## Linked Lists

Part One

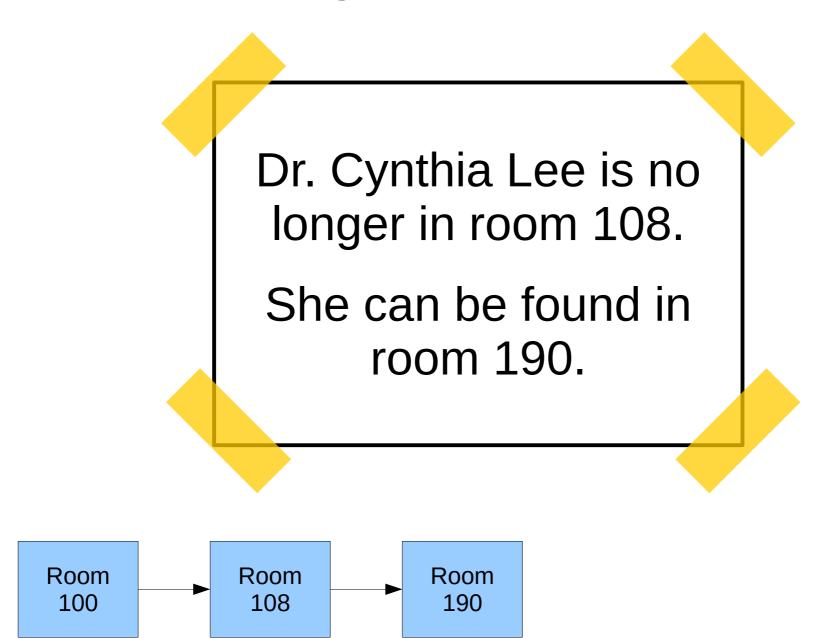
### Outline for Today

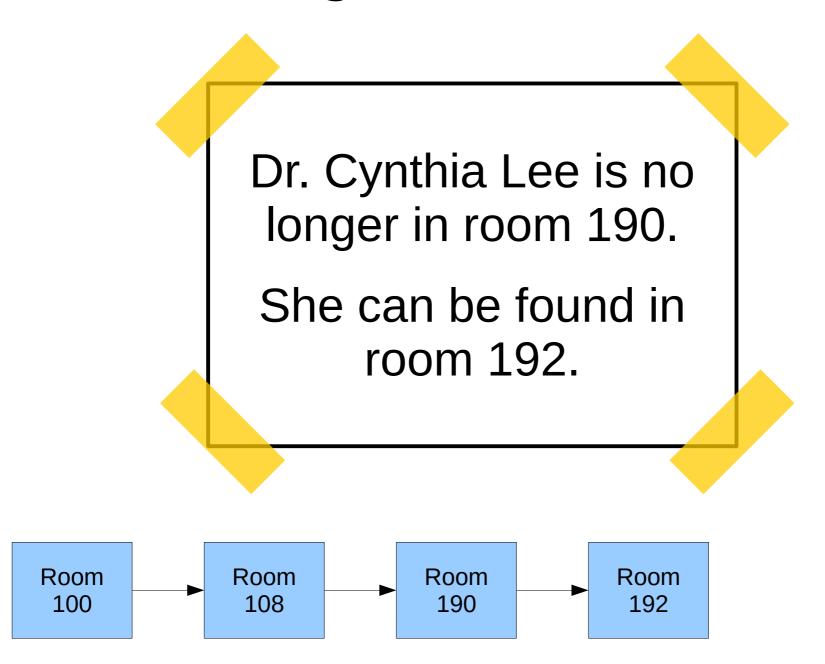
- Linked Lists, Conceptually
  - A different way to represent a sequence.
- Linked Lists, In Code
  - Some cool new C++ tricks.

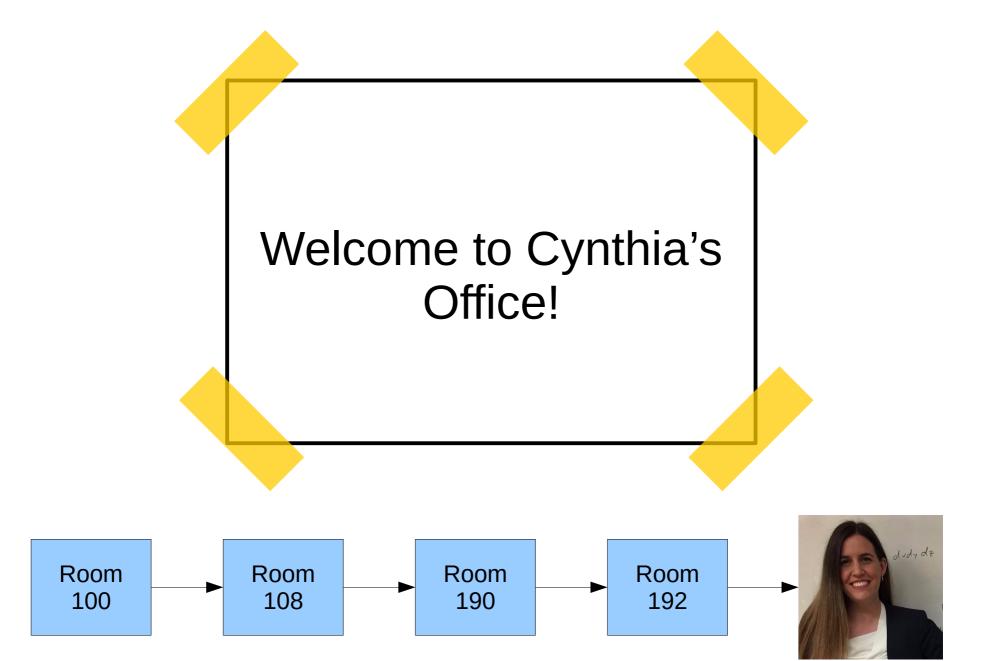
Changing Offices

Dr. Cynthia Lee is no longer in room 100. She can be found in room 108.

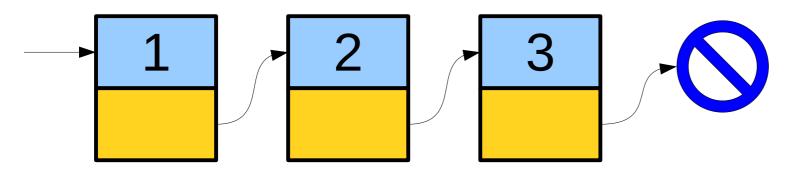
Room 100 Room 108



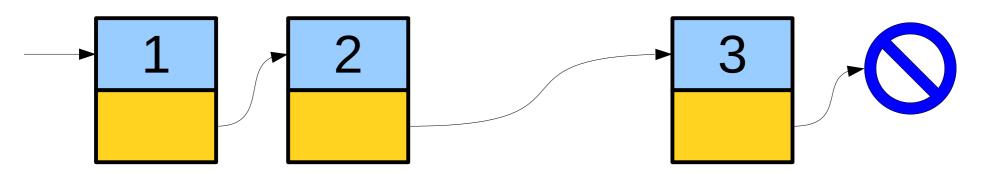




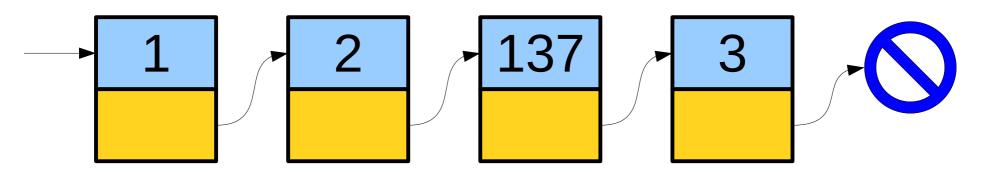
- A *linked list* is a data structure for storing a sequence of elements.
- Each element is stored separately from the rest.
- The elements are then chained together into a sequence.
- The end of the list is marked with some special indicator.



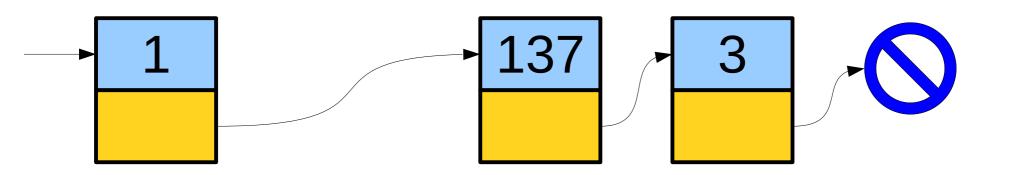
- A *linked list* is a data structure for storing a sequence of elements.
- Each element is stored separately from the rest.
- The elements are then chained together into a sequence.
- The end of the list is marked with some special indicator.



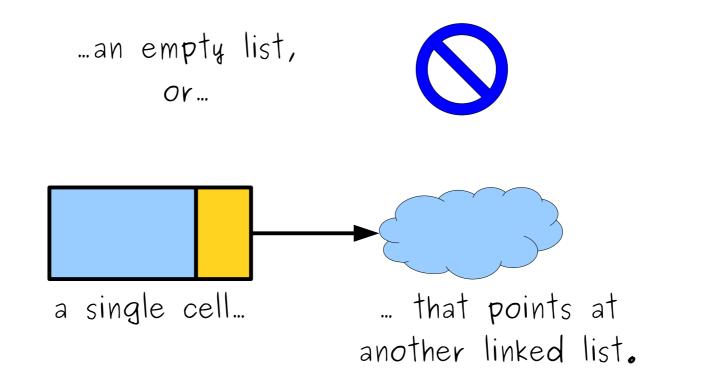
- A *linked list* is a data structure for storing a sequence of elements.
- Each element is stored separately from the rest.
- The elements are then chained together into a sequence.
- The end of the list is marked with some special indicator.

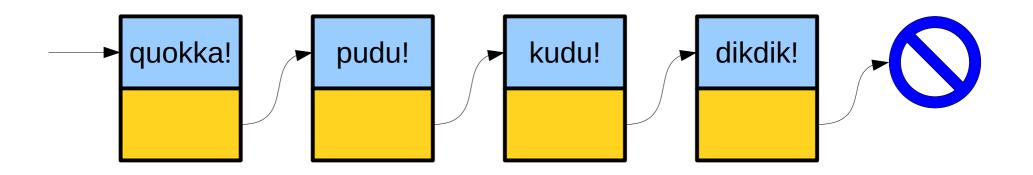


- A *linked list* is a data structure for storing a sequence of elements.
- Each element is stored separately from the rest.
- The elements are then chained together into a sequence.
- The end of the list is marked with some special indicator.



## A Linked List is Either ...



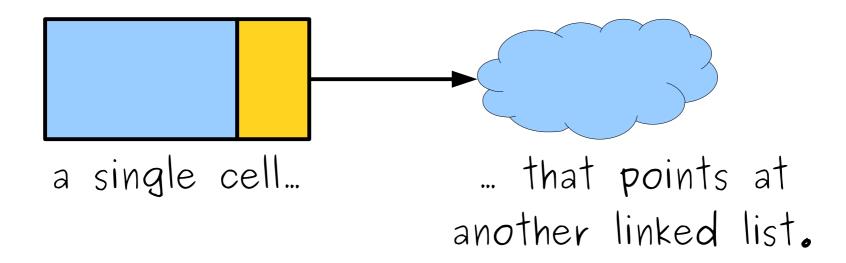


Representing Linked Lists

# A Linked List is Either ...

...an empty list, or...

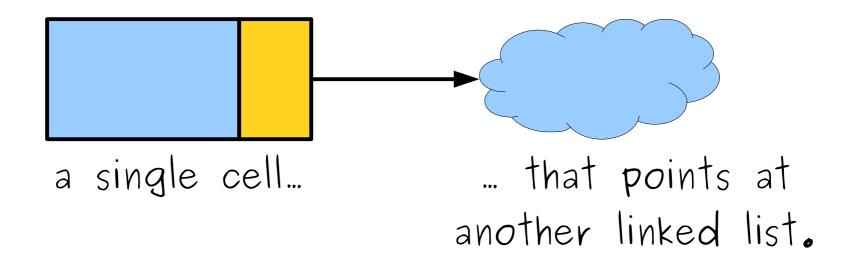




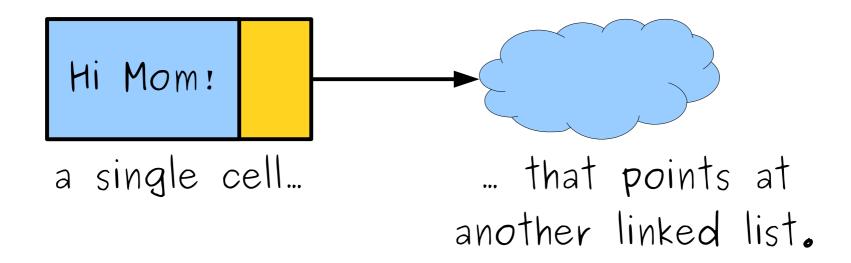
# A Linked List is Either ...

...an empty list, or...

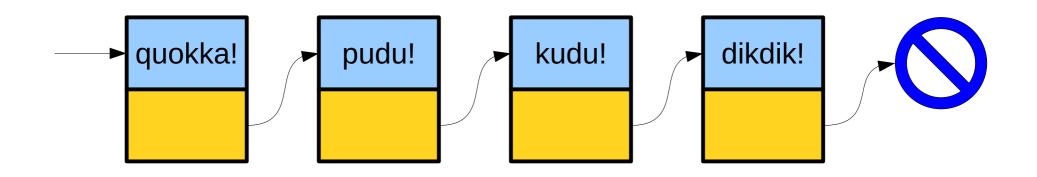


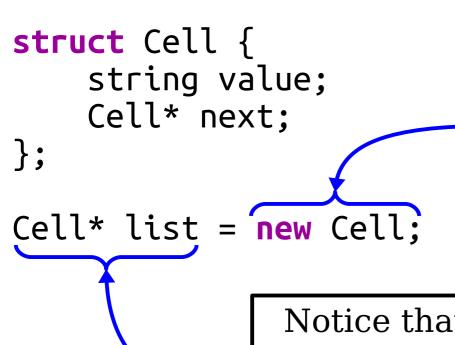


```
struct Cell {
    string value;
    Cell* next;
};
```



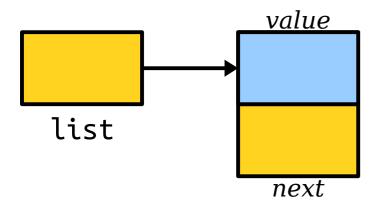
```
struct Cell {
    string value;
    Cell* next;
};
```





We just want a single cell, not an array of cells. To get the space we need, we'll just say new Cell.

Notice that list is still a Cell\*, a pointer to a cell. It still says "look over there for your Cell" rather than "I'm a Cell!"



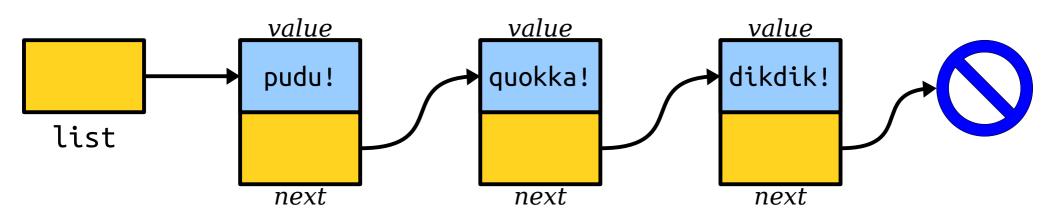
Yes, it's confusing that C++
uses the same types to mean
"look over there for an array
of Cells" and "look over there
for a single Cell."

```
struct Cell {
    string value;
    Cell* next;
};
Cell* list = new Cell;
list->value = "pudu!";
             value
             pudu!
list
             next.
```

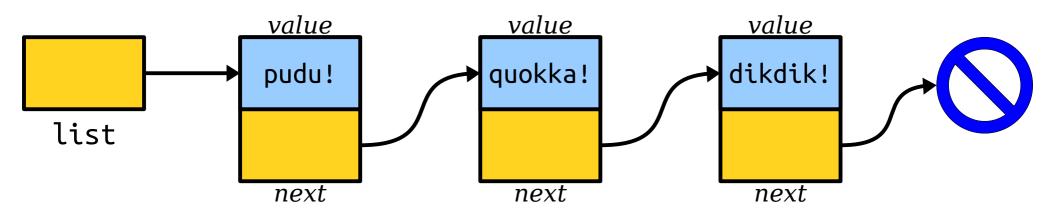
Because list is a pointer to a Cell, we use the arrow operator -> instead of the dot operator.

Think of list->value as saying "start at list, follow an arrow, then pick the value field."

```
struct Cell {
    string value;
   Cell* next;
};
Cell* list = new Cell;
list->value = "pudu!";
list->next = new Cell;
list->next->value = "quokka!";
list->next->next = new Cell;
list->next->value = "dikdik!";
list->next->next->next = nullptr;
```



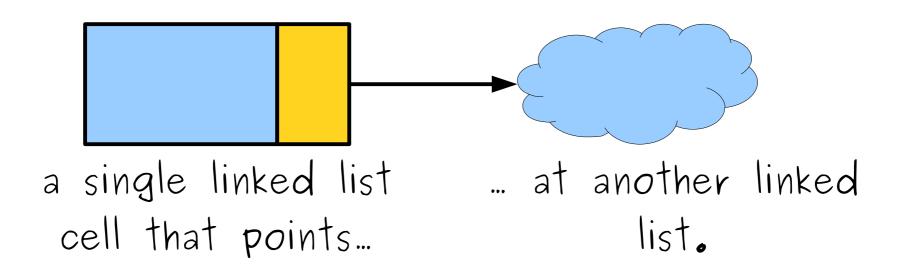
```
C++ uses the nullptr
struct Cell {
                               keyword to mean "a pointer
    string value;
                                  that doesn't point at
    Cell* next;
                                       anything."
};
                              (Older code uses NULL instead
                               of nullptr; that's also okay,
Cell* list = new Cell;
                               but we recommend nullptr.)
list->value = "pudu!";
list->next = new Cell;
list->next->value = "quokka!";
list->next->next = new Cell;
list->next->value = "dikdik!";
list->next->next->next = nullptr;
```



## A Linked List is Either...

...an empty list,
represented by
nullptr, or...



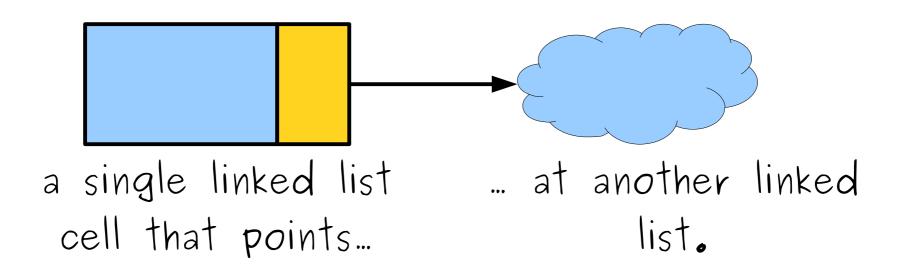


## Measuring a Linked List

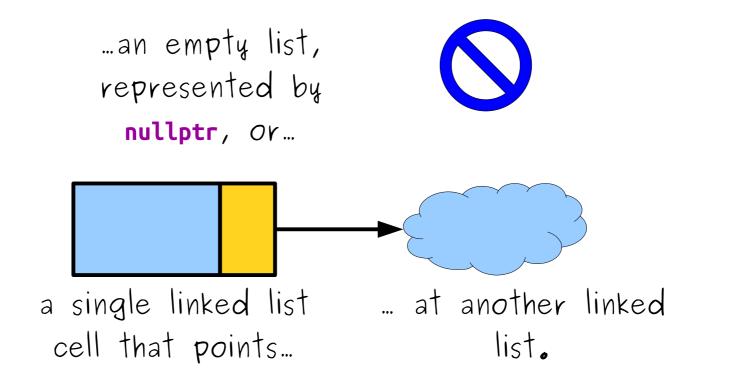
## A Linked List is Either...

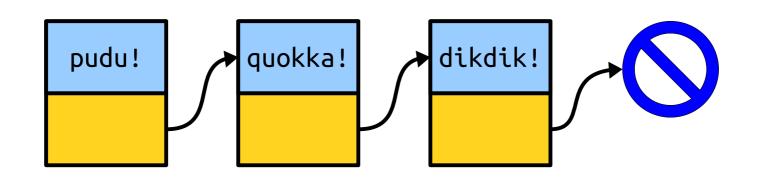
...an empty list,
represented by
nullptr, or...





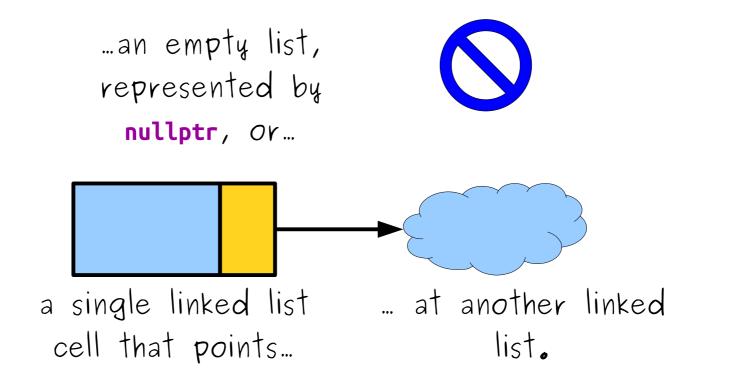
## A Linked List is Either...

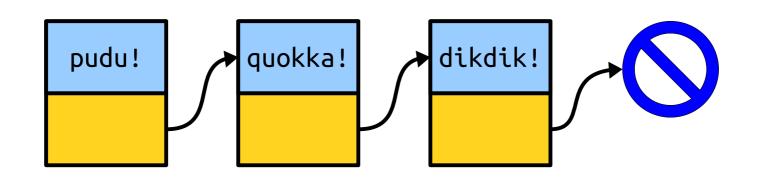




### Printing a Linked List

## A Linked List is Either...



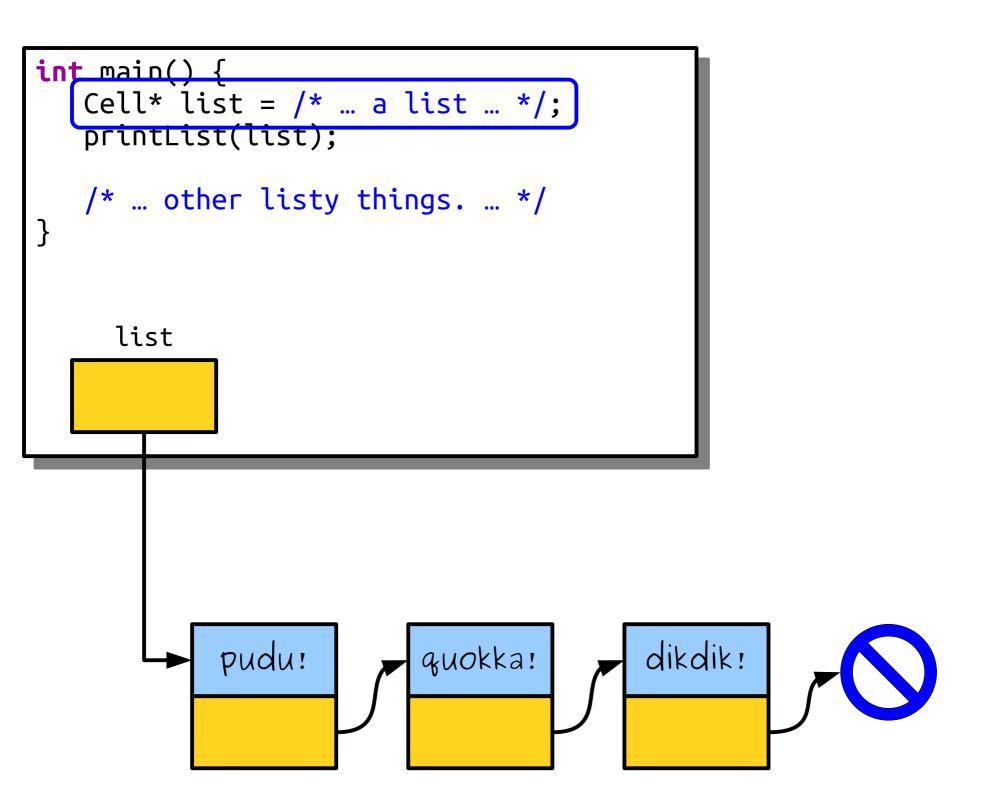


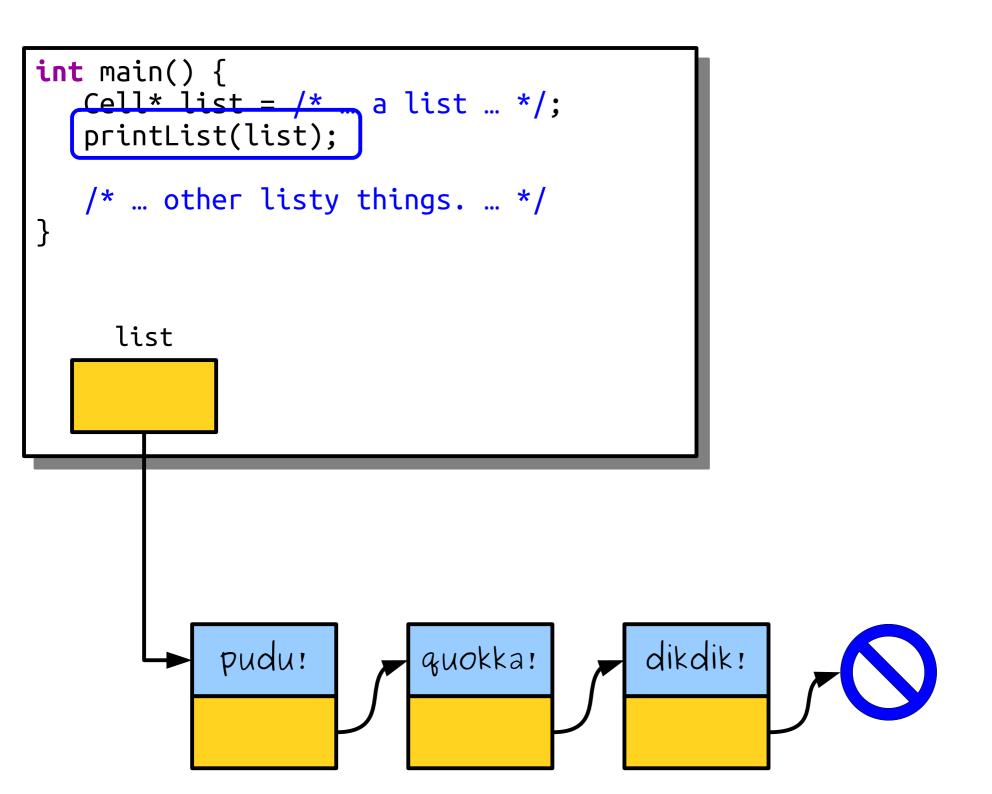
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = /* ... a list ... */;
   printList(list);

   /* ... other listy things. ... */
}
```

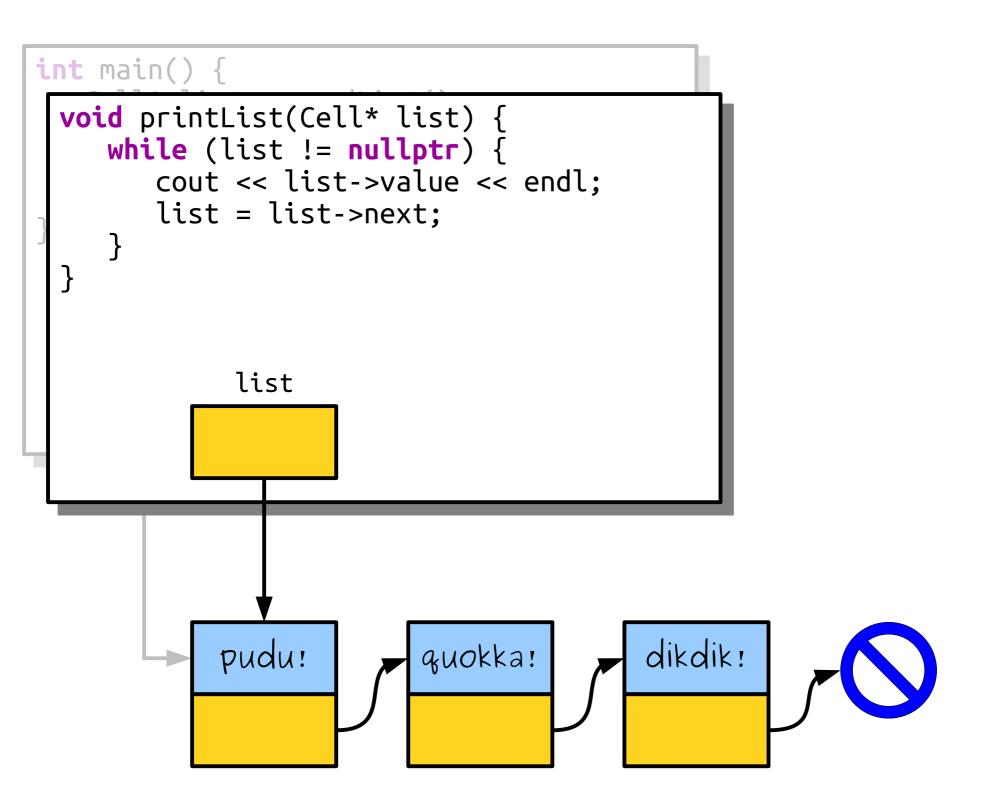
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = /* ... a list ... */;
   printList(list);

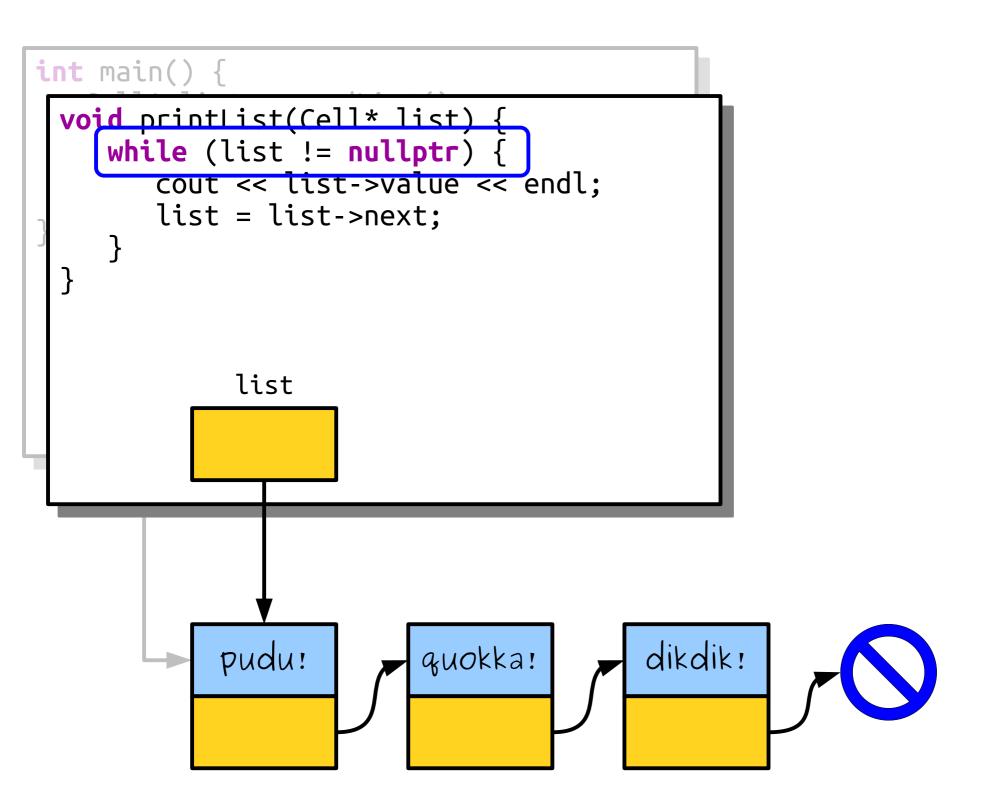
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
}
```

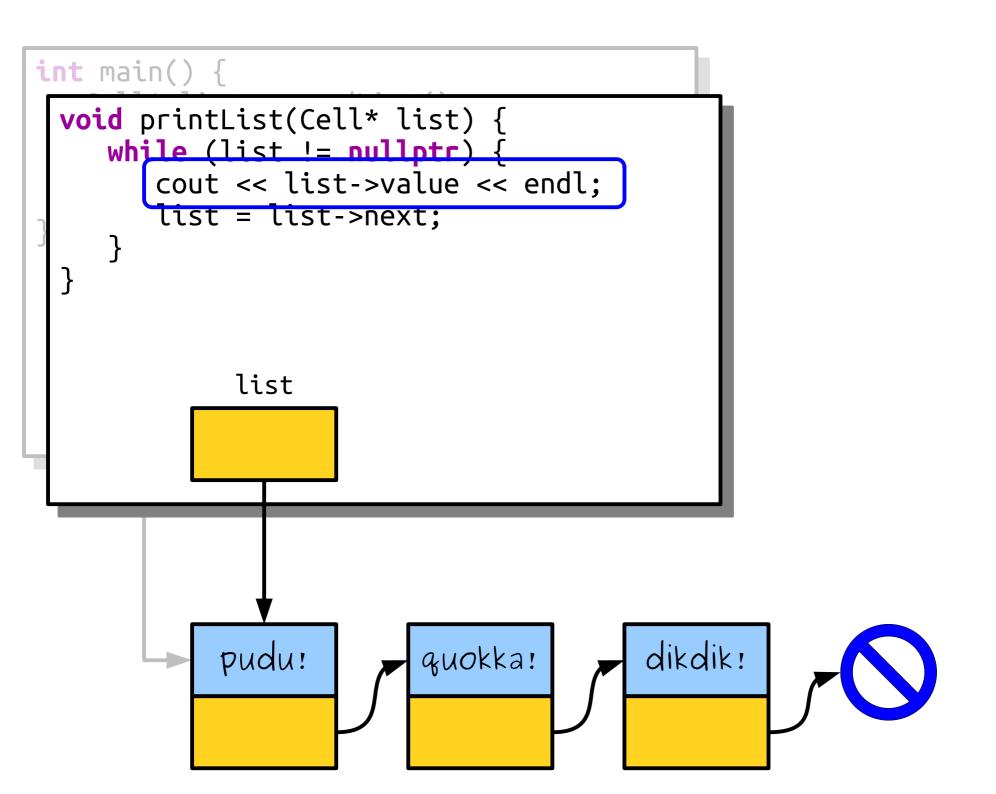


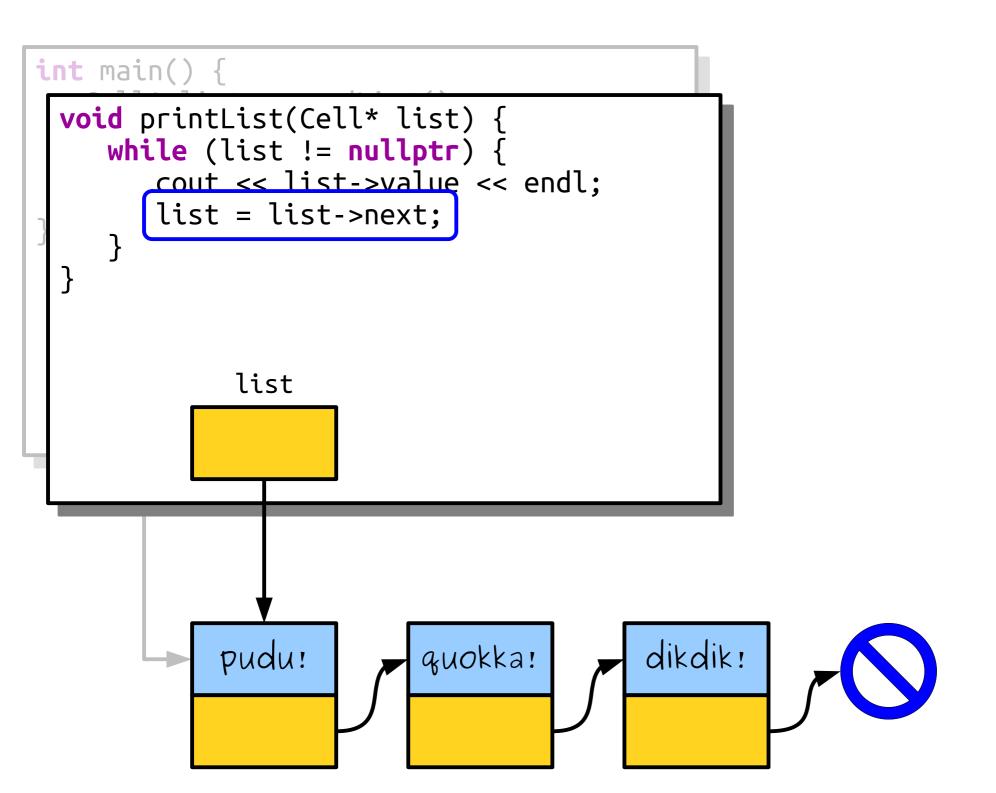


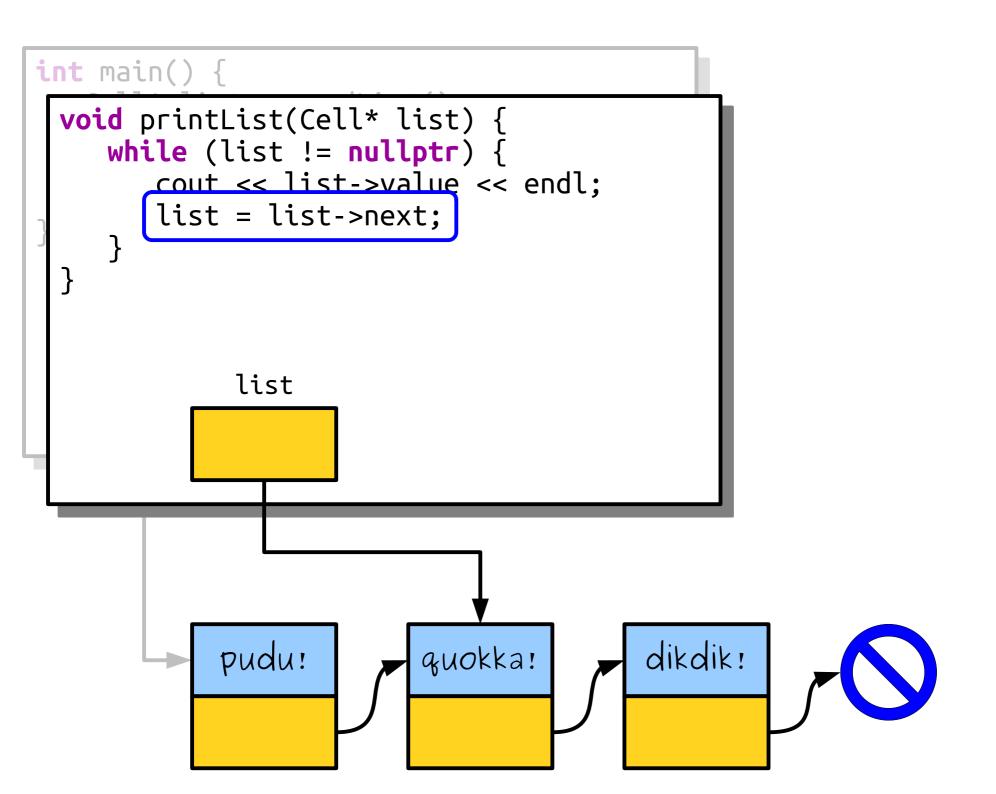
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = /* _ a list ... */;
   printList(list);
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
     list
                                        dikdik!
           pudu!
                         quokka!
```

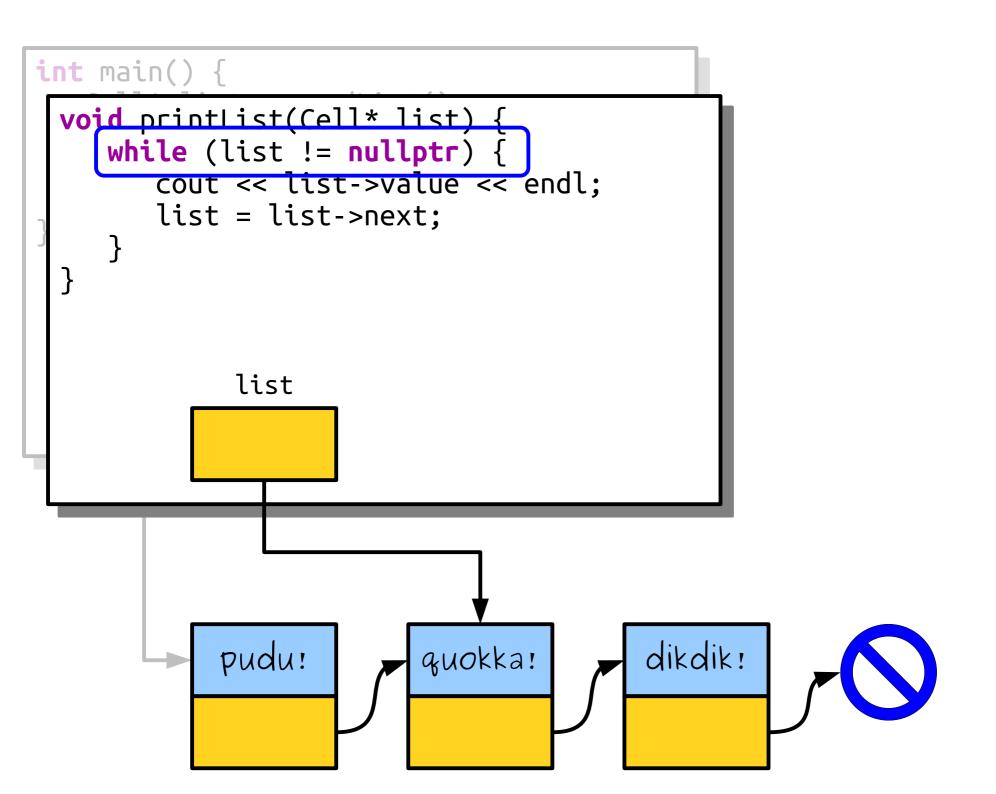


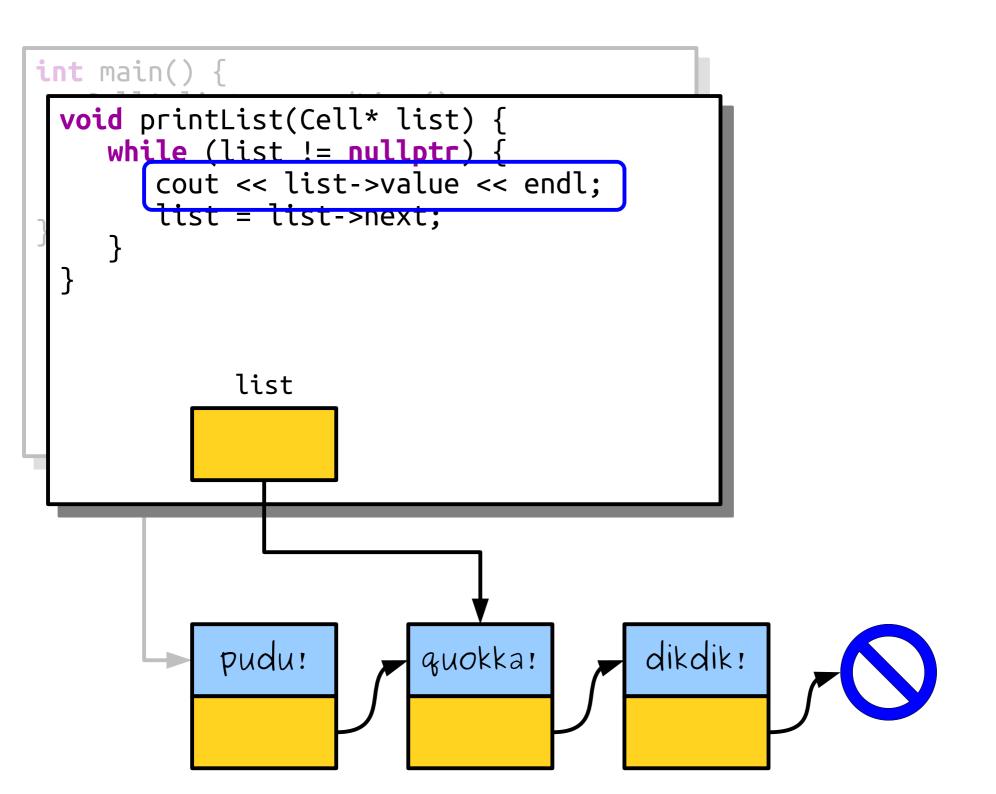


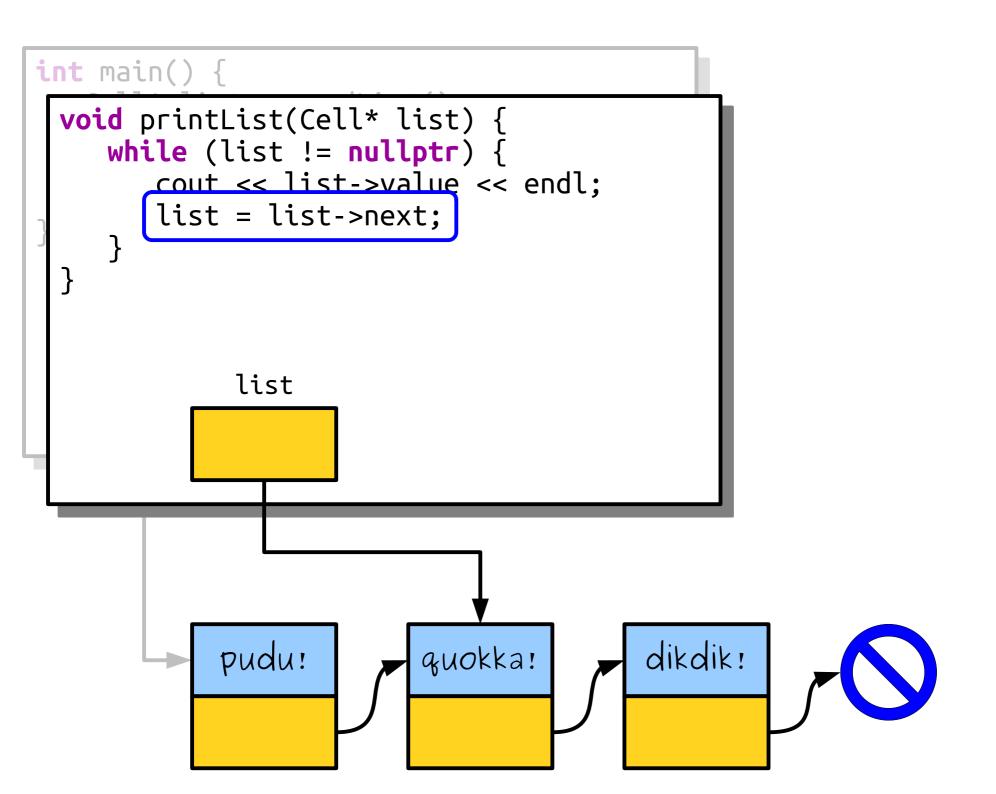


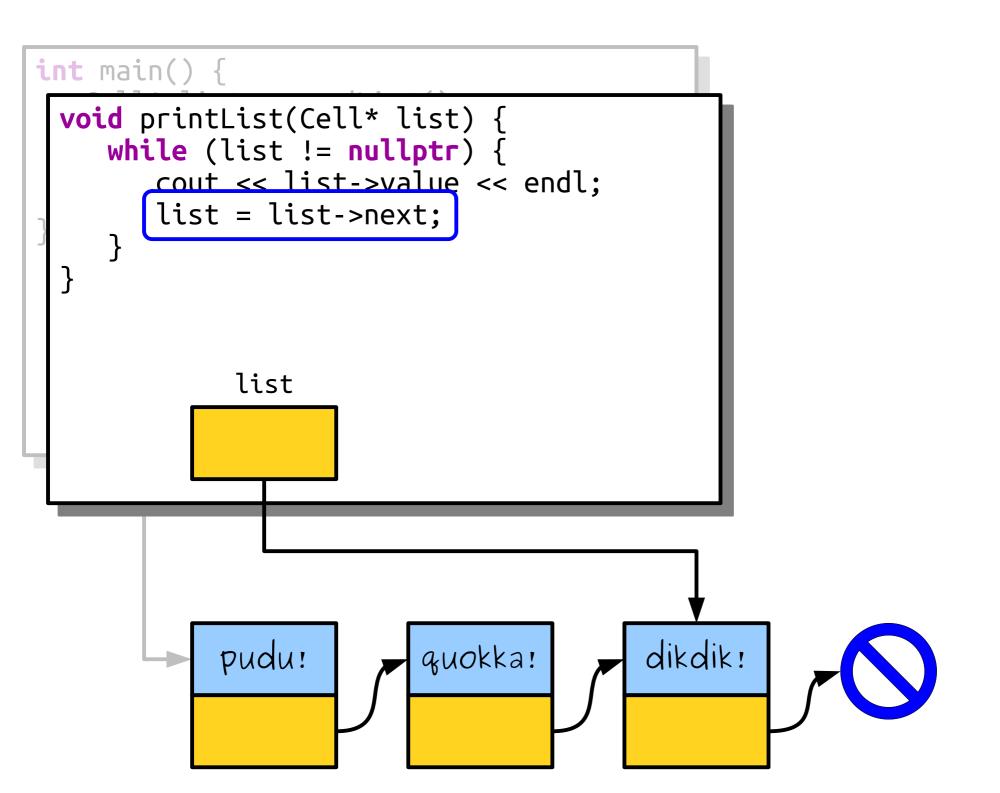


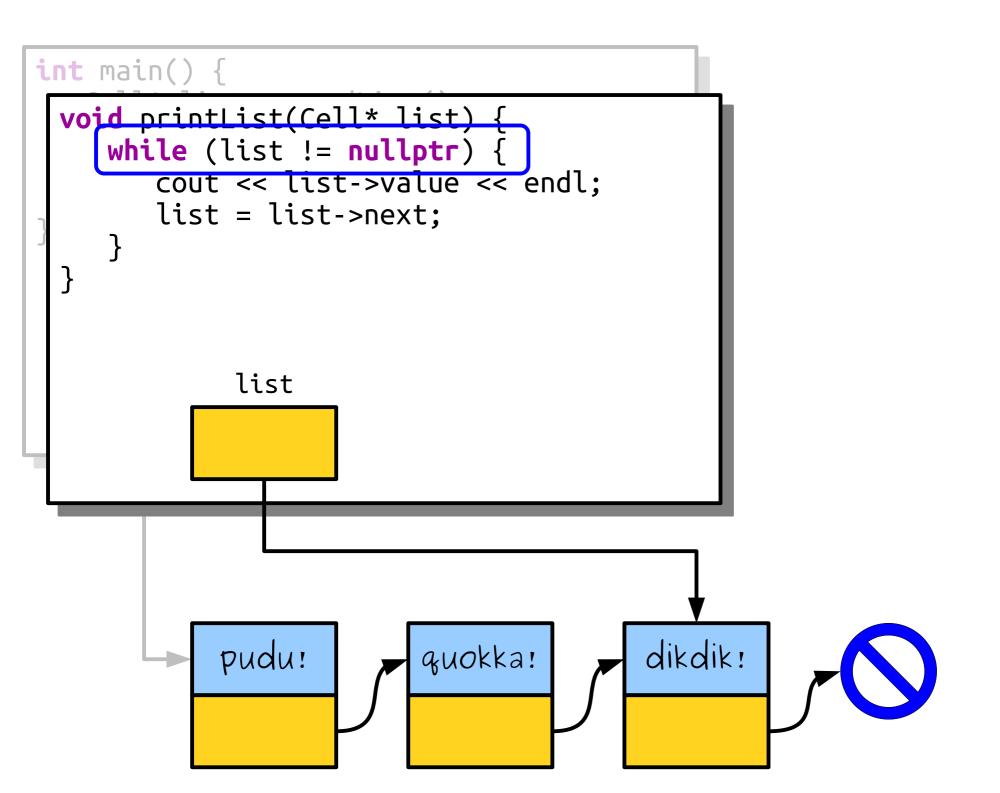


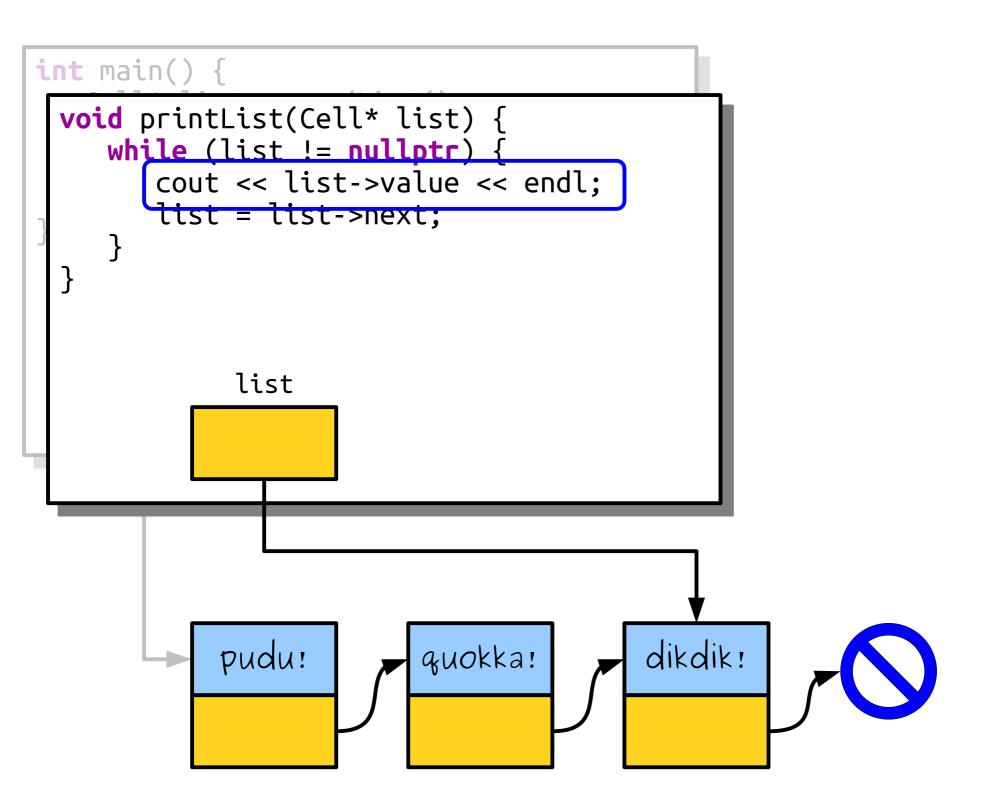


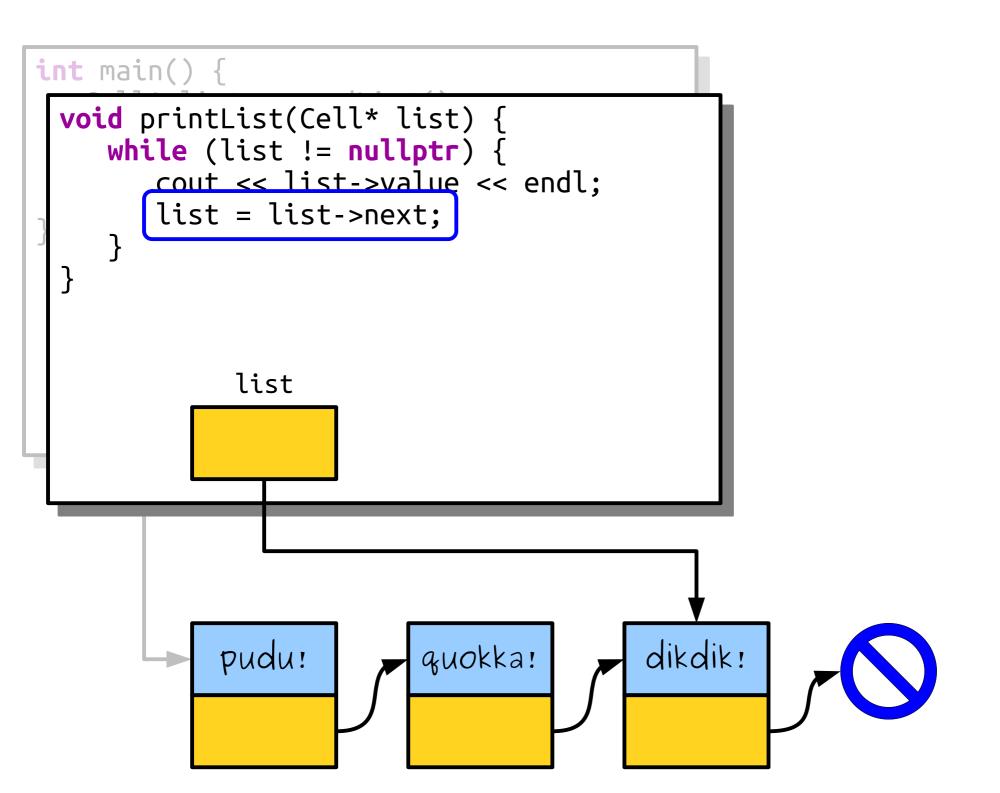


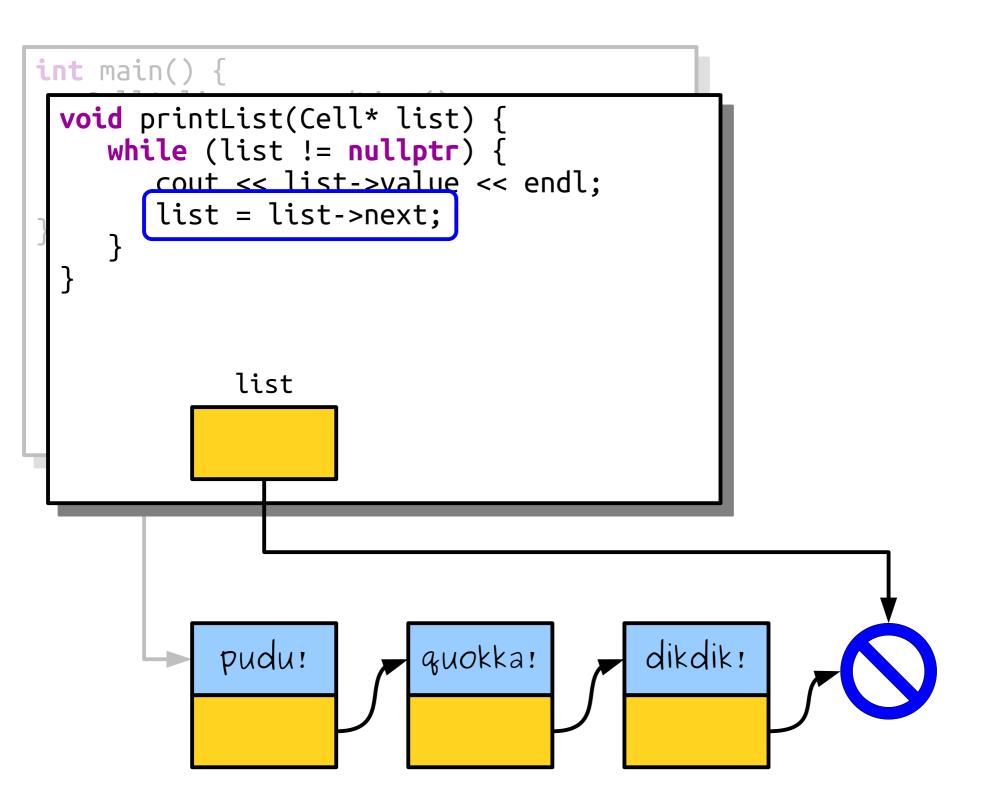


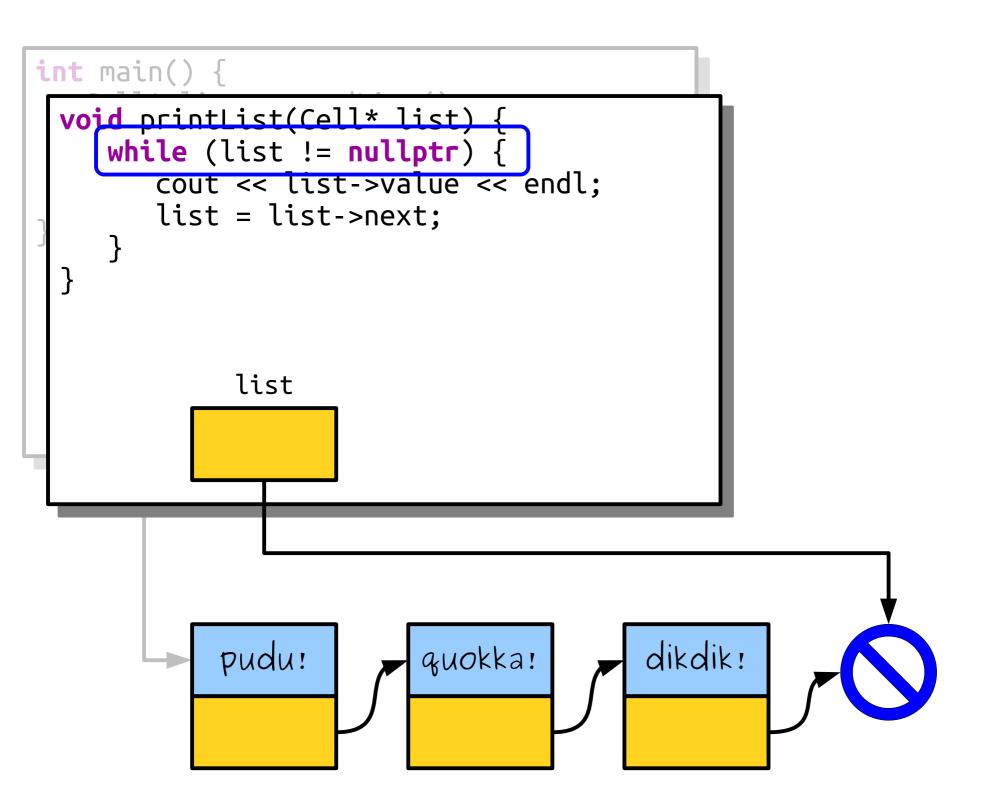




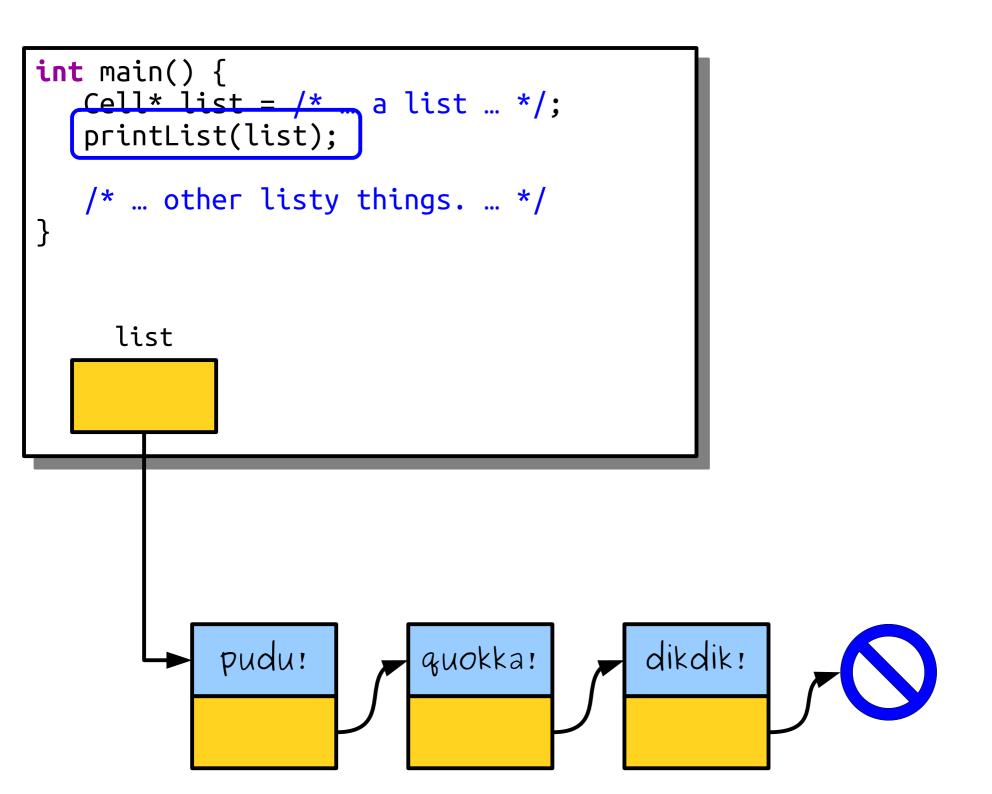








```
int main() {
   Cell* list = /* _ a list ... */;
   printList(list);
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
     list
                                        dikdik!
           pudu!
                         quokka!
```



What will happen if we reverse these two lines? Formulate a hypothesis!

What will happen if we reverse these two lines?

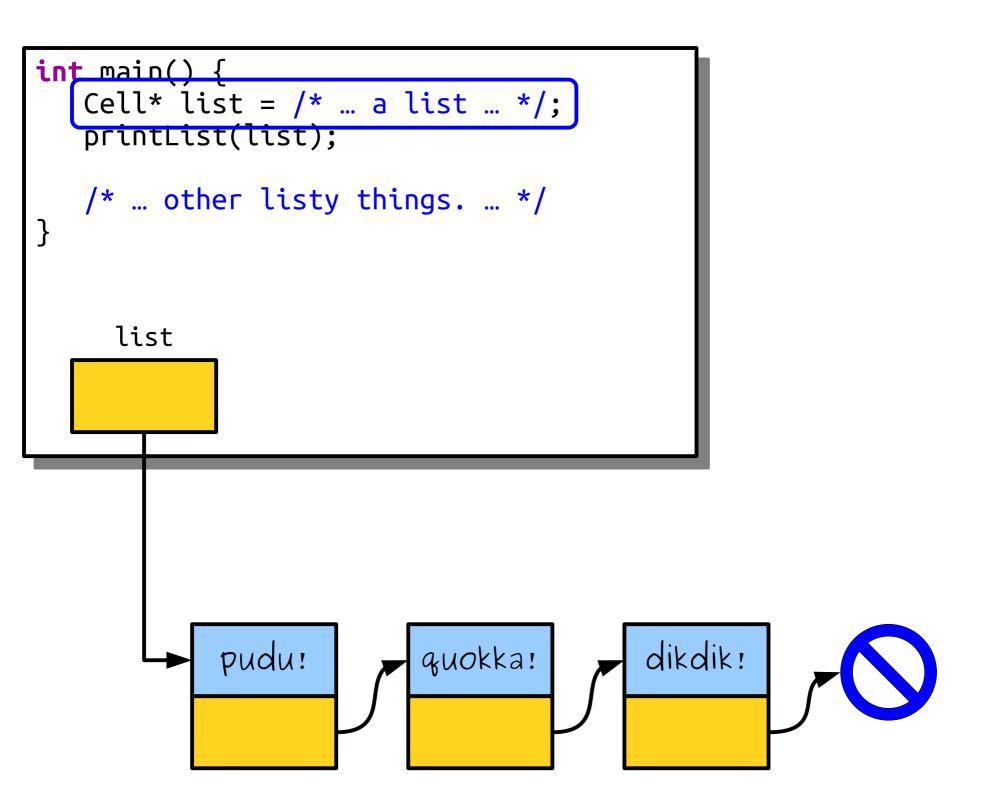
Discuss with your neighbors!

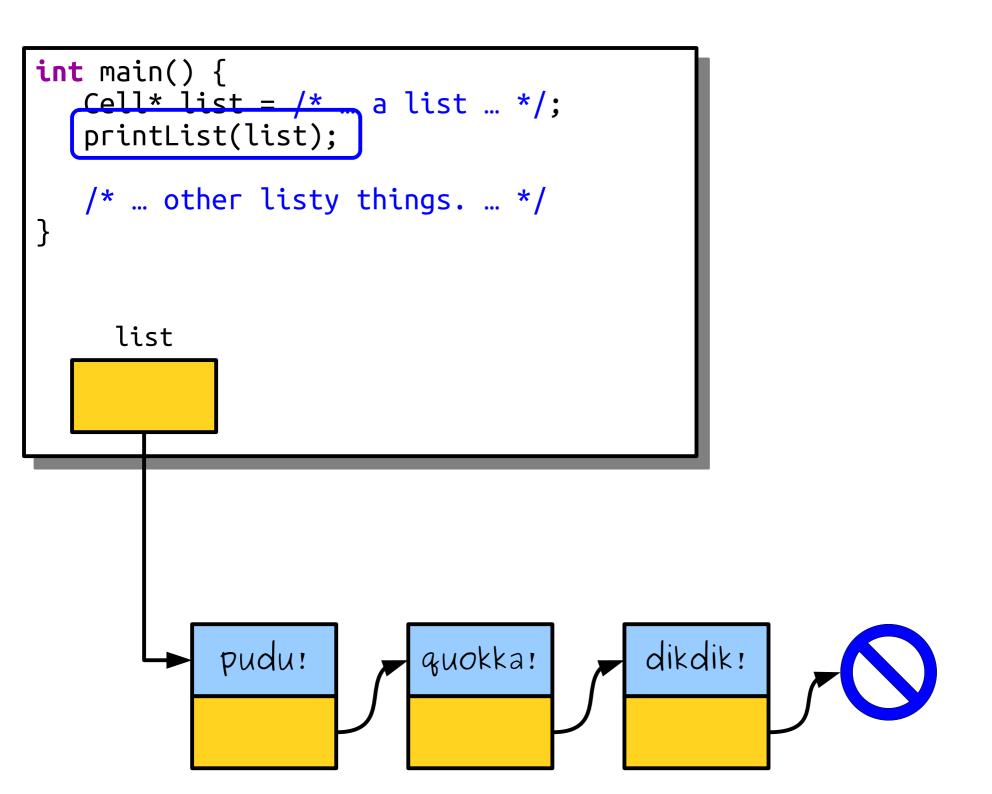
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = /* ... a list ... */;
   printList(list);

   /* ... other listy things. ... */
}
```

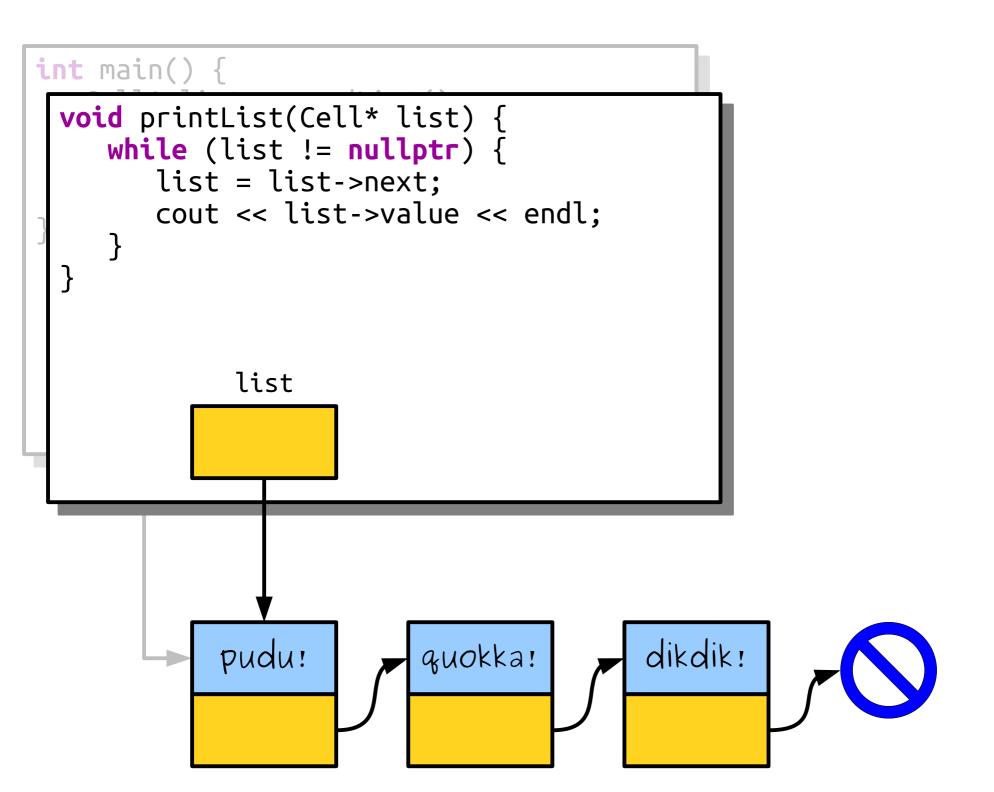
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = /* ... a list ... */;
   printList(list);

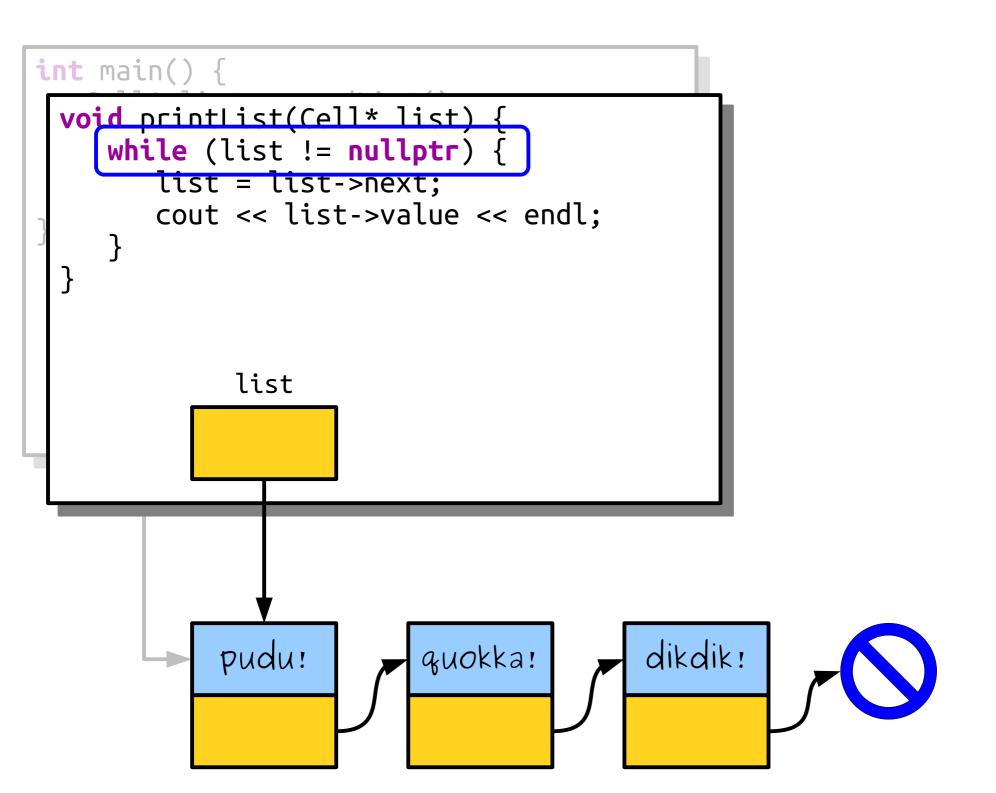
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
}
```

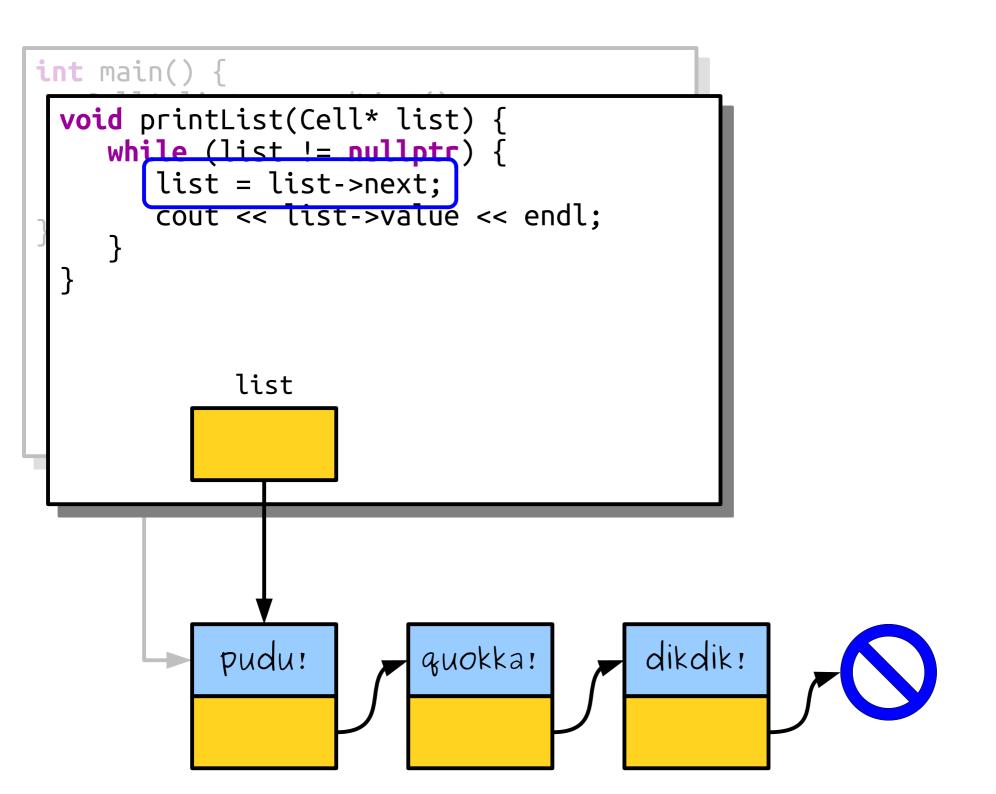


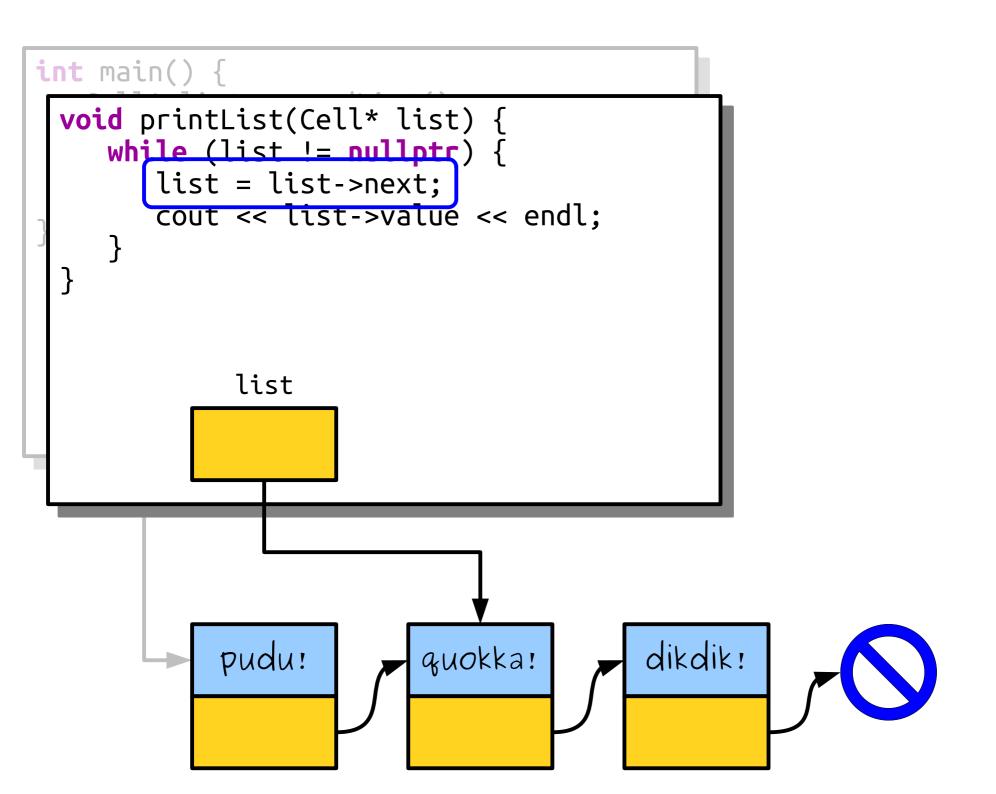


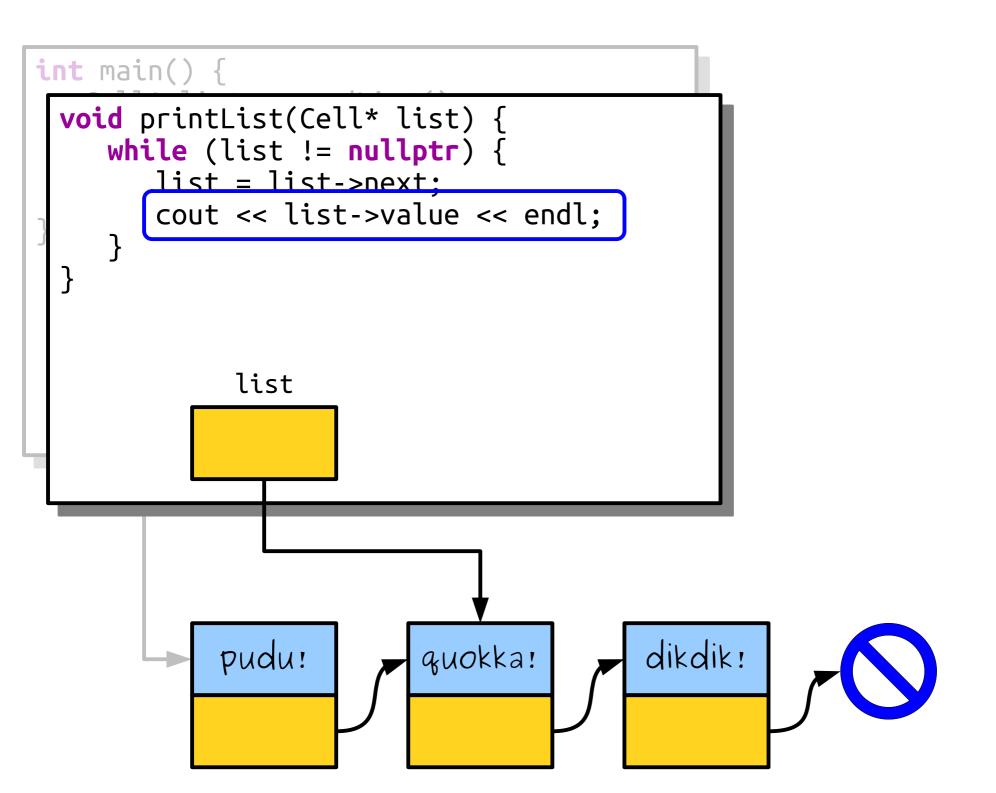
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = /* _ a list ... */;
   printList(list);
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
     list
                                        dikdik!
           pudu!
                         quokka!
```

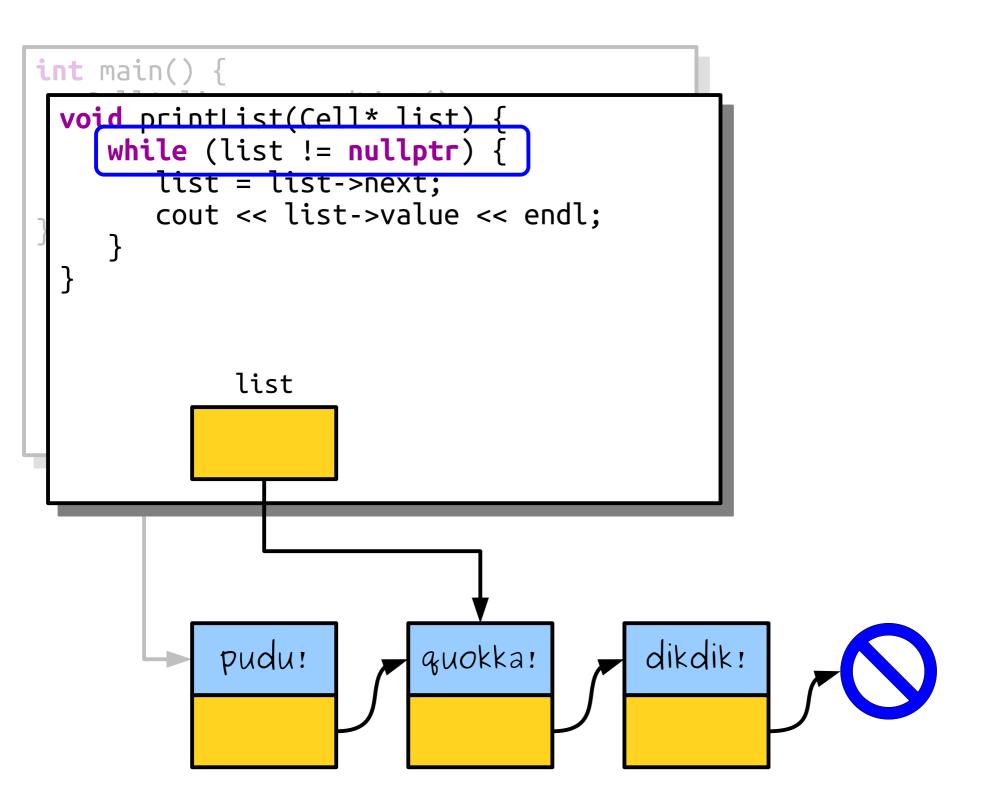


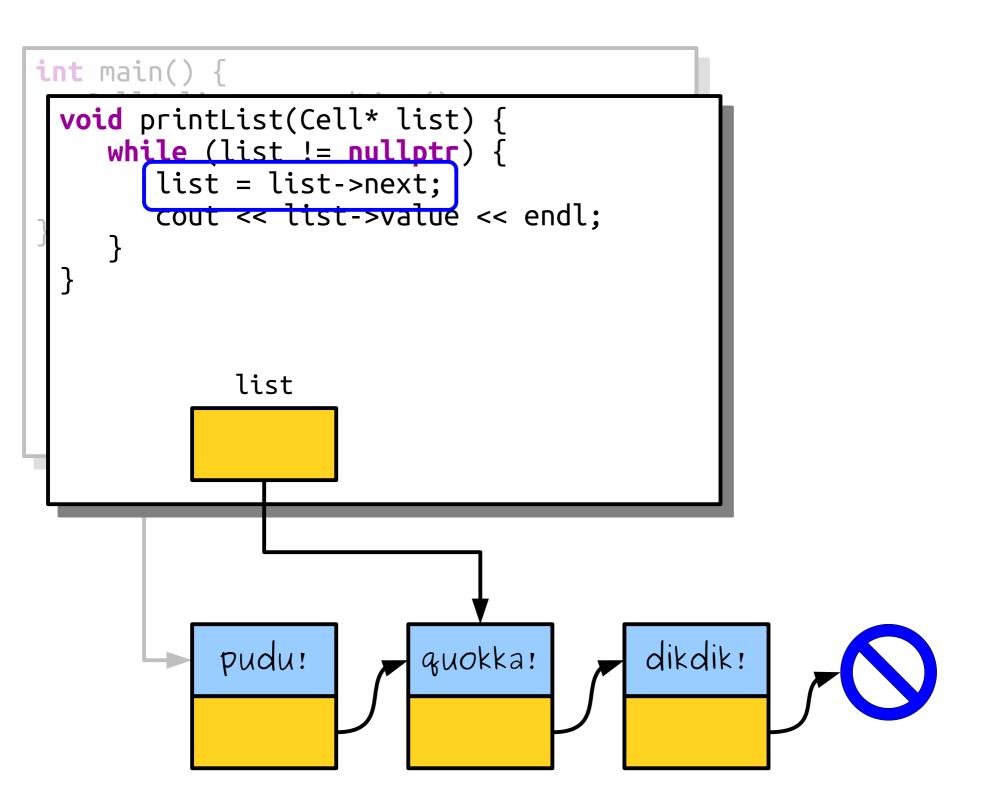


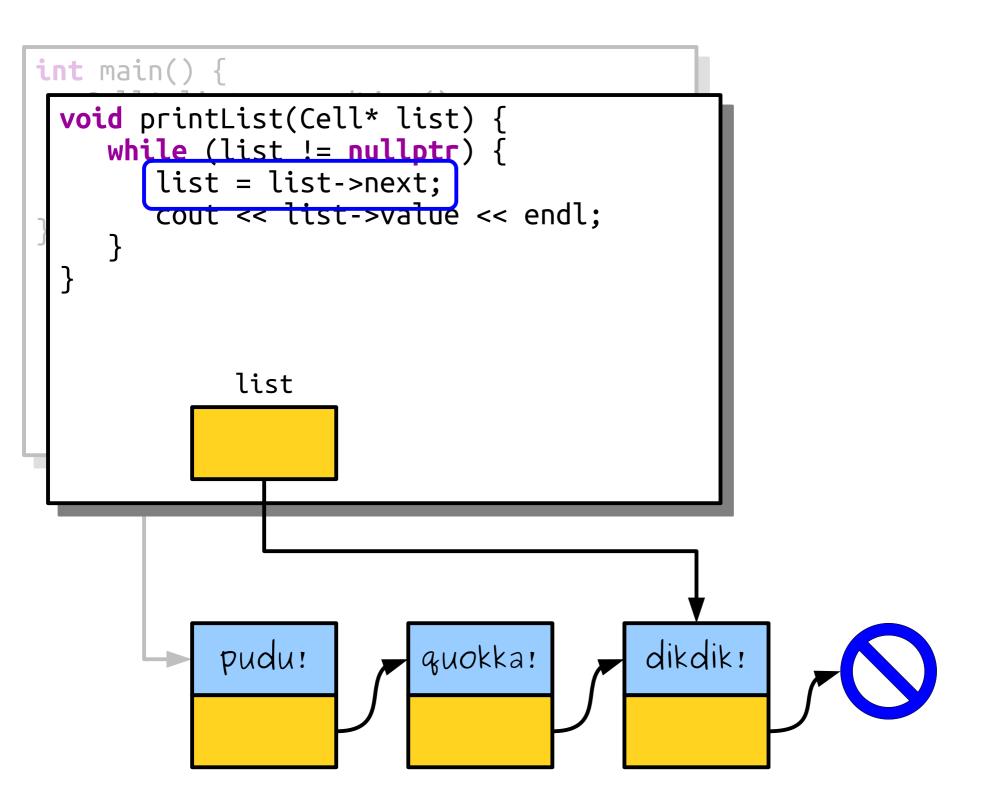


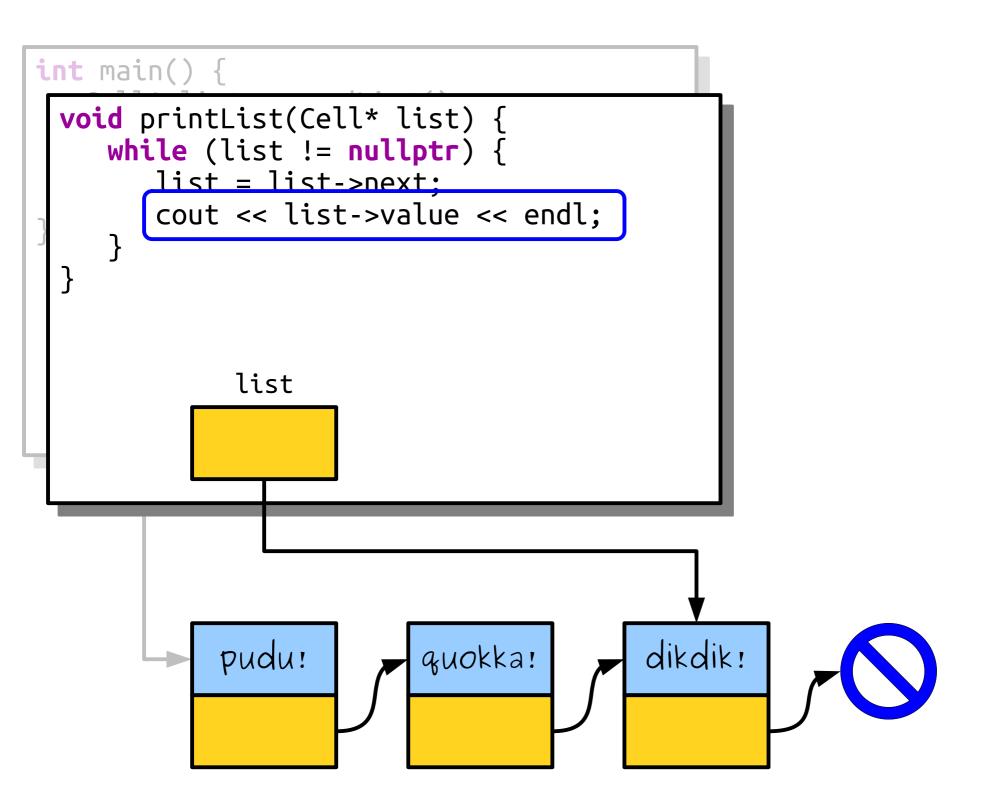


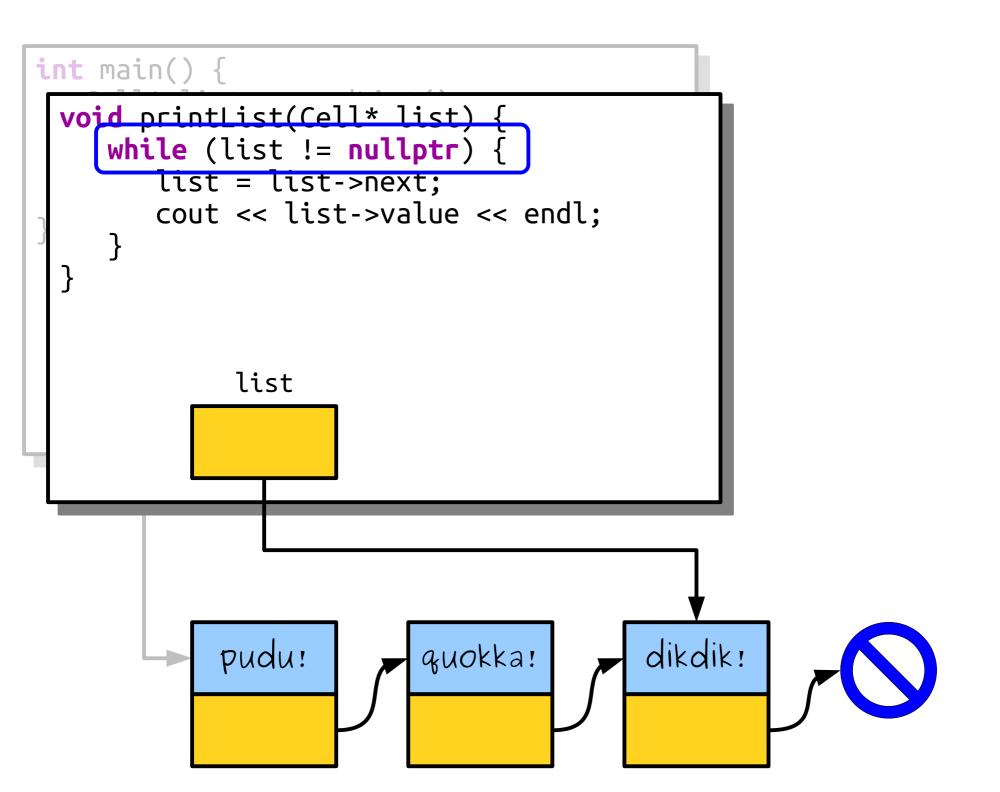


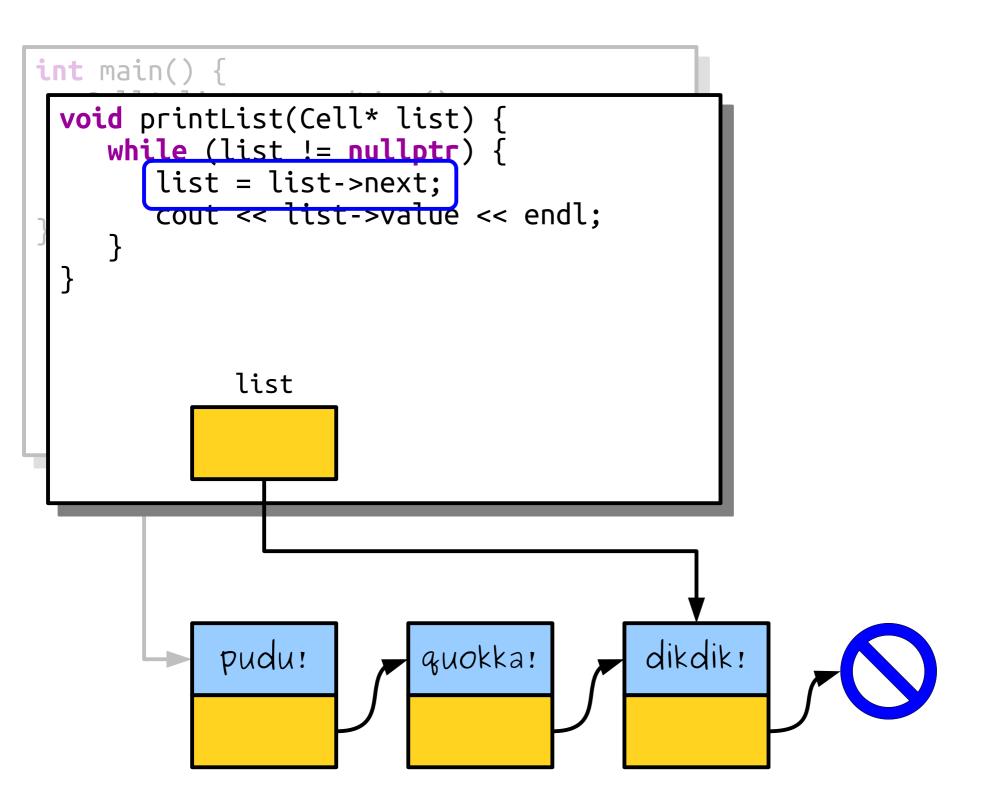


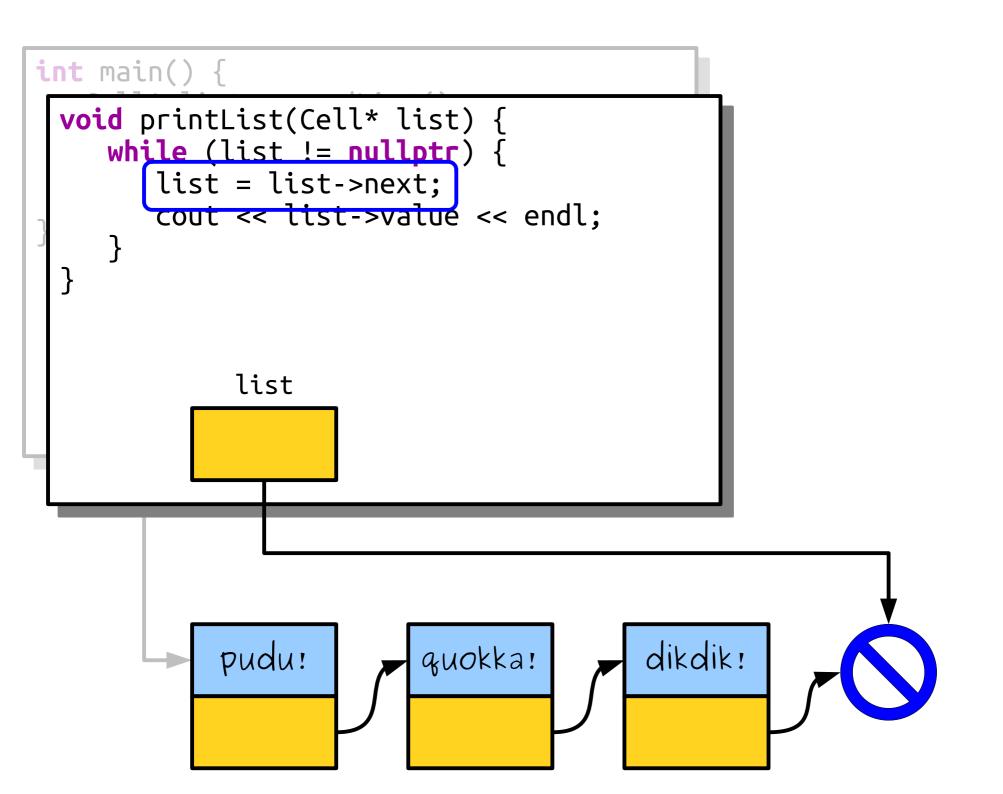


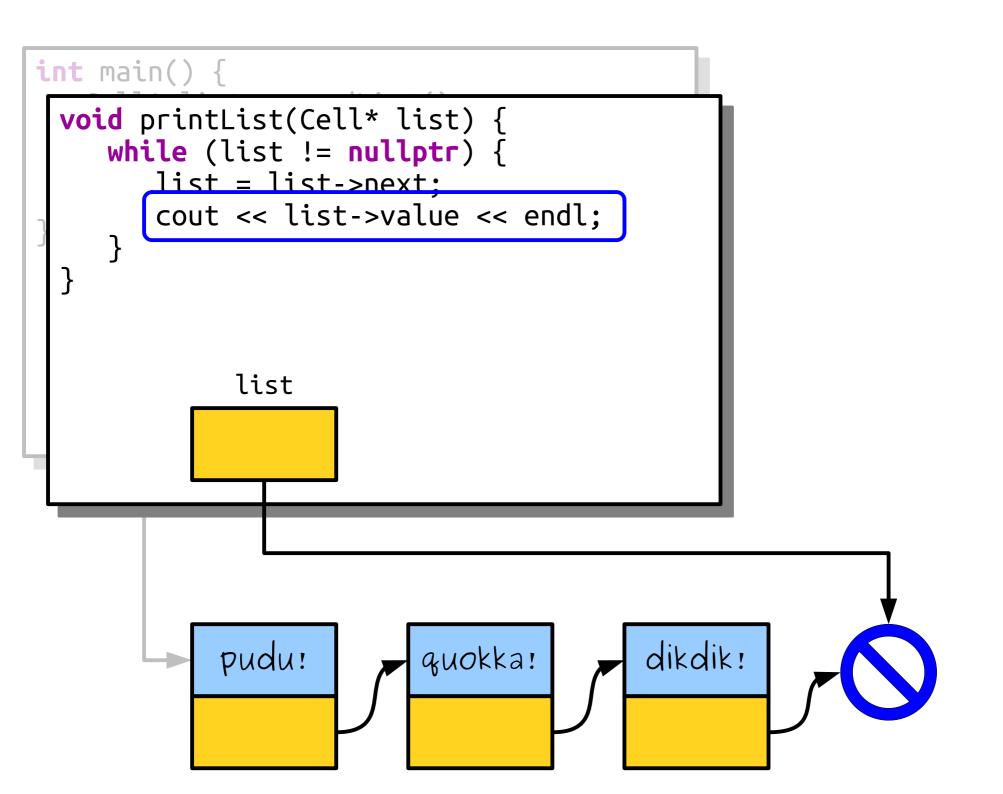


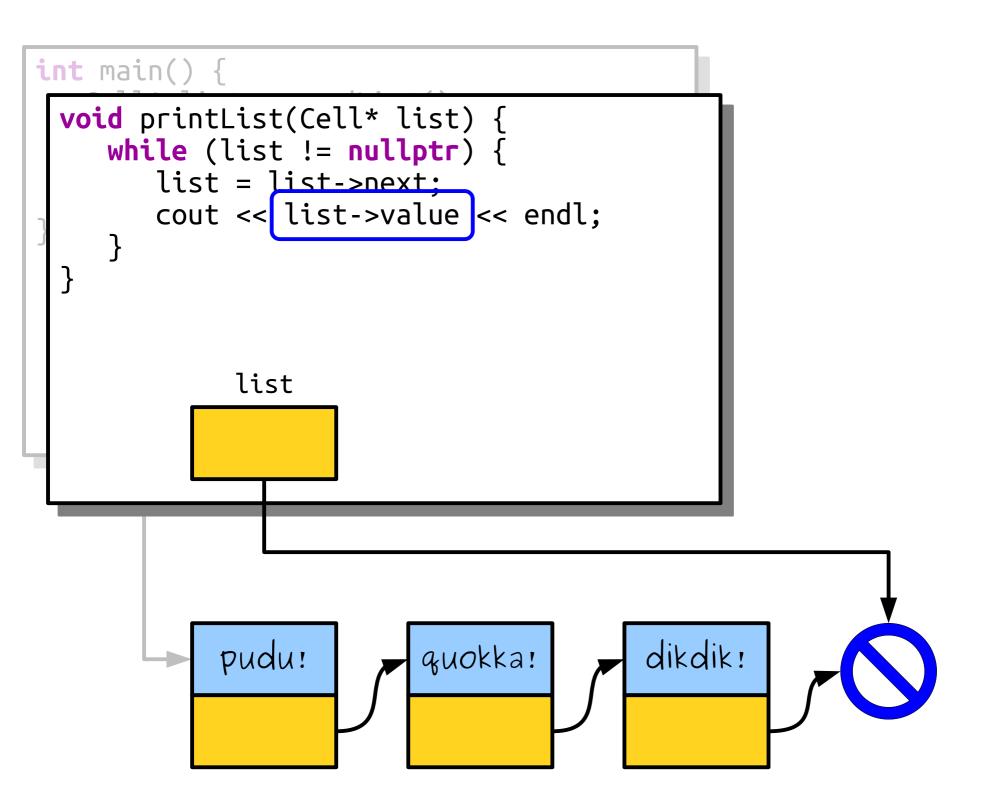


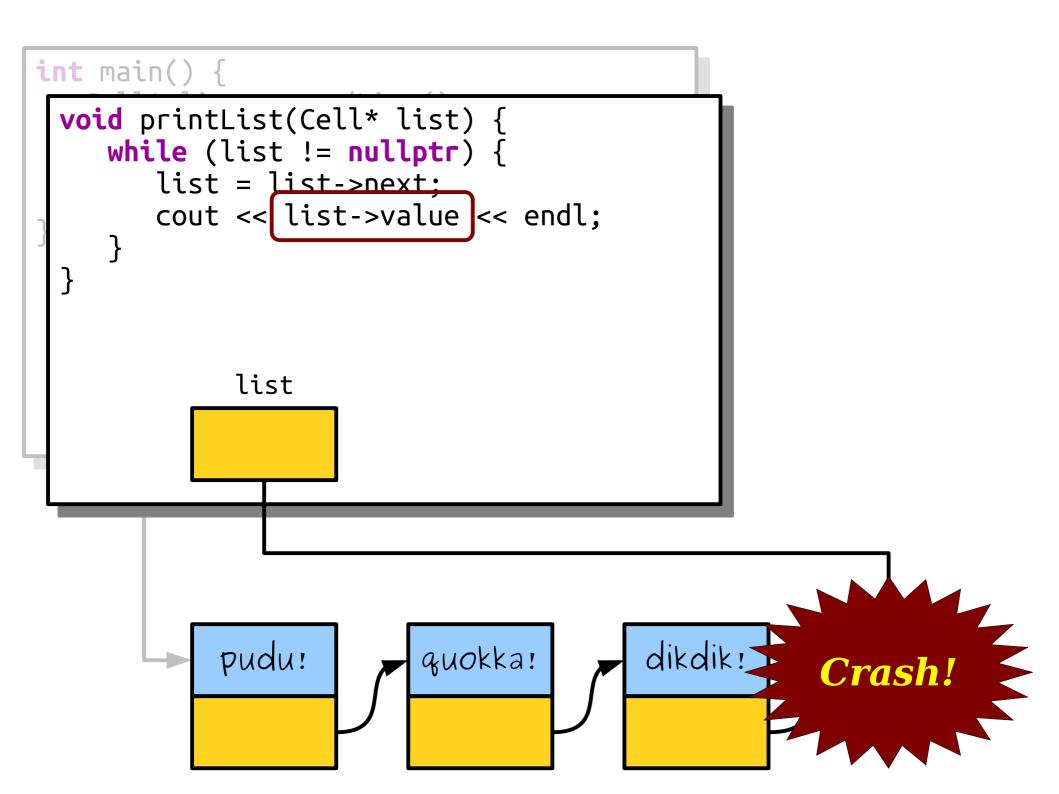












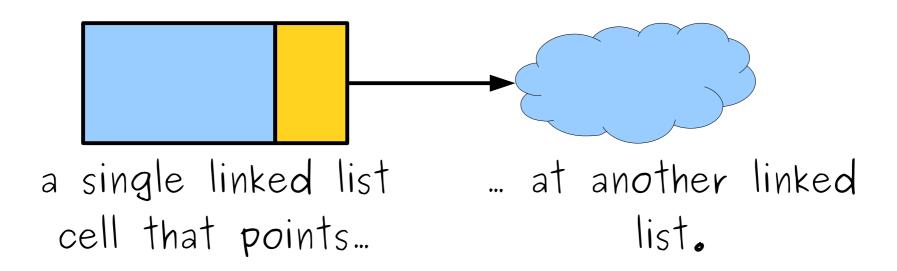
## Building a Linked List

(without hardcoding it)

## A Linked List is Either...

...an empty list,
represented by
nullptr, or...





## Cleaning Up a Linked List

### Endearing C++ Quirks

• If you allocate memory using the new[] operator (e.g. new int[137]), you have to free it using the delete[] operator.

### delete[] ptr;

If you allocate memory using the new operator (e.g. new Cell), you have to free it using the delete operator.

#### delete ptr;

• *Make sure to use the proper deletion operation*. Mixing these up is like walking off the end of an array or using an uninitialized pointer; it *might* work, or it might instantly crash your program, etc.

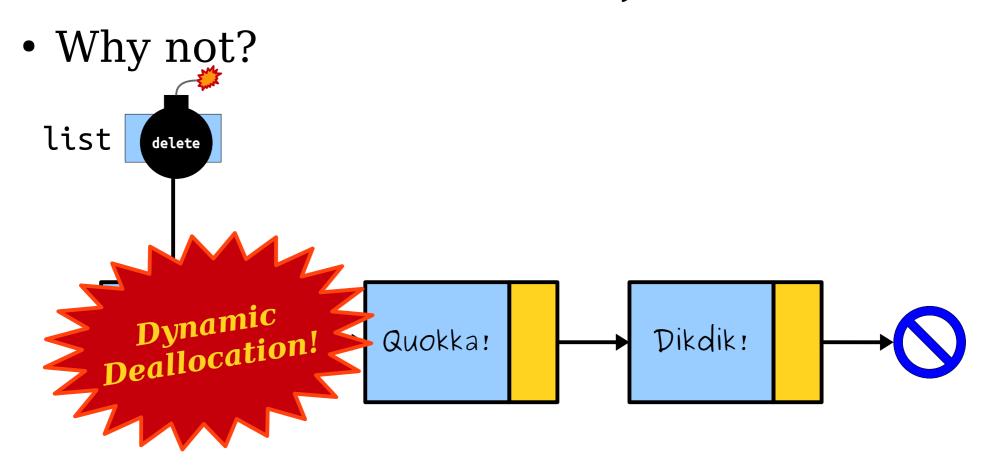
## Cleaning Up Memory

To free a linked list, we can't just do this:
 delete list;

• Why not?

# Cleaning Up Memory

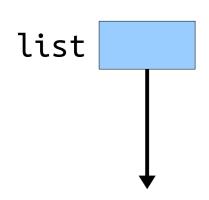
To free a linked list, we can't just do this:
 delete list;

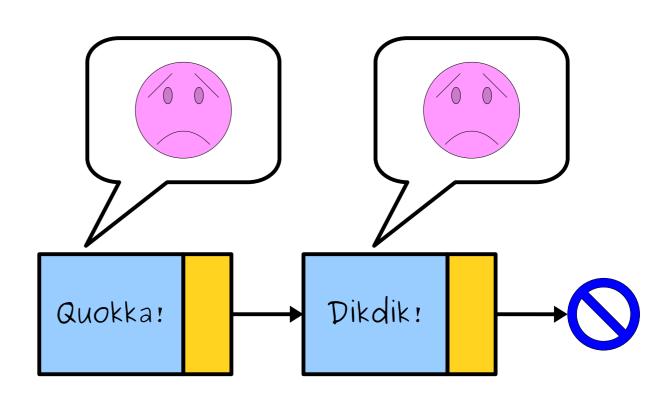


# Cleaning Up Memory

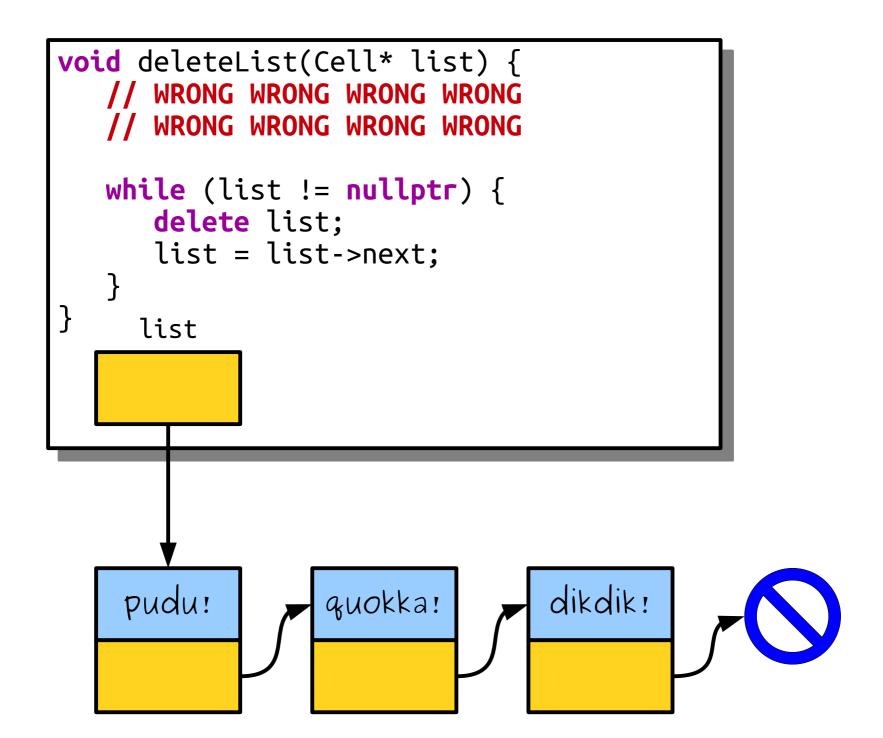
To free a linked list, we can't just do this:
 delete list;

• Why not?





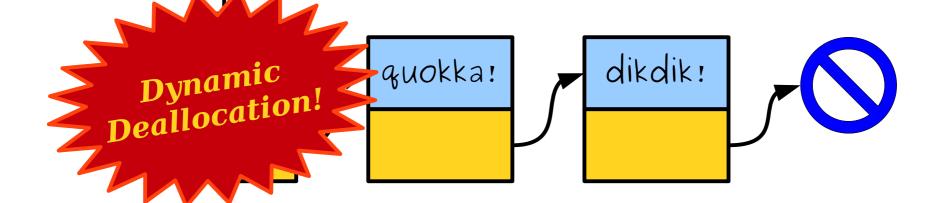
First, the Wrong Way

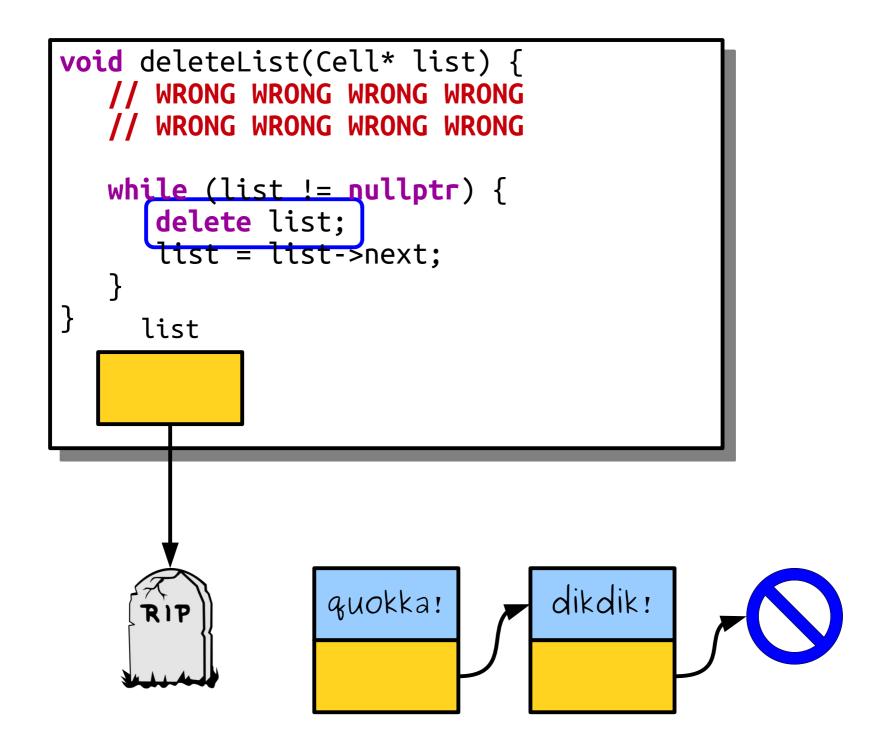


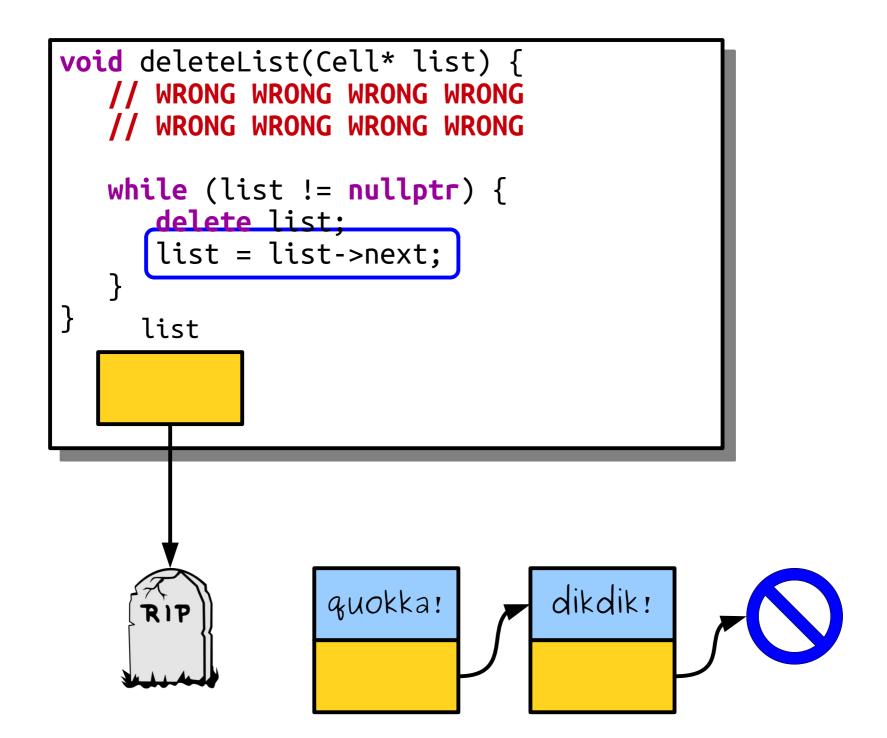
```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {
   // WRONG WRONG WRONG
  // WRONG WRONG WRONG
  while (list != nullptr) {
     delete list;
     list = list->next;
    list
                             dikdik!
   pudu!
                quokka!
```

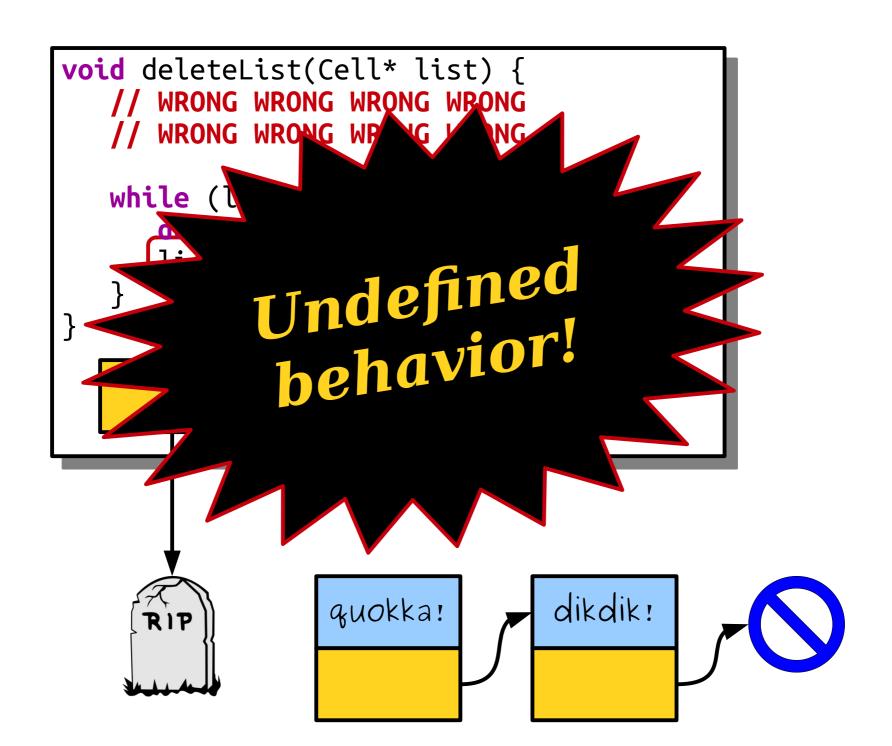
```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {
   // WRONG WRONG WRONG
   // WRONG WRONG WRONG
  while (list != nullptr) {
     delete list;
      list = list->next;
    list
                             dikdik!
   pudu!
                quokka!
```

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {
  // WRONG WRONG WRONG
  // WRONG WRONG WRONG
  while (list != nullptr) {
     delete list;
      list = list->next;
     listy
     delete
```



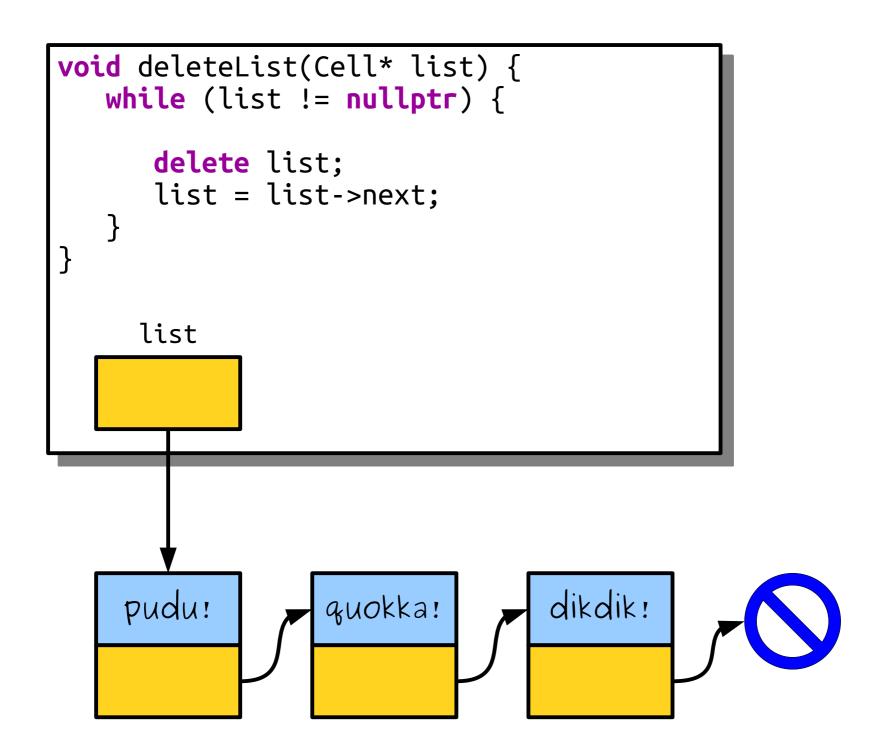


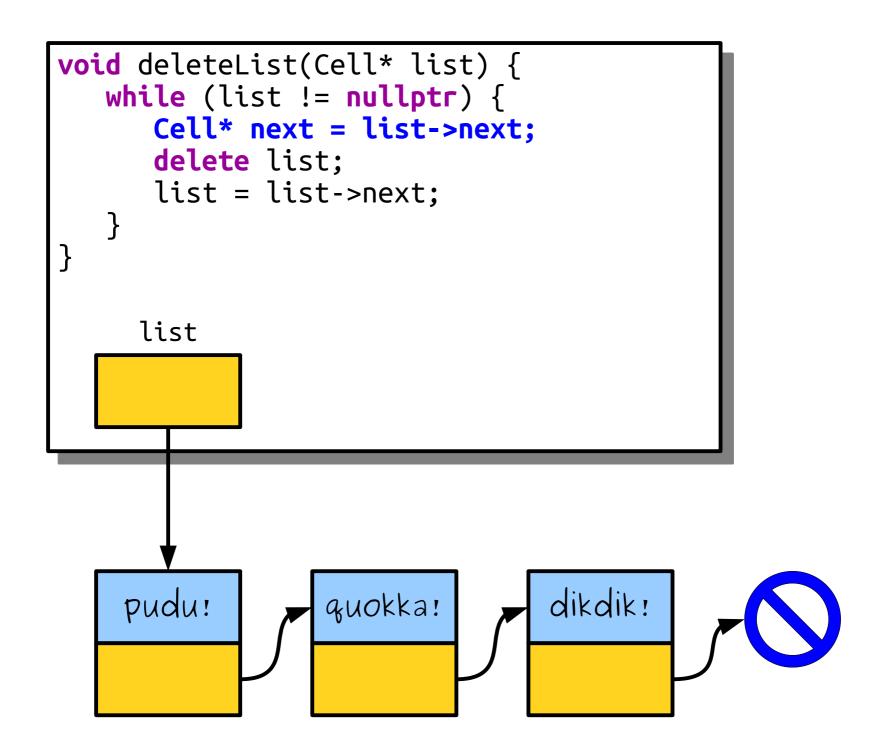


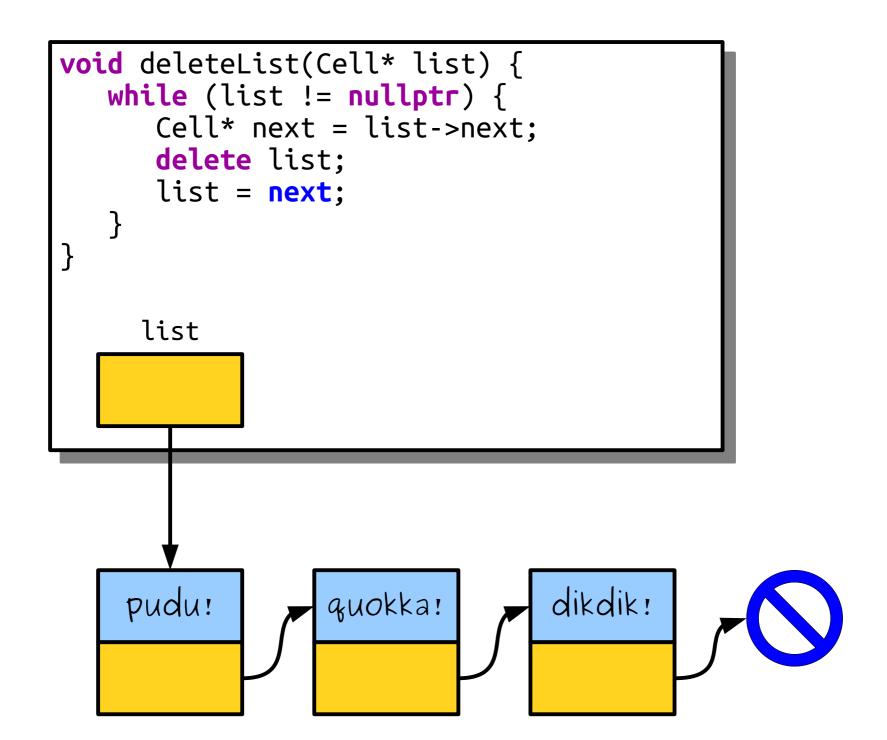


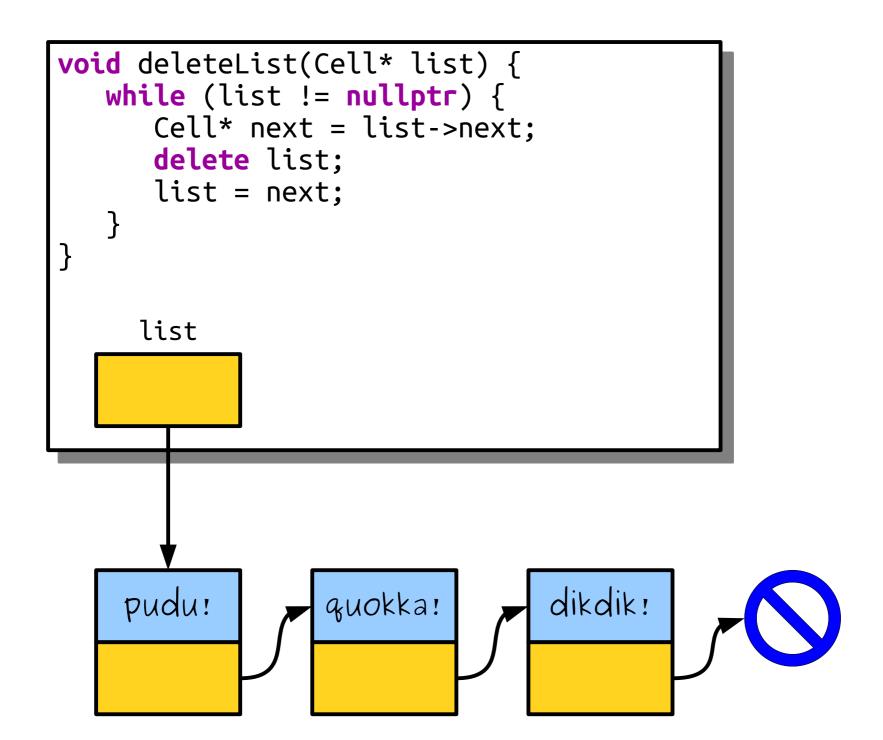
In the Land of C++, we do not speak to the dead.

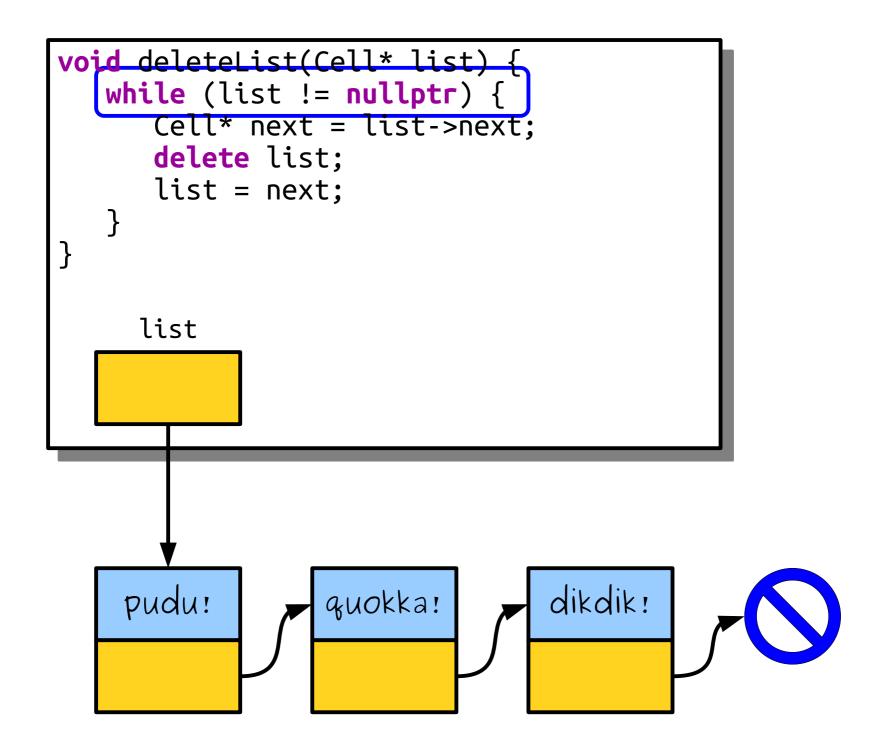
What should we do instead?

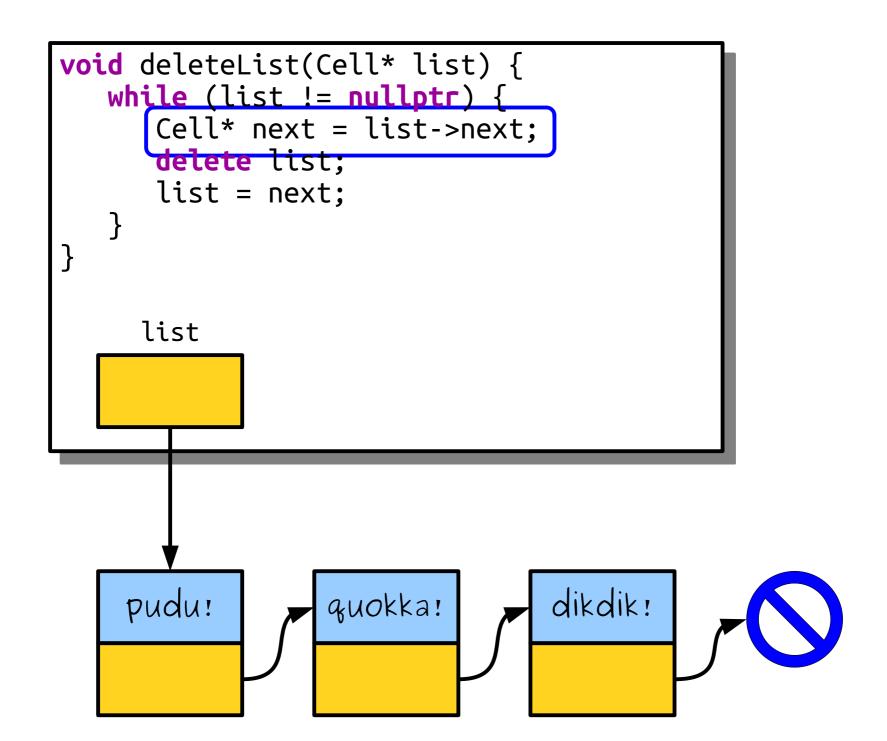


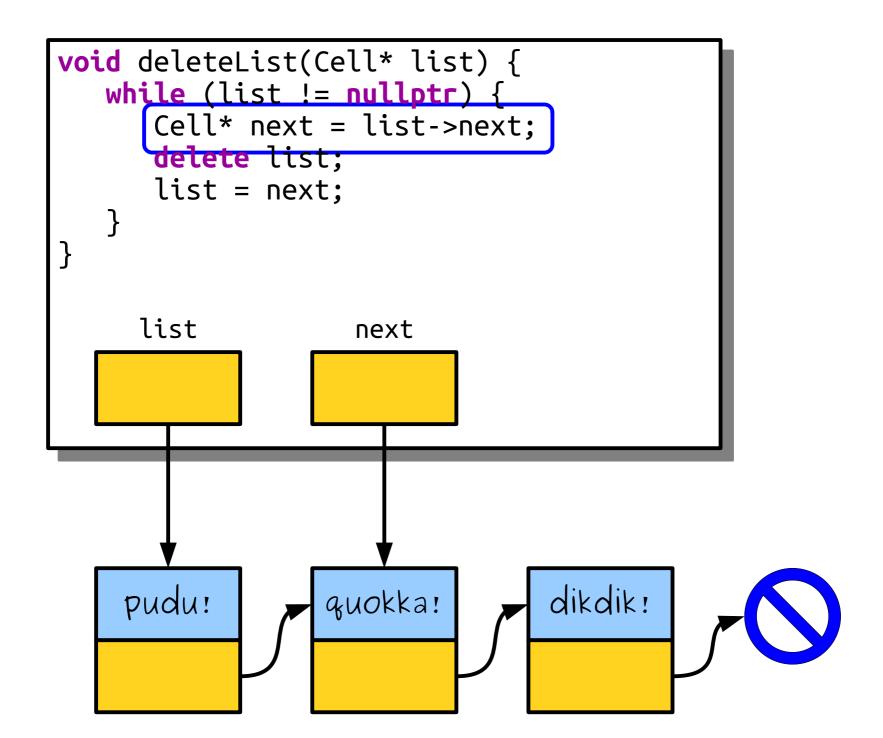


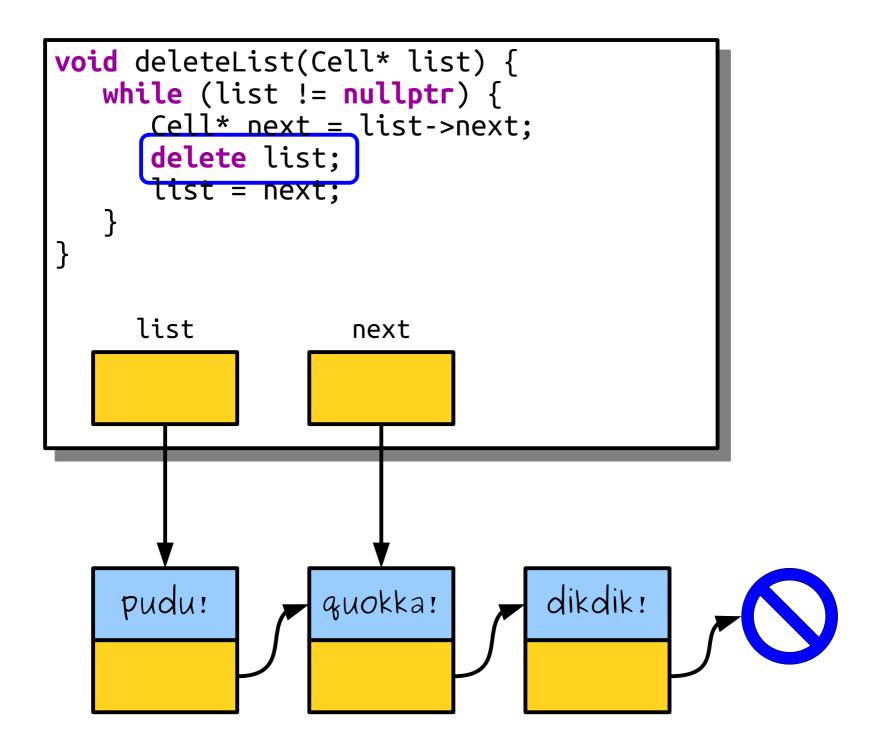


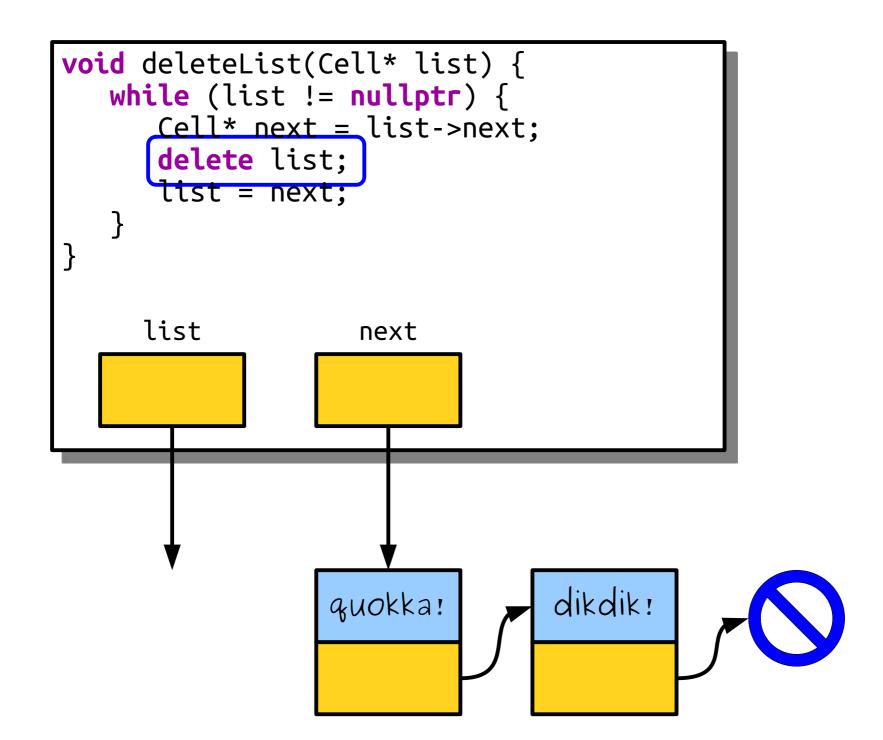


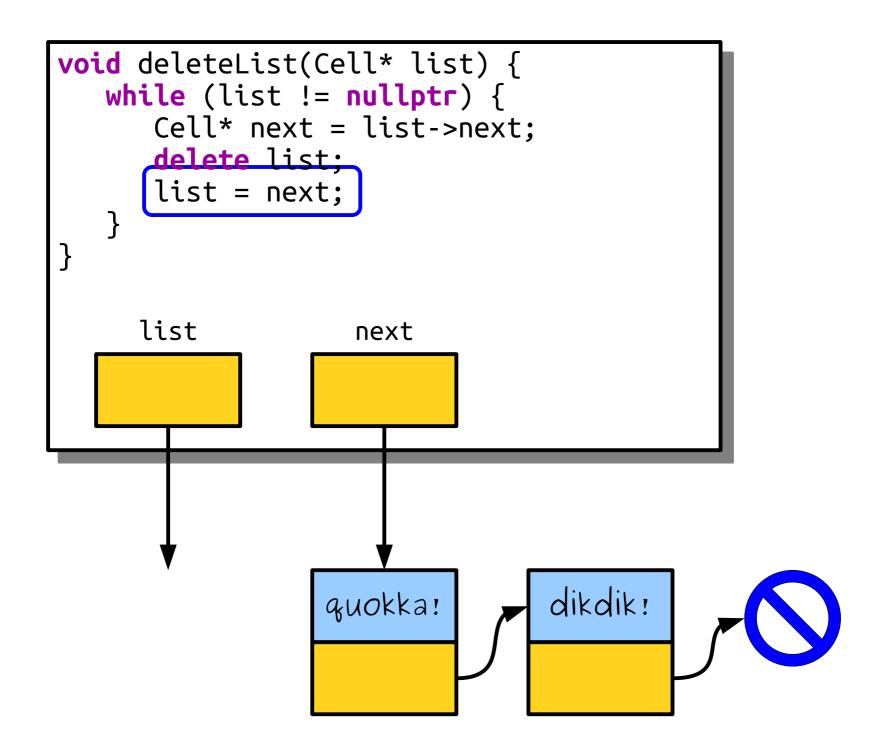


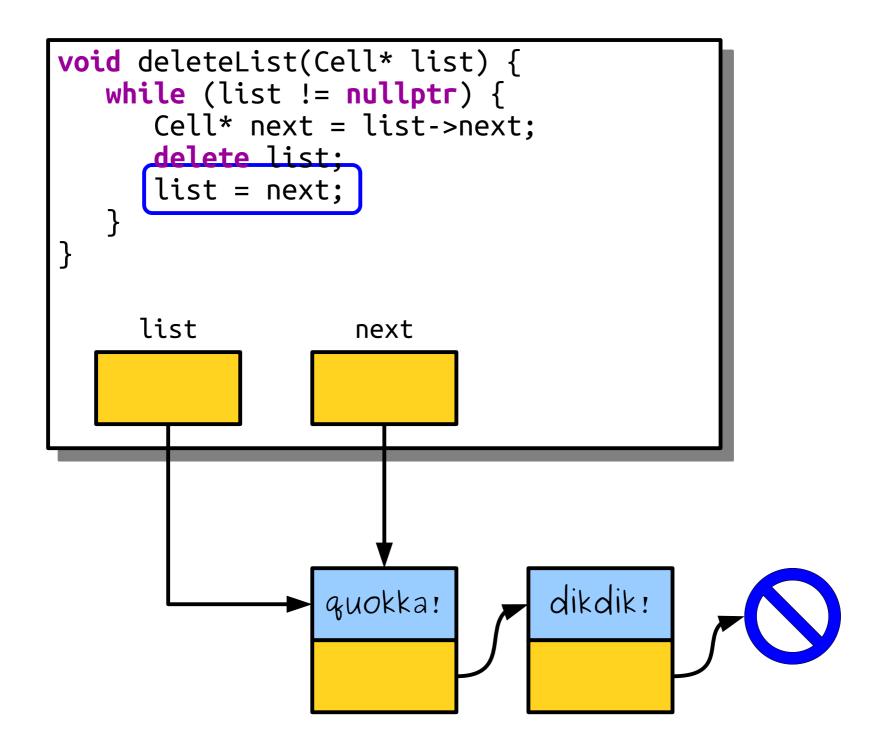


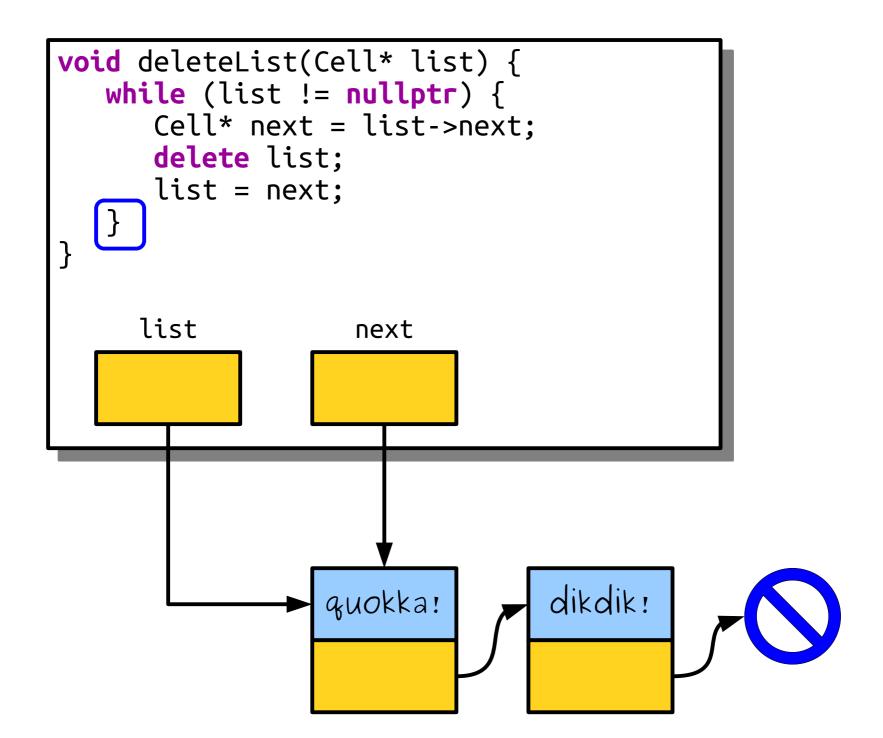


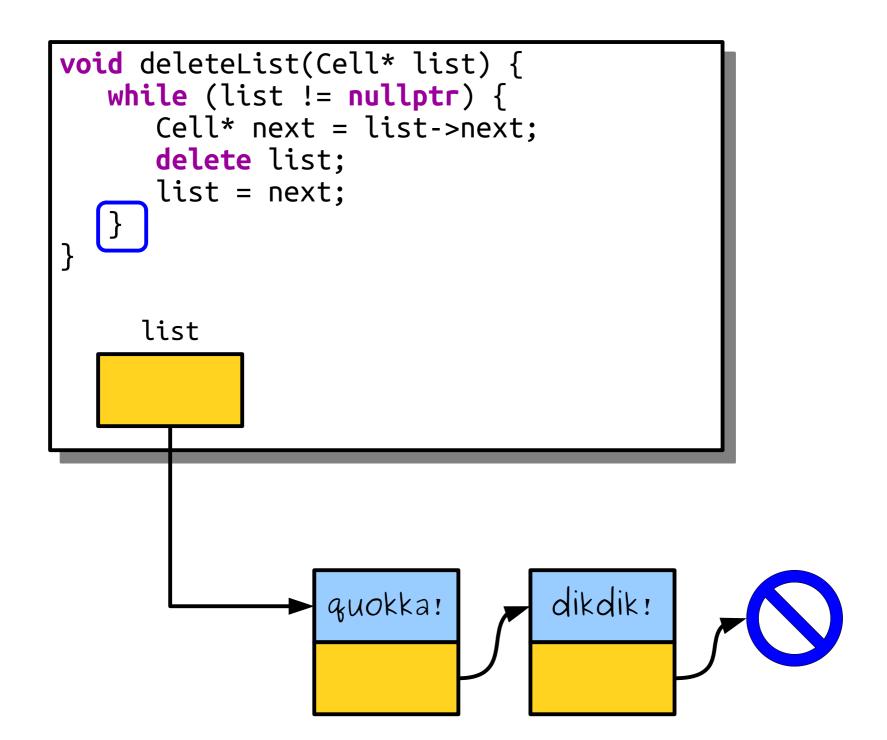


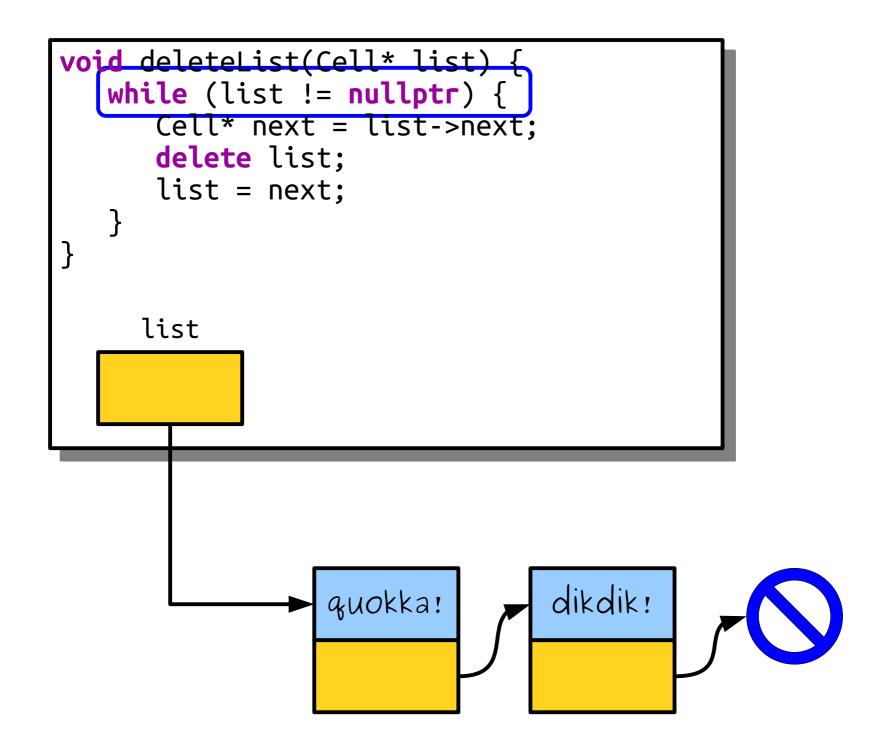


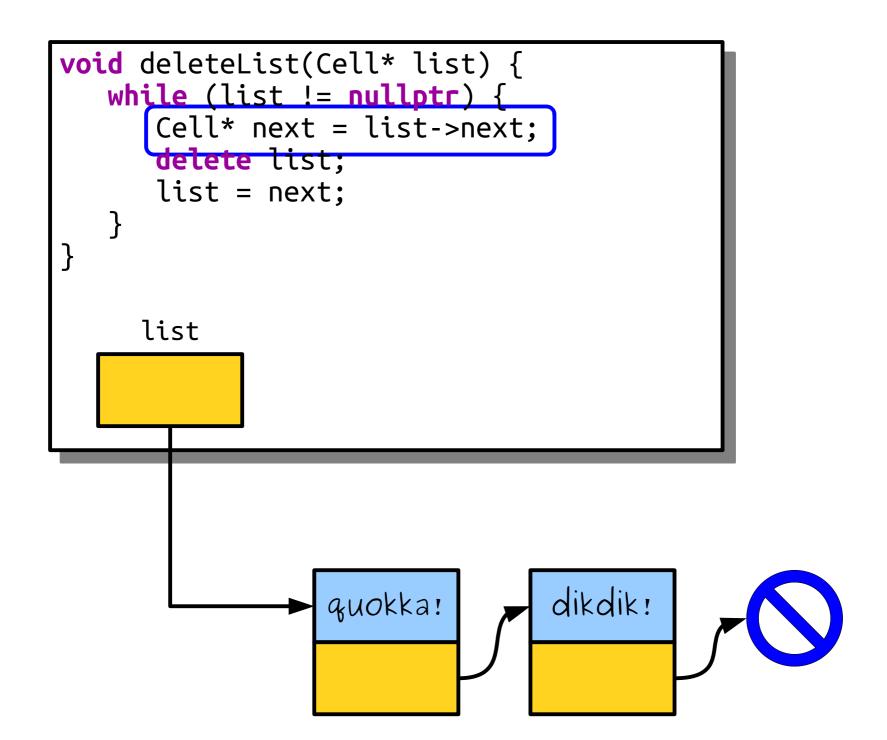


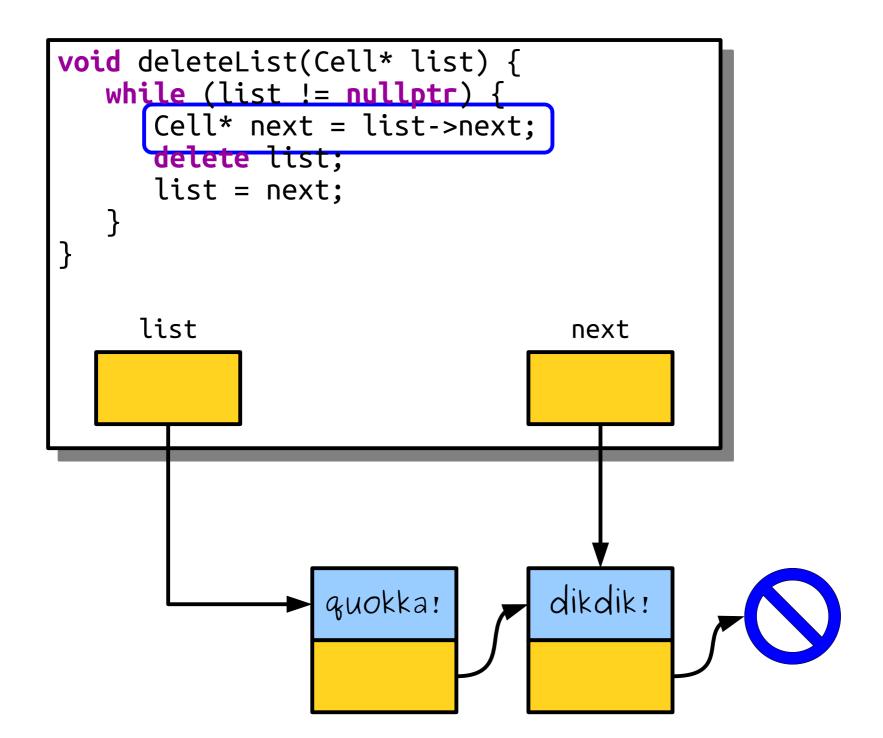


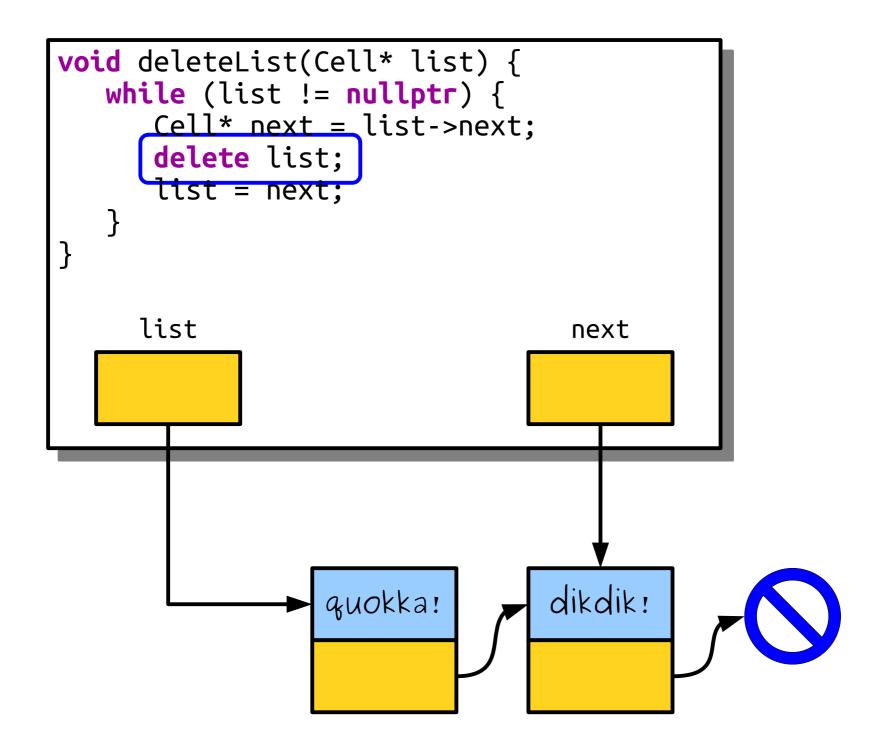


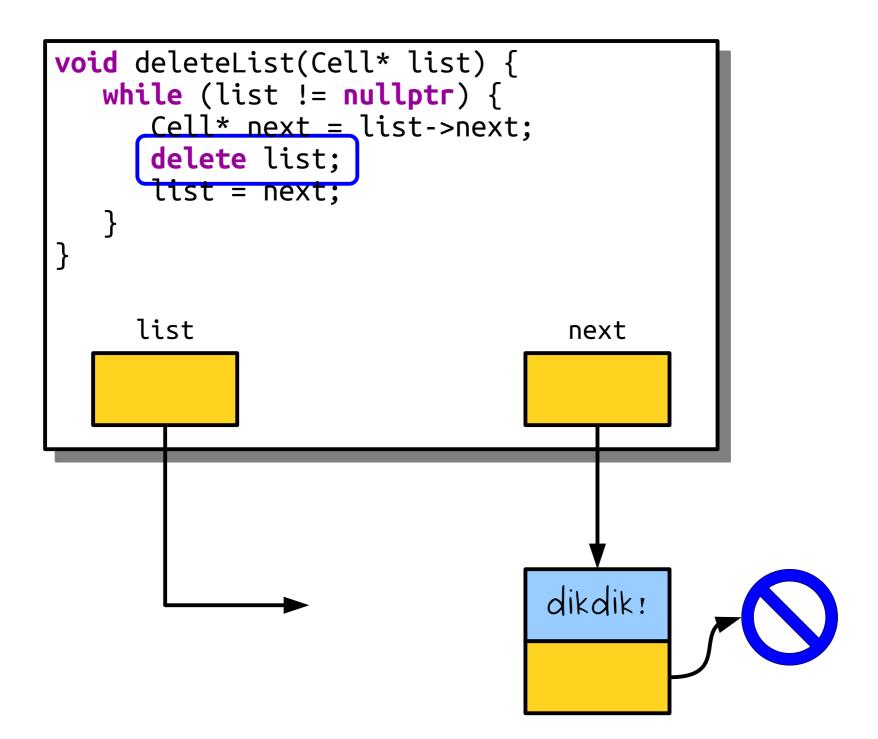


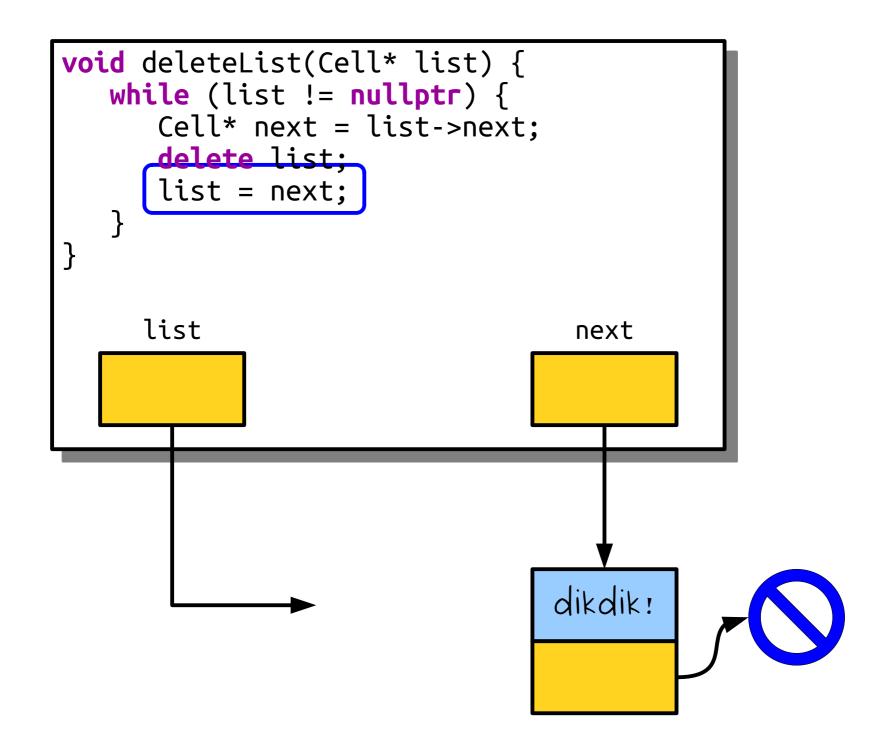


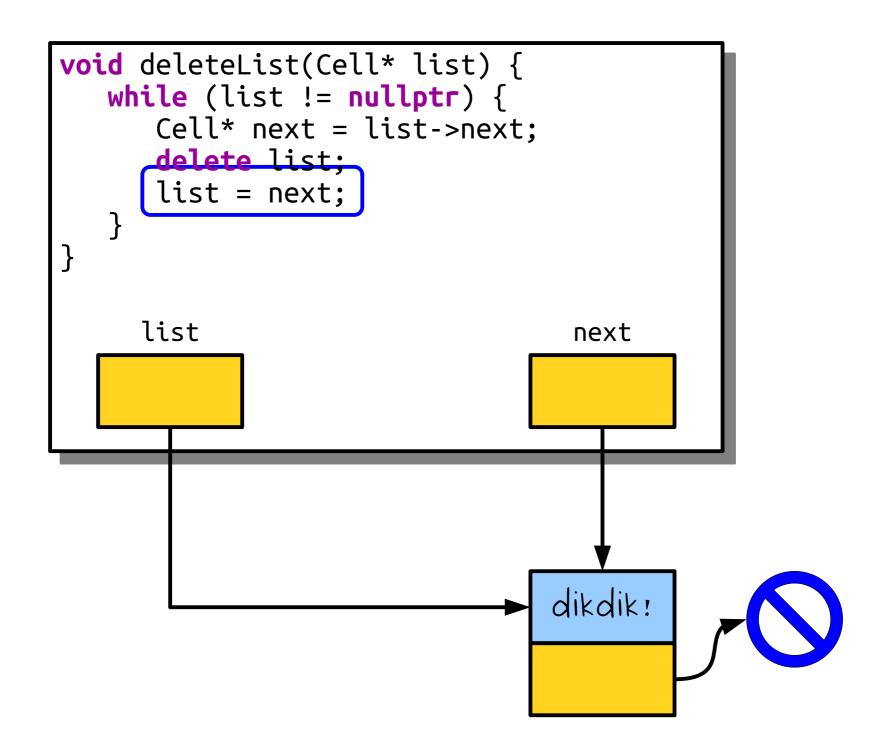


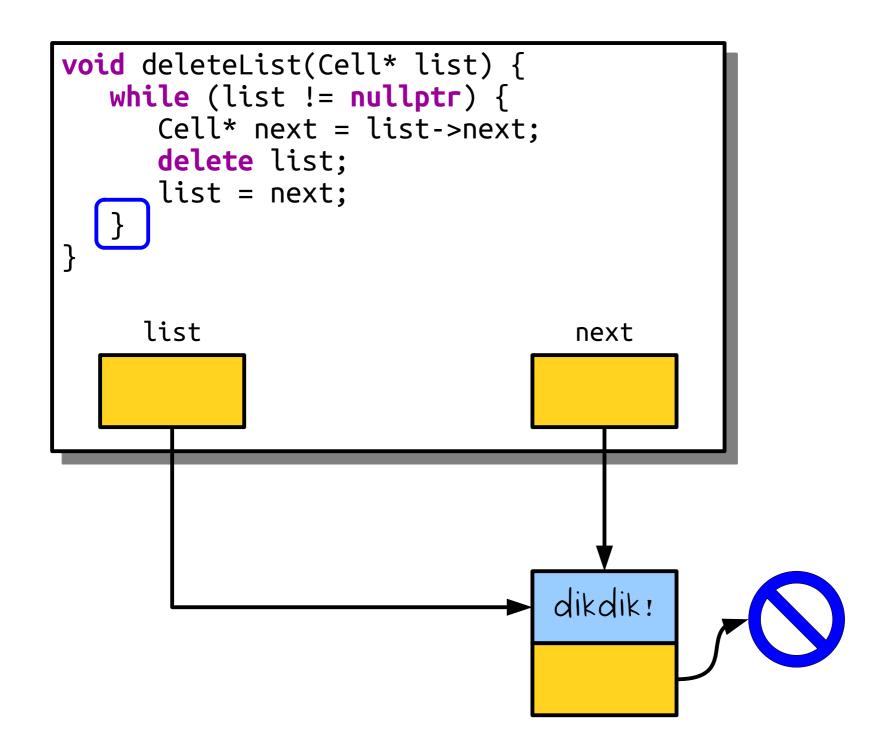


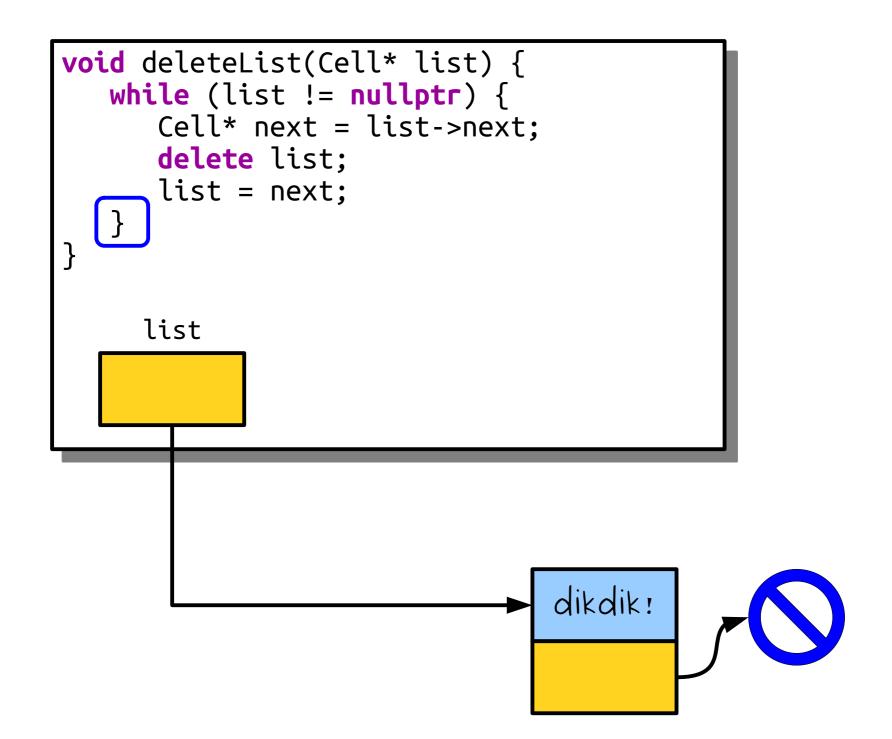


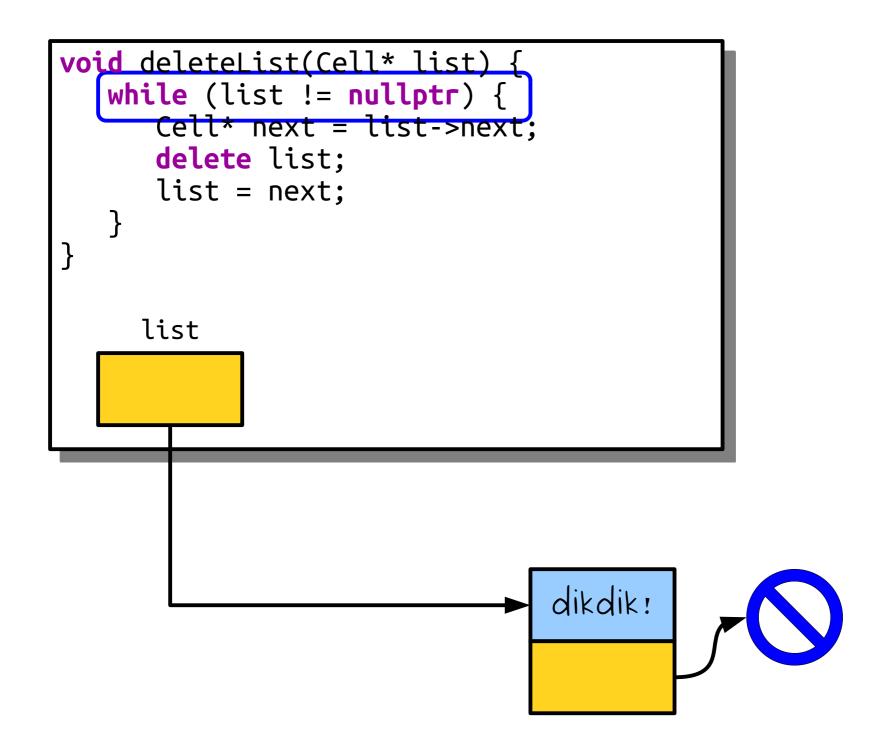


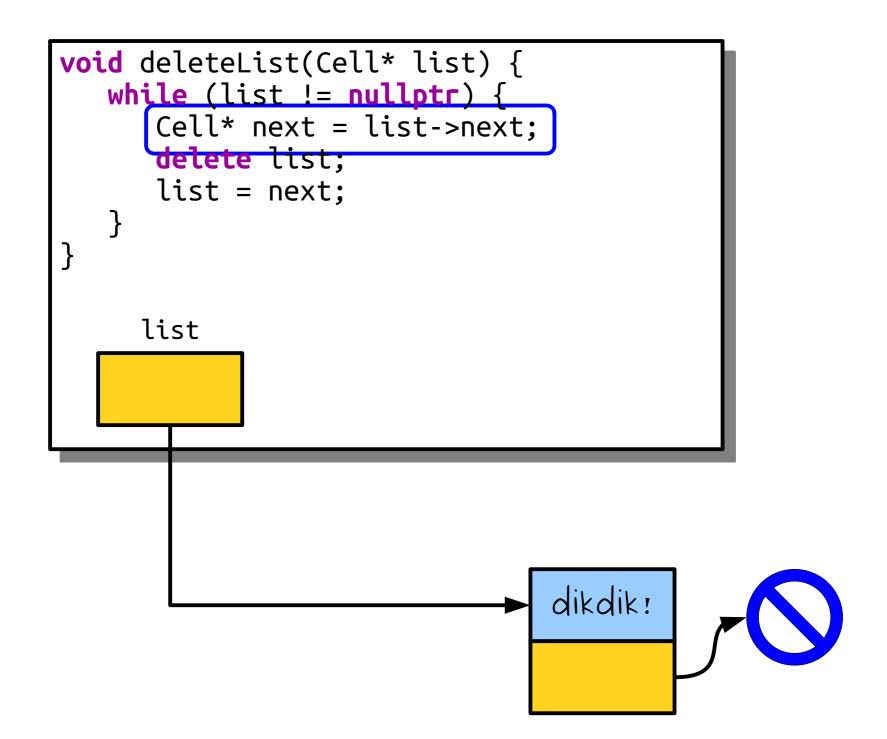


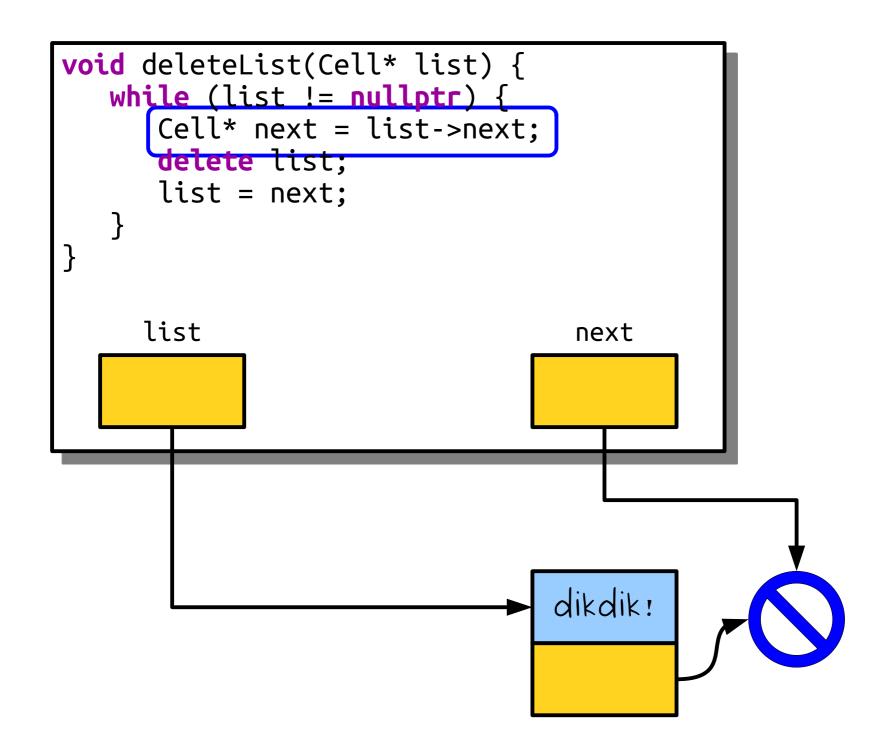


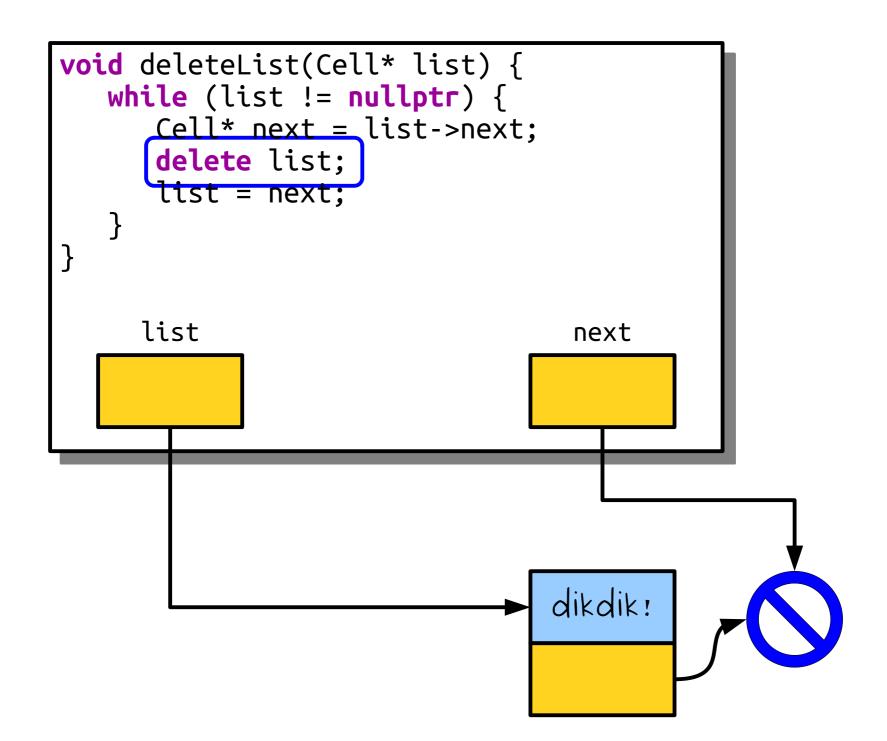








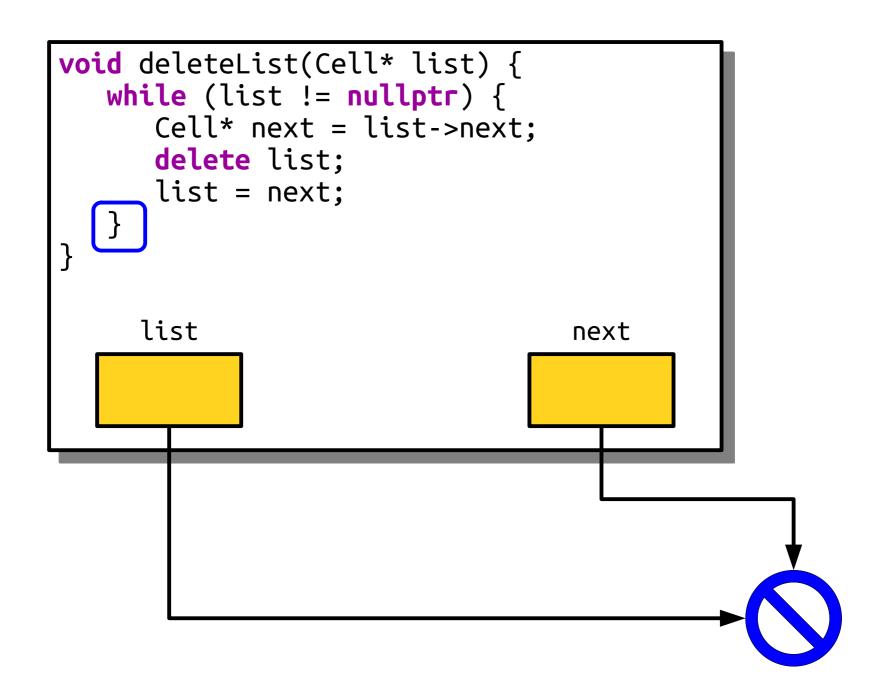




```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {
   while (list != nullptr) {
      Cell* next = list->next;
      delete list;
      list = next;
     list
                                 next
```

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {
   while (list != nullptr) {
      Cell* next = list->next;
      delete list;
      list = next;
     list
                                 next
```

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {
   while (list != nullptr) {
      Cell* next = list->next;
      delete list;
      list = next;
     list
                                next
```



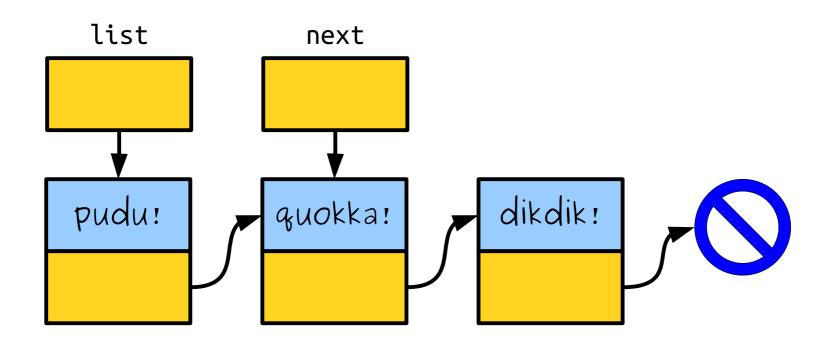
```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {
   while (list != nullptr) {
      Cell* next = list->next;
      delete list;
      list = next;
     list
```

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {
  while (list != nullptr) {
      Cell* next = list->next;
      delete list;
      list = next;
     list
```

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {
   while (list != nullptr) {
      Cell* next = list->next;
      delete list;
      list = next;
     list
```

## Pointers Into Lists

- When processing linked lists iteratively, it's common to introduce pointers that point to cells in multiple spots in the list.
- This is particularly useful if we're destroying or rewiring existing lists.



## Your Action Items

- Read Chapter 12.1 12.3.
  - There's lots of useful information in there about how to work with linked lists.
- Finish Assignment 7
  - As always, come talk to us if you have any questions!

## Next Time

- Pointers by Reference
  - Getting a helping hand.
- Tail Pointers
  - Harnessing multiple pointers into a list.