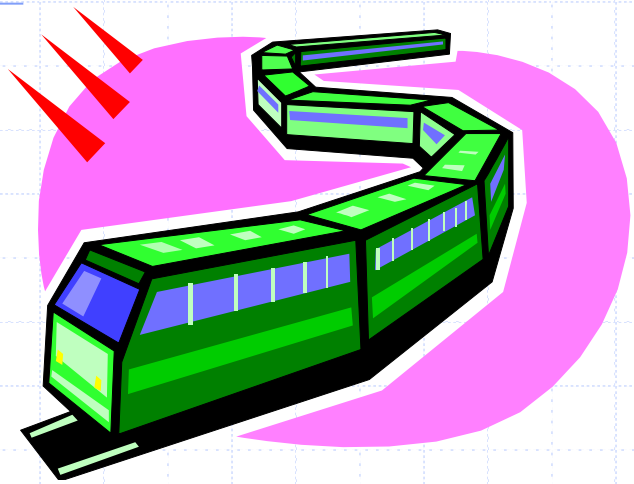
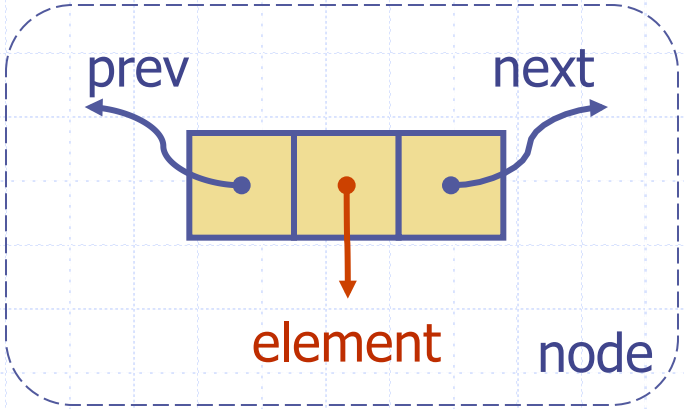
Presentation for use with the textbook Data Structures and Algorithms in Java, 6th edition, by M. T. Goodrich, R. Tamassia, and M. H. Goldwasser, Wiley, 2014

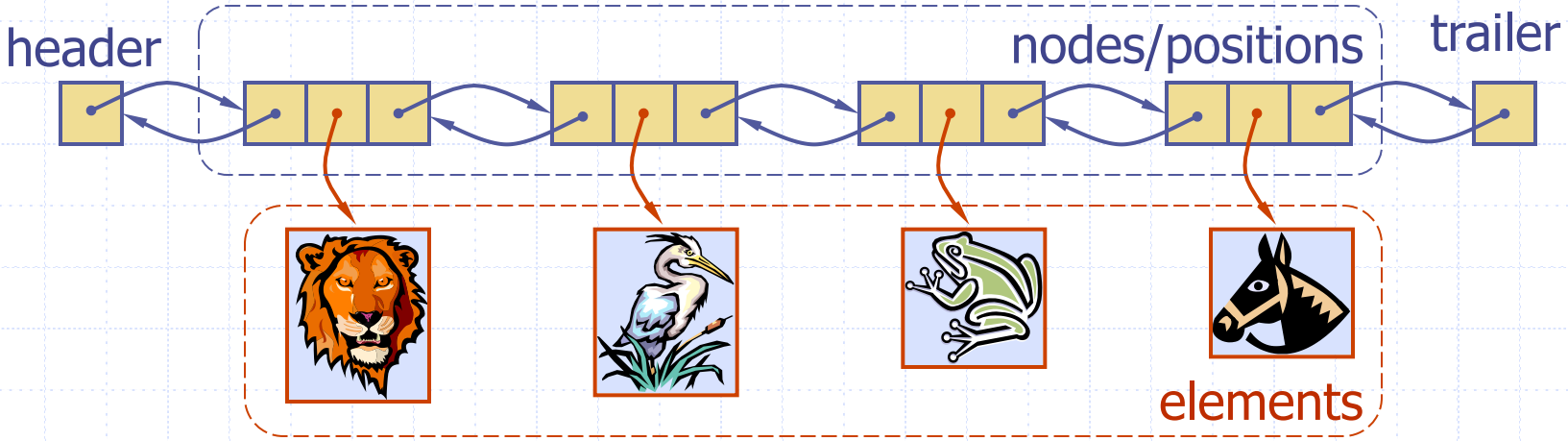
Doubly Linked Lists



Doubly Linked List

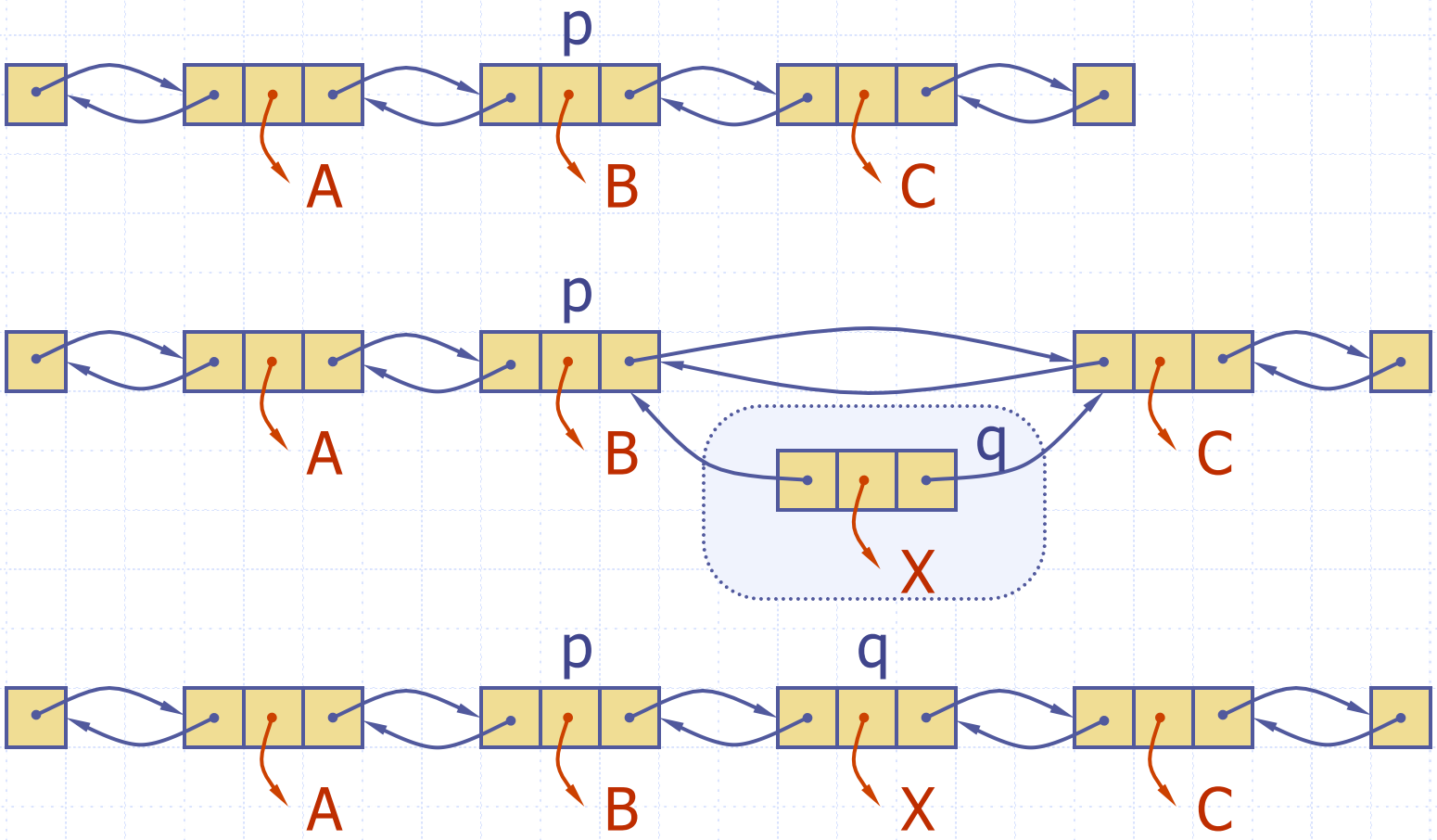
- A doubly linked list can be traversed forward and backward
- Nodes store:
  - element
  - link to the previous node
  - link to the next node
- Special trailer and header nodes





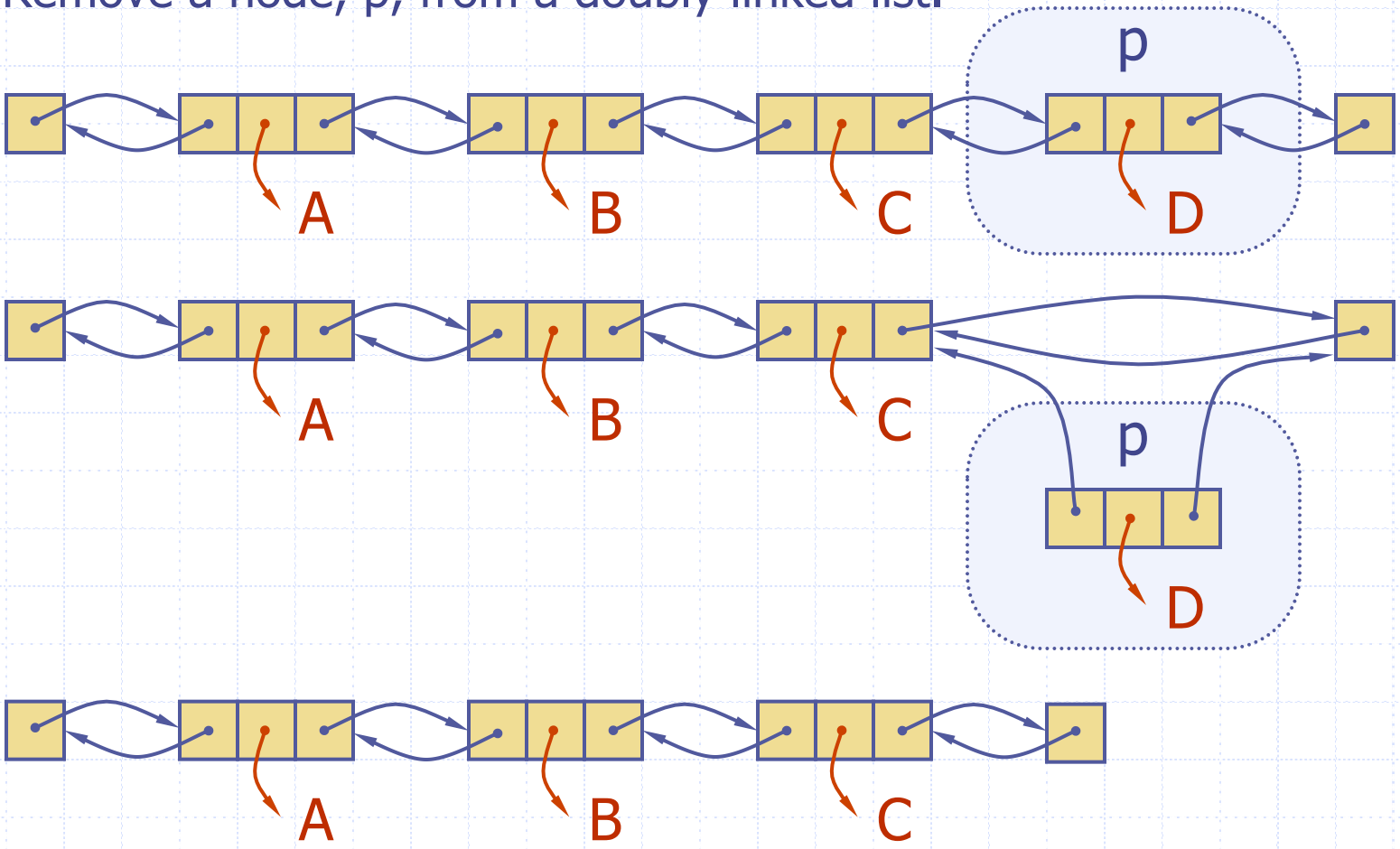
Insertion

- Insert a new node, q, between p and its successor.



Deletion

- Remove a node, p, from a doubly linked list.



Doubly-Linked List in Java

```
1  /** A basic doubly linked list implementation. */
2  public class DoublyLinkedList<E> {
3    //--------------- nested Node class ---------------
4    private static class Node<E> {
5      private E element;                  // reference to the element stored at this node
6      private Node<E> prev;               // reference to the previous node in the list
7      private Node<E> next;               // reference to the subsequent node in the list
8      public Node(E e, Node<E> p, Node<E> n) {
9        element = e;
10       prev = p;
11       next = n;
12     }
13     public E getElement( ) { return element; }
14     public Node<E> getPrev( ) { return prev; }
15     public Node<E> getNext( ) { return next; }
16     public void setPrev(Node<E> p) { prev = p; }
17     public void setNext(Node<E> n) { next = n; }
18   } //---------- end of nested Node class ----------
19
```

Doubly-Linked List in Java, 2

```
21    private Node<E> header;                          // header sentinel
22    private Node<E> trailer;                         // trailer sentinel
23    private int size = 0;                            // number of elements in the list
24    /** Constructs a new empty list. */
25    public DoublyLinkedList( ) {
26      header = new Node<>(null, null, null);         // create header
27      trailer = new Node<>(null, header, null);      // trailer is preceded by header
28      header.setNext(trailer);                       // header is followed by trailer
29    }
30    /** Returns the number of elements in the linked list. */
31    public int size( ) { return size; }
32    /** Tests whether the linked list is empty. */
33    public boolean isEmpty( ) { return size == 0; }
34    /** Returns (but does not remove) the first element of the list. */
35    public E first( ) {
36      if (isEmpty( )) return null;
37      return header.getNext( ).getElement( );        // first element is beyond header
38    }
39    /** Returns (but does not remove) the last element of the list. */
40    public E last( ) {
41      if (isEmpty( )) return null;
42      return trailer.getPrev( ).getElement( );       // last element is before trailer
43    }
```

Doubly-Linked List in Java, 3

```
44    // public update methods
45    /** Adds element e to the front of the list. */
46    public void addFirst(E e) {
47      addBetween(e, header, header.getNext( ));          // place just after the header
48    }
49    /** Adds element e to the end of the list. */
50    public void addLast(E e) {
51      addBetween(e, trailer.getPrev( ), trailer);        // place just before the trailer
52    }
53    /** Removes and returns the first element of the list. */
54    public E removeFirst( ) {
55      if (isEmpty( )) return null;                       // nothing to remove
56      return remove(header.getNext( ));                  // first element is beyond header
57    }
58    /** Removes and returns the last element of the list. */
59    public E removeLast( ) {
60      if (isEmpty( )) return null;                       // nothing to remove
61      return remove(trailer.getPrev( ));                 // last element is before trailer
62    }
```

Doubly-Linked List in Java, 4

```
64    // private update methods
65    /** Adds element e to the linked list in between the given nodes. */
66    private void addBetween(E e, Node<E> predecessor, Node<E> successor) {
67      // create and link a new node
68      Node<E> newest = new Node<>(e, predecessor, successor);
69      predecessor.setNext(newest);
70      successor.setPrev(newest);
71      size++;
72    }
73    /** Removes the given node from the list and returns its element. */
74    private E remove(Node<E> node) {
75      Node<E> predecessor = node.getPrev( );
76      Node<E> successor = node.getNext( );
77      predecessor.setNext(successor);
78      successor.setPrev(predecessor);
79      size--;
80      return node.getElement( );
81    }
82  } //---------- end of DoublyLinkedList class ----------
```