File Recursion

The provided solution is divided up in two components:

```
- \_find\_files(\dots), which is a generator function
```

```
find_files(...)
```

Design Choices

The generator function _find_files() first uses scandir() to list all items in the path directory According to PEP 471, using scandir() instead of listdir() can improve the performance of the code. Another benefit is that the attribute .path provides the full path.

While iterating over it, the first condition checks if this entry is an file and its suffix. If the condition is true, it passes back the full file path:

```
for entry in os.scandir(path):
if entry.is_file(...) and entry.name.endswith(suffix):
   yield entry.path
```

Note that in this problem, we ignore symlinks to files and folders

The next condition checks if this entry is a directory. If it is indeed a directory, the generator function recursively calls itself in a for loop. This works, because a generator is a special type of iterator:

```
elif entry.is_dir(follow_symlinks=False):
 for path in _find_files(suffix, entry.path):
     yield path
```

The parent function find_files() needs to return a list of file paths. As required, we can do this in an one-liner that turns the generator expression into a list:

```
return list(_find_files(suffix,path))
```

Time & Space Complexity

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Sources

https://stackoverflow.com/a/20531306

a yield passes its result to the immediate caller, not directly to the ultimate consumer of the result. So, if you have recursion going R levels deep, a chain of yields at each level delivering a result back up the call stack to the ultimate consumer takes O(R) time. It also takes O(R) time to resume the R levels of recursive call to get back to the lowest level where the first yield occurred.

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