



# [CS 11] Prac 7s – Antidiagonals

## Problem Statement

Given two sequences, lay out pairs of them onto a grid, and then give the pairs as a sequence by antidiagonals.

For example, denoting the sequences by `abcde...` and `12345...`, we lay out pairs as:

	1	2	3	4	5	...	Copy
a	a1	a2	a3	a4	a5		
b	b1	b2	b3	b4	b5		
c	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5		
d	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5		
e	e1	e2	e3	e4	e5		
.	.	.	.	.	.		

The desired antidiagonal order is then `a1 a2 b1 a3 b2 c1 a4 b3 c2 d1 a5 b4  
c3 d2 e1 ...`

If one of the sequence runs out, continue outputting the pairs by antidiagonals.

## Task Details

Your task is to implement a function called `antidiagonal_pairs`. This function has two parameters, both iterables of `int`s.

The function must return a *generator* that generates pairs of `int`s, as described in the problem statement.

Note that your generator must be **as lazy as possible**. It should yield each resulting next element as soon as it has enough information, and it should produce these results while advancing the input generators for as little as possible.

## Restrictions

(See 7a for more restrictions)

For this problem:

- Loops and lists are allowed.
- Up to 8 function definitions are allowed.
- Recursion is **disallowed**. (The recursion limit has been greatly reduced.)
- Sets and dictionaries are allowed.
- Generators and comprehensions are allowed.
- The source code limit is 1200.

## Example Calls

### Example 1 Function Call

```
[*antidiagonal_pairs((3, 1), (4, 1, 5))]
```

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### Example 1 Return Value

```
[(3, 4), (3, 1), (1, 4), (3, 5), (1, 1), (1, 5)]
```

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## Constraints

When your program is run:

- The function `antidiagonal_pairs` will be called at most 200 times.
- At most 500 elements will be consumed from the returned generator.
- Each element of the input sequence is a positive integer at most  $10^{10}$ .

## Scoring

- You get 150 ❤ points if you solve all test cases.

## Clarifications

Report an issue

No clarifications have been made at this time.