

Lecture 12

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CS-218 Data Structures and Algorithms



In the last lecture...

We learned how to insert before or after a node containing a certain value in a SLL.

We learned how to delete a node containing a certain value in a SLL.

We built singly linked lists.

We inserted a tail node in a SLL.

We conducted complexity analysis for the running times of our functions.



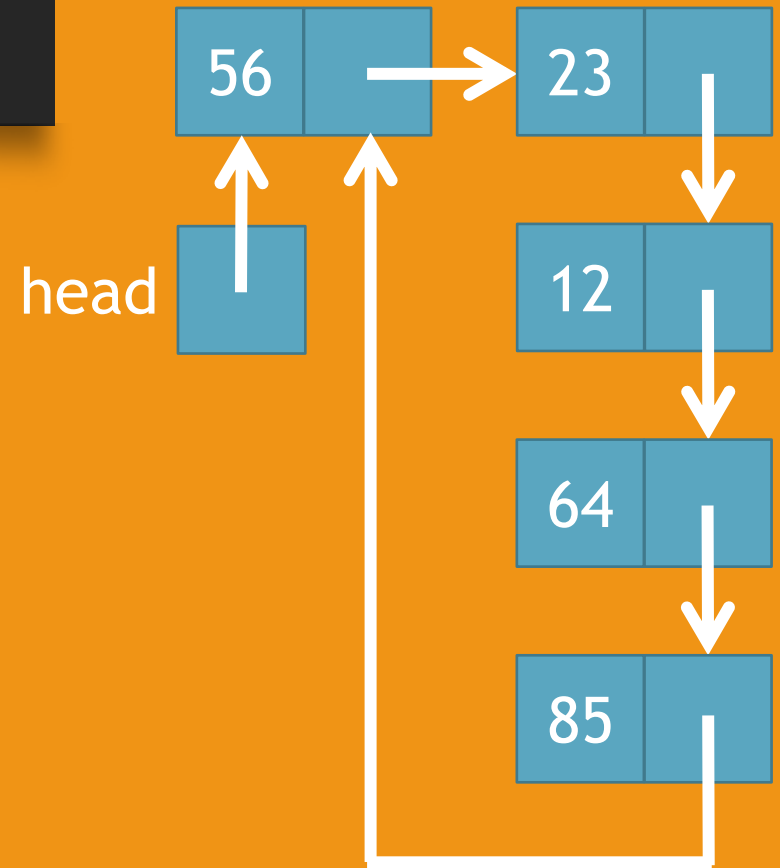
Advanced Linked Structures

Book 1 Chapter 9



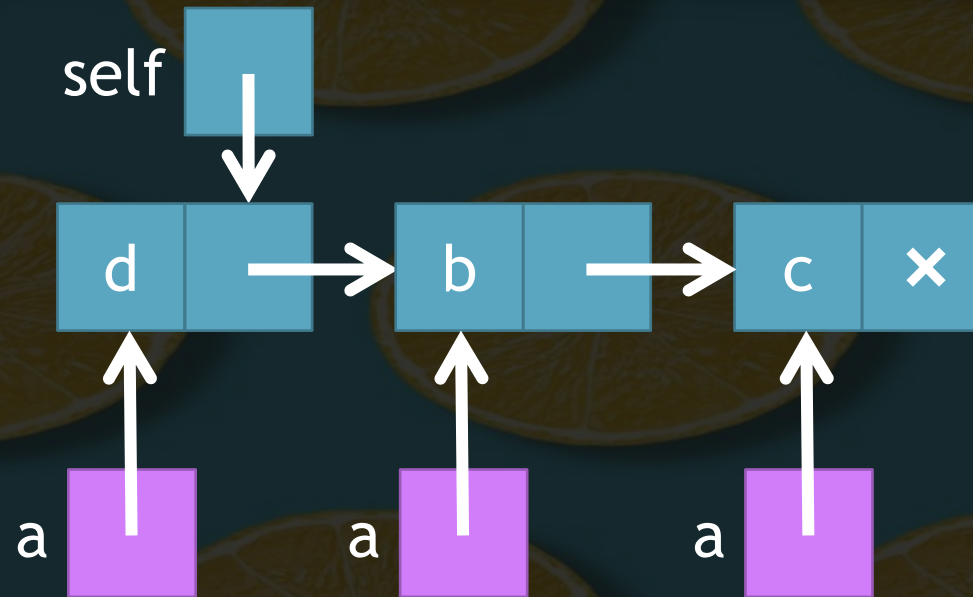
The circular singly linked list (CSLL)

- The circular singly linked list is a structure composed of nodes.
- The pointer in the last node points to the first node instead of being None.
- The entire data structure can be accessed via a **head** pointer, which can be pointing to any node in the CSLL.
- If we start traversal in a SLL using a pointer x, we can visit all nodes after x, but we cannot visit the nodes before x.
- If we start traversal in a CSLL using a pointer x, we can visit all nodes in the linked list.



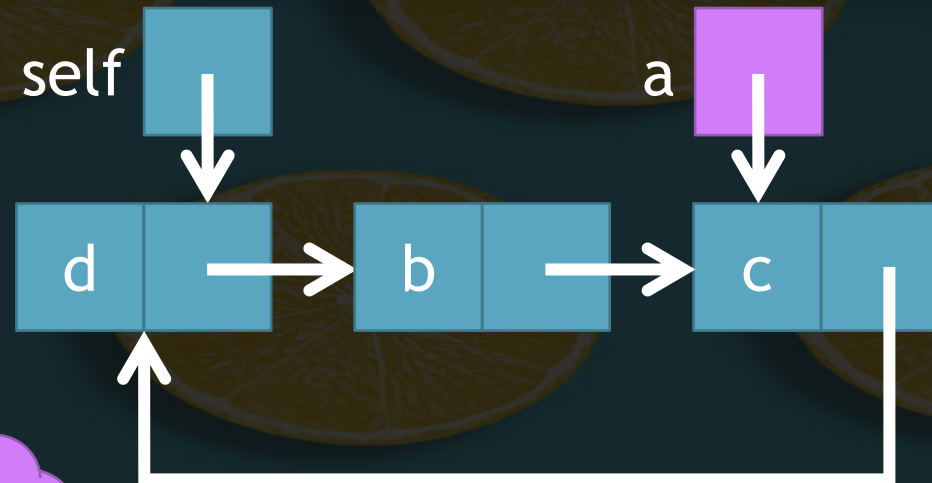
The singlylinkedlist.py file - circularize

```
def circularize(self):  
    a=self  
    while a.next is not None:  
        a=a.next  
    a.next=self
```



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    a.next=self
```



$O(n)$



The singlylinkedlist.py file - linearize

Draw step by step pictures depicting how this function would execute

```
def linearize(self):  
    a = self  
    while a.next is not self:  
        a = a.next  
    a.next = None
```

$O(n)$



The singlylinkedlist.py file - traverse_circular

```
def traverse_circular(self):  
    a = self  
    print("Traversing the list...")  
    while a.next is not self:  
        print(a.data, end=" ")  
        a = a.next  
    print(a.data, end=" ")  
    print()
```

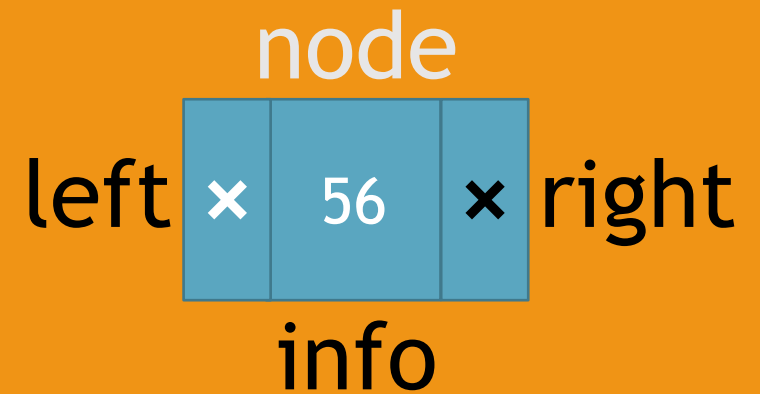
Draw step by step pictures depicting
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$O(n)$



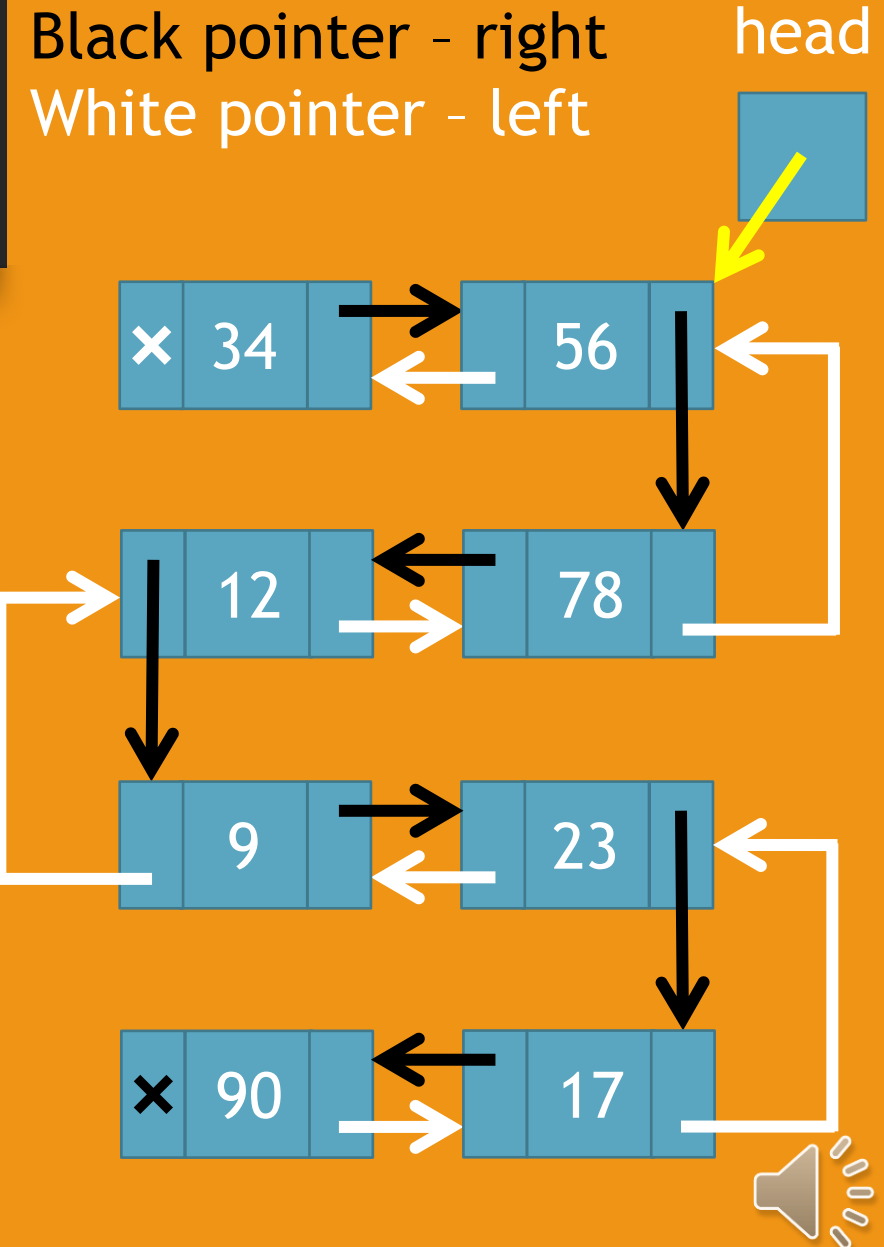
The doubly linked list (DLL)

- The doubly linked list is a structure composed of nodes.
- Each node has an **info** field and two pointer fields called **right** and **left**.
- The info field carries the data item that needs to be stored in the data structure.
- The right field contains a pointer to the node on the right of the current node.
- The left field contains a pointer to the node on the left of the current node.

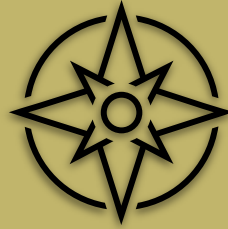


The doubly linked list (DLL)

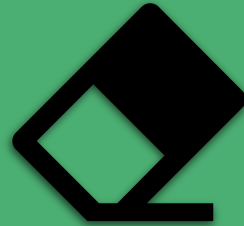
- The doubly linked list is a structure composed of **nodes**.
- Each node has an **info** field and a **next** field.
- The info field carries the data item that needs to be stored in the data structure.
- The right field contains a pointer to the node on the right of the current node.
- The left field contains a pointer to the node on the left of the current node.
- The entire data structure can be accessed via a **head** pointer, which can be pointing to any node in the DLL.



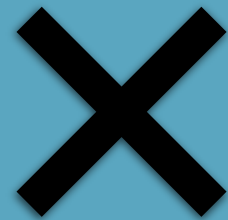
Advantages of DLL over SLL



A DLL accommodates traversal of the linked list in both directions.



For deletion, the pointer to the node before the node to be deleted is not required in DLL.



Any node x can be deleted using a pointer that points to x itself.



The doublylinkedlist.py file - the class DLNode

```
class DLNode:  
    def __init__(self, val):  
        self.data = val  
        self.right = None  
        self.left = None
```



The doublylinkedlist.py file - the class DLNode

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class DLNode:  
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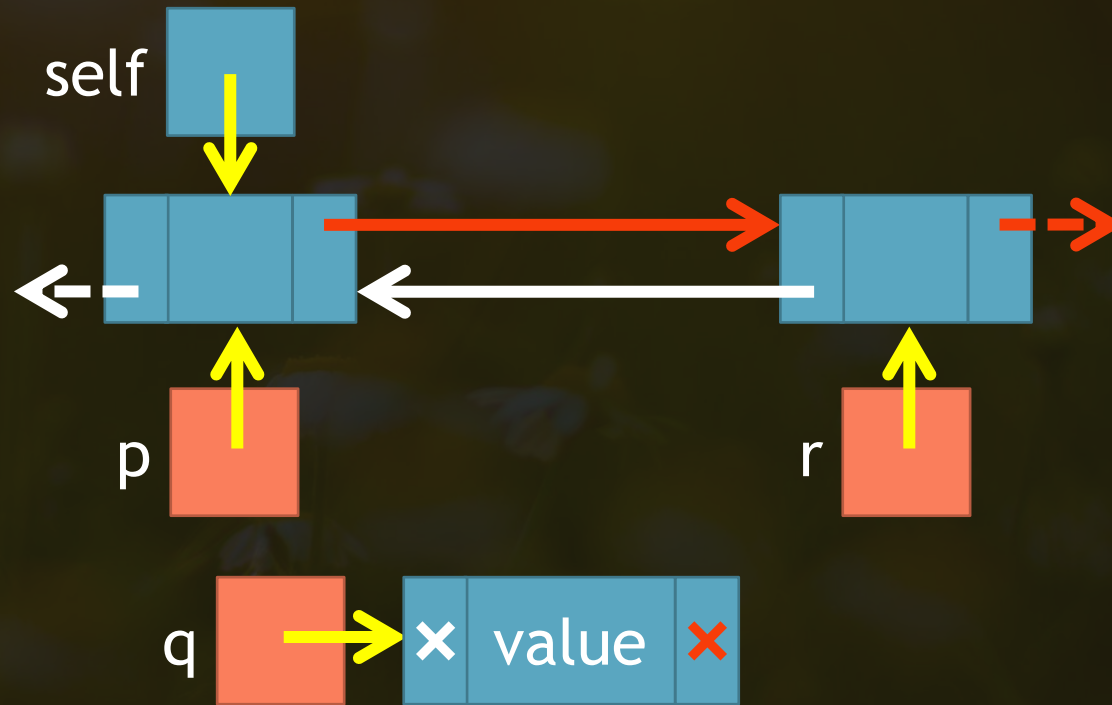


$O(1)$



The doublylinkedlist.py file - insertright

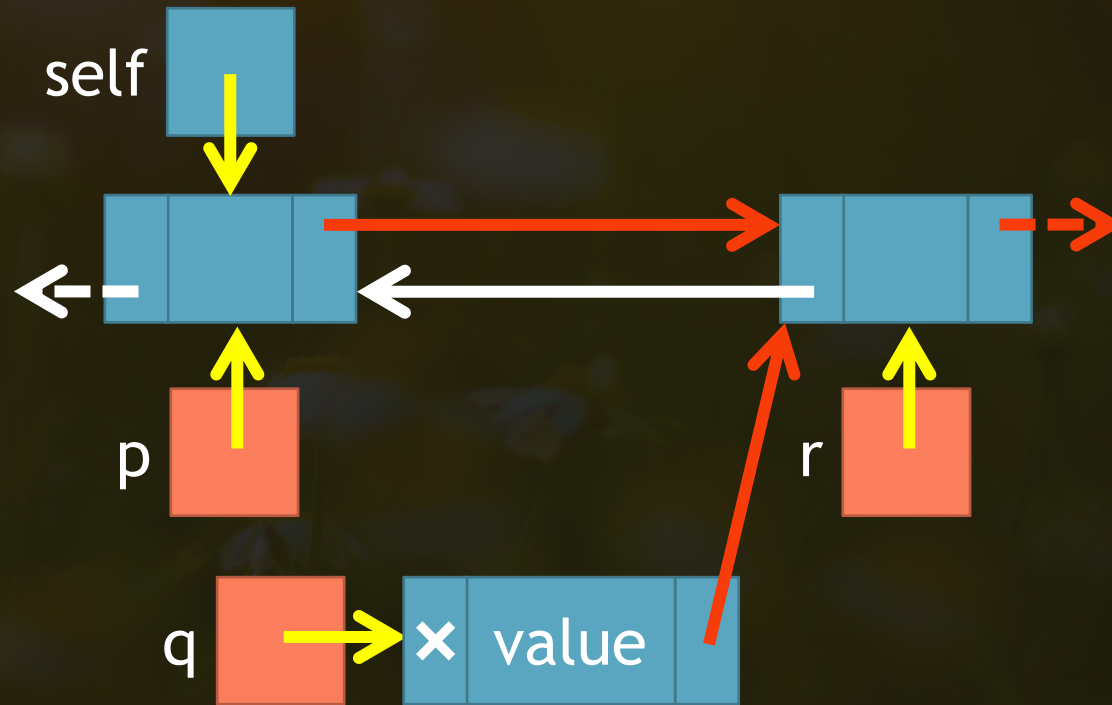
```
def insertright(self,value):  
    #p q r  
    p = self  
    q = DLNode(value)  
    r = p.right  
    q.right = r  
    q.left = p  
    p.right = q  
    if r is not None:  
        r.left=q
```



This function inserts a node containing value on the right of the node pointed to by self. We assume the node pointed to by self is not the last node of the DLL.

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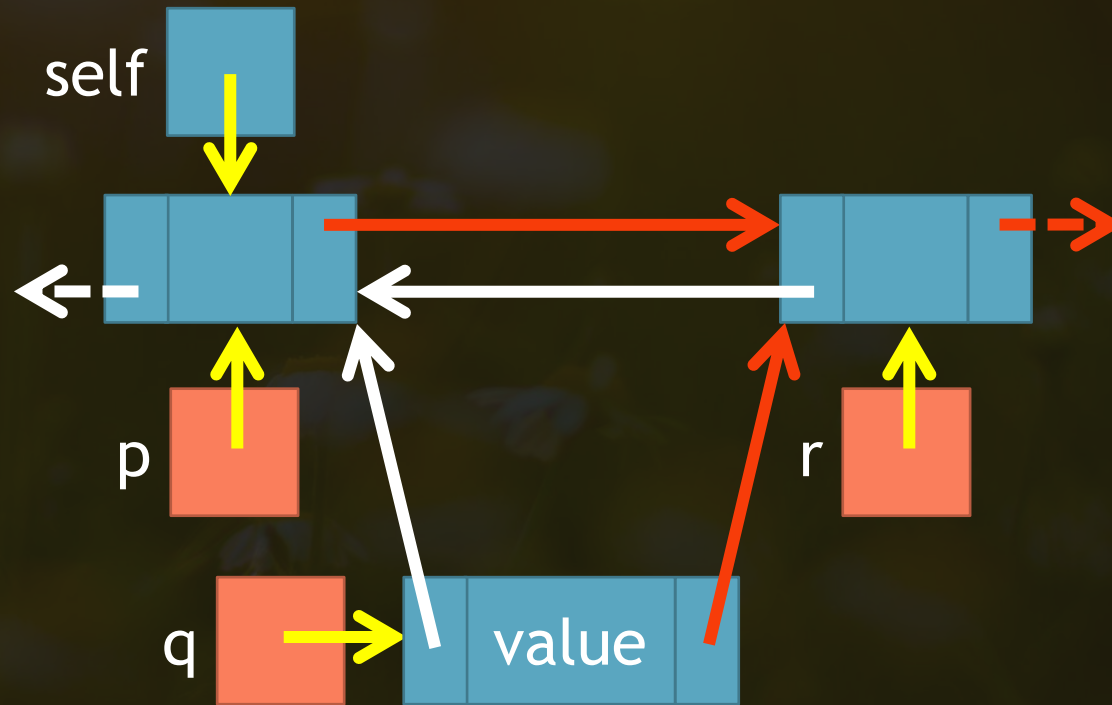


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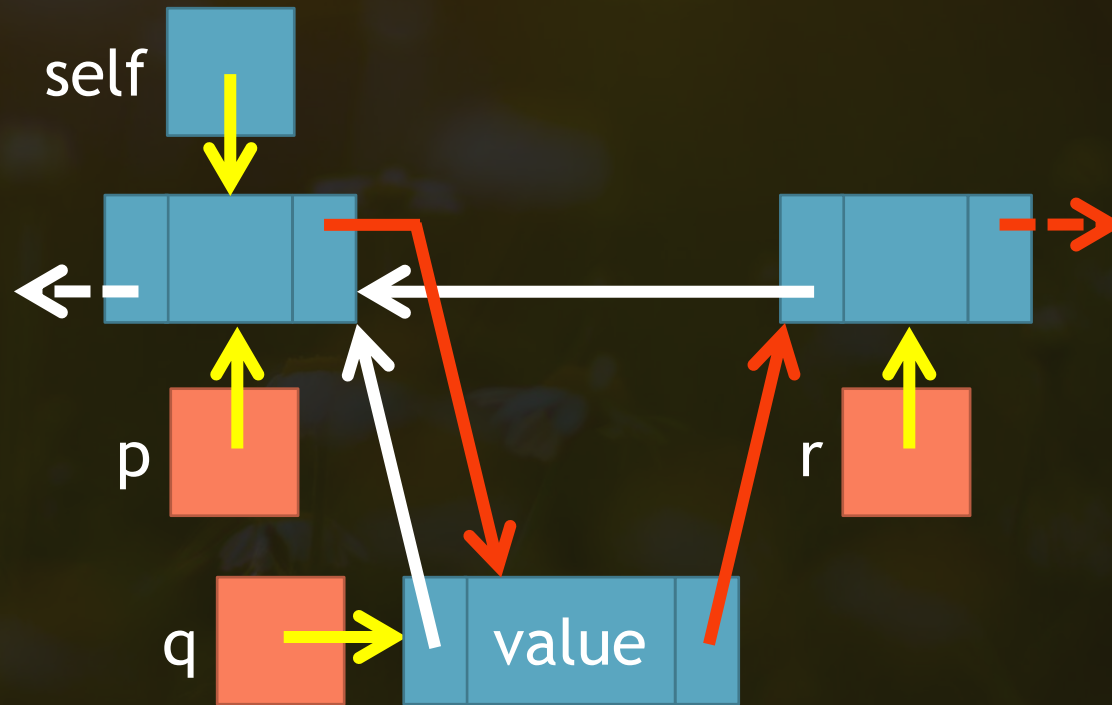


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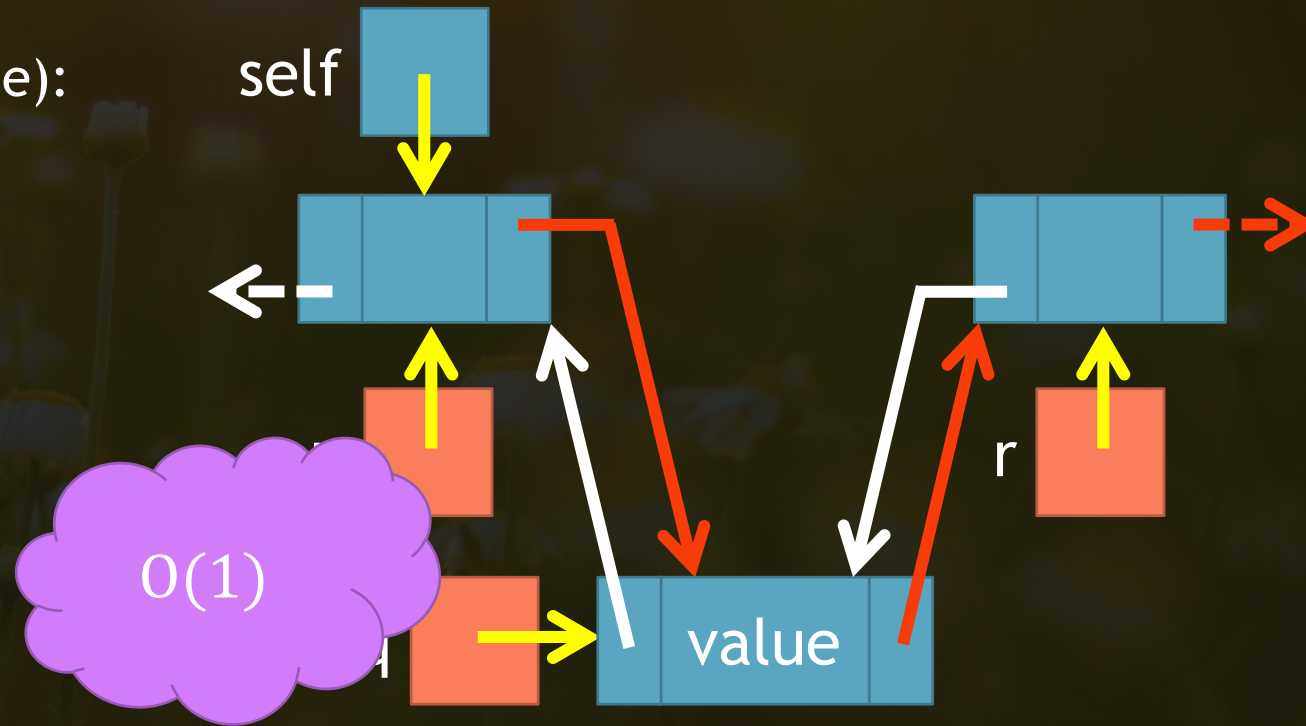


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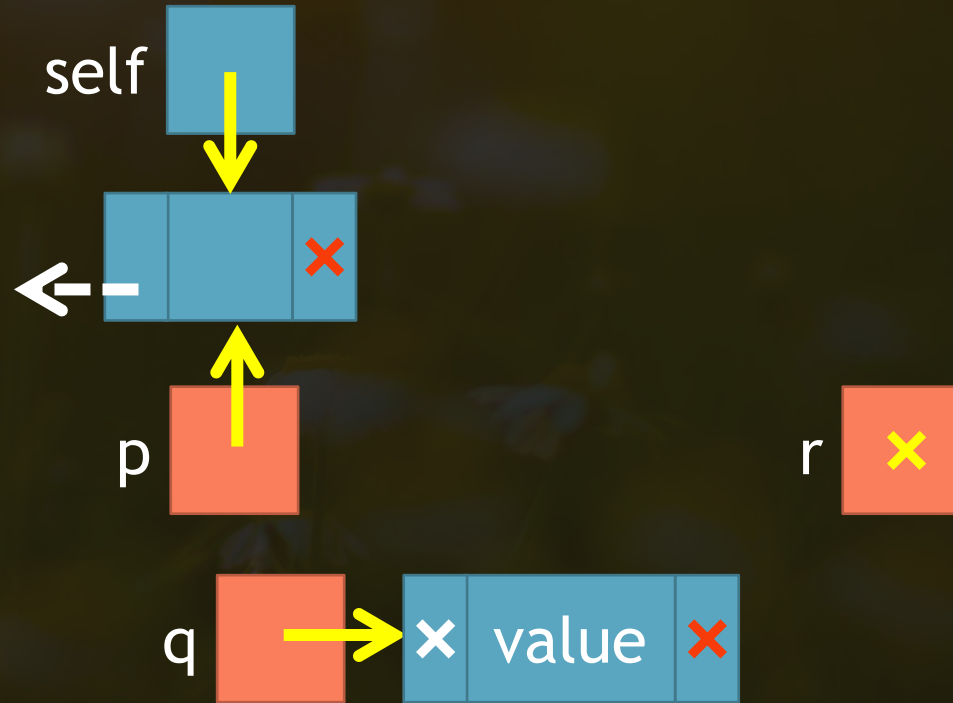


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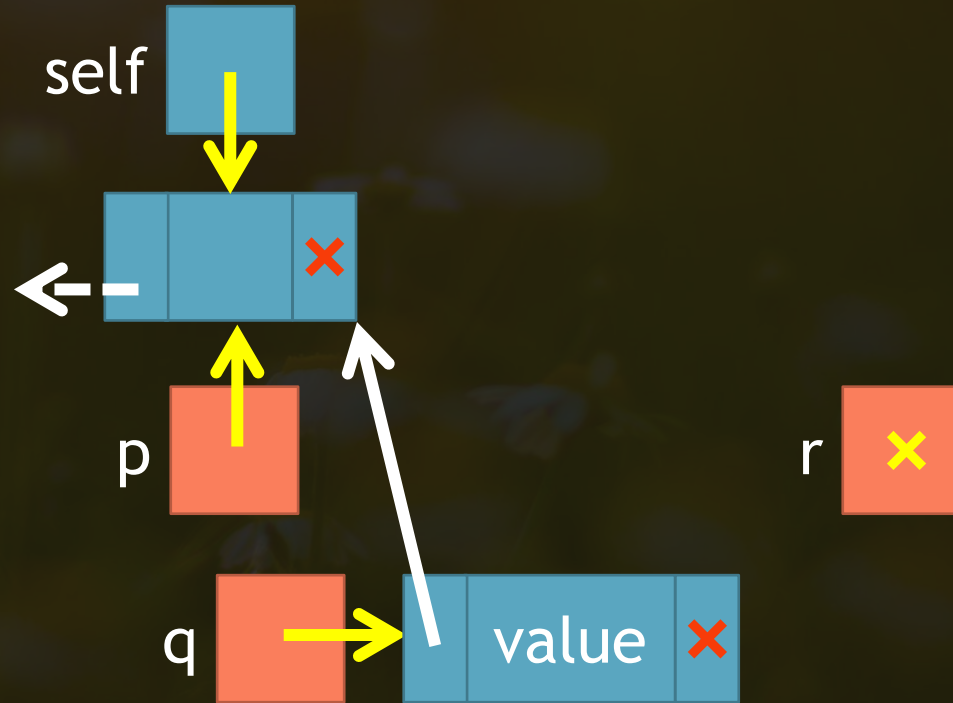


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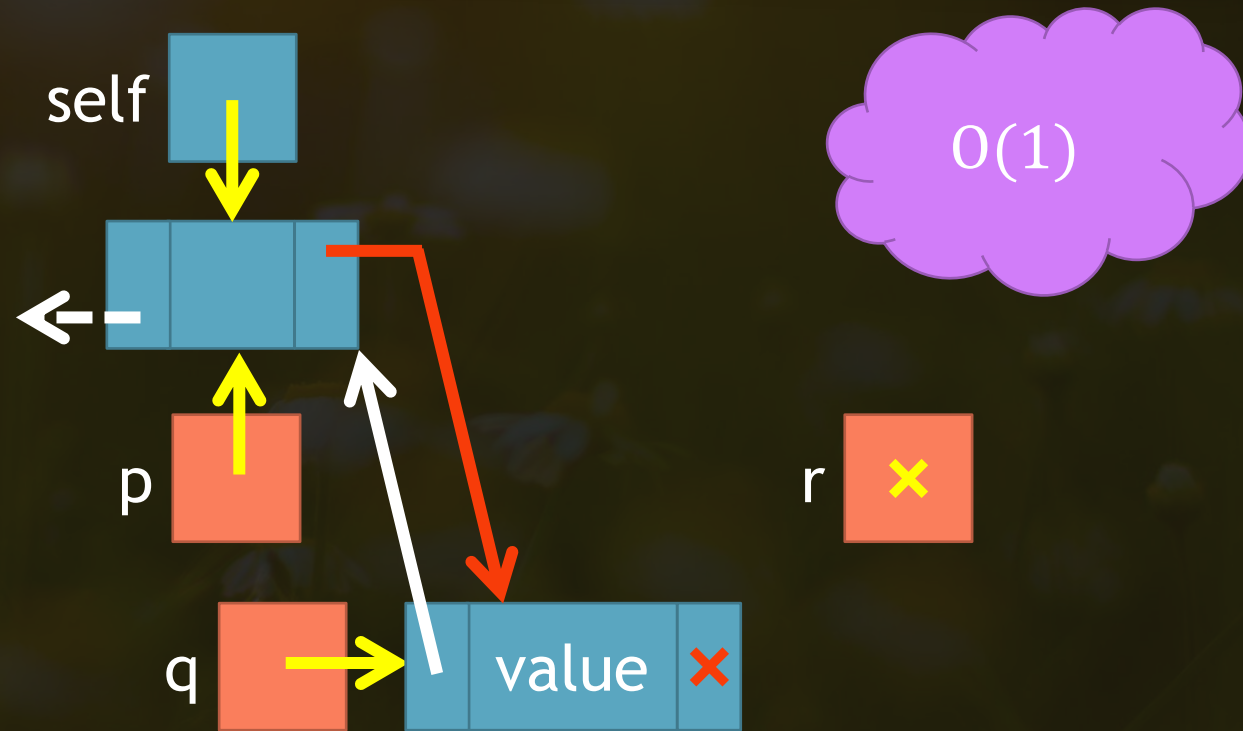


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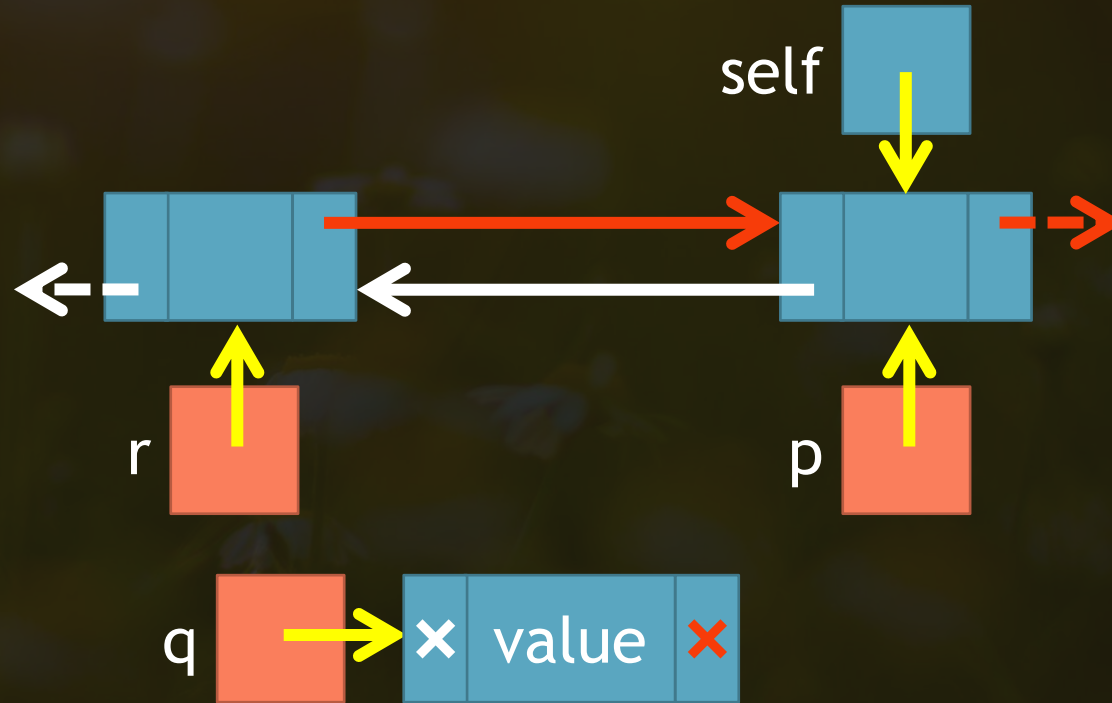


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The doublylinkedlist.py file - insertleft

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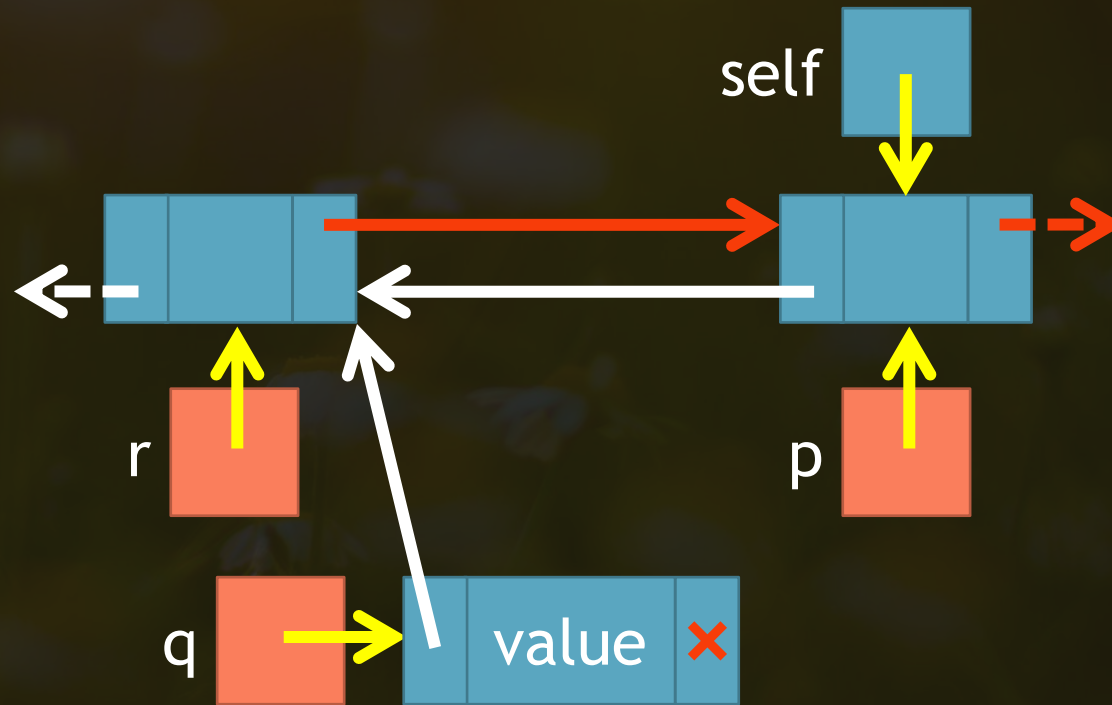


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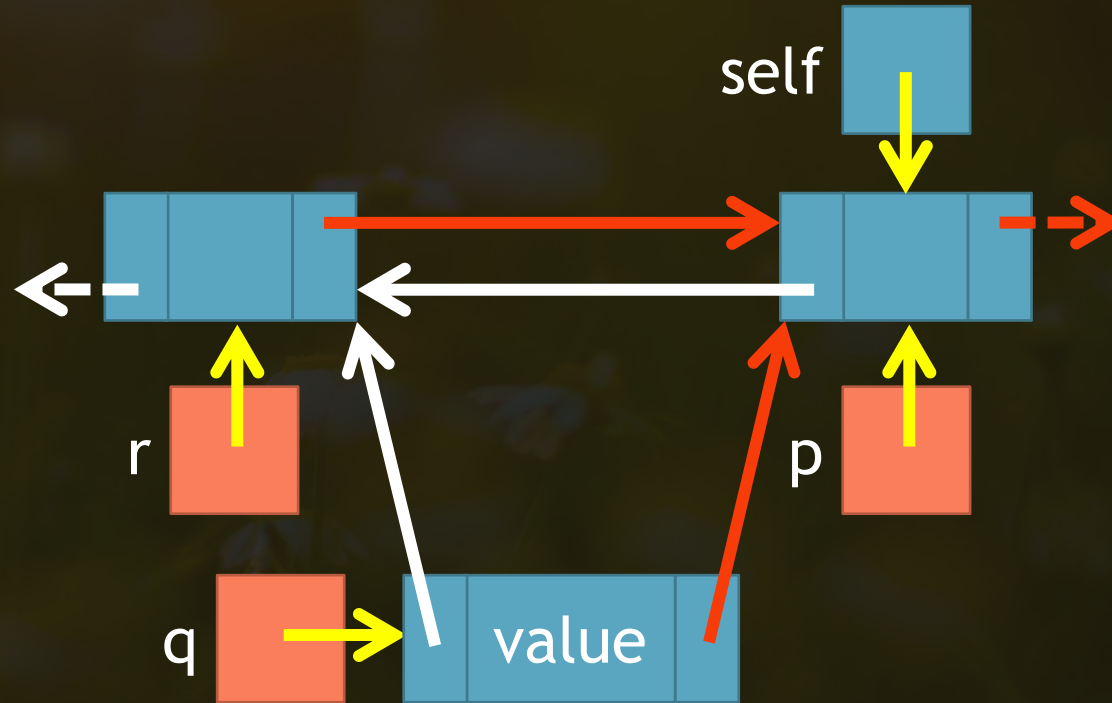


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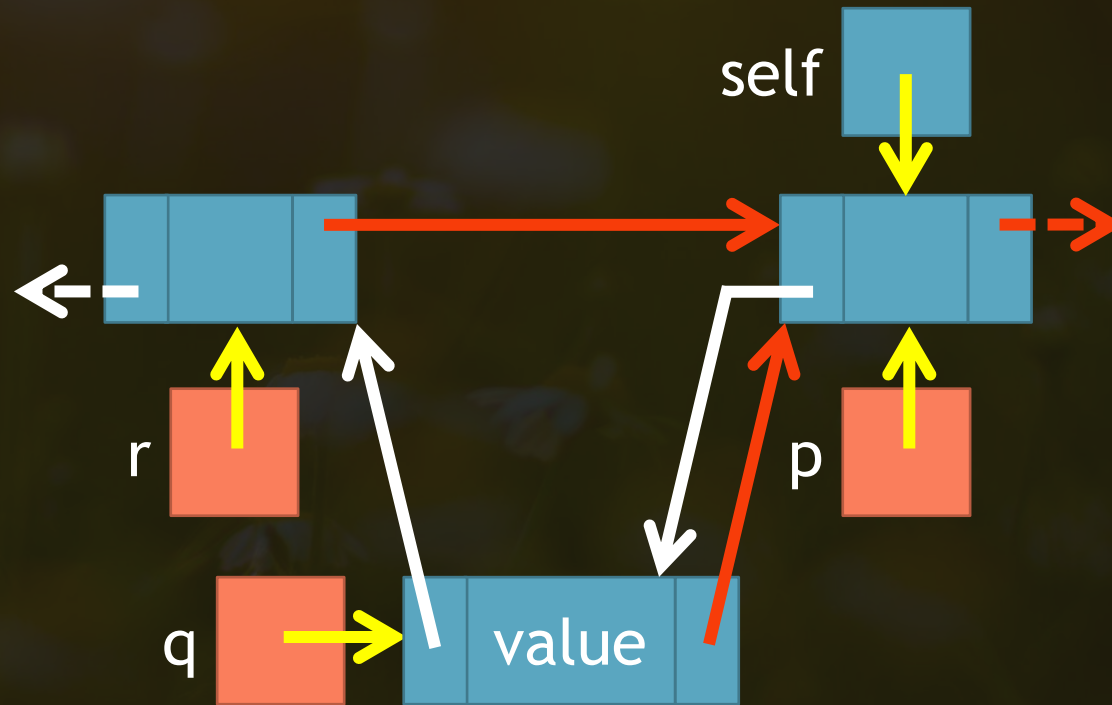


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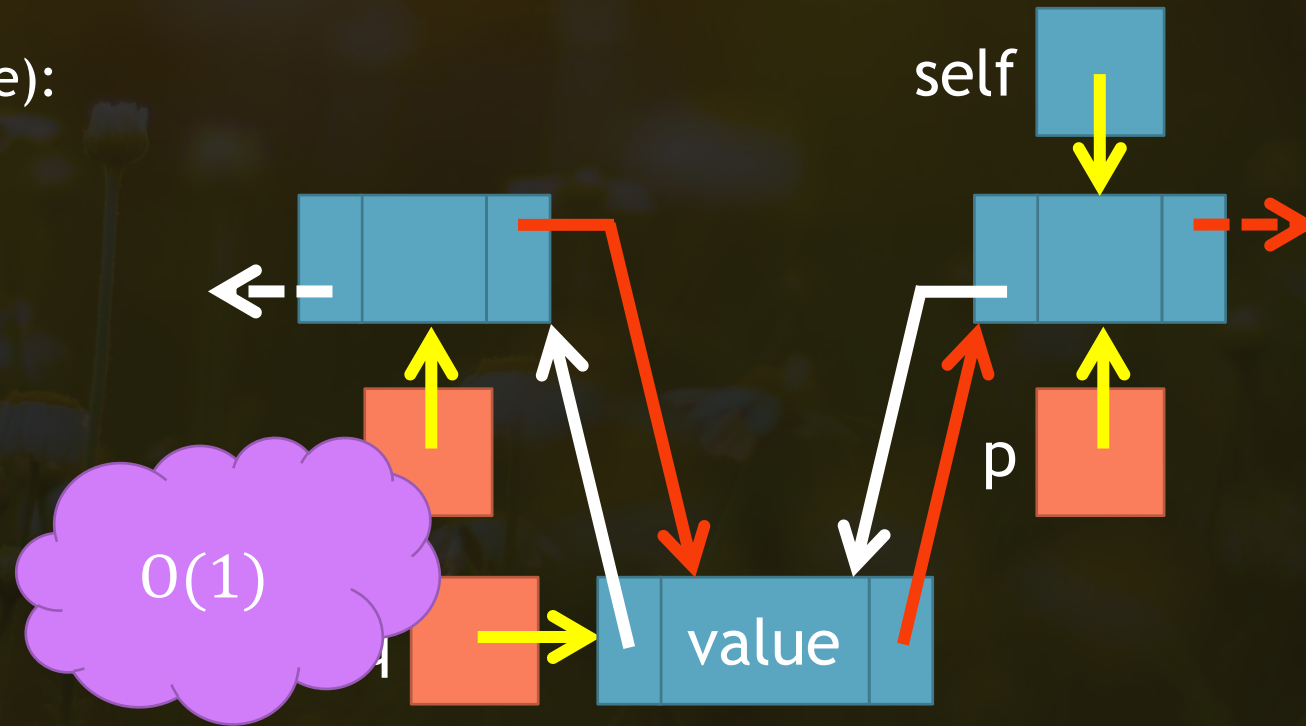


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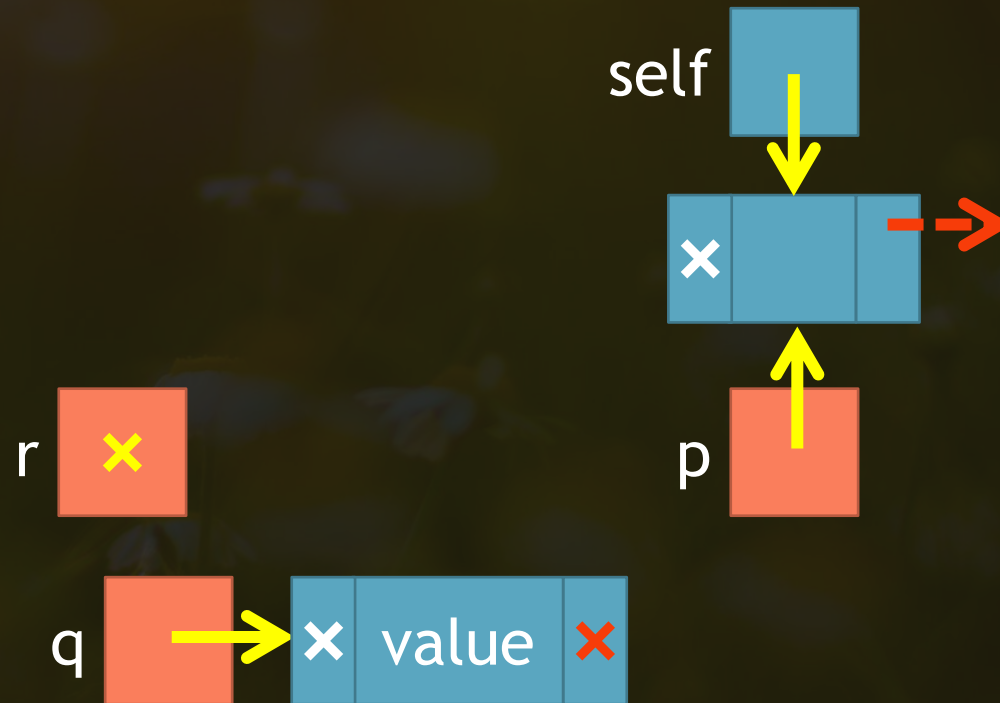


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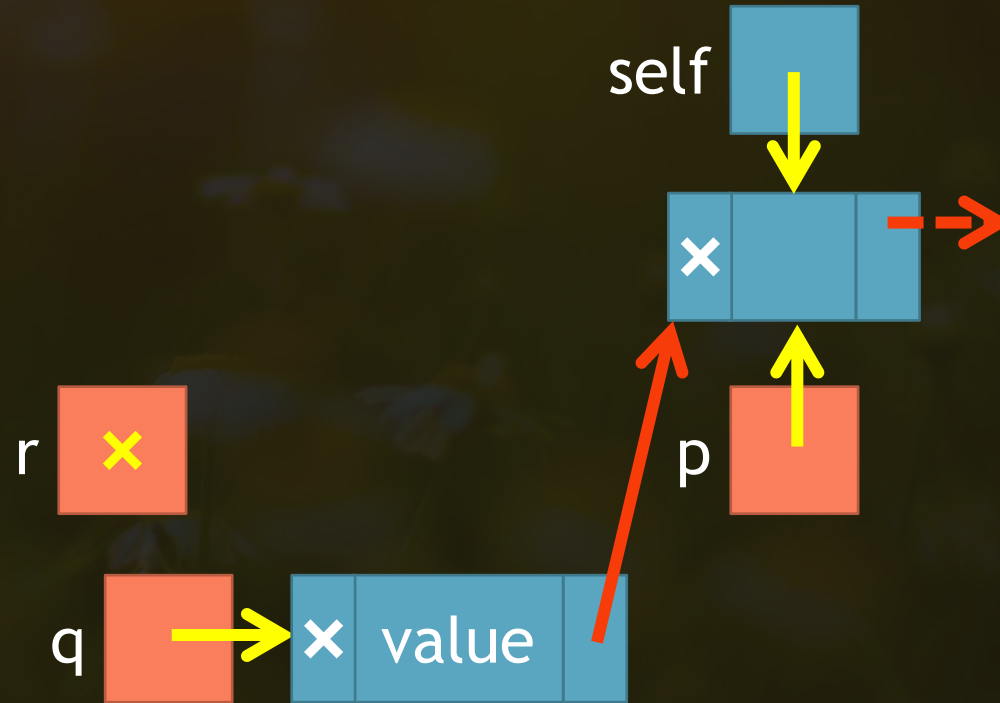


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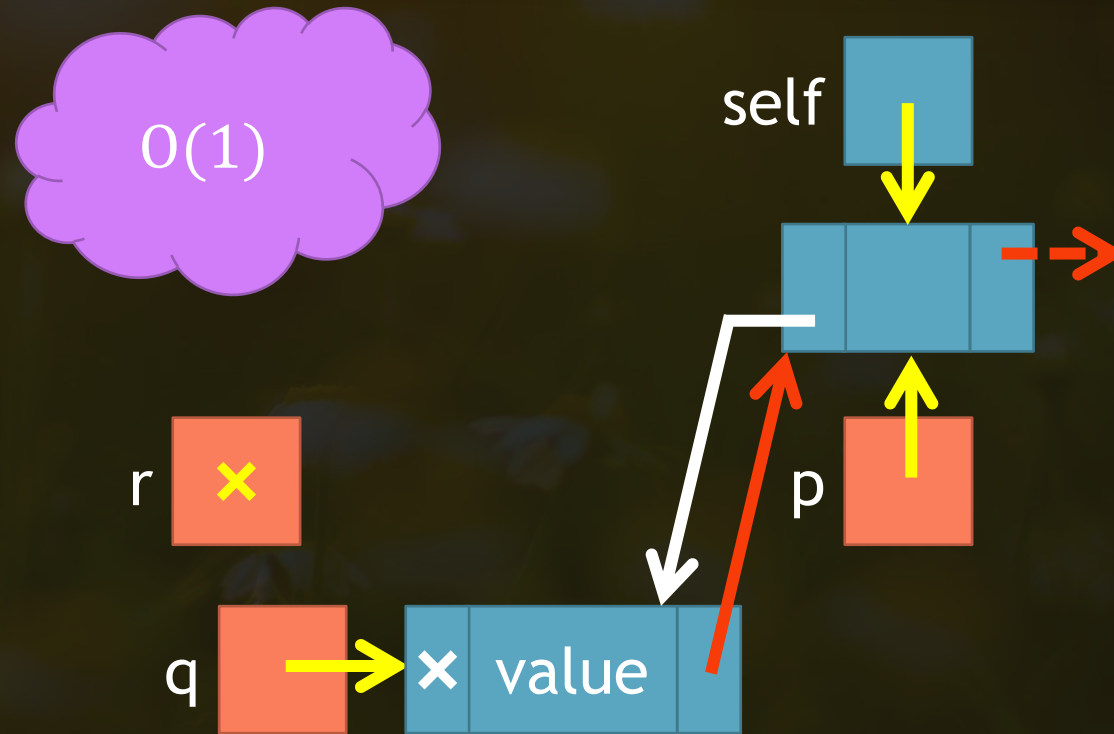


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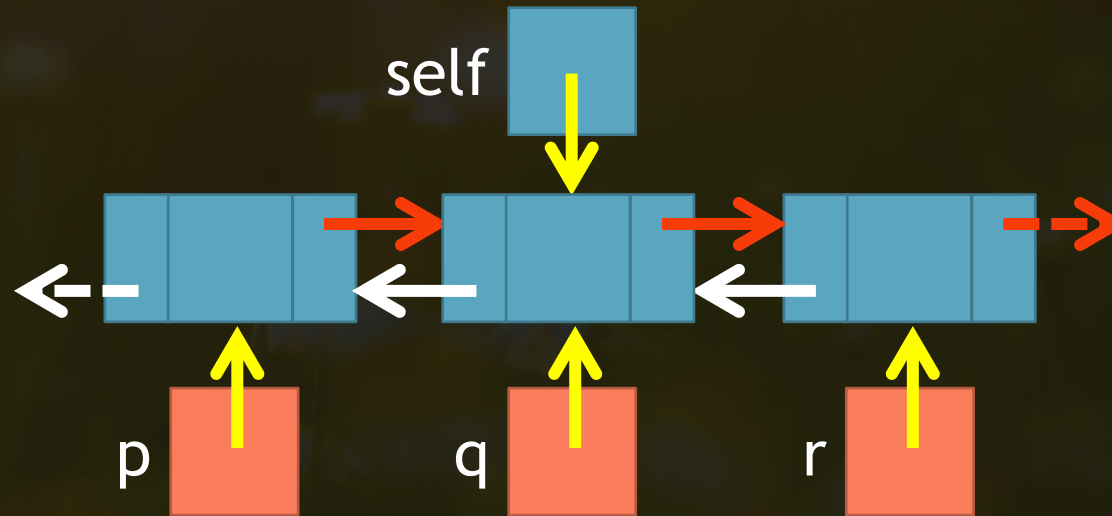


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The doublylinkedlist.py file - delete

```
def delete(self):  
    #p q r  
    p = self.left  
    q = self  
    r = self.right  
    if p is not None:  
        p.right = r  
    if r is not None:  
        r.left = p  
    if p is None:  
        return r  
    return p
```



This function deletes a node pointed to by self. We assume the node pointed to by self is not the first or the last node of the DLL.

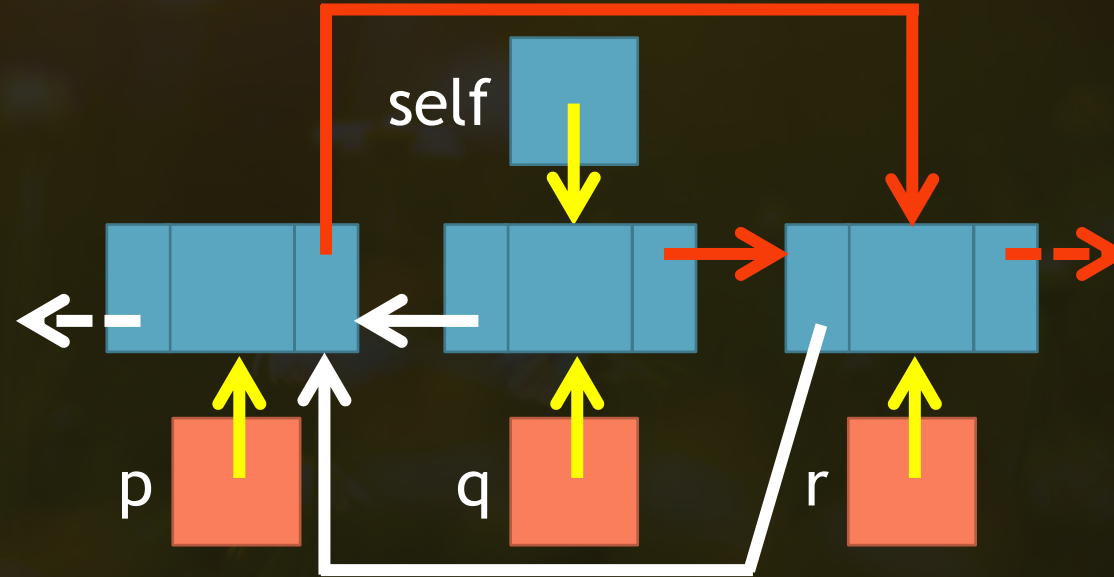


The diagram illustrates a sequence-to-sequence model architecture. It consists of three main layers: an input layer, a hidden layer, and an output layer. The input layer has three red squares labeled 'p', 'q', and 'r'. The hidden layer has three blue squares. The output layer has three blue squares. Arrows indicate the flow of information: yellow arrows point from the input squares to the hidden squares; white arrows point from the hidden squares to the output squares; a red arrow points from the last hidden square to the last output square; and a red arrow points from the last output square to the right. A red arrow also points from the last output square back to the first hidden square, labeled 'self', indicating a self-attention mechanism.



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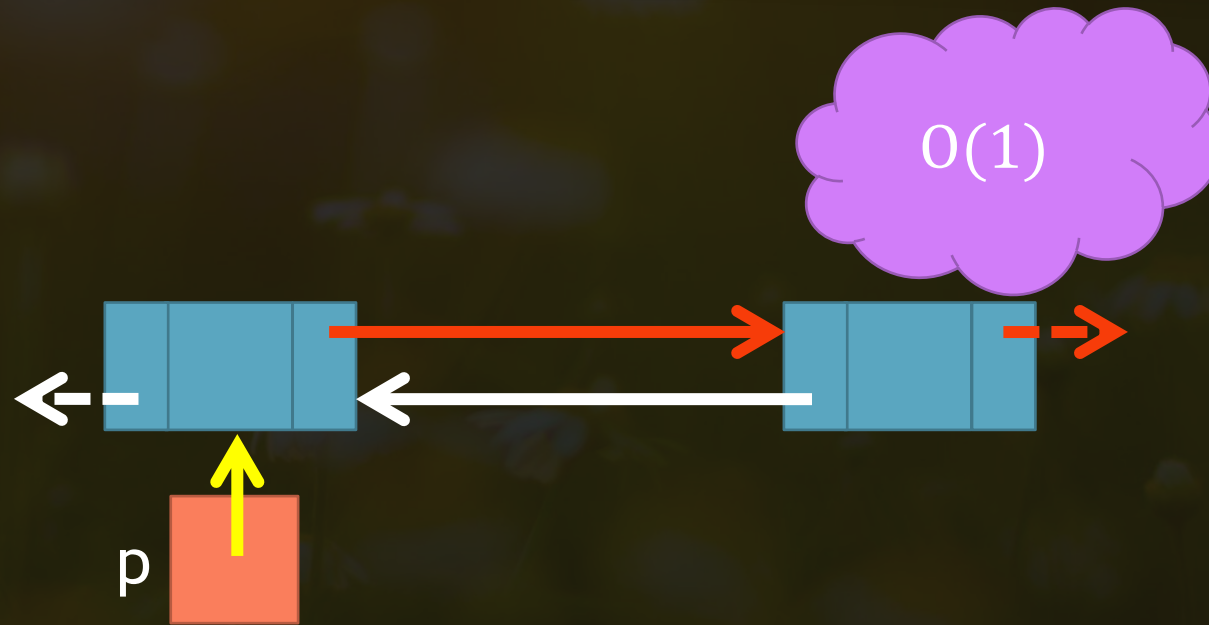


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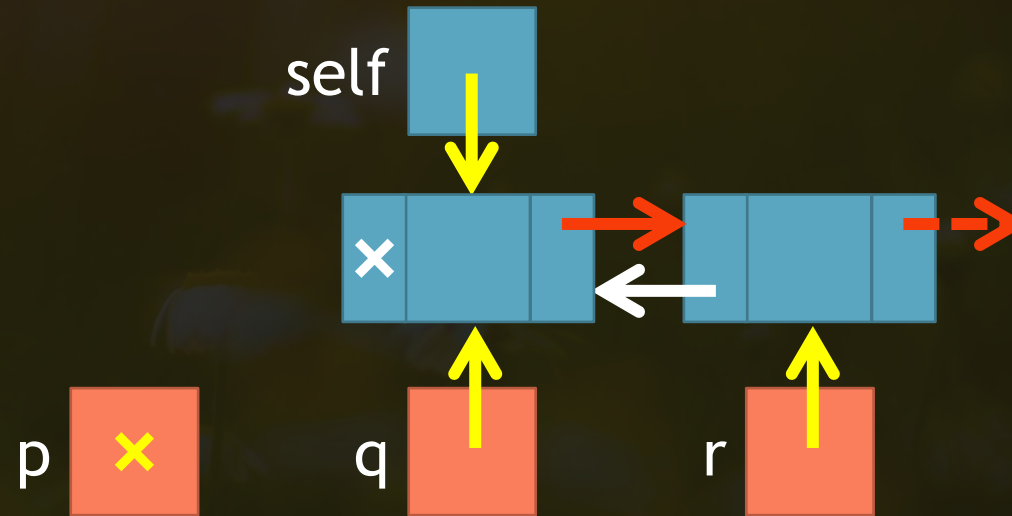


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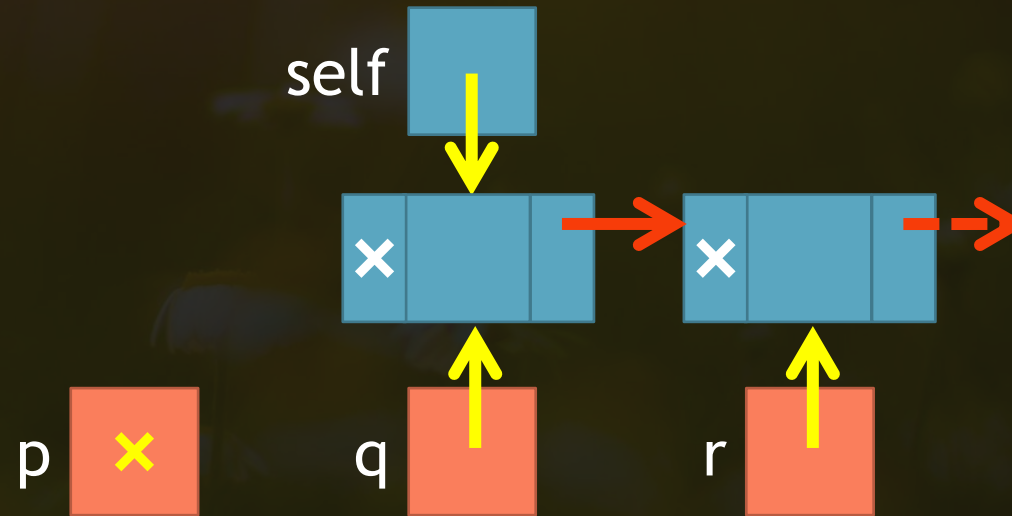


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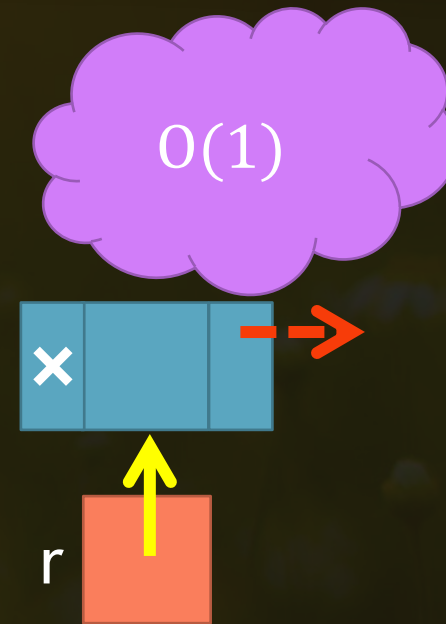


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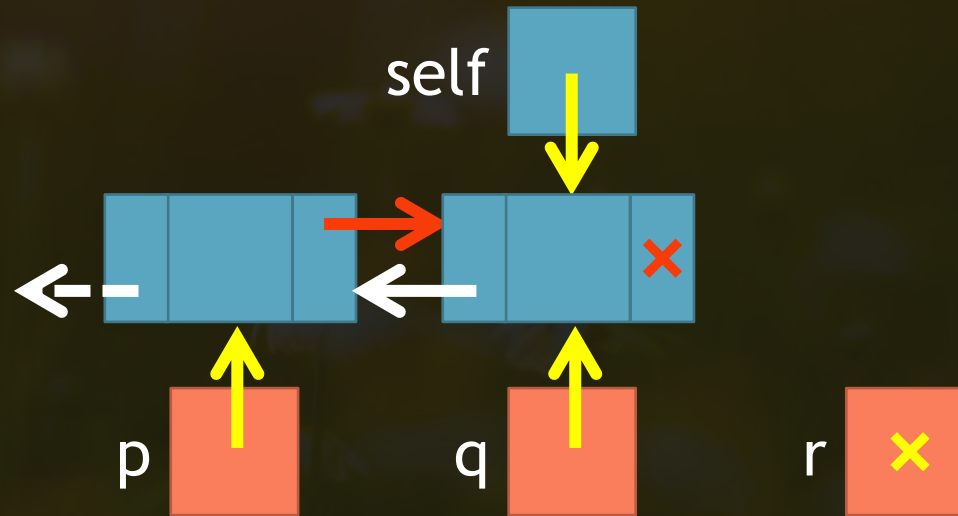


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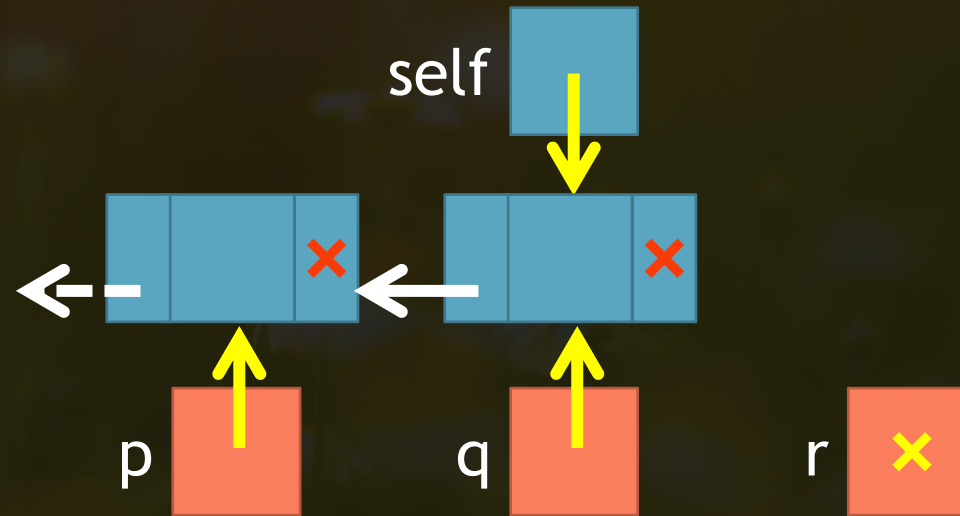


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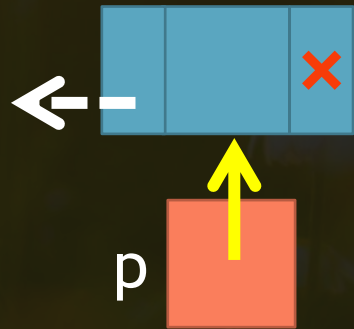


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$O(1)$

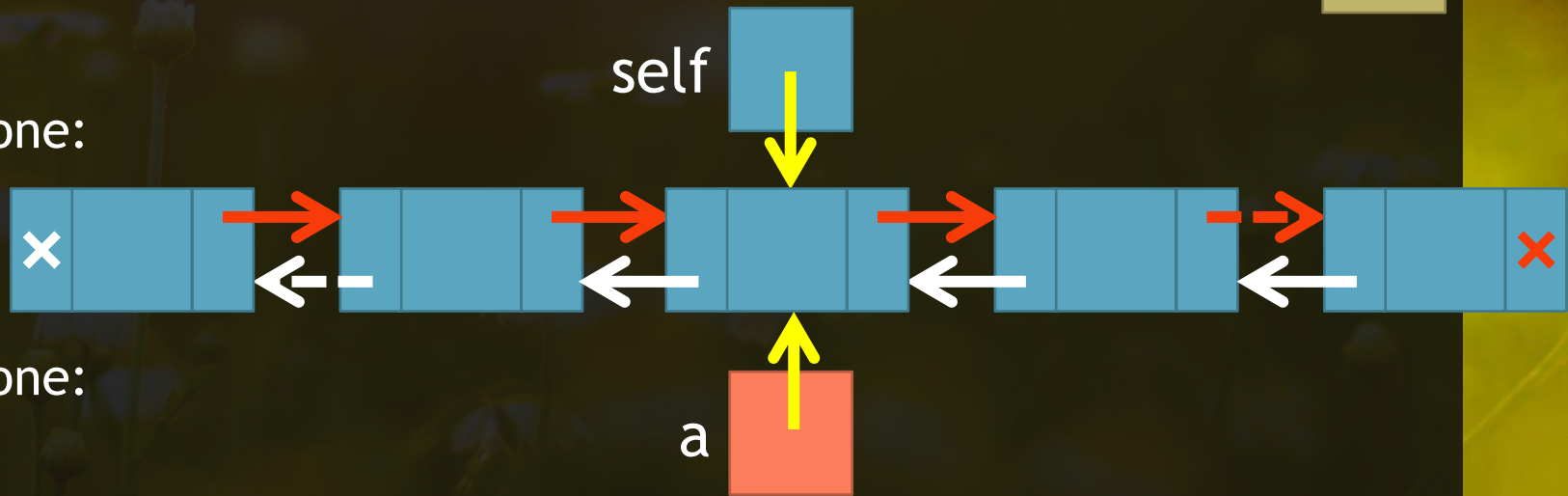
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The doublylinkedlist.py file - len

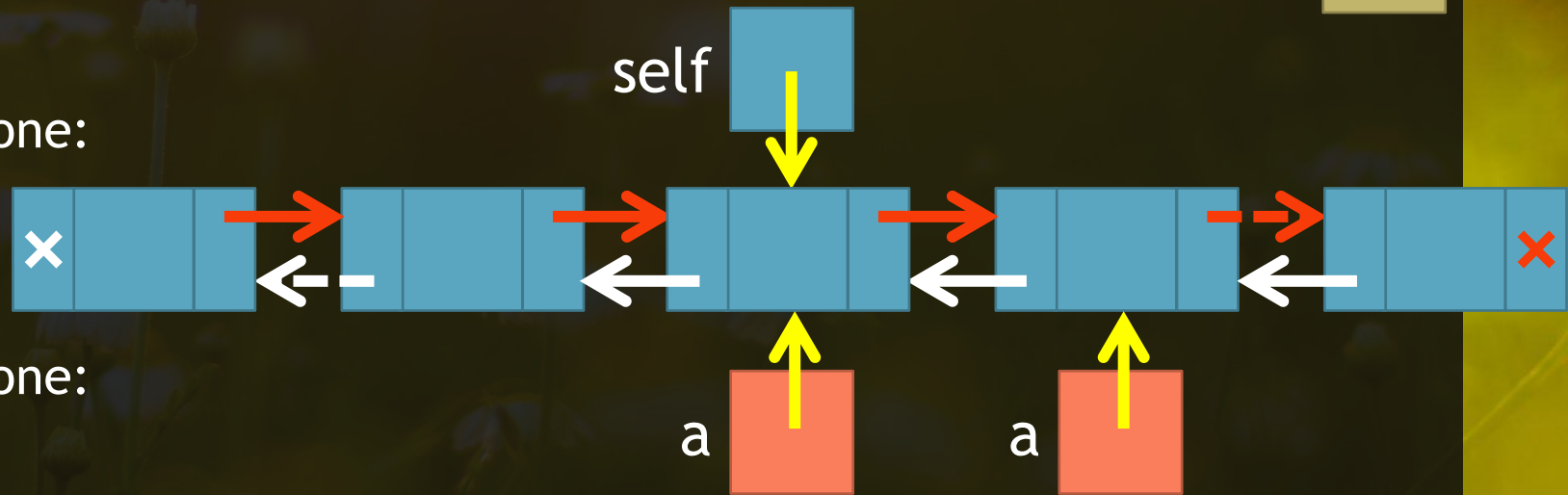
```
def __len__(self):  
    a = self  
    i = 0  
    while a is not None:  
        i += 1  
        a = a.right  
    a = self.left  
    while a is not None:  
        i += 1  
        a = a.left  
    return i
```

i 0



The doublylinkedlist.py file - len

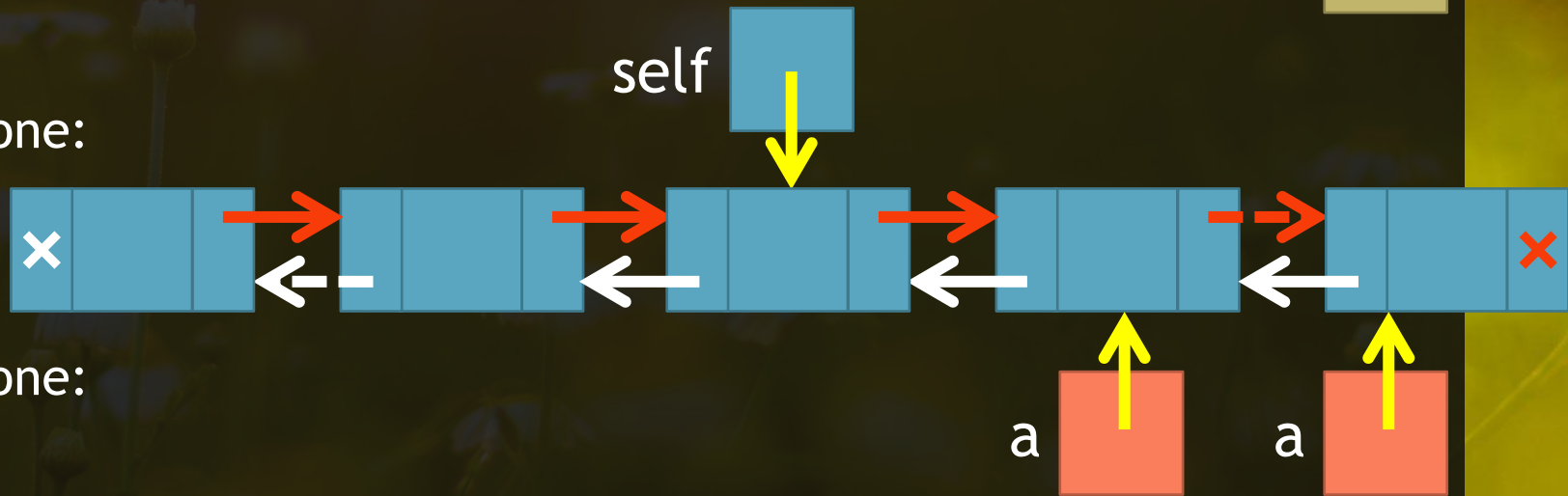
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    a = self.left  
    while a is not None:  
        i += 1  
        a = a.left  
    return i
```

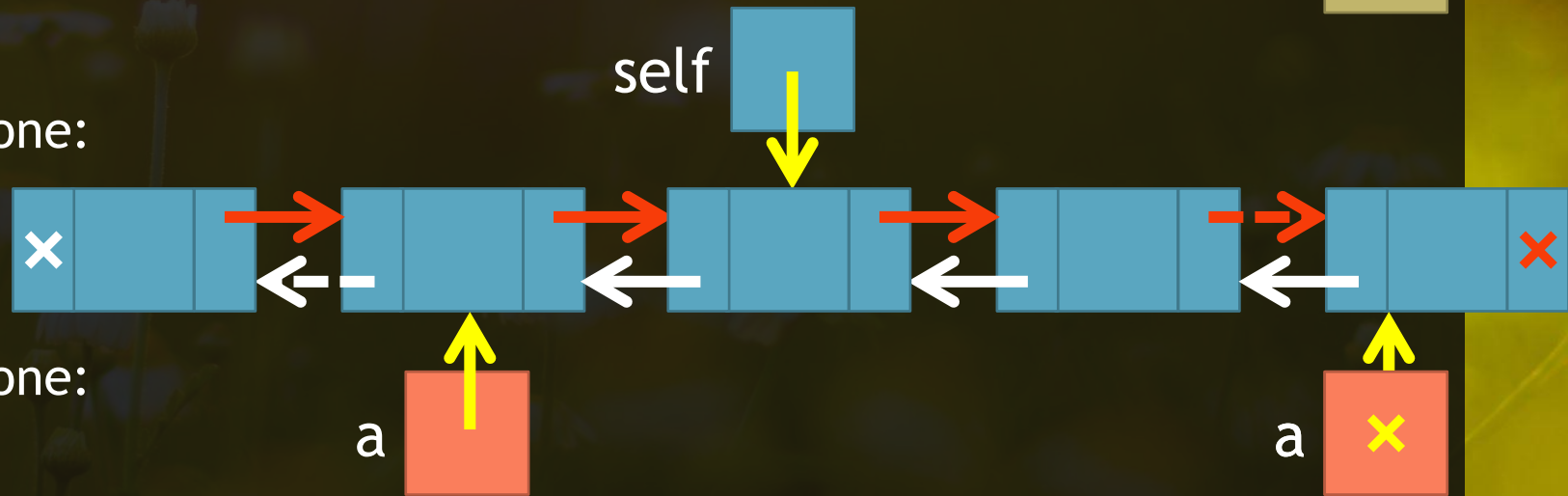
i 2



The doublylinkedlist.py file - len

```
def __len__(self):  
    a = self  
    i = 0  
    while a is not None:  
        i += 1  
        a = a.right  
    a = self.left  
    while a is not None:  
        i += 1  
        a = a.left  
    return i
```

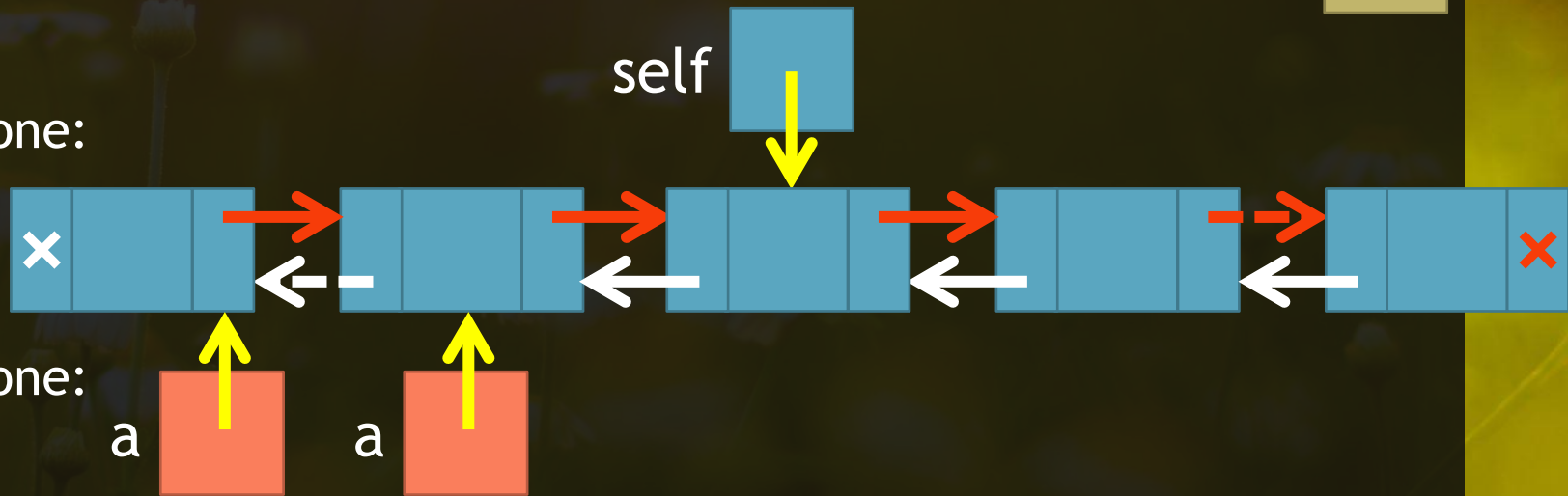
i 3



The doublylinkedlist.py file - len

```
def __len__(self):  
    a = self  
    i = 0  
    while a is not None:  
        i += 1  
        a = a.right  
    a = self.left  
    while a is not None:  
        i += 1  
        a = a.left  
    return i
```

i 4



The doublylinkedlist.py file - len

```
def __len__(self):
```

```
    a = self
```

```
    i = 0
```

```
    while a is not None:
```

```
        i += 1
```

```
        a = a.right
```

```
    a = self.left
```

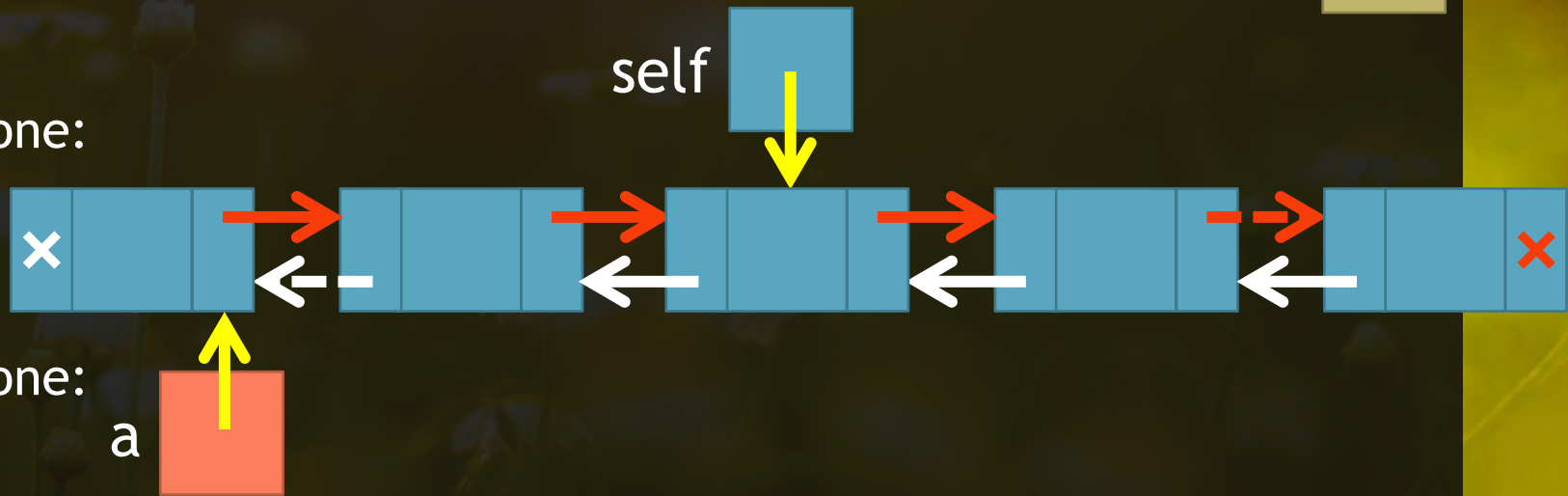
```
    while a is not None:
```

```
        i += 1
```

```
        a = a.left
```

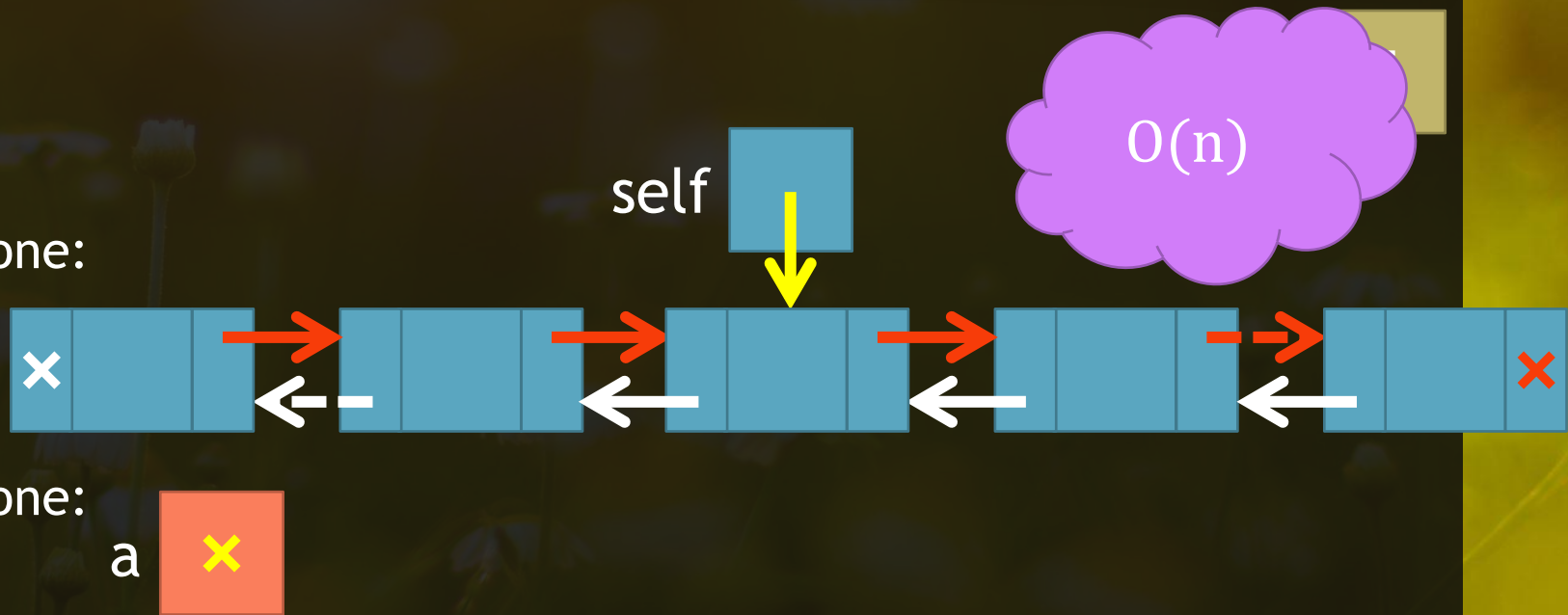
```
    return i
```

i 5



The doublylinkedlist.py file - len

```
def __len__(self):  
    a = self  
    i = 0  
    while a is not None:  
        i += 1  
        a = a.right  
    a = self.left  
    while a is not None:  
        i += 1  
        a = a.left  
    return i
```



The doublylinkedlist.py file - traverse

```
def traverse(self):  
    a = self  
    #go all the way back to the left  
    while a.left is not None:  
        a = a.left  
    #now go all the way to the right  
    print("Traversing...")  
    while a is not None:  
        print(a.data,end=" ")  
        a = a.right  
    print()
```



$O(n)$



Draw step by step pictures depicting
how this function would execute



The doublylinkedlist.py file - search

```
def search(self, target):  
    b=self  
    #check the nodes on the right  
    while b is not None and b.data!=target:  
        b=b.right  
    if b is not None:  
        return b  
    # check the nodes on the left  
    b=self.left  
    while b is not None and b.data!=target:  
        b=b.left  
    return b
```

$O(n)$

Draw step by step pictures
depicting how this function
would execute



Building a doubly linked list towards the right

```
from doublylinkedlist import DLNode
```

```
def buildlistright(val):  
    assert len(val)>0,"no elements"  
    a=DLNode(val[0])  
    for i in range(1,len(val),1):  
        a.insertright(val[i])  
        a=a.right  
    return a
```



$O(n)$

Draw step by step pictures depicting how this function would execute

- val is a Python list containing the data we want to store in a doubly linked list.
- val must have one or more elements.
- We create a node and put val[0] in it. A pointer a points to this node.
- A for loop runs from 1 to n - 1.
- Inside the loop in iteration i, we insert a node containing val[i] to the right of a.
- Then we advance a to the right.
- When all elements of val have been stored, we come out of the loop and return a, which now points to the extreme right node.



We want to build a doubly linked list towards the left. The function is called `buildlistleft(val)`. Write the body of this function. Return a pointer to the list. Analyze the function for time complexity.

Homework



So what did we learn today?

We were introduced to circular singly linked lists.

We implemented functions for CSLs.

We were introduced to doubly linked lists.

We implemented a class to create and manage a doubly linked list.

We saw pictorial depictions of code fragments.

We learned how to build a DLL.

We found time complexities of all codes.



Things to do

Read the book!

Note your questions and put them up in the relevant online session.

Email suggestions on content or quality of this lecture at uroojain@neduet.edu.pk

