# Singly and Doubly Linked Lists!

#### **Outline**

- Discussion about Singly & Doubly Linked Lists
  - What is a linked list?
  - Where are linked lists used?
  - Terminology
  - Singly Linked vs. Doubly Linked
- Implementation Details
  - How to insert new elements
  - How to remove elements
- Complexity analysis
- Code Implementation (Doubly linked list)

#### What is a linked list?

A linked list is a sequential list of nodes that hold data which point to other nodes also containing data.

## Where are linked lists used?

- Used in many List, Queue & Stack implementations.
- Great for creating circular lists.
- Can easily model real world objects such as trains.
- Used in separate chaining, which is present certain Hashtable implementations to deal with hashing collisions.
- Often used in the implementation of adjacency lists for graphs.

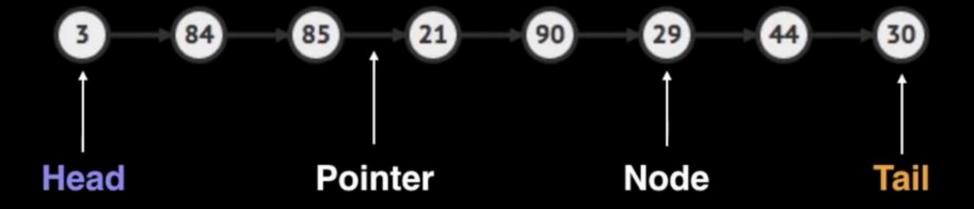
#### Terminology

**Head:** The first node in a linked list

Tail: The last node in a linked list

**Pointer:** Reference to another node

**Node:** An object containing data and pointer(s)



#### Singly vs Doubly Linked Lists

Singly linked lists only hold a reference to the next node. In the implementation you always maintain a reference to the <a href="head">head</a> to the linked list and a reference to the <a href="tail">tail</a> node for quick additions/removals.



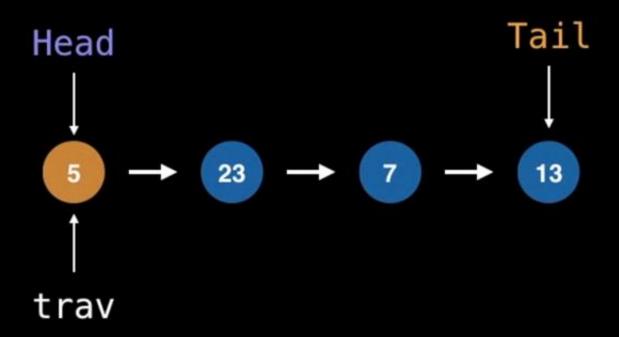
With a doubly linked list each node holds a reference to the next and previous node. In the implementation you always maintain a reference to the head and the tail of the doubly linked list to do quick additions/removals from both ends of your list.

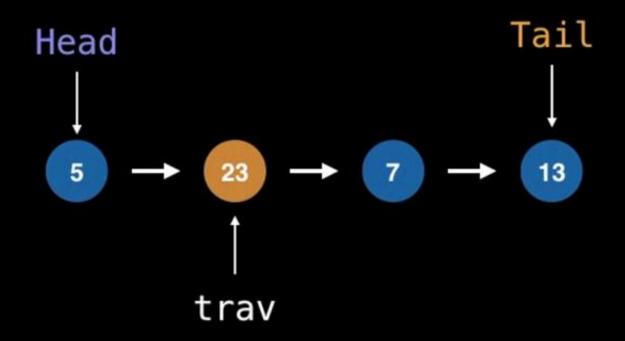
### Singly & Doubly Linked lists Pros and Cons

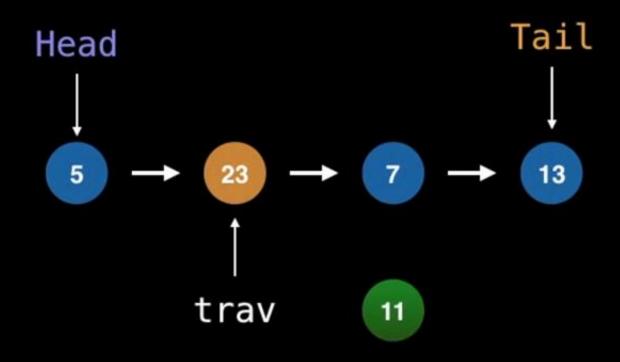
	Pros	Cons
Singly Linked	Uses less memory Simpler implementation	Cannot easily access previous elements
Doubly Linked	Can be traversed backwards	Takes 2x memory

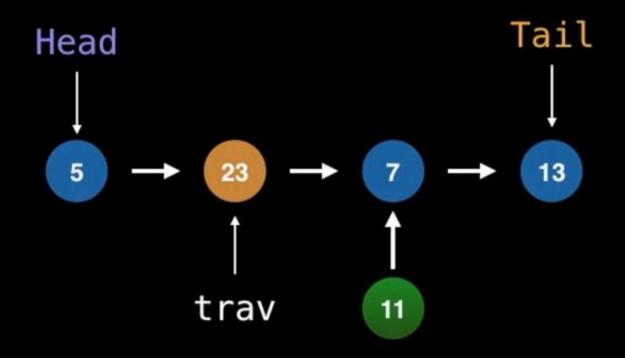
# Implementation details

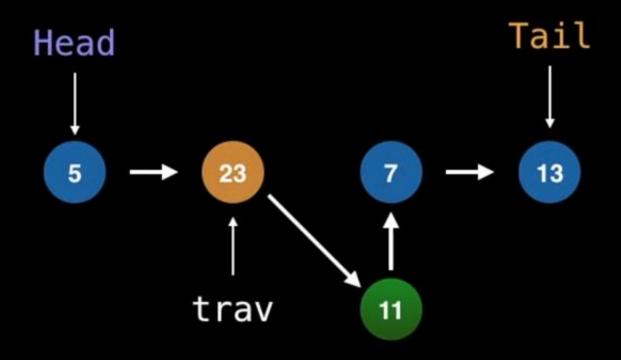


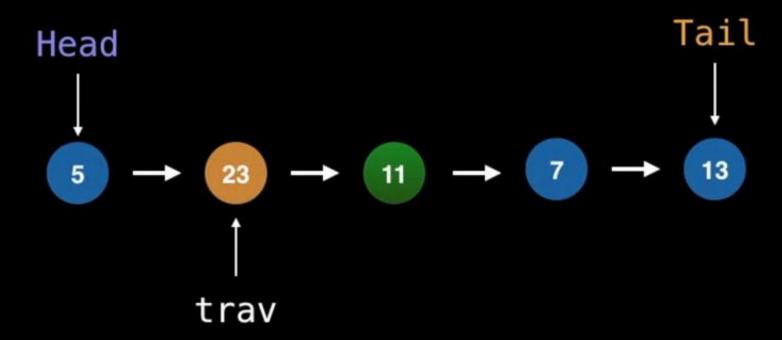


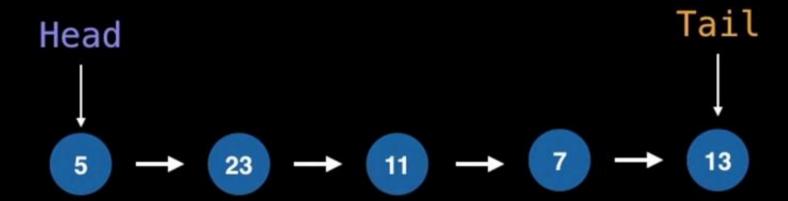




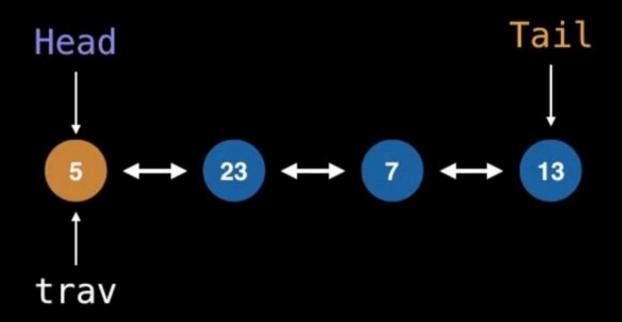


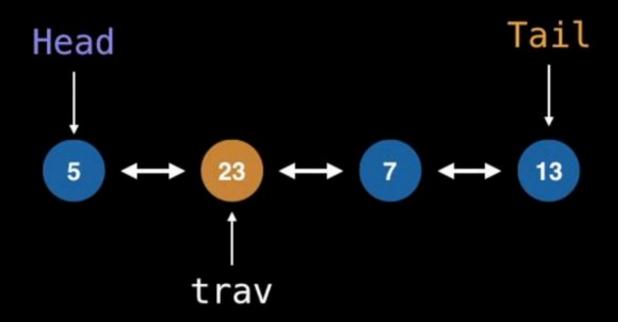


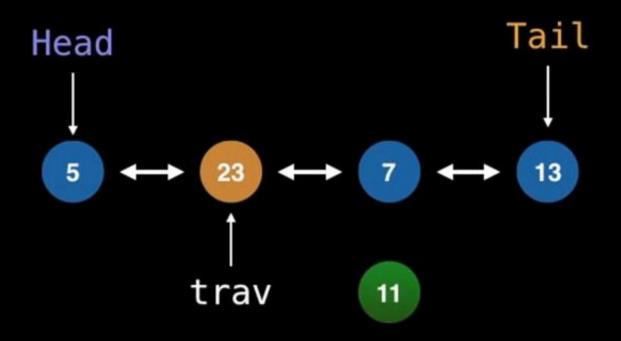


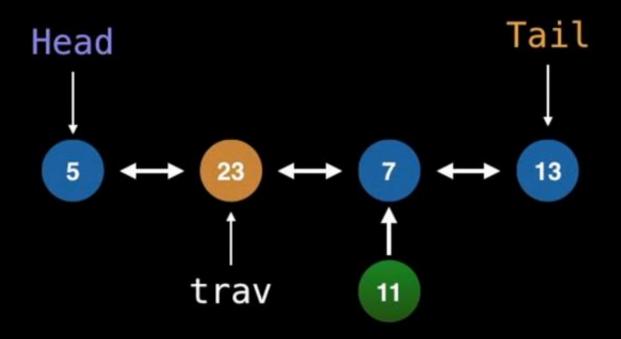


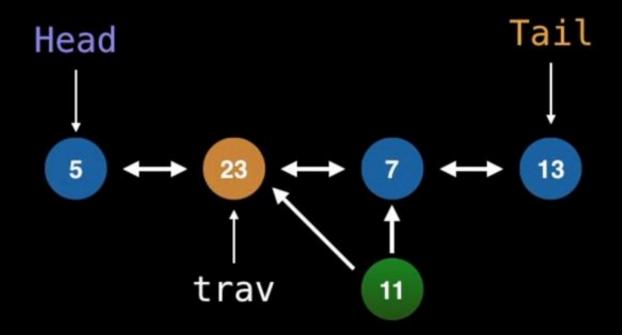




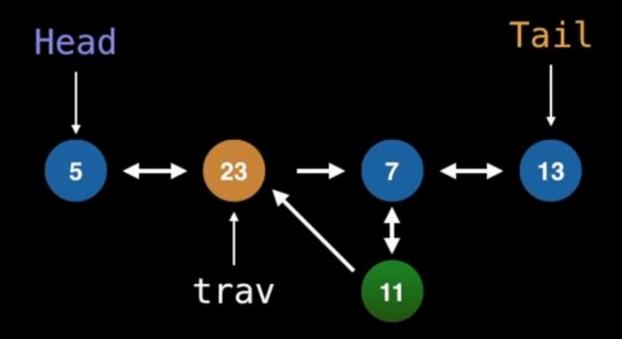


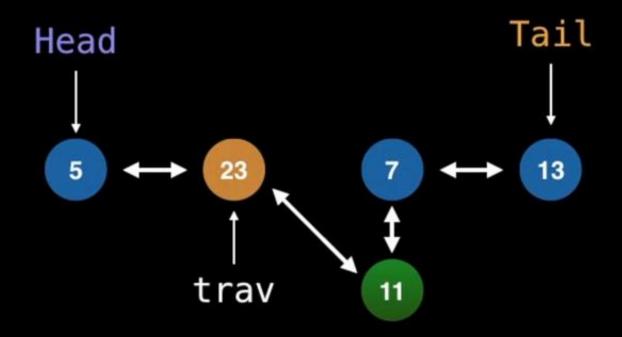




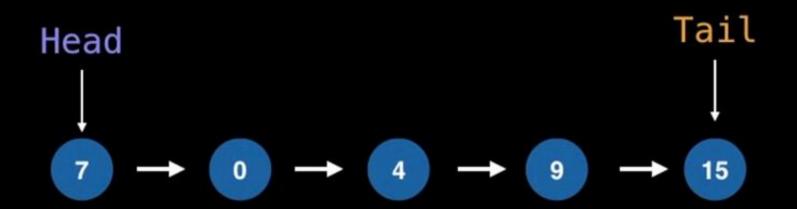


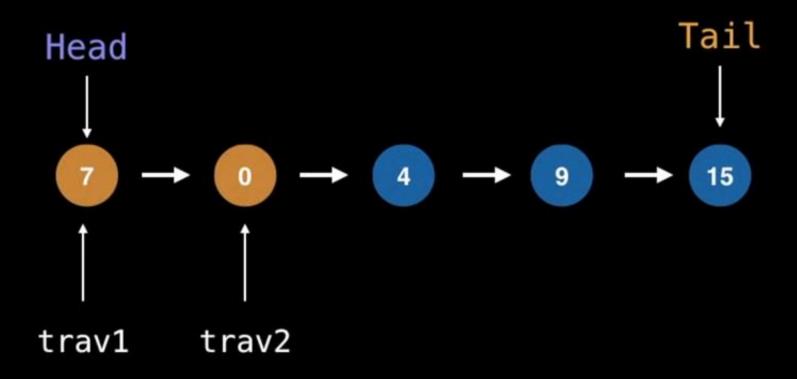


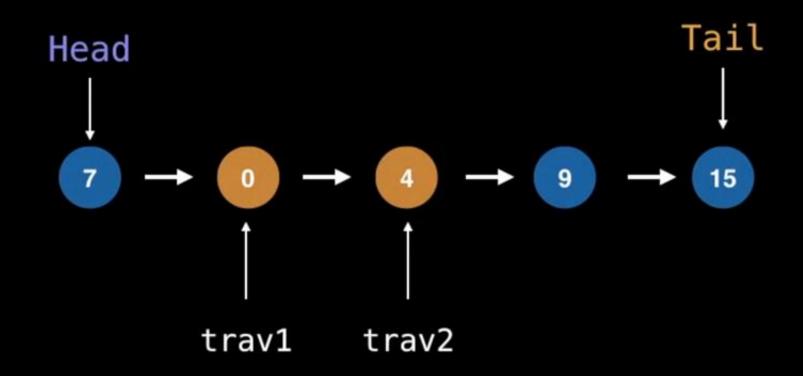


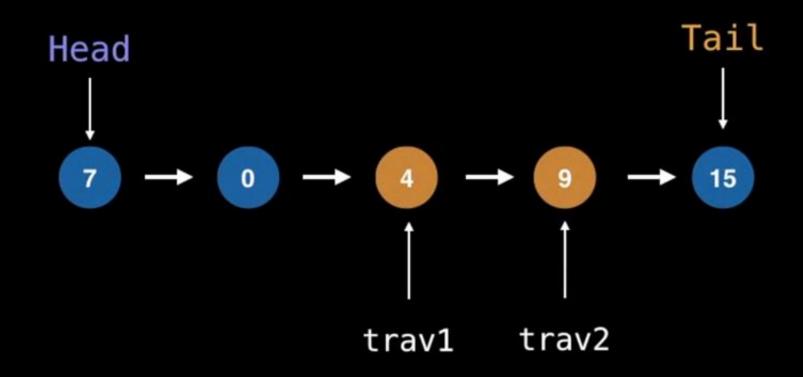


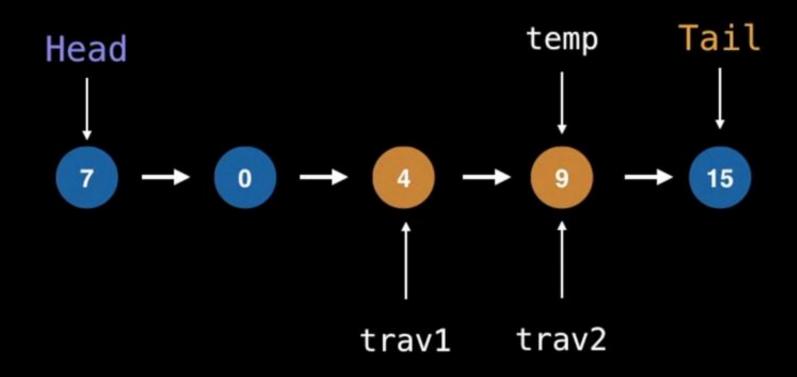


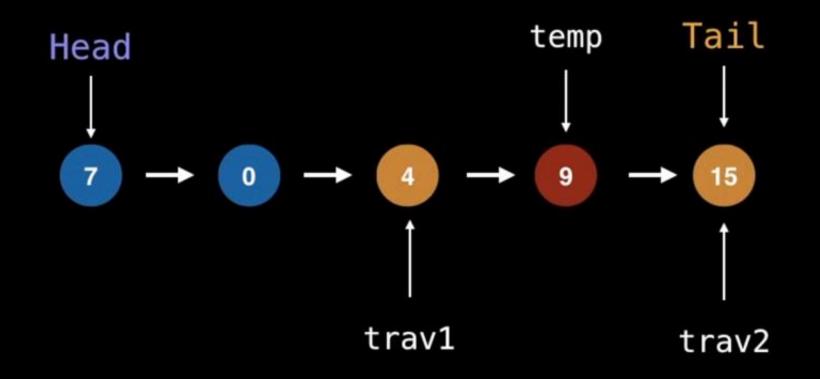


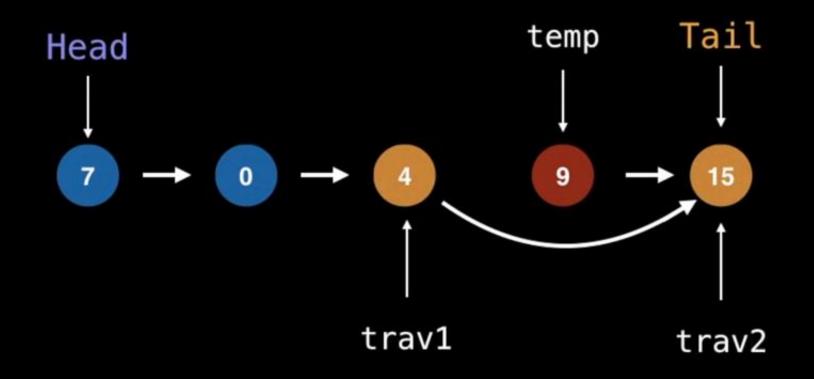


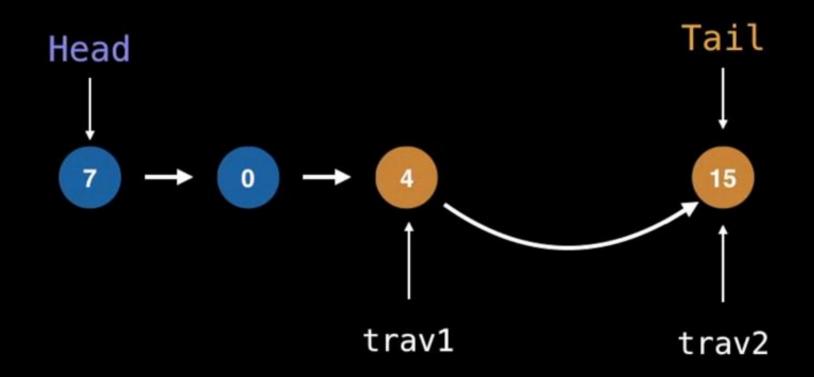


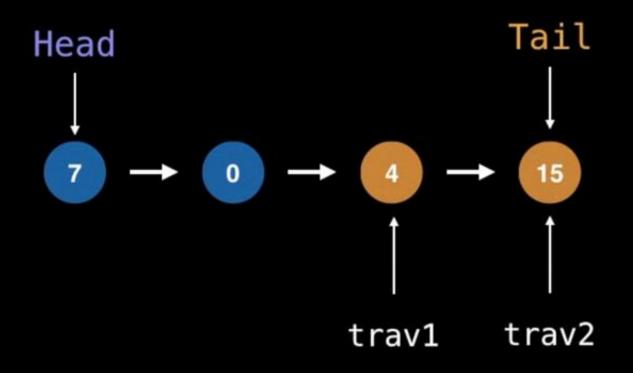


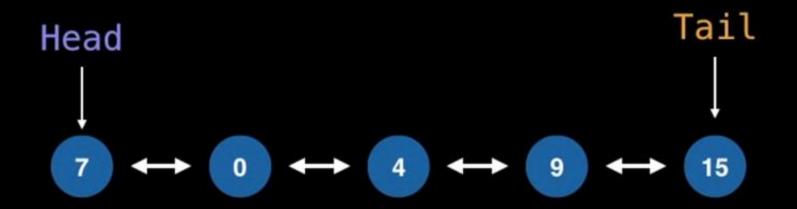


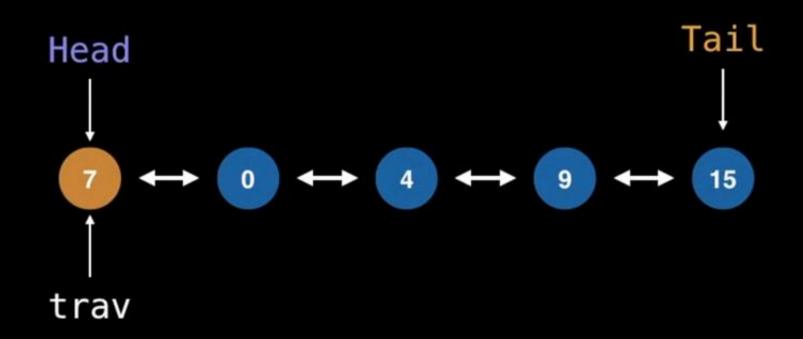


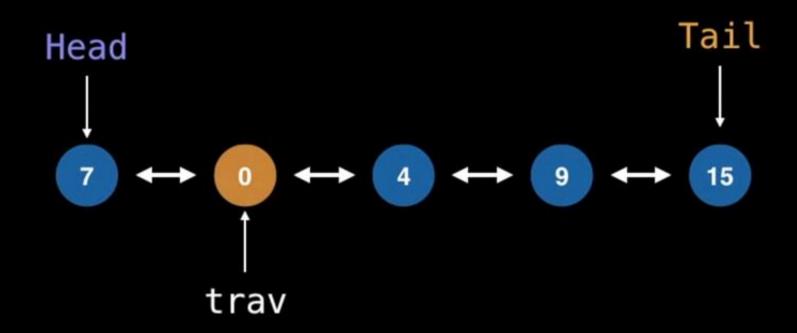


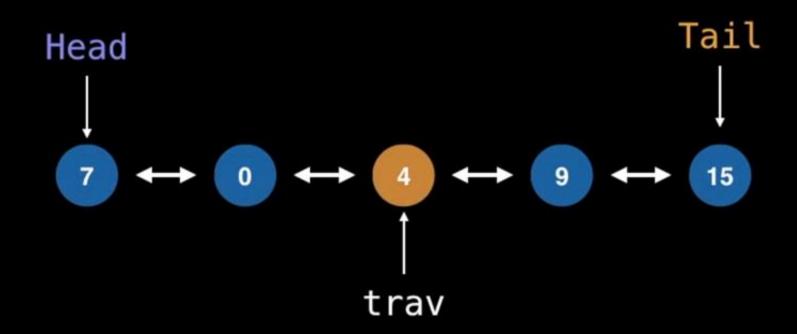


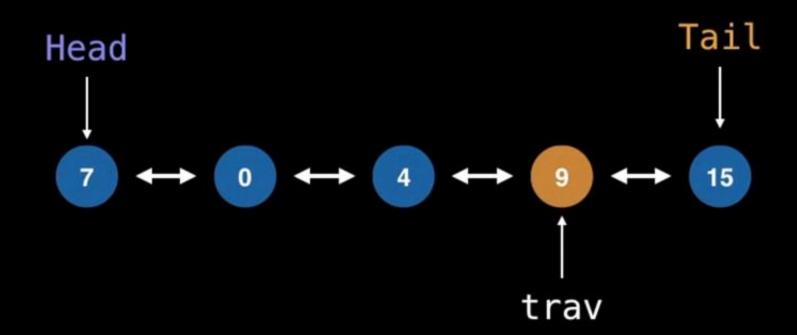


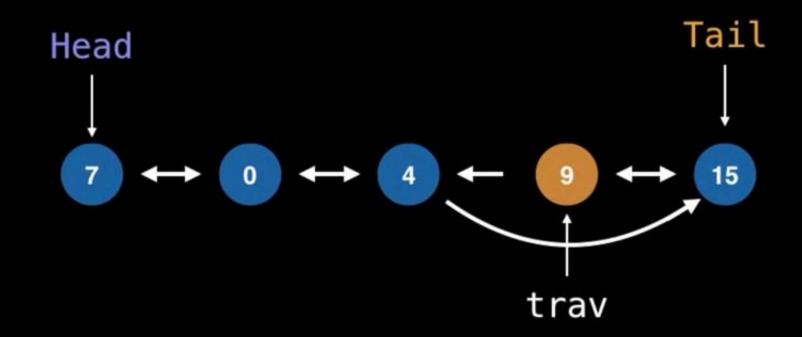


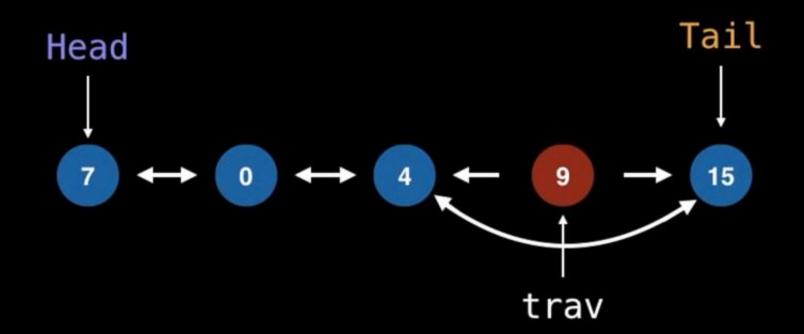


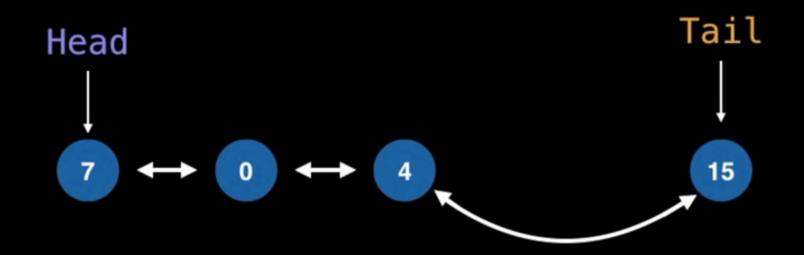


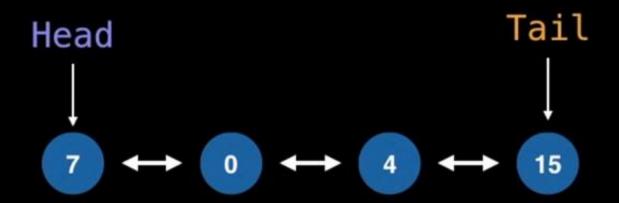












# Complexity Analysis

### Complexity

Singly Linked

Doubly Linked

Search	0(n)	0(n)
Insert at head	0(1)	0(1)
Insert at tail	0(1)	0(1)

### Complexity

Singly Linked

Doubly Linked

Remove at head	0(1)	0(1)
Remove at tail	0(n)	0(1)
Remove in middle	0(n)	0(n)