cs 2010: algorithms and data structures

Lecture 8: Doubly Linked Lists

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Java collections library

public interface java.util.List<E>

boolean add(int index, E element) Inserts the specified element at the specified

position in this list (optional operation).

E remove(int index) Removes the element at the specified position in

this list

. . .

Implementations:

LinkedList doubly-linked list implementation

ArrayList resizable-array implementation

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    StackOfStrings buffer = new StackQueue<String>();
    while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
    {
        String s = StdIn.readString();
        if (s.equals("<"))
            StdOut.print(buffer.pop());
        else if (s.equals(">"))
            StdOut.print(buffer.dequeue());
        else
            stack.enqueue(s);
}
```

pop: return and remove the **most recent** element

dequeue: return and remove the least recent element

enqueue: add an element

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    StackOfStrings buffer = new StackQueue<String>();
    while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
    {
        String s = StdIn.readString();
        if (s.equals("<"))
            StdOut.print(buffer.pop());
        else if (s.equals(">"))
            StdOut.print(buffer.dequeue());
        else
            stack.enqueue(s);
}
```

Input: "judge me by my size do > you > < < < < ? >"



```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
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    while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
    {
        String s = StdIn.readString();
        if (s.equals("<"))
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        else
            stack.enqueue(s);
}
```

Can we implement StackQueue efficiently using a linked list?



```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    StackOfStrings buffer = new StackQueue<String>();
    while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
    {
        String s = StdIn.readString();
        if (s.equals("<"))
            StdOut.print(buffer.pop());
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            StdOut.print(buffer.dequeue());
        else
            stack.enqueue(s);
}
```

Can we implement StackQueue efficiently using a linked list?

- enqueue and push will run in ⊙(1)
- one of dequeue and pop will run in Θ(1) and the other in Θ(N)

we can do better

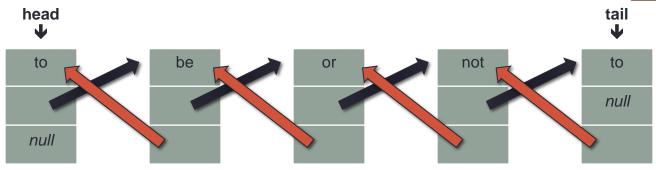
Doubly Linked Lists

(Java implementation in Assignment 2)

https://www.scss.tcd.ie/Vasileios.Koutavas/teaching/cs2010/mt1718/assignment-2/

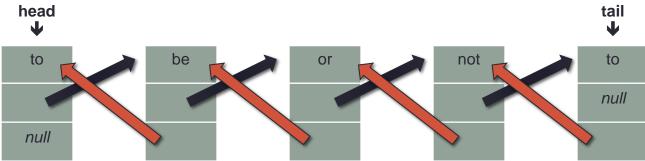
Doubly Linked Lists (DLL)

```
class DLLNode {
   String item;
   DLLNode next;
   DLLNode prev;
}
```



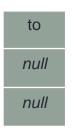
Doubly Linked Lists (DLL)

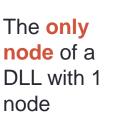
```
class DLLNode {
   String item;
   DLLNode next;
   DLLNode prev;
}
```



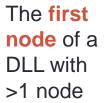
Kinds of nodes inside a DLL:

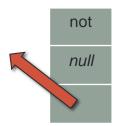




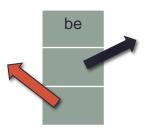








The last node of a DLL with >1 node



A middle node of a DLL with >2 items

Doubly Linked Lists

```
DLLofString
class
         DoublyLinkedList()
void
                                     inserts s at the head of the list
         insertFirst(String s)
         getFirst()
String
                                     returns string at the head of the list
boolean
         deleteFirst()
                                     removes string at the head of the list
void
                                     inserts s at the end of the list
         insertLast(String s)
         getLast(String s)
String
                                     returns string at the end of the list
boolean
         deleteLast()
                                     removes string at the end of the list
void
         insertBefore(int pos, String s)
                                               inserts s before position pos
         get(int pos)
String
                                               returns string at position pos
boolean
         deleteAt(int pos)
                                               deletes string at position pos
```

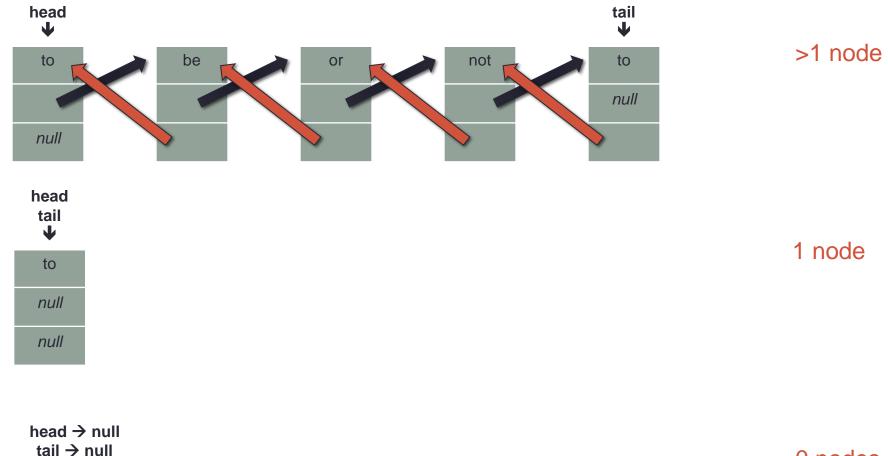
- Interface somewhat different than that of java.util.List.
- How to make interface generic?
 - class DoublyLinkedList<T>

Doubly Linked Lists

```
DLLofString
class
         DoublyLinkedList()
void
         insertFirst(String s)
                                      inserts s at the head of the list
String
         getFirst()
                                      returns string at the head of the list
boolean
         deleteFirst()
                                      removes string at the head of the list
                                      inserts s at the end of the list
void
         insertLast(String s)
         getLast(String s)
String
                                      returns string at the end of the list
boolean
         deleteLast()
                                      removes string at the end of the list
void
         insertBefore(int pos, String s)
                                               inserts s before position pos
         get(int pos)
String
                                               returns string at position pos
boolean
         deleteAt(int pos)
                                               deletes string at position pos
```

- Interface somewhat different than that of java.util.List.
- How to make interface generic?
 - class DoublyLinkedList<T>

Three main cases to deal with



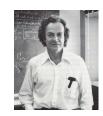
0 nodes

```
/**
  * Inserts an element at the end of the doubly linked list
  * @param data : The new data of class T that needs to be added to the list
  * @return none
  *
  */
public void insertLast( T data )
```

void insertLast("be")

cases for size of the DLL

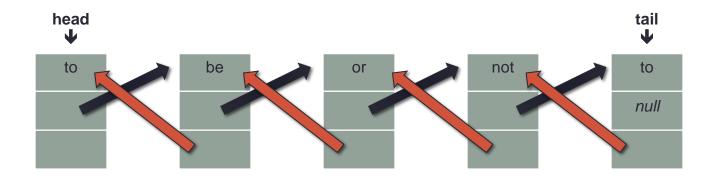
cases for size of title DEE	DLL of size 0	?
	DLL of size 1	?
CQ2Q2	DLL of size > 1	?

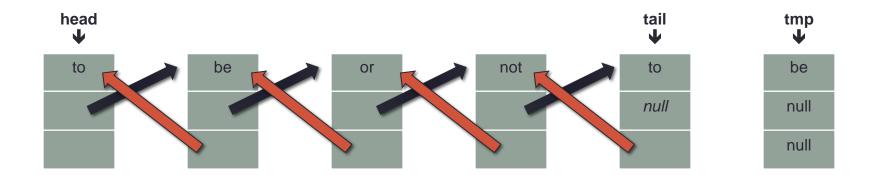


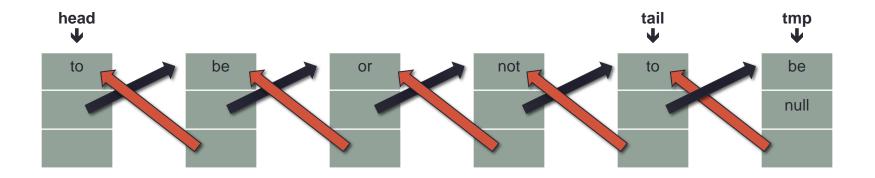
Richard Feynman:

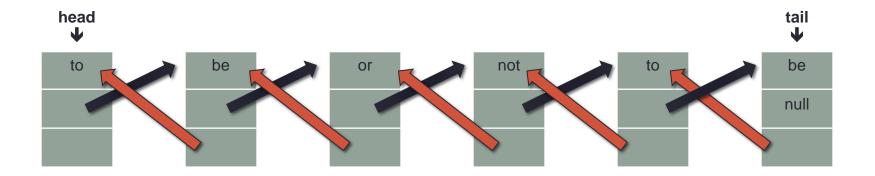
"Consider simple examples
but not too simple!"

(paraphrase)

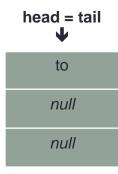




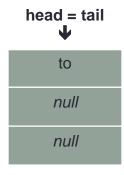


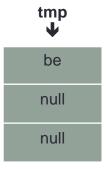


1 nodes

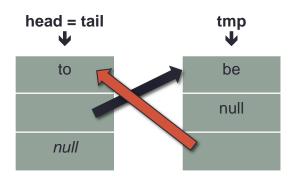


1 node

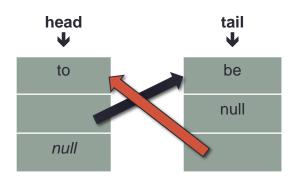




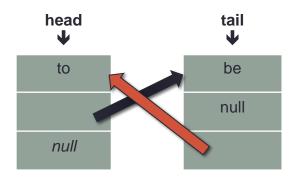
1 node



1 node



1 node

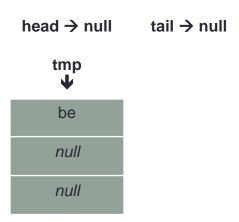


* Same as the case with >1 node

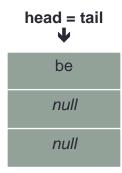
0 nodes

head → null tail → null

0 nodes



0 nodes



```
/**
  * Inserts an element at the beginning of the doubly linked list
  * @param data : The new data of class T that needs to be added to the list
  * @return none
  *
  */
public void insertFirst( T data )
```

how can we implement this?

void insertFirst("be")

cases ioi size oi lile del	DLL of size 0	?
	DLL of size 1	?
こならはら	DLL of size > 1	?

write down an example for each case

```
/**
  * Inserts an element in the doubly linked list
  * @param pos : The integer location at which the new data should be
  * inserted in the list. We assume that the first position in the list
  * is 0 (zero). If pos is less than 0 then add to the head of the list.
  * If pos is greater or equal to the size of the list then add the
  * element at the end of the list.
  * @param data : The new data of class T that needs to be added to the list
  * @return none
  *
  */
public void insertBefore( int pos, T data )
```

	pos == 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	0 < pos < DLL.size -1 (insert in the middle of the DLL)	pos == DLL.size -1	pos < 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	pos ≥ DLL.size (insert at the end of the DLL)
DLL of size 0					
DLL of size 1					
DLL of size >					

	pos == 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	0 < pos < DLL.size -1 (insert in the middle of the DLL)	pos == DLL.size -1	pos < 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	pos ≥ DLL.size (insert at the end of the DLL)
DLL of size 0	insertFirst("be")				
DLL of size 1	insertFirst("be")				
DLL of size >	insertFirst("be")				

	pos == 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	0 < pos < DLL.size -1 (insert in the middle of the DLL)	pos == DLL.size -1	pos < 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	pos ≥ DLL.size (insert at the end of the DLL)
DLL of size 0	insertFirst("be")	not possible 0 < pos < -1			
DLL of size 1	insertFirst("be")	not possible 0 < pos < 0			
DLL of size >	insertFirst("be")	?			

	pos == 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	0 < pos < DLL.size -1 (insert in the middle of the DLL)	pos == DLL.size -1	pos < 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	pos ≥ DLL.size (insert at the end of the DLL)
DLL of size 0	insertFirst("be")	not possible 0 < pos < -1	insertFirst("be") (here pos == -1)		
DLL of size 1	insertFirst("be")	not possible 0 < pos < 0	insertFirst("be") (here pos == 0)		
DLL of size >	insertFirst("be")	?	?		

	pos == 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	0 < pos < DLL.size -1 (insert in the middle of the DLL)	pos == DLL.size -1	pos < 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	pos ≥ DLL.size (insert at the end of the DLL)
DLL of size 0	insertFirst("be")	not possible 0 < pos < -1	insertFirst("be") (here pos == -1)	insertFirst("be")	InsertLast("be")
DLL of size 1	insertFirst("be")	not possible 0 < pos < 0	insertFirst("be") (here pos == 0)	insertFirst("be")	InsertLast("be")
DLL of size >	insertFirst("be")	?	?	insertFirst("be")	InsertLast("be")

	pos == 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	0 < pos < DLL.size -1 (insert in the middle of the DLL)	pos == DLL.size -1	pos < 0 (insert at the head of the DLL)	pos ≥ DLL.size (insert at the end of the DLL)
DLL of size 0	insertFirst("be")	not possible 0 < pos < -1	insertFirst("be") (here pos == -1)	insertFirst("be")	InsertLast("be")
DLL of size 1	insertFirst("be")	not possible 0 < pos < 0	insertFirst("be") (here pos == 0)	insertFirst("be")	InsertLast("be")
DLL of size >	insertFirst("be")	?	same as case to the left	insertFirst("be")	InsertLast("be")

