

# Linked Lists

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## Accouncements

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- Last day to turn in midterm regrades is tomorrow
- Project Party 3:00 – 5:30 pm in Woz, Soda 430–438
- Lab 08 and HW 04 due today
- Ants has been released!
  - Checkpoint 1 due 7/21
  - Checkpoint 2 due 7/25
  - Project due 7/28
- Last python lecture!!

## Why Linked Lists?

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Python lists are implemented as a "dynamic array", which isn't optimal for all use cases.

🐢 Inserting an element is slow, especially near front of list:

"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"
0	1	2	3	4	5
3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305

***L.insert("AA", 1)***



"A"	"AA"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306

# List Operations

# Insert

---

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

`L.insert(0, 0)`

*Linear*

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

# Append

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

L.append(0)

*Linear*

*Find new memory and copy over old elements*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

## Append

---

Allocate twice as much memory as requested

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

`L.append(0)`

*Constant, but sometimes, linear*

Inserting too many elements can require re-creating the entire list in memory, if it exceeds the pre-allocated memory.

# Delete

---

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

`del L[0]`

*Linear*



# Delete

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

del L[7]

***Constant***

# Access

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Python lists

"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"
0	1	2	3	4	5
3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305

***l[2]***

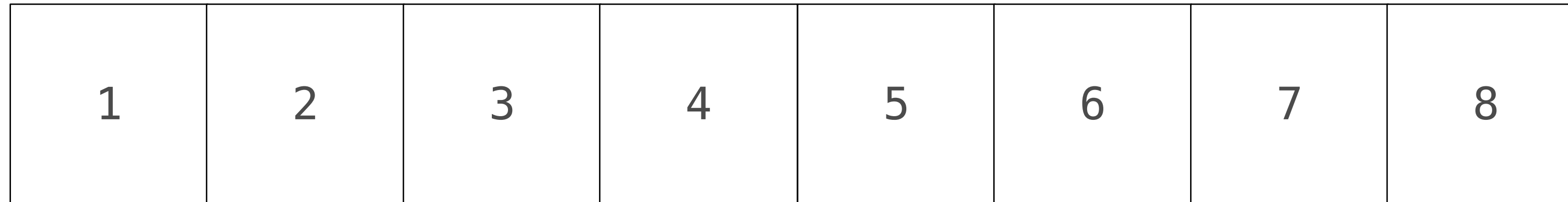
	"C"	
	3	
	3303	3

# Linked Lists

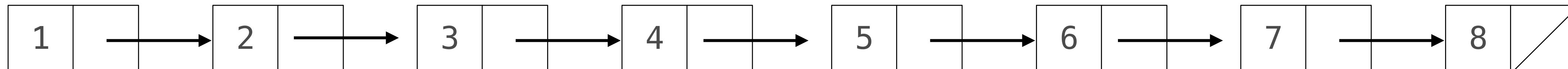
# Lists vs. Linked Lists

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**A list is like a bus**



**A linked list is like a train**



## Linked Lists

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A linked list is a chain of objects where each object holds a **value** and a **reference to the next link**. The list ends when the final reference is empty.



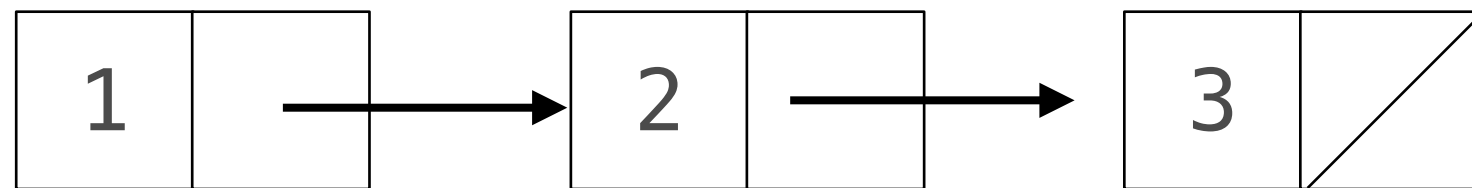
# Linked List Class

## Linked Lists Class

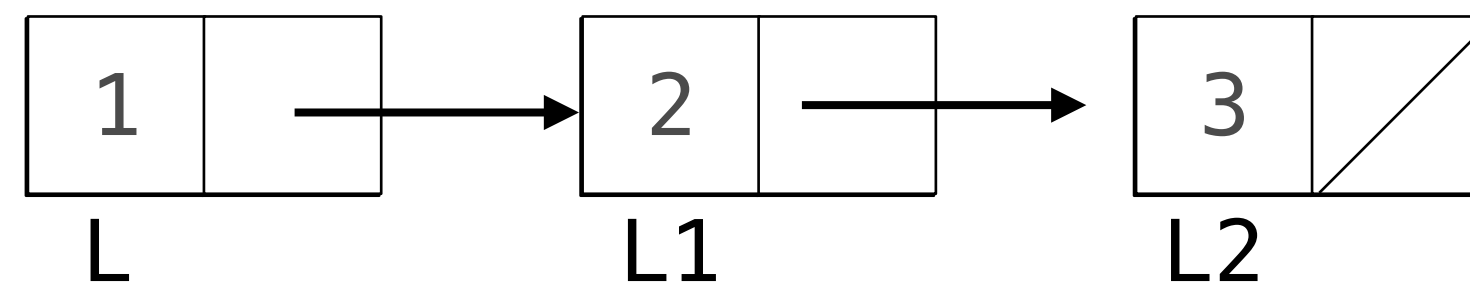
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```
class Link:
    empty = ()

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest
```



```
L = Link(1)
L2 = Link(2)
L3 = Link(3)
```



```
L = Link(1, Link(2), Link(3))
```

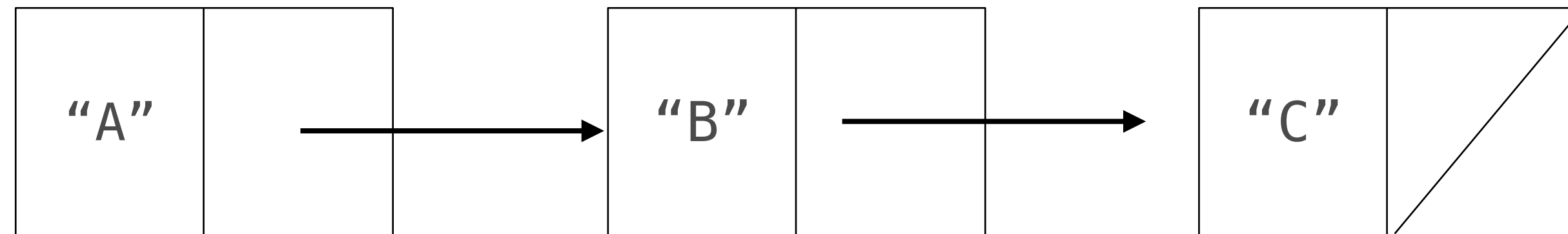
```
L.rest = L2
L1.rest = L3
```

## Mutating Linked Lists

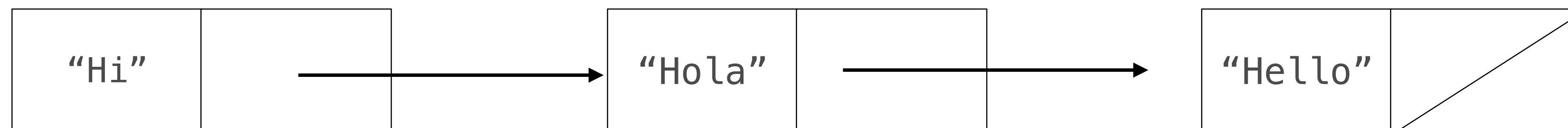
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Attribute assignments can change `first` and `rest` attributes of a `Link`

```
s = Link("A", Link("B", Link("C")))
```



```
s.first = "Hi"  
s.rest.first = "Hola"  
s.rest.rest.first = "Hello"
```





## Beware Infinite Lists

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The rest of a linked list can contain the linked list as a sub-list.

Demo

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# Iterative Print Linked List

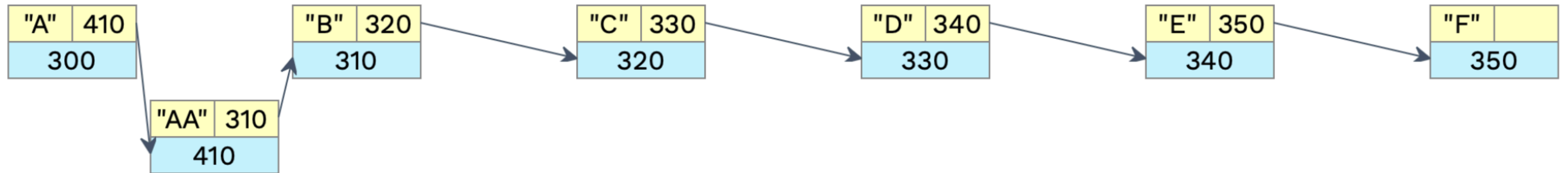
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# Linked List Operations

## Insert

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Linked lists require more space but provide faster insertion.



**Inserting "AA" after the first node,  $s = \text{Link}(\text{"AA"})$**

**temp = L.rest**

**L.rest = s**      *Constant*

**s.rest = temp**

Linked lists require more space but provide faster insertion

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## insertAfter method

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```
class Link:
    empty = ()

    def __init__(self, first, rest=empty):
        self.first = first
        self.rest = rest

    #insert a node, l after a node
    def insertAfter(self, l):
        temp = self.rest
        self.rest = l
        l.rest = temp
```

## Delete

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No matter which node you want to delete, it takes one step:

Point the rest of the node *before* the one to delete to the one *after*



**Deleting "A"**

`L.rest = L.rest.rest`

***Constant***

## Access

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I need to iterate through all the previous nodes using `.rest`



### Accessing "D"

```
node_b = L.rest
```

```
node_c = node_b.rest
```

```
node_d = node_c.rest
```

*Linear*

# Comparing Operations

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## Lists

**insert:**      **linear**  
**append:**    **constant, sometimes linear**  
**delete:**     **linear**  
**find:**        **linear**  
**access:**     **constant**

## Linked Lists

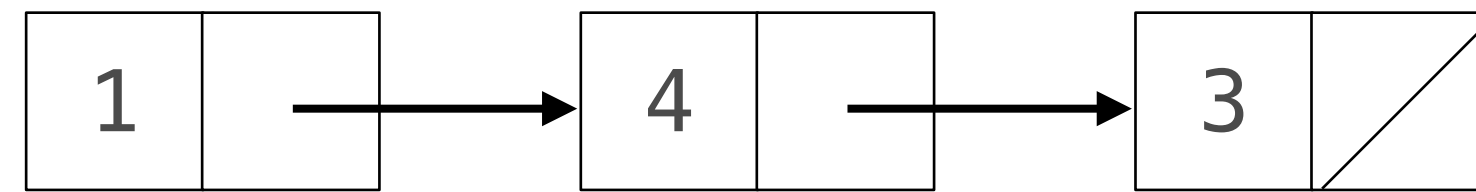
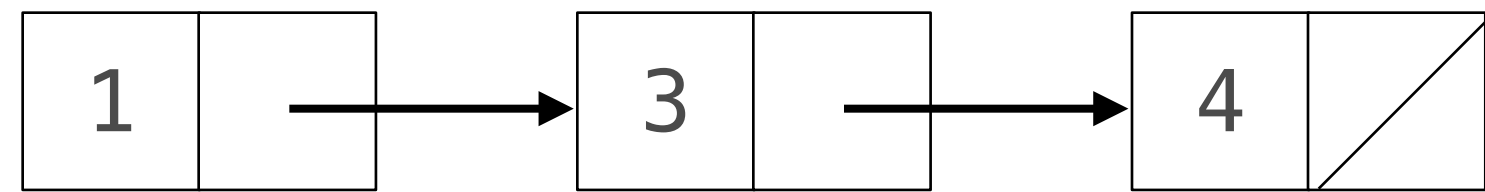
**insert:**      **constant**  
**delete:**     **constant**  
**find:**        **linear**



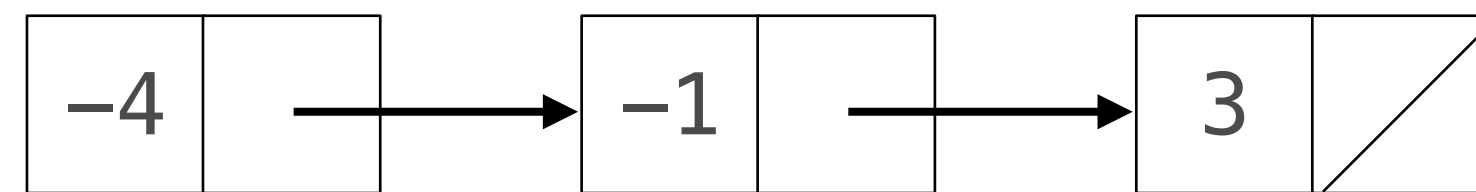
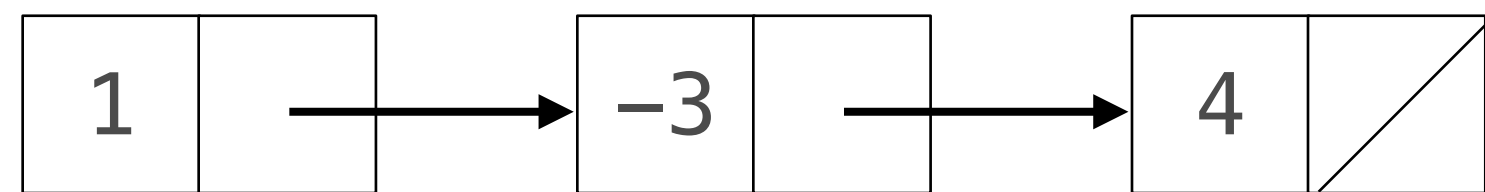
## Linked List Exercises

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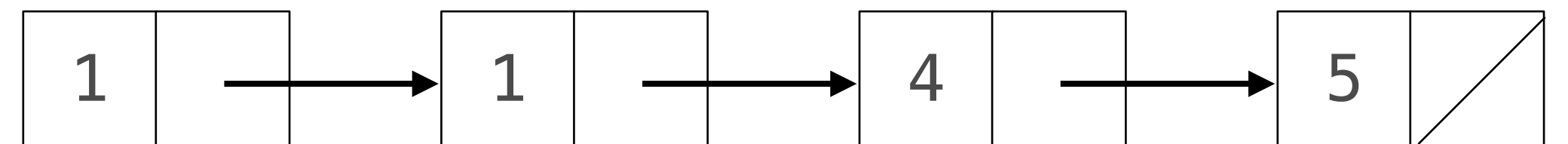
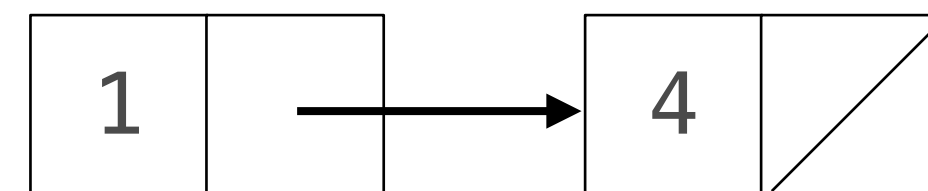
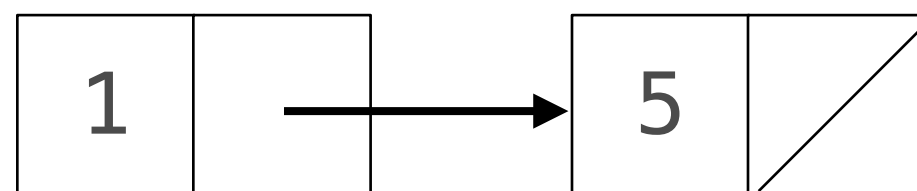
Is a linked list  $s$  ordered from least to greatest?



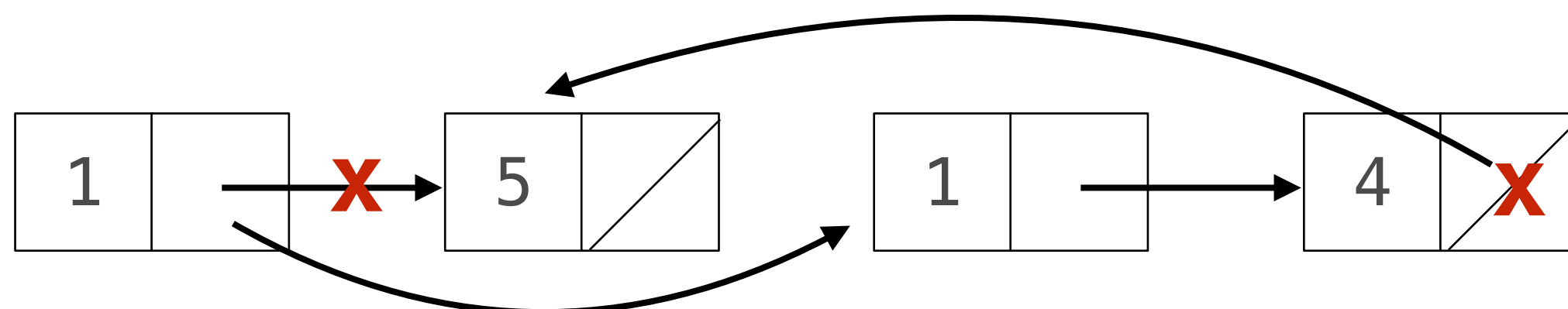
Is a linked list  $s$  ordered from least to greatest by absolute value (or a key function)?



Create a sorted Link containing all the elements of both sorted Links  $s$  &  $t$ .

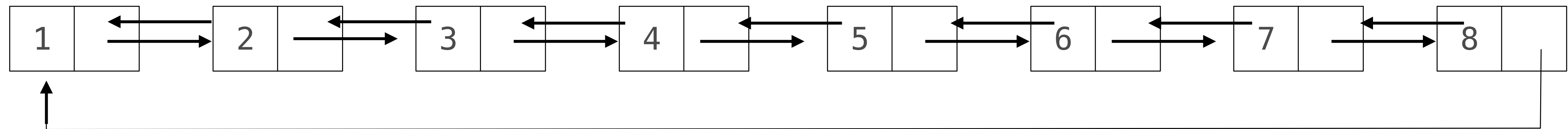
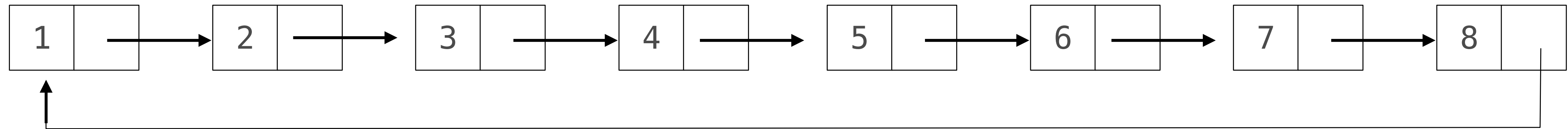


Do the same thing, but never call Link.



# Circular, Doubly Linked Lists

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## Doubly Linked List

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```
class Dlink:  
    def __init__(self, data):  
        self.data = data  
        self.next = self  
        self.prev = self
```

```
dl = Dlink(9)
```

