

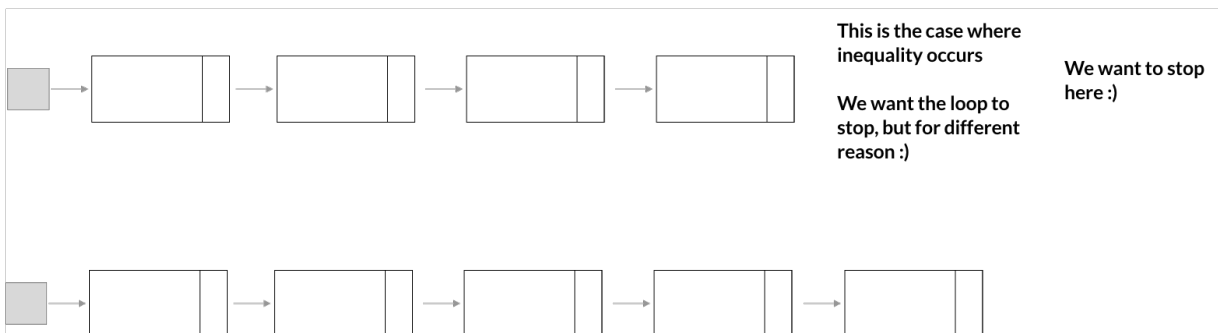
# CSC148 Worksheet 13 Solution

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## Question 1

- a. The following diagram tells us the stopping condition occurs when both *curr1* and *curr2* is *None*.



Using this fact, the python expression involving *curr1* and *curr2* that expresses the stopping condition is

```
1 (curr1 is not None) and (curr2 is not None)
2
```

- b. Python expression for the while loop condition is

```
1 while (curr1 is not None) and (curr2 is not None):
2     ...
3
```

- c. The code for traversing two list is

```
1 while (curr1 is not None) and (curr2 is not None):
2     if curr1 is None or curr2 is None:
3         return False
4
5     if curr1.item != curr2.item:
6         return False
7
8     curr1 = curr1.next
9     curr2 = curr2.next
10
```

- d. After the loop ends, we know all items in `curr1` and `curr2` are identical.
- e. Because we know on successful loop termination, all items in `curr1` and `curr2` are the same, we can use this information to conclude the two linked lists have the same length.
- f. The code that should go after the end of while loop is

```
1     return True
2
```

## Question 2

- a. Initially, `curr` and `i` are as follows

```
1     curr = self._first
2     i = 0
3
```

- b. The stopping condition for the while loop is

```
1     curr is not None
2
```

Using this fact, we can conclude that the while loop condition is

```
1     while curr is not None:
2         ...
3
```

- c. The code for the loop body is

```
1     # 2. If index - 1 != current_index, then continue to next node
2     if index - 1 != current_index:
3         curr = curr.next
4         current_index += 1
5         continue
6
7     # 3. If curr.next is none, then let it terminate naturally
8     if curr.next is None:
9         curr = curr.next
10        current_index += 1
11        continue
12
13    # 4. If index - 1 == current_index, then return item of curr.next
14    return curr.next.item
15
```