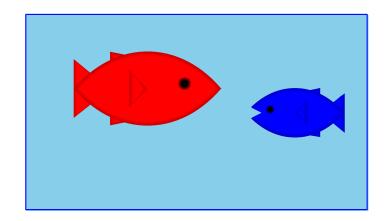
Aquarium

Our zoo was so successful, let's start an aquarium



For a fish, we only care about its weight, so for two fish:

```
; An aquarium is
; (make-aq num num)
(define-struct aq (first second))
```

Aquarium Template

```
; An aquarium is
; (make-aq num num)

Generic template:
; func-for-aq : aquarium -> ...
;
; (define (func-for-aq a)
; ... (aq-first a) ... (aq-second a) ...)
```

Aquarium Template

```
; An aquarium is
; (make-aq num num)
Generic template:
; func-for-aq : aquarium -> ...
 (define (func-for-aq a)
 ... (aq-first a) ... (aq-second a) ...)
; aq-weight : aquarium -> num
(define (aq-weight a)
  (+ (aq-first a) (aq-second a)))
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-aq 7 8)) 15)
```

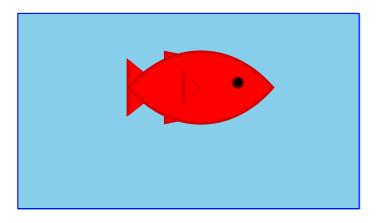
Aquarium Template

```
; An aquarium is
; (make-aq num num)
Generic template:
; func-for-aq : aquarium -> ...
 (define (func-for-aq a)
 ... (aq-first a) ... (aq-second a) ...)
; aq-weight : aquarium -> num
(define (aq-weight a)
  (+ (aq-first a) (aq-second a)))
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-aq 7 8)) 15)
```

And so on, for many other simple aquarium functions...

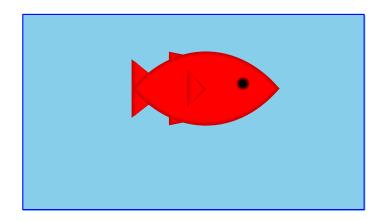
Tragedy Strikes the Aquarium

Poor blue fish... now we have only one



Tragedy Strikes the Aquarium

Poor blue fish... now we have only one



Worse, we have to re-write all our functions...

```
; An aquarium is
; (make-aq num)
(define-struct aq (first))
```

Aquarium Template, Revised

```
; An aquarium is
; (make-aq num)

; func-for-aq : aquarium -> ...
; (define (func-for-aq a)
; ... (aq-first a) ...)
```

Aquarium Template, Revised

```
; An aquarium is
    ; (make-aq num)
    ; func-for-aq : aquarium -> ...
    . (define (func-for-aq a)
    . ... (aq-first a) ...)
; aq-weight : aquarium -> num
(define (aq-weight a)
  (aq-first a))
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-aq 7)) 7)
```

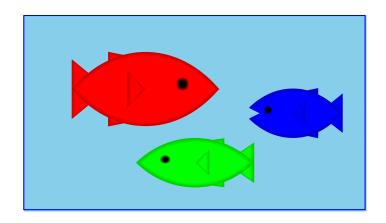
Aquarium Template, Revised

```
; An aquarium is
    ; (make-aq num)
    ; func-for-aq : aquarium -> ...
    . (define (func-for-aq a)
    . ... (aq-first a) ...)
; aq-weight : aquarium -> num
(define (aq-weight a)
  (aq-first a))
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-aq 7)) 7)
```

And so on, for all of the aquarium functions...

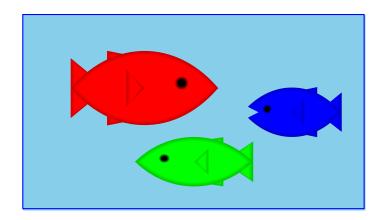
The Aquarium Expands

Hooray, we have two new fish!



The Aquarium Expands

Hooray, we have two new fish!



Unfortunately, we have to re-re-write all our functions...

```
; An aquarium is
; (make-aq num num num)
(define-struct aq (first second third))
```

A Flexible Aquarium Representation

Our data choice isn't working

- An aquarium isn't just I fish, 2 fish, or 100 fish—it's a collection containing an arbitrary number of fish
- No data definition with just 1, 2, or 100 numbers will work

To represent an aquarium, we need a *list* of numbers

We don't need anything new in the language, just a new idea

Structs as Boxes

Pictorially,

- define-struct lets us define a new kind of box
- The box can have as many compartments as we want, but we have to pick how many, once and for all

Boxes Stretch

The boxes stretch to fit any one thing in each slot:

Even other boxes:

Still, the number of slots is fixed

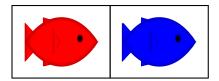
Suppose that

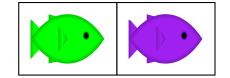
- You have four things to pack as one
- You only have 2-slot boxes
- Every slot must contain exactly one thing

How can you create a single package?

>	

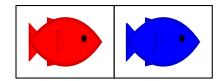
This isn't good enough

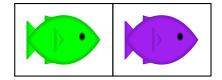




because it's still two boxes...

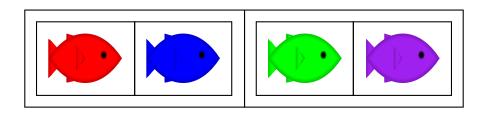
This isn't good enough



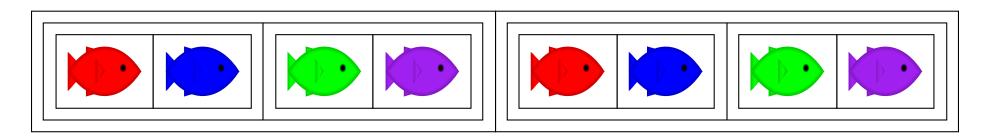


because it's still two boxes...

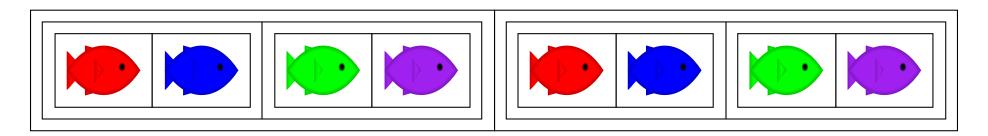
But this works!



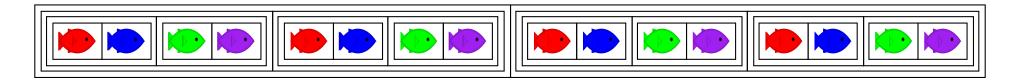
And here's 8 fish:



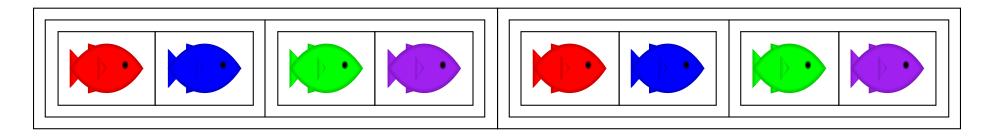
And here's 8 fish:



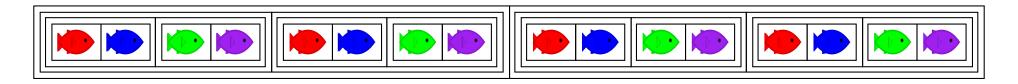
And here's 16 fish!



And here's 8 fish:



And here's 16 fish!



But what if we just add I fish, instead of doubling the fish?

But what if we have 0 fish?

Here's a general strategy:

- For 0 fish, use '()
- If you have a package and a new fish, put them together

Here's a general strategy:

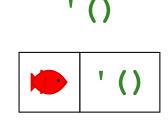
- For 0 fish, use '()
- If you have a package and a new fish, put them together

To combine many fish, start with '() and add fish one at a time

'()

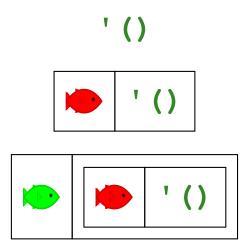
Here's a general strategy:

- For 0 fish, use '()
- If you have a package and a new fish, put them together



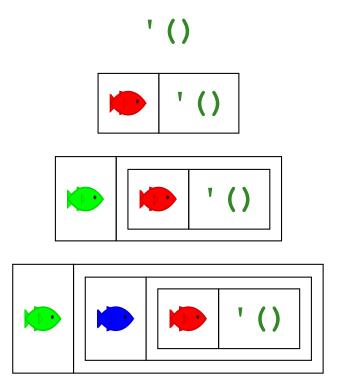
Here's a general strategy:

- For 0 fish, use '()
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Here's a general strategy:

- For 0 fish, use '()
- If you have a package and a new fish, put them together



- For 0 fish, use '()
- If you have a list and a number, put them together with make-bigger-list

To represent the aquarium as a list of numbers, use the same idea:

- For 0 fish, use '()
- If you have a list and a number, put them together with make-bigger-list

'()

- For 0 fish, use '()
- If you have a list and a number, put them together with make-bigger-list

```
'()
(make-bigger-list 10 '())
```

- For 0 fish, use '()
- If you have a list and a number, put them together with make-bigger-list

```
'()

(make-bigger-list 10 '())

(make-bigger-list 5 (make-bigger-list 10 '()))
```

- For 0 fish, use '()
- If you have a list and a number, put them together with make-bigger-list

```
'()

(make-bigger-list 10 '())

(make-bigger-list 5 (make-bigger-list 10 '()))

(make-bigger-list 7 (make-bigger-list 5 (make-bigger-list 10 '())))
```

```
; A list-of-num is either
; - '()
; - (make-bigger-list num list-of-num)
(define-struct bigger-list (first rest))
```

```
; A list-of-num is either
; - '()
; - (make-bigger-list num list-of-num)
(define-struct bigger-list (first rest))

Generic template:
; func-for-lon : list-of-num -> ...
(define (func-for-lon 1)
    ...)
```

```
; A list-of-num is either
; - '()
; - (make-bigger-list num list-of-num)
(define-struct bigger-list (first rest))
Generic template:
; func-for-lon : list-of-num -> ...
(define (func-for-lon 1)
  (cond
   [(empty? 1) ...]
   [(bigger-list? 1) ...]))
```

```
; A list-of-num is either
; - '()
; - (make-bigger-list num list-of-num)
(define-struct bigger-list (first rest))
Generic template:
; func-for-lon : list-of-num -> ...
(define (func-for-lon 1)
  (cond
   [(empty? 1) ...]
   [(bigger-list? 1)
    ... (bigger-list-first 1)
    ... (bigger-list-rest 1)
    ...]))
```

```
; A list-of-num is either
; - '()
; - (make-bigger-list num list-of-num)
(define-struct bigger-list (first rest))
Generic template:
; func-for-lon : list-of-num -> ...
(define (func-for-lon 1)
  (cond
   [(empty? 1) ...]
   [(bigger-list? 1)
    ... (bigger-list-first 1)
    ... (bigger-list-rest 1)
    ...]))
```

```
; A list-of-num is either
; - '()
; - (make-bigger-list num list-of-num)
(define-struct bigger-list (first rest))
Generic template:
; func-for-lon : list-of-num -> ...
(define (func-for-lon 1)
  (cond
   [(empty? 1) ...]
   [(bigger-list? 1)
    ... (bigger-list-first 1)
    ... (func-for-lon (bigger-list-rest 1))
    ...]))
```

```
; aq-weight : list-of-num -> num
; Sums the fish weights in 1
(define (aq-weight 1)
...)
```

```
; aq-weight : list-of-num -> num
  Sums the fish weights in 1
(define (aq-weight 1)
  . . . )
(check-expect (aq-weight '()) 0)
```

```
; aq-weight : list-of-num -> num
  Sums the fish weights in 1
(define (aq-weight 1)
  . . . )
(check-expect (aq-weight '()) 0)
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-bigger-list 2 '()))
              2)
```

```
; aq-weight : list-of-num -> num
   Sums the fish weights in 1
(define (aq-weight 1)
  . . . )
(check-expect (aq-weight '()) 0)
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-bigger-list 2 '()))
                2)
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-bigger-list 5 (make-bigger-list 2 '())))
          7)
                                                           40
```

```
; aq-weight : list-of-num -> num
   Sums the fish weights in 1
(define (aq-weight 1)
  (cond
   [(empty? 1) ...]
   [(bigger-list? 1)
    ... (bigger-list-first 1)
    ... (aq-weight (bigger-list-rest 1))
    . . . ] ) )
(check-expect (aq-weight '()) 0)
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-bigger-list 2 '()))
               2)
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-bigger-list 5 (make-bigger-list 2 '())))
          7)
```

```
; aq-weight : list-of-num -> num
   Sums the fish weights in 1
(define (aq-weight 1)
  (cond
   [(empty? 1) 0]
   [(bigger-list? 1)
    (+ (bigger-list-first 1)
        (aq-weight (bigger-list-rest 1)))]))
(check-expect (aq-weight '()) 0)
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-bigger-list 2 '()))
               2)
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-bigger-list 5 (make-bigger-list 2 '())))
          7)
                                                        42
```

```
; aq-weight : list-of-num -> num
   Sums the fish weights in 1
(define (aq-weight 1)
  (cond
   [(empty? 1) 0]
   [(bigger-list? 1)
    (+ (bigger-list-first 1)
        (aq-weight (bigger-list-rest 1)))]))
Try examples in the stepper
(check-expect (aq-weight '()) 0)
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-bigger-list 2 '()))
                2)
(check-expect (aq-weight (make-bigger-list 5 (make-bigger-list 2 '())))
          7)
                                                          43
```

Shortcuts

The name make-bigger-list is awfully long

DrRacket has built-in shorter versions

```
make-bigger-list ⇒ cons
```

Shortcuts

The name make-bigger-list is awfully long

DrRacket has built-in shorter versions

```
make-bigger-list
                           ⇒ cons
                           ⇒ first
     bigger-list-first
     bigger-list-rest ⇒ rest
     bigger-list?
                           ⇒ cons?
(first (cons 1 '())) \rightarrow 1
(rest (cons 1 '())) \rightarrow '()
(cons? '()) \rightarrow #false
```

Lists using the Shortcuts

```
; A list-of-num is either
; - '()
; - (cons num list-of-num)
; aq-weight : list-of-num -> num
(define (aq-weight 1)
  (cond
   [(empty? 1) 0]
   [(cons? 1) (+ (first 1)
                  (aq-weight (rest 1)))]))
(check-expect (aq-weight '()) 0)
(check-expect (aq-weight (cons 5 (cons 2 '())))
              7)
```

Design Recipe for Lists

Design recipe changes for today:

None

Design Recipe for Lists

Design recipe changes for today:

None

Granted, the self-reference was slightly novel...

```
; A list-of-num is either
; - '()
; - (cons num list-of-num)
```

Recursion

A self-reference in a data definition leads to a **recursive** function—one that calls itself