

**CSE 101**  
**Winter 2022**  
**Quiz 4**

**Solutions**

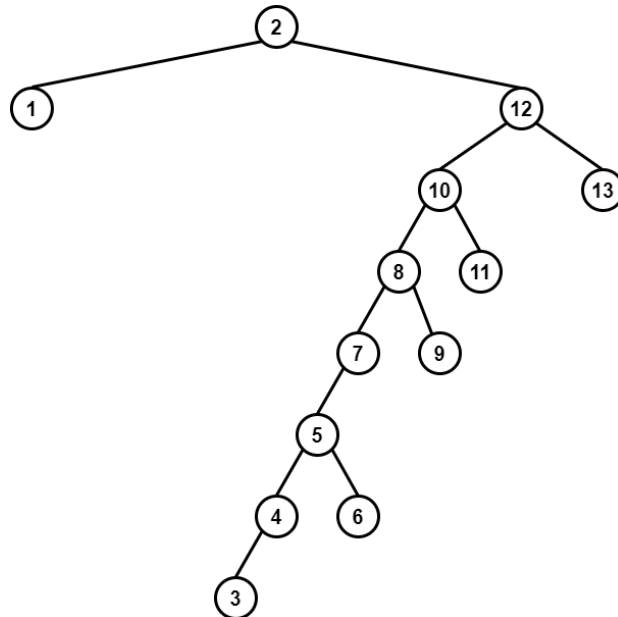
1. (30 Points) Consider the List ADT from [pa5](#) but *without* the `cleanup()` function. Write a C++ client function called `RemoveDuplicates()` that does the same thing as `cleanup()` (except that it does not matter where the cursor ends up.) In other words, `RemoveDuplicates(L)` will alter List `L` so that it contains only the first occurrence of each of its data items. To do this, you may use all ADT operations in [List.h](#) *except* `cleanup()`.

**Solution (one of several possible):**

```
void RemoveDuplicates(List& L) {  
  
    int p, x, y;  
  
    L.moveFront();  
    p = 0;  
    while( p < L.length() ) {  
        x = L.moveNext();  
        while(L.position() < L.length()) {  
            y = L.moveNext();  
            if( y == x ) {  
                L.eraseBefore();  
            }  
        }  
        p++;  
        while(L.position() > p) {  
            L.movePrev();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

2. (20 Points) Let  $T$  be a Binary Search Tree containing the keys  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13\}$ . Suppose that a **pre-order tree walk** prints the keys in order: 2, 1, 12, 10, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, and that a post-order tree walk prints the keys in order: 1, 3, 4, 6, 5, 7, 9, 8, 11, 10, 13, 12, 2. Determine the structure of  $T$ . (Note: only one of the two tree walks is really necessary since each of them uniquely determines the structure of  $T$ .) Present your solution either by drawing a picture of the tree, or by constructing a table giving the parent of each Node.

**Solution1 (Picture):**



**Solution2 (Table):**

Node	Parent
1	2
2	Nil
3	4
4	5
5	7
6	5
7	8
8	10
9	8
10	12
11	10
12	2
13	12