



# LINKEDLIST 3

"Act as if what you do makes a difference. It does."

~ William James



BRIGHT  
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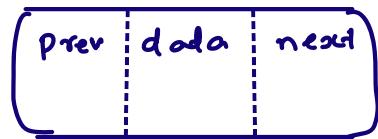
Good  
Evening



## Today's content

01. Doubly linkedlist
02. Deletion in Doubly linkedlist *→ data  
→ Obj reference*
03. Insert a new node just before tail
04. LRU Cache
05. Clone a Linkedlist

## Doubly Linked list



```
class Node {  
    int data;  
    Node next;  
    Node prev;  
  
    Node ( x ) {  
        data = 0;  
        next = null;  
        prev = null;  
    }  
}
```

Node nn = new Node (10);

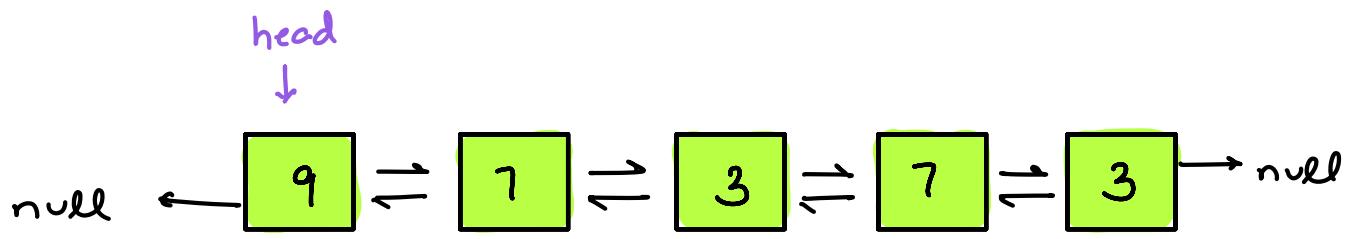
Node xn = new Node (20);



$nn.next = xn$

$xn.prev = nn;$

Q Delete the first occurrence of data  $x$  in given DLL. (If not present  $\rightarrow$  no update)



$x = 7$

$\text{temp} = \text{head};$

$\text{while } (\text{temp} \neq \text{null}) \{$

$\text{if } (\text{temp}. \text{data} == x) \text{ break};$

$\text{temp} = \text{temp}. \text{next};$

$\text{if } (\text{temp} == \text{null}) \text{ return head};$

$\text{else if } (\text{temp}. \text{prev} == \text{null} \text{ && } \text{temp}. \text{next} == \text{null})$

$\text{return null};$

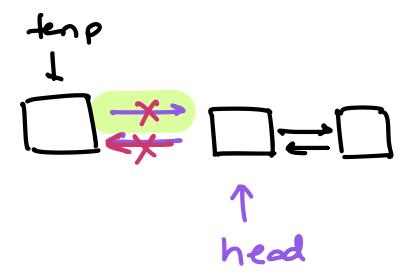
$\text{else if } (\text{temp}. \text{prev} == \text{null})$

$\text{head} = \text{temp}. \text{next}$

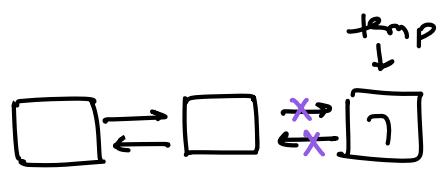
$\text{temp}. \text{next} = \text{null};$

$\text{head}. \text{prev} = \text{null};$

Search for  $x$



else if (`temp.next == null`)



`temp.prev.next = null`

`temp.prev = null;`

3

else {

Node `t1` = `temp.prev`

Node `t2` = `temp.next`;

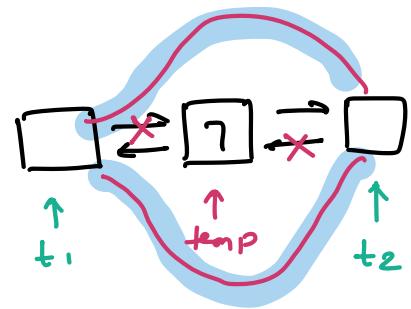
`t1.next = t2`

`t2.prev = t1`

`temp.prev = null`;

`temp.next = null`;

3



TC:  $O(n)$

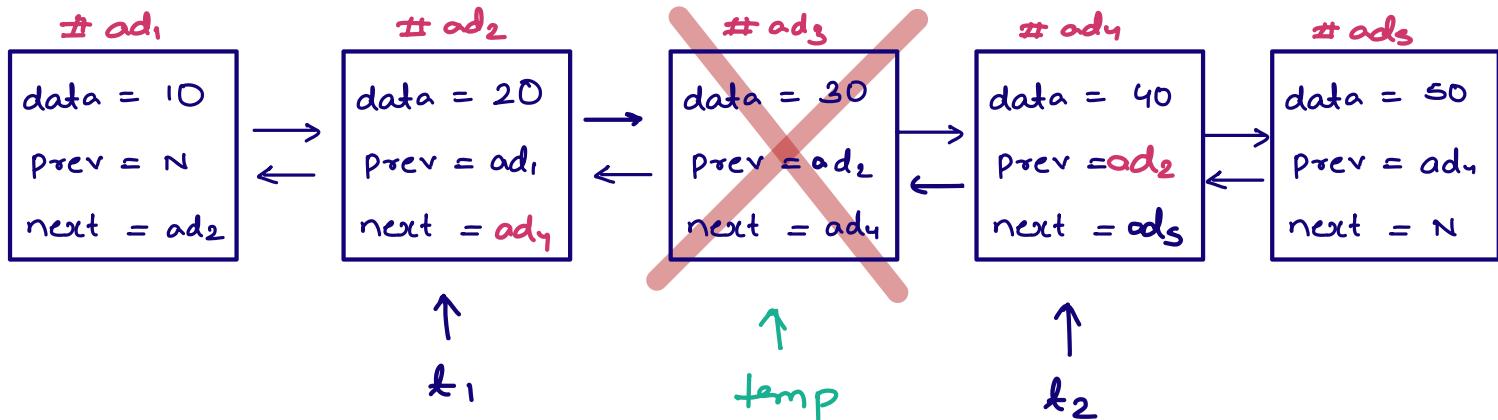
SC:  $O(1)$

# Q1. Delete a given node from DLL

Note:- Node reference/address is given

Note:- Given node is not head/tail node

Eg:- Delete # ad<sub>3</sub>



void deleteNode (Node temp)

Node t<sub>1</sub> = temp.prev;

Node t<sub>2</sub> = temp.next;

t<sub>1</sub>.next = t<sub>2</sub>

t<sub>2</sub>.prev = t<sub>1</sub>

temp.prev = null;

temp.next = null;

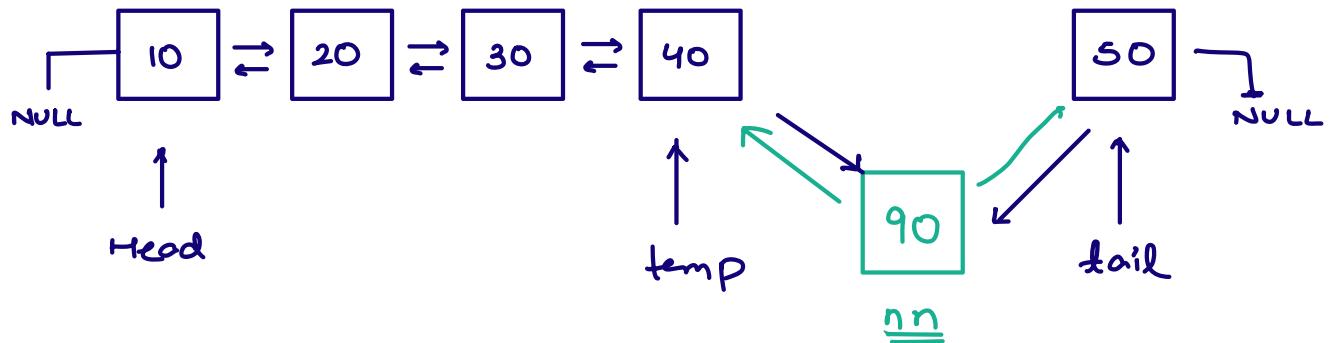
TC: O(1)

SC: O(1)

02. Insert a new node just before tail of doubly linked list

Note :- Tail reference is given in input

Note :- No. of nodes  $\geq 2$



# Insert 90

```
void insertback (Node nn, Node tail)
```

```
Node temp = tail.prev
```

```
nn.next = tail
```

```
nn.prev = temp
```

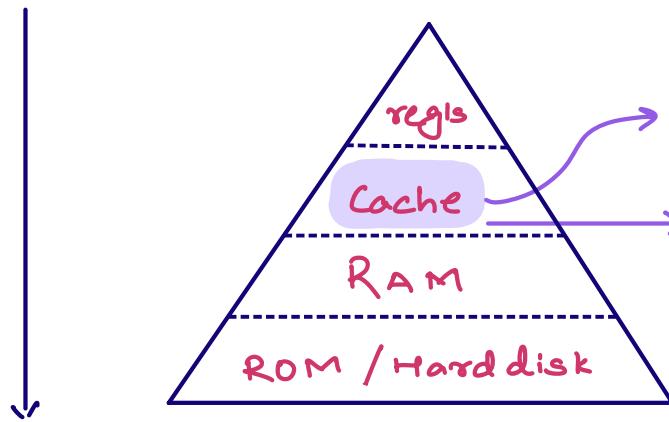
```
temp.next = nn;
```

```
tail.prev = nn;
```

TC: O(1)

SC: O(1)

# Memory hierarchy



Limited storage

LRU : Least recently used

Memory  
Increases

Data : 7 3 9 2 6 10 14 2 10 15

Cache : 5  
del 7 del 3  
ins 10 ins 14

---

X X X X 6 X 14 2 10 15

---

## Flowchart

data = x

Search(x)

Hit  
x is present

remove(x)

insert back(x)

miss  
x is not pr

size(cache)

not full

insert back(x)

full

deletefirst()

insert back(x)

<u>Operation</u>	<u>A L</u>	SLL	SLL + Hashset
search(x)	O(n)	O(n)	O(1)
remove(x)	O(n)	O(n)	O(n) // iterate from start
insertback(x)	O(1)	O(1) → tail is given	O(1)
deletefirst(x)	O(n)	O(1)	O(1)

DLL + Hash Map < int, Node >

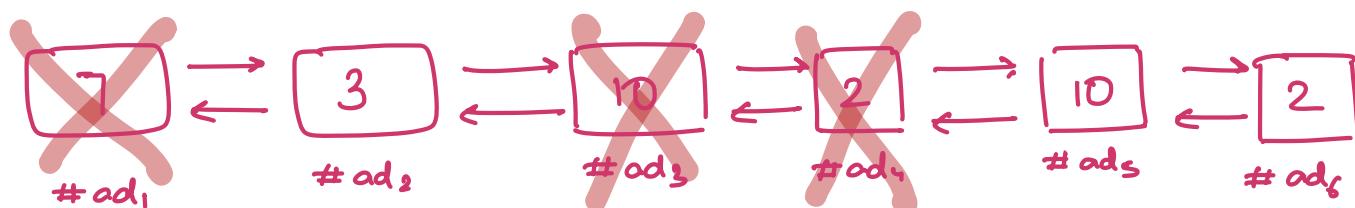
## Operation

Search(x)	O(1)
remove(x)	O(1)
insertback(z)	O(1)
deletefirst(x)	O(1)

Data = 7, 3, 10, 2, 10, 2 Cache = 3

HashMap {  ~~$\langle 7, \#ad_1 \rangle$~~ ,  $\langle 3, \#ad_2 \rangle$ ,  $\langle 10, \#ad_3 \rangle$ ,  $\langle 2, \#ad_4 \rangle$  }

DLL =



\* Create a dummy head & dummy tail to save yourself from the edge cases

..... LRU (int x, int limit)

if (hm.containskey(x) == true)

Node temp = hm.get(x) // address of x

deleteNode(temp);

Node nn = new Node(x);

insertback(nn, tail);

hm.put(x, nn);

3  
else {

if (hm.size() == limit)

Node temp = head.next;

deleteNode(temp);

hm.remove(temp.data);

3

Node nn = newNode(x)

insertback(nn, tail); ←

hm.put(x, nn);

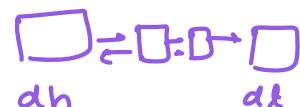
3

Node head = new Node(-1)

Node tail = new Node(-1)

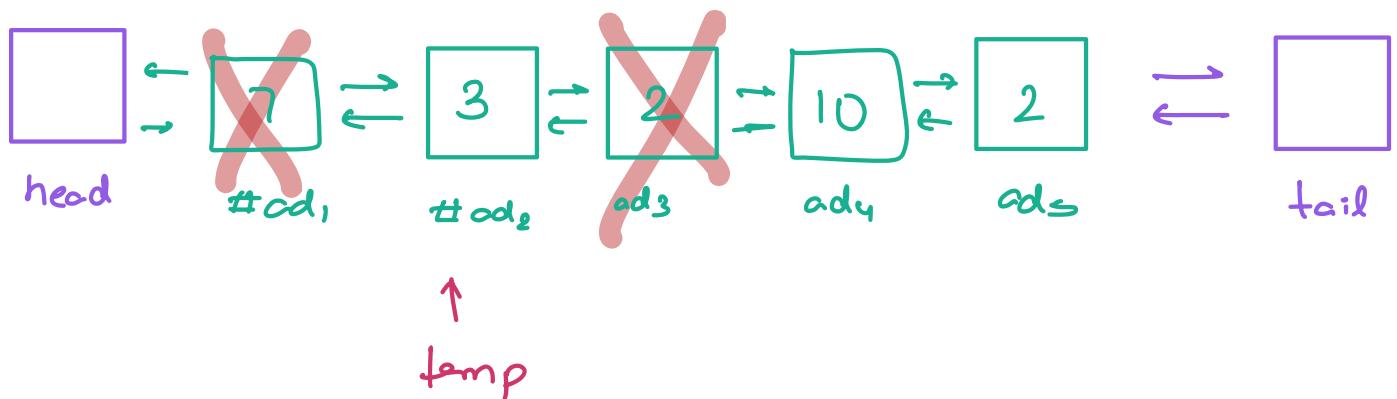
head.next = tail;

tail.prev = head;



Data = 7, 3, 2, 10, 2 limit = 3

HashMap = { <7, ad<sub>1</sub>> <3, ad<sub>2</sub>> <2, ad<sub>3</sub>> <10, ad<sub>4</sub>>



$$\text{temp} = \text{ad}_3$$

10:31 pm → 10:41 pm

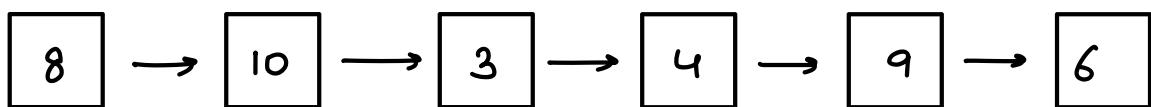
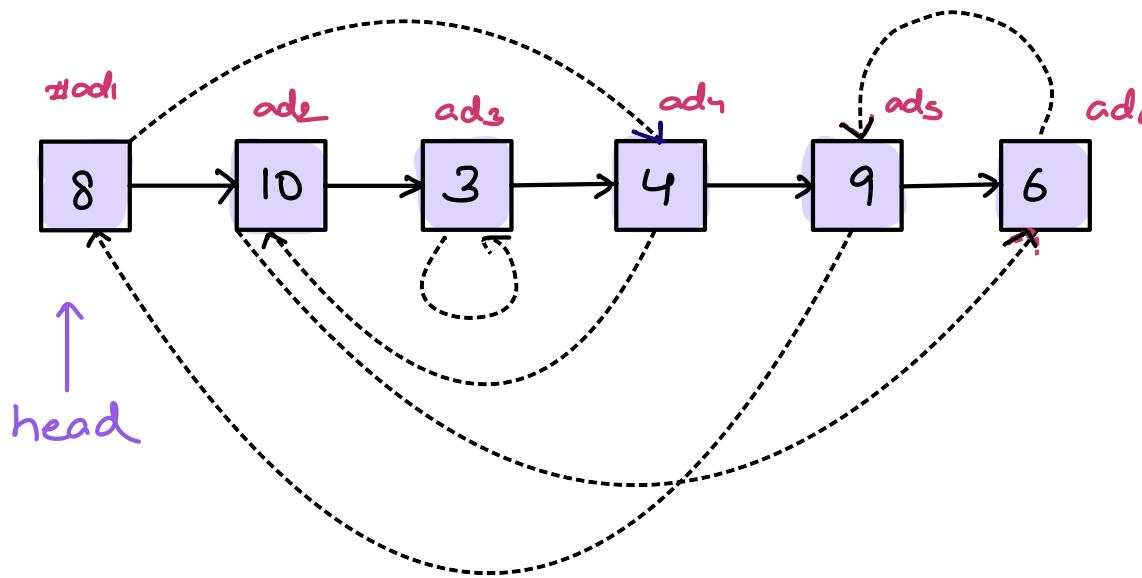
clone Linked List

```
class Node {  
    int data;  
    Node next; // pointing to next node  
    Node rand; // pointing to any one node in LL.  
}
```

Note: Rand is not null

Given a LinkedList , create & return clone of it.

Expected SC: O(1)



Brute force

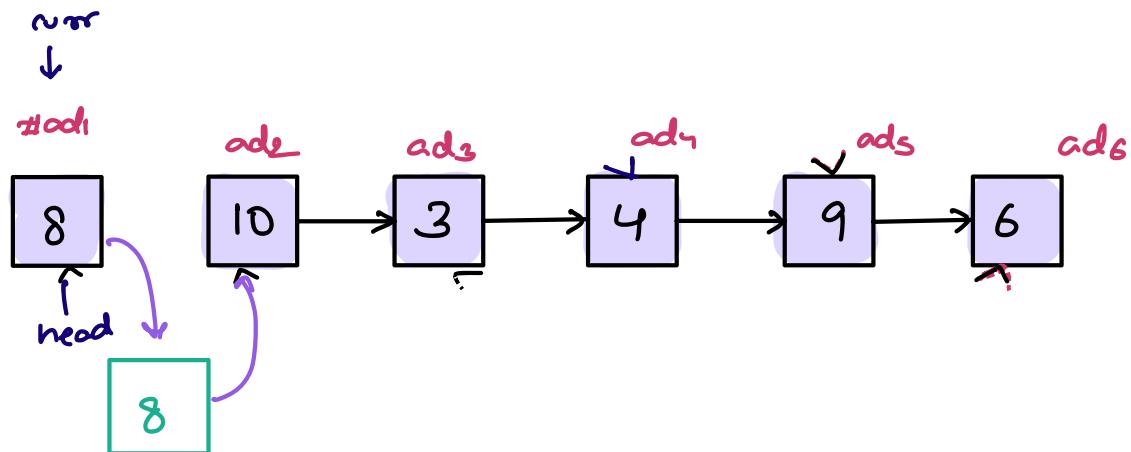
TC:  $O(n^2)$

SC: O(1)

01. Create a clone LL just by using next ptr
02. For every node in a given LL , we need to get the random ptr
03. Iterate on cloned LL & search for the data
04. Create the random link with that node.

## Idea 2

01. Interleaved all the new nodes in between the old linkedlist



Node curr = head;

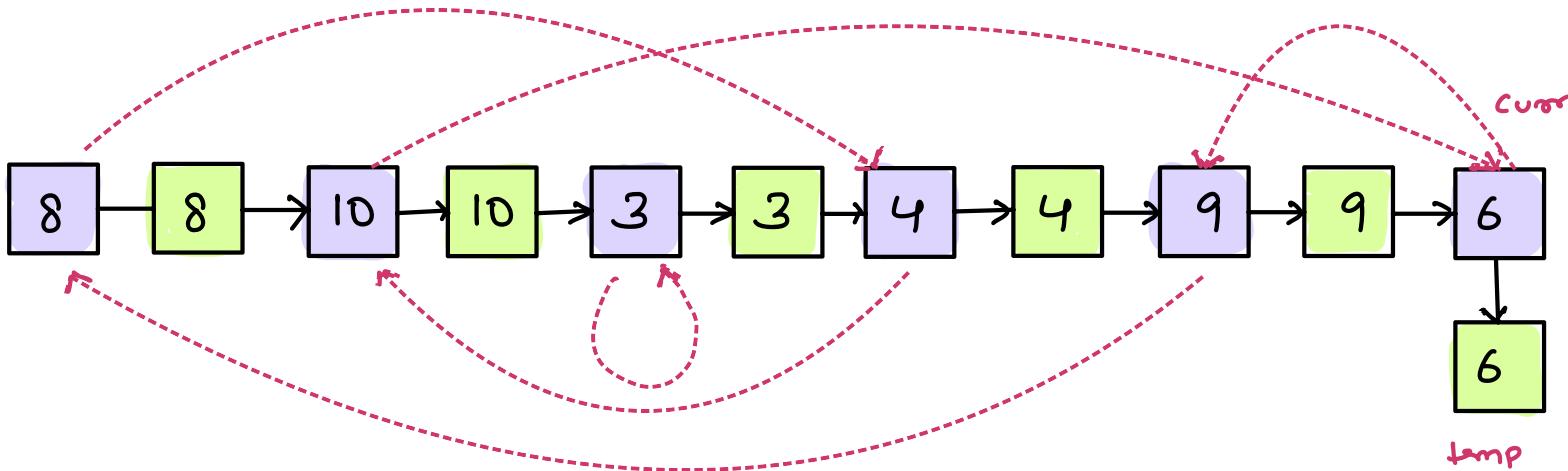
while (curr != null)

    Node nn = new Node (curr.data)

        nn.next = curr.next;

        curr.next = nn;

        curr = curr.next.next;



02 Populate the random ptr for green LL

$$\text{temp.random} = \underbrace{\text{curr.random} \cdot \text{next}}_{\text{4}} \quad \underbrace{\text{4}}_{\text{4}}$$

Node curr = head;

Node temp = head.next;

while (curr != null) {

temp.rand = curr.random.next

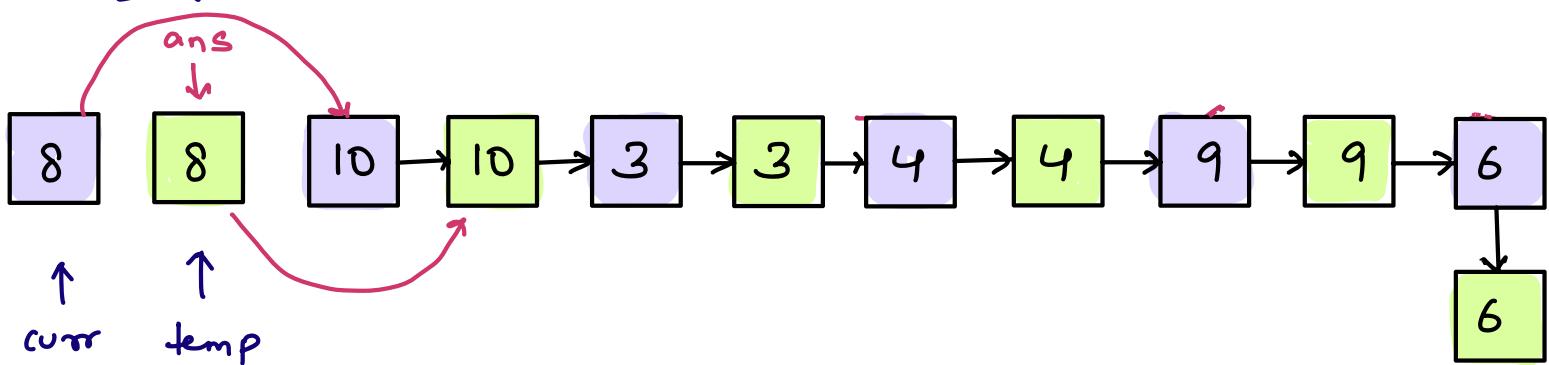
curr = curr.next.next;

if (temp.next != null) {

temp = temp.next.next;

// handle edge case if  
only

### 03. Detach both the LL



`curr = head`

`temp = head.next`

`ans = temp`

`while (curr != null)`

`curr.next = curr.next.next`

`if (temp.next != null) {`

`temp.next = temp.next.next; // handle the edge case`

`curr = curr.next;`

`temp = temp.next;`

`}`

`return ans;`

TC: O(n)

SC: O(1)