

LINKED LISTS

COMPUTER SCIENCE MENTORS 61A

February 22 to February 26, 2016

For each of the following problems, assume linked lists are defined as follows:

```
class Link:

    empty = ()

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        assert rest is Link.empty or isinstance(rest, Link)
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
```

To check if a Link is empty, compare it against the class attribute `Link.empty`:

```
if link is Link.empty:
    print('This linked list is empty!')
```

1 What Would Python Print?

1. What will Python output? Draw box-and-pointer diagrams to help determine this.

```
>>> a = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))
```

```
>>> a.first
```

```
>>> a.first = 5
```

```
>>> a.first
```

```
>>> a.rest.first
```

```
>>> a.rest.rest.rest.rest.first
```

```
>>> a.rest.rest.rest = a
```

```
>>> a.rest.rest.rest.rest.first
```

2 Code Writing Questions

2. Write a function `skip`, which takes in a `Link` and returns a new `Link`.

```
def skip(lst):
```

```
    """
```

```
    >>> a = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))
```

```
    >>> a
```

```
    Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))
```

```
    >>> b = skip(a)
```

```
    >>> b
```

```
    Link(1, Link(3))
```

```
    >>> a
```

```
    Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4)))) # Original is unchanged
```

```
    """
```

3. Now write function `skip` by mutating the original list, instead of returning a new list. Do NOT call the `Link` constructor.

```
def skip(lst):  
    """  
    >>> a = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3, Link(4))))  
    >>> b = skip(a)  
    >>> b  
    Link(1, Link(3))  
    >>> a  
    Link(1, Link(3))  
    """
```

4. Write a function `reverse`, which takes in a `Link` and returns a new `Link` that has the order of the contents reversed.

Hint: You may want to use a helper function if you're solving this recursively.

```
def reverse(lst):  
    """  
    >>> a = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))  
    >>> b = reverse(a)  
    >>> b  
    Link(3, Link(2, Link(1)))  
    >>> a  
    Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))  
    """
```

5. (Optional) Implement negation so that linked lists have the following behaviour:

```
>>> a = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))
>>> -a # This should output a new Linked List
Link(3, Link(2, Link(1)))
```

You may use your work from question 4.

Hint:

```
>>> a = 4
>>> -a
-4
>>> a.__neg__()
-4
```

6. (Optional) Now write `reverse` by modifying the existing Links. Assume `reverse` returns the head of the new list (so the last `Link` object of the previous list).

First, draw out the box and pointer for the following:

```
>>> a = Link(1, Link(2))
>>> a.rest.rest = a
>>> a.rest = Link.empty
```

Observe how the pointers change, as well as the order in which they are modified.

Now, generalize this to reverse an entire linked list.

```
def reverse(lst):
    """
    >>> a = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))
    >>> b = reverse(a)
    >>> b
    Link(3, Link(2, Link(1)))
    >>> a
    Link(3, Link(2, Link(1)))
    """
```

7. **(Optional)** Write `has_cycle` which takes in a `Link` and returns `True` if and only if there is a cycle in the `Link`.

```
def has_cycle(s):  
    """  
    >>> has_cycle(Link.empty)  
    False  
    >>> a = Link(1, Link(2, Link(3)))  
    >>> has_cycle(a)  
    False  
    >>> a.rest.rest.rest = a  
    >>> has_cycle(a)  
    True  
    """
```