



Middlebury

# CSCI 201: Data Structures

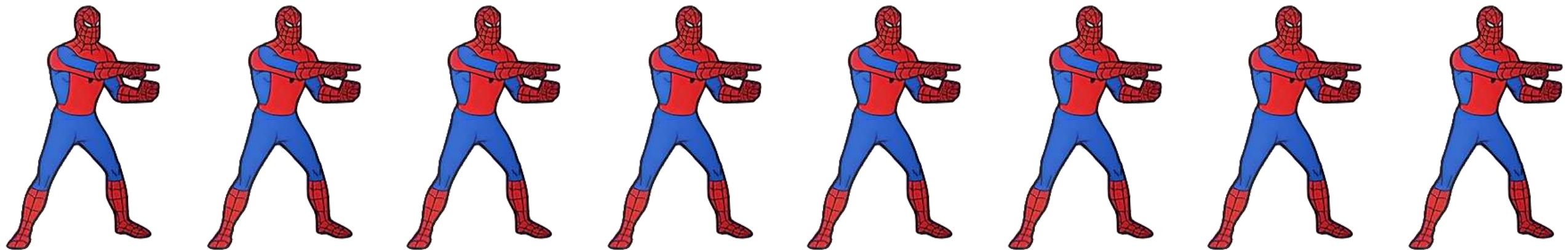
Fall 2024

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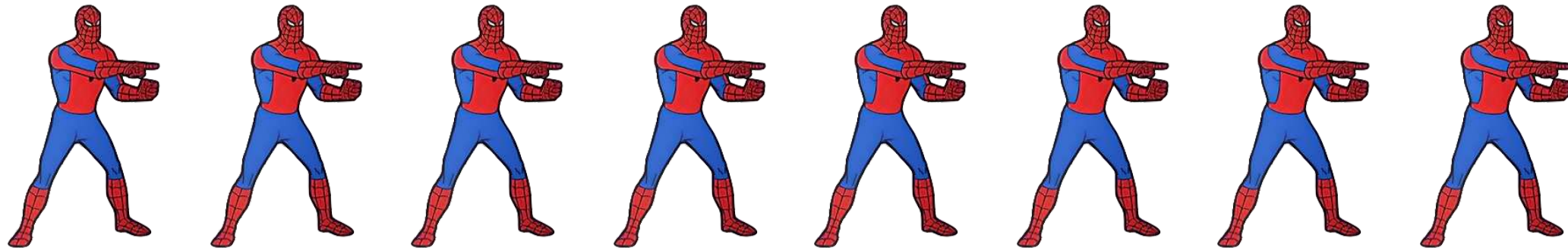
## Lecture 6R: More Linked Lists

# Goals for today:

- Implement a **doubly** linked list.
- Implement a **circular** linked list.
- **Analyze** the performance of various linked list operations.
- **Generic-ify** our linked list implementation.



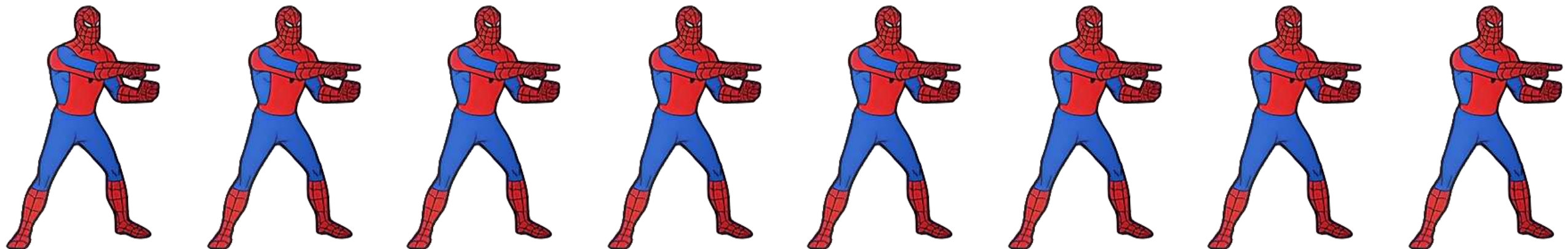
# Types of linked lists.



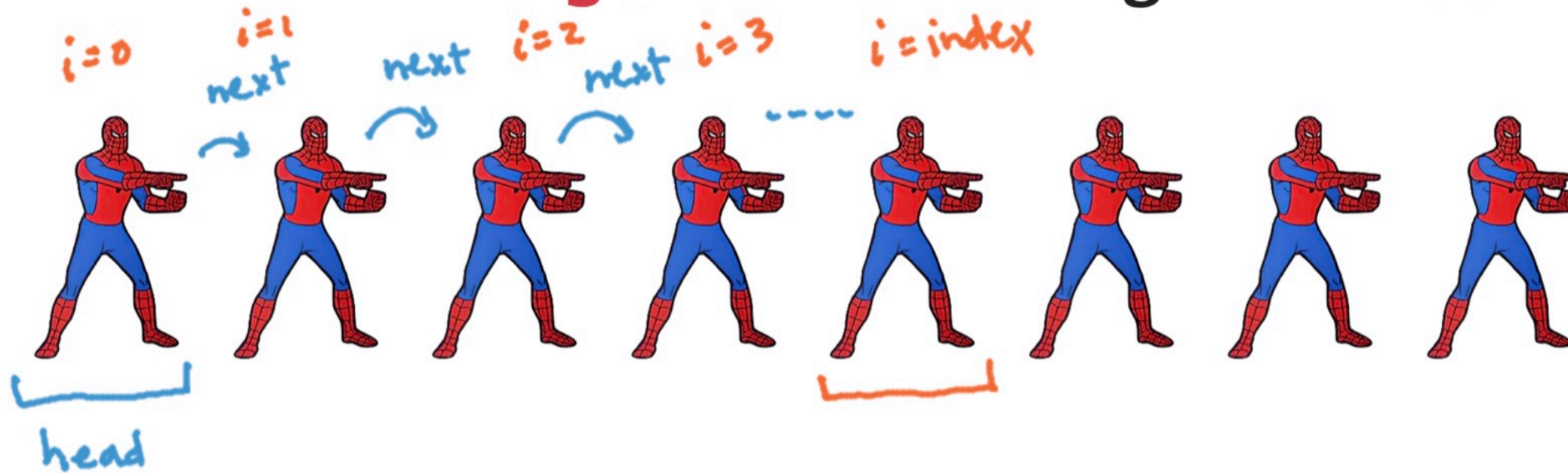
# Redesigning our **LinkedList** (for any type)!

```
1 class ListNode<E> {  
2     public ListNode<E> next;  
3     private E data;  
4  
5     public ListNode(E data) {  
6         this.data = data;  
7         next = null;  
8     }  
9  
10    public E get() {  
11        return data;  
12    }  
13 }
```

```
1 public class LinkedList<E> {  
2     private ListNode<E> head;  
3  
4     public LinkedList() {  
5         head = null;  
6     }  
7 }
```

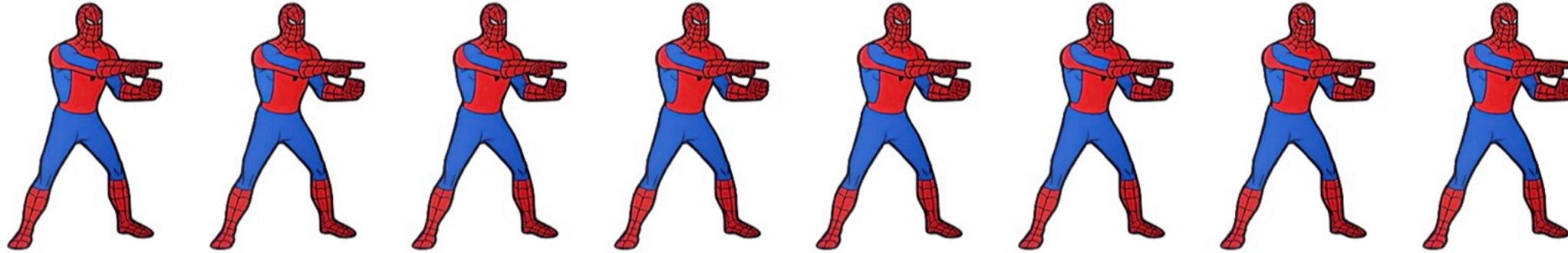


# What if we want to **get** an item at a given **index**?



```
1 public E get(int index) {  
2     ListNode<E> node = head;  
3     for (int i = 0; i < index; i++) {  
4         node = node.next;  
5     }  
6     return node.get();  
7 }
```

## Exercise 1: implement **size()** to determine # items in the list.



*n items*

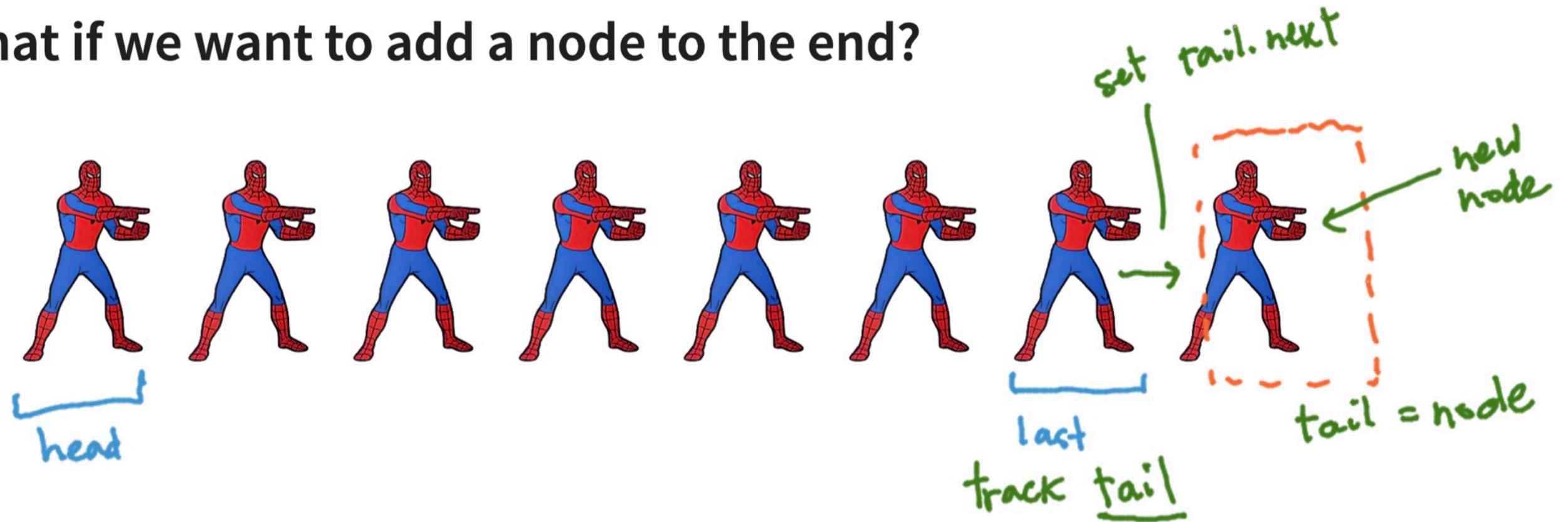
*O(n)*

```
1 int size() {  
2     ListNode<E> node = head;  
3     int nItems = 0;  
4     while (node != null) {  
5         node = node.next;  
6         nItems++;  
7     }  
8     return nItems;  
9 }
```

```
1 public class LinkedList<E> {  
2     ListNode<E> head;  
3     int nItems;  
4  
5     int size() {  
6         // keep track of nItems  
7         // with each add/remove  
8         return nItems;  
9     }  
10 }
```



# What if we want to add a node to the end?



```
1 public class LinkedList<E> {  
2     ListNode<E> head;  
3     ListNode<E> tail;  
4  
5     void addLast(E data) {  
6         // should check if head/tail is not null  
7         ListNode<E> node = new ListNode<E>(data);  
8         tail.next = node;  
9         tail = node;  
10    }  
11 }
```

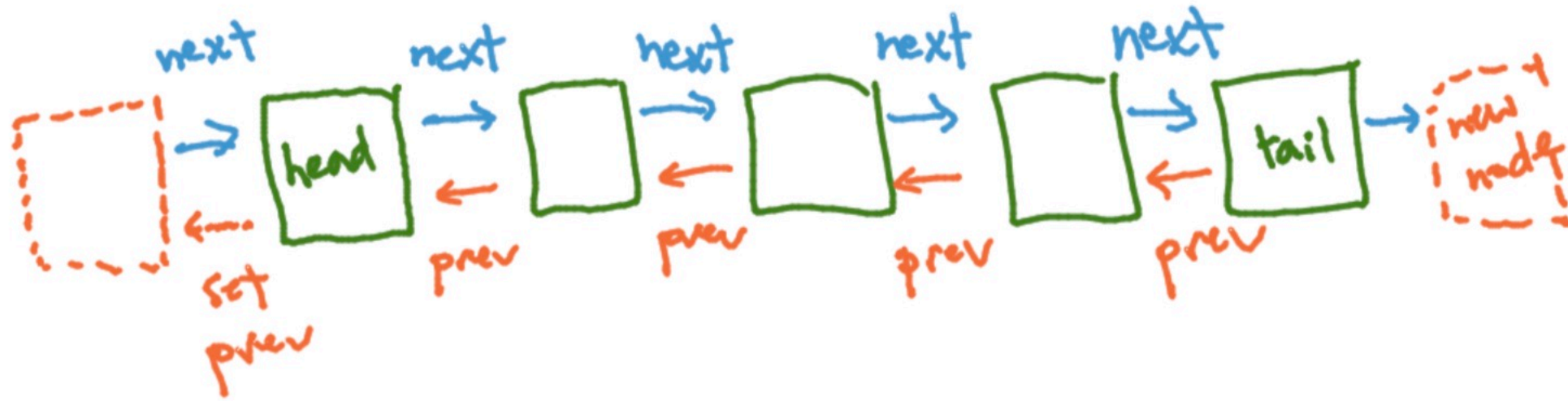
And now let's add a **prev** field to each **ListNode**.  
Why? What if we want to traverse the nodes backwards?



```
1 class ListNode<E> {  
2     public ListNode<E> next;  
3     public ListNode<E> prev;  
4     private E data;  
5  
6     public ListNode(E data) {  
7         this.data = data;  
8         next = null;  
9         prev = null;  
10    }  
11  
12    public E get() {  
13        return data;  
14    }  
15 }
```

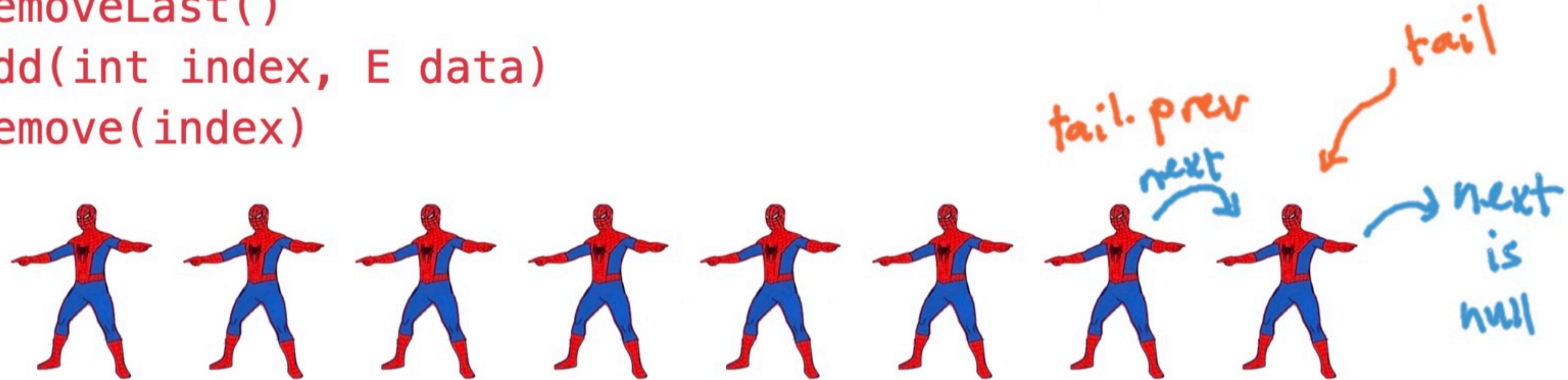


How do **addFirst** and **addLast** change with a doubly-linked list?

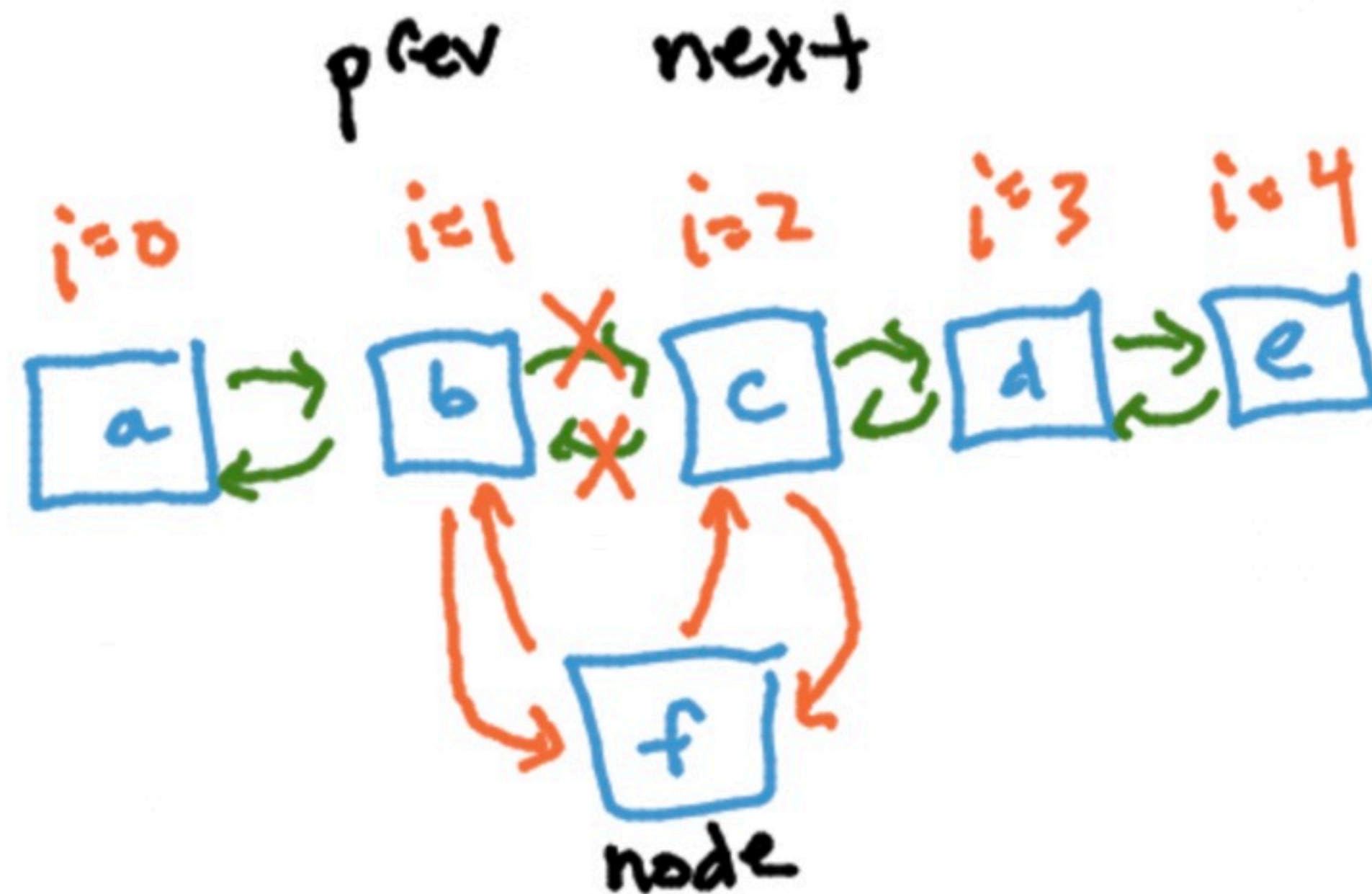


Exercises: use a LiveShare server to complete the following methods for a doubly-linked list.

- `removeLast()`
- `add(int index, E data)`
- `remove(index)`



add:  
`add(2,f)`





# See you tomorrow!

- **Homework 5** due tomorrow (10/18) at 11:59pm.
  - Implement a variant of **Merge Sort**.
- **Lab 5** tomorrow will involve writing our own text editor:
  - Think about how you would represent a line of characters using a linked list, and how to represent the cursor.
- **Midterm Study Guide** will be posted by the end of the week.
- Reminder that Noah ([go/noah](#)) and Smith ([go/smith](#)) have office hours throughout the week and the 201 Course Assistants have drop-in hours in the late afternoons/evenings ([go/cshelp](#)).
- Submit exit ticket 6R today.