## Linked Lists

Journal this tutorial

First, get the procedures I defined. Just git pull in the ASTR2600\_materials directory and copy the new files into your tutorials directory.

You should have the following 2 procedures in your Tutorial19\_LinkedLists directory:

```
node__DEFINE.pro
print_ll.pro
```

Then make sure you add the new directory to your repository and push it: git add Tutoria19\_LinkedLists git commit

```
git push
```

(obviously these commands won't work if you're in the wrong directory)

Examine these files - open them all in gvim. One nice way to do that is:

```
gvim -p *pro
```

Keep them open; we'll use them later.

First step, make a linked list by hand. You'll store each node in its own variable, which is not the normal way to work with linked lists but makes it easier to learn at first.

```
node1 = ptr_new( {Node,1,ptr_new()} )
node2 = ptr_new( {Node,5,ptr_new()} )
node3 = ptr_new( {Node,12,ptr_new()} )
node4 = ptr_new( {Node,19,ptr_new()} )
head = node1
(*node1).next = node2
(*node2).next = node3
(*node3).next = node4
```

Why are all of these pointers? Well, unfortunately, if you tried this approach:

```
node1 = {Node,1,ptr_new()}
node2 = {Node,5,ptr_new()}
head = ptr_new(node1)
node1.next = ptr_new(node2)
```

it would fail! This line:

```
node1.next = ptr_new(node2)
```

actually makes a copy of node2 when it makes the new pointer!

Once you've completed making your linked list, run print\_ll,head. You should see the data in the list printed out:

In order to run this code, you'll either need to add Tutorial19\_LinkedLists to your !PATH or work in the Tutorial19 directory.

```
IDL> !PATH=!PATH+":/full/path/to/Tutorial19_LinkedLists" (you have to replace /full/path/to with the correct full path)
```

## New code

Create new procedures: add\_tail.pro add\_head.pro remove\_node.pro and the new function: n\_elements\_ll.pro

These procedures should all accept a *pointer to a node*, just like print\_11, and an integer argument. The pointer to a node should point to the first node in the linked list, i.e. it should be a head.

```
n_elements_ll.pro
will return the number of elements in the linked list.
add_tail.pro
will add a new element to the end of the linked list
add_head.pro
will add a new element to the beginning of the linked list
Here's an example node structure:
[1|next] -> [2|next] -> [3|next] -> !null
If you run add_tail,4
you should get
[1|next] \rightarrow [2|next] \rightarrow [3|next] \rightarrow [4|next] \rightarrow !null
If you then run add_head,0
you should get
[0|next] -> [1|next] -> [2|next] -> [3|next] -> [4|next] -> !null
If you run the command remove_node, 2
the resulting structure should be
[0|next] \rightarrow [1|next] \rightarrow [3|next] \rightarrow [4|next] \rightarrow !null
Remember that the "standard" loop through a list should include something like:
while (node ne !null) do begin
     ; something (possibly an 'if X then break' statement)
     node = (*node).next
endwhile
```

Use print\_ll as an example / template for looping.

remove\_11 is a bit tricky. If you have time during class, work on it and commit whatever you complete.

Turn in your journal along with the code you've written. Make sure you test each piece of code you have written so that we can see it working in the journal.