

Assignment 2

Deadline: Thu. 25.04.2024, 12:00 Submission via: **Moodle**

Elaboration time

Remember the time you need for the elaboration of this assignment and document it in Moodle.

Linked Lists

For this assignment, please submit a zip containing:

- the solution of the pen & paper exercise
- the source code of your my_sorted_doubly_linked_list.py

Note: Don't change the code given in the code skeleton (e.g., constructors, etc.), as it is necessary for the automated testing of your submission!

1. Array vs. Single Linked List

8 points

Assume an array and a Single Linked List containing a sorted list of digits comprised from your student **ID**. The array sorts the digits in **descending order**, the **list** stores them in **ascending** order. For instance, for student ID 02166125 the list contains the following digits:

Array: [6,6,5,2,2,1,1,0]

List: $[0] \rightarrow [1] \rightarrow [1] \rightarrow [2] \rightarrow [2] \rightarrow [5] \rightarrow [6] \rightarrow [6]$

Use pen & paper to insert the number 4 to the array and the list in a sorted way. Show and comment the steps necessary to insert the digit in the array and list. Show important states and pointer variables before and after changes (as shown below). Describe in a few sentences how you would implement the insert method for an array and the list when you have reached the insertion point in the respective data structure. Show also the resulting array and list and highlight the newly introduced element.

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Example pen & paper entries for the array:
```

Insert 4 into an array:

Step 0:

Array: [6,6,5,2,2,1,1,0]

Current element:

Current element index:

Comment: if 6 < 4 -> increment index

Step 1:

[6,6,5,2,2,1,1,0] Arrav:

Current element:

Current element index: 1

Comment: if 6 < 4 -> increment index

Example pen & paper entries for the list:

Insert 4 into a list:

Step 0:

List: $[0] \rightarrow [1] \rightarrow [1] \rightarrow [2] \rightarrow [2] \rightarrow [5] \rightarrow [6] \rightarrow [6]$

Current element:

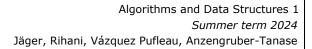
if 0 > 4 -> next element by following the pointer Comment:

Step 1:

List: $[0] \rightarrow [1] \rightarrow [1] \rightarrow [2] \rightarrow [2] \rightarrow [5] \rightarrow [6] \rightarrow [6]$

Current element:

Comment: if $1 > 4 \rightarrow$ next element by following the pointer





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16 points

2. Sorted Doubly Linked List

Implement a Sorted Doubly Linked List in the class MySortedDoublyLinkedList based on the class MyListNode. The list should store objects of type int. The list sorts its elements in <u>ascending</u> order. For your implementation use the provided code skeleton my_sorted_doubly_linked_list.py and implement the methods as described below:

get_value(self, index)

Returns the value of the element at specific list index position ($0 \le index < size$). If the index position is not an int or out of range, a ValueError is raised.

search_value(self, val)

Returns the index of the first occurrence of an element at val, or -1 if val is not contained in the list. If val is not an int, a ValueError is raised.

insert(self, val)

Adds a node containing val to the list, keeping the list sorted in ascending order. In case of duplicates the new element is inserted either before or after the existing duplicates. If val is not an int, a ValueError is raised.

remove_first(self, val)

Removes the first occurrence of the value val from the list and returns True if successful, otherwise returns False. If val is not an int, a ValueError is raised.

remove_all(self, val)

Removes <u>all</u> occurrences of the value val from the list and returns True if successful, otherwise returns false. If val is not an int, a ValueError is raised.

remove_duplicates(self)

Removes all duplicate occurrences of values from the list.

filter_n_max(self, n)

Filters the list to the n highest values (0 < $n \le size$). If n is not an int or out of range, a ValueError is raised.

filter_odd(self)

Removes all even values from the list, so that the resulting list only contains odd values.

filter_even(self)

Removes all odd values from the list, so the resulting list only contains even values.

Consider:

- Stick to the given interface.
- Make sure that head and tail references always point to the correct node.
- Keep the size variable of the list up to date after all operations.