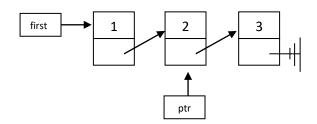
# **Data Structures and Algorithms**

# Lab Journal - Lab 5

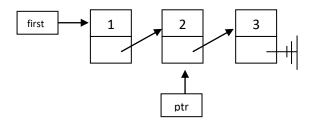
Na	me:							
Eni	Enrollment #:							
Cla	Class/Section:							
Ob	jective							
Thi	s lab session is aimed at introducing studen	ts to sing	ly linked li	st. In additior	ı, the students			
wil	also implement the 'Queue' using a linked I	ist and de	evelop a nu	umber of utilit	y functions for			
sin	gly linked lists.							
	e answers to the following.							
1.	The following list of names is assigned (in o	order) to	a linear ar	ray INFO. Assi	ign value to LINK and			
Δ.	START, so that INFO, LINK and START form a	•		,				
			LINK					
	START 1	Mary						
	2	Helen						
	3	Barbara						
	4	Paula						
	5	Diana						
	6	Audrey						
	7	Karen						
	8	Nancy						
	9	Ruth						
	10	Eileen						

Given the following linked list, state what does each of the following statements refer to.



first->data;	
<pre>first-&gt;next-&gt;next-&gt;data;</pre>	
ptr->next->data;	
ptr->next->next;	
first->next->next;	

3. Redraw the following list after the given instructions are executed:



first -> next = first -> next -> next;
ptr -> next -> next = ptr;
ptr->next = NULL;

## Task 2:

Implement the following exercises.

#### Exercise 1

```
Implement the class Linked List to create a list of integers. You need to provide the
implementation of the member functions as described in the following.
class List
private:
     Node * head;
public:
     List();
     ~List();
     // Checks if the list is empty or not
     bool emptyList();
     // Inserts a new node with value 'newV' after the node
     containing value 'oldV'. If a node with value 'oldV' does
     not exist, inserts the new node at the end.
     void insertafter(int oldV, int newV);
     // Deletes the node containing the specified value
     void deleteNode(int value);
     // Inserts a new node at the start of the list
     void insert begin(int value);
     // Inserts a new node at the end of the list
     void insert end(int value);
     // Displays the values stored in the list
     void traverse();
};
```

## Exercise 2

Linked lists allow efficient implementation of a number of data structures. For instance, Queues can be implemented using a linked list to store the data values. The first node can serve as the 'front' while the last node can be regarded as 'rear' of the queue (Figure 1). The Enqueue() operation is equivalent to adding a node at the end of the list while the Dequeue() operation removes the first element from the list. Implement the 'Queue' class using a linked list for data storage.

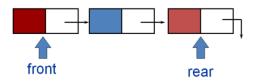


Figure 1 Linked list based implementation of queue

#### Exercise 3

Write the following C++ functions to realize the indicated functionality on a singly linked list of integers.

- A function which accepts a pointer to the first node and returns the maximum value in the list.
- A function that counts the total number of nodes in the list
- A function to search a given value in the list and return the node number where the queried value is found
- A function to display the elements of the list using recursion.
- A function swap(Node \*p1, Node \*p2) that swaps the data in the nodes p1 and p2.

Implement the given exercises and get them checked by your instructor. If you are unable to complete the tasks in the lab session, deposit this journal alongwith your programs (printed or handwritten) before the start of the next lab session.

S No.	Exercise	Checked By:
1.	Exercise 1	
2.	Exercise 2	
3.	Exercise 3	