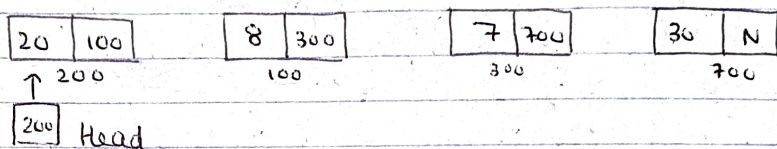


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Linked List-2\* Delete a Node:⇒ Delete First Node

⇒ We simply have to move the Head pointer to the next node.

⇒ Also, after that we have to release the memory of that node.

if (Head != NULL) {

Node \* temp = Head;

Head = Head → next;

delete temp;

}

⇒ Sometimes, it is also possible that Head pointing to NULL. In that case, we don't do anything.

⇒ Delete Last Node

⇒ Create a curr pointer and traverse it to the last node.

Node \* curr = Head;

while (curr → next != NULL) {

curr = curr → next;

}



⇒ Here, we will encounter a problem that we can't make the last node next part NULL because this have to null.

=1 For this, we have to require another pointer 'prev'.

So,

```
⇒ Node *curr = Head;
   Node *prev = NULL;
   while (curr → next != NULL) {
       prev = curr;
       curr = curr → next;
   }
   delete curr;
   prev → next = NULL;
```

⇒ Now, we have to check for edgecases, that are —

⇒ LL doesn't exist.

⇒ LL has only 1 node.

```
if (Head → next == NULL) {
    Node *temp = Head;
    Head = NULL;
    delete temp;
}
```

⇒ So, we have covered all the edge cases.



# \* Delete a particular Node:

⇒ First create a 'curr' <sup>pointer</sup> ~~position~~ and move it to  $x-1$  times.

⇒ Also, we require a 'prev' pointer again.

```
⇒
Node *curr = Head;
Node *prev = NULL;
x--;
while(x--){
    prev = curr;
    curr = curr->next;
}
prev->next = curr->next;
delete curr;
```

⇒ If the value of  $x$  is 1 then above code don't work.

⇒ So,

```
if(x==1){
    Node *temp = Head;
    Head = Head->next;
    delete temp;
}
```

⇒ Now, if we want to do this by using recursion,



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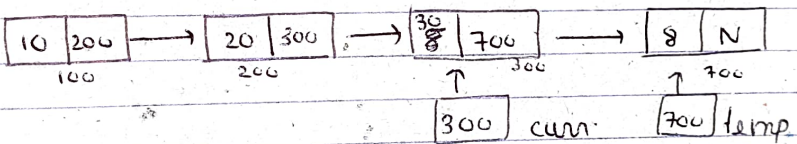
```

Node* deleteNode ( Node * curr, int x) {
    if (x == 1) {
        Node * temp = curr -> next;
        delete curr;
        return temp;
    }
    curr -> next = deleteNode (curr -> next, x-1);
    return curr;
}

```

Q. We have a LL and we have to delete a Node that pointed by curr. But we don't have Head pointer.

⇒



⇒

So, we can do that we will copy the data of next node to the node pointed by curr.

⇒

Create a temp pointer.

```

Node* temp = curr -> next;
curr -> data = temp -> data;
curr -> next = temp -> next;
delete temp;

```