Closure Property of Data
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A tuple can contain another tuple as an element.
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Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences.
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Recursive list representation of the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4:
 Closure Property of Data

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Recursive list representation of the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4:
Closure Property of Data

A tuple can contain another tuple as an element.

Pairs are sufficient to represent sequences.

Recursive list representation of the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4:

Recursive lists are recursive: the rest of the list is a list.
Recursive List Class

Methods can be recursive as well!
Recursive List Class

Methods can be recursive as well!

class Rlist(object):
Recursive List Class

Methods can be recursive as well!

class Rlist(object):
    class EmptyList(object):
        def __len__(self):
            return 0
    empty = EmptyList()
Recursive List Class

Methods can be recursive as well!

class Rlist(object):
    class EmptyList(object):
        def __len__(self):
            return 0

empty = EmptyList()

def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
    self.first = first
    self.rest = rest
Recursive List Class

Methods can be recursive as well!

```python
class Rlist(object):
    class EmptyList(object):
        def __len__(self):
            return 0

    empty = EmptyList()

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
```

This part was all in Homework 6
Recursive List Class

Methods can be recursive as well!

class Rlist(object):
    class EmptyList(object):
        def __len__(self):
            return 0
    empty = EmptyList()
    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
    def __len__(self):
        return 1 + len(self.rest)
Recursive List Class

Methods can be recursive as well!

```python
class Rlist(object):
    class EmptyList(object):
        def __len__(self):
            return 0
    empty = EmptyList()
    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
    def __len__(self):
        return 1 + len(self.rest)
```

This part was all in Homework 6

Yes, this call is recursive
Methods can be recursive as well!

```python
class Rlist(object):
    class EmptyList(object):
        def __len__(self):
            return 0
    empty = EmptyList()
    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
    def __len__(self):
        return 1 + len(self.rest)
```

This part was all in Homework 6

There's the base case!

Yes, this call is recursive
Recursive List Class

Methods can be recursive as well!

```python
class Rlist(object):
    class EmptyList(object):
        def __len__(self):
            return 0
    empty = EmptyList()
    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
    def __len__(self):
        return 1 + len(self.rest)
    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        return self.rest[i-1]
```

This part was all in Homework 6

There's the base case!

Yes, this call is recursive

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Recursive List Class

Methods can be recursive as well!

class Rlist(object):
    class EmptyList(object):
        def __len__(self):
            return 0

    empty = EmptyList()

def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
    self.first = first
    self.rest = rest

def __len__(self):
    return 1 + len(self.rest)

def __getitem__(self, i):
    if i == 0:
        return self.first
    return self.rest[i-1]
Recursive list processing almost always involves a recursive call on the rest of the list.
Recursive Operations on Recursive Lists

Recursive list processing almost always involves a recursive call on the rest of the list.

```python
>>> s = Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3)))
```
Recursive Operations on Recursive Lists

Recursive list processing almost always involves a recursive call on the rest of the list.

```python
>>> s = Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3)))

>>> s.rest
Rlist(2, Rlist(3))
```
Recursive Operations on Recursive Lists

Recursive list processing almost always involves a recursive call on the rest of the list.

```python
>>> s = Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3)))

>>> s.rest
Rlist(2, Rlist(3))

>>> extend_rlist(s.rest, s)
Rlist(2, Rlist(3, Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3)))))
```
Recursive Operations on Recursive Lists

Recursive list processing almost always involves a recursive call on the rest of the list.

```python
>>> s = Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3)))
```

```python
>>> s.rest
Rlist(2, Rlist(3))
```

```python
>>> extend_rlist(s.rest, s)
Rlist(2, Rlist(3, Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3))))))
```

```python
def extend_rlist(s1, s2):
```
Recursive Operations on Recursive Lists

Recursive list processing almost always involves a recursive call on the rest of the list.

```python
>>> s = Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3)))
```

```python
>>> s.rest
Rlist(2, Rlist(3))
```

```python
>>> extend_rlist(s.rest, s)
Rlist(2, Rlist(3, Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3))))))
```

```python
def extend_rlist(s1, s2):
    if s1 is Rlist.empty:
```
Recursive Operations on Recursive Lists

Recursive list processing almost always involves a recursive call on the rest of the list.

```python
>>> s = Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3)))
>>> s.rest
Rlist(2, Rlist(3))

>>> extend_rlist(s.rest, s)
Rlist(2, Rlist(3, Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3))))))
```

def extend_rlist(s1, s2):
    if s1 is Rlist.empty:
        return s2
Recursive Operations on Recursive Lists

Recursive list processing almost always involves a recursive call on the rest of the list.

```python
>>> s = Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3)))

>>> s.rest
Rlist(2, Rlist(3))

>>> extend_rlist(s.rest, s)
Rlist(2, Rlist(3, Rlist(1, Rlist(2, Rlist(3))))]

def extend_rlist(s1, s2):
    if s1 is Rlist.empty:
        return s2
    return Rlist(s1.first, extend_rlist(s1.rest, s2))
```
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

```python
>>> def map_rlist(s, fn):
```

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Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

```python
>>> def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
```
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

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```python
def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
```
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

```python
def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    return Rlist(fn(s.first), map_rlist(s.rest, fn))
```
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

```python
>>> def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    return Rlist(fn(s.first), map_rlist(s.rest, fn))

>>> def filter_rlist(s, fn):
```

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Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

```python
>>> def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    return Rlist(fn(s.first), map_rlist(s.rest, fn))

>>> def filter_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
```
We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

```python
>>> def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    return Rlist(fn(s.first), map_rlist(s.rest, fn))

>>> def filter_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
```
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

```python
>>> def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    return Rlist(fn(s.first), map_rlist(s.rest, fn))

>>> def filter_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    rest = filter_rlist(s.rest, fn)
```

Monday, October 17, 2011
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

>>> def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    return Rlist(fn(s.first), map_rlist(s.rest, fn))

>>> def filter_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    rest = filter_rlist(s.rest, fn)
    if fn(s.first):
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

```python
>>> def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    return Rlist(fn(s.first), map_rlist(s.rest, fn))

>>> def filter_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    rest = filter_rlist(s.rest, fn)
    if fn(s.first):
        return Rlist(s.first, rest)
```
Map and Filter on Recursive Lists

We want operations on a whole list, not an element at a time.

```python
>>> def map_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    return Rlist(fn(s.first), map_rlist(s.rest, fn))

>>> def filter_rlist(s, fn):
    if s is Rlist.empty:
        return s
    rest = filter_rlist(s.rest, fn)
    if fn(s.first):
        return Rlist(s.first, rest)
    return rest
```
Tree Structured Data
Tree Structured Data

Nested Sequences are Hierarchical Structures.
Tree Structured Data

Nested Sequences are Hierarchical Structures.

```python
>>> ((1, 2), 3, 4)
((1, 2), 3, 4)
```
Tree Structured Data

Nested Sequences are Hierarchical Structures.

```python
>>> ((1, 2), 3, 4)
((1, 2), 3, 4)
```
Tree Structured Data

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```python
>>> ((1, 2), 3, 4)
((1, 2), 3, 4)
```
Tree Structured Data

Nested Sequences are Hierarchical Structures.

```plaintext
>>> ((1, 2), 3, 4)
((1, 2), 3, 4)
```
Tree Structured Data

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>>> ((1, 2), 3, 4)
((1, 2), 3, 4)
Tree Structured Data

Nested Sequences are Hierarchical Structures.

>>> ((1, 2), 3, 4)
(((1, 2), 3, 4)
Tree Structured Data

Nested Sequences are Hierarchical Structures.

```plaintext
>>> ((1, 2), 3, 4)  
((1, 2), 3, 4)
```
Tree Structured Data

Nested Sequences are Hierarchical Structures.

$$\texttt{>>> ((1, 2), 3, 4)}$$
$$\texttt{((1, 2), 3, 4)}$$
Recursive Tree Processing
Recursive Tree Processing

Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches
Recursive Tree Processing

Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches

```python
def count_leaves(tree):
```
Recursive Tree Processing

Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches

```python
def count_leaves(tree):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
```
Recursive Tree Processing

Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches

def count_leaves(tree):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return 1
Recursive Tree Processing

Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches

```python
def count_leaves(tree):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return 1
    return sum(map(count_leaves, tree))
```
Recursive Tree Processing

Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches

```python
def count_leaves(tree):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return 1
    return sum(map(count_leaves, tree))

def map_tree(tree, fn):
```

Monday, October 17, 2011
Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches

```python
def count_leaves(tree):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return 1
    return sum(map(count_leaves, tree))
```

```python
def map_tree(tree, fn):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return
```

Monday, October 17, 2011
Recursive Tree Processing

Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches

```python
def count_leaves(tree):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return 1
    return sum(map(count_leaves, tree))
```

```python
def map_tree(tree, fn):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return fn(tree)
```
Recursive Tree Processing

Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches

```python
def count_leaves(tree):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return 1
    return sum(map(count_leaves, tree))

def map_tree(tree, fn):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return fn(tree)
    return tuple(map_tree(branch, fn) for branch in tree)
```
Recursive Tree Processing

Tree operations typically make recursive calls on branches

```python
def count_leaves(tree):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return 1
    return sum(map(count_leaves, tree))

def map_tree(tree, fn):
    if type(tree) != tuple:
        return fn(tree)
    return tuple(map_tree(branch, fn) for branch in tree)
```

Demo
Trees with Internal Node Values
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

```
fib(6)
  /     \
fib(4)   fib(5)
  /     /     \
fib(2) fib(3) fib(3) fib(4)
  /     /\   |   /     /
fib(1) fib(2) fib(2) fib(1) fib(2)
  /   /   /\   |   /   /
0   1   1   0   1   1
  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
fib(1) fib(2) fib(2) fib(1) fib(2)
  /   /   /\   |   /   /
0   1   1   0   1
     |   |   |   |   |
fib(1) fib(1) fib(2)
     |   |   |
0   1
```
Trees need not only have values at their leaves.
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

```python
class Tree(object):
```

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Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

```python
class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
```

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Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

```python
class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
```
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

```python
class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
```

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Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def fib_tree(n):
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 1:
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

```python
class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 1:
        return Tree(0)
```
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

```
class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 1:
        return Tree(0)
    if n == 2:
```

Monday, October 17, 2011
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

```python
class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 1:
        return Tree(0)
    if n == 2:
        return Tree(1)
```
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 1:
        return Tree(0)
    if n == 2:
        return Tree(1)
    left = fib_tree(n-2)
Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 1:
        return Tree(0)
    if n == 2:
        return Tree(1)
    left = fib_tree(n-2)
    right = fib_tree(n-1)
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

```python
class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 1:
        return Tree(0)
    if n == 2:
        return Tree(1)
    left = fib_tree(n-2)
    right = fib_tree(n-1)
    return Tree(left.entry + right.entry, left, right)
```

Monday, October 17, 2011
Trees with Internal Node Values

Trees need not only have values at their leaves.

class Tree(object):
    def __init__(self, entry, left=None, right=None):
        self.entry = entry
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def fib_tree(n):
    if n == 1:
        return Tree(0)
    if n == 2:
        return Tree(1)
    left = fib_tree(n-2)
    right = fib_tree(n-1)
    return Tree(left.entry + right.entry, left, right)
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
Sets

One more built-in Python container type

- Set literals are enclosed in braces
Sets

One more built-in Python container type

- Set literals are enclosed in braces
- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
Sets

One more built-in Python container type

- Set literals are enclosed in braces
- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
- Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
• Set literals are enclosed in braces
• Duplicate elements are removed on construction
• Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}
```
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
- Set literals are enclosed in braces
- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
- Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True
```
Sets

One more built-in Python container type

- Set literals are enclosed in braces
- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
- Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True
>>> len(s)
4
```
Sets

One more built-in Python container type

- Set literals are enclosed in braces
- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
- Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True

>>> len(s)
4

>>> s.union({1, 5})
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
- Set literals are enclosed in braces
- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
- Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True
>>> len(s)
4
>>> s.union({1, 5})
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
>>> s.intersection({6, 5, 4, 3})
{3, 4}
```
Sets

One more built-in Python container type

- Set literals are enclosed in braces
- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
- Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True
>>> len(s)
4
>>> s.union({1, 5})
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
>>> s.intersection({6, 5, 4, 3})
{3, 4}
```