

# Discussion 08

**Linked Lists, Mutable Trees, Efficiency**

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Slides available at `teaching.aditbala.com`

# Announcements

- Homework 6 is due Thursday 10/20.
- Ants is due Friday 10/21.
  - Early submission bonus Thursday 10/20.
- Project party 5pm-7:30pm Wed 10/19.
- Midterm 2 is 8pm-10pm Thursday 10/27.
- Read Midterm 2 logistics [post](#)
- Guest lecture on Web Apps by Pamela Fox on Monday 10/24.

# Clarifications

- **Mutating vs Returning New**

# 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 themselves 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
1
>>> 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 😊



# Mutable Trees



# Tree

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

# Tree Implementation

```
class Tree:
    def __init__(self, label, branches=[]):
        for b in branches:
            assert isinstance(b, Tree)
        self.label = label
        self.branches = branches

    def is_leaf(self):
        return not self.branches
```

# Worksheet

# Thank you!

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