

Linked Lists

Announcements

Linked Lists

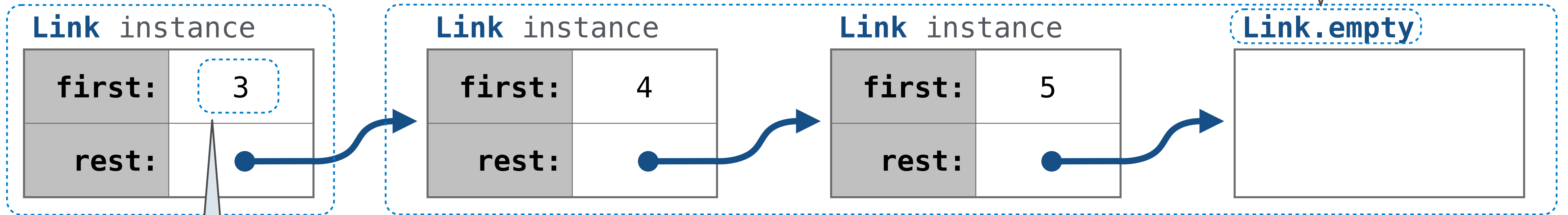
Linked List Structure

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

3 , 4 , 5

A linked list is a pair

A class attribute represents an **empty** linked list



The first (zeroth) element is an attribute value

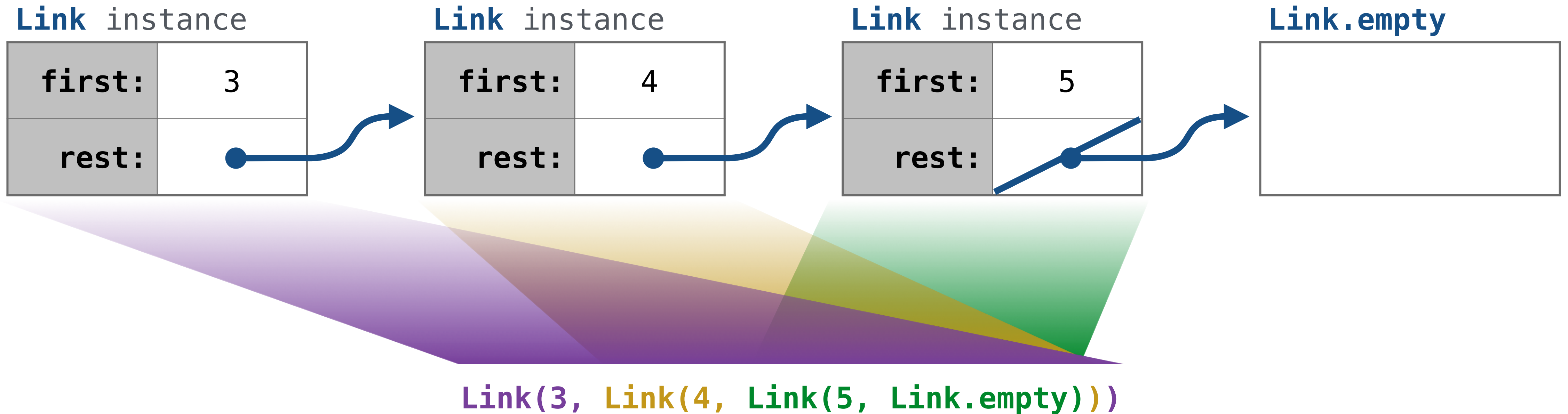
The **rest** of the elements are stored in a linked list

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

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

Linked list class: attributes are passed to `__init__`

```
class Link:
```

```
    empty = ()
```

Some zero-length sequence

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

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)

Linked List Practice

Slicing a Linked List

Normal slice notation (such as `s[1:3]`) doesn't work if `s` is a linked list.

```
def slice_link(s, i, j):  
    """Return a linked list containing elements from i:j.
```

```
>>> evens = Link(4, Link(2, Link(6)))  
>>> slice_link(evens, 1, 100)  
Link(2, Link(6))  
>>> slice_link(evens, 1, 2)  
Link(2)  
>>> slice_link(evens, 0, 2)  
Link(4, Link(2))  
>>> slice_link(evens, 1, 1) is Link.empty  
True  
"""
```

```
assert i >= 0 and j >= 0
```

```
if j == 0 or s is Link.empty:
```

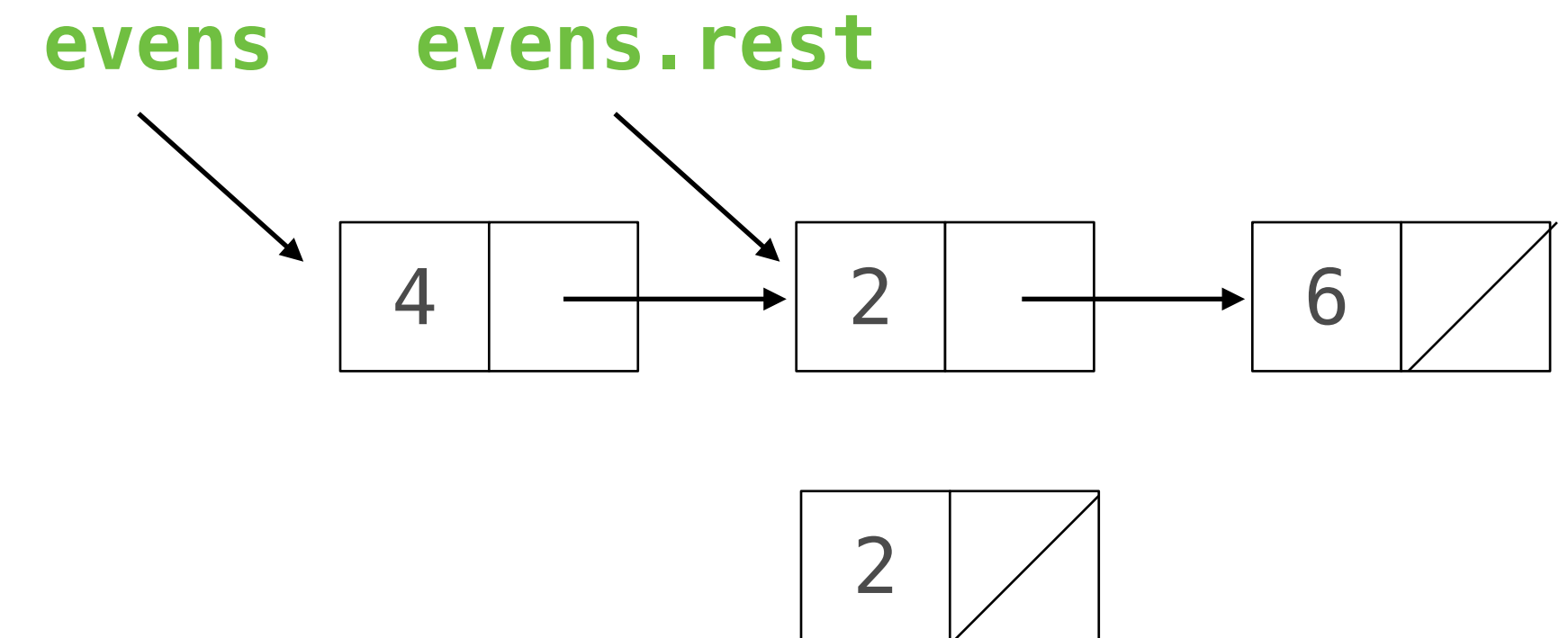
```
    return Link.empty
```

```
elif i == 0:
```

```
    return Link(s.first, slice_link(s.rest, i, j-1) )
```

```
else:
```

```
    return slice_link(s.rest, i-1 , j-1 )
```

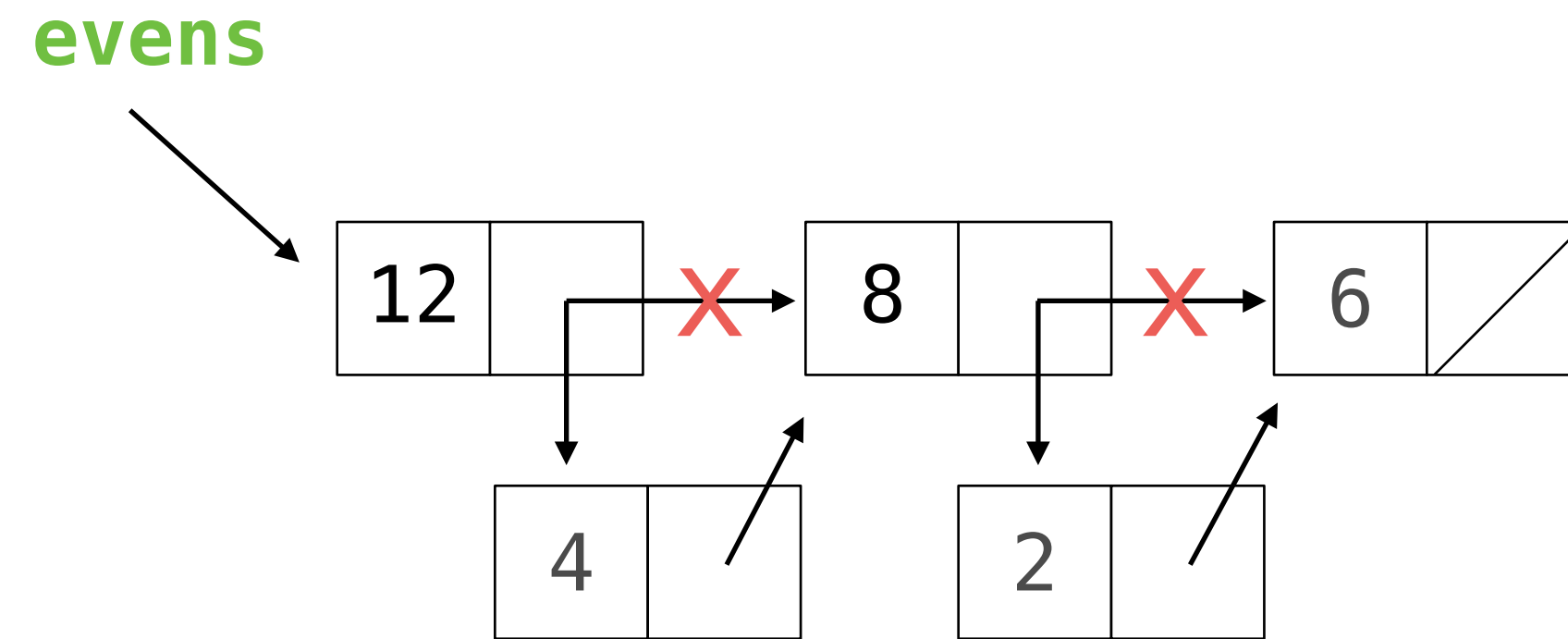


```
slice_link(evens, 1, 2) returns  
slice_link(evens.rest, 0, 1) links 2 to  
slice_link(evens.rest.rest, 0, 0) returns Link.empty
```

Inserting into a Linked List

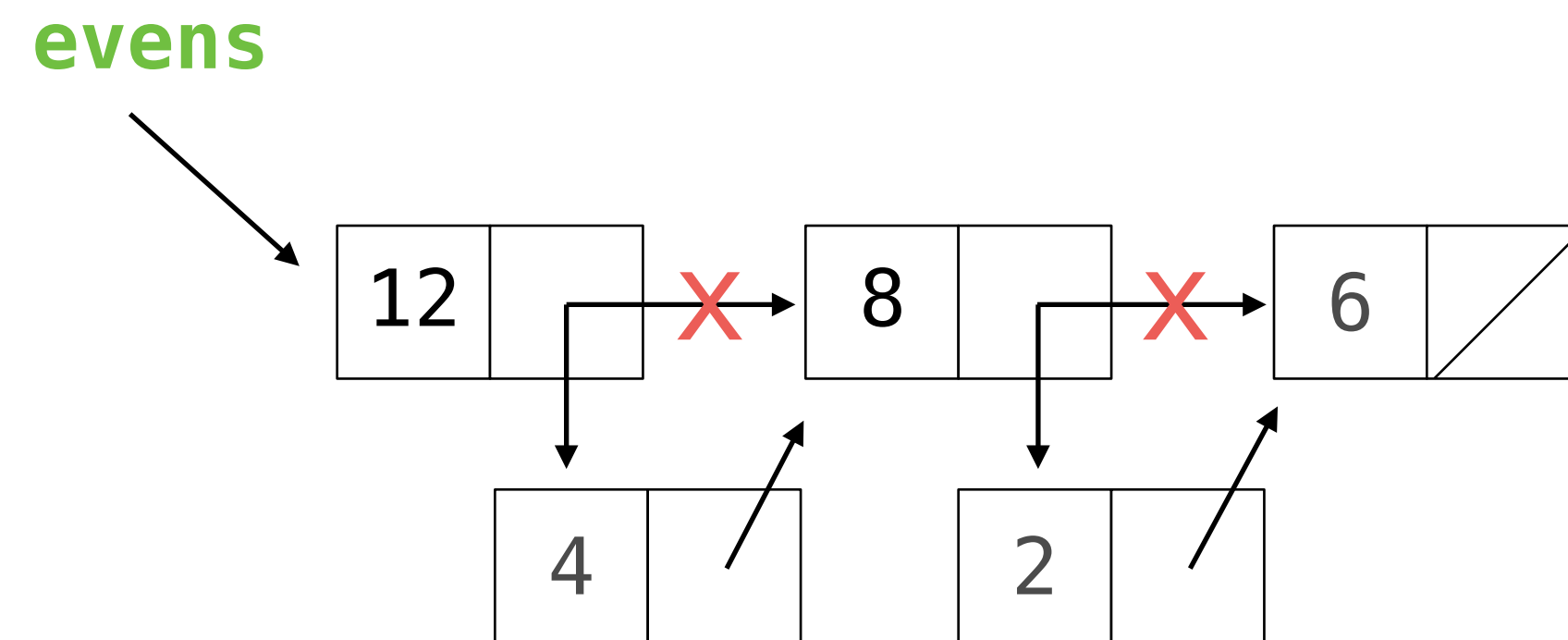
```
def insert_link(s, x, i):
    """Insert x into linked list s at index i.

    >>> evens = Link(4, Link(2, Link(6)))
    >>> insert_link(evens, 8, 1)
    >>> insert_link(evens, 10, 4)
    Index out of range
    >>> insert_link(evens, 12, 0)
    >>> insert_link(evens, 14, 10)
    Index out of range
    >>> print(evens)
    <12 4 8 2 6>
    """
    if s is Link.empty:
        print('Index out of range')
    elif i == 0:
        second = _____
        s.first = _____
        s.rest = second
    else:
        insert_link(s.rest, x, i-1)
```



Inserting into a Linked List

```
def insert_link(s, x, i):  
    """Insert x into linked list s at index i.  
  
    >>> evens = Link(4, Link(2, Link(6)))  
    >>> insert_link(evens, 8, 1)  
    >>> insert_link(evens, 10, 4)  
    Index out of range  
    >>> insert_link(evens, 12, 0)  
    >>> insert_link(evens, 14, 10)  
    Index out of range  
    >>> print(evens)  
    <12 4 8 2 6>  
    """  
    if s is Link.empty:  
        print('Index out of range')  
    elif i == 0:  
        second = Link(s.first, s.rest)  
        s.first = x  
        s.rest = second  
    else:  
        insert_link(s.rest, x, i-1)
```



Spring 2023 Midterm 2 Question 3(b)

Definition. A *prefix sum* of a sequence of numbers is the sum of the first n elements for some positive length n .

Implement `tens`, which takes a non-empty linked list of numbers `s` represented as a `Link` instance. It prints all of the prefix sums of `s` that are multiples of 10 in increasing order of the length of the prefix.

```
def tens(s):  
    """Print all prefix sums of Link s that are multiples of ten.  
    >>> tens(Link(3, Link(9, Link(8, Link(10, Link(0, Link(14, Link(6)))))))
```

```
20  
30  
30  
50  
.....
```

```
def f(suffix, total):  
    if total % 10 == 0:  
        print(total)  
  
    if suffix is not Link.empty :  
        f(suffix.rest, total + suffix.first)  
  
f(s.rest, s.first)
```

