

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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Experiment-2(A)

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Semester: 6

Subject Name: Advanced Programming Lab-2

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Section/Group: 602-A

Date of Performance: 17-02-25

Subject Code: 22CSH-359

1. **Title:** Linked Lists (Remove duplicates from a sorted list)

<https://leetcode.com/problems/remove-duplicates-from-sorted-list>

2. **Objective:** Given the head of a sorted linked list, the task is to remove all duplicate nodes such that each element appears only once. Return the modified linked list, which is still sorted.

3. **Algorithm:**

- **Iterate Through the Linked List:**

- Start with the head of the list.
- Traverse the list using a pointer current starting from the head.

- **Check for Duplicates:**

- For each node, compare the value of the current node with the value of the next node.
- If the values are equal (i.e., a duplicate), update the current node's next pointer to skip the next node.
- If the values are not equal, simply move the current pointer to the next node.

- **End of List:**

- Continue this process until you reach the end of the list (i.e., current.next is None).

- **Return Modified List:**

- The linked list will be modified in-place with the duplicates removed.
- Return the modified head of the linked list.

4. **Implementation/Code:**

```
class Solution:
    def deleteDuplicates(self, head):
        current = head
        while current and current.next:
            # If current node's value is equal to the next node's value
```



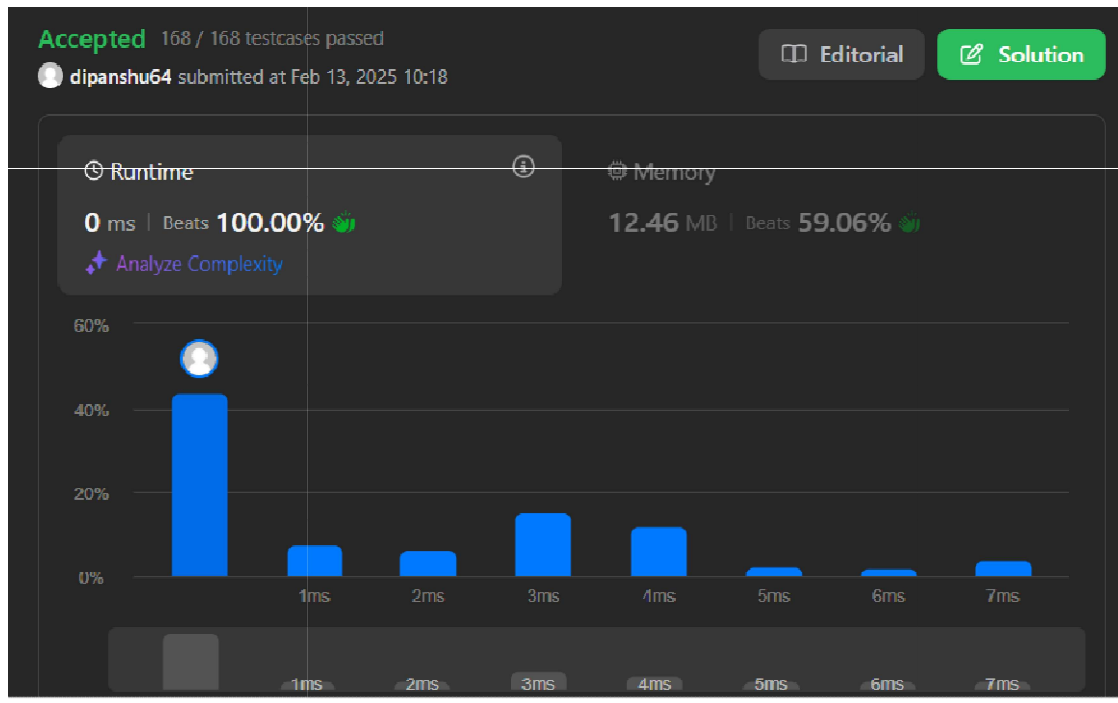
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```
if current.val == current.next.val:
    current.next = current.next.next # Skip the duplicate node
else:
    current = current.next # Move to the next node
return head
```

head

5. Output:



6. Time Complexity: $O(n)$

7. Space Complexity: $O(1)$

7. Learning Outcomes:

• In-place Modifications in Linked Lists:

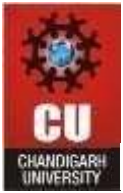
- Understand how to perform operations on linked lists without using additional memory (i.e., modifying the list in-place).

• Traversing Linked Lists:

- Gain experience with traversing a linked list and manipulating the next pointers.

• Handling Edge Cases:

- The solution works even for edge cases where the linked list is empty (i.e., head is None) or has only one node.



Experiment 2(B)

1. **Title:** Reverse a linked list (<https://leetcode.com/problems/reverse-linked-list/>)
2. **Objective:** Given the head of a singly linked list, the task is to reverse the list and return the reversed list.

3. **Algorithm:**

- **Initialization:**

- Start with three pointers:
 - prev initially set to None.
 - current initialized to head.
 - next_node will help in keeping track of the next node in the list.

- **Traverse the List:**

- For each node in the linked list:
 - Save the next node: next_node = current.next.
 - Reverse the direction of the current node's next pointer: current.next = prev.
 - Move prev to the current node: prev = current.
 - Move current to the next node: current = next_node.

- **End of List:**

- When current becomes None, the list is reversed, and prev will be the new head of the reversed list.

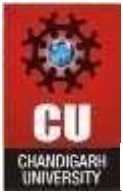
- **Return the Reversed List:**

- The new head of the reversed linked list is prev.

4. **Implementation/Code:**

```
class ListNode:
    def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
        self.val = val
        self.next = next

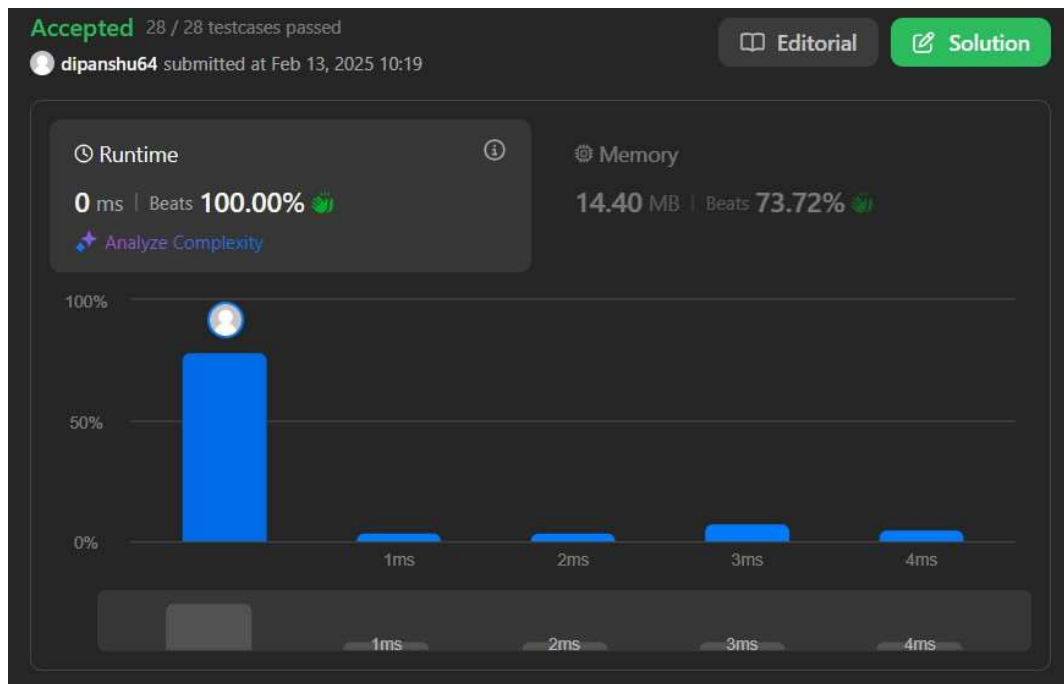
class Solution:
    def reverseList(self, head):
        prev = None
        current = head
        while current:
            next_node = current.next # Save next node
            current.next = prev # Reverse the current node's pointer
            prev = current # Move prev to current node
            current = next_node # Move current to next node
        return prev # Return the new head
```



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5. Output:



6. TimeComplexity: $O(n)$

7. SpaceComplexity: $O(1)$

8. LearningOutcomes:

• Reversing a LinkedList:

- Learn how to reverse the direction of pointers in a singly linked list, both iteratively and recursively.

• Recursive vs Iterative Approaches:

- Understand the trade-offs between iterative and recursive approaches for solving linked list problems.

• LinkedList Manipulation:

- Gain experience in manipulating linked list nodes and pointers to achieve desired outcomes (such as reversal).



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Experiment 2(C)

1. **Title:** Delete middle node of a list (<https://leetcode.com/problems/delete-the-middle-node-of-a-linked-list>)
2. **Objective:** Given the head of a linked list, the task is to delete the middle node and return the head of the modified list. The middle node is the $\lfloor n / 2 \rfloor$ th node, where n is the length of the list, and $\lfloor x \rfloor$ represents the largest integer less than or equal to x .
3. **Algorithm:**
 - **Find the Length of the List:**
 - Traverse the linked list and calculate the length n .
 - **Determine the Middle Node:**
 - The middle node is at the index $n / 2$.
 - **Handle Edge Case for Small Lists:**
 - If the list contains only one node ($n == 1$), return None (the list becomes empty).
 - **Traverse to the Node Before the Middle Node:**
 - Use a pointer to traverse to the node just before the middle node.
 - **Delete the Middle Node:**
 - Modify the next pointer of the node before the middle node to point to the node after the middle node.
 - **Return the Modified List:**
 - Return the modified head of the linked list after the middle node is removed.

4. Implementation/Code:

```
class ListNode:
    def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
        self.val = val
        self.next = next

class Solution:
    def deleteMiddle(self, head):
        # If the list contains only one node, return None (empty list after removal)
        if not head or not head.next:
            return None

        # Initialize two pointers: slow (to find the middle) and fast (to find the end)
        slow = head
        fast = head
        prev = None
```



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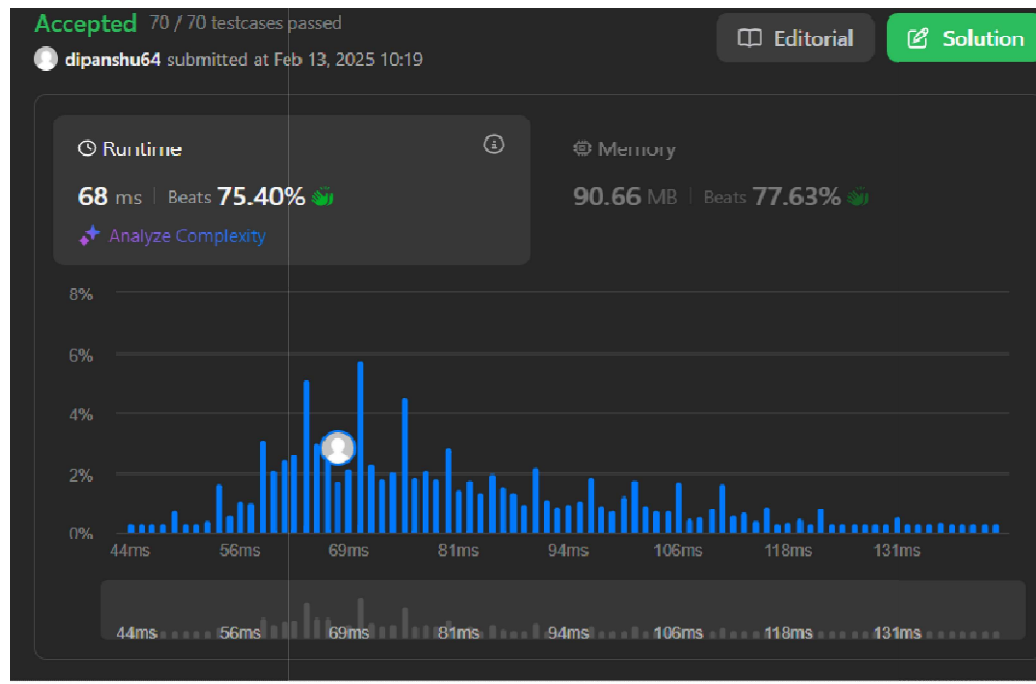
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```
# Traverse the list with fast moving two steps at a time and slow
moving one step
while fast and fast.next:
    fast = fast.next.next
    prev = slow
    slow=slow.next

#Remove the middle node by connecting prev to slow.next if prev:
    prev.next=slow.next

return head
```

5. Output:



9. Time Complexity: $O(n)$

7. Space Complexity: $O(1)$

10. Learning Outcomes:

• In-place Modifications in Linked Lists:

- Learn how to modify linked lists in place, without creating new nodes or arrays.

• Two Pointer Technique:

- Understand the usage of the slow and fast pointers to find specific nodes in a linked list (in this case, the middle node).