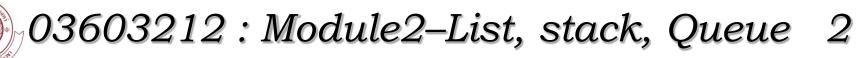


2.4 Doubly Linked Lists

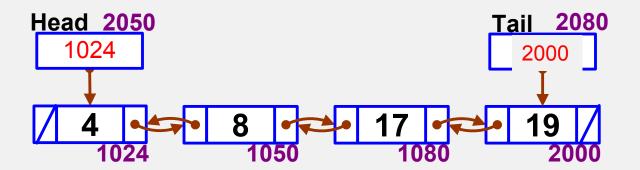
The link list that add extra field to the data structure, containing a pointer to the previous cell.

```
Tail 2080
             Head 2050
                1024
                                                         2000
                                                              p = tall;
struct record
                                                              while (p!= NULL) {
                                                                cout << p -> value :
   int data;
   struct record *next;
                                                heud → tail
   struct record *prev; new
                                                tail -> head
```



2.4.1 Insertion (Doubly Linklist)

- 1. Insert while no data in list
- 2. Insert first
- 3. Insert last
- 4. Insert middle



โครงโปรแกรมในการ insert

```
if(ยังไม่มีข้อมูล ?)
else
    สร้าง node เตรียมไว้
    if ( insert ด้านหน้า ? )
    } else if( insert ด้านหลัง ? )
            else //ตรงกลาง
              หาตำแหน่ง
```

```
if(head==NULL)
else
    สร้าง node เตรียมไว้
   if( data .... head->value?)
   } else if(
           else
             หาตำแหน่ง
```

```
struct record
       int value;
       struct record *prev;
       struct record *next;
struct record *tail=NULL;
struct record *insert(struct record *head,int data)
       if(head==NULL)
               head=new struct record;
               head->value=data;
               head->next=head->prev=NULL;
               tail=head;
       return head;
```

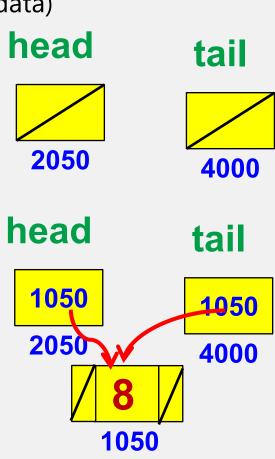
```
int main()
{
    struct record *head=NULL;

    head=insert(head,8);
    cout << head->value<< endl;
    cout << tail->value<< endl;
}</pre>
```

1. Insert while no data in list

struct record *insert(struct record *head, int data)

- ประกาศตัวแปรเอง...
- 1. if(head == NULL)
- 2. { head=new struct rec;
- 3. head->value= data;
- head->next=NULL;
- head->prev=NULL;
- 6. tail=head;
- 7. }
- 8. return head;





2. มีข้อมูลแล้วจะ Insert first

struct record *insert(struct record *head, int data)

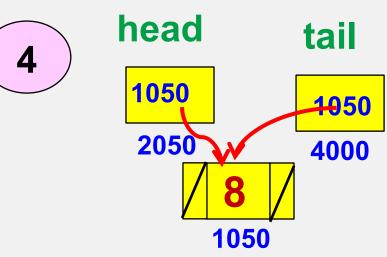
```
.... ประกาศตัวแปรเอง...
1. if( head == NULL)
      head=new struct rec;
2. {
      head->value= data;
3.
```

4. head->next=NULL;

head->prev=NULL; 5.

6. tail=head;

7. }



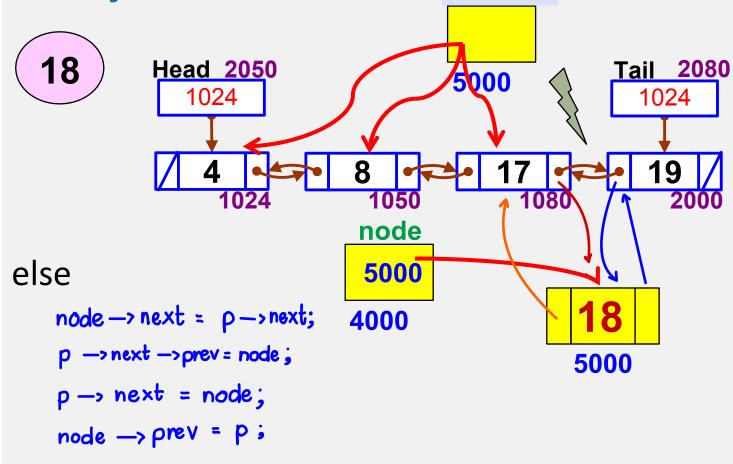


2. มีข้อมูลแล้วจะ Insert first

```
8. else
              = new struct record;
9. { node = สร้าง node เก็บข้อมูลใหม่
10. if (data <= temp->value)
         node -> next = head;
                                                head
          head -> prev = node;
                                                               tail
                          node
          node -> prev = NULL;
                                                  1050
                                                                <del>10</del>50
                             1024
          head = node;
                                                  2050
                                                               4000
                            4000
                                        1024
                                                        1050
```

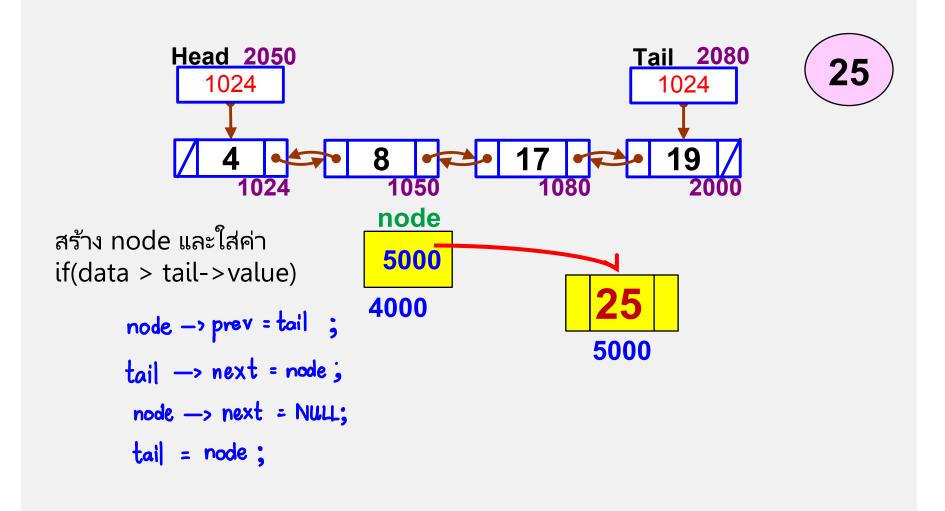


3. มีข้อมูลแล้วจะ Insert mid





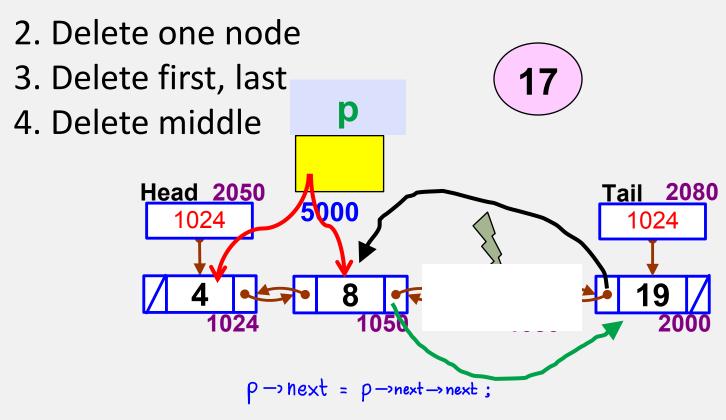
<u>4. มีข้อมูลแล้วจะ Insert last</u>

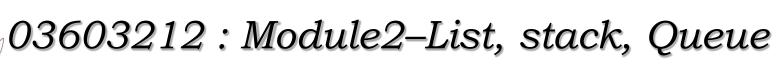




2.4.2 Delete (Doubly Linklist)

1. Delete while no data in list





โครงโปรแกรมในการ delete

```
if(มี node เดียว ?)
else
{ if (ลบโหนดแรก?)
   } else if(ลบโหนดห้าย?)
          else //ตรงกลาง
            หาตำแหน่ง
```

```
tmp = head;
head = NULL;
tail = NULL;
delete (tmp);
tmp = head;
head = head -> next;
head -> prev = NULL;
delete (tmp);
```



4. Delete middle big O(n) W (0)n data $avg = \frac{1+n}{2} = O(n)$ **Tail 2080 Head 2050 5**000 1024 1024 p = head; while (p!= NULL) {if (p -> next -> value == data) { $tmp = p \rightarrow next;$ $p \rightarrow next \rightarrow prev = p;$

 $p \rightarrow next = p \rightarrow next - next$

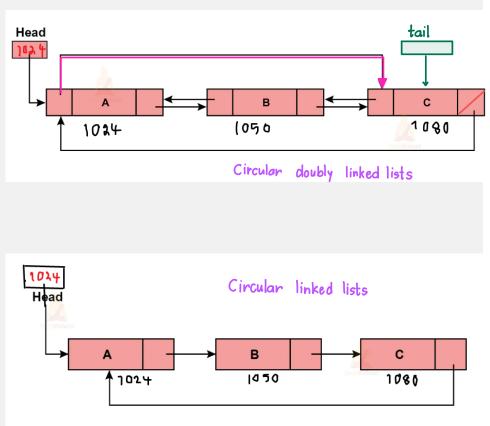
delete (tmp);

p = p -> next;

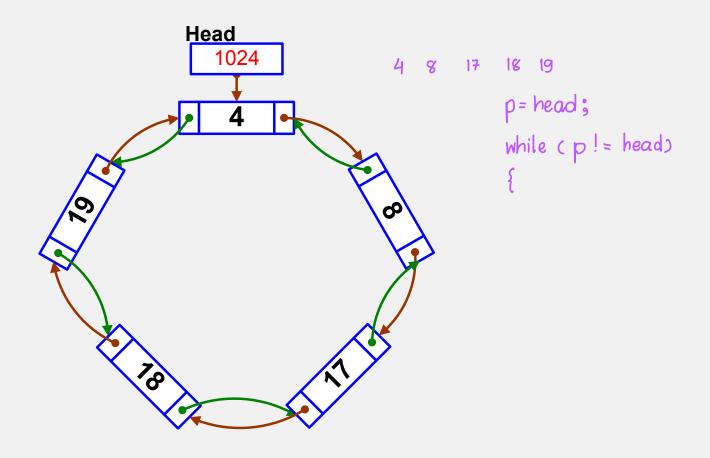


2.5 Circularly doubly linked lists

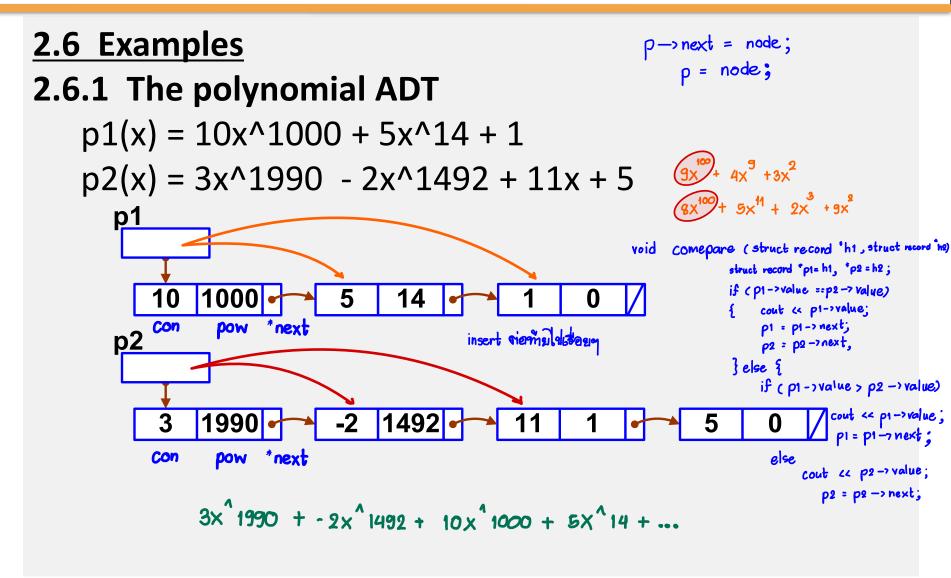
A popular convention is to have the last cell keep pointer back to the first. This can be done with or without a header (If the header present, the last cell point to it.)













2.6.2 Radix Sort

O(n) ଔ ମର୍ଶିଶ

Input 64, 8, 216, 512, 27, 729, 0, 1, 343, 125

