

CSE 674 Advanced Data Structures

More on Lists

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Contents

- ▶ Internal of a linked list
- ▶ Manipulation of linked lists: doubly linked list example
- ▶ Implementations of Stacks and Queues
- ▶ The *vector* data structure

Internals of a linked list

- ▶ Revisit the `pointers.cpp` example
 - ▶ reference operator: `&` and the dereference operator: `*`
 - ▶ requires additional storage
 - ▶ data sharing; ease of insertion/deletion of elements
- ▶ External lists
 - ▶ separate control information from data information
 - ▶ We may not know a priori all future uses of the lists

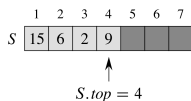
Implementation of a doubly linked list

- ▶ Node Structure
- ▶ Basic operations:
 - ▶ LIST-SEARCH(L, k)
 - ▶ LIST-INSERT(L, x)
 - ▶ LIST-DELETE(L, x)
 - ▶ The use of a *sentinel*
- ▶ How to check your codes (which use pointers)

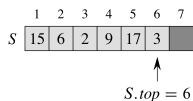
Reference: Cormen Chapter 10, Section 2

Stacks

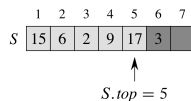
1. Array implementations



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure : Sketches of a Stack (array based implementation from Cormen's text

2. The *push* and *pop* operations

Stacks: Examples and Discussions

Coding Example See Demo code 1 (Brass) for an example of implementing a stack via an array.

Discussions: How will you implement a stack via a linked list ?

Stacks

Some remarks:

1. Insertion and deletion are performed at the same end
2. LIFO
3. Typically use in
 - ▶ processing goals such that goal is completed only when all the subgoals are completed
 - ▶ backtracking
 - ▶ the evaluation of arithmetic expressions via reverse polish notation
4. Avoid/handle overflows and underflows

Queues

1. Array implementations

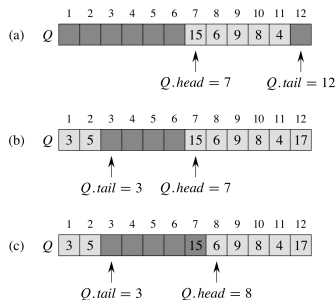


Figure : Sketches of a Queue (An array based implementation from Cormen's text)

2. The *enqueue* and *dequeue* operations

Queue: Implementation

Discussions: How will you implement a queue via a singly linked list ?

Discussions: How will you implement a queue via a doubly linked list ?

Queues

Some remarks:

1. Note the "circular nature" of the queue in our array implementations
2. Note the criteria one use to distinguish an empty queue and a full queue
3. A *deque* denotes a double-ended queue (generalized stacks and queues).

Discussions: Will you implement a deque via a *singly-linked* list ?