

Final Review + Conclusion

Announcements

- Final exam is tomorrow
 - Seating assignments will be released by EOD today
 - Please do not email us unless you don't hear by 11:59 pm today
- HW 08 is due today
 - Get that bonus point!!
- Last instructor OH today 12:45 – 1:45 pm
- Last day of OH today in Warren Hall

Solving Tree Problems

Implement `big`, which takes a `Tree` instance `t` containing integer labels. It returns the number of nodes in `t` whose labels are larger than all labels of their ancestor nodes. (Assume the root label is always larger than all of its ancestors, since it has none.)

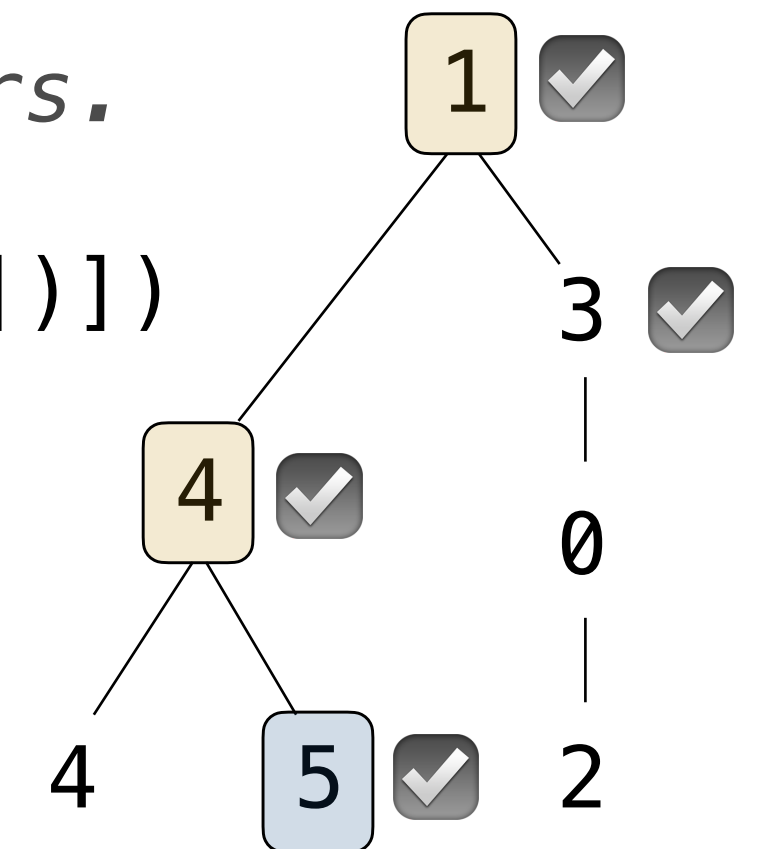
```
def big(t):
```

```
    """Return the number of nodes in t that are larger than all their ancestors.
```

```
    >>> a = Tree(1, [Tree(4, [Tree(4), Tree(5)]), Tree(3, [Tree(0, [Tree(2)])])])
```

```
    >>> big(a)
```

```
    4
```



```
if t.is_leaf():
    return ___
else:
    return ___([___ for b in t.branches])
```

Somehow increment
the total count

Somehow track a
list of ancestors

```
if node.label > max(ancestors):
```

Somehow track the
largest ancestor

```
if node.label > max_ancestors:
```

Solving Tree Problems

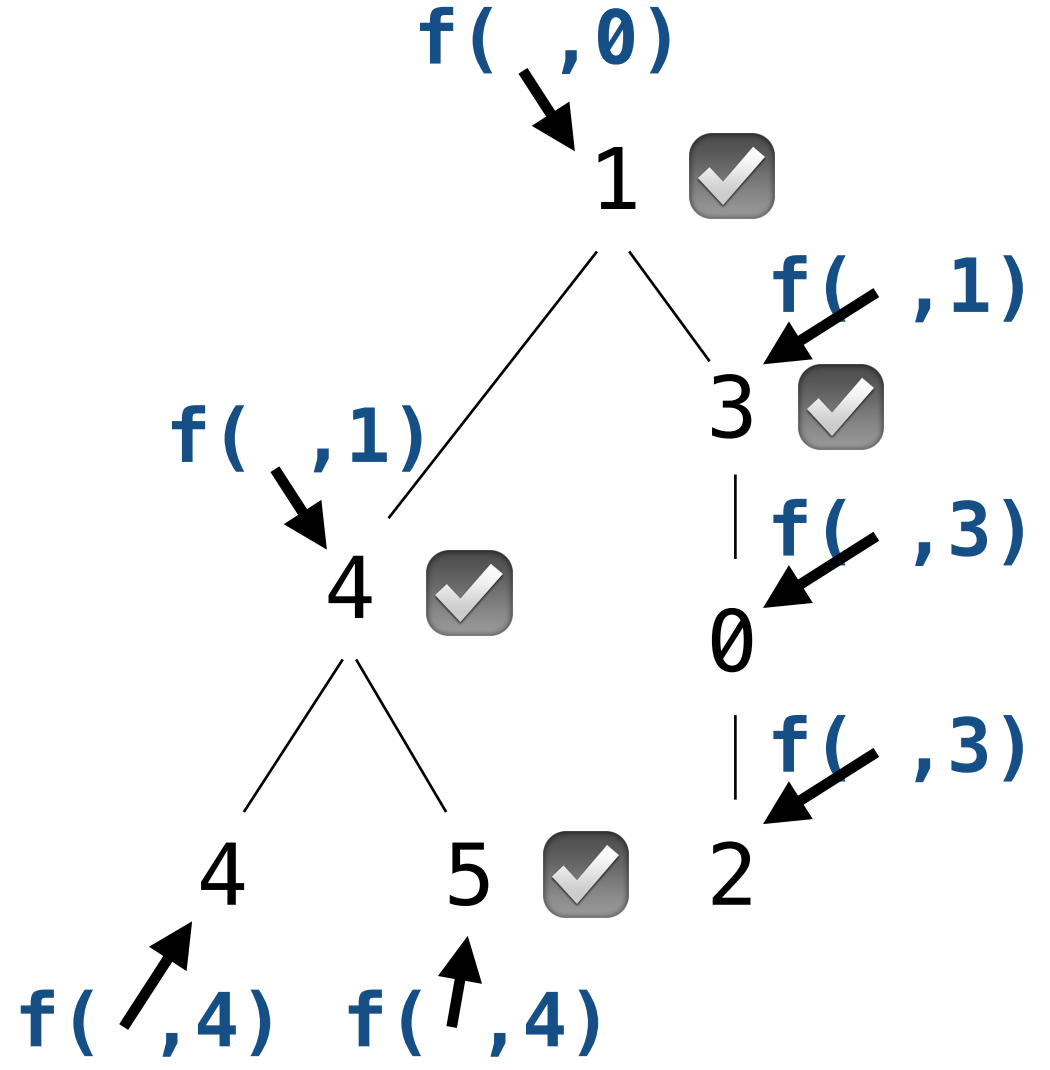
Implement `biggs`, which takes a Tree instance `t` containing integer labels. It returns the number of nodes in `t` whose labels are larger than all labels of their ancestor nodes. (Assume the root label is always larger than all of its ancestors, since it has none.)

```
def biggs(t):
    """Return the number of nodes in t that are larger than all their ancestors.
```

```
>>> a = Tree(1, [Tree(4, [Tree(4), Tree(5)]), Tree(3, [Tree(0, [Tree(2)])])]
>>> biggs(a)
```

```
4
"""
```

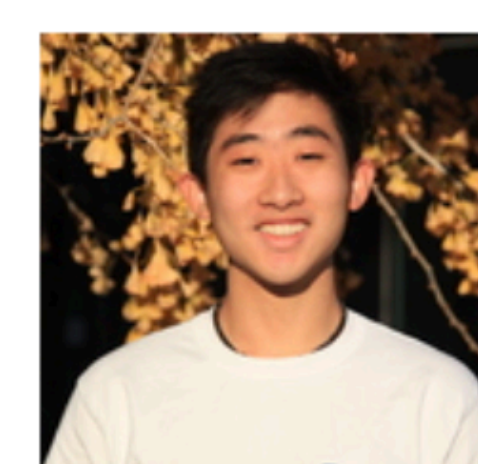
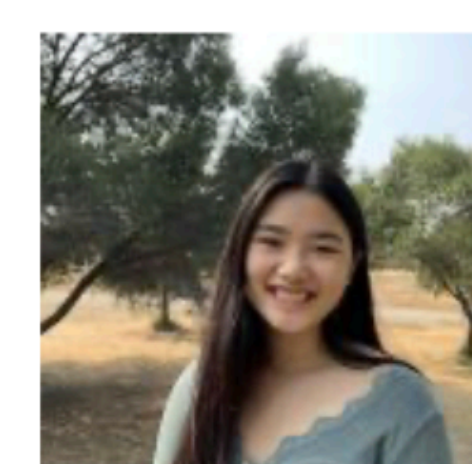
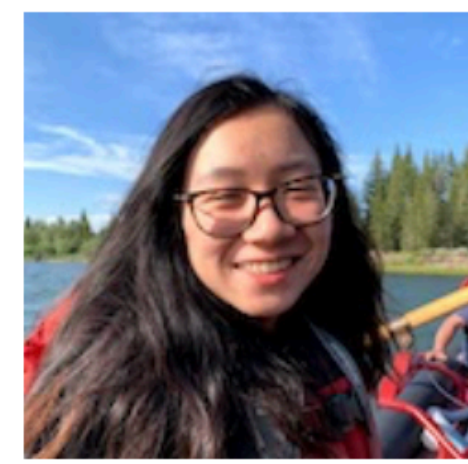
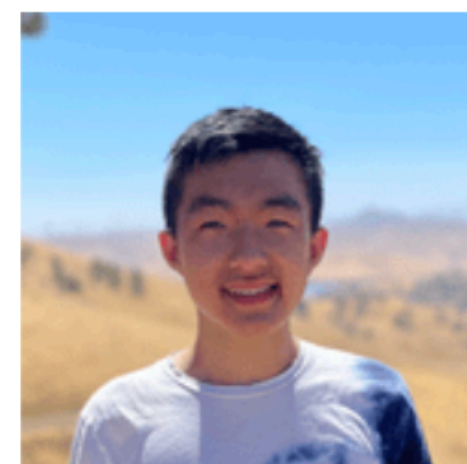
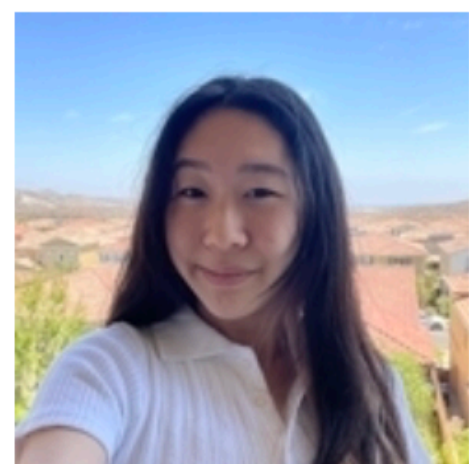
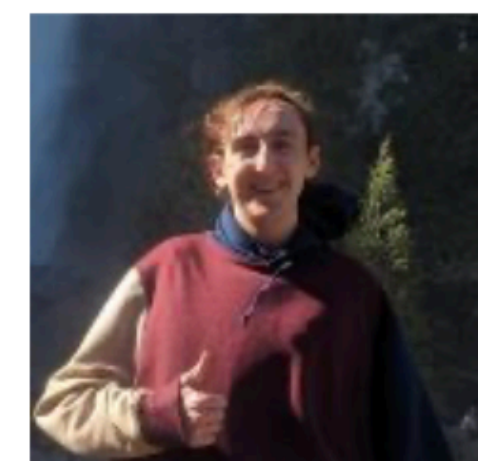
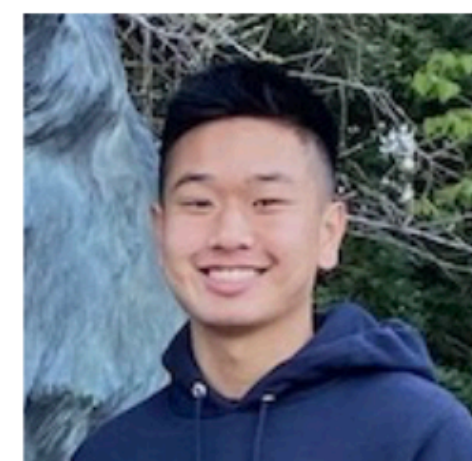
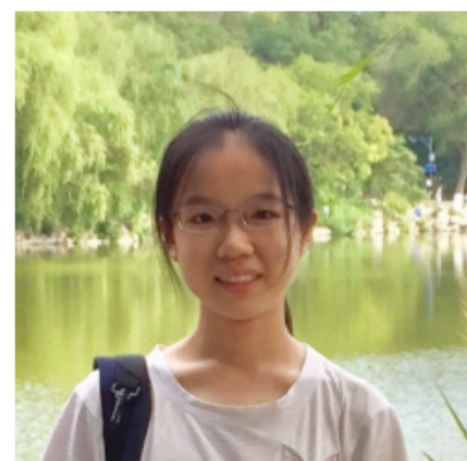
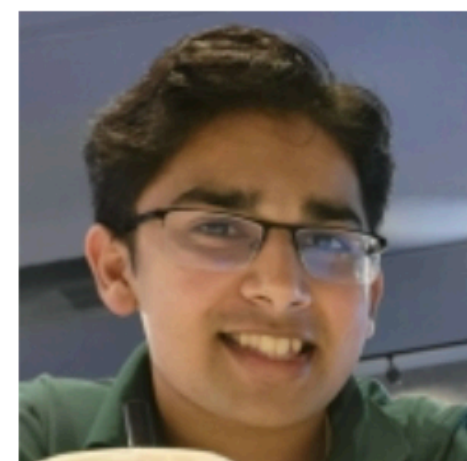
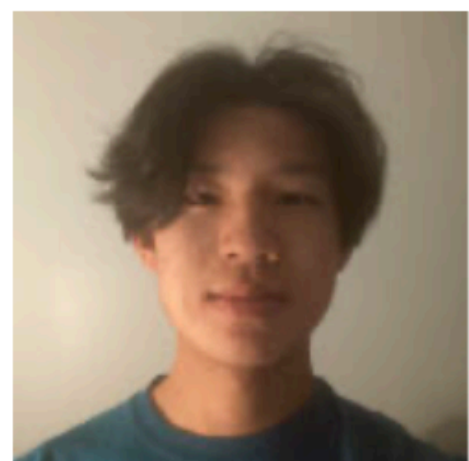
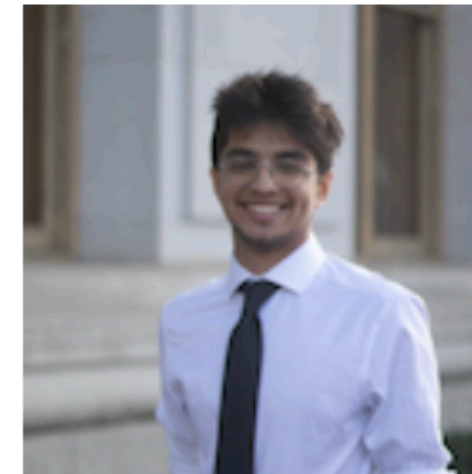
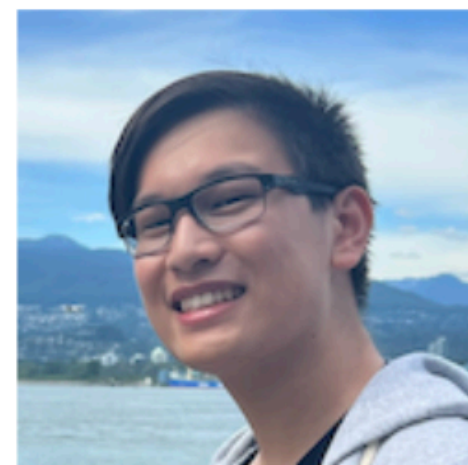
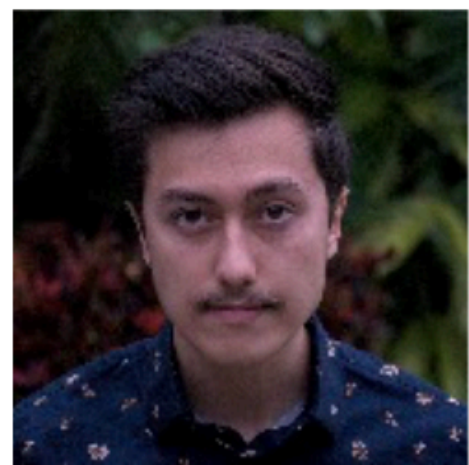
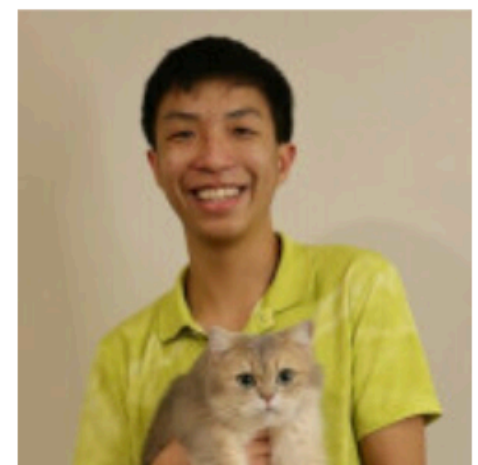
```
def f(a, x):
    A node max_ancestor
    if a.label > x:
        node.label > max_ancestors
        return 1 + sum([f(b, a.label) for b in a.branches])
        Somehow increment the total count
    else:
        return sum([f(b, x) for b in a.branches])
    Root label is always larger than its ancestors
return f(t, t.label - 1)
Some initial value for the largest ancestor so far...
```



Past Exam Questions

Ask Us Anything!!

A Huge Thanks to all TAs & Tutors



Thank you and Good Luck Tomorrow :)