Linked Lists

Instructors:

Md Nazrul Islam Mondal &
Rizoan Toufiq
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
Rajshahi University of Engineering &
Technology Rajshahi-6204

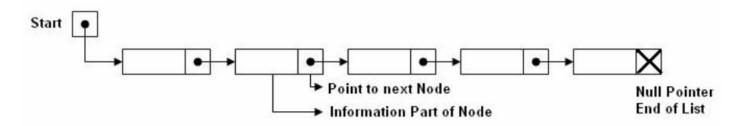
Outline

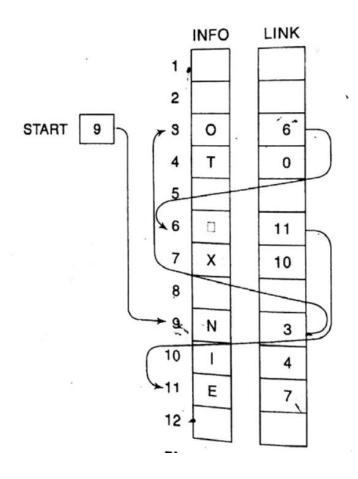
- Introduction
- Linked List
- Representation of Linked Lists in Memory
- Traversing a Linked List
- Searching a Linked List
- Memory Allocation; Garbage Collection
- Insertion into a Linked List
- Deletion from a Linked List
- Header Linked List
- Two Way Lists

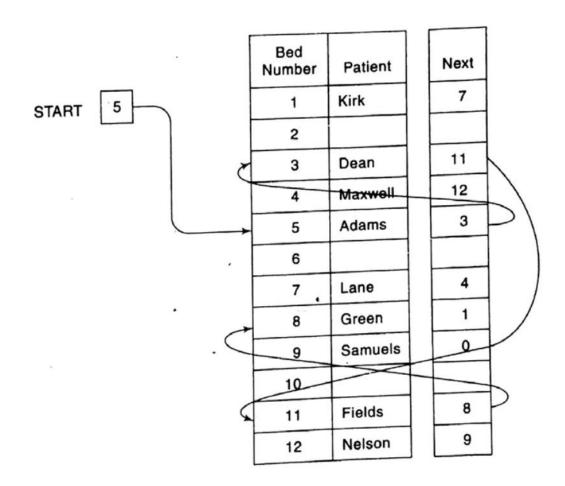
Linked List

Linked List

- A linked list or one way list is a linear collection of data elements, called nodes, where the linear order is given by means of pointers.
- Each node is divided into two parts:
 - The first part the information of the element/node
 - The second part- the address of the next node
- There is a special pointer Start/List contains the address of first node in the list.
- If this special pointer contains null, means that List is empty.







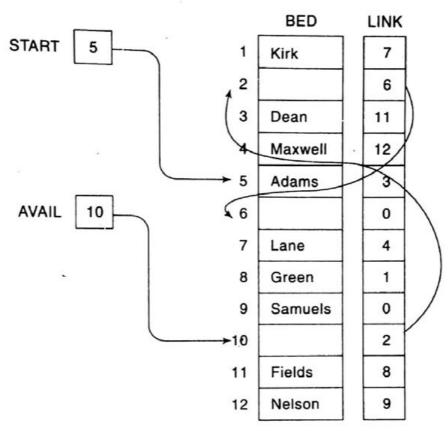
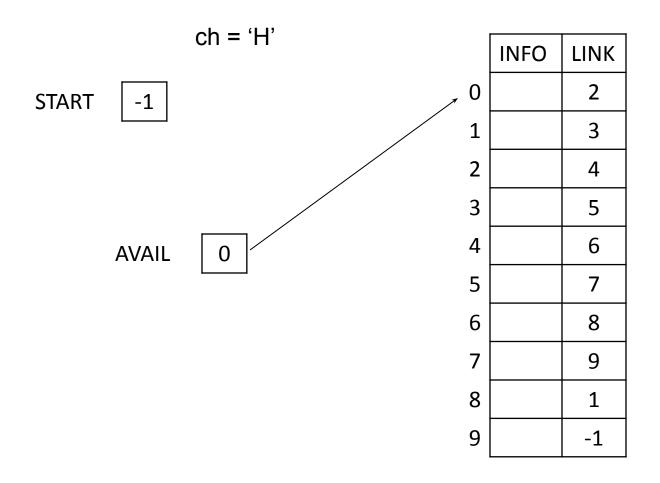
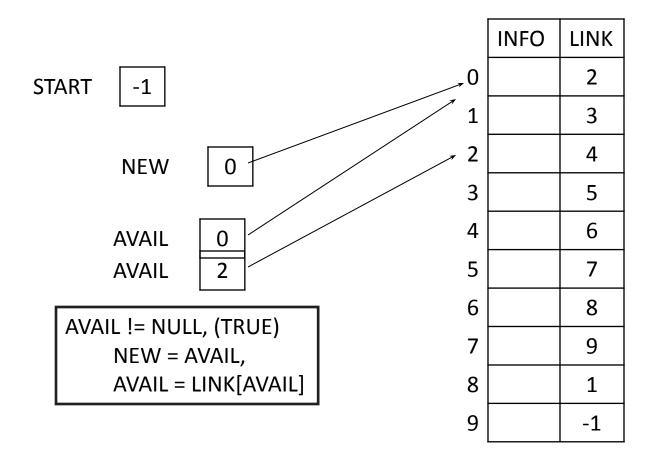
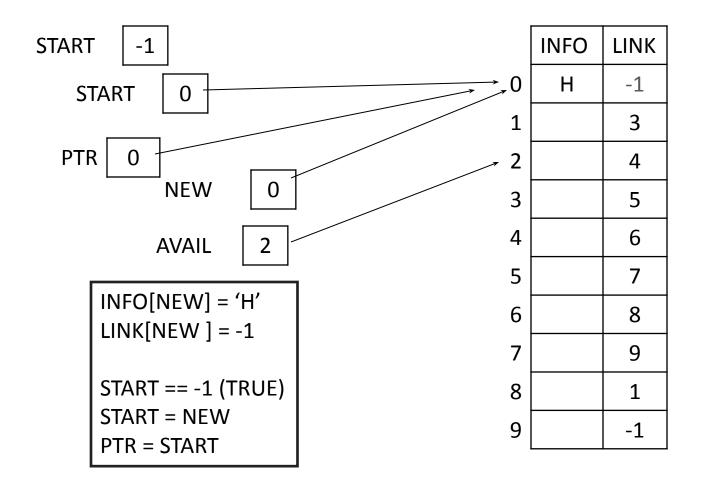
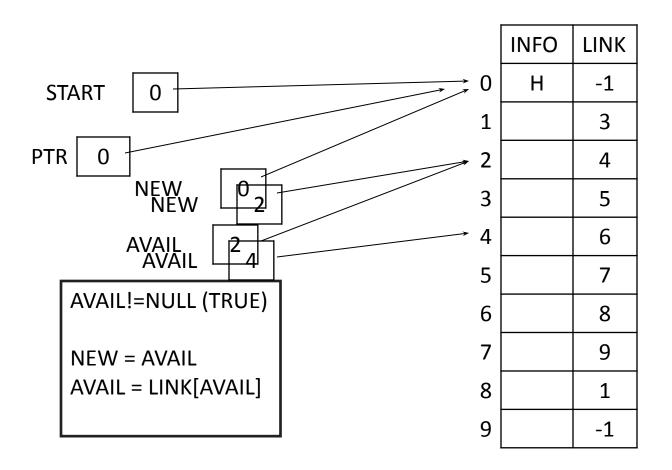


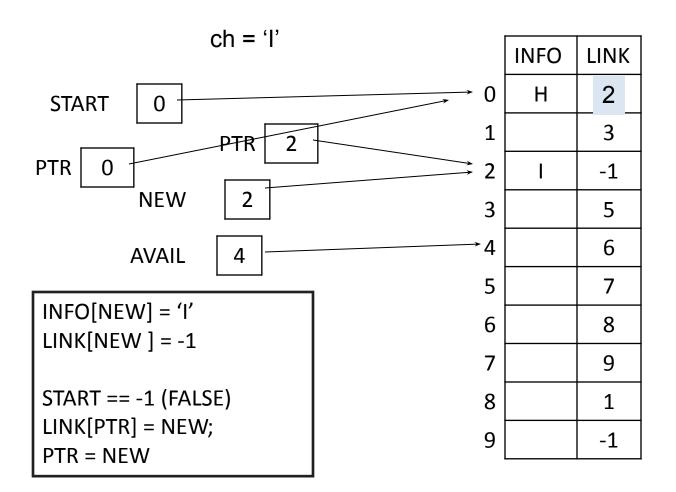
Fig. 5.9











Available Memory Check

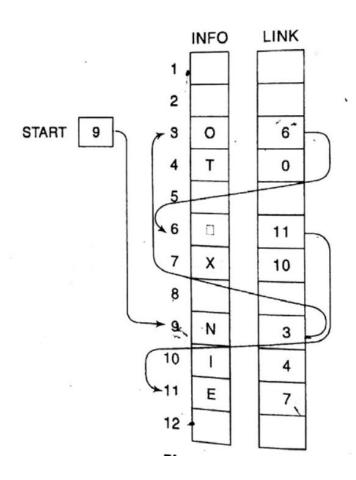
Algorithm: (Check Memory Overflow) This algorithm check available memory.

- 1. [OVERFLOW] If AVAIL = NULL, then: Write: OVERFLOW, and Exit
- 2. [Remove first node from AVAIL.]
 Set NEW:=AVAIL and AVAIL := LINK[AVAIL]
- 3. Exit

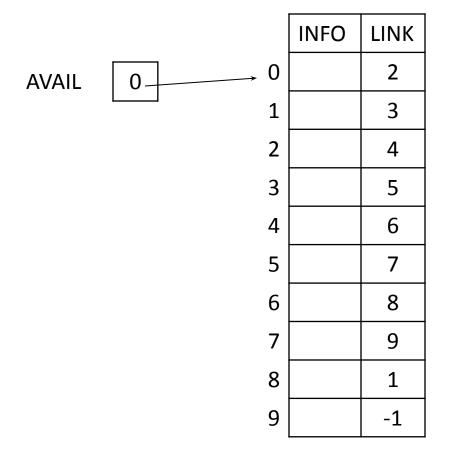
```
Algorithm: (Create a Linked List) This algorithm create a linked list with n
          nodes.
          START := NULL
1.
          Repeat Steps 3 to 5 for I = 1 to N
                   [OVERFLOW] If AVAIL = NULL, then: Write:
                   OVERFLOW, and Exit
3.
          [Remove first node from AVAIL.]
                   Set NEW:=AVAIL and AVAIL := LINK[AVAIL]
          Set INFO[NEW] := ITEM and LINK[NEW] := NULL
4.
          If START = NULL, then:
                       Set START := NEW and PTR : = START
                   Flse:
                       Set LINK[PTR] := NEW and PTR = NEW
                   [End of If structure]
```

6.

Fxit



```
#include<stdio.h>
/*Parallel Global Array*/
char info[10]={};
int link[10]={2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,1,-1};
int start = -1;
int avail = 0;
```



```
int newnode(){
      int newindex;
      if(avail == -1){
        printf("Overflow\n");
        return -1;
      else{
        newindex = avail;
        avail = link[avail];
        return newindex;
```

```
void creat_List(){
   int ptr=-1,i,newindex; /*last node*/
   char ch = 'H';

for (i=0;i<8;i++){
   newindex = newnode();
   if (newindex ==-1)
        break;

info[newindex] = ch;
   link[newindex] = -1;</pre>
```

```
void traverse_List(){
    int ptr = 0;
    ptr = start;
    printf("Current\t Info \t Next\n");
    while (ptr!=-1){
            printf("%d \t %c \t %d \n",ptr,info[ptr], link[ptr]);
            ptr = link[ptr];
```

```
int main(){
  creat_List();
  traverse_List();
  return 0;
}
```

```
struct node{
    char Info;
    struct node *Link
};
```

Info

Link

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
struct node{
   char info;
   struct node *link;
struct node *start = NULL;
```

```
void create_List(){
struct node *ptr=NULL, *newnode = NULL;
char ch = 'H';
                                   if(start == NULL){
int i:
                                           start = newnode;
for (i=0;i<4;i++){
                                           ptr = newnode;
    newnode = (struct node *)
    newnode->info = ch;
                                   else{
    newnode->link = NULL;
                                       ptr->link = newnode;
                                       ptr = newnode;
                                   ch = ch + 1;
                                ptr = NULL:
```

```
void traverse_List(){
  struct node *ptr = start ;
  printf("Current\t Info \t Next\n");
  while (ptr!=NULL){
     printf("%x \t %c \t %x \n",ptr,ptr->info, ptr->link);
     ptr = ptr->link;
  }
}
```

```
int main(){
  creat_List();
  traverse_List();
  return 0;
}
```

