

# 파이썬으로 배우는 데이터 구조



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# 학습 목표

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ListUnsorted 클래스를 먼저 정의하고 상속을 통해  
ListSorted 클래스를 효과적으로 구현할 수 있다

# **Data Structures in Python**

## **Chapter 3 - 3**

- Linked List
- **OOP Inheritance**
- ListUnsorted Class
- ListSorted Class & Iterator

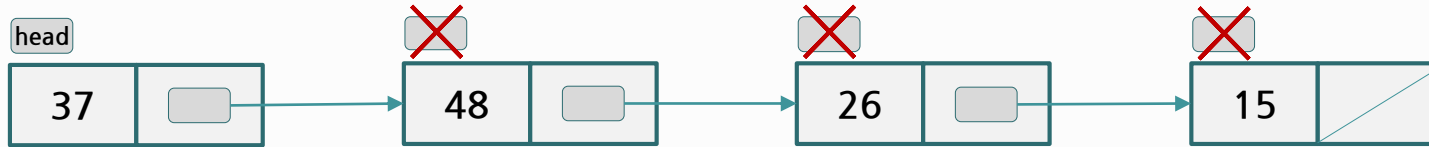
# Agenda

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- Linked List - Review
- ListUnsorted vs. ListSorted
- Superclass and Subclasses
  - Inheritance
  - Abstract Base Classes

# Linked List - Review

- Step 1: Code a singly linked list. The first node is called 'head'.

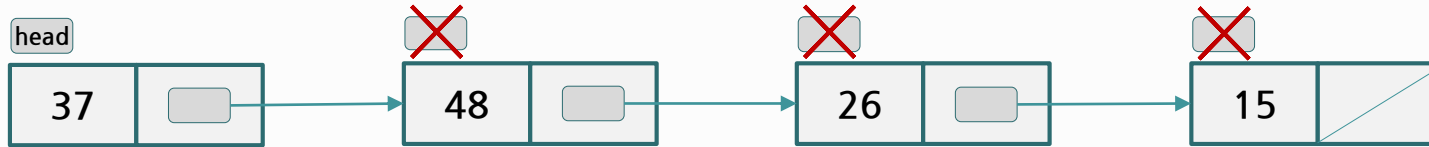


```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

# Linked List - Review

- Step 1: Code a singly linked list. The first node is called 'head'.

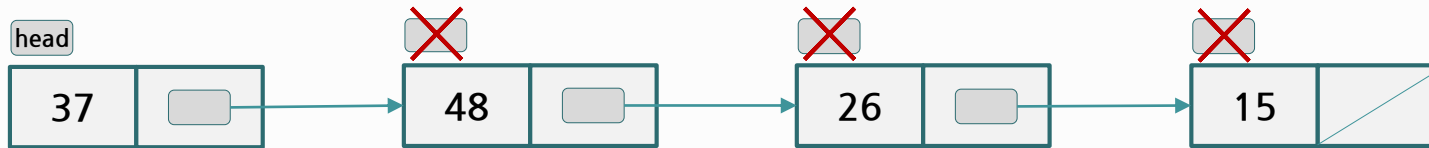


```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None

if __name__ == '__main__':
    head = Node(37)
    head.next = Node(48)
    head.next.next = Node(26)
    head.next.next.next = Node(15)
```

# Linked List - Review

- Step 2: **Traverse** the whole list if the first node reference or the **head** is known.



```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None

    def get_data(self):
        return self.data

    def get_next(self):
        return self.next

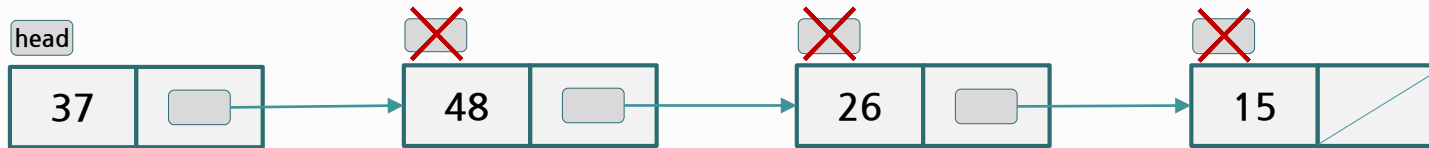
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    head = Node(37)
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```

```
def print_chain(head):
```

37 48 26 15

# Linked List - Review

- Step 2: **Traverse** the whole list if the first node reference or the **head** is known.



```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None

    def get_data(self):
        return self.data

    def get_next(self):
        return self.next

if __name__ == '__main__':
    head = Node(37)
    head.next = Node(48)
    head.next.next = Node(26)
    head.next.next.next = Node(15)
```

```
def print_chain(head):
    while not head == None:
        print(head.get_data(), end = " ")
        head = head.get_next()
```

37 48 26 15



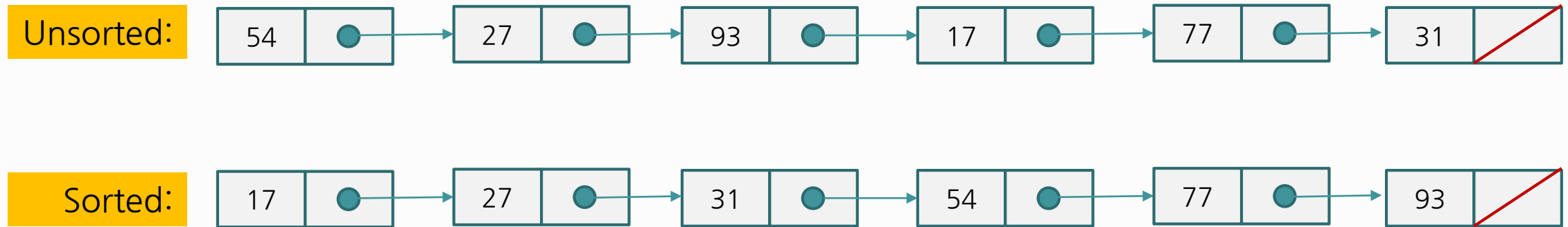
# Linked List ADT

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- `LinkedList()`
  - Creates a new list that is empty and returns an empty list.
- `is_empty()`
  - Tests to see whether the list is empty and **returns** a Boolean value.
- `size()` and `__len__()`
  - Returns the number of nodes in the list.
- `__str__()`
  - Returns contents of the list in human readable format.
- `push(data)`, `push_back(data)`
  - Pushes a new node with data to the list.
- `pop(data)`
  - Removes the node with data from the list.
- `find(data)`
  - Searches for the data in the list and **returns** a Boolean value.

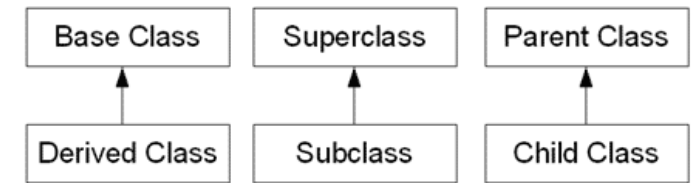
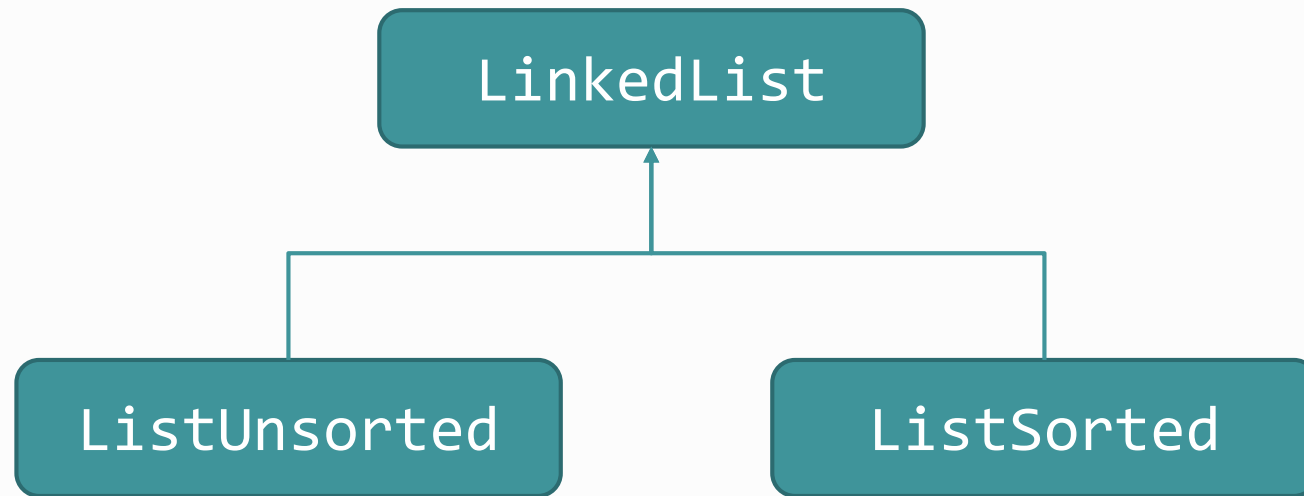
## ListUnsorted vs. ListSorted

- In general, a linked list is formed as each node with data is provided.
- Let us suppose that the user wants to create two different kinds of linked lists, either sorted or unsorted.
  - Then, we must design two different classes: ListUnsorted and ListSorted
  - If we create two different classes as requested, many parts of the code between two classes will be identical and violating the DRY coding principle.



# Superclass and Two Subclasses

- Goals: Two Different Kinds of Linked Lists
  - Create a superclass: `LinkedList`
  - Create two subclasses: `ListUnsorted` and `ListSorted`
  - Use the inheritance of Object-Oriented Programming.



## LinkedList ADT

```
LinkedList()  
is_empty()  
size()  
push(data),  
push_back(data)  
pop(data)  
find(data)  
__len__()  
__str__()
```

# Superclass and Two Subclasses

- Determine the methods not to implement at the level of LinkedList
  - Those methods become **abstract methods** in LinkedList.
  - The **subclasses** of LinkedList must implement those methods, respectively.

LinkedList ADT	LinkedList ADT	ListUnsorted ADT	ListSorted ADT
LinkedList()	LinkedList()	ListUnsorted()	ListSorted()
is_empty()			
size()			
push(data)			
push_back(data)		push_back(data)	
pop(data)			
find(data)			
__len__()			
__str__()			

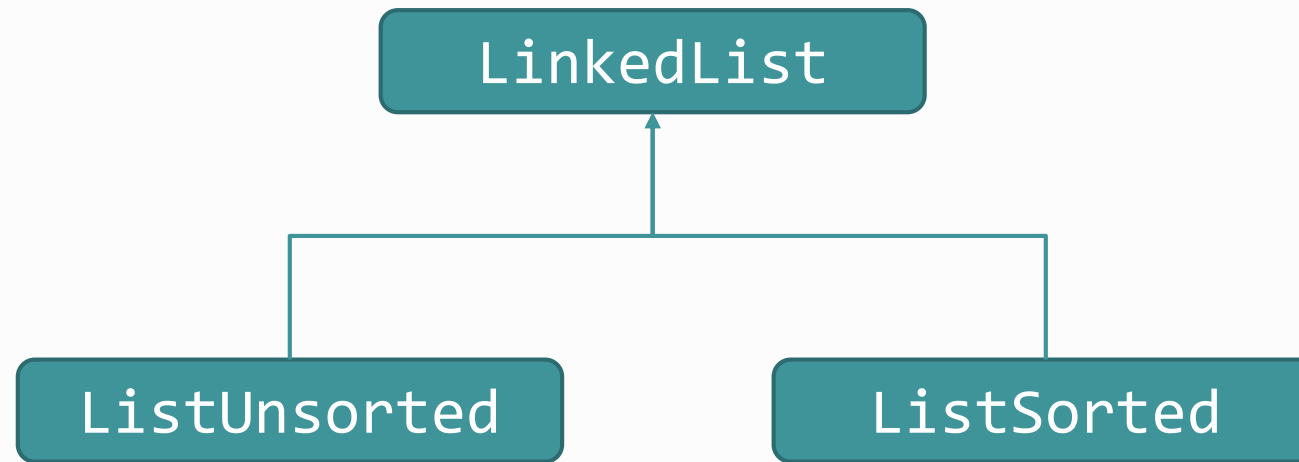
## Superclass and Two Subclasses

- Determine the methods not to implement at the level of LinkedList
  - Those methods become **abstract methods** in LinkedList.
  - The **subclasses** of LinkedList must implement those methods, respectively.

LinkedList ADT	LinkedList ADT	ListUnsorted ADT	ListSorted ADT
LinkedList()	LinkedList()	ListUnsorted()	ListSorted()
is_empty()	is_empty()		
size()	size()		
push(data)		push(data)	push(data)
push_back(data)		push_back(data)	n/a
pop(data)		pop(data)	pop(data)
find(data)		find(data)	find(data)
__len__()	__len__()		
__str__()	__str__()		

# Superclass and Two Subclasses

- Identify some necessary methods that the subclasses must implement to make LinkedList to work properly.



LinkedList ADT
LinkedList()
is_empty()
size()
__len__()
__str__()

LinkedUnsortedADT
LinkedList()
push(data), push_back(data)
pop(data)
find(data)

LinkedSortedADT
LinkedListUnsorted()
push(data)
pop(data)
find(data)

## Superclass and Two Subclasses

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- As a superclass of the view, it would be better if there is a way to **force the subclasses to implement** those necessary methods.

## Superclass and Two Subclasses

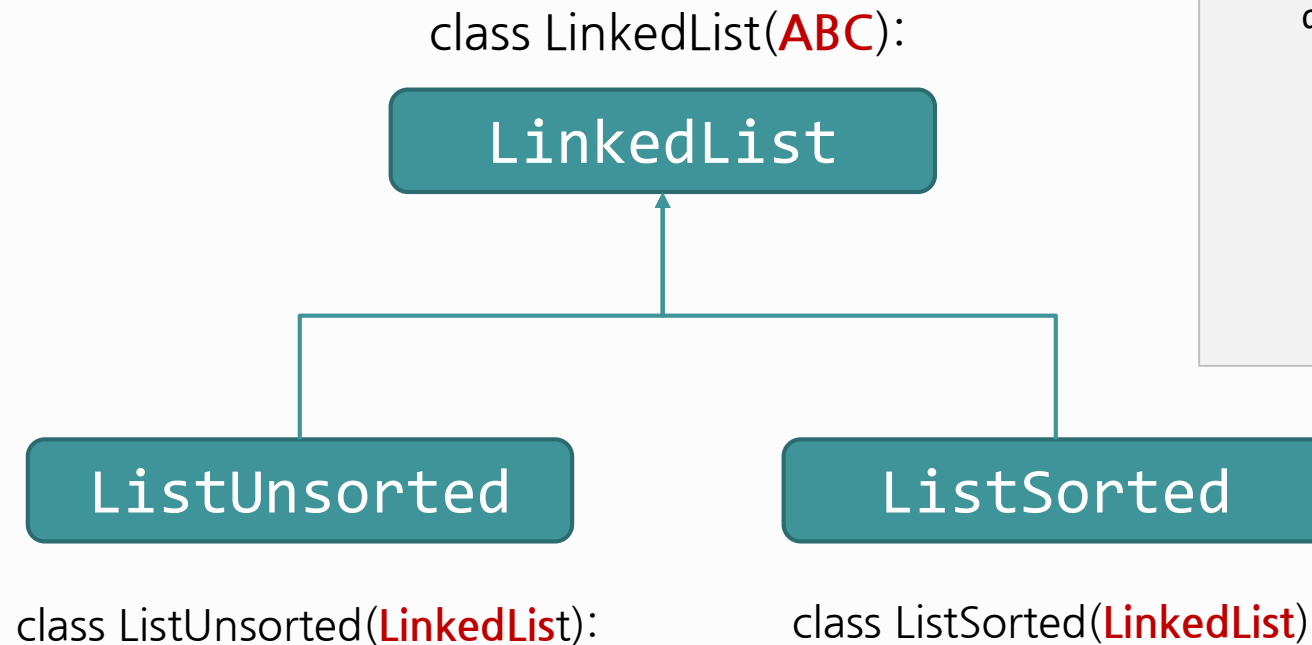
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- As a superclass of the view, it would be better if there is a way to **force the subclasses to implement** those necessary methods.
- In Python, **abstract base classes (i.e., superclass)** provide a blueprint for **concrete classes (i.e., subclass)**.
- The superclass do not contain implementation.
  - Instead, It provides an interface and make sure that derived concrete classes (subclasses) are properly implemented.
- **Abstract base classes cannot be instantiated.**
  - Instead, they are inherited and extended by the concrete subclasses.
- Subclasses derived from a specific abstract base class **must implement the methods** and properties provided in that abstract base class. Otherwise, an error is raised during the object instantiation.



# Superclass and Two Subclasses

- Use 'abc' module in the to define abstract base class.
  - Define abstract methods in LinkedList class and it becomes an abstract base class.



```
from abc import ABC

class LinkedList(ABC):
    ...
    @abstractmethod
    def push(self, data):
        pass
    @abstractmethod
    def pop(self, data):
        pass
    @abstractmethod
    def find(self, data):
        pass
```

# Superclass and Two Subclasses

- The **'abc'** module in the Python library provides the infrastructure for defining custom abstract base classes. To use abstract base classes, `from abc import ABC`.

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod

class LinkedList(ABC):
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None
    ...

    @abstractmethod
    def push(self, data):
        pass

    @abstractmethod
    def pop(self, data):
        pass

    @abstractmethod
    def find(self, data):
        pass
```

```
class ListUnsorted(LinkedList):
    def __init__(self):
        LinkedList.__init__(self)
    ...

    def push(self, data):
        pass

    def pop(self, data):
        pass

    def find(self, data):
        pass
```

```
class ListSorted(LinkedList):
    def __init__(self):
        LinkedList.__init__(self)
    ...
    ...
```

## Summary

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- We may use **OOP inheritance** to prevent from duplicating the code and to maximize the reusability of the code.
- The '**abc**' module in the Python library provides the infrastructure for defining custom abstract base classes.

# 학습 정리

- 1) 하위클래스는 상위클래스의 메소드들을 상속(Inheritance)받아서 효율적으로 코딩할 수 있다
- 2) Abstract base classes(ABC)모듈은 하위클래스(subclass)가 상속할 수 있는 공통 메소드 제공하고, 구현해야 할 메소드에 대해 강제할 수 있다.

# 파이썬으로 배우는 데이터 구조

수고했습니다  
곧 다음 시간에  
다시 뵙겠습니다

