Linked Lists

Part Two

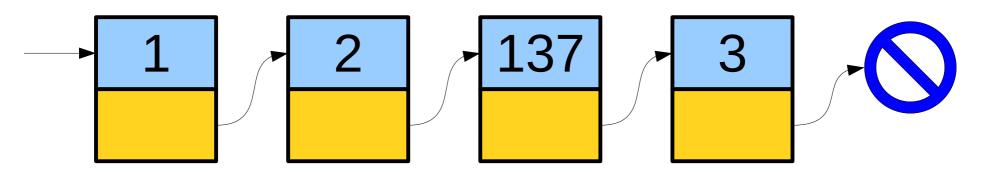
Outline for Today

- Pointers by Reference
 - Changing where you're looking.
- Tail Pointers
 - Speeding up list operations.
- Doubly-Linked Lists
 - A preview of things to come.

Recap from Last Time

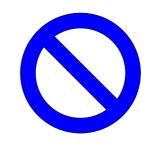
Linked Lists

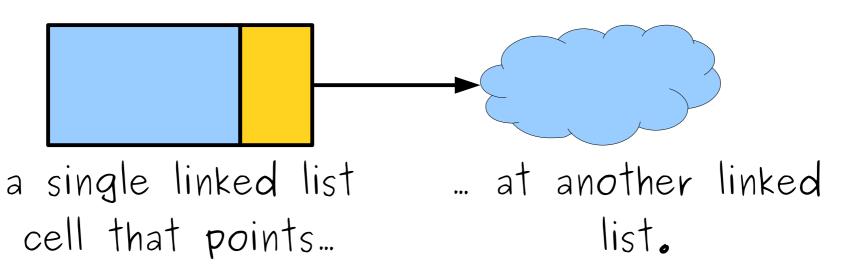
- A *linked list* is a data structure for storing a sequence of elements.
- Each element is stored separately from the rest.
- The elements are then chained together into a sequence.
- The end of the list is marked with some special indicator.



A Linked List is Either...

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

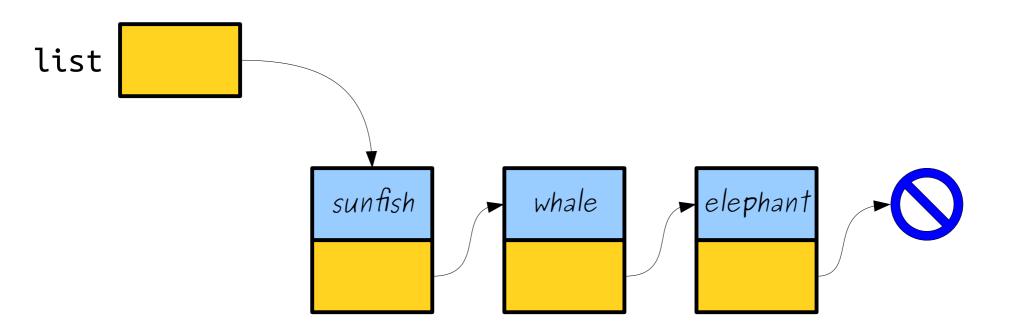




Pointers and References

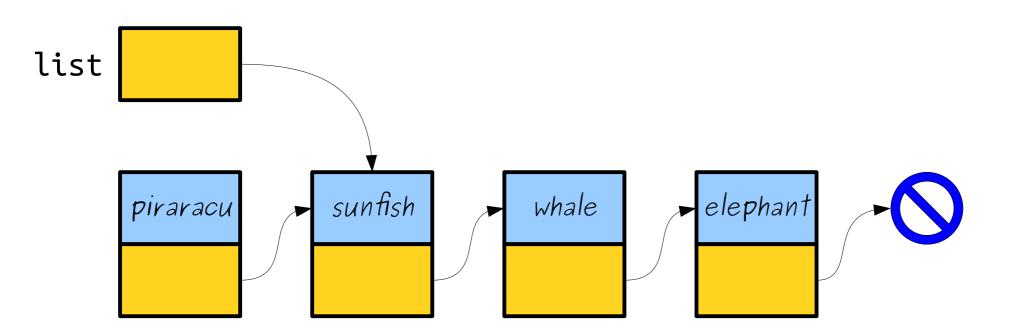
Prepending an Element

- Suppose that we want to write a function that will add an element to the front of a linked list.
- What might this function look like?



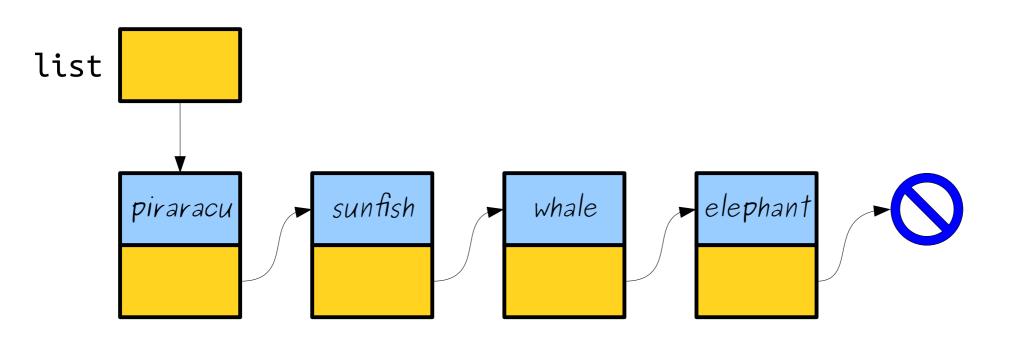
Prepending an Element

- Suppose that we want to write a function that will add an element to the front of a linked list.
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Prepending an Element

- Suppose that we want to write a function that will add an element to the front of a linked list.
- What might this function look like?



What went wrong?

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependTo(list, "Sartre");
    prependTo(list, "Camus");
    prependTo(list, "Nietzsche");
    return 0;
}
```

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependTo(list, "Sartre");
    prependTo(list, "Camus");
    prependTo(list, "Nietzsche");
    return 0;
}
```

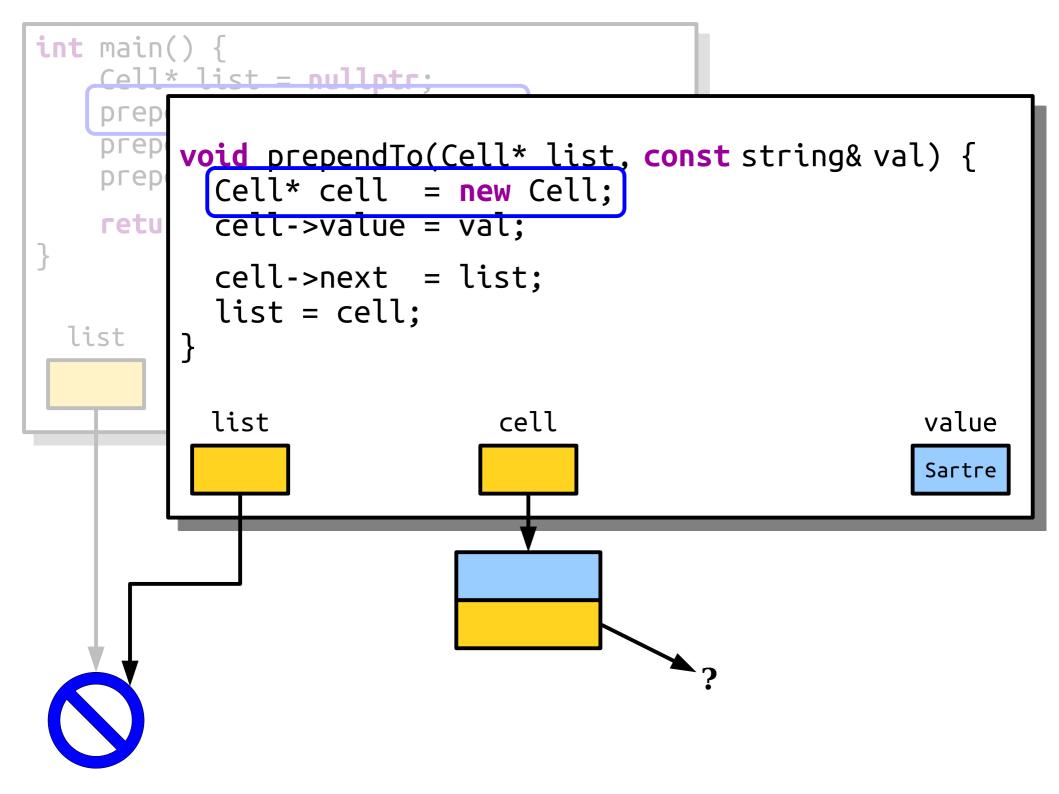
```
int_main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependIo(list, "Sartre");
    prependTo(list, "Camus");
    prependTo(list, "Nietzsche");
    return 0;
  list
```

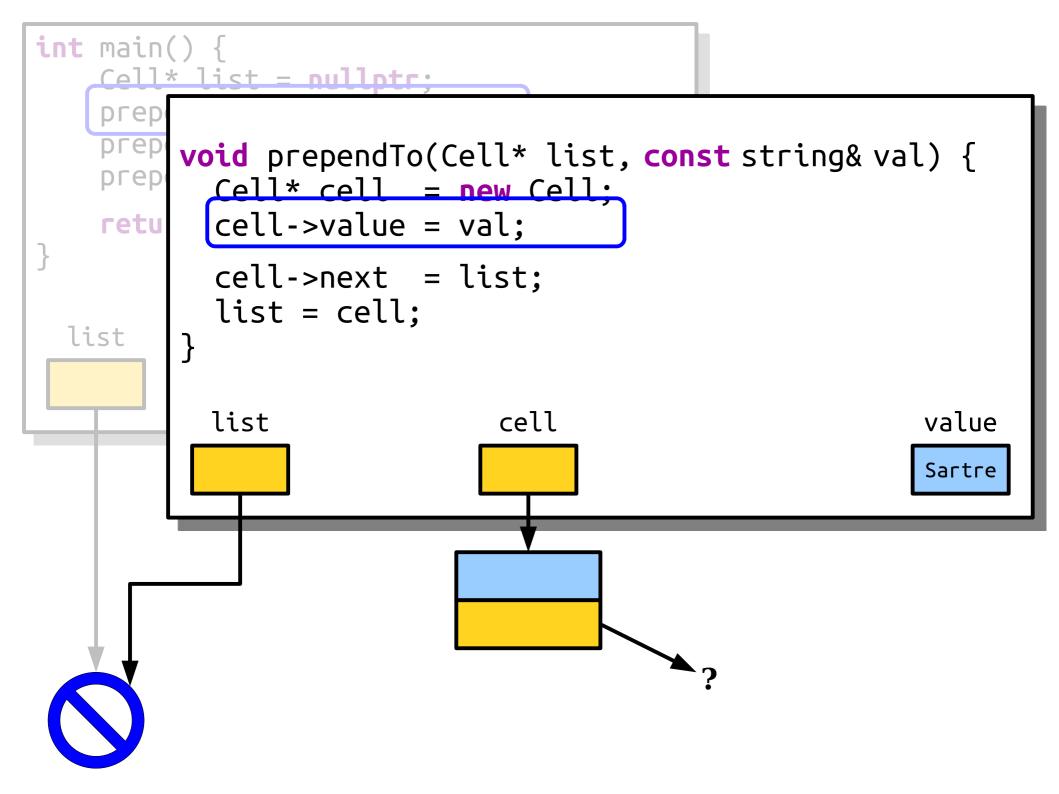
```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependTo(list, "Sartre");
    prependlo(list, "Camus");
    prependTo(list, "Nietzsche");
    return 0;
  list
```

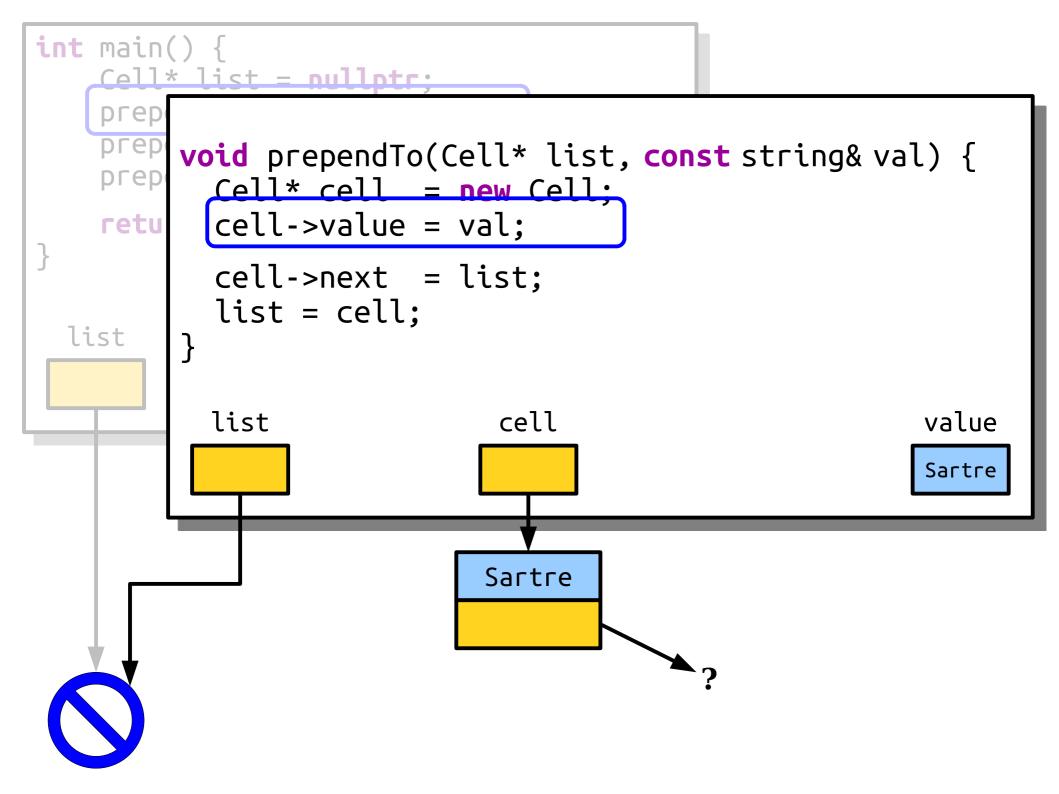
```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependTo(list, "Sartre");
    prependlo(list, "Camus");
    prependTo(list, "Nietzsche");
    return 0;
  list
```

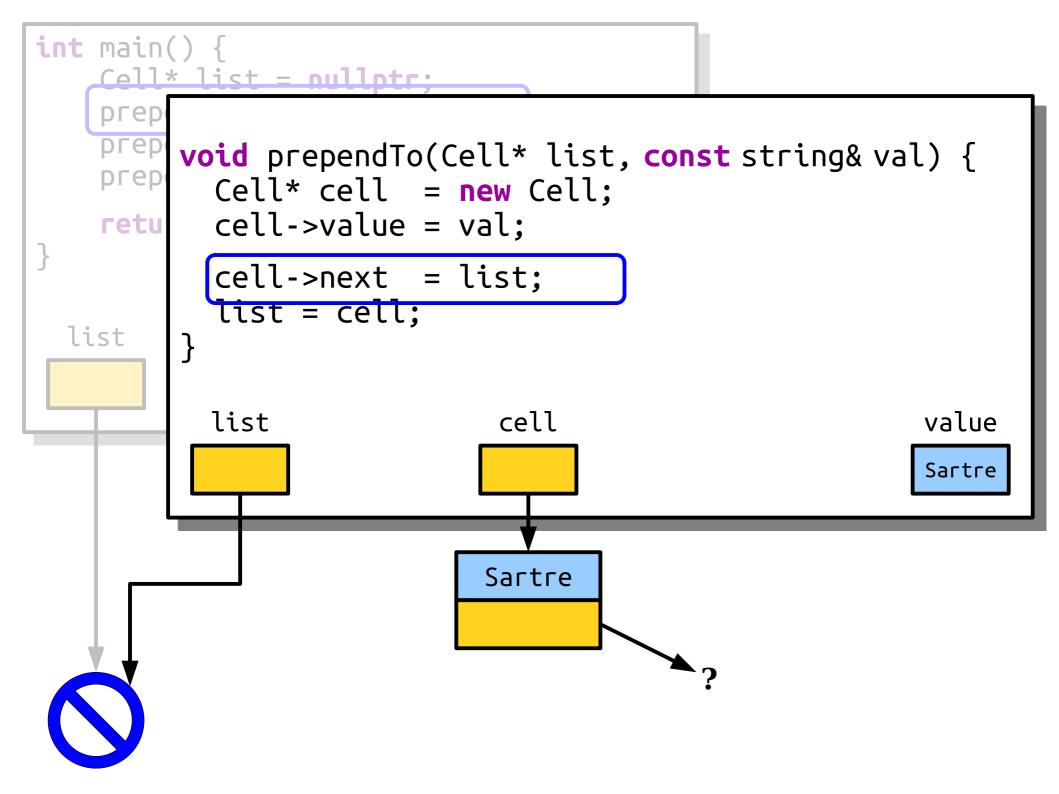
```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullntr.
    ргер
        void prependTo(Cell* list, const string& val) {
    ргер
          Cell* cell = new Cell;
   retu cell->value = val;
           cell->next = list;
           list = cell;
 list
          list
                                                      value
                                                      Sartre
```

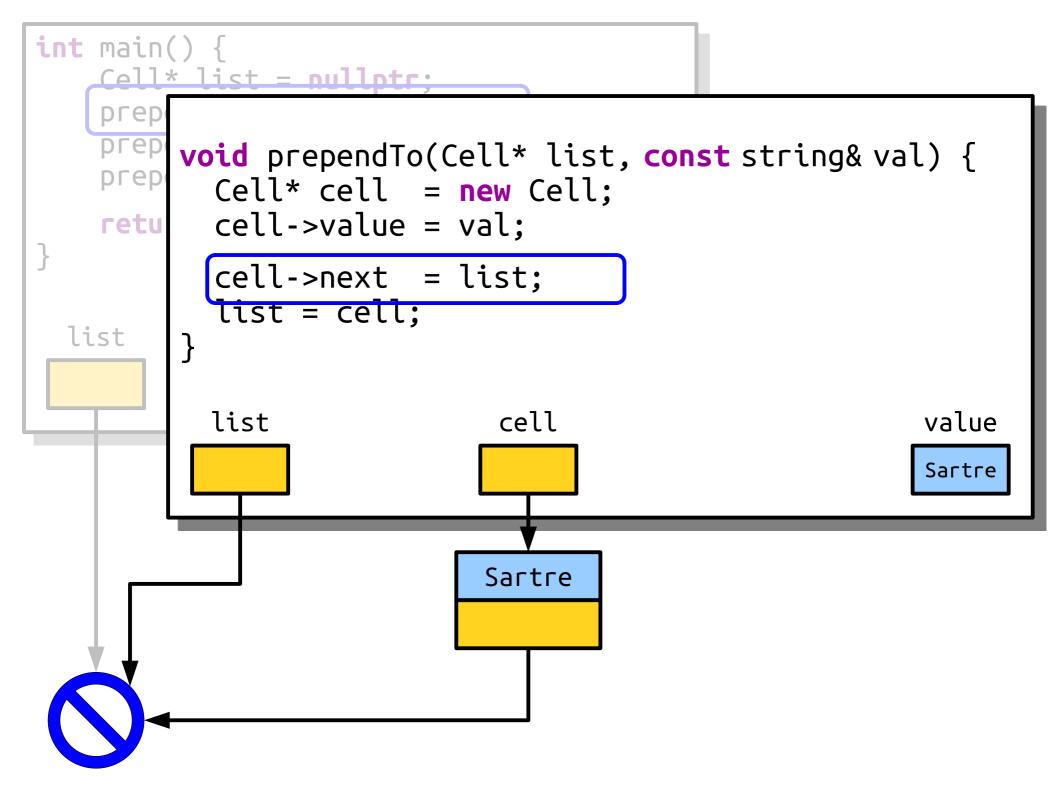
```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullntr.
        void prependTo(Cell* list, const string& val) {
    ргер
           Cell* cell = new Cell;
          cell->value = val;
    retu
           cell->next = list;
           list = cell;
 list
           list
                                                       value
                                                       Sartre
```

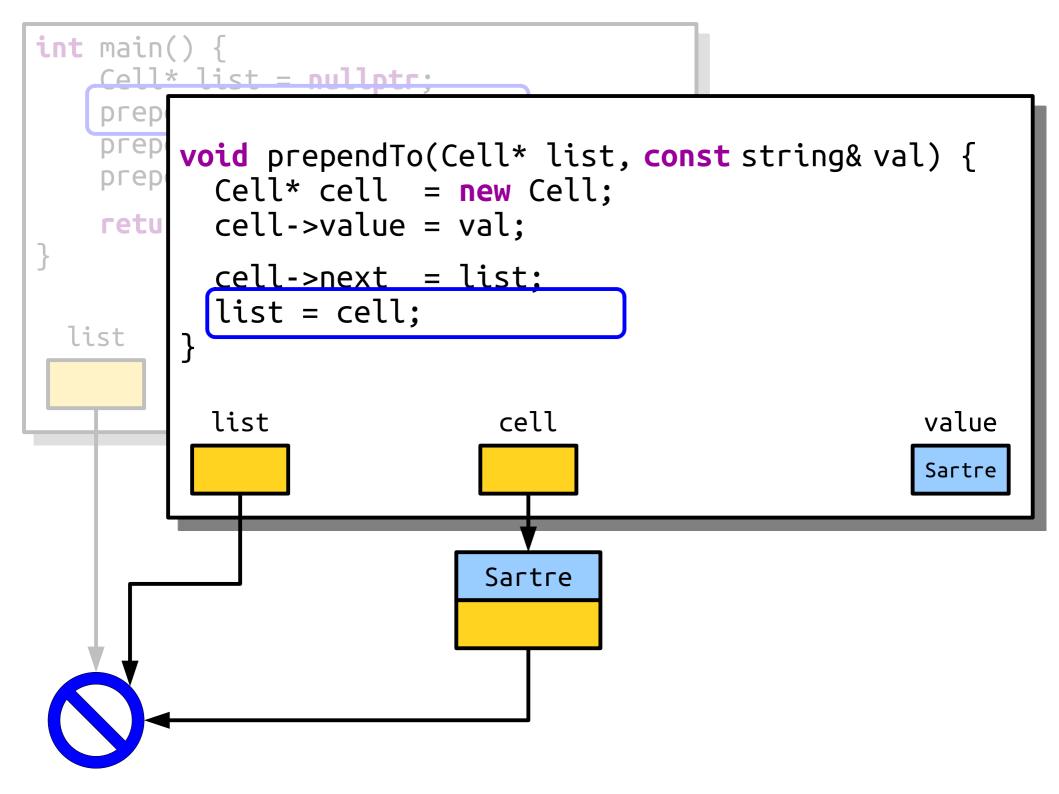


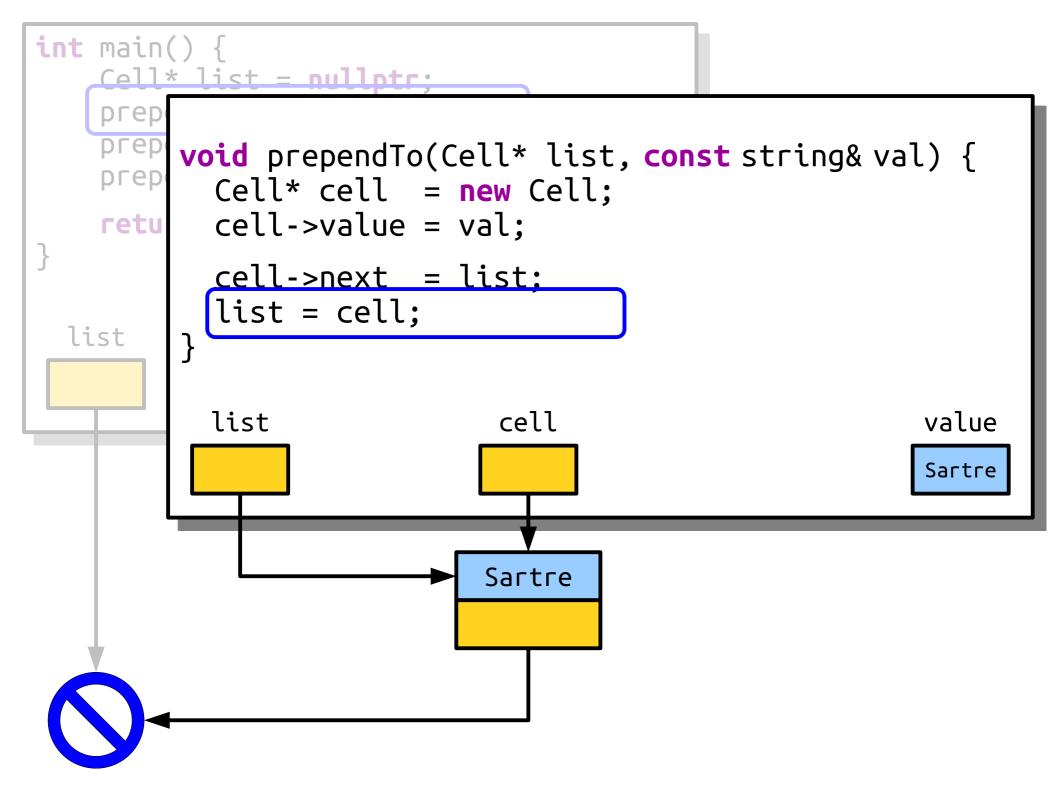




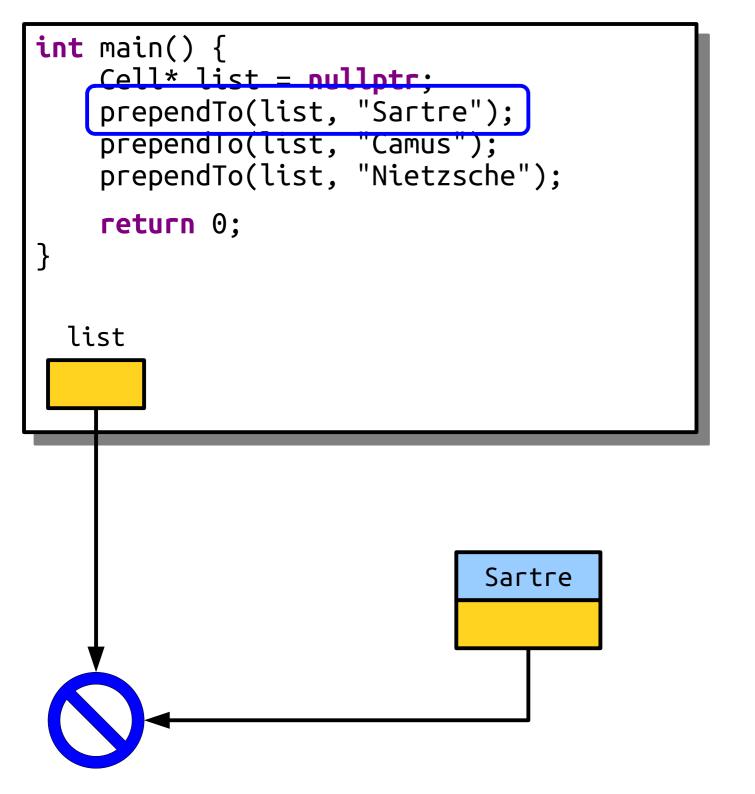


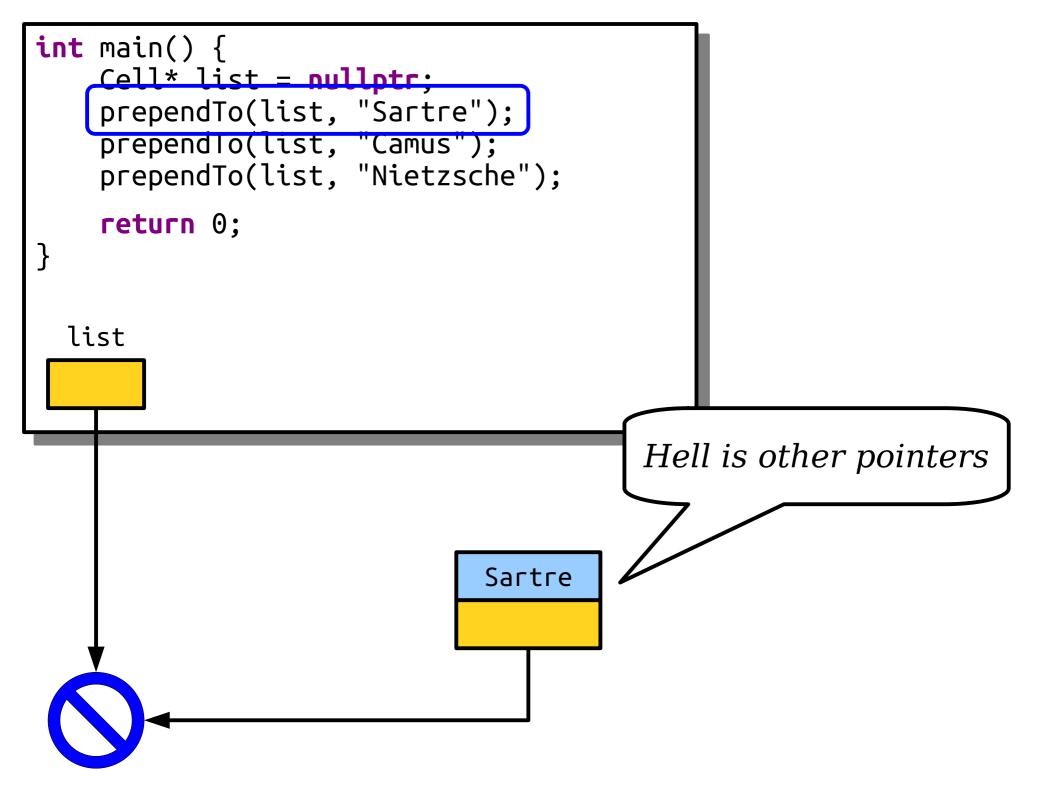






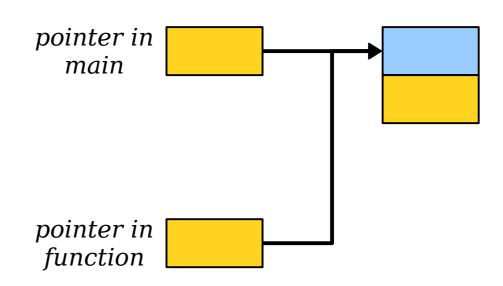
```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependTo(list, "Sartre");
    prependIo(list, "Camus");
    prependTo(list, "Nietzsche");
    return 0;
  list
                            Sartre
```





Pointers By Value

- Unless specified otherwise, function arguments in C++ are passed by value.
- This includes pointers!
- A function that takes a pointer as an argument gets a copy of the pointer.
- We can change where the copy points, but not where the original pointer points.



Pointers by Reference

- To resolve this problem, we can pass the linked list pointer by reference.
- Our new function:

```
void prependTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
    Cell* cell = new Cell;
    cell->value = value;
    cell->next = list;
    list = cell;
}
```

Pointers by Reference

- To resolve this problem, we can pass the linked list pointer by reference.
- Our new function:

```
void prependTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
    Cell* cell = new Cell;
    cell->value = value;
    cell->next = list;
    list = cell;
}
```

Pointers by Reference

- To resolve this problem, we can pass the linked list pointer by reference.
- Our new function:

```
void prependTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
    Cell* cell = new Cell;
    cell->value = value;
    cell->next = list;
    list = cell;
}
```

This is a reference to a pointer to a Cell. If we change where list points in this function, the changes will stick!

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependTo(list, "Descartes");
    prependTo(list, "Kant");
    prependTo(list, "Bentham");
    return 0;
}
```

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependTo(list, "Descartes");
    prependTo(list, "Kant");
    prependTo(list, "Bentham");
    return 0;
}
```

```
int_main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependIo(list, "Descartes");
    prependTo(list, "Kant");
    prependTo(list, "Bentham");
    return 0;
  list
```

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependTo(list, "Descartes");
    prependlo(list, "Kant");
    prependTo(list, "Bentham");
    return 0;
  list
```

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullntr.
        void prependTo(Cell*& list, const string& val) {
          Cell* cell = new Cell;
          cell->value = val;
   retu
          cell->next = list;
           list = cell;
  list
                                                     value
                                                    Descartes
```

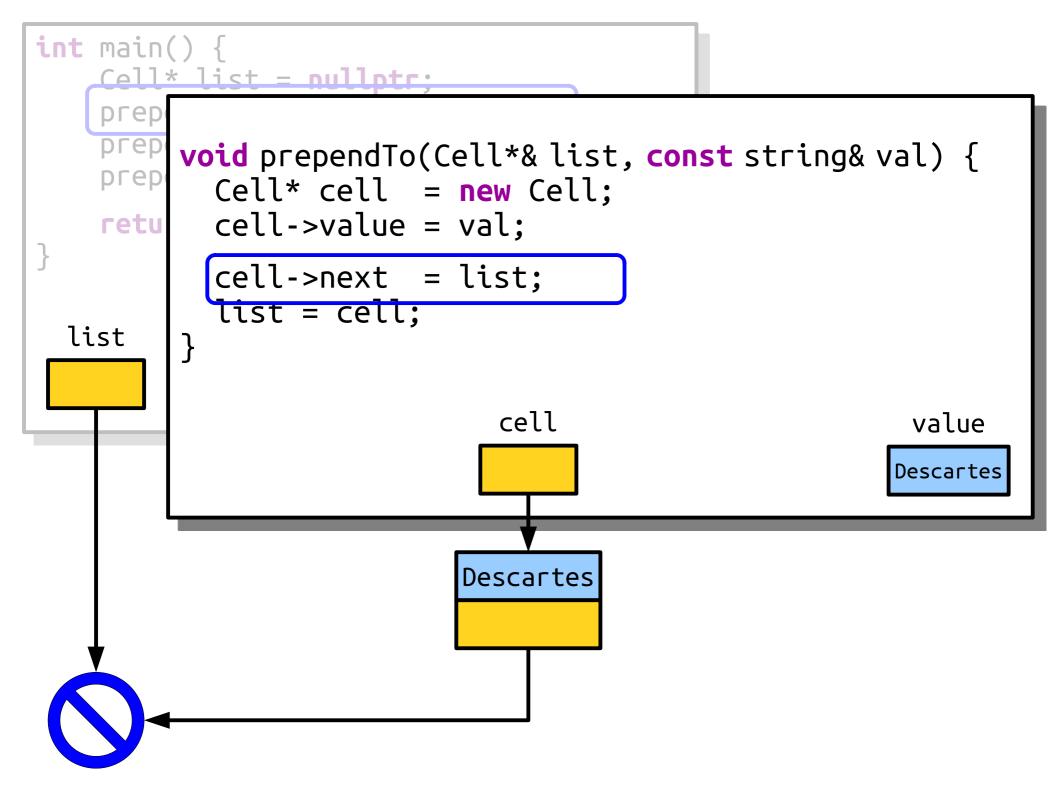
```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullntr:
        void prependTo(Cell*& list, const string& val) {
    ргер
           Cell* cell = new Cell;
           cell->value = val;
    retu
           cell->next = list;
           list = cell;
  list
                                                      value
                                                     Descartes
```

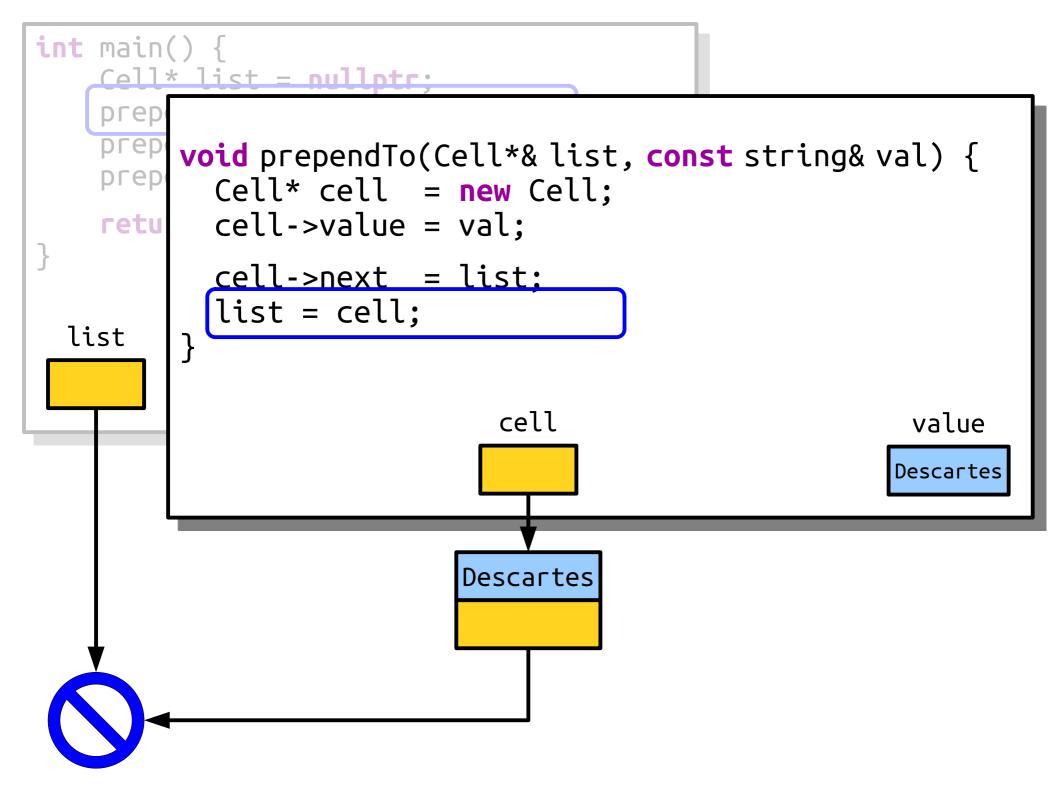
```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullntr.
        void prependTo(Cell*& list, const string& val) {
    ргер
           Cell* cell = new Cell;
           cell->value = val;
    retu
           cell->next = list;
           list = cell;
  list
                            cell
                                                      value
                                                     Descartes
```

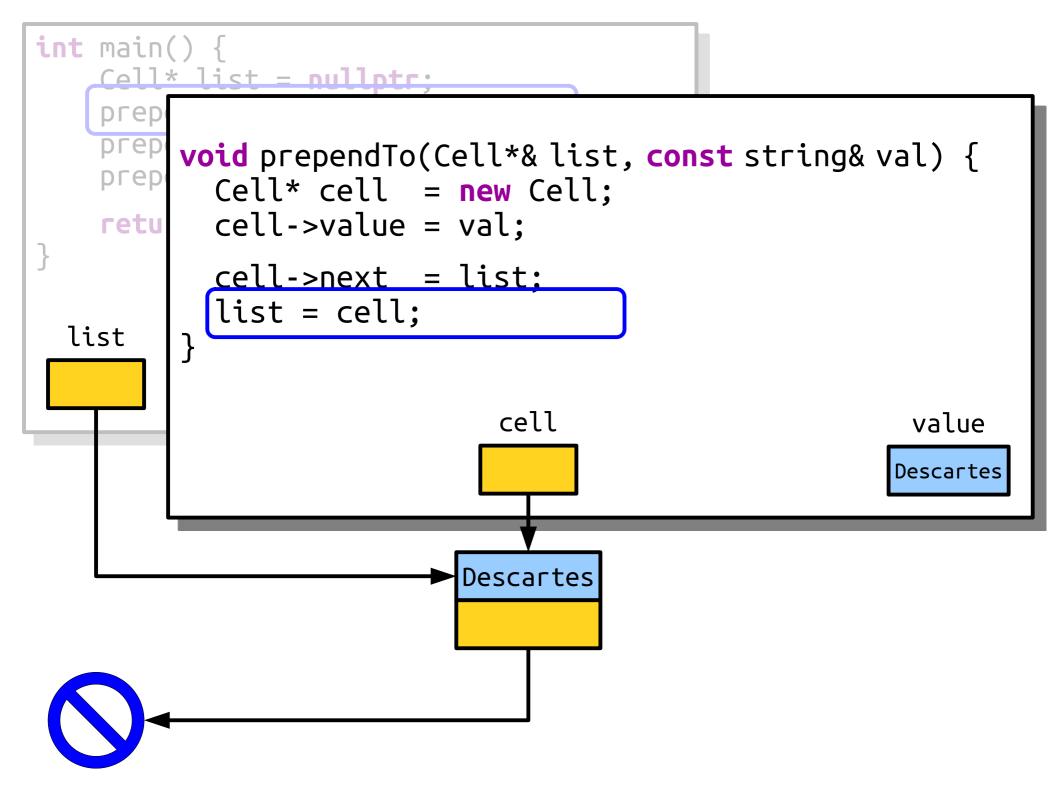
```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullntr.
        void prependTo(Cell*& list, const string& val) {
           Cell* cell = new Cell.
          cell->value = val;
    retu
           cell->next = list;
           list = cell;
  list
                            cell
                                                      value
                                                     Descartes
```

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullntr.
    ргер
        void prependTo(Cell*& list, const string& val) {
           Cell* cell = new Cell:
           cell->value = val;
    retu
           cell->next = list;
           list = cell;
  list
                             cell
                                                       value
                                                      Descartes
                          Descartes
```

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int main() {
    Cell* list = nullntr.
    ргер
        void prependTo(Cell*& list, const string& val) {
    ргер
           Cell* cell = new Cell;
          cell->value = val;
    retu
           cell->next = list;
           list = cell;
  list
                             cell
                                                      value
                                                     Descartes
                          Descartes
```

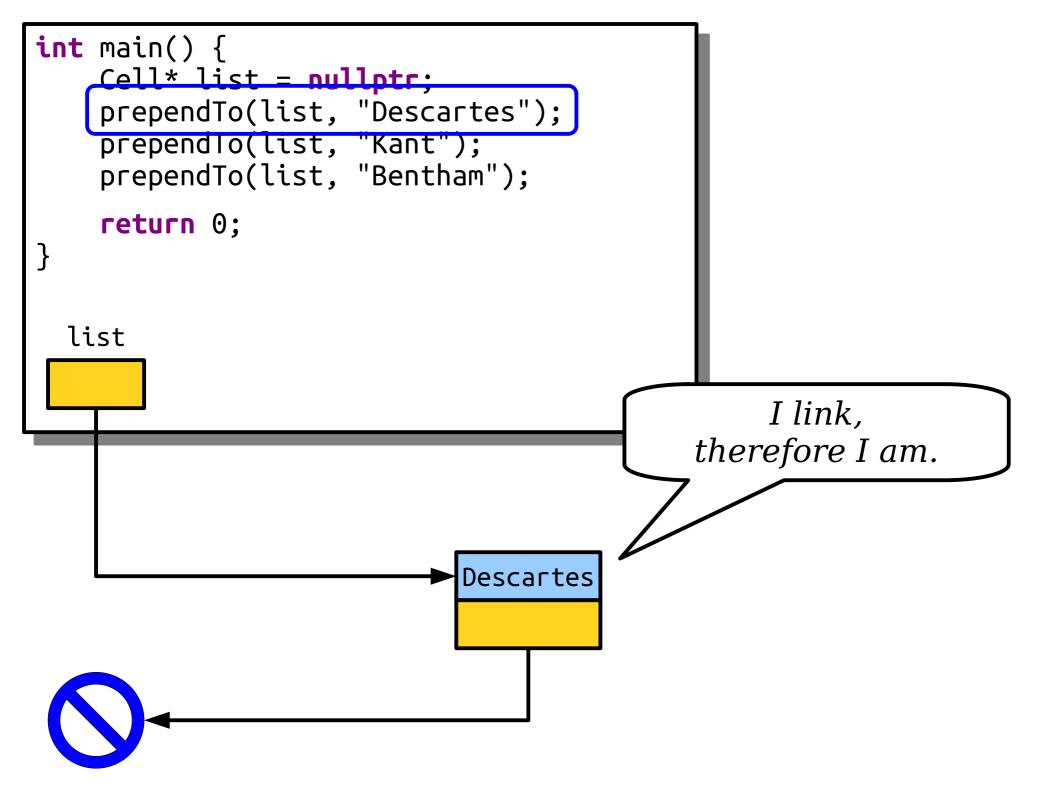






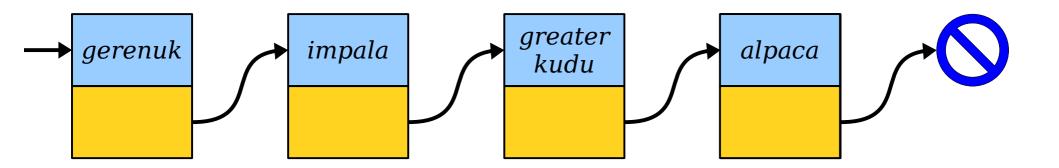
```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    prependTo(list, "Descartes");
    prependlo(list, "Kant");
    prependTo(list, "Bentham");
    return 0;
  list
                           Descartes
```

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr:
    prependTo(list, "Descartes");
    prependlo(list, "Kant");
    prependTo(list, "Bentham");
    return 0;
  list
                           Descartes
```

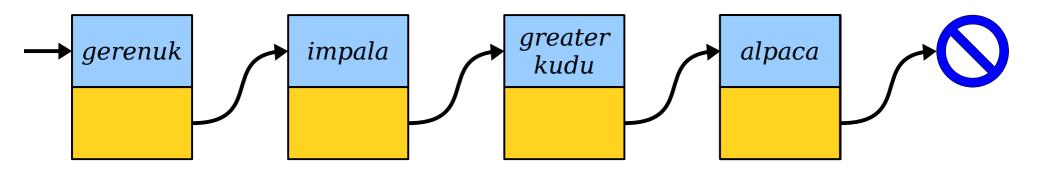


Pointers by Reference

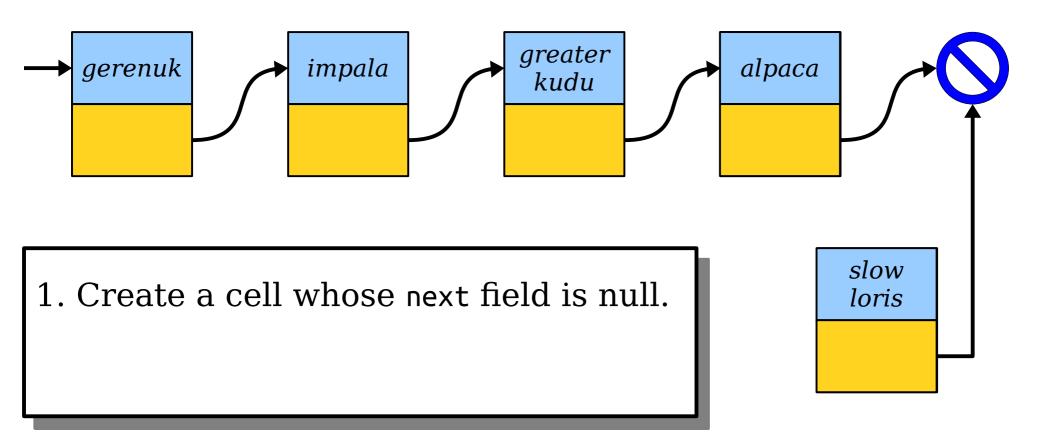
- If you pass a pointer into a function *by value*, you can change the contents at the object you point at, but not *which* object you point at.
- If you pass a pointer into a function by reference, you can also change which object is pointed at.

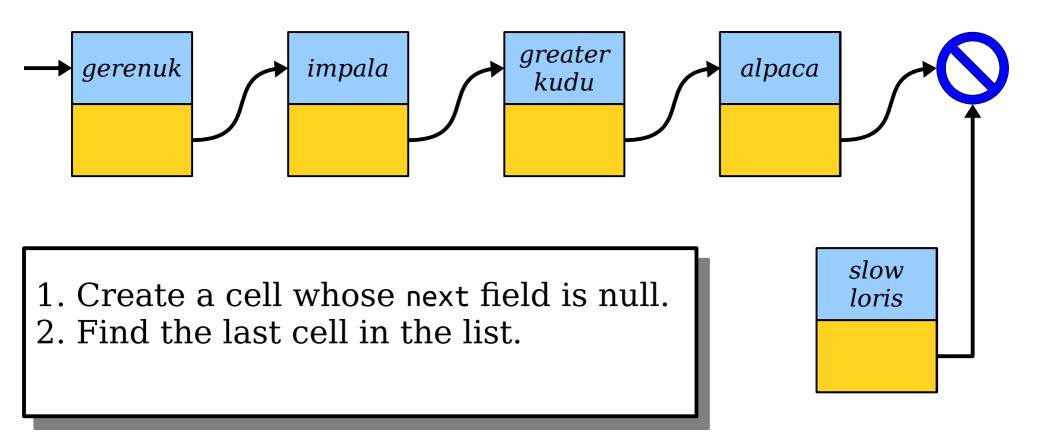


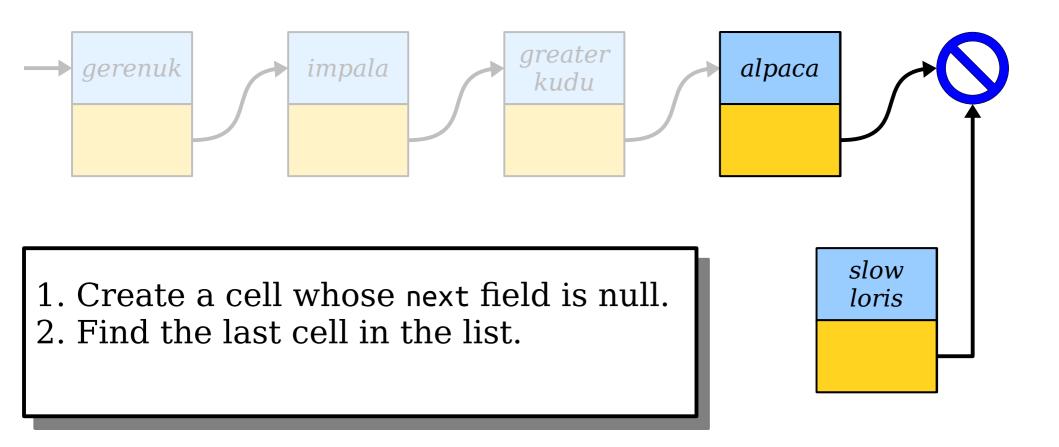
 Think about which link needs to get changed to append something to this list:

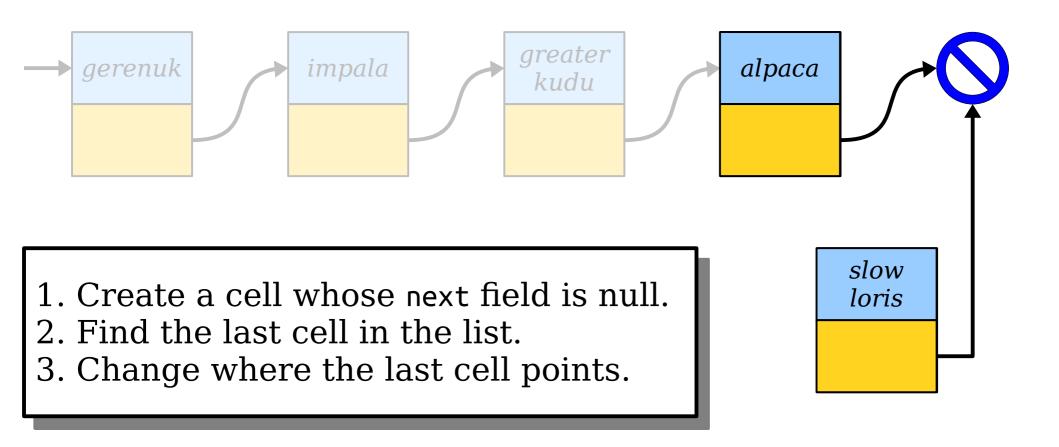


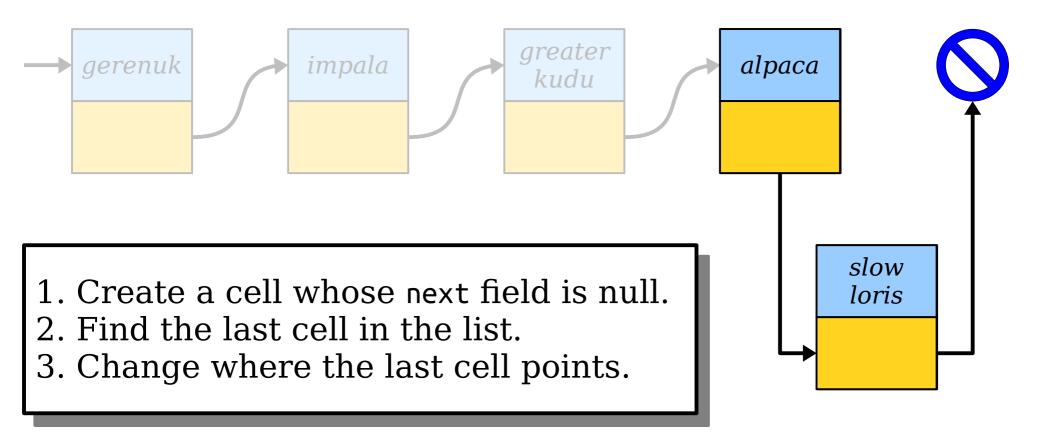
1. Create a cell whose next field is null.

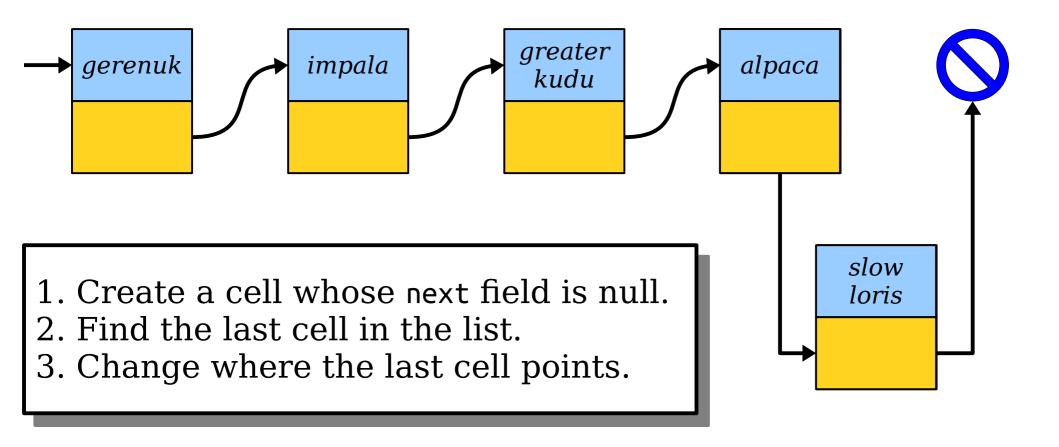












Why did this code crash? Formulate a hypothesis!

Why did this code crash?

Discuss with your

neighbors!

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    appendTo(list, "Last");
    appendTo(list, "Final");
    appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
    appendTo(list, "Terminal");

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

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    appendTo(list, "Last");
    appendTo(list, "Final");
    appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
    appendTo(list, "Terminal");

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

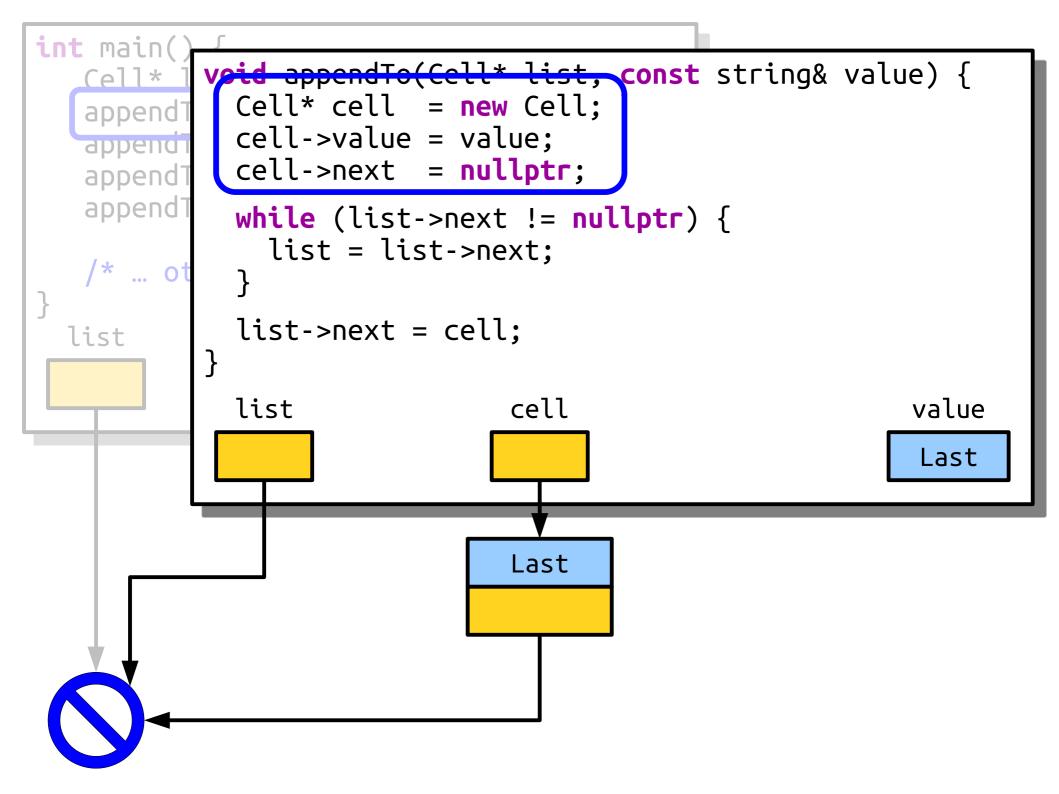
```
int main() {
  Cell* list = nullptr;
   appendTo(list, "Last");
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
```

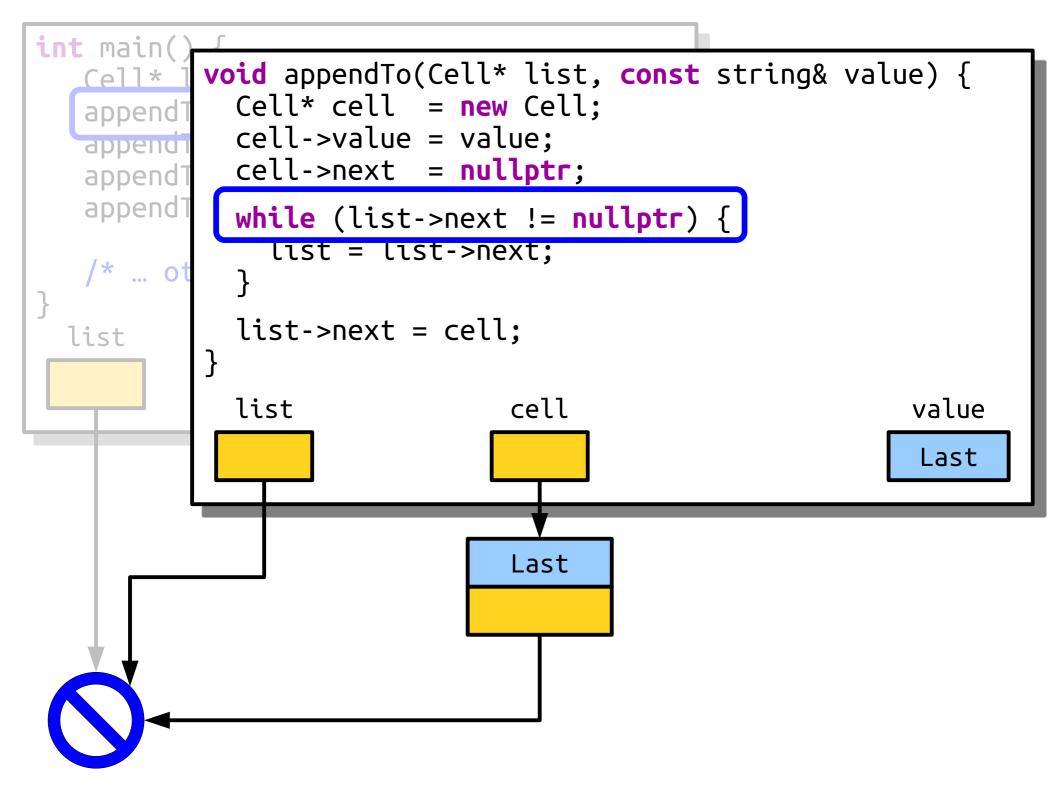
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullntr:
   appendTo(list, "Last");
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
```

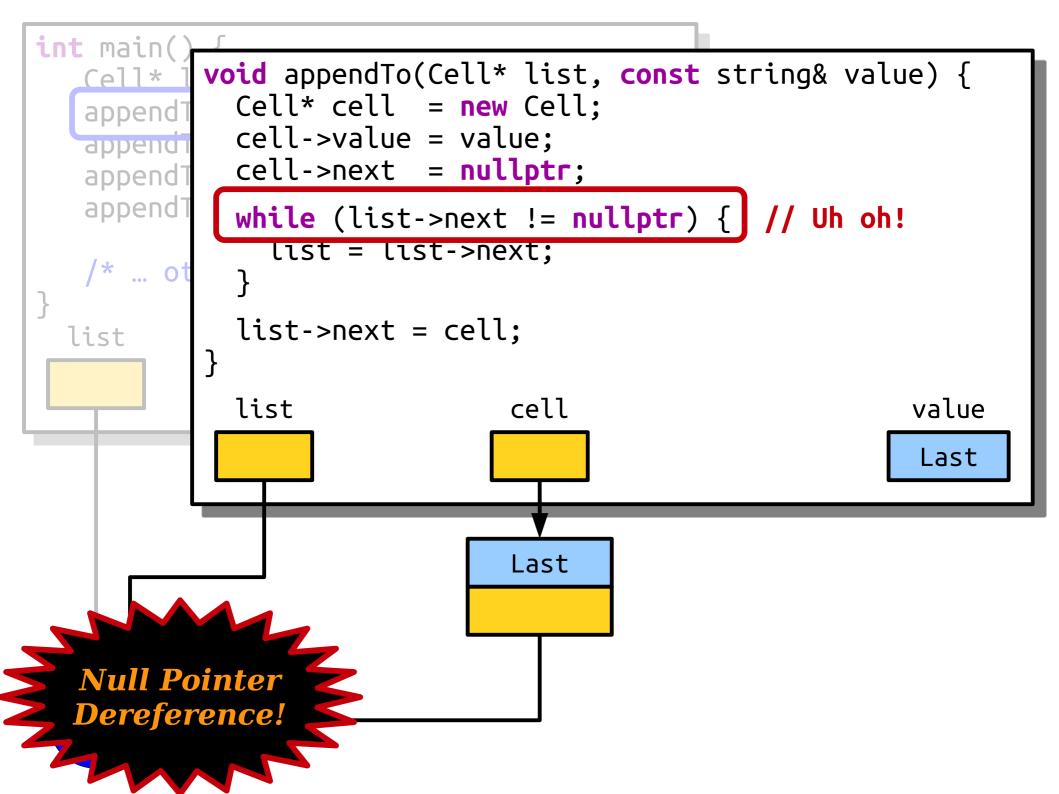
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullntr:
   appendTo(list, "Last");
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
```

```
int main()
          void appendTo(Cell* list, const string& value) {
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendT
             cell->value = value;
   append
             cell->next = nullptr;
   append
   append1
             while (list->next != nullptr) {
               list = list->next;
             list->next = cell;
  list
             list
                                                         value
                                                         Last
```

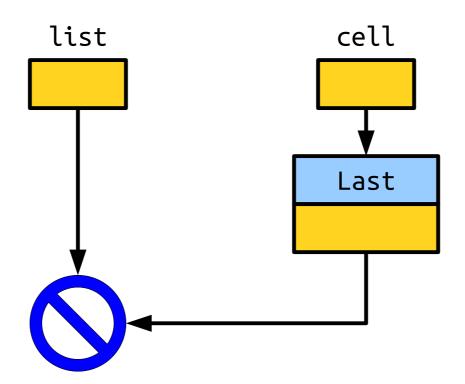
```
int main()
                        d<del>To(Cell* list, const</del> string& value) {
              Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendT
              cell->value = value;
   appendi
              cell->next = nullptr;
   appendT
   append<sup>-</sup>
              while (list->next != nullptr) {
                list = list->next;
              list->next = cell;
  list
              list
                                                               value
                                                               Last
```



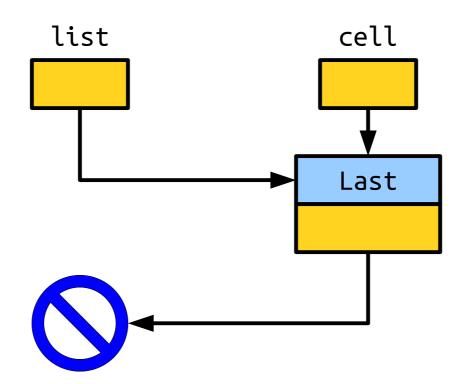




- There's an edge case we missed! We need to account for the list being empty.
- If the list is empty, we should change the list pointer to point to our new cell.
- Let's change things up and see if we can fix this problem.



- There's an edge case we missed! We need to account for the list being empty.
- If the list is empty, we should change the list pointer to point to our new cell.
- Let's change things up and see if we can fix this problem.



Why didn't this code work? Formulate a hypothesis!

Why didn't this code work?

Discuss with your

neighbors!

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    appendTo(list, "Last");
    appendTo(list, "Final");
    appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
    appendTo(list, "Terminal");

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

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    appendTo(list, "Last");
    appendTo(list, "Final");
    appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
    appendTo(list, "Terminal");

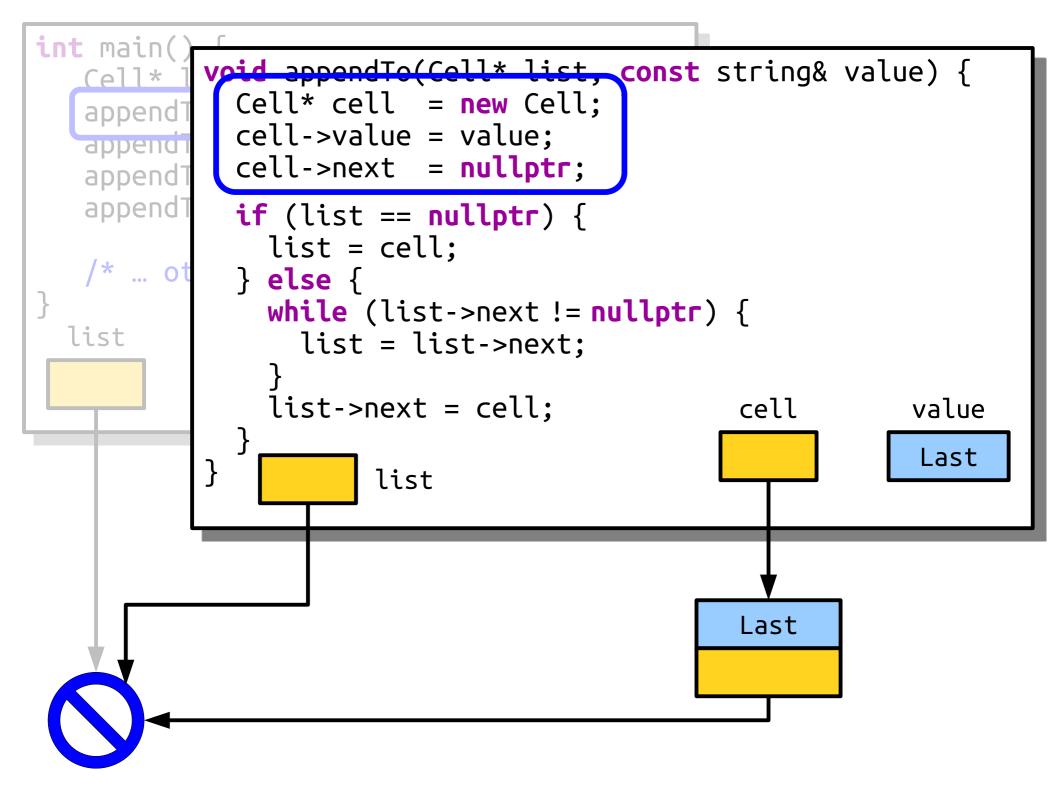
    /* ... other listy things. ... */
}
```

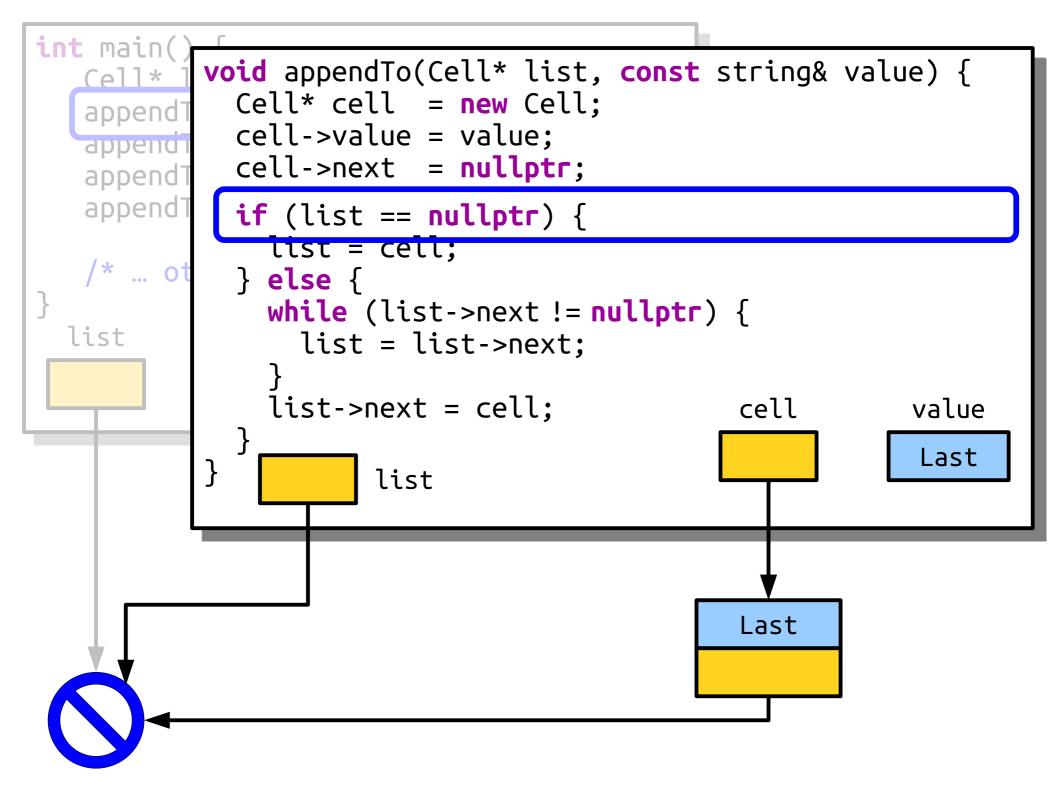
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullptr;
   appendio(list, "Last");
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
```

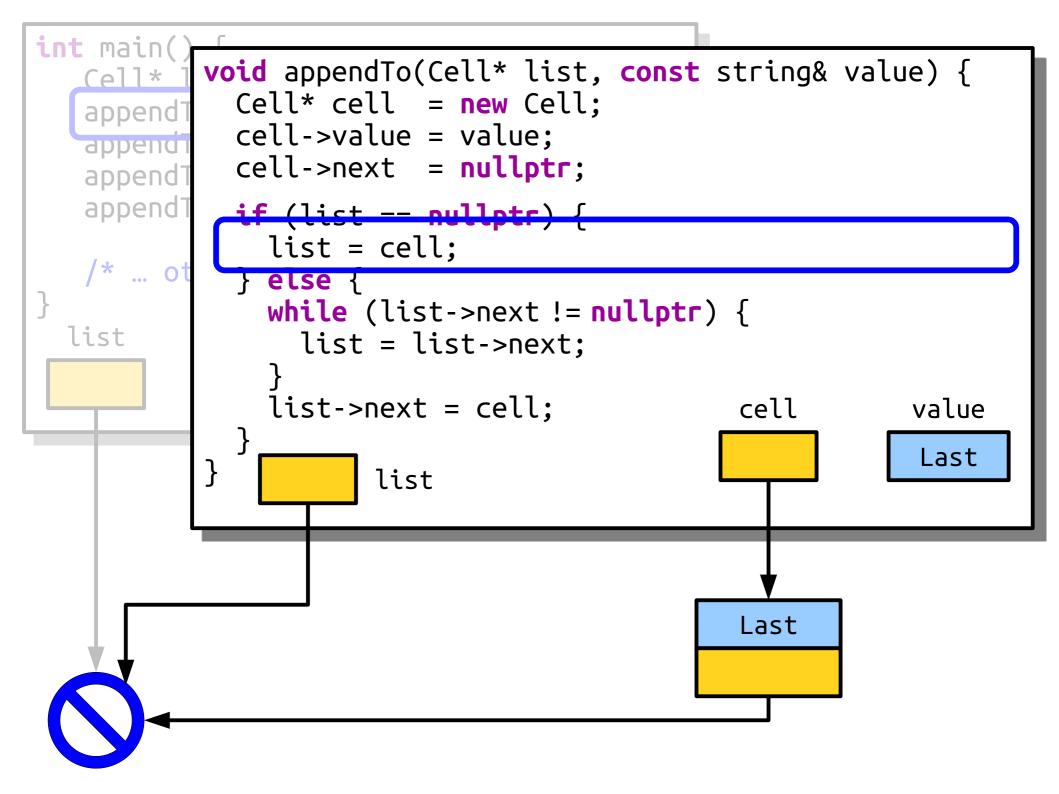
```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullntr:
   appendTo(list, "Last");
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
```

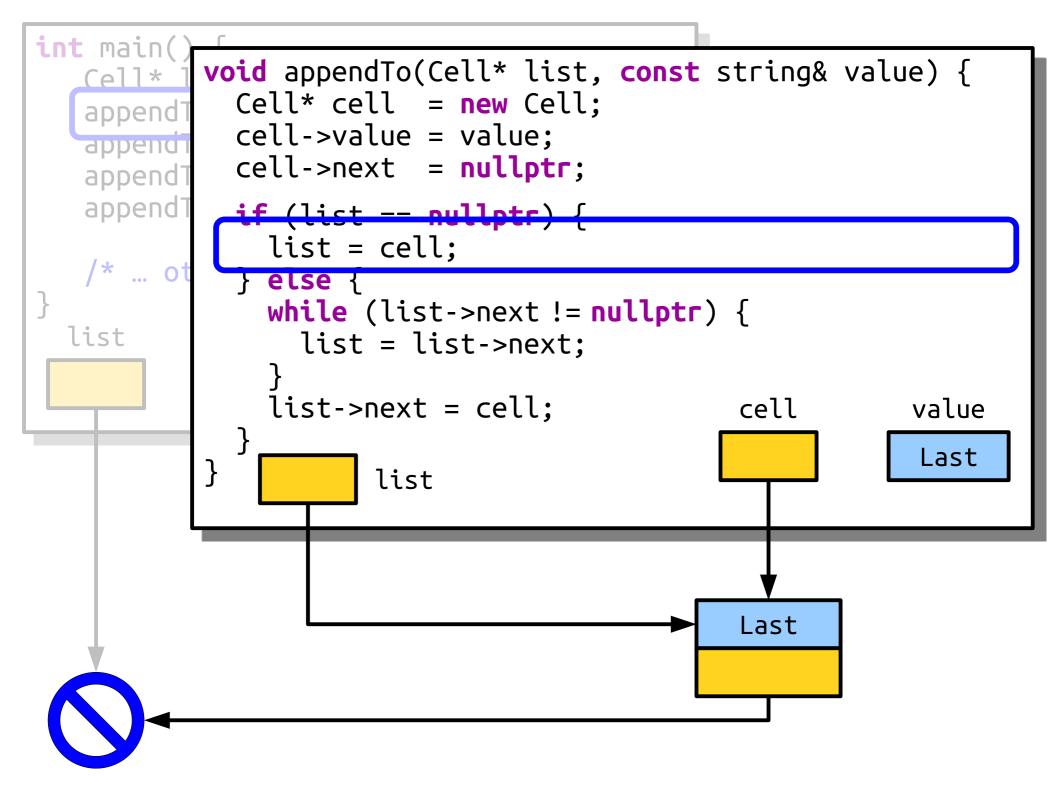
```
int main(
          void appendTo(Cell* list, const string& value) {
   Cell*
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendl
             cell->value = value;
   append
             cell->next = nullptr;
   append
   append1
             if (list == nullptr) {
              list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                                         value
                                                         Last
                      list
```

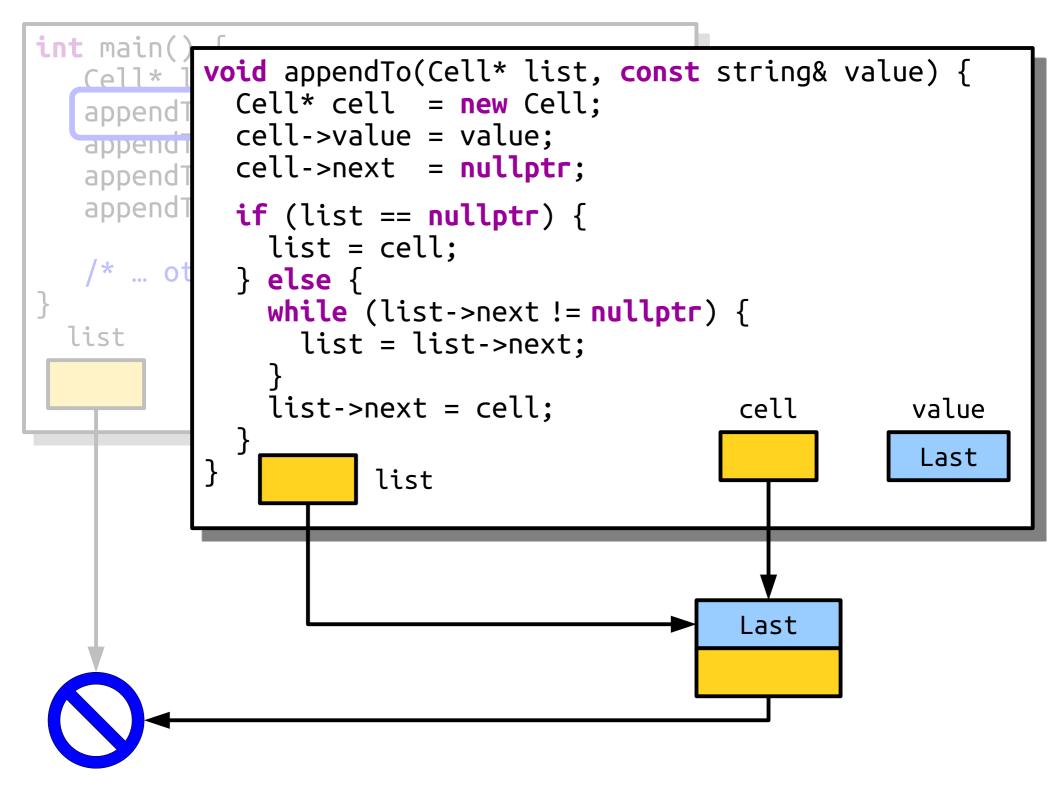
```
int main()
          void appendTo(Cell* list, const string& value) {
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendT
             cell->value = value;
   appendi
             cell->next = nullptr;
   appendT
   append1
             if (list == nullptr) {
               list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                                         value
                                                          Last
                      list
```











```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullntr:
   appendTo(list, "Last");
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
                                              Last
```

What Went Wrong (This Other Time)?

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    appendTo(list, "Last");
    appendTo(list, "Final");
    appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
    appendTo(list, "Terminal");

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

```
int main() {
    Cell* list = nullptr;
    appendTo(list, "Last");
    appendTo(list, "Final");
    appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
    appendTo(list, "Terminal");

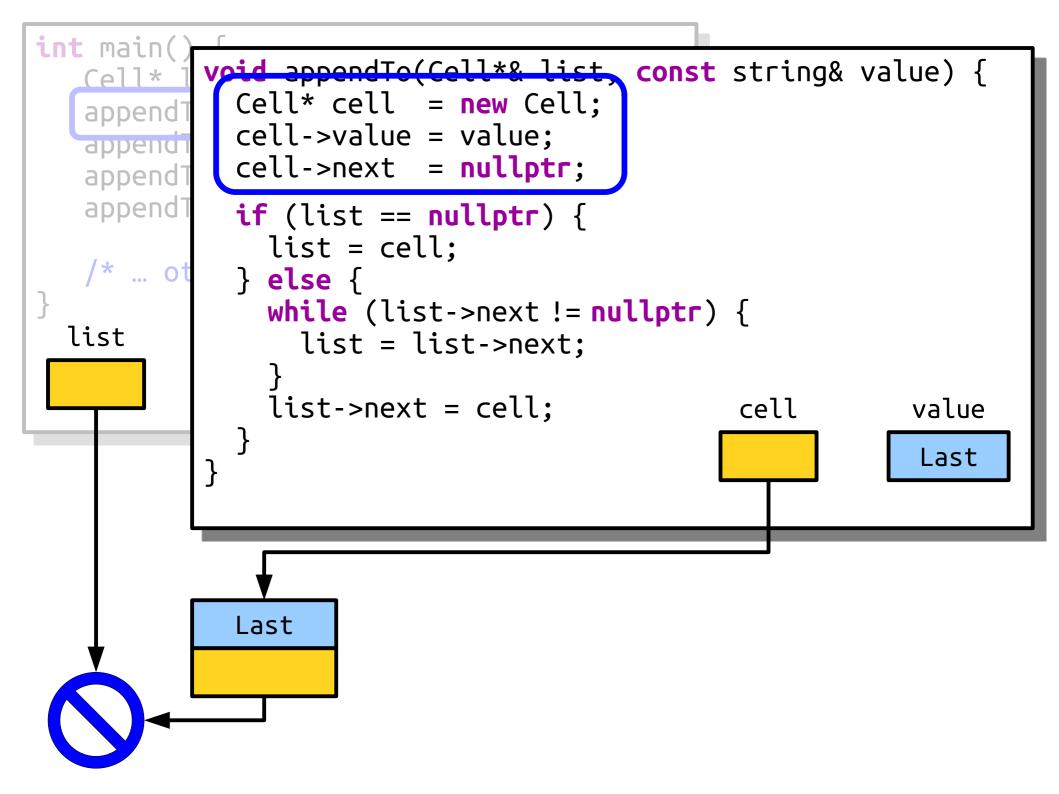
    /* ... other listy things. ... */
}
```

```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullptr;
   appendio(list, "Last");
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
```

```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullntr:
   appendTo(list, "Last");
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
```

```
int main(
           void appendTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendl
             cell->value = value;
   append
             cell->next = nullptr;
   append
   append<sup>-</sup>
             if (list == nullptr) {
              list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                                           value
                                                           Last
```

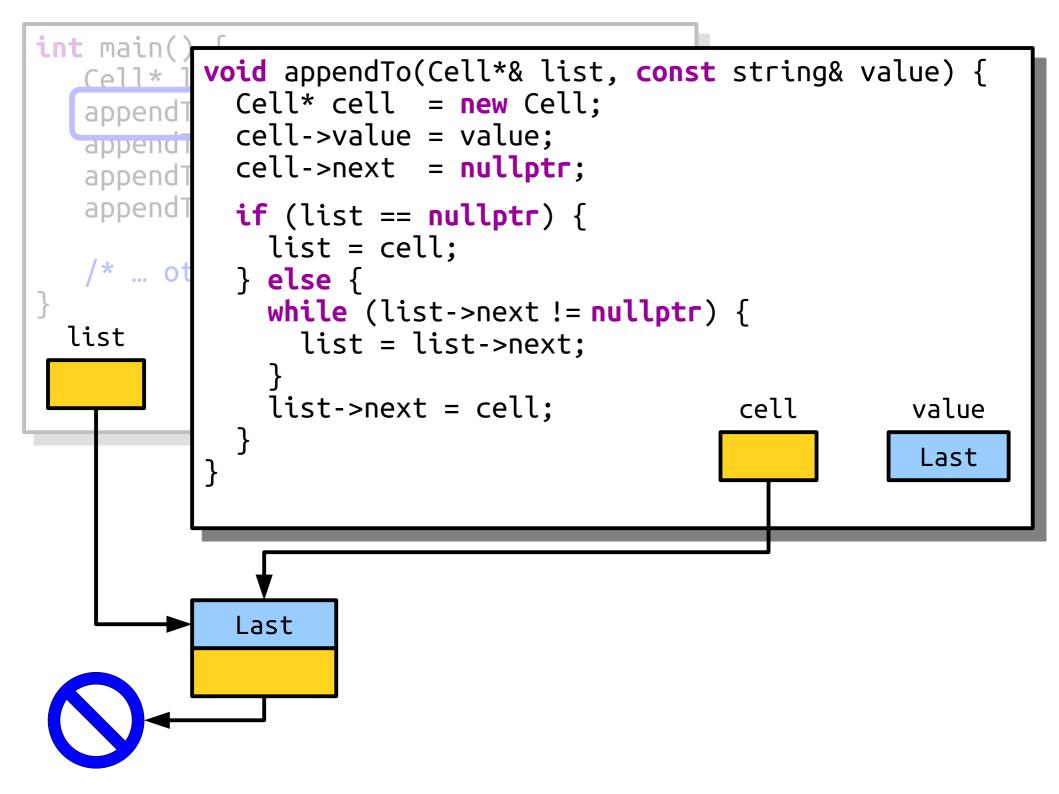
```
int main()
          void appendTo(Coll*& list, const string& value) {
            Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendT
             cell->value = value;
   appendi
             cell->next = nullptr;
   appendT
   append1
             if (list == nullptr) {
               list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                                         value
                                                          Last
```



```
int main(
          void appendTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
   (ell*
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendl
             cell->value = value;
   append
             cell->next = nullptr;
   appendT
   appendT
            if (list == nullptr) {
              list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                              cell
                                                         value
                                                         Last
             Last
```

```
int main(
          void appendTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendl
             cell->value = value;
   append
             cell->next = nullptr;
   append
   appendT
             if (list -- nullptr) {
               list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                              cell
                                                         value
                                                          Last
             Last
```

```
int main(
          void appendTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendl
             cell->value = value;
   append
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   append
   appendT
             if (list -- nullptr) {
               list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                              cell
                                                         value
                                                          Last
             Last
```

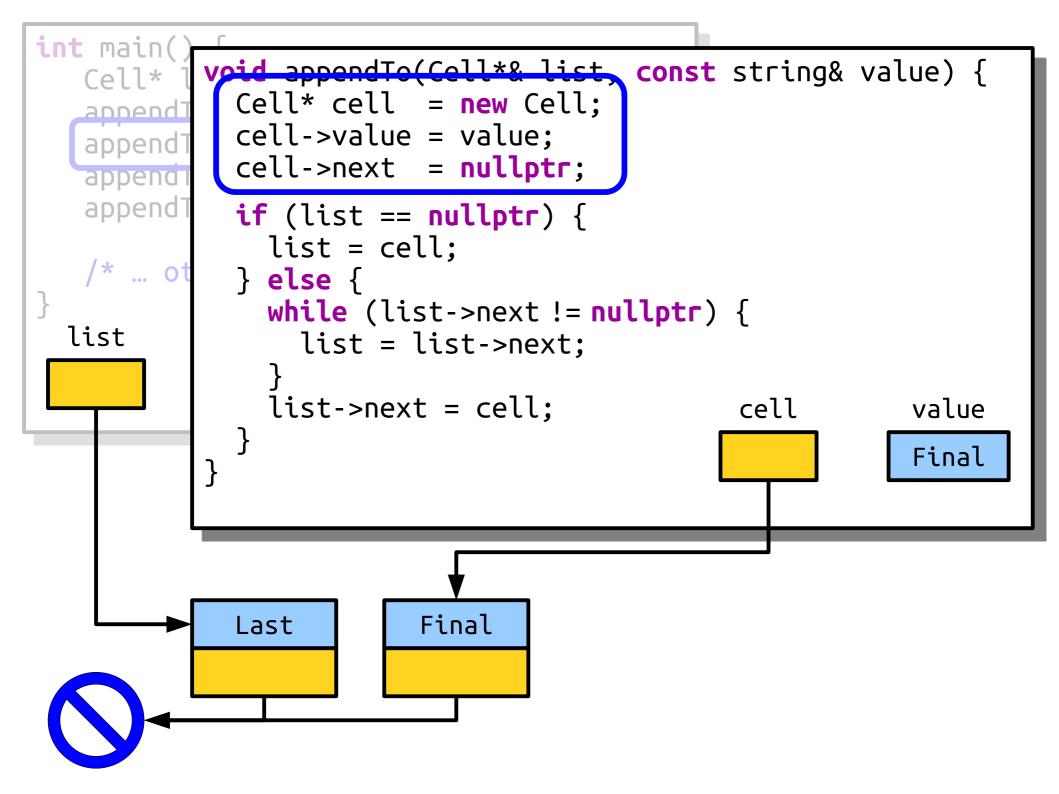


```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullotr:
   appendTo(list, "Last");
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
             Last
```

```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullptr;
   annendTo(list "Last").
   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendio(list, "ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
             Last
```

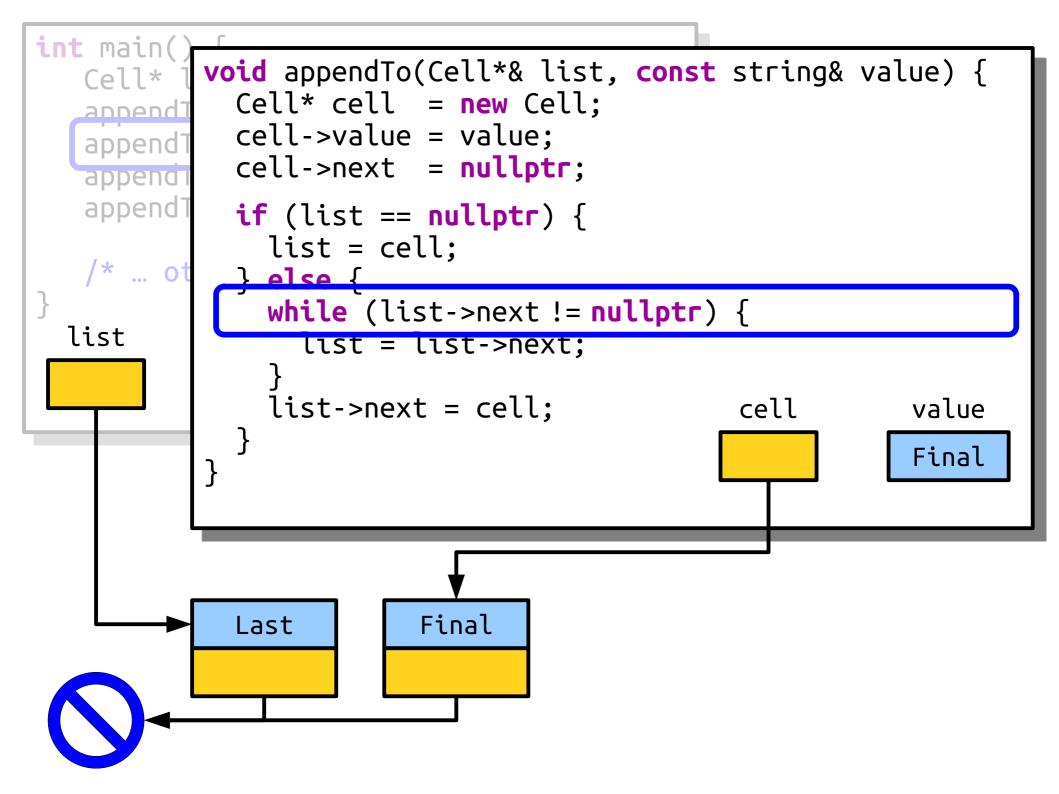
```
int main(
          void appendTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
   Cell*
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   append.
             cell->value = value;
   append
             cell->next = nullptr;
   append
   append'
             if (list == nullptr) {
              list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                                         value
                                                         Final
             Last
```

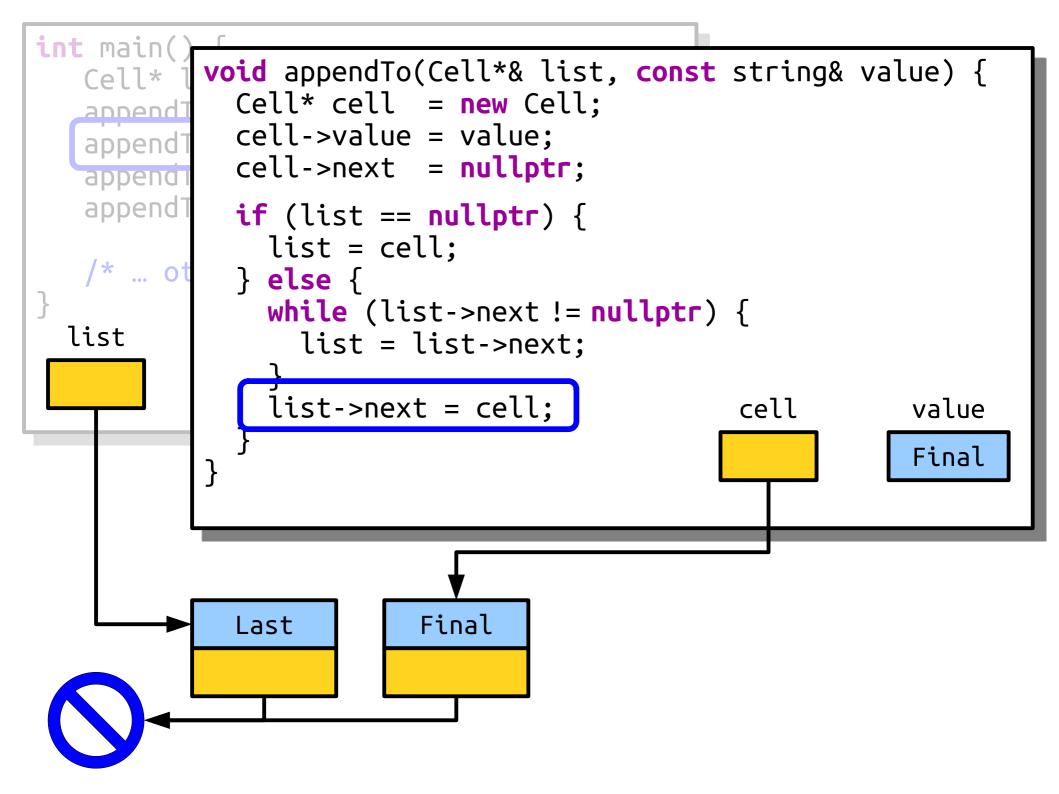
```
int main(
          void appendTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
   Cell*
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   appendI
             cell->value = value;
   appendT
             cell->next = nullptr;
   append
   append1
             if (list == nullptr) {
               list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                                         value
                                                         Final
             Last
```

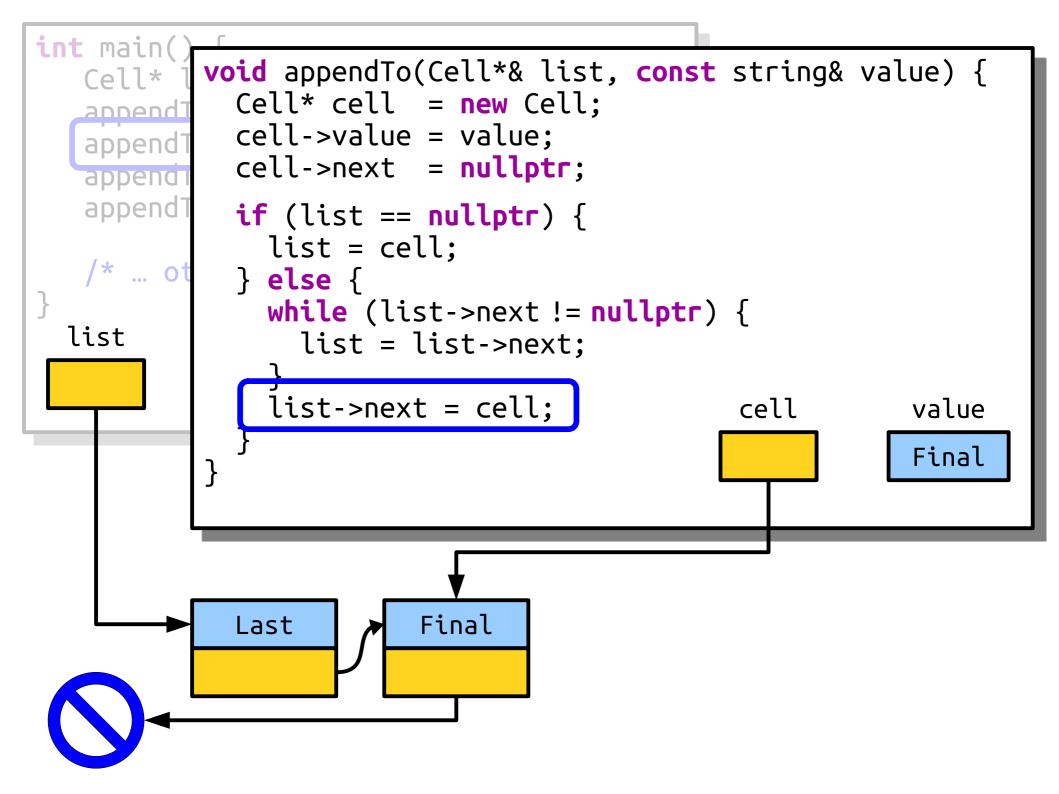


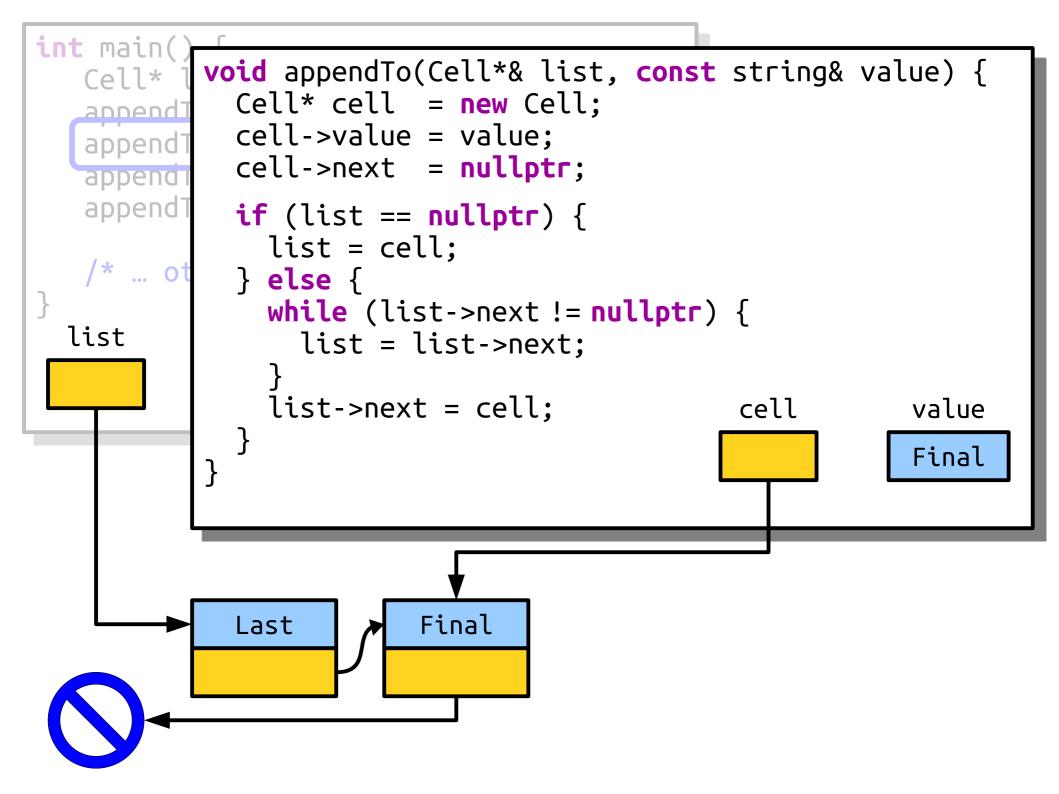
```
int main(
           void appendTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
   Cell*
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   annend<sup>-</sup>
             cell->value = value;
   appendl
             cell->next = nullptr;
   append
   appendT
            if (list == nullptr) {
               list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                               cell
                                                           value
                                                           Final
                          Final
             Last
```

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int main(
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   Cell*
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   annend<sup>-</sup>
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   appendl
             cell->next = nullptr;
   append
   append1
             if (list == nullptr) {
               list = cell:
            } else {
               wntte (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                  list = list->next;
                list->next = cell;
                                                cell
                                                           value
                                                           Final
                          Final
             Last
```





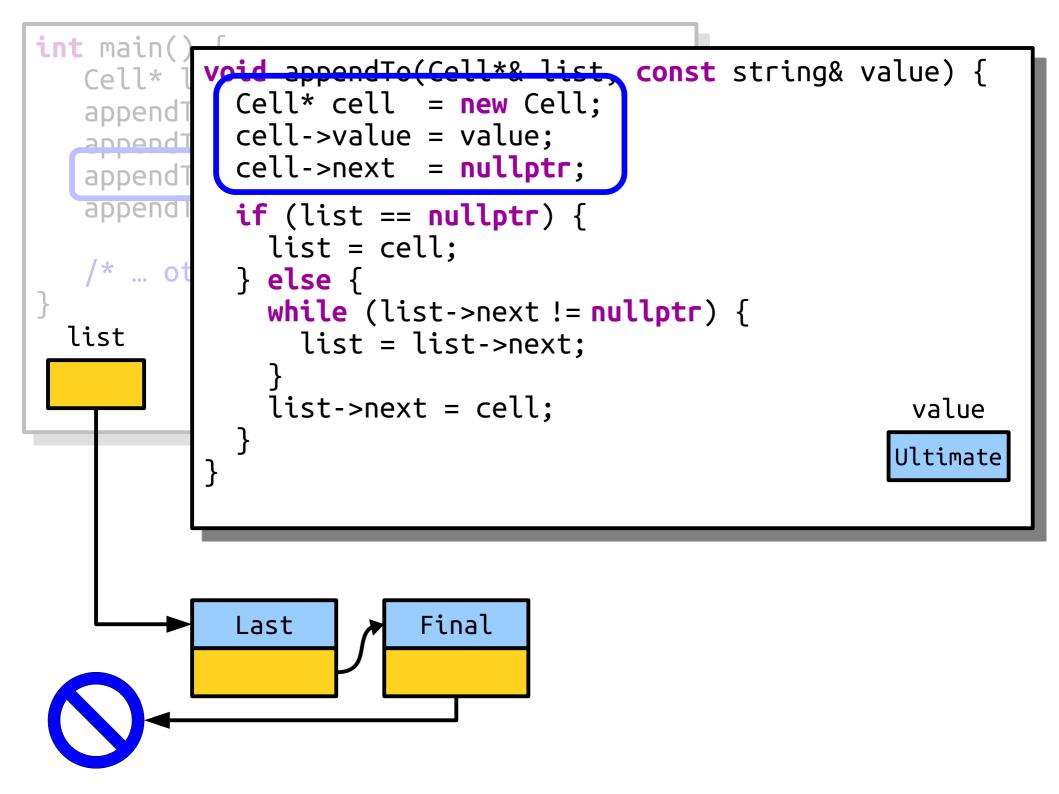


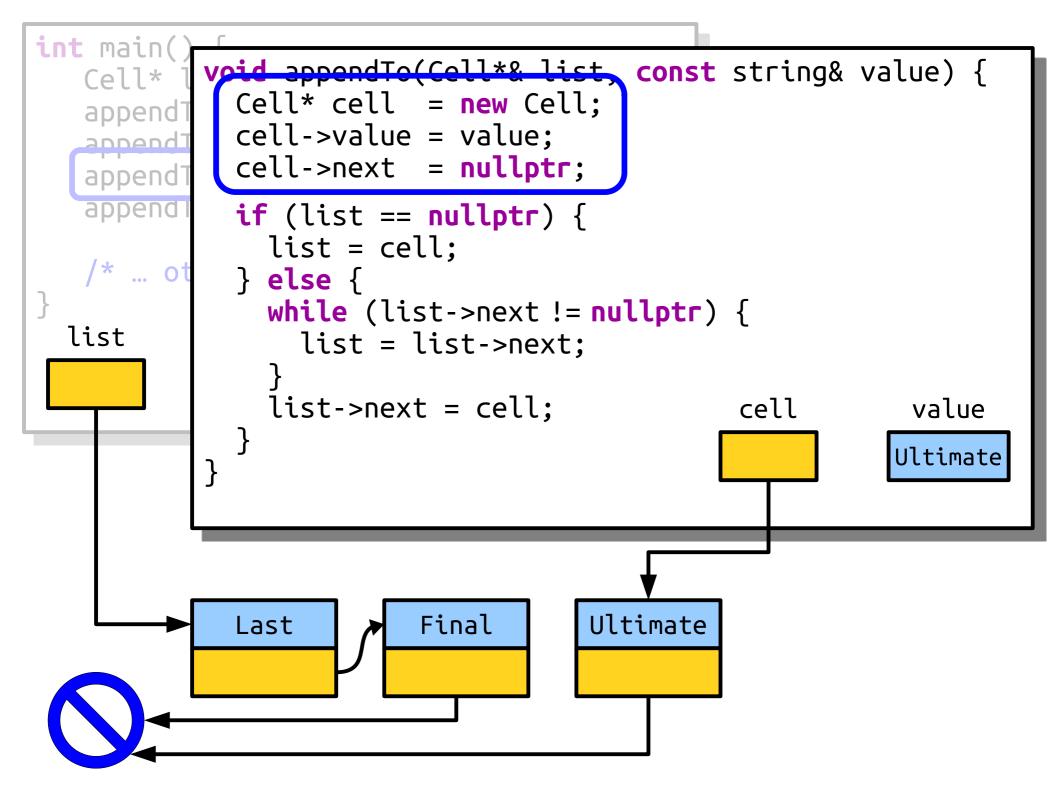


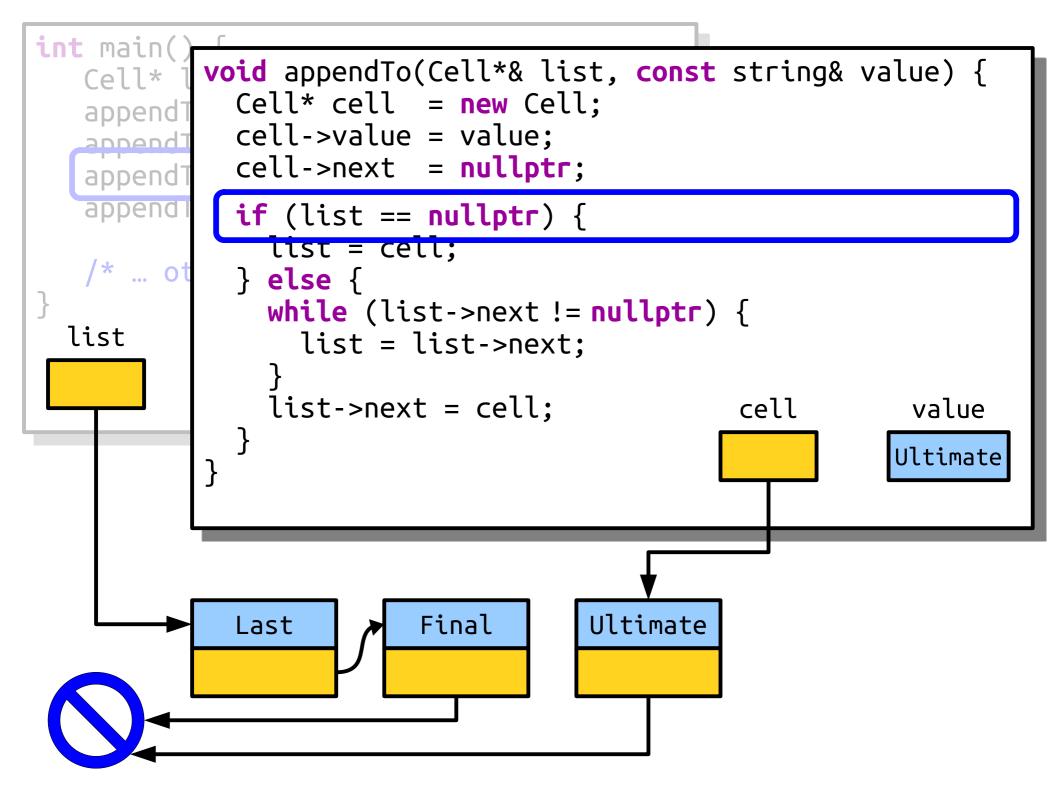
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int main() {
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   appendTo(list, "Final");
   appendio(list, "ultimate");
   appendTo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
                         Final
             Last
```

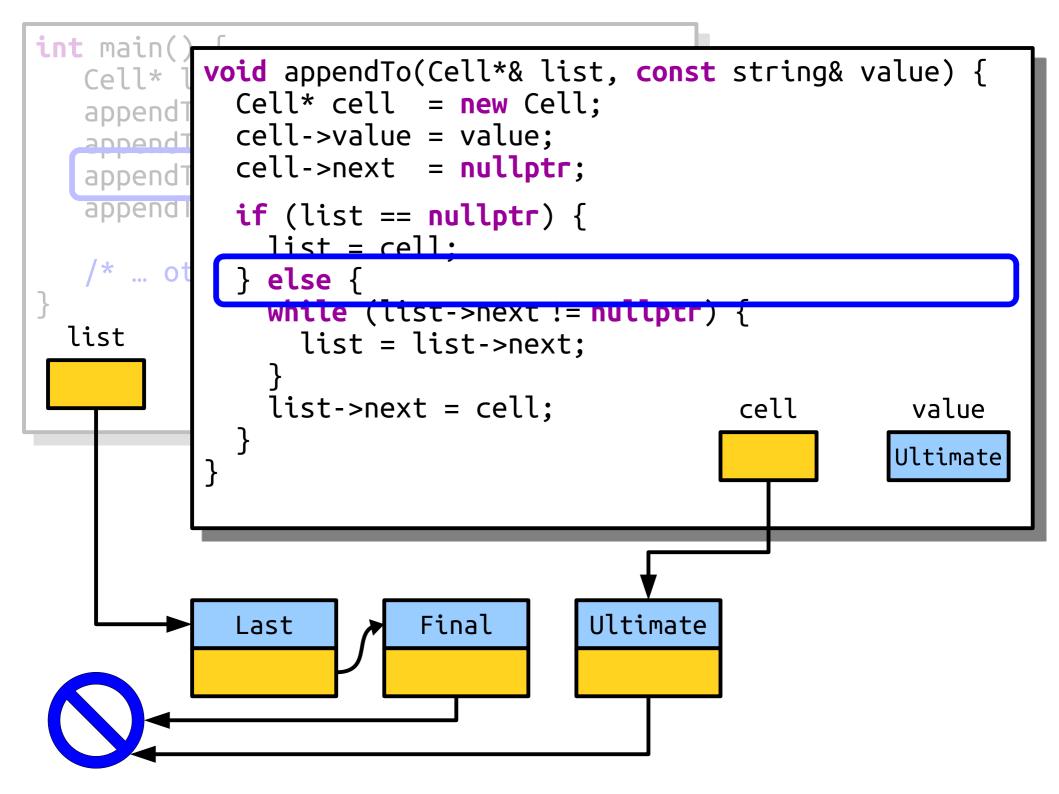
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  list
                         Final
             Last
```

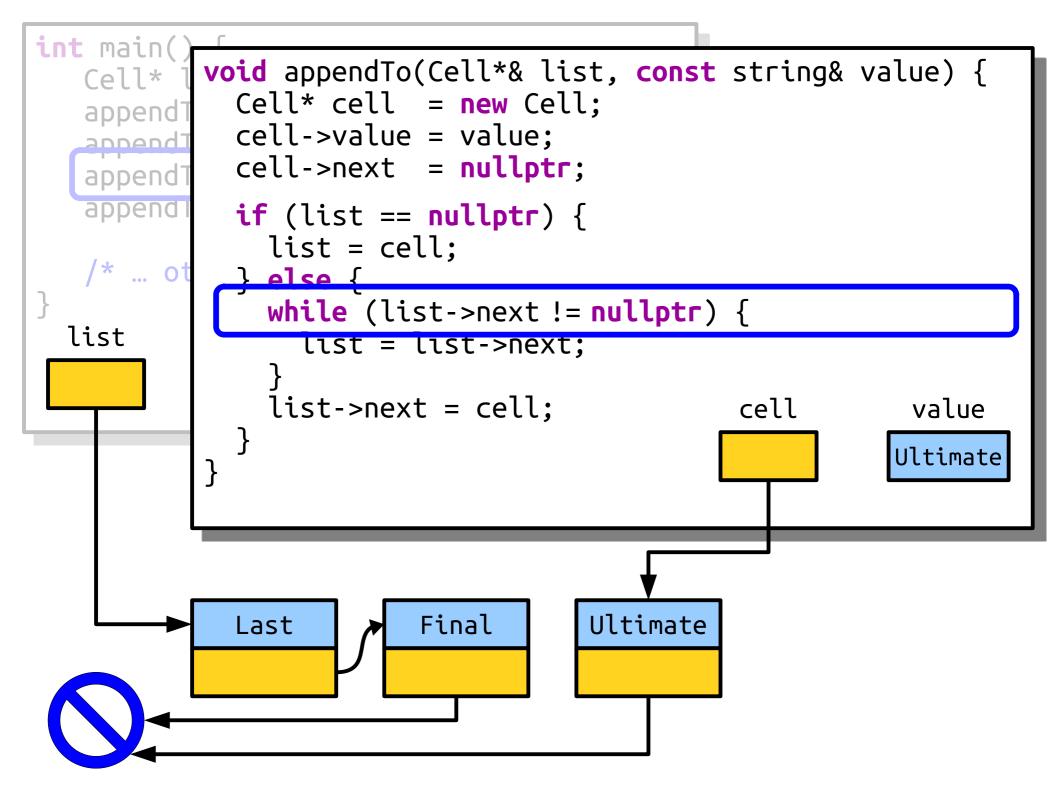
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          void appendTo(Cell*& list, const string& value) {
   Cell*
             Cell* cell = new Cell;
   append
             cell->value = value;
   appendI
             cell->next = nullptr;
   append
   append
             if (list == nullptr) {
               list = cell;
             } else {
               while (list->next != nullptr) {
  list
                 list = list->next;
               list->next = cell;
                                                         value
                                                        Ultimate
                         Final
             Last
```

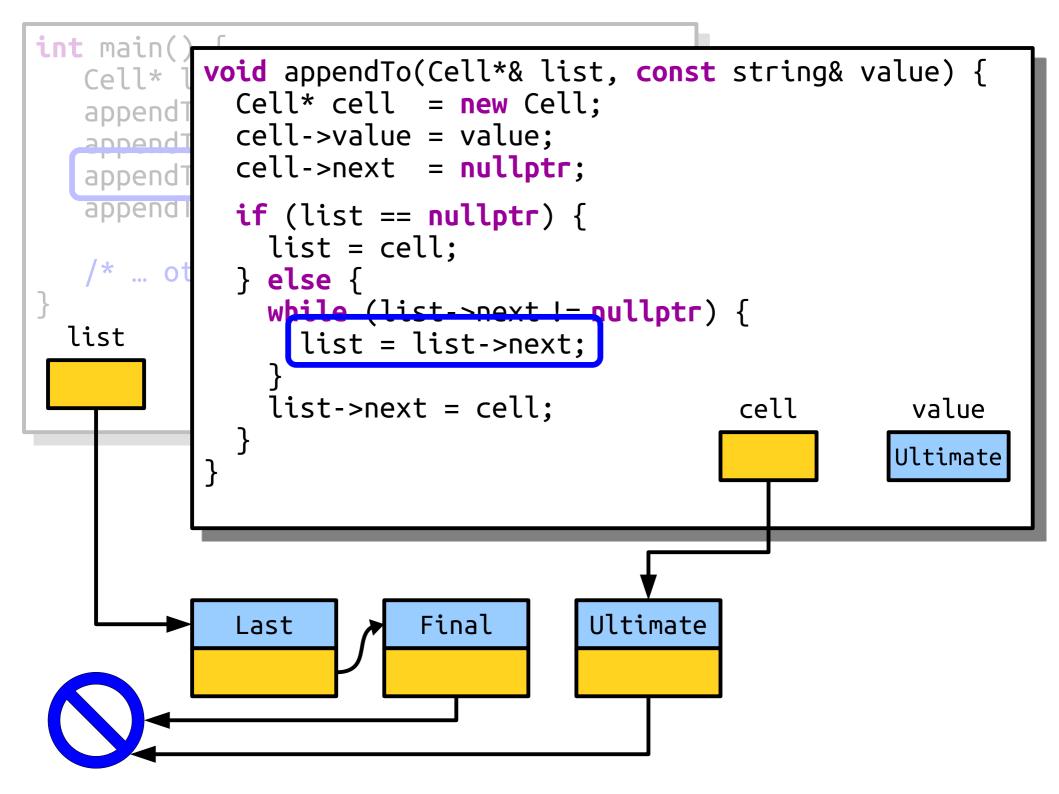


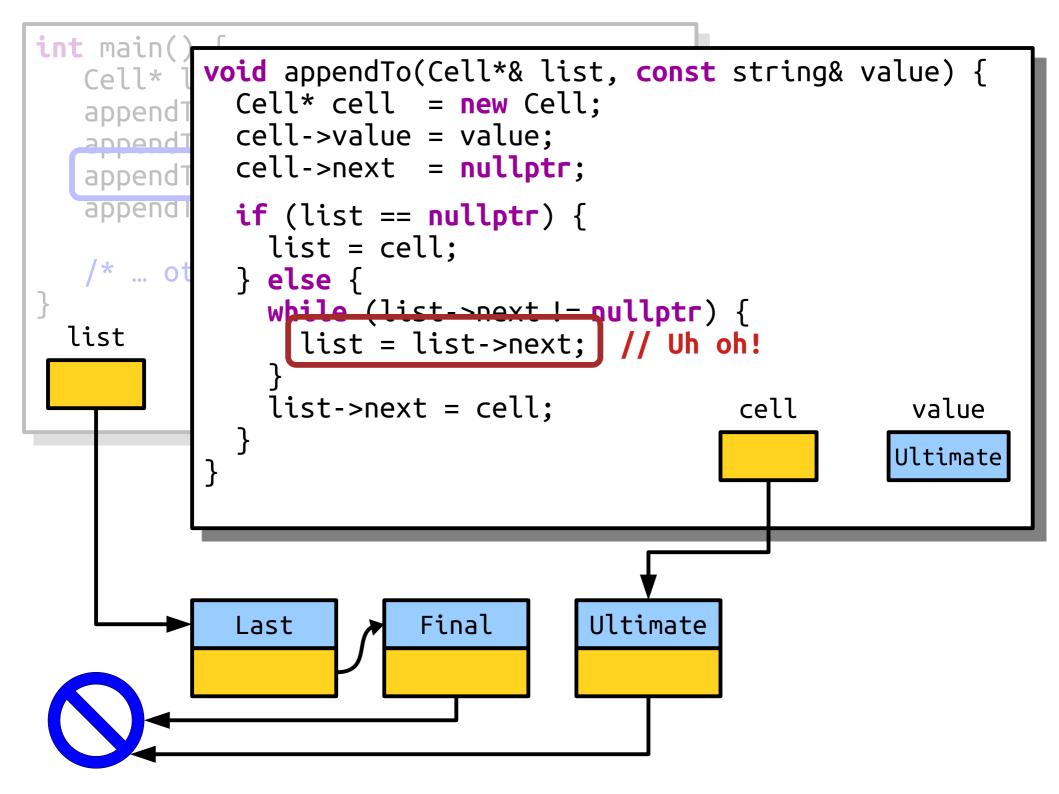


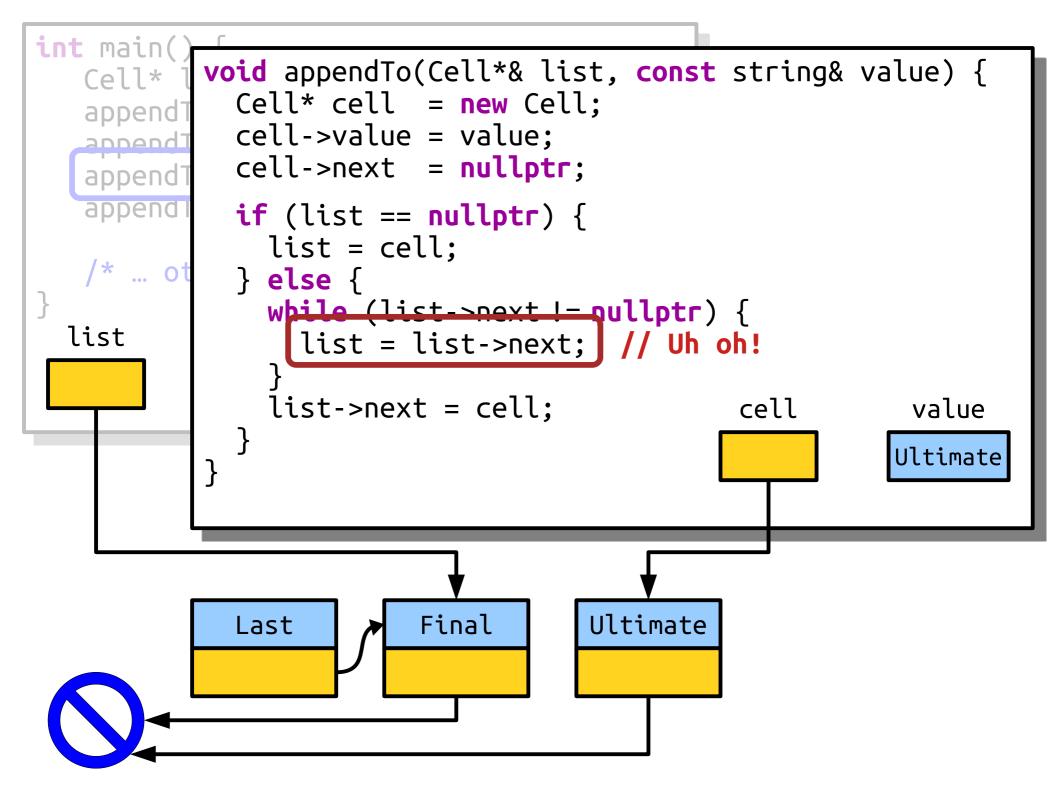


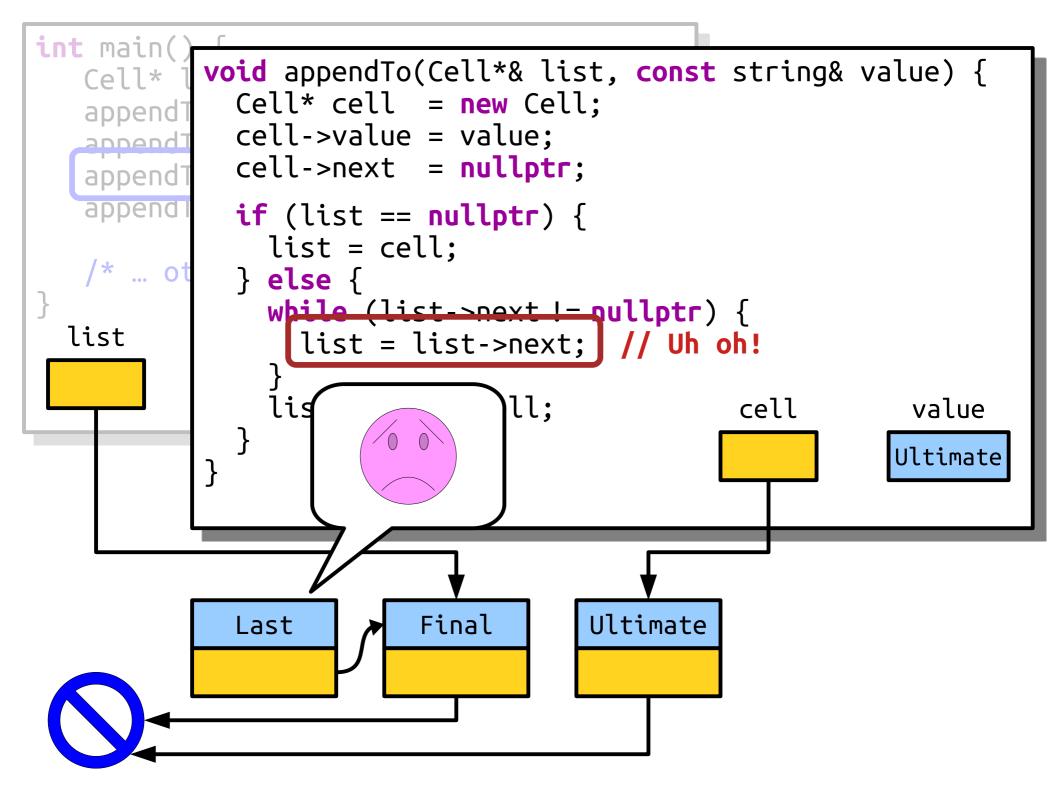


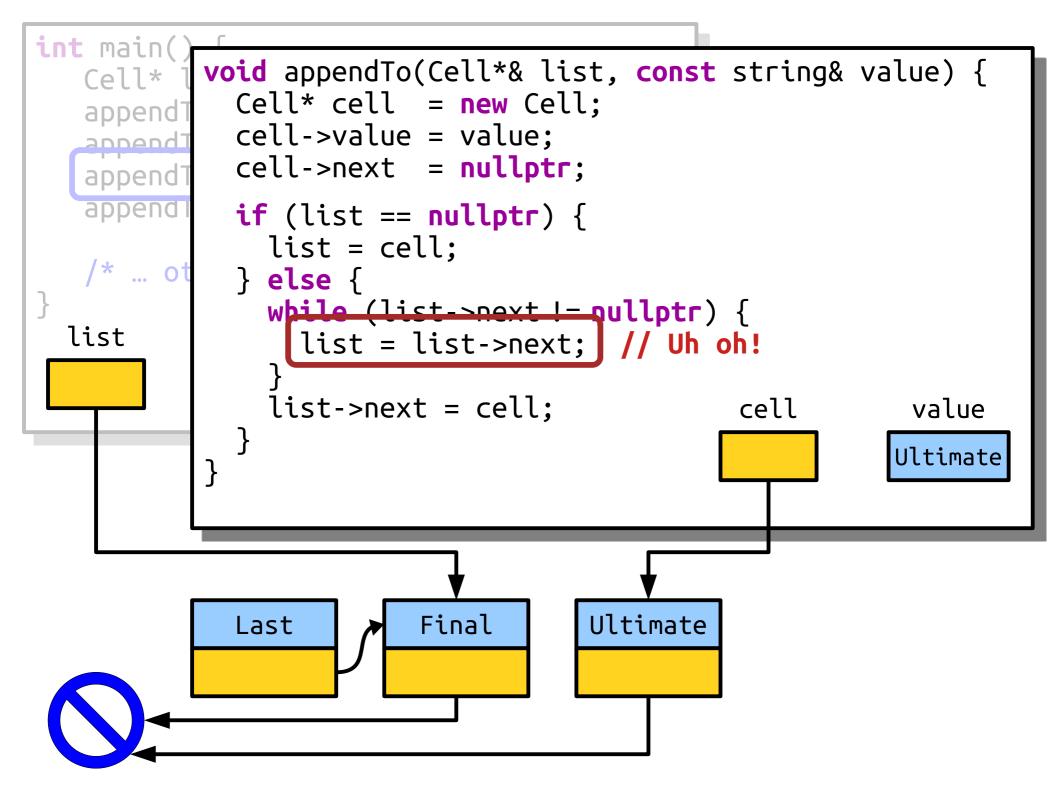


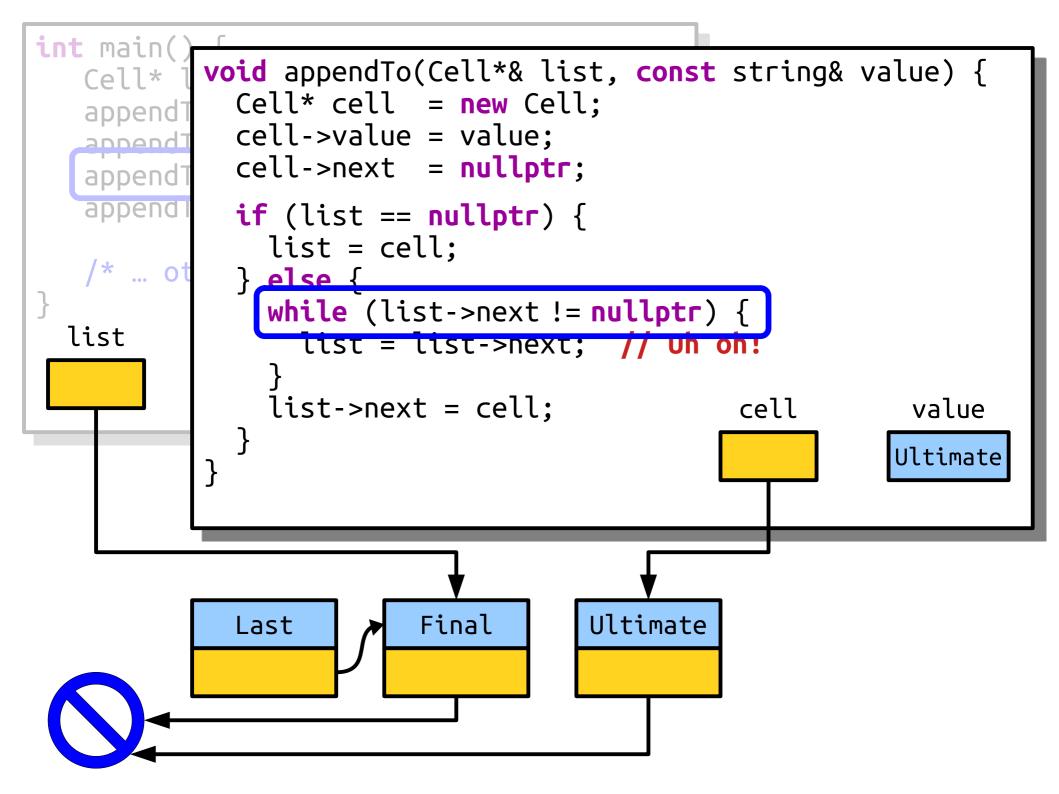


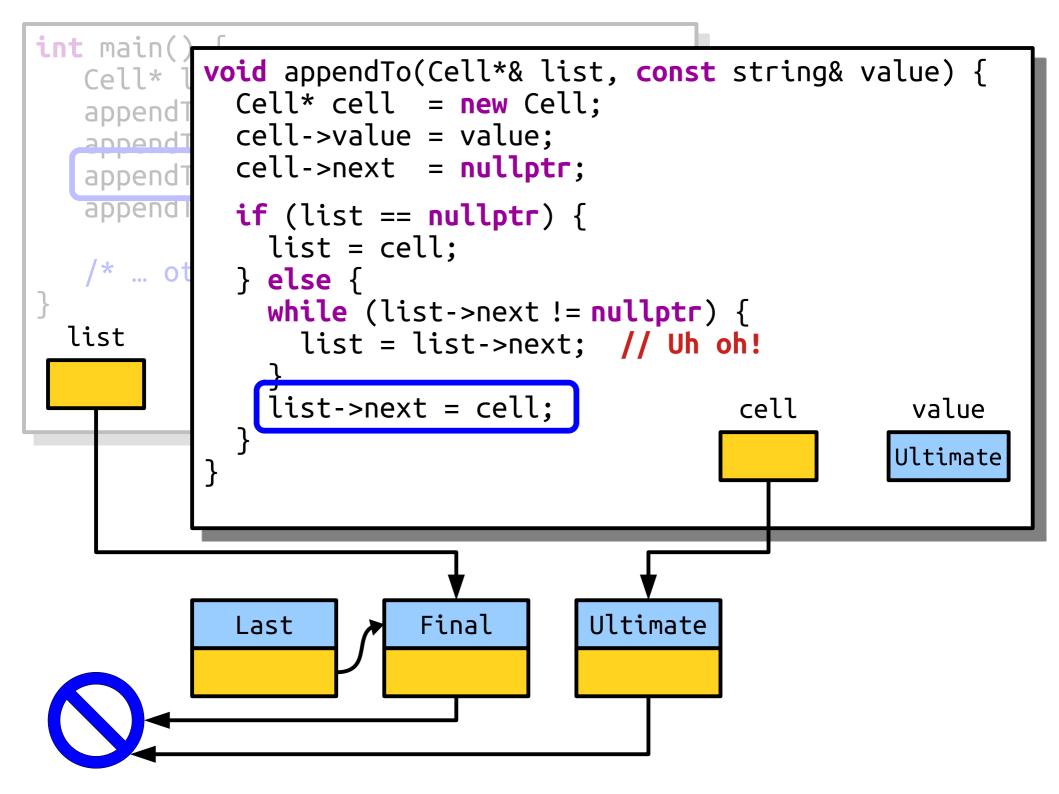


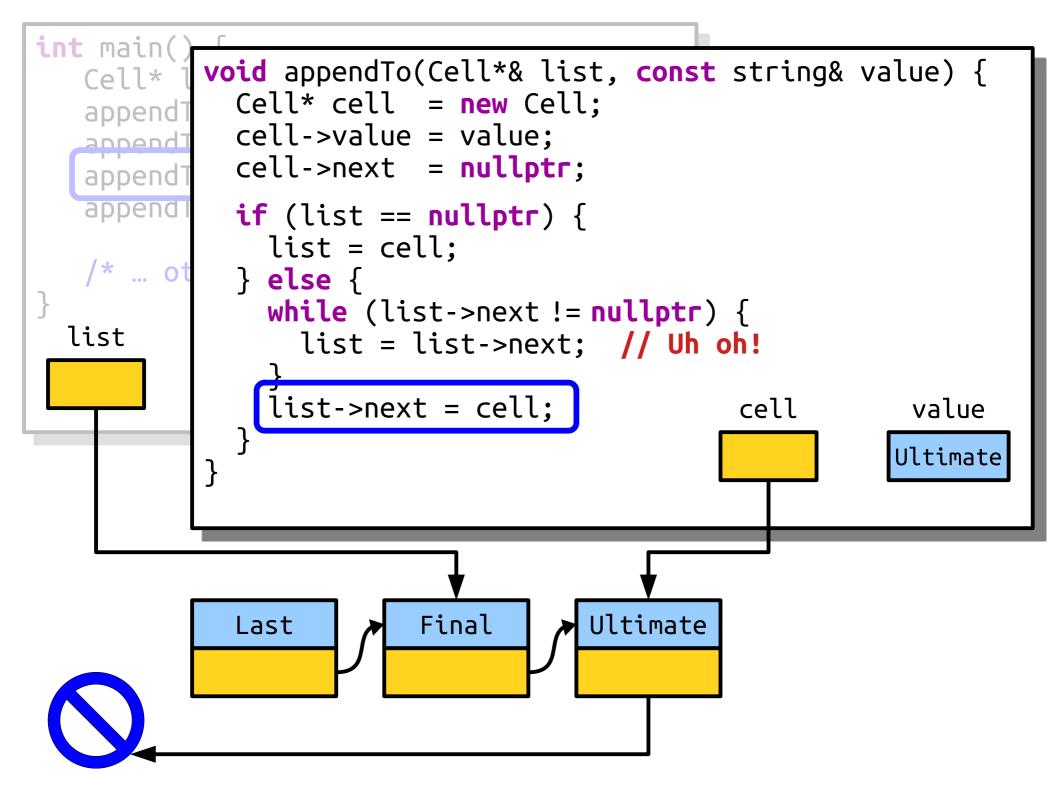


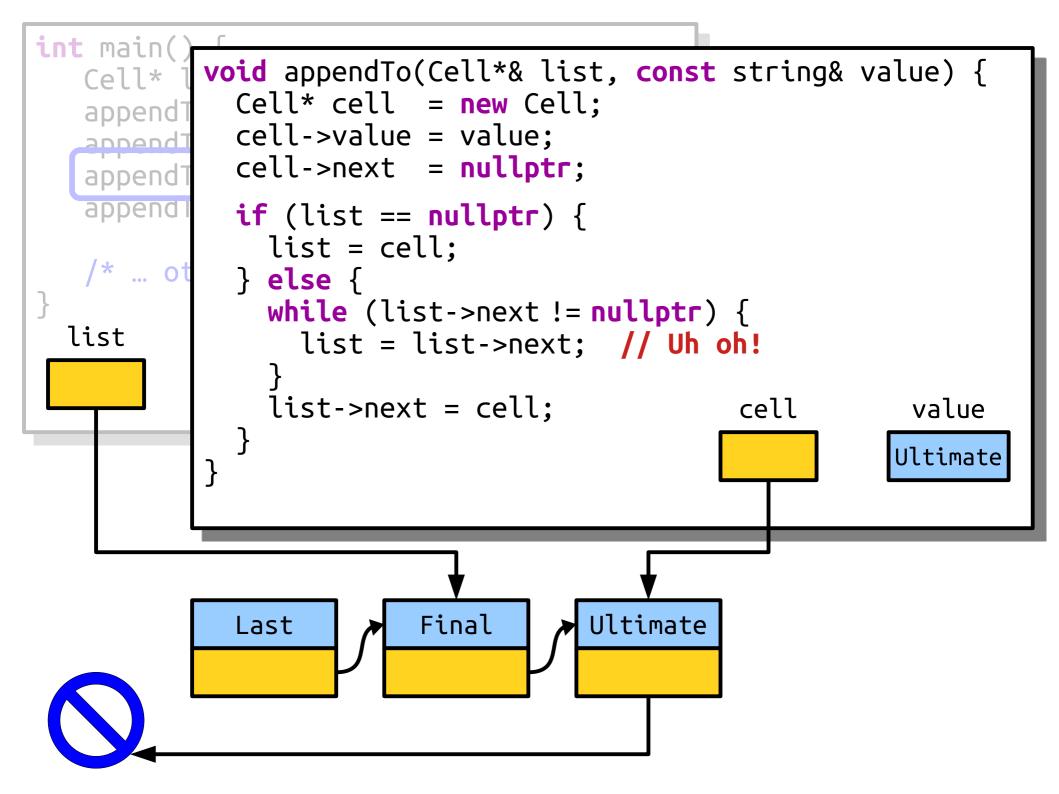












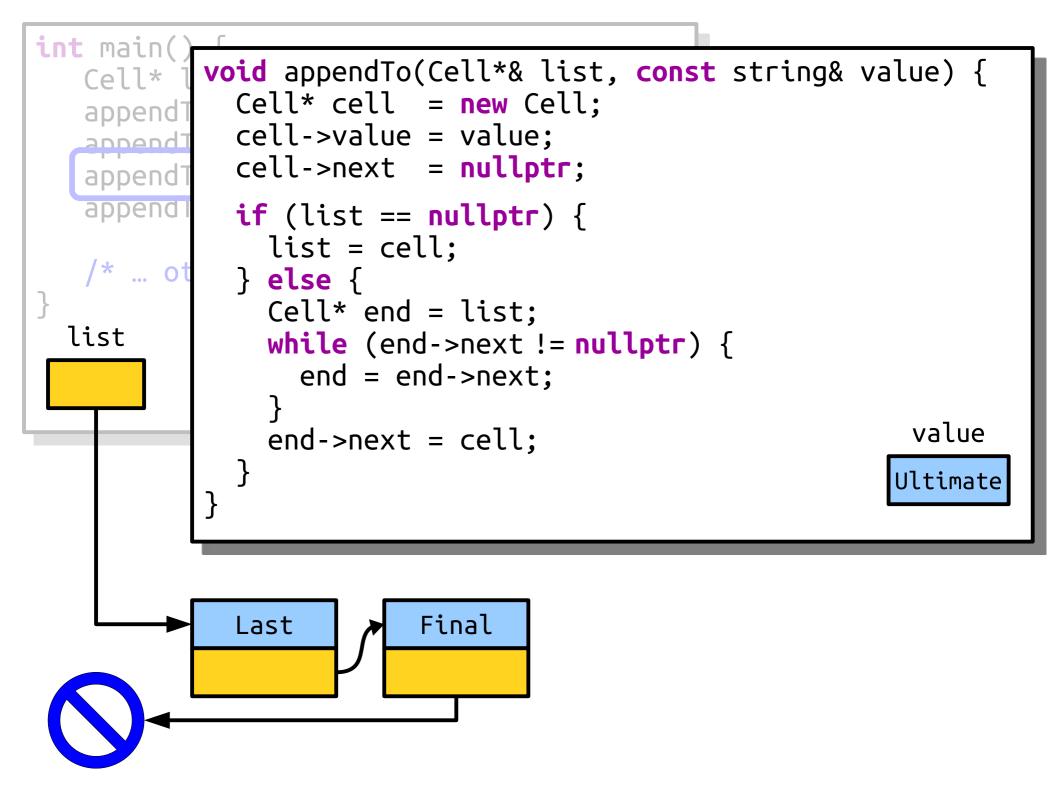
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   appendTo(list, "Ultimate");
   appendlo(list, "lerminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
                         Final
                                    Ultimate
             Last
```

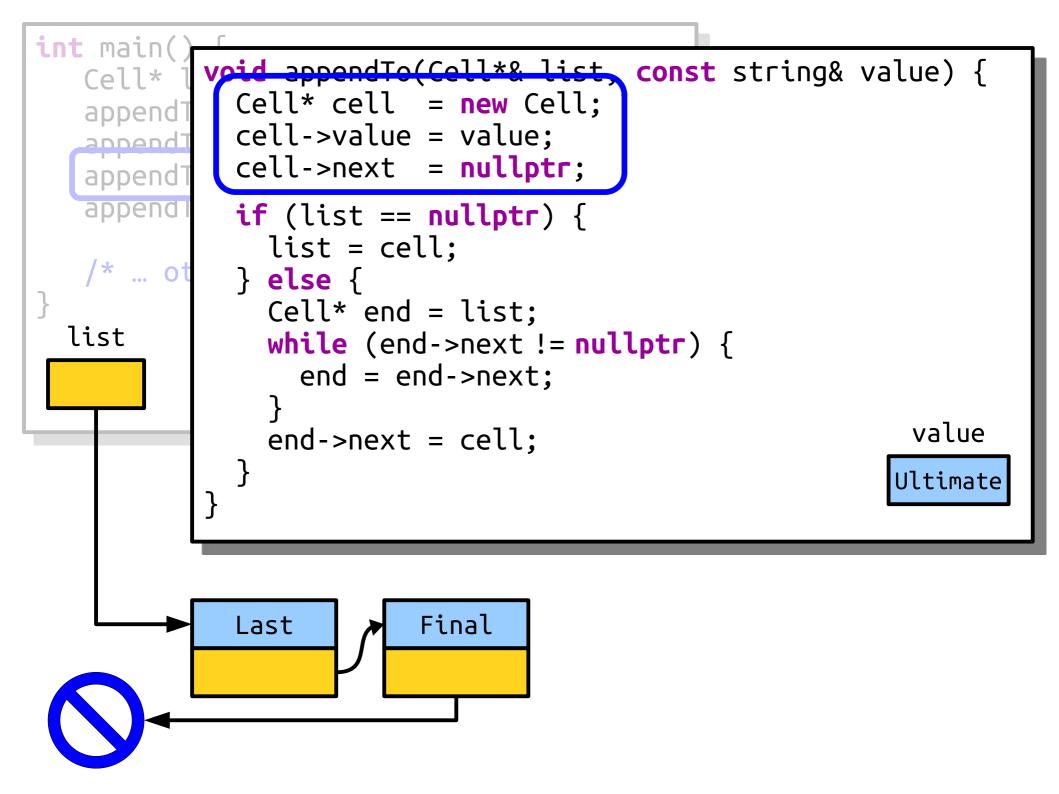
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  list
                                    Ultimate
                         Final
             Last
```

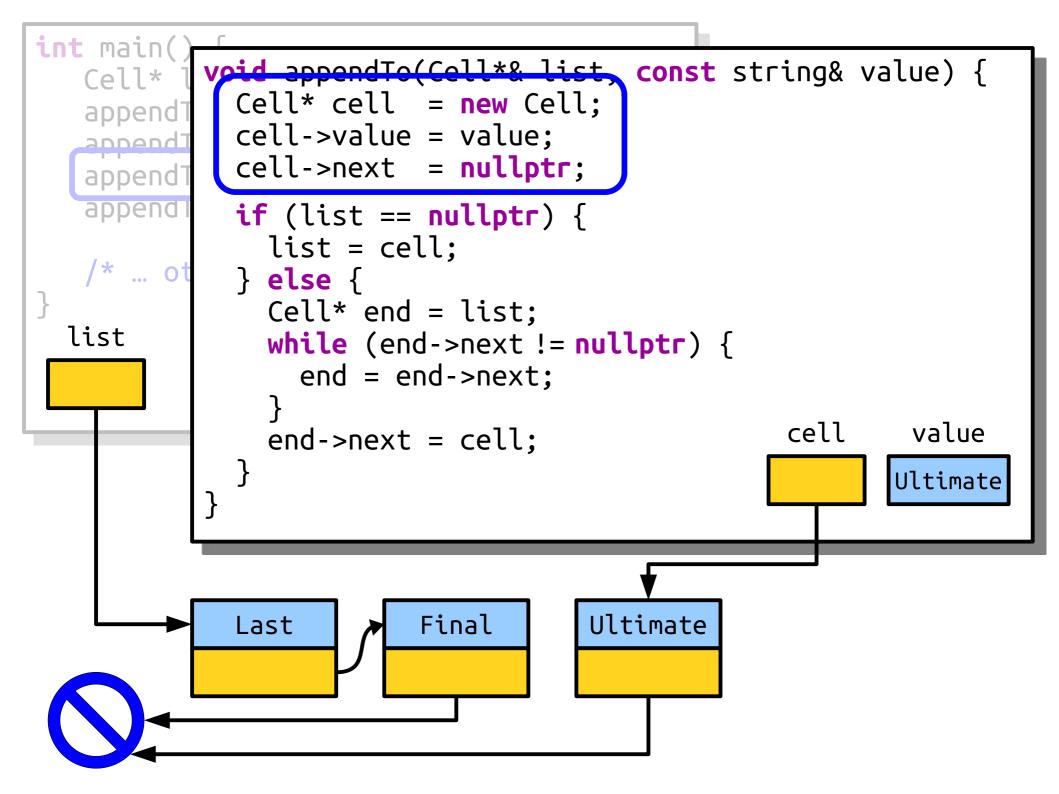
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   /* ... other listy things. ... */
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                         Final
                                    Ultimate
             Last
```

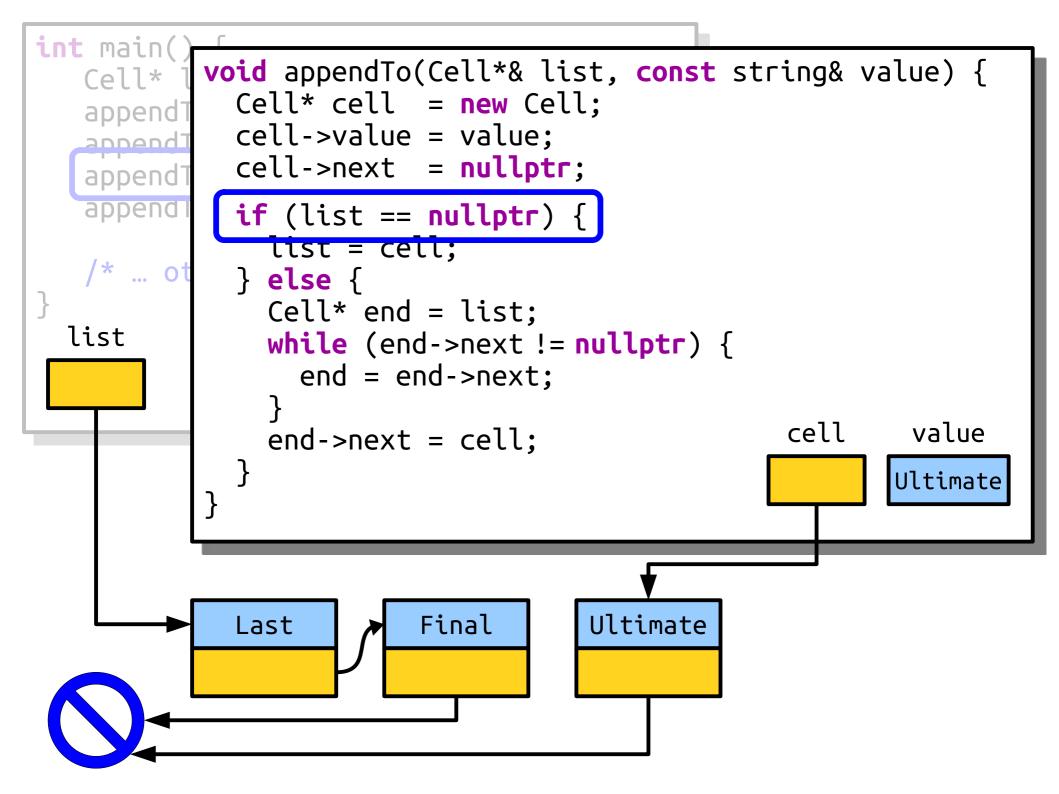
When passing in pointers by reference, be careful not to change the pointer unless you really want to change where it's pointing!

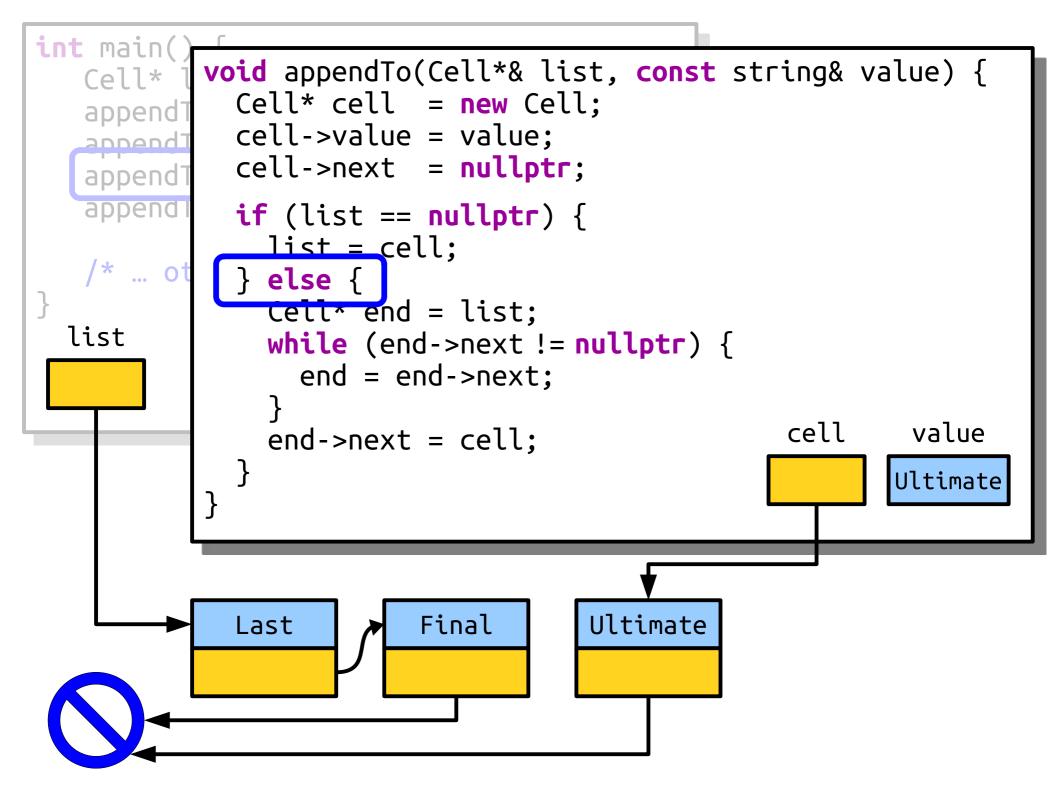
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             Last
```

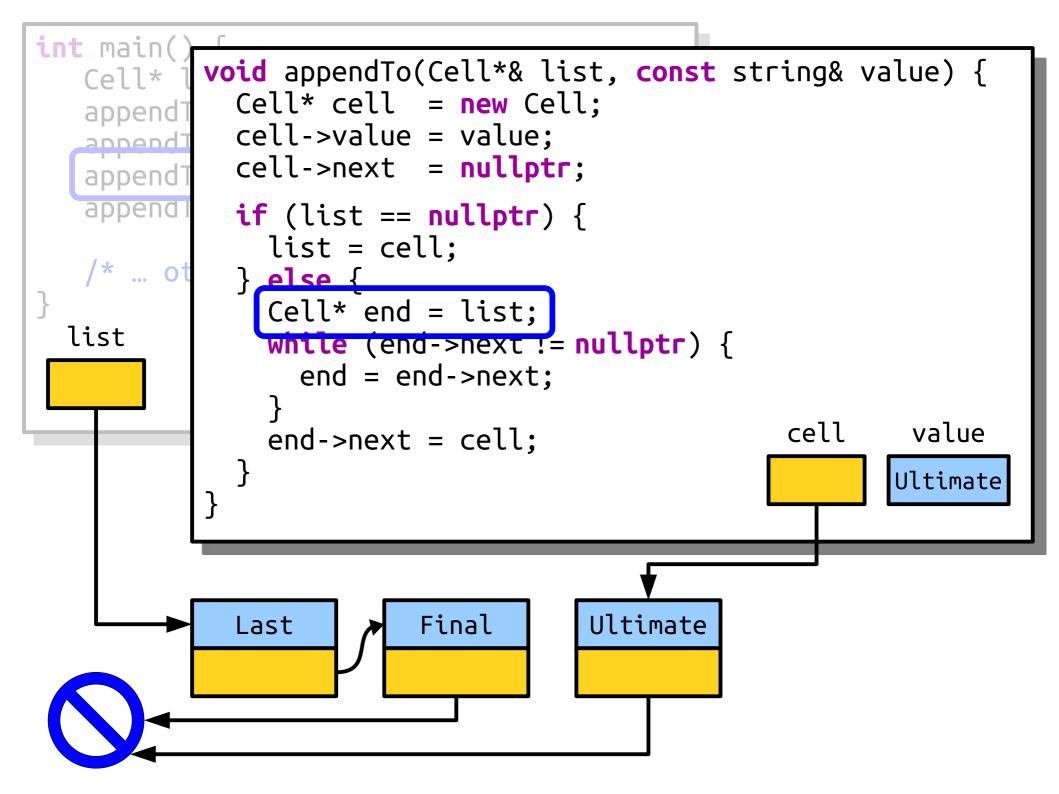


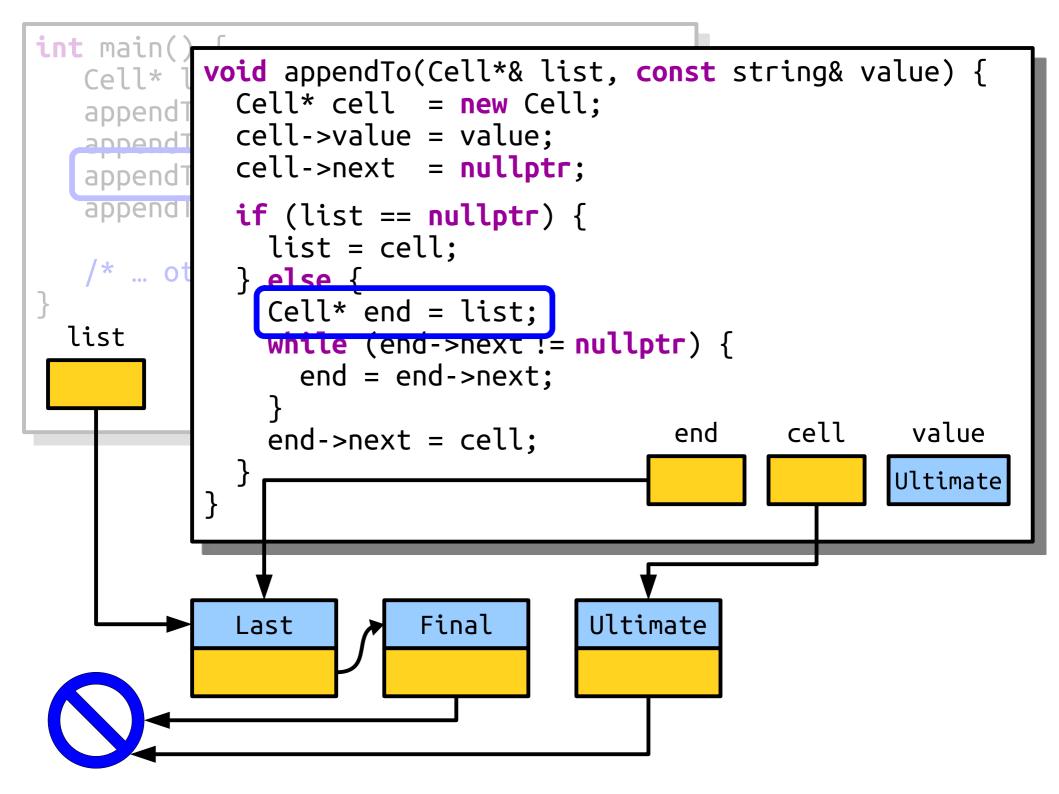


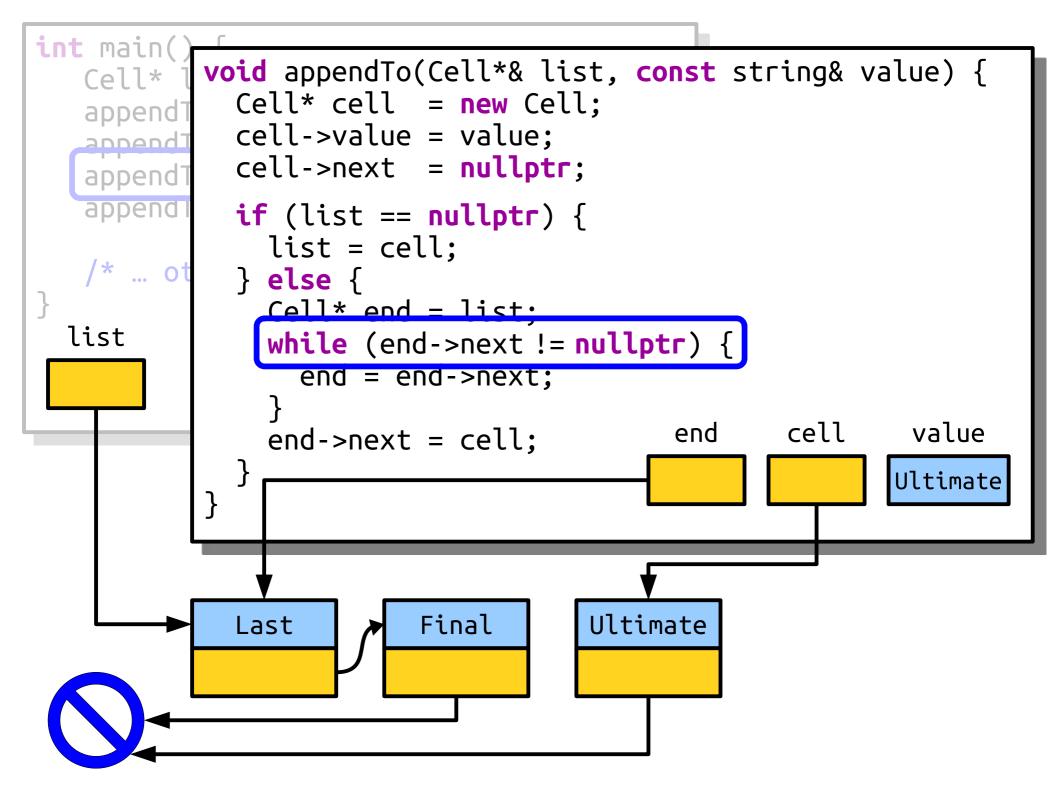


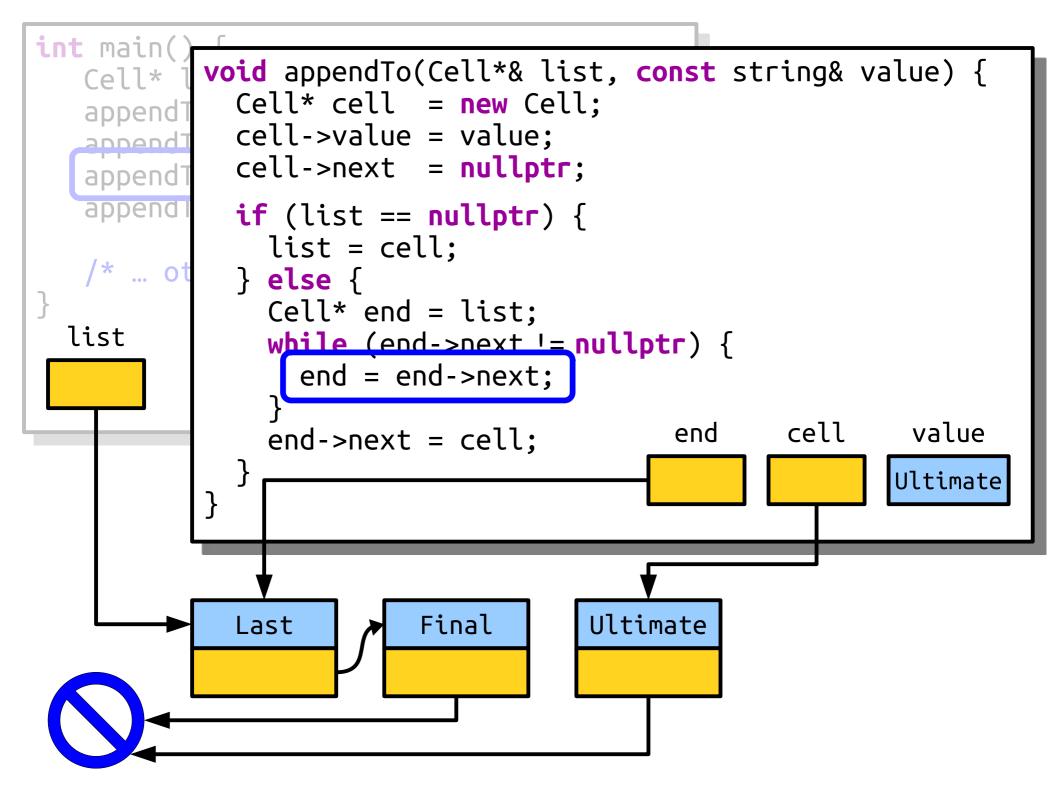


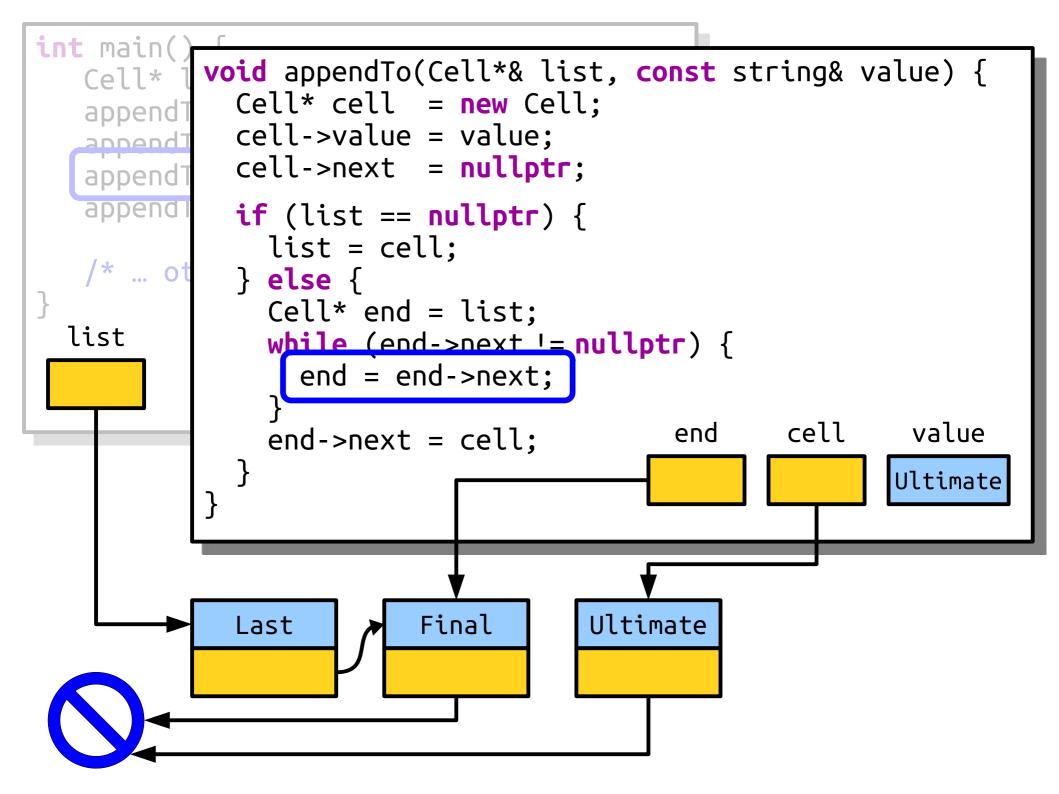


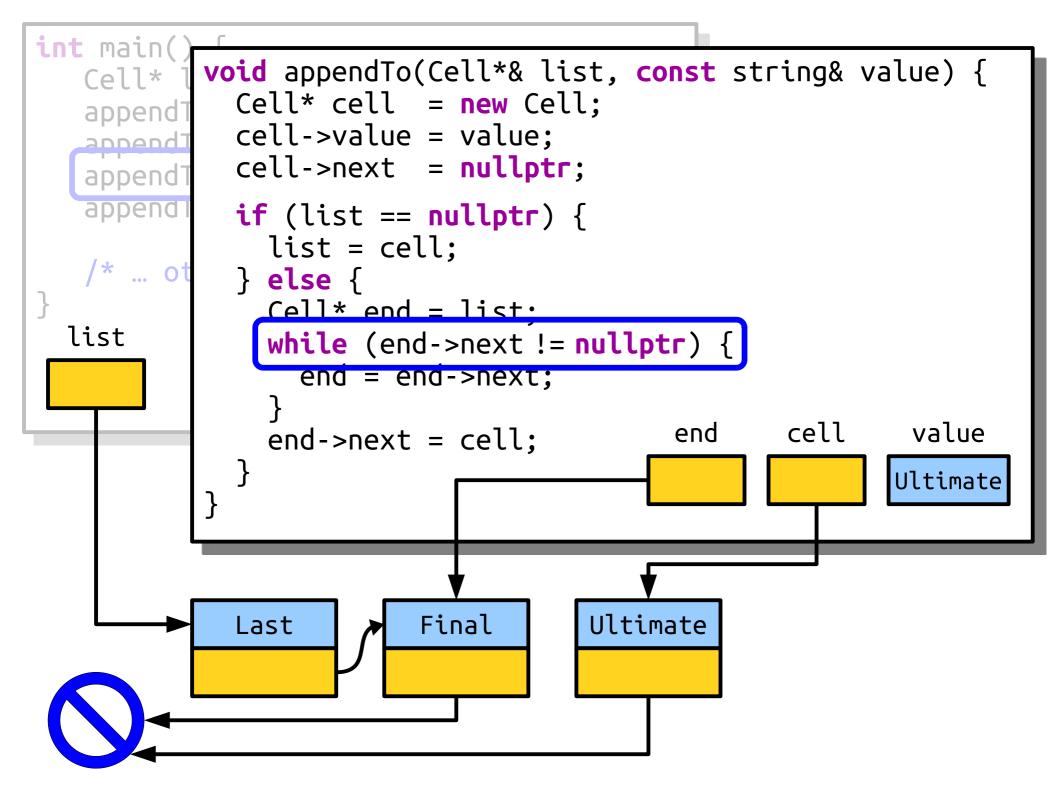


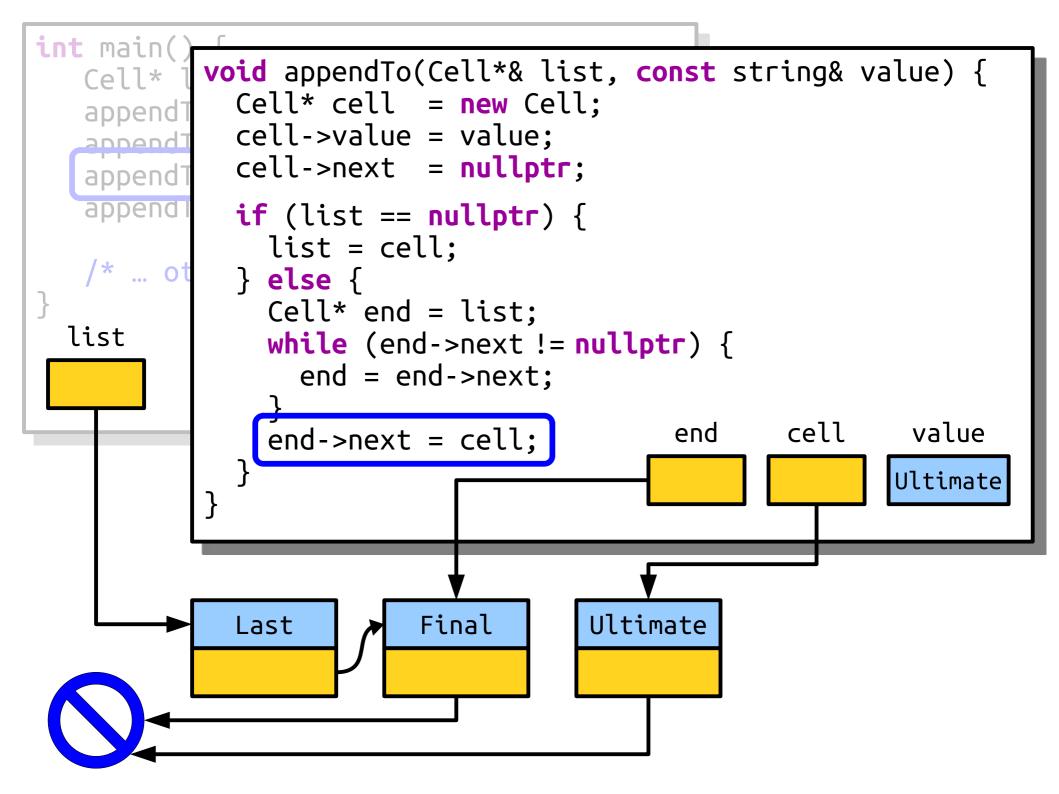


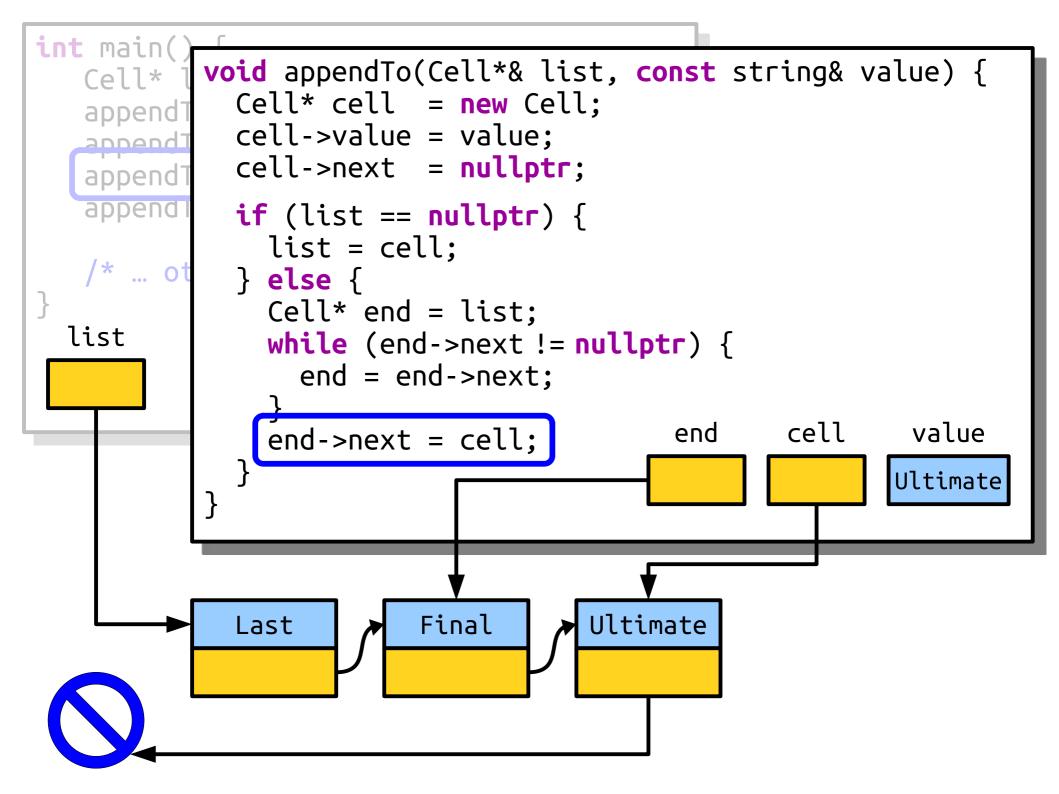


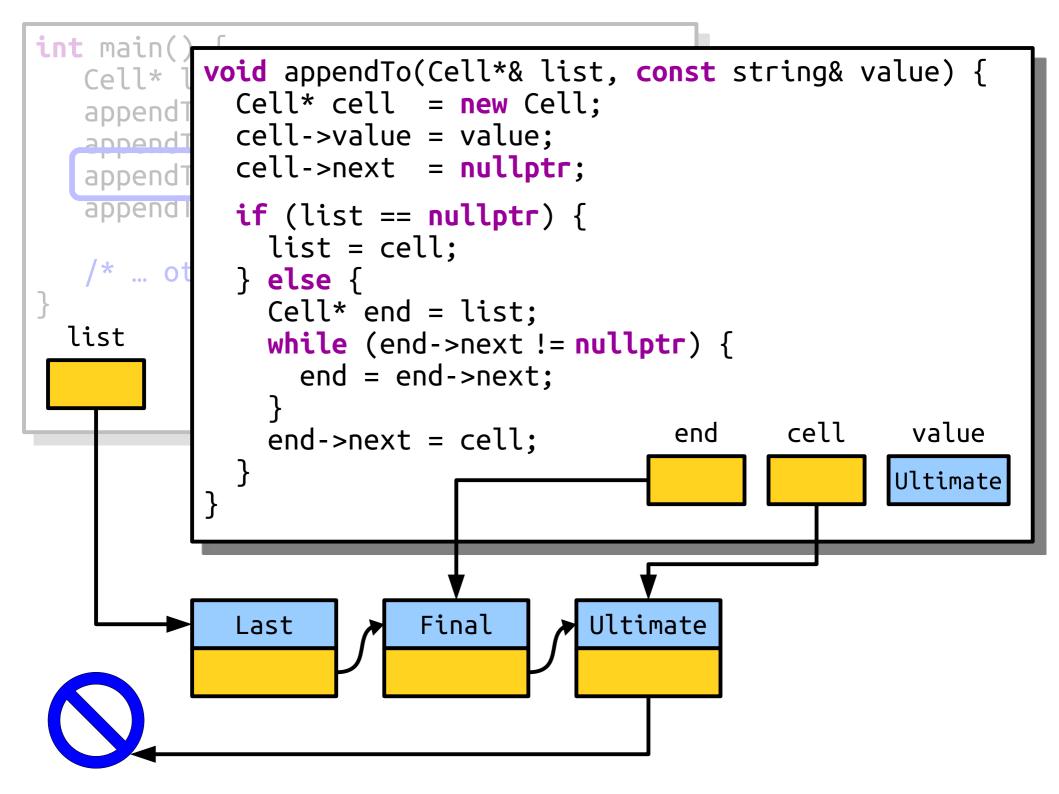












```
int main() {
   Cell* list = nullptr;
   appendTo(list, "Last");
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   appendlo(list, "Terminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
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                         Final
                                    Ultimate
             Last
```

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int main() {
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   appendio(list, "lerminal");
   /* ... other listy things. ... */
  list
                         Final
                                    Ultimate
             Last
```

What Went Wrong (Yet Again)?

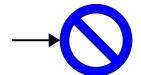
What is the big-O runtime of this code when appending to a list of length *n*?

Formulate a hypothesis!

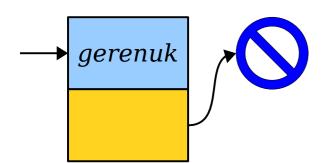
What is the big-O runtime of this code when appending to a list of length *n*?

Discuss with your neighbors!

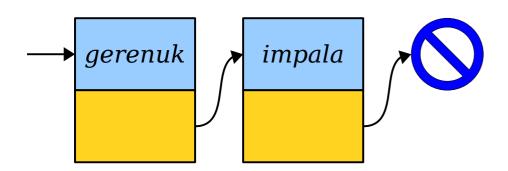
- What is the big-O complexity of appending to the back of a linked list using our algorithm?
- Answer: O(n), where n is the number of elements in the list, since we have to find the last position each time.



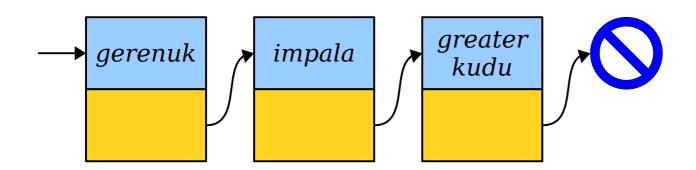
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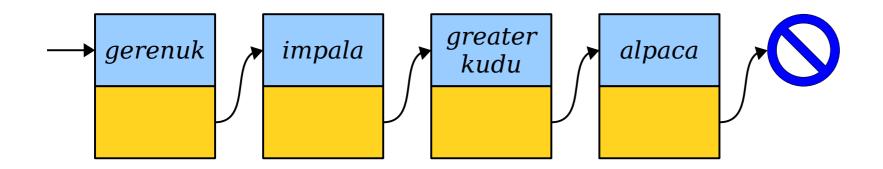
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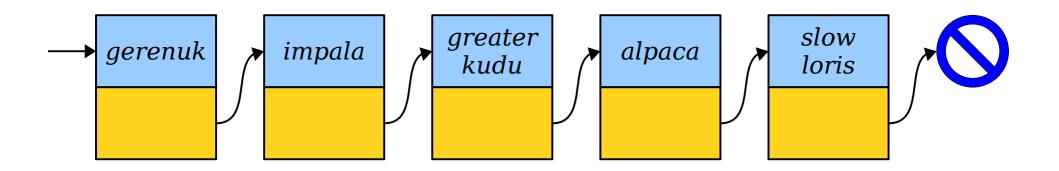
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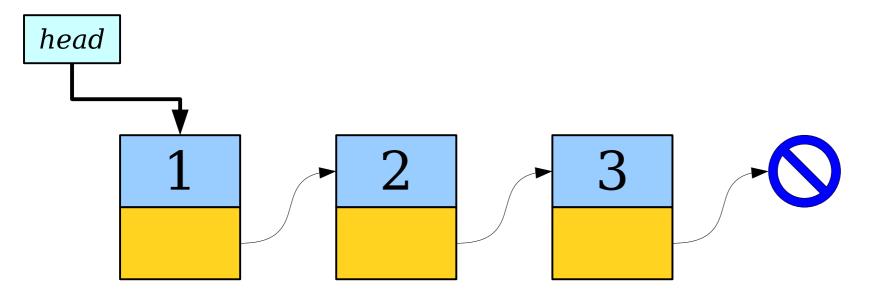
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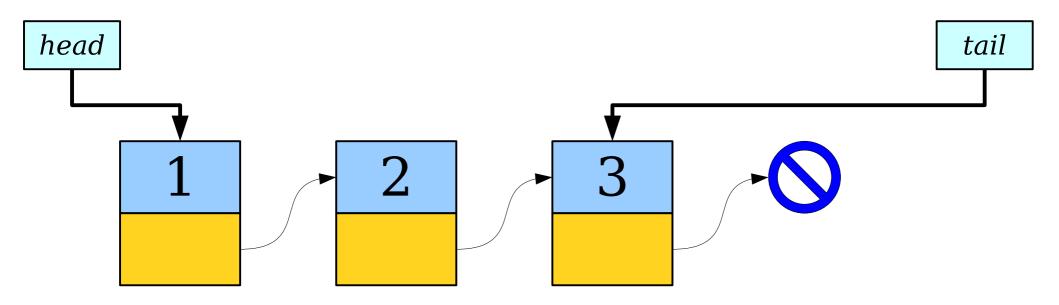
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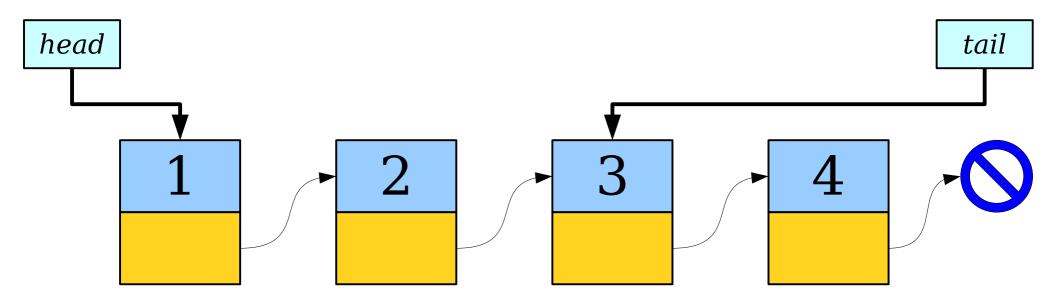
- A tail pointer is a pointer to the last element of a linked list.
- Tail pointers make it easy and efficient to add new elements to the back of a linked list.



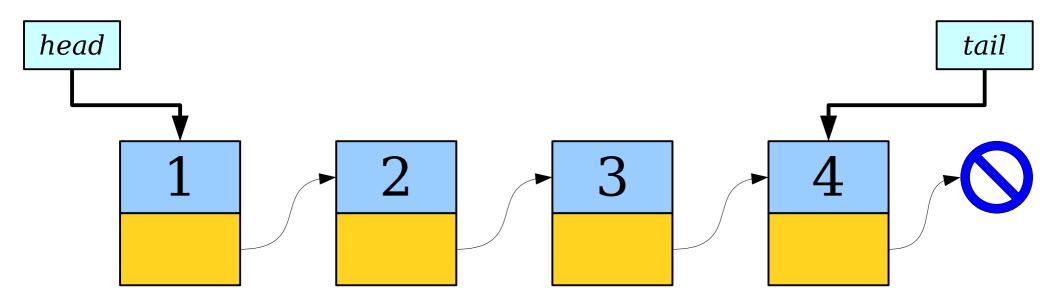
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• *Case 1:* The list is empty.

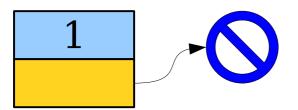
head

tail

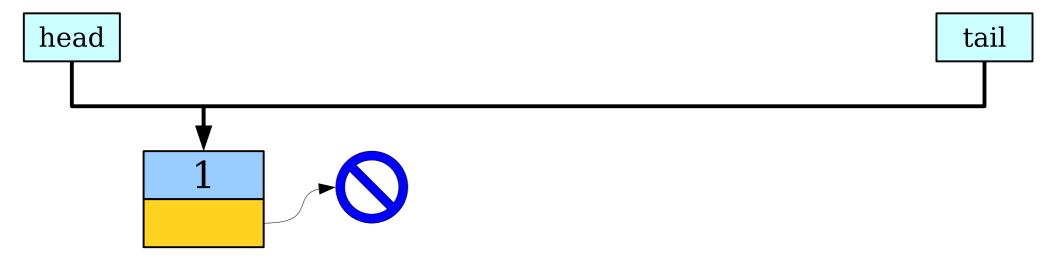
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head

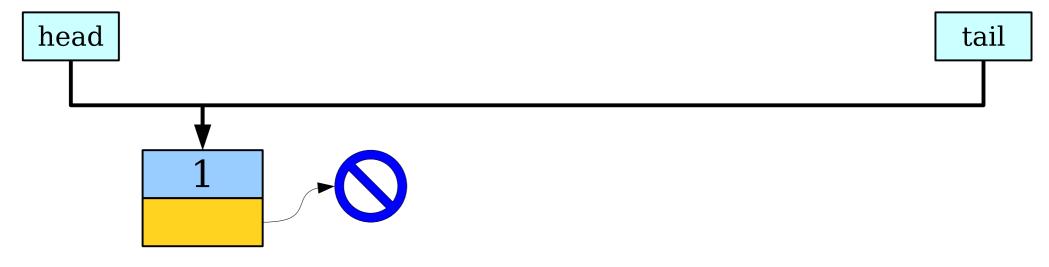
tail



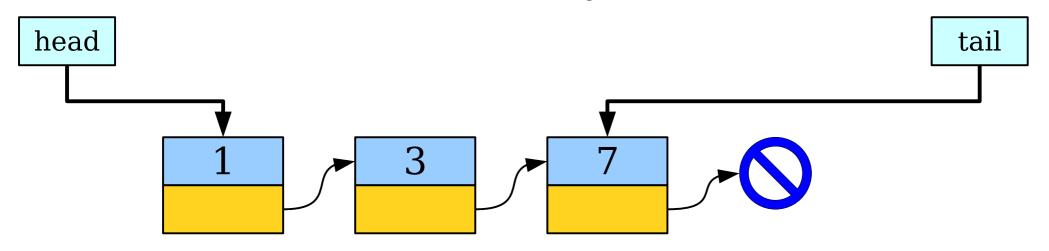
• *Case 1:* The list is empty.



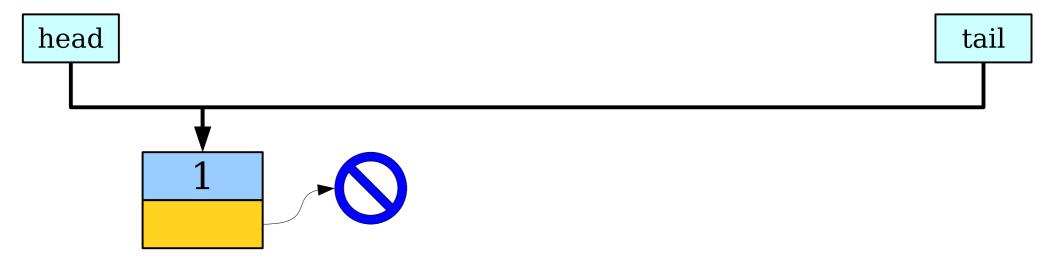
• *Case 1:* The list is empty.



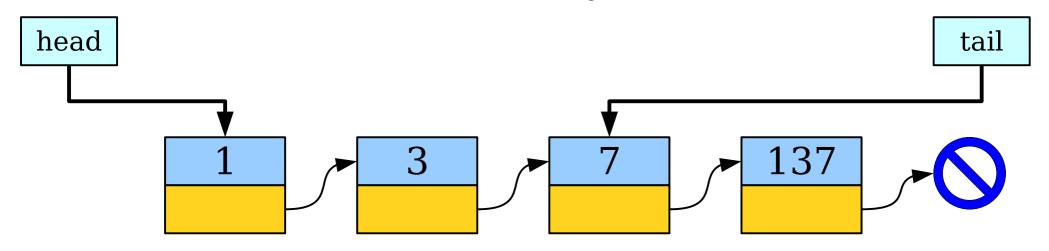
• *Case 2:* The list is not empty.



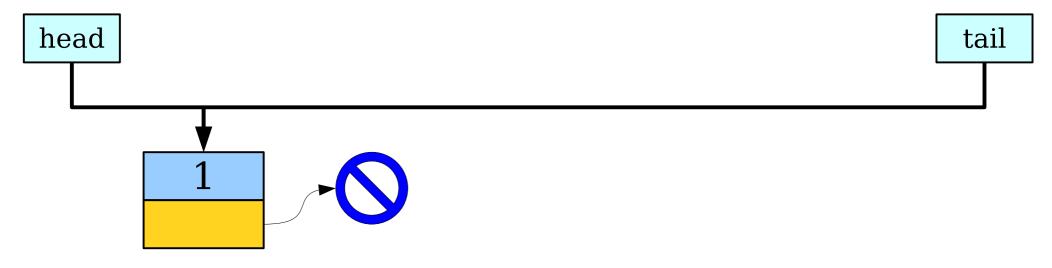
• *Case 1:* The list is empty.



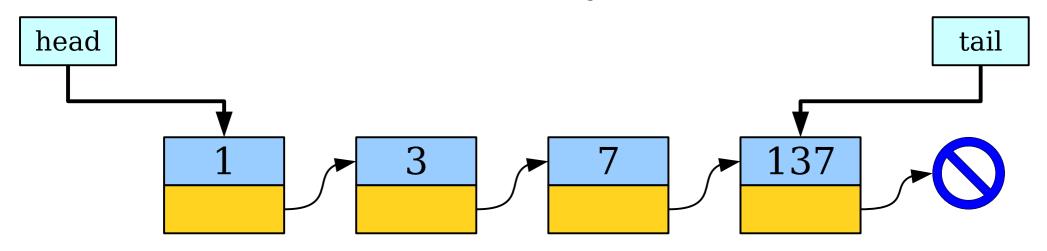
• *Case 2:* The list is not empty.



• *Case 1:* The list is empty.

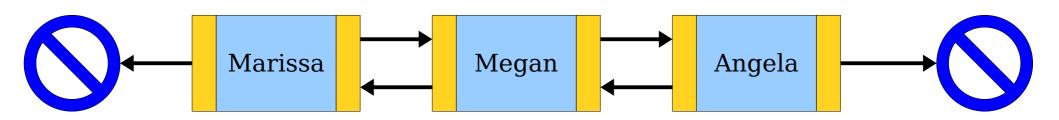


• *Case 2:* The list is not empty.



Coda: Doubly-Linked Lists

- There's a strange asymmetry in a linked list: you can easily move forward in a list, but there's no easy way to move backwards.
- A *doubly-linked list* is a list where each cell stores two pointers: one to the next element in the list, and one to the previous element.



- In many cases, doublylinked lists are similar to singly-linked lists.
- For example, if you're just moving from the left to the right, then code on doublylinked lists looks really similar to code on singlylinked lists.



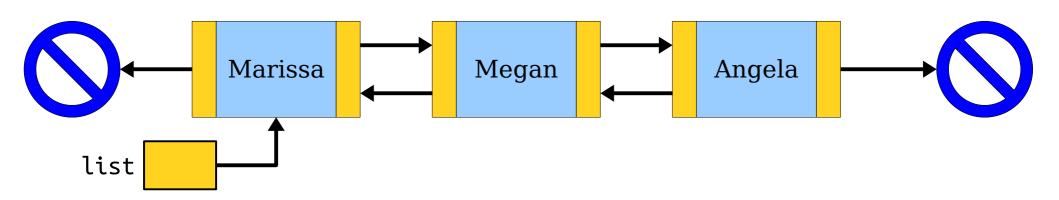
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```
Cell* list = /* first cell */;
```



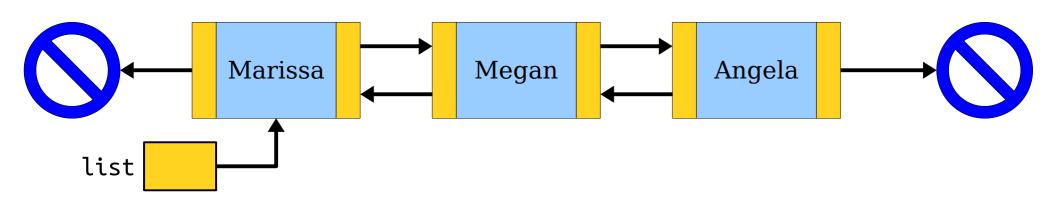
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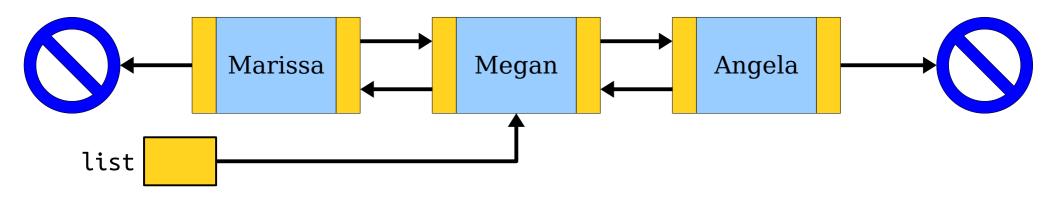
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- For example, if you're just moving from the left to the right, then code on doublylinked lists looks really similar to code on singlylinked lists.

```
Cell* list = /* first cell */;
list = list->next;
```



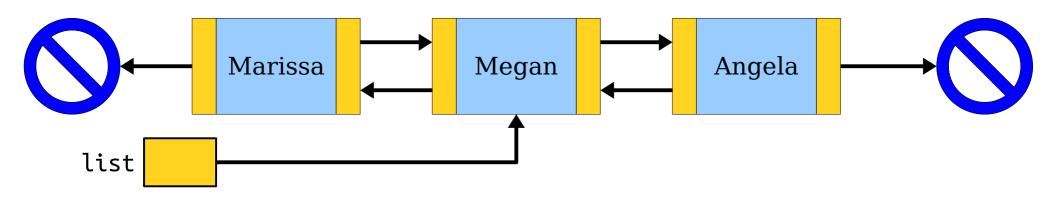
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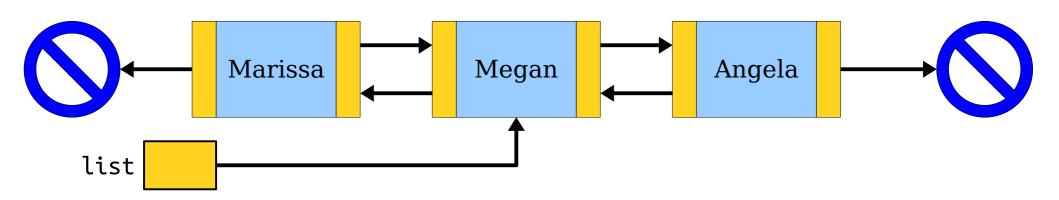
- We can also move backwards in a doubly-linked list.
- Many algorithms are a lot easier to write if you can do this!

```
Cell* list = /* first cell */;
list = list->next;
```



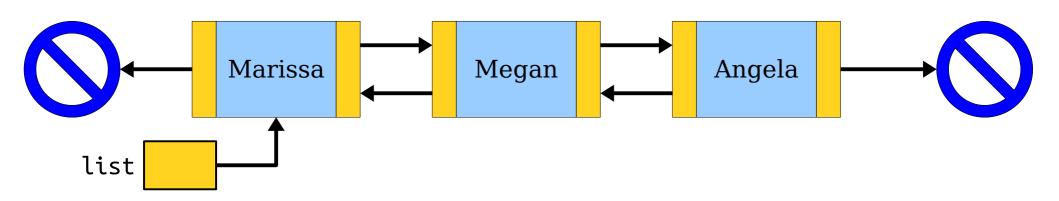
- We can also move backwards in a doubly-linked list.
- Many algorithms are a lot easier to write if you can do this!

```
Cell* list = /* first cell */;
list = list->next;
list = list->prev;
```

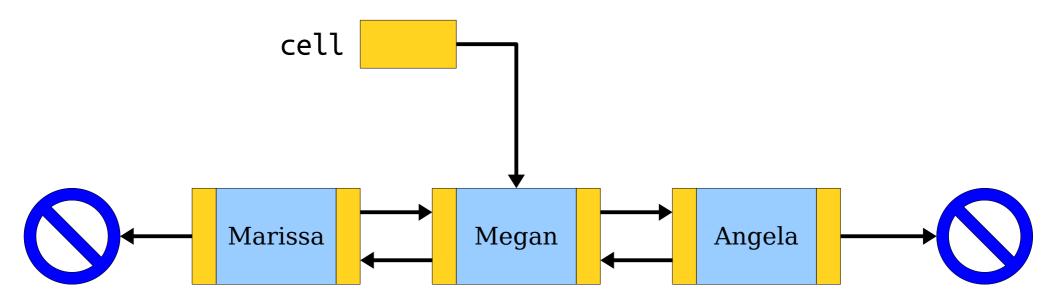


- We can also move backwards in a doubly-linked list.
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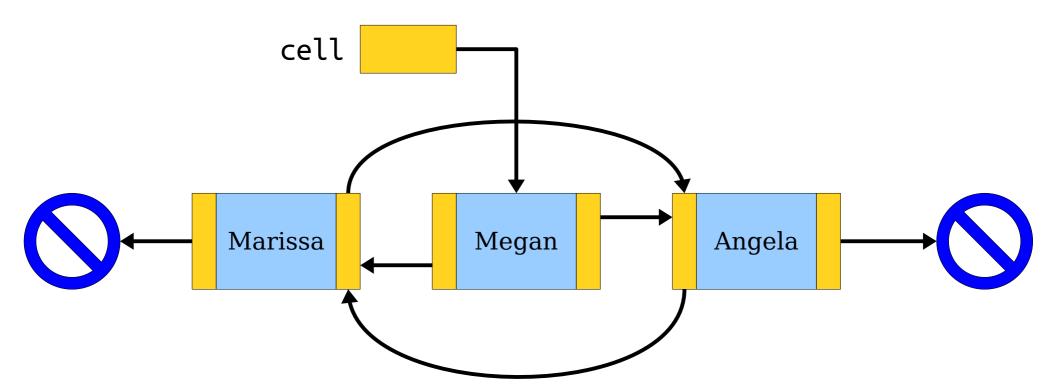
```
Cell* list = /* first cell */;
list = list->next;
list = list->prev;
```



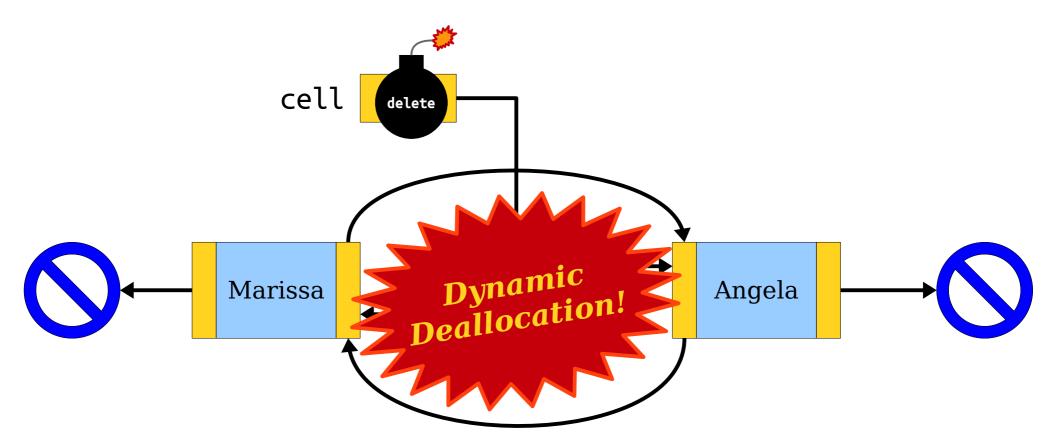
- It's easy to remove a cell from a doubly-linked list: just wire the nodes next to it around it.
- (Don't forget to handle edge cases!)



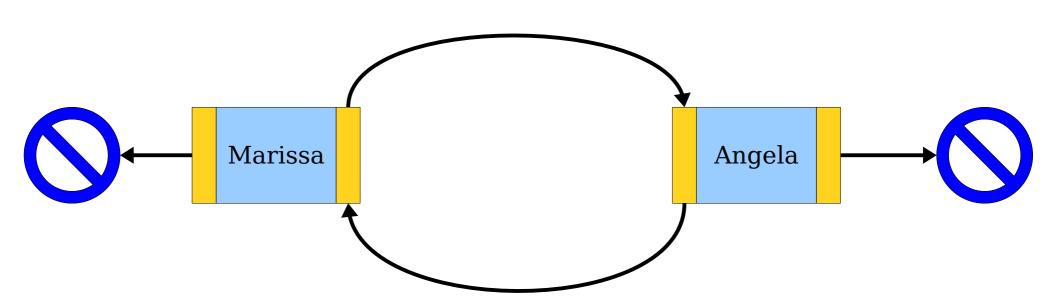
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For more on doubly-linked lists, check **Section Problems** 7 and **Chapter 13** of the textbook.

To Recap

- If you want a function to change *which object* a pointer points to, pass that pointer in by reference.
- When passing pointers by reference, don't change the pointer unless you really mean it.
- Tail pointers make it easy to find the end of a linked list – a handy tool to keep in mind!
- Doubly-linked lists have each cell store pointers to both the next and previous cells in the list.
 They're useful for when you need to remove out of a list.

Your Action Items

• Read Chapter 13.

 It's all about different representations for data and the relative tradeoffs. And there's some great coverage of linked lists in there!

• Start Assignment 8.

 Swing by the LaIR, post on EdStem, visit our office hours, or email your SL if you need an help!

Next Time

- Tree Structures
 - Representing branching structures in code.
- Binary Search Trees
 - Maintaining order at a low cost!