

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Subject: - DSU		Subject Code: 313301	
Semester: - III		Course: Computer Engineering	
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Experiment No:	12		
Title of Experiment	* Write a 'C' Program to Implement Singly Linked List with		
	Operations: (i) Insert at beginning, (ii) Search, (iii) Display		

Aim: Write a 'C' Program to Implement Singly Linked List with Operations: (i) Insert at beginning, (ii) Search, (iii) Display

Algorithm:

Algorithm for Linked List Program

- Step 1: Start
- Step 2: Define a structure Node with two members:
 - a) data (integer)
 - b) next (pointer to next node)
- Step 3: Declare functions:

createlinkedlist(n) – to create a linked list of n nodes

createnode(data) – to create a new node

printList(head) – to display the linked list

begin(head) – to insert a node at the beginning

search(head) – to search an element in the linked list

Step 4: In main():

- a) Read number of nodes n
- b) Call createlinkedlist(n) and store the returned head pointer
- c) Call printList(head) to display the list
- d) Call begin(head) to insert a new node at the beginning and update head
- e) Call printList(head) again to show updated list
- f) Call search(head) to find an element

Function: createlinkedlist(n)

- Step 1: If $n \le 0$, print error and return NULL
- Step 2: Read data for first node
 - a) Call createnode(data) to create the node
 - b) Assign it to head and temp
- Step 3: Repeat from i = 2 to n
 - a) Read data for next node
 - b) Create new node using createnode(data)
 - c) Link temp->next = newNode
 - d) Move temp = newNode

Step 4: Return head pointer

Function: createnode(data)

- Step 1: Allocate memory dynamically for a new node
- Step 2: Assign newNode->data = data
- Step 3: Set newNode->next = NULL
- Step 4: Return pointer to newNode

Function: printList(head)

- Step 1: Set temp = head
- Step 2: While temp != NULL
 - a) Print temp->data
 - b) Move to next node temp = temp->next
- Step 3: Print "NULL" at the end

Function: begin(head)

- Step 1: Read data for new node
- Step 2: Create new node using createnode(data)
- Step 3: Point newNode->next = head
- Step 4: Return newNode as new head

Function: search(head)

- Step 1: Read element data to search
- Step 2: Initialize counter = 1, temp = head
- Step 3: Traverse while temp != NULL
 - a) If temp->data == data, print that data is found at position counter
 - b) Otherwise move to next node and increment counter
- Step 4: If loop ends without match, print "Element not found"

Code:

```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options
                                                                 Window Help
                                   SAAD1.C
tinclude<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
struct Node
int data:
struct Node* next;
struct Node* createlinkedlist(int);
struct Node* createnode(int);
void printList(struct Node*);
struct Node* begin(struct Node*);
void search(struct Node*);
void main()
int n;
struct Node* head = NULL;
clrscr();
          er the No. of Node: ");
printf ("
     = 21:78 ----
F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile
```

```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options
                                                                  Window Help
 SAAD1.C =
scanf("xi",&n);
head = createlinkedlist(n);
printList(head);
head = begin(head);
printList(head);
search(head);
getch();
struct Node* createlinkedlist(int n)
int data, i;
struct Node *head = NULL, *temp = NULL, *newNode = NULL;
if (n<=0)
printf("Mumber of Nodes should be greater then Zero...");
return NULL:
printf("Enter data for Node 1: ");
scanf ("xi",&data);
newNode = createnode(data);
    = 42:78 ===
F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu
   File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options
                                                                  Window Help
                                   SAAD1.C
head = newNode:
temp = newNode;
for(i=2;i<=n;i++)
printf("Enter data for Mode xi: ",i);
scanf("xi",&data);
newMode = createnode(data);
temp->next = newNode;
temp = newNode:
return head:
struct Node* createnode(int data)
struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
if (!newNode)
printf("Memory Allocation Error...");
newNode->data = data:
   F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu
```

```
File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options
                                                                 Window Help
                                  SAAD1.C
mewNode->next = NULL;
return newNode:
void printList(struct Node* head)
struct Node* temp = head;
while(temp!=NULL)
printf("xi -> ",temp->data);
temp = temp->next;
printf("NULL");
struct Node* begin(struct Node* start)
int data:
struct Node *temp = start, *newNode = NULL;
       'xi",&data);
scanf ("
     = 84:78 ----
F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu
   File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help
                                  SAAD1.C
newNode = createnode(data);
newNode->next = temp;
return newNode:
void search(struct Node* head)
int data,count=1;
struct Node *temp = head;
printf("\nEnter
                data you want to search in the linked list: ");
scanf("xi",&data);
while(temp->data!=data)
temp = temp->next;
count++;
printf("%i found in Mode %i",data,count);
    — 84:78 ——<mark>(1</mark>
F1 Help Alt-F8 Next Msg Alt-F7 Prev Msg Alt-F9 Compile F9 Make F10 Menu
```

Output: -

```
Enter the No. of Node: 3
Enter data for Node 1: 2
Enter data for Node 2: 3
Enter data for Node 3: 4
2 -> 3 -> 4 -> NULL
Enter data for Node to be inserted in the Beginning: 1
1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> NULL
Enter data you want to search in the linked list: 3
3 found in Node 3
```

Practical Related Ouestions:

1. Write a function to insert a node at the beginning of a Singly Linked List.

```
struct Node* begin(struct Node* start)
{
int data;
struct Node *temp = start, *newNode = NULL;
printf("\nEnter data for Node to be inserted in the Beginning: ");
scanf("%i",&data);
newNode = createnode(data);
newNode->next = temp;
return newNode;
}
```

2. Write a function to detect if a singly linked list has a cycle. If a cycle is detected, return the starting node of the cycle.

```
Ans:
void cyclecheck(struct Node* head)
{
  int flag = 0;
  struct Node *temp = NULL;
  temp=head->next;
  while(temp!=NULL)
  {
   if(temp==head)
  {
      printf("\nThere is a Cycle, Address of the first node of the cycle is %u",temp);
   flag = 1;
      break;
  }
  temp=temp->next;
  }
  if(flag==0)
  {
      printf("There is not cycle!");
  }
}
```

Marks Obtained			Dated signature of Teacher
Process Related (35)	Product Related (15)	Total (50)	