

# SEQUENCES AND CONTAINERS Solutions

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## COMPUTER SCIENCE MENTORS 61A

September 30–October 4, 2024

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### 1 Sequences

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Sequences are ordered data structures that have length and support element selection. Here are some common types of sequences you'll be dealing with in this class:

- Lists: `[1, [2], 'a', lambda x: 5]`
- Tuples: `(1, (2,), 'a', lambda x: 5)`
- Strings: `'Hello World!'`

While each type of sequence is different, they all share a common interface for manipulating and accessing their data:

- **Item selection:** Use square brackets to select an element at an index:

```
(3, 1, 2)[0] # returns 3
"Hello"[-1]  # returns "o"
```

- **Length:** The built-in `len` function returns the length of a sequence:

```
len((1, 2)) # returns 2
```

- **Concatenation:** Sequences can be concatenated with the `+` operator, which returns a *new* sequence:

```
[1, 2] + [3, 4] # returns [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

- **Membership:** The `in` operator tests for sequence membership:

```
1 in (1, 2, 3)      # returns True
5 not in (1, 2, 3)   # returns True
"apple" in "snapple" # returns True
```

**Membership in Strings vs. Lists and Tuples:** As a short aside, while the `in` operator works the same for lists and tuples, checking if an element is contained within the list/tuple container, the `in` operator instead for strings checks for direct substrings rather than the existence of distinct elements within the string.

- **Looping:** Sequences can be looped through with `for` loops:

```
>>> for x in [1, 2, 3]:
...     print(x)
1
2
3
```

- **Aggregation:** Common built-in functions—including **sum**, **min**, and **max**—can take sequences and aggregate them into a single value:

```
max((3, 4, 5)) # returns 5
```

- **Slicing:** Slicing is a way to create a copy of all or part of a sequence. The general syntax for slicing a sequence `seq` is as follows:

```
seq[<start index>:<end index>:<step size>]
```

This evaluates to a new sequence that includes every element starting at `<start index>` and up to and *excluding* `<end index>` in `seq`, taking steps of size `<step size>`.

If we do not supply `<start index>` or `<end index>`, it will start at the beginning of the sequence and include every element up to and including the end of the sequence.

```
>>> lst = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> lst[2:]
[3, 4, 5]
>>> lst[:3]
[1, 2, 3]
>>> lst[::-1]
[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
>>> lst[1::2]
[2, 4]
```

**List comprehensions**, which only apply to lists, are a concise and powerful method to create a new list from another sequence. The syntax for a list comprehension is

```
[<expression> for <element> in <sequence> if <condition>]
```

We could equivalently write the following:

```
lst = []
for <element> in <sequence>:
    if <condition>:
        lst = lst + [<expression>]
```

The **if** `<condition>` filter statement is optional. The following list comprehension doubles each odd element of `[1, 2, 3, 4]`:

```
>>> [i * 2 for i in [1, 2, 3, 4] if i % 2 != 0]
[2, 6]
```

Equivalent in **for** loop syntax:

```
lst = []
for i in [1, 2, 3, 4]:
    if i % 2 != 0:
        lst = lst + [i * 2]
```

1. What would Python display? Draw box-and-pointer diagrams for the following:

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3]
>>> a
```

```
[1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> a[2]
```

```
3
```

```
>>> a[-1]
```

```
3
```

```
>>> b = a
>>> a = a + [4, [5, 6]]
>>> a
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, [5, 6]]
```

```
>>> b
```

```
[1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> c = a
>>> a = [4, 5]
>>> a
```

```
[4, 5]
```

```
>>> c
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, [5, 6]]
```

```
>>> d = c[3:5]
>>> c[3] = 9
>>> d
```

```
[4, [5, 6]]
```

```
>>> c[4][0] = 7
>>> d
```

```
[4, [7, 6]]
```

```
>>> c[4] = 10
>>> d
```

```
[4, [7, 6]]
```

```
>>> c
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 9, 10]
```

2. What would Python display? Draw box-and-pointer diagrams to find out.

(a) `L = [1, 2, 3]`  
`B = L`  
`B`

`[1, 2, 3]`

(b) `A = L[1:3]`  
`L[0] = A`  
`L = L + A`  
`B`

`[[2, 3], 2, 3]`

3. Write a list comprehension that accomplishes each of the following tasks.

(a) Square all the elements of a given list, `lst`.

`[x ** 2 for x in lst]`

(b) Compute the dot product of two lists `lst1` and `lst2`. *Hint:* The dot product is defined as  $lst1[0] \cdot lst2[0] + lst1[1] \cdot lst2[1] + \dots + lst1[n] \cdot lst2[n]$ . The Python `zip` function may be useful here.

`sum([x * y for x, y in zip(lst1, lst2)])`

(c) Return a list of lists such that `a = [[0], [0, 1], [0, 1, 2], [0, 1, 2, 3], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]]`.

`a = [[x for x in range(y)] for y in range(1, 6)]`

(d) Return the same list as above, except now excluding every instance of the number 2: `b = [[0], [0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1, 3], [0, 1, 3, 4]]`.

`b = [[x for x in range(y) if x != 2] for y in range(1, 6)]`

4. Fill in the methods below according to the doctests.

```
def gen_list(n):
    """
    Returns a nested list structure of n elements where the
    ith element is a list from 0 (inclusive) to i (exclusive).
    >>> gen_list(3)
    [[0], [0, 1], [0, 1, 2]]
    >>> gen_list(5)
    [[0], [0, 1], [0, 1, 2], [0, 1, 2, 3], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]]
    """
    return _____
```

For an additional challenge, try out the following:

```
def gen_increasing(n):
    """
    Returns a nested list structure of n elements where the
    ith element of each list is one more than the previous
    element (even if the previous is in a prior sublist).
    >>> gen_increasing(3)
    [[0], [1, 2], [3, 4, 5]]
    >>> gen_increasing(5)
    [[0], [1, 2], [3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12, 13,
    14]]
    """
    return _____
```

Hint: You can sum ranges. E.g. `sum(range(3))` gives us  $0 + 1 + 2 = 3$ .

```
def gen_list(n):
    return [[i for i in range(j+1)] for j in range(n)]

def gen_increasing(n):
    return [[i for i in range(sum(range(j+1)), sum(range(j+1)) + j+1)] for j in
            range(n)]
```

*An alternate solution for `gen_increasing` is shown below:*

```
def gen_increasing(n):
    return [[i + sum(range(j + 1)) for i in range(j + 1)] for j in range(n)]
```

## 2 Dictionaries

---

Dictionaries are another useful Python data structure that store a collection of items. However, instead of assigning each item a numerical index, each **value** in a dictionary is mapped to by some **key**.

Dictionaries are denoted with curly braces and use much of the same syntax as sequences—including item selection with square brackets, membership testing with **in**, and length checking with **len**. Consider the following “Big” example:

```
>>> big_game_wins = {"Cal": 48, "Stanford": 65}
>>> big_game_wins
{"Cal": 48, "Stanford": 65}
>>> big_game_wins["Stanford"]
65
>>> big_game_wins["Cal"]
48
>>> big_game_wins["Cal"] += 1
>>> big_game_wins["Cal"]
49
```

```
>>> list(big_game_wins.keys())
["Cal", "Stanford"]
>>> list(big_game_wins.values())
[49, 65]
```

```
>>> "Cal" in big_game_wins
True
>>> "Tie" in big_game_wins
False
>>> 65 in big_game_wins
False
```

```
>>> big_game_wins["Tie"]
KeyError: Tie
>>> big_game_wins["Tie"] = 11
>>> big_game_wins["Tie"]
11
```

1. Complete the function `snapshot`, which takes a single-argument function `f` and a list `snap_inputs` and returns a "snapshot" of `f` on `snap_inputs`. A "snapshot" is a dictionary where the keys are the provided `snap_inputs` and the values are the corresponding outputs of `f` on each input.

```
def snapshot(f, snap_inputs):  
    """  
    >>> snapshot(lambda x: x**2, [1, 2, 3])  
    {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9}  
    """  
  
    snap = _____  
  
    _____:  
  
    _____  
  
    return snap
```

```
def snapshot(f, snap_inputs):  
    snap = {}  
    for snap_input in snap_inputs:  
        snap[snap_input] = f(snap_input)  
    return snap
```

2. Write a function `count_t`, which takes in a dictionary `d` and a string `word`. The function should count the instances of the letter "t" in `word` and add a key-value pair to the dictionary. The key will be `word` and the value will be the number of "t"s in `word`

```
def count_t(d, word):  
    """  
    >>> words = {}  
    >>> count_t(words, "tatter")  
    >>> words["tatter"]  
    3  
    >>> count_t(words, "tree")  
    >>> words  
    {'tatter': 3, 'tree': 1}  
    """  
  
    _____  
  
    for _____:  
  
        if _____:  
  
            _____  
  
            _____  
  
    count = 0  
    for c in word:  
        if c == 't':  
            count += 1  
    d[word] = count
```



3. A *digraph* is any pair of immediately adjacent letters; for example, “otto” contains three digraphs: “ot”, “tt”, and “to”. Write a function `count_digraphs`, which takes a string, `text` and a list of letters, `alphabet` and analyzes the frequency of digraphs in `text` pertaining to the specific letters in `alphabet`. Specifically, `count_digraphs` returns a dictionary whose keys are the valid digraphs of `text` and whose values are the number of times each digraph appears.

```
def count_digraphs(text, alphabet):
    """
    >>> count_digraphs("otto", ['o', 't'])
    {'ot': 1, 'tt': 1, 'to': 1}
    >>> count_digraphs("otto", ['t'])
    {'tt': 1}
    >>> count_digraphs("6161 6", ['6', '1'])
    {'61': 2, '16': 1}
    >>> count_digraphs("lalala", ['l', 'a'])
    {'la': 3, 'al': 2}
    """

    freq = {}

    for i in range(len(text) - 1):
        if text[i] in alphabet and text[i + 1] in alphabet:
            digraph = text[i] + text[i + 1]
            if digraph in freq:
                freq[digraph] += 1
            else:
                freq[digraph] = 1

    return freq


def count_digraphs(text, alphabet):
    freq = {}
    for i in range(len(text) - 1):
        if text[i] in alphabet and text[i + 1] in alphabet:
            digraph = text[i] + text[i + 1]
            if digraph in freq:
                freq[digraph] += 1
            else:
                freq[digraph] = 1
    return freq
```