

DATA STRUCTURE WORKSHEET 4

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SEC-DWWC 43

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Q1) ADD TWO NUMBERS <https://leetcode.com/problems/add-two-numbers/description/>

```
class Solution {
public ListNode addTwoNumbers(ListNode l1, ListNode l2) {
    ListNode l11=l1;
    ListNode l12=l2;
    ListNode dummy=new ListNode(0);
    ListNode d=new ListNode();
    d=dummy;
    int carry=0;
    while(l11!=null || l12!=null)
    {
        int x = (l11 != null)
? l11.val : 0;      int y = (l12 != null)
? l12.val : 0;      int sum = carry + x +
y;
        d.next=new ListNode(sum%10);
        carry=sum/10;      if(l11 !=
null)      l11=l11.next;
        if(l12 != null)
l12=l12.next;      d=d.next;
    }
    if (carry > 0) {
        d.next = new ListNode(carry);
    }
    return dummy.next;
}
};
```

The screenshot shows a coding challenge interface. On the left, a list of challenges is displayed, including '877. Stone Game' and '2130. Maximum Twin Sum of a Linked List'. The 'Stone Game' challenge is selected and marked as 'Accepted'. On the right, the details of the solution for '877. Stone Game' are shown, including the user's name 'pearlajs12', the date 'Jan 16, 2023 14:40', and the solution status '+ Solution'. The solution details include a runtime of '0 ms', a memory usage of '41.3 MB', and a success rate of '100%'. A distribution chart is also visible, showing the performance of the solution compared to other users.

Q2) Palindrome Linked List class

Solution

```
{
    ListNode getMid(ListNode head) {
        ListNode slow = head, fast = head;
        while (fast != null) {
            slow = slow.next;
            fast = fast.next == null ? null : fast.next.next;
        }
        return slow;
    }

    ListNode reverse(ListNode head) {
        ListNode prev = null, curr = head, next = head.next;
        while (curr != null) {
            curr.next =
prev;
            prev = curr;
            curr = next;
            if
(next != null)
                next = next.next;
        }
        return prev;
    }

    boolean isPalindrome(ListNode head) {
        if (head == null) return false;
        ListNode mid = getMid(head);
        if (mid != null) // this is to handle when there is only 1 element
            mid = reverse(mid);
        ListNode pointer_1 = head, pointer_2 = mid;
        while (pointer_1 != null && pointer_2 != null) {
            if (pointer_1.val != pointer_2.val)
                return false;
            pointer_1 = pointer_1.next;
            pointer_2 = pointer_2.next;
        }
        return true;
    }
}
```

```
        return false;
        pointer_1 = pointer_1.next;
    pointer_2 = pointer_2.next;
    }
    return true;
}
}
```

Q3) TEMPLE LAND

Ans) #include

<bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

```
int main() {
    // ASHISH RANA
    int t;   cin>>t;       while(t-
-){       int n;
    cin>>n;
    vector<int>a(n);
    for(auto &i:a)cin>>i;

    if(n&1){       bool
    flag=1;       for(int
    i=0;i<=n/2;i++){
        if(i+1!=a[i])flag=0;
        }
        for(int
    i=n/2+1;i<n;i++){       if(n-
    i!=a[i])       flag=0;
    }

    cout<<(flag?"yes":"no")<<"\n";
    }
    else cout<<"no\n";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Q4) MIDDLE OF LINKED LIST

Accepted

Next question

877. Stone Game

More challenges

2130. Maximum Twin Sum of a Linked List

All statuses

All languages

Accepted

a few seconds ago

View

pearlajs12

Jan 10, 2023 14:40

Details

+ Solution

View

Sorry, there are not enough accepted submissions to show data.

Runtime 0 ms

Beats 100%

Memory 41.3 MB

Beats 98.10%

Click to check the distribution chart

Notes

Write your notes here

Related tags

Select tags

0/5

Q5) <https://leetcode.com/problems/sort-list/>

```
class Solution {    public ListNode
sortList(ListNode head) {        if
(head == null || head.next == null)
return head;
        ListNode mid = getMid(head);
        ListNode left = sortList(head);
        ListNode right = sortList(mid);
        return merge(left, right);
    }

    ListNode merge(ListNode list1, ListNode
list2) {        if (list1 == null) {
return list2;
        }        if
(list2 == null) {
return list1;
        }
        ListNode head1=list1;
        ListNode head2=list2;

        ListNode dummy;
        ListNode head3;

        //choosing the head which is
smaller :)
        if(head1.val<head2.val)            {
                head3=dummy=new ListNode(head1.val);
head1=head1.next;
        }                else{
head3=dummy=new ListNode(head2.val);
head2=head2.next;
        }

        // Loop until any of the list becomes
null        while (head1 != null && head2 !=
null) {                if (head1.val < head2.val)
{                head3.next = new
ListNode(head1.val);                head1 =
head1.next;
        }                else {                head3.next
= new ListNode(head2.val);
head2 = head2.next;                }
head3=head3.next;
```

```
    }

while(head1!=null)
{
head3.next=new ListNode(head1.val);
head1=head1.next;
head3=head3.next;
}
while(head2!=null)
{
head3.next=new
ListNode(head2.val);
head2=head2.next;
head3=head3.next;
}
return
dummy;
}
ListNode getMid(ListNode head) {
ListNode
midPrev = null;
while (head != null &&
head.next != null) {
midPrev = (midPrev ==
null) ? head : midPrev.next;
head =
head.next.next;
}
ListNode mid =
midPrev.next;
midPrev.next = null;
return mid;
}
}
```

SORT LIST



Testcase Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

• **Case 1** • Case 2 • Case 3

Input

head =
[4,2,1,3]

Output