

7th August Morning

- ✓ ① Multiplication → Addition
- ✗ ② Merge K sorted Divide and Conq.
- ✗ ③ Reverse of linked list using add first
- ✓ ④ Remove duplicates from sorted list
 - Add Last
 - Normal
- ✗ ⑤ Remove all duplicates
- ✓ ⑥ Clone a linked list with Random pointer
 - ↪ O(1) → without using space

7th August Evening

- ✓ ① Mathematical proof of cyclic linked list
- ✓ ② Clone a linked list using Hash Map
- ✓ ③ Segregate odd - Even
- ✓ ④ segregate OI
 - swap data
 - Nodes arrangement
- ✓ ⑤ segregate OI2
 - swap data
 - Nodes arrangement

8th August (Morning)

- ✓ ① Segregate node of linked list over last order
- ✗ ② Segregate Node of linked list over pivot order
- ✓ ③ Quick sort in linked list

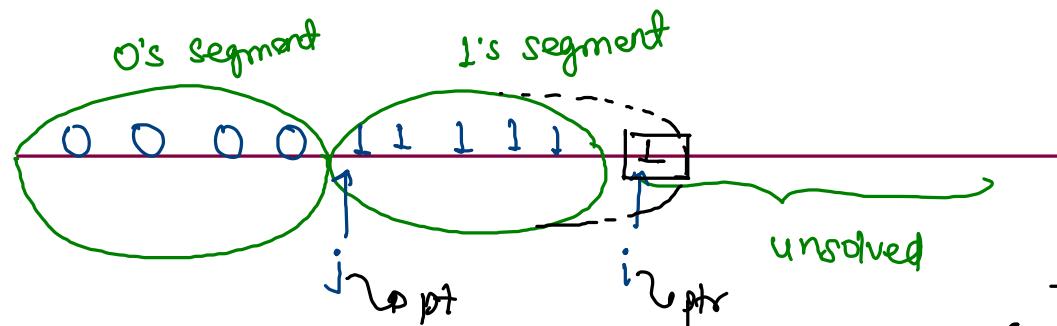
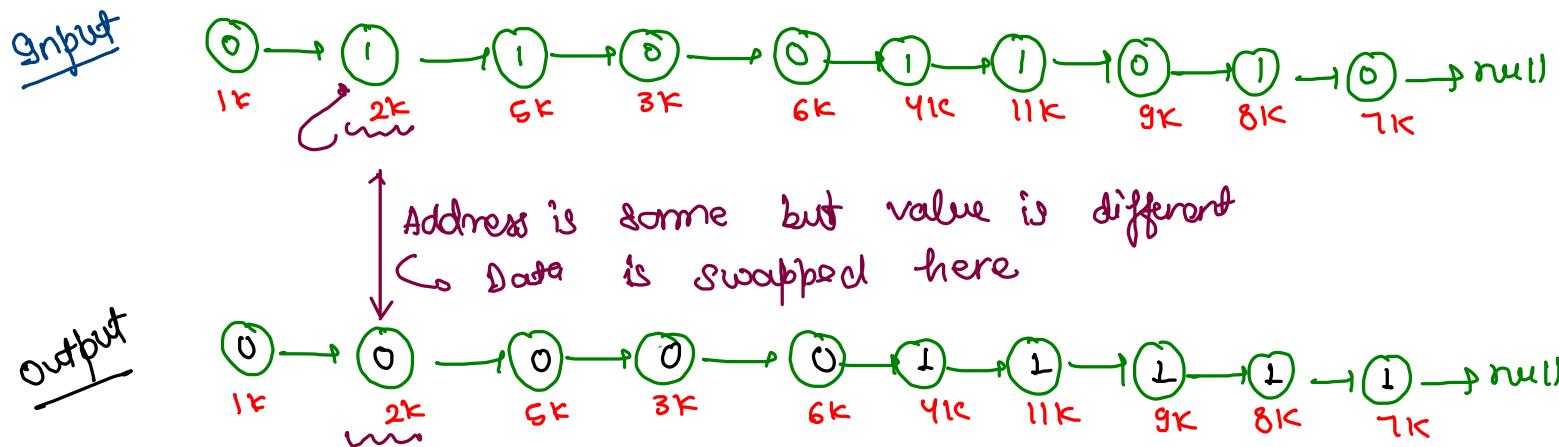
8th August (Evening) Doubly linkedlist

- ① Get first + Get Last + Get At
 - ② Add At
 - ③ Remove At
 - ④ Add Before + Add After
 - ⑤ Remove Before + Remove After
 - ⑥ Remove Node in DLL.
- Creation of doubly linked list

10th August

- ① Display forward and backward
 - ✓ ② LRU Cache
 - ③ Miscellaneous
- Application of DLL

Segregate 0's & 1's (Data Swapping) :

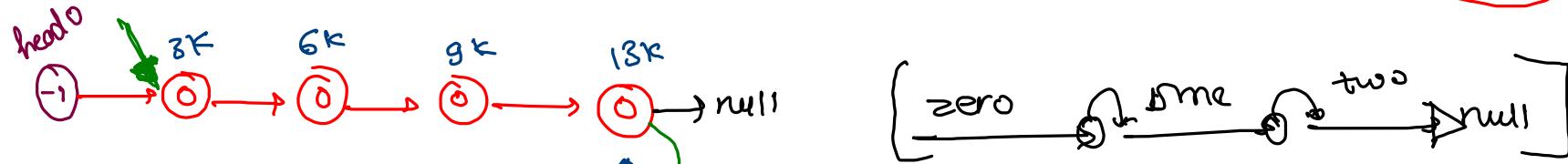
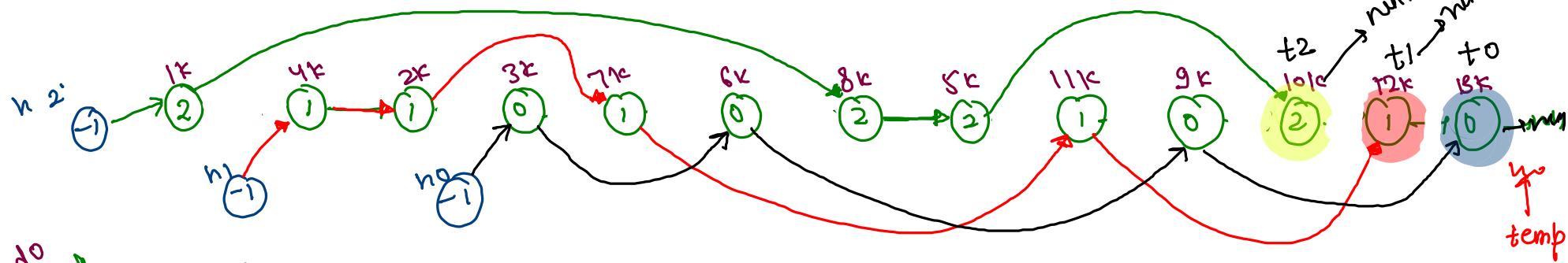


$j \rightarrow$ First one

$i \rightarrow$ first unsolved

$i.val == 0$	$i.val == 1$
$\text{swap}(i, j)$	
$i = i.next$	
$j = j.next$	

Segregate 0 1 2 using Node Swapping;



`to.next = null;`

$\text{f1} \cdot \text{next} = \text{null}$

+2.next = null;

Edge case

for its
absent

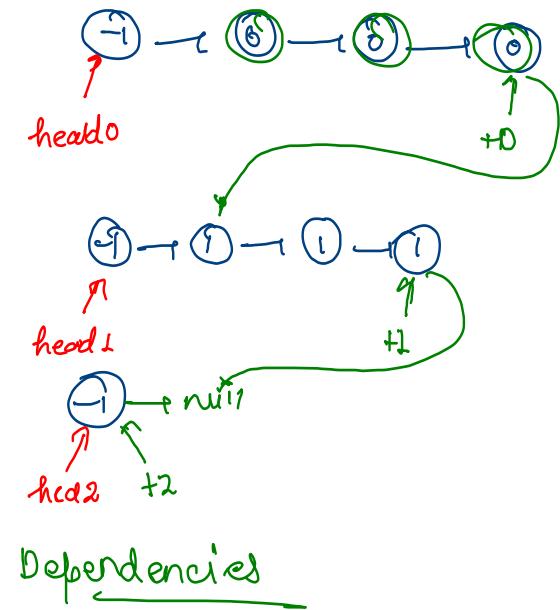
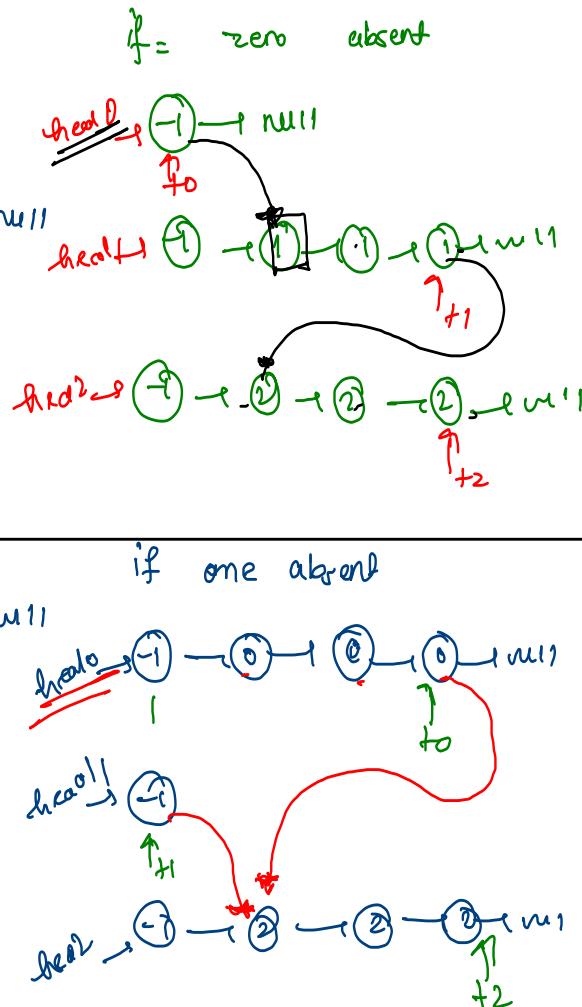
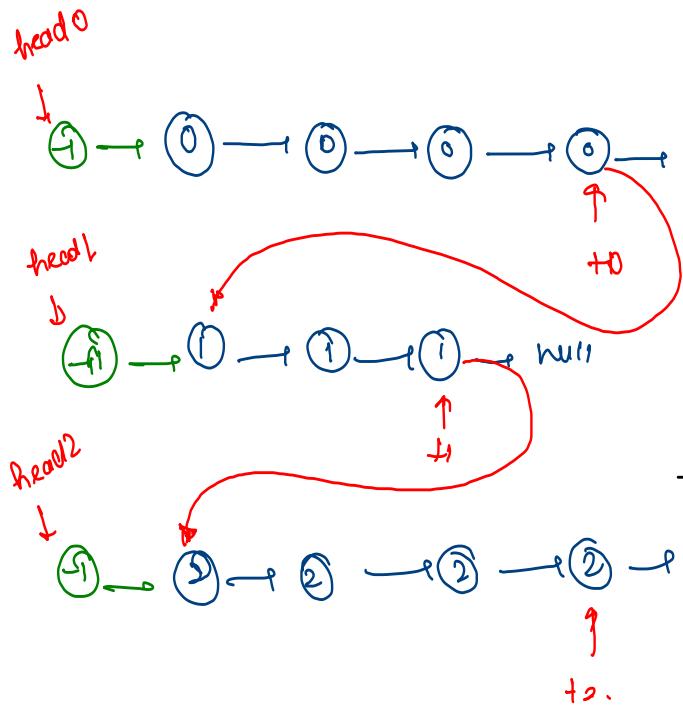
A diagram illustrating a linked list structure. The list consists of six nodes, each represented by a red circle containing a number from 1 to 6. The connections between nodes are as follows: node 1 points to node 2; node 2 points to node 3; node 3 points to node 4; node 4 points to node 5; node 5 points to node 6; and node 6 points back to node 1. Each node also has a self-loop arrow pointing to itself. A label "head" is written above node 1. A green arrow points from node 6 to node 1, highlighting the cyclical nature of the list.

`to.next = head.next; # if L is not`

`t1.next = head2.next;`

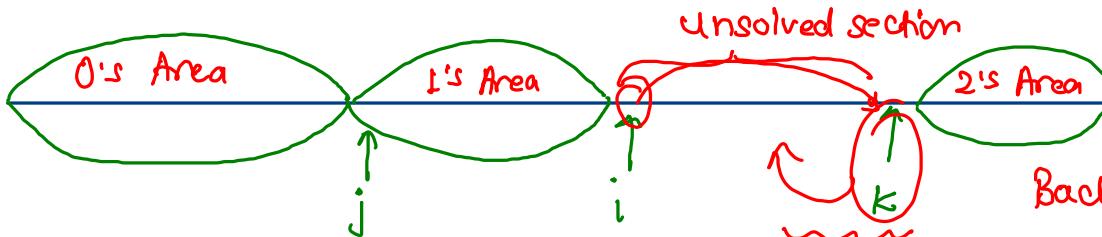
If 2 is not present

return head0.next;

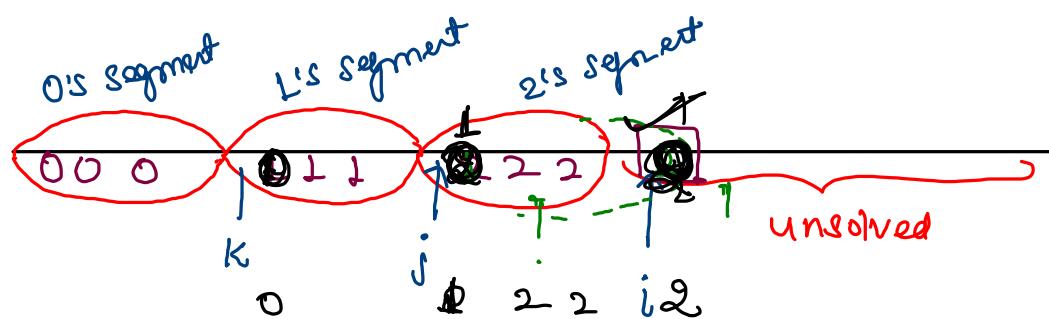


highest $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$ lowest

Segregate 0 1 2 using data swapping



Back traversal is difficult
in linked list

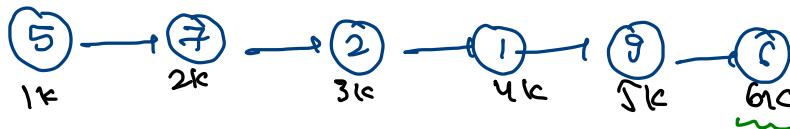


K → first 1
j → first 2.
i → first unsolved

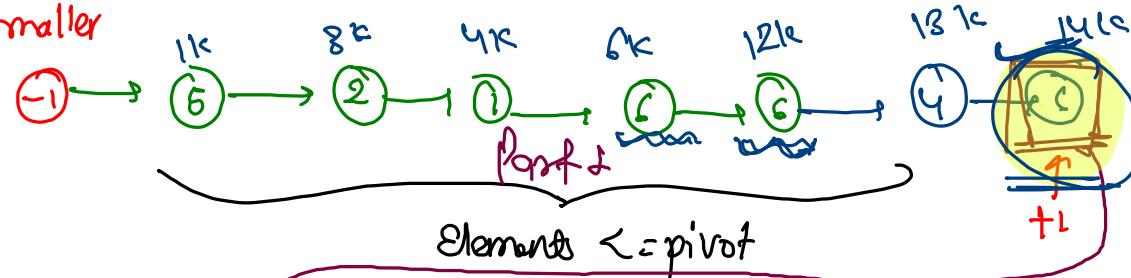
$i \cdot val == 2$	$i \cdot val == 1$	$i \cdot val == 0$
$i = i \cdot next$	<pre>swap(i, j); i = i \cdot next; j = j \cdot next;</pre>	<pre>swap(i, j) swap(j, k) i = i \cdot next; j = j \cdot next; k = k \cdot next;</pre>

Segregate on the basis of last index :

pivot \rightarrow 4K
data = 6



smaller



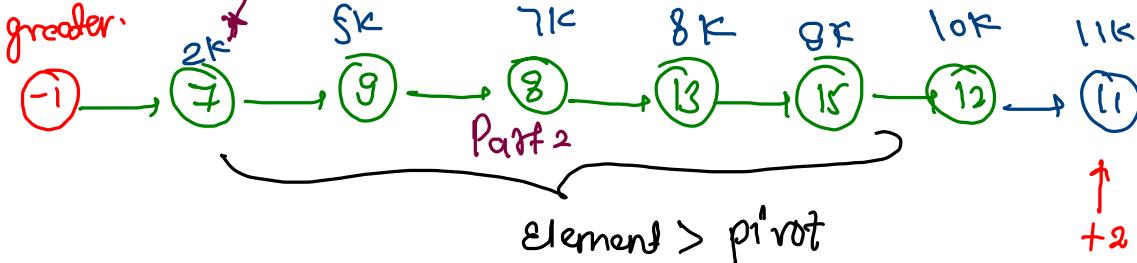
Part 1 \rightarrow Part 2

pivot

After sorting this
is correct position of pivot temp

Step 1. find data on last index
for segregation.

Step 2 - Segregate like odd Even



+2

odd Even

odd = value \leq pivot

Even = value $>$ pivot

Segregate Node Of Linkedlist Over Pivot Index

