

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 2\_MCQ\_Updated

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 20  
Marks Obtained : 18

#### Section 1 : MCQ

1. Which of the following statements correctly creates a new node for a doubly linked list?

**Answer**

```
struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*) malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

2. How do you delete a node from the middle of a doubly linked list?

**Answer**

All of the mentioned options

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

3. What will be the output of the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

struct Node {
    int data;
    struct Node* next;
    struct Node* prev;
};

int main() {
    struct Node* head = NULL;
    struct Node* temp = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    temp->data = 2;
    temp->next = NULL;
    temp->prev = NULL;
    head = temp;
    printf("%d\n", head->data);
    free(temp);
    return 0;
}
```

**Answer**

2

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

4. What does the following code snippet do?

```
struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
newNode->data = value;
newNode->next = NULL;
newNode->prev = NULL;
```

**Answer**

Creates a new node and initializes its data to 'value'

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

5. Which code snippet correctly deletes a node with a given value from a doubly linked list?

```
void deleteNode(Node** head_ref, Node* del_node) {  
    if (*head_ref == NULL || del_node == NULL) {  
        return;  
    }  
    if (*head_ref == del_node) {  
        *head_ref = del_node->next;  
    }  
    if (del_node->next != NULL) {  
        del_node->next->prev = del_node->prev;  
    }  
    if (del_node->prev != NULL) {  
        del_node->prev->next = del_node->next;  
    }  
    free(del_node);  
}
```

**Answer**

Deletes the node at a given position in a doubly linked list.

**Status : Wrong**

**Marks : 0/1**

6. Which of the following information is stored in a doubly-linked list's nodes?

**Answer**

All of the mentioned options

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

7. Which pointer helps in traversing a doubly linked list in reverse order?

**Answer**

prev

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

8. Which of the following is true about the last node in a doubly linked list?

**Answer**

Its next pointer is NULL

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

9. What is the main advantage of a two-way linked list over a one-way linked list?

**Answer**

Two-way linked lists allow for traversal in both directions.

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

10. Consider the provided pseudo code. How can you initialize an empty two-way linked list?

Define Structure Node

data: Integer

prev: Pointer to Node

next: Pointer to Node

End Define

Define Structure TwoWayLinkedList

head: Pointer to Node

tail: Pointer to Node

End Define

**Answer**

```
struct TwoWayLinkedList* list = malloc(sizeof(struct TwoWayLinkedList)); list->head = NULL; list->tail = NULL;
```

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 1/1**

11. What is a memory-efficient double-linked list?

**Answer**

A doubly linked list that uses bitwise AND operator for storing addresses

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

12. Which of the following is false about a doubly linked list?

**Answer**

Implementing a doubly linked list is easier than singly linked list

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

13. How do you reverse a doubly linked list?

**Answer**

By swapping the next and previous pointers of each node

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

14. What will be the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {
    int data;
    struct Node* next;
    struct Node* prev;
};
```

```
int main() {
    struct Node* head = NULL;
    struct Node* tail = NULL;
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        struct Node* temp = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
        temp->data = i + 1;
        temp->prev = tail;
        temp->next = NULL;
        if (tail != NULL) {
```

```

        tail->next = temp;
    } else {
        head = temp;
    }
    tail = temp;
}
struct Node* current = head;
while (current != NULL) {
    printf("%d ", current->data);
    current = current->next;
}
return 0;
}

```

**Answer**

1 2 3 4 5

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

15. What will be the effect of setting the prev pointer of a node to NULL in a doubly linked list?

**Answer**

It will break the list

**Status :** Wrong

**Marks :** 0/1

16. Consider the following function that refers to the head of a Doubly Linked List as the parameter. Assume that a node of a doubly linked list has the previous pointer as prev and the next pointer as next.

Assume that the reference of the head of the following doubly linked list is passed to the below function 1 <--> 2 <--> 3 <--> 4 <--> 5 <--> 6. What should be the modified linked list after the function call?

Procedure fun(head\_ref: Pointer to Pointer of node)

temp = NULL

current = \*head\_ref

```
While current is not NULL
    temp = current->prev
    current->prev = current->next
    current->next = temp
    current = current->prev
End While
```

```
If temp is not NULL
    *head_ref = temp->prev
End If
End Procedure
```

**Answer**

6 &lt;--&gt; 5 &lt;--&gt; 4 &lt;--&gt; 3 &lt;--&gt; 2 &lt;--&gt; 1.

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

17. Where Fwd and Bwd represent forward and backward links to the adjacent elements of the list. Which of the following segments of code deletes the node pointed to by X from the doubly linked list, if it is assumed that X points to neither the first nor the last node of the list?

A doubly linked list is declared as

```
struct Node {
    int Value;
    struct Node *Fwd;
    struct Node *Bwd;
};
```

**Answer**

X->Bwd->Fwd = X->Fwd; X->Fwd->Bwd = X->Bwd;

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

18. What is the correct way to add a node at the beginning of a doubly linked list?

**Answer**

```
void addFirst(int data){ Node* newNode = new Node(data);  newNode->next = head;    if (head != NULL) {    head->prev = newNode;  }  head = newNode;    }
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

19. What happens if we insert a node at the beginning of a doubly linked list?

**Answer**

The previous pointer of the new node is NULL

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1

20. How many pointers does a node in a doubly linked list have?

**Answer**

2

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 1/1



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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 2\_COD\_Question 1

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Your task is to create a program to manage a playlist of items. Each item is represented as a character, and you need to implement the following operations on the playlist.

Here are the main functionalities of the program:

Insert Item: The program should allow users to add items to the front and end of the playlist. Items are represented as characters. Display Playlist: The program should display the playlist containing the items that were added.

To implement this program, a doubly linked list data structure should be used, where each node contains an item character.

**Input Format**

The input consists of a sequence of space-separated characters, representing the items to be inserted into the doubly linked list.

The input is terminated by entering - (hyphen).

### ***Output Format***

The first line of output prints "Forward Playlist: " followed by the linked list after inserting the items at the end.

The second line prints "Backward Playlist: " followed by the linked list after inserting the items at the front.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: a b c -

Output: Forward Playlist: a b c

Backward Playlist: c b a

### ***Answer***

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {  
    char item;  
    struct Node* next;  
    struct Node* prev;  
};
```

```
void insertAtEnd(struct Node** head, char item) {  
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));  
    newNode->item = item;  
    newNode->next = NULL;
```

```
    if (*head == NULL) {  
        newNode->prev = NULL;  
        *head = newNode;  
        return;
```

```

    }
    struct Node* last = *head;
    while (last->next != NULL) {
        last = last->next;
    }
    last->next = newNode;
    newNode->prev = last;
}

void displayForward(struct Node* head) {
    struct Node* current = head;
    while (current != NULL) {
        printf("%c ", current->item);
        current = current->next;
    }
}

void displayBackward(struct Node* tail) {
    struct Node* current = tail;
    if (current == NULL) return;
    while (current->next != NULL) {
        current = current->next;
    }

    while (current != NULL) {
        printf("%c ", current->item);
        current = current->prev;
    }
}

void freePlaylist(struct Node* head) {
    Node* current = head;
    Node* nextNode;
    while(current!=NULL) {
        nextNode = current->next;
        free(current);
        current = nextNode;
    }
}

int main() {
    struct Node* playlist = NULL;
    char item;

```

```
while (1) {
    scanf(" %c", &item);
    if (item == '-') {
        break;
    }
    insertAtEnd(&playlist, item);
}

struct Node* tail = playlist;
while (tail->next != NULL) {
    tail = tail->next;
}

printf("Forward Playlist: ");
displayForward(playlist);

printf("Backward Playlist: ");
displayBackward(tail);

freePlaylist(playlist);

return 0;
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks : 10/10**

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 2\_COD\_Question 2

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Moniksha, a chess coach organizing a tournament, needs a program to manage participant IDs efficiently. The program maintains a doubly linked list of IDs and offers two functions: Append to add IDs as students register, and Print Maximum ID to identify the highest ID for administrative tasks.

This tool streamlines tournament organization, allowing Moniksha to focus on coaching her students effectively.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line consists of an integer  $n$ , representing the number of participant IDs to be added.

The second line consists of  $n$  space-separated integers representing the participant IDs.

### **Output Format**

The output displays a single integer, representing the maximum participant ID.

If the list is empty, the output prints "Empty list!".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 3

163 137 155

Output: 163

### **Answer**

```
// You are using GCC
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {  
    int id;  
    struct Node* next;  
    struct Node* prev;  
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList {  
    struct Node* head;  
    struct Node* tail;  
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList* createList() {  
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = (struct DoublyLinkedList*)malloc(sizeof(struct  
DoublyLinkedList));  
    list->head = NULL;  
    list->tail = NULL;  
    return list;  
}
```

```
void append(struct DoublyLinkedList* list, int id) {  
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
```

```

newNode->id = id;
newNode->next = NULL;
if (list->head == NULL) {
    newNode->prev = NULL;
    list->head = newNode;
    list->tail = newNode;
    return;
}
newNode->prev = list->tail;
list->tail->next = newNode;
list->tail = newNode;
}

int printMaxID(struct DoublyLinkedList* list) {
    if (list->head == NULL) {
        return -1;
    }
    int maxID = list->head->id;
    struct Node* current = list->head;
    while (current != NULL) {
        if (current->id > maxID) {
            maxID = current->id;
        }
        current = current->next;
    }
    return maxID;
}

```

```

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = createList();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int id;
        scanf("%d", &id);
        append(list, id);
    }
    int maxID = printMaxID(list);
    if (maxID == -1) {
        printf("Empty list!\n");
    } else {
        printf("%d\n", maxID);
    }
}

```

```
}  
return 0;  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

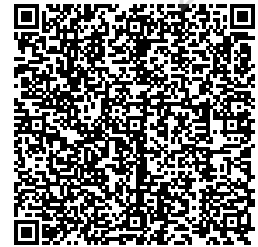
**Marks :** 10/10



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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 2\_COD\_Question 3

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Bob is tasked with developing a company's employee record management system. The system needs to maintain a list of employee records using a doubly linked list. Each employee is represented by a unique integer ID.

Help Bob to complete a program that adds employee records at the front, traverses the list, and prints the same for each addition of employees to the list.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of employees.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the employee IDs.

### **Output Format**

For each employee ID, the program prints "Node Inserted" followed by the current state of the doubly linked list in the next line, with the data values of each node separated by spaces.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 4

101 102 103 104

Output: Node Inserted

101

Node Inserted

102 101

Node Inserted

103 102 101

Node Inserted

104 103 102 101

### **Answer**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
struct node {
    int info;
    struct node* prev, * next;
};
```

```
struct node* start = NULL;
```

```
void traverse() {
    struct node* current = start;
    while(current!=NULL) {
        printf("%d \n",current->info);
        current=current->next;
    }
}
```

```
void insertAtFront(int data) {
```

```
    struct node* newNode = (struct node*)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    newNode->info = data;
    newNode->next = start;
    newNode->prev = NULL;
    if(start!=NULL) start->prev = newNode;
    start = newNode;
    printf("Node Inserted\n");
}

int main() {
    int n, data;
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        cin >> data;
        insertAtFront(data);
        traverse();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 2\_COD\_Question 4

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Ravi is developing a student registration system for a college. To efficiently store and manage the student IDs, he decides to implement a doubly linked list where each node represents a student's ID.

In this system, each student's ID is stored sequentially, and the system needs to display all registered student IDs in the order they were entered.

Implement a program that creates a doubly linked list, inserts student IDs, and displays them in the same order.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line contains an integer N the number of student IDs.

The second line contains N space-separated integers representing the student IDs.

### **Output Format**

The output should display the single line containing N space-separated integers representing the student IDs stored in the doubly linked list.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5

10 20 30 40 50

Output: 10 20 30 40 50

### **Answer**

```
// You are using GCC
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {  
    int id;  
    struct Node* next;  
    struct Node* prev;  
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList {  
    struct Node* head;  
    struct Node* tail;  
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList* createList() {  
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = (struct DoublyLinkedList*)malloc(sizeof(struct  
DoublyLinkedList));  
    list->head = NULL;  
    list->tail = NULL;  
    return list;  
}
```

```
void insert(struct DoublyLinkedList* list, int id) {
```

```

    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    newNode->id = id;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    if (list->head == NULL) {
        newNode->prev = NULL;
        list->head = newNode;
        list->tail = newNode;
        return;
    }
    newNode->prev = list->tail;
    list->tail->next = newNode;
    list->tail = newNode;
}

void display(struct DoublyLinkedList* list) {
    struct Node* current = list->head;
    while (current != NULL) {
        printf("%d ", current->id);
        current = current->next;
    }
}

int main() {
    int N;
    scanf("%d", &N);
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = createList();
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        int id;
        scanf("%d", &id);
        insert(list, id);
    }
    display(list);
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 2\_COD\_Question 5

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Ashwin is tasked with developing a simple application to manage a list of items in a shop inventory using a doubly linked list. Each item in the inventory has a unique identification number. The application should allow users to perform the following operations:

Create a List of Items: Initialize the inventory with a given number of items. Each item will be assigned a unique number provided by the user and insert the elements at end of the list.

Delete an Item: Remove an item from the inventory at a specific position.

Display the Inventory: Show the list of items before and after deletion.

If the position provided for deletion is invalid (e.g., out of range), it should

display an error message.

### ***Input Format***

The first line contains an integer  $n$ , representing the number of items to be initially entered into the inventory.

The second line contains  $n$  integers, each representing the unique identification number of an item separated by spaces.

The third line contains an integer  $p$ , representing the position of the item to be deleted from the inventory.

### ***Output Format***

The first line of output prints "Data entered in the list:" followed by the data values of each node in the doubly linked list before deletion.

If  $p$  is an invalid position, the output prints "Invalid position. Try again."

If  $p$  is a valid position, the output prints "After deletion the new list:" followed by the data values of each node in the doubly linked list after deletion.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 4

1 2 3 4

5

Output: Data entered in the list:

node 1 : 1

node 2 : 2

node 3 : 3

node 4 : 4

Invalid position. Try again.

### ***Answer***

```
// You are using GCC
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```



```
struct Node {
    int id;
    struct Node* next;
    struct Node* prev;
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList {
    struct Node* head;
    struct Node* tail;
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList* createList() {
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = (struct DoublyLinkedList*)malloc(sizeof(struct
DoublyLinkedList));
    list->head = NULL;
    list->tail = NULL;
    return list;
}
```

```
void insert(struct DoublyLinkedList* list, int id) {
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    newNode->id = id;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    if (list->head == NULL) {
        newNode->prev = NULL;
        list->head = newNode;
        list->tail = newNode;
        return;
    }
    newNode->prev = list->tail;
    list->tail->next = newNode;
    list->tail = newNode;
}
```

```
void display(struct DoublyLinkedList* list) {
    struct Node* current = list->head;
    int index = 1;
    while (current != NULL) {
        printf("node %d : %d\n", index, current->id);
        current = current->next;
        index++;
    }
```

```

    }
}

void deleteNode(struct DoublyLinkedList* list, int position) {
    if (position < 1) {
        printf("Invalid position. Try again.\n");
        return;
    }
    struct Node* current = list->head;
    for (int i = 1; i < position && current != NULL; i++) {
        current = current->next;
    }
    if (current == NULL) {
        printf("Invalid position. Try again.\n");
        return;
    }
    if (current->prev != NULL) {
        current->prev->next = current->next;
    } else {
        list->head = current->next;
    }
    if (current->next != NULL) {
        current->next->prev = current->prev;
    } else {
        list->tail = current->prev;
    }
    free(current);
}

```

```

int main() {
    int n, p;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = createList();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int id;
        scanf("%d", &id);
        insert(list, id);
    }
    printf("Data entered in the list:\n");
    display(list);
    scanf("%d", &p);
    deleteNode(list, p);
}

```

```
if (p >= 1 && p <= n) {  
    printf("After deletion the new list:\n");  
    display(list);  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks : 10/10**

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 2\_CY

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 30  
Marks Obtained : 30

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Sam is learning about two-way linked lists. He came across a problem where he had to populate a two-way linked list and print the original as well as the reverse order of the list. Assist him with a suitable program.

##### *Input Format*

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the number of elements in the list.

The second line consists of n space-separated integers, representing the elements.

##### *Output Format*

The first line displays the message: "List in original order:"

The second line displays the elements of the doubly linked list in the original order.

The third line displays the message: "List in reverse order:"

The fourth line displays the elements of the doubly linked list in reverse order.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5

1 2 3 4 5

Output: List in original order:

1 2 3 4 5

List in reverse order:

5 4 3 2 1

### **Answer**

```
// You are using GCC
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    struct Node* next;  
    struct Node* prev;  
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList {  
    struct Node* head;  
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList* createList() {  
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = (struct DoublyLinkedList*)malloc(sizeof(struct  
DoublyLinkedList));  
    list->head = NULL;  
    return list;  
}
```

```
void insertEnd(struct DoublyLinkedList* list, int data) {
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    newNode->data = data;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    if (list->head == NULL) {
        newNode->prev = NULL;
        list->head = newNode;
        return;
    }
    struct Node* last = list->head;
    while (last->next != NULL) {
        last = last->next;
    }
    last->next = newNode;
    newNode->prev = last;
}
```

```
void displayOriginal(struct DoublyLinkedList* list) {
    struct Node* temp = list->head;
    while (temp != NULL) {
        printf("%d ", temp->data);
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    printf("\n");
}
```

```
void displayReverse(struct DoublyLinkedList* list) {
    struct Node* temp = list->head;
    if (temp == NULL) return;
    while (temp->next != NULL) {
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    while (temp != NULL) {
        printf("%d ", temp->data);
        temp = temp->prev;
    }
    printf("\n");
}
```

```
int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

```

struct DoublyLinkedList* list = createList();
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    int value;
    scanf("%d", &value);
    insertEnd(list, value);
}
printf("List in original order:\n");
displayOriginal(list);
printf("List in reverse order:\n");
displayReverse(list);
return 0;
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement

Ashiq is developing a ticketing system for a small amusement park. The park issues tickets to visitors in the order they arrive. However, due to a system change, the oldest ticket (first inserted) must be revoked instead of the last one.

To manage this, Ashiq decided to use a doubly linked list-based stack, where:

Pushing adds a new ticket to the top of the stack. Removing the first inserted ticket (removing from the bottom of the stack). Printing the remaining tickets from bottom to top.

### **Input Format**

The first line consists of an integer  $n$ , representing the number of tickets issued.

The second line consists of  $n$  space-separated integers, each representing a ticket number in the order they were issued.

### **Output Format**

The output prints space-separated integers, representing the remaining ticket numbers in the order from bottom to top.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 7

24 96 41 85 97 91 13

Output: 96 41 85 97 91 13

### **Answer**

// You are using GCC

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    struct Node* next;  
    struct Node* prev;  
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList {  
    struct Node* head;  
    struct Node* tail;  
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList* createList() {  
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = (struct DoublyLinkedList*)malloc(sizeof(struct  
DoublyLinkedList));  
    list->head = NULL;  
    list->tail = NULL;  
    return list;  
}
```

```
void push(struct DoublyLinkedList* list, int data) {  
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));  
    newNode->data = data;  
    newNode->next = NULL;  
    newNode->prev = list->tail;  
    if (list->tail != NULL) {  
        list->tail->next = newNode;  
    }  
    list->tail = newNode;
```



```

    if (list->head == NULL) {
        list->head = newNode;
    }
}

void revokeFirstTicket(struct DoublyLinkedList* list) {
    if (list->head == NULL) return;
    struct Node* temp = list->head;
    list->head = list->head->next;
    if (list->head != NULL) {
        list->head->prev = NULL;
    } else {
        list->tail = NULL;
    }
    free(temp);
}

void displayList(struct DoublyLinkedList* list) {
    struct Node* temp = list->head;
    while (temp != NULL) {
        printf("%d ", temp->data);
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    printf("\n");
}

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = createList();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int ticket;
        scanf("%d", &ticket);
        push(list, ticket);
    }
    revokeFirstTicket(list);
    displayList(list);
    return 0;
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Krishna needs to create a doubly linked list to store and display a sequence of integers. Your task is to help write a program to read a list of integers from input, store them in a doubly linked list, and then display the list.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer  $n$ , representing the number of integers in the list.

The second line of input consists of  $n$  space-separated integers.

#### ***Output Format***

The output prints a single line displaying the integers in the order they were added to the doubly linked list, separated by spaces.

If nothing is added (i.e., the list is empty), it will display "List is empty".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

#### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 5

1 2 3 4 5

Output: 1 2 3 4 5

#### ***Answer***

```
// You are using GCC
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    struct Node* next;  
    struct Node* prev;  
};
```

```
struct DoublyLinkedList {
```

```
    struct Node* head;
};

struct DoublyLinkedList* createList() {
    struct DoublyLinkedList* list = (struct DoublyLinkedList*)malloc(sizeof(struct
DoublyLinkedList));
    list->head = NULL;
    return list;
}
```

```
void insertEnd(struct DoublyLinkedList* list, int data) {
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    newNode->data = data;
    newNode->next = NULL;
    if (list->head == NULL) {
        newNode->prev = NULL;
        list->head = newNode;
        return;
    }
    struct Node* last = list->head;
    while (last->next != NULL) {
        last = last->next;
    }
    last->next = newNode;
    newNode->prev = last;
}
```

```
void displayList(struct DoublyLinkedList* list) {
    if (list->head == NULL) {
        printf("List is empty\n");
        return;
    }
    struct Node* temp = list->head;
    while (temp != NULL) {
        printf("%d ", temp->data);
        temp = temp->next;
    }
    printf("\n");
}
```

```
int main() {
    int n;
```

```
scanf("%d", &n);
struct DoublyLinkedList* list = createList();
if (n > 0) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int value;
        scanf("%d", &value);
        insertEnd(list, value);
    }
}
displayList(list);
return 0;
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks : 10/10**

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 2\_PAH

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 50  
Marks Obtained : 50

### Section 1 : Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

Tom is a software developer working on a project where he has to check if a doubly linked list is a palindrome. He needs to write a program to solve this problem. Write a program to help Tom check if a given doubly linked list is a palindrome or not.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line consists of an integer N, representing the number of elements in the linked list.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers representing the linked list elements.

#### ***Output Format***

The first line displays the space-separated integers, representing the doubly

linked list.

The second line displays one of the following:

1. If the doubly linked list is a palindrome, print "The doubly linked list is a palindrome".
2. If the doubly linked list is not a palindrome, print "The doubly linked list is not a palindrome".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5

1 2 3 2 1

Output: 1 2 3 2 1

The doubly linked list is a palindrome

### **Answer**

```
// You are using GCC
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
// Define the structure for a Node in the doubly linked list
```

```
struct Node {
```

```
    int data;           // Data stored in the node
```

```
    struct Node* next;  // Pointer to the next node
```

```
    struct Node* prev;  // Pointer to the previous node
```

```
};
```

```
// Global head pointer for the doubly linked list
```

```
struct Node* head = NULL;
```

```
// Function to insert a new node at the end of the list
```

```
void insert(int data) {
```

```
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
```

```
    newNode->data = data;
```

```
    newNode->next = NULL;
```

```
    if (head == NULL) {
```

```

    newNode->prev = NULL;
    head = newNode;
    return;
}

struct Node* last = head;
while (last->next != NULL) {
    last = last->next;
}

last->next = newNode;
newNode->prev = last;
}

// Function to print the list
void printList() {
    struct Node* current = head;
    while (current != NULL) {
        printf("%d ", current->data);
        current = current->next;
    }
    printf("\n"); // Print a newline at the end of the list
}

// Function to check if the list is a palindrome
int isPalindrome() {
    struct Node* left = head;
    struct Node* right = head;

    // Move the right pointer to the end of the list
    while (right->next != NULL) {
        right = right->next;
    }

    // Compare elements from the start and end
    while (left != NULL && right != NULL && left != right && left->prev != right) {
        if (left->data != right->data) {
            return 0; // Not a palindrome
        }
        left = left->next;
        right = right->prev;
    }
}

```

```

    return 1; // Is a palindrome
}

int main() {
    int n;

    // Read the number of elements
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int element;

    // Read elements and insert them into the doubly linked list
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &element);
        insert(element);
    }

    // Print the list
    printList();

    // Check if the list is a palindrome
    if (isPalindrome()) {
        printf("The doubly linked list is a palindrome\n");
    } else {
        printf("The doubly linked list is not a palindrome\n");
    }

    // Free the allocated memory
    struct Node* current = head;
    struct Node* nextNode;
    while (current != NULL) {
        nextNode = current->next;
        free(current);
        current = nextNode;
    }

    return 0;
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement



Bala is a student learning about the doubly linked list and its functionalities. He came across a problem where he wanted to create a doubly linked list by appending elements to the front of the list.

After populating the list, he wanted to delete the node at the given position from the beginning. Write a suitable code to help Bala.

### ***Input Format***

The first line contains an integer N, the number of elements in the doubly linked list.

The second line contains N integers separated by a space, the data values of the nodes in the doubly linked list.

The third line contains an integer X, the position of the node to be deleted from the doubly linked list.

### ***Output Format***

The first line of output displays the original elements of the doubly linked list, separated by a space.

The second line prints the updated list after deleting the node at the given position X from the beginning.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 5

10 20 30 40 50

2

Output: 50 40 30 20 10

50 30 20 10

### ***Answer***

```
// You are using GCC
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {
    int data;          // Data stored in the node
    struct Node* next; // Pointer to the next node
    struct Node* prev; // Pointer to the previous node
};
```

```
struct Node* head = NULL;
```

```
void insertAtFront(int data) {
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    newNode->data = data;
    newNode->next = head;
    newNode->prev = NULL;
    if (head != NULL) {
        head->prev = newNode;
    }
    head = newNode;
}
```

```
void deleteAtPosition(int position) {
    if (head == NULL || position <= 0) {
        return; // No deletion needed
    }
}
```

```
    struct Node* current = head;
    if (position == 1) {
        head = current->next;
        if (head != NULL) {
            head->prev = NULL;
        }
        free(current); // Free the old head
        return;
    }
```

```
    for (int i = 1; current != NULL && i < position; i++) {
        current = current->next;
    }
```

```
    // If the position is out of bounds
    if (current == NULL) {
```

```

    return;
}

// Update pointers to remove the current node
if (current->next != NULL) {
    current->next->prev = current->prev; // Update previous pointer of next node
}
if (current->prev != NULL) {
    current->prev->next = current->next; // Update next pointer of previous node
}

free(current); // Free the node
}

// Function to print the list
void printList() {
    struct Node* current = head;
    while (current != NULL) {
        printf("%d ", current->data);
        current = current->next;
    }
    printf("\n"); // Print a newline at the end of the list
}

int main() {
    int N, X;

    // Read the number of elements in the doubly linked list
    scanf("%d", &N);
    int element;

    // Read elements and insert them at the front of the doubly linked list
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &element);
        insertAtFront(element);
    }

    // Print the original list
    printList();

    // Read the position of the node to be deleted
    scanf("%d", &X);

```

```

// Delete the node at the specified position
deleteAtPosition(X);

// Print the updated list
printList();

// Free the allocated memory
struct Node* current = head;
struct Node* nextNode;
while (current != NULL) {
    nextNode = current->next;
    free(current);
    current = nextNode;
}

return 0;
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Pranav wants to clockwise rotate a doubly linked list by a specified number of positions. He needs your help to implement a program to achieve this. Given a doubly linked list and an integer representing the number of positions to rotate, write a program to rotate the list clockwise.

#### **Input Format**

The first line of input consists of an integer  $n$ , representing the number of elements in the linked list.

The second line consists of  $n$  space-separated linked list elements.

The third line consists of an integer  $k$ , representing the number of places to rotate the list.

#### **Output Format**

The output displays the elements of the doubly linked list after rotating it by  $k$  positions.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5

1 2 3 4 5

1

Output: 5 1 2 3 4

### **Answer**

// You are using GCC

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    struct Node* next;  
    struct Node* prev;  
};
```

```
struct Node* head = NULL;
```

// Function to insert a new node at the end of the list

```
void insert(int data) {  
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));  
    newNode->data = data;  
    newNode->next = NULL;
```

```
    if (head == NULL) {  
        newNode->prev = NULL;  
        head = newNode;  
        return;  
    }
```

```
    struct Node* last = head;  
    while (last->next != NULL) {  
        last = last->next;  
    }
```

```

    last->next = newNode;
    newNode->prev = last;
}

// Function to print the list
void printList() {
    struct Node* current = head;
    while (current != NULL) {
        printf("%d ", current->data);
        current = current->next;
    }
    printf("\n"); // Print a newline at the end of the list
}

// Function to rotate the doubly linked list clockwise by k positions
void rotateClockwise(int k) {
    if (head == NULL || head->next == NULL || k == 0) {
        return; // No rotation needed
    }

    struct Node* current = head;
    struct Node* last = head;
    int count = 1;

    // Traverse to the end of the list and count the nodes
    while (last->next != NULL) {
        last = last->next;
        count++;
    }

    // If k is greater than count, reduce k
    k = k % count;

    // If k is 0 after modulo, no rotation is needed
    if (k == 0) {
        return;
    }

    // Traverse to the (count - k)th node
    current = head;
    for (int i = 1; i < count - k; i++) {
        current = current->next;
    }

```

```

    }

    // Update the head and pointers
    struct Node* newHead = current->next;
    current->next = NULL;
    newHead->prev = NULL;
    last->next = head;
    head->prev = last;
    head = newHead;
}

int main() {
    int n, k;

    // Read the number of elements
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int element;

    // Read elements and insert them into the doubly linked list
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &element);
        insert(element);
    }

    // Read the number of positions to rotate
    scanf("%d", &k);

    // Rotate the list
    rotateClockwise(k);

    // Print the rotated list
    printList();

    // Free the allocated memory
    struct Node* current = head;
    struct Node* nextNode;
    while (current != NULL) {
        nextNode = current->next;
        free(current);
        current = nextNode;
    }
}

```

```
    return 0;  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

#### 4. Problem Statement

Riya is developing a contact management system where recently added contacts should appear first. She decides to use a doubly linked list to store contact IDs in the order they are added. Initially, new contacts are inserted at the front of the list. However, sometimes she needs to insert a new contact at a specific position in the list based on priority.

Help Riya implement this system by performing the following operations:

Insert contact IDs at the front of the list as they are added. Insert a new contact at a given position in the list.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the initial size of the linked list.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the values of the linked list to be inserted at the front.

The third line consists of an integer position, representing the position at which the new value should be inserted (position starts from 1).

The fourth line consists of integer data, representing the new value to be inserted.

##### ***Output Format***

The first line of output prints the original list after inserting initial elements to the front.

The second line prints the updated linked list after inserting the element at the specified position.



Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 4

10 20 30 40

3

25

Output: 40 30 20 10

40 30 25 20 10

### **Answer**

// You are using GCC

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

```
struct Node {  
    int data;           // Data stored in the node  
    struct Node* next;  // Pointer to the next node  
    struct Node* prev;  // Pointer to the previous node  
};
```

// Global head pointer for the doubly linked list

```
struct Node* head = NULL;
```

// Function to insert a new node at the front of the list

```
void insertAtFront(int data) {  
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));  
    newNode->data = data;  
    newNode->next = head;  
    newNode->prev = NULL;
```

```
    if (head != NULL) {  
        head->prev = newNode;  
    }  
    head = newNode;  
}
```

// Function to insert a new node at a specific position

```
void insertAtPosition(int data, int position) {  
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));  
    newNode->data = data;
```

```

    if (position == 1) {
        insertAtFront(data);
        return;
    }

    struct Node* current = head;
    for (int i = 1; i < position - 1 && current != NULL; i++) {
        current = current->next;
    }

    if (current == NULL) {
        printf("Position out of bounds\n");
        free(newNode);
        return;
    }

    newNode->next = current->next;
    newNode->prev = current;

    if (current->next != NULL) {
        current->next->prev = newNode;
    }
    current->next = newNode;
}

// Function to print the list
void printList() {
    struct Node* current = head;
    while (current != NULL) {
        printf("%d ", current->data);
        current = current->next;
    }
    printf("\n"); // Print a newline at the end of the list
}

int main() {
    int N, position, data;

    // Read the initial size of the linked list
    scanf("%d", &N);
    int element;

```

```

// Read elements and insert them at the front of the doubly linked list
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &element);
    insertAtFront(element);
}

// Print the original list
printList();

// Read the position to insert the new value
scanf("%d", &position);
// Read the new value to be inserted
scanf("%d", &data);

// Insert the new value at the specified position
insertAtPosition(data, position);

// Print the updated list
printList();

// Free the allocated memory
struct Node* current = head;
struct Node* nextNode;
while (current != NULL) {
    nextNode = current->next;
    free(current);
    current = nextNode;
}

return 0;
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 5. Problem Statement

Rohan is a software developer who is working on an application that processes data stored in a Doubly Linked List. He needs to implement a feature that finds and prints the middle element(s) of the list. If the list contains an odd number of elements, the middle element should be

printed. If the list contains an even number of elements, the two middle elements should be printed.

Help Rohan by writing a program that reads a list of numbers, prints the list, and then prints the middle element(s) based on the number of elements in the list.

### ***Input Format***

The first line of the input consists of an integer  $n$  the number of elements in the doubly linked list.

The second line consists of  $n$  space-separated integers representing the elements of the list.

### ***Output Format***

The first line prints the elements of the list separated by space. (There is an extra space at the end of this line.)

The second line prints the middle element(s) based on the number of elements.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 5

20 52 40 16 18

Output: 20 52 40 16 18

40

### ***Answer***

```
// You are using GCC
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    struct Node* next;  
    struct Node* prev;  
};
```

```
struct Node* head = NULL;
```

```
// Function to insert a new node at the end of the list
```

```
void insert(int data) {  
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));  
    newNode->data = data;  
    newNode->next = NULL;
```

```
    if (head == NULL) {  
        newNode->prev = NULL;  
        head = newNode;  
        return;  
    }
```

```
    struct Node* last = head;  
    while (last->next != NULL) {  
        last = last->next;  
    }
```

```
    last->next = newNode;  
    newNode->prev = last;  
}
```

```
// Function to print the list
```

```
void printList() {  
    struct Node* current = head;  
    while (current != NULL) {  
        printf("%d ", current->data);  
        current = current->next;  
    }  
    printf("\n"); // Print a newline at the end of the list  
}
```

```
// Function to find and print the middle element(s)
```

```
void printMiddle() {  
    struct Node* slow = head;  
    struct Node* fast = head;
```

```
    // Move fast pointer two nodes and slow pointer one node  
    while (fast != NULL && fast->next != NULL) {  
        fast = fast->next->next;
```

```

        slow = slow->next;
    }

    // If fast is NULL, the number of nodes is even
    if (fast == NULL) {
        // Print the two middle nodes
        printf("%d %d\n", slow->prev->data, slow->data);
    } else { // If fast is not NULL, the number of nodes is odd
        // Print the middle node
        printf("%d\n", slow->data);
    }
}
}

```

```

int main() {
    int n;

    // Read the number of elements
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int element;

    // Read elements and insert them into the doubly linked list
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &element);
        insert(element);
    }

    // Print the list
    printList();

    // Print the middle element(s)
    printMiddle();

    // Free the allocated memory
    struct Node* current = head;
    struct Node* nextNode;
    while (current != NULL) {
        nextNode = current->next;
        free(current);
        current = nextNode;
    }
}

```

```
} return 0;
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10