# 19CSE 212: Data structures and Algorithms Lab Sheet 4

### Circular Linked List and Doubly Linked List

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- 1. Implement the following in a circular singly linked list.
  - a. Insert at head.
  - b. Insert at last.
  - c. Insert after a node.
  - d. Delete a node with given data item.
  - e. Delete a node at a given position.
  - f. Searching an element.

```
package circular∠inked∠ist;

class Node{
    int data;
    Node next;
    Node(int o){
        data = ot,
        next = null;
    }
}

class CircularLinkedList{
```

```
Node head;
int length = 0;
public void printCircularLinkedList() {
  Node curr = head;
  if(curr == null) {
     System.out.print("The circular linked list is empty");
  }
  else {
     System.out.print(curr.data+" ");
     curr = curr.next;
     while(curr != head) {
       System.out.print(curr.data+" ");
       curr = curr.next;
    }
  }
  System.out.println();
}
public void insertAtHead(int data) {
  Node newNode = new Node(data);
  Node curr = head;
```

```
length++;
    if(curr == null) {
       head = newNode;
       newNode.next = head;
    }
    else {
       newNode.next = head;
       head = newNode;
both if and else case //
       while(curr.next != head.next) {
         curr = curr.next;
       }
       curr.next = head;
  }
  public void insertAtLast(int data) {
    Node newNode = new Node(data);
    Node curr = head;
    length++;
    if(curr == null) {
```

```
head = newNode;
     newNode.next = head;
  }
  else {
     while(curr.next != head) {
       curr = curr.next;
     }
     curr.next = newNode;
     newNode.next = head;
  }
}
public void insertAfterNode(int n,int data) {
  Node newNode = new Node(data);
  Node curr = head;
  if(n > \text{length} || n < 1) {
     System.out.print("Please enter valid position to insert");
     return;
  else if(n == length) {
```

```
this.insertAtLast(data);
  }
  else if(n == 1) {
     this.insertAtHead(data);
  }
  else {
     int currPos = 1;
     while(currPos < n) {</pre>
       currPos++;
       curr = curr.next;
     }
     newNode.next = curr.next;
     curr.next = newNode;
     length++;
}
public void deleteData(int data) {
  Node curr = head;
  Node prevHead = head;
  if(curr == null) {
```

```
System.out.print("Circular Linked List is empty");
     return;
  else if(curr.data == data) {
     head = curr.next;
     while(curr.next != prevHead) {
        curr = curr.next;
     curr.next = head;
  }
  else {
     while(curr.next.data != data) {
        curr = curr.next;
     curr.next = curr.next.next;
  }
  length--;
}
public void deleteAtPosition(int pos) {
  Node curr = head;
```

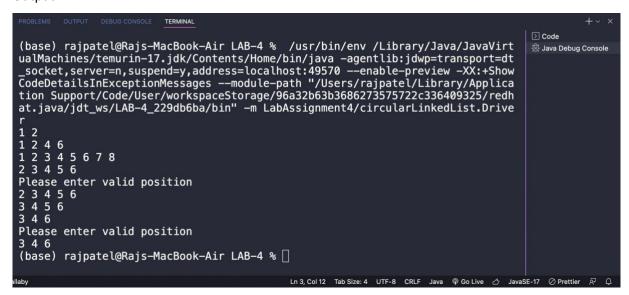
```
int currPos = 1;
if(curr == null) {
   System.out.print("The linked list is emtpy");
  return;
}
else if(pos < 1 || pos > length) {
  System.out.println("Please enter valid position");
  return;
else if(pos == 1) {
  while(curr.next != head) {
     curr = curr.next;
  }
  curr.next = curr.next.next;
  head = head.next;
}
else {
  while(currPos < pos-1) {
     currPos++;
     curr = curr.next;
  curr.next = curr.next.next;
```

```
length--;
  }
  public boolean findElement(int data) {
     Node curr = head;
     while(curr != null && curr.next != head) {
       if(curr.data == data) {
          return true;
       }
       else {
          curr = curr.next;
       }
     }
     return false;
public class Driver {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
CircularLinkedList cl = new CircularLinkedList();
cl.insertAtHead(2);
cl.insertAtHead(1);
cl.printCircularLinkedList();
cl.insertAtLast(4);
cl.insertAtLast(6);
cl.printCircularLinkedList();
cl.insertAfterNode(2,3);
cl.insertAfterNode(4,5);
cl.insertAfterNode(6,8);
cl.insertAfterNode(6,7);
cl.printCircularLinkedList();
cl.deleteData(1);
```

```
cl.deleteData(8);
cl.deleteData(7);
cl.printCircularLinkedList();
cl.deleteAtPosition(0);
cl.printCircularLinkedList();
cl.deleteAtPosition(1);
cl.printCircularLinkedList();
cl.deleteAtPosition(3);
cl.printCircularLinkedList();
cl.deleteAtPosition(5);
cl.printCircularLinkedList();
```

```
}
```



- 2. Implement the following in a doubly linked list.
  - a. Insert at a position, after a given node.
  - b. Delete a node with given data.
  - c. Sort the list.
  - d. Reverse first k elements.

```
package doubly<u>L</u>inked<u>L</u>ist;
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
class Node {
  int data;
  Node next, prev;
  Node(int data){
     this.data = data;
     next = null;
     prev = null;
class DoublyLinkedList {
  Node head;
  int length = 0;
  public void printDoublyLinkedList() {
     Node curr = head;
     if(curr == null) {
       System.out.println("The linked list is empty");
     else {
```

```
while(curr != null) {
        System.out.print(curr.data+" ");
        curr = curr.next;
     }
  }
  System.out.println("...");
}
public void printDoublyLinkedListR() {
  Node curr = head;
  while(curr.next != null) curr = curr.next;
  while(curr != null) {
     System.out.print(curr.data+" ");
     curr = curr.prev;
  }
  System.out.println("...");
}
public void insertAtPosition(int pos,int data) {
  Node newNode = new Node(data);
  Node curr = head;
```

```
if(head == null) {
  head = newNode;
else if(pos == length+1) {
  while(curr.next != null) {
     curr = curr.next;
  }
  curr.next = newNode;
  newNode.prev = curr;
}
else if(pos == 1) {
  newNode.next = head;
  head.prev = newNode;
  head = newNode;
}
else {
  int currPos = 1;
  while(currPos < pos - 1) {
     curr = curr.next;
```

```
currPos++;
     }
     newNode.next = curr.next;
     newNode.prev = curr;
     curr.next = newNode;
     newNode.next.prev = newNode;
  }
  length++;
}
public void deleteNode(int data) {
  Node curr = head;
  if(curr == null) {
     System.out.print("The linkedlist is empty");
     return;
  }
  else if(curr.data == data) {
     head = curr.next;
     curr = head;
     curr.prev = null;
```

```
else {
     while(curr != null) {
       if(curr.data == data) {
          curr.prev.next = curr.next;
          if(curr.next != null) {
             curr.next.prev = curr.prev;
          }
          break;
       }
       else {
          curr = curr.next;
       }
  }
public void sortDoublyLinkedList() {
  Node ptrF = head;
  Node ptrB = head;
```

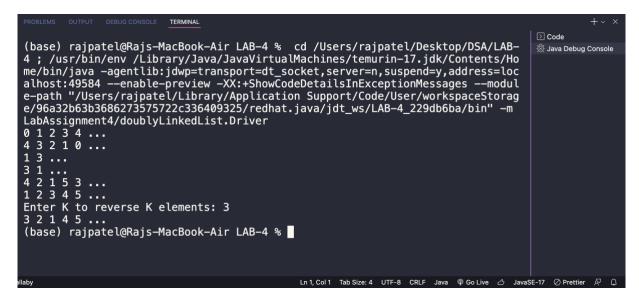
```
while(ptrF.next != null) {
     ptrB = ptrF;
     while(ptrB != null) {
        if(ptrF.data > ptrB.data) {
           int temp = ptrF.data;
           ptrF.data = ptrB.data;
          ptrB.data = temp;
        }
        ptrB = ptrB.next;
     ptrF = ptrF.next;
  }
}
public void reverseFirstKElements(int k) {
  //breaking the LinkedList into two parts;
  Node newHead;
  Node curr = head;
  if(k > \text{length} || k < 1) {
     System.out.println("Please do enter a valid position");
```

```
return;
}
while(k > 1) {
  k---;
  curr = curr.next;
}
newHead = curr.next;
curr.next = null;
//now reversing the first LinkedList which is pointed by head pointer
curr = head;
Node next = head;
Node prev = null;
while(curr != null) {
  next = curr.next;
  curr.next = prev;
  curr.prev = next;
  prev = curr;
  curr = next;
```

```
head = prev;
     curr = head;
     while(curr.next != null) {
       curr = curr.next;
     }
     curr.next = newHead;
     if(newHead != null) {
       newHead.prev = curr;
     }
public class Driver {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
```

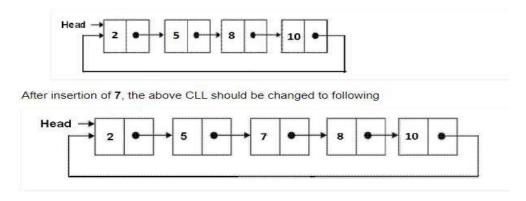
```
DoublyLinkedList dl = new DoublyLinkedList();
dl.insertAtPosition(1, 1);
dl.insertAtPosition(2, 2);
dl.insertAtPosition(3, 4);
dl.insertAtPosition(3, 3);
dl.insertAtPosition(1, 0);
dl.printDoublyLinkedList();
dl.printDoublyLinkedListR();
dl.deleteNode(0);
dl.deleteNode(2);
dl.deleteNode(4);
dl.printDoublyLinkedList();
dl.printDoublyLinkedListR();
dl.insertAtPosition(1, 2);
dl.insertAtPosition(3, 5);
dl.insertAtPosition(1, 4);
dl.printDoublyLinkedList();
```

```
dl.sortDoublyLinkedList();
dl.printDoublyLinkedList();
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("Enter K to reverse K elements: ");
dl.reverseFirstKElements(sc.nextInt());
sc.close();
dl.printDoublyLinkedList();
```



3. Implement a procedure Sorted \_insert () for circular singly linked list.

The function Sorted \_insert() should insert a new value in a sorted Circular Linked List (CLL). For example, if the input CLL is following.



```
package sorted <u>C</u>ircular <u>L</u>inked <u>L</u>ist;

class Node{

  int data;

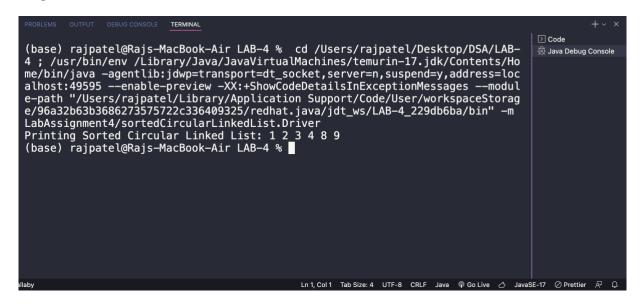
Node next;
```

```
Node(int data){
     this.data = data;
     this.next = null;
class SortedCircularLinkedList{
  Node head;
  public void printSorted() {
     Node curr = head;
     if(curr == null) {
       System.out.println("The list is empty!");
     else {
       System.out.print("Printing Sorted Circular Linked List: ");
       System.out.print(curr.data+" ");
       curr = curr.next;
       while(curr != head) {
          System.out.print(curr.data+" ");
          curr = curr.next;
```

```
}
     System.out.println();
  }
public void insertAtFront(int data,Node newNode) {
  newNode.next = head;
  Node curr = head;
  while(curr.next != head) {
    curr = curr.next;
  }
  curr.next = newNode;
  head = newNode;
}
public void sortedInsert(int data) {
  Node newNode = new Node(data);
  if(head == null) {
     head = newNode;
     newNode.next = head;
```

```
else {
  Node curr = head;
  if(curr.data > data) {
     this.insertAtFront(data,newNode);
  }
  else {
     while(curr.next.data < data && curr.next != head) {</pre>
       curr = curr.next;
     }
     if(curr.next == head) {
       curr.next = newNode;
       newNode.next = head;
     }
     else {
       newNode.next = curr.next;
       curr.next = newNode;
     }
```

```
public class Driver {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     SortedCircularLinkedList scll = new SortedCircularLinkedList();
     scll.sortedInsert(2);
     scll.sortedInsert(8);
     scll.sortedInsert(3);
     scll.sortedInsert(9);
     scll.sortedInsert(1);
     scll.sortedInsert(4);
     scll.printSorted();
```



4. Implement the SortedMerge() function that takes two doubly-linked lists, each of which is sorted in increasing order, and merges the two together into one list which is in increasing order. SortedMerge() should return the new list. The new list should be made by splicing together with the nodes of the first two lists. For example, if the first list a is 5->10->15 and the other list b is 2->3->20, then SortedMerge() should return a pointer to the head node of the merged list 2->3->5->10->15->20.

#### Code:

package sorted Merge;

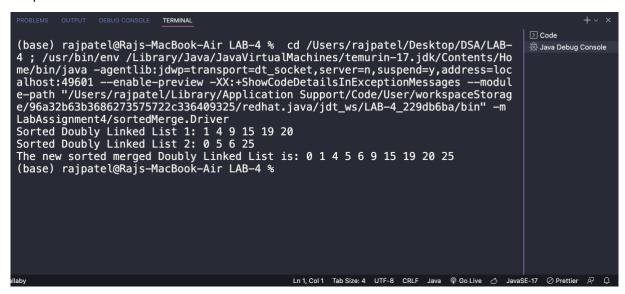
```
class Node {
  int data;
  Node prev;
  Node next;
  Node(int data){
     this.data = data;
     this.prev = null;
     this.next = null;
class DoublyLinkedList {
  Node head;
  Node tail;
  public void print() {
     Node curr = head;
     if(curr == null) {
       System.out.println("The given Linked list is empty");
```

```
else {
     while(curr != null) {
       System.out.print(curr.data+" ");
       curr = curr.next;
     }
     System.out.println();
}
public void insert(int data) {
  Node newNode = new Node(data);
  if(head == null) {
     head = newNode;
     tail = newNode;
  }
  else {
     newNode.prev = tail;
     tail.next = newNode;
     tail = newNode;
```

```
public DoublyLinkedList sortedMerge(DoublyLinkedList List2) {
  DoublyLinkedList result = new DoublyLinkedList();
  Node curr1 = this.head;
  Node curr2 = List2.head;
  while(curr1 != null && curr2 != null) {
     if(curr1.data < curr2.data) {</pre>
       result.insert(curr1.data);
       curr1 = curr1.next;
     }
     else {
       result.insert(curr2.data);
       curr2 = curr2.next;
     }
  }
  while(curr1 != null) {
     result.insert(curr1.data);
     curr1 = curr1.next;
```

```
}
    while(curr2 != null) {
       result.insert(curr2.data);
       curr2 = curr2.next;
    }
    return result;
  }
public class Driver {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    DoublyLinkedListOne = new DoublyLinkedList();
    DoublyLinkedListTwo = new DoublyLinkedList();
    LinkedListOne.insert(1);
    LinkedListOne.insert(4);
    LinkedListOne.insert(9);
```

```
LinkedListOne.insert(15);
LinkedListOne.insert(19);
LinkedListOne.insert(20);
System.out.print("Sorted Doubly Linked List 1: ");
LinkedListOne.print();
LinkedListTwo.insert(0);
LinkedListTwo.insert(5);
LinkedListTwo.insert(6);
LinkedListTwo.insert(25);
System.out.print("Sorted Doubly Linked List 2: ");
LinkedListTwo.print();
DoublyLinkedList result = LinkedListOne.sortedMerge(LinkedListTwo);
System.out.print("The new sorted merged Doubly Linked List is: ");
result.print();
```



5. Implement the sumof pair() function that takes a sorted doubly linked list of positive distinct elements and find pairs in a doubly linked list whose sum is equal to the given value x.

#### Example:

Input: 
$$1 <-> 3 <-> 4 <-> 5 <-> 7 <-> 8 <-> 9$$
  
 $x = 8$   
Output:  $(1,7)$ ,  $(3,5)$ 

```
package sum<u>O</u>f<u>P</u>airs;
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
class Node {
  int data;
  Node prev;
  Node next;
  Node(int data){
     this.data = data;
     this.prev = null;
     this.next = null;
class DoublyLinkedList {
  Node head;
  Node tail;
  public void insert(int data) {
     Node newNode = new Node(data);
     if(head == null) {
       head = newNode;
```

```
tail = newNode;
  }
  else {
     newNode.prev = tail;
     tail.next = newNode;
     tail = newNode;
  }
}
public void FindSumOfPairs(int sum) {
  Node ptrS = head;
  Node ptrF;
  while(ptrS.next != null) {
     ptrF = ptrS.next;
     while(ptrF != null) {
       if(ptrF.data + ptrS.data == sum) {
          System.out.println(ptrF.data +" "+ ptrS.data);
       }
       ptrF = ptrF.next;
```

```
ptrS = ptrS.next;
public class Driver {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     DoublyLinkedList dll = new DoublyLinkedList();
     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter the number of elements: ");
     int size = sc.nextInt();
     System.out.print("Enter "+size+" elements in ascending order: ");
     while(size-- > 0) {
       dll.insert(sc.nextInt());
     }
```

```
System.out.print("Enter the SUM value: ");

int sum = sc.nextInt();

dll.FindSumOfPairs(sum);

sc.close();

}
```

