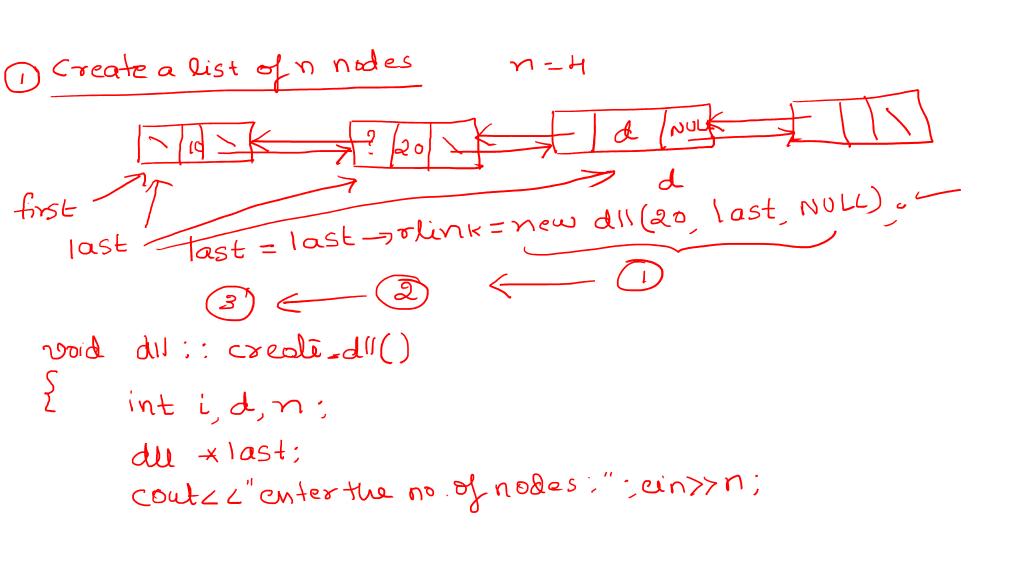
Doubly Linked list

LECTURE 17: Dec. 1st, 2021(4 pm to 6pm)

class d1) & int data; all * llink; all xolink; dll (int d, dll x L, dll x o) ¿ data=d; llink=l; rlink=0,3 public; du US 3 dll *first = NULL', // first node of the dl)

think int think



```
for(i=1; i<=n; i++)
     conter node data: ";
     cin>>d
     if (first = = MULL)
            first = last = new all (d, NULL, NULL);}
         last-last-solink=new oll (d, last, NULL);
     else
```

2) Insert a node at the beginning roid du insert-beglint d if(fins+== MULL) first = new d11(d, NULL, NULL); first=first->llink temp = new dll(d, NULL, first); first-bllink=temp; first-temp; //first=first->llink; 3) Insert a node at the end of the dleist: dli xcurr; if (first = = NULL) first = new dll(d, NULL, NYLL); { for (curr=first; curr=rlink;=NULL) CURY = COM Solink)0 arsonne = new du (d, curr, NOLL); CUTY

temp = new dll(d, cure, cure solink); Scurr→Jlink=temp; temp→rlink→llink=temp; node 3

Cuor

Ocurraction = link = temp

Josephay all

if (first! = NULL)

for (curr = first; curr + Arbitat) = NULL; carr = curr = clink)

Cout < L curr = data < L" ".]

/ d/l content in reverse order

11 1 2 1 3 1 4 1

1 2 3 4

