

# MAKE school

## LINKED LISTS

Like a freight train



# CHOOSE THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE JOB

It's all about the context.

What is the shape of the data?

What are the constraints?

Which operations need to be fast?



# LINKED LISTS



#### QUICK REVIEW - ARRAYS

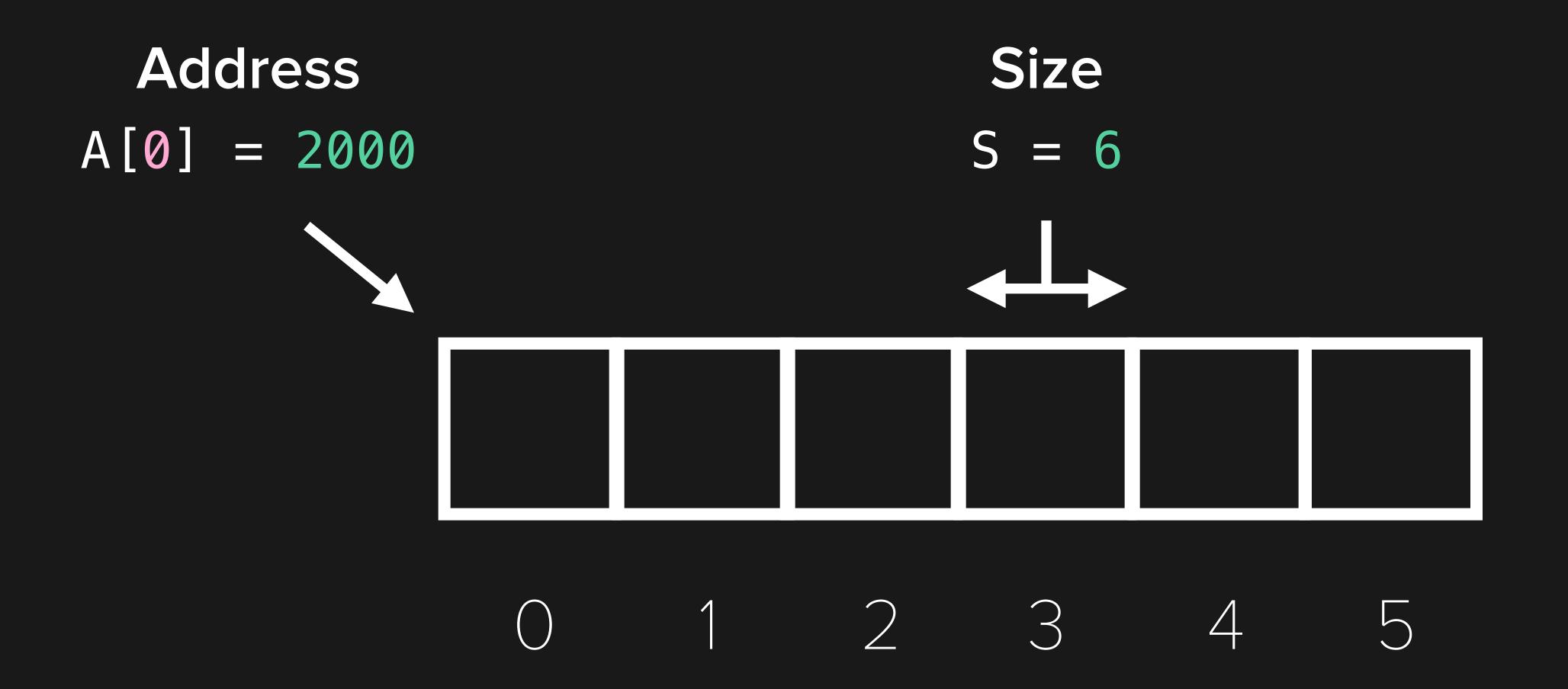
Contiguous piece of memory

Same size storage space at each index

Static - Memory allocated once, size can't change

Dynamic - New memory allocated, array copied to grow





Equation to find memory location for index 4?

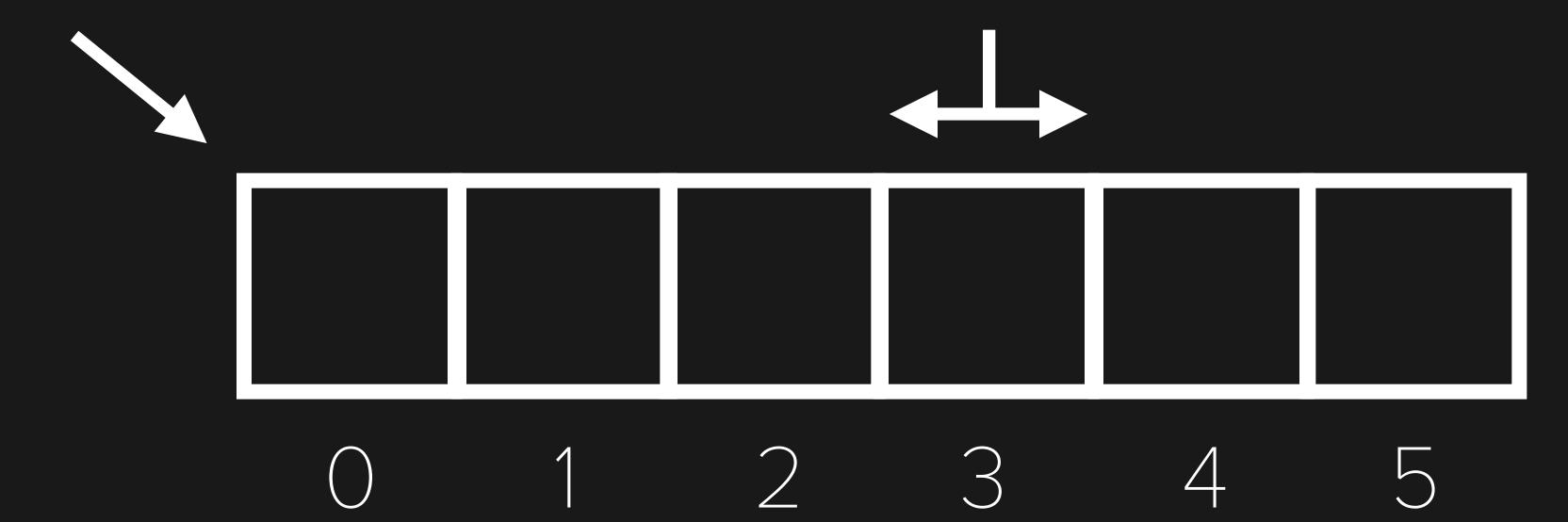


#### Address

#### Size

$$A[0] = 2000$$

$$S = 6$$



$$A[i] = A[0] + s * i$$

$$A[4] = 2000 + 6 + 4$$

$$A[4] = 2024$$



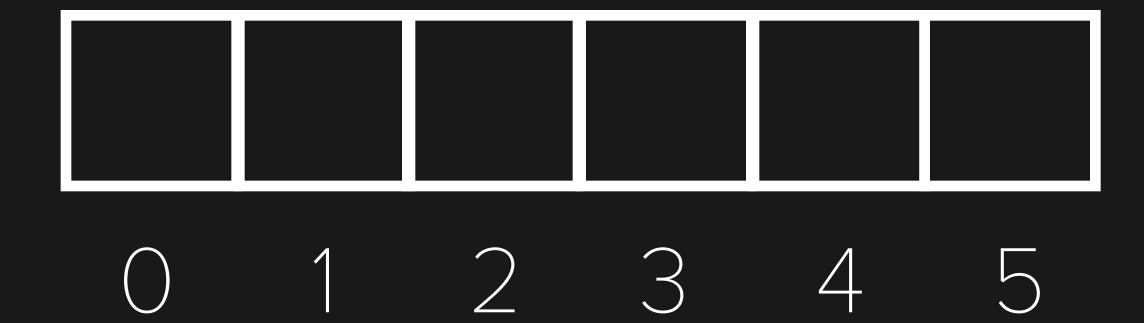
#### DYNAMIC ARRAY RUNTIME

Operation Worst Case

Access Element Via Index O(1)

Insert or Delete Element O(n) (Beginning, Middle)

Insert or Delete Element O(1)
(End)





#### LINKED LISTS

Not contiguous piece of memory

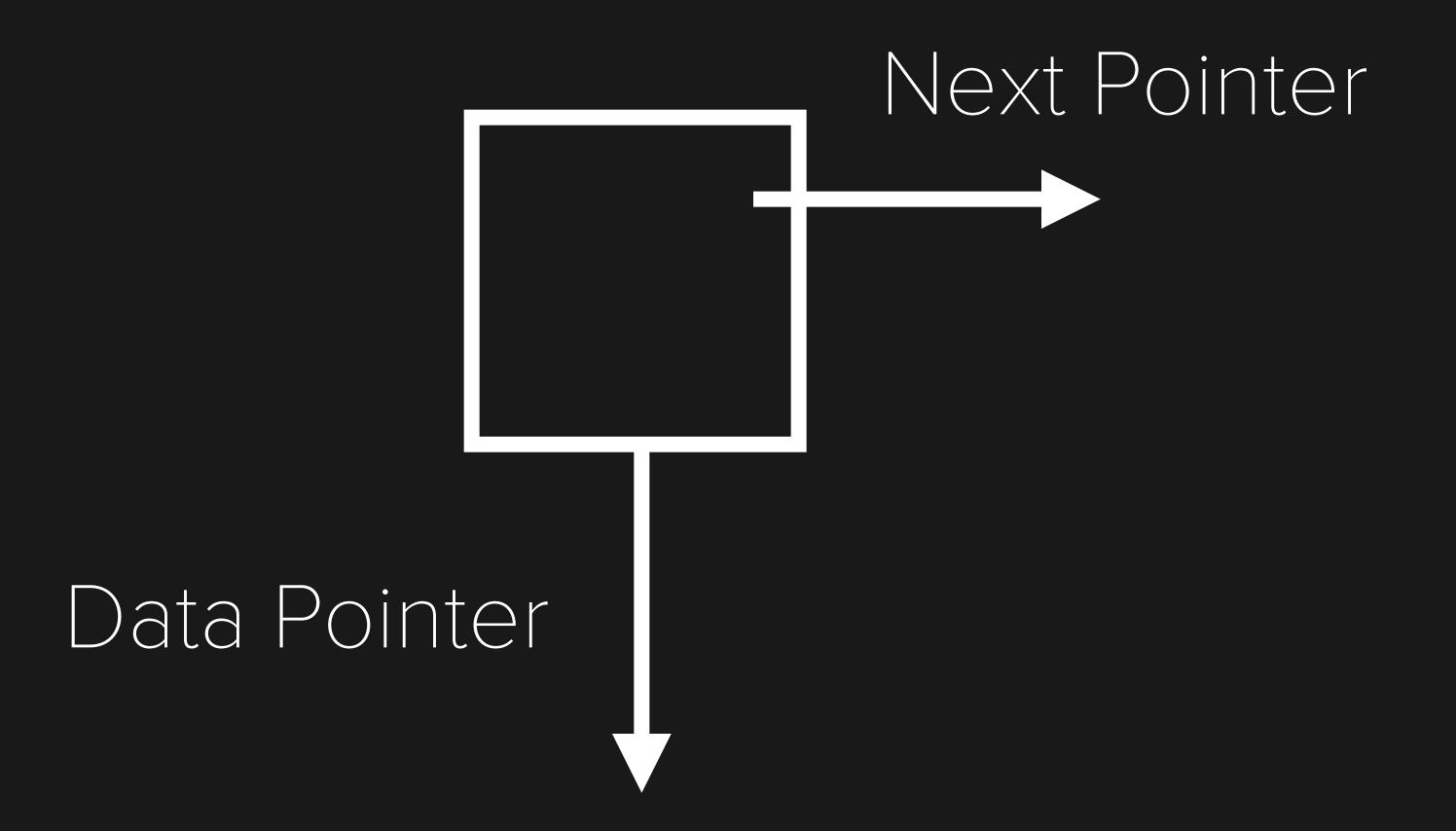
Differing size storage space at each index

Dynamic - New (small) piece of memory allocated

No need to copy the whole thing like an array



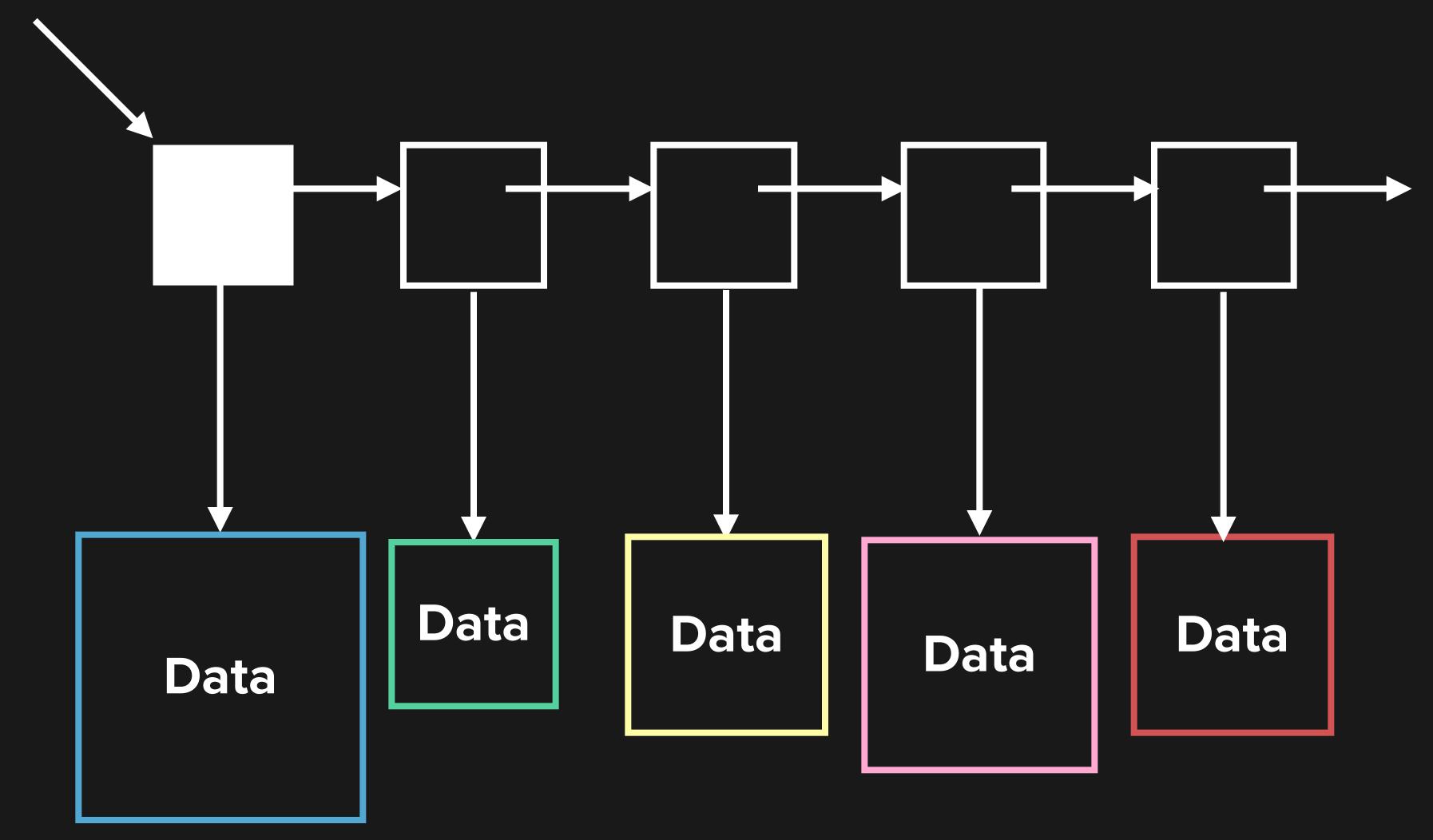
## NODE





### LINKED LIST

**Head Pointer** 





#### LINKED LIST RUNTIME

Operation

**Worst Case** 

Access Element via Index

**O(n)** 

Find and Insert or Delete Element (Beginning)

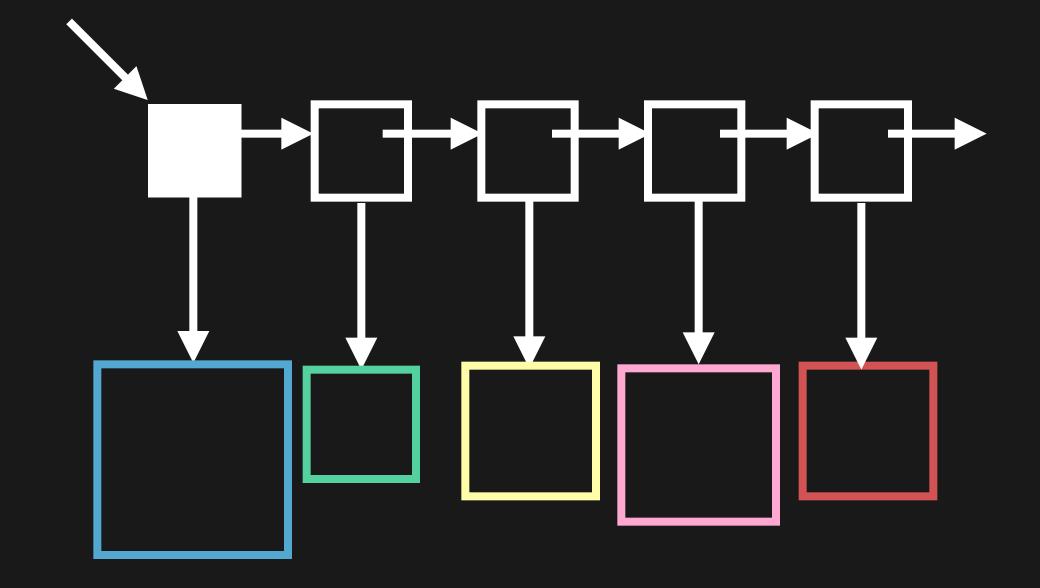
O(1)

Find and Insert or Delete Element (Middle)

**O(n)** 

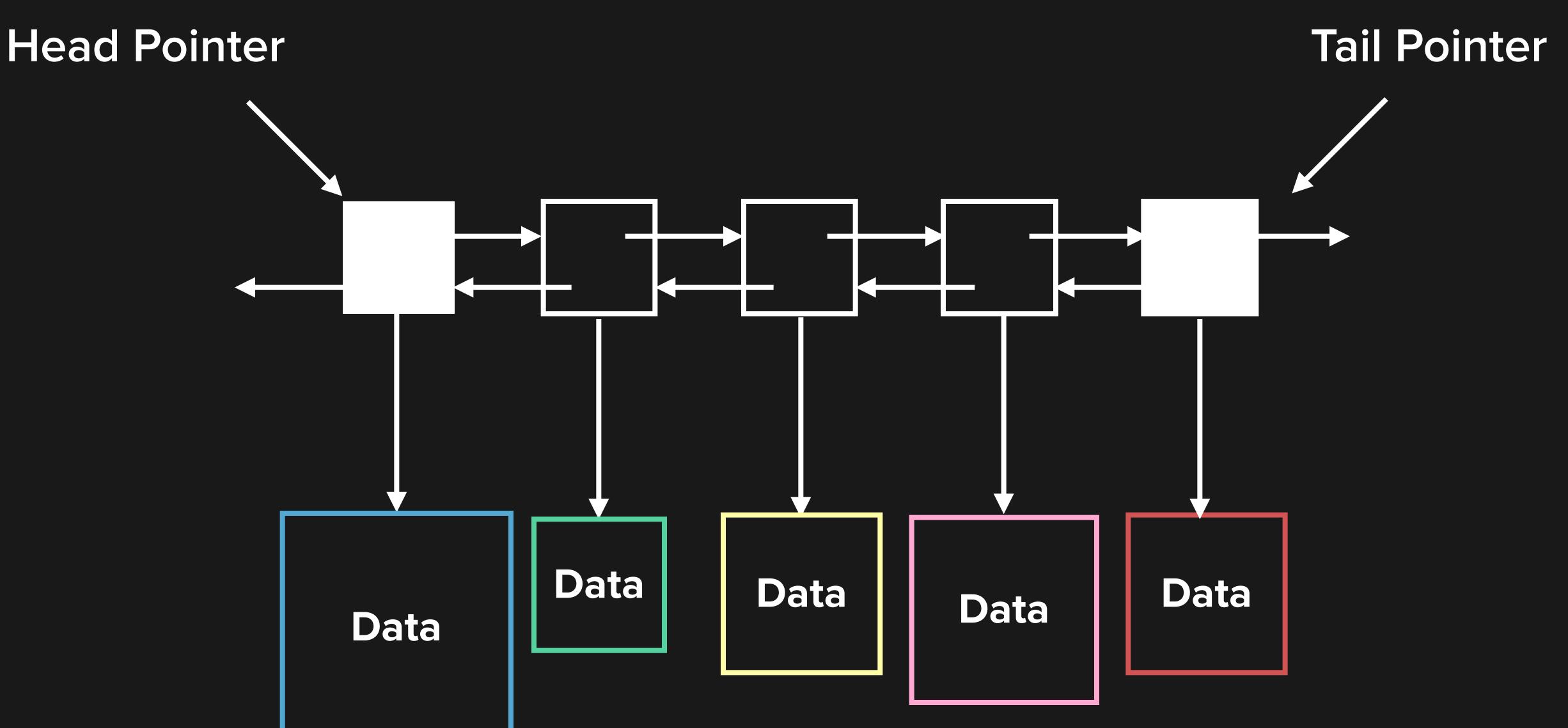
Find and Insert or Delete Element (End)

**O(n)** 





### DOUBLY LINKED LIST





#### DOUBLY LINKED LIST RUNTIME

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**Worst Case** 

**Access Element Via Index** 

**O(n)** 

Insert or Delete Element (Beginning)

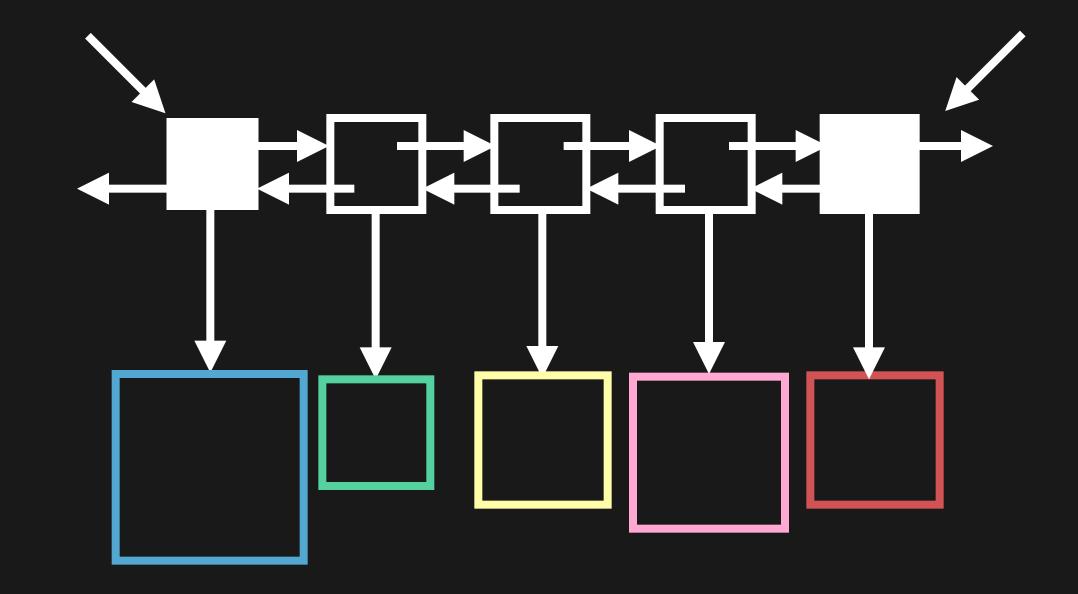
O(1)

Insert or Delete Element (Middle)

**O(n)** 

Insert or Delete Element (End)

**O(1)** 





# A LINKED LIST IS LIKE A FREIGHT TRAIN





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