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COURSE NAME:DECODE DSA WITH C++

BATCH:DECODE 2.0

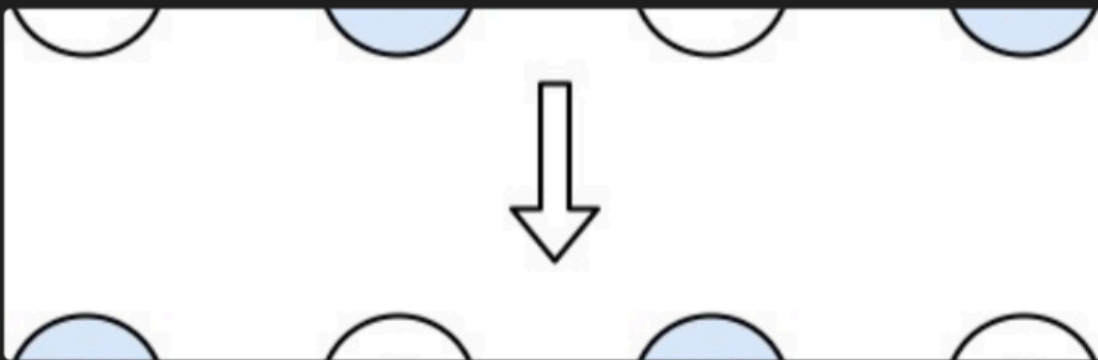
MODULE NAME:LINKED LIST Assignment part 4

MOBILE NUMBER:8434283953

QUESTION1:

1. Given a linked list, swap every two adjacent nodes and return its head. You must solve the problem without modifying the values in the list's nodes (i.e., only nodes themselves may be changed.)

Example 1:



Answer:

```
class Solution {
public:
    1
    int length(ListNode *head) {
        int cnt = 0;
        ListNode *temp = head;
        while(temp) {
            cnt++;
            temp=temp->next;
        }
        return cnt;
    }
    ListNode* reverseKGroup(ListNode* head, int k) {
        int len = length(head);
```

```

cout<<len<<endl;
if(len < k or !head)return head;
ListNode *dummy = new ListNode(0);
dummy->next = head;
ListNode *curr = dummy;
ListNode *prev = dummy;
ListNode *nex = dummy;
while(len >= k){
curr = prev->next;
nex = curr->next;
for(int i=1;i<k;i++){
curr->next = nex->next;
nex->next = prev->next;
prev->next = nex;
nex = curr->next;
}
prev = curr;
len -= k;
}
return dummy->next;
}
ListNode* swapPairs(ListNode* head) {
return reverseKGroup(head , 2);
}
}

```

Question:2

2. You are given the head of a linked list, which contains a series of integers separated by 0's. The beginning and end of the linked list will have Node.val == 0.

Answer:

```

class Solution {
public:
    ListNode* mergeNodes(ListNode* head) {
        ListNode *dummy = new ListNode(0);
        dummy->next = head;
        ListNode *temp = dummy;
        int sum = 0;
        while(head){
            if(head->val == 0){
                temp->next = new ListNode(sum);
                temp = temp->next;
            }
            sum += head->val;
            head = head->next;
        }
        return dummy->next;
    }
};

```

```
;
sum = 0;
}
else{
sum += head->val;
}
head = head->next;
}
return dummy->next->next;
}
};
```