CS 61A Lecture 12

Monday, September 29

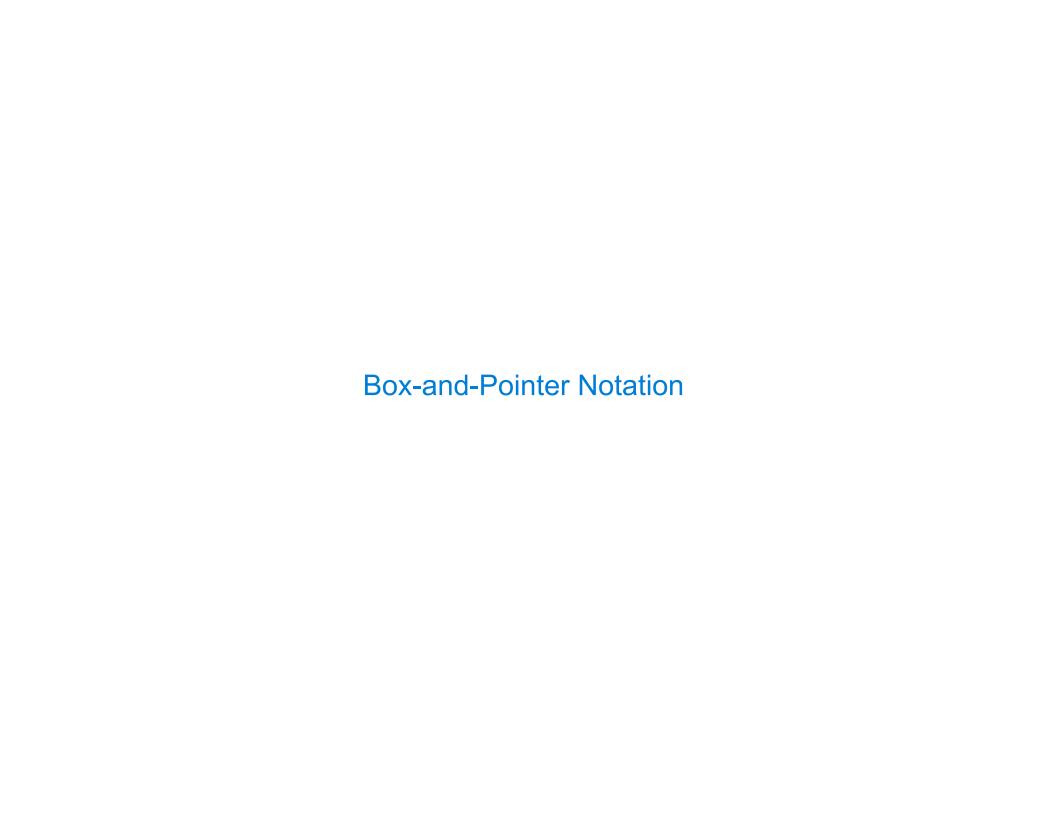
Announcements	

•Homework 3 due Wednesday 10/1 @ 11:59pm

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 - Homework Party on Monday 9/29, time and place TBD

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- •Project 2 due Thursday 10/9 @ 11:59pm



The Closure Property of Data Types						

ullet A method for combining data values satisfies the $closure\ property$ if:

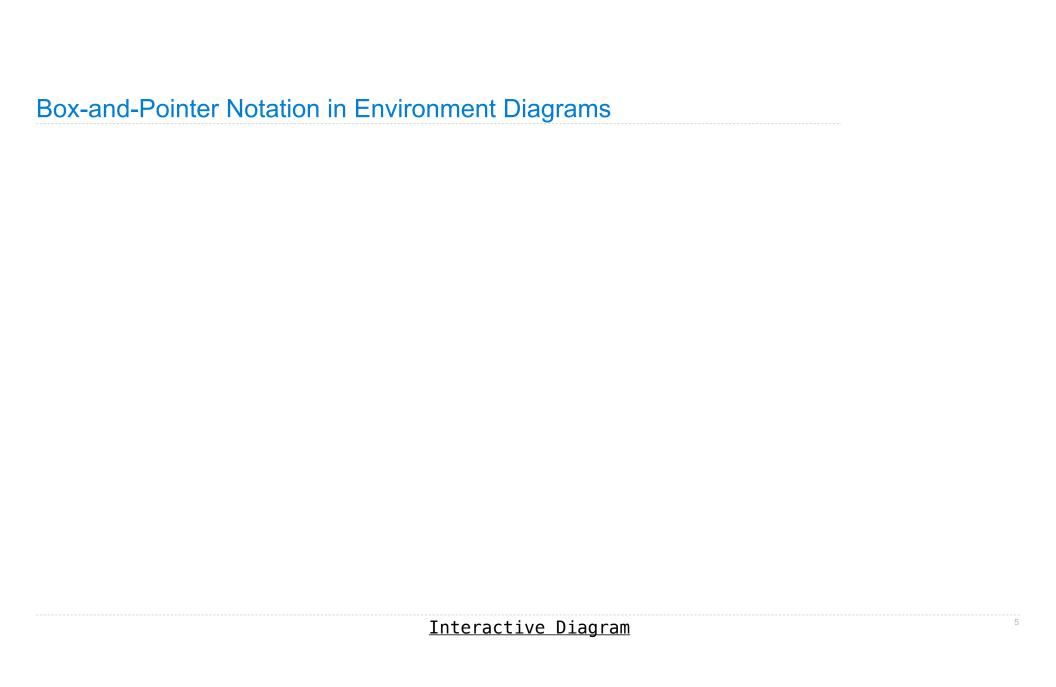
- A method for combining data values satisfies the *closure property* if:
- The result of combination can itself be combined using the same method.

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Lists can contain lists as elements



Box-and-Pointer Notation in Environment Diagrams											
Lists	are	represented	as a	a row	of	index-labeled	adjacent	boxes,	one per	element	
<u>Interactive Diagram</u>											

Box-and-Pointer	Notation	in	Environment	Diagrams

Lists are represented as a row of index-labeled adjacent boxes, one per element Each box either contains a primitive value or points to a compound value

<u>Interactive Diagram</u>

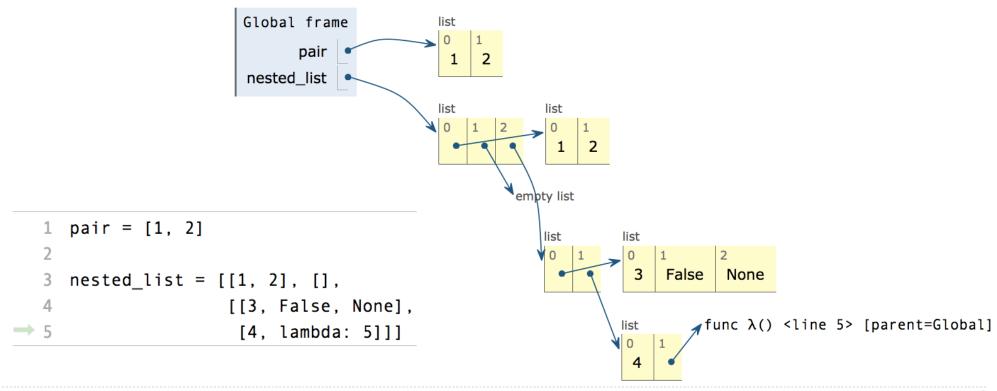
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<u>Interactive Diagram</u>



Trees are Nested Sequences	
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A ${\it tree}$ is either a single value called a ${\it leaf}$ or a sequence of ${\it trees}$

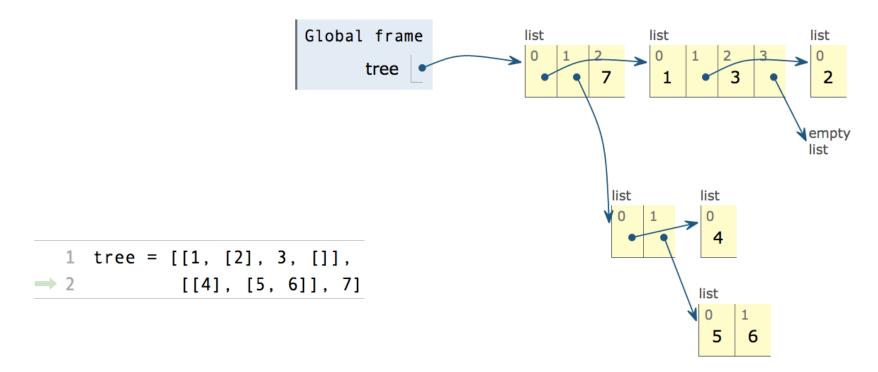
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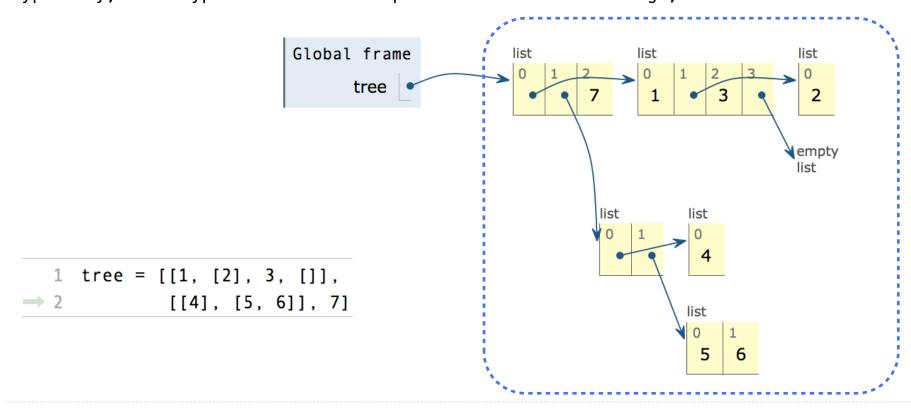
→ 2 [[4], [5, 6]], 7]
```

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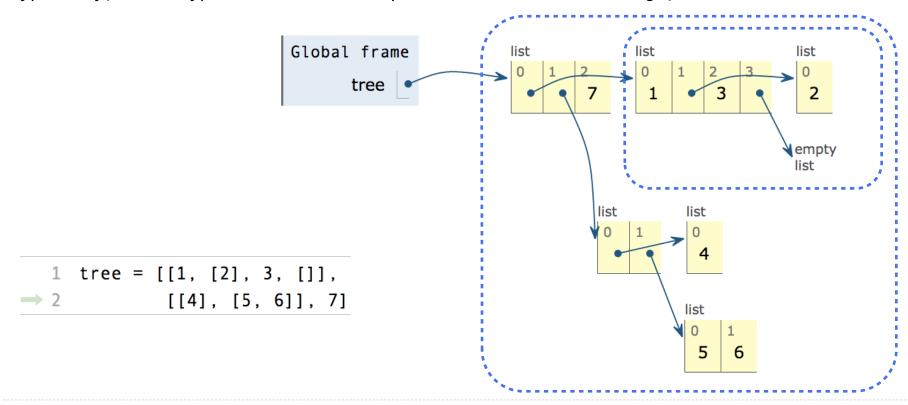


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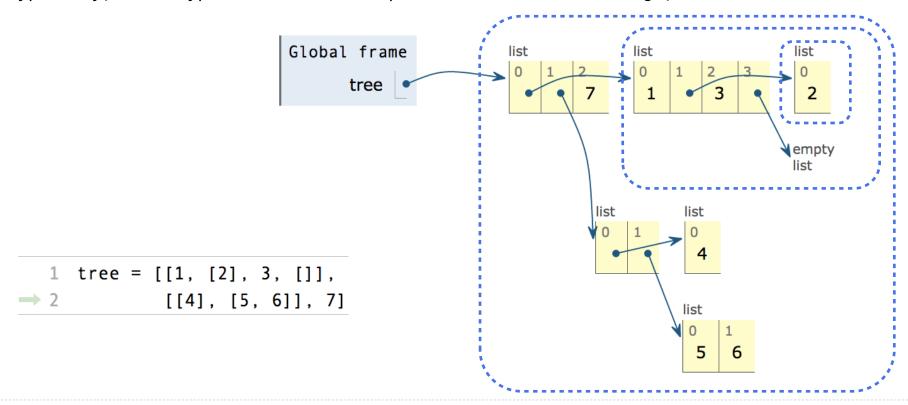


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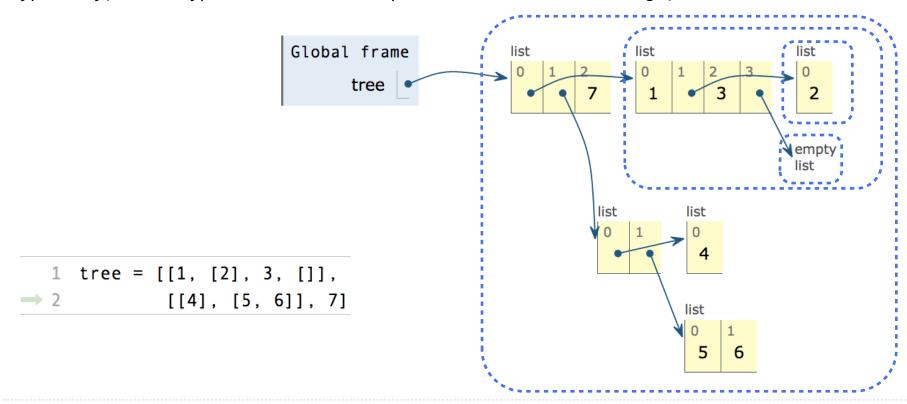
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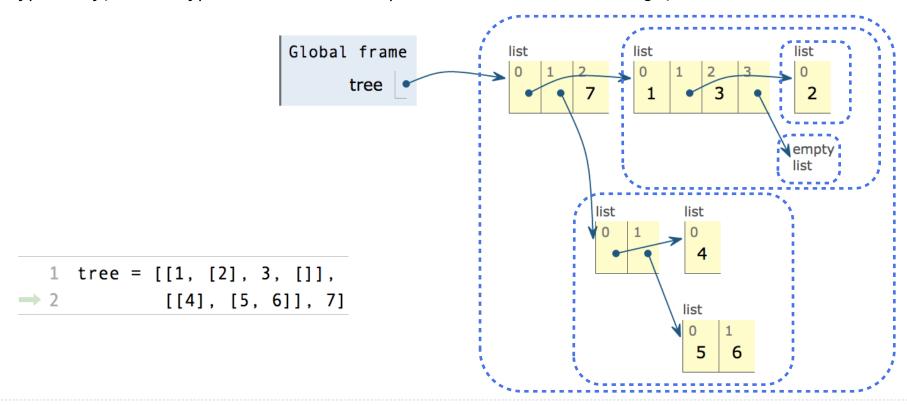
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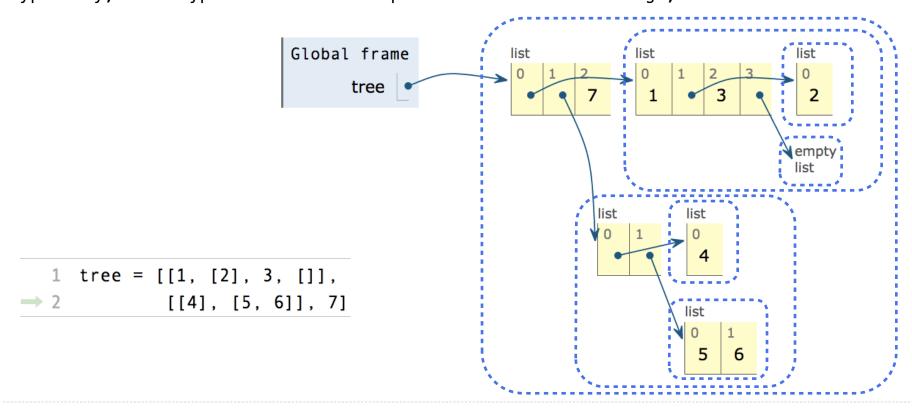


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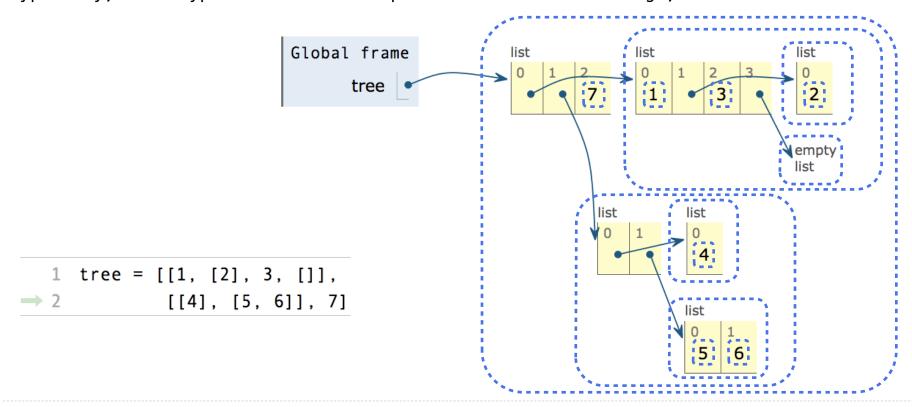
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(Demo)

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    """Count the leaves of a tree."""
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    if is_leaf(tree):
        return 1
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(Demo)

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The recursive case often makes a recursive call on each branch and then aggregates

```
def count_leaves(tree):
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    else:
        branch_counts = [count_leaves(b) for b in tree]
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Tree Processing Uses Recursion

(Demo)

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        return sum(branch_counts)
```

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Complete the definition of flatten, which takes a tree and returns a list of its leaves

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```
def flatten(tree):
    """Return a list containing the leaves of tree.

>>> tree = [[1, [2], 3, []], [[4], [5, 6]], 7]
>>> flatten(tree)
    [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
    """
```

Complete the definition of flatten, which takes a tree and returns a list of its leaves

Hint: If you sum a sequence of lists, you get 1 list containing the elements of those lists

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[[1], 2]
```

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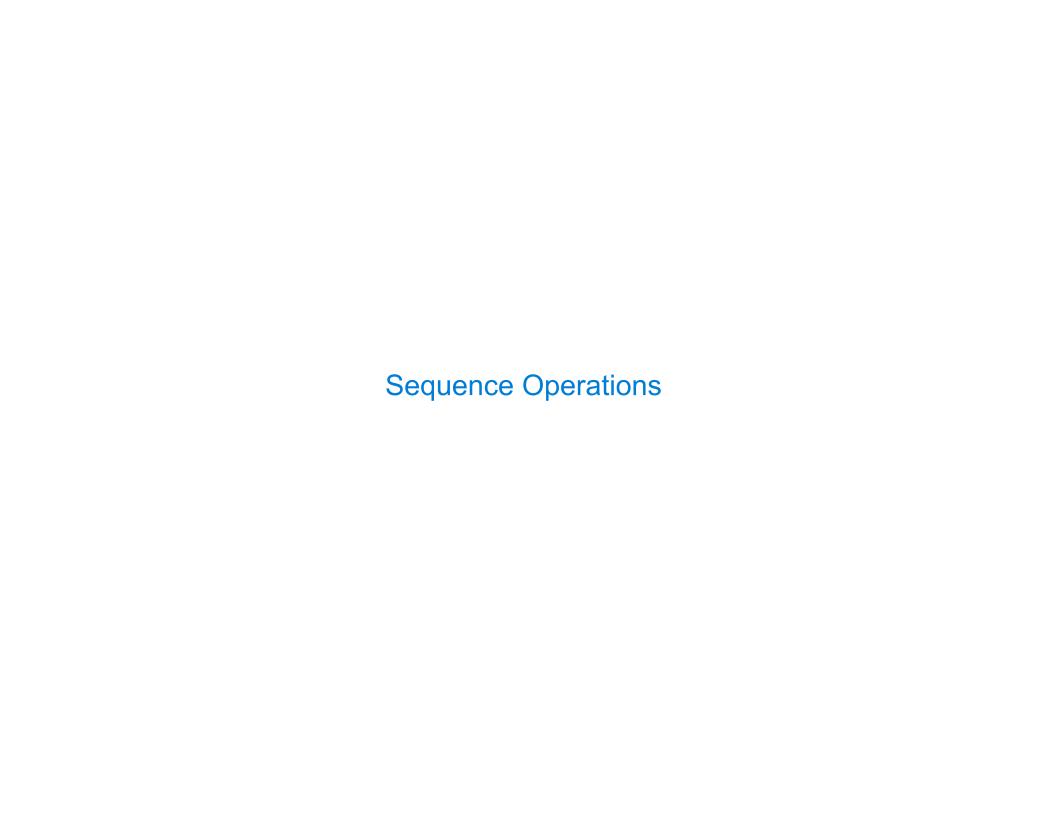
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                                         if is leaf(tree):
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                                     def is leaf(tree):
                                         return type(tree) != list
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Python sequences have operators for membership and slicing

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>>> digits = [1, 8, 2, 8]
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True
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Slicing.

```
>>> digits[0:2]
[1, 8]
>>> digits[1:]
[8, 2, 8]
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True

>>> 1 digits = [1, 8, 2, 8]

2 start = digits[:1]

3 middle = digits[1:3]

→ 4 end = digits[2:]

True
```

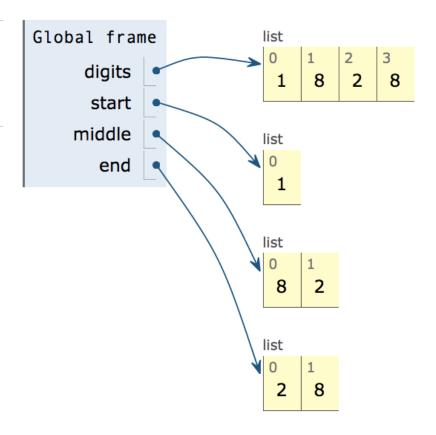
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if is_leaf(tree):
    return tree
    if len(tree) > 2:
        tree = [tree[0], tree[1:]]
All but the first branch are
    grouped into a new branch
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A binary tree is either a *leaf* or a sequence containing at most two binary trees

The process of transforming a tree into a binary tree is called binarization

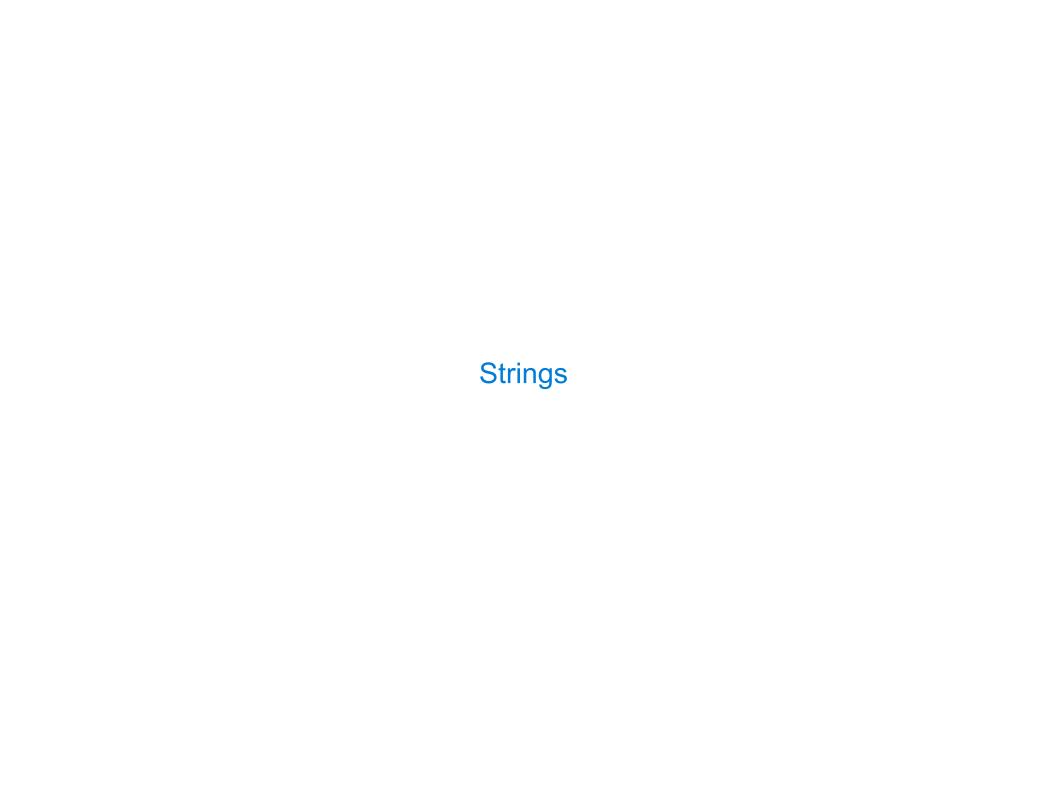
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return [right_binarize(b) for b in tree]
```

(Demo)



Strings are an Abstraction	

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Representing data:

'200' '1.2e-5' 'False' '(1, 2)'

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Representing programs:

```
'curry = lambda f: lambda x: lambda y: f(x, y)'
```

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>>> 'I am string!'
'I am string!'
>>> "I've got an apostrophe"
"I've got an apostrophe"
>>> '您好'
'您好'
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>>> """The Zen of Python
claims, Readability counts.
Read more: import this."""
'The Zen of Python nclaims, Readability counts.\nRead more: import this.'

A backslash "escapes" the following character
```

```
>>> 'I am string!'
'I am string!'
                                Single-quoted and double-quoted
>>> "I've got an apostrophe"
                                     strings are equivalent
"I've got an apostrophe"
>>> '您好'
"您好"
>>> """The Zen of Python
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'The Zen of Python\nclaims, Readability counts.\nRead more: import this.'
      A backslash "escapes" the
                                          "Line feed" character
         following character
                                          represents a new line
```

Strings are Sequences	 	

Length and element selection are similar to all sequences

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```
>>> city = 'Berkeley'
>>> len(city)
8
>>> city[3]
'k'
```

Length and element selection are similar to all sequences

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However, the "in" and "not in" operators match substrings

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```
>>> 'here' in "Where's Waldo?"
True
>>> 234 in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
False
>>> [2, 3, 4] in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
False
```

Length and element selection are similar to all sequences

However, the "in" and "not in" operators match substrings

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True
>>> 234 in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
False
>>> [2, 3, 4] in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
False
```

When working with strings, we usually care about whole words more than letters

Dictionaries

{'Dem': 0}

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The second restriction is part of the dictionary abstraction

If you want to associate multiple values with a key, store them all in a sequence value