

# 15-110 Recitation Week 8

## Reminders

- 10/25 Tue - Check3/HW3 revisions due (Tuesday after break)
- Have a restful and rejuvenating break!

## Overview

- Big-O Exercise
- Tree Code Writing
- Dictionary Review
- Dictionary Code Writing

# Problems

## BIG-O EXERCISE

Calculate the Big-O for the following examples:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Returning the last character in a string   |  |
| <pre>def powersOfTwo(n):<br/>    m = 1<br/>    while m &lt;= n:<br/>        print(m)<br/>        m *= 2</pre>  |  |
| <pre>def foo(L): # len(L) = n<br/>    if L == []:<br/>        return 0<br/>    else:<br/>        L.append(L[0])<br/>        n = L.index(10)<br/>        L.pop(len(L)-1)<br/>        return n<br/># .index(), .pop() are O(n) worst<br/>case!</pre> |  |
| <pre>def tripleLoop(L):<br/>    for i in range(20):<br/>        for row in L:<br/>            for elem in row:<br/>                print(elem)<br/>#You are guaranteed L is a nxn 2D<br/>list</pre>  |  |

## TREE CODE WRITING

Write the function `addEvenLeaves(t)` that takes in a dictionary representation of a tree and returns a sum of **only** the even values held by leaves.

```
def addEvenLeaves(tree):  
    # base case: if tree is empty  
    if _____:  
        # What should you return if the tree is empty?  
        return _____  
    # base case: leaf node  
    if _____ and _____:  
        # check if leaf's value is even  
        if _____:  
            # returns the leaves value  
            return _____  
        else:  
            # what should you return if the leaf isn't even?  
            return _____  
    else:  
        value = 0  
        # recursive case if left subtree is not None  
        if _____:  
            value += _____  
        # recursive case if right subtree is not None  
        if _____:  
            value += _____  
    return value
```



## DICTIONARY REVIEW

Notes on dictionaries:

**Here is an example of a type of problem that uses dictionaries. Read through the problem statement and solution and note the key points of the code.**

### Problem:

Kelly's Bakery is doing an inventory of their freshly baked goods. This morning, they baked new items and now they need to update their inventory to represent these items. You are given a dictionary that represents the inventory at Kelly's Bakery, which maps the name of the item to how many items of that baked good are available. Write the function `updateInventory(d, newItems)` that takes the current inventory and a new dictionary called `newItems` and updates it accordingly. The function should also handle the case that there is an item in `newItems` that doesn't exist in `d`.

### Solution:

```
def updateInventory(d, newItems):
    for item in newItems:
        if item in d:
            d[item] += newItems[item]
        else:
            d[item] = newItems[item]
    return d
```

## DICTIONARY CODE WRITING

Given a list of wins by CMU, Pitt, OSU, PennState's, and another unspecified number of football teams, return the team with the most wins. There will be no ties. For example,

`mostWins["CMU", "Pitt", "OSU", "OSU", "PennState", "OSU"]` returns "OSU".

We have provided the general form of the function, fill in the blanks with the code.

```
def mostWins(L):
    # Initialize an empty dictionary
    wins = dict()
    # Loop through the input list
    for _____ in _____:
        team = L[i]
        # What do we do if the team is in our dictionary?
        if team in wins:
            wins[team] = _____
        # Otherwise?
        else:
            wins[team] = _____
    # Initialize variables to store the team that has won
    # the most so far and how many times they had won
    mostWinTeam = _____
    mostWins = _____
    # Loop through the dictionary
    for _____ in _____:
        # What do we do if the current team has won more
        # than the team with the most wins so far?
        if _____ > mostWins:
            mostWins = _____
            mostWinTeam = _____
    # Return the team that has won the most
    return mostWinTeam
```

