

HW 06: Flatten Linked List (GFG)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Given a Linked List of size N , where every node represents a **sub-linked-list** and contains two pointers:

(I) a **next** pointer to the next node,

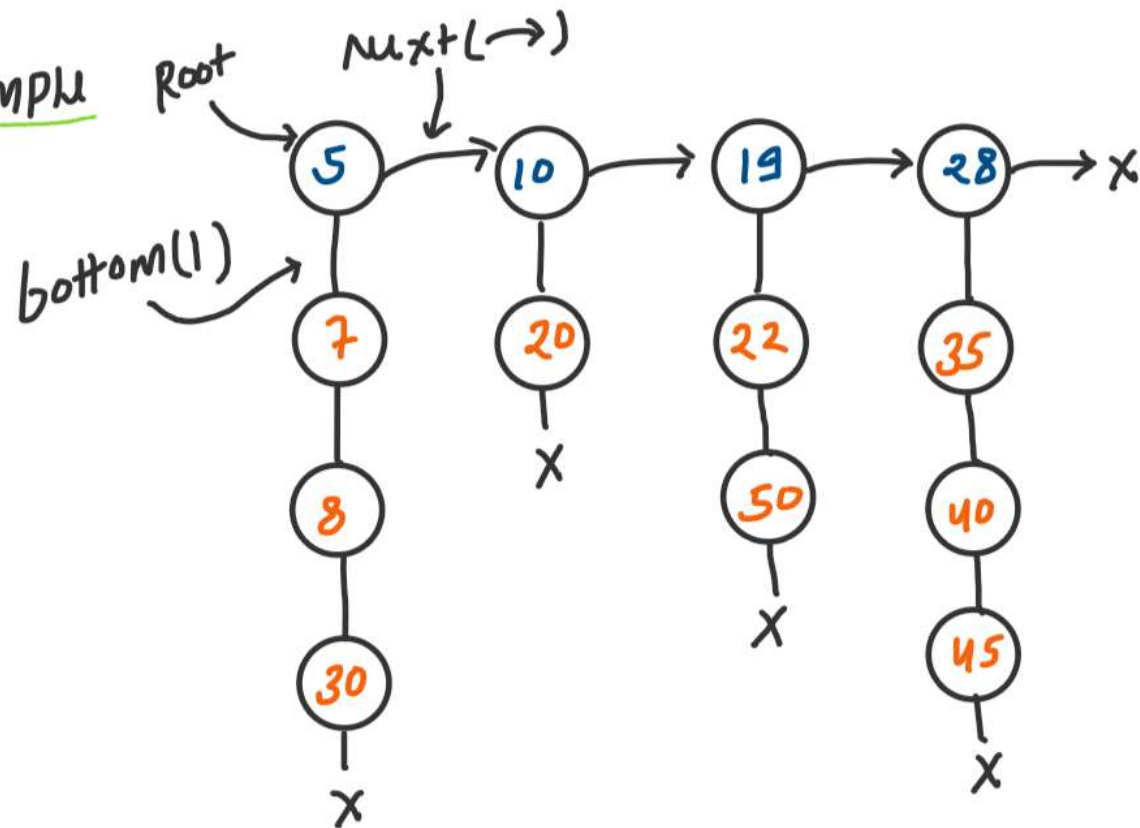
(II) a **bottom** pointer to a linked list where this node is head.

Each of the sub-linked-list is in sorted order.

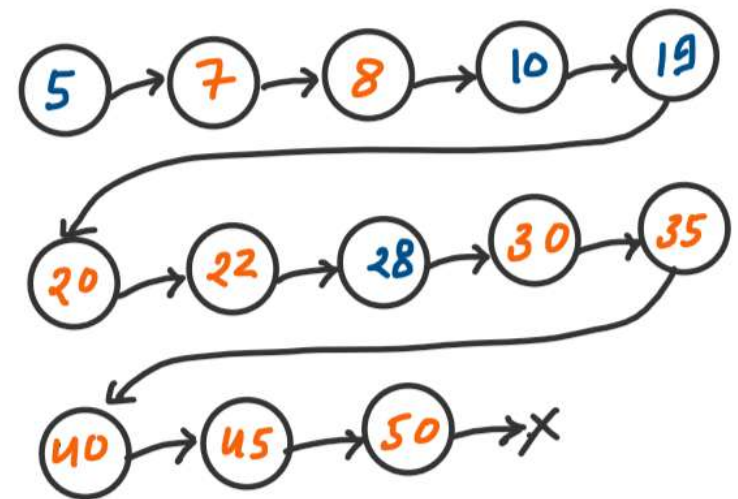
Flatten the Link List such that all the nodes appear in a single level while maintaining the sorted order.

Note: The flattened list will be printed using the bottom pointer instead of the next pointer.

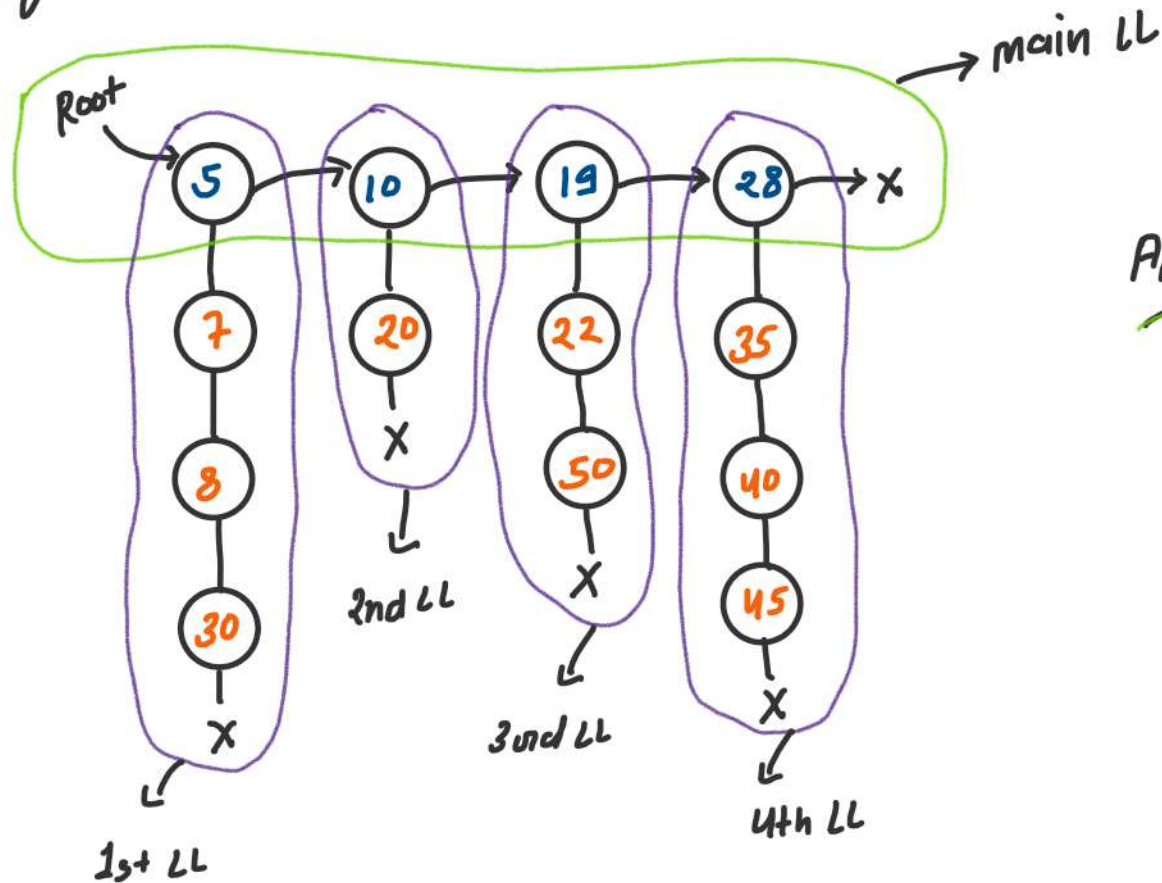
EXAMPLE



Output



Build Logic



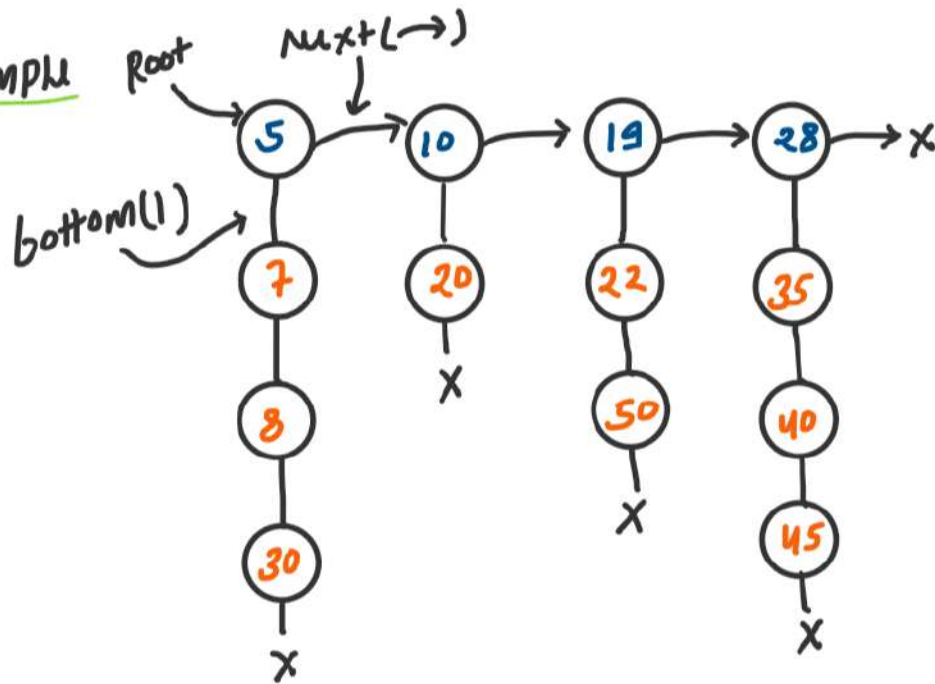
Approach: Recursive Approach

Step 1 merge two sorted LL

Step 2 merge next sorted LL with already two merged LL

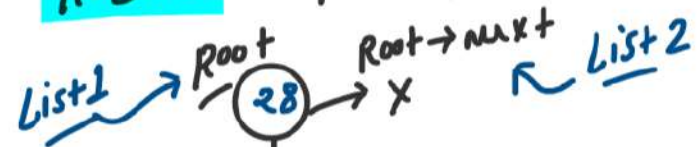
DRY RUN

EXAMPLE



R. Call 1

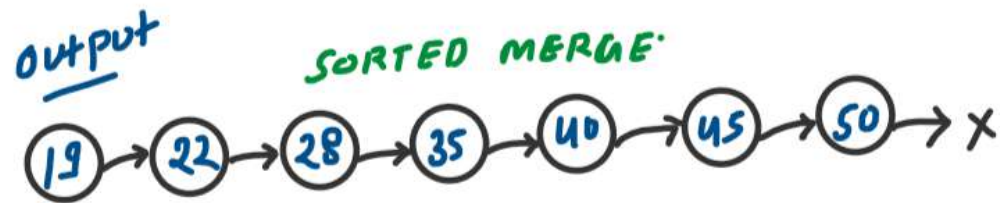
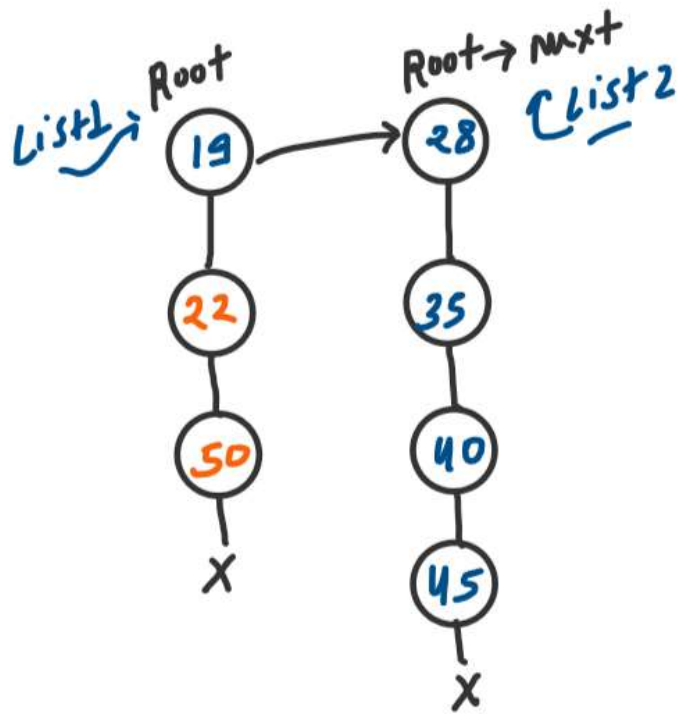
f(L 28, NULL)



Output SORTED MERGE

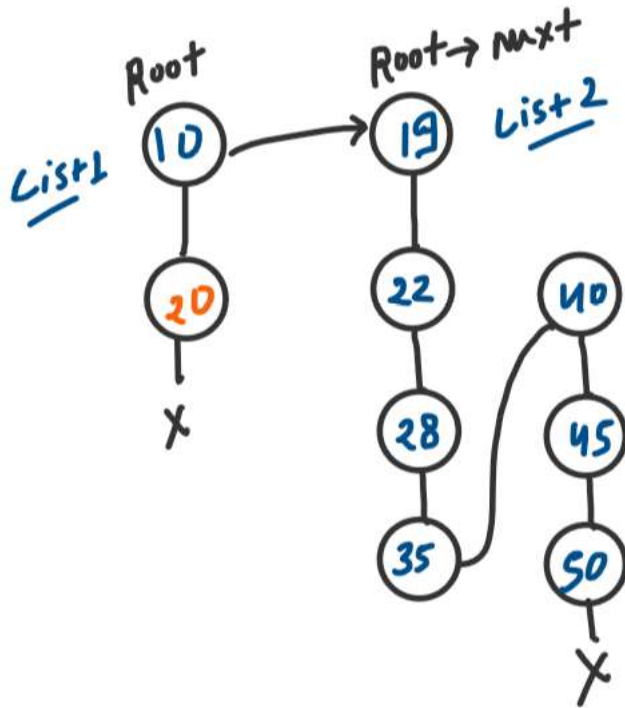


R = Call 2 f(19, 28)



R-Call 3

f(10, 19)

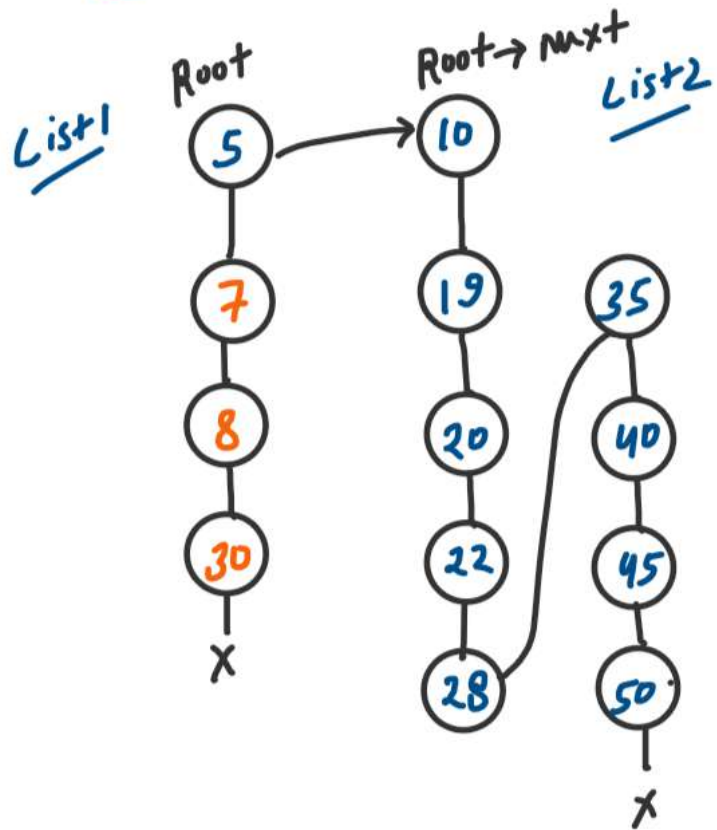


Output

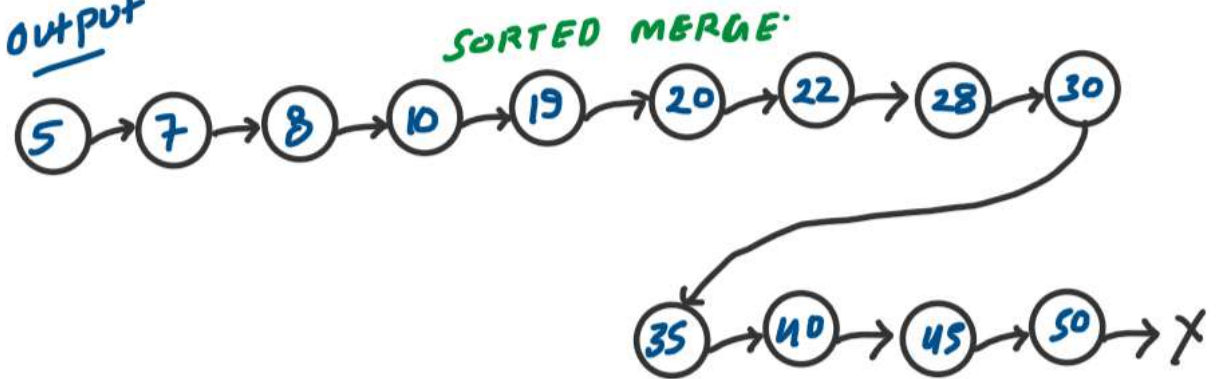
SORTED MERGE



R-Callu $f(5, 10)$



Final output



ALGORITHM

Main LL → First Two Node pick

Root

List 1

&

Root → next

List 2

MERGE
with Bottom
in single sorted list


```

/* Node structure used in the program
struct Node{
    int data;
    struct Node * next;
    struct Node * bottom;

    Node(int x){
        data = x;
        next = NULL;
        bottom = NULL;
    }
};
*/

```

```

Node* mergeTwoSortedLL(Node* list1, Node* list2){...}

```

```

Node *flatten(Node *root)
{
    // Base case
    if(root == NULL) return NULL;

    Node* mergedLL = mergeTwoSortedLL(root, flatten(root->next));
    return mergedLL;
}

```

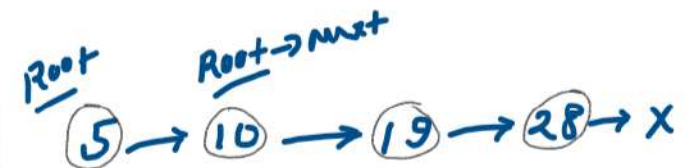
```

Node* mergeTwoSortedLL(Node* list1, Node* list2){
    // Base case
    if(list1 == NULL) return list2;
    if(list2 == NULL) return list1;

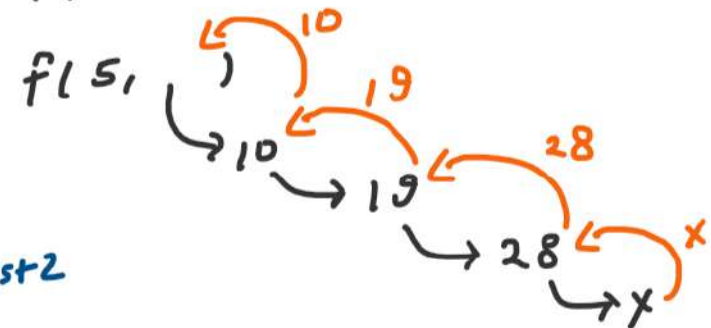
    // Processing
    Node* ans = NULL;
    if(list1->data < list2->data){
        ans = list1;
        list1->bottom = mergeTwoSortedLL(list1->bottom, list2);
    }
    else{
        ans = list2;
        list2->bottom = mergeTwoSortedLL(list1, list2->bottom);
    }

    return ans;
}

```



$f(\text{root}, \text{flat}(\text{root} \rightarrow \text{next}))$



list1 → list2

1st call $f(28, X)$
 2nd call $f(19, 28)$
 3rd call $f(10, 19)$
 4th call $f(5, 10)$