Experiment – 1.3

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1. Compare two linked lists

You're given the pointer to the head nodes of two linked lists. Compare the data in the nodes of the linked lists to check if they are equal. If all data attributes are equal and the lists are the same length, return 1. Otherwise, return 0.

Example

$$egin{aligned} \textit{llist}1 &= 1
ightarrow 2
ightarrow 3
ightarrow NULL \ \textit{llist}2 &= 1
ightarrow 2
ightarrow 3
ightarrow 4
ightarrow NULL \end{aligned}$$

The two lists have equal data attributes for the first 3 nodes. llist2 is longer, though, so the lists are not equal. Return 0.

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
       using namespace std;
       class SinglyLinkedListNode {
               int data;
public:
                  SinglyLinkedListNode *next;
                  SinglyLinkedListNode(int node_data) { this->data
                       = node_data; this->next = nullptr;
                  }
       };
       class SinglyLinkedList {
public:
                  SinglyLinkedListNode *head;
                  SinglyLinkedListNode *tail;
       SinglyLinkedList() { this->head =
nullptr;
               this->tail = nullptr;
                  }
```

```
if (!this->head) {
                            this->head = node;
                       } else {
                            this->tail->next = node;
                       }
                       this->tail = node;
                  }
       };
       void print_singly_linked_list(SinglyLinkedListNode* node, string sep, ofstream& fout)
       while (node) {
                             fout <<
node->data;
                  node = node->next;
                  if (node) {
                       fout << sep;
                  }
             }
       }
       void free_singly_linked_list(SinglyLinkedListNode* node) { while (node) {
       SinglyLinkedListNode* temp = node;
                                                    node =
node->next;
                  free(temp);
             }
       }
       bool compare_lists(SinglyLinkedListNode* head1, SinglyLinkedListN ode* head2) {
int res=1;
       while(head1 != NULL || head2 != NULL){
                                                    if(head1
                             if(head2 == NULL) {res=0;
== NULL) {res=0; break;}
break;}
                  if(head1->data != head2->data){res=0;break;}
       head1=head1->next; head2=head2->next;
             }
            return res;
       }
       int main()
             ofstream fout(getenv("OUTPUT_PATH"));
```

```
int tests;
              cin >> tests;
                        cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
              for (int tests_itr = 0; tests_itr < tests; tests_itr++) { SinglyLinkedList* llist1 =
                   new SinglyLinkedList();
        int llist1 count;
                                cin >>
llist1_count;
                   cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
        for (int i = 0; i < llist1_count; i++) { int llist1_item;
llist1_item;
                         cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
                         llist1->insert_node(llist1_item);
                   }
                   SinglyLinkedList* llist2 = new SinglyLinkedList();
                   int llist2_count;
                   cin >> llist2_count;
                   cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
        for (int i = 0; i < llist2_count; i++) { int llist2_item;</pre>
llist2_item;
                         cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
                         llist2->insert_node(llist2_item);
                    }
                   bool result = compare_lists(llist1->head, llist2->head);
                   fout << result << "\n";
              }
              fout.close();
              return 0;
        }
```

⊘ Test case 0	7 4	
	5 1	
	6 1	
	7 2	
⊘ Test case 2 △	8 1	
O lest case 2	9 2	
	10 2	
	11 1	
♂ Test case 4 💍	12 2	
☑ Test case 5 🛆	Expected Output	Down
	1 0	
♂ Test case 6 💍	2 1	

2. Inserting a Node Into a Sorted Doubly Linked List

Given a reference to the head of a doubly-linked list and an integer, data, create a new DoublyLinkedListNode object having data value data and insert it at the proper location to maintain the sort.

Example

```
head refers to the list 1\leftrightarrow 2\leftrightarrow 4\to NULL
   data = 3
   Return a reference to the new list: 1\leftrightarrow 2\leftrightarrow 3\leftrightarrow 4\to NULL.
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
        class
DoublyLinkedListNode {
public:
               int data;
               DoublyLinkedListNode *next;
               DoublyLinkedListNode *prev;
               DoublyLinkedListNode(int node_data) { this-
                     >data = node_data; this->next = nullptr; this-
                     >prev = nullptr;
               }
   };
        class DoublyLinkedList {
public:
        DoublyLinkedListNode *head;
DoublyLinkedListNode *tail;
        DoublyLinkedList() { this->head =
nullptr;
                this->tail = nullptr;
               void insert node(int node data) {
        DoublyLinkedListNode* node = new DoublyLinkedListNode(no
                                                                                de_data);
                     if (!this->head) {
                          this->head = node;
                     } else {
```

```
this->tail->next = node;
                                     node->prev = this-
>tail;
                   }
                   this->tail = node;
              }
   };
   void print_doubly_linked_list(DoublyLinkedListNode* node, string sep
   , ofstream& fout) {
       while (node) {
fout << node->data;
              node = node->next;
              if (node) {
                   fout << sep;
              }
         }
   }
   void free_doubly_linked_list(DoublyLinkedListNode* node) { while (node) {
       DoublyLinkedListNode* temp = node;
node = node->next;
              free(temp);
         }
   }
   DoublyLinkedListNode* sortedInsert(DoublyLinkedListNode* head, int d ata) {
      DoublyLinkedListNode* node = new DoublyLinkedListNode(data);
       node->data = data;
                             node-
>next = node->prev = NULL;
       if(head==NULL)
         return node;
     if(head->data > data){
          head->prev = node; node->next
          = head;
          return node;
     }
```

```
DoublyLinkedListNode* next = sortedInsert(head->next, data); head->next =
next;
        next->prev = head;
return head;
    }
int main()
    {
          ofstream fout(getenv("OUTPUT_PATH"));
        int t;
cin >> t;
          cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
          for (int t_itr = 0; t_itr < t; t_itr++) { DoublyLinkedList* llist = new</pre>
               DoublyLinkedList();
               int llist_count;
               cin >> llist_count;
               cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
               for (int i = 0; i < llist_count; i++) { int llist_item;</pre>
                     cin >> llist_item;
                     cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
                     llist->insert_node(llist_item);
               }
               int data;
               cin >> data;
               cin.ignore(numeric_limits<streamsize>::max(), '\n');
               DoublyLinkedListNode* llist1 = sortedInsert(llist->head, data);
               print_doubly_linked_list(llist1, " ", fout); fout << "\n";</pre>
               free_doubly_linked_list(llist1);
          }
                fout.close();
        return 0;
}
```

