

COMP108

Data Structures and Algorithms

Data structures - Linked Lists (Part II Insertion)

Professor Prudence Wong

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Reminder: Online Class Test on Thu 02 Mar

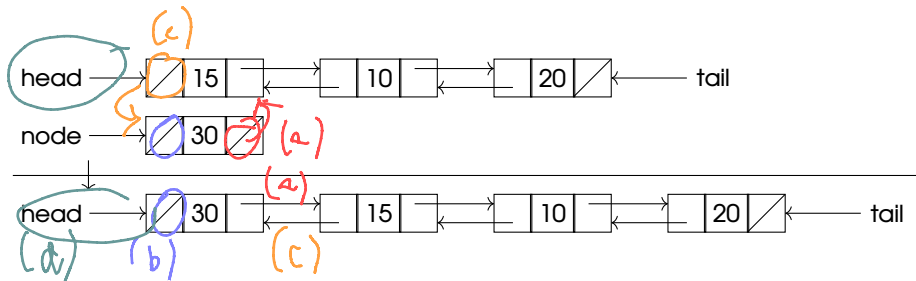
2022-23

revision lecture this Thu

Linked lists - Algorithm - Insertion of a node to the **front** of the list

Need: a) next of 30 \Rightarrow 15; b) prev of 30 \Rightarrow NIL; c) prev of 15 \Rightarrow 30; d) head \Rightarrow 30

List-Insert-Head(L, node)



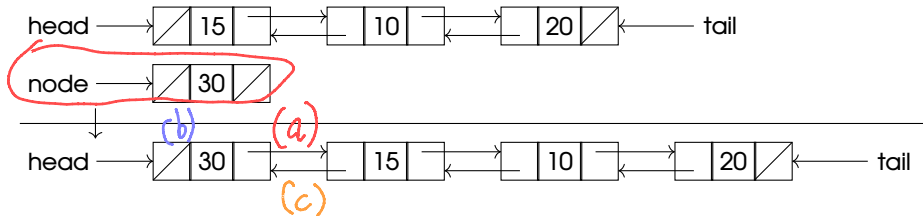
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(a) node.next \leftarrow head

(b) node.prev \leftarrow NIL



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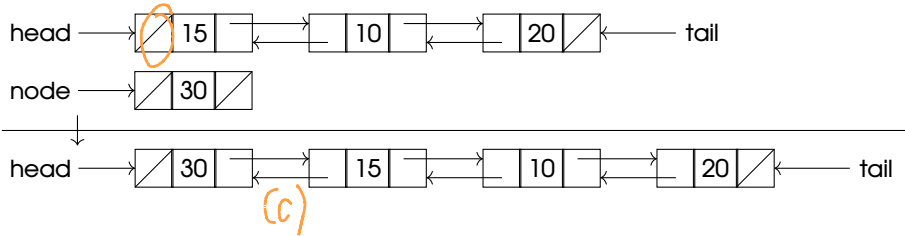
node.prev \leftarrow NIL

if head \neq NIL then

(c) head.prev \leftarrow node

else // list was empty

tail \leftarrow node



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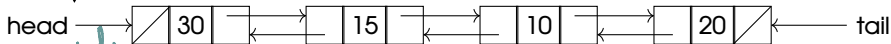
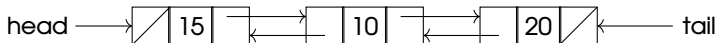
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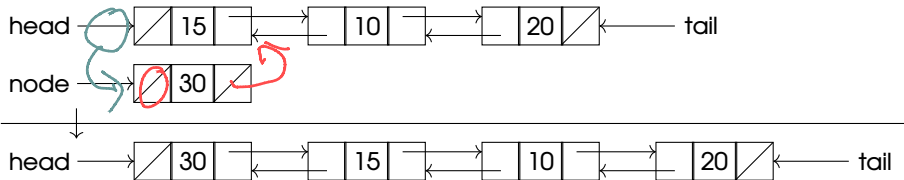
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Q. What happen if moving
head \leftarrow node to line #3
before the if-statement?



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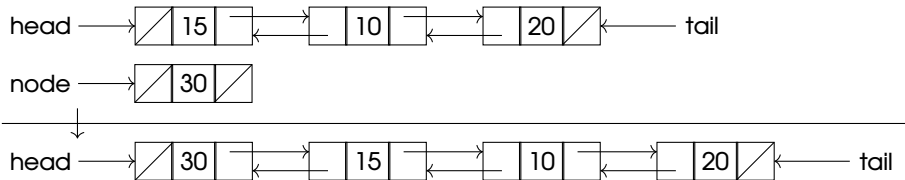
else // list was empty

tail \leftarrow node

head \leftarrow node

Q. What happen if moving
head \leftarrow node to line #3
 before the if-statement?

A. We will lose pointer to
 the original list
 \Rightarrow broken list



Linked lists - Algorithm - Insertion of a node to the **tail** of the list

Need: a) next of 30 \Rightarrow NIL; b) prev of 30 \Rightarrow 20; c) next of 20 \Rightarrow 30; d) tail \Rightarrow 30

List-Insert-Tail(L, node)

Comparing with List-Insert-Head(L, node)

node.next \leftarrow head

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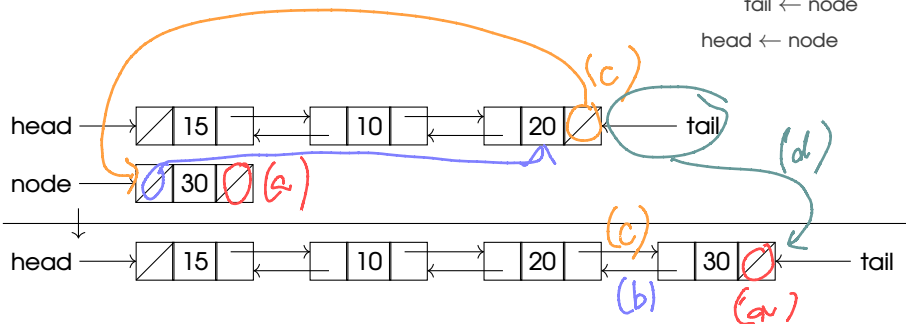
if head \neq NIL then

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head \leftarrow node



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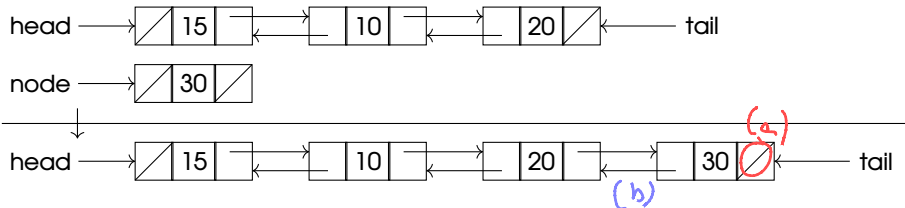
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if tail \neq NIL then

(c) tail.next \leftarrow node

else // list was empty

head \leftarrow node

Comparing with List-Insert-Head(L, node)

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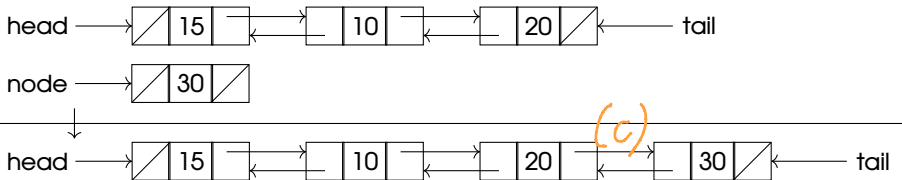
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Comparing with List-Insert-Head(L, node)

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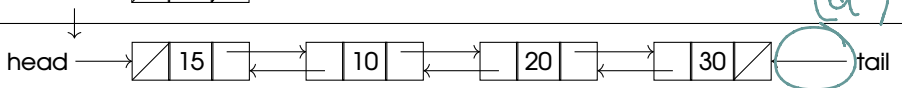
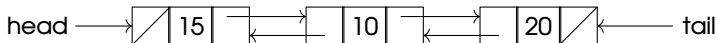
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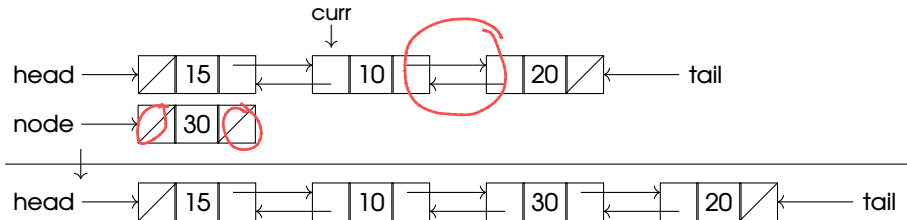
tail \leftarrow node

head \leftarrow node



Linked list - Algorithm - Insertion in the middle

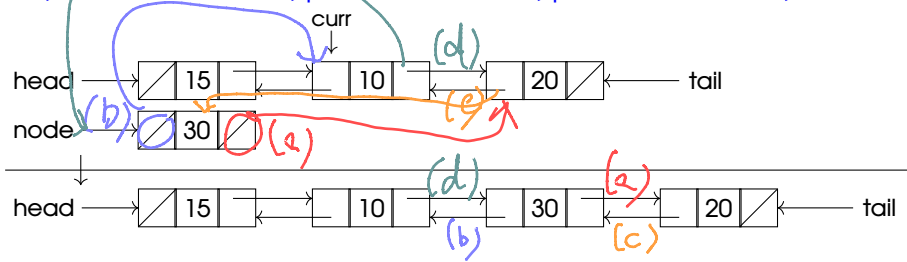
Suppose we want to insert a node somewhere in the list, say after a node pointed to by **curr**



Linked list - Algorithm - Insertion in the middle

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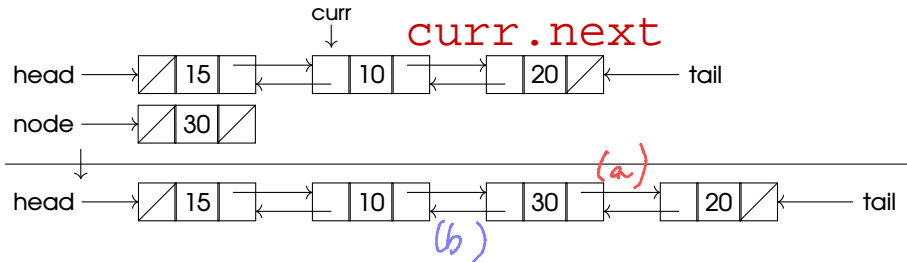
Need: a) next of 30 \Rightarrow 20; b) prev of 30 \Rightarrow 10; c) prev of 20 \Rightarrow 30; d) next of 10 \Rightarrow 30



Linked list - Algorithm - Insertion in the middle

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Need: a) next of 30 \Rightarrow 20; b) prev of 30 \Rightarrow 10; c) prev of 20 \Rightarrow 30; d) next of 10 \Rightarrow 30



// assume that curr is actually pointing to a node

List-Insert(L, curr, node)

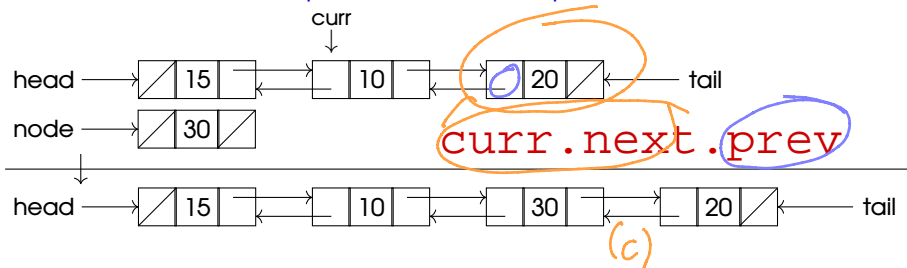
(c) node.next \leftarrow curr.next

(b) node.prev \leftarrow curr

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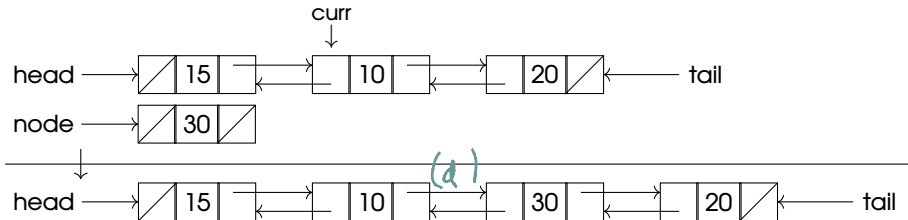
node.prev \leftarrow curr

(c) curr.next.prev \leftarrow node

Linked list - Algorithm - Insertion in the middle

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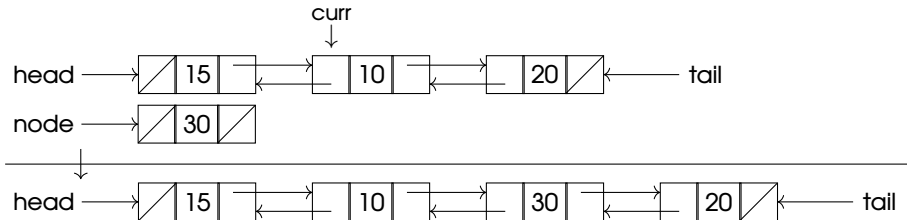
curr.next.prev \leftarrow node

curr.next \leftarrow node

Linked list - Algorithm - Insertion in the middle

Suppose we want to insert a node somewhere in the list, say after a node pointed to by **curr**

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// assume that curr is actually pointing to a node

List-Insert(L, curr, node)

node.next \leftarrow curr.next

node.prev \leftarrow curr

curr.next.prev \leftarrow node

curr.next \leftarrow node

What happen if `curr` is not in the middle?

Time complexity

Are the following statements correct about a linked list with n elements?

The time complexity of inserting an element to the head of a doubly linked list is $O(1)$. ✓

The time complexity of inserting an element to the tail of a doubly linked list is $O(1)$. ✓

The time complexity of inserting an element to the head of a singly linked list is $O(1)$. ✓

The time complexity of inserting an element to the tail of a singly linked list is $O(1)$. ✓

The time complexity of inserting an element to a sorted doubly linked list to maintain the order is $O(1)$.

finding position: $O(n)$

insert into that position: $O(1)$

Summary: Linked lists - Insertion

Next: Linked lists - Deletion

For note taking

