

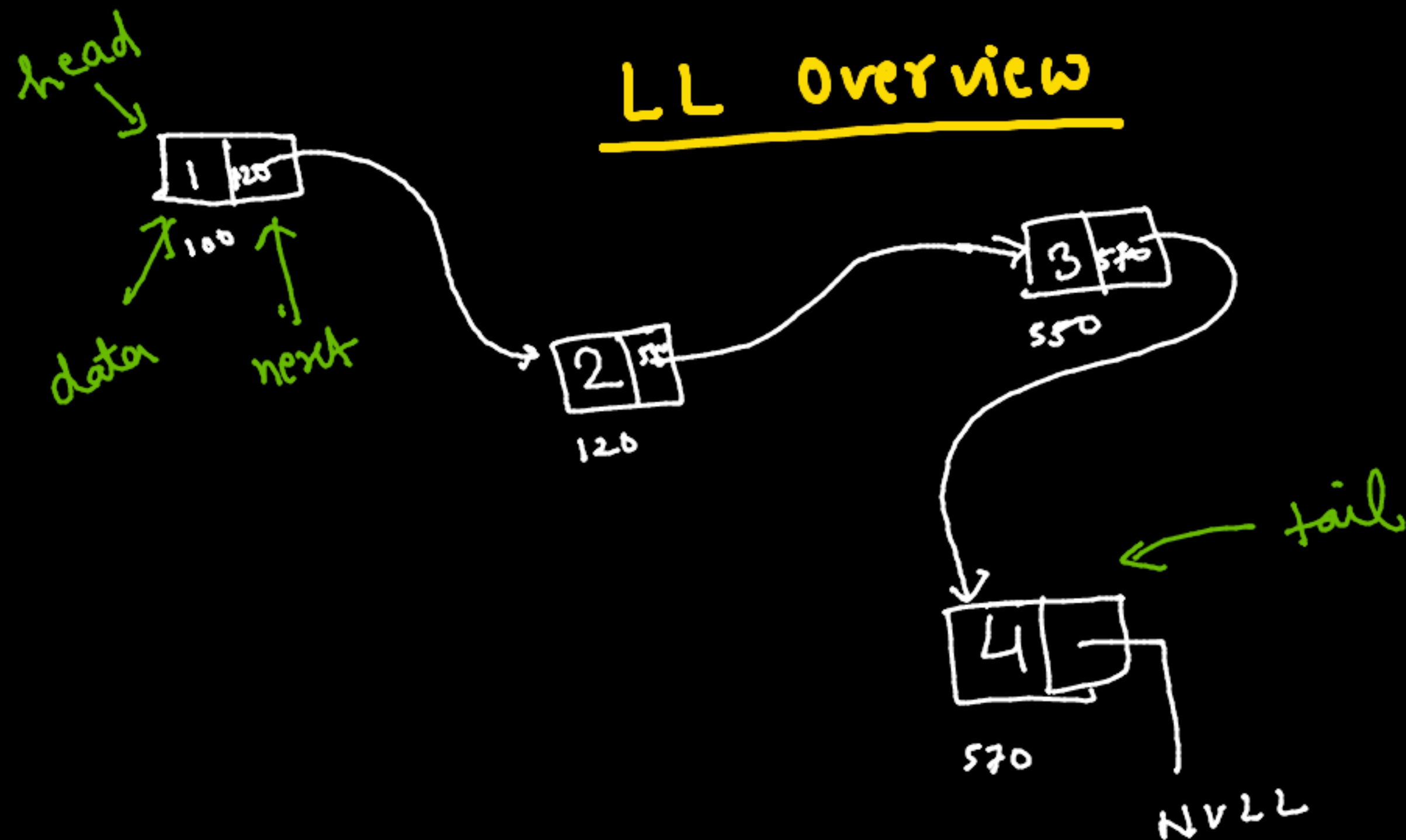
Important question



## Linked List - 1

- (i) Delete a Node (recursive)
- (ii) Insert a Node (recursive)
- (iii) Append Last N To First
- (iv) Eliminate duplicate
- (v) Reverse a LL (iterative)

# LL Overview



## Linked list class

```
class Node {  
    int data;  
    Node *next;
```

```
    Node (int data) {  
        this->data = data;  
        next = NULL
```

```
    }
```

```
};
```



// Creating two node and  
connect them.  
(statically)

```
Node n1(10);
```

```
Node n2(20);
```

```
n1.next = n2;
```

```
Node *head = &n1;
```



## Dynamic Allocation

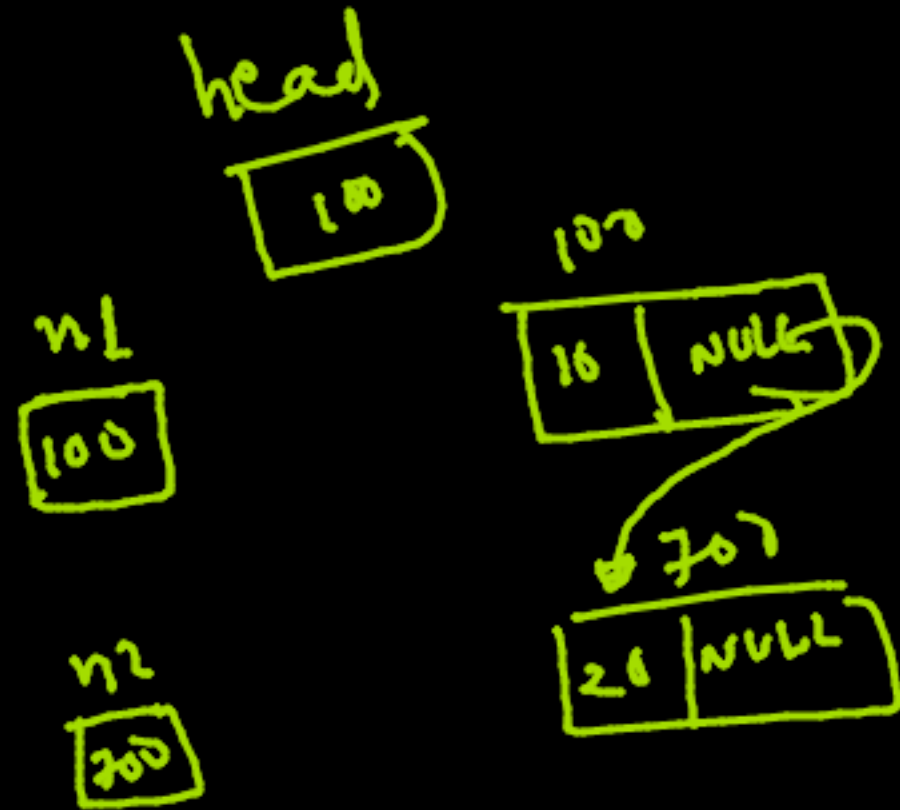
Node \*n1 = new Node(10)

Node \*n2 = new Node(20)

n1->next = n2;

Node \*head = n1;

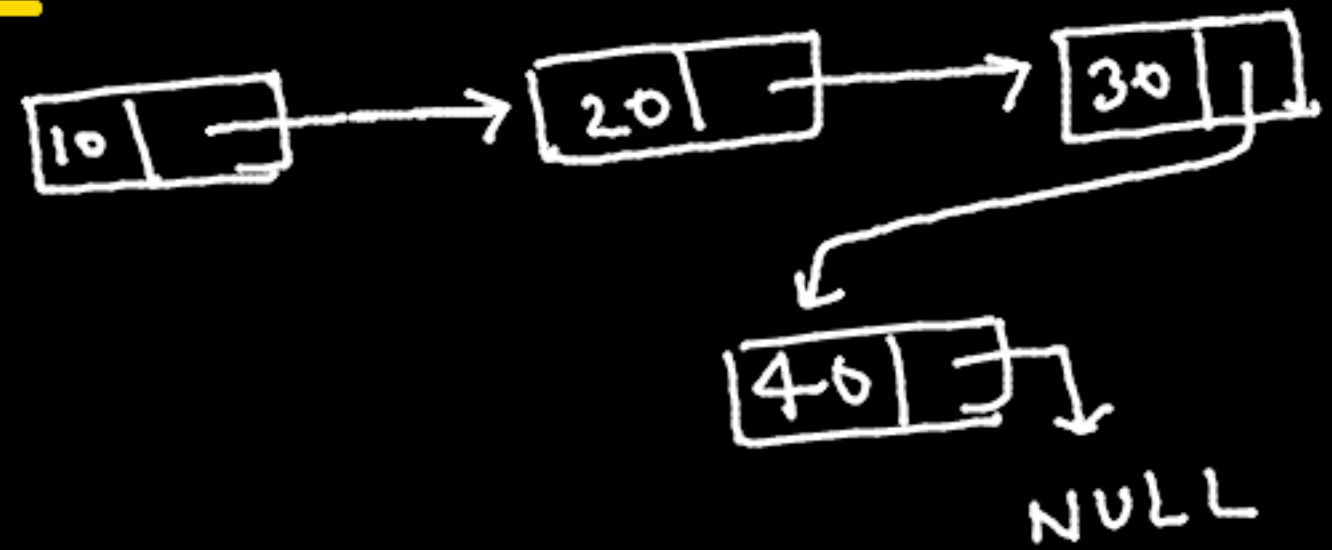
cout << n1->data << " " ;  
cout << n2->data << "end!" ;



## Print LL

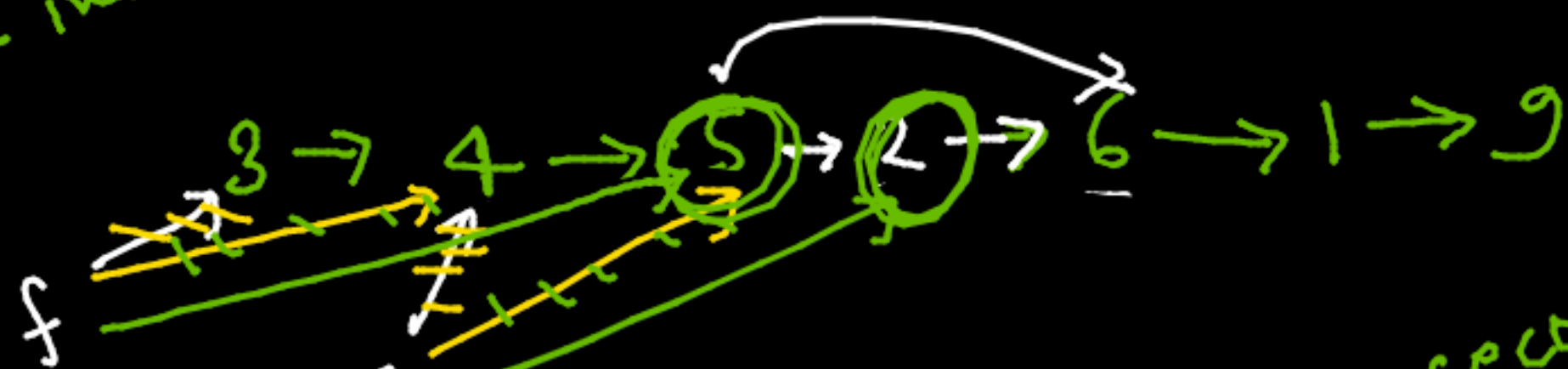
```
void printLL(Node *head) {  
    Node *temp = head;  
    while (temp != NULL) {  
        cout << temp->data << " ";  
        temp = temp->next;  
    }  
}
```

10 20 30 40



## Delete Node (given index)

ex - index = 3  $i = 1$



1

1

index

3

first -> next = second -> next;  
return head;

$i < \text{index}$

$1 < 3$

$2 < 3$

↓ Code

```
Node* delete (Node *head, int pos) {
```

```
    if (pos > len(head))  
        return head;
```

```
    if (pos == 0)  
        return head->next;
```

```
    int i = 1;  
    Node *first = head;  
    Node *second = head->next;  
    while (i < pos) {  
        first = first->next;  
        second = second->next;  
    }
```

suppose it gives length of LL

pos = 2



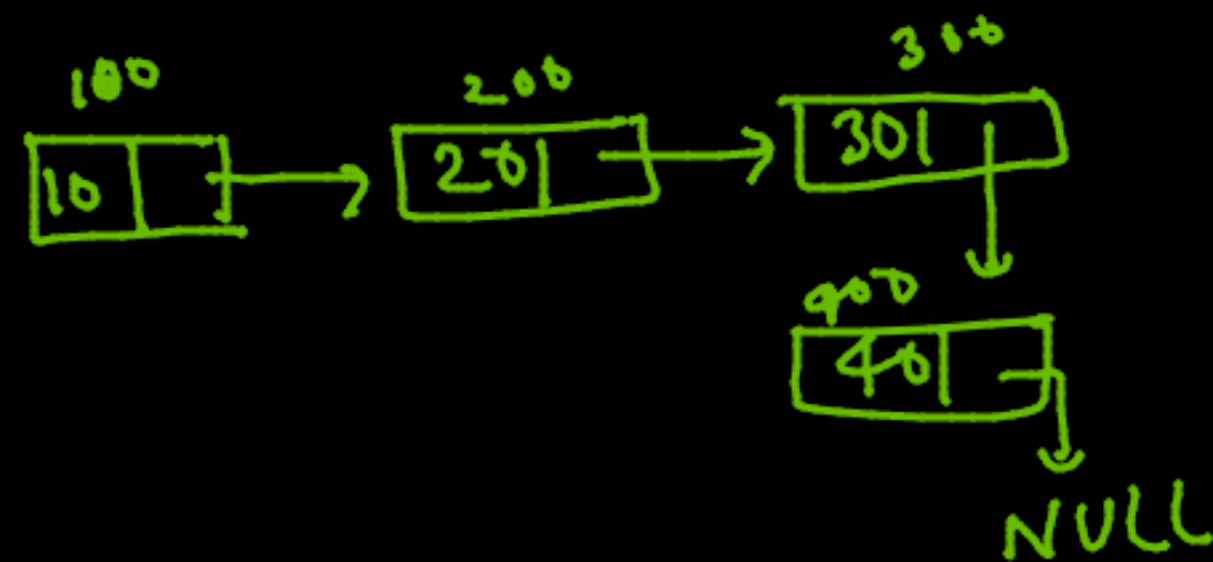
```
    first->next = second->next;  
    return head;
```



## Length of LL (Recursive)

```
int length (Node *head) {  
    int count = 0;  
    return helper (head, count);  
}
```

```
int helper (Node *head, int count) {  
    if (head == NULL)  
        return count;  
    return helper (head->next, count+1);  
}
```



head	count
<del>100</del>	<del>0</del>
<del>200</del>	<del>1</del>
<del>300</del>	<del>2</del>
<del>400</del>	<del>3</del>
NULL	4

```
return helper (head->next, count+1);
```



data   pos  
100   0  
At start

## Insert a Node (ith pos)

↳ iterative

~~head~~

10 → 20 → 30 → 40

100

head →

for any pos

```
Node *n1 = new Node (data);
```

```
if (pos == 0) {  
    n1->next = head;  
    head = n1;  
    return head;  
}
```

At any pos. pos = 2  
data = 100



Node \*newNode = new Node(data);

int i = 1; Node \*temp = head

while (i < pos) {

temp = temp->next; i++

newNode = temp->next;  
temp->next = newNode

return head

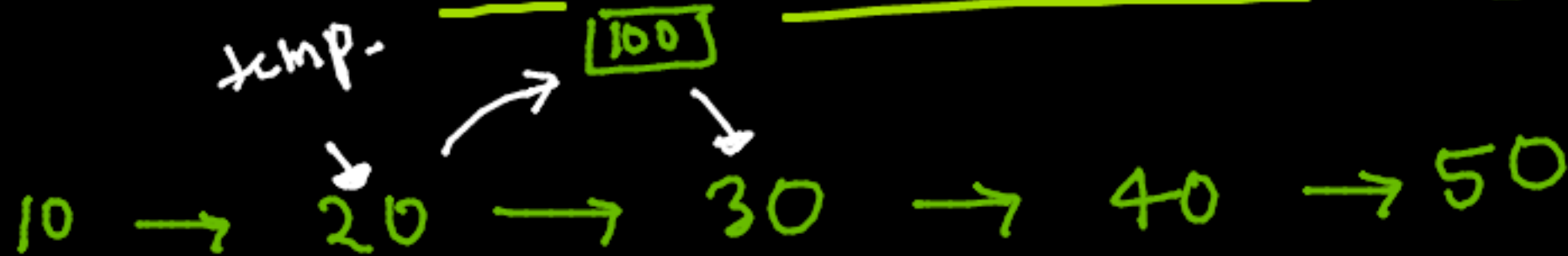
(i) 1 (pos) 2

1 < 2

head, i, data  
↑  
given

## Insert a Node (Recursive) $0 < i$

eg. ① ② data  
2 100



```
Node* insert(Node* head, int i, int data) {
    // Base case
    if (i == 0 || head == NULL)
        return head;
```

```
    Node* temp = head;
    Node* newNode = new Node(data);
    int count = 0;
    helper(temp, i, newNode);
```

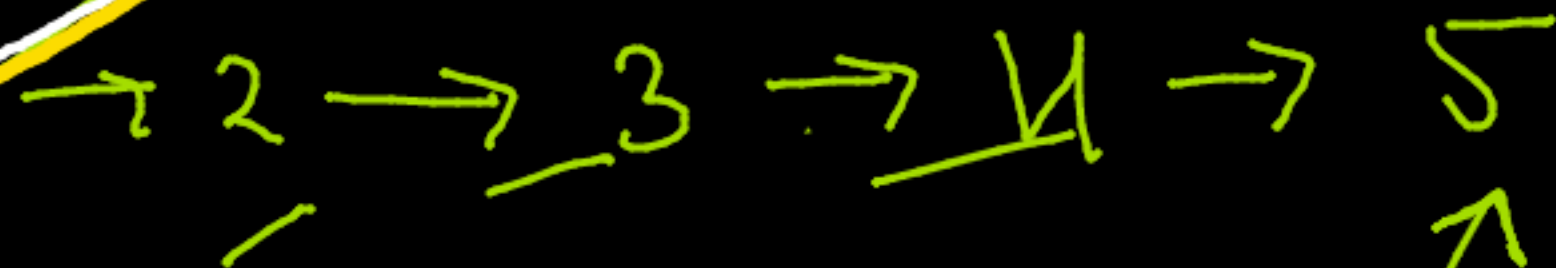
count →

}

```
void helper(Node* temp, int i, Node* newNode) {
    if (count < i-1) {
        if (temp != NULL) {
            helper(temp->next, i, newNode, count+1);
        }
        else {
            newNode->next = temp->next;
            temp->next = newNode;
            return;
        }
    }
}
```

for index  
> num list  
it'll

Ind. Delete recursive  
A Node



Test Case



pos 5

null

0 ~~4~~  
s-1

index < pos-1

0 < 4  
1 < 4  
2 < 4  
3 < 4

# Append Last N To First

③  $\text{temp} \rightarrow \text{next} = \text{head}$

1 2 3 4 5    len  
              5

$$5 - 3 = 2$$

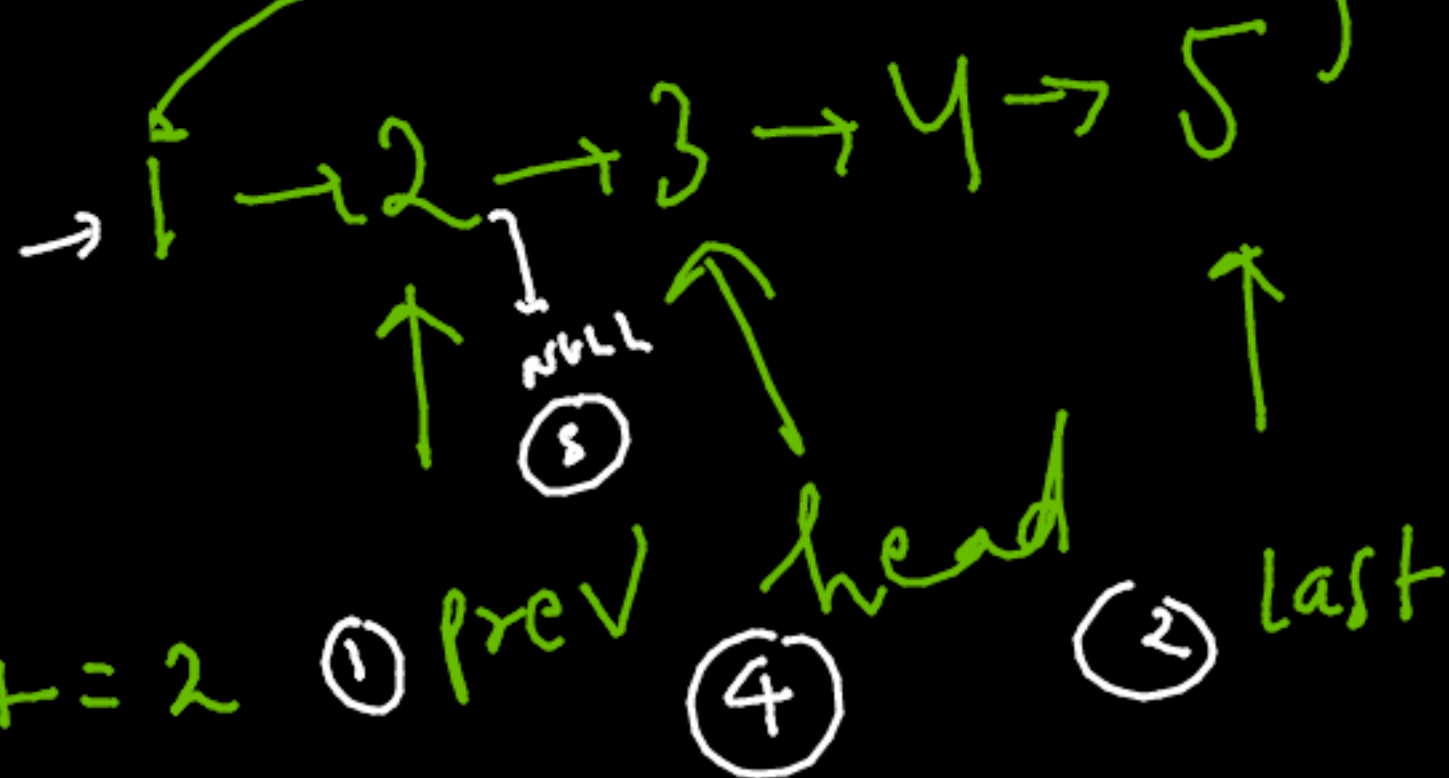
~~head~~

3 → 4 → 5 → 1 → 2 ↓  
                  NULL

10 → 20 → 30 → 40 → 50 → 60    len  
  6

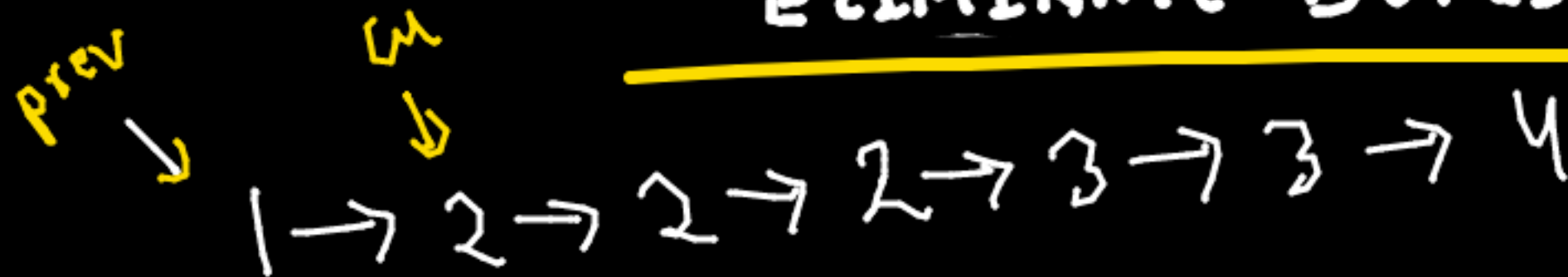
4

⇒ 30 → 40 → 50 → 60 → 10 → 20 ↓  
                                  NULL



$$6 - 4 = 2$$

## ELIMINATE DUPLICATE



```
if (head == NULL) return;  
Node *cur = head->next;
```

```
Node *prev = head;  
while (cur != NULL)  
    if (cur->data == prev->data && (cur->next != NULL))  
        cur = cur->next;
```

```
else if (cur->next == NULL && prev->data == cur->data)  
    prev->next = NULL; return head;
```

```
else  
    prev->next = cur, prev = cur, cur = prev->next;
```

return head



# Reverse a LL



Node \*curr = head;  
Node \*prev = NULL;  
Node \*next = NULL;

while (curr != NULL) {

next = curr → next;

curr → next = prev;

prev = curr;

curr = next;

}

head = prev;  
return head;

↓ More clear





```
Node *curr = head;
Node *prev = NULL;
Node *next = NULL
```

```
while (curr != next) {
    next = curr->next;
    curr->next = prev;
    prev = curr;
    curr = next;
}
head = prev;
return head;
```

palindrome  
bhi same hai

palindrome

3 → 9 → 1 → 2 → 9 → 3

reverse

and check

3 → 9 → 2 → 1 → 9 → 3