Chapter 4

LISTS

All the programs in this file are selected from

Ellis Horowitz, Sartaj Sahni, and Susan Anderson-Freed

“Fundamentals of Data Structures in C”,

Introduction

Array

successive items locate a fixed distance

disadvantage

- data movements during insertion and deletion
- waste space in storing n ordered lists of varying size

possible solution

- linked list

Pointer Can Be Dangerous

```
pointer
 int i, *pi;
 pi = &i;                    i=10 or *pi=10
pi= malloc(size of(int));
 /* assign to pi a pointer to int */
pf=(float *) pi;
 /* casts an int pointer to a float pointer */
```

Using Dynamically Allocated Storage

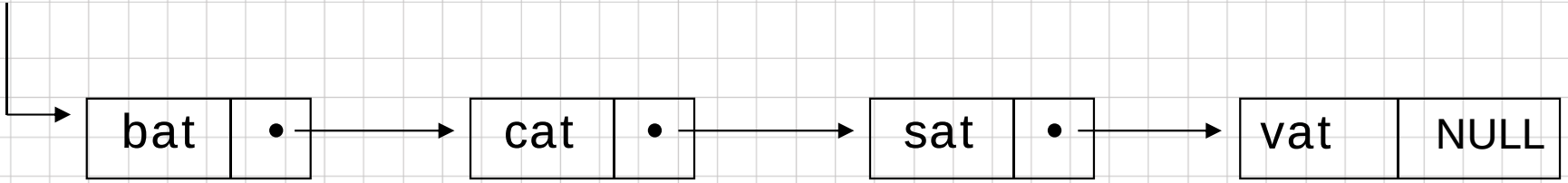
```
int i, *pi;
float f, *pf;
pi = (int *) malloc(sizeof(int));
pf = (float *) malloc (sizeof(float));
*pi =1024;
*pf =3.14;
printf("an integer = %d, a float = %f\n", *pi, *pf);
free(pi);
free(pf);
```

request memory

return memory

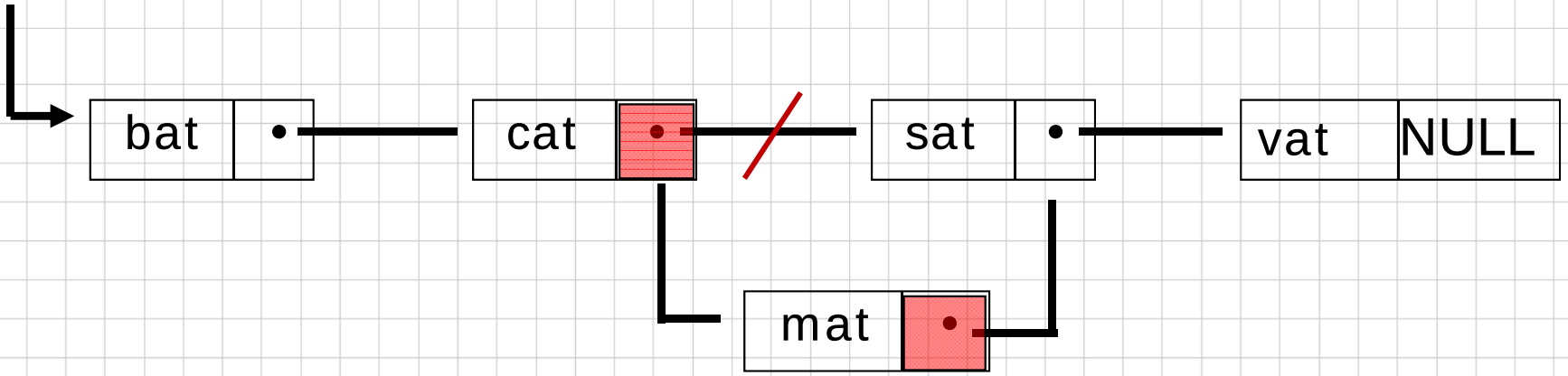
Allocation and deallocation of pointers

SINGLY LINKED LISTS



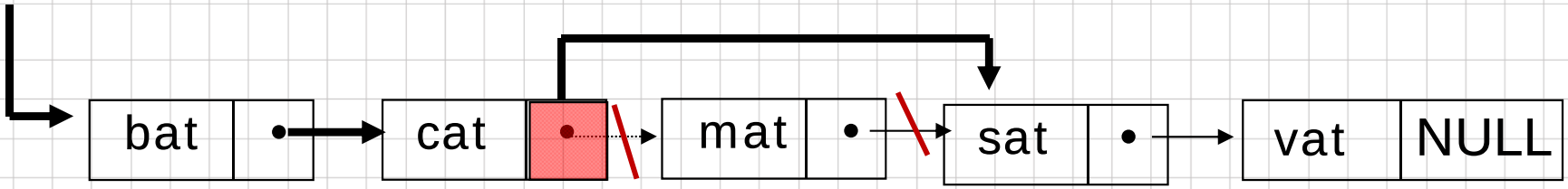
Usual way to draw a linked list

Insertion



Insert mat after cat

mat->link = cat->link
cat->link = mat



dangling
reference

cat->link = mat->link
Free(mat)

Delete *mat* from list

Example 4.1: create a linked list of words

Declaration

```
typedef struct list_node, *list_pointer;
typedef struct list_node {
            char data [4];
            list_pointer link;
            };
```

Creation

```
list_pointer ptr =NULL;
```

Testing

```
#define IS_EMPTY(ptr) (!(ptr))
```

Allocation

```
ptr=(list_pointer) malloc (sizeof(list_node));
```

e -> name ⇨ (*e).name

```
strcpy(ptr -> data, “bat”);
ptr -> link = NULL;
```

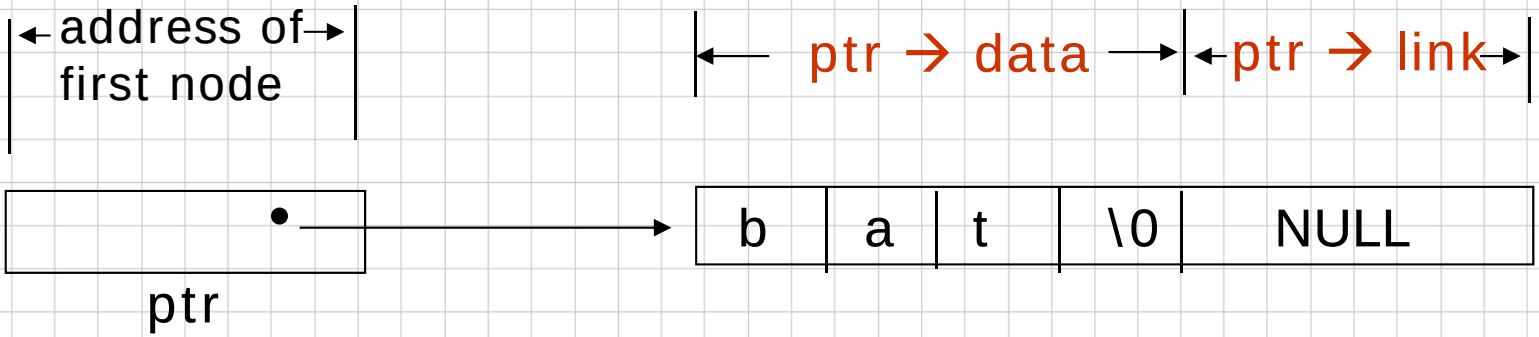
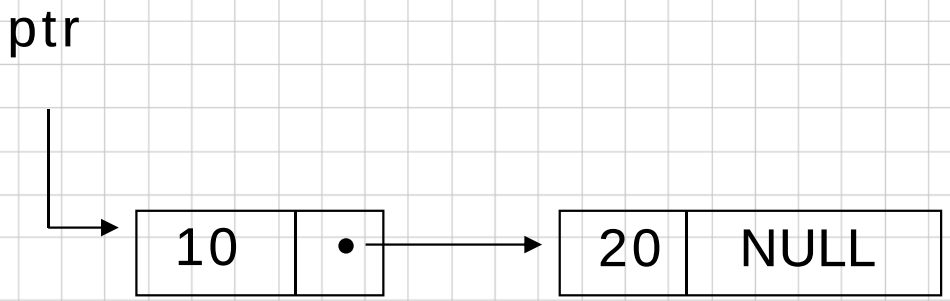


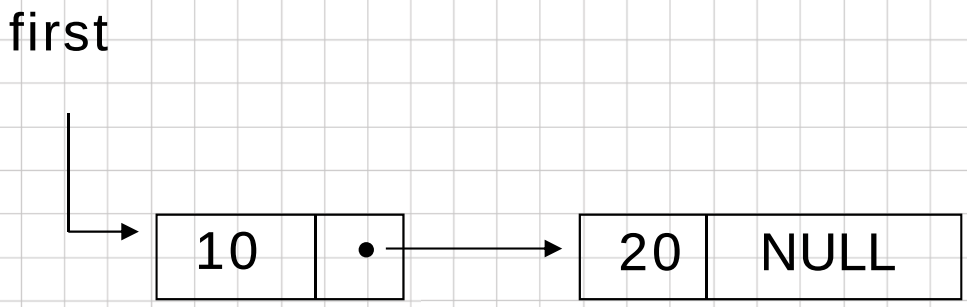
Figure 4.5: Referencing the fields of a node

Example: create a two-node list

```
typedef struct list_node *list_pointer;
typedef struct list_node {
            int data;
            list_pointer link;
            };
list_pointer ptr =NULL
```



```
list_pointer create2( )
{
/* create a linked list with two nodes */
    list_pointer first, second;
    first = (list_pointer) malloc(sizeof(list_node));
    second = (list_pointer) malloc(sizeof(list_node));
    second -> link = NULL;
    second -> data = 20;
    first -> data = 10;
    first ->link = second;
    return first;
}
```



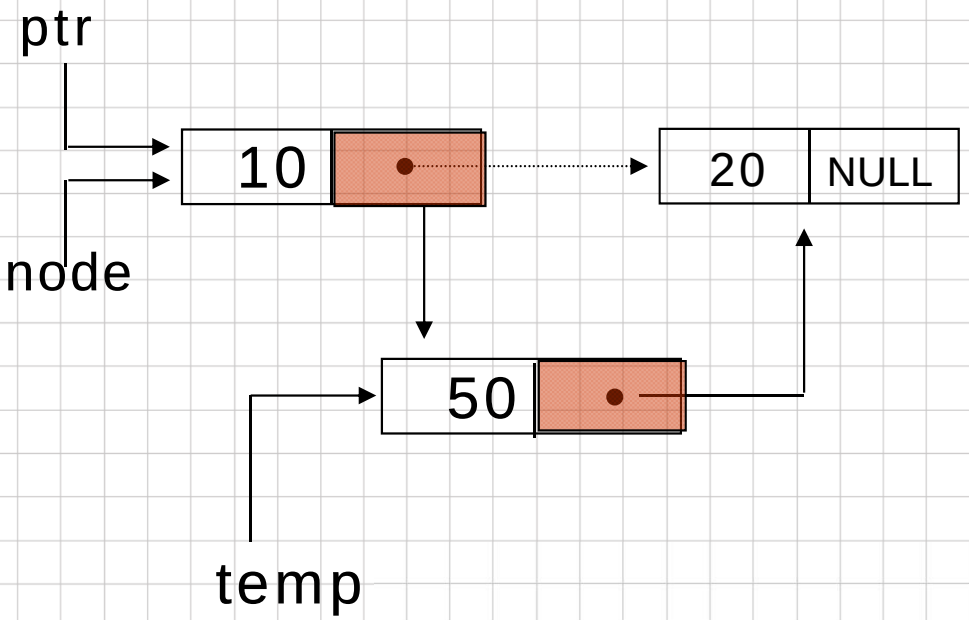
Program 4.1:Create a tow-node list

List Insertion:

```
void insert(list_pointer *ptr, list_pointer node)
{
/* insert a new node with data = 50 into the list ptr after
node */
    list_pointer temp;
    temp = (list_pointer) malloc(sizeof(list_node));
    if (IS_FULL(temp)){
       fprintf(stderr, “The memory is full\n”);
       exit (1);
    }
```

Insert a node after a specific node

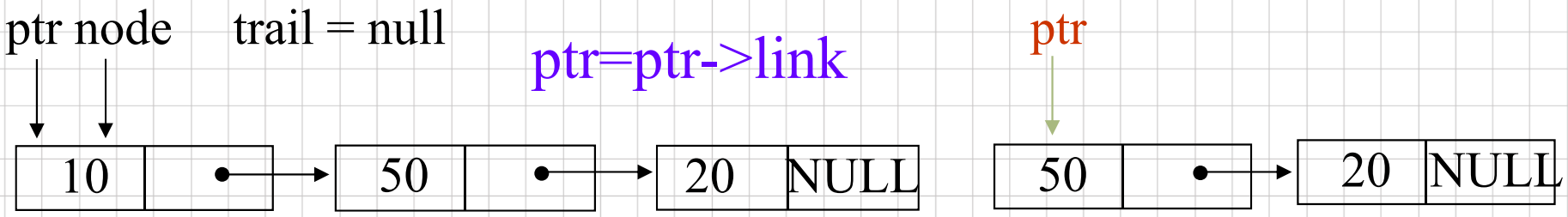
```
temp->data = 50;
  if (*ptr) {  //noempty list
      temp->link =node ->link;
      node->link = temp;
  }
  else {    //empty list
      temp->link = NULL;
      *ptr =temp;
  }
}
```



*Program 4.2:Simple insert into front of list

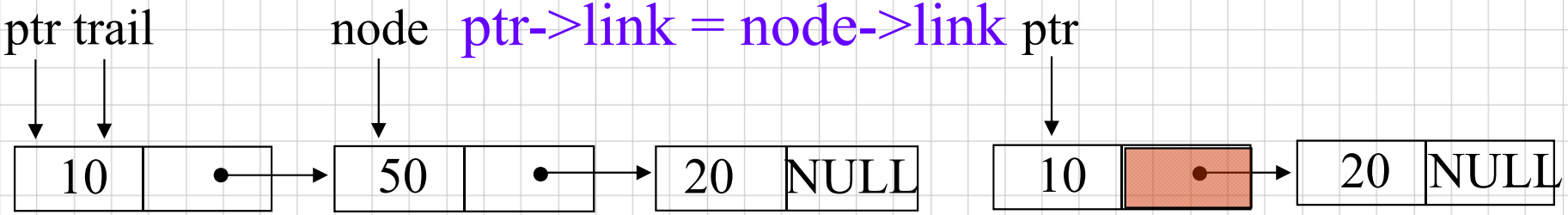
List Deletion

Delete the first node.



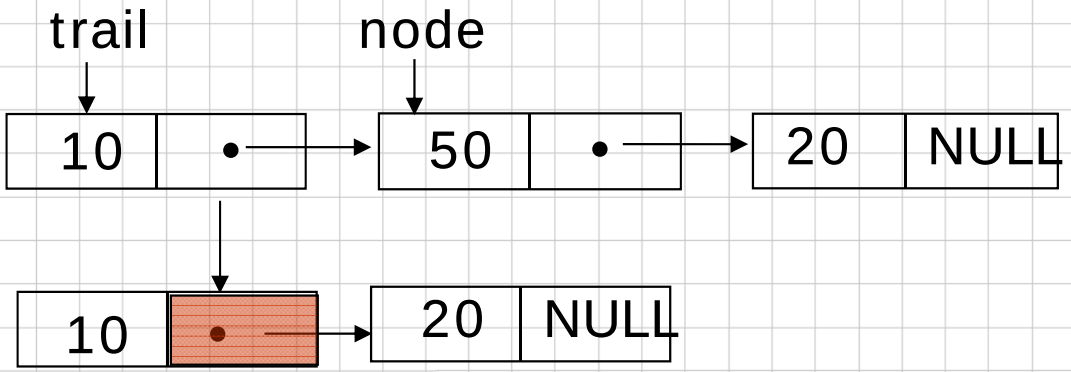
(a) before deletion (b)after deletion

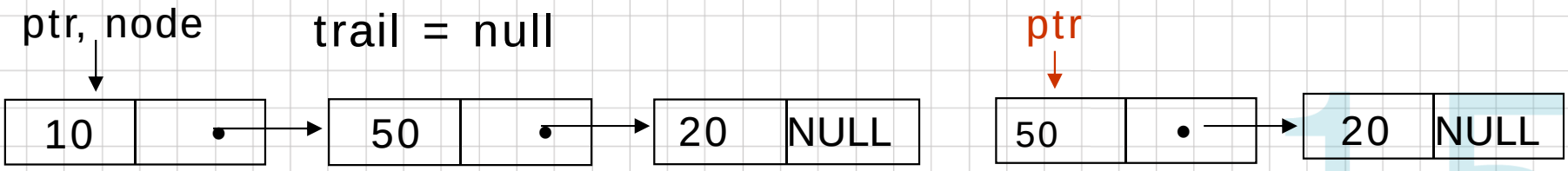
Delete node other than the first node.



List Deletion

```
void delete(list_pointer *ptr, list_pointer trail,
                                        list_pointer node)
{
/* delete node from the list, trail is the preceding node
   ptr is the head of the list */
    if (trail)
       trail->link = node->link;
    else
       *ptr = (*ptr) ->link;
    free(node);
}
```





Print out a list (traverse a list)

```
void print_list(list_pointer ptr)
{
    printf(“The list ocntains: “);
    for ( ; ptr; ptr = ptr->link)
       printf(“%4d”, ptr->data);
    printf(“\n”);
 }
```

Program 4.4: Printing a list (p.155)

DYNAMICALLY LINKED STACKS AND QUEUES

Chapter 4.3

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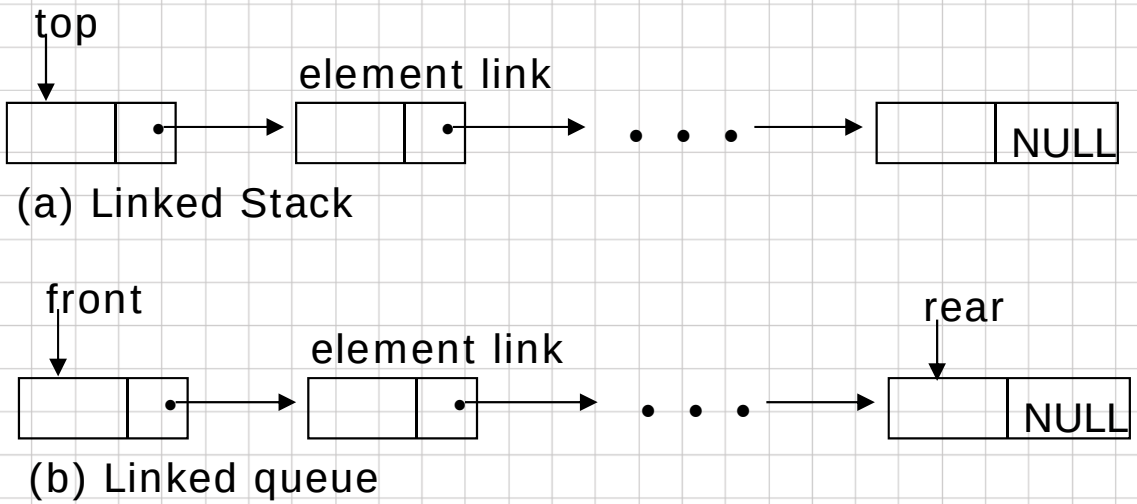


Linked Stack and queue

Represent n stacks

```
#define MAX_STACKS 10 /* maximum number of stacks */
typedef struct {
            int key;
            /* other fields */
           } element;
typedef struct stack *stack_pointer;
typedef struct stack {
            element item;
            stack_pointer link;
            };
stack_pointer top[MAX_STACKS];
```

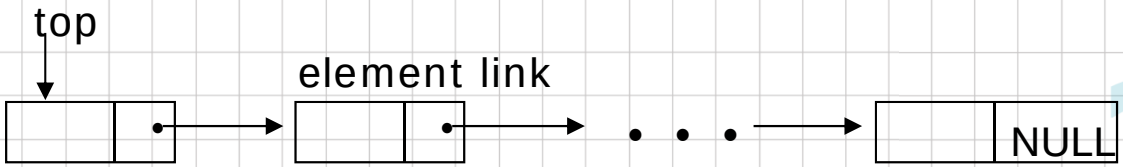
Represent n queues

```
#define MAX_QUEUES 10 /* maximum number of queues */
typedef struct queue *queue_pointer;
typedef struct queue {
            element item;
            queue_pointer link;
            };
queue_pointer front[MAX_QUEUE], rear[MAX_QUEUES];
```

Push in the linked stack

```
void add(stack_pointer *top, element item)
{
   /* add an element to the top of the stack */
   stack_pointer temp =
                        (stack_pointer) malloc (sizeof (stack));
   if (IS_FULL(temp)) {
      fprintf(stderr, " The memory is full\n");
      exit(1);
      }
      temp->item = item;
      temp->link = *top;
      *top= temp;
}
```

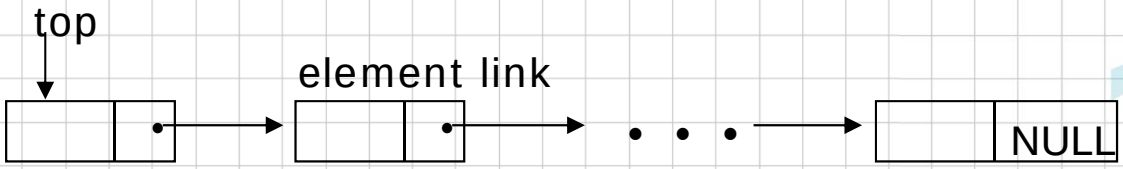
Add to a linked stack



pop from the linked stack

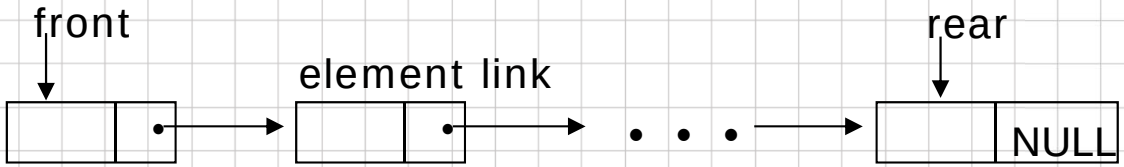
```
element delete(stack_pointer *top) {
/* delete an element from the stack */
    stack_pointer temp = *top;
    element item;
    if (IS_EMPTY(temp))  {
       fprintf(stderr,  "The stack is empty\n");
       exit(1);
    }
    item = temp->item;
    *top = temp->link;
     free(temp);
     return item;
}
```

Delete from a linked stack



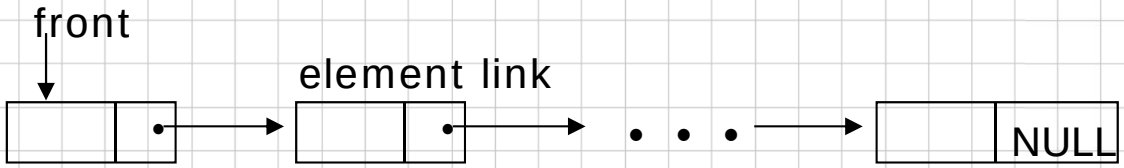
enqueue in the linked queue

```
void addq(queue_pointer *front, queue_pointer *rear,
element item)
{  /* add an element to the rear of the queue */
   queue_pointer temp =
                        (queue_pointer) malloc(sizeof (queue));
   if (IS_FULL(temp)) {
      fprintf(stderr, " The memory is full\n");
      exit(1);
      }
      temp->item = item;
      temp->link = NULL;
      if (*front)) (*rear) -> link = temp;
      else *front = temp;
      *rear = temp;  }
```



dequeue from the linked queue

```
element deleteq(queue_pointer *front) {
/* delete an element from the queue */
    queue_pointer temp = *front;
    element item;
    if (IS_EMPTY(*front))  {
       fprintf(stderr,  “The queue is empty\n”);
       exit(1);
    }
    item = temp->item;
    *front = temp->link;
     free(temp);
     return item;
}
```



Polynomials

Chapter 4.4

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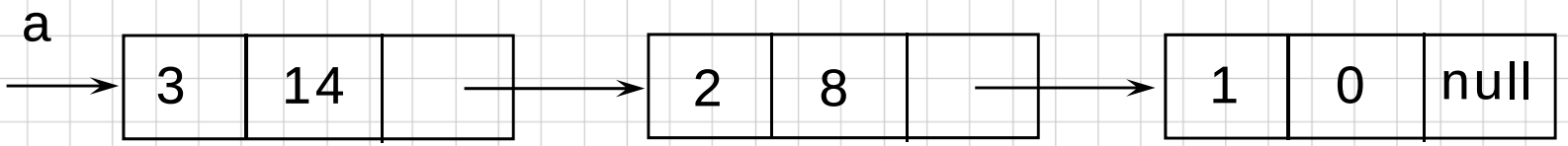
$$A(x) = a_{m-1}x^{e_{m-1}} + a_{m-2}x^{e_{m-2}} + \ldots + a_0 x^{e_0}$$

```
typedef struct poly_node
*poly_pointer;
typedef struct poly_node
{
        int coef;
        int expon;
        poly_pointer link;
  };
  poly_pointer a, b;
```

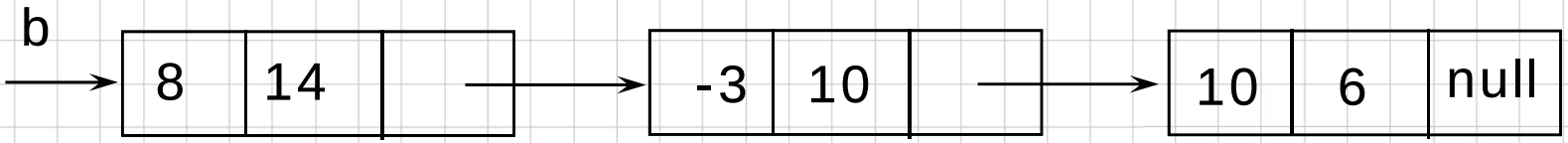
coef	expon	link

Examples

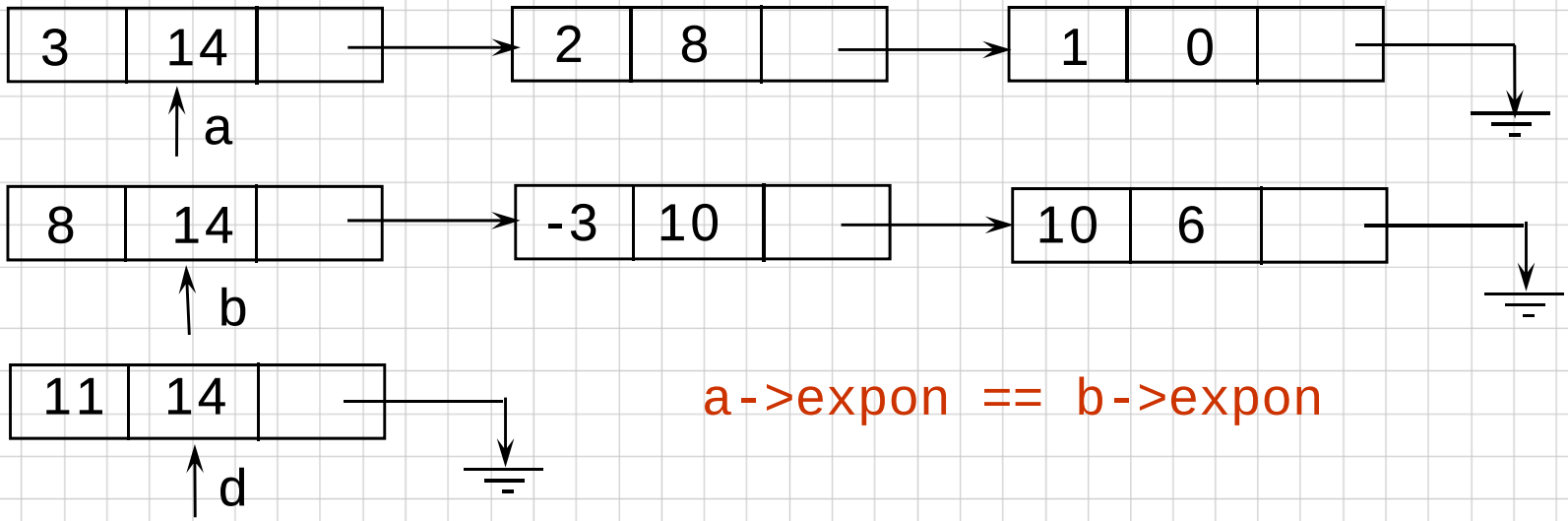
$$a = 3x^{14} + 2x^{8} + 1$$

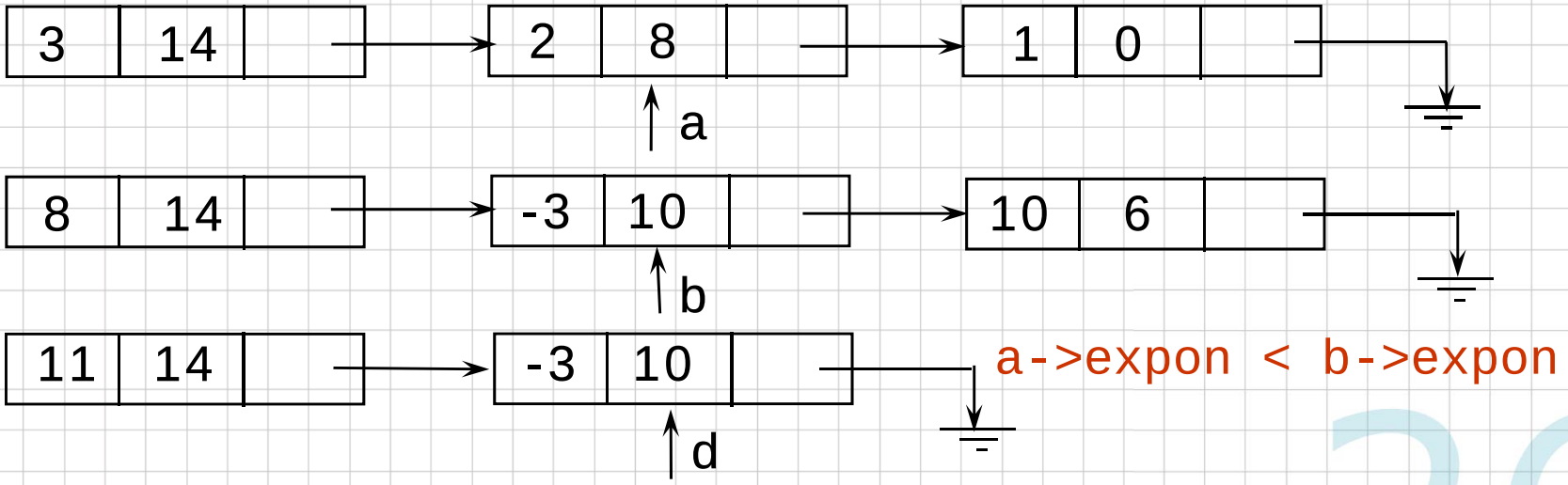


$$b = 8x^{14} - 3x^{10} + 10x^{6}$$

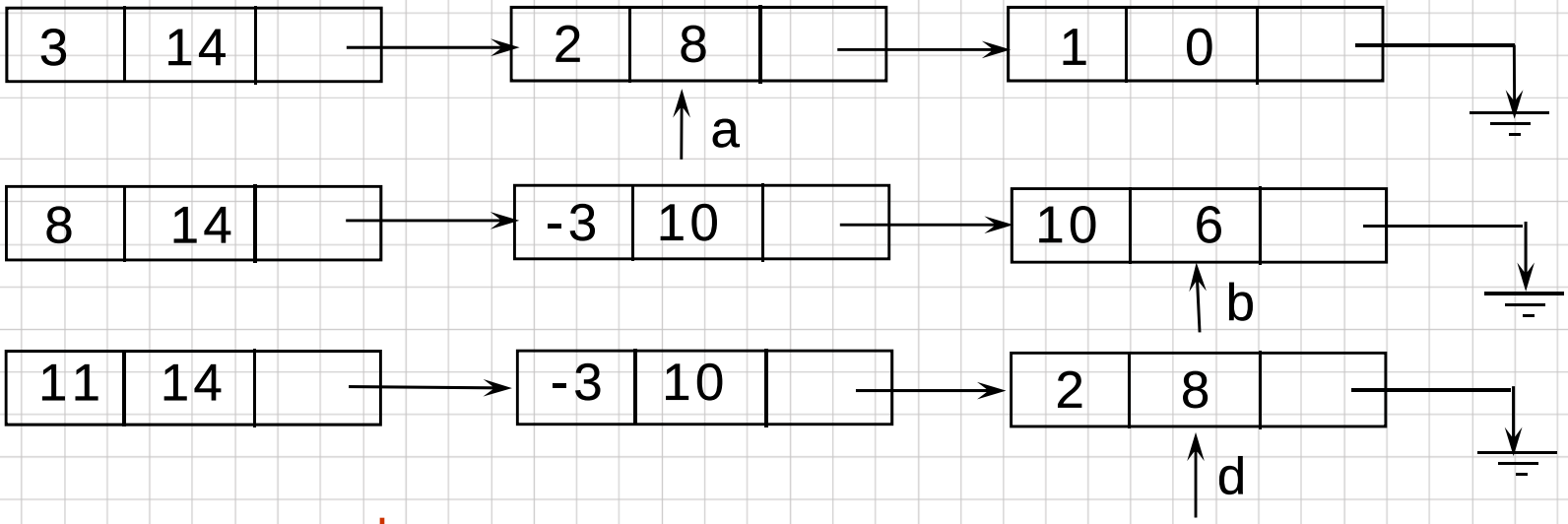


Adding Polynomials





Adding Polynomials (Cont.)



a->expon > b->expon

Alogrithm for Adding Polynomials

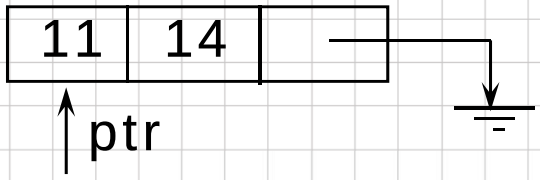
```
poly_pointer padd(poly_pointer a, poly_pointer b)
{
    poly_pointer front, rear, temp;
    int sum;
    rear =(poly_pointer)malloc(sizeof(poly_node));
    if (IS_FULL(rear)) {
        fprintf(stderr, “The memory is full\n”);
        exit(1);
    }
    front = rear;
    while (a && b) {
        switch (COMPARE(a->expon, b->expon)) {
```

```
                case -1: /* a->expon < b->expon */
                    attach(b->coef, b->expon, &rear);
                    b= b->link;
                    break;
                case 0: /* a->expon == b->expon */
                    sum = a->coef + b->coef;
                    if (sum) attach(sum,a->expon,&rear);
                    a = a->link;    b = b->link;
                    break;
                case 1: /* a->expon > b->expon */
                    attach(a->coef, a->expon, &rear);
                    a = a->link;
            }
        }
        for (; a; a = a->link)
            attach(a->coef, a->expon, &rear);
        for (; b; b=b->link)
            attach(b->coef, b->expon, &rear);
        rear->link = NULL;
        temp = front;  front = front->link;  free(temp);
        return front;
}
```

Delete extra initial node.

Attach a Term

```
void attach(float coefficient, int exponent,
            poly_pointer *ptr)
{
   /* create a new node attaching to the node pointed to
   by ptr. ptr is updated to point to this new node. */
    poly_pointer temp;
    temp = (poly_pointer) malloc(sizeof(poly_node));
    if (IS_FULL(temp)) {
        fprintf(stderr, "The memory is full\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    temp->coef = coefficient;
    temp->expon = exponent;
    (*ptr)->link = temp;
    *ptr = temp;
}
```



Analysis

(1) coefficient additions

$0 \le$ additions $\le \min(m, n)$

where m (n) denotes the number of terms in A (

(2) exponent comparisons

extreme case

$e_{m-1} > f_{m-1} > e_{m-2} > f_{m-2} > \cdots > e_0 > f_0$

$m+n-1$ comparisons

(3) creation of new nodes

extreme case

$m + n$ new nodes

summary O(m+n)

A Suite for Polynomials

$e(x) = a(x) * b(x) + d(x)$

```
poly_pointer a, b, d, e;
...
a = read_poly();
b = read_poly();
d = read_poly();
temp = pmult(a, b);
e = padd(temp, d);
print_poly(e);
```

```
read_poly()
print_poly()
padd()
psub()
pmult()
```

temp is used to hold a partial result. By returning the nodes of temp, we may use it to hold other polynomials

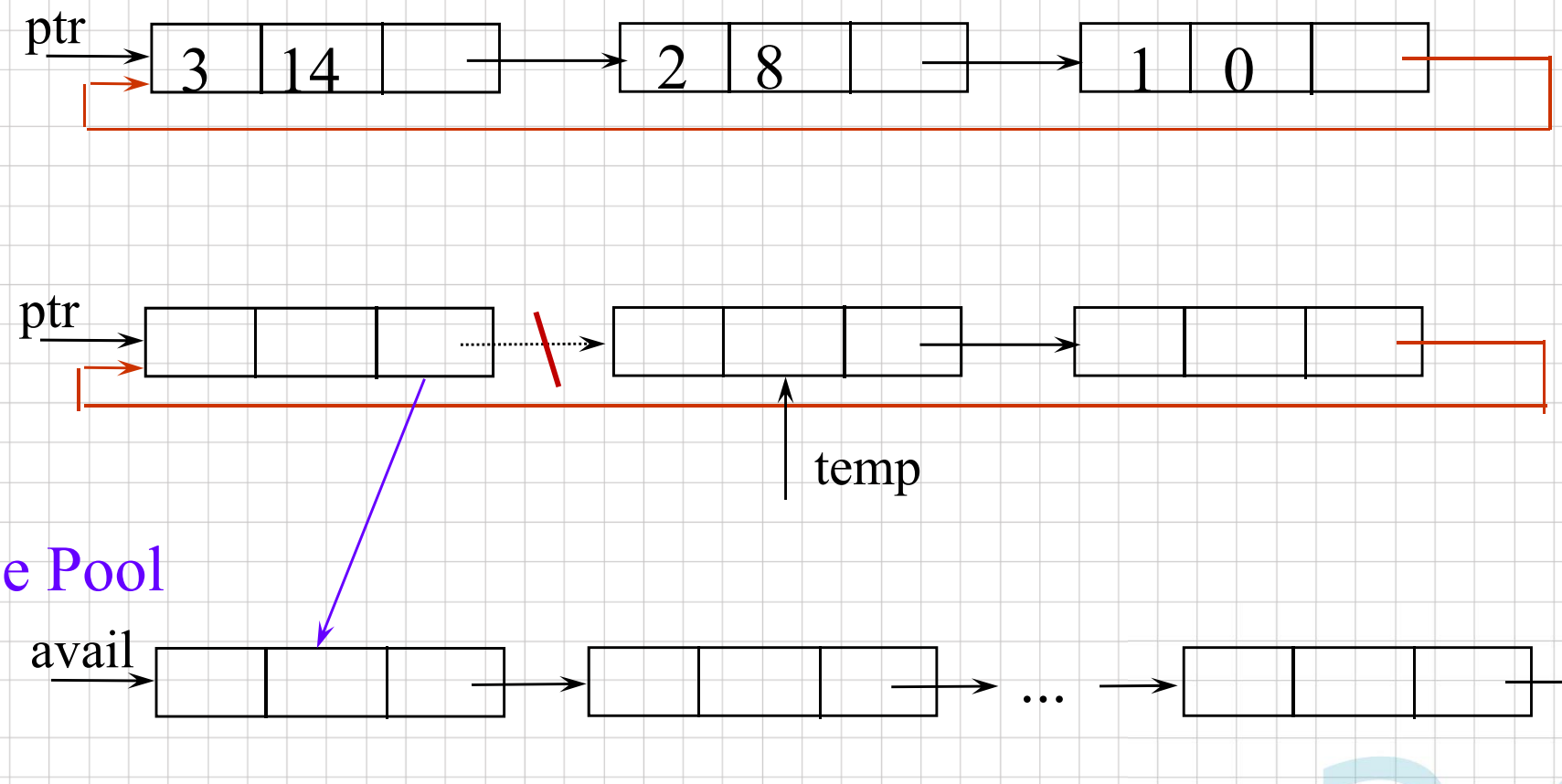
Erase Polynomials

```
void earse(poly_pointer *ptr)
{
/* erase the polynomial pointed to by ptr */
     poly_pointer temp;
     while (*ptr) {
          temp = *ptr;
          *ptr = (*ptr)->link;
          free(temp);
     }
}
```

O(n)

Circularly Linked Lists

circular list vs. chain



Maintain an Available List

```
poly_pointer get_node(void)
{
  poly_pointer node;
  if (avail) {
      node = avail;
      avail = avail->link:
  }
  else {
      node = (poly_pointer)malloc(sizeof(poly_node));
      if (IS_FULL(node)) {
          printf(stderr, “The memory is full\n”);
          exit(1);
      }
  }
  return node;
}
```

Maintain an Available List (Cont.)

Insert ptr to the front of this list

```
void ret_node(poly_pointer ptr)
{
  ptr->link = avail;
    avail = ptr;
}
```

dependent of # of nodes in a list O(n)

Maintain an Available List (Cont.)

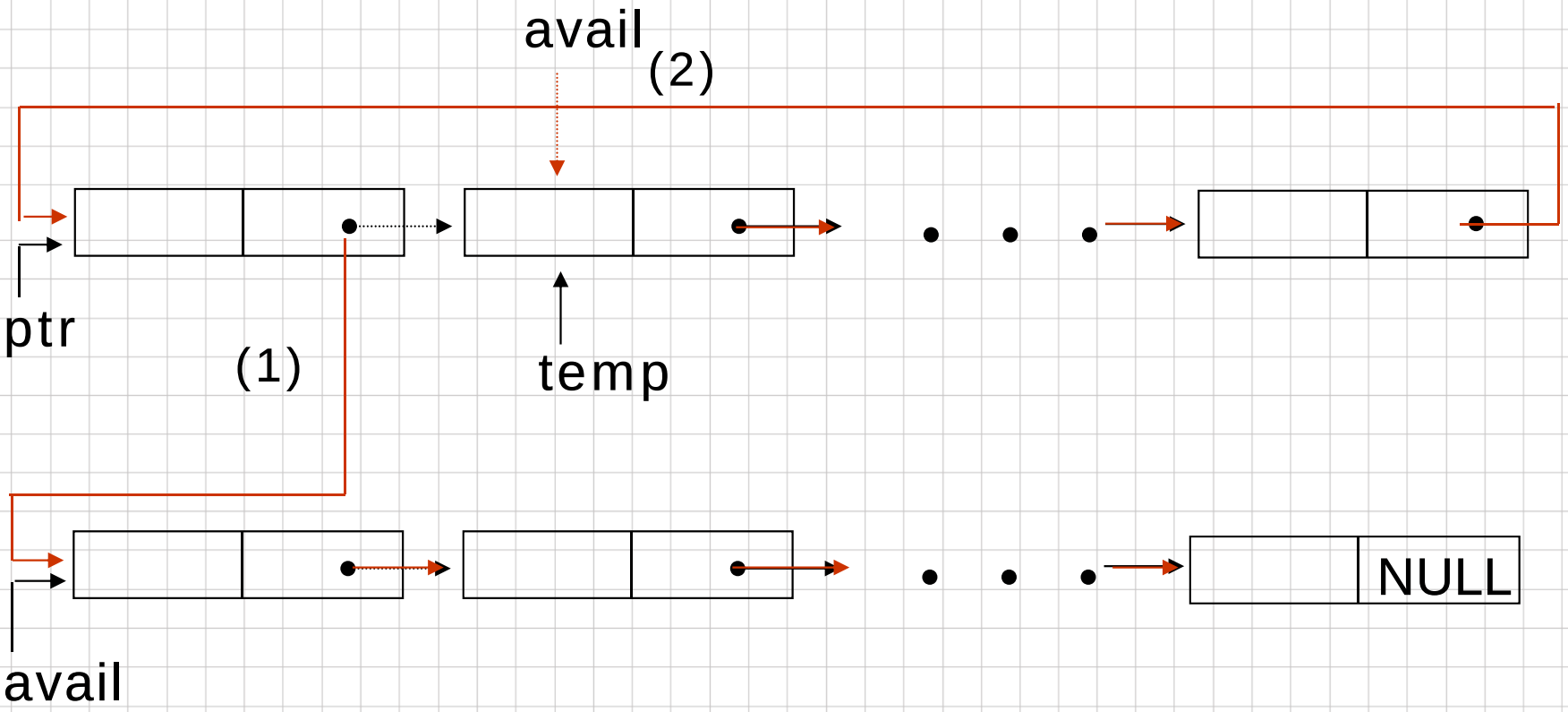
```
void cerase(poly_pointer *ptr)
{
    poly_pointer temp;
    if (*ptr) {
        temp = (*ptr)->link;
        (*ptr)->link = avail;
        avail = temp;
        *ptr = NULL;
    }
}
```

(1)

(2)

Independent of # of nodes in a list O(1) constant time

4.4.4 Representing Polynomials As Circularly Linked Lists

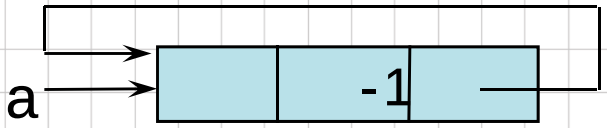


Returning a circular list to the avail list

Head Node

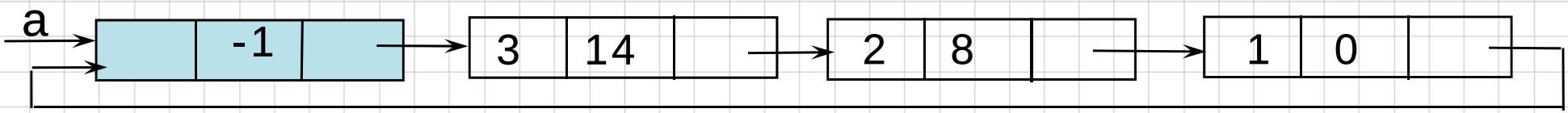
Represent polynomial as circular list.

(1) zero



Zero polynomial

(2) others



$$a = 3x^{14} + 2x^{8} + 1$$

Another Padd

```
poly_pointer cpadd(poly_pointer a, poly_pointer b)
{
  poly_pointer starta, d, lastd;
  int sum, done = FALSE;
  starta = a;
  a = a->link;
  b = b->link;
  d = get_node();
  d->expon = -1;    lastd = d;
  do {
    switch (COMPARE(a->expon, b->expon)) {
      case -1: attach(b->coef, b->expon, &lastd);
               b = b->link;
               break;
```

Set expon field of head node to -1.

Another Padd (*Continued*)

```
        case 0: if (starta == a) done = TRUE;
                else {
                   sum = a->coef + b->coef;
                   if (sum) attach(sum,a->expon,&lastd);
                   a = a->link;   b = b->link;
                }
                break;
        case 1: attach(a->coef,a->expon,&lastd);
                a = a->link;
      }
   } while (!done);
   lastd->link = d;
   return d;
}
```

Link last node to first

```
typedef struct list_node
*list_pointer;

typedef struct list_node {
    char data;
    list_pointer link;
};
```

Invert single linked lists

Concatenate two linked lists

Additional List Operations

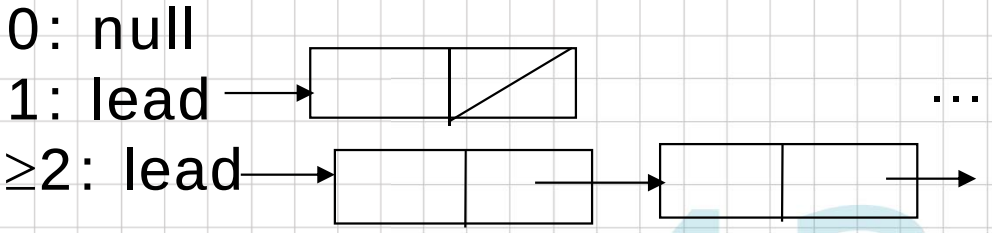
Chapter 4.5

Pade 171

Invert Single Linked Lists

```
list_pointer invert(list_pointer lead)
{
     list_pointer middle, trail;
     middle = NULL;
     while (lead) {
          trail = middle;
          middle = lead;
          lead = lead->link;
          middle->link = trail;
     }
     return middle;
}
```

Refer to the ppt of Inverting a Singly Linked List



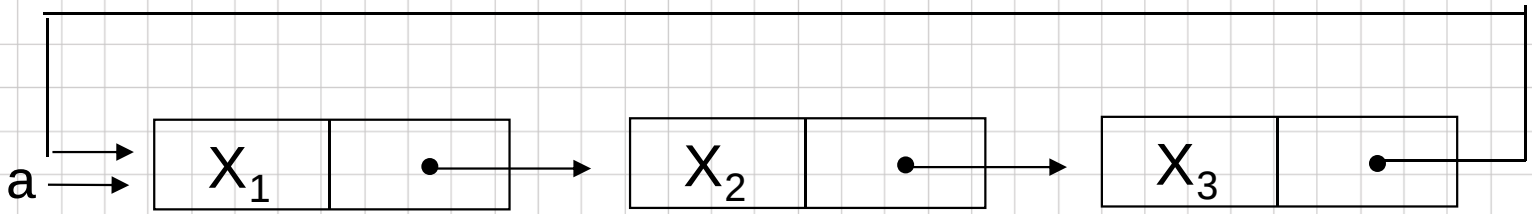
Concatenate Two Lists

```
list_pointer concatenate(list_pointer
            ptr1, list_pointer ptr2)
{
  list_pointer temp;
  if (IS_EMPTY(ptr1)) return ptr2;
  else {
    if (!IS_EMPTY(ptr2)) {
      for (temp=ptr1;temp->link;temp=temp->link);
      temp->link = ptr2;
    }
    return ptr1;
  }
}
```

O(m) where m is # of elements in the first list

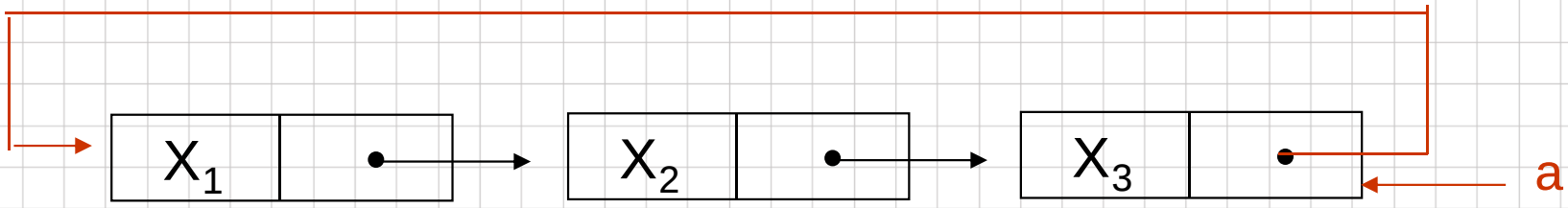
Operations For Circularly Linked List

What happens when we insert a node to the back of a circular linked list?



Problem: move down the whole list.

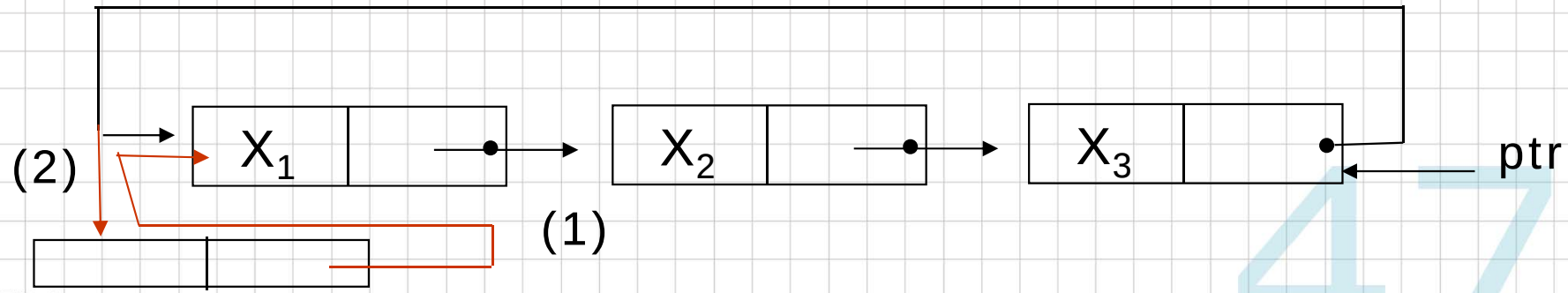
A possible solution:



Note a pointer points to the last node.

Operations for Circular Linked Lists

```
void insert_front (list_pointer *ptr, list_pointer node)
{
    if (IS_EMPTY(*ptr)) {
        *ptr= node;
        node->link = node;
    }
    else {
        node->link = (*ptr)->link;  (1)
        (*ptr)->link = node;        (2)
     }
}
```



Length of a Circular Linked List

```
int length(list_pointer ptr)
{
    list_pointer temp;
    int count = 0;
    if (ptr) {
        temp = ptr;
        do {
            count++;
            temp = temp->link;
        } while (temp!=ptr);
    }
    return count;
}
```

Equivalence Relations

A relation over a set, S, is said to be an equivalence relation over S iff it is symmertric, reflexive, and transitive over S.

reflexive, x=x

symmetric, if x=y, then y=x

transitive, if x=y and y=z, then x=z

Examples

$0 \equiv 4,\ 3 \equiv 1,\ 6 \equiv 10,\ 8 \equiv 9,\ 7 \equiv 4,$
$6 \equiv 8,\ 3 \equiv 5,\ 2 \equiv 11,\ 11 \equiv 0$

three equivalent classes
{0,2,4,7,11}; {1,3,5}; {6,8,9,10}

Scan and combine operation
0=4 -> group 1 {0,4}
3=1 => group 2 {3,1}
6=10 => group 3 {6,10}
8=9 => group 4 {8,9}
7=4 => group 1{0,4,7}
6=8 => group 4{6,8,9} + group 3 {6, 10} => **group 3 {6, 8, 9, 10}**
3=5 => **group 2{3,1,5}**
2=11 => group 5{2,11}
11=0 => group 5 {2, 11, 0} + group 1{0,4,7} => **group 1{0,2,4,7,11}**

A Rough Algorithm to Find Equivalence Classes

```
void equivalenec()
{
    initialize;
    while (there are more pairs) {
        read the next pair <i,j>;
        process this pair;
    }
    initialize the output;
    do {
        output a new equivalence class;
    } while (not done);
}
```

Phase 1

Phase 2

What kinds of data structures are adopted?

First Refinement

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <alloc.h>
#define MAX_SIZE 24
#define IS_FULL(ptr)  (!(ptr))
#define FALSE  0
#define TRUE   1
```

direct equivalence

Compute indirect equivalence using transitivity

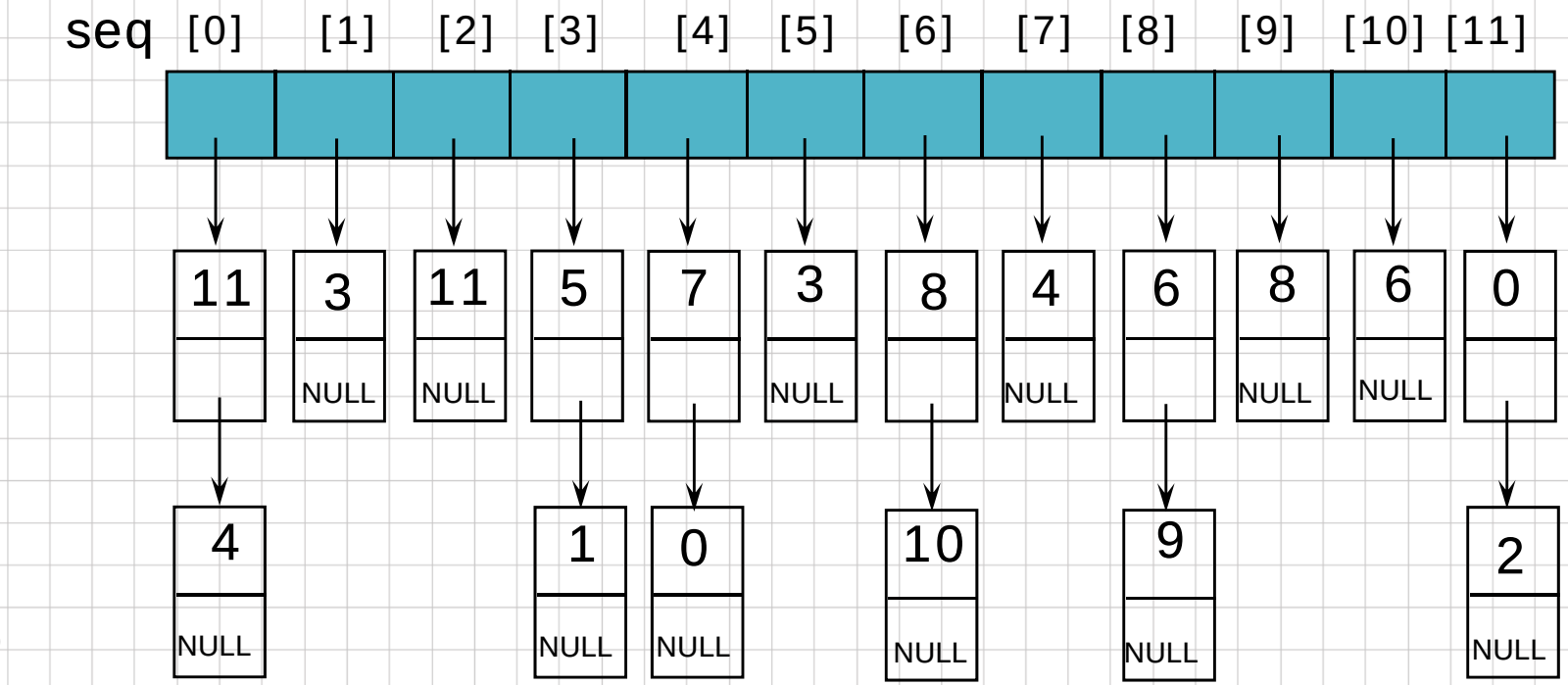
```
void equivalence()
{
    initialize seq to NULL and out to TRUE
    while (there are more pairs) {
        read the next pair, <i,j>;
        put j on the seq[i] list;
        put i on the seq[j] list;
    }
    for (i=0; i<n; i++)
        if (out[i]) {
            out[i]= FALSE;
            output this equivalence class;
        }
}
```

Lists After Pairs are input

three equivalent classes

{0,2,4,7,11}; {1,3,5}; {6,8,9,10}

0 ≡ 4
3 ≡ 1
6 ≡ 10
8 ≡ 9
7 ≡ 4
6 ≡ 8
3 ≡ 5
2 ≡ 11
11 ≡ 0




```
typedef struct node *node_pointer ;
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    node_pointer link;
};
```

Final Version for Finding Equivalence Classes

```
void main(void)
{
  short int out[MAX_SIZE];
  node_pointer seq[MAX_SIZE];
  node_pointer x, y, top;
  int i, j, n;
  printf("Enter the size (<= %d) ", MAX_SIZE);
  scanf("%d", &n);
  for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
      out[i]= TRUE;    seq[i]= NULL;
  }
  printf("Enter a pair of numbers (-1 -1 to quit): ");
  scanf("%d%d", &i, &j);
```

Phase 1: input the equivalence pairs

```
while (i>=0) {
    x = (node_pointer) malloc(sizeof(node));
    if (IS_FULL(x))
      fprintf(stderr, “memory is full\n”);
        exit(1);
    }  Insert x to the top of lists seq[i]
    x->data= j;  x->link= seq[i];  seq[i]= x;
    if (IS_FULL(x))
      fprintf(stderr, “memory is full\n”);
        exit(1);
    }  Insert x to the top of lists seq[j]
    x->data= i;  x->link= seq[j];  seq[j]= x;
    printf(“Enter a pair of numbers (-1 -1 to \
          quit): “);
    scanf(“%d%d”, &i, &j);
}
```

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
    if (out[i]) {
        printf("\nNew class: %5d", i);
        out[i]= FALSE;
        x = seq[i];     top = NULL;
        for (;;) {
            while (x) {
                j = x->data;
                if (out[j]) {
                    printf("%5d", j);    push
                    out[j] = FALSE;
                    y = x->link;  x->link = top;
                    top = x;  x = y;
                }
                else x = x->link;
            }
            if (!top) break;                    pop
            x = seq[top->data];  top = top->link;
        }
    }
}
```

Phase 2: output the equivalence classes

4.7 Sparse Matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$$

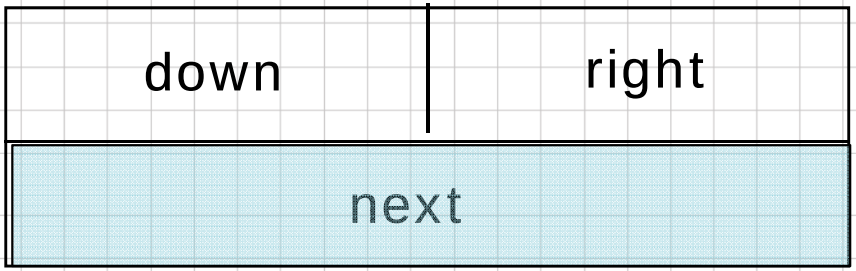
inadequates of sequential schemes
(1) # of nonzero terms will vary after some matrix computation
(2) matrix just represents intermediate results

new scheme
Each column (row): a circular linked list with a head node

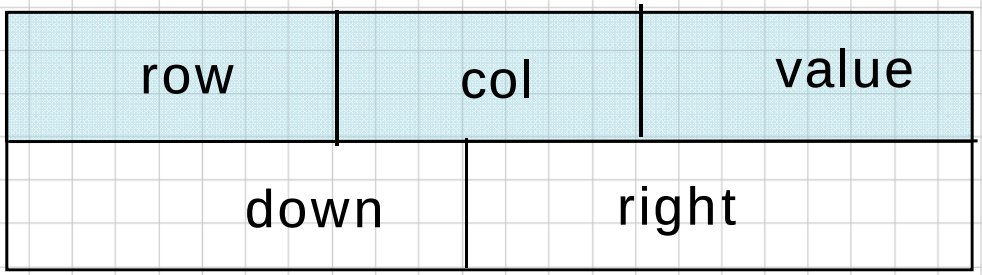
Revisit Sparse Matrices

of head nodes = max{# of rows, # of columns}

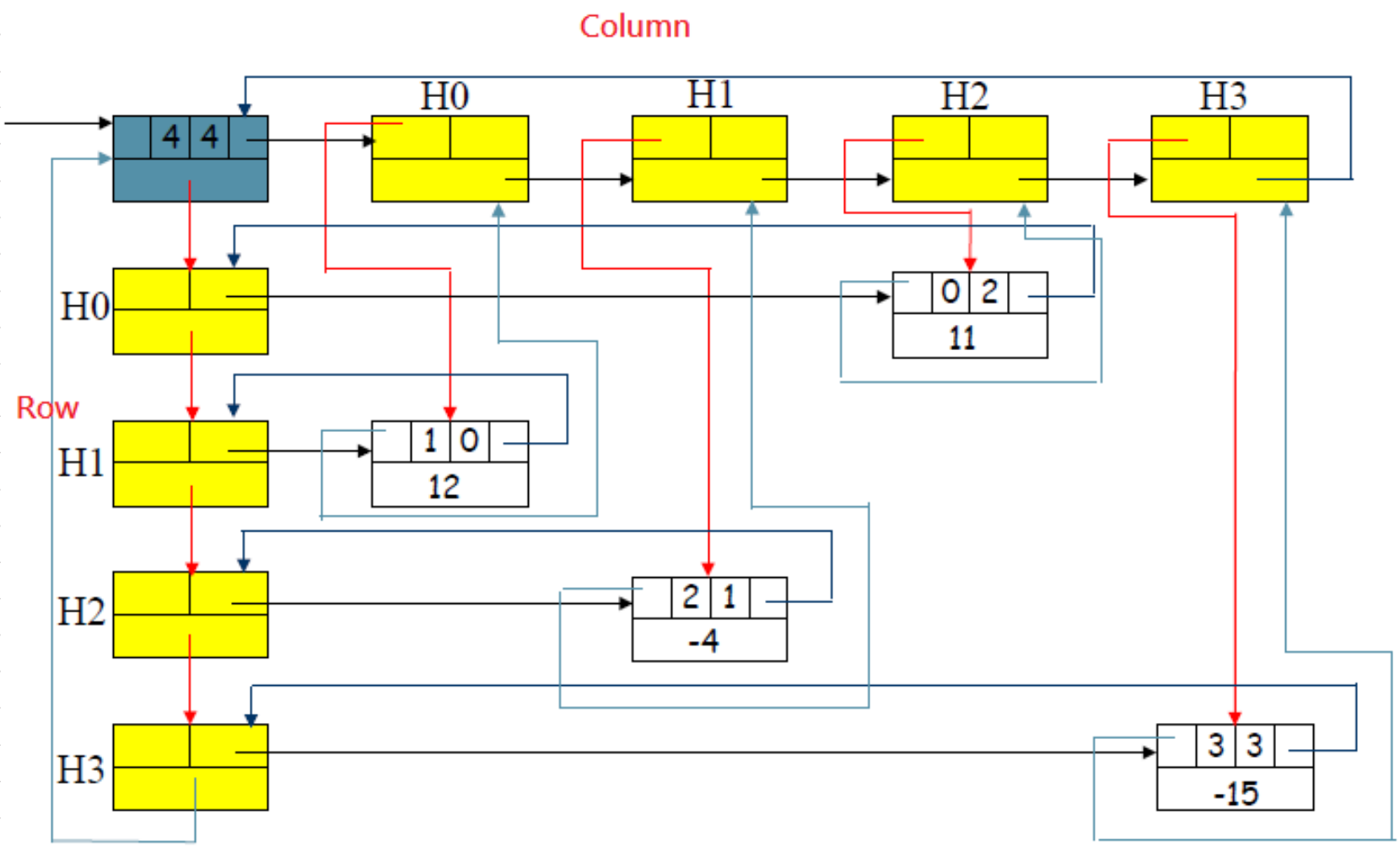
head node



element node



Linked Representation for Matrix



For an n by m sparse matrix with r nonzero terms,
the number of nodes needed is max{n, m} + r + 1.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
#define MAX_SIZE 50 /* size of largest matrix */
typedef enum {head, entry} tagfield;
typedef struct matrix_node *matrix_pointer;
typedef struct entry_node {
            int row;
            int col;
            int value;
            };
typedef struct matrix_node {
            matrix_pointer down;
            matrix_pointer right;
            tagfield tag;
            union {
                        matrix_pointer next;
                        entry_node entry;
             } u;
};
matrix_pointer hdnode[MAX_SIZE];
```

	[0]	[1]	[2]
[0]	4	4	4
[1]	0	2	11
[2]	1	0	12
[3]	2	1	-4
[4]	3	3	-15

Figure 4.20: Sample input for sparse matrix (p.182)

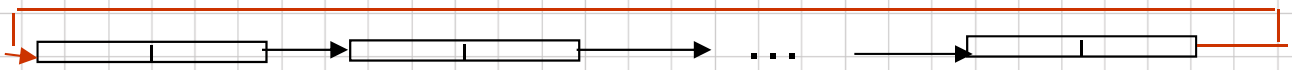
Read in a Matrix

```
matrix_pointer mread(void)
{
/* read in a matrix and set up its linked
 list. An global array hdnode is used */
  int num_rows, num_cols, num_terms;
  int num_heads, i;
  int row, col, value, current_row;
  matrix_pointer temp, last, node;

  printf("Enter the number of rows, columns
        and number of nonzero terms: ");
```

```
scanf("%d%d%d", &num_rows, &num_cols,
      &num_terms);
 num_heads =
 (num_cols>num_rows)? num_cols : num_rows;
 /* set up head node for the list of head
    nodes */
 node = new_node();    node->tag = entry;
 node->u.entry.row = num_rows;
 node->u.entry.col = num_cols;

 if (!num_heads) node->right = node;
 else { /* initialize the head nodes */
   for (i=0; i<num_heads; i++) {
     term= new_node();
     hdnode[i] = temp;
     hdnode[i]->tag = head;
     hdnode[i]->right = temp;
     hdnode[i]->u.next = temp;
   }
```

O(max(n,m))

```
current_row= 0;    last= hdnode[0];
for (i=0; i<num_terms; i++) {
  printf("Enter row, column and value:");
  scanf("%d%d%d", &row, &col, &value);
  if (row>current_row) {
    last->right= hdnode[current_row];
    current_row= row;  last=hdnode[row];
  }
  temp = new_node();
  temp->tag=entry; temp->u.entry.row=row;
  temp->u.entry.col = col;
  temp->u.entry.value = value;
  last->right = temp;/*link to row list */
  last= temp;
  /* link to column list */
  hdnode[col]->u.next->down = temp;
  hdnode[col]=>u.next = temp;
}
```



利用next field 存放column的last node

```
      /*close last row */
      last->right = hdnode[current_row];
      /* close all column lists */
      for (i=0; i<num_cols; i++)
        hdnode[i]->u.next->down = hdnode[i];
      /* link all head nodes together */
      for (i=0; i<num_heads-1; i++)
        hdnode[i]->u.next = hdnode[i+1];
      hdnode[num_heads-1]->u.next= node;
      node->right = hdnode[0];
    }
    return node;
}
```

O(max{#_rows, #_cols}+#_terms)

Write out a Matrix

```
void mwrite(matrix_pointer node)
{ /* print out the matrix in row major form */
  int i;
  matrix_pointer temp, head = node->right;
  printf("\n num_rows = %d, num_cols= %d\n",
         node->u.entry.row,node->u.entry.col);
  printf("The matrix by row, column, and
         value:\n\n");
  for (i=0; i<node->u.entry.row; i++) {
    for (temp=head->right;temp!=head;temp=temp->right)
      printf("%5d%5d%5d\n", temp->u.entry.row,
             temp->u.entry.col, temp->u.entry.value);
    head= head->u.next; /* next row */
  }
}
```

O(#_rows+#_terms)

Erase a Matrix

Free the entry and head nodes by row.

```
void merase(matrix_pointer *node)
{
  int i, num_heads;
  matrix_pointer x, y, head = (*node)->right;
  for (i=0; i<(*node)->u.entry.row; i++) {
    y=head->right;
    while (y!=head) {
      x = y;  y = y->right;  free(x);
    }
    x= head;  head= head->u.next; free(x);
  }
  y = head;
  while (y!=*node) {
    x = y;  y = y->u.next;  free(x);
  }
  free(*node);  *node = NULL;
}
```

O(#_rows+#_cols+#_terms)

Alternative: 利用Fig 4.14的技巧，把一列資料erase (constant time)

Doubly Linked List

Move in forward and backward direction.

Singly linked list (in one direction only)

How to get the **preceding node during deletion or insertion**?

Using 2 pointers

Node in doubly linked list

left link field (llink)

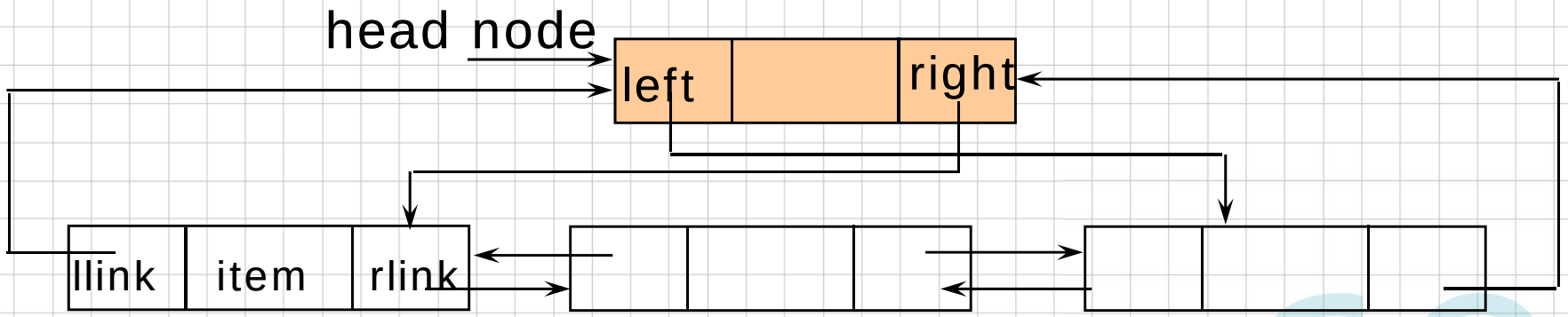
data field (item)

right link field (rlink)

Doubly Linked Lists

```
typedef struct node *node_pointer;
typedef struct node {
    node_pointer llink;
    element item;
    node_pointer rlink;
}
```

```
   ptr
 = ptr->rlink->llink
 = ptr->llink->rlink
```



An Empty Node

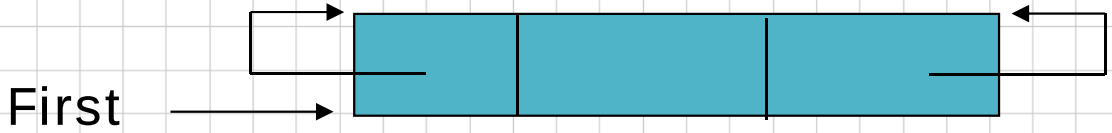


Figure 4.22: Empty doubly linked circular list with head node (p.188)

A Node Insertion

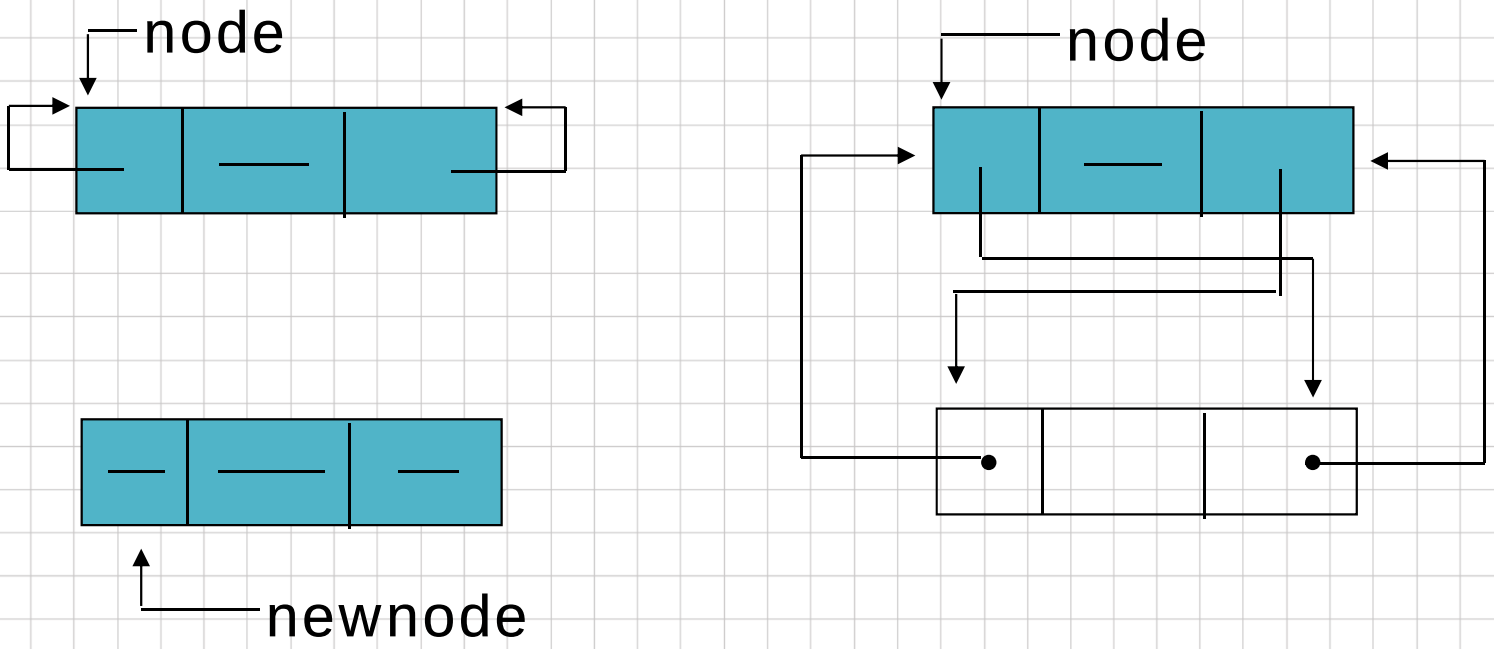
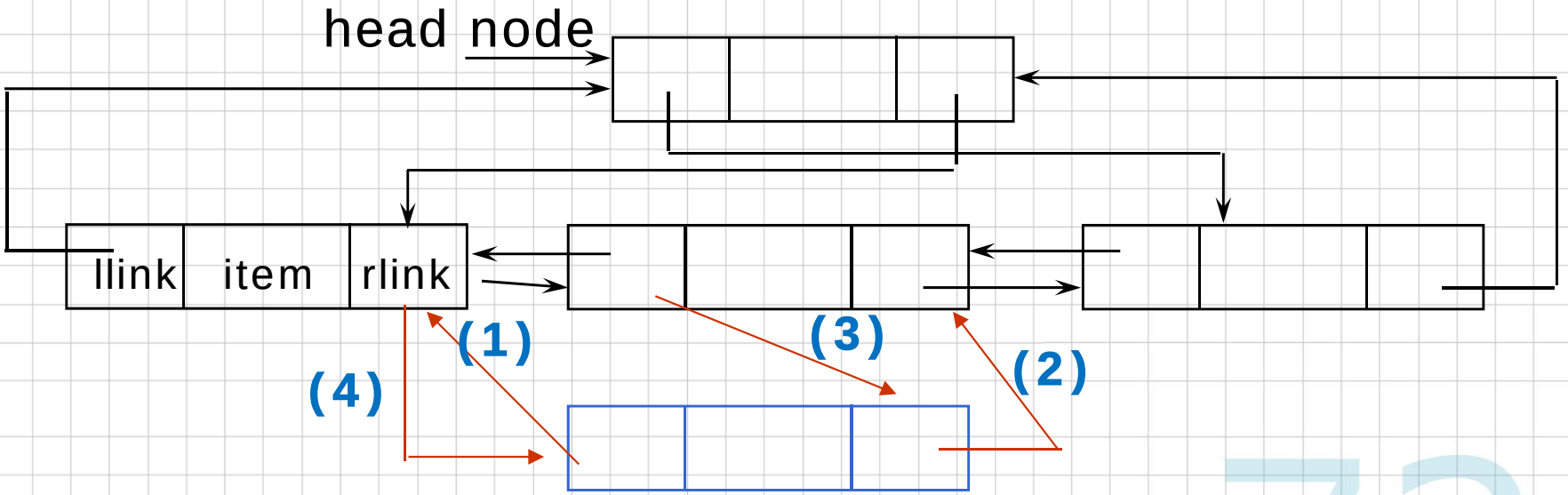


Figure 4.23: Insertion into an empty doubly linked circular list (p.189)

Insert

```
void dinsert(node_pointer node, node_pointer newnode)
{
     (1) newnode->llink = node;
     (2) newnode->rlink = node->rlink;
     (3) node->rlink->llink = newnode;
     (4) node->rlink = newnode;
}
```



Delete

```
void ddelete(node_pointer node, node_pointer deleted)
{
    if (node==deleted) printf("Deletion of head node
                                not permitted.\n");
    else {
        (1) deleted->llink->rlink= deleted->rlink;
        (2) deleted->rlink->llink= deleted->llink;
            free(deleted);
    }
}
```