

# Data Structures and Organization

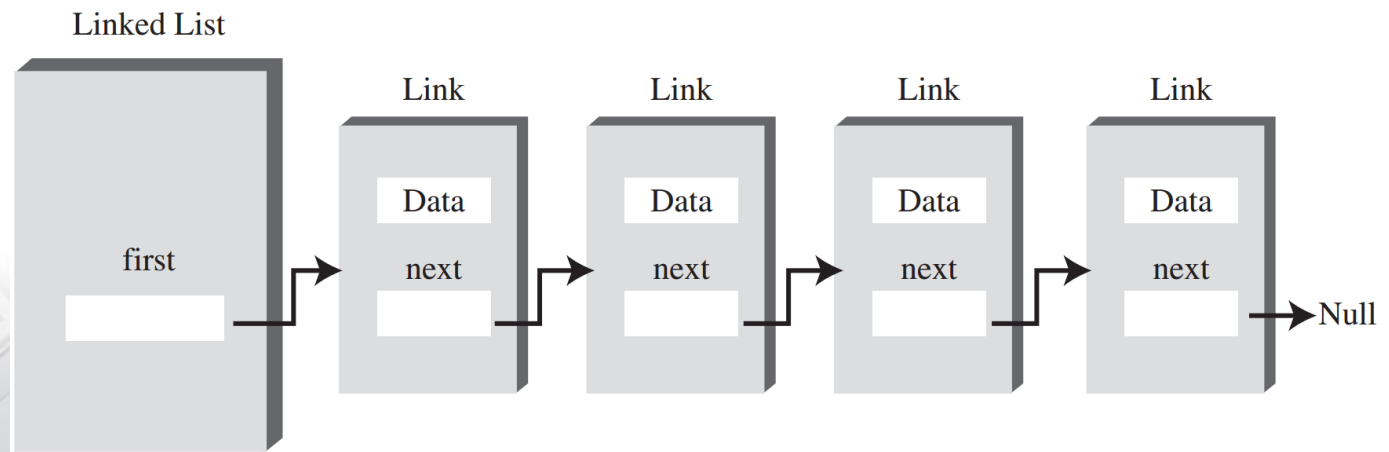
(p.4 – Linked Lists)



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# Linked Lists

In a linked list, each data item is embedded in a *link*.  
A link is an object of a class called something like Link.  
Because there are many similar links in a list, it makes sense to use a separate class for them, distinct from the linked list itself.  
Each Link object contains a reference (usually called next) to the next link in the list. A field in the list itself contains a reference to the first link



# A Simple Linked List

- Basic operations allowed in this simple list will be:
  - Inserting an item at the beginning of the list
  - Deleting the item at the beginning of the list
  - Iterating through the list to display its contents

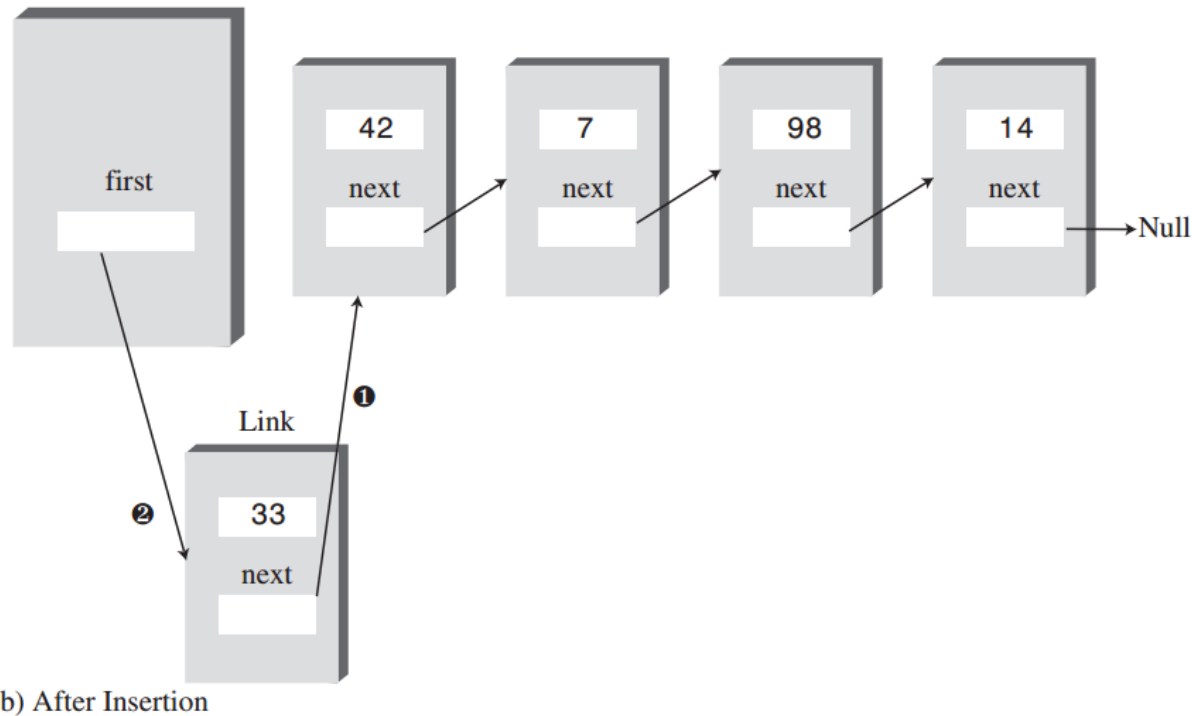
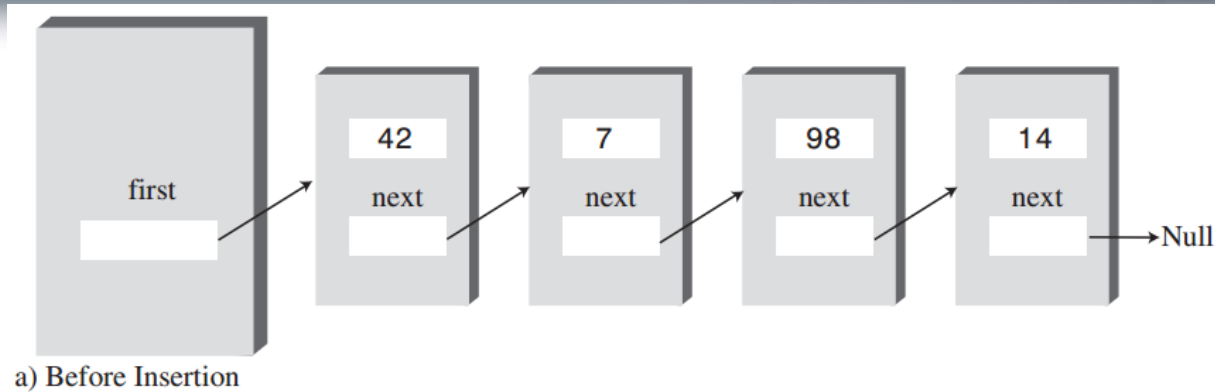
# Class Link

```
public class Link<T> {  
    private Object data;  
    private Link<T> next;  
  
    public Link(Object data, Link<T> next) {  
        this.data = data;  
        this.next = next;  
    }  
    public T getData() {  
        return (T) data;  
    }  
    public void setData(T data) {  
        this.data = data;  
    }  
    public Link<T> getNext() {  
        return next;  
    }  
    public void setNext(Link<T> next) {  
        this.next = next;  
    }  
    public void showLink() {  
        System.out.println(data);  
    }  
}
```

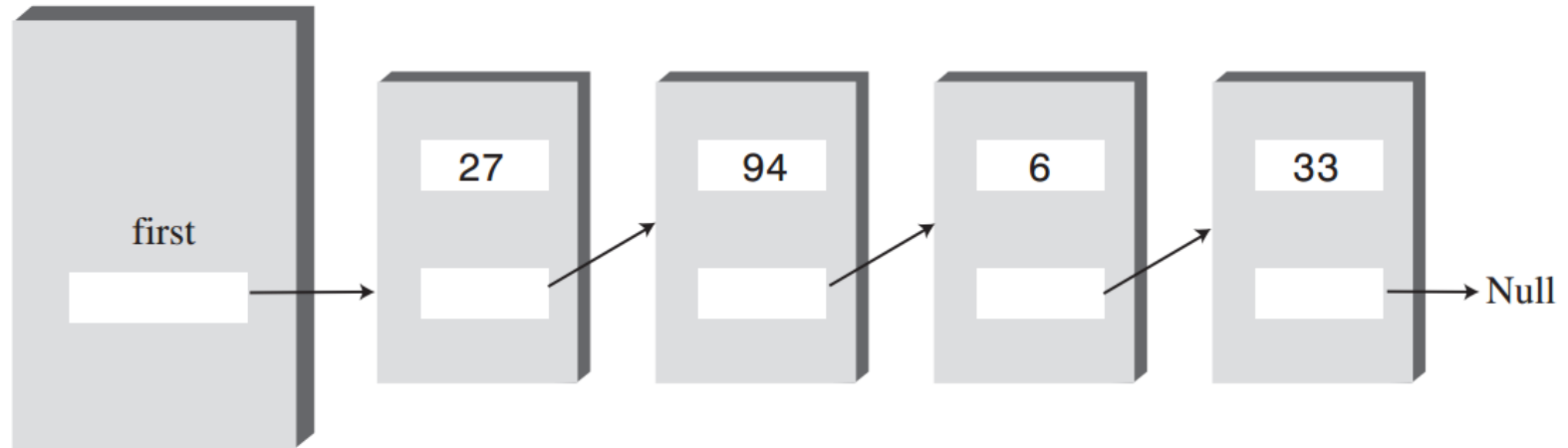
# The LinkedList Class

```
public class LinkedList<T> {  
    private Link<T> first;  
  
    public boolean isEmpty() { return first == null; }  
  
    public void addFirst(T value) {  
        Link<T> t = new Link<>(value, first);  
        first = t;  
    }  
  
    public T removeFirst() {  
        T data = first.getData();  
        first = first.getNext();  
        return data;  
    }  
  
    public void showList() {  
        Link<T> current = first;  
        while (current!=null) {  
            current.showLink();  
            current = current.getNext();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

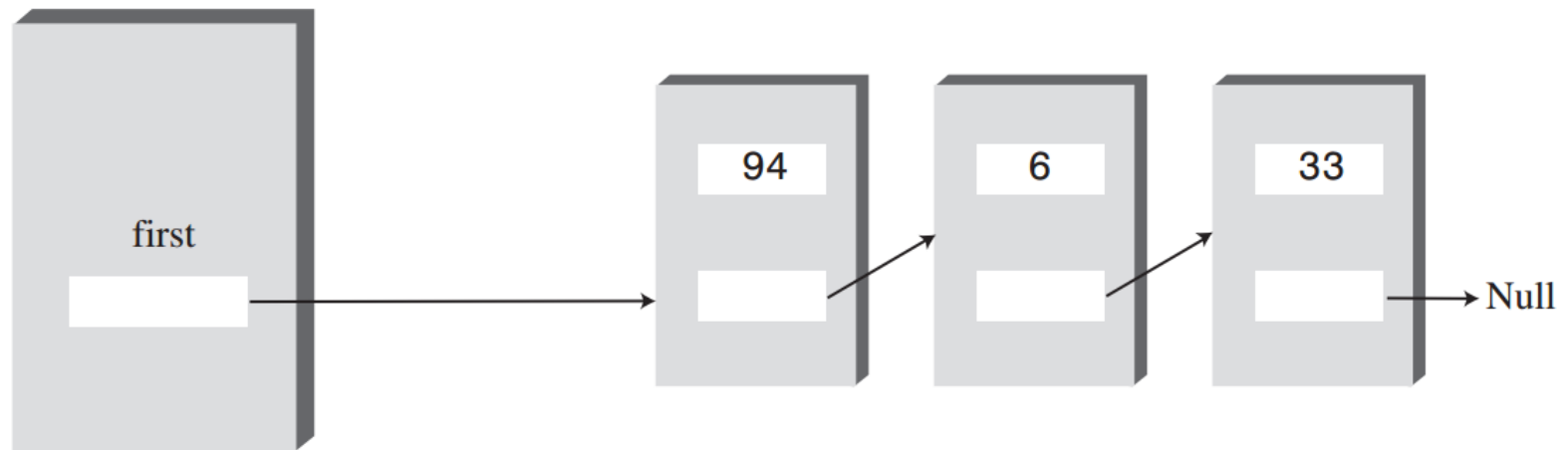
# Example of addFirst



# Example of removeFirst

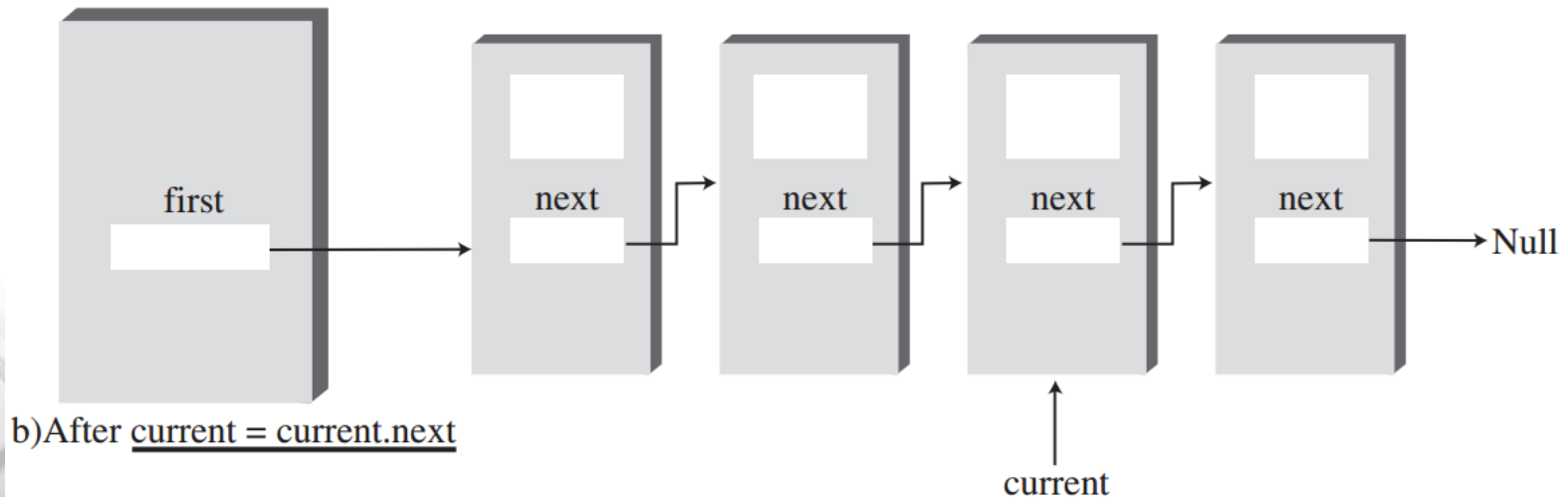
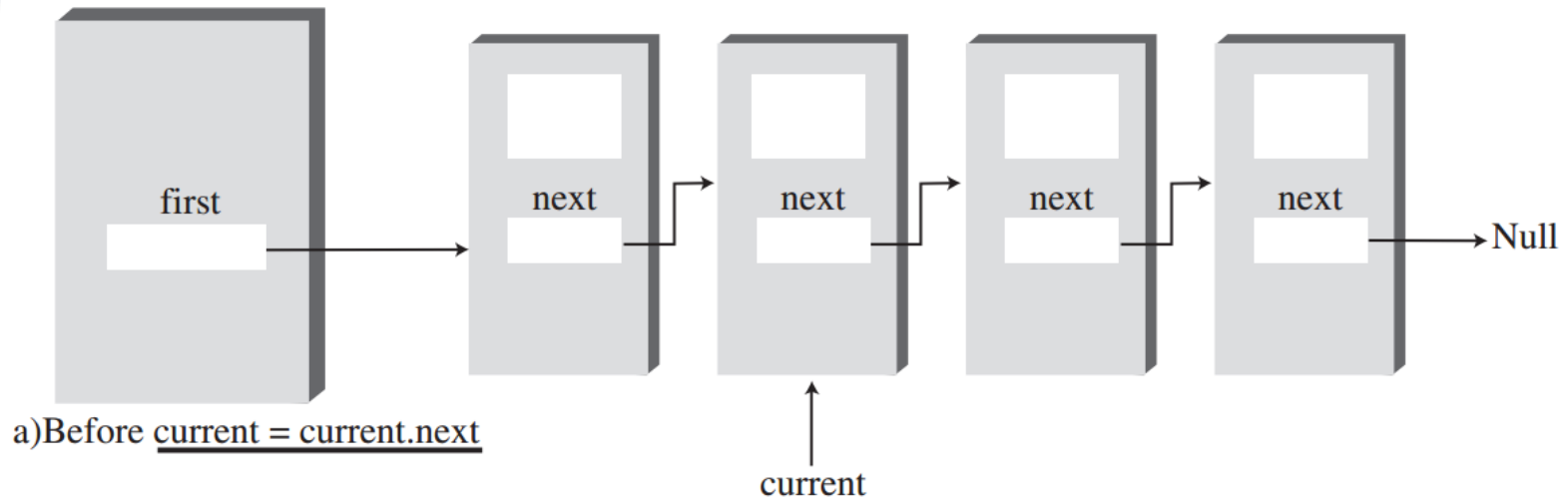


a) Before Deletion



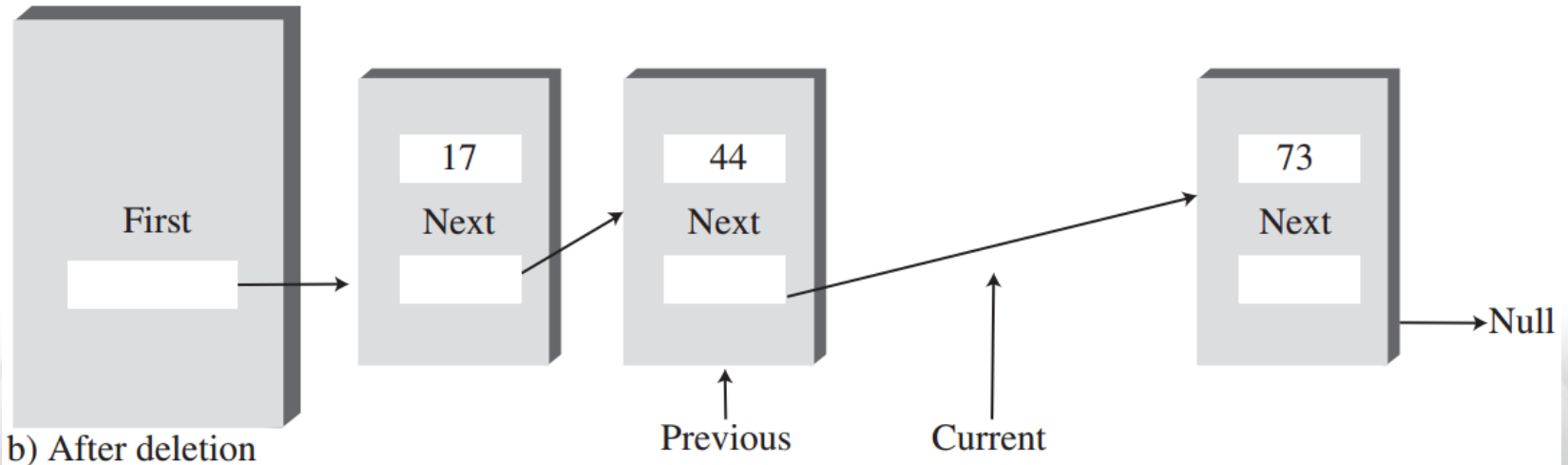
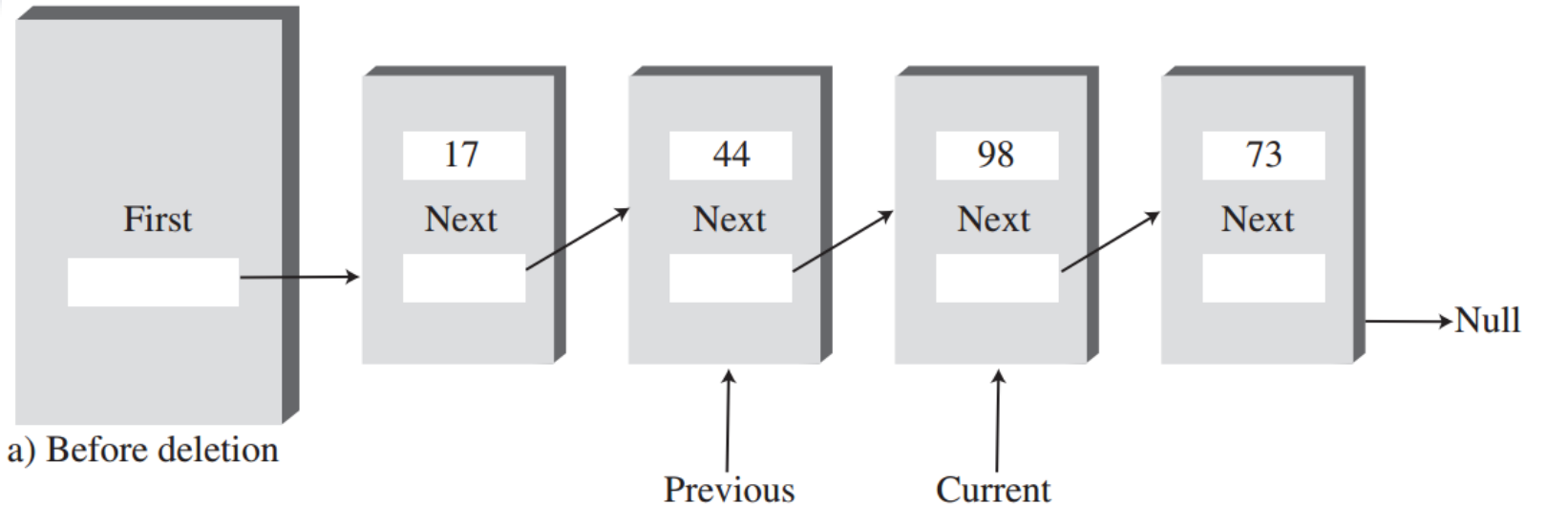
b) After Deletion

# The displayList() Method



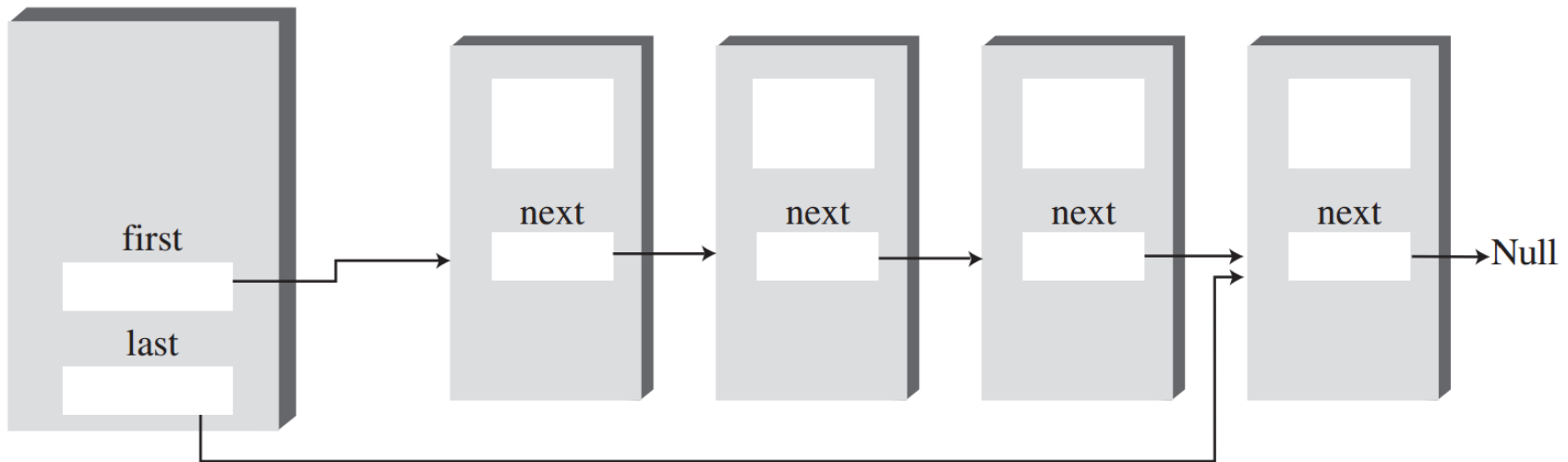


# Finding and Deleting Specified Links

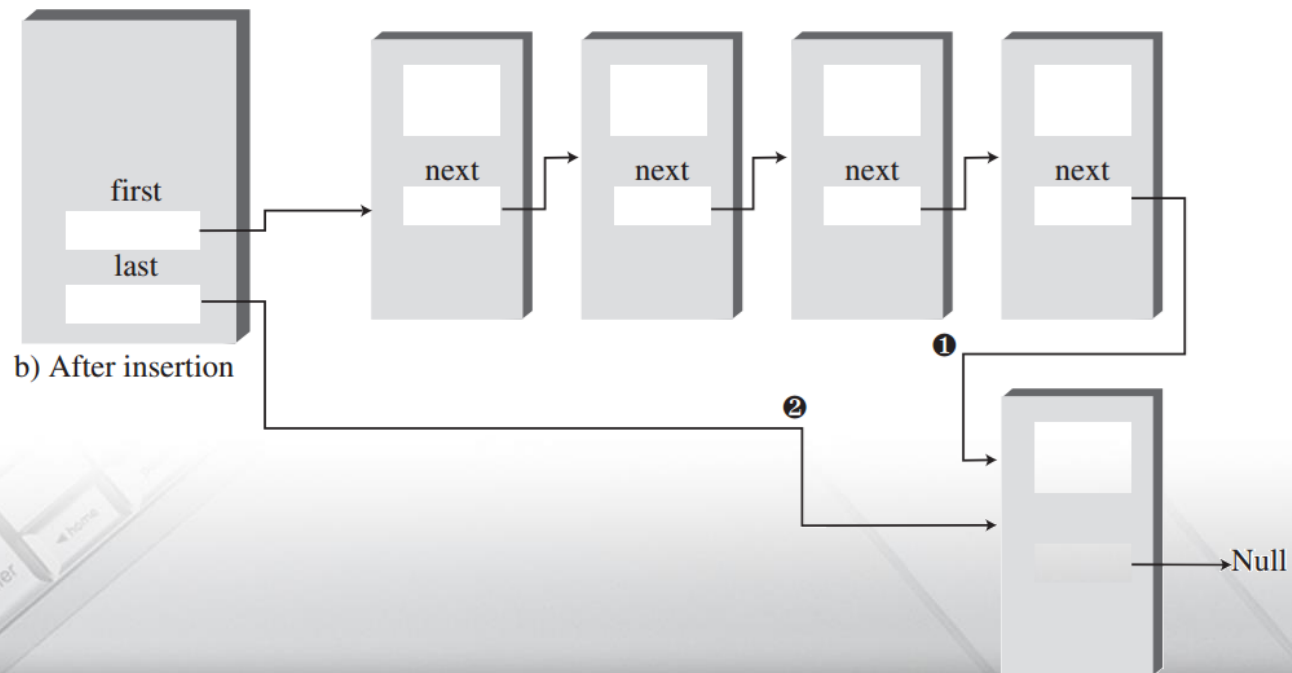
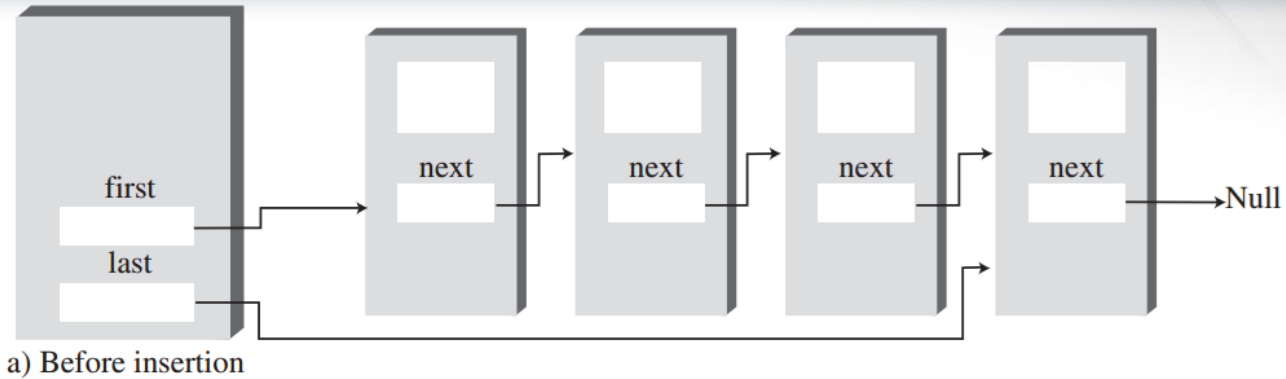


# Double-Ended Lists

A double-ended list is similar to an ordinary linked list, but it has one additional feature: a reference to the last link as well as to the first.



# Double-Ended Lists



# Doubly Linked Lists

What's the advantage of a doubly linked list?

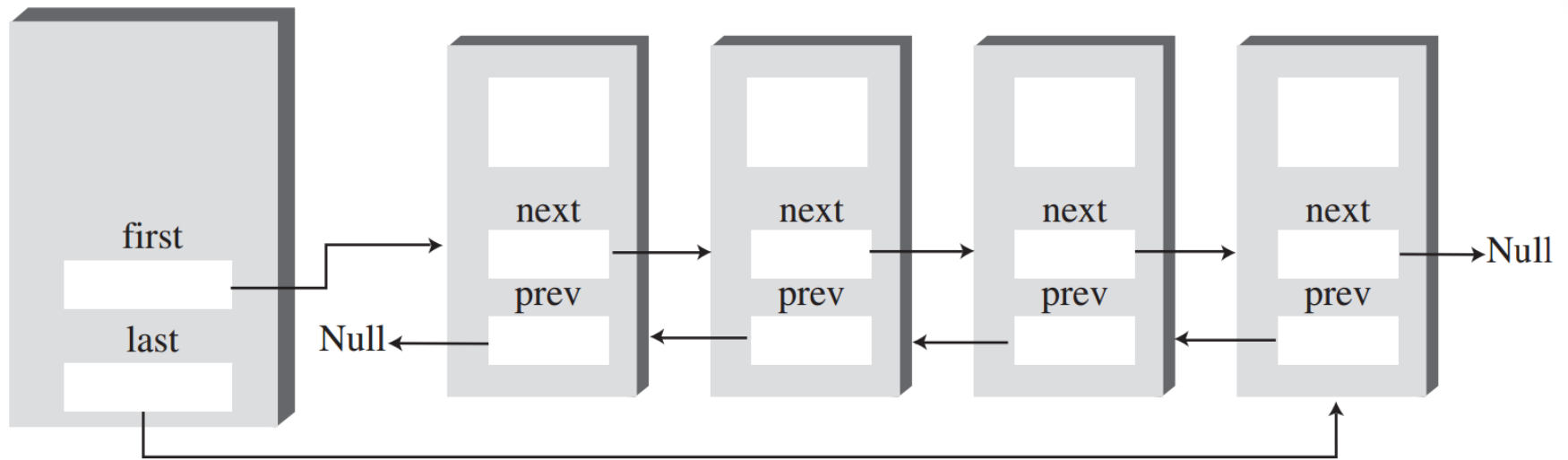
A potential problem with ordinary linked lists is that it's difficult to traverse backward along the list.

A statement like

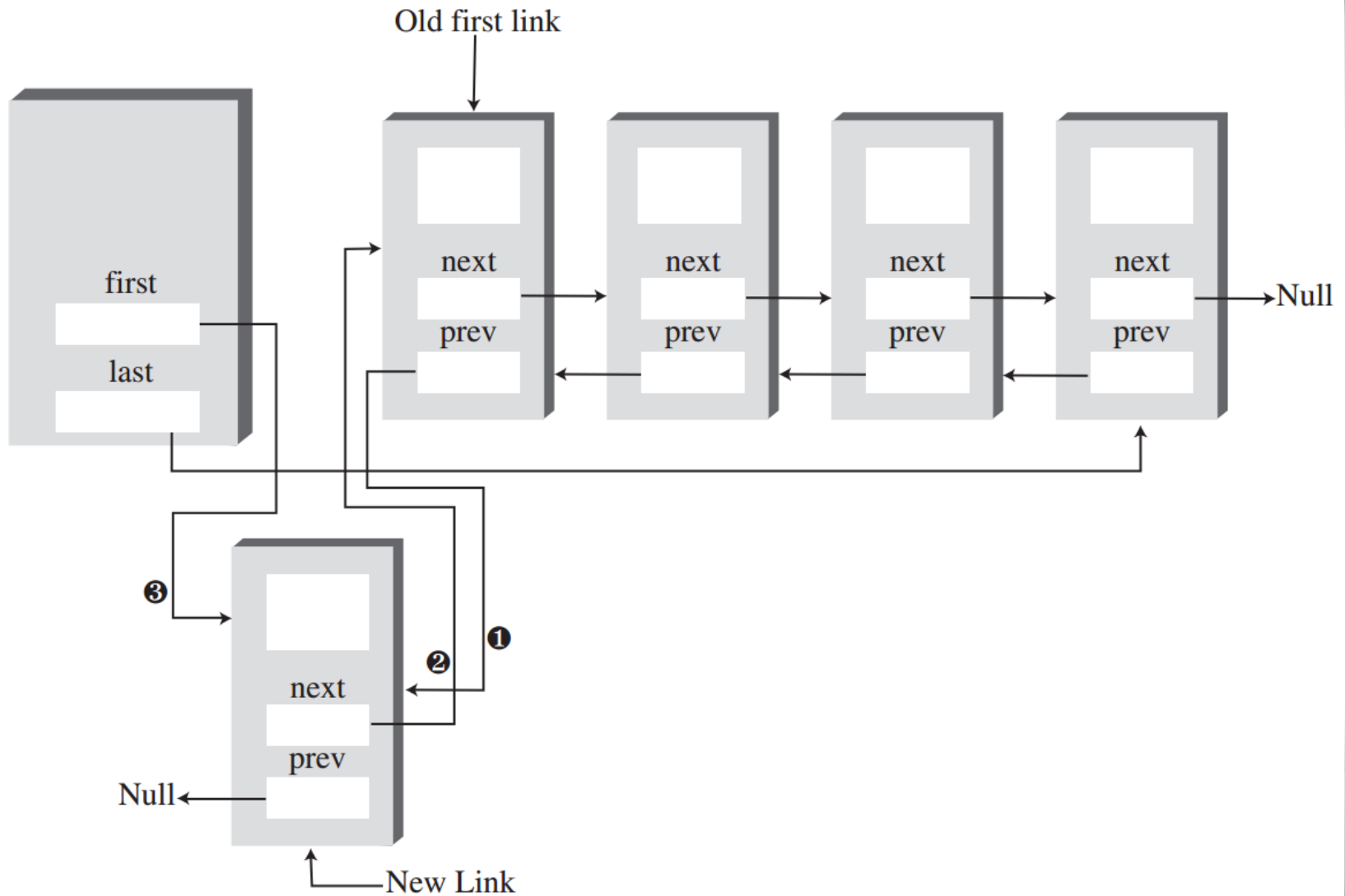
**`current=current.next`**

steps conveniently to the next link, but there's no corresponding way to go to the previous link.

# Doubly Linked Lists

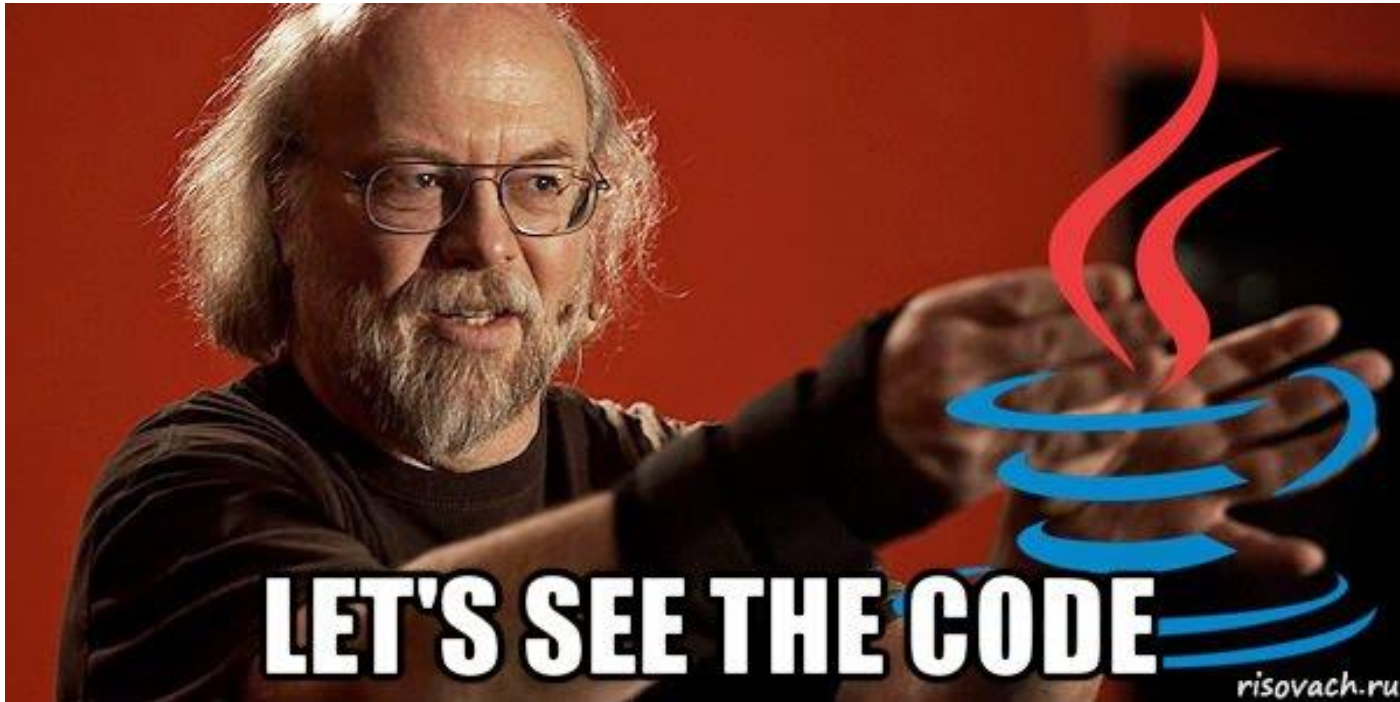


# Doubly Linked Lists





# Example



# Questions?





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