

Circular and Doubly Linked List

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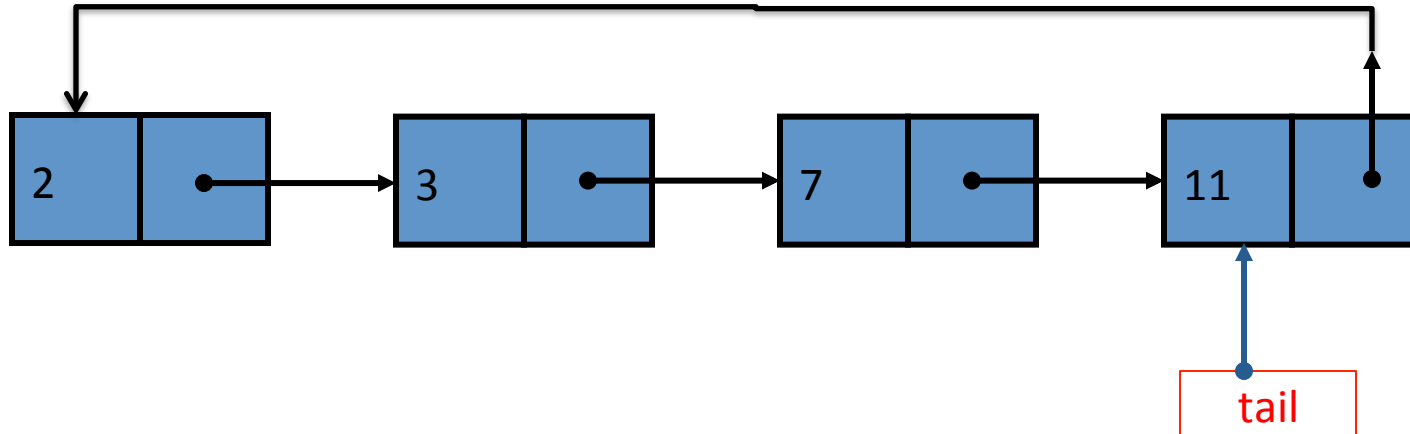
Review

- addSorted() method on Linked List
- Review Selection Sort on Array
- Selection Sort on Linked List with Dummy Node

Today

- Circular Singly Linked List
- Circular Doubly Linked List

Circular Singly Linked List



- 1) `addFirst()` and `addLast()` takes constant time $O(1)$, which is very convenient.
- 2) The Circular Linked List above in diagram has no dummy node.

addFirst() on Circular Linked List



```
public void addFirst(E value)
{
    Node<E> temp = new Node<E>(value);
    if (this.tail == null) { // first value added, edge case
        this.tail = temp;
        this.tail.next = tail;
    } else { // list is not empty before
        temp.next = tail.next; //step 1
        this.tail.next = temp; //step 2
    }
    this.size++;
}
```

//when rewire the links, the order of the these step1 and step2 matters?

//what happen if we do step2 then step1 in method above?

addLast() on Circular Linked List



```
public void addLast(E value)
{
    // new entry
    addFirst(value);
    tail = tail.next();
}
```

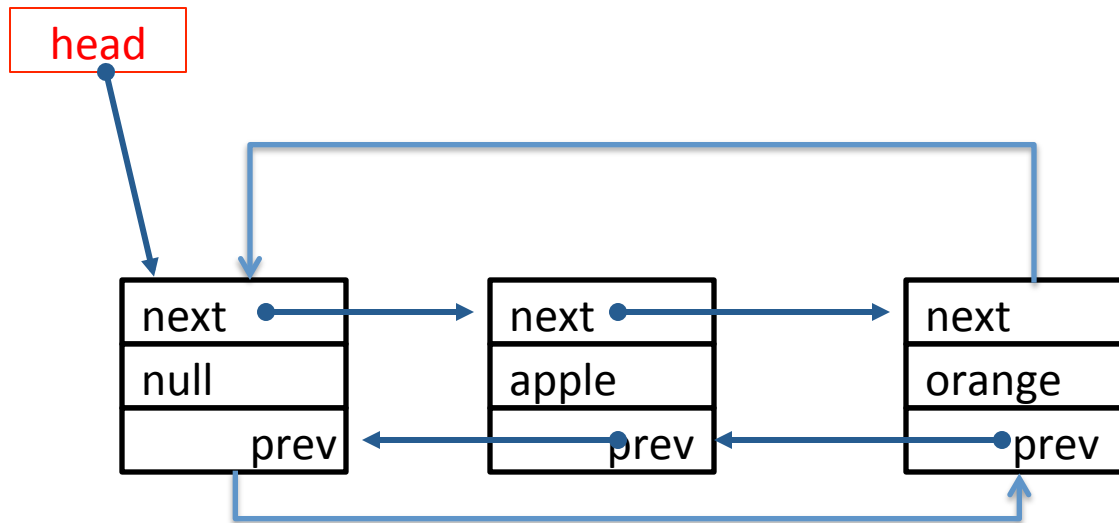
how do we know we reaching the end of a circular list, when Traversing all the nodes in the list?

toString() on Circular Linked List



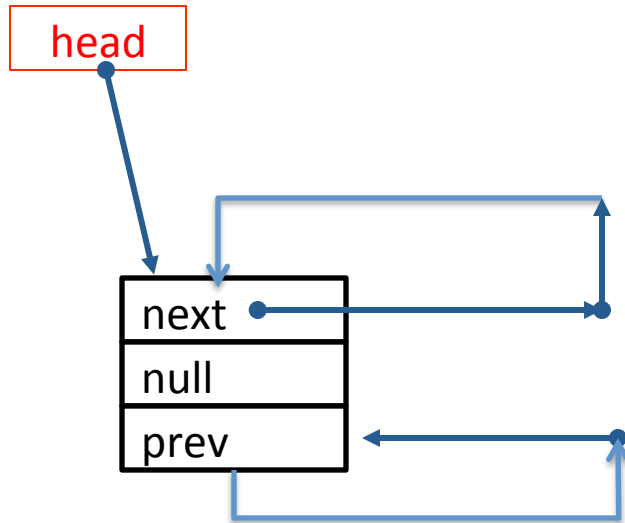
```
public String toString() {  
  
    String result = "";  
    if this.size <= 0  
        return result;  
    Node cur = this.tail.next;  
    while( cur != tail ) {  
        result += cur.data + "\n",  
        cur=cur.next;  
    }  
    result += cur.data + "\n";  
}
```

Circular Doubly Linked List



- 1) In each node, we have three fields. **next** points the successor of current node. **prev** points to the predecessor of the current node. The last field is the data field.
- 2) This circular doubly linked list has a dummy node.
- 3) Could you imagine what an empty circular doubly linked list with a dummy node looks like?

Circular Doubly Linked List



Empty Doubly Linked List

Add Method

```
public void add( Object data, int index) {
    if(index < 0 || index > this.size || data ==null)
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Message error");
    Node cur;
    int i;
    for( i = 0, cur = this.head; i < index; i ++ ) {
        cur = cur.next;
    }
    Node newNode = new Node(data, cur, cur.next); //step1
    cur.next.prev = newNode; //step2
    cur.next = newNode; //step3
    this.size ++;
    //the order of step1 and step2, step3 matters,
    // we can not switch with the following command
}
//principle of rewire the links:
//1) First assign values to the links in the newNode.
//2) then assign newNode to its successor's prev link
//3) then assign newNode to its predecessor's next link
```

Remove Method

```
public boolean remove( int index ) {  
  
    if(index < 0 || index >= this.size)  
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("The index parameter is out of bound!");  
    Node cur = this.head.next;  
    int i = 0;  
    while( cur != this.head && i < index ) {  
        cur = cur.next;  
        i ++;  
    }  
    if( cur == head ) //not found data in list  
        return false;  
    cur.prev.next = cur.next;  
    cur.next.prev = cur.prev;  
    this.size --;  
    return true;  
}
```

Remove Method

```
public boolean remove( Object data ) {  
  
    Node cur = this.head.next;  
    while( cur!=this.head && ! cur.data.equals(data) ) {  
        cur = cur.next;  
    }  
    if( cur == head ) //not found data in list  
        return false;  
    cur.prev.next = cur.next;  
    cur.next.prev = cur.prev;  
    this.size --;  
    return true;  
}
```

Summary

- Circular Singly Linked List
- Circular Doubly Linked List

Next class

- addOrdered() on circular doubly linked list
- Selection sort on linked list