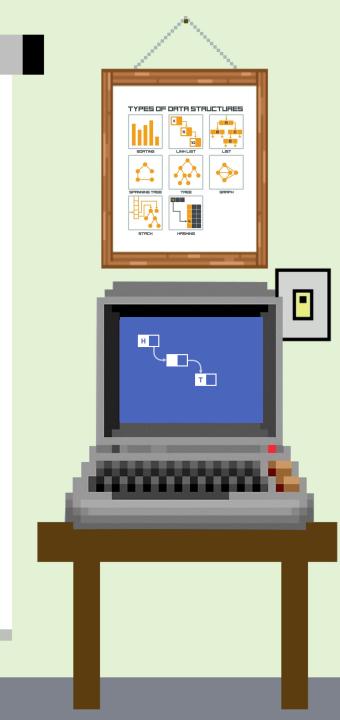
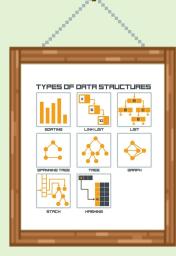
# Listas Encadeadas Duplas

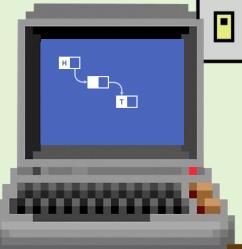
Estruturas de Dados I



# Listas Encadeadas Duplas

- Cada elemento tem um ponteiro para o próximo elemento e um ponteiro para o elemento anterior
- Dado um ponteiro para o último elemento da lista, é possível percorrer a lista em ordem inversa
- Vantagens
  - Acesso aos elementos anteriores
- ■Desvantagens
  - Atualizar os ponteiros é mais trabalhoso





### Listas Encadeadas Duplas

- Células armazenam o seu conteúdo, o endereço da célula seguinte e o endereço da célula anterior
- A última célula da lista deve apontar para NULL.
- O anterior da cabeça deve apontar para NULL typedef struct cel {

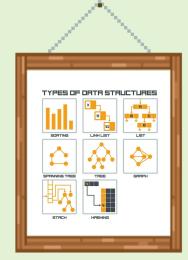
int conteudo;

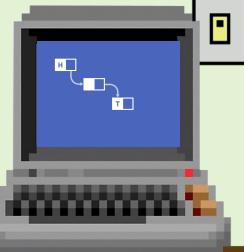
structicel \*prox;

structicel \*ant;

) celula;

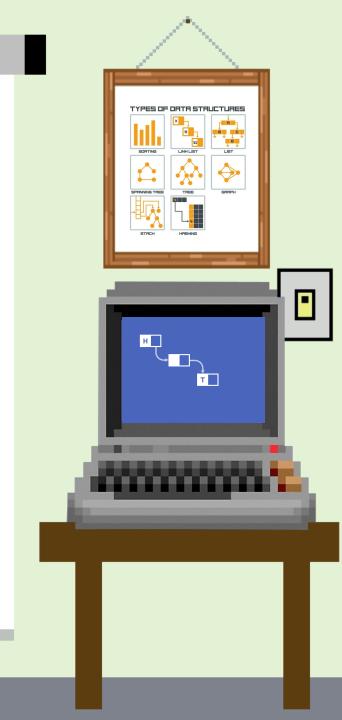




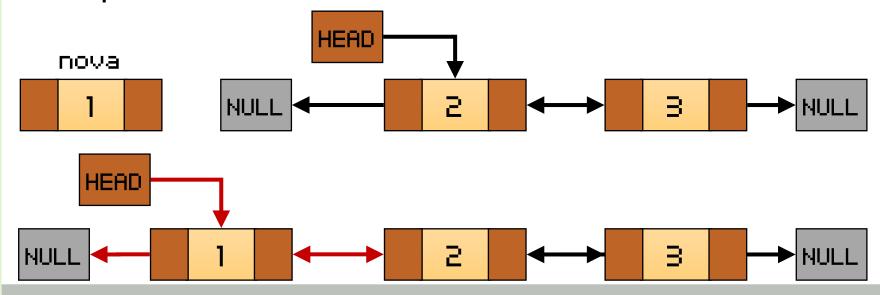


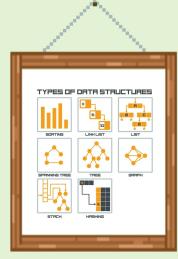
# Principais Operações

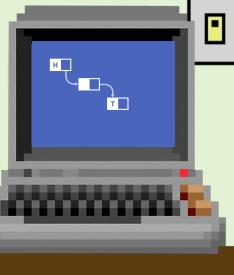
- ■Inserir elemento
  - ■Início
  - ■Meio
  - Fim
- ■Imprimir lista
- ■Buscar elemento
- ■Editar elemento
- ■Remover elemento



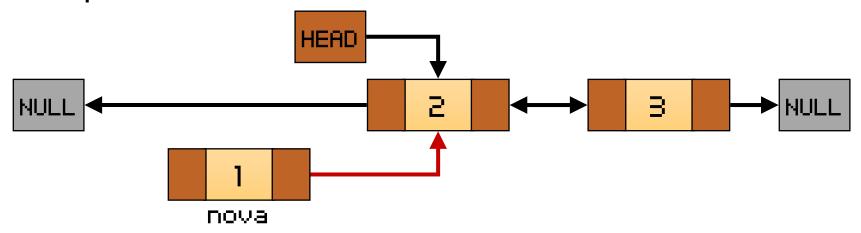
- Inicio
  - nova->prox = \*ptr\_cabeca;
  - ■nova=>ant = NULL;
  - \*ptr\_cabeca->ant = nova;
  - \*\*ptr\_cabeca = nova;

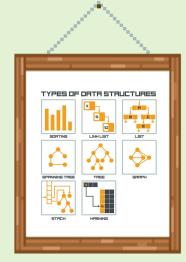


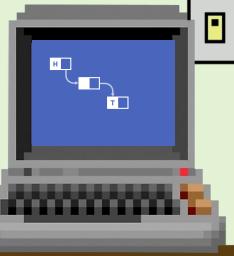




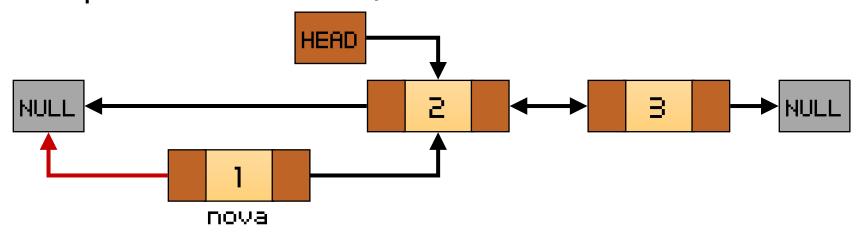
- ■Inicio
  - ■nova->prox = \*ptr\_cabeca;
  - ■nova->ant = NULL;
  - \*ptr\_cabeca->ant = nova;
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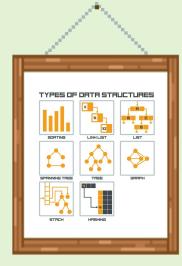


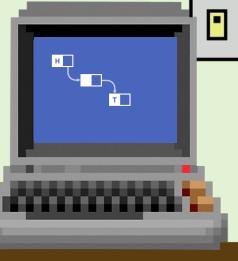




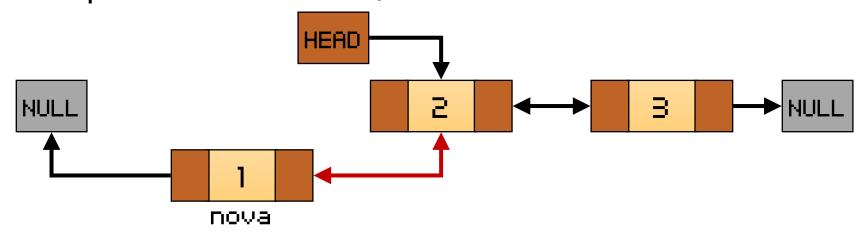
- ■Inicio
  - nova->prox = \*ptr\_cabeca;
  - ■nova=>ant = NULL;
  - \*ptr\_cabeca->ant = nova;
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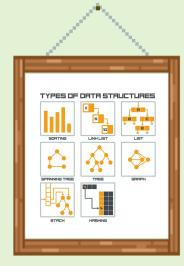


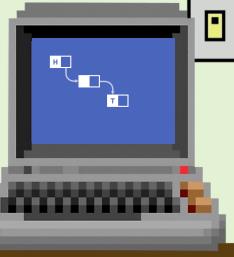




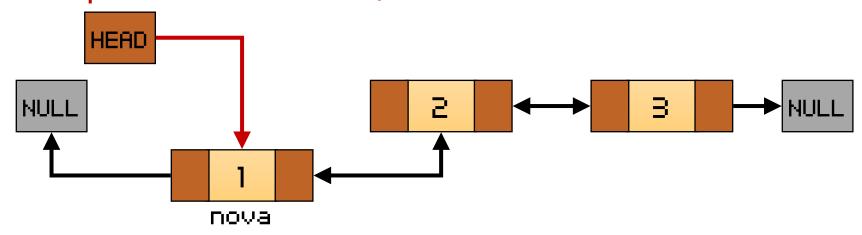
- ■Inicio
  - nova->prox = \*ptr\_cabeca;
  - ■nova->ant = NULL;
  - \*ptrlcabeca->ant = nova;
  - \*\*ptr\_cabeca = nova;

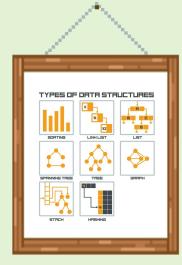


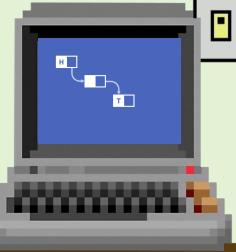


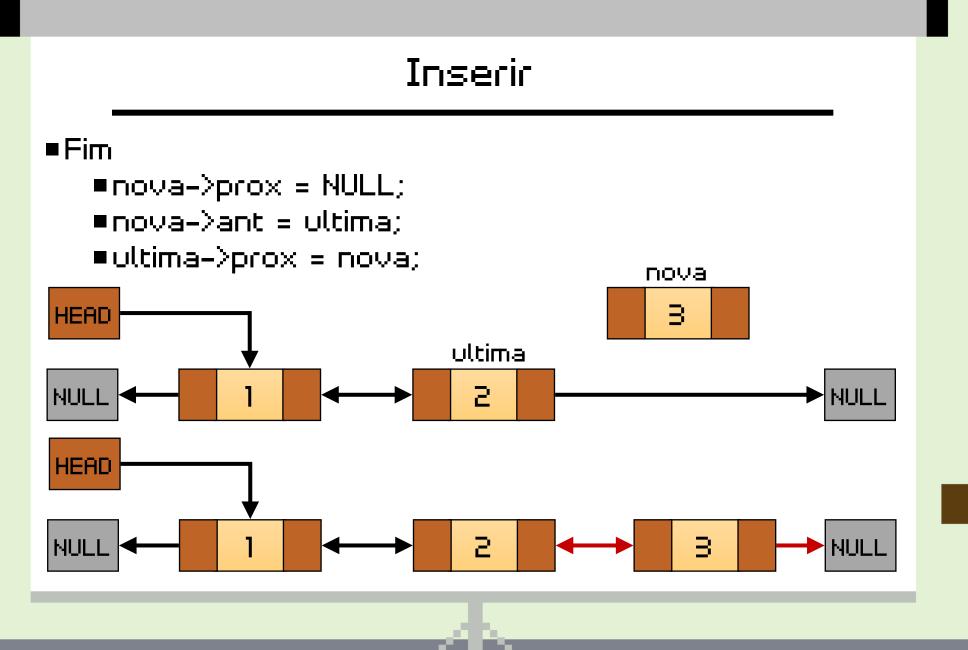


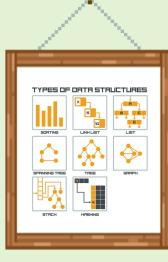
- ■Inicio
  - nova->prox = \*ptr\_cabeca;
  - ■nova->ant = NULL;
  - \*ptr\_cabeca->ant = nova;
  - \*\*ptrlcabeca = nova;

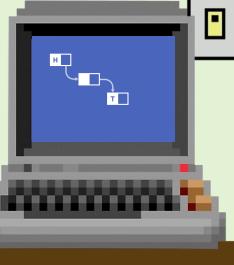




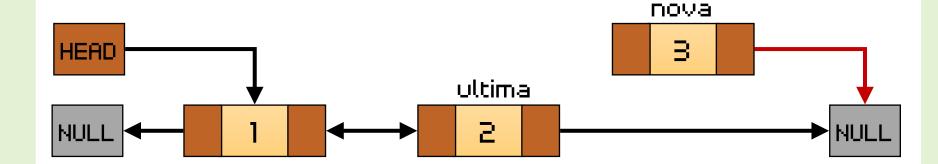


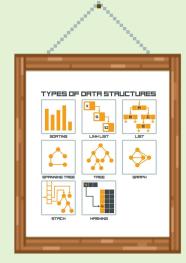


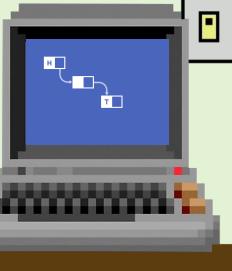




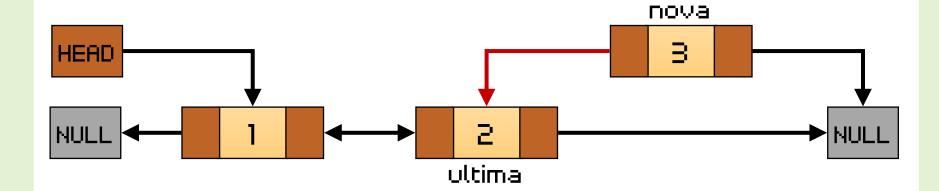
- **■**Fim
  - ■nova+>prox = NULL;
  - ■nova->ant = ultima;
  - ■ultima->prox = nova;

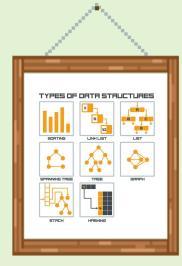


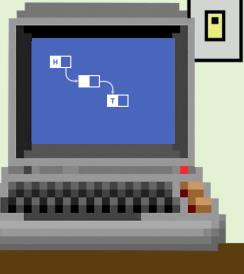




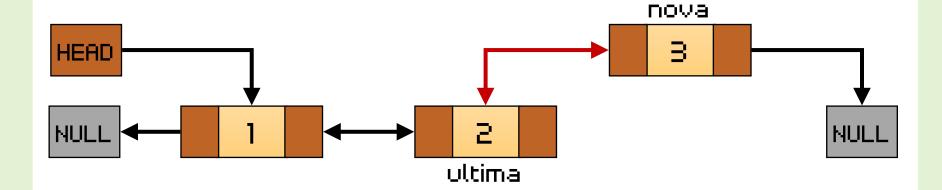
- **■**Fim
  - ■nova->prox = NULL;
  - ■nova->ant = ultima;
  - ■ultima->prox = nova;

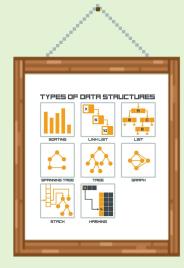


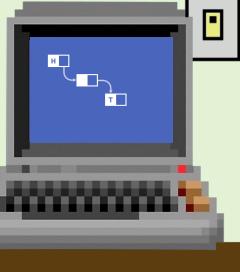




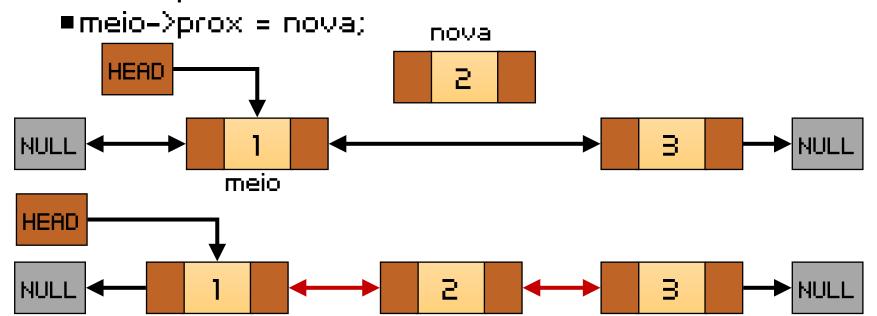
- **■**Fim
  - ■nova->prox = NULL;
  - ■nova->ant = ultima;
  - ■ultima->prox = nova;

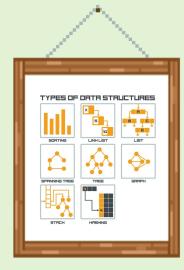


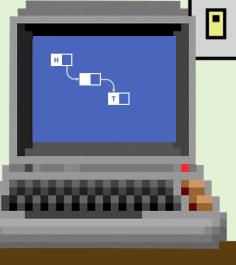




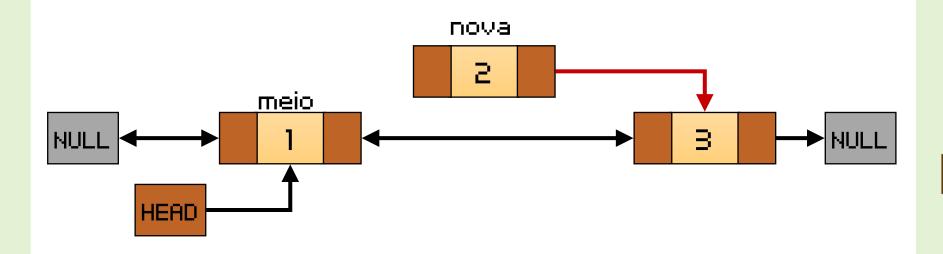
- Meio
  - nova->prox = meio->prox;
  - ■nova->ant = meio;
  - meio->prox->ant = nova;

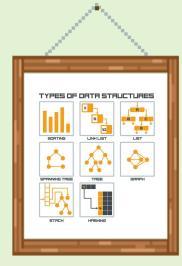


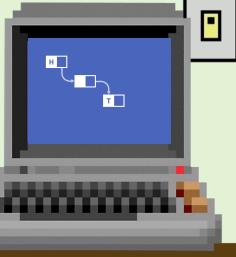




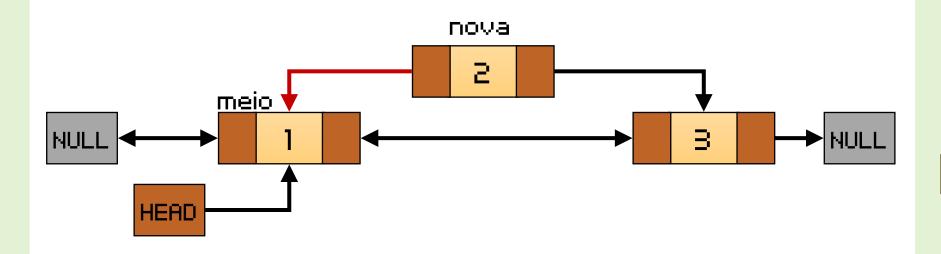
- ■Meio
  - ■nova->prox = meio->prox;
  - ■nova->ant = meio;
  - meio->prox->ant = nova;
  - ■meio->prox = nova;

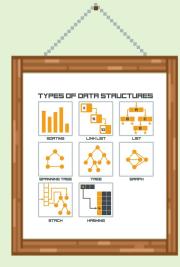


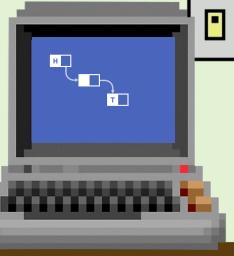




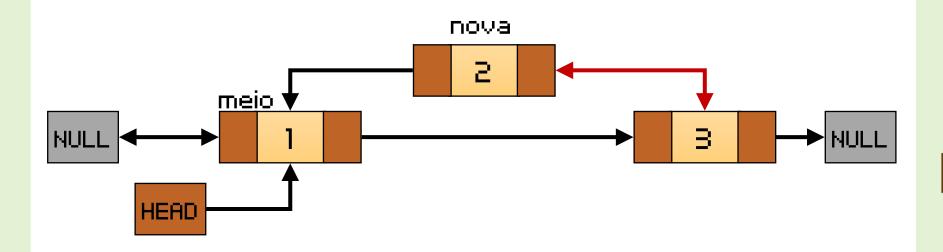
- ■Meio
  - nova->prox = meio->prox;
  - ■nova->ant = meio;
  - meio->prox->ant = nova;
  - ■meio->prox = nova;

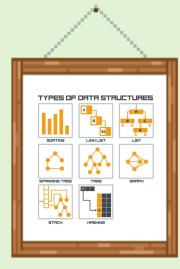


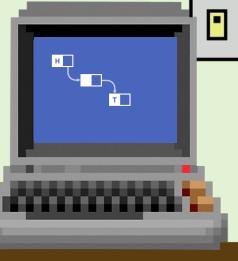




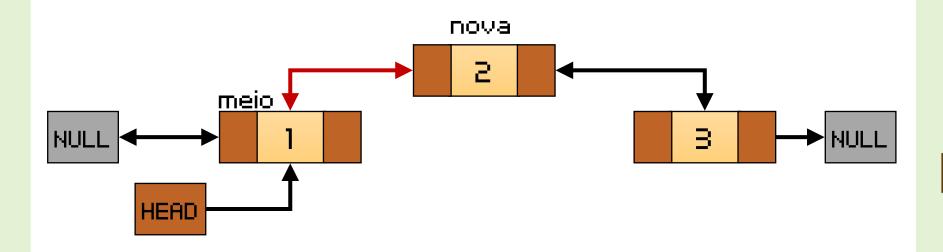
- ■Meio
  - nova->prox = meio->prox;
  - ■nova->ant = meio;
  - ■meio->prox->ant = nova;
  - ■meio->prox = nova;

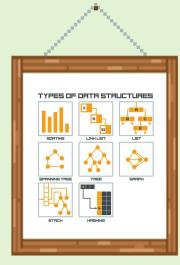


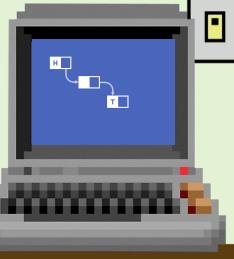




- ■Meio
  - nova->prox = meio->prox;
  - ■nova->ant = meio;
  - meio->prox->ant = nova;
  - ■meio->prox = nova;

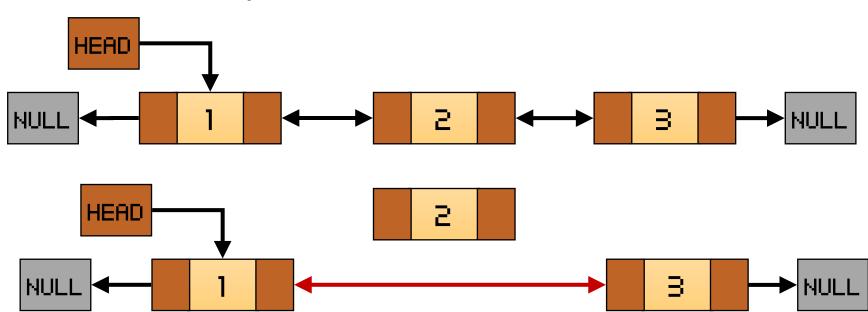


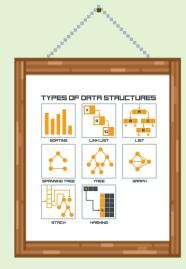


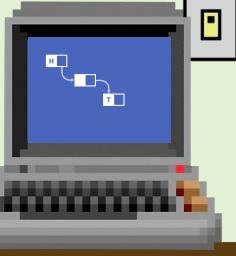


# Remover

- rem->prox->ant = rem->ant;
- rem->ant->prox = rem->prox;
- ■rem->prox=NULL;
- ■rem->ant=NULL;



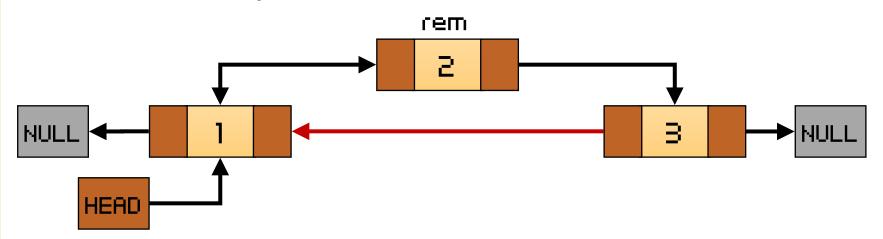


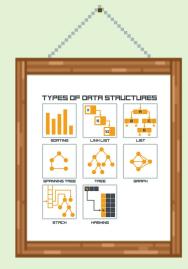


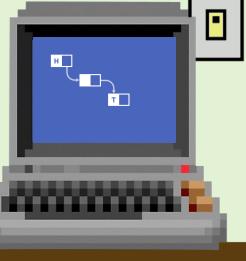
#### Remover

```
■rem->prox->ant = rem->ant;
```

- rem->ant->prox = rem->prox;
- ■rem->prox=NULL;
- ■rem->ant=NULL;



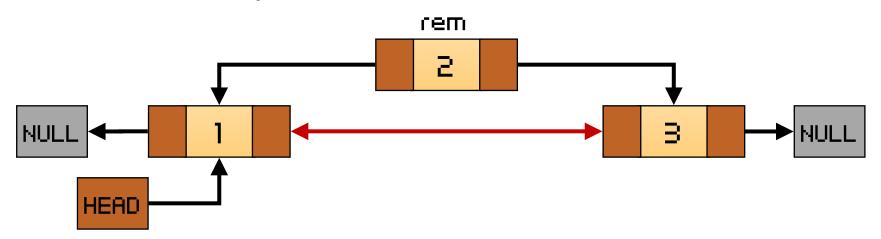


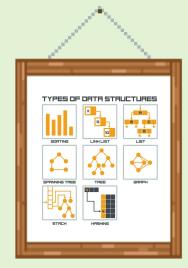


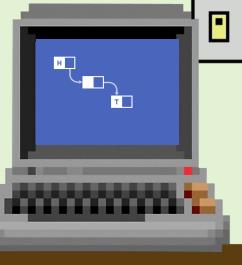
#### Remover

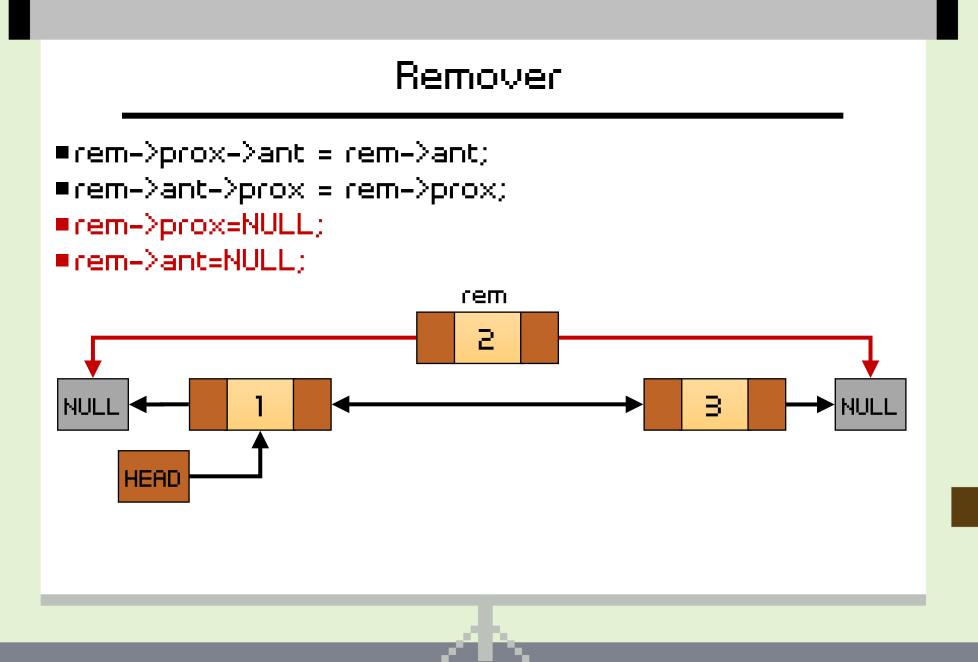
```
rem->prox->ant = rem->ant;
```

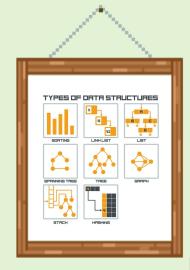
- ■rem->ant->prox = rem->prox;
- ■rem->prox=NULL;
- ■rem->ant=NULL;

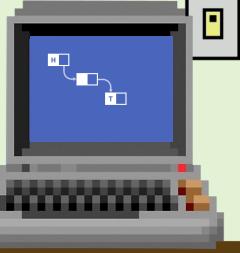












#### Atividade

- Implemente as funções descritas abaixo sobre listas encadeadas duplas
  - Localizar um elemento da lista e trocar de posição com o próximo
  - ■Receber duas listas e concatenar em uma só
  - Receber uma lista e dividir em duas na metade

