UNOFFICIAL QUIZ for PRACTICE SOLUTIONS

quiz 5

Computer Science 61A . October 1, 2015 . alvinwan.com/cs61a

This quiz will not count towards your grade. It exists to simply gauge your understanding.

You will have 5 minutes to complete this quiz. In that timespan, your goal is to complete one question and at least attempt the other two.

01. TREES

The following function takes a tree, and prints each "level" of the tree in sequential order, as a series of lists. Assume that you have access to the following functions:

- branches(t): retrieves all branches of a tree, gives an iterable of all subtrees
- root(t): retrieves value of a tree

```
def print_by_level(t):
    """
    >>> t = tree(1, [tree(3, [tree(2), tree(4)]), tree(6, [tree(5), tree(7)])])
    >>> print_by_level(t)
    [1]
    [3, 6]
    [2, 4, 5, 7]
    """
    lst, nxt, curr = [t], [], []
    while lst:
        for t in lst:
            nxt += branches(t)
            curr.append(root(t))
        print(curr)
        lst, nxt, curr = nxt, [], []
```

BONUS: After completing 03. below, implement print_reverse_by_level, which prints the tree's levels, but in reverse order.

```
>>> print_reverse_by_level(t)
[2, 4, 5, 7]
[3, 6]
[1]
```

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02. TREES GALORE

```
def print_level_order(t):
    .....
    >>> t = tree(1, [tree(3, [tree(2), tree(4)]), tree(6, [tree(5), tree(7)])])
    >>> print_level_order(t)
    1
    3
    2
    4
    6
    5
    7
    .....
    def helper(t):
        children = branches(t)
        print(root(t))
        [helper(b) for b in children]
    helper(t)
```

03. REVERSING TREES

```
def print_reverse_level_order(t):
    .....
    >>> t = tree(1, [tree(3, [tree(2), tree(4)]), tree(6, [tree(5), tree(7)])])
    >>> print_reverse_level_order(t)
    7
    5
    6
    4
    2
    3
    1
    .....
    def helper(t):
        children = branches(t)
        [helper(b) for b in children[::-1]]
        print(root(t))
    helper(t)
```

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BONUS

```
def print_reverse_by_level(t):
    ແນນ
    >>> t = tree(1, [tree(3, [tree(2), tree(4)]), tree(6, [tree(5), tree(7)])])
    >>> print_reverse_by_level(t)
    [2, 4, 5, 7]
    [3, 6]
    [1]
    ັດວາມ
   def helper(lst, nxt, curr):
        if 1st:
            for t in 1st:
                nxt += branches(t)
                curr.append(root(t))
            helper(nxt, [], [])
            print(curr)
    helper([t], [], [])
```