

## 61A Lecture 18

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## Announcements

# Sequences

## The Sequence Abstraction

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red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.

0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 .

There isn't just one sequence class or data abstraction (in Python or in general).

The sequence abstraction is a collection of behaviors:

**Length.** A sequence has a finite length.

**Element selection.** A sequence has an element corresponding to any non-negative integer index less than its length, starting at 0.

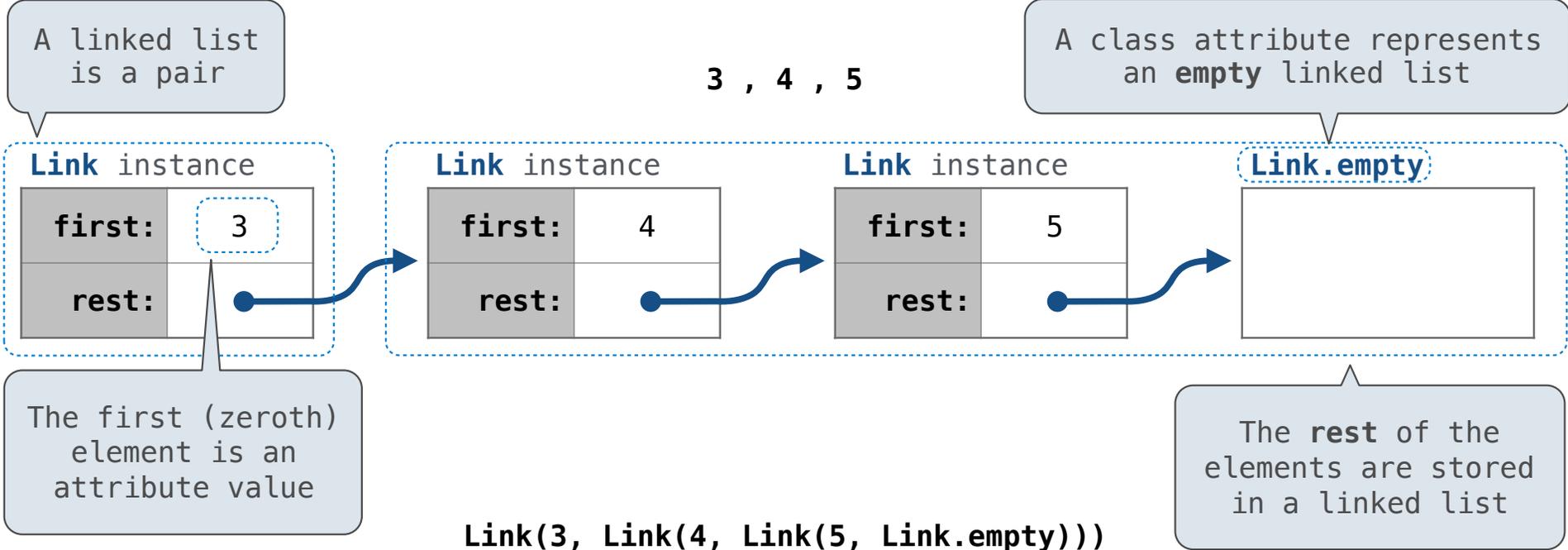
There is built-in syntax associated with this behavior, or we can use functions.

A list is a kind of built-in sequence

## Linked Lists

# Linked List Structure

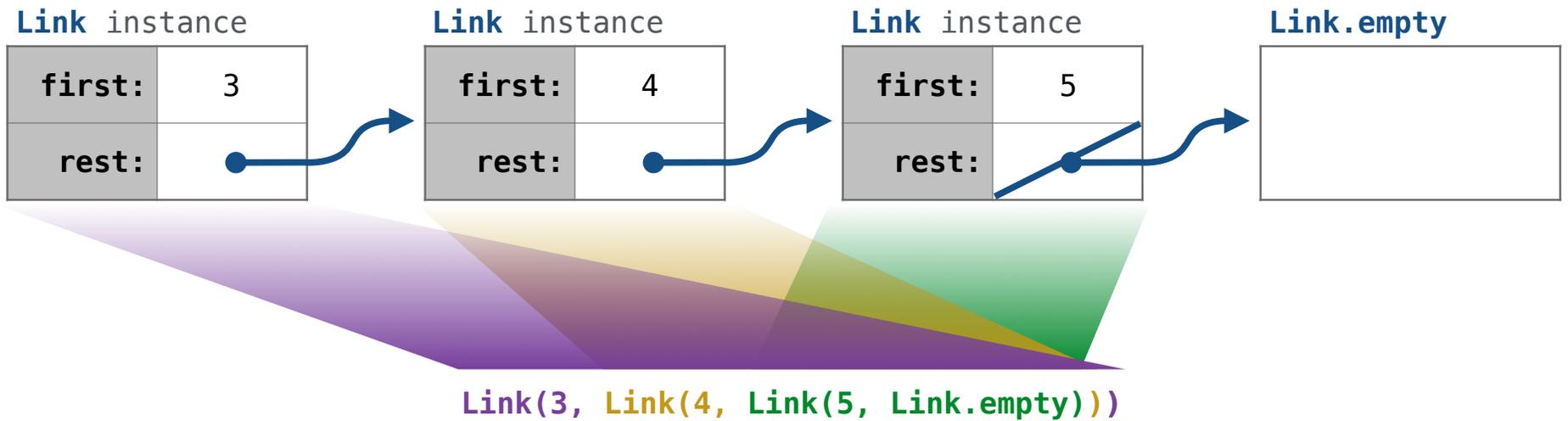
A linked list is either empty or a first value and the rest of the linked list



## Linked List Structure

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

3 , 4 , 5



## Linked List Class

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Linked list class: attributes are passed to `__init__`

```
class Link:
    empty = ()
    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        assert rest is Link.empty or isinstance(rest, Link)
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
```

Some zero-length sequence

Returns whether rest is a Link

`help(isinstance)`: Return whether an object is an instance of a class or of a subclass thereof.

```
Link(3, Link(4, Link(5)))
```

(Demo)

## Sequence Operations

## Linked List Class

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Linked lists are sequences

```
class Link:
    empty = ()

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

    def __getitem__(self, i):
        if i == 0:
            return self.first
        else:
            return self.rest[i-1]

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

Calls this method

This element  
selection syntax

Recursive call  
to \_\_len\_\_

More special method names:

`__getitem__`     Element selection []

`__len__`         Built-in len function

**Methods can be  
recursive too!**

(Demo)

## Property Methods

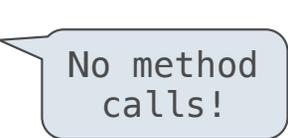
## Property Methods

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Often, we want the value of instance attributes to stay in sync

For example, what if we wanted a Ratio to keep its proportion when its numerator changes

```
>>> s = Link(3, Link(4, Link(5)))
>>> s.second
4
>>> s.second = 6
>>> s.second
6
>>> s
Link(3, Link(6, Link(5)))
```



No method calls!

The `@property` decorator on a method designates that it will be called whenever it is looked up on an instance

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.

(Demo)

## Linked List Processing

```
[<map exp> for <name> in <iter exp> if <filter exp>]
```

(Demo)