



Data Structure and Algorithm
Laboratory Activity No. 7

Doubly Linked Lists

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I. Objectives

Introduction

A doubly linked list is a type of linked list data structure where each node contains three components:

Data - The actual value stored in the node

Previous pointer - A reference to the previous node in the sequence

Next pointer - A reference to the next node in the sequence.

This laboratory activity aims to implement the principles and techniques in:

- Writing algorithms using Linked list
- Writing a python program that will perform the common operations in a Doubly linked list
- A doubly linked list is particularly useful when you need frequent bidirectional traversal or easy deletion of nodes from both ends of the list.

II. Methods

- Using Google Colab, type the source codes below:

```
class Node:
```

```
    """Node class for doubly linked list"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, data):  
        self.data = data  
        self.prev = None  
        self.next = None
```

```
class DoublyLinkedList:
```

```
    """Doubly Linked List implementation"""
```

```
    def __init__(self):  
        self.head = None  
        self.tail = None  
        self.size = 0
```

```
    def is_empty(self):
```

```
        """Check if the list is empty"""
```

```
        return self.head is None
```

```
    def get_size(self):
```

```
        """Get the size of the list"""
```

```

    return self.size

def display_forward(self):
    """Display the list from head to tail"""
    if self.is_empty():
        print("List is empty")
        return

    current = self.head
    print("Forward: ", end="")
    while current:
        print(current.data, end="")
        if current.next:
            print(" ↔ ", end="")
        current = current.next
    print()

def display_backward(self):
    """Display the list from tail to head"""
    if self.is_empty():
        print("List is empty")
        return

    current = self.tail
    print("Backward: ", end="")
    while current:
        print(current.data, end="")
        if current.prev:
            print(" ↔ ", end="")
        current = current.prev
    print()

def insert_at_beginning(self, data):
    """Insert a new node at the beginning"""
    new_node = Node(data)

    if self.is_empty():
        self.head = self.tail = new_node

```

```

else:
    new_node.next = self.head
    self.head.prev = new_node
    self.head = new_node

self.size += 1
print(f"Inserted {data} at beginning")

def insert_at_end(self, data):
    """Insert a new node at the end"""
    new_node = Node(data)

    if self.is_empty():
        self.head = self.tail = new_node
    else:
        new_node.prev = self.tail
        self.tail.next = new_node
        self.tail = new_node

    self.size += 1
    print(f"Inserted {data} at end")

def insert_at_position(self, data, position):
    """Insert a new node at a specific position"""
    if position < 0 or position > self.size:
        print("Invalid position")
        return

    if position == 0:
        self.insert_at_beginning(data)
        return

    elif position == self.size:
        self.insert_at_end(data)
        return

    new_node = Node(data)
    current = self.head

```

```

# Traverse to the position
for _ in range(position - 1):
    current = current.next

# Insert the new node
new_node.next = current.next
new_node.prev = current
current.next.prev = new_node
current.next = new_node

self.size += 1
print(f"Inserted {data} at position {position}")

def delete_from_beginning(self):
    """Delete the first node"""
    if self.is_empty():
        print("List is empty")
        return None

    deleted_data = self.head.data

    if self.head == self.tail: # Only one node
        self.head = self.tail = None
    else:
        self.head = self.head.next
        self.head.prev = None

    self.size -= 1
    print(f"Deleted {deleted_data} from beginning")
    return deleted_data

def delete_from_end(self):
    """Delete the last node"""
    if self.is_empty():
        print("List is empty")
        return None

    deleted_data = self.tail.data

```

```

if self.head == self.tail: # Only one node
    self.head = self.tail = None
else:
    self.tail = self.tail.prev
    self.tail.next = None

    self.size -= 1
    print(f'Deleted {deleted_data} from end')
    return deleted_data

def delete_from_position(self, position):
    """Delete a node from a specific position"""
    if self.is_empty():
        print("List is empty")
        return None

    if position < 0 or position >= self.size:
        print("Invalid position")
        return None

    if position == 0:
        return self.delete_from_beginning()
    elif position == self.size - 1:
        return self.delete_from_end()

    current = self.head

    # Traverse to the position
    for _ in range(position):
        current = current.next

    # Delete the node
    deleted_data = current.data
    current.prev.next = current.next
    current.next.prev = current.prev

    self.size -= 1

```

```

print(f"Deleted {deleted_data} from position {position}")
return deleted_data

def search(self, data):
    """Search for a node with given data"""
    if self.is_empty():
        return -1

    current = self.head
    position = 0

    while current:
        if current.data == data:
            return position
        current = current.next
        position += 1

    return -1

def reverse(self):
    """Reverse the doubly linked list"""
    if self.is_empty() or self.head == self.tail:
        return

    current = self.head
    self.tail = self.head

    while current:
        # Swap next and prev pointers
        temp = current.prev
        current.prev = current.next
        current.next = temp

        # Move to the next node (which is now in prev due to swap)
        current = current.prev

    # Update head to the last node we processed
    if temp:

```

```

        self.head = temp.prev

    print("List reversed successfully")

def clear(self):
    """Clear the entire list"""
    self.head = self.tail = None
    self.size = 0
    print("List cleared")

# Demonstration and testing
def demo_doubly_linked_list():
    """Demonstrate the doubly linked list operations"""
    print("=" * 50)
    print("DOUBLY LINKED LIST DEMONSTRATION")
    print("=" * 50)

    dll = DoublyLinkedList()

    # Insert operations
    dll.insert_at_beginning(10)
    dll.insert_at_end(20)
    dll.insert_at_end(30)
    dll.insert_at_beginning(5)
    dll.insert_at_position(15, 2)

    # Display
    dll.display_forward()
    dll.display_backward()
    print(f"Size: {dll.get_size()}")
    print()

    # Search operation
    search_value = 20
    position = dll.search(search_value)
    if position != -1:
        print(f"Found {search_value} at position {position}")
    else:

```

```

        print(f"search_value} not found in the list")
        print()

# Delete operations
dll.delete_from_beginning()
dll.delete_from_end()
dll.delete_from_position(1)

# Display after deletions
dll.display_forward()
print(f"Size: {dll.get_size()}")
print()

# Insert more elements
dll.insert_at_end(40)
dll.insert_at_end(50)
dll.insert_at_end(60)

# Display before reverse
print("Before reverse:")
dll.display_forward()

# Reverse the list
dll.reverse()

# Display after reverse
print("After reverse:")
dll.display_forward()
dll.display_backward()
print()

# Clear the list
dll.clear()
dll.display_forward()

# Interactive menu for user to test
def interactive_menu():
    """Interactive menu for testing the doubly linked list"""

```

```

dll = DoublyLinkedList()

while True:
    print("\n" + "=" * 40)
    print("DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU")
    print("=" * 40)
    print("1. Insert at beginning")
    print("2. Insert at end")
    print("3. Insert at position")
    print("4. Delete from beginning")
    print("5. Delete from end")
    print("6. Delete from position")
    print("7. Search element")
    print("8. Display forward")
    print("9. Display backward")
    print("10. Reverse list")
    print("11. Get size")
    print("12. Clear list")
    print("13. Exit")
    print("=" * 40)

```

```
choice = input("Enter your choice (1-13): ")
```

```

if choice == '1':
    data = int(input("Enter data to insert: "))
    dll.insert_at_beginning(data)

elif choice == '2':
    data = int(input("Enter data to insert: "))
    dll.insert_at_end(data)

elif choice == '3':
    data = int(input("Enter data to insert: "))
    position = int(input("Enter position: "))
    dll.insert_at_position(data, position)

elif choice == '4':
    dll.delete_from_beginning()

```

```
elif choice == '5':  
    dll.delete_from_end()  
  
elif choice == '6':  
    position = int(input("Enter position to delete: "))  
    dll.delete_from_position(position)  
  
elif choice == '7':  
    data = int(input("Enter data to search: "))  
    pos = dll.search(data)  
    if pos != -1:  
        print(f"Element found at position {pos}")  
    else:  
        print("Element not found")  
  
elif choice == '8':  
    dll.display_forward()  
  
elif choice == '9':  
    dll.display_backward()  
  
elif choice == '10':  
    dll.reverse()  
  
elif choice == '11':  
    print(f"Size: {dll.get_size()}")  
  
elif choice == '12':  
    dll.clear()  
  
elif choice == '13':  
    print("Exiting...")  
    break  
  
else:  
    print("Invalid choice! Please try again.")
```

```

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Run the demonstration
    demo_doubly_linked_list()

    # Uncomment the line below to run interactive menu
    # interactive_menu()

```

- Save your source codes to GitHub

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the three main components of a Node in the doubly linked list implementation, and what does the `__init__` method of the `DoublyLinkedList` class initialize?
2. The `insert_at_beginning` method successfully adds new node to the start of the list. However, if we were to reverse the order of the two lines of code inside the `else` block, what specific issue would this introduce? Explain the sequence of operations that would lead to this problem:

```

new_node = Node(data)

if self.is_empty():
    self.head = self.tail = new_node
else:
    new_node.next = self.head
    self.head.prev = new_node
    self.head = new_node

```

3. How does the `reverse` method work? Trace through the reversal process step by step for a list containing [A, B, C], showing the pointer changes at each iteration

```

def reverse(self):
    if self.is_empty() or self.head == self.tail:
        return

```

```

current = self.head
self.tail = self.head

while current:
    temp = current.prev
    current.prev = current.next
    current.next = temp
    current = current.prev

```

```
if temp:  
    self.head = temp.prev
```

III. Results

```
=====  
DOUBLY LINKED LIST DEMONSTRATION  
=====  
Inserted 10 at beginning  
Inserted 20 at end  
Inserted 30 at end  
Inserted 5 at beginning  
Inserted 15 at position 2  
Forward: 5 ↔ 10 ↔ 15 ↔ 20 ↔ 30  
Backward: 30 ↔ 20 ↔ 15 ↔ 10 ↔ 5  
Size: 5  
  
Found 20 at position 3  
  
Deleted 5 from beginning  
Deleted 30 from end  
Deleted 15 from position 1  
Forward: 10 ↔ 20  
Size: 2  
  
Inserted 40 at end  
Inserted 50 at end  
Inserted 60 at end  
Before reverse:  
Forward: 10 ↔ 20 ↔ 40 ↔ 50 ↔ 60  
List reversed successfully  
After reverse:  
Forward: 60 ↔ 50 ↔ 40 ↔ 20 ↔ 10  
Backward: 10 ↔ 20 ↔ 40 ↔ 50 ↔ 60  
  
List cleared  
List is empty
```

Figure 1 Screenshot of program

```
=====  
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU  
=====  
1. Insert at beginning  
2. Insert at end  
3. Insert at position  
4. Delete from beginning  
5. Delete from end  
6. Delete from position  
7. Search element  
8. Display forward  
9. Display backward  
10. Reverse list  
11. Get size  
12. Clear list  
13. Exit  
=====  
Enter your choice (1-13): 1  
Enter data to insert: 10  
Inserted 10 at beginning
```

Figure 2 Screenshot of program

```
=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 2
Enter data to insert: 40
Inserted 40 at end
```

Figure 3 Screenshot of program

```
=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 3
Enter data to insert: 15
Enter position: 2
Inserted 15 at end

=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 1
Enter data to insert: 5
Inserted 5 at beginning
```

Figure 4 Screenshot of program

```
=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 2
Enter data to insert: 50
Inserted 50 at end

=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 8
Forward: 5 → 10 → 40 → 15 → 50
```

Figure 5 Screenshot of program

```
=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 9
Backward: 50 ← 15 ← 40 ← 10 ← 5
```

Figure 6 Screenshot of program

```
=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 10
List reversed successfully
```

Figure 7 Screenshot of program

```
=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 8
Forward: 50 ⇢ 15 ⇢ 40 ⇢ 10 ⇢ 5

=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 9
Backward: 5 ⇢ 10 ⇢ 40 ⇢ 15 ⇢ 50
```

Figure 8 Screenshot of program

```

=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 5
Deleted 50 from end

=====
DOUBLY LINKED LIST MENU
=====
1. Insert at beginning
2. Insert at end
3. Insert at position
4. Delete from beginning
5. Delete from end
6. Delete from position
7. Search element
8. Display forward
9. Display backward
10. Reverse list
11. Get size
12. Clear list
13. Exit
=====
Enter your choice (1-13): 13
Exiting...

```

Figure 9 Screenshot of program

Answers:

1. Firstly, Data. This stores the actual value or information of the node. Secondly, the Next Pointer. A pointer that links to the next node in the sequence. Lastly, we have Previous Pointer. A pointer that links to the previous node in the sequence. The `__init__` method of the DoublyLinkedList class sets the head and tail to None, empty list at first and makes the size 0.
2. If we switch the order of the two lines (`new_node.next = self.head` and `self.head.prev = new_node`), the result won't change. The old head's prev will still point to the new node, and the new node's next will still point to the old head. Then, the head will be updated to the new node. Since these two steps don't rely on each other, the linked list will still function correctly.
3. The reverse method flips the direction of all pointers in the list. For [A - B - C], it swaps each node's prev and next as it loops through. A becomes the tail, C becomes the head, and the list ends up as [C - B - A]. This keeps the structure intact but in reverse order.

IV. Conclusion

From this activity, I learned that a doubly linked list is a type of linked list where each node has data and two pointers, one pointing to the previous node and one pointing to the next node. I also practiced writing algorithms and Python programs to perform common operations on a doubly linked list. I realized that doubly linked lists are very useful when we need to move forward and backward easily or remove nodes from both ends. Overall, this activity helped me understand how doubly linked lists work and how to use them in programming.