

Linked Lists (l4.pdf, 2nd half)

Idea, in pictures:



Store a list... but each element tells you where to find the next one.

(contrast w/ vector: next element is @ $(\&e)+1...$)

why?

Pros

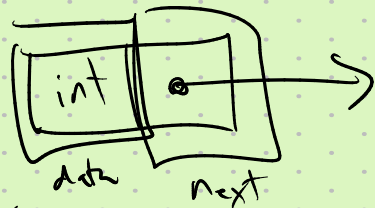
- + can add a new element anywhere in constant # of steps
- + removing elements from any location is also fast (does not depend on total # of elements)

Cons

- No "random access": i.e., no $V[i]$!
- Takes more space: each element takes an 8-byte pointer with it.
- Not friendly for CPU cache.

How to do it in C(++)?

Might be nice to have a datatype for the elements:



We can use structures:

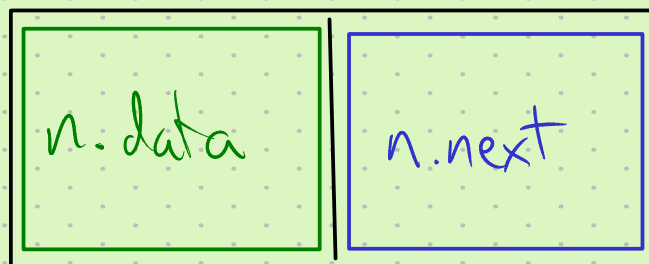
```
struct node {  
    int data;  
    node* next;  
};
```

Code

node n;

pictures

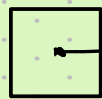
n



More commonly:

node* p = new node;

p



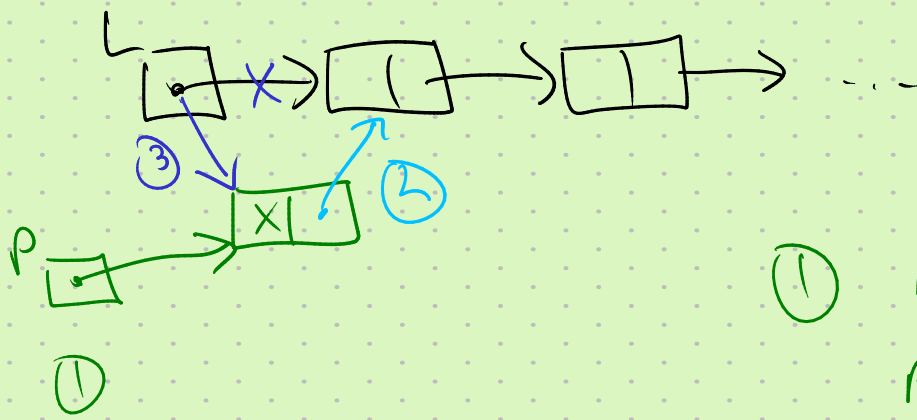
*p



Exercise: add new node to beginning of an existing list.

Note: we'll keep track of a special pointer L (for List) that always tells us where

the list begins.



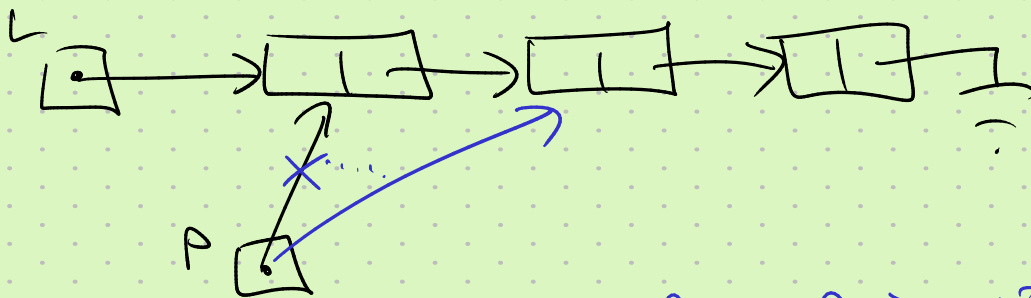
① $\text{node} * p = \text{new node};$
 $p \rightarrow \text{data} = x;$

② $p \rightarrow \text{next} = L;$

③ $L = p;$

// make L point to
// the same place as
// p points

Exercise: print contents of a list.



$p = p \rightarrow \text{next};$

Notes:

$\overline{\quad} \equiv \text{NULL}$