

CSC 215

Math and Computer Science



View as Separate Items (node)

1

3

5

6

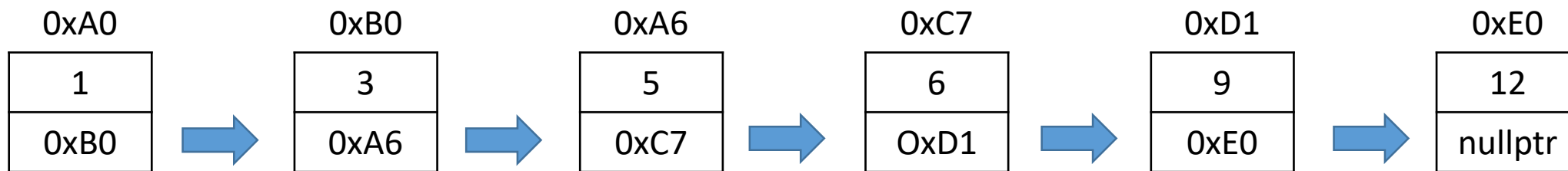
9

12

Store address of next node

0xA0	0xB0	0xA6	0xC7	0xD1	0xE0
1	3	5	6	9	12
0xB0	0xA6	0xC7	0xD1	0xE0	

A Linked List



Last node will contain the value nullptr to indicate the end of the list.

Node Structure

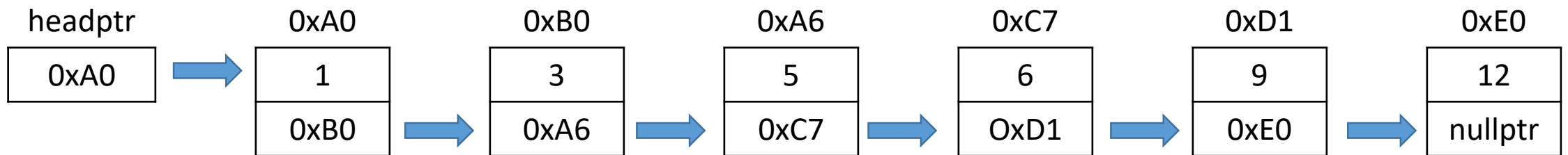
```
struct node
{
    int item;
    node *next;
};
```

Where is the first node

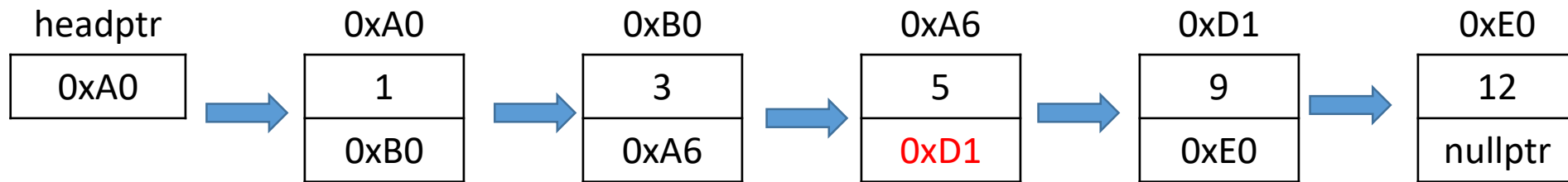
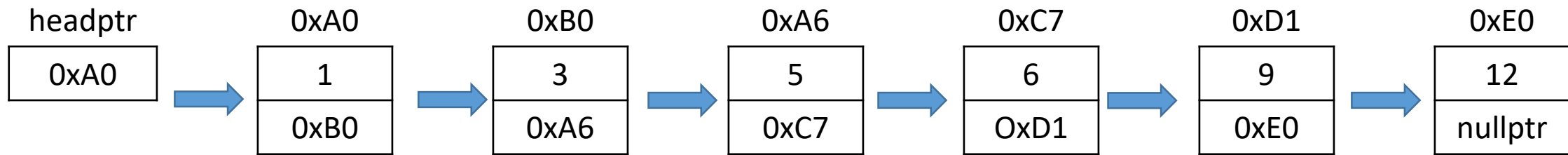
- Must have a way to access the first element
- This is usually call headptr in textbooks
- It is just a pointer to the first node in the list
- Set to nullptr to indicate an empty list

```
node *headptr = nullptr;
```

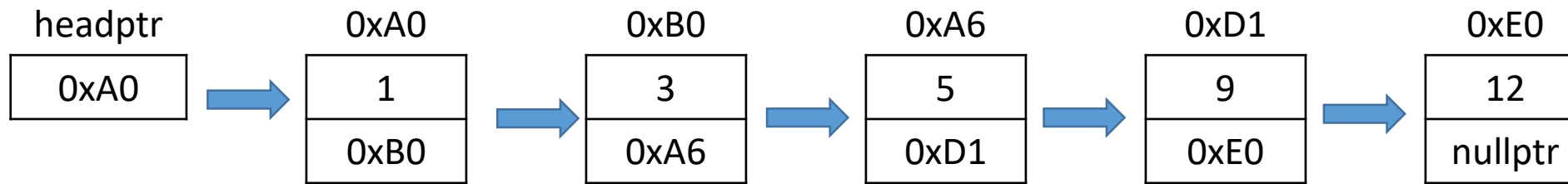
A Linked List



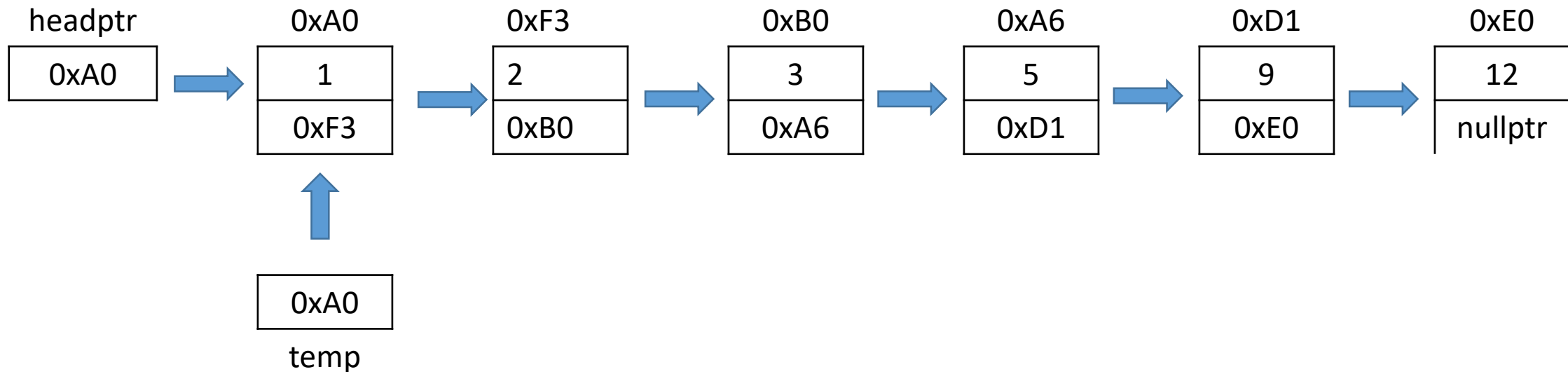
The list Shrinks – remove 6



The list Grows – Insert 2



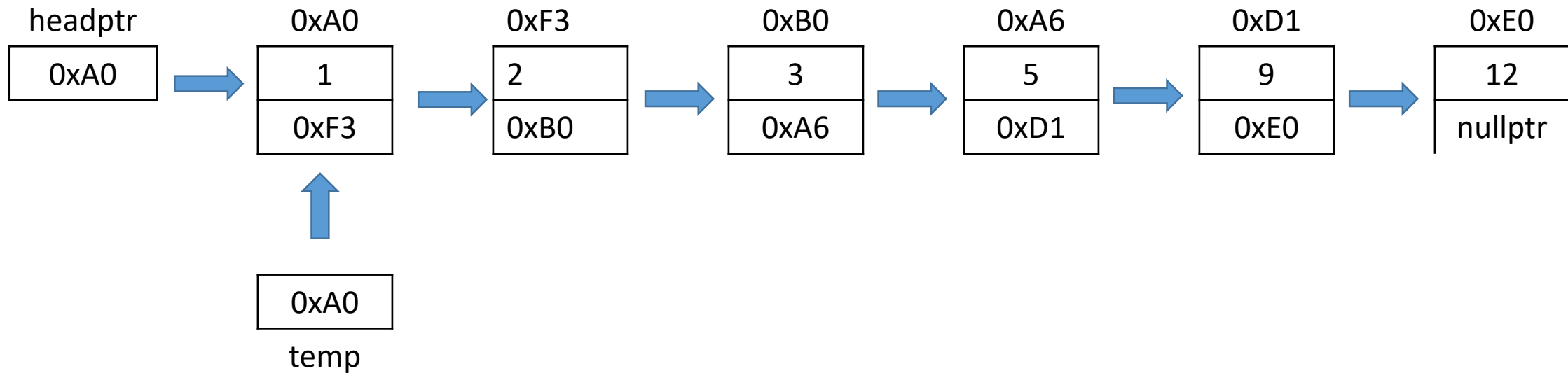
Walking the list



```
node *temp = nullptr;  
//copy headptr into temp;  
temp = headptr;
```

Use a temporary pointer (temp). Never change headptr unless absolutely necessary

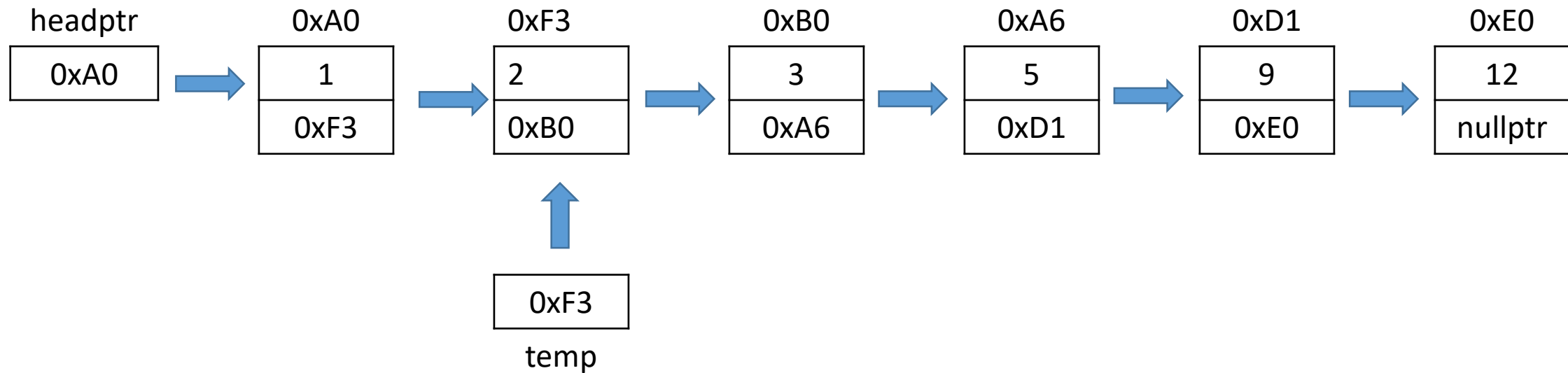
Walking Through the List



Output:
1

Out item and move temp down

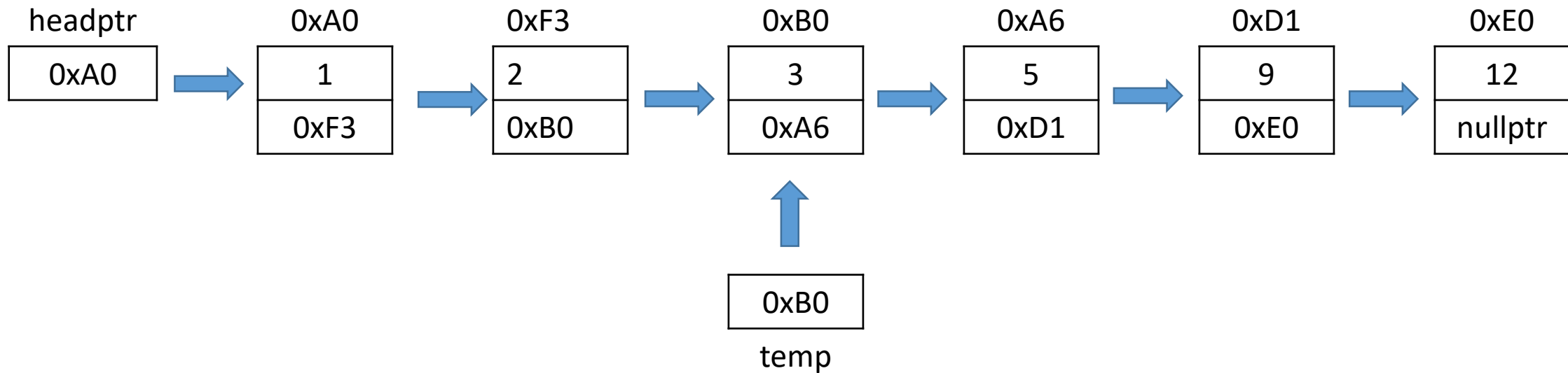
Walking the list



Output:
1 2

Output item and move temp down

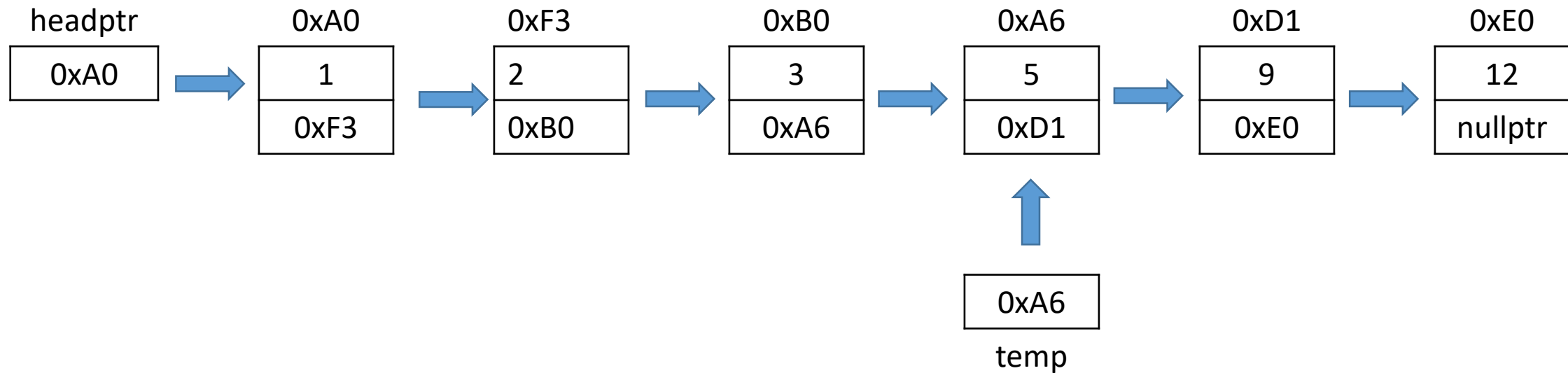
Walking the list



Output:
1 2 3

Output item and move temp down

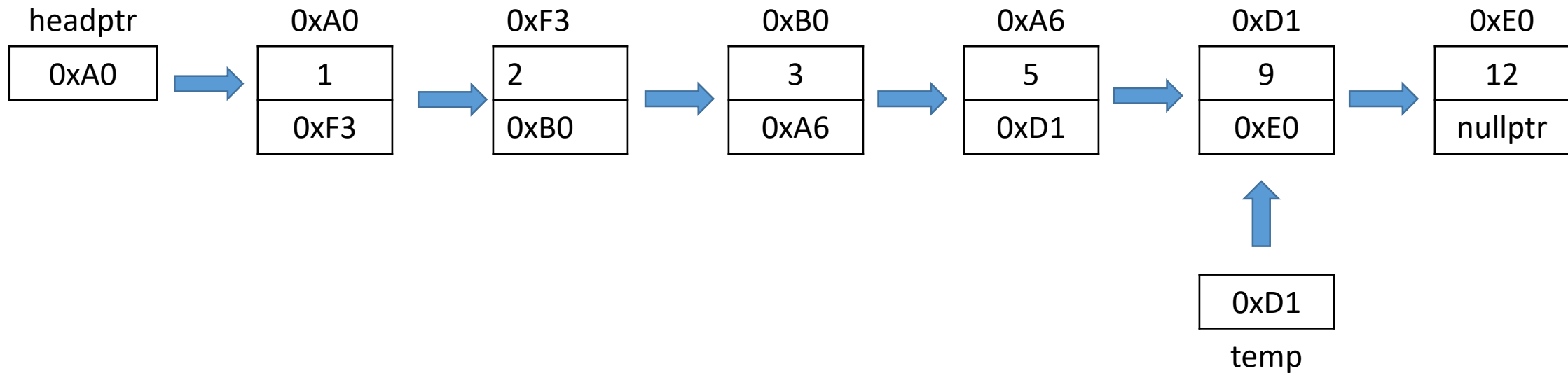
Walking the list



Output:
1 2 3 5

Output item and move temp down

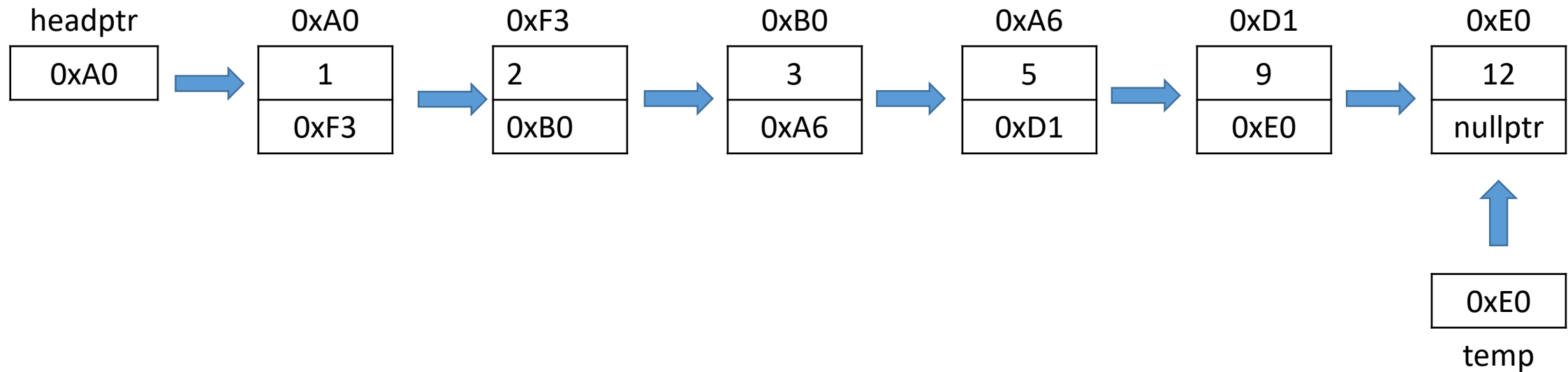
Walking the list



Output:
1 2 3 5 9

Output item and move temp down

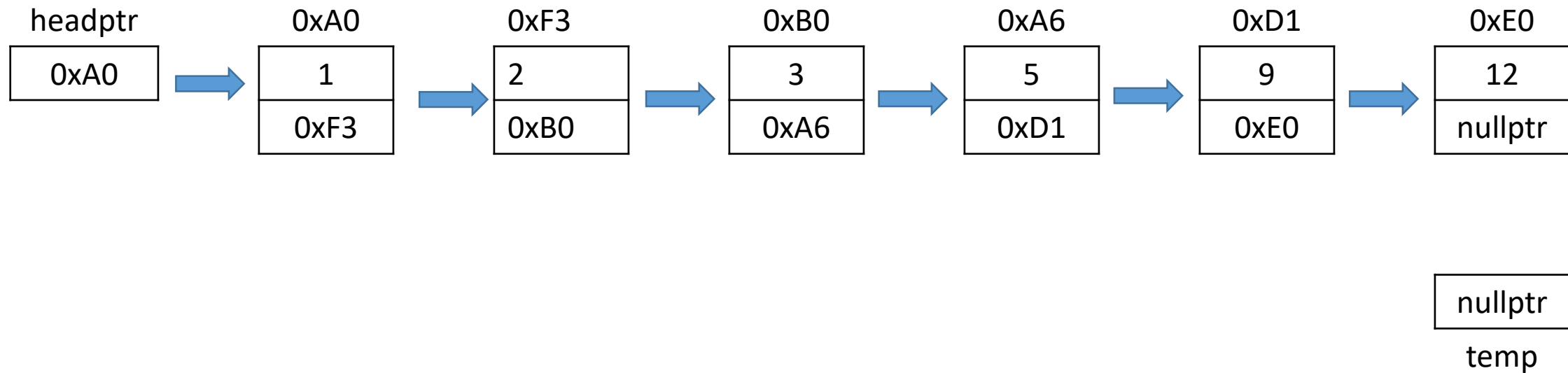
Walking the list



Output:
1 2 3 5 9 12

Output item and move temp down

Walking the list



Output:
1 2 3 5 9 12

Temp has the value nullptr quit.

Walking the Linked List

- This concept is used for many functions
 - Find
 - Count items
 - Print

Building the List

- Must handle insertions into
 1. Empty List
 2. Beginning of the List
 3. Middle of the List
 4. End of the list

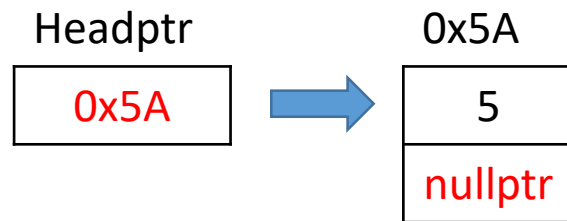
Empty List Insertion

- Add something into the list to make it valid

Headptr

nullptr

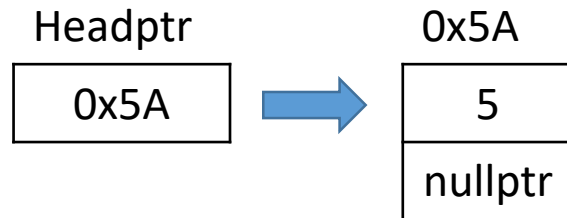
- After adding a node, it must be a valid list



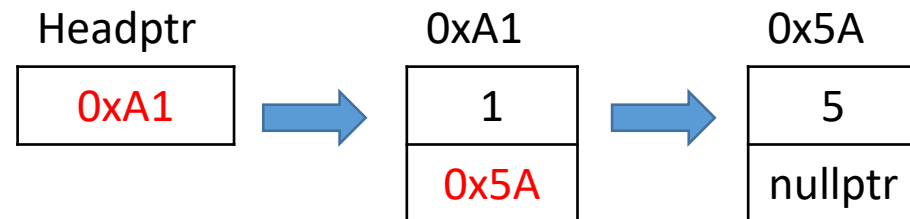
- Notice the last node has a nullptr and headptr now has address of the first node

Beginning of the List Insertion

- Add something to the front of the list



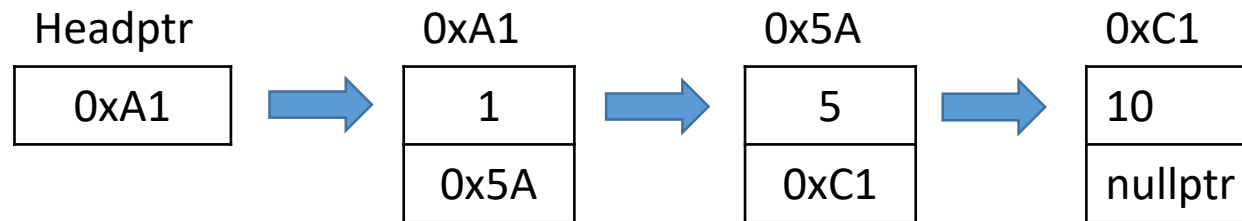
- After adding a node, it must be a valid list



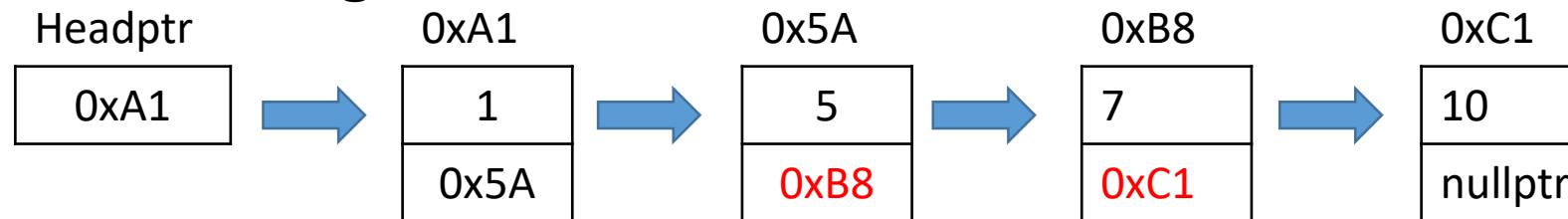
- First node point to the old of list
- Headptr has the address of the new node at the front of the list

Middle of the List Insertion

- Add something to the middle of the list



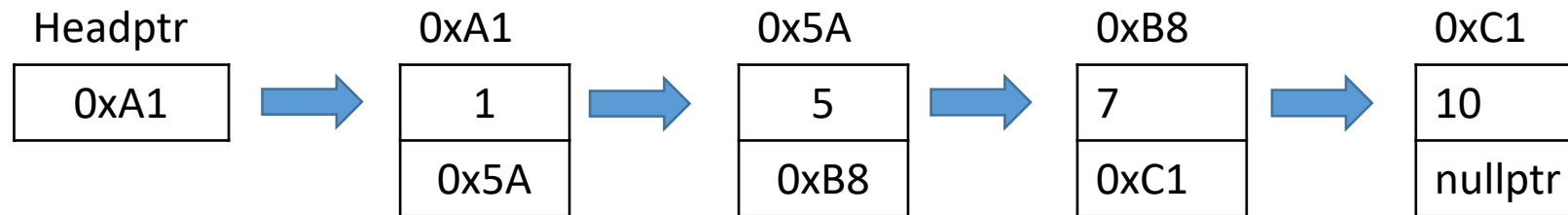
- After adding a node, it must be a valid list



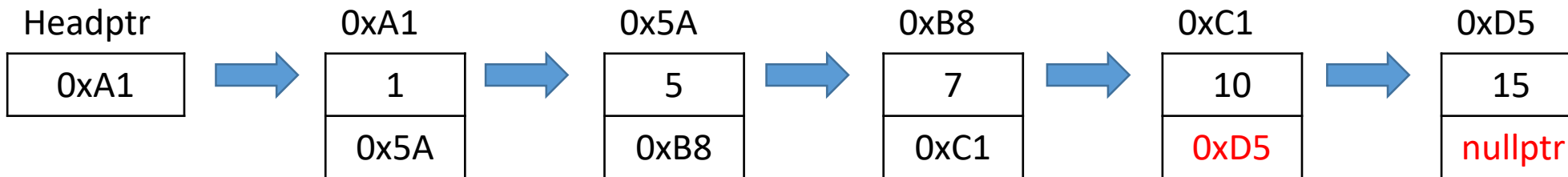
- New node contains the address of the remain list
- Node prior to the new node has address of the new node

End of the List Insertion

- Add something to the middle of the list



- After adding the node, it must be a valid list



- Old end of list points to new node
- New end of list has nullptr to show no more list

Removing from the List

- Must handle deletions from
 1. Empty list
 2. Beginning of List
 3. Middle of List
 4. End of List
 5. Last remaining node in the list

Empty List Removal

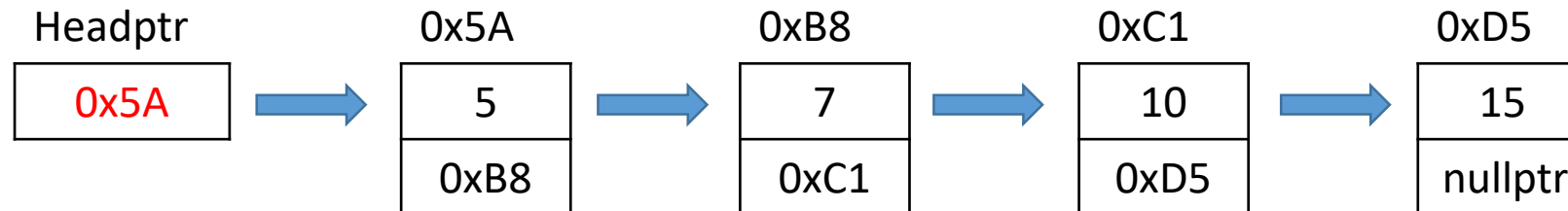
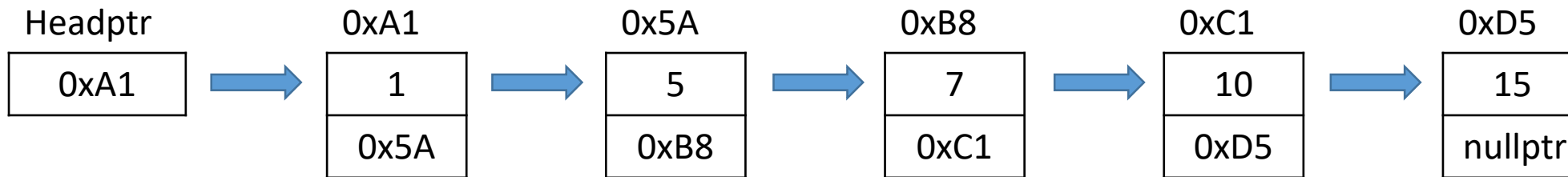
- Removal will fail but your routine should handle it

Headptr

nullptr

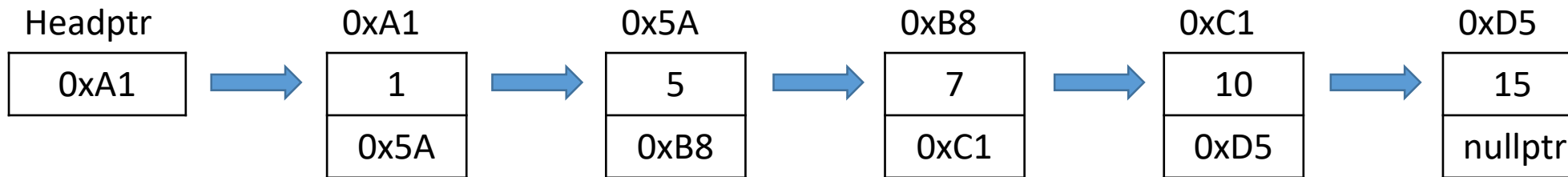
Front of List Removal

- Headptr will point to the remaining nodes in the list.

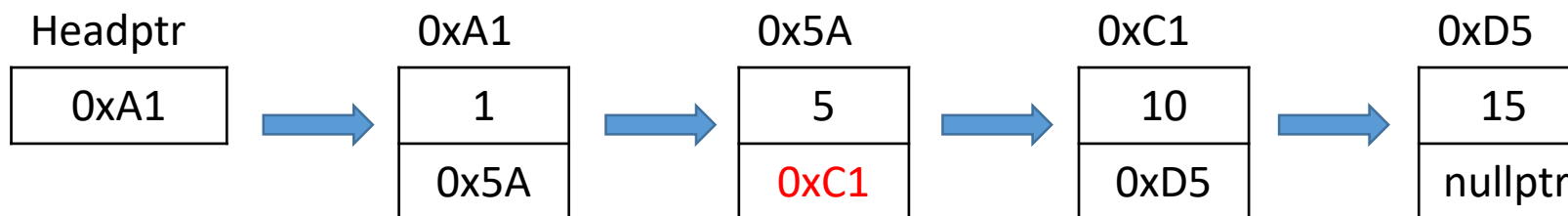


Middle of List Removal

- Headptr will point to the remaining nodes in the list.

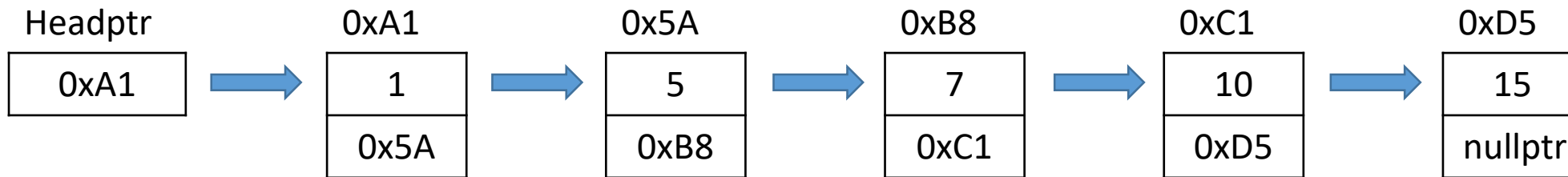


- Node before must bypass the node being removed.

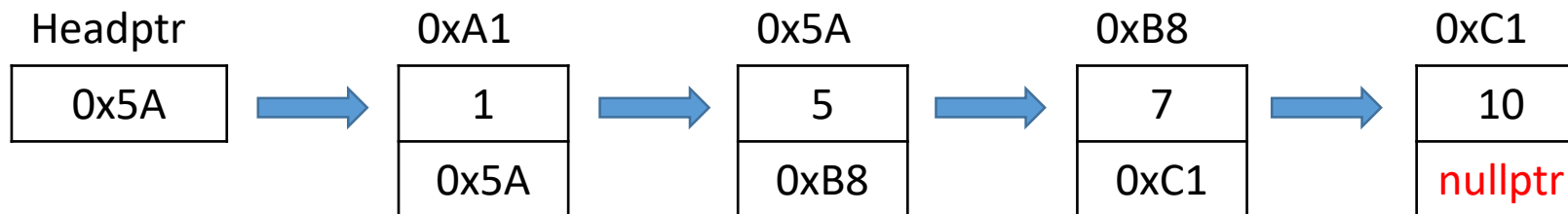


End of List Removal

- Headptr will point to the remaining nodes in the list.

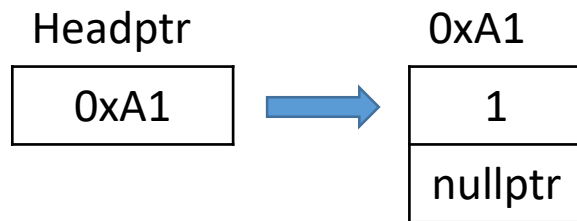


- Node just before the end must contain the nullptr.



Last Node in the List Removal

- Is a remove from the front, but it is the only node in list



- headptr must contain the value of nullptr after removal

