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# CS 61A      Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs

## Summer 2017

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QUIZ 6

### INSTRUCTIONS

- You have 10 minutes to complete this quiz.
- The exam is closed book, closed notes, closed computer, closed calculator.
- The final score for this quiz will be assigned based on **effort** rather than correctness.
- Mark your answers **on the exam itself**. We will *not* grade answers written on scratch paper.
- For multiple choice questions,
  - means mark **all options** that apply
  - means mark a **single choice**

Last name	
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Teaching Assistant	<input type="radio"/> Alex Stennet <input type="radio"/> Kelly Chen <input type="radio"/> Angela Kwon <input type="radio"/> Michael Gibbes <input type="radio"/> Ashley Chien <input type="radio"/> Michelle Hwang <input type="radio"/> Joyce Luong <input type="radio"/> Mitas Ray <input type="radio"/> Karthik Bharathala <input type="radio"/> Rocky Duan <input type="radio"/> Kavi Gupta <input type="radio"/> Samantha Wong
Name of the person to your left	
Name of the person to your right	
<i>All the work on this exam is my own.</i> <b>(please sign)</b>	

### 1. (5 points) Trying to Get All the Points

A **trie** is a type of tree where the values of each node are *letters* representing part of a larger *word*. A valid word is a string containing the letters along any path from root to leaf. For simplicity, assume that our trie is represented with the tree abstract data type and where the value of each node contains just a single letter.

```
>>> greetings = tree('h', [tree('i'),
...                       tree('e', [tree('l', [tree('l', [tree('o')])]),
...                                   tree('y')])])
>>> print_tree(greetings)
h
  i
  e
    l
      l
        o
  y
```

*Recall:* The tree abstract data type is defined with the following constructors and selectors.

```
def tree(root, branches=[]):
    return [root] + list(branches)

def root(tree):
    return tree[0]

def branches(tree):
    return tree[1:]

def is_leaf(tree):
    return not branches(tree)
```

(a) (5 pt) Define a function, `collect_words`, that takes in a trie `t` and returns a Python list with all the words contained in the trie.

```
def collect_words(t):
    """Return a list of all the words contained in the tree where the value of each node in
    the tree is an individual letter. Words terminate at the leaf of a tree.

    >>> collect_words(greetings)
    ['hi', 'hello', 'hey']
    """

    if _____:
        _____

    words = _____

    _____

    words += _____

    return words
```

**DO NOT TURN IN THIS PAGE.**

```
>>> greetings = tree('h', [tree('i'),
...                       tree('e', [tree('l', [tree('l', [tree('o')])])]),
...                       tree('y')])])
>>> print_tree(greetings)
h
  i
  e
    l
      l
        o
      y
```

**(b) (0 pt) Extra Practice**

Define a function, `has_path`, that takes in a trie `t` and a string `word`. It returns `True` if there is a path that starts from the root where the letters along the path spell out the word, and `False` otherwise.

```
def has_word(t, word):
    """Return whether there is a path spelling out word in the trie t.
```

```
>>> has_word(greetings, 'h')
True
>>> has_word(greetings, 'i')
False
>>> has_word(greetings, 'hi')
True
>>> has_word(greetings, 'hello')
True
>>> has_word(greetings, 'hey')
True
>>> has_word(greetings, 'bye')
False
"""
```

```
if _____:
```

```
    return _____
```

```
elif _____:
```

```
    return _____
```

```
_____
```

```
_____
```

```
_____
```

```
return _____
```

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