Test #1

Next Wed, 10:10 - 11 a.m. in EX300, EX310
- we'll talk today.

A1 - solution aren't published but enthusiastically discussed

~10 days

CSC148 fall 2013
recursive structures
week 5

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What can we figure out from what’s given?
Recursion exercise: Tower of Anne Hoy

```python
def toah(n: int, src: int, dest: int, inter: int) -> None:
   
   """
   Print how to move n>0 cheeses from src to dest using intermediate inter.
   """

   if n > 1:

   else:
```

"""
recursion, natural and otherwise
terminology

- set of **nodes** (possibly with values or labels), with directed **edges** between some pairs of nodes

- One node is distinguished as **root**

- Each non-root node has exactly one parent.

- A **path** is a sequence of nodes $n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k$, where there is an edge from $n_i$ to $n_{i+1}$.

- There is a **unique** path from the root to each node. In the case of the root itself this is just $n_1$, if the root is node $n_1$.

- There are no **cycles** — no paths that form loops.
more terminology

- **leaf**: node with no children

- **internal node**: node with one or more children

- **subtree**: tree formed by any tree node together with its descendants and the edges leading to them.

- **height**: Maximum path length in a tree, where the length of a path is the number of edges in it. **nb**: The length of a path is sometimes defined by the number of nodes in it, which makes it taller by 1.

- **arity, branching factor**: maximum number of children for any node.
pre-order traversal

Visit root, then pre-order left subtree, then pre-order right subtree
exercise: code for preorder traversal

```python

A TreeList is a Python list with 3 elements
--- element 0 is a value
--- element 1 is either a TreeList or None
--- element 2 is either a TreeList or None

def preorder(tl: 'TreeList') -> list:
    """
    Return list of values in tl in preorder
    >>> T = [5, [4, None, None], [3, [2, None, None], [1, None, None]]]
    >>> preorder(T)
    [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
    """
    if tl == None:
        return []
    else:
        return [tl[0]] + preorder(tl[1]) + preorder(tl[2])

```
in-order traversal

Visit in-order left subtree, then root, then in-order right subtree
post-order traversal

Visit post-order left subtree, then post-order right subtree, then root
term test details

- in EX300 (surnames A* through K*), EX310 (surnames L* through Z*)

- covers up to today

- may include: recursion, object-oriented programming, inheritance, exceptions, recursive data structures

- 2011 test, covered more weeks in a different order