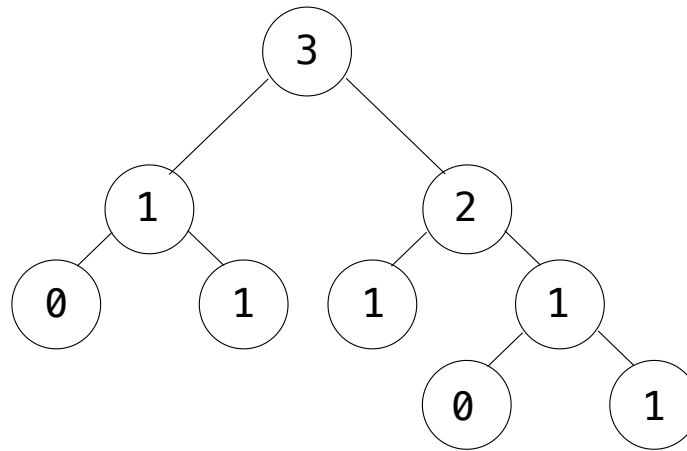


Trees

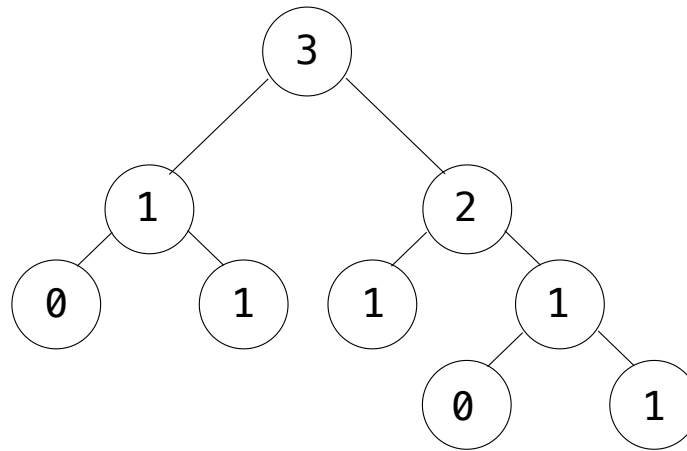
Announcements

Trees

Tree Abstraction



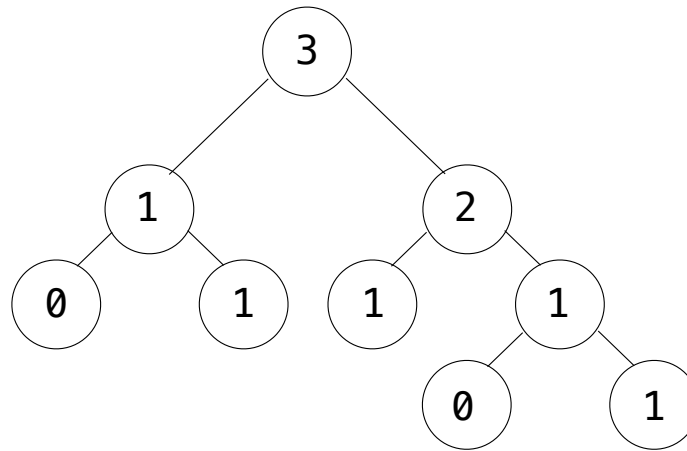
Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction

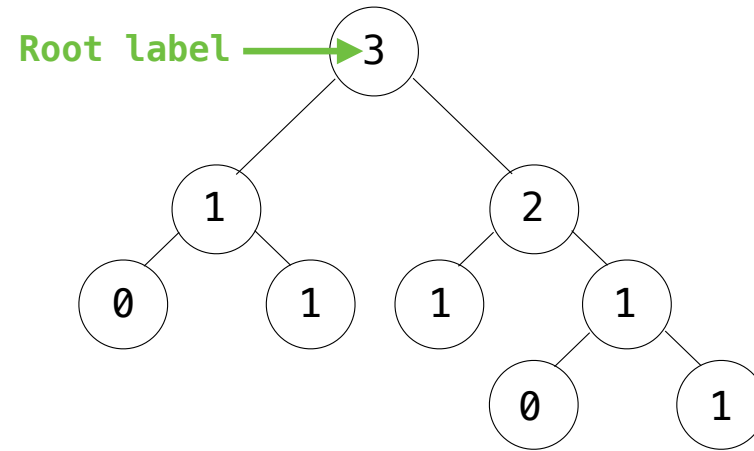


Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction

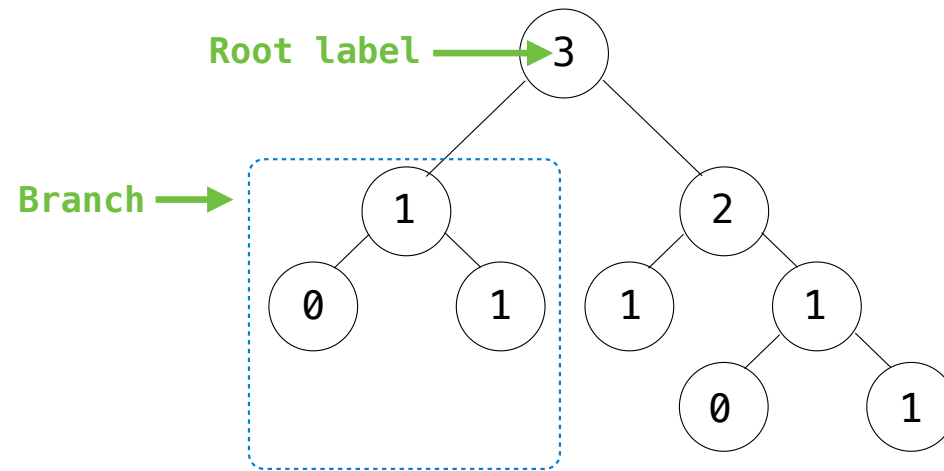


Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction

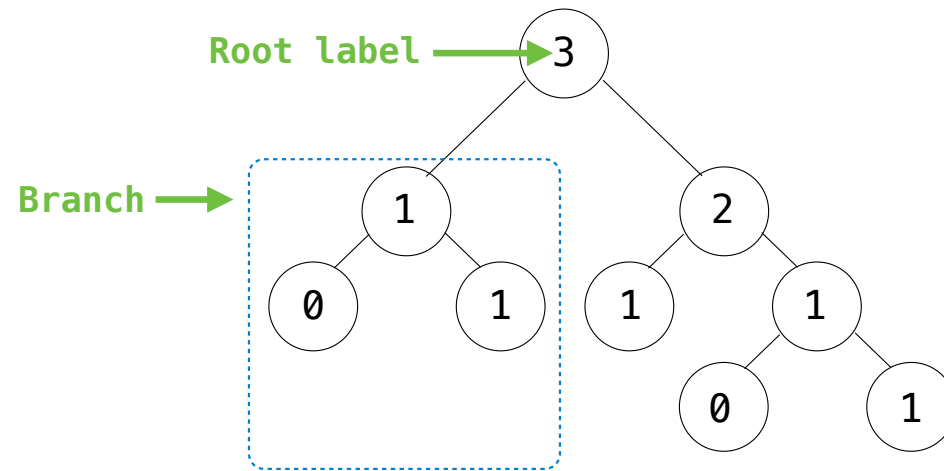


Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction



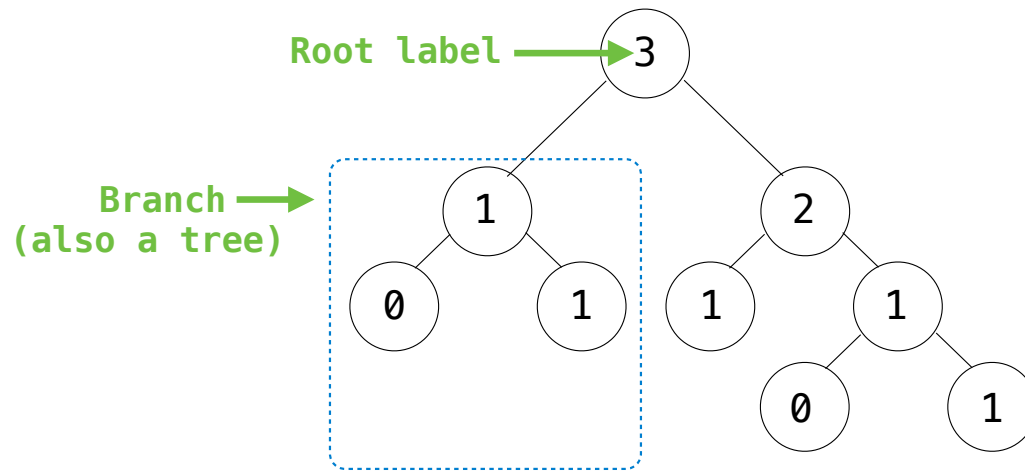
Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Each **branch** is a **tree**

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction



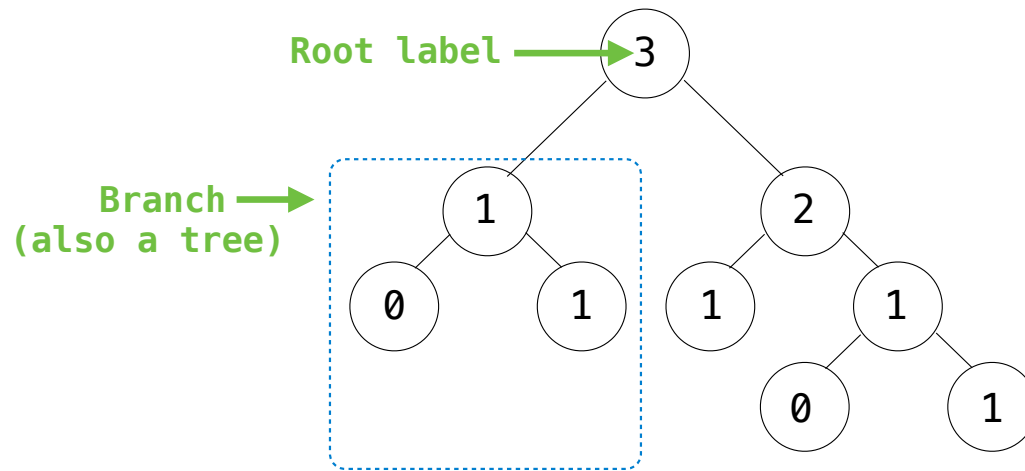
Recursive description (wooden trees):

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Each **branch** is a **tree**

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

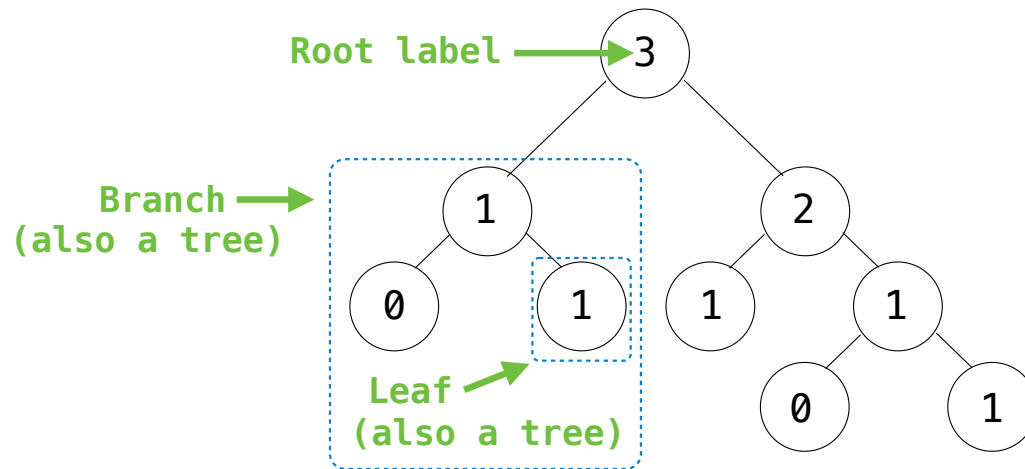
A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Each **branch** is a **tree**

A **tree** with zero **branches** is called a **leaf**

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

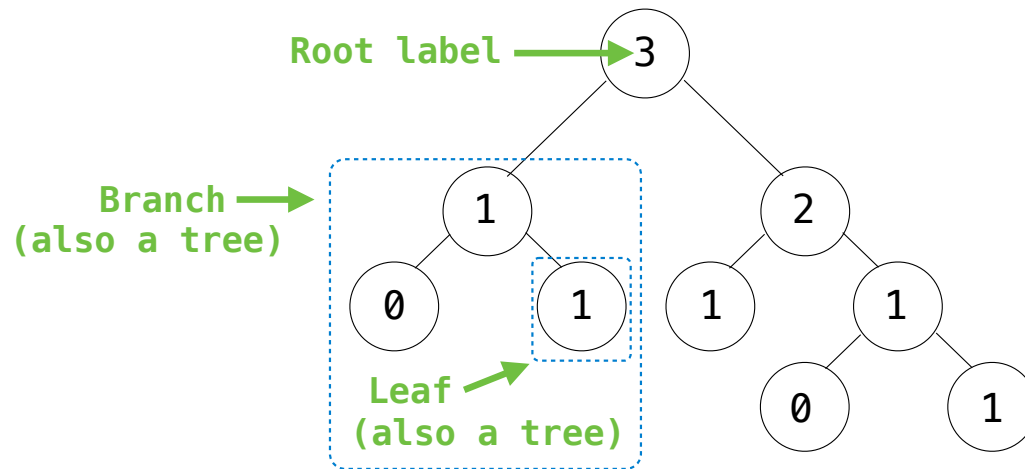
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Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

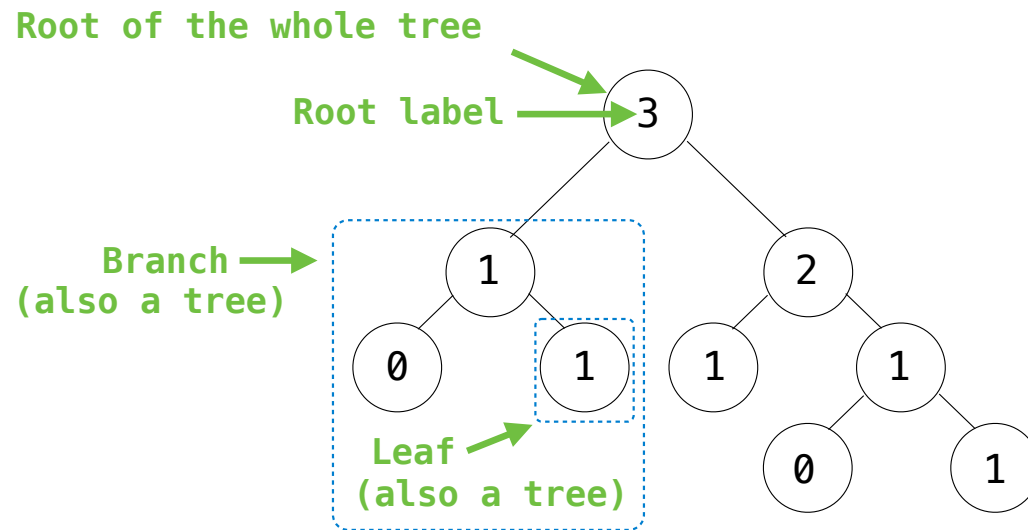
Each **branch** is a **tree**

A **tree** with zero **branches** is called a **leaf**

A **tree** starts at the **root**

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

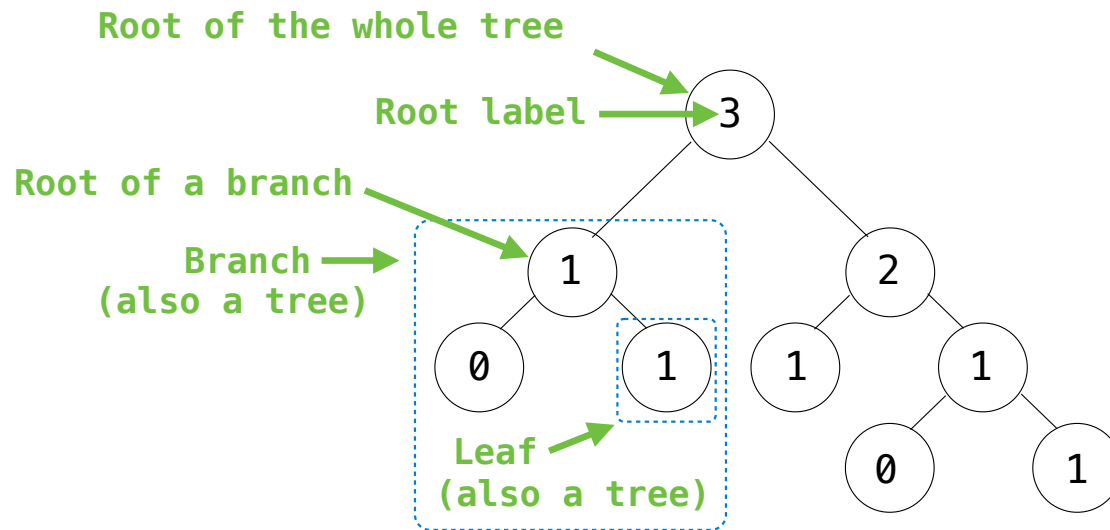
Each **branch** is a **tree**

A **tree** with zero **branches** is called a **leaf**

A **tree** starts at the **root**

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

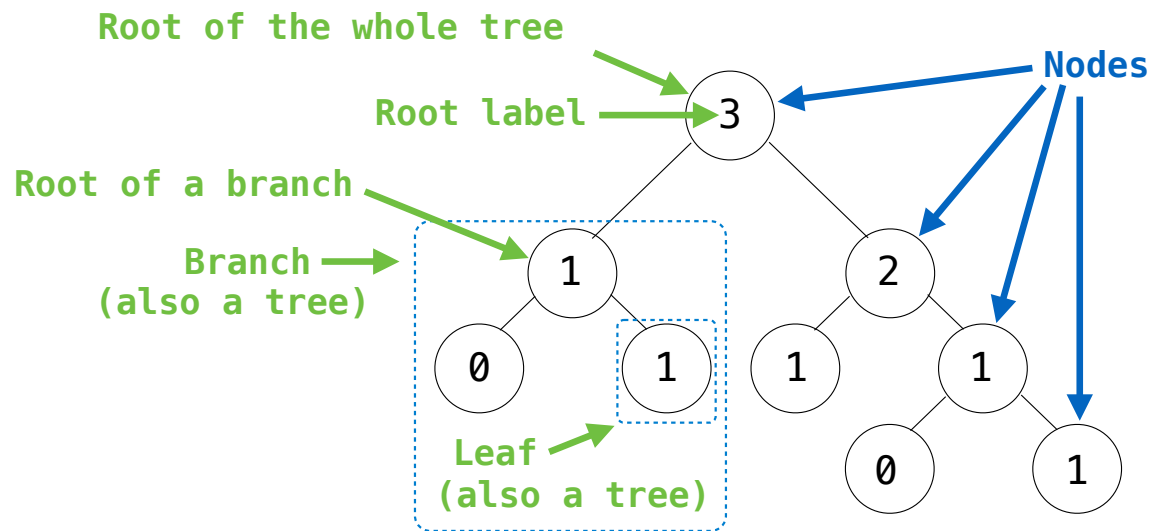
Each **branch** is a **tree**

A **tree** with zero **branches** is called a **leaf**

A **tree** starts at the **root**

Relative description (family trees):

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Each **branch** is a **tree**

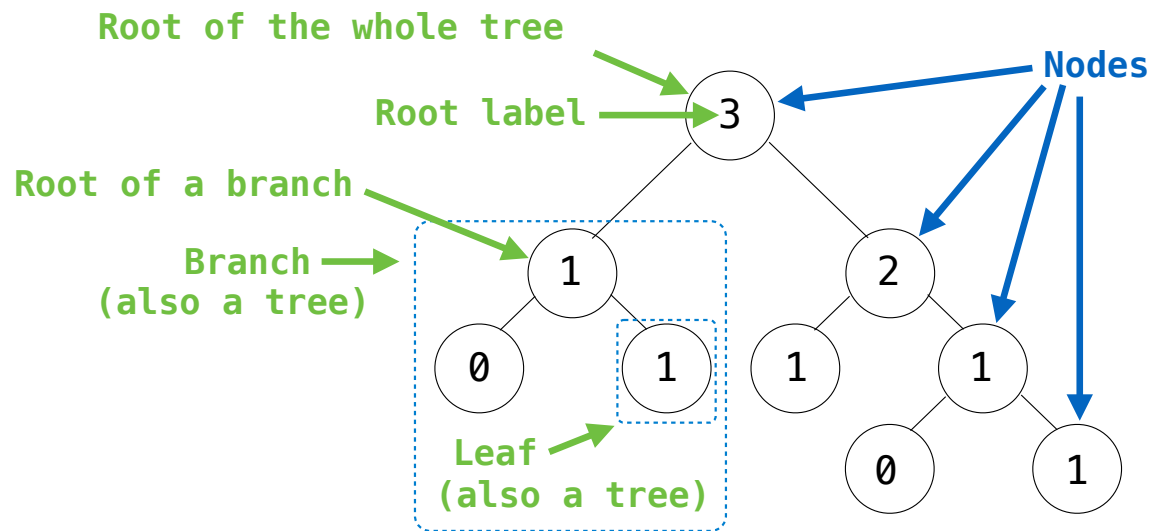
A **tree** with zero **branches** is called a **leaf**

A **tree** starts at the **root**

Relative description (family trees):

Each location in a tree is called a **node**

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Each **branch** is a **tree**

A **tree** with zero **branches** is called a **leaf**

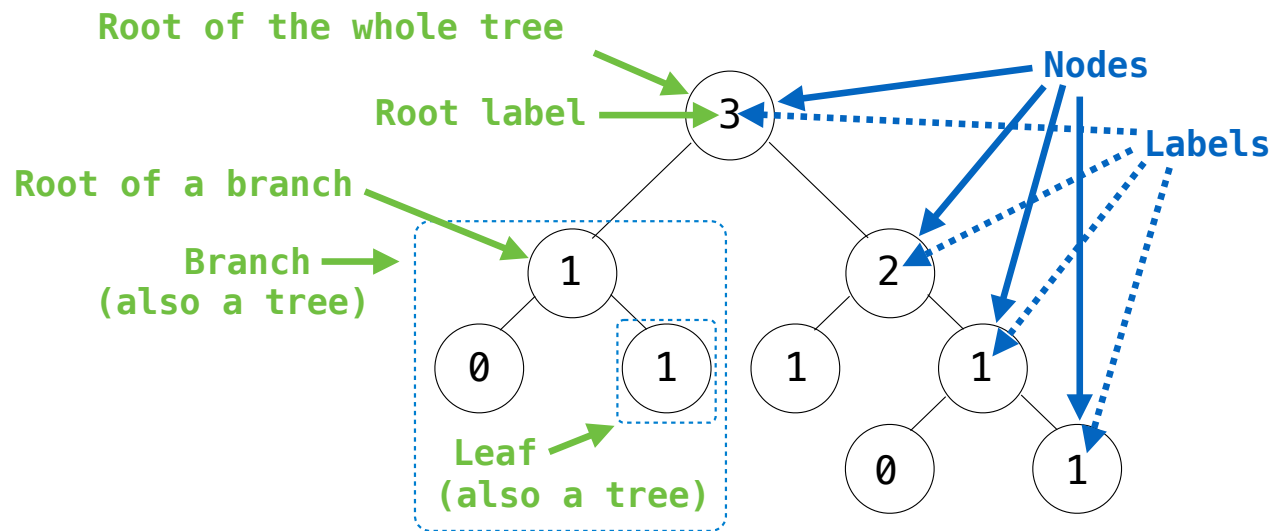
A **tree** starts at the **root**

Relative description (family trees):

Each location in a tree is called a **node**

Each **node** has a **label** that can be any value

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Each **branch** is a **tree**

A **tree** with zero **branches** is called a **leaf**

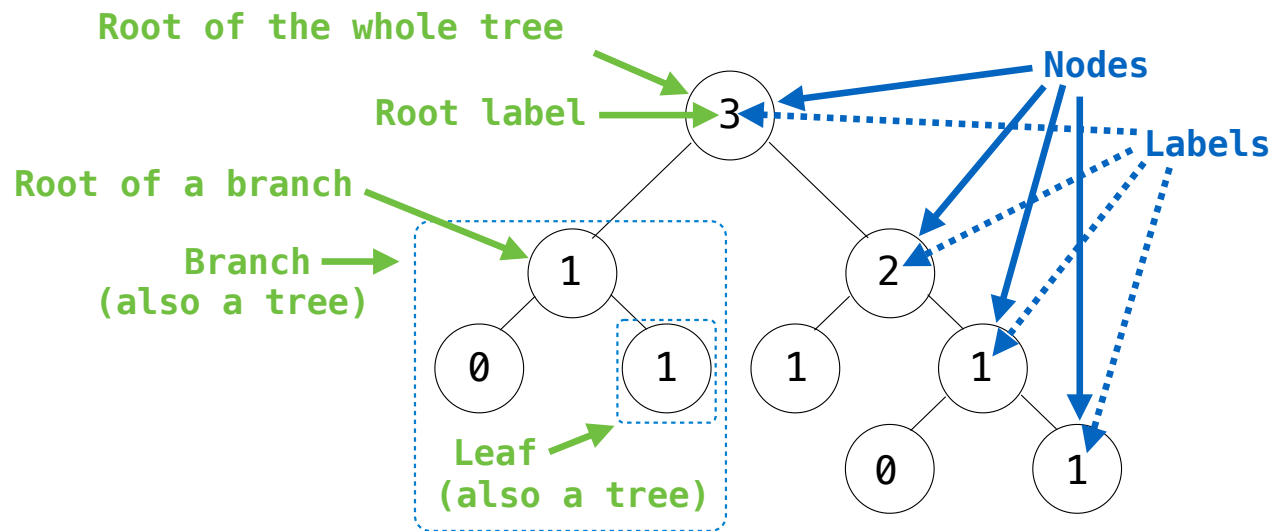
A **tree** starts at the **root**

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Tree Abstraction



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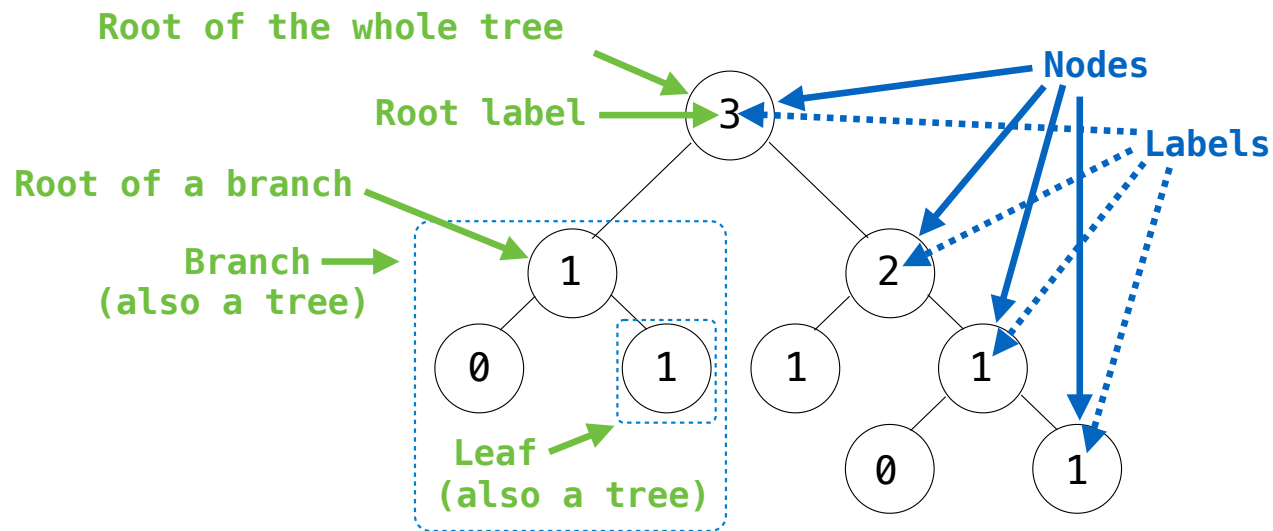
Relative description (family trees):

Each location in a tree is called a **node**

Each **node** has a **label** that can be any value

One node can be the **parent/child** of another

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Each **branch** is a **tree**

A **tree** with zero **branches** is called a **leaf**

A **tree** starts at the **root**

Relative description (family trees):

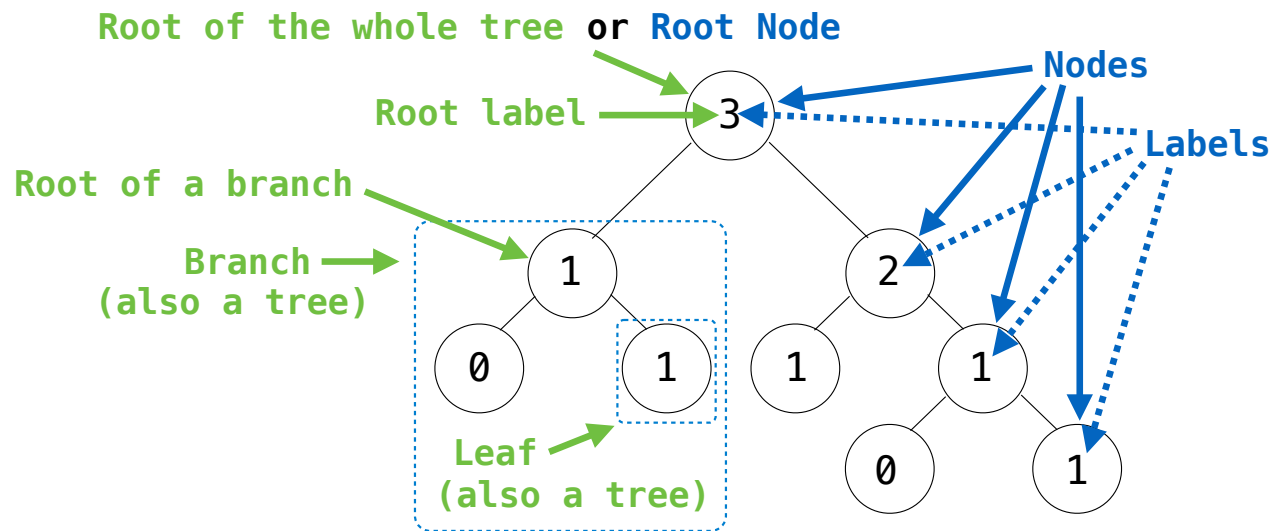
Each location in a tree is called a **node**

Each **node** has a **label** that can be any value

One node can be the **parent/child** of another

The top node is the **root node**

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Each **branch** is a **tree**

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Relative description (family trees):

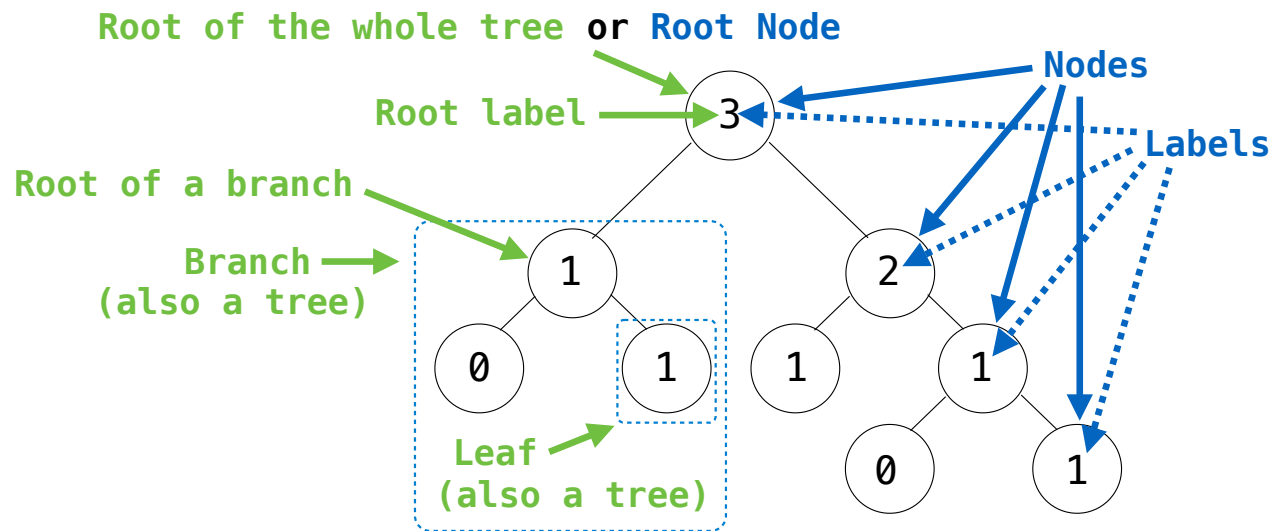
Each location in a tree is called a **node**

Each **node** has a **label** that can be any value

One node can be the **parent/child** of another

The top node is the **root node**

Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Each **branch** is a **tree**

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Relative description (family trees):

Each location in a tree is called a **node**

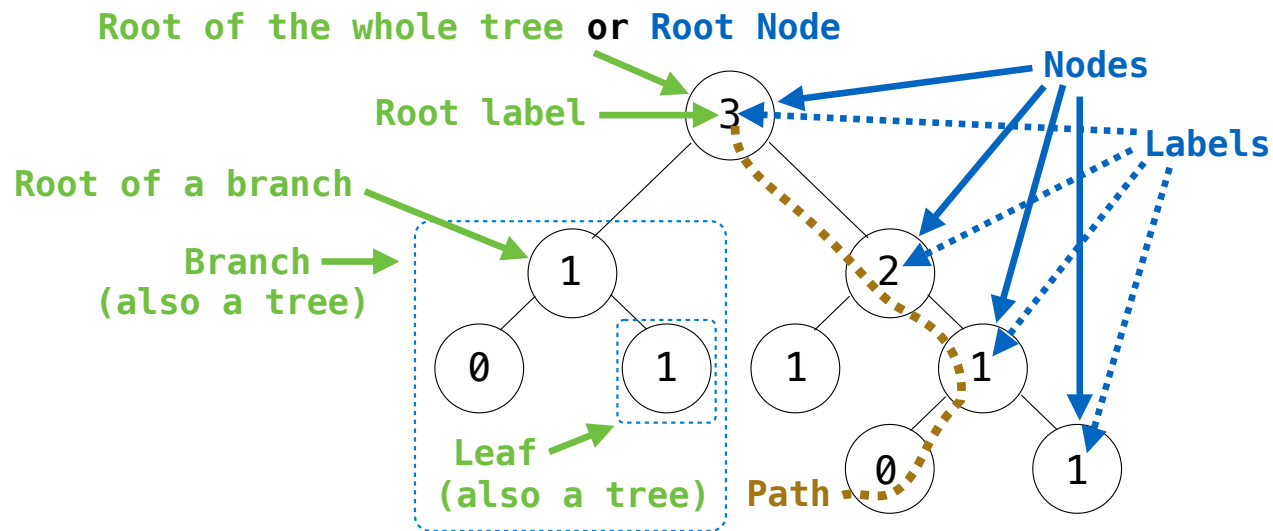
Each **node** has a **label** that can be any value

One node can be the **parent/child** of another

The top node is the **root node**

People often refer to labels by their locations: "each parent is the sum of its children"

Tree Abstraction



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A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

Each **branch** is a **tree**

A **tree** with zero **branches** is called a **leaf**

A **tree** starts at the **root**

Relative description (family trees):

Each location in a tree is called a **node**

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People often refer to labels by their locations: "each parent is the sum of its children"

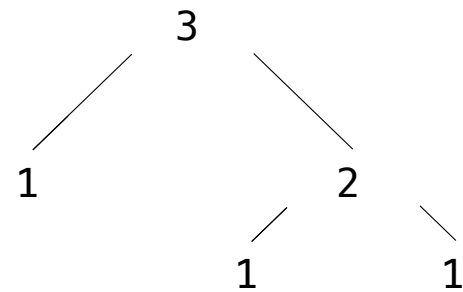
Implementing the Tree Abstraction

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

- A **tree** has a root **label** and a list of **branches**
- Each branch is a tree

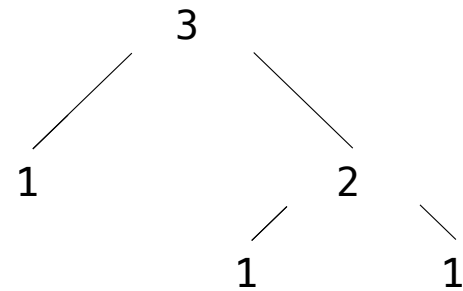
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Implementing the Tree Abstraction

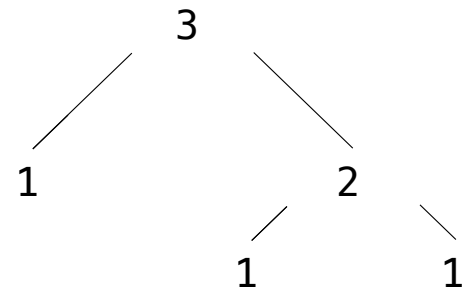
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```
>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
...         tree(2, [tree(1),  
...                 tree(1)])])
```

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

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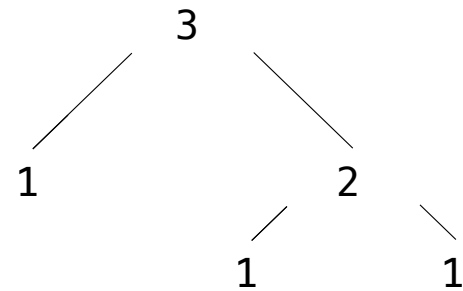


```
>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
...         tree(2, [tree(1),  
...                 tree(1)])])  
[3, [1], [2, [1], [1]]]
```

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

```
def tree(label, branches=[]):
```

- A **tree** has a root **label** and a list of **branches**
- Each branch is a tree

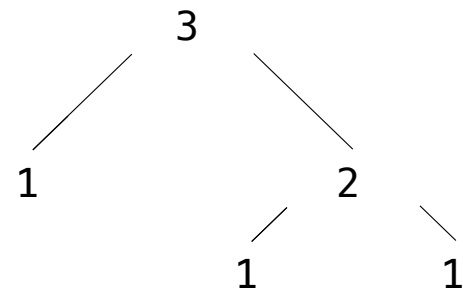


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>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
...         tree(2, [tree(1),  
...                 tree(1)])])  
[3, [1], [2, [1], [1]]]
```

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

```
def tree(label, branches=[]):  
    return [label] + branches
```

- A **tree** has a root **label** and a list of **branches**
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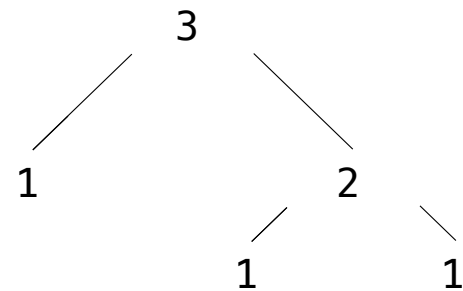
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```

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

```
def tree(label, branches=[]):  
    return [label] + branches
```

```
def label(tree):
```

- A **tree** has a root **label** and a list of **branches**
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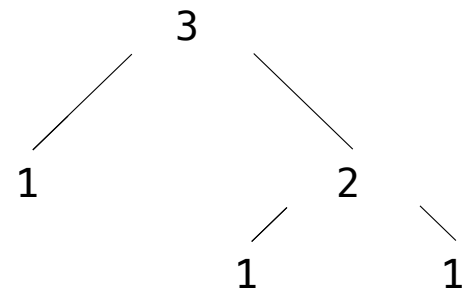
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>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
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[3, [1], [2, [1], [1]]]
```

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

```
def tree(label, branches=[]):  
    return [label] + branches
```

```
def label(tree):  
    return tree[0]
```

- A **tree** has a root **label** and a list of **branches**
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>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
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[3, [1], [2, [1], [1]]]
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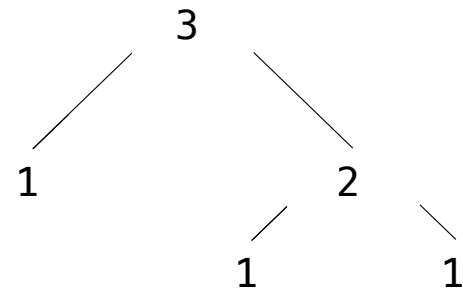

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

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def tree(label, branches=[]):  
    return [label] + branches
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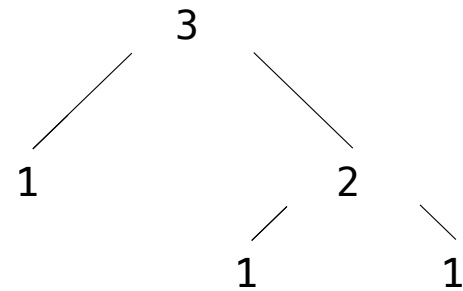
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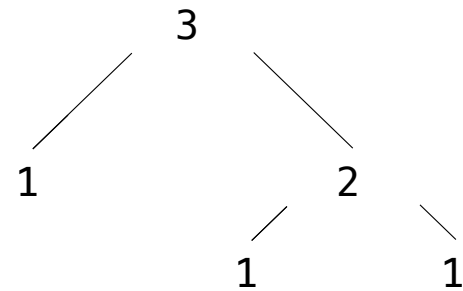
Implementing the Tree Abstraction

```
def tree(label, branches=[]):  
    for branch in branches:  
        assert is_tree(branch)  
    return [label] + list(branches)
```

```
def label(tree):  
    return tree[0]
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- A **tree** has a root **label** and a list of **branches**
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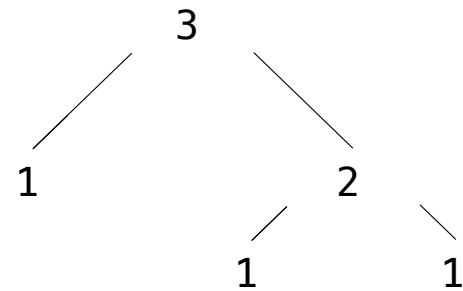
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```
def label(tree):  
    return tree[0]
```

Creates a list
from a sequence
of branches

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def branches(tree):  
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[3, [1], [2, [1], [1]]]
```

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

```
def tree(label, branches=[]):
```

```
    for branch in branches:  
        assert is_tree(branch)
```

Verifies the
tree definition

```
    return [label] + list(branches)
```

```
def label(tree):
```

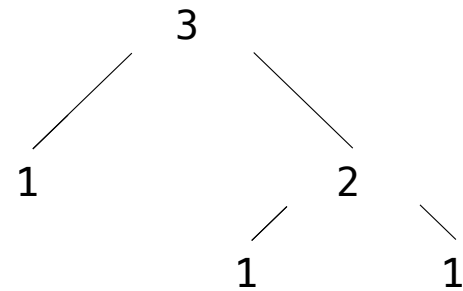
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def tree(label, branches=[]):  
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tree definition

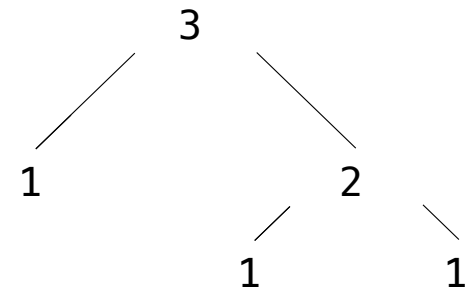
```
def label(tree):  
    return tree[0]
```

Creates a list
from a sequence
of branches

```
def branches(tree):  
    return tree[1:]
```

```
def is_tree(tree):  
    if type(tree) != list or len(tree) < 1:  
        return False  
    for branch in branches(tree):  
        if not is_tree(branch):  
            return False  
    return True
```

- A **tree** has a root **label** and a list of **branches**
- Each branch is a tree



```
>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
...         tree(2, [tree(1),  
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[3, [1], [2, [1], [1]]]
```

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

```
def tree(label, branches=[]):  
    for branch in branches:  
        assert is_tree(branch)  
    return [label] + list(branches)
```

Verifies the tree definition

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def label(tree):  
    return tree[0]
```

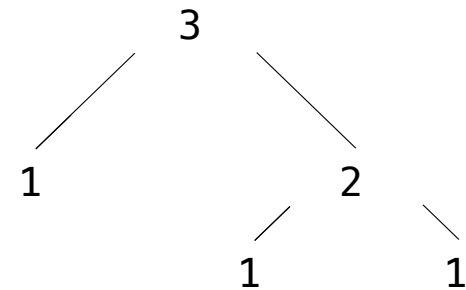
Creates a list from a sequence of branches

```
def branches(tree):  
    return tree[1:]
```

Verifies that tree is bound to a list

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def is_tree(tree):  
    if type(tree) != list or len(tree) < 1:  
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>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
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Implementing the Tree Abstraction

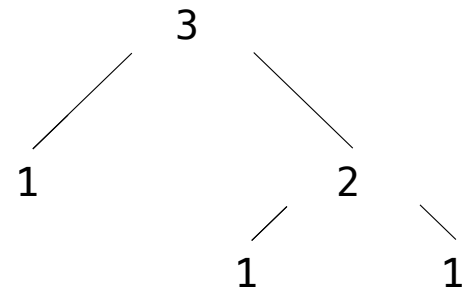
```
def tree(label, branches=[]):  
    for branch in branches:  
        assert is_tree(branch)  
    return [label] + list(branches)  
  
def label(tree):  
    return tree[0]  
  
def branches(tree):  
    return tree[1:]  
  
def is_tree(tree):  
    if type(tree) != list or len(tree) < 1:  
        return False  
    for branch in branches(tree):  
        if not is_tree(branch):  
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    return True
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Verifies the
tree definition

Creates a list
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Verifies that
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- A **tree** has a root **label** and a list of **branches**
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>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
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...                 tree(1)])])  
[3, [1], [2, [1], [1]]]
```

```
def is_leaf(tree):  
    return not branches(tree)
```


Implementing the Tree Abstraction

```
def tree(label, branches=[]):  
    for branch in branches:  
        assert is_tree(branch)  
    return [label] + list(branches)
```

Verifies the tree definition

```
def label(tree):  
    return tree[0]
```

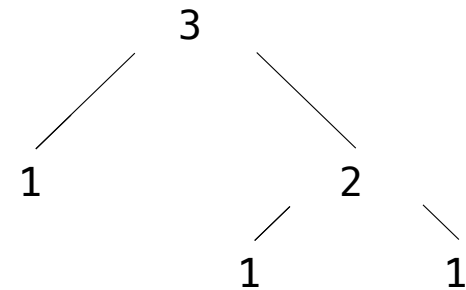
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def branches(tree):  
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def is_tree(tree):  
    if type(tree) != list or len(tree) < 1:  
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    for branch in branches(tree):  
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```

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```
>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
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...                 tree(1)])])  
[3, [1], [2, [1], [1]]]
```

```
def is_leaf(tree):  
    return not branches(tree)      (Demo)
```

Tree Processing

Tree Processing

(Demo)

Tree Processing Uses Recursion

Tree Processing Uses Recursion

```
def count_leaves(t):  
    """Count the leaves of a tree."""
```

Tree Processing Uses Recursion

Processing a leaf is often the base case of a tree processing function

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def count_leaves(t):  
    """Count the leaves of a tree."""  
    if is_leaf(t):  
        return 1
```

Tree Processing Uses Recursion

Processing a leaf is often the base case of a tree processing function

The recursive case typically makes a recursive call on each branch, then aggregates

```
def count_leaves(t):  
    """Count the leaves of a tree."""  
    if is_leaf(t):  
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```


Tree Processing Uses Recursion

Processing a leaf is often the base case of a tree processing function

The recursive case typically makes a recursive call on each branch, then aggregates

```
def count_leaves(t):  
    """Count the leaves of a tree."""  
    if is_leaf(t):  
        return 1  
    else:  
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Tree Processing Uses Recursion

Processing a leaf is often the base case of a tree processing function

The recursive case typically makes a recursive call on each branch, then aggregates

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(Demo)

Discussion Question

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def leaves(tree):  
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    if is_leaf(tree):
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    if is_leaf(tree):
        return [label(tree)]
    else:
        return sum(List of leaf labels for each branch, [])

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Creating Trees

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def increment_leaves(t):  
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    if is_leaf(t):  
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    else:  
        bs = [increment_leaves(b) for b in branches(t)]  
        return tree(label(t), bs)
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        return tree(label(t), bs)  
  
def increment(t):  
    """Return a tree like t but with all labels incremented."""  
    return tree(label(t) + 1, [increment(b) for b in branches(t)])
```

Example: Printing Trees

(Demo)

Example: Summing Paths

(Demo)

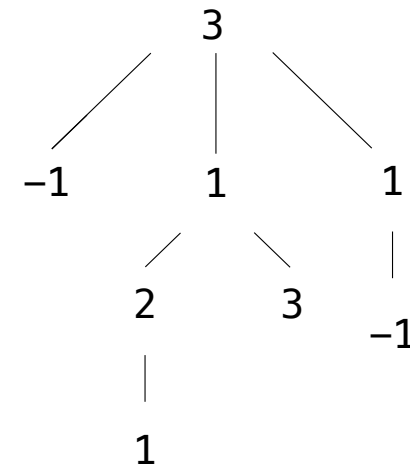
Example: Counting Paths

Count Paths that have a Total Label Sum

```
def count_paths(t, total):
    """Return the number of paths from the root to any node in tree t
    for which the labels along the path sum to total.

    >>> t = tree(3, [tree(-1), tree(1, [tree(2, [tree(1)])], tree(3))], tree(1, [tree(-1)]))
    >>> count_paths(t, 3)
    2
    >>> count_paths(t, 4)
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    0
    >>> count_paths(t, 6)
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    """
    if _____:
        found = _____
    else:
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    return found + _____([_____ for b in branches(t)])
```

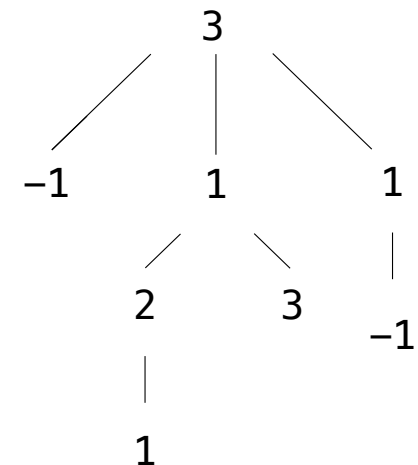


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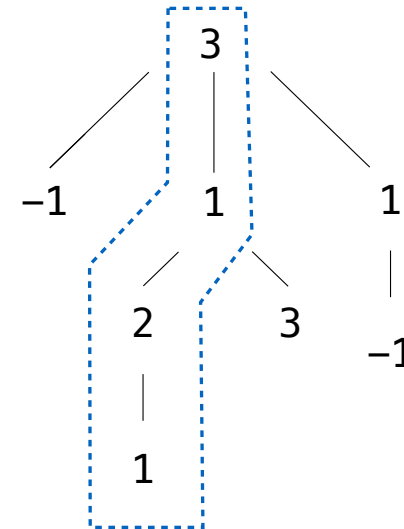
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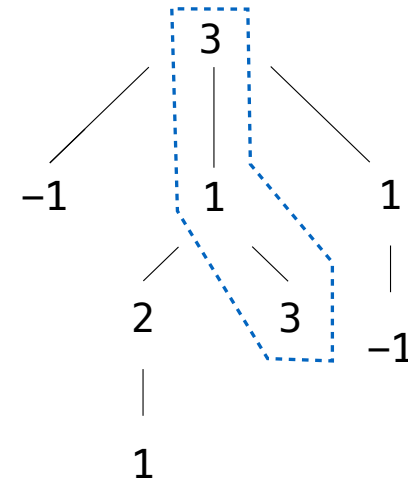
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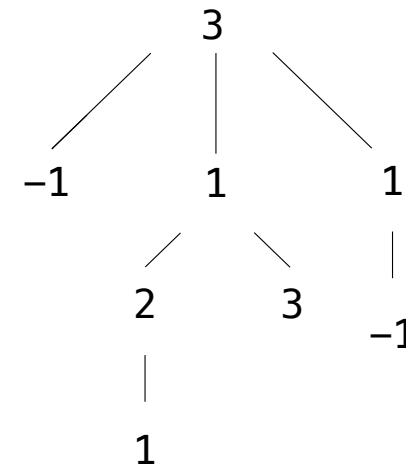


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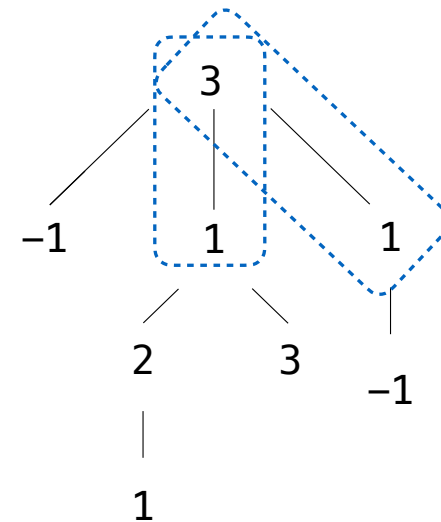
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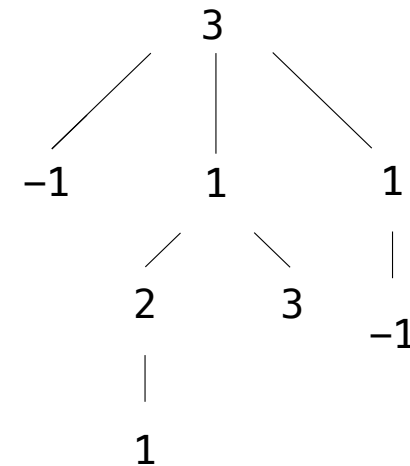


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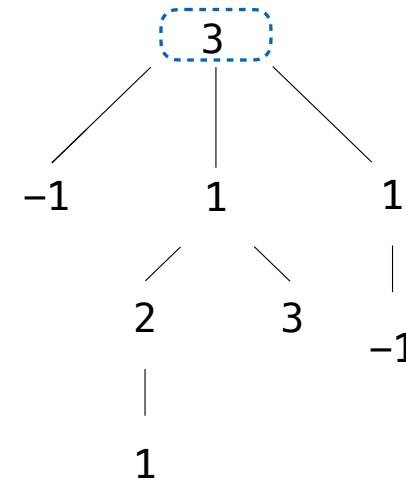
    >>> t = tree(3, [tree(-1), tree(1, [tree(2, [tree(1)]), tree(3)]), tree(1, [tree(-1)])])
    >>> count_paths(t, 3) 2
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    >>> count_paths(t, 5) 0
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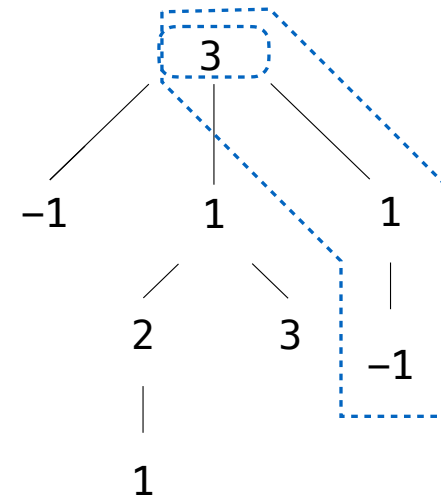


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```

```
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```

```
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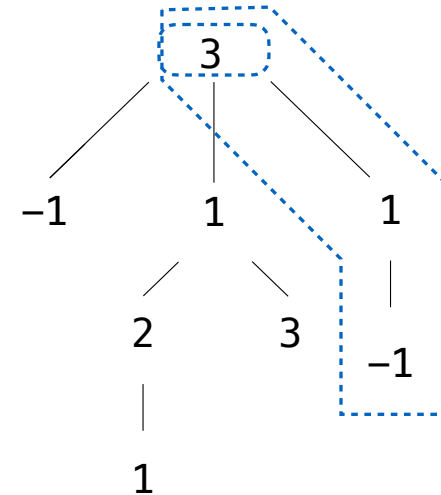
```
if label(t) == total:
```

```
    found = _____
```

```
else:
```

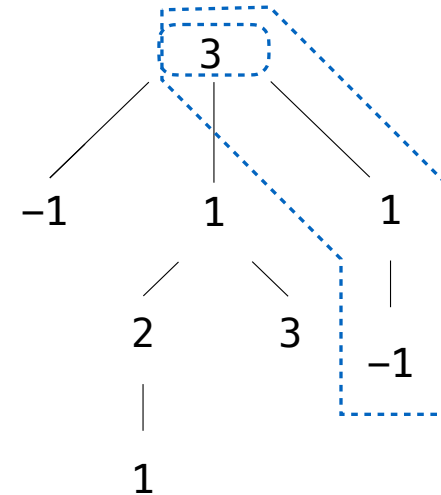
```
    _____
```

```
return found + _____ ([_____ for b in branches(t)])
```



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    2  
    """  
    if label(t) == total:  
        found = 1  
    else:  
        found = 0  
    return found + sum(count_paths(b, total - label(t)) for b in branches(t))
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Count Paths that have a Total Label Sum

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```

```
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```

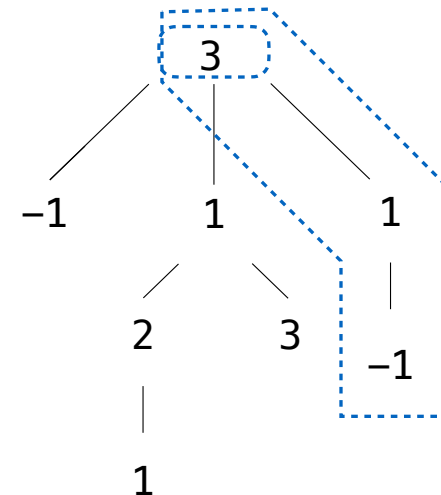
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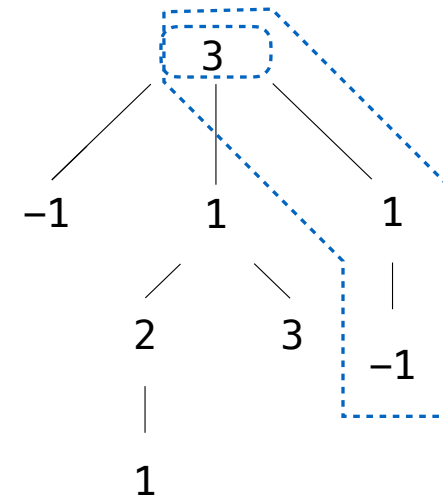
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```

```
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