## Composition

Announcements

Linked Lists

## Linked List Structure

A linked list is either empty or a first value and the rest of the linked list

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Link(3, Link(4, Link(5, Link.empty)))

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$3,4,5$


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Linked List Class

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## Linked List Class

Linked list class: attributes are passed to __init__

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class Link:

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class Link:
def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):

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Linked list class: attributes are passed to __init__
class Link:

```
def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
    \overline{assert rest is Link.empty or isinstance(rest, Link)}
```

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## Linked List Class

Linked list class: attributes are passed to __init__
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```
def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
    assert rest is Link.empty or isinstance(rest, Link)
    self.first = first
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def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
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    Returns whether
    rest is a Link
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Link(3, Link(4, Link(5 )))
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help(isinstance): Return whether an object is an instance of a class or of a subclass thereof.
Link(3, Link(4, Link(5 )))

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class Link:
    empty = ()
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(Demo)

## Property Methods

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>>> s = Link(3, Link(4, Link(5)))
```

>>> s.second
4

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Link(3, Link(6, Link(5)))
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calls!
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A @<attribute>.setter decorator on a method designates that it will be called whenever that attribute is assigned. <attribute> must be an existing property method.

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(Demo)

## Tree Recursion Efficiency

## Recursive Computation of the Fibonacci Sequence

Our first example of tree recursion:

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```
def fib(n):
    if n == 0:
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    fib(3)
    

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fib(5)

http://en,wikipedia,org/wiki/File:Fibonacci.jpg

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Memoization

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Idea: Remember the results that have been computed before

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def memo(f):

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def memo(f):
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cache = {}
def memoized(n):
if n not in cache:
cache[n] = f(n)

```

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Idea: Remember the results that have been computed before
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def memo(f): }\begin{array}{c}{\mathrm{ Keys are arguments that }}<br>{\mathrm{ map to return values }}
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\section*{Memoized Tree Recursion}


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Tree Class

\section*{Tree Abstraction (Review)}


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Recursive description (wooden trees):
Relative description (family trees):

\section*{Tree Abstraction (Review)}


Recursive description (wooden trees):
A tree has a root label and a list of branches

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A tree starts at the root
```

Tree Abstraction (Review)
Root of the whole tree

```

```

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The top node is the root node

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

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\section*{Tree Class}

A Tree has a label and a list of branches; each branch is a Tree

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self.branches = list(branches)

\section*{Tree Class}
```

A Tree has a label and a list of branches; each branch is a Tree
class Tree:
def __init__(self, label, branches=[]):
self.label = label
for branch in branches:
assert isinstance(branch, Tree)
self.branches = list(branches)
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:]

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```

def fib_tree(n):

```
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```

def fib_tree(n):
if n == 0 or n == 1:
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if n == 0 or n == 1:
return Tree(n)
return Tree(n)
return Tree(n)
else:
else:
else:
left = fib_tree(n-2)
left = fib_tree(n-2)
left = fib_tree(n-2)
right = fib_tree(n-1)
right = fib_tree(n-1)
right = fib_tree(n-1)
fib_n = left.label + right.label
fib_n = left.label + right.label
fib_n = left.label + right.label
return Tree(fib_n, [left, right])

```
        return Tree(fib_n, [left, right])
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(Demo)
```

