

Data Structures

SLL Homework 4

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Problem #1: Arrange odd & even nodes

- This problem is not about nodes values, but their positions (odd & even)
- Rearrange the nodes so that, odd nodes comes first and even nodes comes last
- E.g. if list is 10, 20, 3, 7, 15: Nodes (10, 3, 15) are at odd positions
- 1, 2, 3, 4 \Rightarrow 1, 3, 2, 4
- 1, 2, 3 \Rightarrow 1, 3, 2
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \Rightarrow 1 3 5 7 2 4 6
- 11 33 55 4 50 17 8 \Rightarrow 11 55 50 8 33 4 17

Problem #2: Insert alternating



- Implement void insert_alternate(LinkedList &another)
- The function insert the values from another in an alternating way with self
- E.g. if list1 = 1, 2, 3 and list2 = 4,5,6 \Rightarrow 1 4 2 5 3 6
- {1, 2, 3}, {4} \Rightarrow {1, 4, 2, 3}
- {1, 2, 3} {4, 5, 6, 7, 8} \Rightarrow 1 4 2 5 3 6, 7, 8
- {}, {1, 2, 3} \Rightarrow {1, 2, 3}

Problem #3: Adding 2 HUGE numbers



- Assume we want to represent number 157 as linked list
 - It is helpful to have list as 7 -> 5 -> 1
 - This makes it easy to build and use in math operations
- Implement method: void add_num(LinkedList &another)
- It adds another number to its **current** values
- Let's say current list is {1, 2, 3} representing 321
- Another is: {4, 5, 3} representing 354
- After the addition the list became: 5 7 6 {represents 675}
- {9, 6, 5} + {8, 7, 6, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9} \Rightarrow {7, 4, 2, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9}
- Notice: numbers are huge. Don't convert to integer

Problem #4: Remove all repeated

- Given linked list of **sorted** integers, keep only nodes that **never repeated** and remove everything else (duplicate nodes)
- Input: 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 5 \Rightarrow {3, 5} both 1 and 2 are repeated
- Input: 1, 1 \Rightarrow {}
- Input: 1, 1, 2, 2, 2 \Rightarrow {}
- Input: 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 5 \Rightarrow {5}
- Input: 1, 2, 2, 2, 3 \Rightarrow {1, 3}
- Caution: Coding this problem may drain your time
 - Think about several test cases
 - Draw & verify!

Problem #5: Reverse Chains

- Implement: `void reverse_chains(int k)`
- Instead of reversing the whole list, you reverse only each consecutive k nodes
- {1,2,3,4,5,6}, $k = 6 \Rightarrow 6\ 5\ 4\ 3\ 2\ 1$ [normal reverse]
- {1,2,3,4,5,6}, $k = 3 \Rightarrow 3\ 2\ 1\ \mathbf{6\ 5\ 4}$
- {1,2,3,4,5,6, 7}, $k = 2 \Rightarrow 2\ 1\ 4\ 3\ 6\ 5\ 7$

“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”

“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”