

15-110 Recitation Week 7

Reminders

- 10/22 Tues - Check3/HW3 revisions due (Tuesday after break)
- [Recitation feedback form](#)
- Have a restful and rejuvenating break!

Overview

- Big-O Exercise
- For-Iterable Loop Review
- Dictionary Code Writing
- Tree Code Writing

Problems

BIG-O EXERCISE

Calculate the Big-O for the following examples:

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

FOR-ITERABLE LOOP REVIEW

Notes:

Use this code to answer the following questions:

```
s = "15-110"  
for i in range(len(s)):  
    print(i)  
for i in s:  
    print(i)
```

What does each loop print?

What is the data type of i in each loop?

DICTIONARY CODE WRITING

We're given a dictionary that maps some number of football teams (e.g. CMU, Pitt, OSU, PennState) to the number of wins and losses they have (represented as [wins, losses]), and an integer representing the minimum number of games to be considered. We want to return the team with the highest percentage of wins and that has played the minimum number of games. There will be no ties.

E.g. `bestTeam({ "CMU" : [1, 10], "Pitt" : [7, 10], "OSU" : [10, 6], "PennState" : [2, 1] }, 5)` returns "OSU"

```
def bestTeam(winsLosses, minGames):

    bestTeam = _____

    bestPercent = _____

    for team in winsLosses:

        wins = _____

        losses = _____

        gamesPlayed = _____ + _____

        # check if team played enough games

        if _____ >= minGames:

            winPercent = _____ / gamesPlayed

            if _____ > bestPercent:

                bestPercent = _____

                bestTeam = _____

    return _____
```

TREE CODE WRITING

Write the function `addEvenLeaves(t)` that takes in a dictionary representation of a tree (you can assume it will have at least 1 node) and returns a sum of **only** the even values held by leaves.

```
def addEvenLeaves(tree):  
  
    # base case: empty tree  
  
    if _____:  
  
        # what should we return?  
  
        return _____  
  
    # recursive case  
  
    else:  
  
        result = 0  
  
        # check if we're at a leaf  
  
        if _____ and _____:  
  
            # check if its value is even  
  
            if _____:  
  
                result += _____  
  
        # recursively add the even leaves of the subtrees  
  
        result += _____  
  
    return result
```