midterm
- Midterm Discussion

# rees





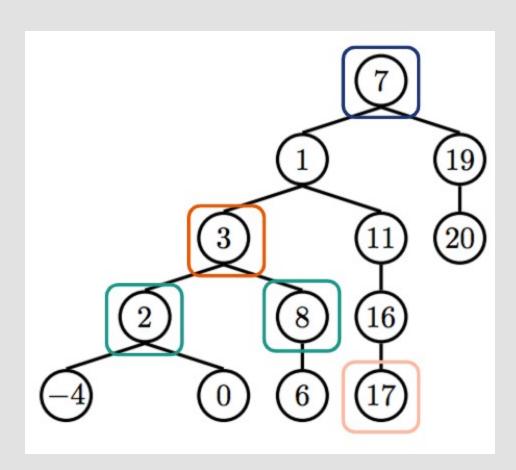


### Tree

- What are they?
  - Data structure for hierarchies of data
- What should we know
  - Recursion!
  - Every subtree is also a Tree

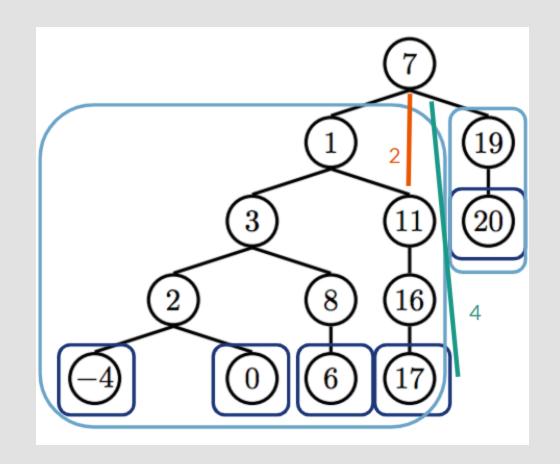
# Tree Terminology

- <span</li>style="color:#e2935b;">ParentNode</span>
  - A node that has branches
- <span style="color:#279284;">Child Node</span>
  - A node with a parent
  - Can only have one parent
- <span</li>style="color:#233571;">Root</span>The top node in a tree
  - There is only one root for a tree
- <span</li>
   style="color:#f8d7ca;">Label</span>
   cred to @Poggenkemper
   The value of a node



# More Tree Terminology

- <span</li>style="color:#1c3678;">Leaf</span>A node with no branches
- <span style="color:#eb5600;">Branch</span</li>
  - A subtree of the root
  - All branches are also trees
- <span</li>style="color:#6ba4c8;">Depth</span</li>How far away a node is from the
- < span style="c cred to:@PoggenRemper">Height</span



#### Tree

- Initializing a Tree
  - Tree(label, branches=[])
  - $\circ$  t = Tree(1, [Tree(2), Tree(3)])
- Accessing branches of a Tree
  - o t.branches -> [Tree(2), Tree(3)]
- Checking if a Tree is a leaf
  - o t.is\_leaf() -> False
  - o t.branches[0].is\_leaf() -> True
- Getting label of a Tree
  - o t.label -> 1

# **Manipulating Trees**

#### for b in t.branches

- What is this?
  - IMPORTANT line for dealing with a Tree
- Why use this?
  - Allows us to iterate through branches of a Tree
  - Useful for calling recursive functions on all branches of a Tree
- Can also be a base case
  - The for loop does not run if there are no branches to iterate over

# How do I use this? (Recursion for Trees)

- 1. Base Case
  - Smallest Input
  - Usually a leaf
- 2. Recursive Calls
  - Call recursive function on branches
- 3. Putting it together
  - Use recursive calls to solve problem
  - Can use max, min, sum, any, all on lists

# Worksheet 😃

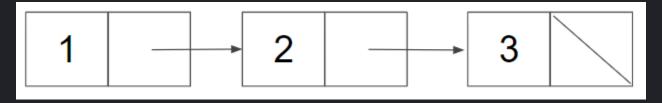
# Linked List @ > @ > @

### Linked Lists

- Can be thought of as a queue waiting to enter a place (starting from the end of the line)
- Each person only knows themself and who is in front of them (rest of the line)

# Linked Lists (In More Formal Terms)

- An object that either has a first and rest attribute or is empty
- rest
  - Must be Link.empty or another Linked List
  - Recursive data type!
- first
  - Any data type



### Linked List Example

```
one = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))
>>> one.first
>>> one.rest
Link(2, Link(3))
>>> one.rest.rest
Link(3)
>>> one.rest.rest.first
3
>>> Link(Link(1), Link(2, Link(3)))
>>> Link(1, 2)
```

# Worksheet 😃

# Thank you!

Attendance Form -> https://tinyurl.com/adit-disc07

Anon Feedback -> https://tinyurl.com/adit-anon