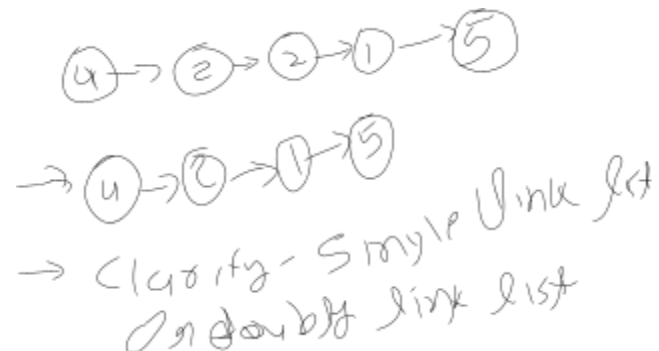


Remove Dups! Write code to remove duplicates from an unsorted linked list.

FOLLOW UP

How would you solve this problem if a temporary buffer is not allowed?

Hints: #9, #40



First approach: (1) Traverse through Linked list (2) Store each element in an array (3) Find out duplicates elements from an array and insert into a duplicate list array (4) Create a method to delete resultant set from a linked list (5) return the linked list

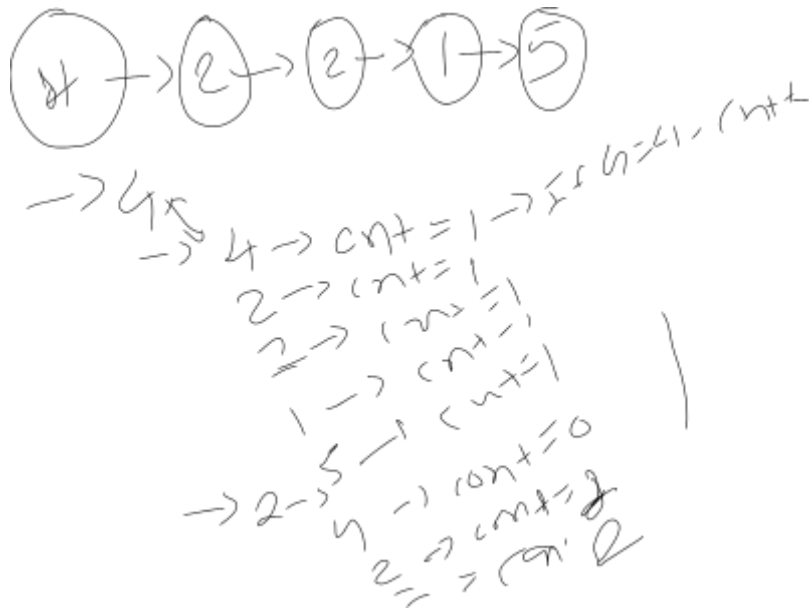
Second Approach: (1) Traverse through linked lists and add each element in Hashset where it will automatically remove the duplicate. Define a new linked list and add each element from hash set and replace the linked list with the newly created linked list. --> Will develop the second approach

Suppose we have LinkedListNode class

```
Class LinkedListNode{
    LinkedListNode next = null;
    int data;
    public LinkedListNode(int d){
        this.data = d;
    }
}

void deleteDup(LinkedListNode n){
    HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<Integer>();
    LinkedListNode previous = null;
    // iterate through the linked list
    while(n != null){
        if(set.contains(n.data)){
            // following we have removed the node by cutting the link
            previous.next = n.next;
        } else {
            set.add(n.data)
            previous = n;
        }
        n = n.next;
    }
}
```

Follow up



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First Approach: 2 iterators where inner iterator iterate through each node and compare with the outer iterator if matches then replace the link of the previous node with next to next node

```
void deleteDup(LinkedListNode n){
    LinkedListNode head = n;
    LinkedListNode previous = null;
    // iterate through the linked list
    while(head != null){
        LinkedListNode fastRunner = head;
        while(fastRunner.next != null){
            if(fastRunner.next.data == head.data){
                fastRunner.next = fastRunner.next.next;
            } else{
                fastRunner = fastRunner.next;
            }
        }
        head = head.next;
    }
}
```

This code runs in $O(1)$ space but $O(n)$