

MINIA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY SCIENCE
Department of Computer Science
Data Structures Using Python

Exercises #7
Linked List

- 7.1** Create a class, named *SinglyLinkedList*, which has a **constructor** that initializes its members, **_head** to *None* and **_size** to *0*, and supports the following operations:
- is_empty()*, which returns True if the list is empty, otherwise returns False.
 - len()*, which returns the number of elements in the list
 - add_first()*, which adds an element at the head of the list.
 - add_last()*, which adds an element at the end of the list.
 - remove_last()*, which removes the element at the end of the list, and raises Empty exception if the list is empty.
 - remove_first()*, which removes the element at the head of the list, and raises Empty exception if the list is empty.
 - display()*, which displays the elements of the list. It displays the singly linked list 10->15->20 as [10, 15, 20]
 - contains()*, which returns True if the list contains an item, otherwise returns False.
 - insert_before()*, which adds an element before a given item, if exists.
 - insert_after()*, which adds an element after a given item, if exists.
 - remove_item()*, which removes a specific item, if exists.
 - reverse()*, which reverses the elements of the list.

Note that the *SinglyLinkedList* class nodes are stored in class **_Node**, which is defined as follows:

```
class _Node:
    def __init__(self, element, next): # initialize node's fields
        self._element = element      # reference to user's element
        self._next = next             # reference to next node
```

- 7.2** Using the class *SinglyLinkedList*, write a method *ConcatLists()* that concatenates two given linked lists, and returns the resulted list. Then, write a program that creates two linked lists, uses the method *ConcatLists()* to concatenate then then displays the elements of the new list.
- 7.3** Implement a *LinkedStack* class that inherits from the *_DoublyLinkedBase* class. Then, write a program that tests this class.
- 7.4** Implement a *LinkedQueue* class that inherits from the *_DoublyLinkedBase* class. Then, write a program that tests this class.

- 7.5 Repeat Exercises #6 using *LinkedStack* & *LinkedQueue* classes instead of *ArrayStack* & *ArrayQueue* Classes.
- 7.6 Write a Python program that searches for a given element in a circularly linked list. If the element is present in the linked list, it prints “the element is found”, otherwise, it prints “the element is not found”.
- 7.7 Implement the class *SinglyLinkedList* using the *collections.deque* class, such that it supports the following operations:
- is_empty()*, which returns True if the list is empty, otherwise returns False.
 - len()*, which returns the number of elements in the list
 - add_first()*, which adds an element at the head of the list.
 - add_last()*, which adds an element at the end of the list.
 - remove_last()*, which removes the element at the end of the list.
 - remove_first()*, which removes the element at the head of the list.
 - display()*, which displays the elements of the list.
 - contains()*, which returns True if the list contains an item, otherwise returns False.
 - remove_item()*, which removes a specific item, if exists.
 - insert()*, which adds an element at an arbitrary position
 - first()*, which accesses the first element.
 - last()*, which accesses the last element.
 - getElem()*, which accesses an arbitrary element by index
 - modify()*, which modifies an arbitrary element by index.
 - clear()*, which clears all contents of the list.
 - reverse()*, which reverses the elements of the list.