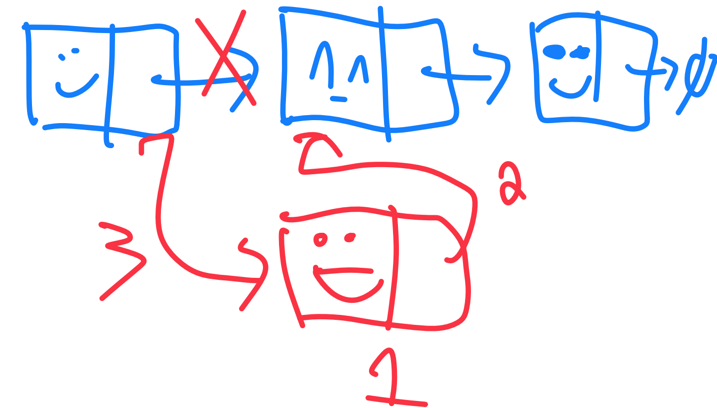
Data Structures
Linked Lists

CS 225
Brad Solomon

September 4, 2024



UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
Department of Computer Science

CS 199-225: String Algorithms and Data Structures

Logistics:

Weekly lecture followed by weekly assignment

Monday 5-5:50 PM

Siebel 0216

First lecture 9/09/24

https://courses.grainger.illinois.edu/cs225/fa2024/pages/honors.html

Syllabus has information on enrollment / HCLAs

CS 199-225: String Algorithms and Data Structures

More information:

Weekly assignment ~1-3 hours of work

'Pass' by getting 80% or above on 10 assignments

11 assignments total, drop one

Lectures will be recorded

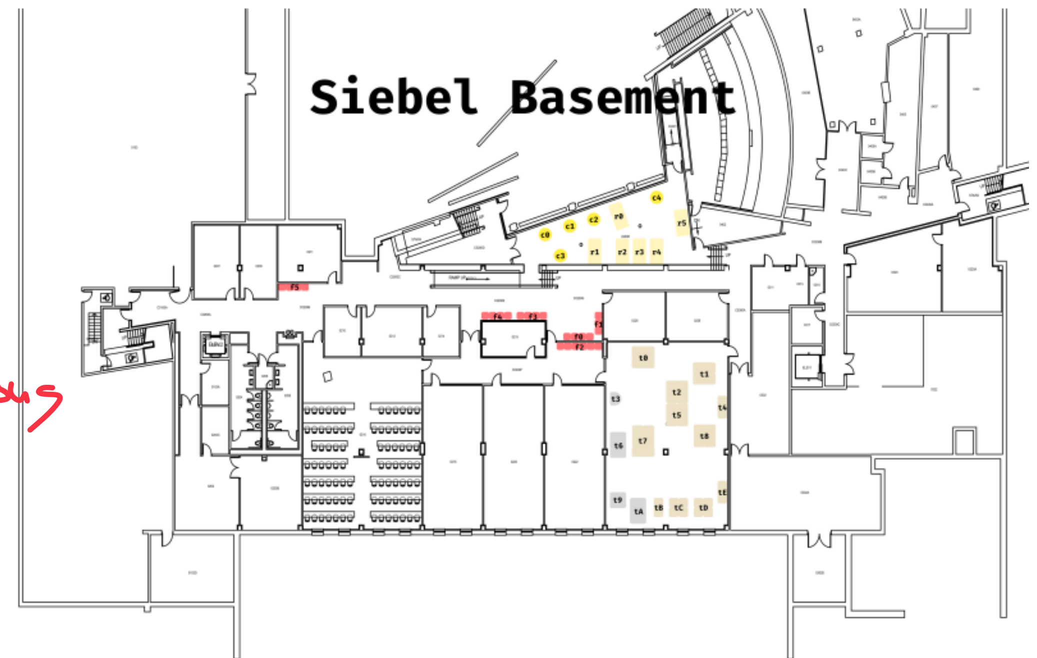
Two optional 'bonus lectures' with content voted by you!

Office Hour Etiquette

Schedule and link to queue on the website

Pay attention to the rules!

1. Be in Siebel Basement
2. Tag questions
3. Ask **one** specific question
4. Include a specific location
5. Include both your name and Discord ID



Exam 0 (9/4 — 9/6)

An introduction to CBTF exam environment / expectations

Quiz on foundational knowledge from all pre-reqs

Practice questions can be found on PL

Topics covered can be found on website

Registration started August 22

https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs225/fa2024/exams/

Learning Objectives

Review fundamentals of linked lists

Implement insert, index, and remove operations

Discuss pointers vs references-to-pointers

List ADT

A list is an **ordered** collection of items

Items can be either **heterogeneous** or **homogenous**

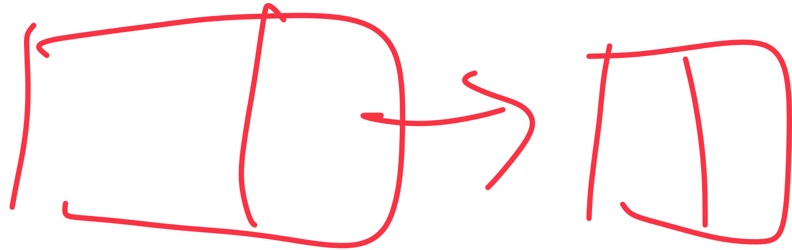
The list can be of a **fixed size** or is **resizable**

A minimal set of operations (that can be used to create all others):

1. Insert
2. Delete
3. isEmpty
4. getData
5. Create an empty list

List Implementations

1. Linked List



2. Array List

List.h

```
1   template <class T>
2   class List {
3     public:
4       /* ... */
5     private:
        class ListNode {
...
28        T & data;
29        ListNode * next;
30        ListNode(T & data) :
31         data(data), next(NULL) { }
32      };

33      ListNode *head_;
34  };
```

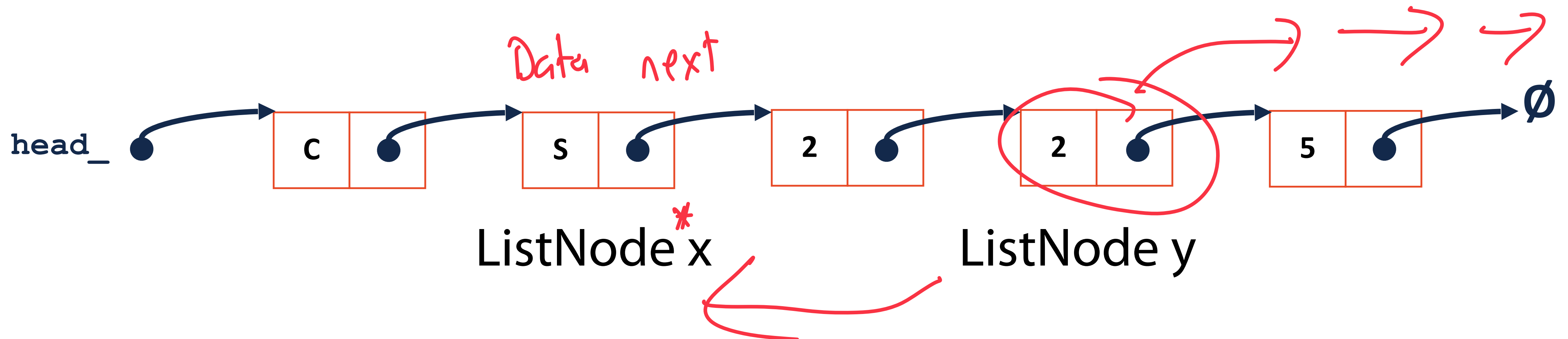
Can we access **x** from **y**?

No!

Can we access **y** from **x**?

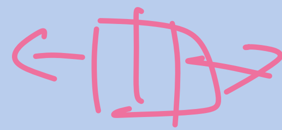
Yes

x → next → next is y!



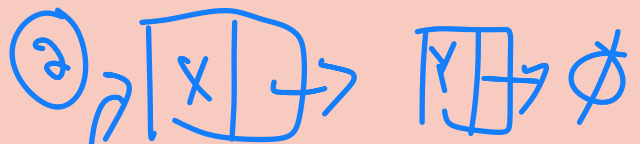
List.h

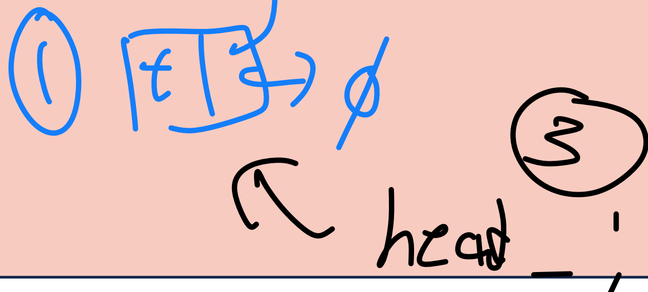
```
1   #pragma once
2
3   template <typename T>
4   class List {
5     public:
      /* ... */
…
28    private:
29      class ListNode {
30        T & data;
31        ListNode * next;
32        ListNode(T & data) :
           data(data), next(NULL) { }
33      };
34
35      ListNode *head_;
36
37      /* ... */
38
39  };
…
…
79  #include "List.hpp"
```



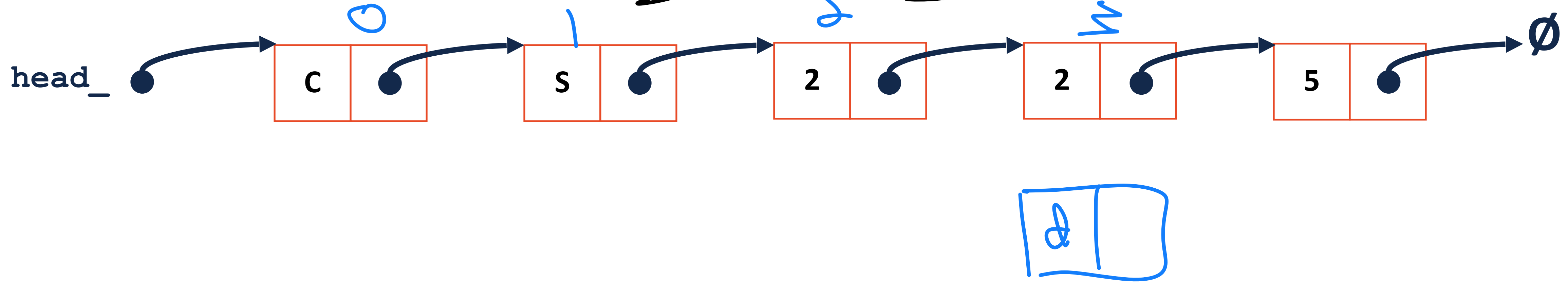
List.hpp

```
1
2
3   template <typename T>
4   void List<T>::insertAtFront(const T& t)
5   {
6
7     ListNode *tmp = new ListNode(t);
8
9
10    tmp->next = head_;
11
12
13    head_ = tmp;
14
15  }
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```

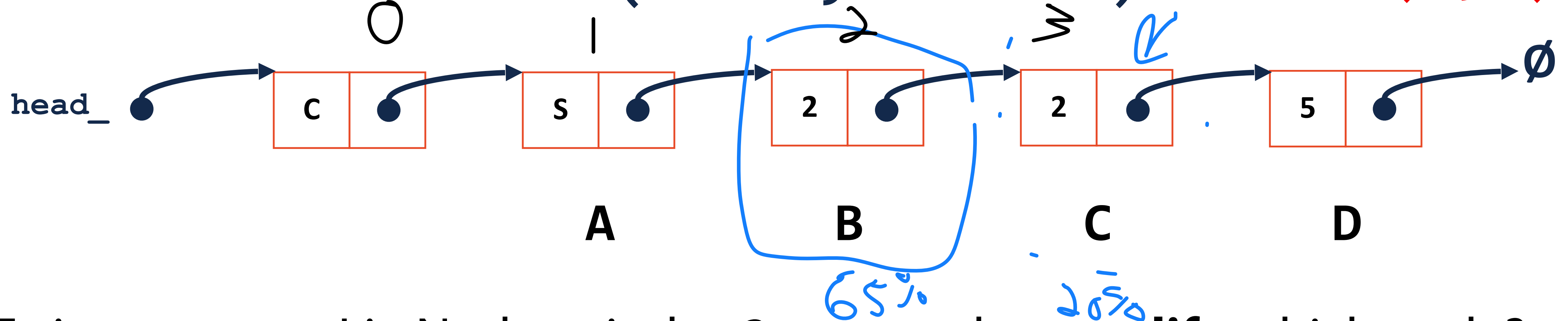




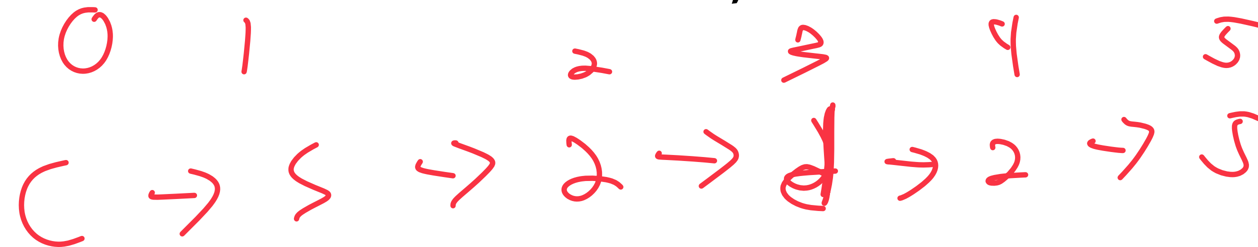
Linked List: `insert(data, index)`

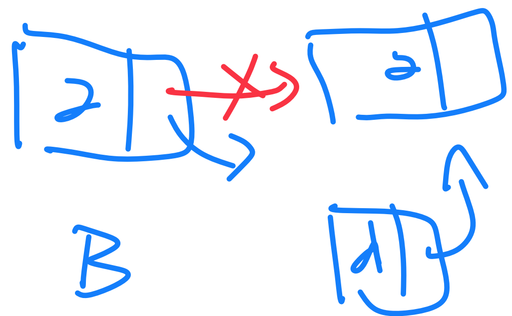


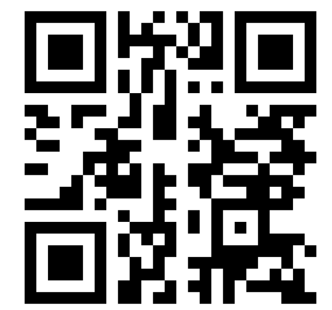
Linked List: `insert(data, index)` insert(d,3)



To insert a new ListNode at index 3, we need to **modify** which node?

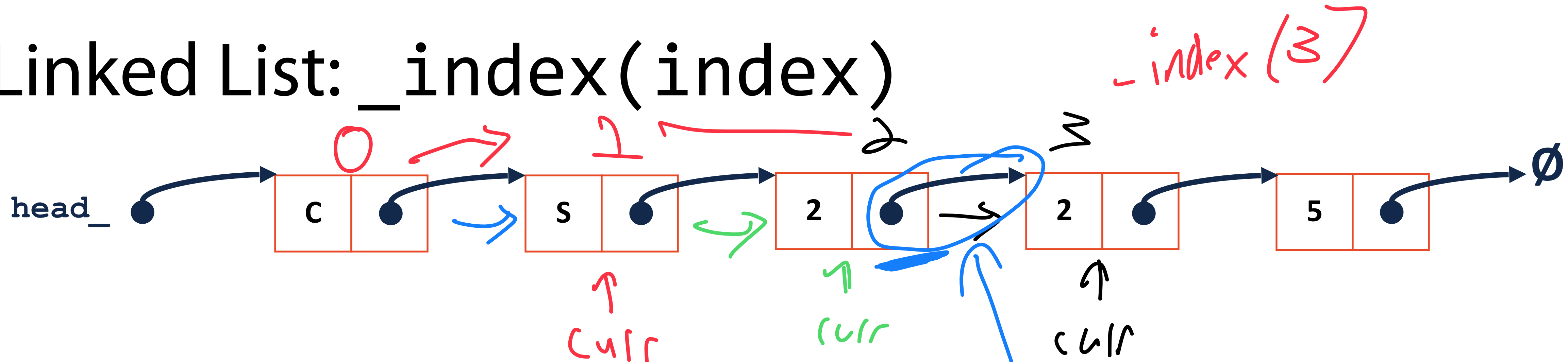






Join Code: 225

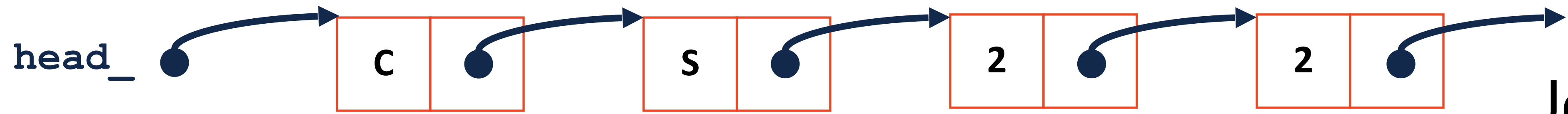
Linked List: _index(index)

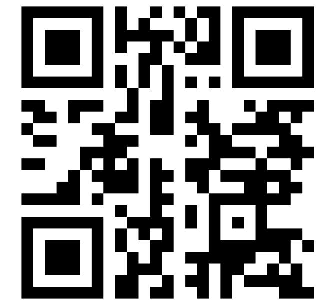


We want to return *&

```
ListNode *curr = head;
for (unsigned i = 0; i < index-1; i++){
    curr = curr->next;
}
return curr->next;
```

Linked List: _index(index)





Join Code: 225

What should the return type of _index() be?

[template <class T>]

(A) T &

5%

(B) ListNode

8%

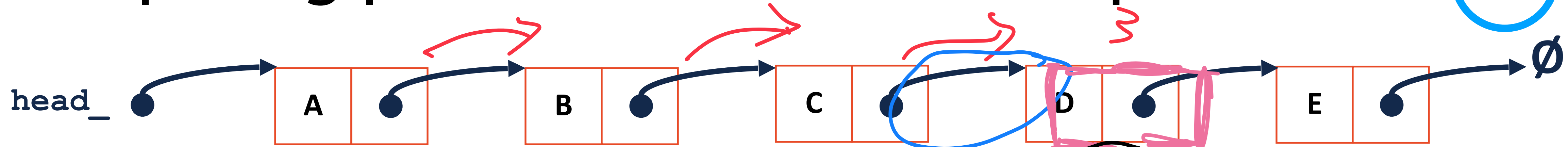
(C) ListNode *

→ 67%

(D) ListNode *&

20%

Comparing pointer to reference-to-pointer

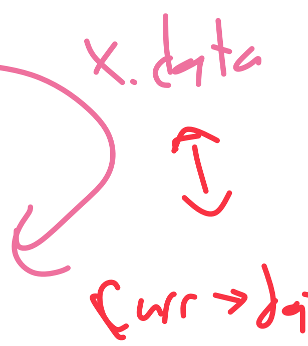


what about ListNode &? x 0x1 x.data

```
ListNode * curr = _index(3);
```

next 3x

// The value 0x1
↳ Can access data @ 3
↳ Can access d->next




```
ListNode *& curr = _index(3);
```

↳ An alias to an existing pointer

c->next

curr is alias for

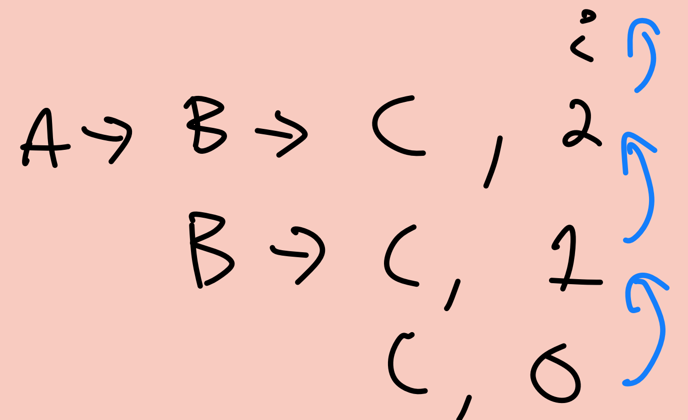
c->next
↳ All of the above
↳ And can modify pointer itself

A brief tangent...

List.hpp

```
58  template <typename T>
59  typename List<T>::ListNode *& List<T>::_index(unsigned index){
60          return _index(index, head_)
61  }
```

```
63  template <typename T>
64  typename List<T>::ListNode *& List<T>::_index(unsigned index, ListNode *& root){
65      // Base Case
66      if (root == nullptr) { return root; }          // End of list base case
67
68
69      if ( index == 0) { return root; }              // I am at the right pos
70
71
72
73
74      // Recursive step (Reduction)
75
76  return  _index( index - 1 , root -> next);
77
78      // Combining step
79
80  }
```



A brief tangent...

List.hpp

```
58  template <typename T>
59  typename List<T>::ListNode *& List<T>::_index(unsigned index){
60          return _index(index, head_)
61  }
```

```
63  template <typename T>
64  typename List<T>::ListNode *& List<T>::_index(unsigned index, ListNode *& root){
65
66
67
68      if (index == 0){ return root; }
69
70
71
72      if (root == nullptr){ return root; }
73
74
75
76      return _index(index - 1, root -> next);
77
78
79
80  }
```

A brief tangent...

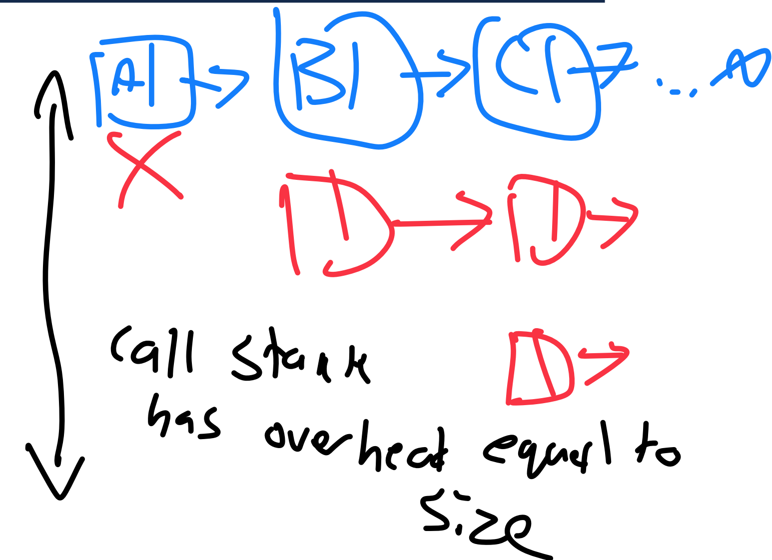
List.hpp

```
// Iterative Solution:
template <typename T>
typename List<T>::ListNode *& List<T>::_index(unsigned index) {
  if (index == 0) { return head; }
  else {
    ListNode *curr = head;
    for (unsigned i = 0; i < index - 1; i++) {
      curr = curr->next;
    }
    return curr->next;
  }
}
```

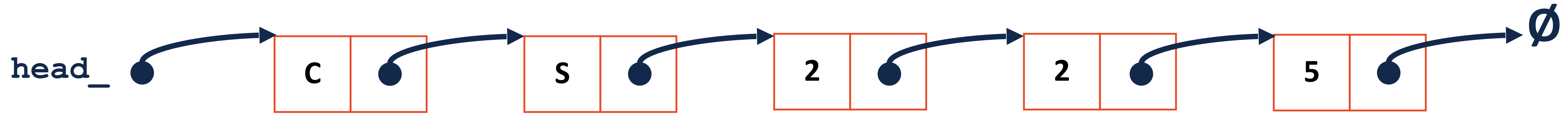
Which solution is better (iterative or recursive)?

↳ for small lists no real diff!

↳ for large lists iterative is better!



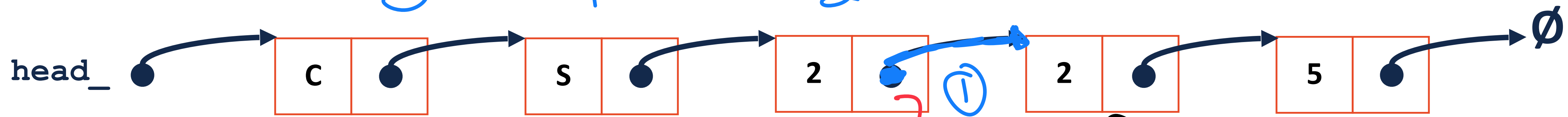
Linked List: `insert(data, index)`



1) Get reference to previous node's next

```
ListNode *& curr = _index(index);
```

Linked List: `insert(data, index)`



1) Get reference to previous node's next

```
ListNode *& curr = _index(index);
```

2) Create new ListNode

```
ListNode * tmp = new ListNode(data);
```

3) Update new ListNode's next

```
tmp->next = curr;
```

4) Modify the previous node to point to new ListNode

```
curr = tmp;
```

Lets compare…

List.hpp

```
1
2  template <typename T>
3  void List<T>::insertAtFront(const T& t)
4  {
5    ListNode *tmp = new ListNode(t);
6
7    tmp->next = head_;
8
9    head_ = tmp;
10
11 }
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```

```
1
2  template <typename T>
3  void List<T>::insert(const T & data,
4  unsigned index) {
5
6
7
8    ListNode *& curr = _index(index);
9
10
11
12   ListNode * tmp = new ListNode(data);
13
14
15
16   tmp->next = curr;
17
18
19
20   curr = tmp;
21 }
22
```

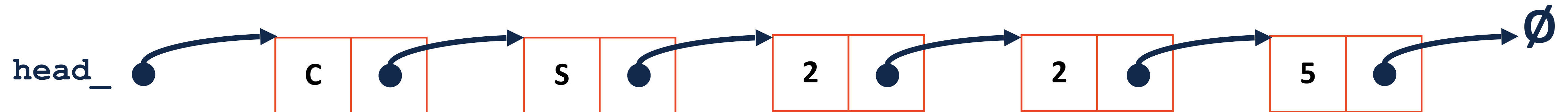
List Random Access [ ]

Given a list L, what operations can we do on L[ ]?

What return type should this function have?

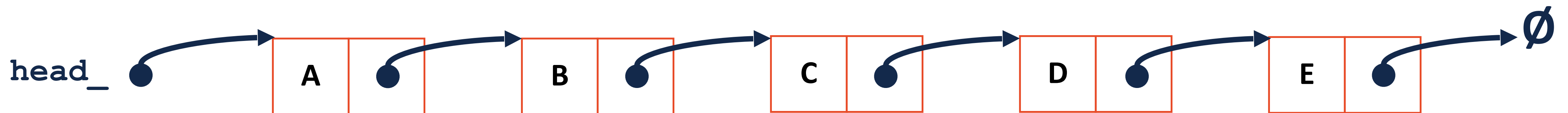
List.hpp

```
48 template <typename T>
49 T & List<T>::operator[](unsigned index) {
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58 }
```

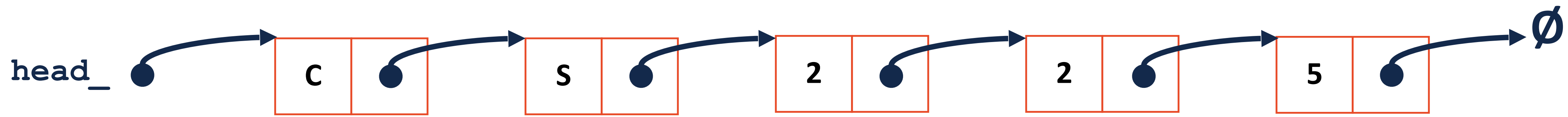


Linked List: remove(<parameters>)

What input parameters make sense for remove?

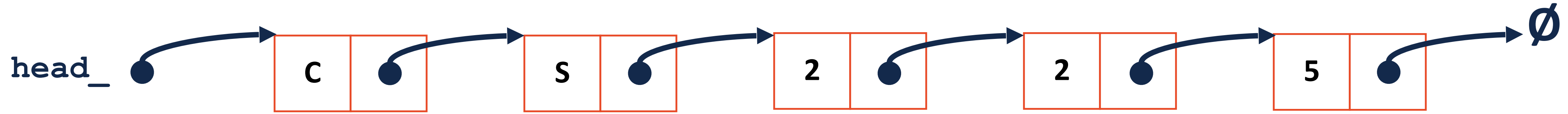


Linked List: `remove(ListNode *& n)`

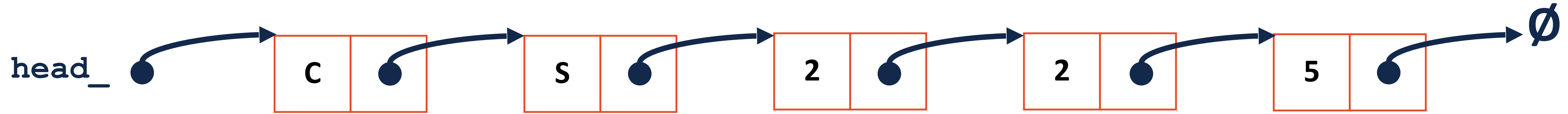


```
103 template <typename T>
104 T List<T>::remove(ListNode *& node) {
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112 }
```

Linked List: `remove(T & data)`



Linked List: remove



Running time for **`remove(ListNode *&)`**

Running time for **`remove(T & data)`**

List Implementations

1. Linked List

2. Array List