

# Data Structures

Prepared by Dr. Mohammed Al-Obaidi and Hussain M. Turki

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## Lecture 4

### Implementation and Construction of Singly Linked Lists in C++

#### Programs related to single linked list

##### 1. Creation of a linked list

```
#include<iostream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
struct link
{
    int info;
    struct link *next;
};

struct link start;

/* function prototypes */
void create(struct link *);
void display (struct link *);
int main()
{
    struct link start, *node;
    create(node);
    display(node);
}
void create(struct link *node)
{
    char ch='y';
    start.next = NULL;
    node = &start; /* point to the start of the list */
    while(ch == 'y' || ch=='Y')
    {
        node->next = new link(); /*allocate a space in memory of
        size link*/
        node = node->next;
        cout<<"\n enter a number : ";
        cin>>node->info;
        node->next = NULL;
        cout<<"\n do you want to create more nodes: ";
        cin>>ch;
    }
}
```

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```
}

void display(struct link *node)
{
    node = start.next;
    cout<<"\n after inserting a node list is as follows:\n";
    while (node)
    {
        cout<<"    "<<node->info;
        node = node->next;
    }
}
```

### 2. insert a node into a simple linked list at the beginning

```
#include<iostream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
struct list
{
    int info;
    struct list *next;
};

struct list start,*first, *newnode;

/*function prototypes*/
void create(struct list *);
void display(struct list *);
void insert(struct list *);

int main()
{
    struct list start,*node;
    create(node);
    insert(node);
    display(node);
}

void create(struct list *node)
{
    char ch='y';
    start.next = NULL;
    node = &start; /* point to the start of the list */
    while(ch == 'y' || ch=='Y')
    {
```

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```
        node->next = new list(); /*allocate a space in memory of
        size list*/
        node = node->next;
        cout<<"\n enter a number : ";
        cin>>node->info;
        node->next = NULL;
        cout<<"\n do you want to create more nodes: ";
        cin>>ch;
    }
}
void display(struct list *node)
{
    node = start.next;
    cout<<"\n after inserting a node list is as follows:\n";
    while (node)
    {
        cout<<" "<<node->info;
        node = node->next;
    }
}
void insert(struct list *node)
{ /*insert an element at the first node*/
    node = start.next;
    first = &start;
    newnode= new list(); /*allocate a space in memory of size list*/
    newnode->next = node ;
    first->next = newnode;
    cout<<"\n input the first node value: ";
    cin>>newnode->info;
}
}
```

### 3. insert a node into a simple linked list at the end of the list

```
#include<iostream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
struct list
{
    int info;
    struct list *next;
};
struct list start, *first, *newnode,*last;

/* function main */
void create(struct list *);
void display (struct list *);
```

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```
void insert(struct list *);
int main()
{
    struct list *node;
    create(node);
    insert(node);
    display(node);
}
void create(struct list *node) /*logic to create a link list*/
{
    char ch='y';
    start.next = NULL;
    node = &start; /* point to the start of the list */
    while(ch == 'y' || ch=='Y')
    {
        node->next = new list();
        node = node->next;
        cout<<"\n enter a number : ";
        cin>>node->info;
        node->next = NULL;
        cout<<"\n do you want to create more nodes: ";
        cin>>ch;
    }
}
void display(struct list *node)
{ /*display the linked list*/
    node = start.next;
    cout<<"\n after inserting a node list is as follows:\n";
    while (node)
    {
        cout<<"    "<<node->info;
        node = node->next;
    }
}
void insert(struct list *node)
{ /* logic of insertion(last node) */
    node = start.next;
    last = &start;
    while(node)
    {
        node = node->next;
        last= last->next;
    }
    if(node == NULL)
    {
        newnode= new struct list();
```

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```
newnode->next = node ;
last->next = newnode;
cout<<"\n enter the value of last node: ";
cin>>newnode->info;
}
}
```

## Data Structure Lab

### Lecture 4

### Programs related to single linked list

#### 1) Creation of a linked list

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

struct link {
    int info;
    struct link *next;
};

link *start = nullptr; // مؤشرًا وإعداده كـ start جعل

// دالة لإنشاء القائمة المرتبطة
void create(link *&head) { // تمرير العنوان بالمرجع لضمان تحديثه في `main()`
    char ch = 'y';
    link *node, *temp;

    head = nullptr; // التأكد من أن القائمة فارغة في البداية

    while (ch == 'y' || ch == 'Y') {
        node = new link(); // إنشاء عقدة ديناميكيًا
        cout << "\nEnter a number: ";
        cin >> node->info;
        node->next = nullptr;

        if (!head) { // إذا كانت القائمة فارغة، اجعل العقدة الأولى هي `head`
            head = node;
        } else {
            temp->next = node; // ربط العقدة السابقة بالعقدة الجديدة
        }
        temp = node; // ليشير إلى العقدة الأخيرة `temp` تحديث
    }

    cout << "\nDo you want to create more nodes? ";
```

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```
        cin >> ch;
    }
}

// دالة لطباعة القائمة المرتبطة
void display(link *head) {
    cout << "\n\nThe list is:\n";
    while (head) {
        cout << " " << head->info;
        head = head->next;
    }
    cout << endl;
}

// دالة لتحرير الذاكرة ومنع تسربها
void freeMemory(link *&head) {
    link *temp;
    while (head) {
        temp = head;
        head = head->next;
        delete temp; // تحرير الذاكرة
    }
}

int main() {
    link *head = nullptr;

    create(head); // إنشاء القائمة
    display(head); // طباعة القائمة

    freeMemory(head); // تحرير الذاكرة قبل الخروج
    return 0;
}
```