

## Linked list 1

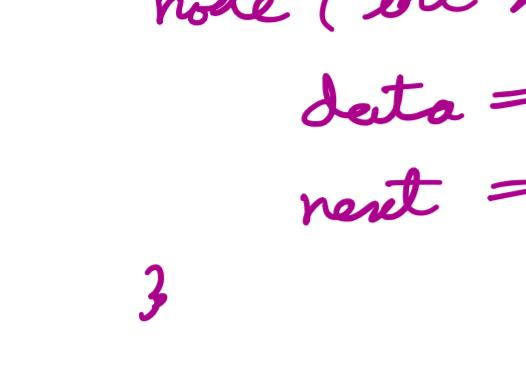
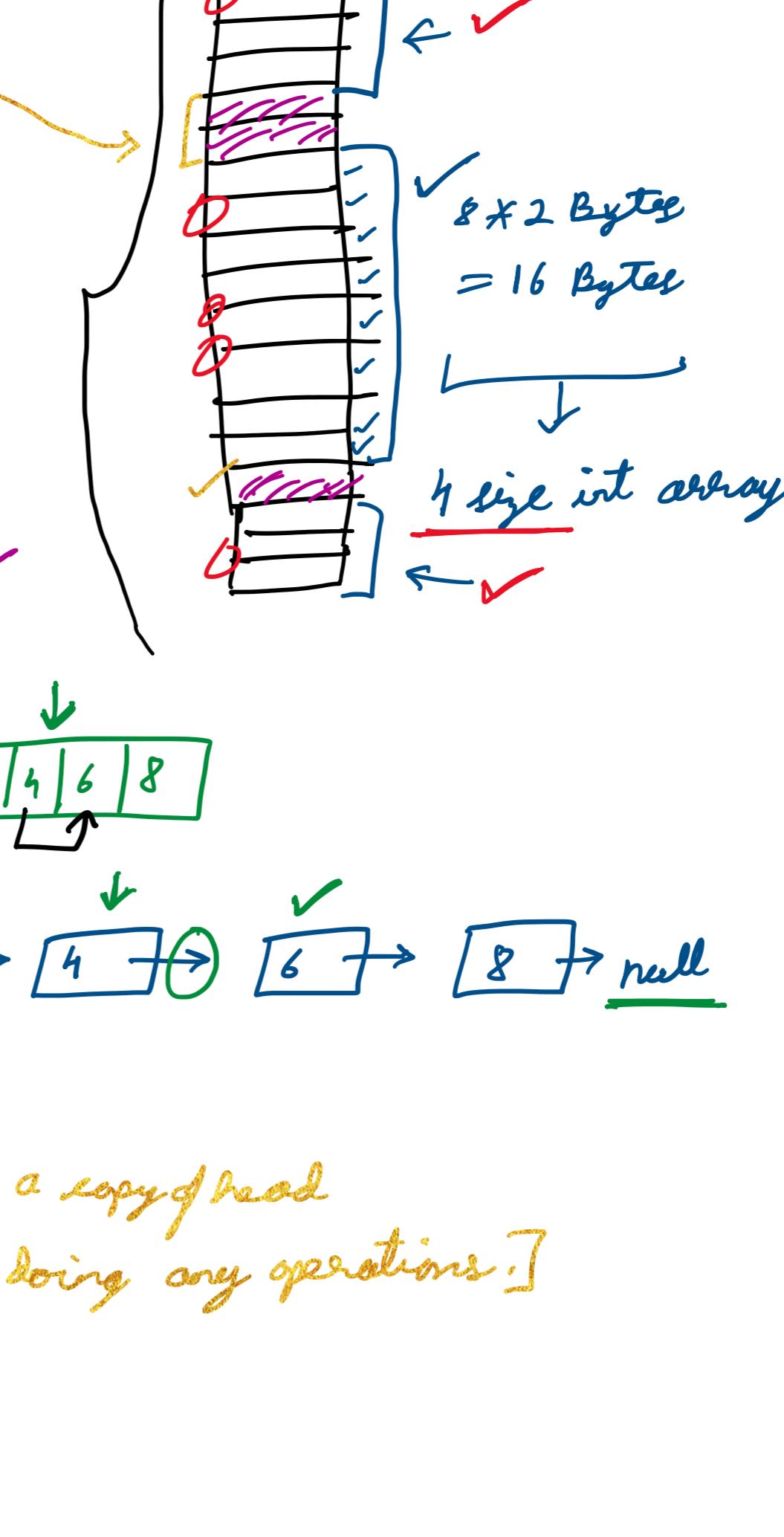
Monday, 3 January 2022 9:02 PM

int a = 10;  
More size of int array?  
4 bytes

### Linked List

1) Linear DS

2) Non-contiguous memory allocation ✓



struct node {

    int data;

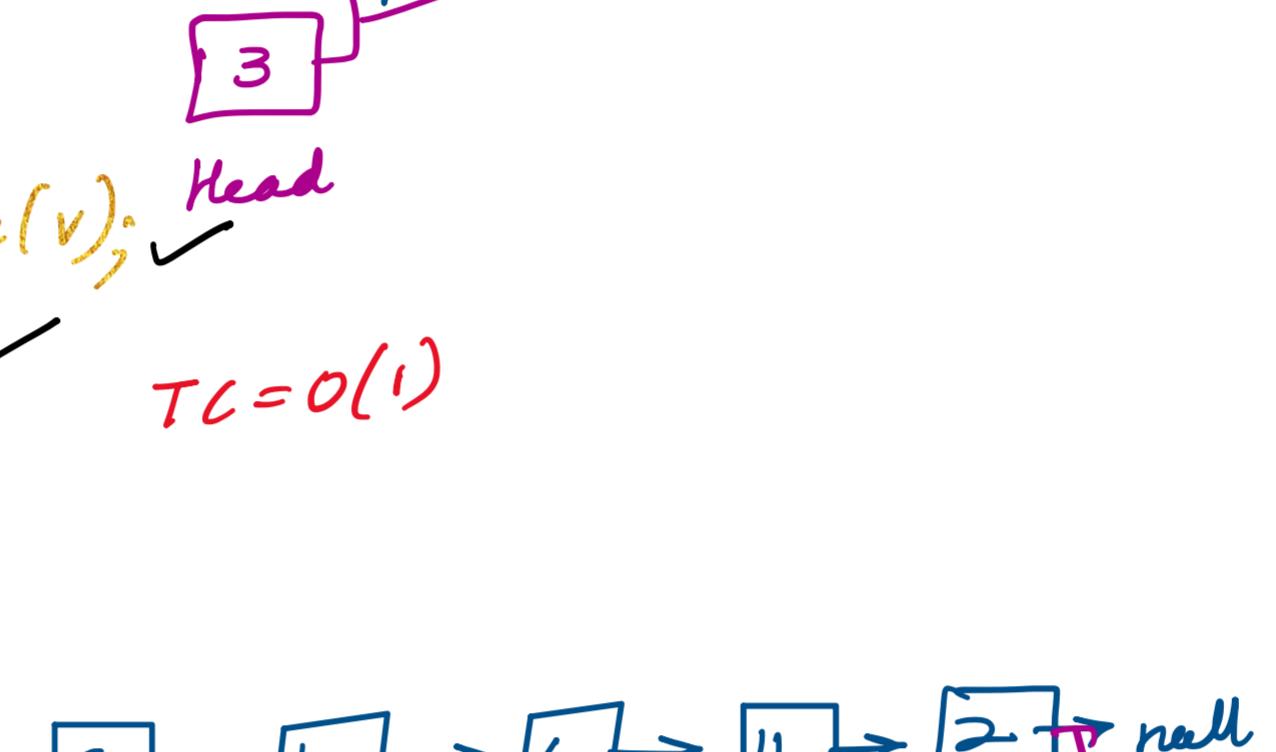
    node \*next;

};

```
class node {  
public:  
    int data;  
    node *next;  
    node (int x) {  
        data = x;  
        next = null;  
    }  
};
```

### Operations on LL

#### 1) Access k<sup>th</sup> element



array  $\rightarrow A[k-1]$  TC =  $O(1)$

k=6

node x = head;

```
for (i=1; i < k; i++) {  
    if (x == null) return -1;  
    x = x.next;  
}
```

i = + x = 2 4 5 6

TC =  $O(k)$

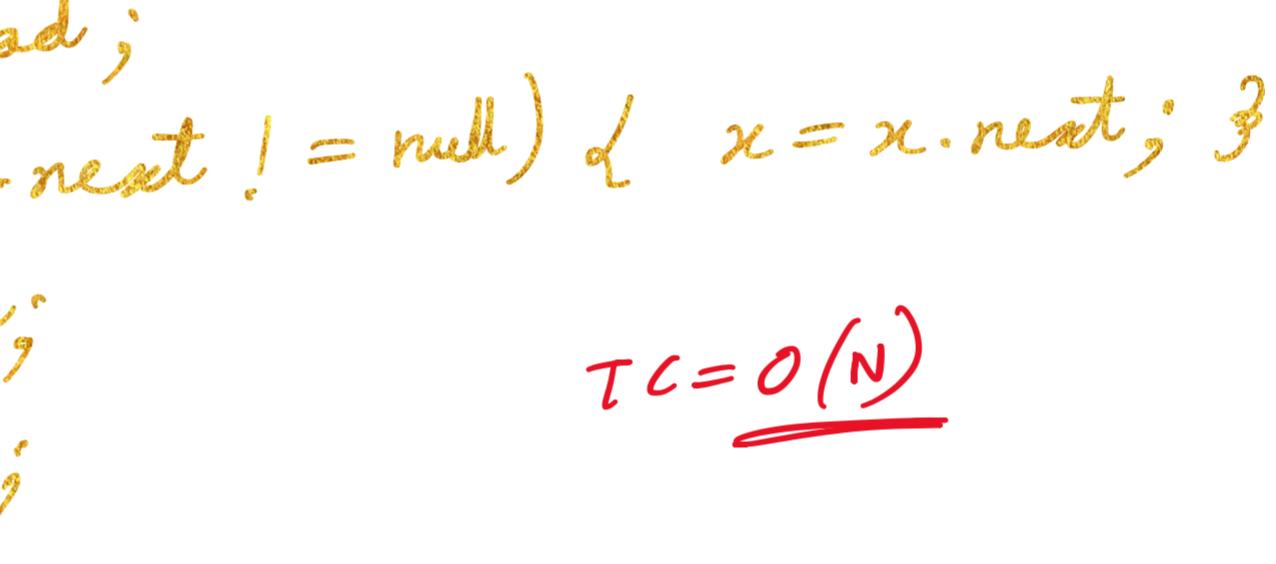
return (x == null ? -1 : x.data); ✓

#### 2) Search value v

TC in Arrays  $\rightarrow O(N)$  linear search

$\rightarrow O(\log N)$  binary search

Eg v = 11



node x = head;

while (x != null) {

    if (x.data == v) return x; ✓

    x = x.next; ✓

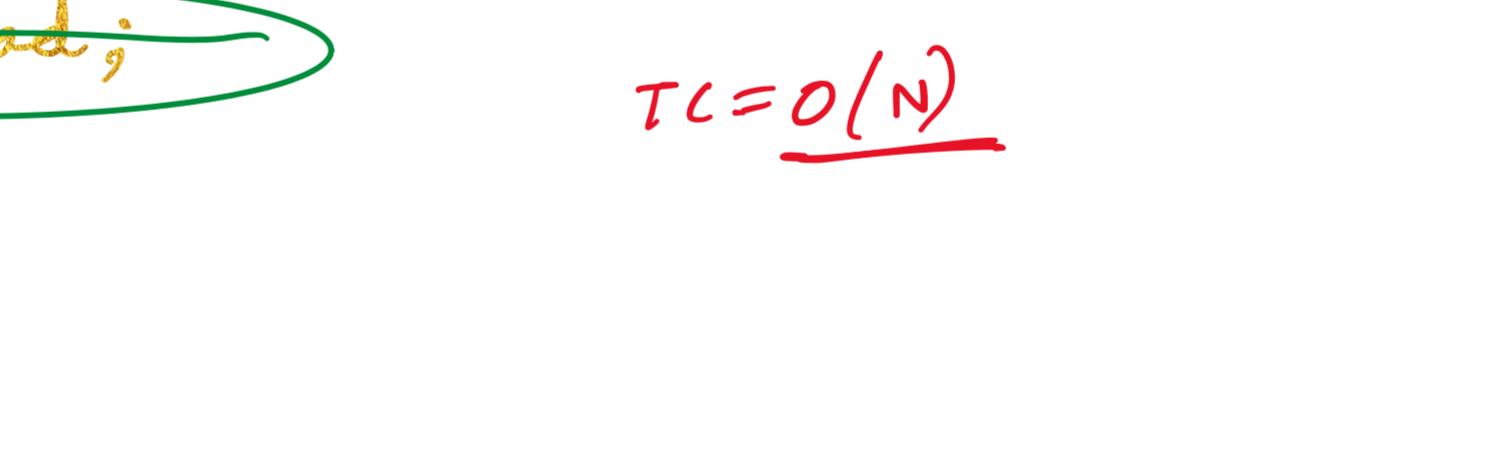
}

return null; ✓

#### 3) Insert a value v

##### a) At head

```
node x = new node(v); ✓  
x.next = head; ✓  
head = x; ✓  
return head;
```



##### b) At tail



if (head == null) { head = new node (v); return head; }

node x = head;

while (x.next != null) {

    x = x.next; ✓

    x.next = new node (v);

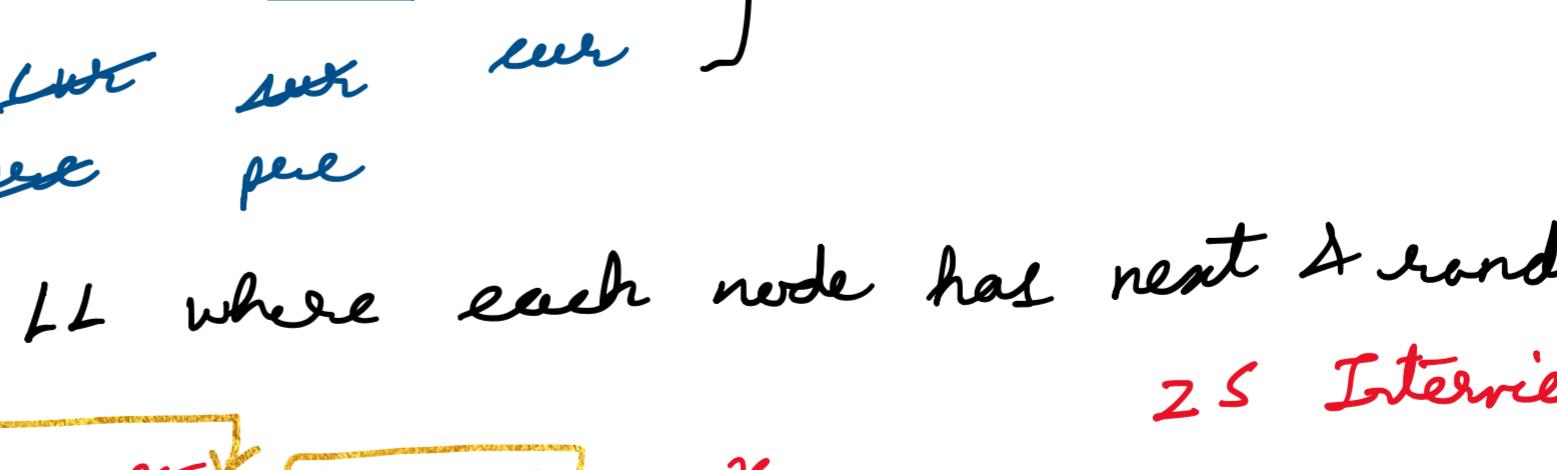
    return head;

TC =  $O(N)$

}

return head;

#### 4) Deletion

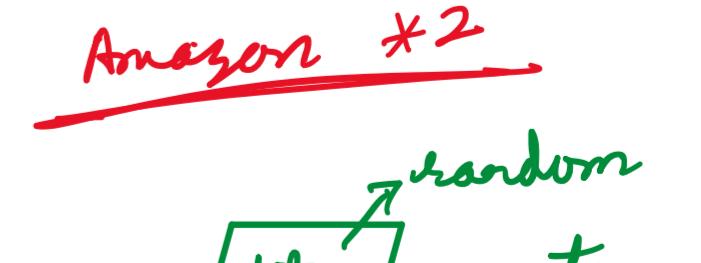


##### a) of Head node

head = head.next; ✓

return head; ✓

TC =  $O(1)$



##### b) Tail node

if (head == null || head.next == null) return null; ↵

node x = head;

while (x.next != null) {

    x = x.next; ✓

    x.next = x.next.next; ✓

    return head;

TC =  $O(N)$

}

return head;

#### Q) Reverse the given linked list in constant space.

(updating data is not allowed).

I/P  $\rightarrow$  Head  $\rightarrow$  3  $\rightarrow$  5  $\rightarrow$  7  $\rightarrow$  9  $\rightarrow$  null

O/P  $\rightarrow$  null  $\leftarrow$  3  $\leftarrow$  5  $\leftarrow$  7  $\leftarrow$  9  $\rightarrow$  Head

node pre = next = null;

node cur = head;

while (cur != null) {

    next = cur.next; ✓

    cur.next = pre; ✓

    pre = cur; ✓

    cur = next; ✓

TC =  $O(1)$

}

return pre;

#### Q) Shallow copy

node y = x;

y.data = 5;

print(x.data)

O/P  $\rightarrow$  5

Head  $\rightarrow$  1  $\rightarrow$  2  $\rightarrow$  3  $\rightarrow$  4  $\rightarrow$  null

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

x