

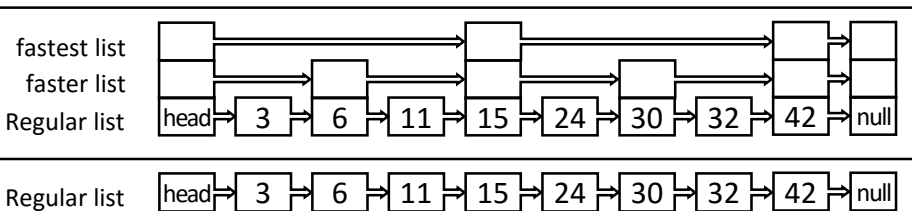
# Skip List (Reference: [http://www.sable.mcgill.ca/~dbelan2/cs251/skip\\_lists.html](http://www.sable.mcgill.ca/~dbelan2/cs251/skip_lists.html))

## Terminology

- A **forward** pointer is a pointer that points to a node ahead in the list.
- A **level  $i$**  node is a node that has  $i$  forward pointers.

## Skip List VS. Regular List

- Trade space for speed

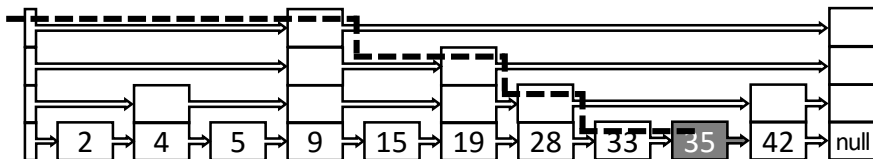


## Initialization (an empty skip list)

- Contains only a level 1 head, pointing to null

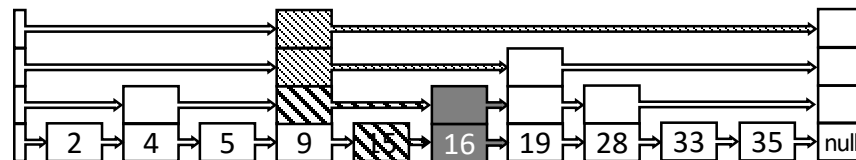
## Search for a *value* by key

- Starts from head's top level (fastest lane);
- Current key = *key*: return *value*;
- Current key < *key* < forward (or forward is null):
  - Already at lowest level: not found;
  - Otherwise: move down to level-1;
- Otherwise: move forward



## Insert a *key-value* pair

- Search, and maintain a list of pointers – *updates* – containing all the turning (moving-down) nodes;
- Key found: update *value*;
- Key not found: create new node with *random* level, and point its forward in each level to null first;
- New node's level > list's level: raise head's level, and point head's new forwards to the new node;
- In each level from 1 to min(old level, new level):
  - Set new node's forward to the forward of *updates*;
  - Set forward of *updates* to the new node.



## Delete a *value* by key

- Similar as insertion: search, and maintain *updates* – turning nodes become: Current key < *key* ≤ forward (or forward is null);
- Key not found: deletion failed;
- In each level of *updates*:
  - Forward of *updates* isn't the target node: updating is done;
  - Otherwise: set forward of *updates* to the target node's forward;
- Remove higher levels, where forward of head is null

