



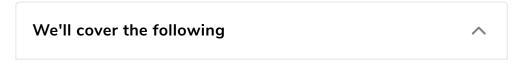






Solution Review: Trace the Complete Path of a Journey

This review provides a detailed analysis of the solution to the Trace the Complete Path of a Journey Challenge.



- Solution: A Hash Table to Deduce The Starting Point
 - Time Complexity

Solution: A Hash Table to Deduce The Starting Point

```
def trace_path(my_dict):
2
        result = []
3
        # Create a reverse dict of the given dict i.e if the given dict has (N,C
        # then reverse dict will have (C,N) as key-value pair
        # Traverse original dict and see if it's key exists in reverse dict
        # If it doesn't exist then we found our starting point.
        # After the starting point is found, simply trace the complete path
        # from the original dict.
        reverse dict = dict()
9
        # To fill reverse dict, iterate through the given dict
10
11
        keys = my_dict.keys()
12
        for key in keys:
            reverse_dict[my_dict.get(key)] = key
13
        # Find the starting point of itinerary
14
15
        from loc = None
16
        keys_rev = reverse_dict.keys()
17
        for key in keys:
            if key not in reverse_dict:
```

```
from_loc = key
19
                                                                              €₿
20
                 break
21
                # Trace complete path
22
        to = my_dict.get(from_loc)
23
        while to is not None:
24
            result.append([from_loc, to])
25
            from_loc = to
26
            to = my_dict.get(to)
27
        return result
28
                                                                            []
```

The first thing we need to do is find the starting point of the journey. A reverse_dict is created to switch the sources and destinations in the original map.

The key which does not appear in reverse_dict has never been a
destination in map. Hence, it is the starting city.

From here, we simply traverse from city to city based on the previous destination.

Time Complexity

Although a hash table is created and traversed, both take the same amount of time. The complexity for this algorithm is O(n) where \mathbf{n} is the number of source-destination pairs.

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Challenge 4: Trace the Complete Path ...



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