Day - 5: Linked List -I

Problem 1: Given the *head* of a singly linked list, write a program to reverse the linked list, and return *the head pointer to the reversed list*.

```
class ListNode:
  def __init_(self, val=0, next=None):
    self.val = val
    self.next = next
def reverseLinkedList(head):
  prev = None
  current = head
  while current is not None:
    next_node = current.next
    current.next = prev
    prev = current
    current = next_node
  return prev
# Test the program
def createLinkedList(arr):
  head = ListNode(arr[0])
  current = head
  for i in range(1, len(arr)):
    current.next = ListNode(arr[i])
    current = current.next
  return head
def printLinkedList(head):
```

current = head

```
while current is not None:
    print(current.val, end=" ")
    current = current.next
    print()

arr = [3, 6, 8, 10]
head = createLinkedList(arr)
print("Original Linked List:")
printLinkedList(head)

reversed_head = reverseLinkedList(head)
print("Reversed Linked List:")
printLinkedList(reversed_head)
```

Problem 2: Given the **head** of a singly linked list, return *the middle node of the linked list*. If there are two middle nodes, return the second middle node.

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

def find_middle_node(head):

```
if not head:
    return None
  slow = head
  fast = head
  while fast and fast.next:
    slow = slow.next
    fast = fast.next.next
  return slow
def list_to_linked_list(lst):
  dummy_head = ListNode()
  current = dummy_head
  for val in lst:
    current.next = ListNode(val)
    current = current.next
  return dummy_head.next
def linked_list_to_list(head):
  Ist = []
  current = head
  while current:
    lst.append(current.val)
    current = current.next
  return Ist
head = list_to_linked_list([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
middle_node = find_middle_node(head)
```

```
result = linked_list_to_list(middle_node)
print(result)
```

```
input
[3, 4, 5]

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input

input
```

Problem 3: Given two singly linked lists that are sorted in increasing order of node values, merge two **sorted** linked lists and return them as a sorted list. The list should be made by splicing together the nodes of the first two lists.

```
class ListNode:
```

```
def __init_(self, val=0, next=None):
    self.val = val
    self.next = next

def mergeTwoLists(l1, l2):
    dummy = ListNode(-1)
    current = dummy

while l1 and l2:
    if l1.val <= l2.val:
        current.next = l1
        l1 = l1.next
    else:
        current.next = l2
        l2 = l2.next</pre>
```

```
current = current.next
  current.next = I1 if I1 else I2
  return dummy.next
def printLinkedList(head):
  result = []
  while head:
    result.append(head.val)
    head = head.next
  return result
l1 = ListNode(3)
l1.next = ListNode(7)
l1.next.next = ListNode(10)
l2 = ListNode(1)
l2.next = ListNode(2)
l2.next.next = ListNode(5)
12.next.next.next = ListNode(8)
l2.next.next.next = ListNode(10)
merged_list = mergeTwoLists(I1, I2)
print(printLinkedList(merged_list))
```



Problem 4: Given a <u>linked list</u>, and a number N. Find the Nth node from the end of this linked list and delete it. Return the head of the new modified linked list. class ListNode:

```
def __init_(self, val=0, next=None):
    self.val = val
    self.next = next

def remove_nth_from_end(head, n):
    first = head
    second = head

for i in range(n):
    if first.next:
        first = first.next
    else:
    return head

while first.next:
    first = first.next
```

```
second = second.next
  if not second.next:
    return head.next
  else:
    second.next = second.next.next
  return head
def list_to_linked_list(lst):
  if not lst:
    return None
  head = ListNode(Ist[0])
  current = head
  for val in lst[1:]:
    current.next = ListNode(val)
    current = current.next
  return head
def linked_list_to_list(head):
  Ist = []
  current = head
  while current:
    lst.append(current.val)
    current = current.next
```

return Ist

```
input_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
n = 2
head = list_to_linked_list(input_list)
new_head = remove_nth_from_end(head, n)
result_list = linked_list_to_list(new_head)
print(result_list)
```

```
input
[1, 2, 3, 5]

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Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Problem 5: Given the **heads** of two non-empty linked lists representing two non-negative integers. The digits are stored in **reverse order**, and each of their nodes contains a single digit. Add the two numbers and return the **sum** as a linked list.

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

def addTwoNumbers(I1, I2):
    dummy = ListNode()
    curr = dummy
    carry = 0

p1, p2 = I1, I2
```

```
while p1 or p2:
    x = p1.val if p1 else 0
    y = p2.val if p2 else 0
    _{sum} = x + y + carry
    carry = _sum // 10
    curr.next = ListNode(_sum % 10)
    curr = curr.next
    p1 = p1.next if p1 else None
    p2 = p2.next if p2 else None
  if carry:
    curr.next = ListNode(carry)
  return dummy.next
I1 = ListNode(2)
I1.next = ListNode(4)
l1.next.next = ListNode(3)
12 = ListNode(5)
l2.next = ListNode(6)
12.next.next = ListNode(4)
result = addTwoNumbers(I1, I2)
```

while result:

```
print(result.val, end=" ")
result = result.next
```

Problem 6: Write a function to **delete a node** in a singly-linked list. You will **not** be given access to the head of the list instead, you will be given access to **the node to be deleted** directly. It is **guaranteed** that the node to be deleted is **not a tail node** in the list.

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

def deleteNode(node):
    node.val = node.next.val
    node.next = node.next.next

node1 = ListNode(1)
node2 = ListNode(4)
node3 = ListNode(2)
node4 = ListNode(3)
node1.next = node2
node2.next = node3
node3.next = node4
```

deleteNode(node3)

```
current_node = node1
while current_node:
    print(current_node.val)
    current_node = current_node.next
```

```
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Blog • press ENTER to exit console.
```