List - Doubly Linked List, Stack and Queue

Data Structures and Algorithms

Dept. Computer Science
Faculty of Computer Science and Engineering
Ho Chi Minh University of Technology, VNU-HCM

Overview

❶ Other linked lists

Doubly Linked List

Circularly Linked List

Multilinked List

❷ Stacks

Implementation of Stacks

- Linked-list implementation
- Array implementation

Applications of Stack

❸ Queues

Implementation of Queue

- Linked-list implementation
- Array implementation

Applications of Queue

Course learning outcomes

L.O.1 Determine the complexity of simple algorithms (polynomial time - nested loop - no recursive)

L.O.1.1 Give definition of Big-O notation

L.O.1.2 Determine complexity of simple polynomial algorithms

L.O.2 Manipulate basic data structures such as list, tree and graph

L.O.2.1 Describe and present basic data structures such as: array, linked list, stack, queue, tree, and graph

L.O.2.2 Implement basic methods for each of basic data structures: array, linked list, stack, queue, tree, and graph

L.O.3 Implement basic sorting and searching algorithms

L.O.3.1 Illustrate how searching algorithms work on data structures: array, linked list, stack, queue, tree, and graph

L.O.3.2 Illustrate how sorting algorithms work on an array

L.O.3.3 Implement necessary methods and proposed algorithms on a given data structure for problem solving

Other linked lists

Doubly Linked List

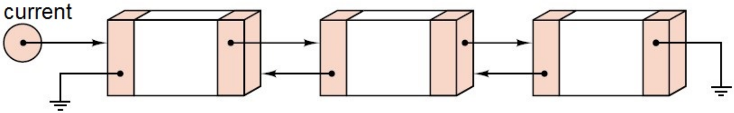


Figure: Doubly Linked List allows going forward and backward.

```
node
  data <dataType>
  next <pointer>
  previous <pointer>
end node
```

```
list
  current <pointer>
end list
```

Doubly Linked List

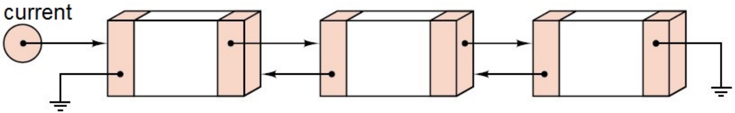


Figure: Doubly Linked List allows going forward and backward.

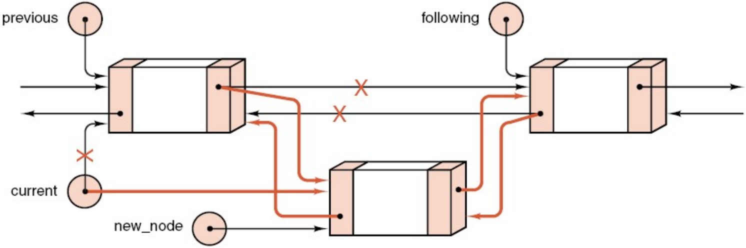
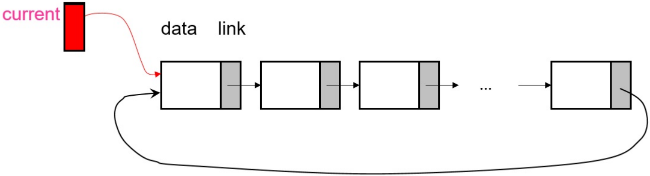


Figure: Insert an element in Doubly Linked List.

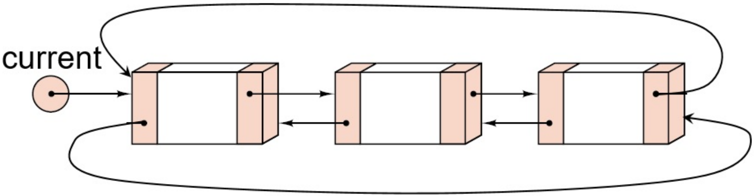
Circularly Linked List



```
node
  data <dataType>
  link <pointer>
end node
```

```
list
  current <pointer>
end list
```

Double circularly Linked List



```
node
  data <dataType>
  next <pointer>
  previous <pointer>
end node
```

```
list
  current <pointer>
end list
```

Multilinked List

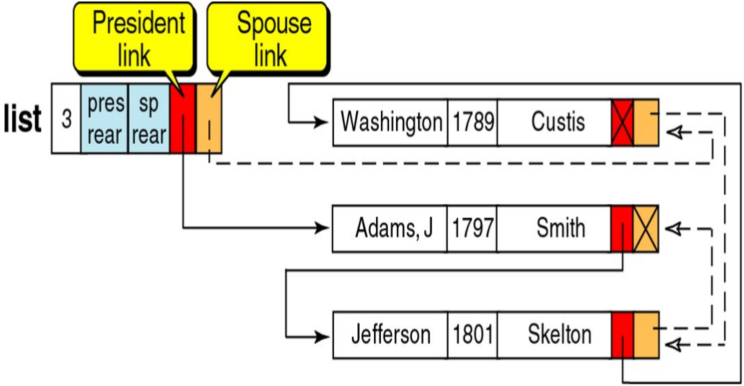


Figure: Multilinked List allows traversing in different order.

Skip List

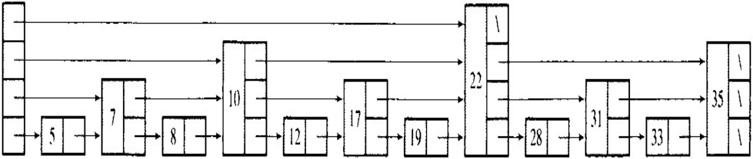


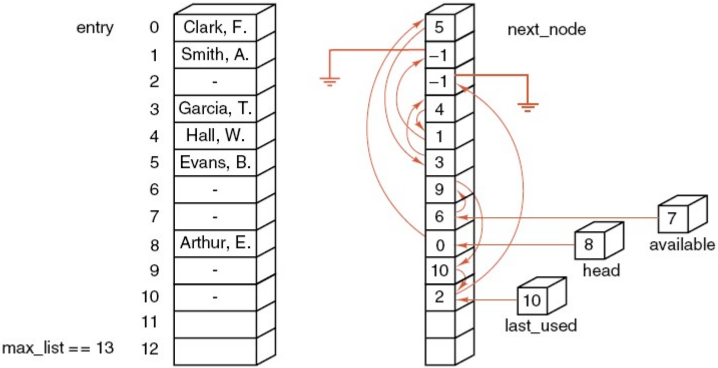
Figure: Skip List improves sequential searching.

Choice of variants of Linked List

To choose among linked Implementations of List, consider:

- Which of the operations will actually be performed on the list and which of these are the most important?
- Is there locality of reference? That is, if one entry is accessed, is it likely that it will next be accessed again?
- Are the entries processed in sequential order? If so, then it may be worthwhile to maintain the last-used position as part of list.
- Is it necessary to move both directions through the list? If so, then doubly linked lists may prove advantageous.

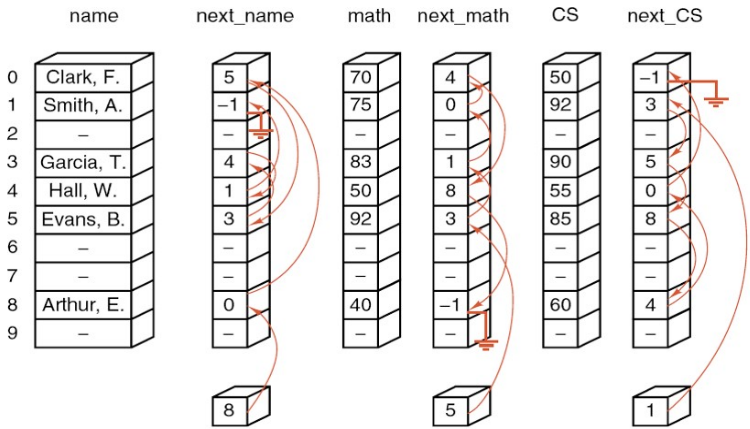
Linked List In Array



There are two linked lists in array:

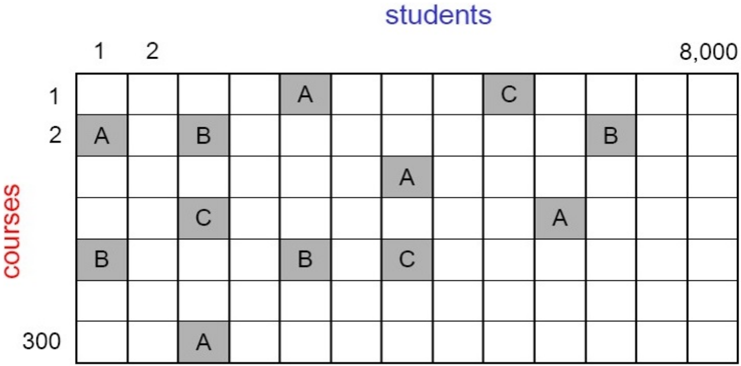
- One (head) manages used entries.
- Another (available) manages empty entries (have been used or not yet)

Multilinked List In Array



	name	next_name	math	next_math	CS	next_CS
0	Clark, F.	5	70	4	50	–1
1	Smith, A.	–1	75	0	92	3
2	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Garcia, T.	4	83	1	90	5
4	Hall, W.	1	50	8	55	0
5	Evans, B.	3	92	3	85	8
6	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Arthur, E.	0	40	–1	60	4
9	–	–	–	–	–	–

Sparse Matrice



	1	2											8,000
1					A				C				
2	A		B								B		
							A						
			C							A			
	B				B		C						
300			A										

Sparse Matrice

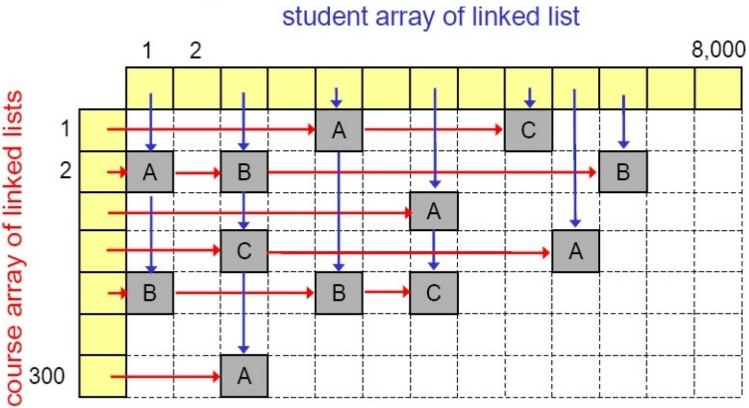
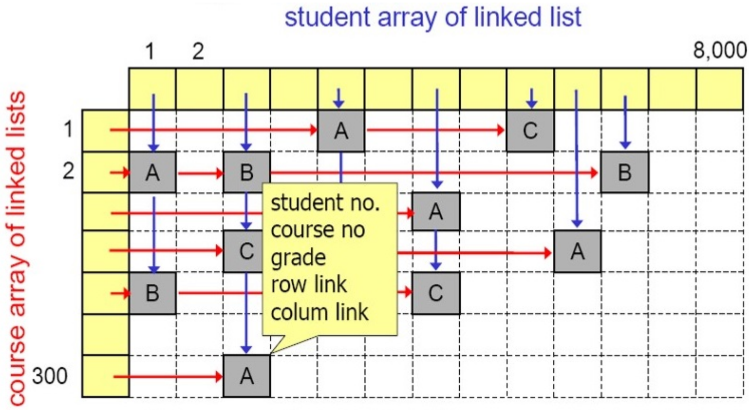


Figure: Two one-dimensional arrays of Linked List are used

Sparse Matrice



Sparse Matrice

- Why two arrays of linked lists?
- How about two linked lists of linked lists?
- How about 3-D sparse matrices?

Basic operations of Stacks

Linear List Concepts

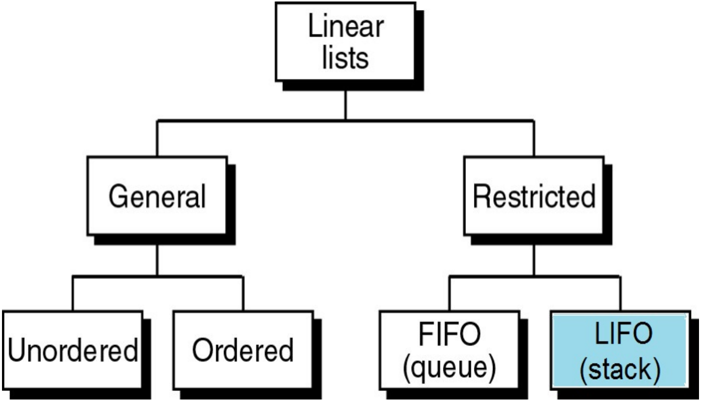
General list:

- No restrictions on which operation can be used on the list.
- No restrictions on where data can be inserted/deleted.

Restricted list:

- Only some operations can be used on the list.
- Data can be inserted/deleted only at the ends of the list.

Linear list concepts



Stack

Definition

A stack of elements of type T is a finite, ordered sequence of elements of T, in which all insertions and deletions are restricted to one end, called the top.

Stack is a Last In - First Out (LIFO) data structure.
LIFO: The last item put on the stack is the first item that can be taken off.

Basic operations of Stacks

Basic operations:

- Construct a stack, leaving it empty.
- Push an element: put a new element on to the top of the stack.
- Pop an element: remove the top element from the top of the stack.
- Top an element: retrieve the top element.

Basic operations of Stacks

Extended operations:

- Determine whether the stack is `empty` or not.
- Determine whether the stack is `full` or not.
- Find the `size` of the stack.
- `Clear` the stack to make it empty.

Basic operations of Stacks: Push

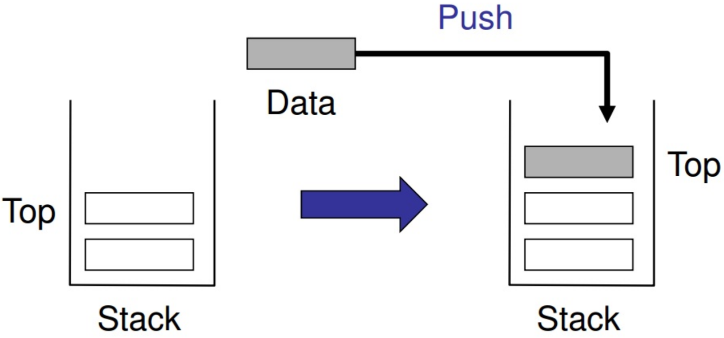


Figure: Successful Push operation

Basic operations of Stacks: Push

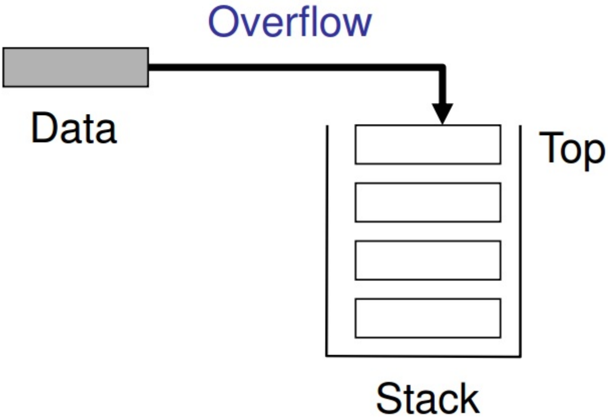


Figure: Unsuccessful Push operation. Stack remains unchanged.

Basic operations of Stacks: Pop

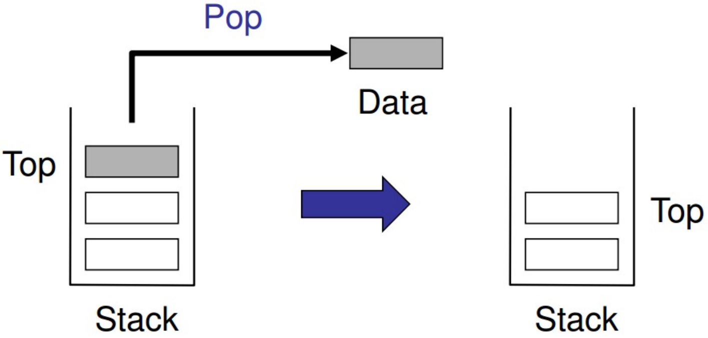


Figure: Successful Pop operation

Basic operations of Stacks: Pop

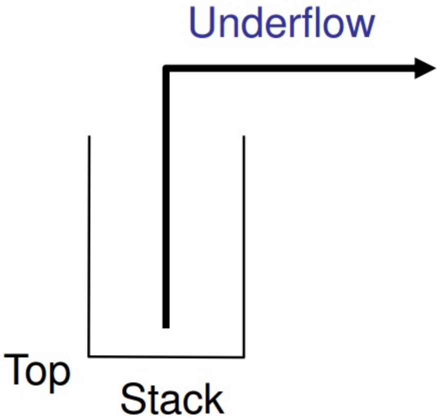


Figure: Unsuccessful Pop operation. Stack remains unchanged.

Basic operations of Stacks: Top

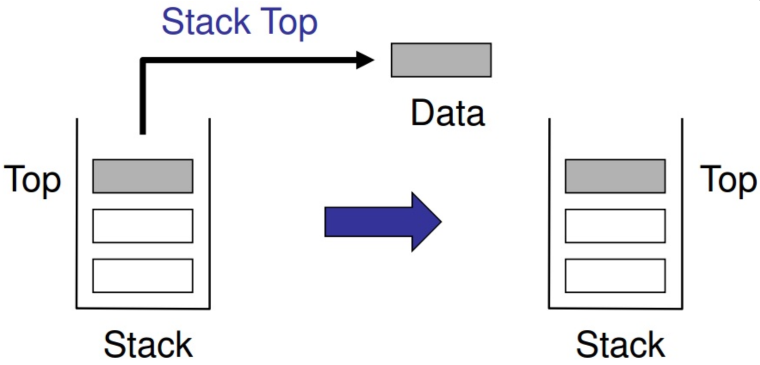


Figure: Successful Top operation. Stack remains unchanged.

Basic operations of Stacks: Top

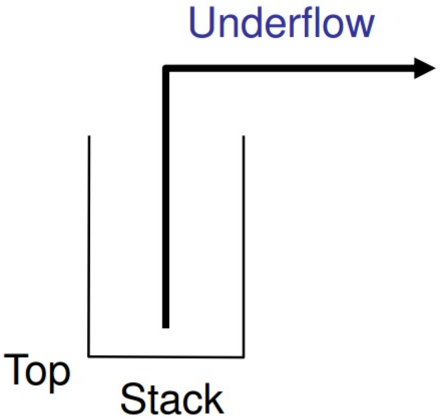
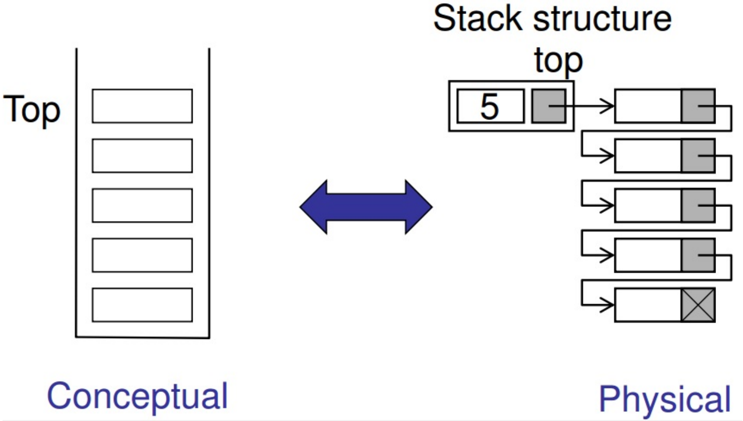


Figure: Unsuccessful Top operation. Stack remains unchanged.

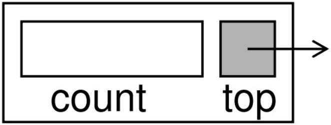
Implementation of Stacks

Linked-list implementation



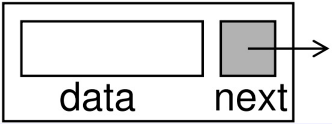
Linked-list implementation

Stack structure



```
stack
  count <integer>
  top <node pointer>
end stack
```

Stack node structure



```
node
  data <dataType>
  next <node pointer>
end node
```

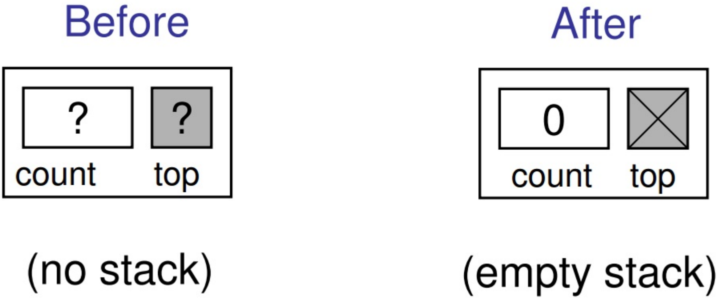
Linked-list implementation in C++

```
template <class ItemType>
struct Node {
  ItemType data;
  Node<ItemType> *next;
};


template <class List_ItemType>
class Stack {
  public:
    Stack();
    ~Stack();
```

Linked-list implementation in C++

```
    void Push(List_ItemType dataIn);
    int Pop(List_ItemType &dataOut);
    int GetStackTop(List_ItemType &dataOut);
    void Clear();
    int IsEmpty();
    int GetSize();
    Stack<List_ItemType>* Clone();
    void Print2Console();

  private:
    Node<List_ItemType>* top;
    int count;
};
```

Create an empty Linked Stack



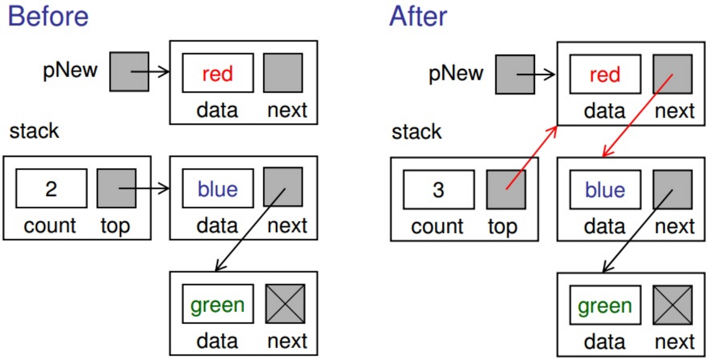
Create an empty Linked Stack

```
Algorithm createStack(ref stack <metadata>)
Initializes the metadata of a stack
Pre: stack is a metadata structure of a stack
Post: metadata initialized

stack.count = 0
stack.top = null
return
End createStack
```

Create an empty Linked Stack

```
template <class List_ItemType>
Stack<List_ItemType>::Stack(){
  this->top = NULL;
  this->count = 0;
}

template <class List_ItemType>
Stack<List_ItemType>::~Stack(){
  this->Clear();
}
```

Push data into a Linked Stack



1. Allocate memory for the new node and set up data.
2. Update pointers:
    - Point the new node to the top node (before adding the new node).
    - Point `top` to the new node.
3. Update count

Push data into a Linked Stack

```
Algorithm pushStack(ref stack
  <metadata>, val data <dataType>)
Inserts (pushes) one item into the stack
Pre: stack is a metadata structure to a
  valid stack
data contains value to be pushed into the
  stack
Post: data have been pushed in stack
Return true if successful; false if
  memory overflow
```

Push data into a Linked Stack

```
if *stack full* then
    success = false
else
    allocate (pNew)
    pNew -> data = data
    pNew -> next = stack.top
    stack.top = pNew
    stack.count = stack.count + 1
    success = true
end
return success
End pushStack
```

Push data into a Linked Stack

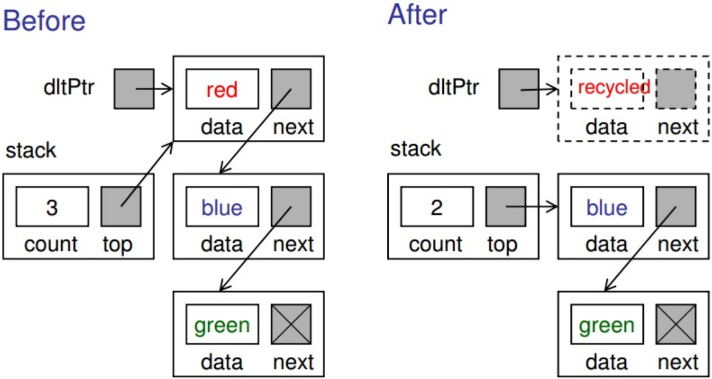
```
template <class List_ItemType>
void Stack<List_ItemType >::Push
                (List_ItemType value){
  Node<List_ItemType>* pNew =
                new Node<List_ItemType >();
  pNew->data = value;
  pNew->next = this->top;
  this->top = pNew;
  this->count++;
}
```

Push data into a Linked Stack

- Push is successful when allocation memory for the new node is successful.
- There is no difference between push data into a stack having elements and push data into an empty stack (`top` having NULL value is assigned to `pNew->next`: that's corresponding to a list having only one element).

```
pNew->next = top
top = pNew
count = count + 1
```

Pop Linked Stack



1. `dltPtr` holds the element on the top of the stack.
2. `top` points to the next element.
3. Recycle `dltPtr`. Decrease `count` by 1.

Pop Linked Stack

```
Algorithm popStack(ref stack
  <metadata>, ref dataOut <dataType>)
Pops the item on the top of the stack and
  returns it to caller
Pre: stack is a metadata structure to a
  valid stack
dataOut is to receive the popped data
Post: data have been returned to caller
Return true if successful; false if stack
  is empty
```

Pop Linked Stack

```
if stack empty then
    success = false
else
    dltPtr = stack.top
    dataOut = stack.top -> data
    stack.top = stack.top -> next
    stack.count = stack.count - 1
    recycle(dltPtr)
    success = true
end
return success
End popStack
```

Pop Linked Stack

```
template <class List_ItemType>
int Stack<List_ItemType>::Pop
                (List_ItemType &dataOut){
  if (this->GetSize() == 0)
    return 0;
  Node<List_ItemType>* dltPtr = this->top;
  dataOut = dltPtr->data;
  this->top = dltPtr->next;
  this->count--;
  delete dltPtr;
  return 1;
}
```

Other linked lists
Doubly Linked List
Circularly Linked List
Multilinked List
Stacks
Implementation of Stacks
Linked-list implementation
Array implementation
Applications of Stack
Queues
Implementation of Queue
Linked-list implementation
Array implementation
Applications of Queue

Pop Linked Stack

- Pop is successful when the stack is not empty.
- There is no difference between pop an element from a stack having elements and pop the only-one element in the stack (`dltPtr->next` having NULL value is assigned to top: that's corresponding to an empty stack).

```
top = dltPtr->next
recycle dltPtr
count = count - 1
```

Stack Top

```
Algorithm stackTop(ref stack <metadata>, ref dataOut <dataType>)
Retrieves the data from the top of the stack without changing the stack
Pre: stack is a metadata structure to a valid stack
dataOut is to receive top stack data
Post: data have been returned to caller
Return true if successful; false if stack is empty
```

Stack Top

```
if stack empty then
    success = false
else
    dataOut = stack.top -> data
    success = true
end
return success
End stackTop
```

Stack Top

```
template <class List_ItemType>
int Stack<List_ItemType>::GetStackTop
                    (List_ItemType &dataOut){

  if (this->GetSize() == 0)
    return 0;

  dataOut = this->top->data;

  return 1;
}
```

Destroy Stack

```
Algorithm destroyStack(ref stack <metadata>)
Releases all nodes back to memory

Pre: stack is a metadata structure to a valid stack
Post: stack empty and all nodes recycled
```

Destroy Stack

```
if stack not empty then
    while stack.top not null do
        temp = stack.top
        stack.top = stack.top -> next
        recycle(temp)
    end
end
stack.count = 0
return
End destroyStack
```

Destroy Stack

```
template <class List_ItemType>
void Stack<List_ItemType >::Clear() {
  Node<List_ItemType >* temp;
  while (this->top != NULL){
    temp = this->top;
    this->top = this->top->next;
    delete temp;
  }
  this->count = 0;
}
```

isEmpty Linked Stack

```
Algorithm isEmpty(ref stack <metadata>)
Determines if the stack is empty
Pre: stack is a metadata structure to a valid stack
Post: return stack status
Return true if the stack is empty, false otherwise
if $count = 0$ then
    Return true
else
    Return false
end
```

isEmpty Linked Stack

```
template <class List_ItemType>
int Stack<List_ItemType >::IsEmpty() {
  return (count == 0);
}

template <class List_ItemType>
int Stack<List_ItemType >::GetSize() {
  return count;
}
```

isFull Linked Stack

```
template <class List_ItemType>
int Stack<List_ItemType>::IsFull() {
  Node<List_ItemType>* pNew =
        new Node<List_ItemType>();

  if (pNew != NULL) {
    delete pNew;
    return 0;
  } else {
    return 1;
  }
}
```

Print Stack

```
template <class List_ItemType>
void Stack<List_ItemType>::Print2Console() {
  Node<List_ItemType>* p;
  p = this->top;
  while (p != NULL){
    cout << p->data << "␣";
    p = p->next;
  }
  cout << endl;
}
```

Using Stack

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
  Stack<int> *myStack = new Stack<int>();
  int val;
  myStack->Push(7);
  myStack->Push(9);
  myStack->Push(10);
  myStack->Push(8);
  myStack->Print2Console();
  myStack->Pop(val);
  myStack->Print2Console();
  delete myStack;
  return 0;
}
```

Array-based stack implementation

Implementation of array-based stack is very simple. It uses `top` variable to point to the topmost stack's element in the array.

1. Initialy `top = -1`;
2. `push` operation increases `top` by one and writes pushed element to `storage[top]`;
3. `pop` operation checks that `top` is not equal to -1 and decreases `top` variable by 1;
4. `getTop` operation checks that `top` is not equal to -1 and returns `storage[top]`;
5. `isEmpty` returns boolean if `top == -1`.

Array-based stack implementation

```
#include <string>
using namespace std;

class ArrayStack {
private:
  int top;
  int capacity;
  int *storage;

public:
  ArrayStack(int capacity) {
    storage = new int[capacity];
    this->capacity = capacity;
    top = -1;
  }
  // ...
```

Array-based stack implementation

```
~ArrayStack() {
  delete[] storage;
}

void push(int value) {
  if (top == capacity - 1)
    throw string("Stack␣is␣overflow");
  top++;
  storage[top] = value;
}

void pop(int &dataOut) {
  if (top == -1)
    throw string("Stack␣is␣empty");
 dataOut = storage[top];
 top--;
}
```

Array-based stack implementation

```
int getTop() {
  if (top == -1)
    throw string("Stack␣is␣empty");
  return storage[top];
}

bool isEmpty() {
  return (top == -1);
}

bool isFull() {
  return (top == capacity-1);
}
```

Array-based stack implementation

```
  int getSize() {
    return top + 1;
  }

  void print2Console() {
    if (top > -1) {
        for (int i = top; i >= 0; i--) {
            cout << storage[i] << " ";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
  }

};
```

Using array-based stack

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
  ArrayStack *myStack = new ArrayStack(10);
  int val;
  myStack->push(7);
  myStack->push(9);
  myStack->push(10);
  myStack->push(8);
  myStack->print2Console();
  myStack->pop(val);
  myStack->print2Console();
  delete myStack;
  return 0;
}
```

Applications of Stack

Applications of Stack

- Reversing data items
    - Reverse a list
    - Convert Decimal to Binary
- Parsing
    - Brackets Parse
- Postponement of processing data items
    - Infix to Postfix Transformation
    - Evaluate a Postfix Expression
- Backtracking
    - Goal Seeking Problem
    - Knight's Tour
    - Exiting a Maze
    - Eight Queens Problem

Basic operations of Queues

Queue

Definition

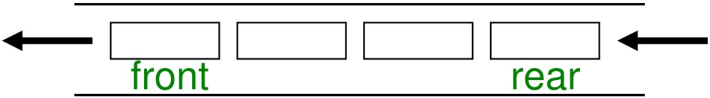
A queue of elements of type T is a finite sequence of elements of T, in which data can only be inserted at one end called the rear, and deleted from the other end called the front.

Queue is a First In - First Out (FIFO) data structure. FIFO: The first item stored in the queue is the first item that can be taken out.

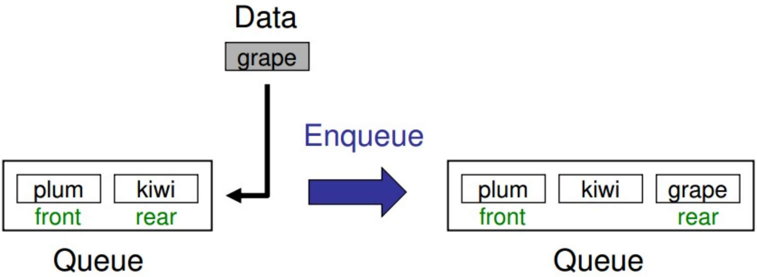
Basic operations of Queues

Basic operations:

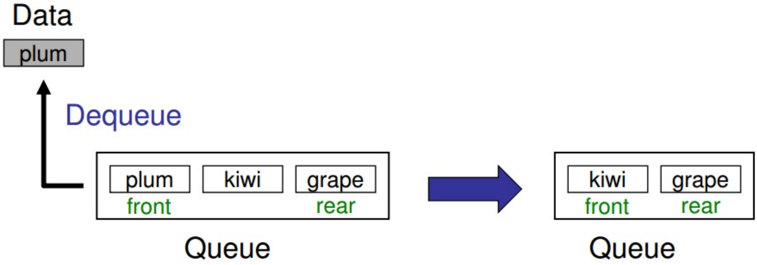
- Construct a queue, leaving it empty.
- Enqueue: put a new element in to the rear of the queue.
- Dequeue: remove the first element from the front of the queue.
- Queue Front: retrieve the front element.
- Queue Rear: retrieve the rear element.



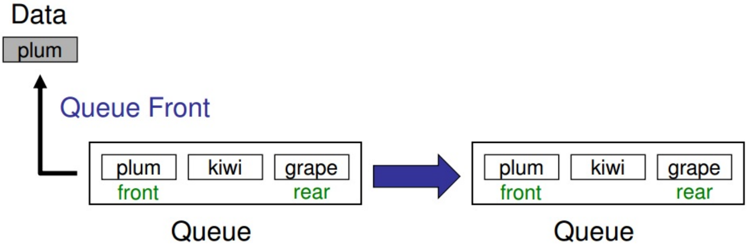
Basic operations of Queues: Enqueue



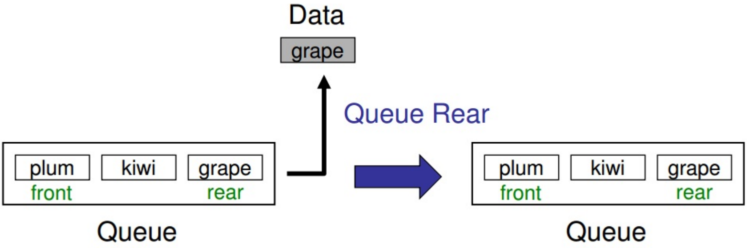
Basic operations of Queues: Dequeue



Basic operations of Queues: Queue Front

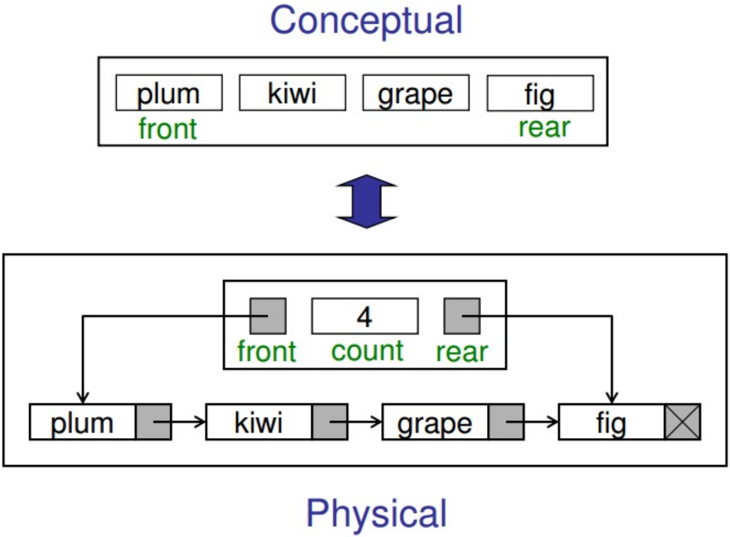


Basic operations of Queues: Queue Rear



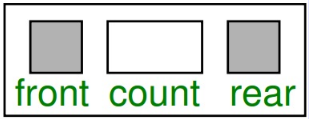
Implementation of Queue

Linked-list implementation



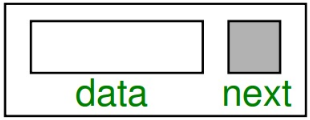
Linked-list implementation

Queue structure



```
queue
  count <integer>
  front <node pointer>
  rear <node pointer>
endqueue
```

Queue node structure



```
node
  data <dataType>
  next <node pointer>
end node
```

Linked-list implementation in C++

```
template <class ItemType>
struct Node {
  ItemType data;
  Node<ItemType> *next;
};


template <class List_ItemType>
class Queue {
  public:
    Queue();
    ~Queue();
```

Linked-list implementation in C++

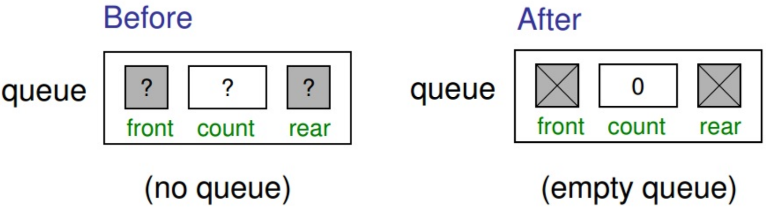
```
    void Enqueue(List_ItemType dataIn);
    int Dequeue(List_ItemType &dataOut);
    int GetQueueFront(List_ItemType &dataOut);
    int GetQueueRear(List_ItemType &dataOut);
    void Clear();
    int IsEmpty();
    int GetSize();
    void Print2Console();

  private:
    Node<List_ItemType> *front, *rear;
    int count;
};
```

Other linked lists
Doubly Linked List
Circularly Linked List
Multilinked List

Stacks
Implementation of Stacks
Linked-list implementation
Array implementation
Applications of Stack

Queues
Implementation of Queue
Linked-list implementation
Array implementation
Applications of Queue

Create Queue



Create Queue

```
Algorithm createQueue(ref queue <metadata>)
Initializes the metadata of a queue
Pre: queue is a metadata structure of a queue
Post: metadata initialized

queue.count= 0
queue.front = null
queue.rear = null
return
End createQueue
```

Create Queue

```
template <class List_ItemType>
Queue<List_ItemType>::Queue(){
  this->count = 0;
  this->front = NULL;
  this->rear = NULL;
}

template <class List_ItemType>
Queue<List_ItemType>::~Queue(){
  this->Clear();
}
```

Enqueue: Insert into an empty queue

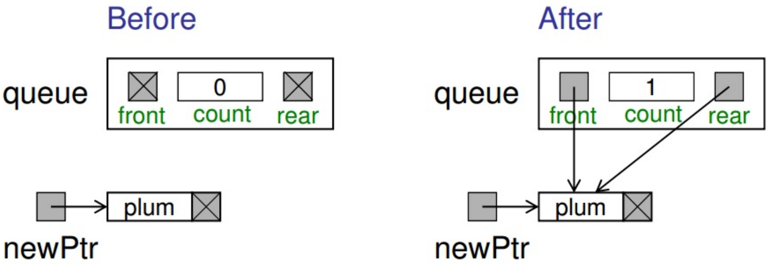


Figure: Insert into an empty queue

Enqueue: Insert into a queue with data

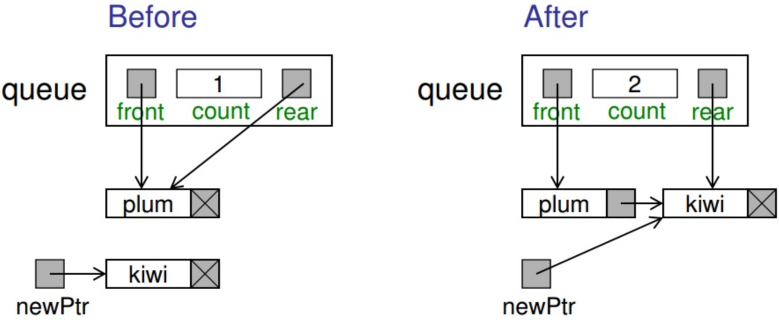


Figure: Insert into a queue with data

Enqueue

```
Algorithm enqueue(ref queue
  <metadata>, val data <dataType>)
Inserts one item at the rear of the queue

Pre: queue is a metadata structure of a
  valid queue
data contains data to be inserted into
  queue

Post: data have been inserted in queue
Return true if successful, false if
  memory overflow
```

Enqueue

```
if queue full then
    return false
end
allocate (newPtr)
newPtr -> data = data
newPtr -> next = null
if queue.count = 0 then
    // Insert into an empty queue
    queue.front = newPtr
else
    // Insert into a queue with data
    queue.rear -> next = newPtr
end
queue.rear = newPtr
queue.count = queue.count + 1
return true
End enqueue
```

Enqueue

```
template <class List_ItemType>
void Queue<List_ItemType>::Enqueue
        (List_ItemType value){
  Node<List_ItemType>* newPtr = new
        Node<List_ItemType>();
  newPtr->data = value;
  newPtr->next = NULL;
  if (this->count == 0)
    this->front = newPtr;
  else
    this->rear->next = newPtr;
  this->rear = newPtr;
  this->count++;
}
```

Dequeue: Delete data in a queue with only one item

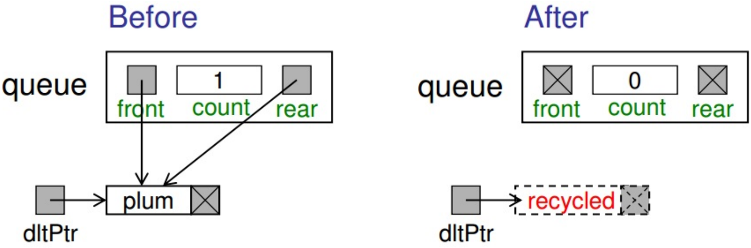


Figure: Delete data in a queue with only one item

Dequeue: Delete data in a queue with more than one item

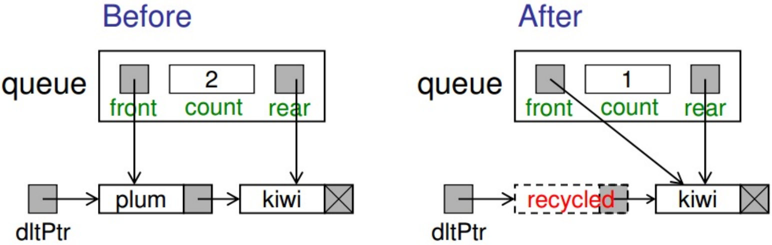


Figure: Delete data in a queue with more than one item

Dequeue

```
Algorithm dequeue(ref queue <metadata>, ref dataOut <dataType>)
Deletes one item at the front of the queue and returns its data to caller

Pre: queue is a metadata structure of a valid queue
dataOut is to receive dequeued data

Post: front data have been returned to caller
Return true if successful, false if memory overflow
```

Dequeue

```
if queue empty then
    return false
end
dataOut = queue.front -> data
dltPtr = queue.front
if queue.count = 1 then
    // Delete data in a queue with only one item
    queue.rear = NULL
end
queue.front = queue.front -> next
queue.count = queue.count - 1
recycle (dltPtr)
return true
End dequeue
```

Dequeue

```
template <class List_ItemType>
int Queue<List_ItemType>::Dequeue(
        List_ItemType &dataOut){
  if (count == 0)
    return 0;
  dataOut = front->data;
  Node<List_ItemType>* dltPtr= this->front;
  if (count == 1)
    this->rear = NULL;
  this->front = this->front->next;
  this->count--;
  delete dltPtr;
  return 1;
}
```

Queue Front

```
template <class List_ItemType>
int Queue<List_ItemType>::GetQueueFront
        (List_ItemType &dataOut){
  if (count == 0)
    return 0;
  dataOut = this->front->data;
  return 1;
}
```

Queue Rear

```
template <class List_ItemType>
int Queue<List_ItemType >::GetQueueRear
       (List_ItemType &dataOut){
  if (count == 0)
    return 0;
  dataOut = this->rear->data;
  return 1;
}
```

Destroy Queue

```
Algorithm destroyQueue(ref queue <metadata>)
Deletes all data from a queue

Pre: queue is a metadata structure of a valid queue

Post: queue empty and all nodes recycled

Return nothing
```

Destroy Queue

```
if queue not empty then
    while queue.front not null do
        temp = queue.front
        queue.front = queue.front-> next
        recycle(temp)
    end
end
queue.front = NULL
queue.rear = NULL
queue.count = 0
return
End destroyQueue
```

Destroy Queue

```
template <class List_ItemType>
void Queue<List_ItemType >::Clear() {
  Node<List_ItemType>* temp;
  while (this->front != NULL){
    temp = this->front;
    this->front= this->front->next;
    delete temp;
  }
  this->front = NULL;
  this->rear = NULL;
  this->count = 0;
}
```

Queue Empty

```
template <class List_ItemType>
int Queue<List_ItemType>::IsEmpty() {
  return (this->count == 0);
}

template <class List_ItemType>
int Queue<List_ItemType>::GetSize() {
  return this->count;
}
```

Print Queue

```
template <class List_ItemType>
void Queue<List_ItemType>::Print2Console(){
  Node<List_ItemType>* p;
  p = this->front;
  cout << "Front:␣";
  while (p != NULL){
    cout << p->data << "␣";
    p = p->next;
  }
  cout << endl;
}
```

Using Queue

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
  Queue<int> *myQueue = new Queue<int>();
  int val;
  myQueue->Enqueue(7);
  myQueue->Enqueue(9);
  myQueue->Enqueue(10);
  myQueue->Enqueue(8);
  myQueue->Print2Console();
  myQueue->Dequeue(val);
  myQueue->Print2Console();
  delete myQueue;
  return 1;
}
```

Array-based queue implementation

```
#include <string>
using namespace std;
class ArrayQueue {
private:
  int capacity;
  int front;
  int rear;
  int *storage;

public:
  ArrayQueue(int capacity) {
    storage = new int[capacity];
    this->capacity = capacity;
    front = -1;
    rear = -1;
  }
```

Array-based queue implementation

```
~ArrayQueue() {
  delete[] storage;
}

void enQueue(int value) {
  if(isFull()) throw string("Queue is full");
  if (front == -1) front = 0;
  rear++;
  storage[rear % capacity] = value;
}

void deQueue(int &valueOut) {
  if (isEmpty())
    throw string("Queue is empty");
  valueOut = storage[front % capacity];
  front++;
}
```

Array-based queue implementation

```
int getFront() {
  if (isEmpty())
    throw string("Queue␣is␣empty");
  return storage[front % capacity];
}

int getRear() {
  if (isEmpty())
    throw string("Queue␣is␣empty");
  return storage[rear % capacity];
}
```

Array-based queue implementation

```
  bool isEmpty() {
    return (front > rear || front == -1);
  }

  bool isFull() {
    return (rear - front + 1 ==
capacity);
  }

  int getSize() {
    return rear - front + 1;
  }

};
```

Using Array-based queue

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
  ArrayQueue *myQueue = new ArrayQueue(10);
  int val;
  myQueue->enQueue(7);
  myQueue->enQueue(9);
  myQueue->enQueue(10);
  myQueue->enQueue(8);
  myQueue->deQueue(val);
  delete myQueue;
  return 1;
}
```

Applications of Queue

Applications of Queue

- Polynomial Arithmetic
- Categorizing Data
- Evaluate a Prefix Expression
- Radix Sort
- Queue Simulation

THANK YOU.