



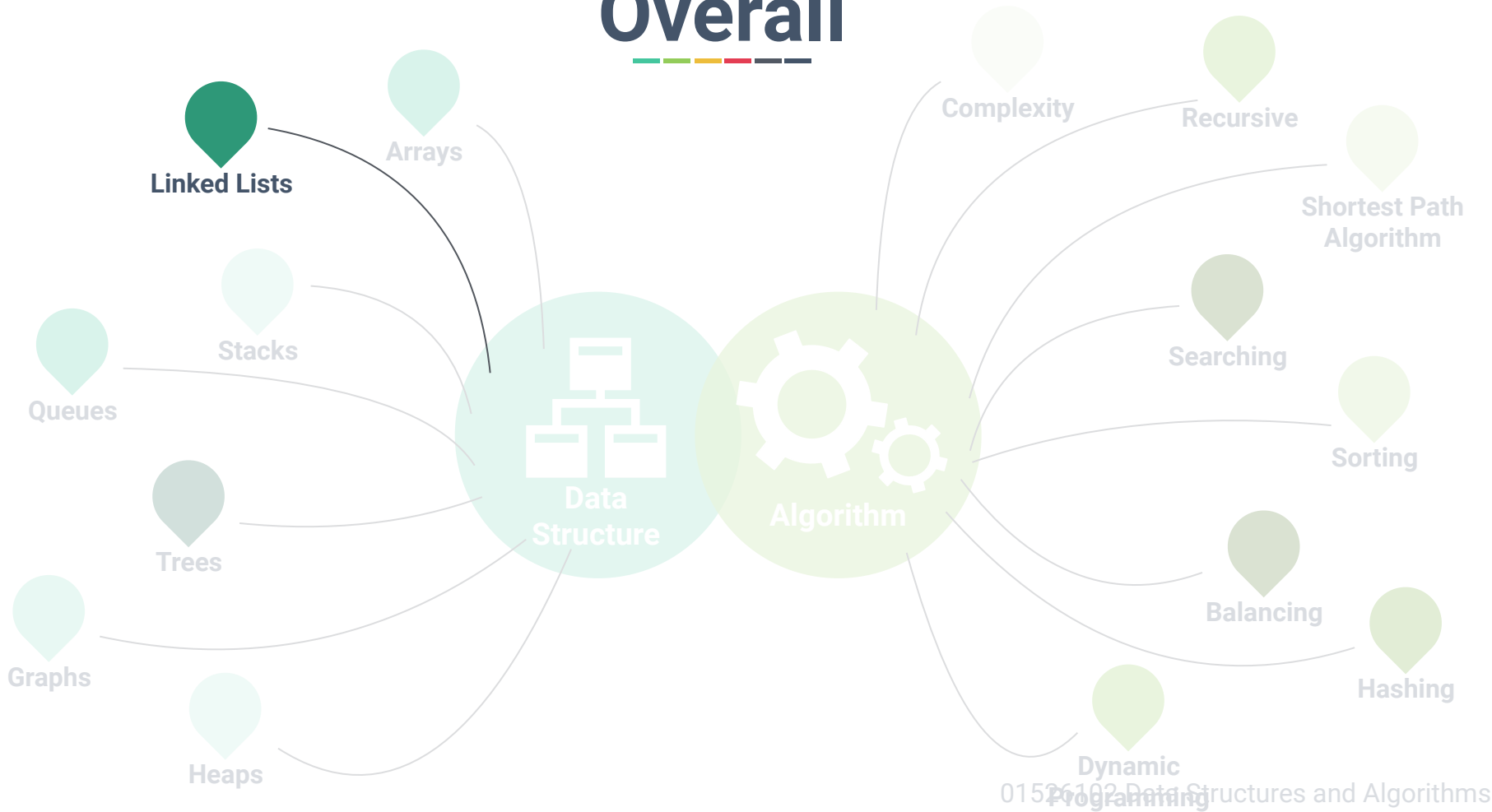
# Chapter 5: Linked Lists



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# Overall





# Today's Outline

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1. What is a Linked List?
2. Singly Linked Lists
  - Traversing
  - Insert a node
  - Delete a node
  - Stack and Queue Implementation



# Previously



## Python's array-based list

- Stack
- Queue

## Disadvantages of array:

- Length of array has to be pre-allocated, empty space wasted.
- Adding or removing elements between values in the array is expensive -  $O(n)$



# Linked Lists



To avoid these limitations, an alternative to array is **linked list**.

Array

2	7	8	4	Value
0	1	2	3	Index

Linked lists



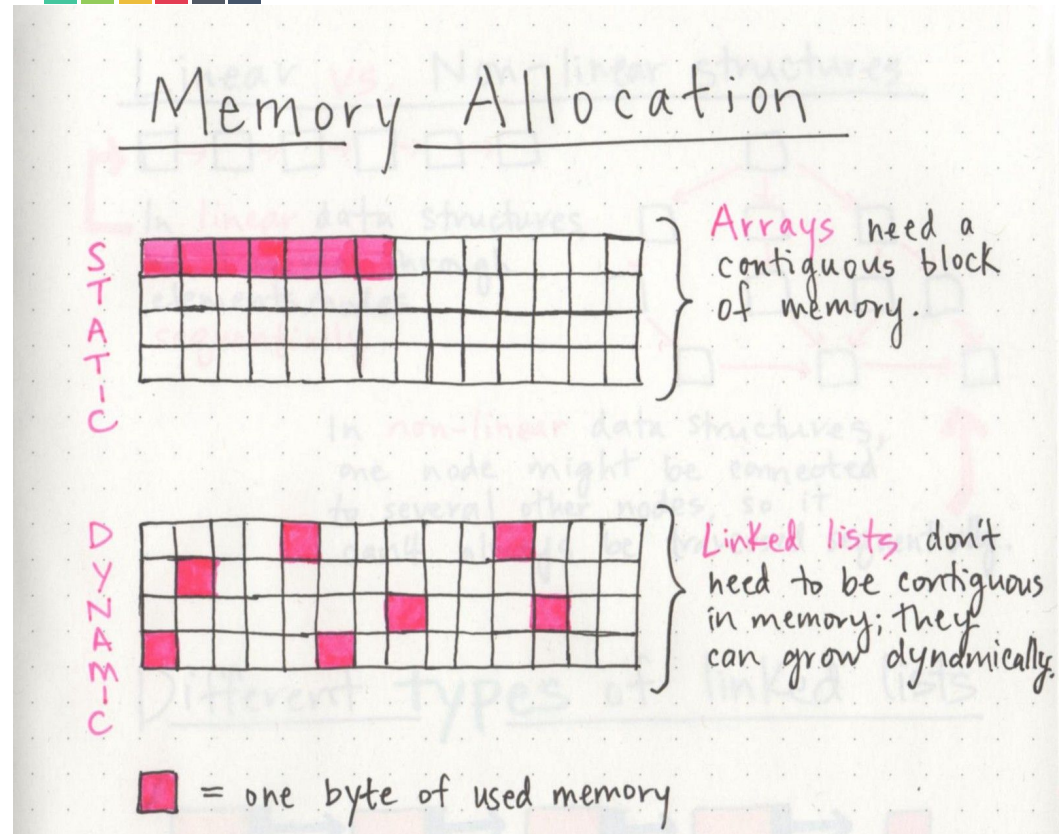
# Linked Lists

## Static

- Pre-allocated
- Fixed size
  - Unable to grow

## Dynamic

- Allocated as needed
- Able to grow



# Linked Lists



## TYPE



**Singly** Linked List

**Circularly** Linked List

**Doubly** Linked List

**Doubly Circularly** Linked List

## ACTION



**Insert**

**Delete**

**Search**



# What is a Linked List?



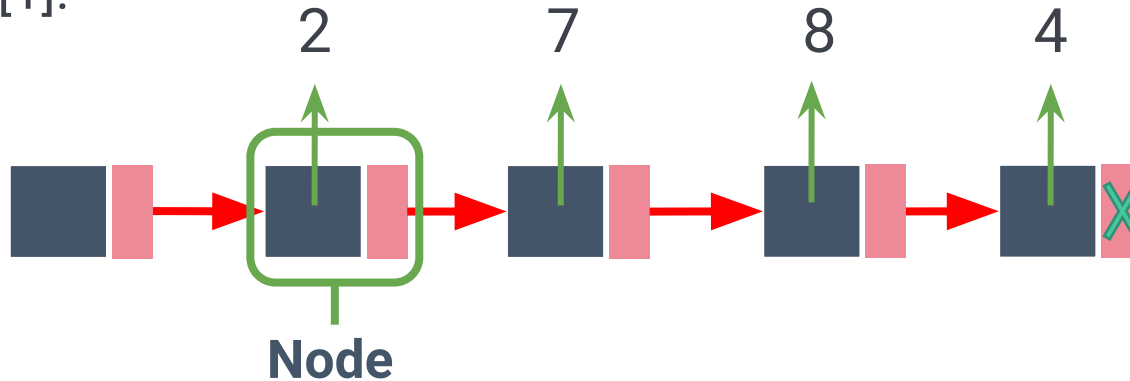
A singly **linked list** is a collection of nodes that form a linear order of a sequence [1].



# What is a Linked List?

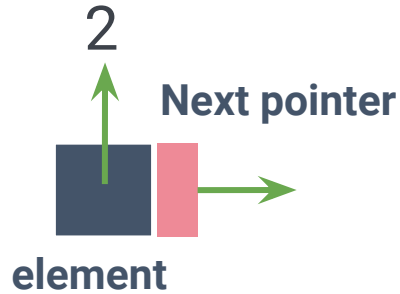


A singly **linked list** is a collection of nodes that form a linear order of a sequence [1].





# Linked List Node





# Linked List Node Structures





# Create a Linked List

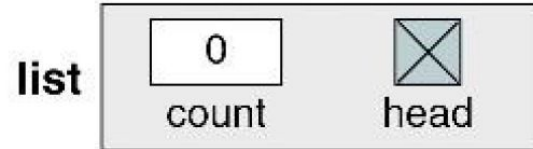


## 1. Create a header/root node

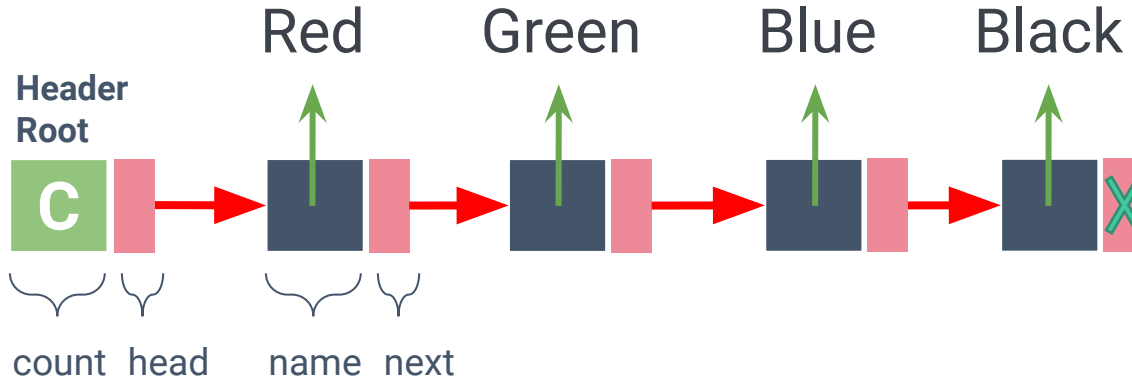
Algorithm createList (list)

1. Allocate a list
2. Set list head to null
3. Set list count to 0

End createList



# Singly Linked Lists



Color

String

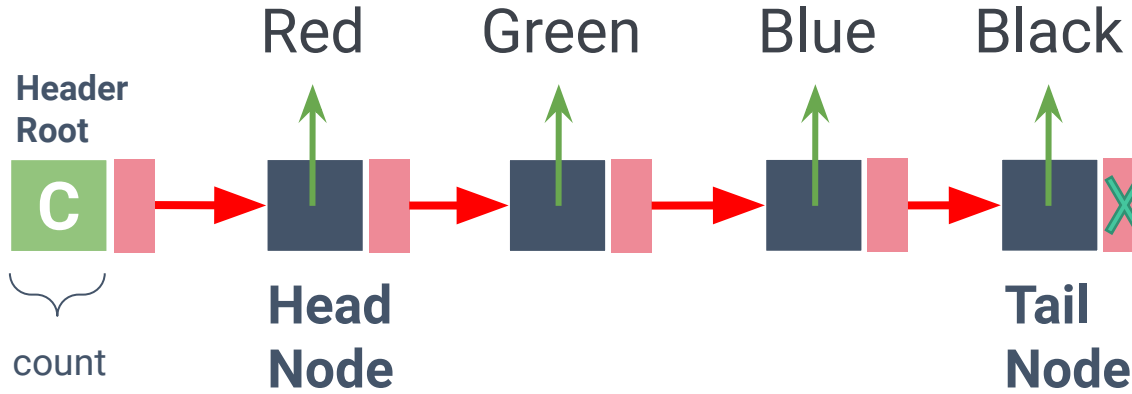
name

Color next

End Color



# Singly Linked Lists





# Linked Lists Examples



Real-life examples of Linked Lists:





# Singly Linked Lists







# Create a Linked List



## 2. Create a data/element Node

Algorithm createDataNode (d, p)

colorNew = allocate(Color)

name = d

next = p

return colorNew

End createDataNode

Red



# Traversing Singly Linked Lists



Address/  
Byte#      Value

6000	4
6001	6002
6002	2
6003	6008
6004	8
6005	6012
6006	
6007	
6008	7
6009	6004
6010	
6011	
6012	4
6013	None

Suppose that it takes 1 byte to store an integer.





# Insertion



Add “John” Node into a list





# Insertion

at the tail of the list



Add “Tony” Node into a list



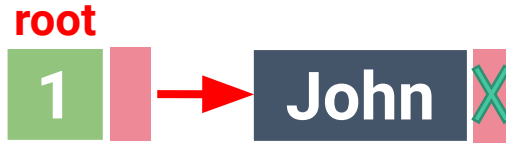


# Insertion



at the head of the list

Add “Tony” Node at the front of a list





# Insertion



between nodes

Add “Tony” Node between John and Paul



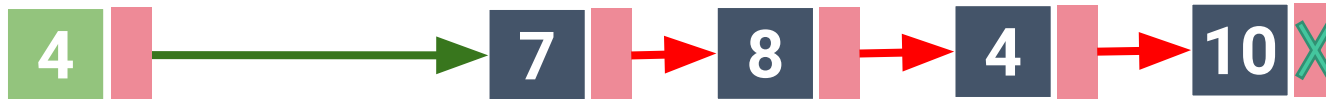
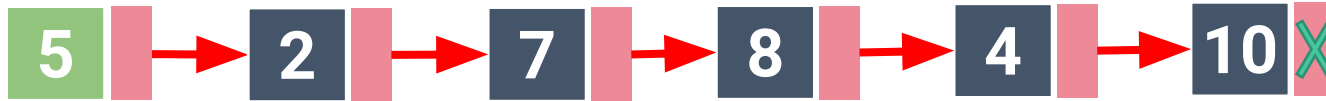


# Deletion



Delete

the head node



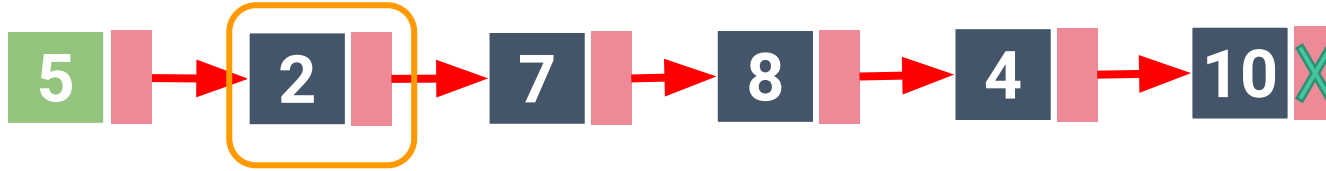


# Deletion



**Delete**

the head node





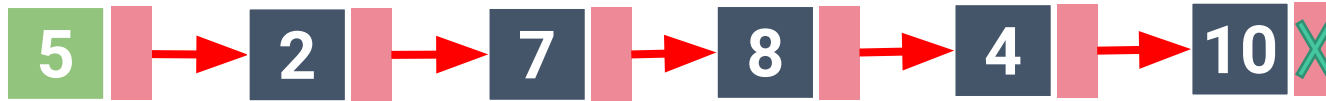


# Deletion



Delete

the tail node



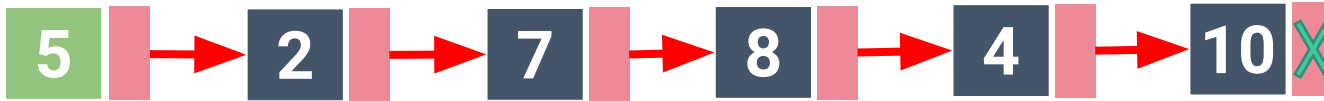


# Deletion



**Delete**

the tail node



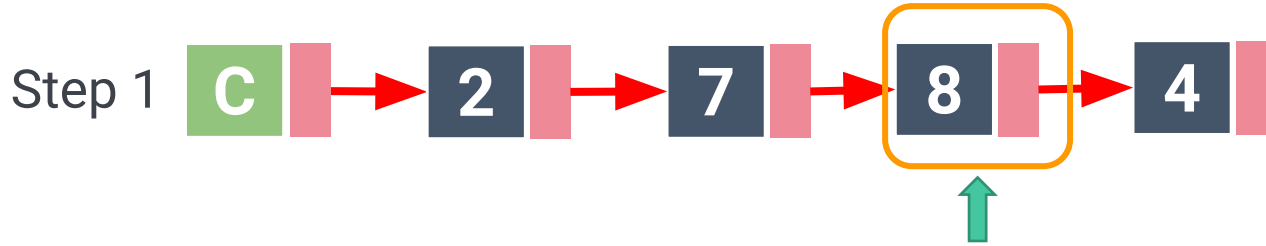


# Deletion



**Delete**

between nodes



Step 2

Step 3



# Singly Linked Lists: Stacks



**How to Implement a Stack?**

Array!!

and

**Linked Lists!!**

- **Singly Linked Lists**



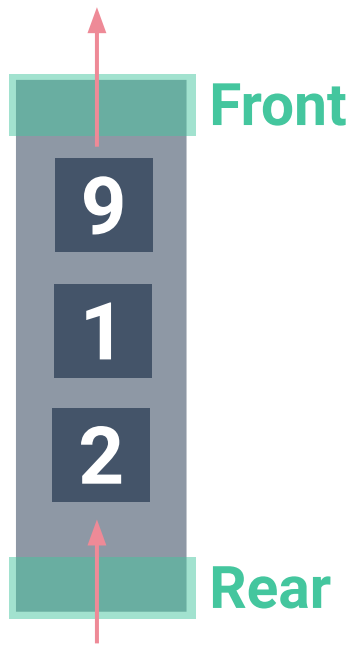
# Asymptotic Performance



Operation	Running Time - Array	Running Time - Singly Linked List
S.push(element)	$O(1)$	
S.pop()	$O(1)$	
S.top()	$O(1)$	
S.is_empty()	$O(1)$	
len(S)	$O(1)$	



# Singly Linked Lists: Queues



How to Implement a Queue?

Array!!

and

Linked Lists!!

- **Singly Linked Lists**



# Asymptotic Performance



Operation	Running Time - Array	Running Time - Singly Linked List
Q.enqueue(e)	$O(1)$ or $O(n)$	
Q.dequeue()	$O(1)$ or $O(n)$	
Q.first()	$O(1)$	
Q.is_empty()	$O(1)$	
len(Q)	$O(1)$	