TREE RECURSION AND DATA ABSTRACTION

COMPUTER SCIENCE MENTORS 61A

February 12, 2018 to February 14, 2018

Recursion

1. Write a function `is_sorted` that takes in an integer `n` and returns true if the digits of that number are increasing from right to left.

```
def is_sorted(n):
    """
    >>> is_sorted(2)
    True
    >>> is_sorted(22222)
    True
    >>> is_sorted(9876543210)
    True
    >>> is_sorted(9087654321)
    False
    """
```

Solution:

```
    right_digit = n % 10
    rest =  n // 10
    if rest == 0:
        return True
    elif right_digit > rest % 10:
        return False
    else:
        return is_sorted(rest)
```

Tree Recursion

1. Mario needs to jump over a series of Piranha plants, represented as a string of 0's and 1's. Mario only moves forward and can either *step* (move forward one space) or *jump* (move forward two spaces) from each position. How many different ways can Mario traverse a level without stepping or jumping into a Piranha plant? Assume that every level begins with a 1 (where Mario starts) and ends with a 1 (where Mario must end up).

```
def mario_number(level):
    """
    Return the number of ways that Mario can traverse the
    level, where Mario can either hop by one digit or two
    digits each turn. A level is defined as being an integer
    with digits where a 1 is something Mario can step on and 0
        is
    something Mario cannot step on.
    >>> mario_number(10101)
    1
    >>> mario_number(11101)
    2
    >>> mario_number(100101)
    0
    """
    if ____________:
        __________
    elif ___________________:
        _________
    else:
        ____________________________________________________________
```

Solution:

```
def mario_number(level):
    """
    Return the number of ways that mario can traverse the
    level where mario can either hop by one digit or two
    digits each turn a level is defined as being an integer
    where a 1 is something mario can step on and 0 is
    something mario cannot step on.
    >>> mario_number(10101)
    1
    >>> mario_number(11101)
    2
    >>> mario_number(100101)
    0
    """
    if level == 1:
        return 1
    elif level % 10 == 0:
        return 0
    else:
        return mario_number(level // 10) + mario_number((
           level // 10) // 10)
```

2. Implement the function `make_change`. You may not need to use all the lines.

```
def make_change(n):
    """Write a function, make_change that takes in an
    integer amount, n, and returns the minimum number
    of coins we can use to make change for that n,
    using 1-cent, 3-cent, and 4-cent coins.
    Look at the doctests for more examples.
    >>> make_change(5)
    2
    >>> make_change(6) # tricky! Not 4 + 1 + 1 but 3 + 3
    2
    """
    if _______________:
        return 0
    elif _______________:
        return ___________________________________
    elif _______________:
        ___________________________________________
        ___________________________________________
        return ___________________________________
    else:
        ___________________________________________
        ___________________________________________
        ___________________________________________
        return ___________________________________
```

Solution:

```
def make_change(n):
    """Write a function, make_change that takes in an
    integer amount, n, and returns the minimum number
    of coins we can use to make change for that n,
    using 1-cent, 3-cent, and 4-cent coins.
    Look at the doctests for more examples.
    >>> make_change(5)
    2
    >>> make_change(6) # tricky! Not 4 + 1 + 1 but 3 + 3
    2
    """
    if n < 1:
        return 0
    elif n < 3:
        return 1 + make_change(n - 1) # (return n) is also
           fine
    elif n < 4:
        use_1 = 1 + make_change(n - 1)
        use_3 = 1 + make_change(n - 3)
        return min(use_1, use_3)
    else:
        use_1 = 1 + make_change(n - 1)
        use_3 = 1 + make_change(n - 3)
        use_4 = 1 + make_change(n - 4)
        return min(use_1, use_3, use_4)
```

Data Abstraction

1. The following is an **Abstract Data Type (ADT)** for elephants. Each elephant keeps track of its name, age, and whether or not it can fly. Given our provided constructor, fill out the selectors:

```
def elephant(name, age, can_fly):
    """
    Takes in a string name, an int age, and a boolean can_fly.
    Constructs an elephant with these attributes.
    >>> dumbo = elephant("Dumbo", 10, True)
    >>> elephant_name(dumbo)
    "Dumbo"
    >>> elephant_age(dumbo)
    10
    >>> elephant_can_fly(dumbo)
    True
    """
    return [name, age, can_fly]
def elephant_name(e):
```

Solution:

```
    return e[0]
```

```
def elephant_age(e):
```

Solution:

```
    return e[1]
```

```
def elephant_can_fly(e):
```

Solution:

```
    return e[2]
```

2. This function returns the correct result, but there's something wrong about its implementation. How do we fix it?

```
def elephant_roster(elephants):
    """
    Takes in a list of elephants and returns a list of their
       names.
    """
    return [elephant[0] for elephant in elephants]
```

Solution:
elephant[0] is a Data Abstraction Violation (DAV).
We should use a selector instead.

3. Fill out the following constructor for the given selectors.

```
def elephant(name, age, can_fly):
```

Solution:

```
    return [[name, age], can_fly]
```

```
def elephant_name(e):
    return e[0][0]
def elephant_age(e):
    return e[0][1]
def elephant_can_fly(e):
    return e[1]
```

4. How can we write the fixed `elephant_roster` function for the constructors and selectors in the previous question?

Solution: No change is necessary to fix `elephant_roster` since using the `elephant` selectors "protects" the roster from constructor definition changes.

5. **(Optional)** Fill out the following constructor for the given selectors.

```
def elephant(name, age, can_fly):
    """
    >>> chris = elephant("Chris Martin", 38, False)
    >>> elephant_name(chris)
        "Chris Martin"
    >>> elephant_age(chris)
        38
    >>> elephant_can_fly(chris)
        False
    """
    def select(command)
```

Solution:

```
        if command == "name":
            return name
        elif command == "age":
            return age
        elif command == "can_fly":
            return can_fly
        return "Breaking abstraction barrier!"
    return select
def elephant_name(e):
    return e("name")
def elephant_age(e):
    return e("age")
def elephant_can_fly(e):
    return e("can_fly")
```