

# LINKED LIST VARIATIONS

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (NUTECH)

DR. SAMAN RIAZ LECTURE # 9

# **ROADMAP**

- List as an ADT
- An Array-Based Implementation of Lists
- Introduction to Linked Lists
- A Pointer-Based Implementation in C++
- Variations of Linked-lists

#### LINKED LISTS - ADVANTAGES

- Access any item as long as external link to first item maintained
- Insert new item without shifting
- Delete existing item without shifting
- Can expand/contract (flexibile) as necessary

# LINKED LISTS - DISADVANTAGES

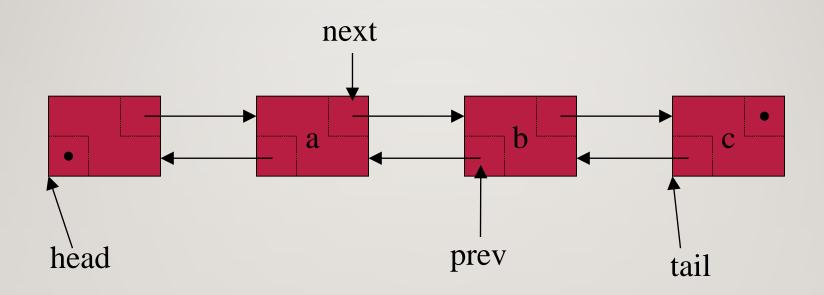
- Overhead of links:
  - used only internally, pure overhead
- ■If dynamic, must provide
  - destructor
  - □ copy constructor
  - ☐assignment operator
- No longer have direct access to each element of the list
  - ☐ Many sorting algorithms need direct access
  - ☐Binary search needs direct access
- Access of n<sup>th</sup> item now less efficient
  - must go through first element, then second, and then third, etc.

# **SOME APPLICATIONS?**

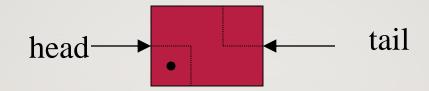
- A linked list would be a reasonably good choice for implementing any of the following:
- I. Applications that have an MRU list (a linked list of file names)
- 2. The cache in your browser that allows you to hit the BACK button (a linked list of URLs)
- 3. Undo functionality in Photoshop or Word (a linked list of state)
- 4. A list in the GPS of the turns along your route

Can we go back in current implementation?

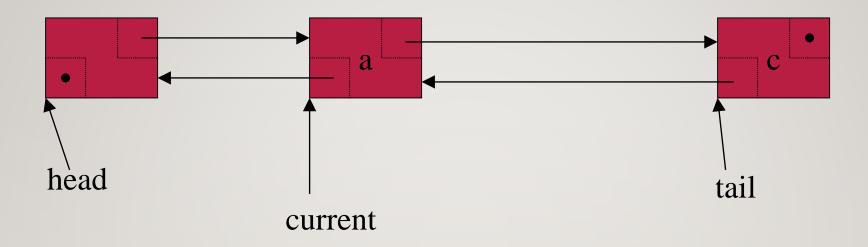
# **DOUBLY LINKED LISTS**



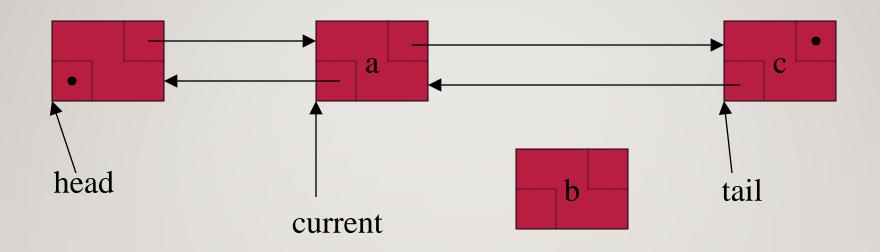
Consider how hard it is to back up in a singly linked list.



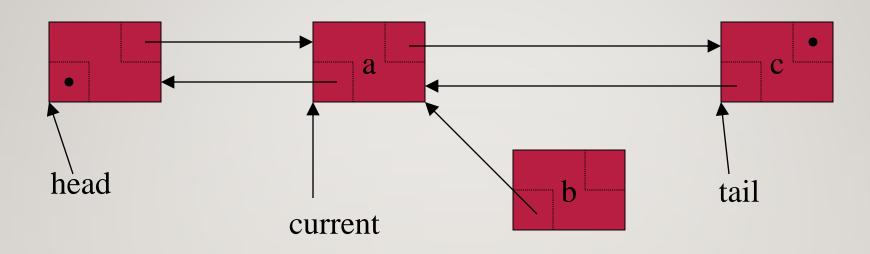
```
// Adding first node
head = new DoubleListNode;
head->next = null;
head->prev = null;
tail = head;
```



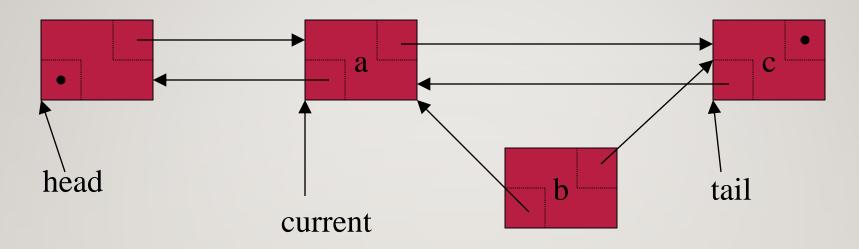
```
newNode = new DoublyLinkedListNode
newNode->prev = current;
newNode->next = current->next;
newNode->prev->next = newNode;
newNode->next->prev = newNode;
current = newNode
```



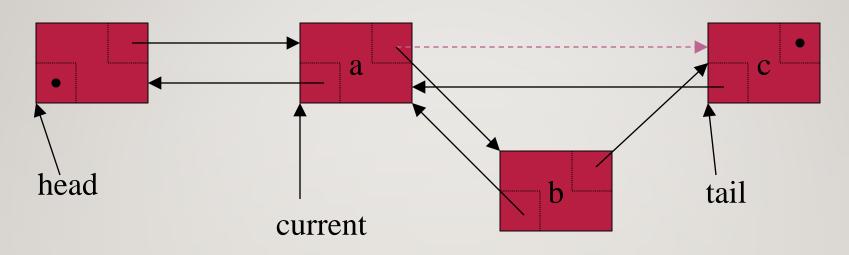
```
newNode = new DoublyLinkedListNode
newNode->prev = current;
newNode->next = current->next;
newNode->prev->next = newNode;
newNode->next->prev = newNode;
current = newNode
```



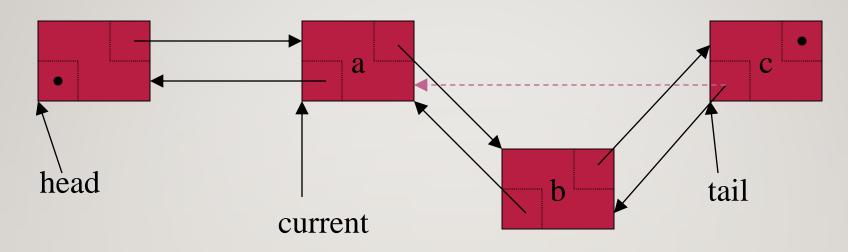
```
newNode = new DoublyLinkedListNode
newNode->prev = current;
newNode->next = current->next;
newNode->prev->next = newNode;
newNode->next->prev = newNode;
current = newNode
```



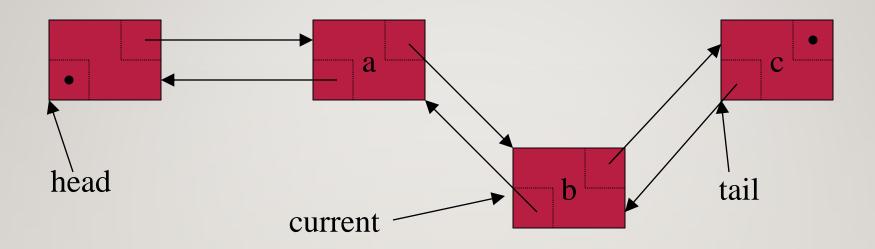
```
newNode = new DoublyLinkedListNode
newNode->prev = current;
newNode->next = current->next;
newNode->prev->next = newNode;
newNode->prev->prev = newNode;
current = newNode
```



```
newNode = new DoublyLinkedListNode
newNode->prev = current;
newNode->next = current->next;
newNode->prev->next = newNode;// current->next=newNode;
newNode->next->prev = newNode;
current = newNode
```

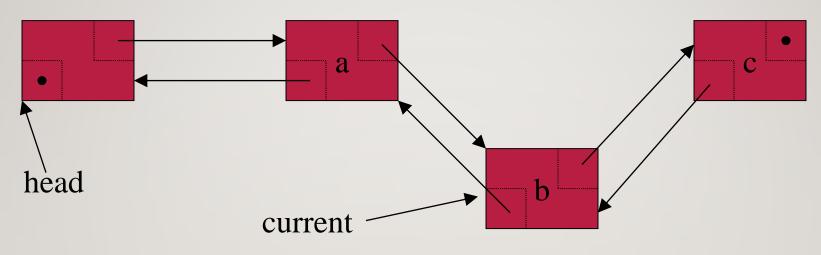


```
newNode = new DoublyLinkedListNode
newNode->prev = current;
newNode->next = current->next;
newNode->prev->next = newNode;
newNode->next->prev = newNode;
current = newNode
```



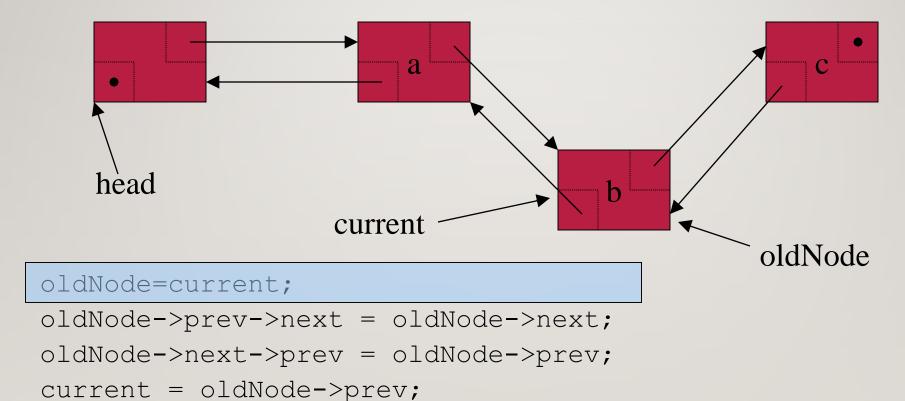
```
newNode = new DoublyLinkedListNode
newNode->prev = current;
newNode->next = current->next;
newNode->prev->next = newNode;
newNode->next->prev = newNode;
current = newNode
```

# DELETING AN ELEMENT FROM A DOUBLE LINKED LIST

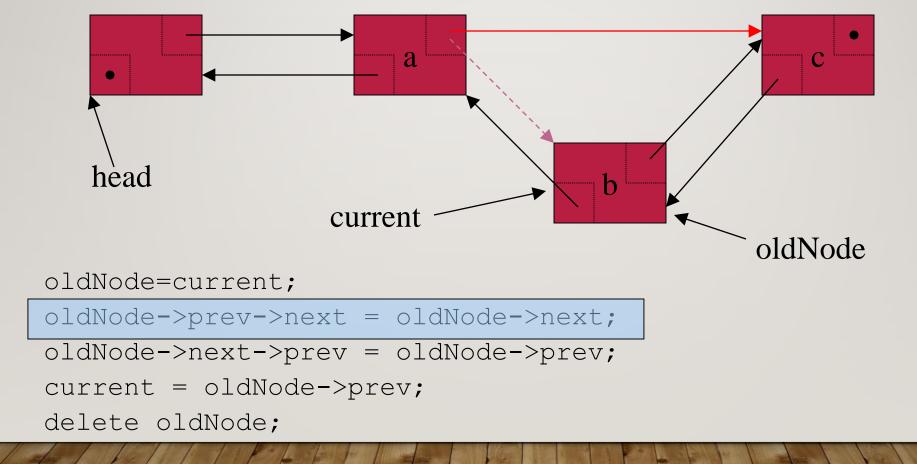


```
oldNode=current;
oldNode->prev->next = oldNode->next;
oldNode->next->prev = oldNode->prev;
current = oldNode->prev;
delete oldNode;
```

# DELETING AN ELEMENT FROM A DOUBLE LINKED LIST

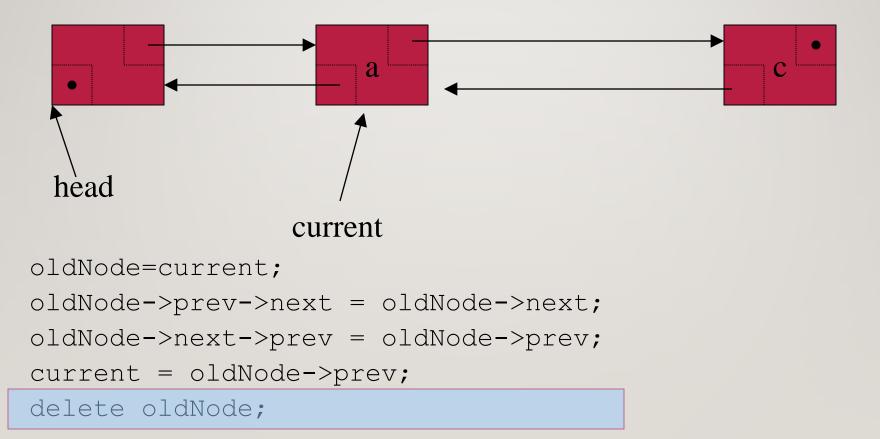


delete oldNode;

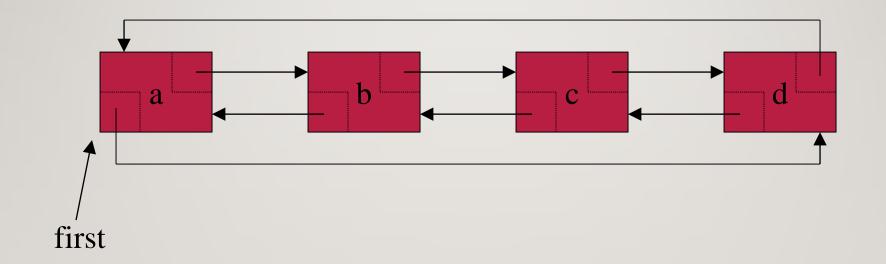


```
hèad
                 current
                                             oldNode
oldNode=current;
oldNode->prev->next = oldNode->next;
oldNode->next->prev = oldNode->prev;
current = oldNode->prev;
delete oldNode;
```

```
hèad
                  current
                                               oldNode
oldNode=current;
oldNode->prev->next = oldNode->next;
oldNode->next->prev = oldNode->prev;
current = oldNode->prev;
delete oldNode;
```



# CIRCULAR LINKED LISTS



#### SORTED LINKED LIST

A sorted linked list is one in which items are in sorted order. It can be derived from a list class.

What is improved?

InsertNode operation? No

DeleteNode & SearchNode operations? Yes

