## CSE225L – Data Structures and Algorithms Lab Lab 10 Unsorted List (linked list based)

In today's lab we will design and implement the List ADT where the items in the list are unsorted.

```
unsortedtype.h
                                              template <class ItemType>
                                              void UnsortedType<ItemType>::InsertItem(ItemType
#ifndef UNSORTEDTYPE H INCLUDED
                                              item)
#define UNSORTEDTYPE H INCLUDED
                                                  NodeType* location;
template <class ItemType>
                                                  location = new NodeType;
                                                  location->info = item;
class UnsortedType
                                                  location->next = listData;
{
    struct NodeType
                                                  listData = location;
                                                  length++;
        ItemType info;
        NodeType* next;
                                              template <class ItemType>
                                              void UnsortedType<ItemType>::DeleteItem(ItemType
    };
    public:
                                              item)
        UnsortedType();
                                                  NodeType* location = listData;
        ~UnsortedType();
        bool IsFull();
                                                  NodeType* tempLocation;
                                                  if (item == listData->info)
        int LengthIs();
        void MakeEmpty();
                                                      tempLocation = location;
        void RetrieveItem(ItemType&,
                                                      listData = listData->next;
bool &):
        void InsertItem(ItemType);
                                                  }
        void DeleteItem(ItemType);
                                                  else
        void ResetList();
        void GetNextItem(ItemType&);
                                                      while (!(item==(location->next)->info))
    private:
                                                          location = location->next;
        NodeType* listData;
                                                      tempLocation = location->next;
                                                      location->next = (location->next)->next;
        int length;
        NodeType* currentPos;
                                                  delete tempLocation;
};
                                                  length--;
#endif // UNSORTEDTYPE H INCLUDED
                                              template <class ItemType>
unsortedtype.cpp
                                              void UnsortedType<ItemType>::RetrieveItem(ItemType&
                                              item, bool& found)
#include "unsortedtype.h"
#include <iostream>
                                                  NodeType* location = listData;
                                                  bool moreToSearch = (location != NULL);
using namespace std;
                                                  found = false;
                                                  while (moreToSearch && !found)
template <class ItemType>
UnsortedType<ItemType>::UnsortedType()
                                                      if (item == location->info)
                                                          found = true:
    length = 0;
    listData = NULL;
                                                      else
    currentPos = NULL;
                                                          location = location->next;
template <class ItemType>
                                                          moreToSearch = (location != NULL);
int UnsortedType<ItemType>::LengthIs()
                                                      }
                                                  }
    return length;
                                              template <class ItemType>
                                              void UnsortedType<ItemType>::MakeEmpty()
template<class ItemType>
bool UnsortedType<ItemType>::IsFull()
                                                  NodeType* tempPtr;
                                                  while (listData != NULL)
    NodeType* location;
    try
                                                      tempPtr = listData;
        location = new NodeType;
                                                      listData = listData->next;
        delete location;
                                                      delete tempPtr;
        return false;
                                                  length = 0;
    catch(bad_alloc& exception)
                                              template <class ItemType>
        return true;
                                              UnsortedType<ItemType>::~UnsortedType()
    }
                                              {
                                                  MakeEmpty();
```

```
template <class ItemType>
void UnsortedType<!:ResetList()
{
    currentPos = NULL;
}
template <class ItemType>
void UnsortedType>!:GetNextItem(ItemType&
item)
{
    if (currentPos == NULL)
        currentPos = listData;
    else
        currentPos = currentPos->next;
    item = currentPos->info;
}
```

Generate the **driver file** (**main.cpp**) where you perform the following tasks. Note that you cannot make any change to the header file or the source file.

## Operation to Be Tested and Description of Action Input Values You are given two sequences of integers arranged in 10 1 5 6 10 14 20 25 31 38 40 12 2 4 7 9 16 19 23 24 32 35 36 42 ascending order. Your task is to combine the sequences into one ascending sequence. In order to get full marks, you have to make sure that the time complexity of combining two sequences is O(N). You can safely assume that no integer will **Expected Output** be repeated. Input starts with a positive integer **m** which 1 2 4 5 6 7 9 10 14 16 19 20 23 24 specifies the number of elements in the first sequence. Next m 25 31 32 35 36 38 40 42 values are the elements in the first sequence. The next positive integer $\mathbf{n}$ specifies the number of elements in the second sequence. Next **n** values are the elements in the second sequence. The output is the combined sequence.