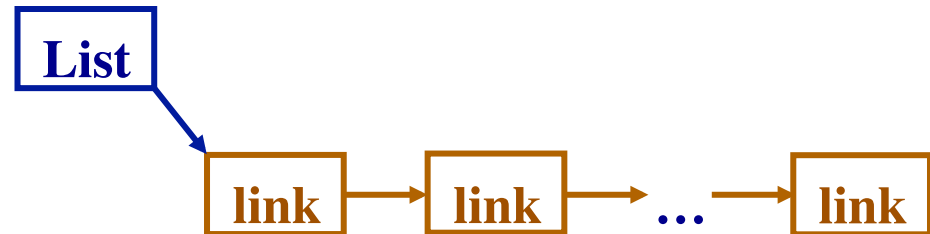


## Linked List Implementation of the Queue

# Review: Linked List Stack

Time complexity of **ListStack** operations:

- Push:  $O(1)$  always
- Pop:  $O(1)$  always
- Top:  $O(1)$  always

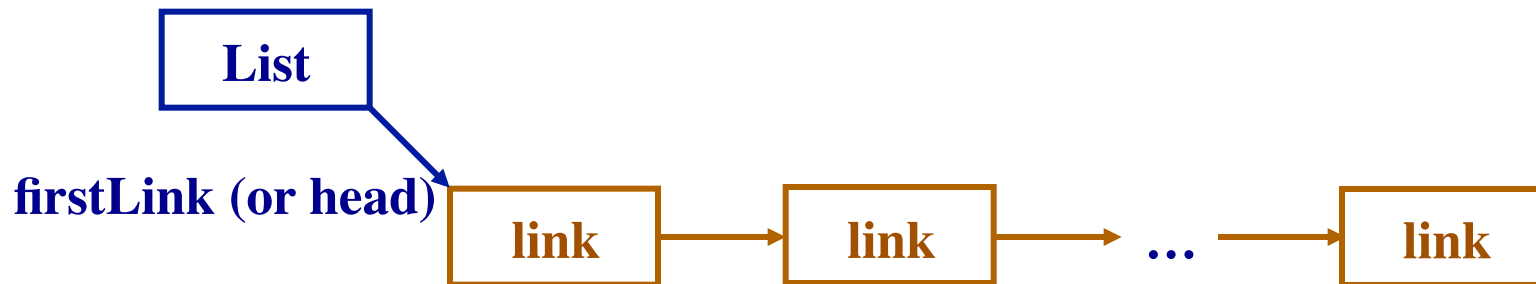


How would this compare to a **DynArr** (a dynamic array implementation of a stack)?

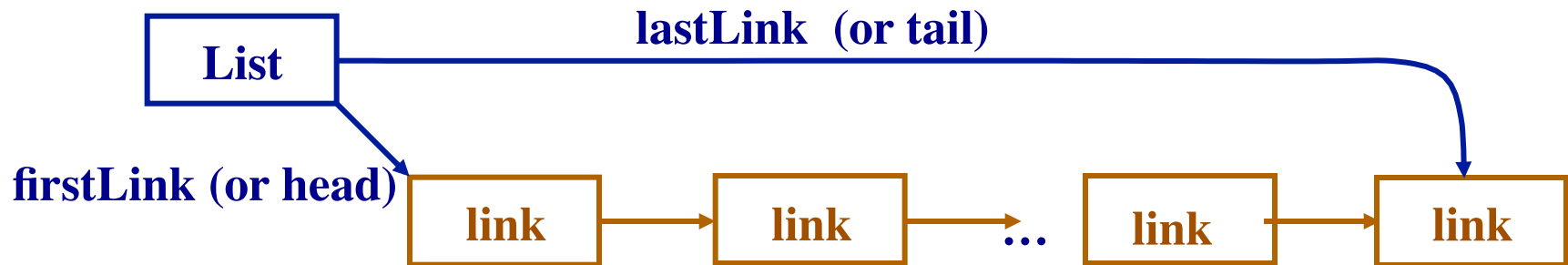
- Push:  $O(1+)$  average,  $O(n)$  worse,  $O(1)$  best
- Pop :  $O(1)$  always
- Top :  $O(1)$  always
- In practice, dynamic array is slightly faster in real timings

# Linked List Queue

- Could we use our linked list as is, to implement a queue?



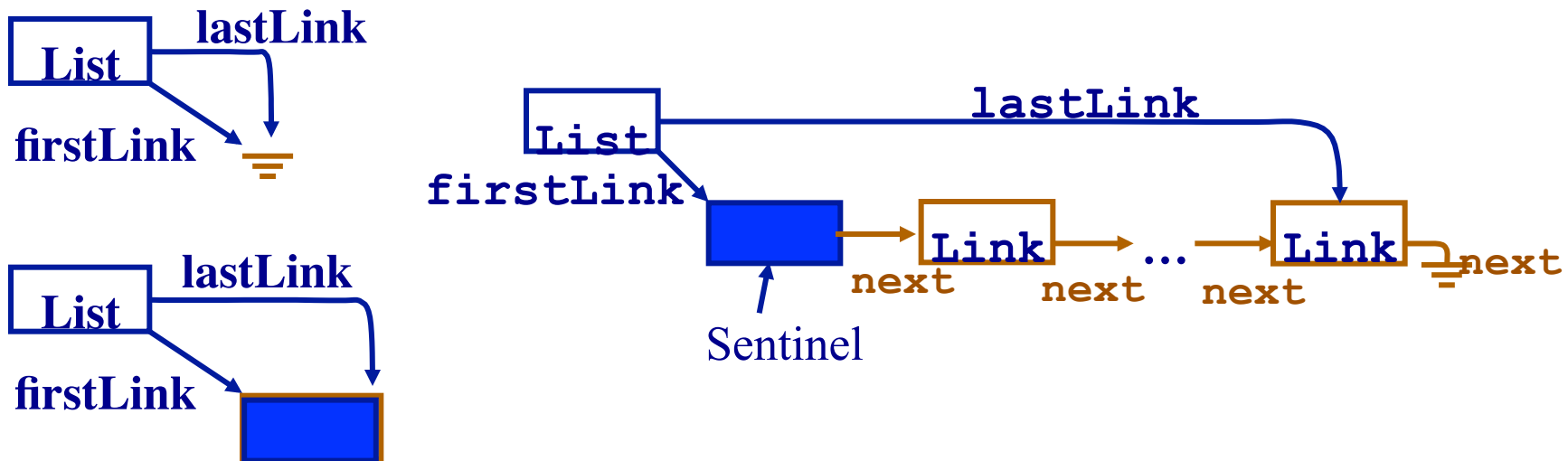
# Modification#1: Tail Pointer



Which side should we make the 'front' of the queue?

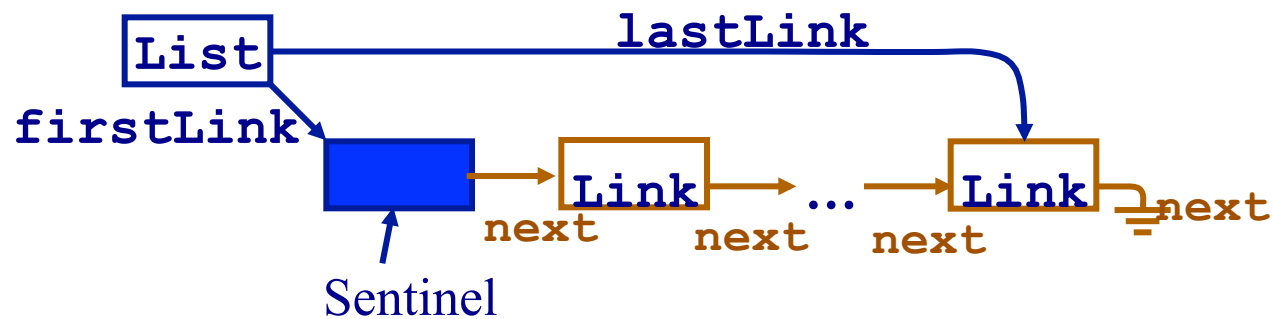
# Modification#2: Sentinel

- A sentinel is a special marker at the front and/or back of the list
- Has no value and never removed
- Helps remove special cases due to null references since it's never null (e.g. first/last never point to null)
- Simplifies some operations
- An empty list always has a sentinel



# listQueue struct

```
struct listQueue {
    struct Link *firstLink; /* Always pts to Sent */
    struct Link *lastLink;
}
```

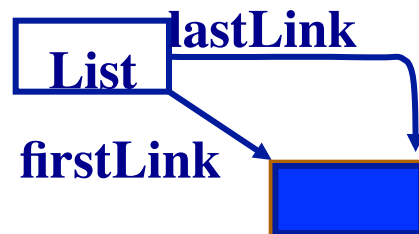


After additions

# ListQueueInit

```
void listQueueInit (struct listQueue *q) {  
    struct link *lnk = malloc(sizeof(struct link));  
    assert(lnk != 0); /* lnk is the sentinel */  
    lnk->next = 0;  
    q->firstLink = q->lastLink = lnk;  
}
```

Initially



# addBackListQueue (Enqueue)

```
/* Sentinel */  
void addBackListQueue (struct listQueue *q, TYPE e) {  
    struct Link * lnk = malloc(...)  
    assert(lnk != 0);  
    lnk->next = 0;  
    lnk->value = e;  
    /* we know it has a firstLink. */  
    q->lastLink->next = lnk;  
    q->lastLink = lnk;  
}
```



# Sentinel vs. No Sentinel

```
/* No Sentinel */
void addBackListQueue (struct listQueue *q, TYPE e)
{
    struct Link * lnk = ...
    assert(lnk != 0);
    lnk->next = 0;
    lnk->value = e;
    /* lastLink may be null!! */
    if(!isEmptyListQueue(q)) {
        q->lastLink->next = lnk;
        q->lastLink = lnk;
    } else q->firstLink = q->lastLink = lnk;
}
```

# Your Turn

- Worksheet #18
  - Linked List Queue Implementation