Riphah International University I-14 Main Campus Faculty of Computing

Class:	Fall-2024	Subject:	Data Structures &
			Algorithms
Course Code:	CS 2124	Lab Instructor:	Zeeshan Ali

Learning Objective:

- Double linked list
- Double linked list operations
- Implementation of Double linked list in C++
- Operations on Double linked list
- Insert
- Delete
- Print
- Lab Tasks

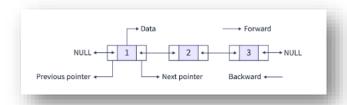
Double linked list:

Double linked list is a sequence of elements in which every element has **links** to its **previous element** and **next element** in the sequence.



Double linked list is a **two-way list** because one can move in either from **left to right** or from **right to left**.

Every node has **link** to its **previous node** and **next node**. So, we can traverse **forward** by using **next field** and can **traverse backward** by using **previous field**. **Every node** in double linked list contains **three fields**.



Double linked list operations:

- Insertion
- Deletion
- Display

Double linked list operations:

Insertion

Operation can be performed in three ways:

- 1. Insertion at beginning of the list
- 2. Insertion at end of the list
- 3. Insertion at specific location in the list

Deletion

- 1. Deletion at beginning of the list
- 2. Deletion at end of the list
- 3. Deletion at specific location in the list

Display

- 1. Forward
- 2. Backward

Implementation of Double linked list in C++

```
DoubleLinkedList.cpp
      #include <iostream>
      using namespace std;
 3 □ class Node {
 4
      public:
 5
          int data;
 6
          Node* next;
          Node* prev;
 7
 8
        Node(int data)
 9 🖨
10
              this->data = data;
11
              this->next = NULL;
12
              this->prev = NULL;
13
14
15
    L };
```

```
16
17 ☐ class DoublyLinkedList {
     private:
18
19
         Node* head;
         Node* tail;
20
21
22
     public:
         DoublyLinkedList()
23
         { head = NULL;
24 🗀
25
           tail = NULL;
26
27
```

Insert

```
28 🖨
         void insertAtStart(int val) {
29
             Node* newNode = new Node(val);
30 🖨
             if (!head) {
                 head = tail = newNode;
31
32
             } else {
33
                 newNode->next = head;
34
                 head->prev = newNode;
35
                 head = newNode;
36
37
38
39 🖨
         void insertAtEnd(int val) {
40
             Node* newNode = new Node(val);
41 🖨
             if (!tail) {
42
                 head = tail = newNode;
43
             } else {
                 tail->next = newNode;
44
45
                 newNode->prev = tail;
46
                 tail = newNode;
47
48
```

```
50 🖵
          void insertAtPosition(int val, int position) {
51 -
              if (position < 1) {
52
                  cout << "Position Invalid." <<endl;</pre>
53
                  return;
54
55
              Node* newNode = new Node(val);
56 🖃
              if (position == 1) {
57
                  insertAtStart(val);
58
              } else {
                  Node* current = head;
59
60
                  int currentPosition = 1;
61
62 -
                  while (current && currentPosition < position - 1) {
63
                      current = current->next;
64
                      currentPosition++;
65
                  if (!current) {
66 🖃
                      cout << "Invalid Position." <<endl;</pre>
67
68
                      delete newNode;
69
                      return;
70
71
                  newNode->next = current->next;
                  newNode->prev = current;
72
73
                  if (current->next) {
74
                      current->next->prev = newNode;
75
76
                  current->next = newNode;
77
78
         }
```

Delete

```
80 =
81 =
           void deleteFromStart() {
               if (!head) {
   cout << "List is empty." <<endl;</pre>
82
83
                    return;
84
85
               Node* temp = head;
86
87
               head = head->next;
88
               if (head) {
89
                    head->prev = NULL;
90
                } else {
91
                    tail = NULL;
92
93
               delete temp;
94
```

```
ן כפ
           void deleteFromEnd() {
96 🖵
97 🖃
               if (!tail) {
                    cout << "List is empty." <<endl;</pre>
98
99
                    return;
00
01
02
               Node* temp = tail;
03
               tail = tail->prev;
94 <del>-</del>
               if (tail) {
05
                    tail->next = NULL;
06
               } else {
97
                    head = NULL;
98
09
               delete temp;
10
```

Print

```
112
          void printList() {
113
              Node* current = head;
114
              while (current) {
115
                  cout << current->data << " ";
116
                  current = current->next;
117
118
              cout <<endl;
119
120
121
122 ☐ int main() {
```

```
21
22 | int main() {
23
           DoublyLinkedList Dlist;
24
                                                            E:\00 Ripha Uni\CS3 Data Structures & Algorithms(Male)\CS3-2 Data Structures & Algorithms (Male) (S3-2 Data Structures & Algorithms (Male) (S3-2 Data Structures & Algorithms (Male))
25
           Dlist.insertAtStart(10);
                                                           5 12 10 11
26
           Dlist.insertAtEnd(11);
                                                           12 10
27
           Dlist.insertAtStart(5);
                                                           12 14 10 15
28
           Dlist.insertAtPosition(12, 2);
29
           Dlist.printList();
30
           Dlist.deleteFromStart();
                                                           Process exited after 1.547 seconds with return value 0
31
           Dlist.deleteFromEnd();
                                                           Press any key to continue . . .
           Dlist.printList();
32
.33
           Dlist.insertAtEnd(15);
           Dlict incontA+Docition/1/
```

Lab Task.

- 1. Add a new function insertAtMiddle() that will insert a node at the middle of the list (i.e., after the middle node for odd-sized lists, before the middle node for even-sized lists)
- 2. Add a new function deleteByValue() that will delete a node by searching for the first occurrence of a given value. Make sure to handle cases where the value is not found in the list.
- 3. Add a new function countNodes() that returns the total number of nodes in the list.
- 4. Implement a function mergeLists() that merges two doubly linked lists into one.
- 5. Write a program to get input [NAME, SEMESTER and SAP_ID of student] from user at least 7 inputs.

Get input from user to:

- I. Insert input at any location.
- II. Delete input from start and end.
- III. Display record in presentable form.