```
3.3//suppose that we are swapping the xth and (x+1)th element;
а
struct node{
    int element;
    node *next;
};
void swap()
{
    node *p,*head,*temp;
    p=head;
    for(int i=0; i< x-1; i++)
    p=p->next;
    temp=p->next->next;
    temp->next=p->next;
    p->next->next=p->next->next;
    p->next=temp;
}
b
struct node{
    int element;
    node *next;
    node *prev;
};
void swap()
{
    node *p,*head,*temp;
    p=head;
    for(int i=0; i< x+1; i++)
    p=p->next;
    temp=p->prev;
    temp->prev->next=p;
    p->prev=temp->prev;
    temp->next=p->next;
    temp->prev=p;
    p->next->prev=temp;
    p->next=temp;
}
3.4
void intersection(node *head1,*head2)
{
    node *p,*q,*temp;
    p=head1->next;
```

```
q=head2->next;
    node *head;
    temp=head;
    while(p!=NULL&&q!=NULL)
        if(p->element<q->element)
        p=p->next;
        else if(p->element>q->element)
        q=q->next
        else
        {
             p->next=temp->next;
             temp->next=p;
             p=p->next;
             q=q->next;
        }
    }
}
3.15
void adjust(int a[1000],int find)
{
    int position;
    for(int i=0;;i++)
        if(a[i]==find)
        {
             position=i;
             break;
        }
    for(int i=position-1;i>=0;i--)
    a[i+1]=a[i];
    a[0]=find;
}
b
void adjust(node *head,int find)
{
    node *p,*q;
    p=head;
    while(1)
```

```
if(p->next->element==find)
         break;
        p=p->next;
    }
    q=(node *)malloc(sizeof(node));
    q=p->next;
    q=head->next;
    head->next=q;
    p->next=p->next->next;
}
3.17
Advantage: It is easier to understand and practise;
Disadvantage: It requires more time and memory;
void lazy_delete(node *p,find)
{
    int positive=0,negative=0;
    if(DELETE)
    {
         positive++;
        flag=1;
    }
    else
    negative++;
    if(positive==negative)
        while(head->next!=NULL)
        {
             if(head->next->flag)
             DELETE(head);
             else
             head=head->next;
        }
    }
}
```