

# *Data Structures*

## DLL Homework 2

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*Teaching, Training and Coaching since more than a decade!*

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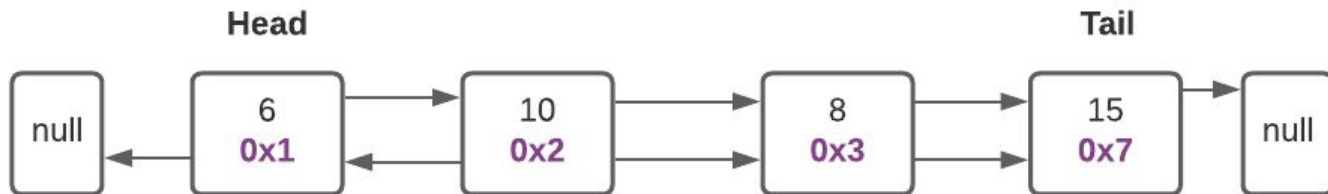


# Problem #1: Find the middle

- Given a linked list, we would like to find its middle value
  - In odd length list, e.g. {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, the middle value is 3
  - In even length list, e.g. {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, the middle values are {3, 4}. We need 2nd one {4}
- Provide 2 implementations, but consider:
  - You can't iterate on the list more than once!
  - Don't use the length variable!
- First: Use your doubly linked list
- Second: Solve it only with the next pointer. Don't use the previous
  - ~5 lines of code.

# Problem #2: Swap forward with backward

- Given K, find the kth node from forward and backward
  - Swap them (**address** not values)
  - For example: for k = 1, we swap head (0x1) and tail (0x3)
  - For example: for k = 2, we swap nodes 0x2 and 0x3 ⇒ (6/0x1), (8/0x3), (10/0x2), (15/0x7)
  - Trick cases. Think and consider
- 2 implementations
  - Utilize the length variable in the list
  - Without the length variable totally



## Problem #3: Reverse list nodes

- Given a list, reverse all its nodes (addresses)
- E.g.  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \Rightarrow \{5, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$
- `void reverse()`

## Problem #4: Merge lists

- Assume we have 2 sorted linked lists, of sizes  $n$  and  $m$
- We would like to merge them together in  $O(n+m)$  but remain sorted
- `void merge_2sorted_lists(LinkedList &other)`
- E.g. list1 {10,20,30,40,50} and list2 {15,17,22,24,35}
  - $\Rightarrow$  10 15 17 20 22 24 30 35 40 50
- Consider the different cases!

*“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”*

*“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”*