Data Structures

SLL Homework 1

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Teaching, Training and Coaching for more than a decade!

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Tip

- For ALL homework exercises in this course, you must:
  - Compute time order
  - Compute memory order
    - Skip the effect of the debug_data items. They are for educational purposes

Problem #1: Insert front

- We implemented insert_end in the lecture
- We want to be able to insert front as shown:
- Write down your own test cases
  - Think in special cases
  - Empty list
  - Single item list
  - 2 items list
  - N items list

```
lst = LinkedList([4])
lst.insert_front(3)
lst.insert_front(2)
lst.insert_front(1)

lst.debug_print_existing_nodes()
result = str(lst)
expected = '1, 2, 3, 4'
```

Problem #2: Delete front

- The opposite of insert front
  - Below, node 6 will be deleted

```
lst = LinkedList([6, 10, 8, 15])
lst.delete_front()

lst.debug_print_existing_nodes()
result = str(lst)
expected = '10, 8, 15'
```

Problem #3: Get nth from the back

- We already implemented get_nth(n)
- Now implement: get_nth_back(int n)
  - Given a 1-based position, find the node from the back and return it
  - Return None if such position doesn't exist

```
lst = LinkedList([6, 10, 8, 15])
result = str(lst.get_nth_back(3))

lst.debug_print_existing_nodes()
expected = '10'
```

Problem #4: Is Identical?

- Develop a function that checks if 2 lists have **identical data**:
  - Each list must be the **same length**
  - The **value** of a node in one list must match the value of its **corresponding** node in the other list
- In this coding, assume *you can't use length variable or compute the length of linked list explicitly*

```
lst1 = LinkedList([1, 2])
lst2 = LinkedList([1, 2, 3])
result = str(lst1.is_identical_data(lst2))

expected = 'False'
```

Problem #5: Linked List without tail/length!

- Assume we'll implement our linked list to have only a head pointer - and no tail
- Implement and test these 2 methods
  - **add_element**: this simply adds a new element to our current collection of numbers: O(1)
    - Tip: data will be **reversed**
  - **get_tail** will retrieve the last node in our list

```
class LinkedList:
    def __init__(self, initial_values=None):
        self.head = None

        if initial_values:
            for value in initial_values:
                self.add_element(value)

    def add_element(self, value):
        pass

    def get_tail(self):
        pass
```

again

"Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people."

"Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave."