Topics

- 1. Implement Node Class
- 2. Generics
- 3. Implement SinglyLinkedList Class
- 4. Implement Basic Methods of SinglyLinkedList
 - isEmpty()
 - size()
 - first()
 - last()
 - addFirst()
 - addLast()
 - removeFirst()

Homework

1. develop an implementation of the equals method in the context of the SinglyLinkedList class.

```
concatenateLists(x, y):
    if x is empty:
        return y
    if yis empty:
        return x

current = x.head
    while current.next is not null:
        current = current.next

current.next = y.head

x' = x
```

return x'

```
2. Give an algorithm for finding the second-to-last node in a singly
      linked list in which the last node is indicated by a null next reference.
public class LinkedList {
  private Node head;
  public Node findSecondToLastNode() {
     if (head == null || head.next == null) {
       return null;
     }
     Node current = head;
     Node previous = null;
     while (current.next != null) {
       pre = current;
       current = current.next;
     }
     return pre;
  }
  private class Node {
     private int data;
     private Node next;
     public Node(int data) {
       this.data = data;
       this.next = null;
     }
  }
```

3. Give an implementation of the size() method for the SingularlyLinkedList class, assuming that we did not maintain size as an instance variable.

```
public class SingularlyLinkedList {
  private Node head;
  public int size() {
     int counter = 0;
     Node current = head;
     while (current != null) {
       counter++;
       current = current.next;
     }
     return counter;
  }
  private class Node {
     private int data;
     private Node next;
     public Node(int data) {
        this.data = data:
       this.next = null;
  }
}
   4. Implement a rotate() method in the SinglyLinkedList class, which has
      semantics equal to addLast(removeFirst()), yet without creating any
      new node.
```

public class SinglyLinkedList {

```
private Node head;
public void rotate() {
  if (head == null || head.next == null) {
     return;
  }
  Node pre= null;
  Node current = head;
  while (current.next != null) {
     pre = current;
     current = current.next;
  }
  current.next = head;
  head = current;
  pre.next = null;
}
private class Node {
  private int data;
  private Node next;
  public Node(int data) {
     this.data = data;
     this.next = null;
  }
}
```

5. Describe an algorithm for concatenating two singly linked lists L and M, into a single list L' that contains all the nodes of L followed by all the nodes of M.

```
public class SinglyLinkedList {
  private Node head;
  public void concatenate(SinglyLinkedList otherList) {
     if (head == null) {
       head = otherList.head;
     } else {
        Node cur = head;
       while (cur.next != null) {
          cur = cur.next;
       cur.next = otherList.head;
  }
  private class Node {
     private int data;
     private Node next;
     public Node(int data) {
       this.data = data;
       this.next = null;
  }
}
   6. Describe in detail an algorithm for reversing a singly linked list L
      using only a constant amount of additional space.
public class SinglyLinkedList {
  private Node head;
  public void reverse() {
     if (head == null || head.next == null) {
```

```
return;
     }
     Node pre = null;
     Node cur = head;
     while (cur != null) {
       Node next = cur.next;
       cur.next = pre;
       pre = cur;
       cur = next;
     }
     head = pre;
  }
  private class Node {
     private int data;
     private Node next;
     public Node(int data) {
       this.data = data;
       this.next = null;
  }
}
```