

Trees

Announcements

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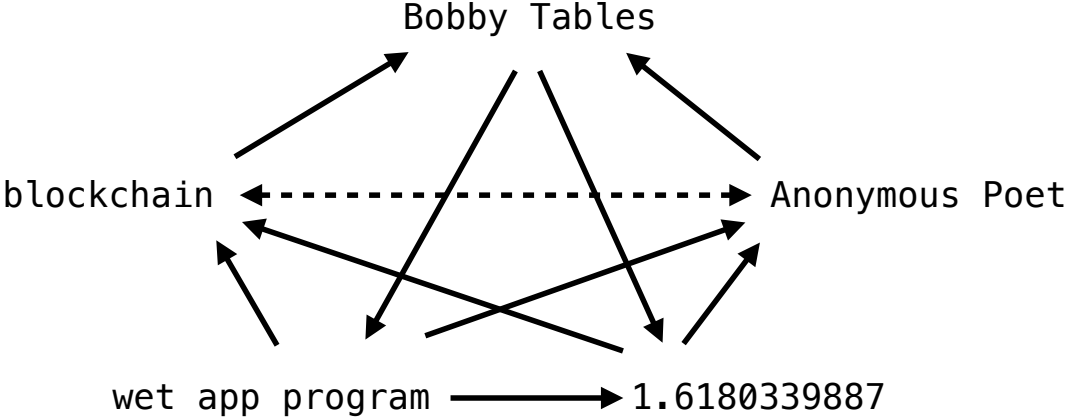
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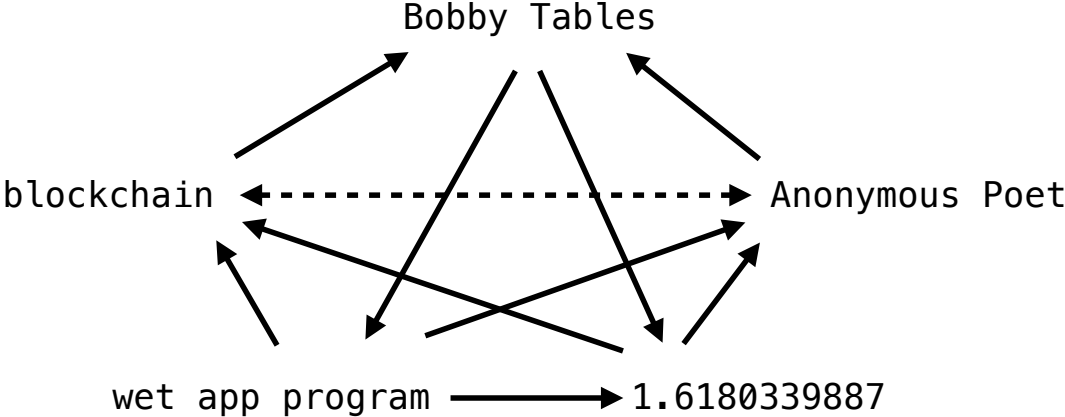


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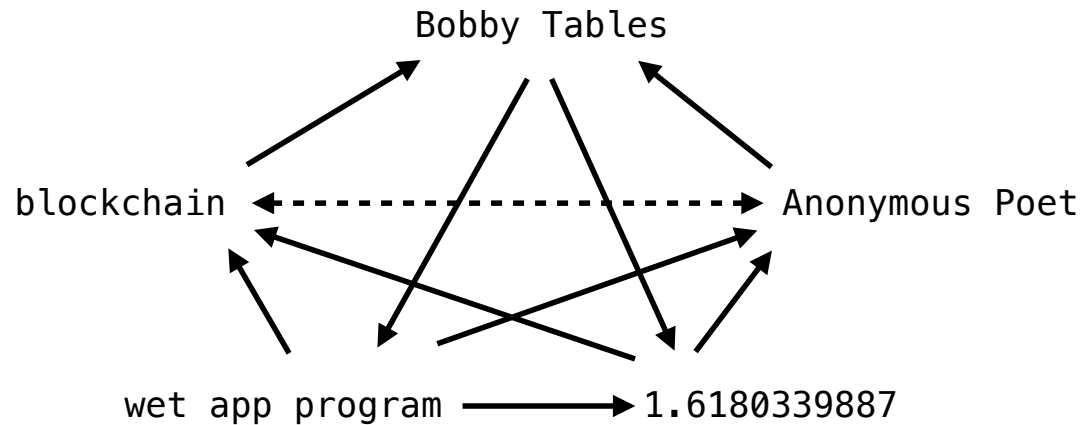
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hog-contest.cs61a.org

Box-and-Pointer Notation

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Lists can contain lists as elements (in addition to anything else)

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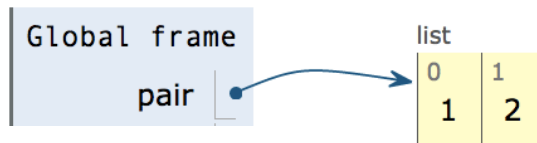
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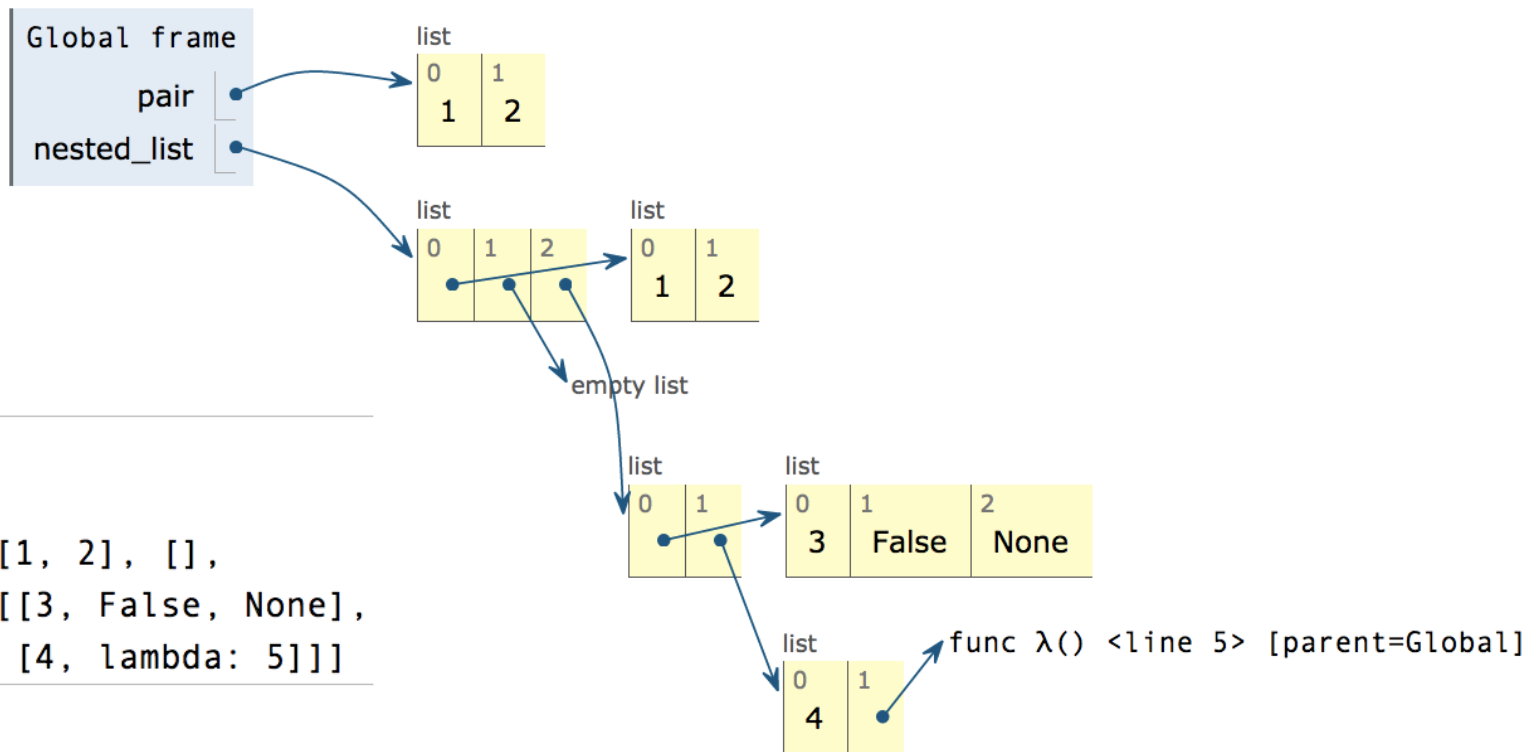
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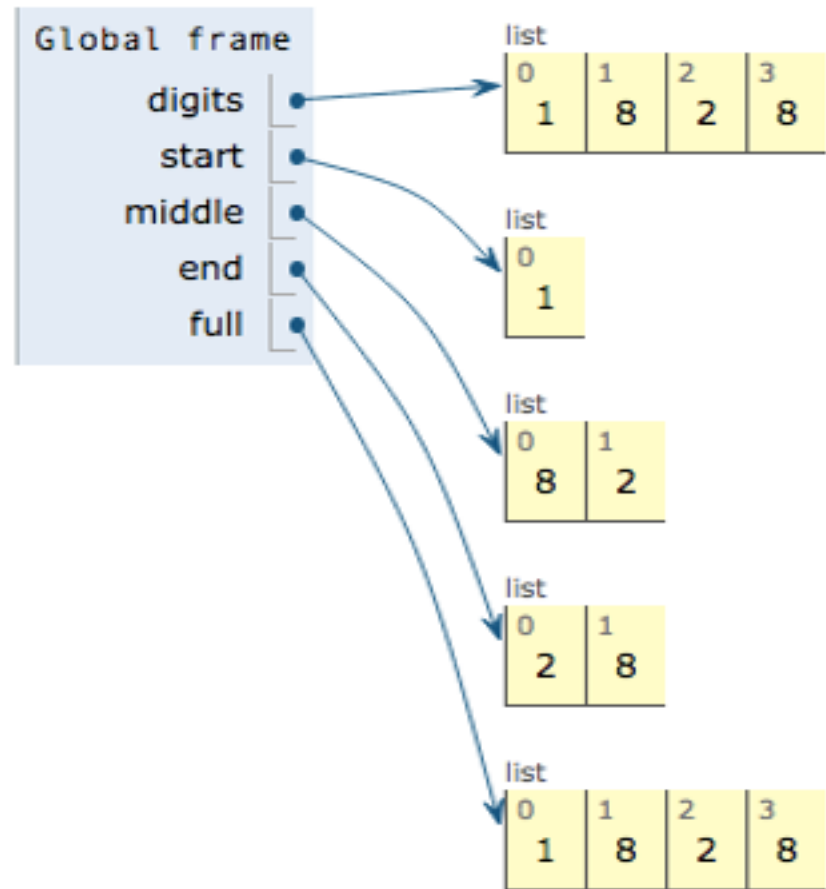


Slicing

(Demo)

Slicing Creates New Values

```
1 digits = [1, 8, 2, 8]
2 start = digits[:1]
3 middle = digits[1:3]
4 end = digits[2:]
5 full = digits[:]
```



Processing Container Values

Sequence Aggregation

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`max(a, b, c, ...[, key=func])` -> value

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With two or more arguments, return the largest argument.

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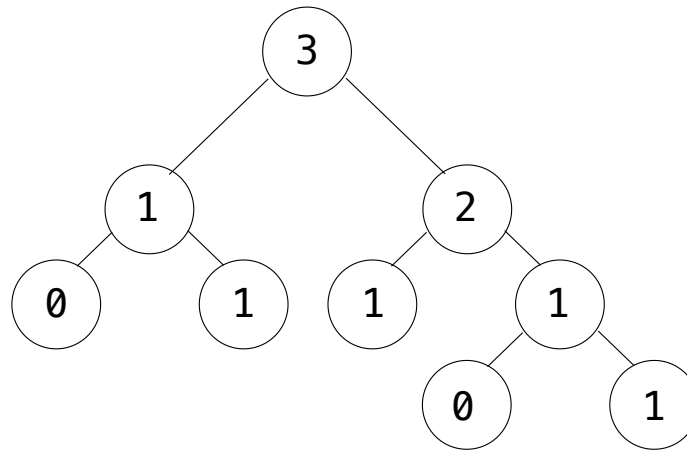
With a single iterable argument, return its largest item.
With two or more arguments, return the largest argument.

- **all**(iterable) -> bool

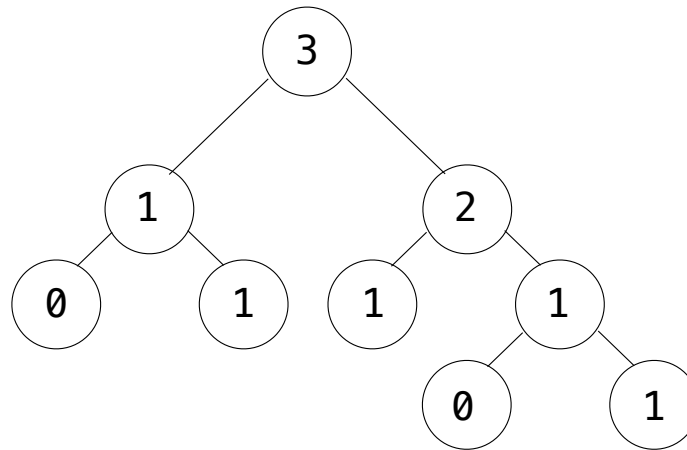
Return True if bool(x) is True for all values x in the iterable.
If the iterable is empty, return True.

Trees

Tree Abstraction



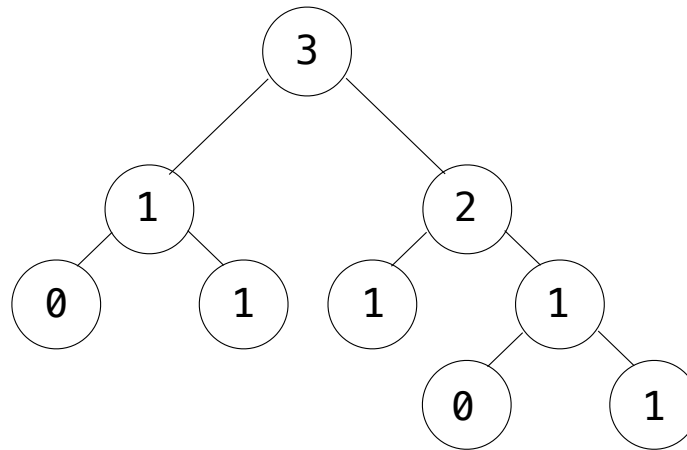
Tree Abstraction



Recursive description (wooden trees):

Relative description (family trees):

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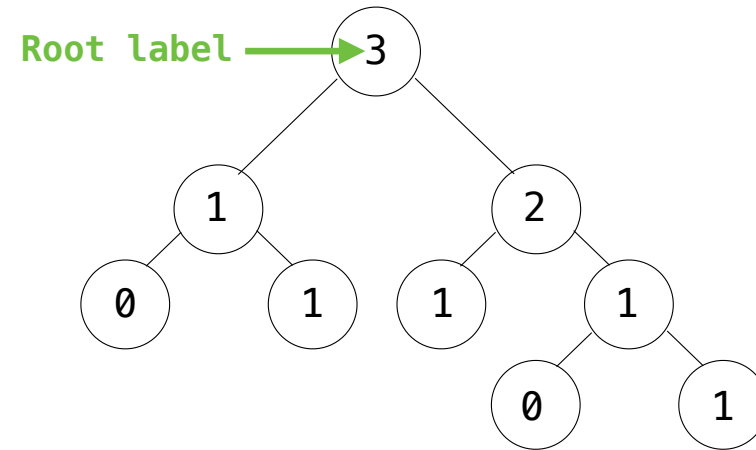


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A **tree** has a **root label** and a list of **branches**

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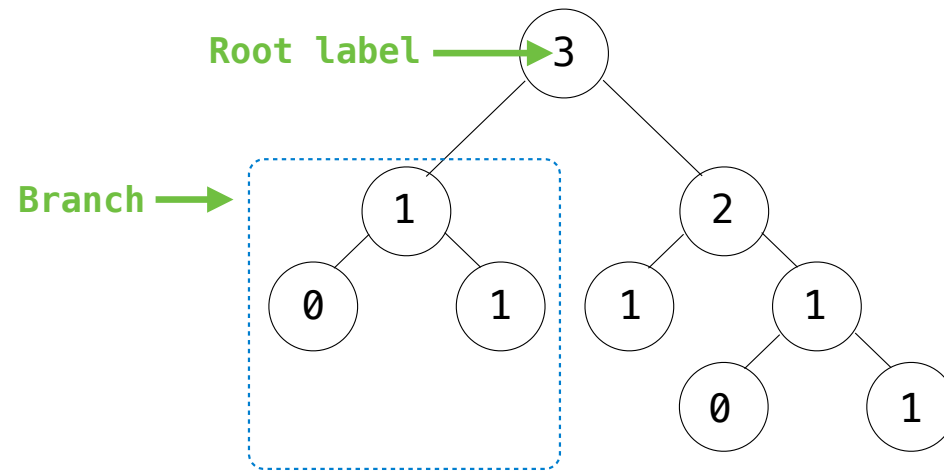


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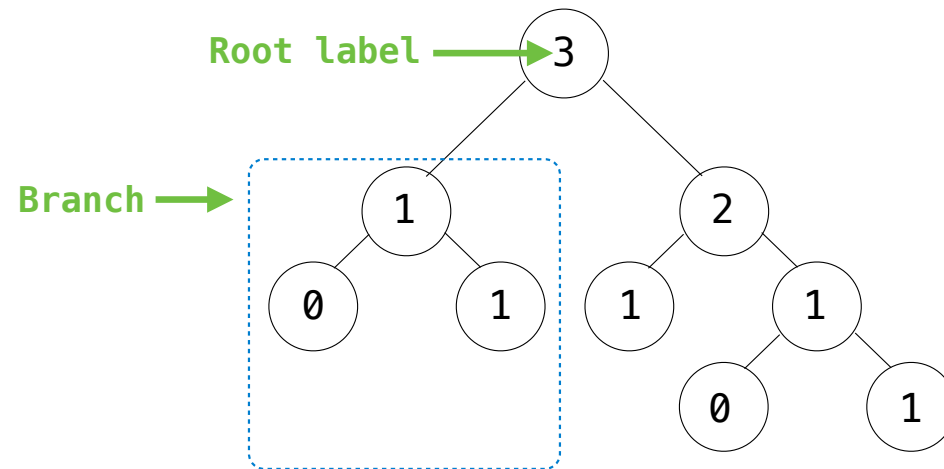


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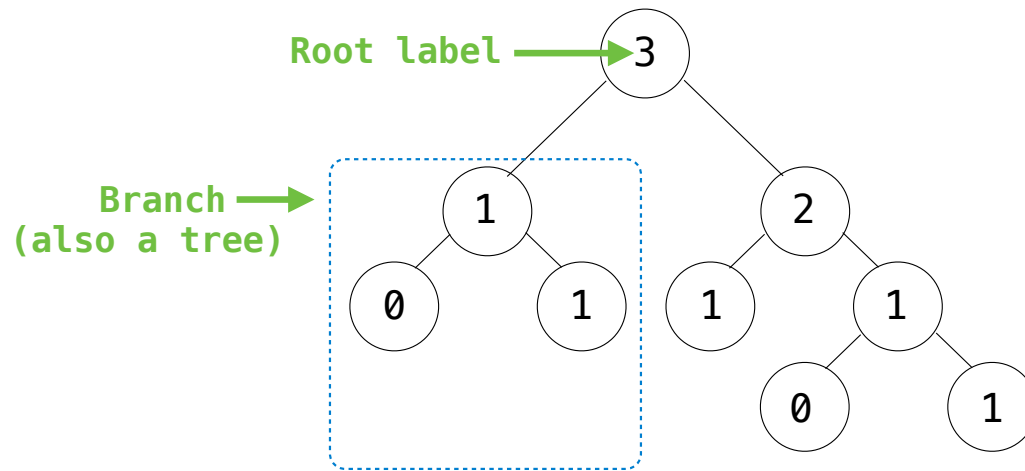
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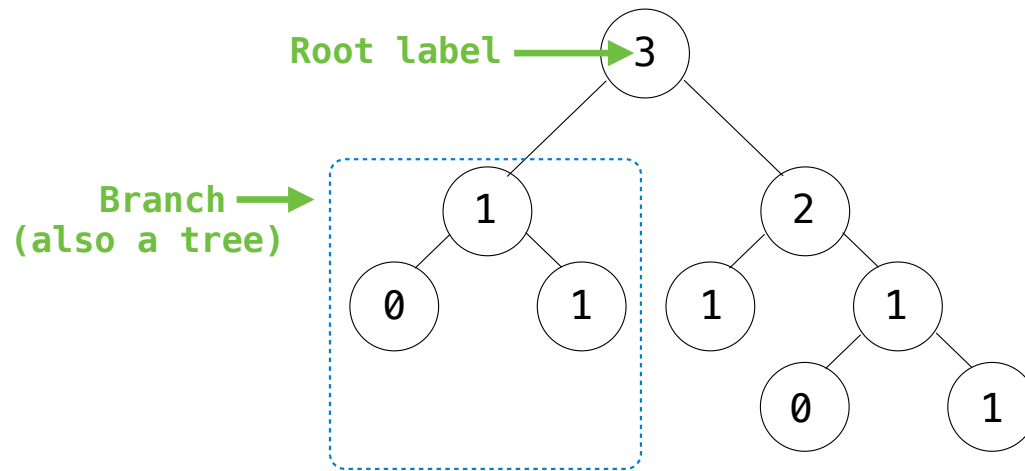
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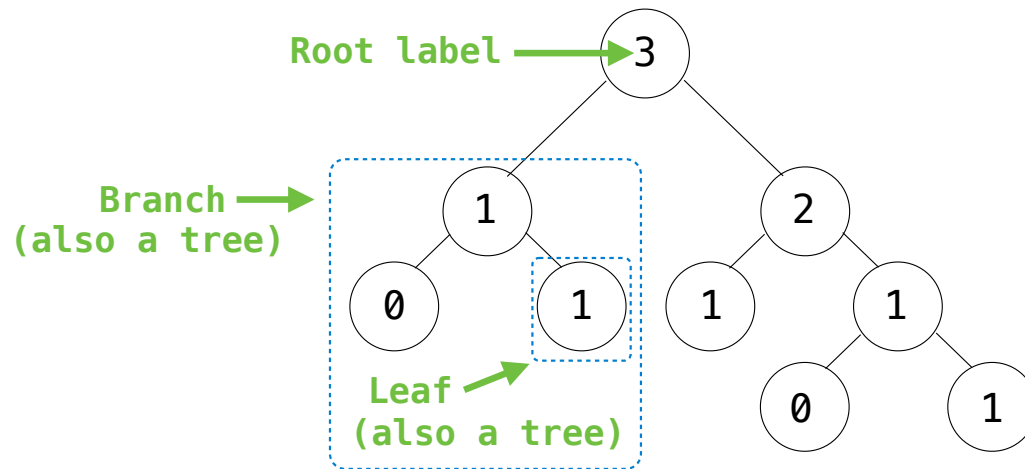
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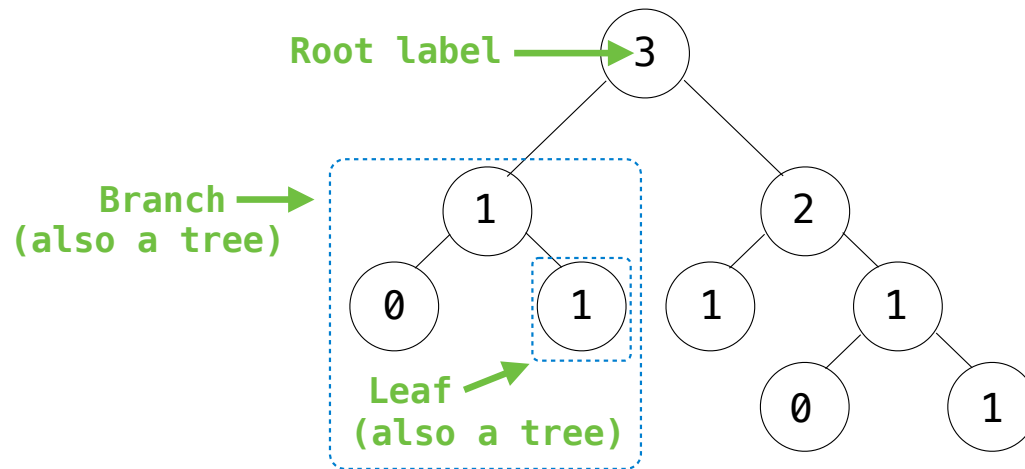
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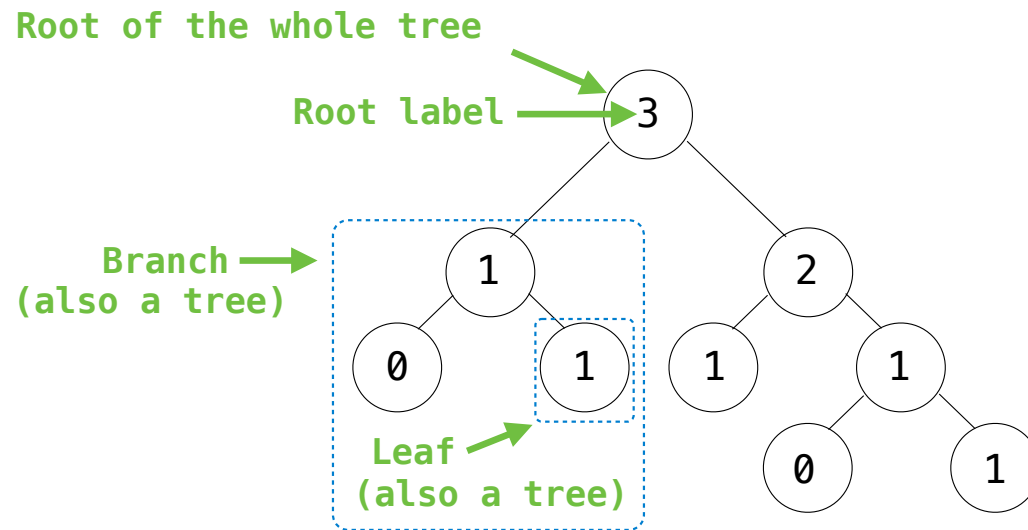
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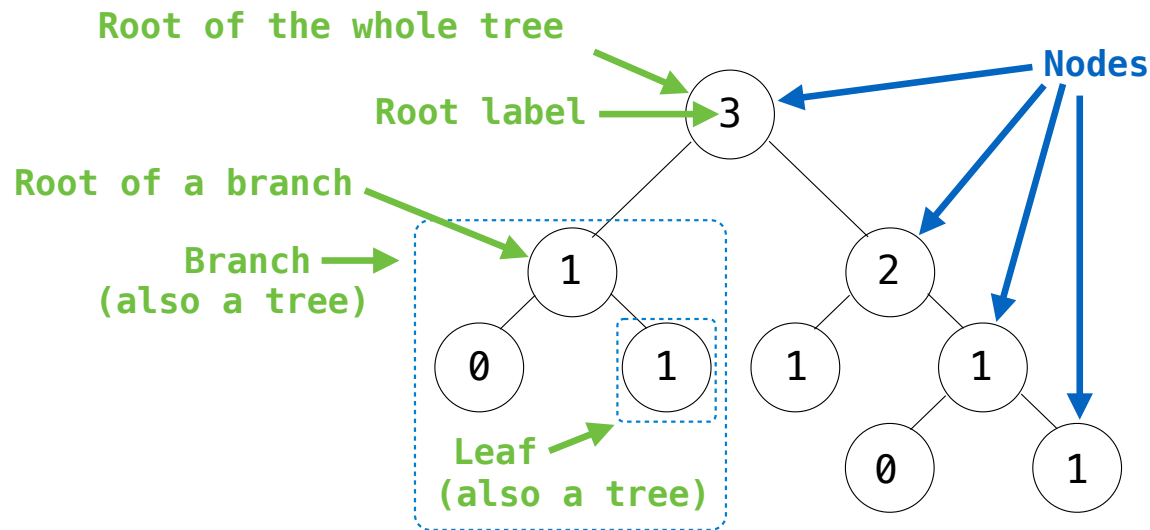
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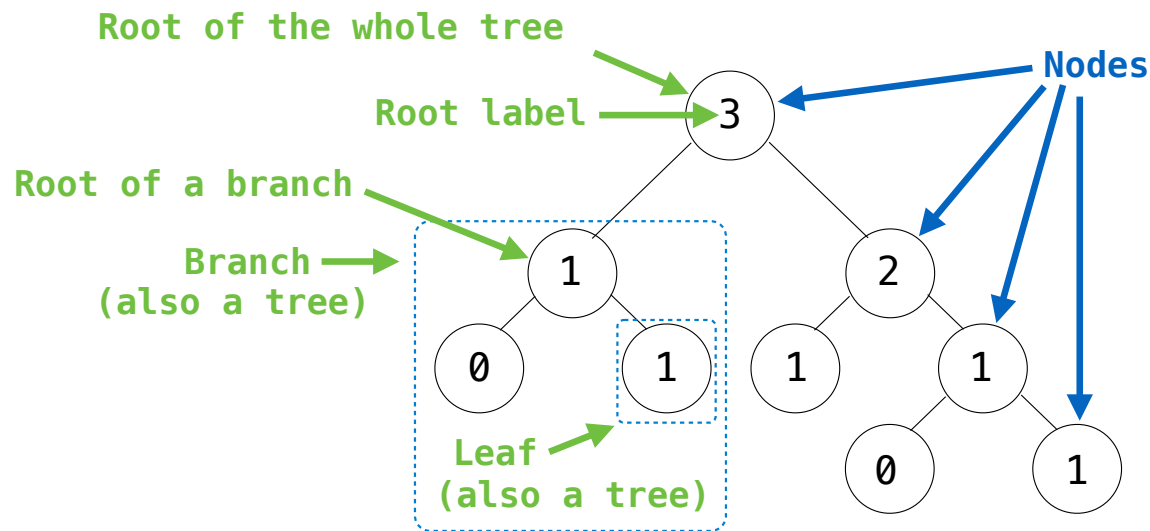
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Relative description (family trees):

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

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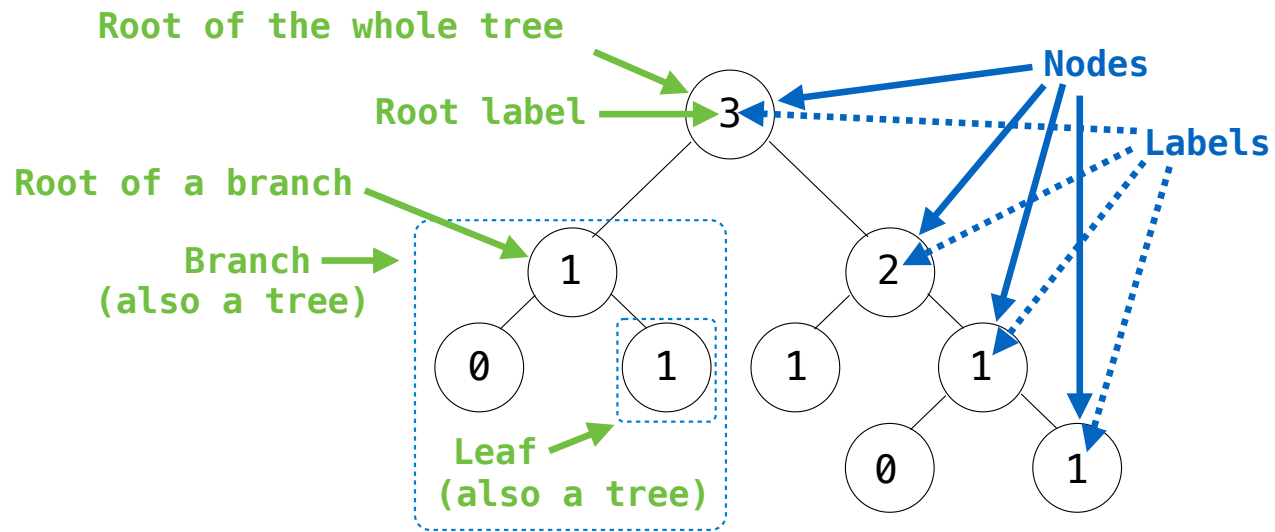
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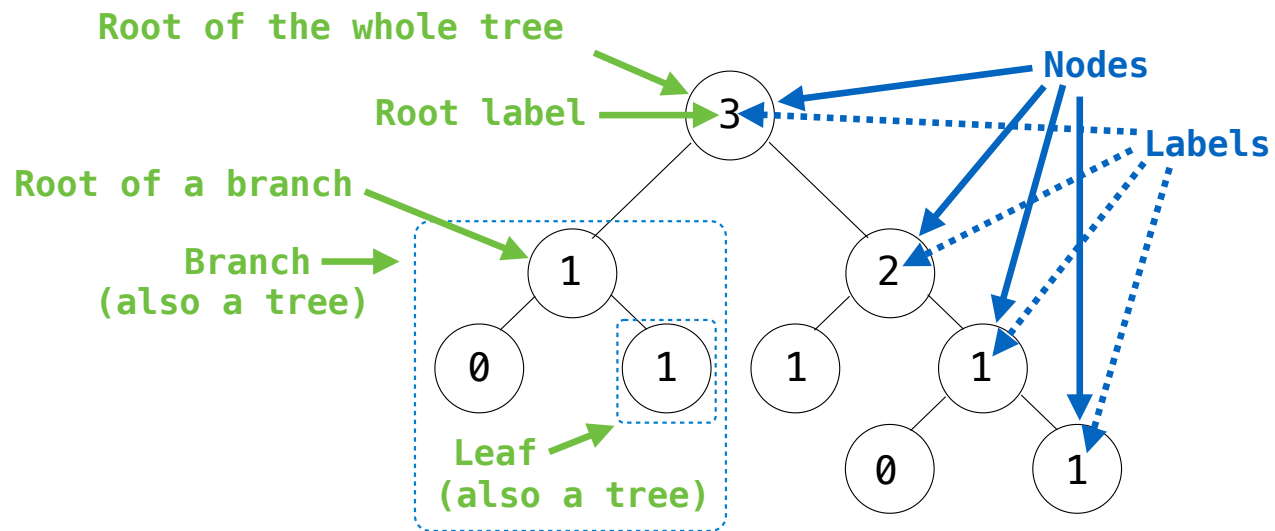
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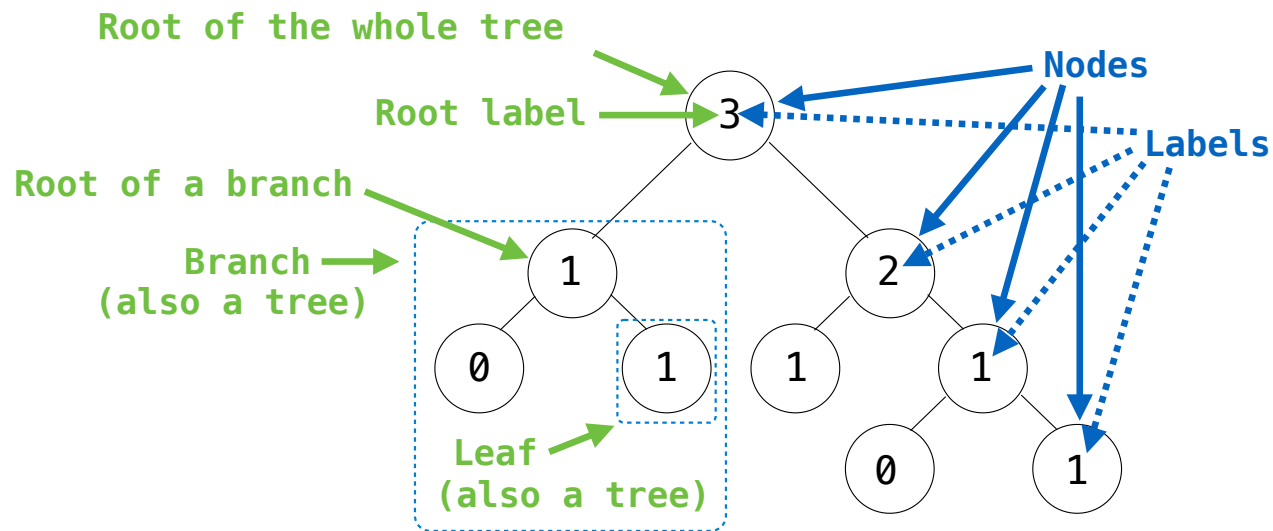
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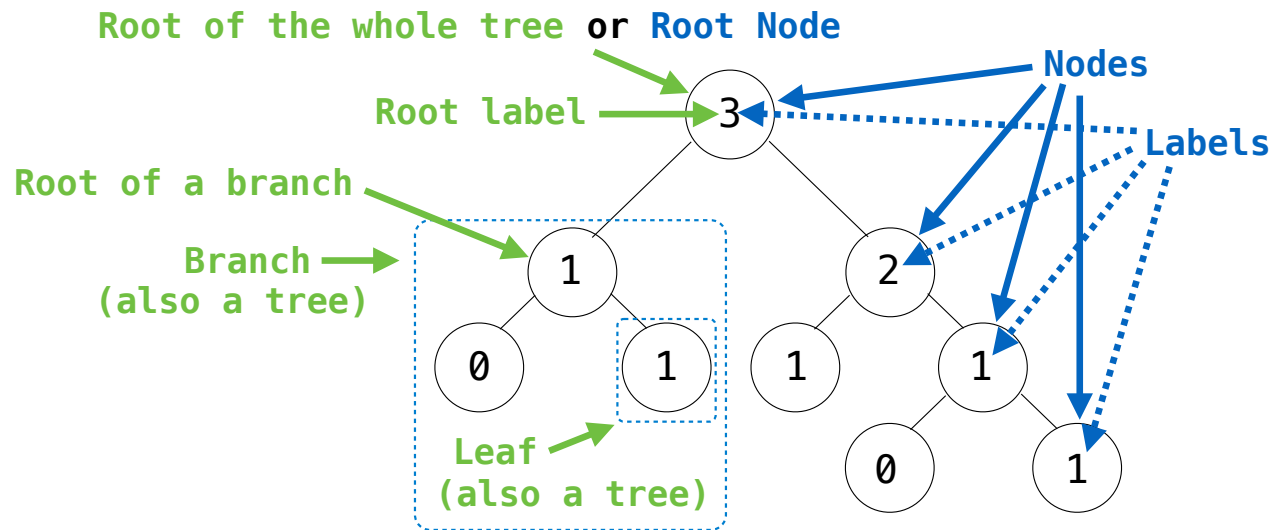
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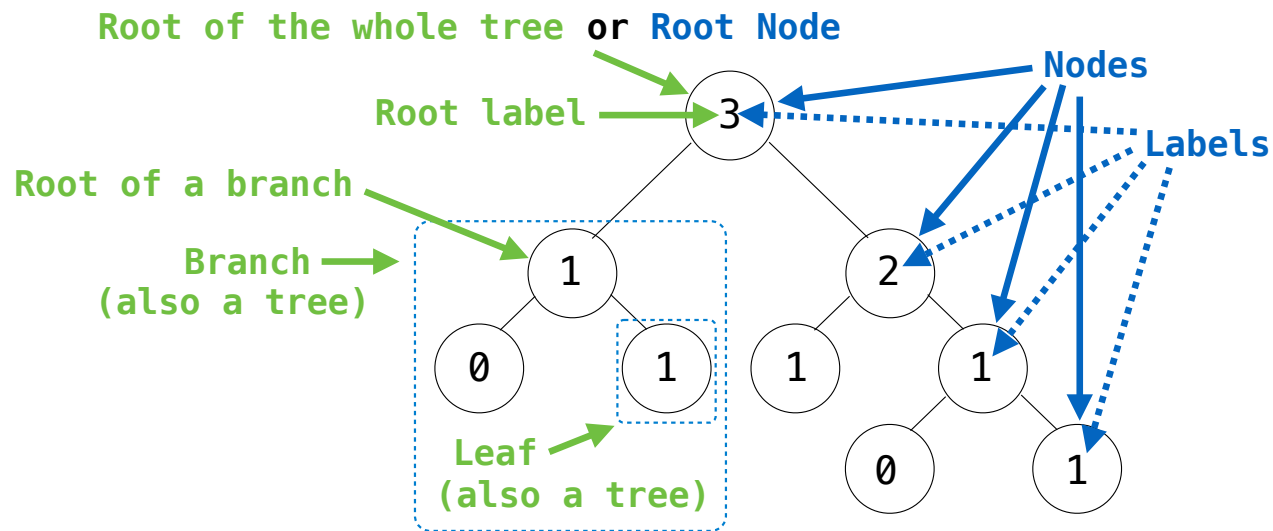
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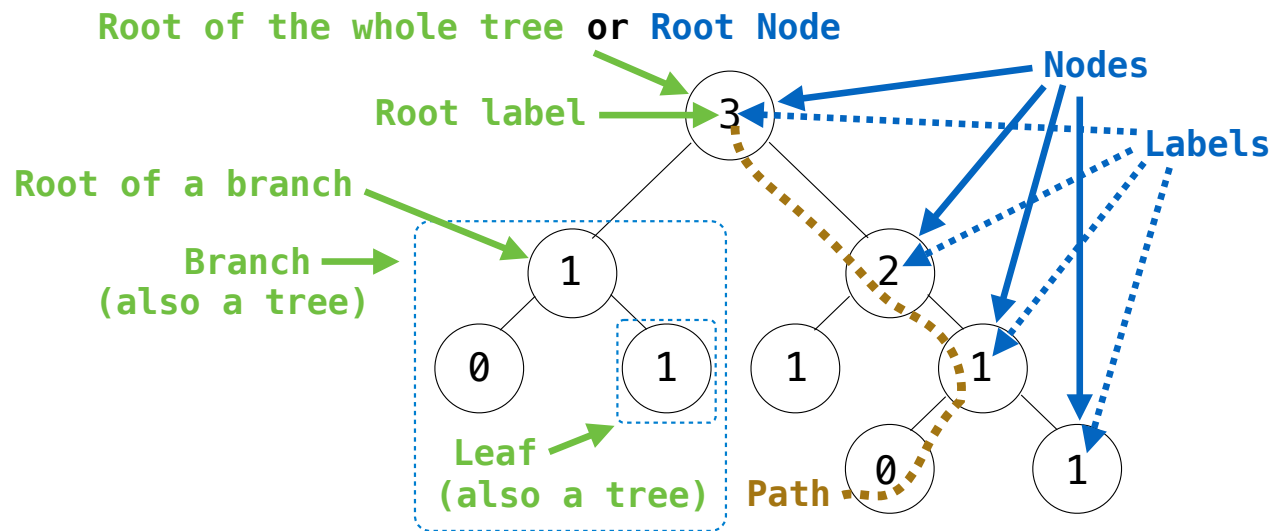
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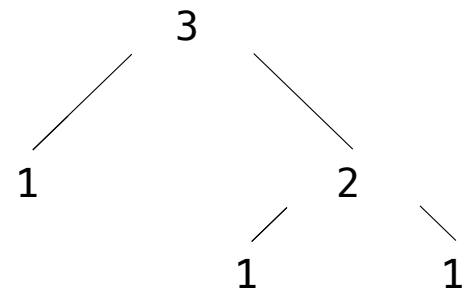
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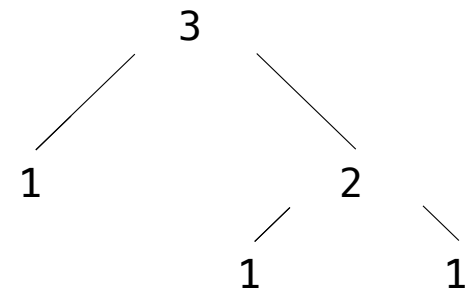
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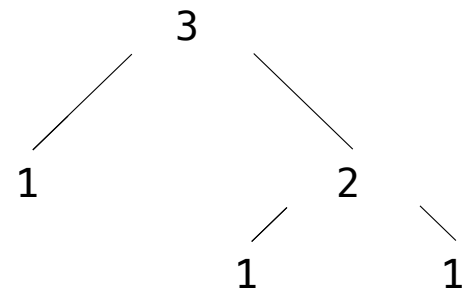
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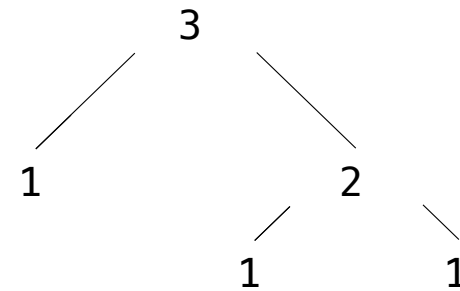


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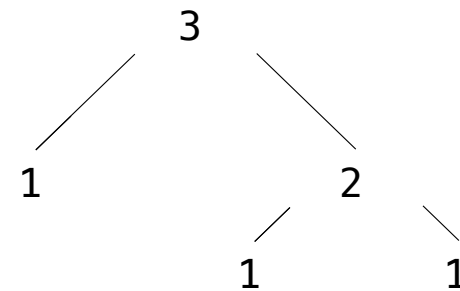


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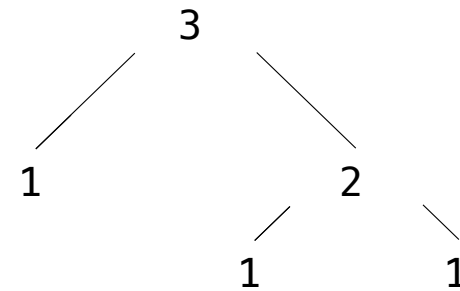
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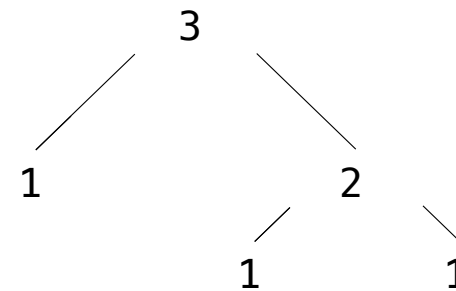
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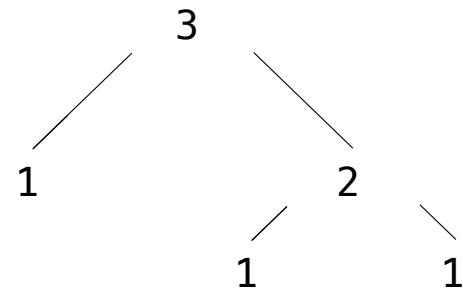
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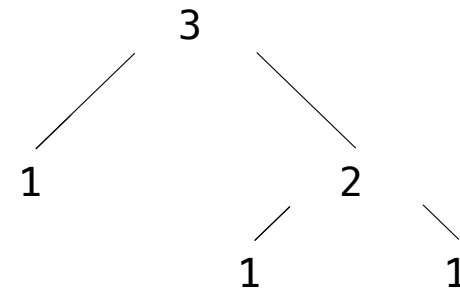
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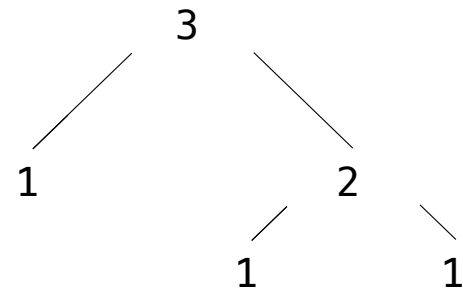
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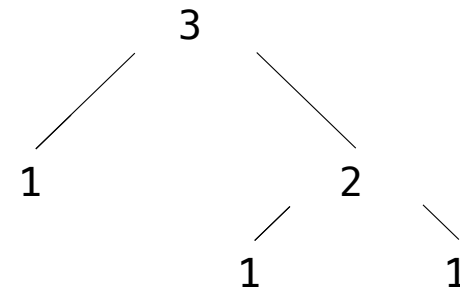
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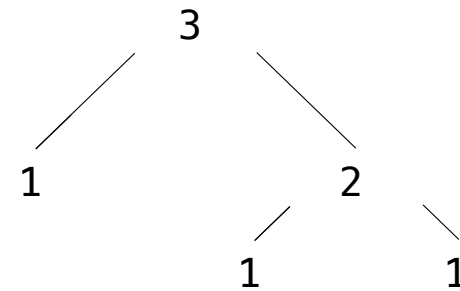
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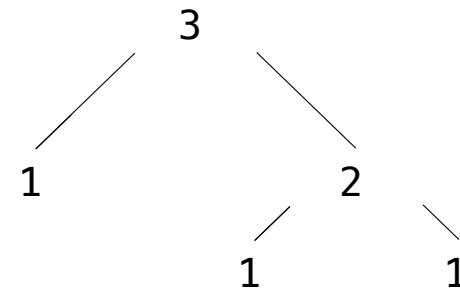
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```
def is_tree(tree):  
    if type(tree) != list or len(tree) < 1:  
        return False  
    for branch in branches(tree):  
        if not is_tree(branch):  
            return False  
    return True
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>>> tree(3, [tree(1),  
...         tree(2, [tree(1),  
...                 tree(1)])])  
[3, [1], [2, [1], [1]]]
```

Implementing the Tree Abstraction

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

Verifies the tree definition

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

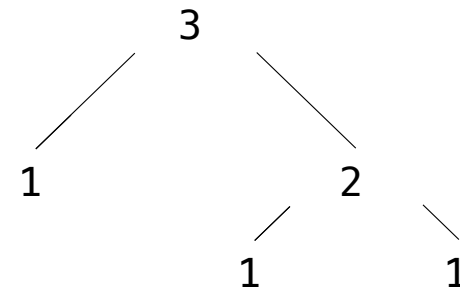
Creates a list from a sequence of branches

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

Verifies that tree is bound to a list

```
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



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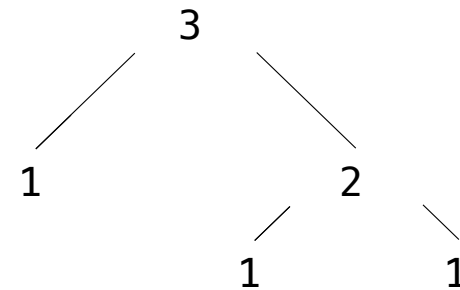
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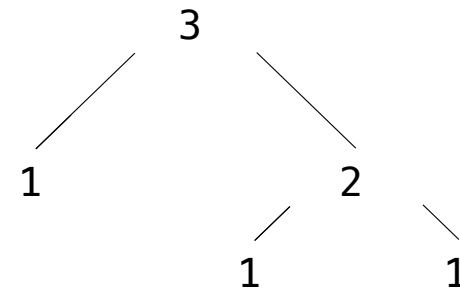
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Tree Processing

Tree Processing

(Demo)

Tree Processing Uses Recursion

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(Demo)

Discussion Question

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def leaves(tree):  
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    [1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1]  
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Example: Printing Trees

(Demo)

Example: Summing Paths

(Demo)