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CSTools Listing and Executions
**
                           deletetail.cc listing
**
#include <iostream>
#undef NULL
const int NULL = 0;
using namespace std;
       Steven Liu
       CS215-J001
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       Extra Credit - LList::DeleteTail()
       This program demonstrates deletion of "tail" listnode from a
       non-empty linked list. User will enter a couple of element
       into the linkedlist, then the last two listnodes will
       be deleted using the DeleteTail() method.
* /
//******************************global section*********************
                    //datatype of "element"
typedef int element;
const element SENTINEL = -1; // "element value" that ends user input
//reads single type checked element
element read_element();
//listnode class
       //each listnode consists of 2 sides:
       //1) one side, called "data" holds a single element
       //2) the other side, called "next" holds the address of the
       //next listnode
class listnode {
       public:
              element data; //holds actual data
               listnode * next; //holds address of next listnode
       };
//Linked List class
       //a valid linked list is defined as:
       //1) "head" points to the first listnode
       //2) followed by a series of listnodes
       //3) last listnode pointing to NULL
       //4) "tail" points to last listnode
//when the list is empty (but also valid):
       //1) "head" points to NULL
       //2) "tail" is undefined
class LList {
       private:
               listnode * head;
                                            //points to the first listnode
               listnode * tail;
                                            //points to the last listnode
       public:
               //constructor/destructor:
               LList();
                        //constructor - auto called upon N.O. birth
                             //destructor - auto called before N.O. death
               ~LList();
               //methods:
               void Clean();
              void Print();
               void ReadForward();
               element DeleteTail(); //extra credit
       };
```

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//-----End global section------
//**main function**
int main(){
     LList myLList;
     myLList.ReadForward();
      myLList.Print();
      myLList.DeleteTail();
     myLList.DeleteTail();
      myLList.Print();
//--------------END MAIN FUNCTION-----------------
//*****************************global functions********************
//type checks input to see if it matches "element"
element read_element() {
      //variable dec+def
      element user input;
                      //input - user input
     //type checking
      cin >> user input;
      while (!cin.good()){
           cout << "Bad input datatype; Try again: ";
           cin.clear();
           cin.ignore(80, '\n');
           cin >> user_input;
      return user_input;
//constructor
LList::LList(){
      //pre: none
      //post: the N.O. LList is empty
     head = NULL;
//destructor
LList::~LList(){
      //pre: the N.O. LList is valid
      //post: the N.O. LList is empty
      Clean();
```

CSTools Listing and Executions Page 3/9 Apr 08, 11 16:28 //-----End LList constructor/destructor-----//cleans the LList of all nodes void LList::Clean(){ //pre: N.O. is valid //post: N.O. is now empty and all of its former listnodes have //had their memory returned to the system memory pool listnode * temp; //points listnode to be deleted //we point "head" at the next listnode, maintaining a valid LList //while "temp" points to the listnode we want to delete while (head != NULL) { temp = head; head = head->next; delete temp; //prints out the entire LList void LList::Print(){ //pre: N.O. is valid //post: N.O. is unchanged, and the element it contains //have been displayed //LCV - begins at head then traverses entire LList listnode * temp; temp = head; while (temp != NULL) { cout << temp->data << " ";</pre> temp = temp->next; //pointer increment cout << endl; //reads in data, and puts new data at the END of linked list void LList::ReadForward(){ //pre: N.O. is valid //post: N.O. is valid, containing elements entered by user //in forward order Clean(); //removes any existing listnodes in linked list element userval; //input/LCV - stores user element input listnode * temp; //keeps track of new listnode cout << "Enter elements, " << SENTINEL << " to stop: ";</pre> userval = read_element(); while (userval != SENTINEL) { temp = new listnode; temp->data = userval; temp->next = NULL; if (head == NULL) //first time head = temp; else //not first time tail->next = temp; tail = temp; userval = read_element();

CSTools Listing and Executions Apr 08, 11 16:28 Page 4/9 //removes last listnode in the list and returns the element in the listnode element LList::DeleteTail() { //extra credit //pre: N.O. is valid and non-empty //post: N.O. is unchanged, except the listnode at the tail-end //has been removed, its memory returned to the system pool, //called heap, and its element returned to the caller element val; //holds element in listnode to be deleted listnode * temp; //points to the listnode to be deleted temp = head; while (temp->next != tail) temp = temp->next; //by end of loop we know: //"temp" is now pointing to the second to last listnode val = tail->data; delete tail; tail = temp; tail->next = NULL; return val;

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**	deletetail.cc compilation	**	
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c++ compilation succeed	ded		

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**	deletetail.cc execution - unstructured testcase 0 [#2]	**	
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*******	*************	*****	
Enter elemen 2 3 4 5 6 -1 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4	ts, -1 to stop: 1		

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** deletetail	.cc execution - unstructured testcase 4 [#4]	**
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********	**************	******
	stop: abc / again: 123 123 123 123	
-1 123 123 123 123 123 123		