# Singly and Doubly Linked Lists!

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### Outline

- Discussion about Singly & Doubly Linked Lists
  - What is a linked list?
  - Where are linked lists used?
  - Terminology
  - Singly Linked vs. Doubly Linked
- Implementation Details
  - How to insert new elements
  - How to remove elements
- Complexity analysis
- Code Implementation (Doubly linked list)

### DISCUSSION

### What is a linked list?

A linked list is a sequential list of nodes that hold data which point to other nodes also containing data.



## Where are linked lists used?

- Used in many List, Queue & Stack implementations.
- Great for creating circular lists.
- Can easily model real world objects such as trains.
- Used in separate chaining, which is present certain Hashtable implementations to deal with hashing collisions.
- Often used in the implementation of adjacency lists for graphs.

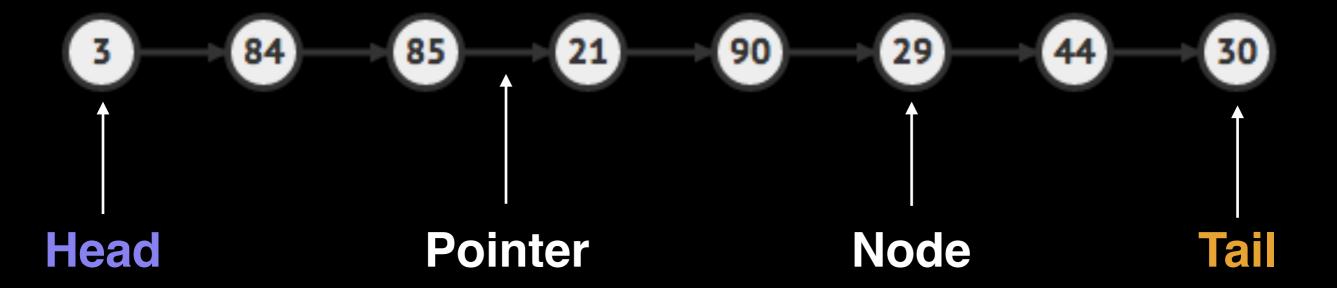
### Terminology

Head: The first node in a linked list

Tail: The last node in a linked list

Pointer: Reference to another node

Node: An object containing data and pointer(s)



#### Singly vs Doubly Linked Lists

Singly linked lists only hold a reference to the next node. In the implementation you always maintain a reference to the **head** to the linked list and a reference to the **tail** node for quick additions/ removals.



With a doubly linked list each node holds a reference to the next and previous node. In the implementation you always maintain a reference to the **head** and the **tail** of the doubly linked list to do quick additions/removals from both ends of your list.



### Singly & Doubly Linked lists Pros and Cons

Pros Cons

**Singly**Linked

Uses less memory

Simpler implementation

Cannot easily access previous elements

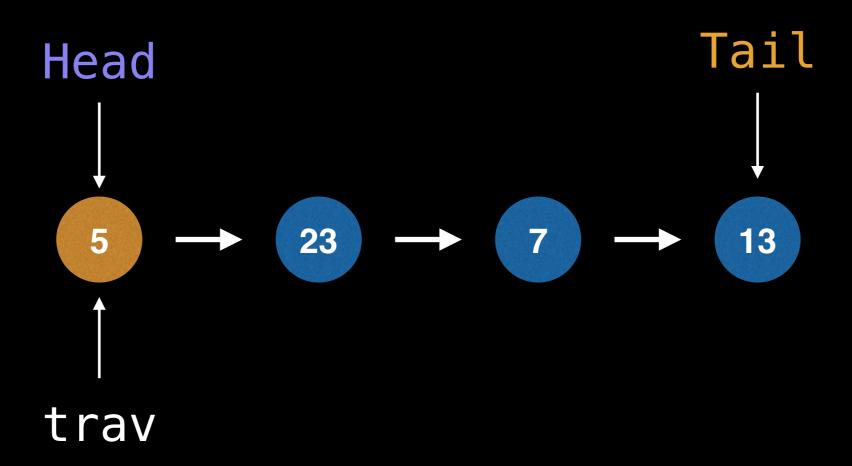
**Doubly Linked** 

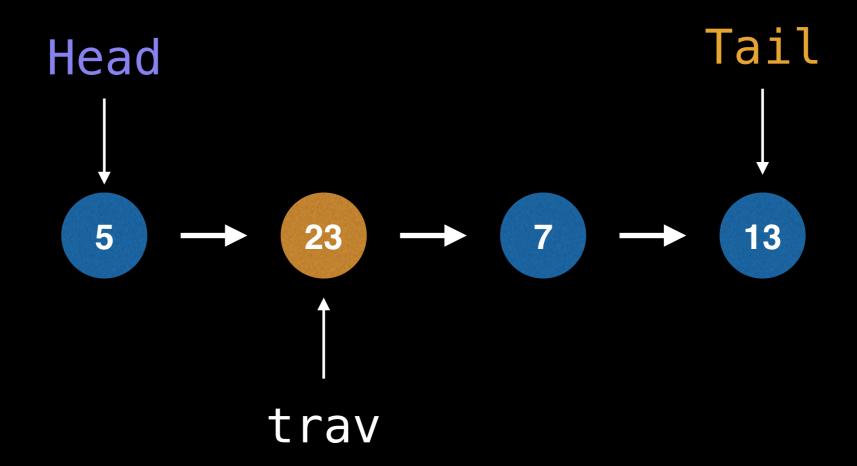
Can be traversed backwards

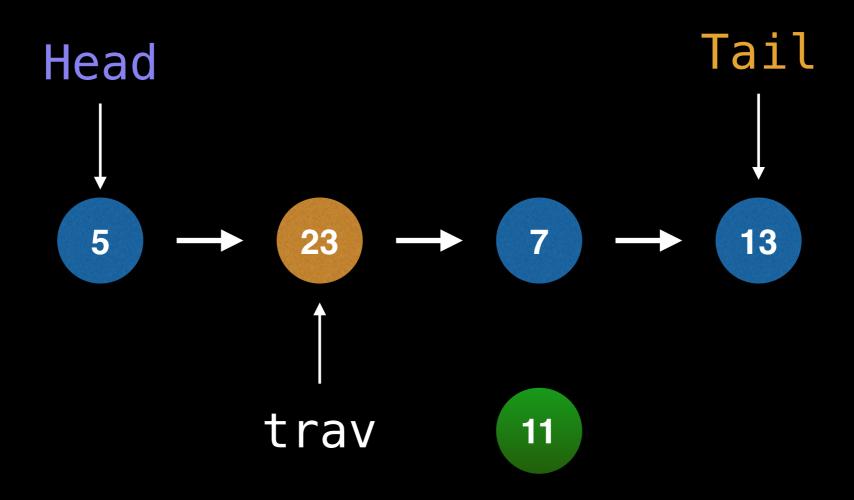
Takes 2x memory

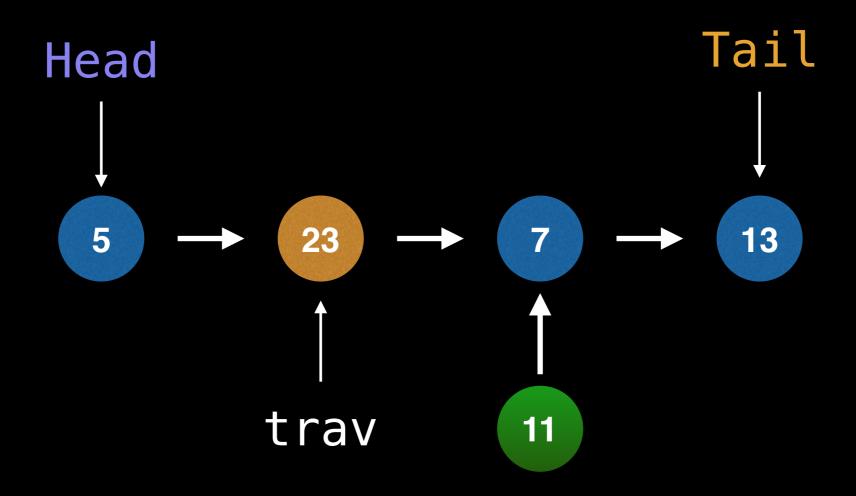
# Implementation details

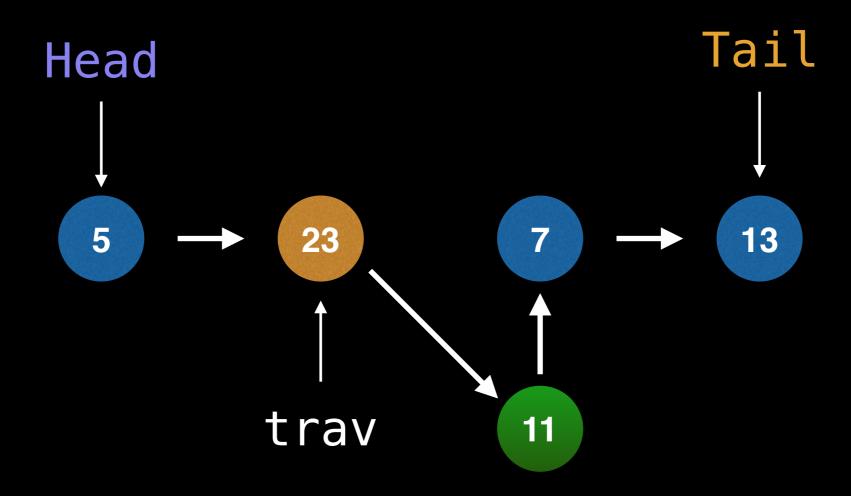


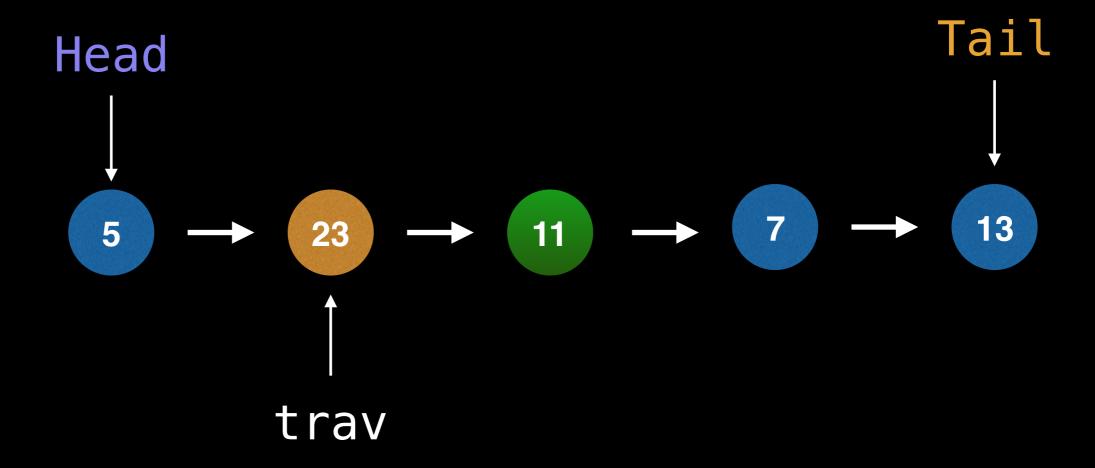


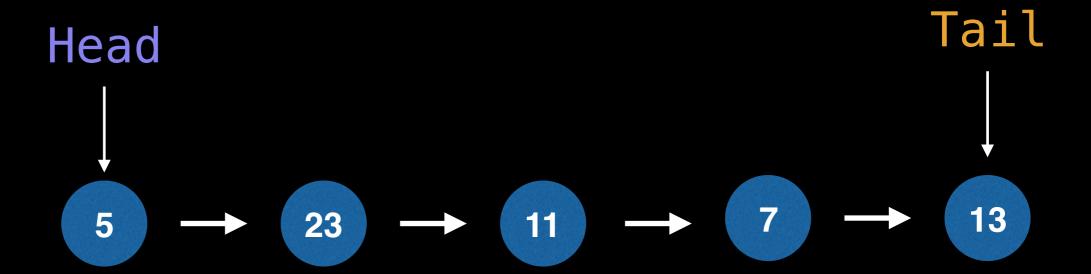


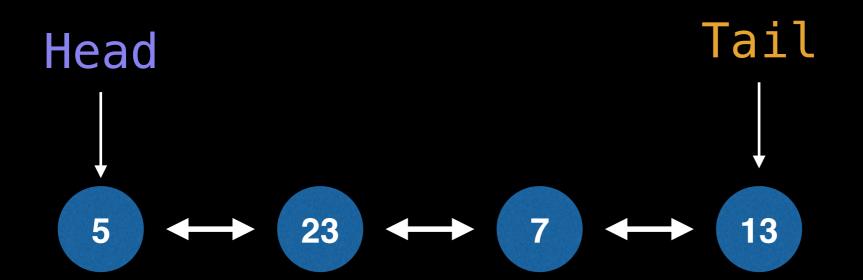


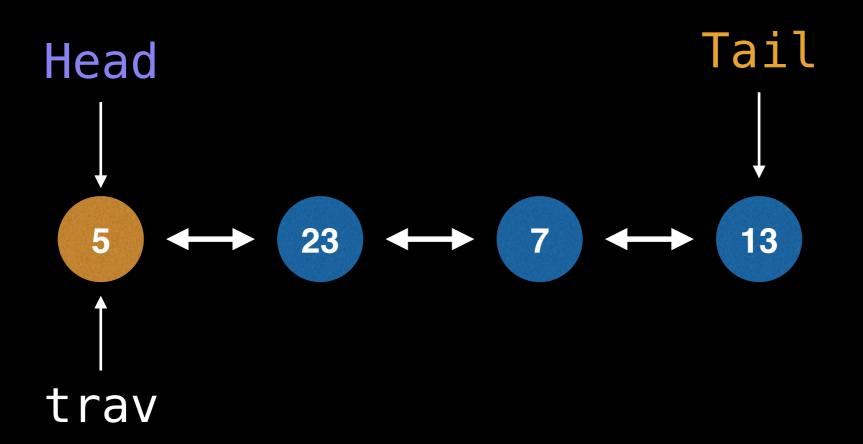


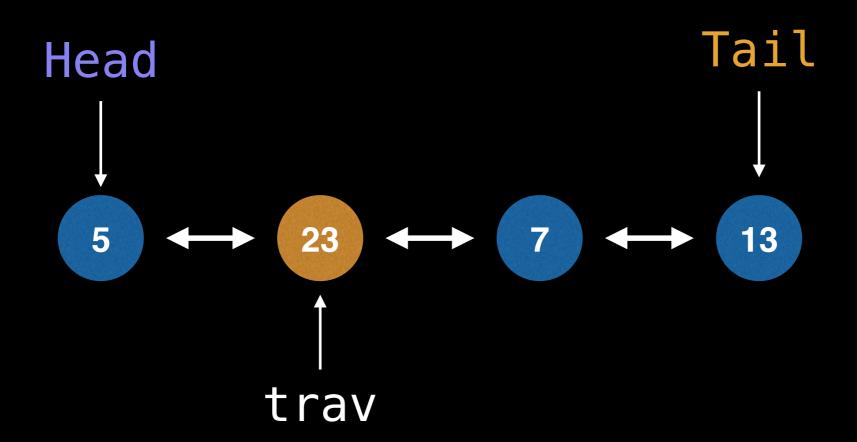


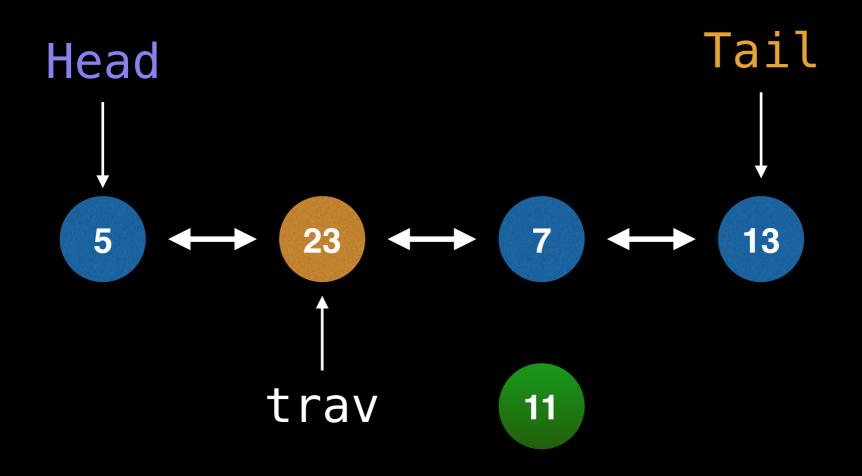


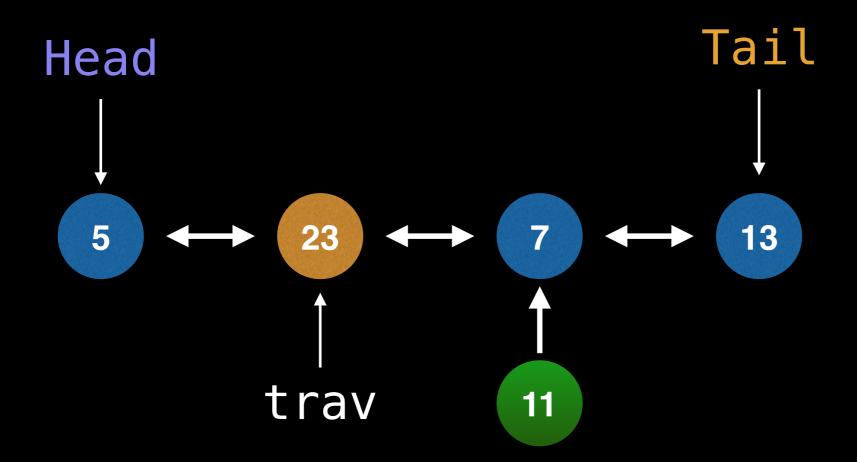


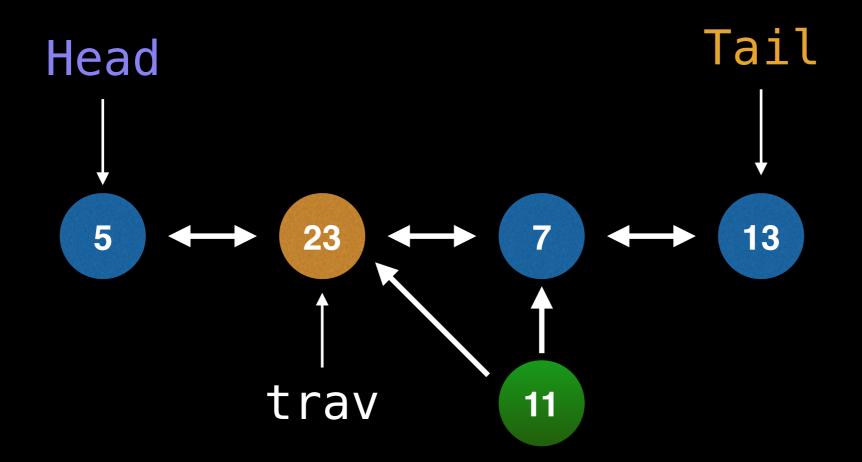


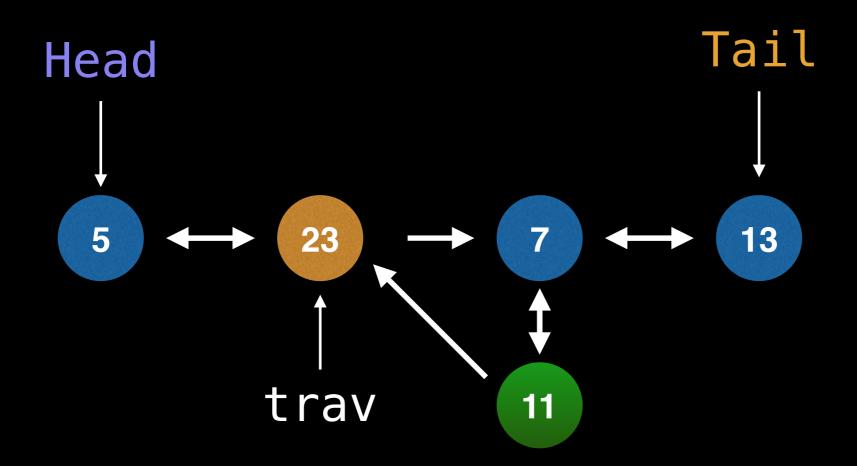


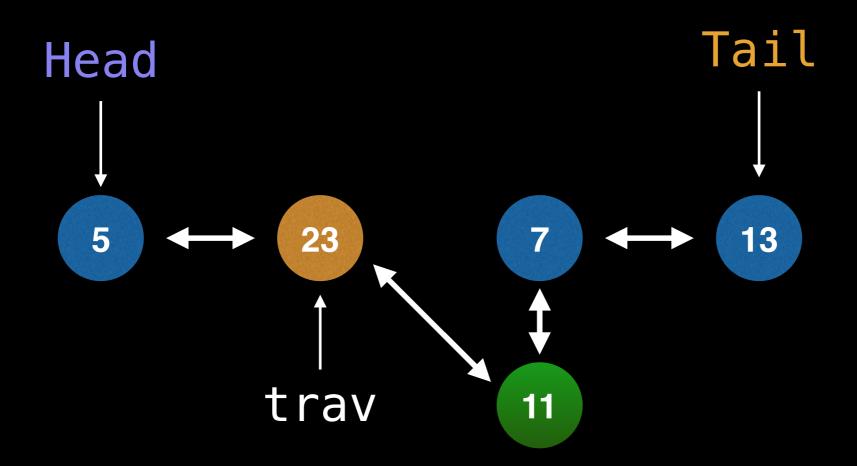


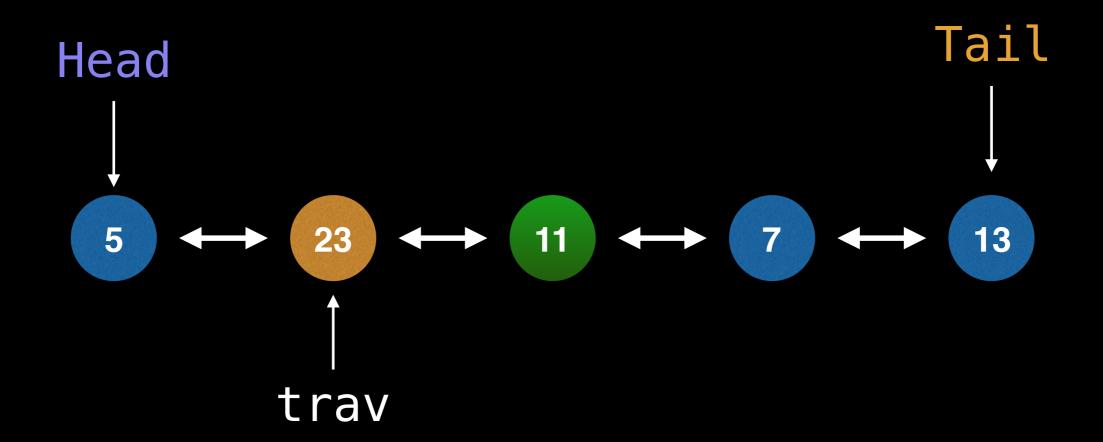


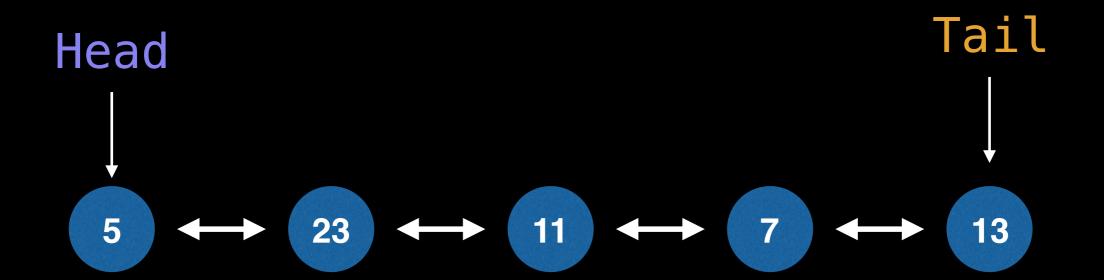


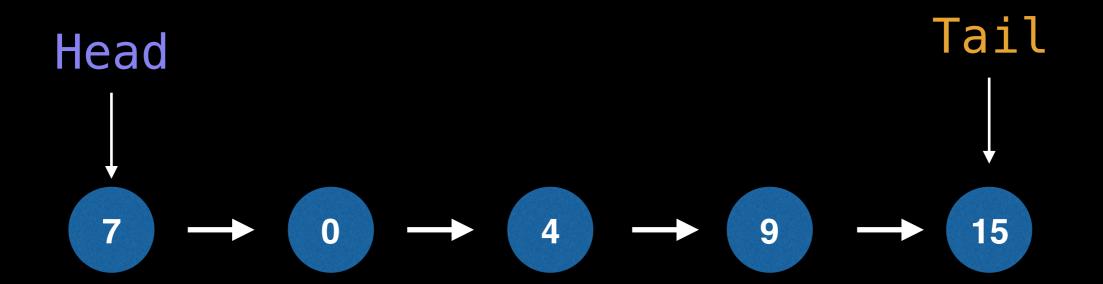


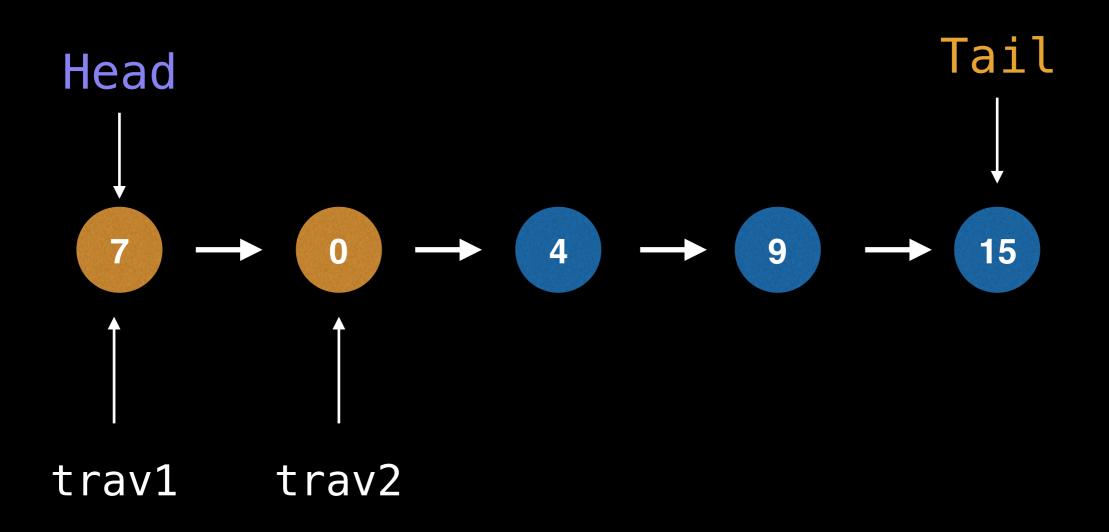


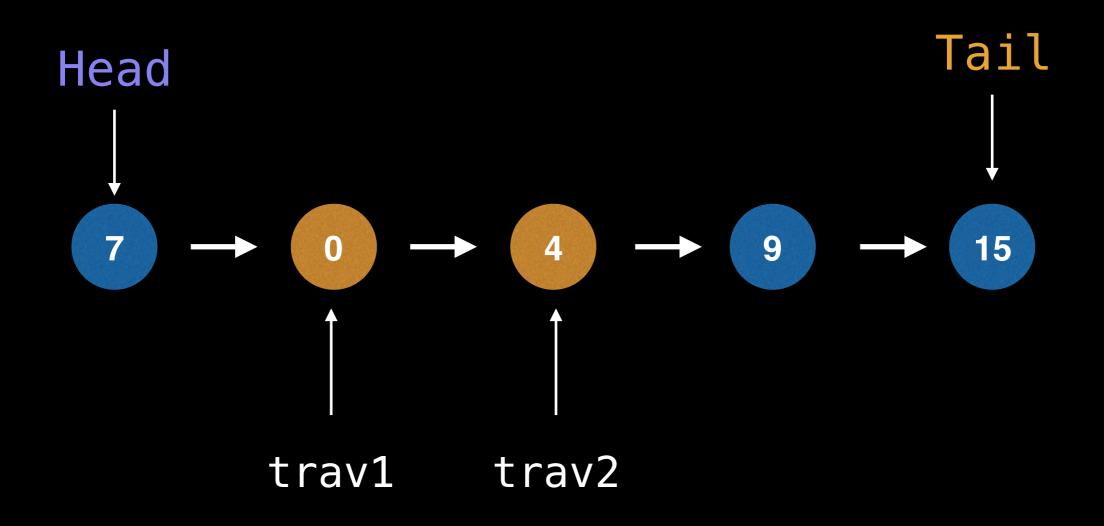


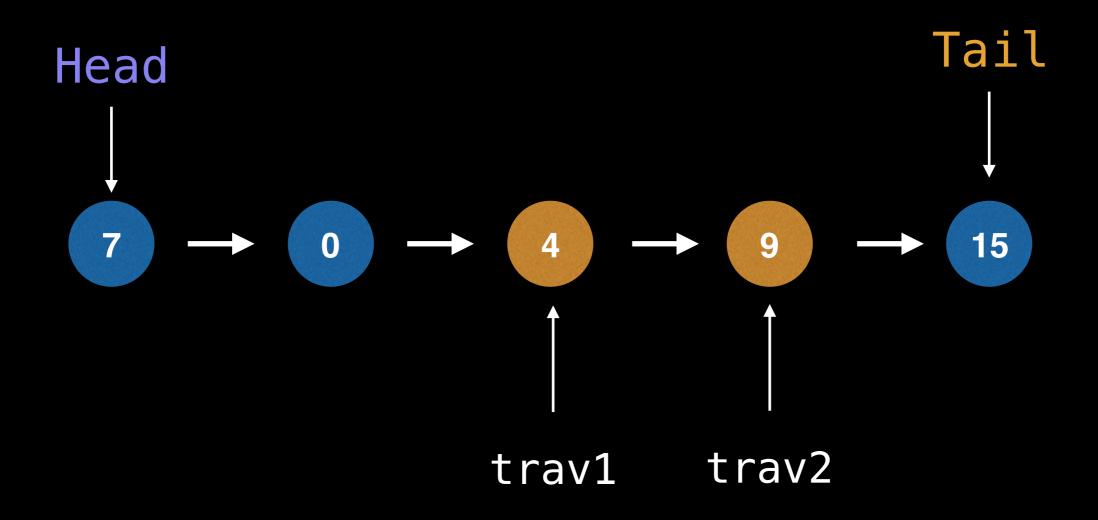


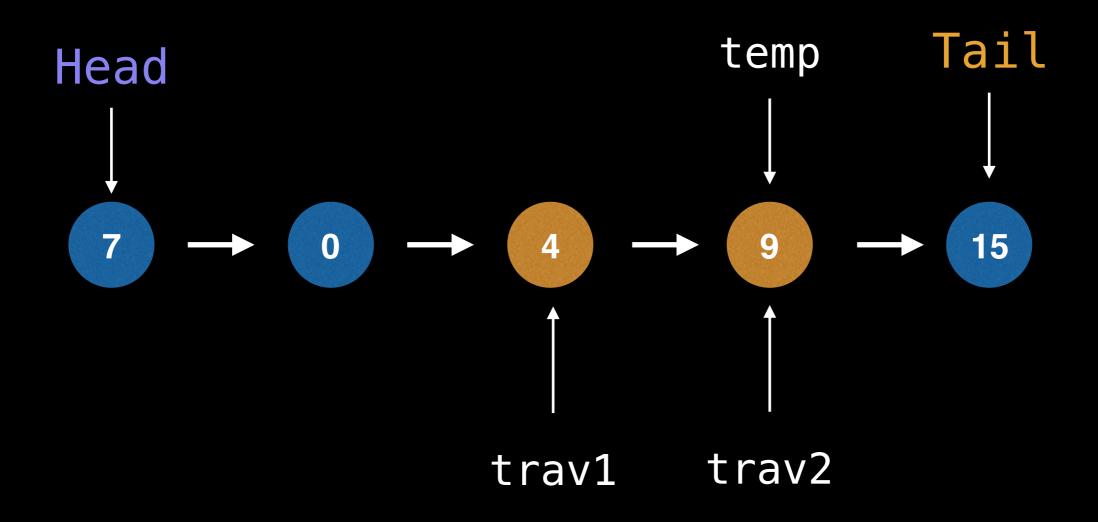


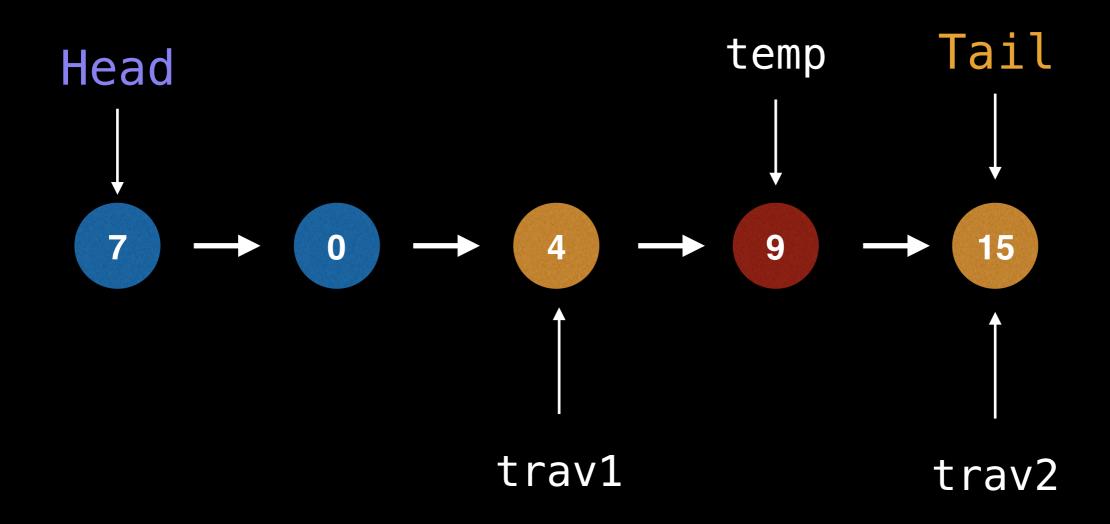


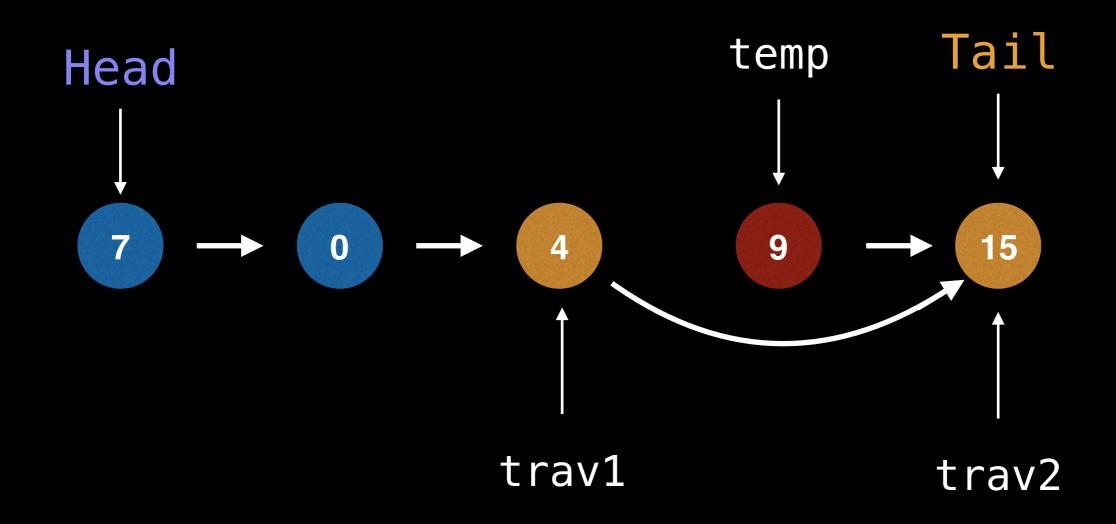


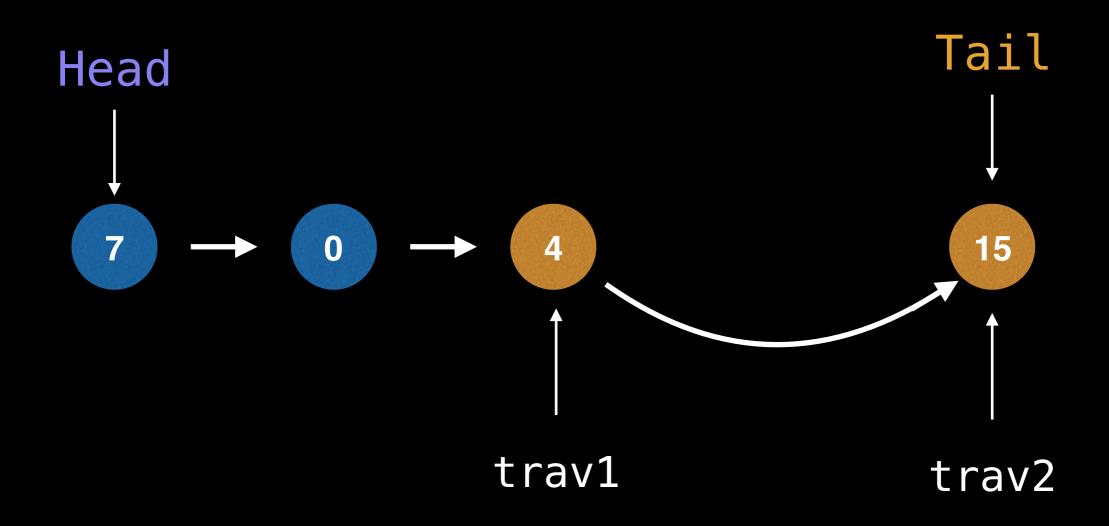


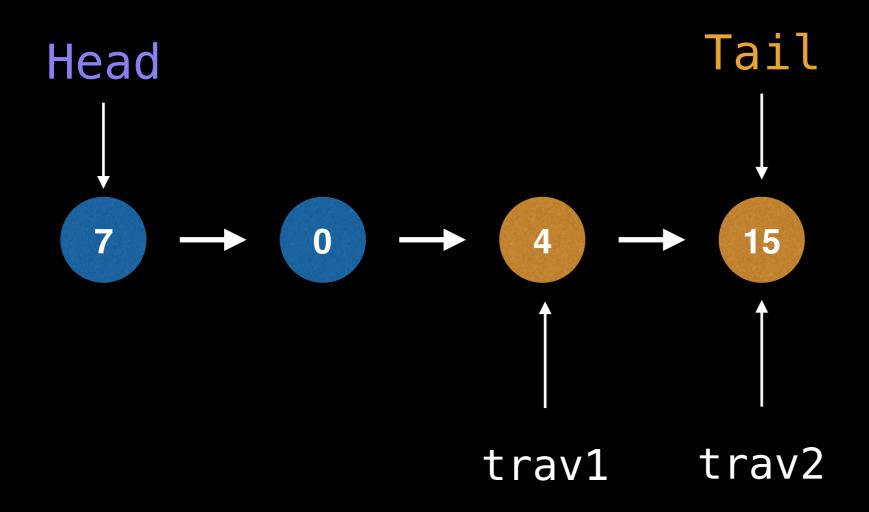




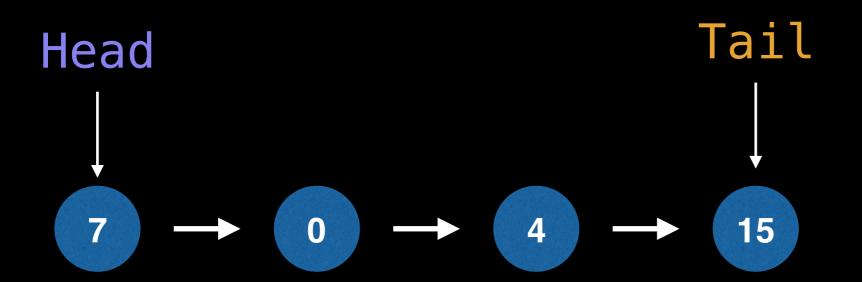


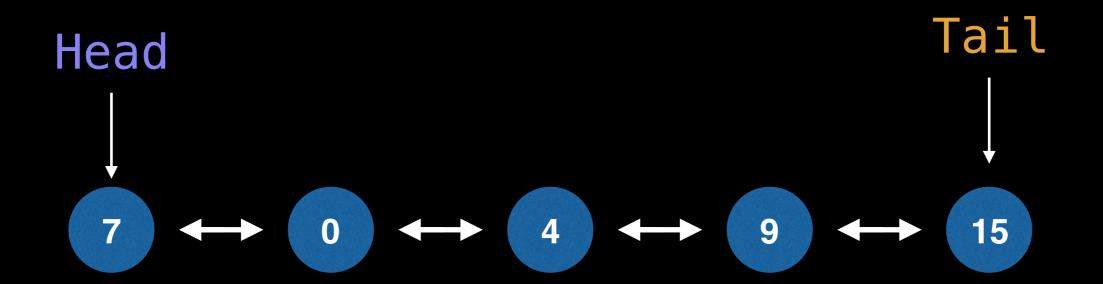


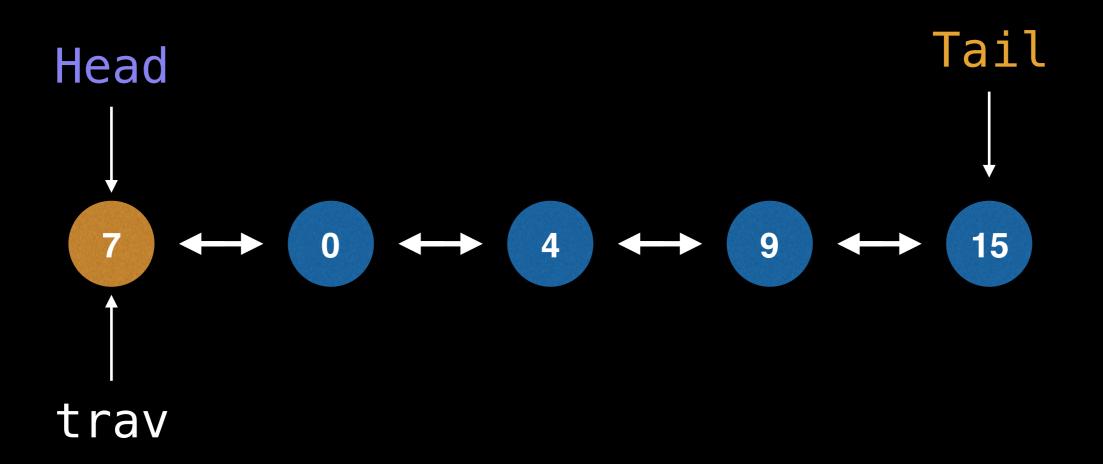


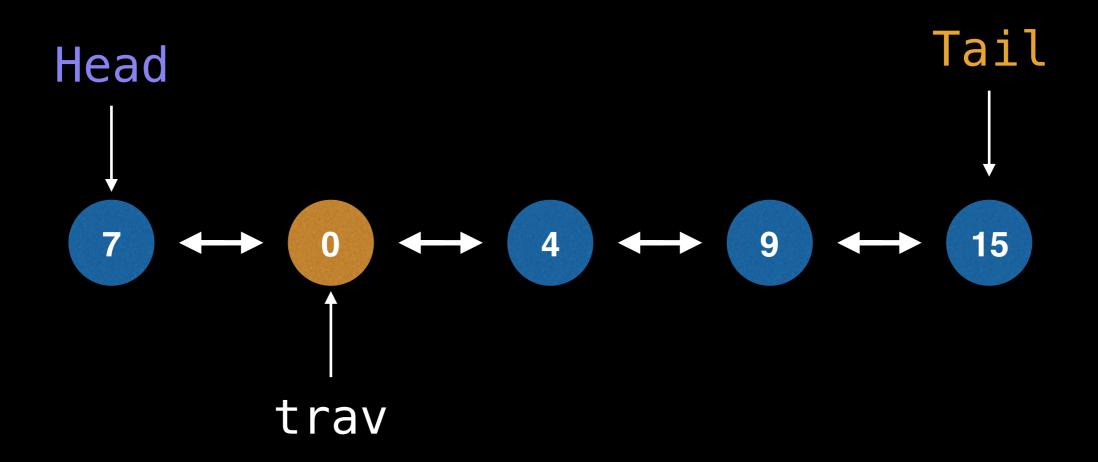


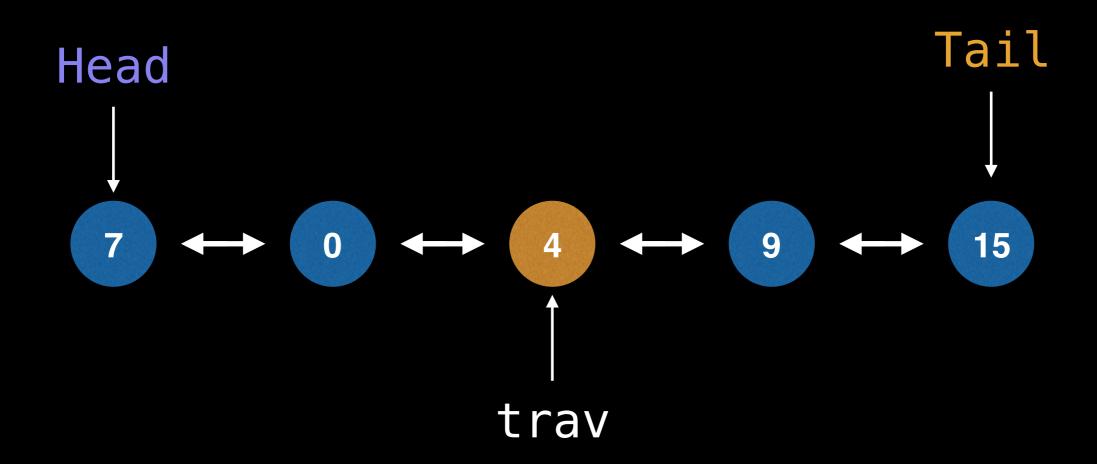
#### Removing from Singly Linked List

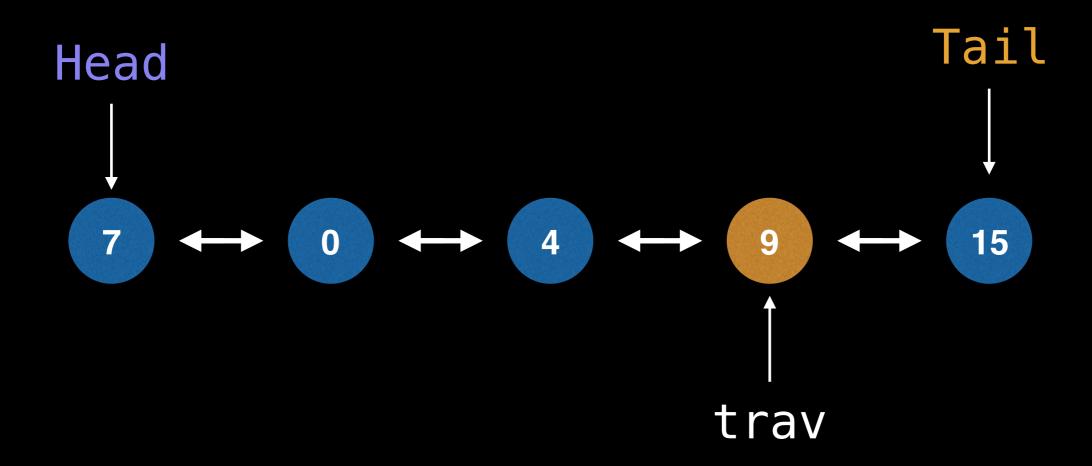


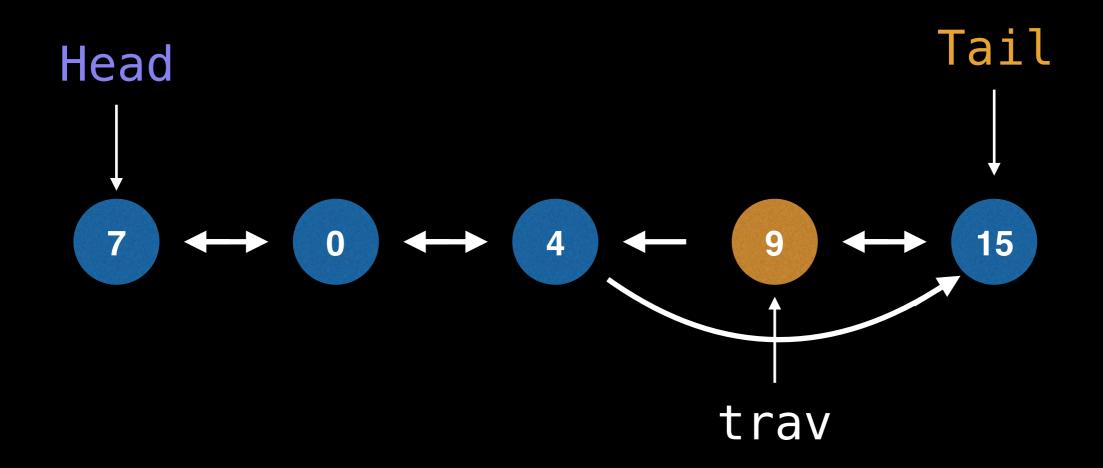


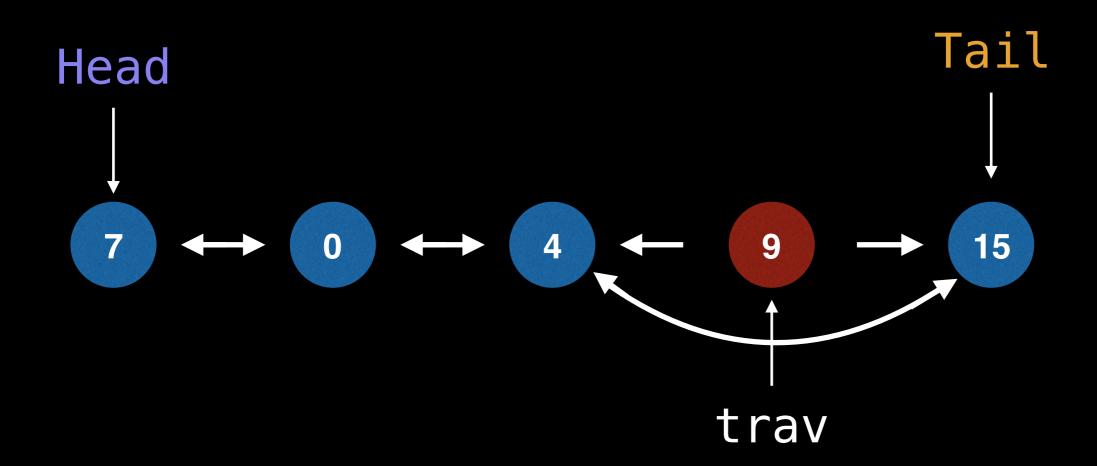


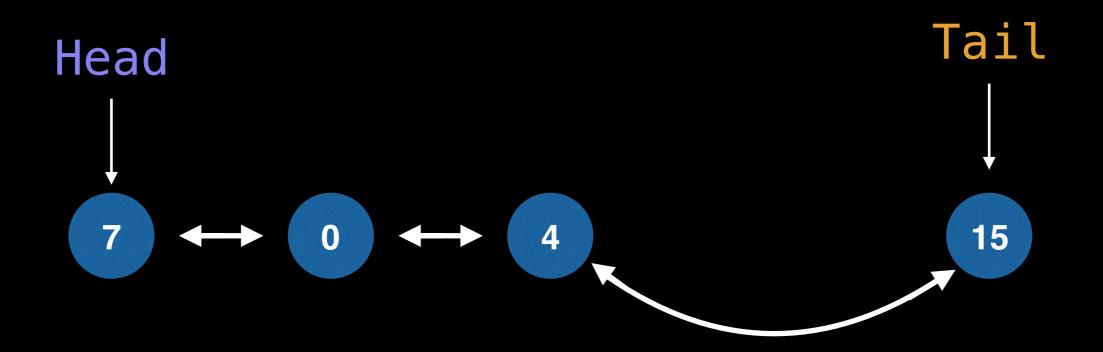


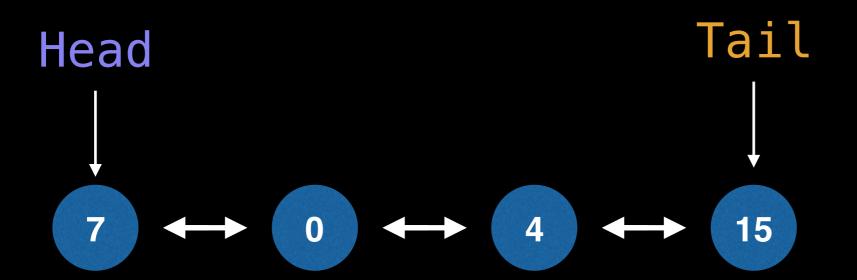












# Complexity Analysis

# Complexity

Singly Linked

Doubly Linked

Search	<b>O(n)</b>	<b>O(n)</b>
Insert at head	0(1)	0(1)
Insert at tail	0(1)	0(1)

# Complexity

Singly Linked

Doubly Linked

Remove at head	0(1)	0(1)
Remove at tail	<b>O(n)</b>	0(1)
Remove in middle	<b>O(n)</b>	<b>O(n)</b>