



Data Structure and Algorithm

Laboratory Activity No. 7

Doubly Linked Lists

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Month, DD, YYYY

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 a 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:

```

def insert_at_beginning(self, data):
    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

```

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
```

Results

Present the visualized procedures done. Also present the results with corresponding data visualizations such as graphs, charts, tables, or image . Please provide insights, commentaries, or explanations regarding the data. If an explanation requires the support of literature such as academic journals, books, magazines, reports, or web articles please cite and reference them using the IEEE format.

Please take note of the styles on the style ribbon as these would serve as the style format of this laboratory report. The body style is Times New Roman size 12, line spacing: 1.5. Body text should be in Justified alignment, while captions should be center-aligned. Images should be readable and include captions. Please refer to the sample below:

1.

A Node has three main parts:

- **Data** – this holds the value or info you want to store.
- **Prev** – this points to the node that comes *before* it.
- **Next** – this points to the node that comes *after* it.
- When we first create a **DoublyLinkedList**, the `__init__` method sets it up as an empty list:
 - `head = None` means there's no first node yet.
 - `tail = None` means there's no last node yet.
 - `size = 0` means the list has no items in it right now.

2.

OUTPUT

```
🔍 Showing the bug in insert_at_start()

Inserted 10 at end
Inserted 20 at end

Original list:
Forward: 10 <-> 20
Backward: 20 <-> 10
Inserted 5 at start (Incorrect Part)

After using wrong insert at start:
Forward: 5 <-> 10 <-> 20
Backward: 20 <-> 10

You can see 5 is missing in backward print. That's the bug.
```

If you switch the two lines, the old first node will point back to the new node before the new node knows who comes after it. This makes the links get mixed up for a moment, which can cause problems when you use the list. So, you should first tell the new node who's next, then tell the old first node who's before it.

3.

OUTPUT

```
Original list:
A B C

While reversing:
Swapped A: prev = B, next = None
Swapped B: prev = C, next = A
Swapped C: prev = None, next = B

Reversed list:
C B A
```

The reverse method switches the prev and next links for each node one by one. For the list [A, B, C]:

- First, at node A, it swaps pointers so A points back to B and forward to None.
 - Then at B, it swaps so B points back to C and forward to A.
 - At C, it swaps so C points back to None and forward to B.

After all swaps, it changes the head to C (the last node). That reverses the list to [C, B, A].

IV Conclusion

I applied my previous learning about Doubly Linked list in accord to the given question and code provided in this activity, I made sure that the function like insertion, reversing, traversing, clearing the list and deletion is functioning properly.

References

[1] Python Software Foundation, “Doubly linked list,” *Python Documentation*, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html>. [Accessed: Sep. 6, 2025].