1. Sorting linked list

word sort (node \* sort) {

int flag, i;

node \* pts 1;

node \* ft. 2;

per & = NULLY

if (start = = NULL)

retur

do

l flag =0;

ptil = start)

While ( pt 1 ) next! = pt 2)

h if (ptx -> value -> pt12 -> next -> value)

{
 swap ( pt. 1, pt. 1 -> ment);
 flag = 1;

pta1 = pta1 -> nest) ptr 2 = f6a 1; While (flag); Void snap (node \* a node \* b) ( int temp = a -> value; a> value = b -> value! b -> value = femp; 2. Reversing linked list Void reverse () { if (head = = NULL) { feint of (" linked list is empty");

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if ( head - nent = = NULL) / frint ("Reversed"); node \* temp' node ok (urrent = head ) nent; node & previous = head; While ( current! = NULL) { temp = current > nent; current - nent = premions;

previous = current

current = temp; head -> next = NULL' head = previous . print ( (" Kenersed"); return,

3. Merging in ascending order Il Recursive implementation It (alled initially as merge (head 1, head 2, head 3) Il head I & head 2 are head fainted to two linked 11 head 3 is head pts of mergel list Il alternatively merge can be called as 11 merge ( head I, head 2, NULL); Void merge [node & curr!, node & curr?, node of plea) { int flag 1 = ( aure 1 = = NULL); int flag 3 = (wor &= = NULL). if (flag 1 & flag 3) return; node \* newNoode = (Node \*) melloc (size of (node)). new Node -> next = NULL; if ( prev = = NUL) { Sort (herd!); // algorishm in part 1 Sort (head 2); Il algorishm ia part i herd 3 = new Node;

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int flag 2 = 1, flag 4 = 1; if (! flag I b of I flag 3) 11 both wer I de care 2 not full flag 2 = courl - value -> = cour2 -> value; y (flag 1) flag 4 = 03 4 (flag 3) flag & = 0' 4 (flag 1 11 flag 2) { New Node - value = cur 2 - value Curr 2 = Curr 2 -> nent; else if (flag 311 flag 4) { New Node -> value = curr 1 -> value; Cure 1 = curs 1 -> nent, if ( frev ! = NULL) prev -> hent = new Noole; per = new Nale; merge (wer 1, cure 2, pew);