

LINKED LISTS



Algorithms and Data Structures 1
Exercise – 2023S

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OVERVIEW

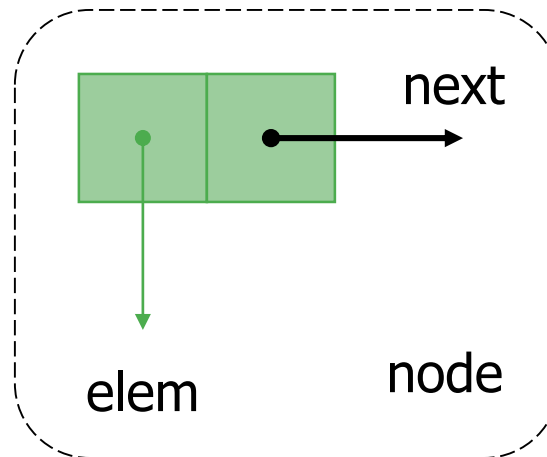
Short summary about the structure of **linked lists**

- Singly linked list
- Doubly linked list
- List structure comparison

LINKED LISTS

A linked list $L = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$

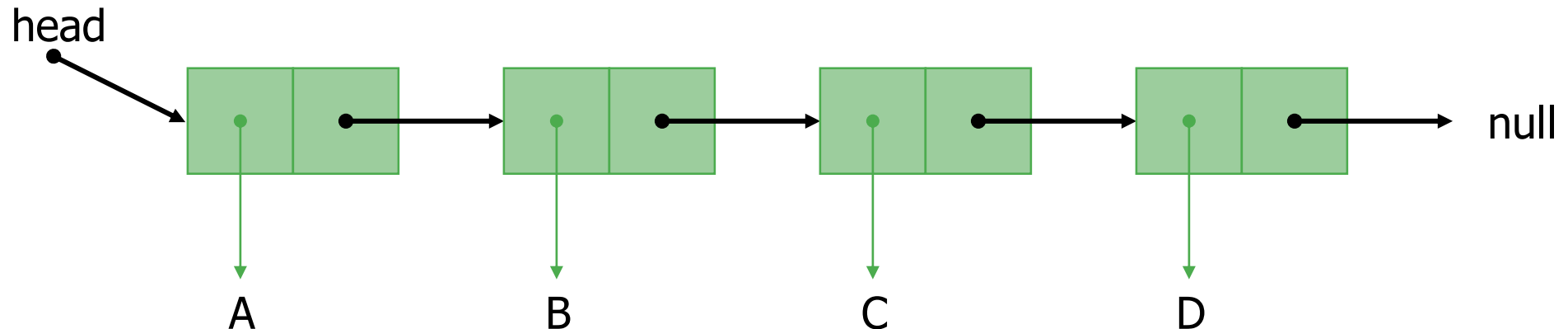
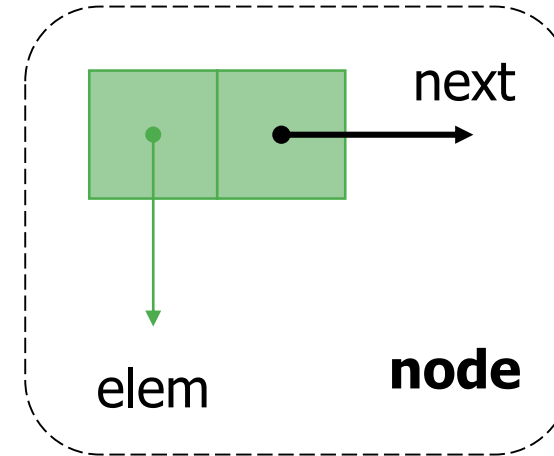
- is a collection of nodes that collectively form a linear sequence
- each node stores a reference to an object that is an element of the sequence, as well as a reference to the next node of the list



SINGLY LINKED LIST

Each **node** stores

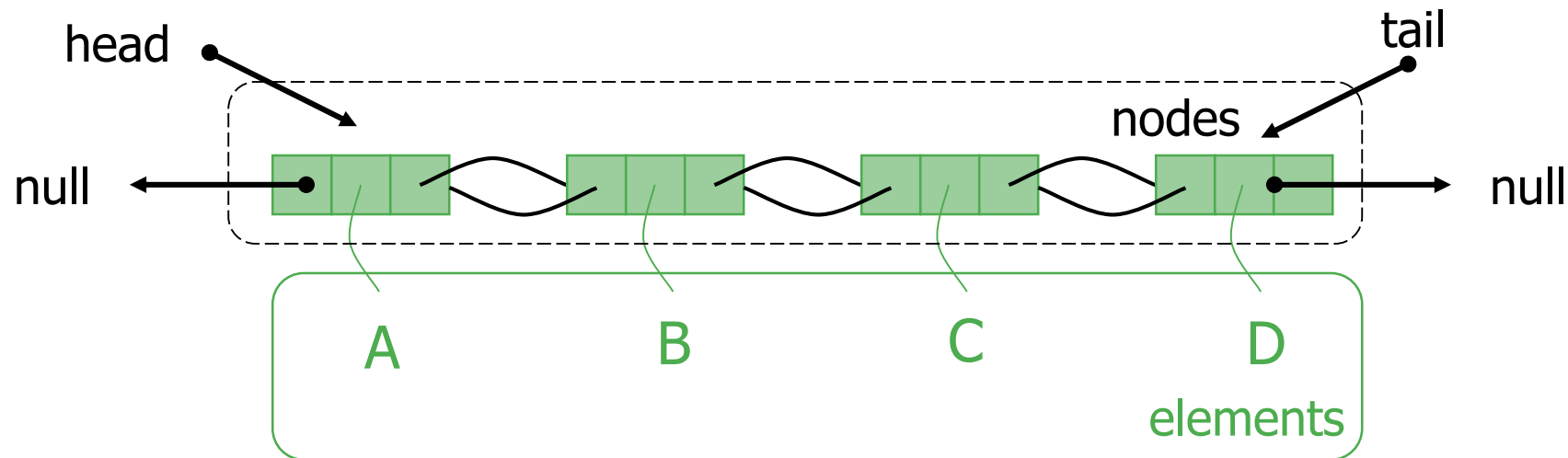
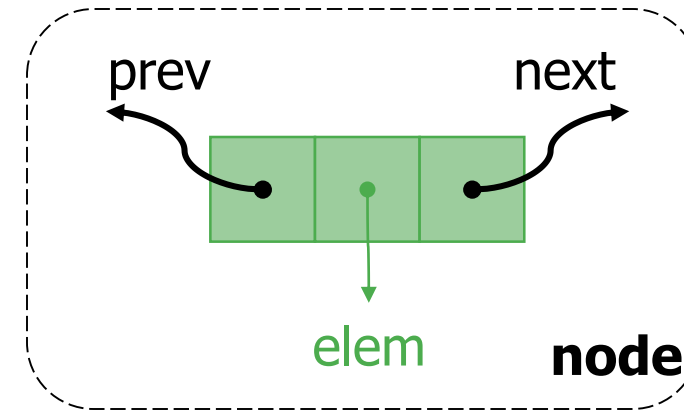
- **element**
- link to the **next** node



DOUBLY LINKED LIST

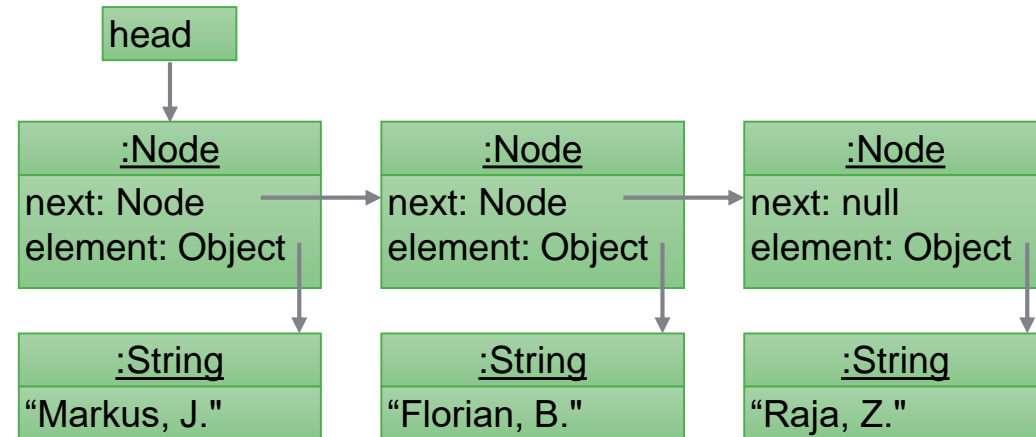
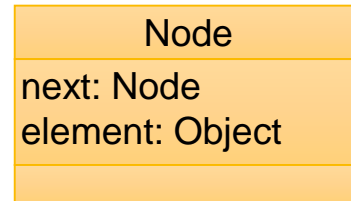
Nodes store

- **element**
- link to the **previous** node
- link to the **next** node

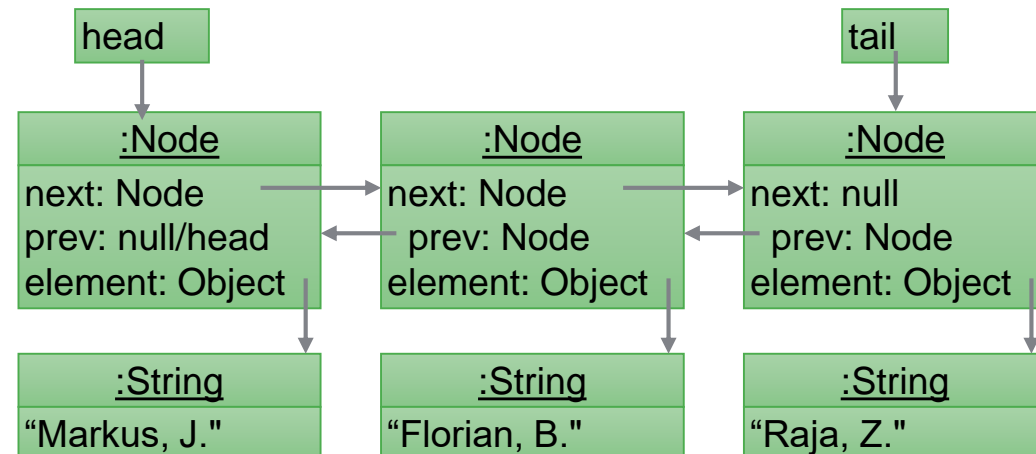
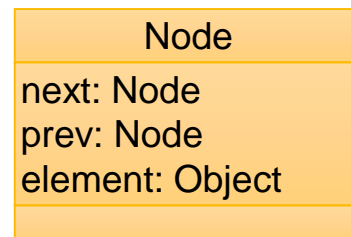


IMPLEMENTATION OF LISTS

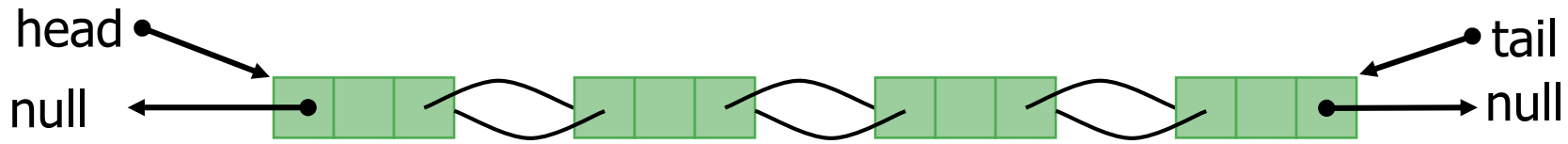
- **Singly linked list:**



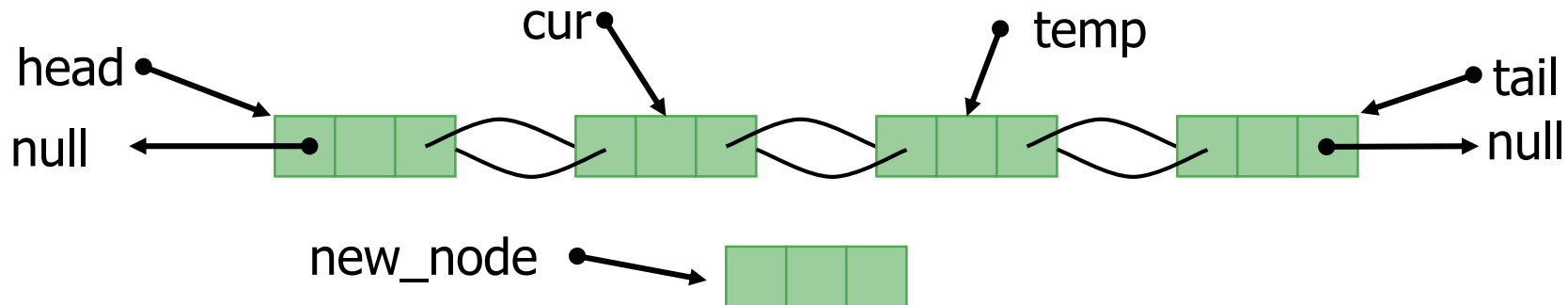
- **Doubly linked list:**



DOUBLY LINKED LIST :: INSERTION

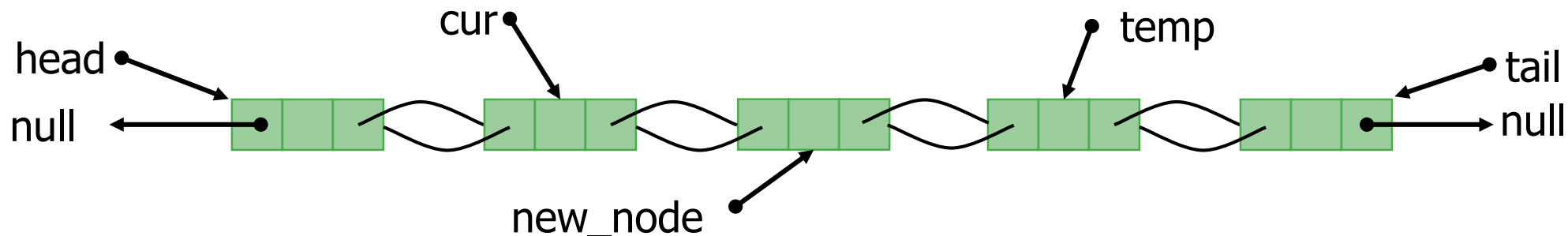


Iterate list with „**cur**“, until position before designated insertion position is reached.
Mark position after designated insertion position with „**temp**“.
Set designated new-to-insert node to „**new_node**“



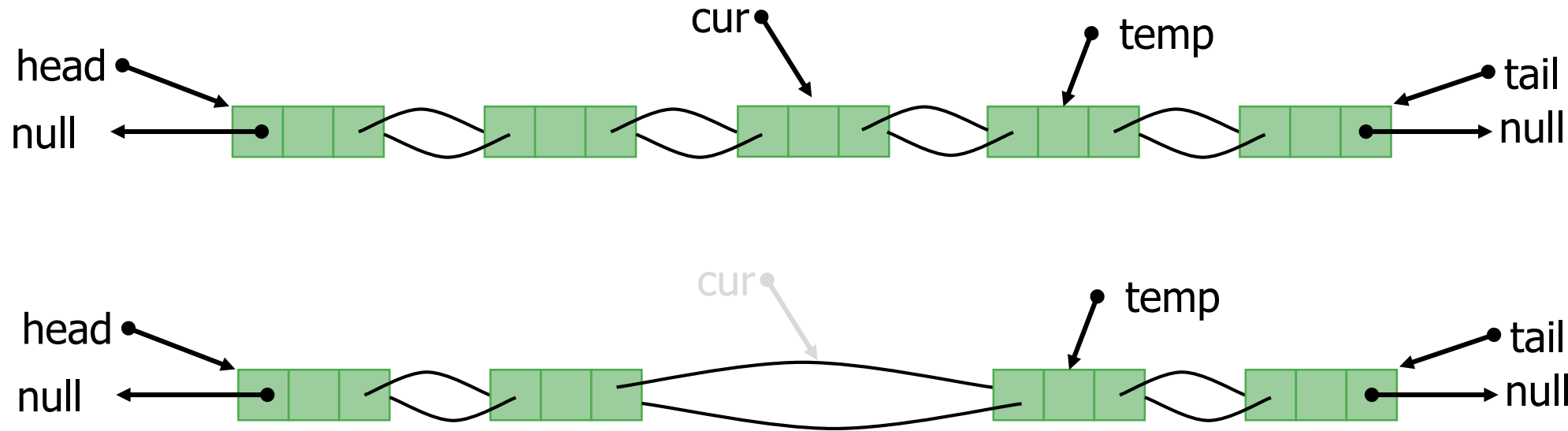
Relink prev and next „pointer“ accordingly:

```
cur.next = new_node  
new_node.prev = cur  
new_node.next = temp  
temp.prev = new_node
```



DOUBLY LINKED LIST :: REMOVAL

Iterate list with „**cur**“, until position of designated deletion position is reached. (Also possible if cur points to one element earlier – but then the relinking has another order!)
Mark position after designated deletion position with „**temp**“.



```
cur.prev.next = temp  
temp.prev = cur.prev  
cur.prev = null  
cur.next = null  
cur.elem = null
```

Note: always consider the different possibilities/cases on inserting and deleting nodes:

- (before) head
- in the list
- (after) tail

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