

- ① I will announce TAs by tomorrow afternoon
- ② Assign #5 - print / I don't care if you
take length or
remove / supposed not.
remove nodes
that have a
specific
value.
- ③ not demoing
we grade on
our own.
- CS 162**
Intro to CS II

Linked Lists, Sorting, and Big O

Chap. 17

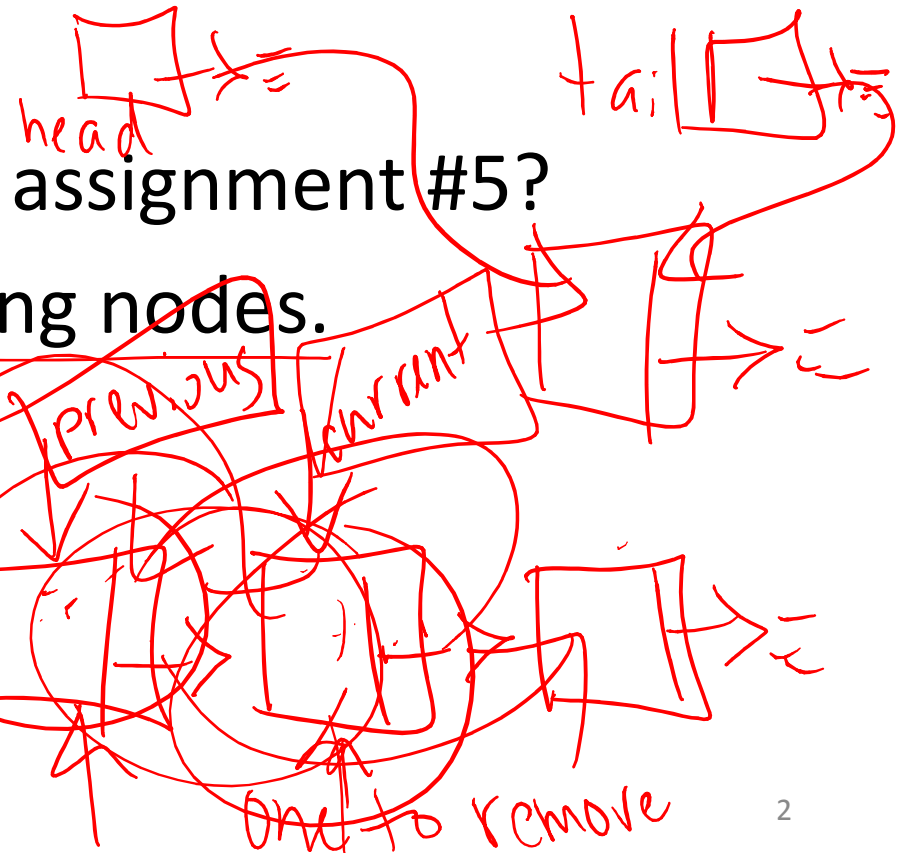
if head + tail are null ^{head}
~~tail = head = push or append (tail)~~

In-class exercise...

Extra credit

else
head = push(head) $O(1)$
tail = append(tail)

- Get into groups of 4-5.
- Why is having a tail in a linked list advantageous?
- How are you sorting for assignment #5?
- Draw the pic for swapping nodes.
 - What is base case?
 - What are other cases?



temp = val1
val1 = val2
val2 = temp

Complexity – Big O

- Based on what?

Data + Algorithm

- Why is this important?

Scalability

Constant time – ~~O(1)~~

```
struct node * push(struct node *head, int n) {  
    struct node *temp=malloc(sizeof(struct node));  
    temp->val=n;  
    temp->next=head;  
    head=temp;  
    return head;  
}
```

Have anything
to do
w/ the
size of
list?

Linear time – $O(n)$

```
int length(struct node *head) {  
    int n=0;  
    while(head!=NULL) {  
        n++;  
        head=head->next;  
    }  
    return n;  
}
```

$n++$ n^2 $O(1/n)$

Quadratic time – $O(n^2)$

```
void bubble_sort(struct node *head, int size) {
```

```
...
```

```
for(int iteration=1; iteration<size; iteration++) {
```

```
for(int i=0; i<size-iteration; i++) {
```

```
if(current->val > current->next->val){
```

```
    //swap values
```

```
}
```

```
    //move current to next node
```

```
}
```

```
current=head;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Handwritten diagram illustrating the bubble sort process on the array [3, 2, 1]. The first pass compares 3 and 2, then 2 and 1, resulting in the array [2, 3, 1]. The second pass compares 2 and 3, then 3 and 1, resulting in the array [2, 1, 3]. The third pass compares 2 and 1, resulting in the array [1, 2, 3].

Handwritten note: $for\ i\ in\ n$

Logarithm (base 2) time – $O(\log_2 n)$

```
int binarySearch(const int list[], int length, int item) {
```

```
    int first = 0, last = length - 1, mid;
```

```
    bool found = false;
```

```
    while (first <= last && !found)
```

```
    {
```

```
        mid = (first + last) / 2;
```

```
        if (list[mid] == item)
```

```
            found = true;
```

```
        else if (list[mid] > item)
```

```
            last = mid - 1;
```

```
        else
```

```
            first = mid + 1;
```

```
    }
```

```
    if (found) { return mid; }
```

```
    else { return -1; }
```

```
} //end binarySearch
```

$$n = 1024 = 2^{10}$$

Final Project...

- Understanding Merge Sort... $n \log n$
- It will be posted today...
- Absolutely no late finals accepted!!!

Sorting Algorithms...

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kPRA0W1kECg>
- Search for Sorting Dancers