

# Passing Linked Lists

CSCI-2270

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# Linked Lists

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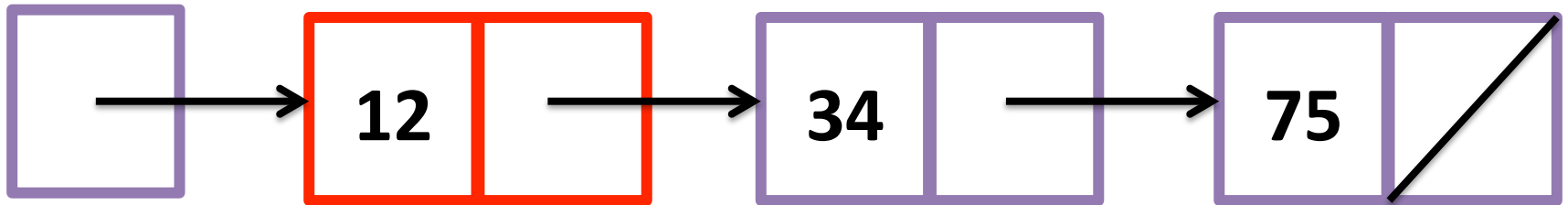
- What happens when you call a function to delete a node in the list,  
*and that node happens to be first in the list?*

# Linked Lists

What happens when you call a function to delete a node in the list,

*and that node happens to be first in the list?*

head



```
void deleteFirstNode(Node* ptr)
{
    Node *delNode = ptr;
    ptr = delNode->next;
    delete delNode;
}
```

uh-  
oh

# Linked Lists

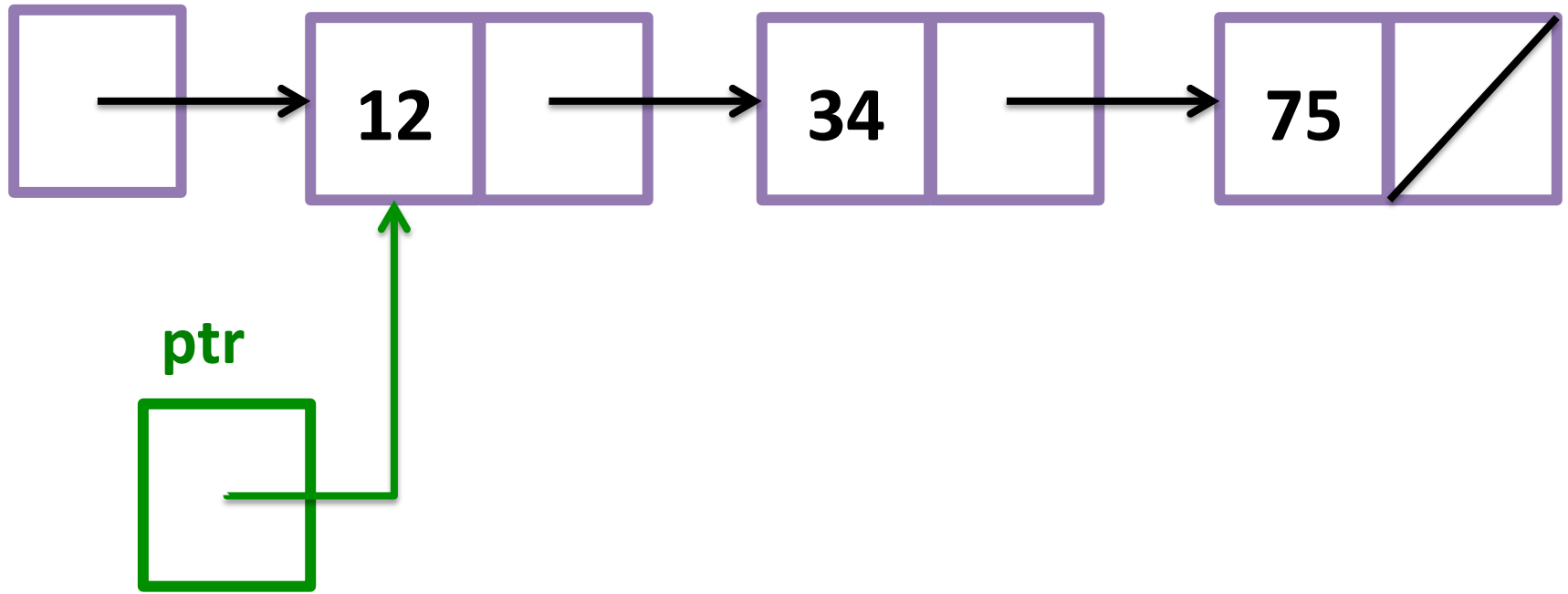
What happens when you call a function to delete a node in the list,

*and that node happens to be first in the list?*

uh-  
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```
void deleteFirstNode(Node* ptr)
```

head

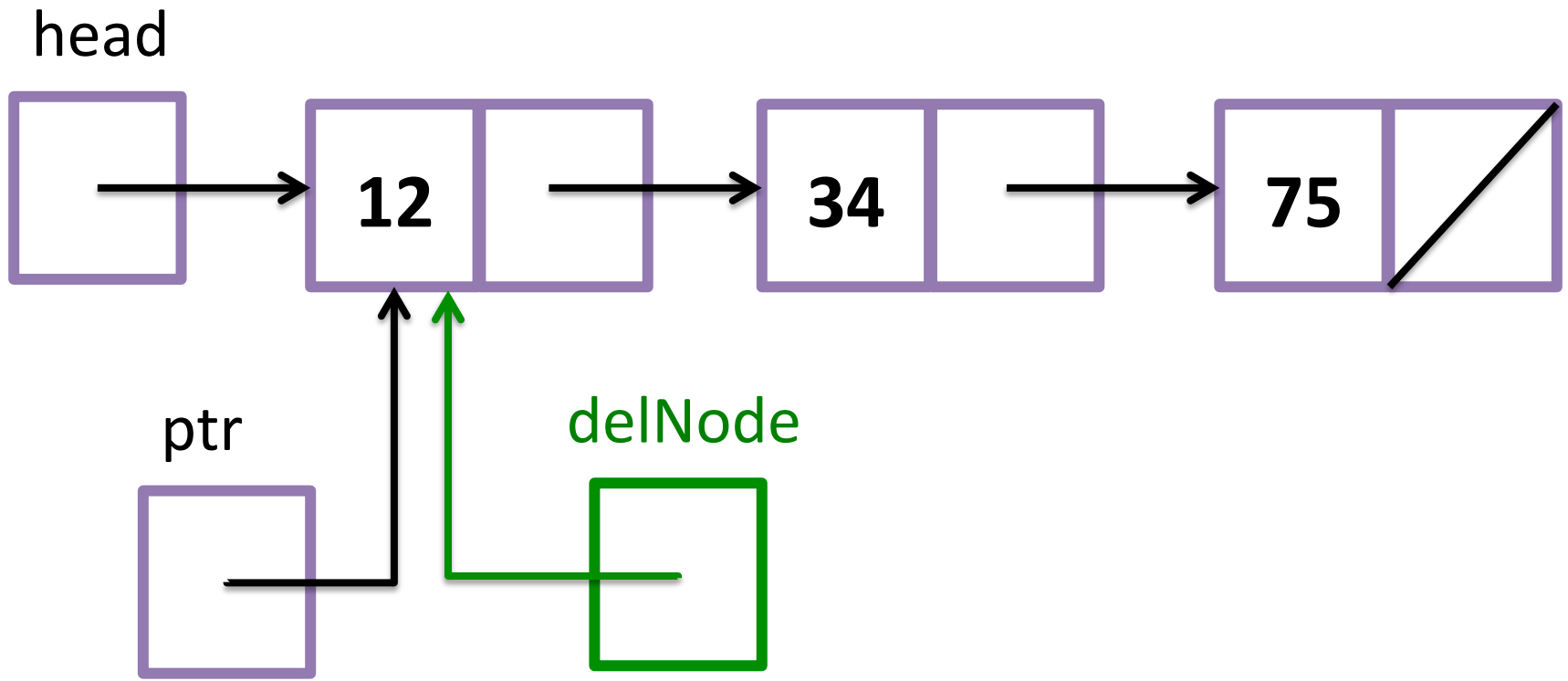


# Linked Lists

- What happens when you call a function to delete a node in the list,  
*and that node happens to be first in the list?*

uh-  
oh

```
Node *delNode = ptr;
```

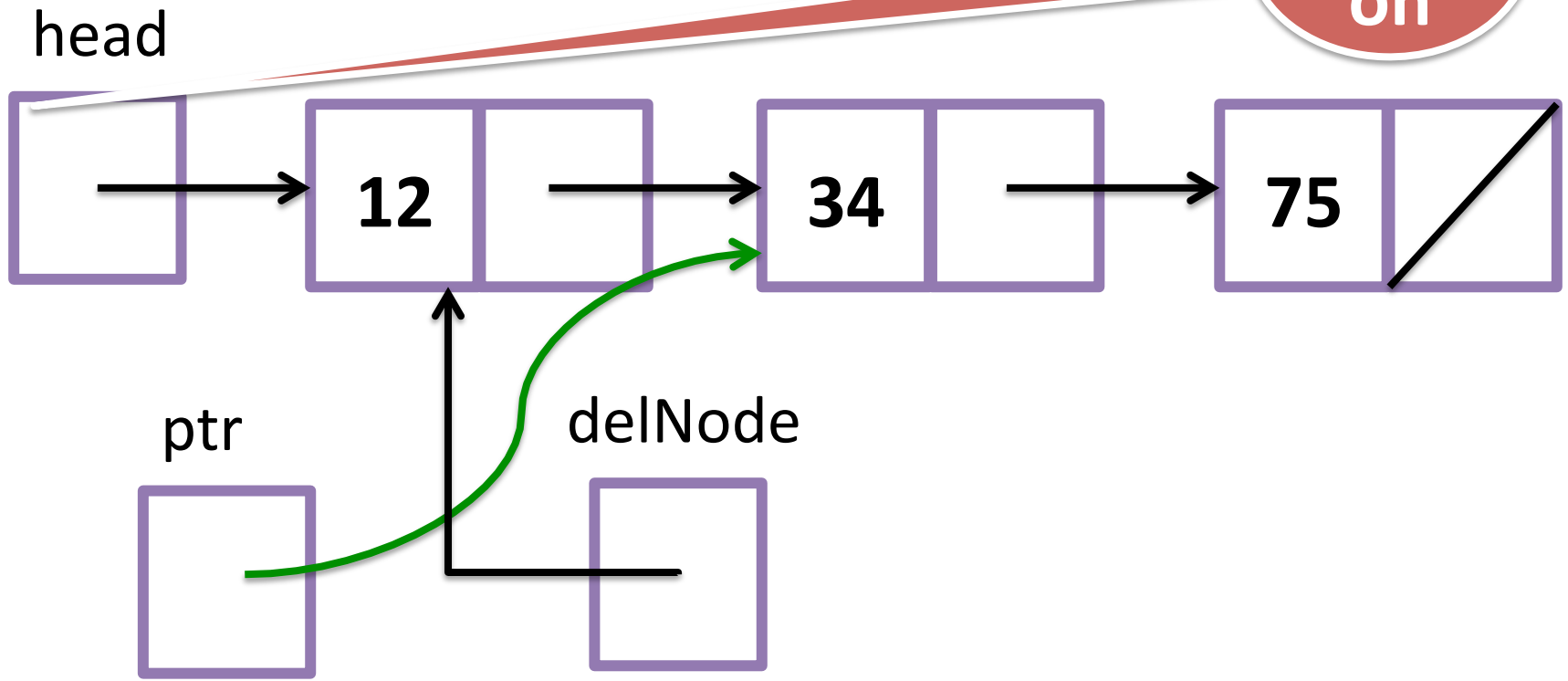


# Linked Lists

- What happens when you call a function to delete a node in the list,  
*and that node happens to be first in the list?*

```
ptr = delNode->next;
```

uh-  
oh

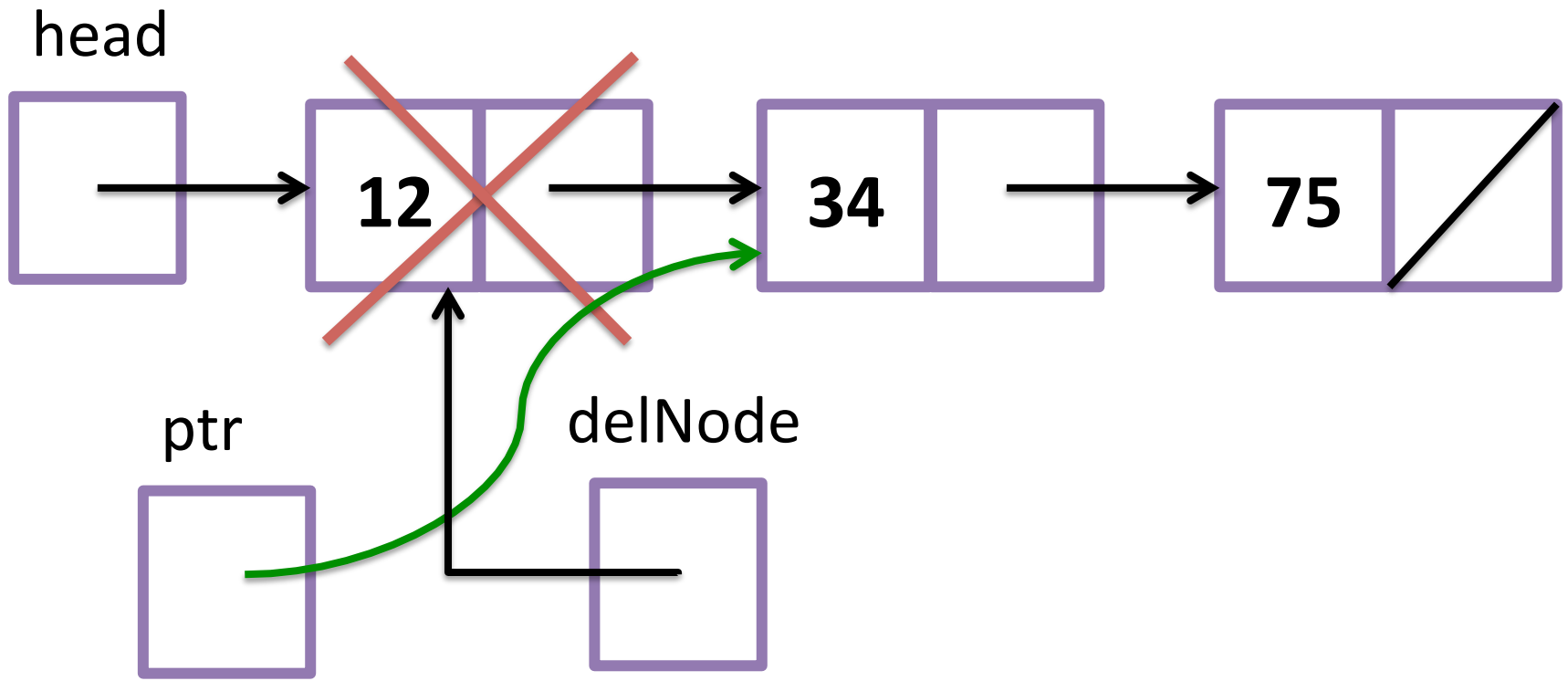


# Linked Lists

- What happens when you call a function to delete a node in the list,  
*and that node happens to be first in the list?*

uh-oh

```
delete delNode;
```



# Passing Linked Lists

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- Functions that operate on a linked list either
  - do not modify the head pointer
  - do modify the head pointer



# Passing Linked Lists

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- If function does not modify the head pointer
  - can just pass the head node pointer
    - e.g., traverse the list (print, find, edit values in nodes...)

# Passing Linked Lists

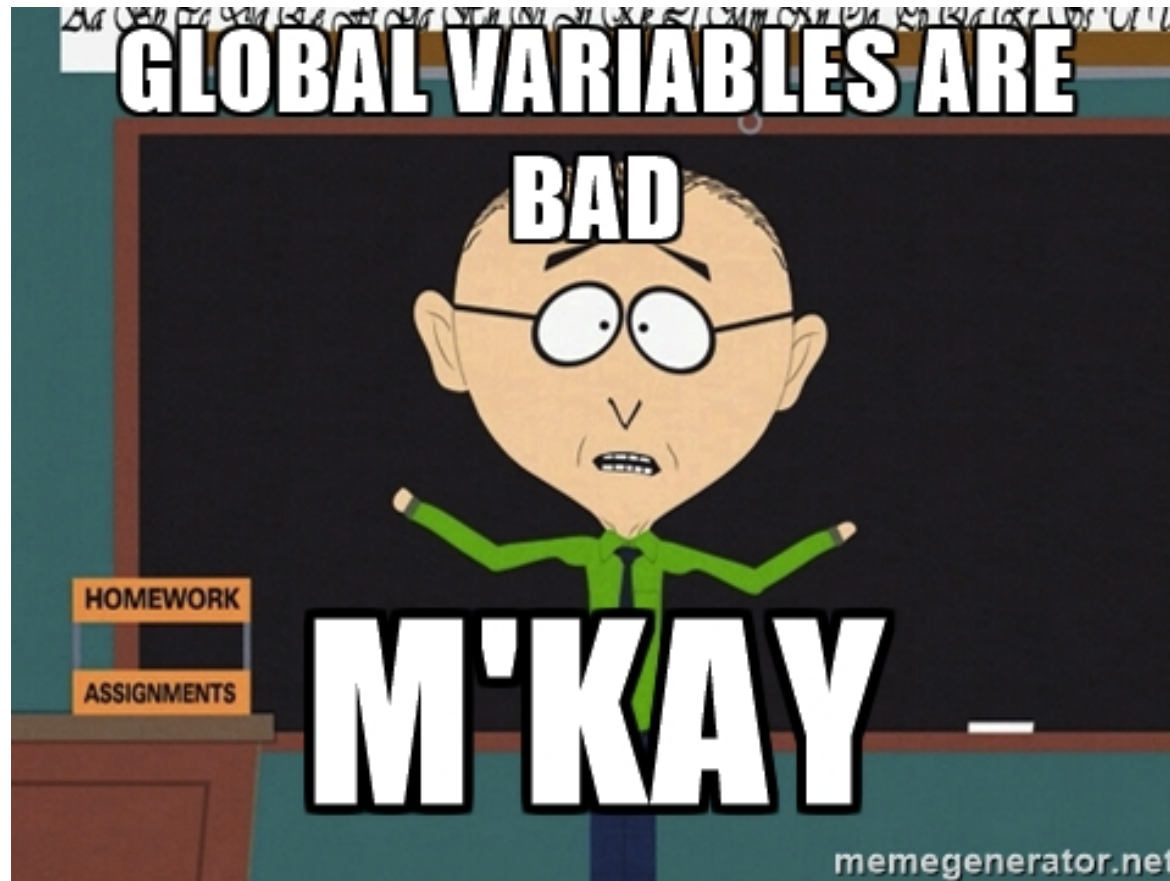
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If a function does need to modify the head node

- Insert at beginning of list
  - Delete first node in list
  - etc.
- How?

# Functions that modify Linked Lists

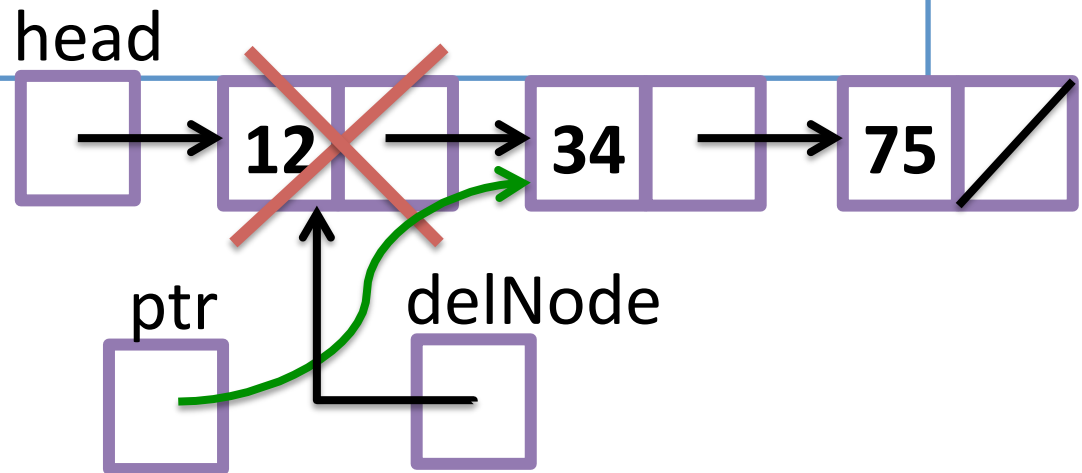
## Option 1: Global head variable



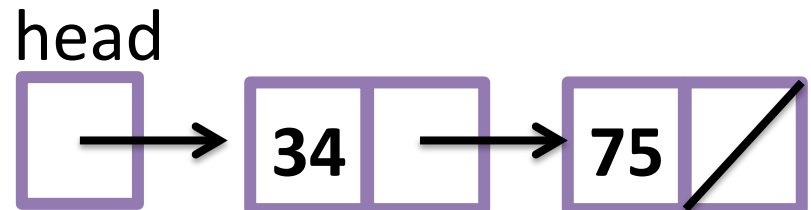
# Functions that modify Linked Lists

## Option 2: Return the head pointer

```
Node* deleteFirstNode(Node* ptr)
{
    ...
    return ptr;
}
```



```
head = deleteFirstNode(head);
```



# Functions that modify Linked Lists

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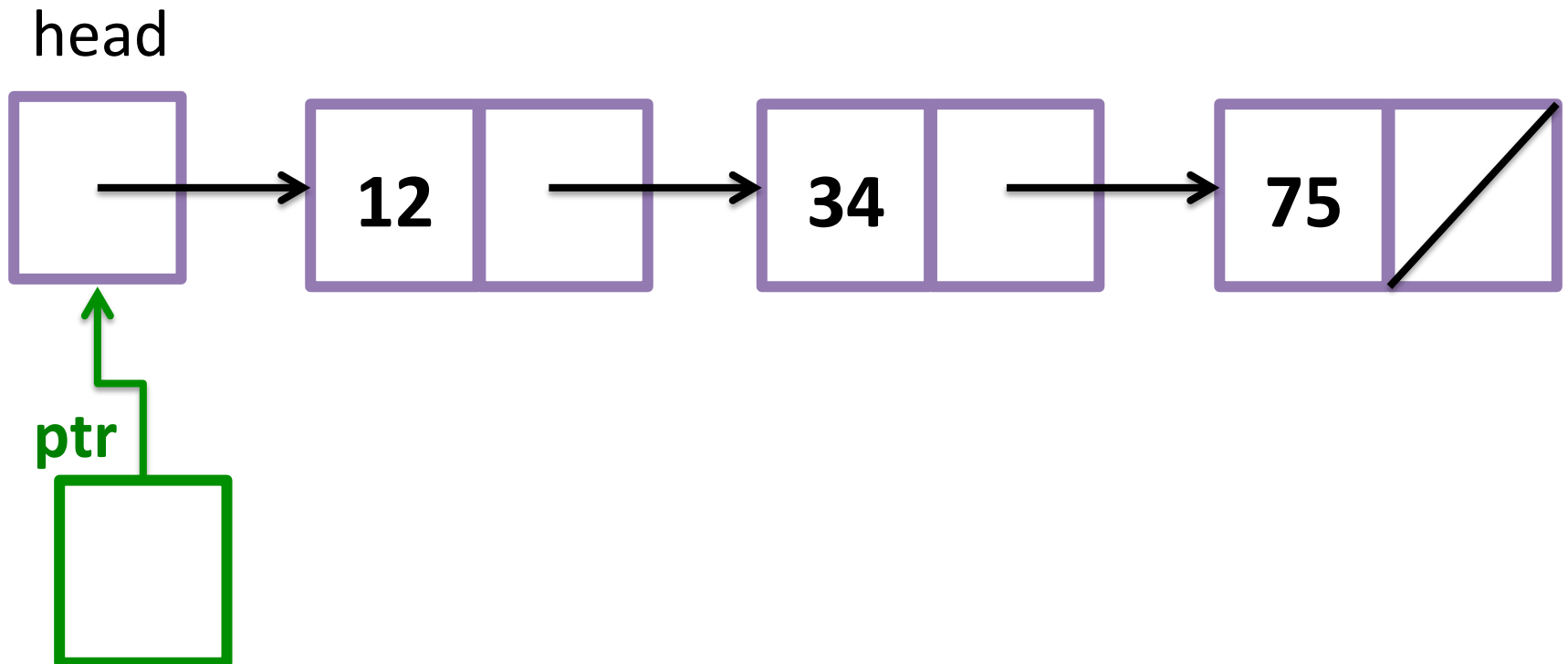
## Option 3: Double-pointer

```
void deleteFirstNode(Node **ptr)
```

# Linked Lists

## Double-pointer

```
void deleteFirstNode(Node** ptr)
```

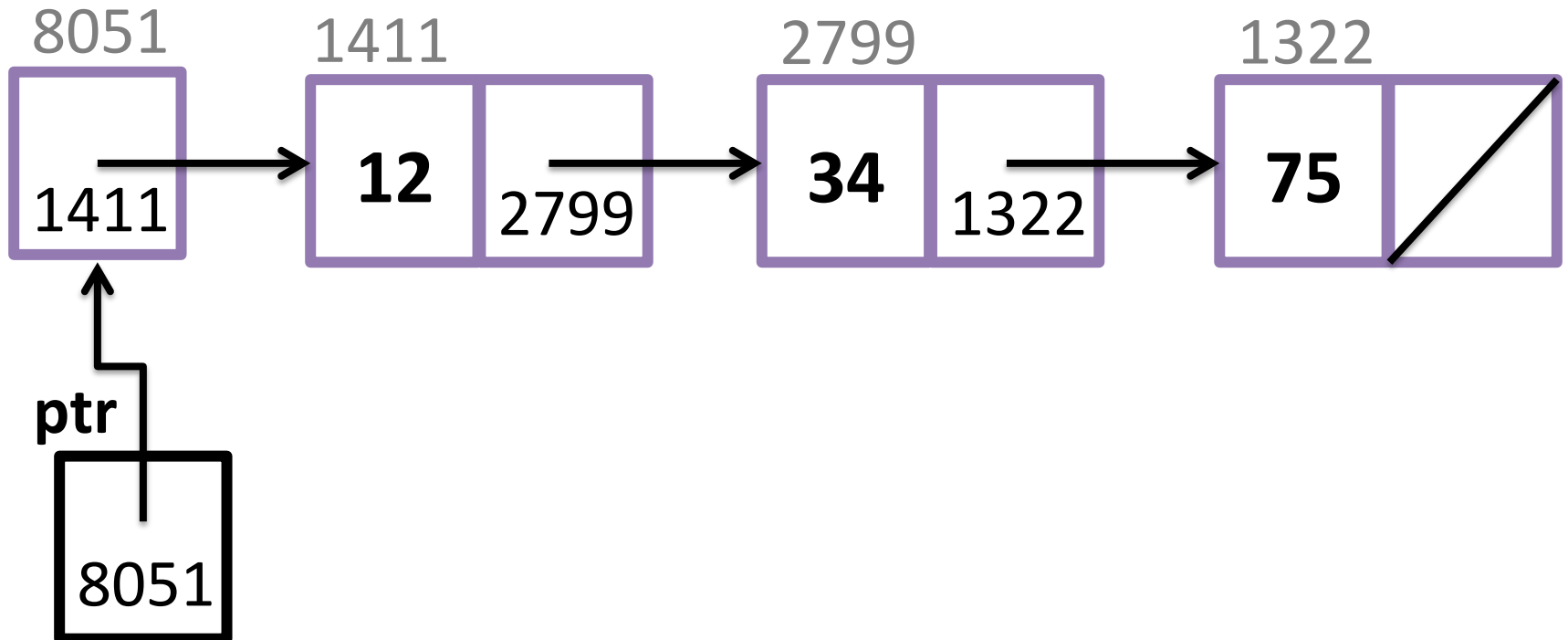


# Linked Lists

## Double-pointer

```
void deleteFirstNode(Node** ptr)
```

head

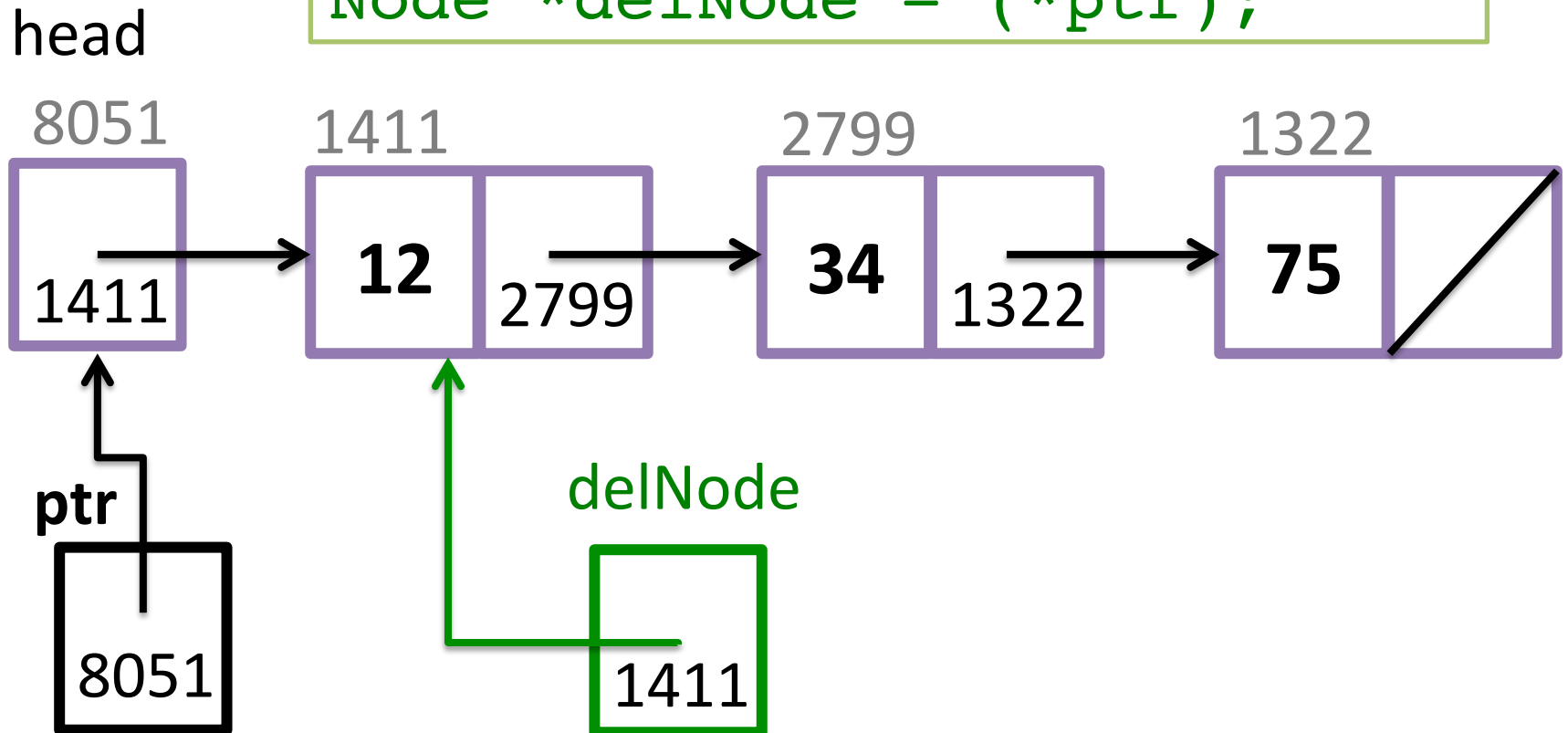


# Linked Lists

## Double-pointer

```
void deleteFirstNode(Node** ptr)
```

```
Node *delNode = (*ptr);
```



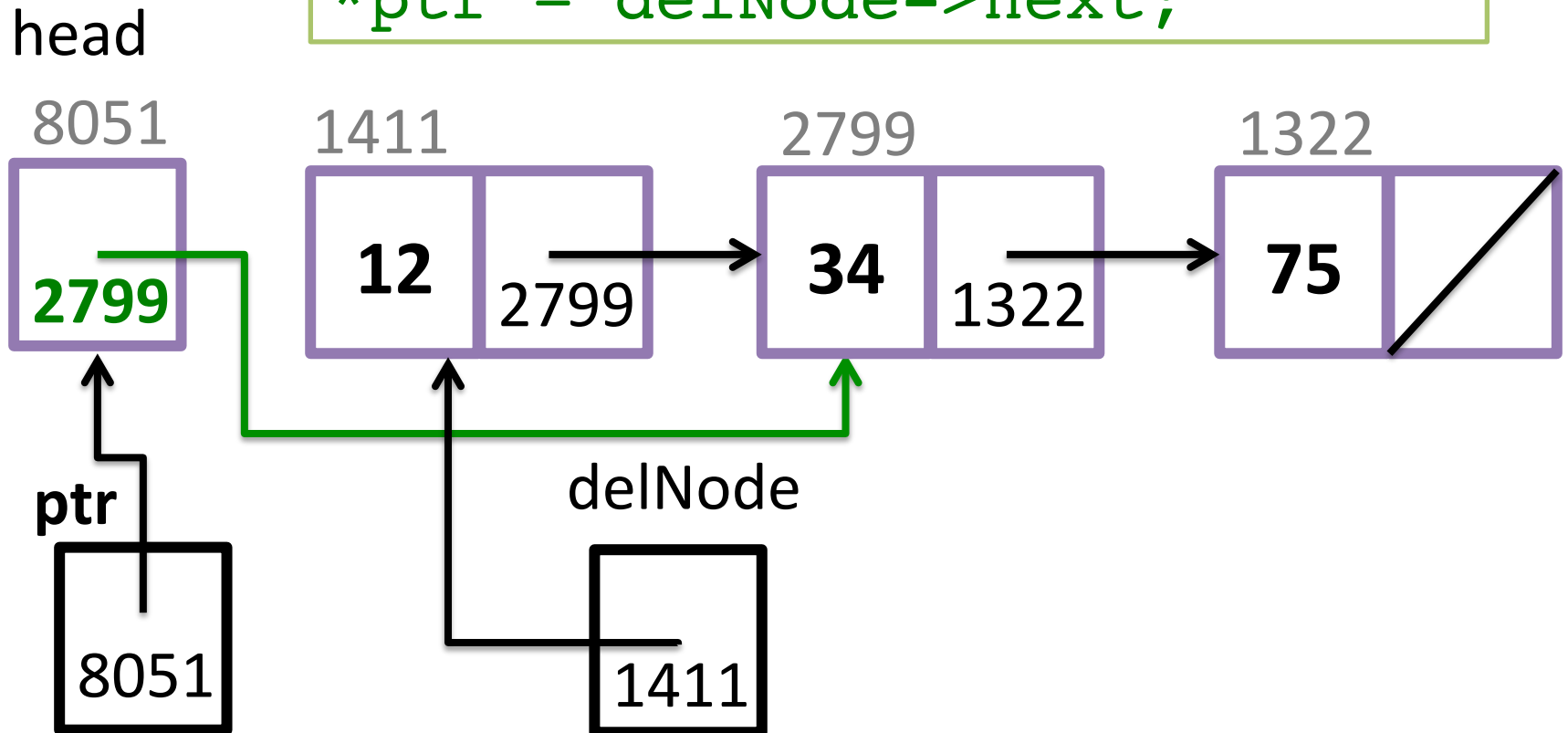


# Linked Lists

## Double-pointer

```
void deleteFirstNode(Node** ptr)
```

```
*ptr = delNode->next;
```



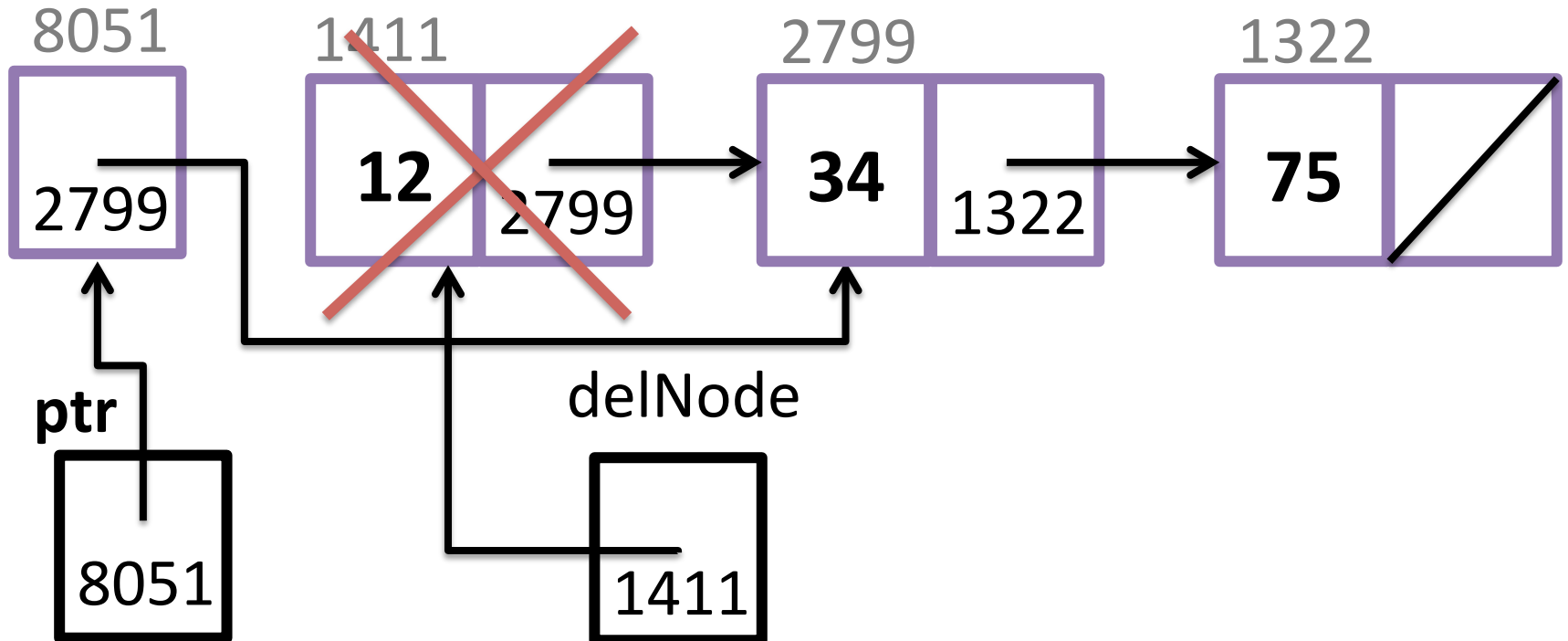
# Linked Lists

## Double-pointer

```
void deleteFirstNode(Node** ptr)
```

```
delete delNode;
```

head

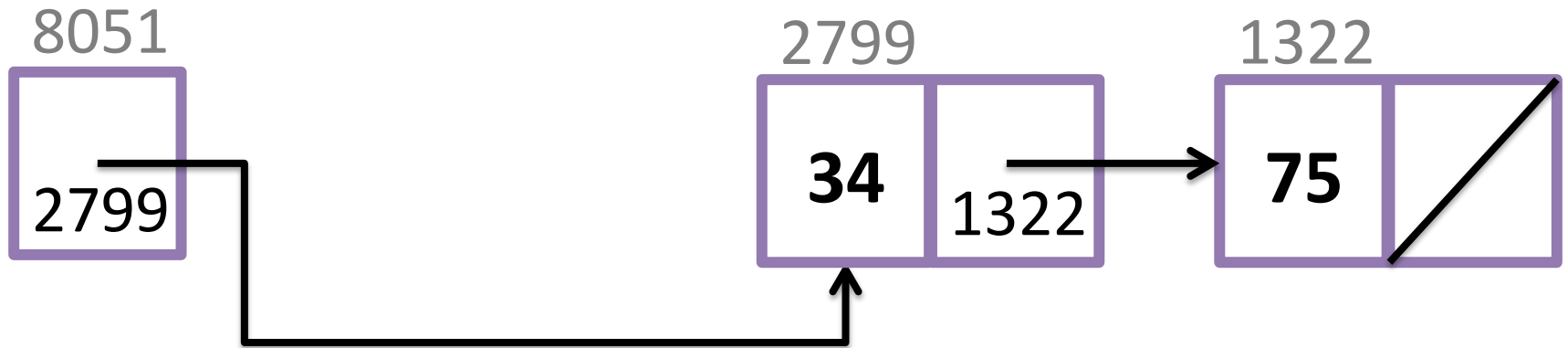


# Linked Lists

Double-pointer – **After call to function**

```
void deleteFirstNode(Node** ptr)
```

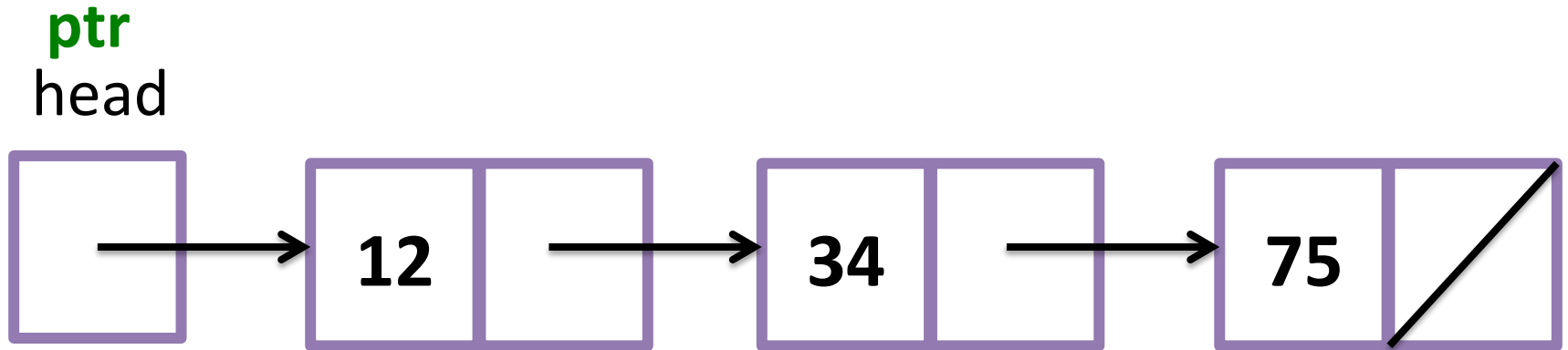
head



# Functions that modify Linked Lists

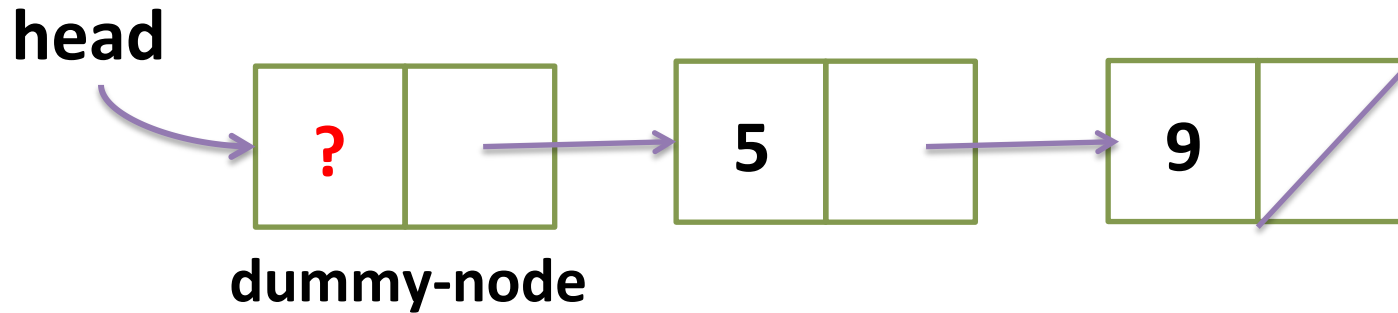
## Option 4: Address of head Pointer

```
void deleteFirstNode(Node*& ptr)
```



# Functions that modify Linked Lists

Option 5: Use a dummy-head node



*can be really confusing code*

# Questions to Ponder

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1. Write a function to:
  - a) add a node to the beginning of a list
  - b) delete a node from the beginning of a list