

ECE220

Lecture x0012 - 10/28

Linked lists - stacks & queues

Announcements

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 - **Rooms are both in CIF and ECEB!**

Recap

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- Last week - Tuesday

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 - Dynamic memory allocation:
`malloc`, `calloc`,
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 - Insertion - head, tail, sorted

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 - Traversal
 - Insertion - head, tail, sorted
 - Deletion - head, tail, middle

Review - singly linked lists (plain)

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```
add_at_head
```

```
if head==NULL
```

```
...
```

```
else
```

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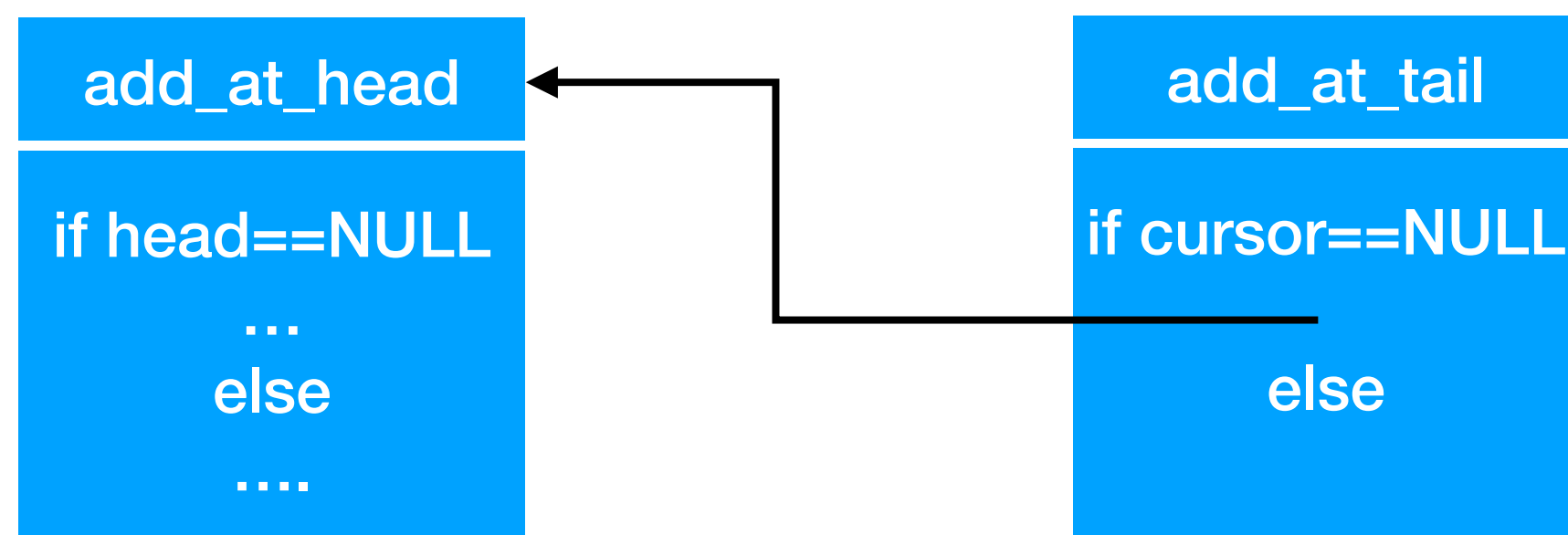
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add_at_tail

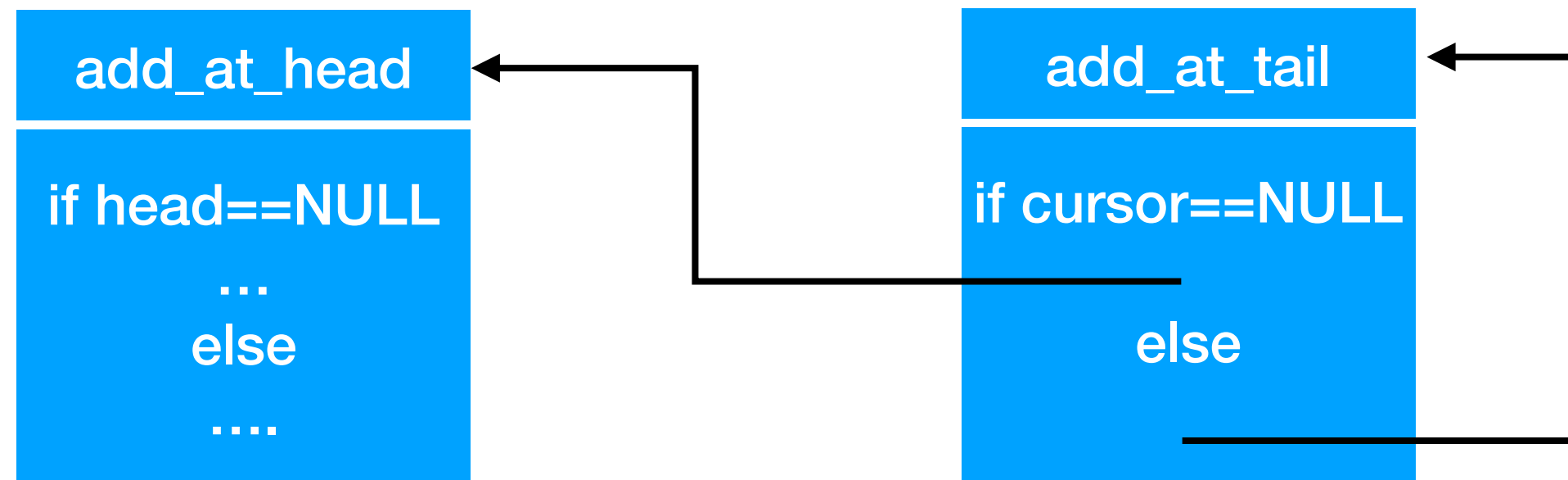
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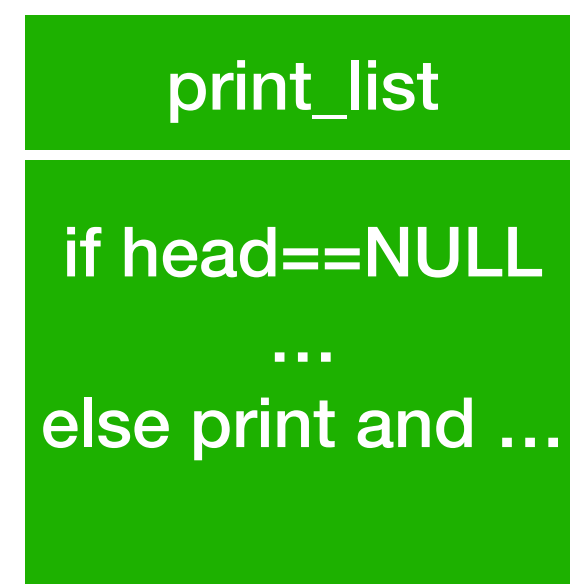
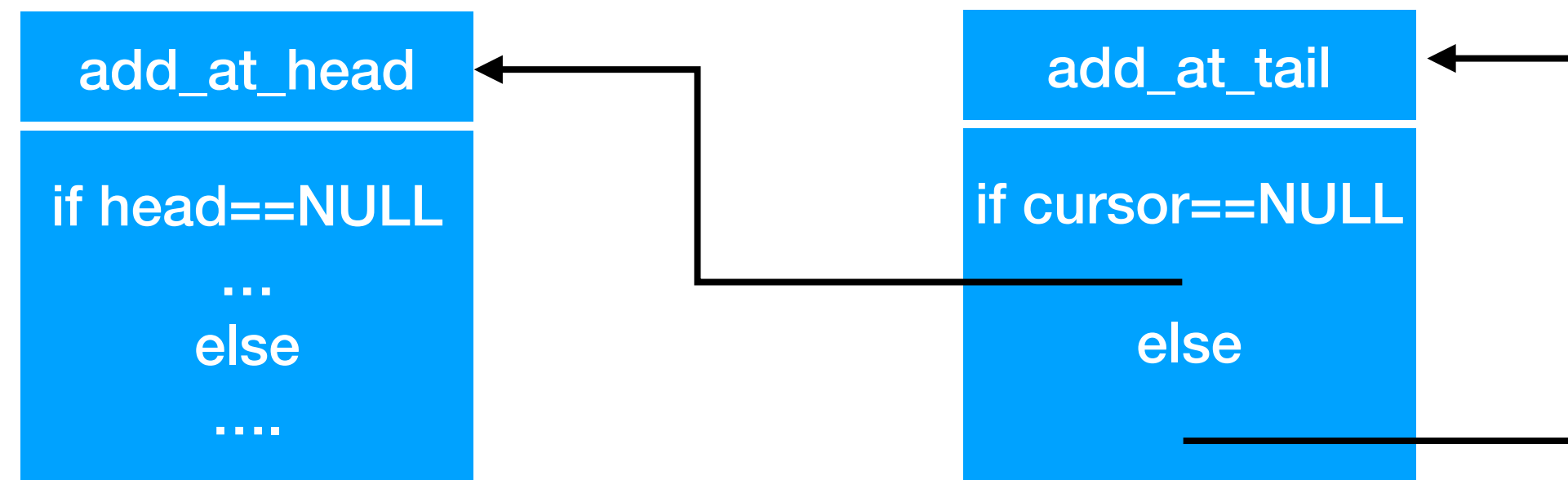
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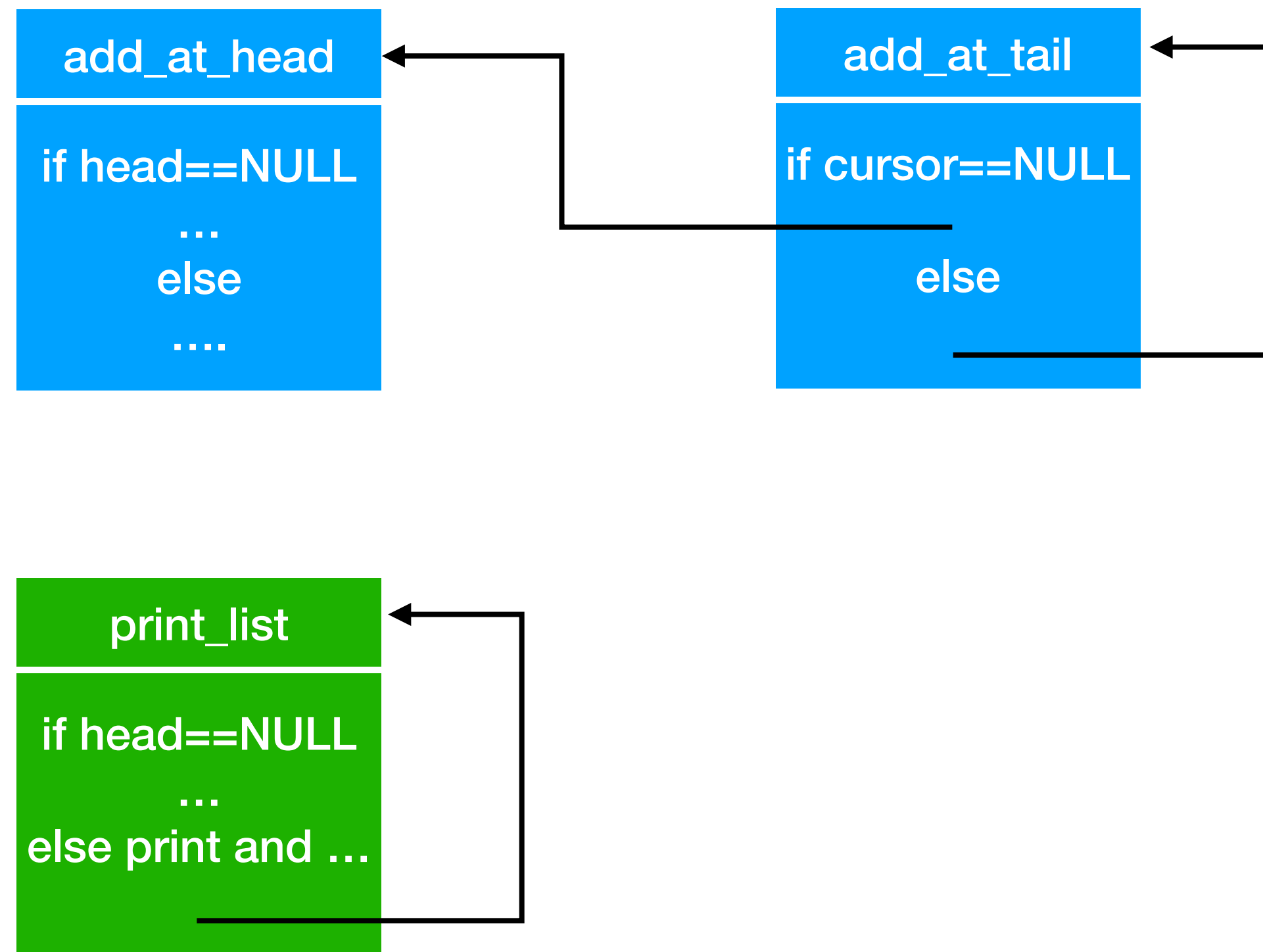
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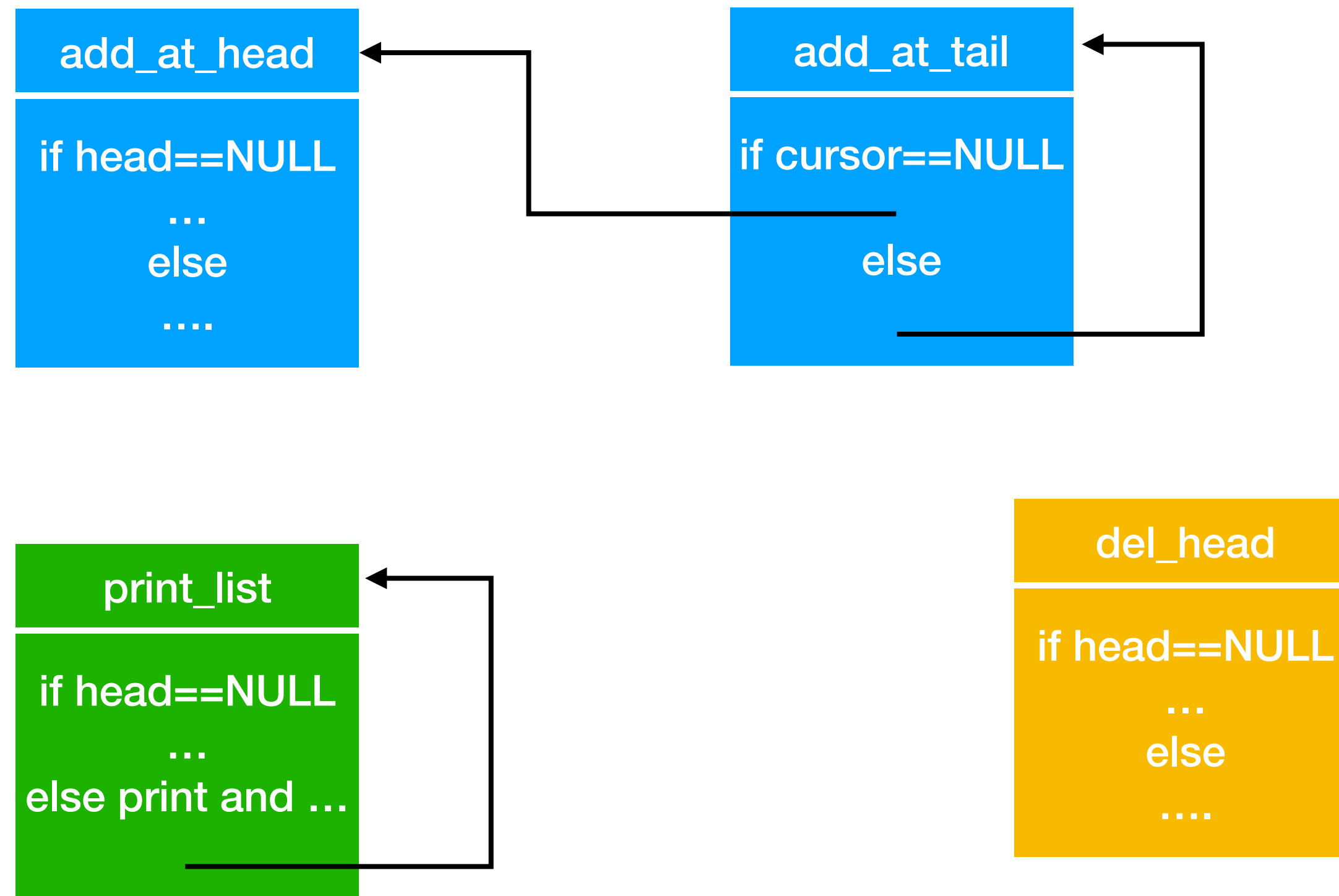
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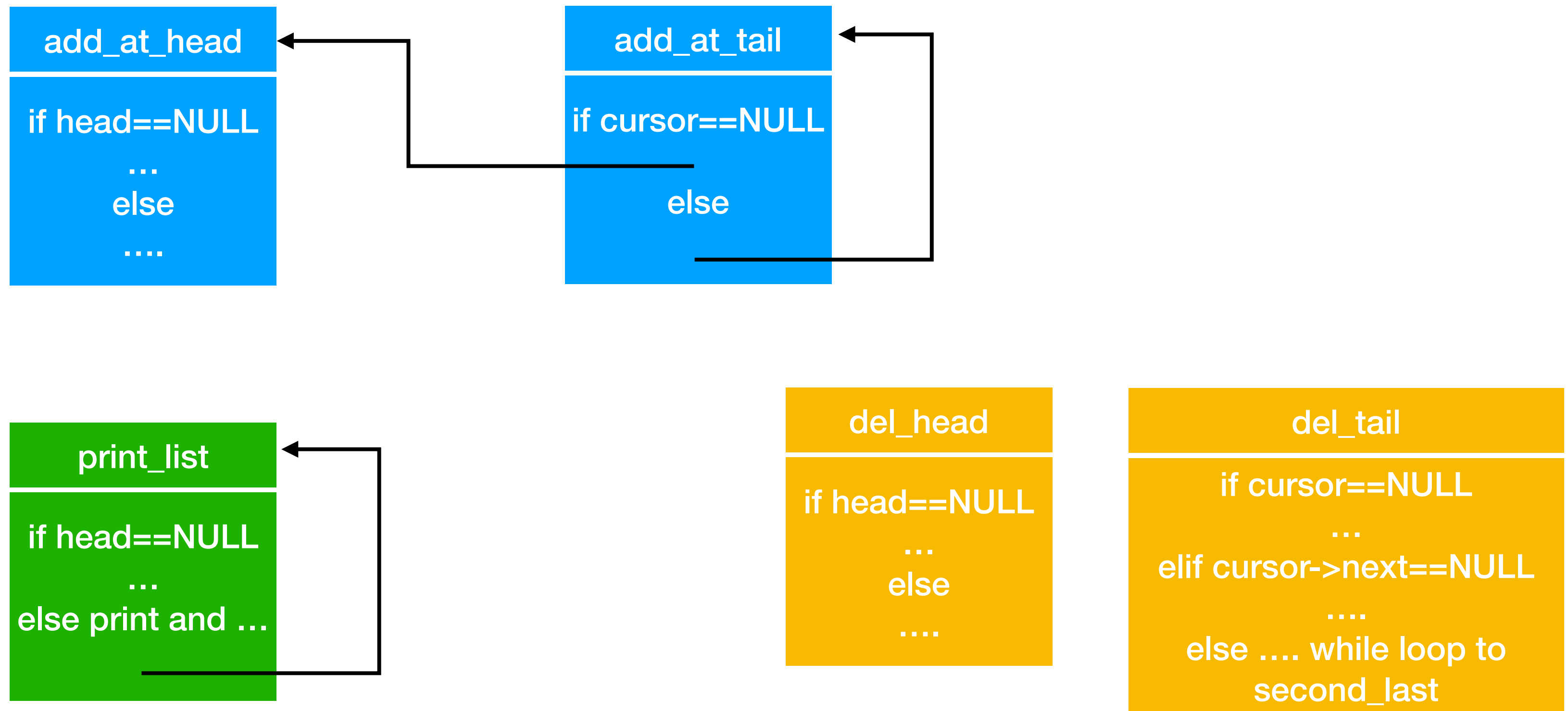
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Review - singly linked lists (plain)



Today - Lesson Objectives

- Understand how recursion works in the case of linked lists.
- Understand stacks and queues as special cases of generic linked lists.
- Be able to implement stacks and queues using linked lists.
- Be able to implement binary search on a sorted linked list.

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typedef struct node {  
    int data;  
    struct node *next;  
} node;
```

Review add_at_tail

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Review add_at_tail

```
int main(void) {  
    int nums[] = {5, 2, 1};  
    int total = 3;  
    node temp;  
    node *headptr = NULL;  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < total; i++) {  
        temp.data = nums[i];  
        temp.next = NULL;  
        add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);  
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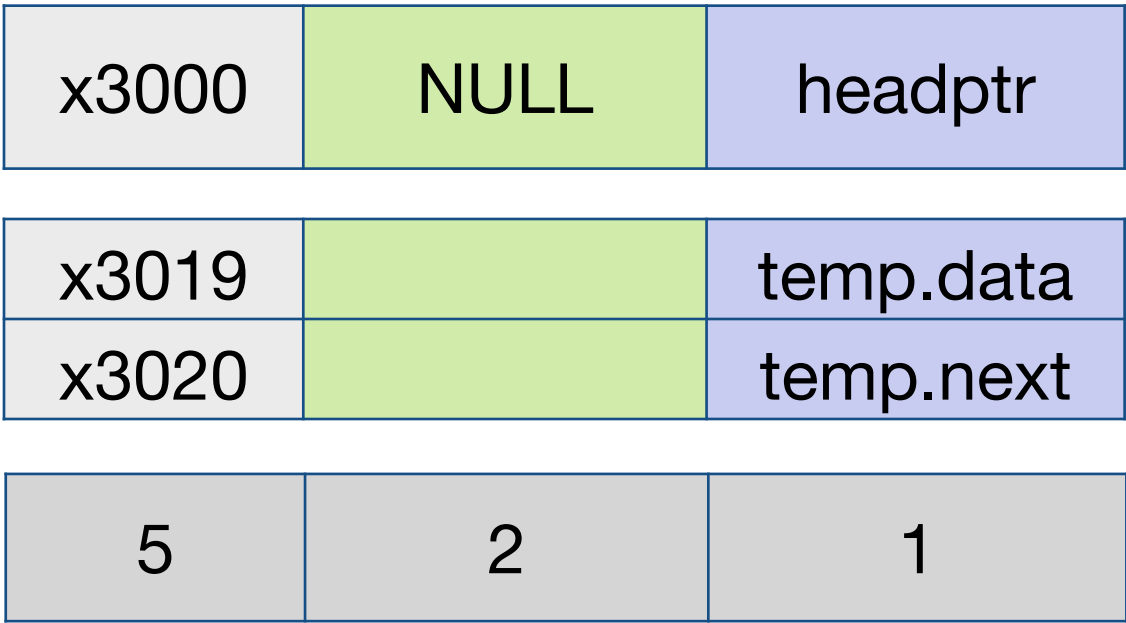
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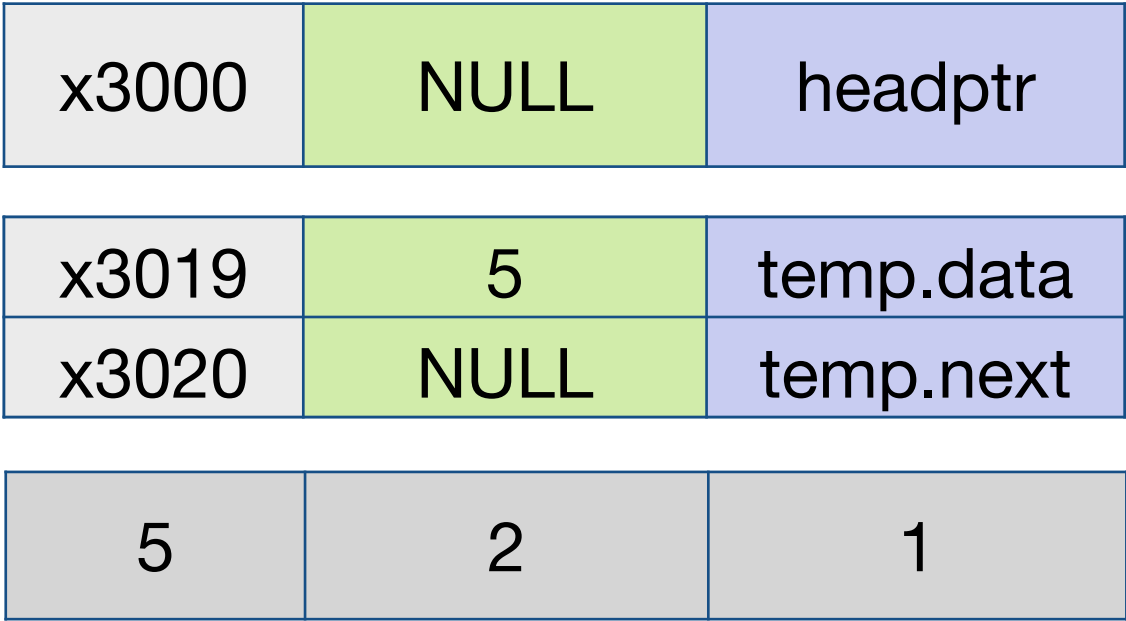
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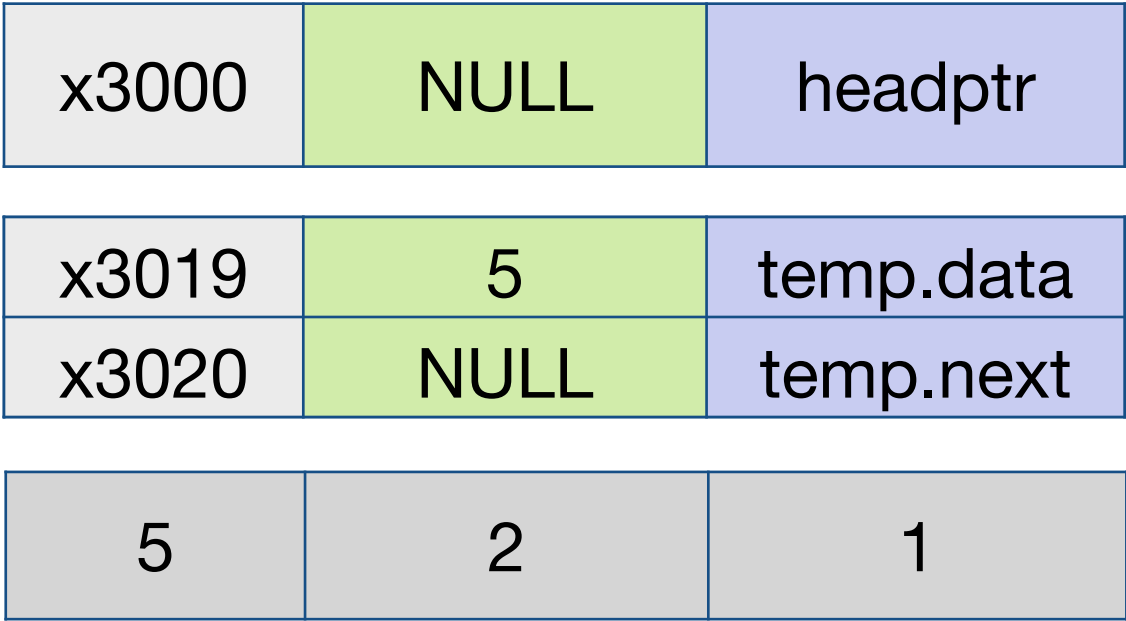
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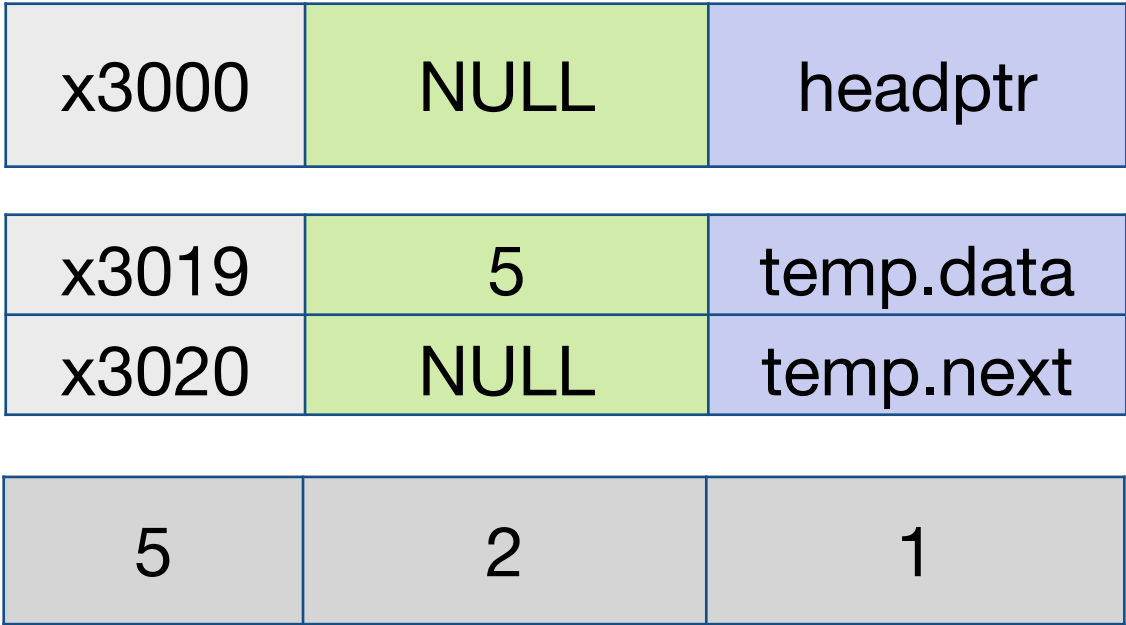
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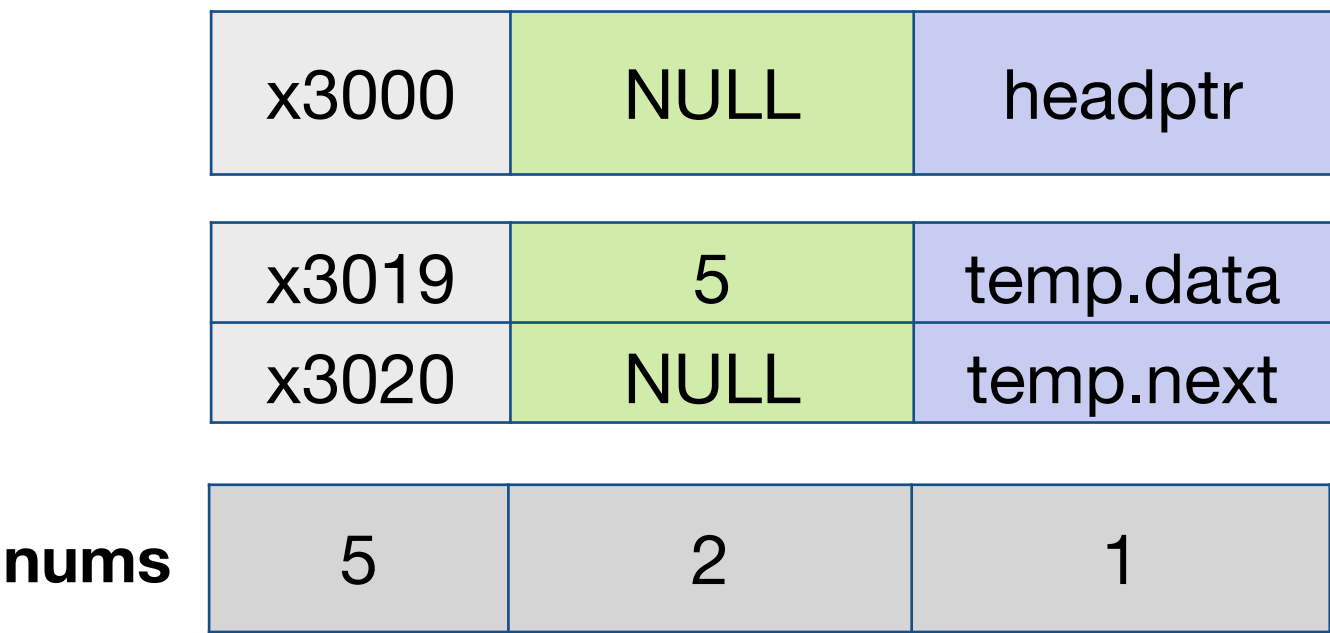


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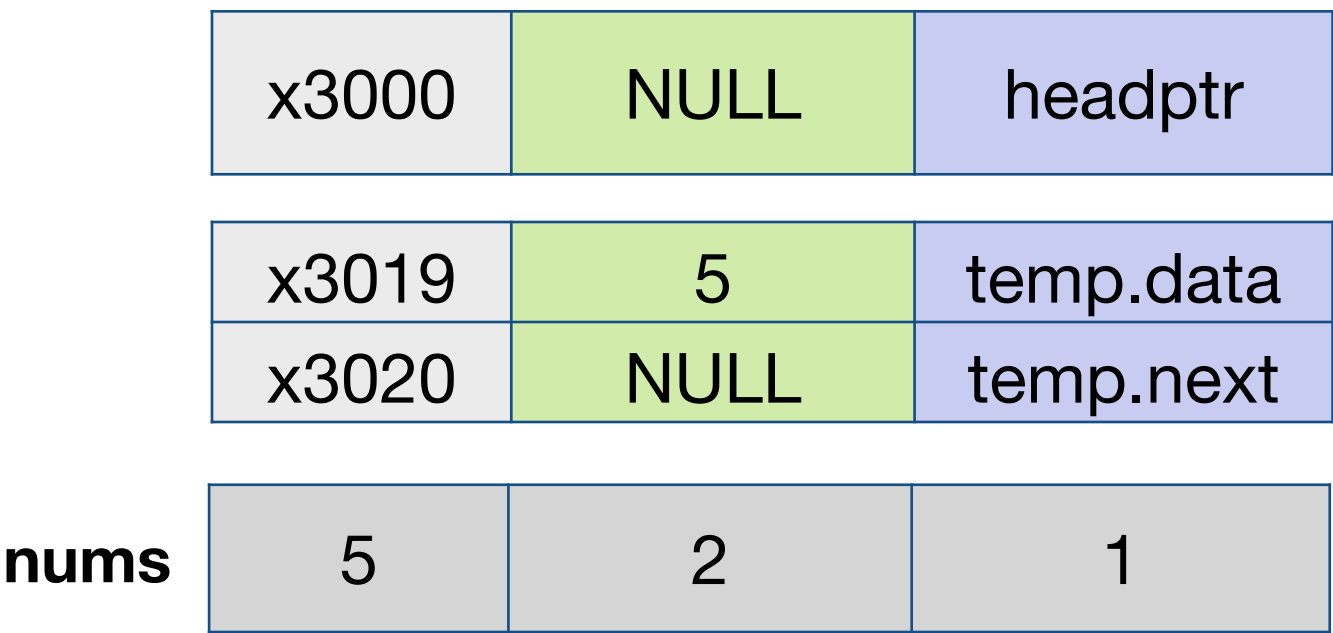


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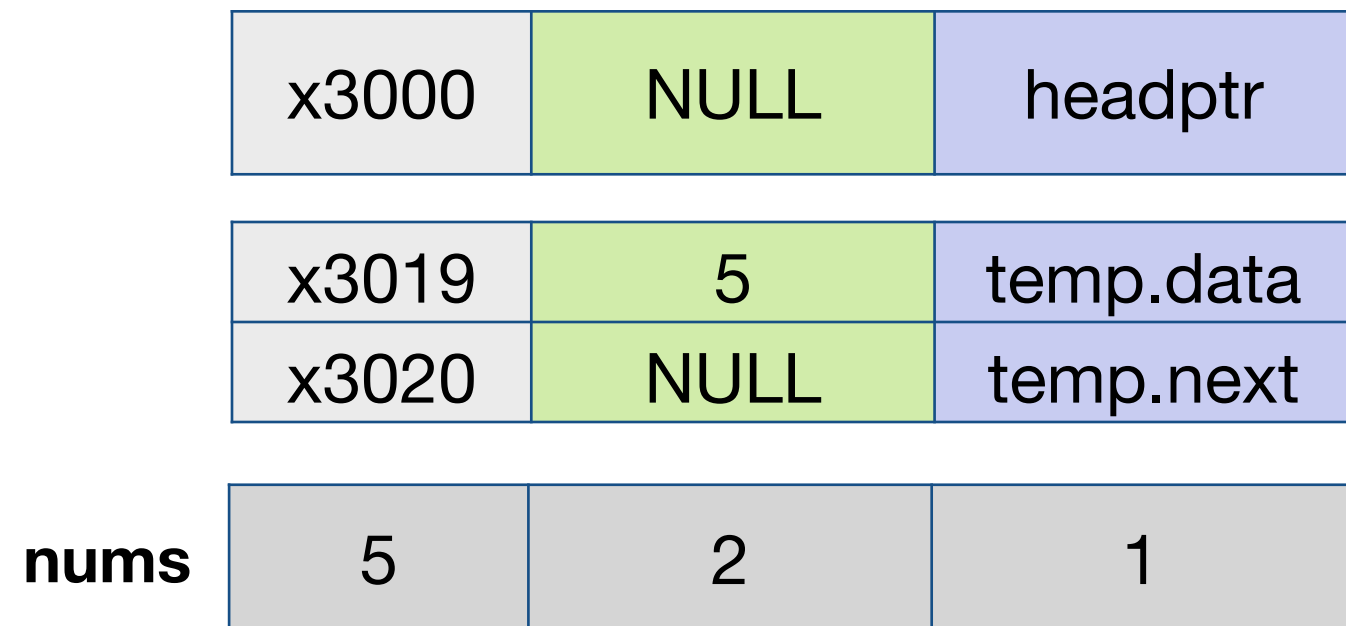
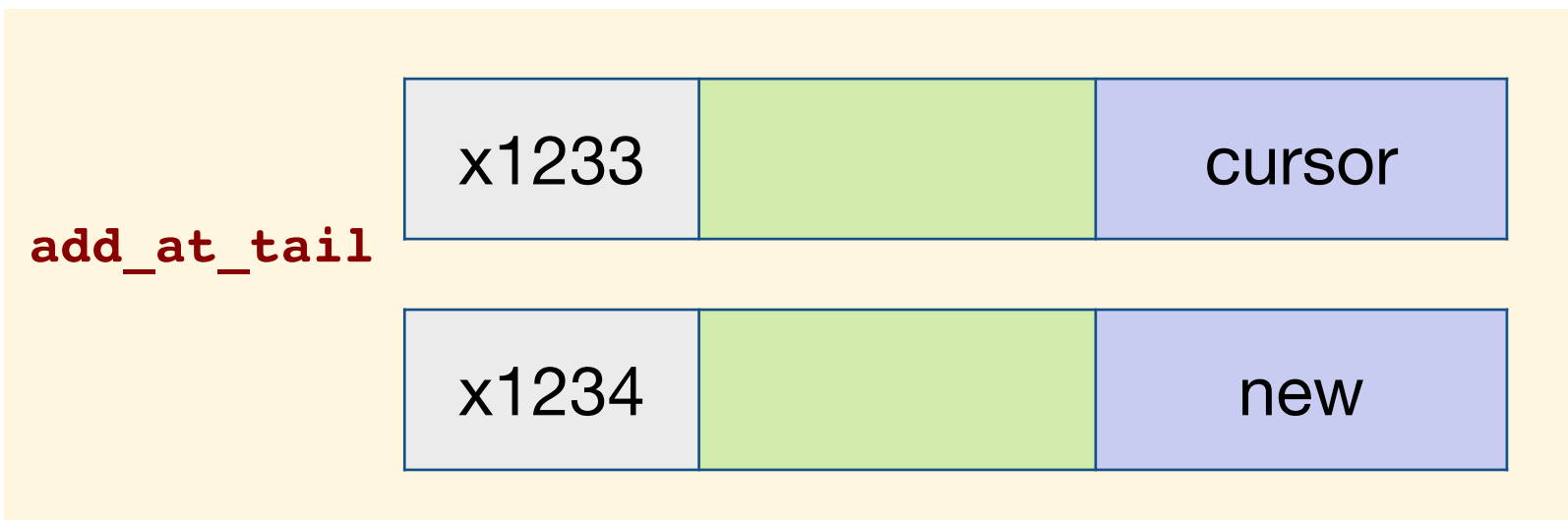


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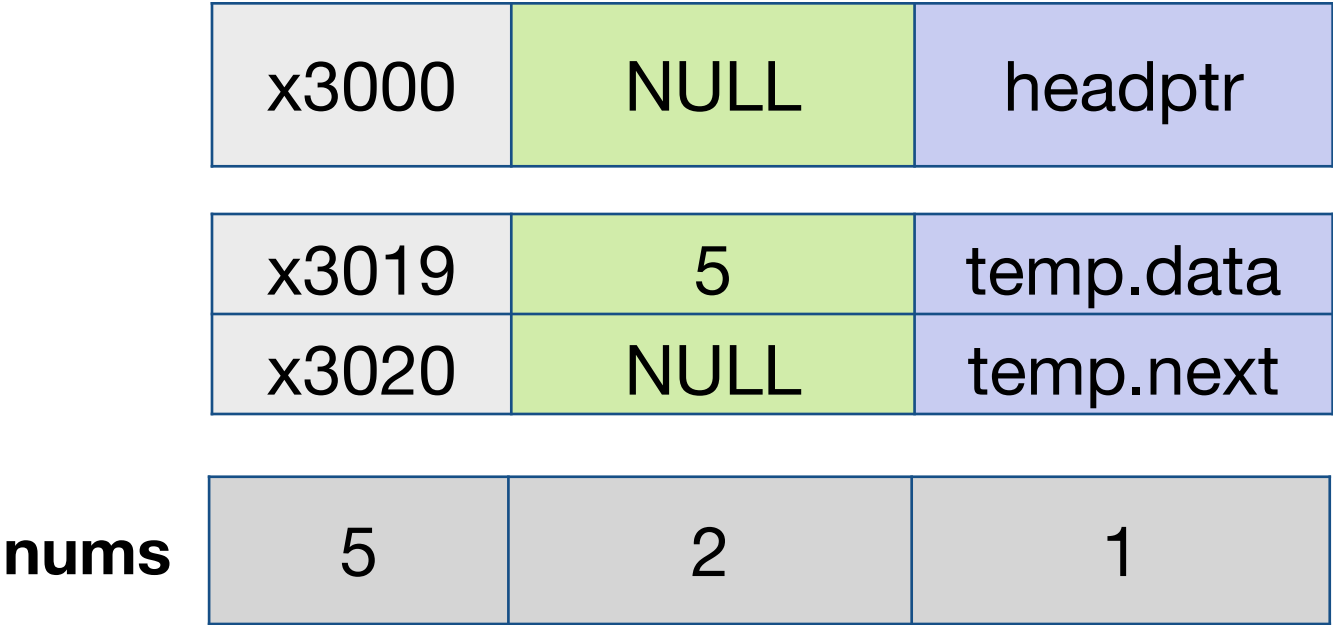
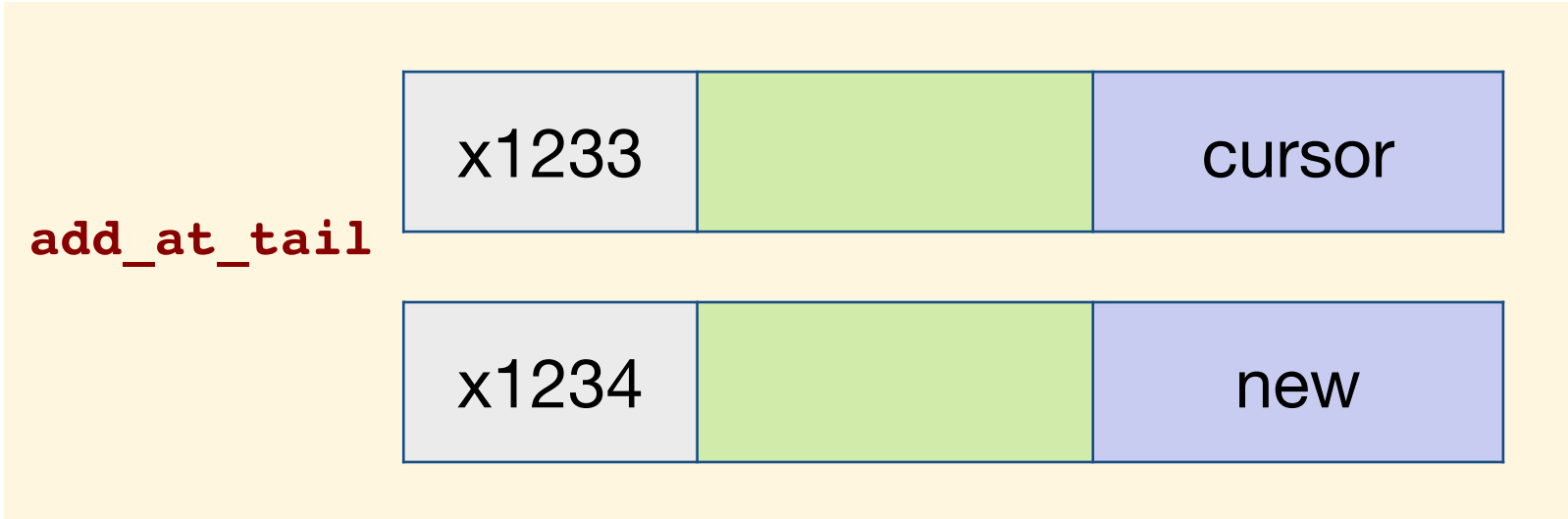
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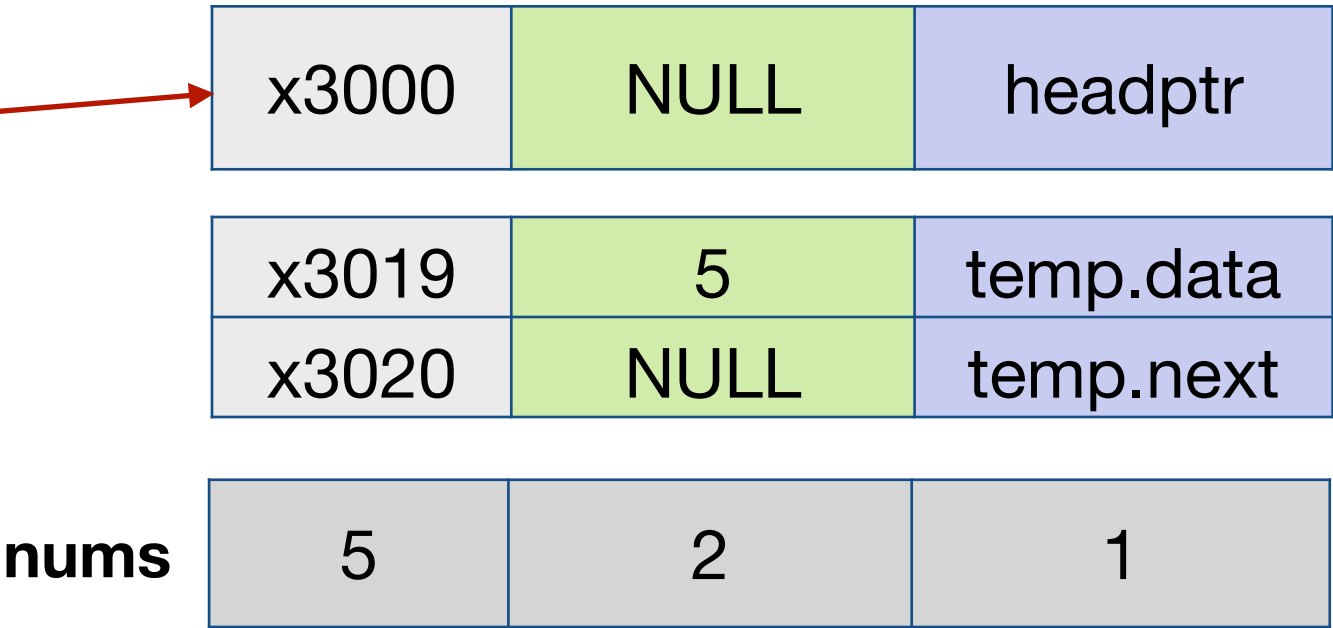
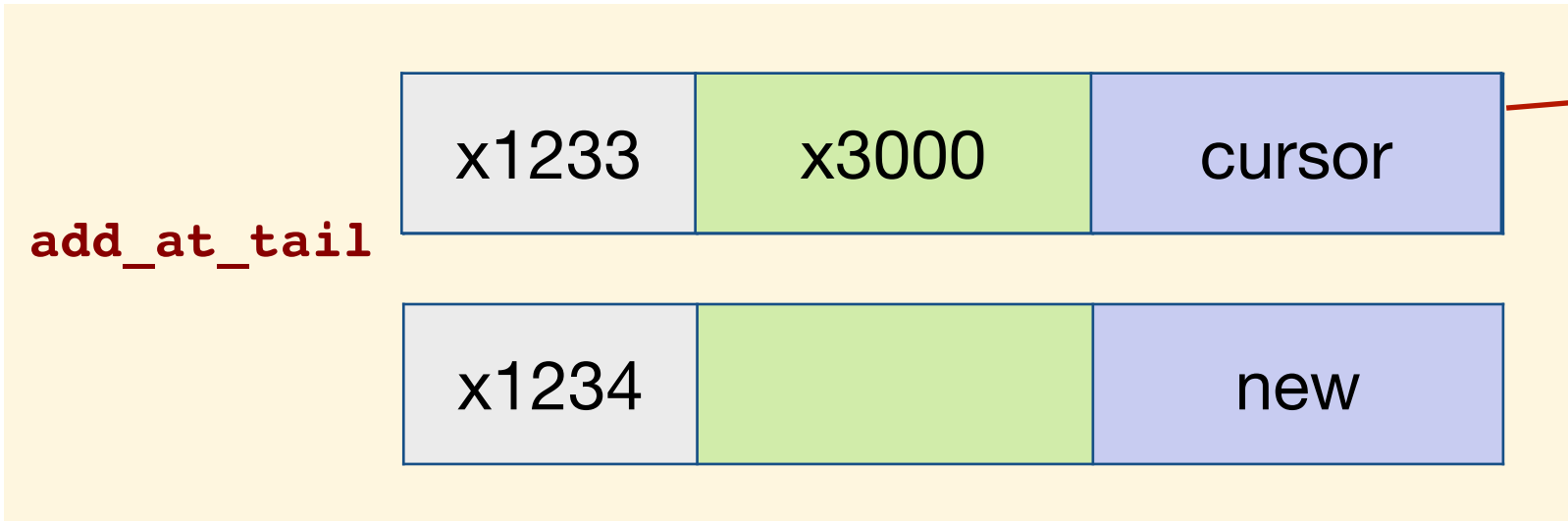
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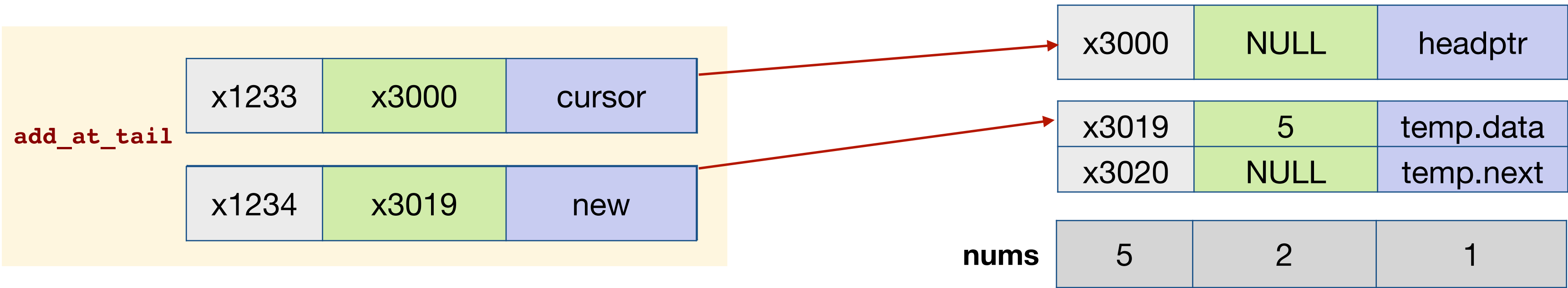
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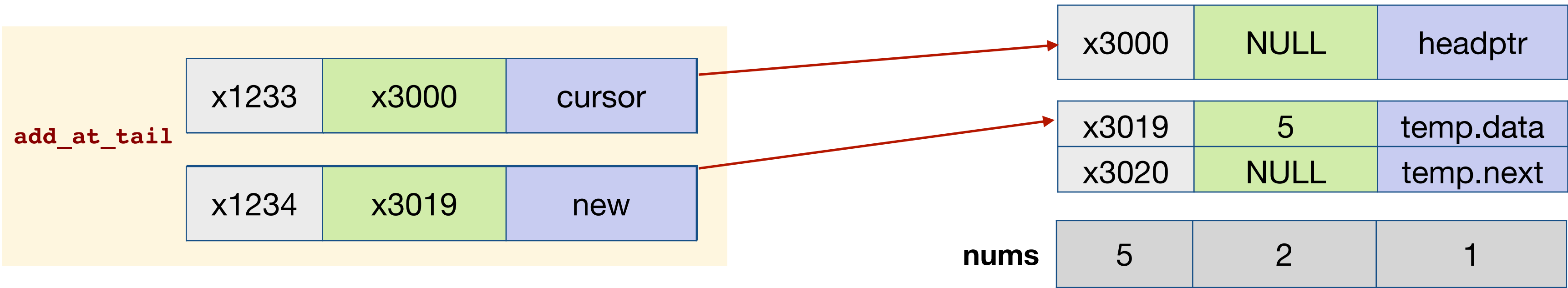
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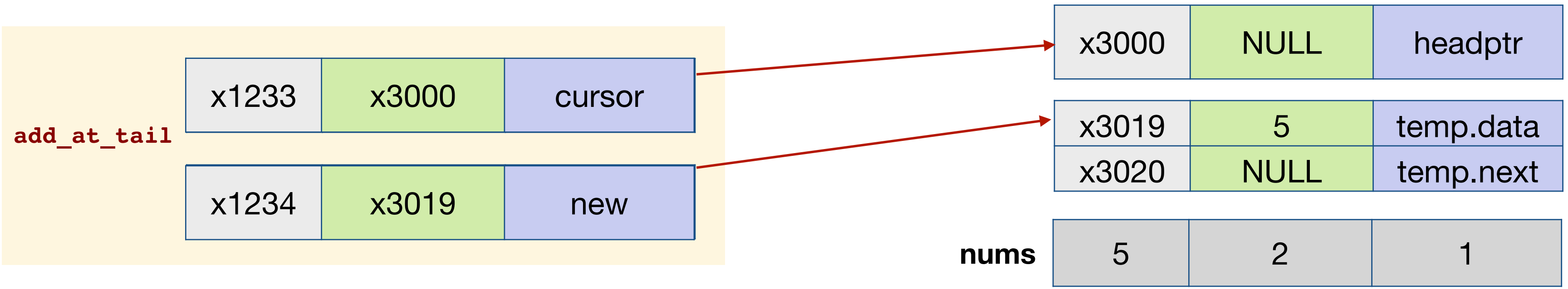
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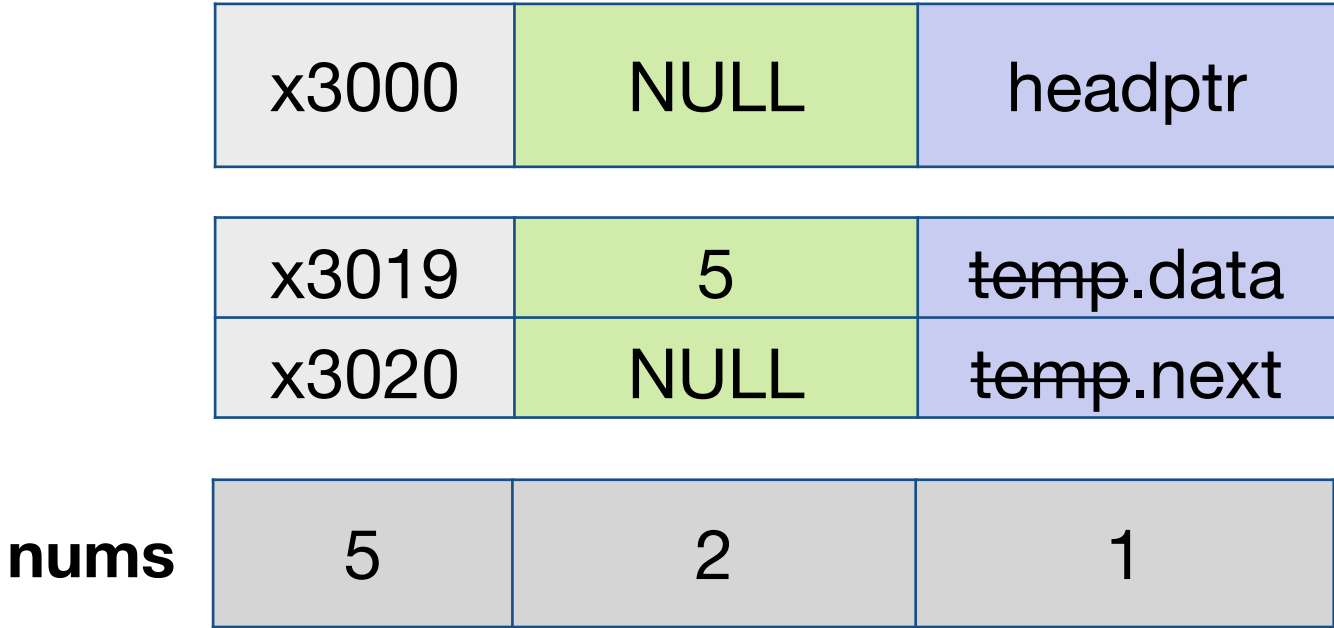
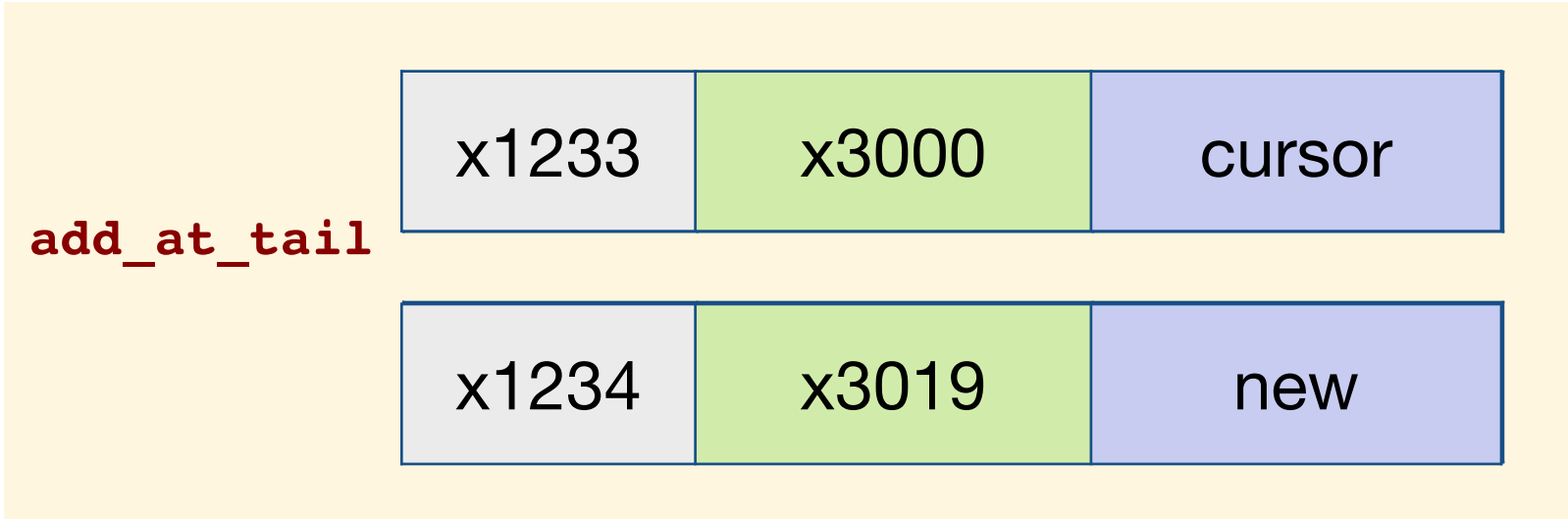
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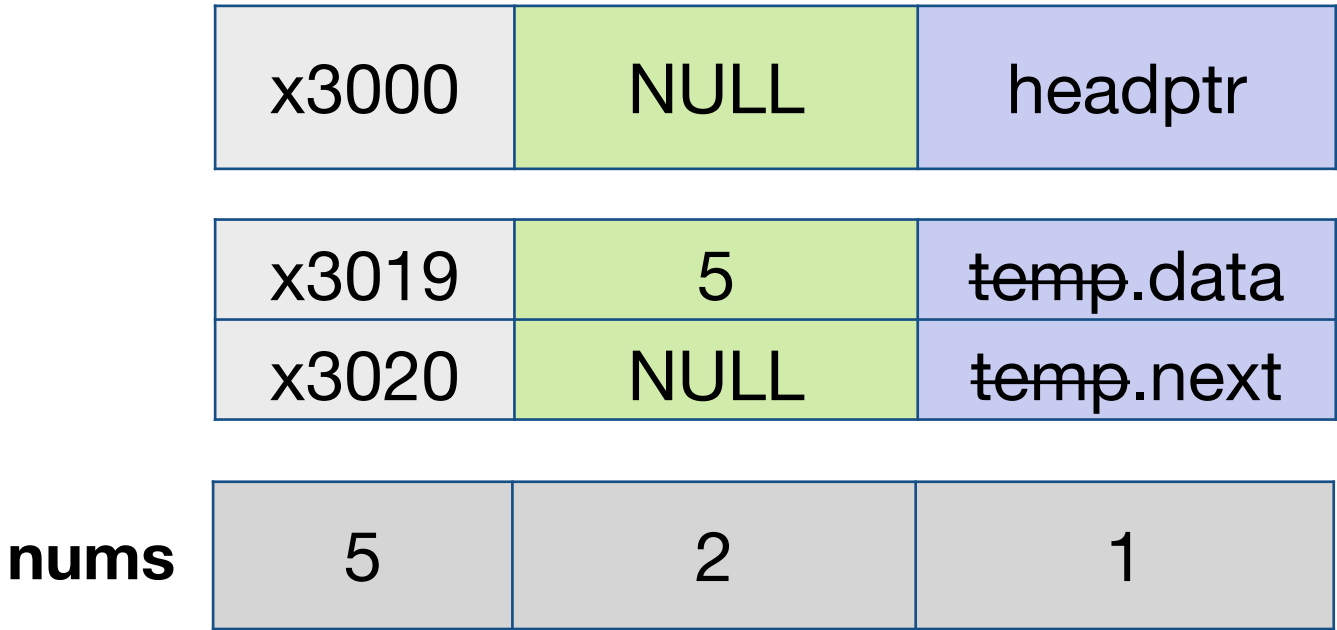
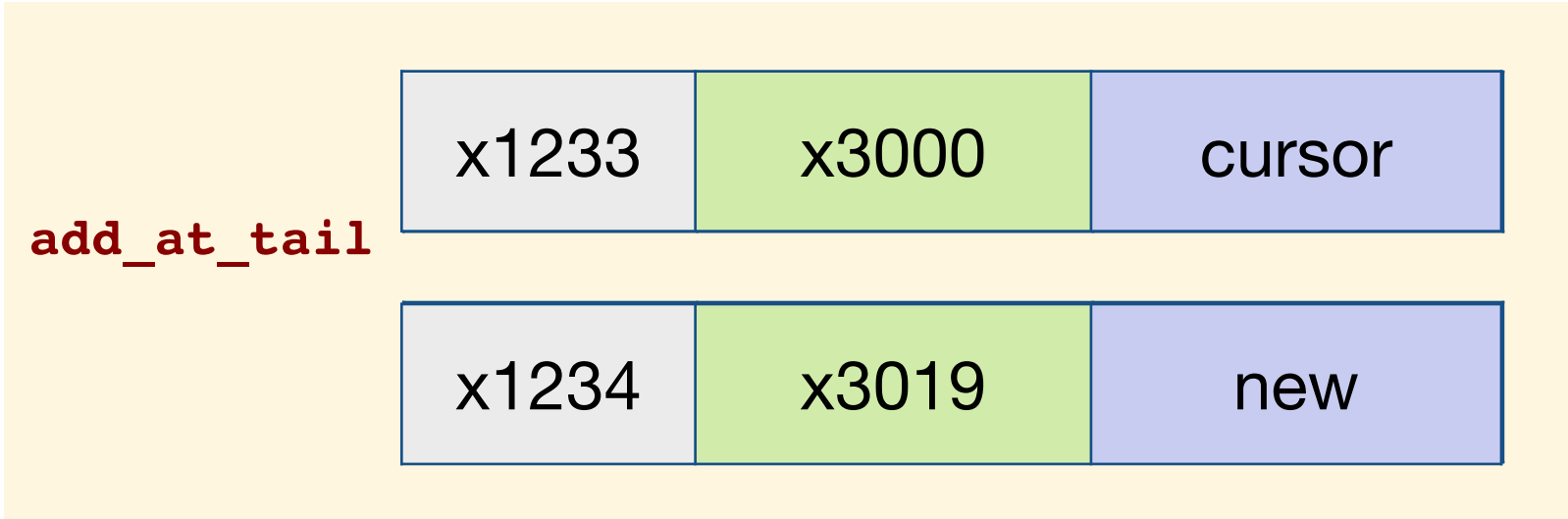
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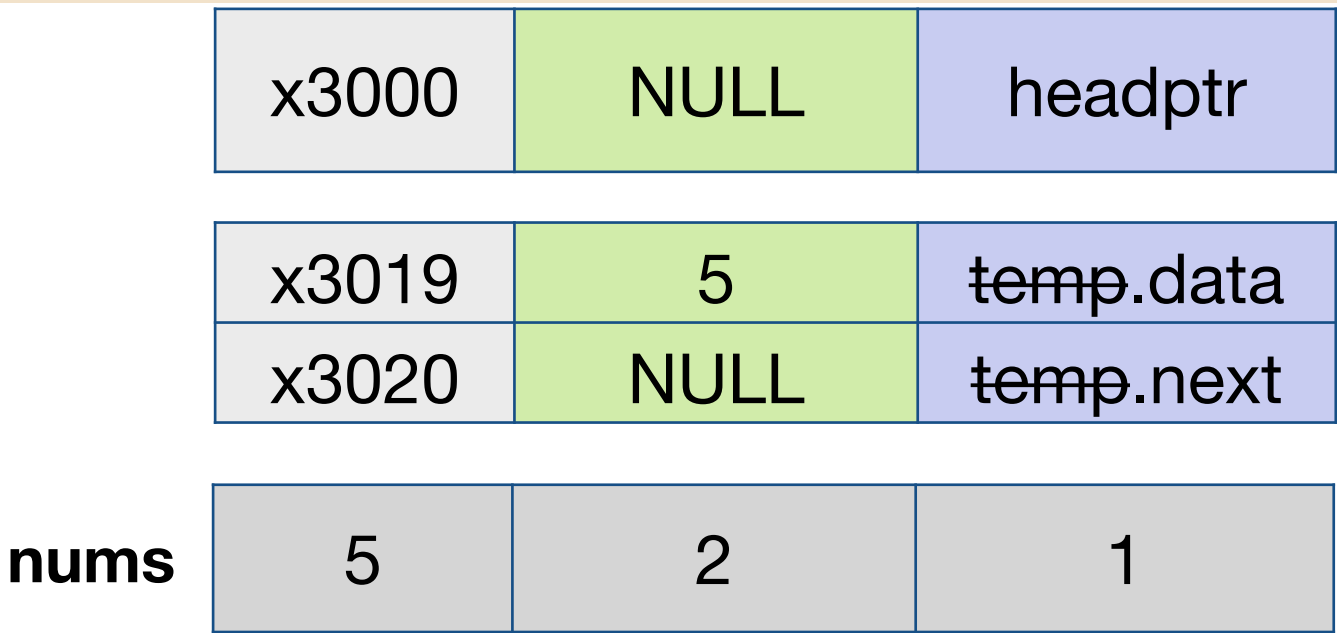
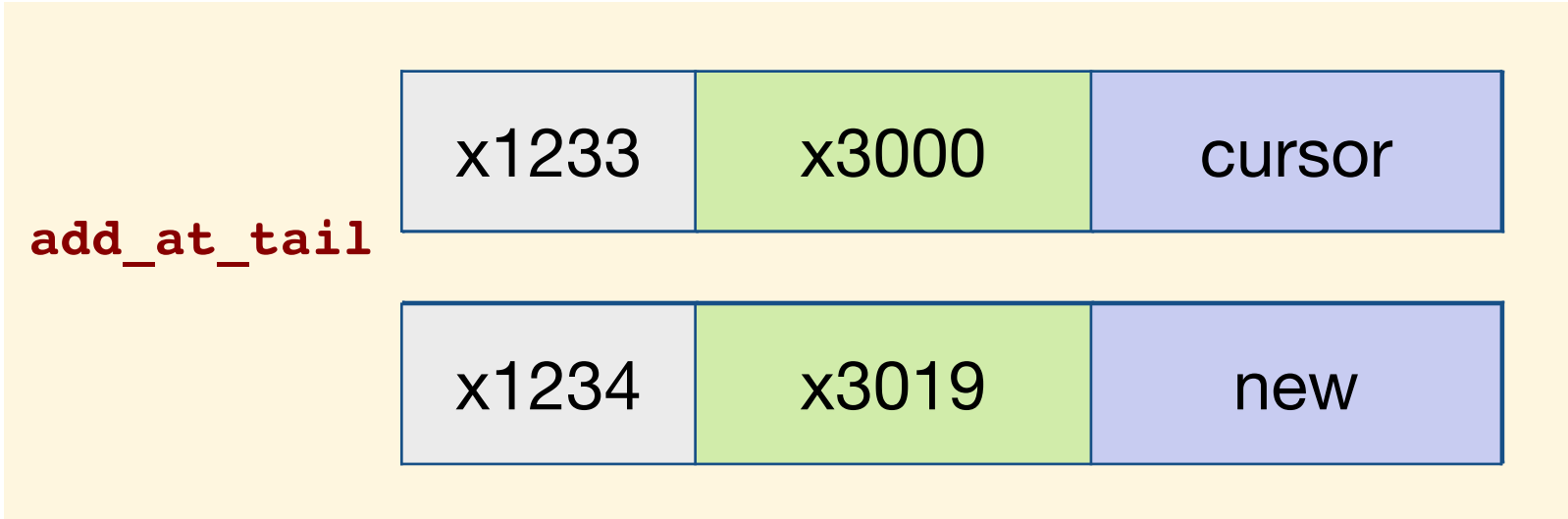
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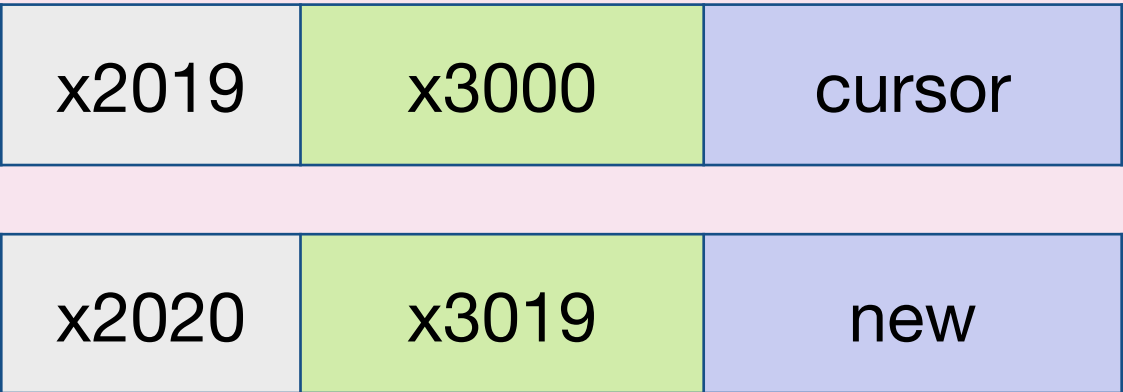
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➔

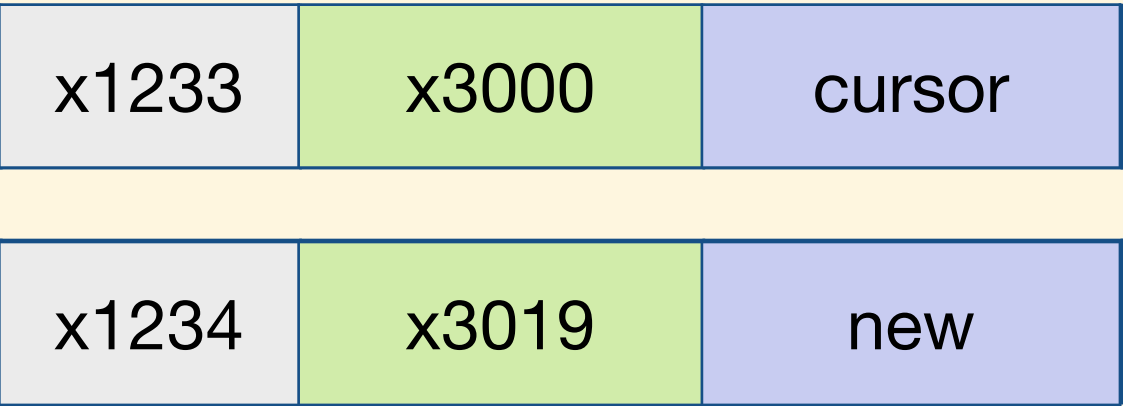
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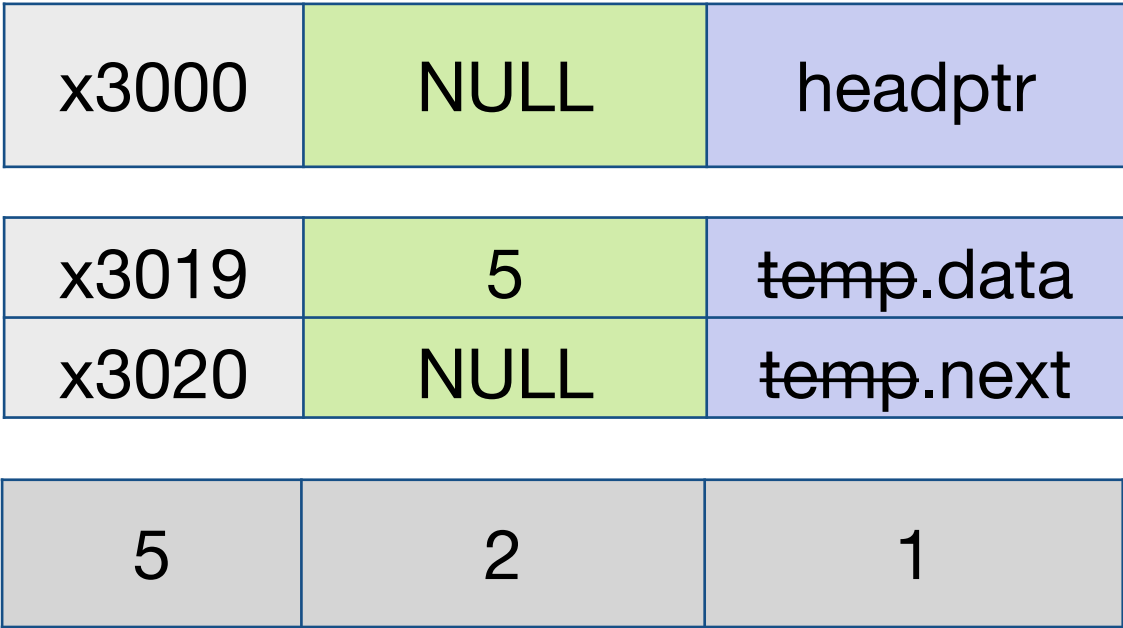
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Review add_at_tail

x2017		temp.data
x2018		temp.next

add_at_head

x2019	x3000	cursor
x2020	x3019	new

add_at_tail

x1233	x3000	cursor
x1234	x3019	new



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-------	------	---------

x3019	5	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next

nums

5	2	1
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nums	5	2
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x1234	x3019	new

```
void add_at_head(node **cursor, node *new) {
    node *temp = malloc(sizeof(node));
    temp->data = new->data;
    temp->next = new->next;

    if (*cursor == NULL) {
        *cursor = temp;
    } else {
        temp->next = *cursor;
        *cursor = temp;
    }
}
```



Function call : add_at_head(cursor, new);

x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	5	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
5	2	1

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
int main(void){
    int nums[] = {5, 2, 1};
    int total = 3;
    node temp;
    node *headptr = NULL;

    for (int i = 0; i < total; i++) {
        temp.data = nums[i];
        temp.next = NULL;
        add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);
    }
```



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	5	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next

5	2	1
---	---	---

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
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Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
int main(void){
    int nums[] = {5, 2, 1};
    int total = 3;
    node temp;
    node *headptr = NULL;

    for (int i = 0; i < total; i++) {
        temp.data = nums[i];
        temp.next = NULL;
        add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);
    }
```



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	5	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next

5	2	1
---	---	---

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
int main(void){
    int nums[] = {5, 2, 1};
    int total = 3;
    node temp;
    node *headptr = NULL;

    for (int i = 0; i < total; i++) {
        temp.data = nums[i];
        temp.next = NULL;
        add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);
    }
```



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	5	temp.data
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```
typedef struct node {
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Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

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int main(void){
    int nums[] = {5, 2, 1};
    int total = 3;
    node temp;
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    for (int i = 0; i < total; i++) {
        temp.data = nums[i];
        temp.next = NULL;
        add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);
    }
```



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
5	2	1

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
int main(void){
    int nums[] = {5, 2, 1};
    int total = 3;
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        temp.data = nums[i];
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```



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
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5	2	1

```
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} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
    if (*cursor == NULL)
        add_at_head(cursor, new);
    else
        add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```

x3000	x2017	headptr
-------	-------	---------

x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next

nums	5	2	1
------	---	---	---

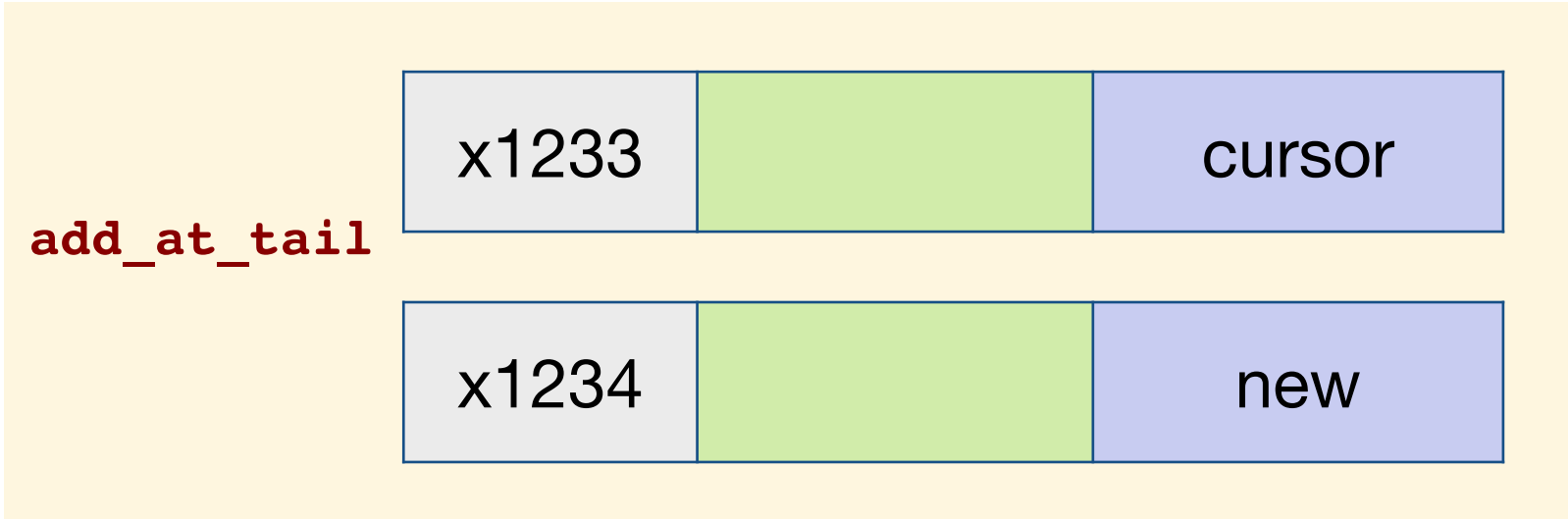
```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
→ void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
    if (*cursor == NULL)
        add_at_head(cursor, new);
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}
```



	x3000	x2017	headptr
	x3019	2	temp.data
	x3020	NULL	temp.next
nums	5	2	1

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
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} node;
```

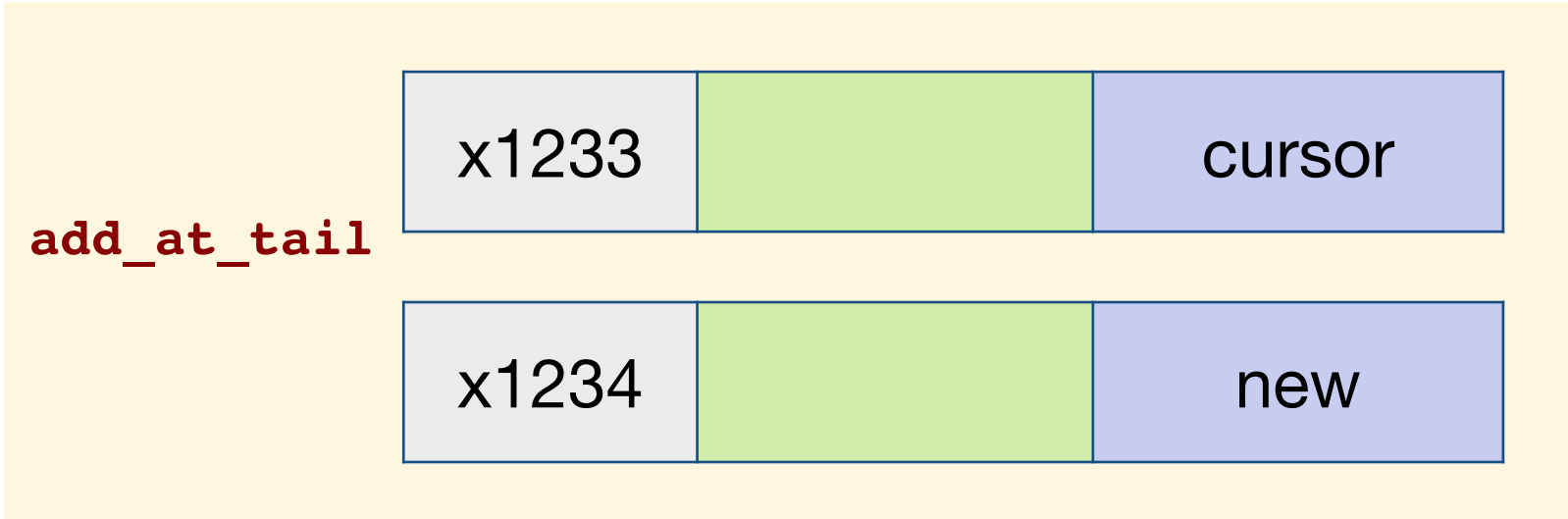
Memory addresses are for illustration – it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

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        add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```

Function call : add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);



	x3000	x2017	headptr
	x3019	2	temp.data
	x3020	NULL	temp.next
nums	5	2	1

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

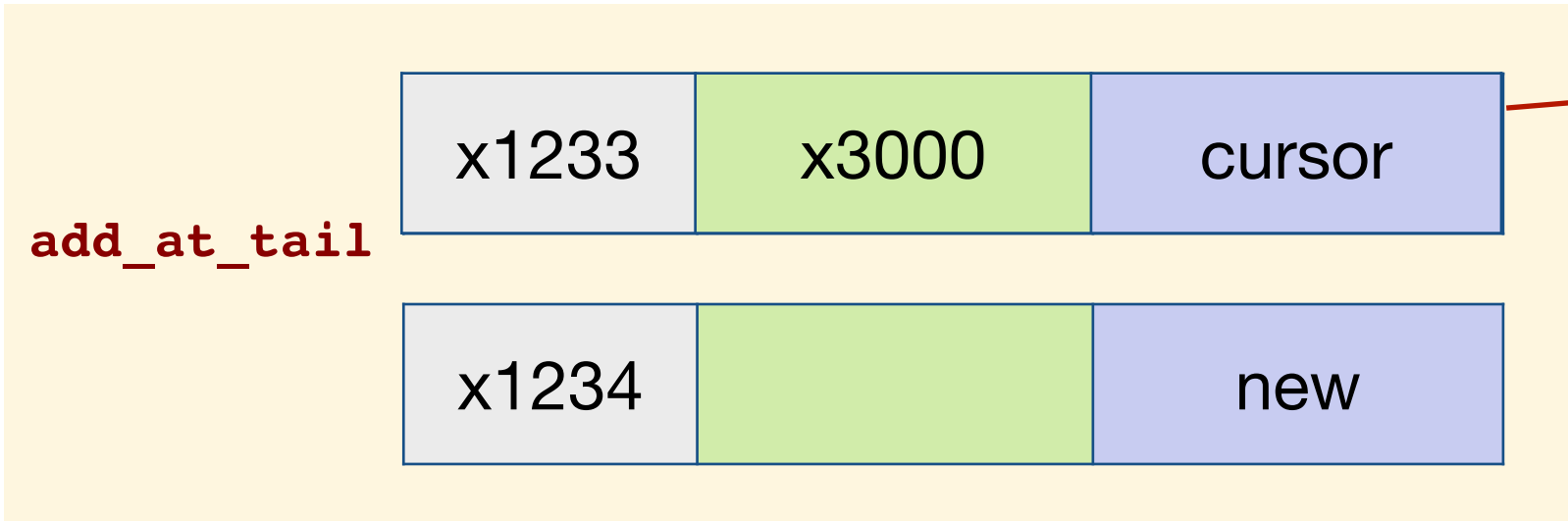
Memory addresses are for illustration – it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
→ void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
    if (*cursor == NULL)
        add_at_head(cursor, new);
    else
        add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```

Function call : add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);



	x3000	x2017	headptr
	x3019	2	temp.data
	x3020	NULL	temp.next

nums	5	2	1
------	---	---	---

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

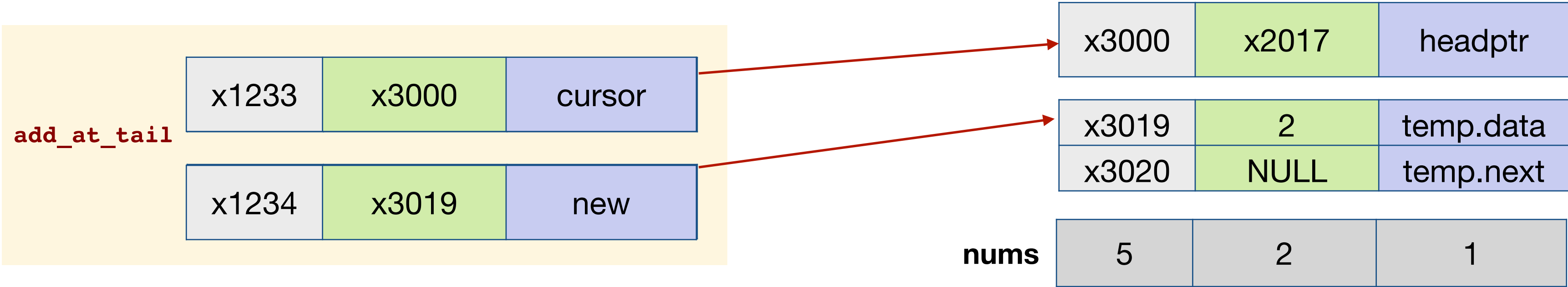
Memory addresses are for illustration – it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
→ void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
    if (*cursor == NULL)
        add_at_head(cursor, new);
    else
        add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```

Function call : add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);



```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration – it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

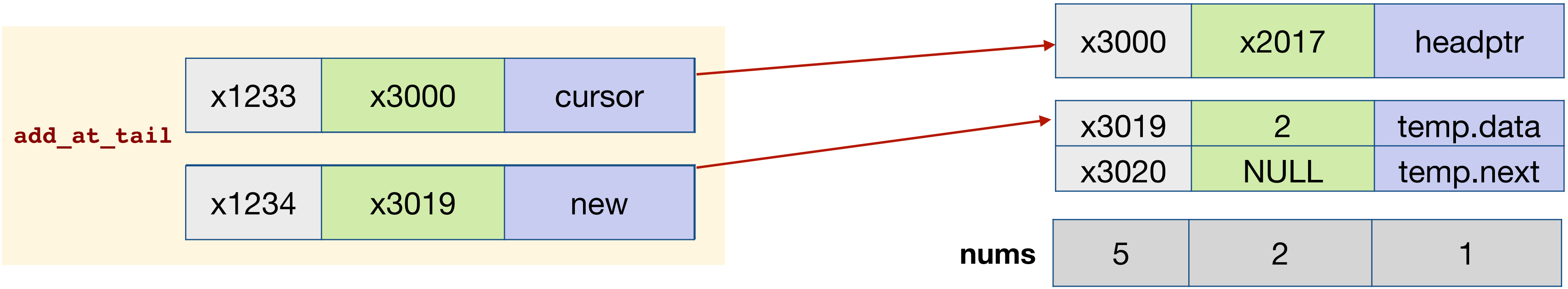
Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

➔

```
void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
    if (*cursor == NULL)
        add_at_head(cursor, new);
    else
        add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```

Function call : `add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);`



```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

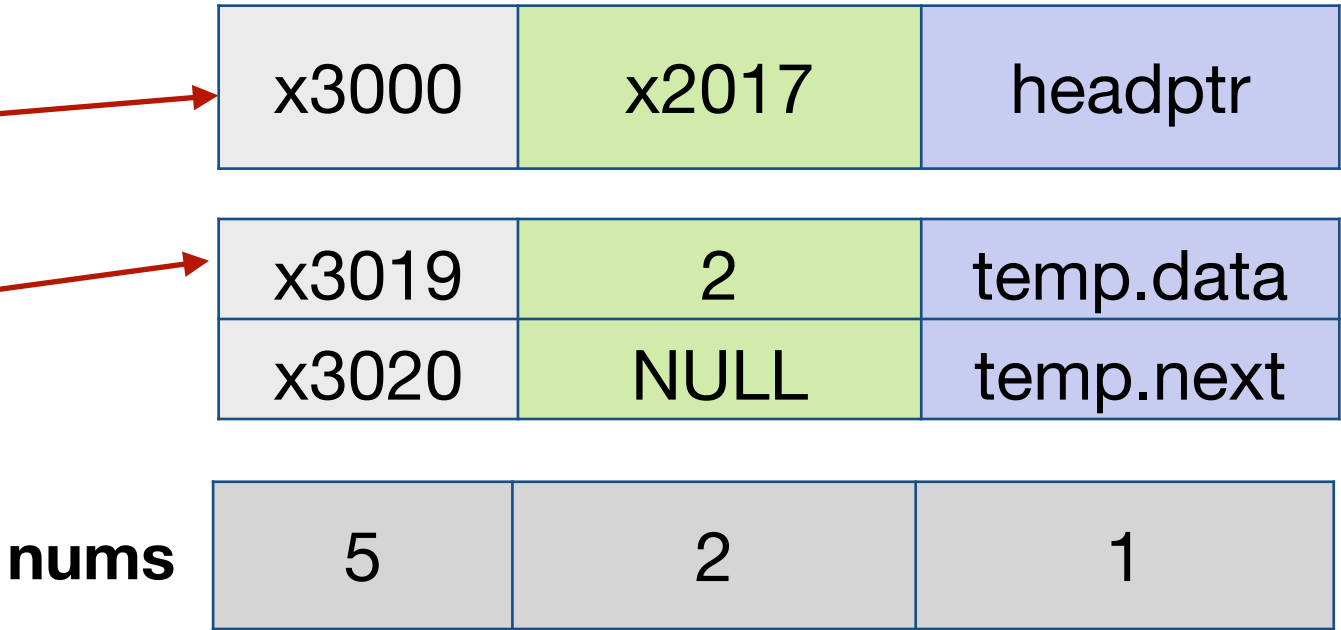
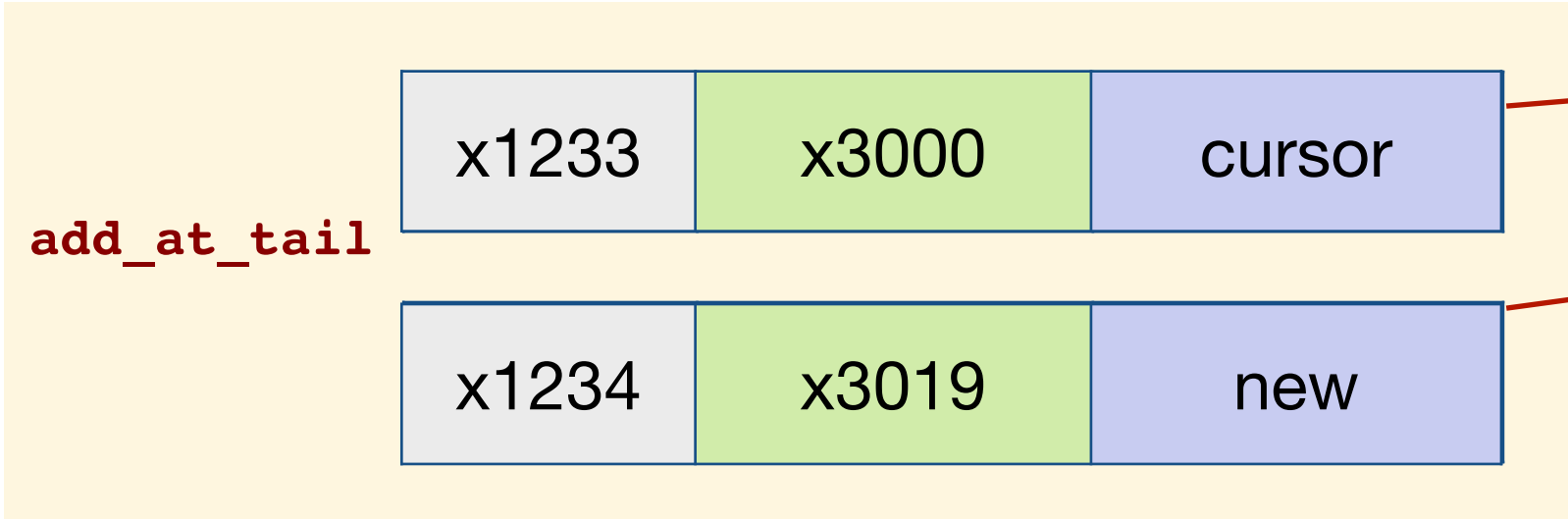
Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
    if (*cursor == NULL)
        add_at_head(cursor, new);
    else
        add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```



Function call : `add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);`



```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

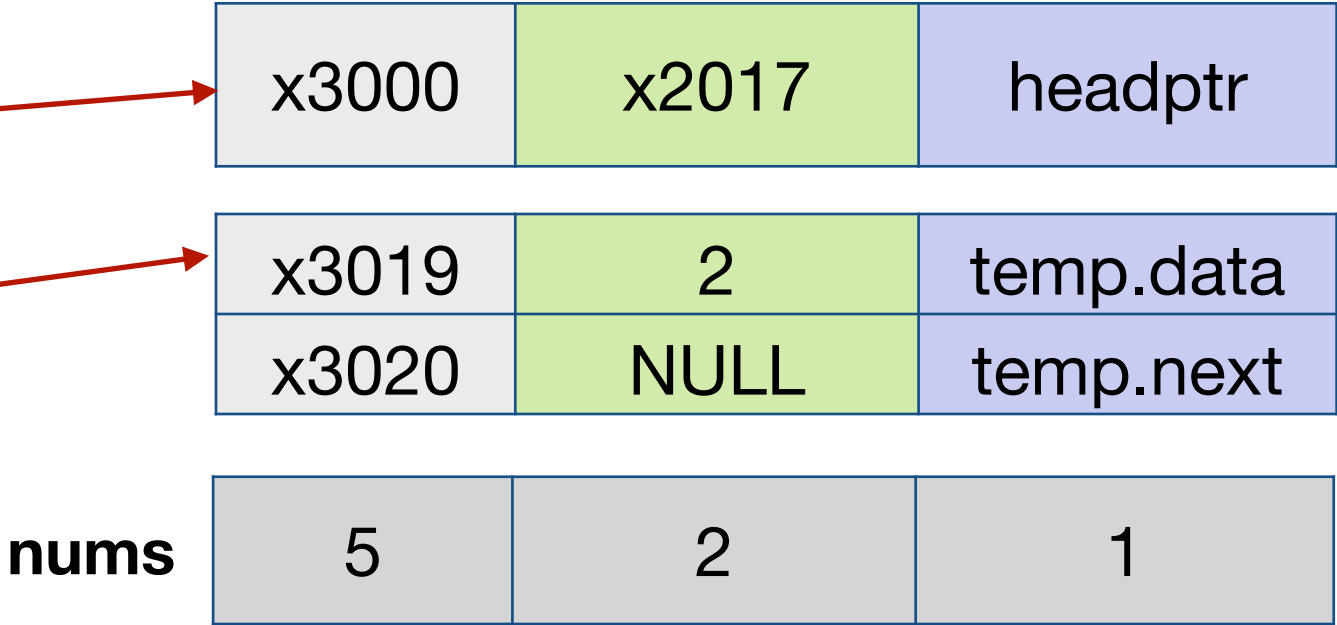
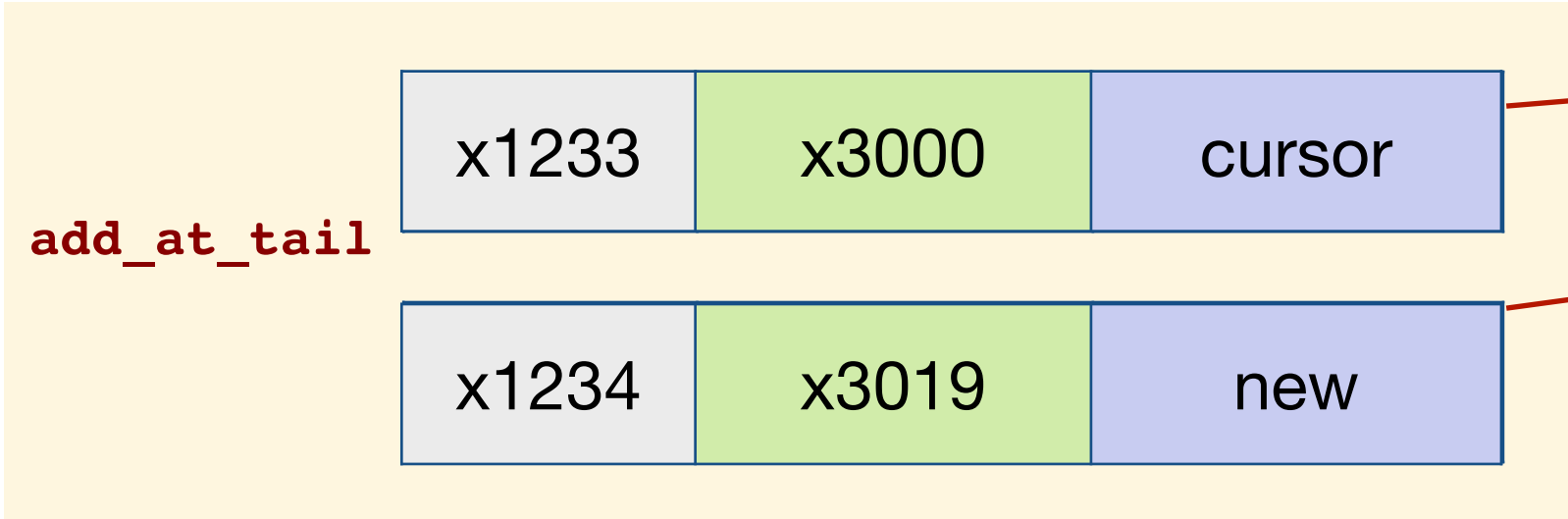
Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
    if (*cursor == NULL)
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    else
        add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```



Function call : add_at_tail(&headptr, &temp);



```
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Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

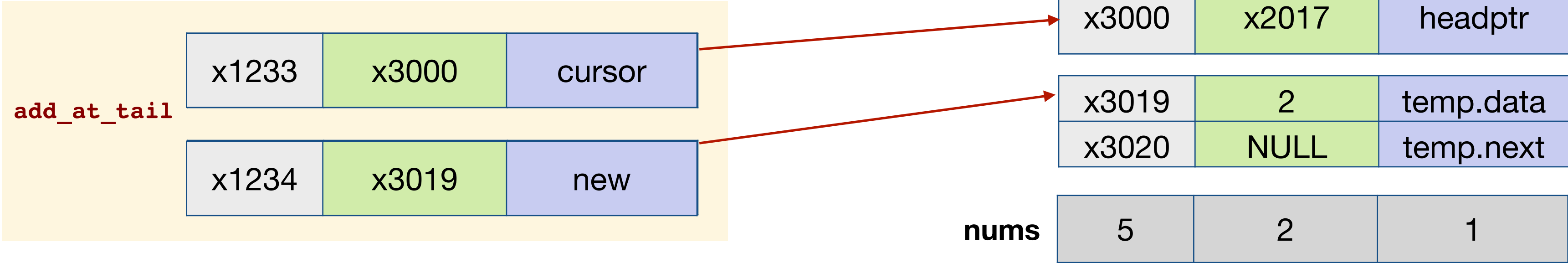
Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
    if (*cursor == NULL)
        add_at_head(cursor, new);
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        add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```



Function call : add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, &temp);



```
typedef struct node {
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    struct node *next;
} node;
```

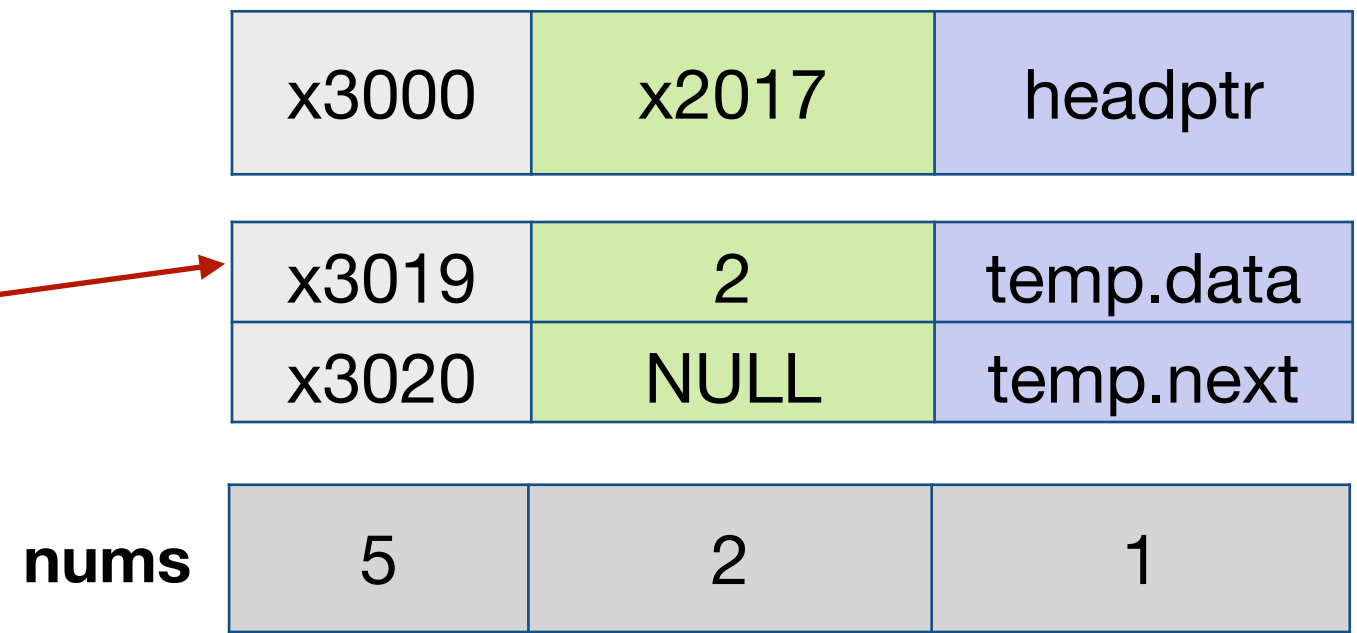
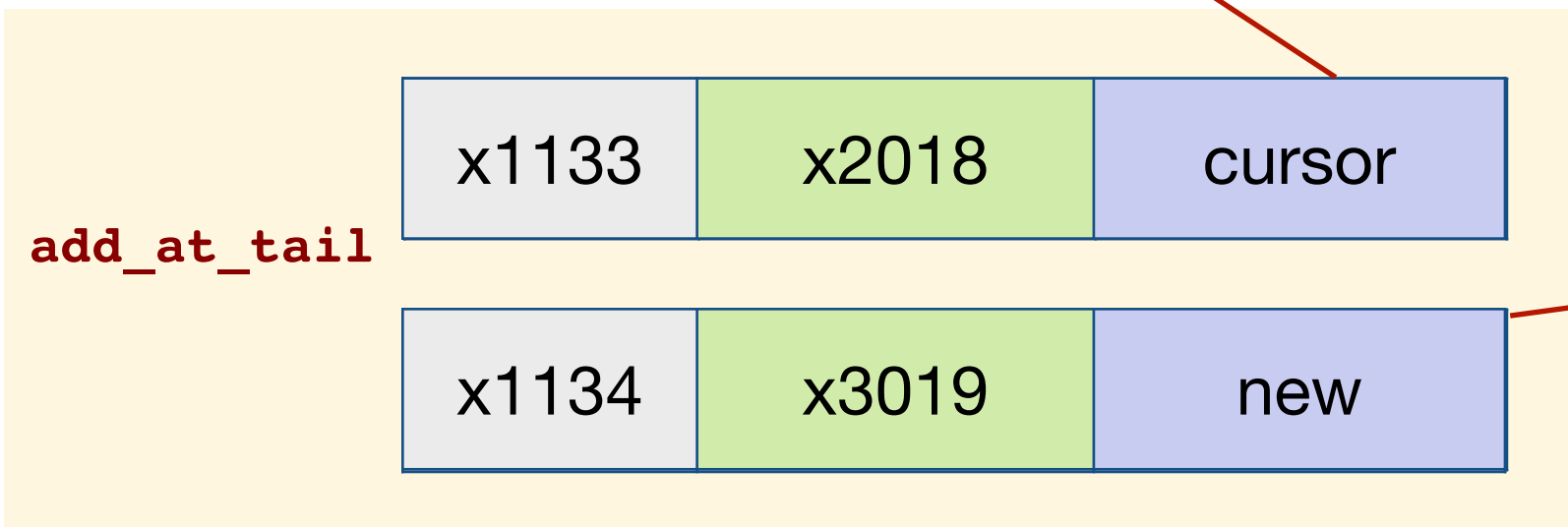
Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
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void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
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}
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Function call : add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, &temp);



```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
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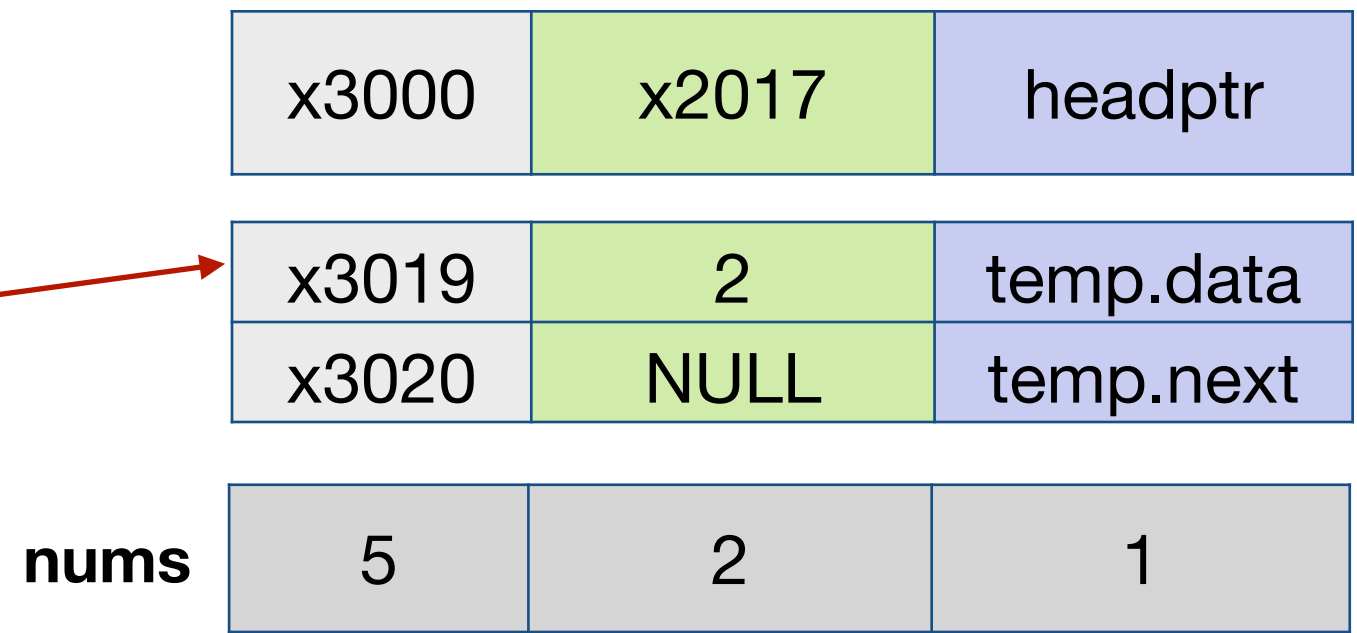
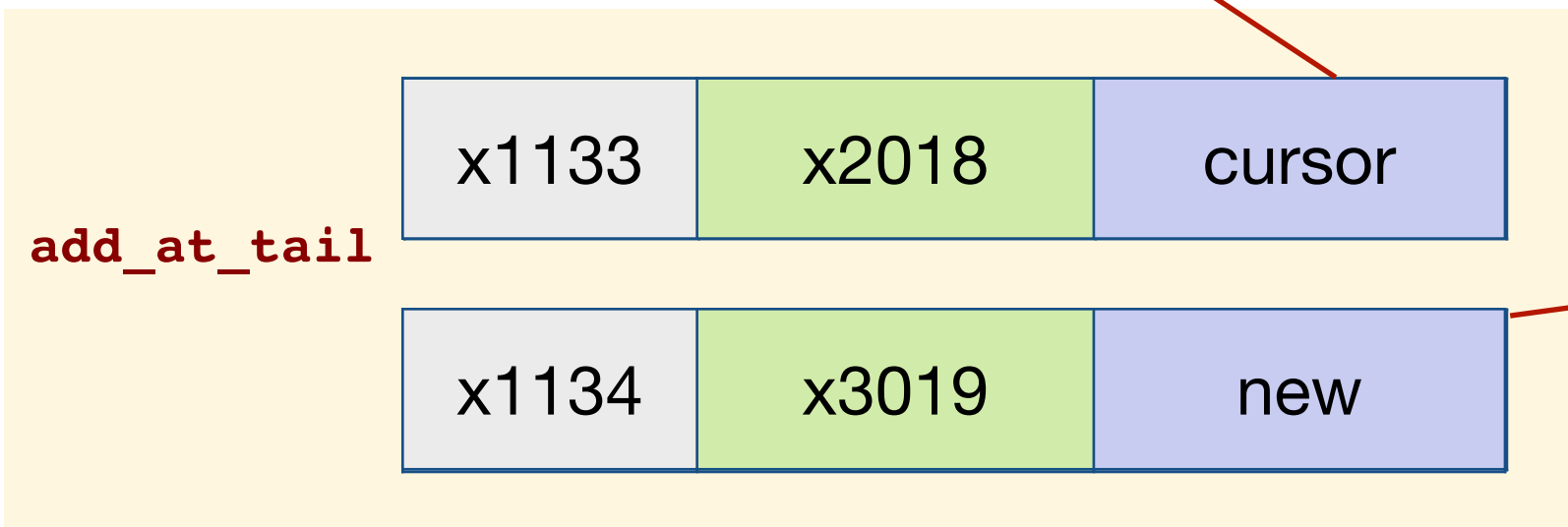
Memory addresses are for illustration – it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

```
➡ void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
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```
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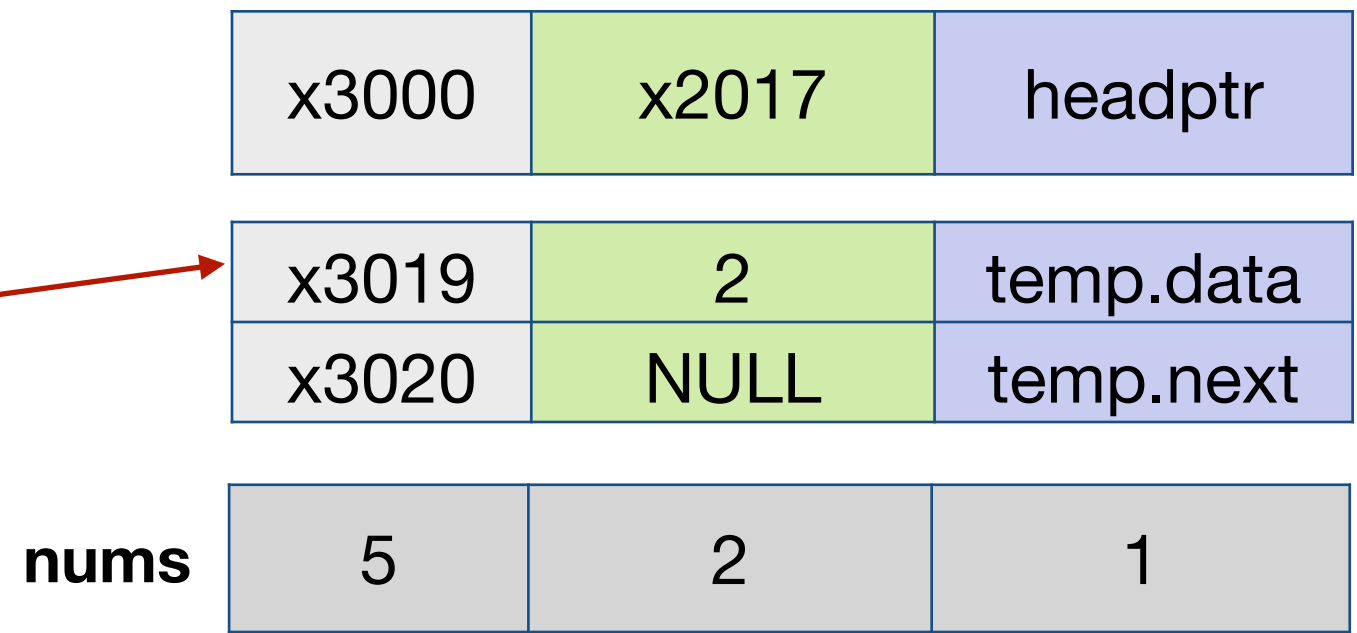
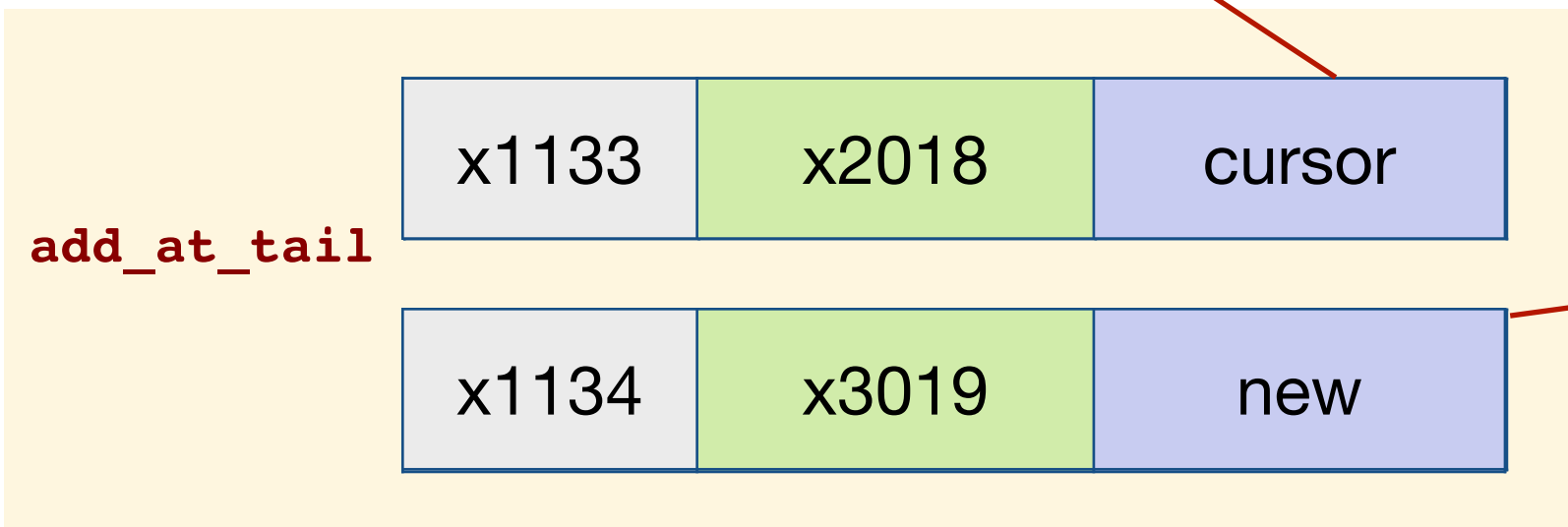
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Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
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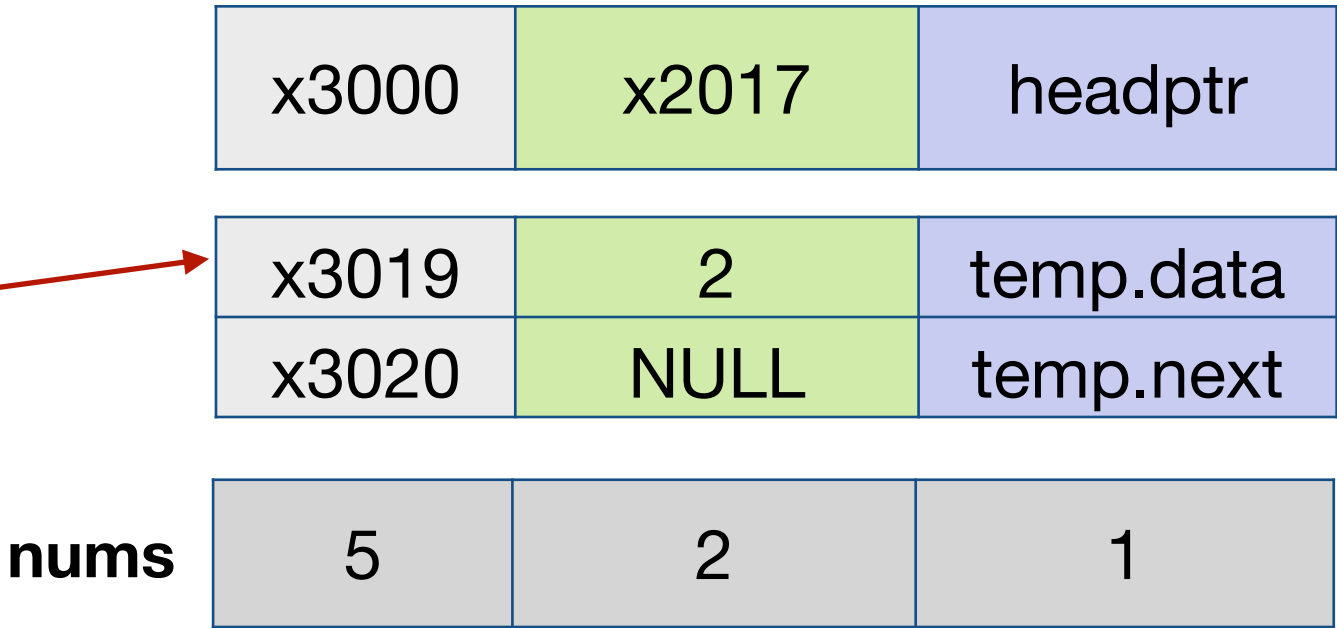
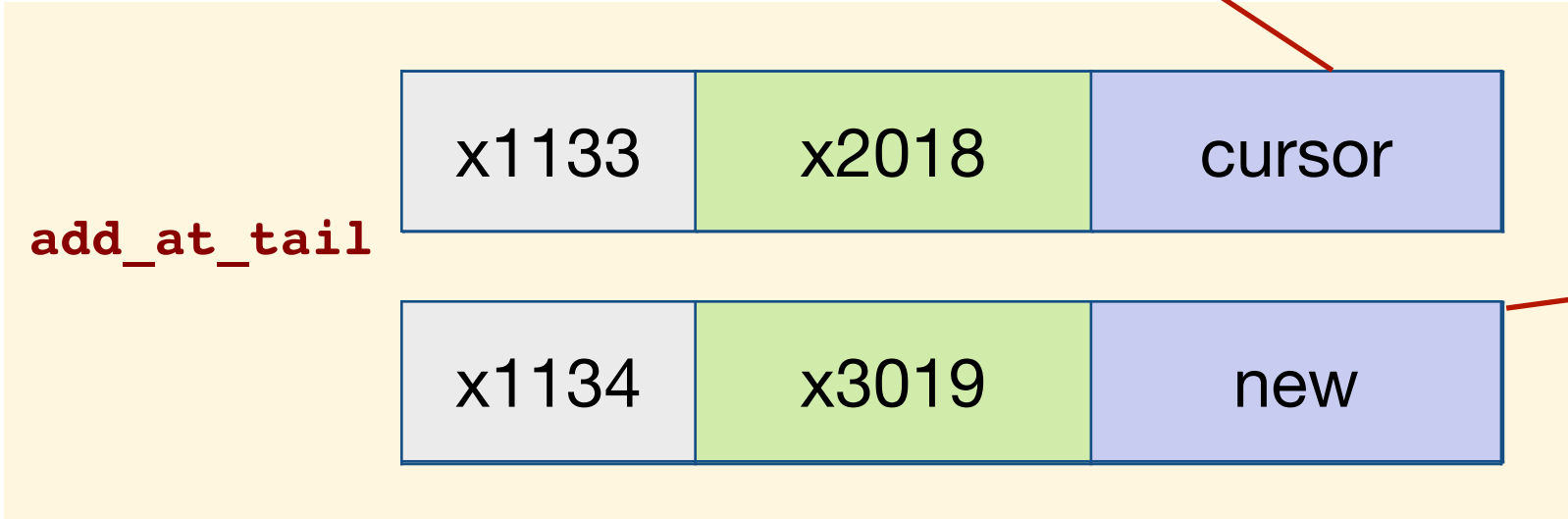
Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next



```
void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new{
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Function call : add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, &temp);

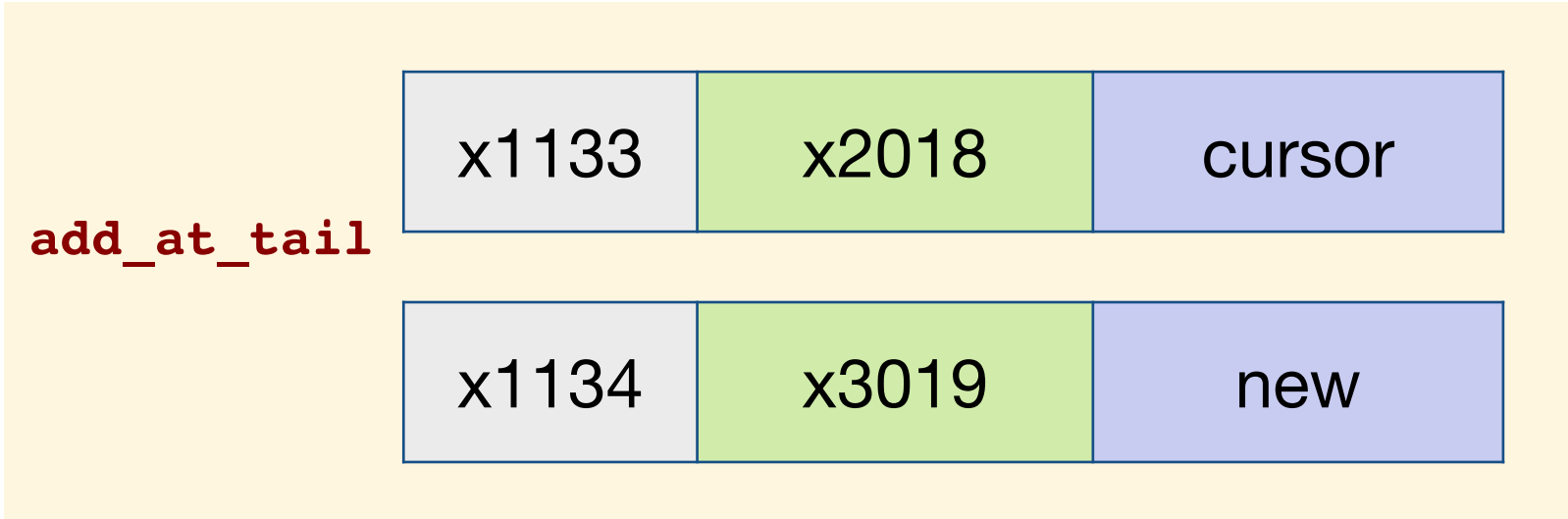


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```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
5	2	1

```
typedef struct node {
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} node;
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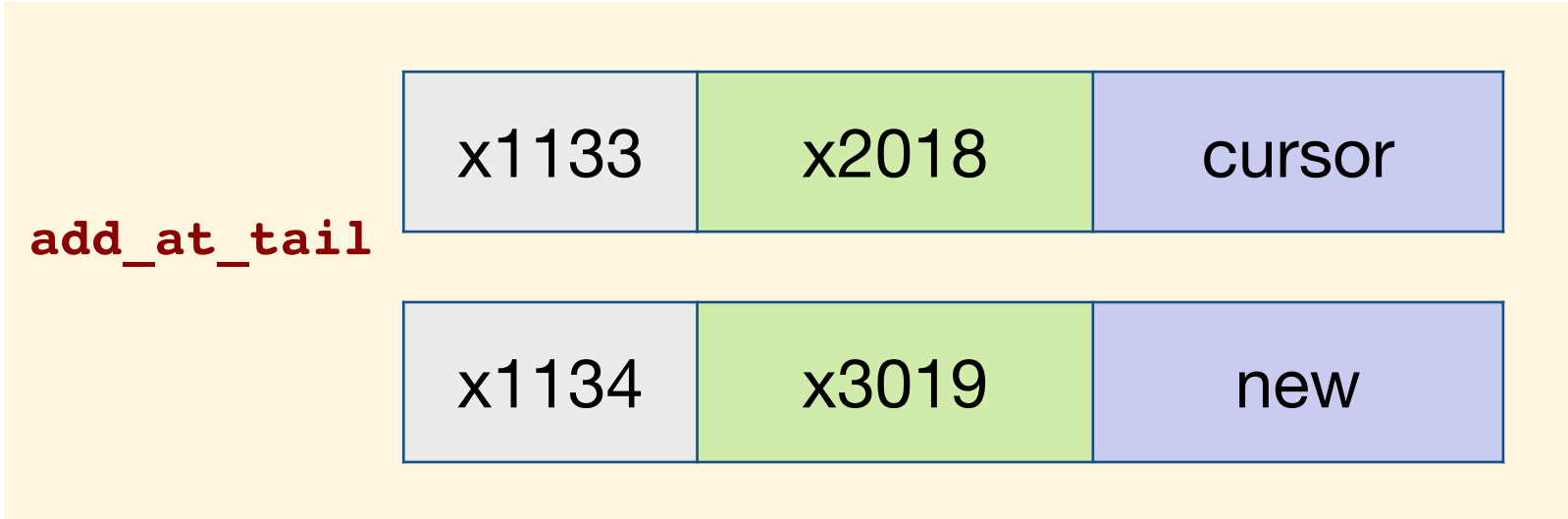
Review add_at_tail



```
void add_at_head(node **cursor, node *new) {
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    temp->next = new->next;

    if (*cursor == NULL) {
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    } else {
        temp->next = *cursor;
        *cursor = temp;
    }
}
```

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
5	2	1

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Review add_at_tail



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}
```

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

add_at_head

xFF10		cursor
xFF11		new

add_at_tail

x1133	x2018	cursor
x1134	x3019	new

x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
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Review add_at_tail



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        *cursor = temp;
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Function call : `add_at_head(cursor, new);`

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

add_at_head

xFF10		cursor
xFF11		new

add_at_tail

x1133	x2018	cursor
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x3000	x2017	headptr
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Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

add_at_head

xFF10		cursor
xFF11	x3019	new

add_at_tail

x1133	x2018	cursor
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➔

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Review add_at_tail

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xFF11	x3019	new

add_at_tail

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```

Function call : add_at_head(cursor, new);

x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
5	2	1

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x4017		temp.data
x4018		temp.next

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

add_at_head

xFF10		cursor
xFF11	x3019	new

add_at_tail

x1133	x2018	cursor
x1134	x3019	new



```
void add_at_head(node **cursor, node *new) {
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    temp->data = new->data;
    temp->next = new->next;

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    } else {
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        *cursor = temp;
    }
}
```

Function call : add_at_head(cursor, new);

x3000	x2017	headptr
-------	-------	---------

x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next

nums	5	2	1
------	---	---	---

```
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Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x4017		temp.data
x4018		temp.next

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

add_at_head

xFF10		cursor
xFF11	x3019	new

add_at_tail

x1133	x2018	cursor
x1134	x3019	new

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void add_at_head(node **cursor, node *new) {
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    if (*cursor == NULL) {
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        temp->next = *cursor;
        *cursor = temp;
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```

Function call : add_at_head(cursor, new);

	x3000	x2017	headptr
	x3019	2	temp.data
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nums	5	2	1

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Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x4017	2	temp.data
x4018	NULL	temp.next

x2017	5	temp.data
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add_at_head

xFF10		cursor
xFF11	x3019	new

add_at_tail

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Function call : add_at_head(cursor, new);

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Review add_at_tail

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x4018	NULL	temp.next

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	NULL	temp.next

add_at_head

xFF10		cursor
xFF11	x3019	new

add_at_tail

x1133	x2018	cursor
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        temp->next = *cursor;
        *cursor = temp;
    }
}
```

Function call : add_at_head(cursor, new);

x3000	x2017	headptr
-------	-------	---------

x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next

nums	5	2	1
------	---	---	---

```
typedef struct node {
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Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x4017	2	temp.data
x4018	NULL	temp.next

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	x4017	temp.next

add_at_head

xFF10		cursor
xFF11	x3019	new

add_at_tail

x1133	x2018	cursor
x1134	x3019	new



```
void add_at_head(node **cursor, node *new) {
    node *temp = malloc(sizeof(node));
    temp->data = new->data;
    temp->next = new->next;

    if (*cursor == NULL) {
        *cursor = temp;
    } else {
        temp->next = *cursor;
        *cursor = temp;
    }
}
```

Function call : add_at_head(cursor, new);

x3000	x2017	headptr
-------	-------	---------

x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next

nums	5	2	1
------	---	---	---

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x4017	2	temp.data
x4018	NULL	temp.next

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	x4017	temp.next

add_at_head

xFF10	x2018	cursor
xFF11	x3019	new

add_at_tail

x1133	x2018	cursor
x1134	x3019	new

```
void add_at_head(node **cursor, node *new) {
    node *temp = malloc(sizeof(node));
    temp->data = new->data;
    temp->next = new->next;

    if (*cursor == NULL) {
        *cursor = temp;
    } else {
        temp->next = *cursor;
        *cursor = temp;
    }
}
```

Function call : add_at_head(cursor, new);



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
5	2	1

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
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```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

x4017	2	temp.data
x4018	NULL	temp.next

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	x4017	temp.next

add_at_head

xFF10	x2018	cursor
xFF11		new

add_at_tail

x1133	x2018	cursor
x1134	x3019	new

```
void add_at_head(node **cursor, node *new) {
    node *temp = malloc(sizeof(node));
    temp->data = new->data;
    temp->next = new->next;

    if (*cursor == NULL) {
        *cursor = temp;
    } else {
        temp->next = *cursor;
        *cursor = temp;
    }
}
```

x3000	x2017	headptr
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Review add_at_tail

x4017	2	temp.data
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End Result

x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
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typedef struct node {
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Review add_at_tail

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x2017	5	temp.data
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End Result

x2017	x2018
Data	5
Next	x4017

x3000	x2017	headptr
-------	-------	---------

x3019	2	temp.data
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nums	5	2	1
------	---	---	---

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End Result

x2017	x2018
Data	5
Next	x4017



x3000	x2017	headptr
-------	-------	---------

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```
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    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

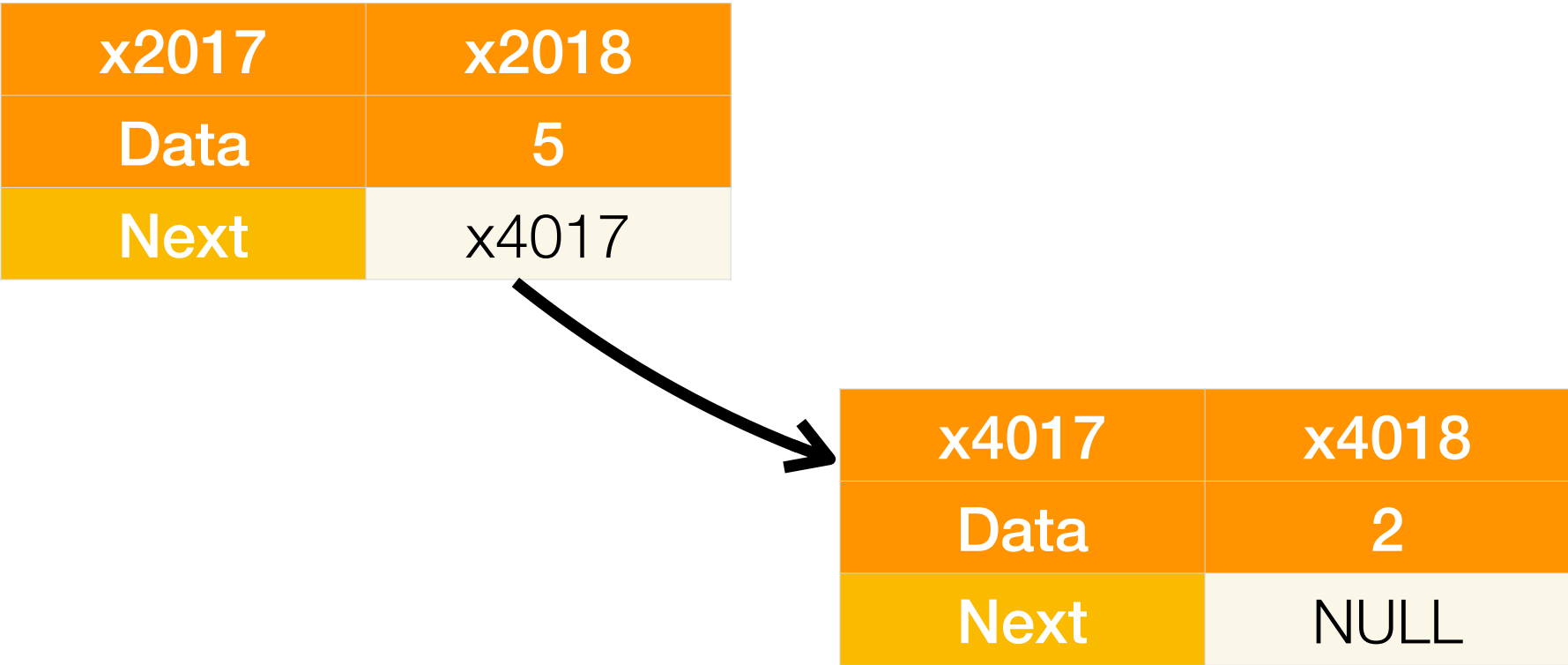
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Review add_at_tail

x4017	2	temp.data
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End Result



x3000	x2017	headptr
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nums

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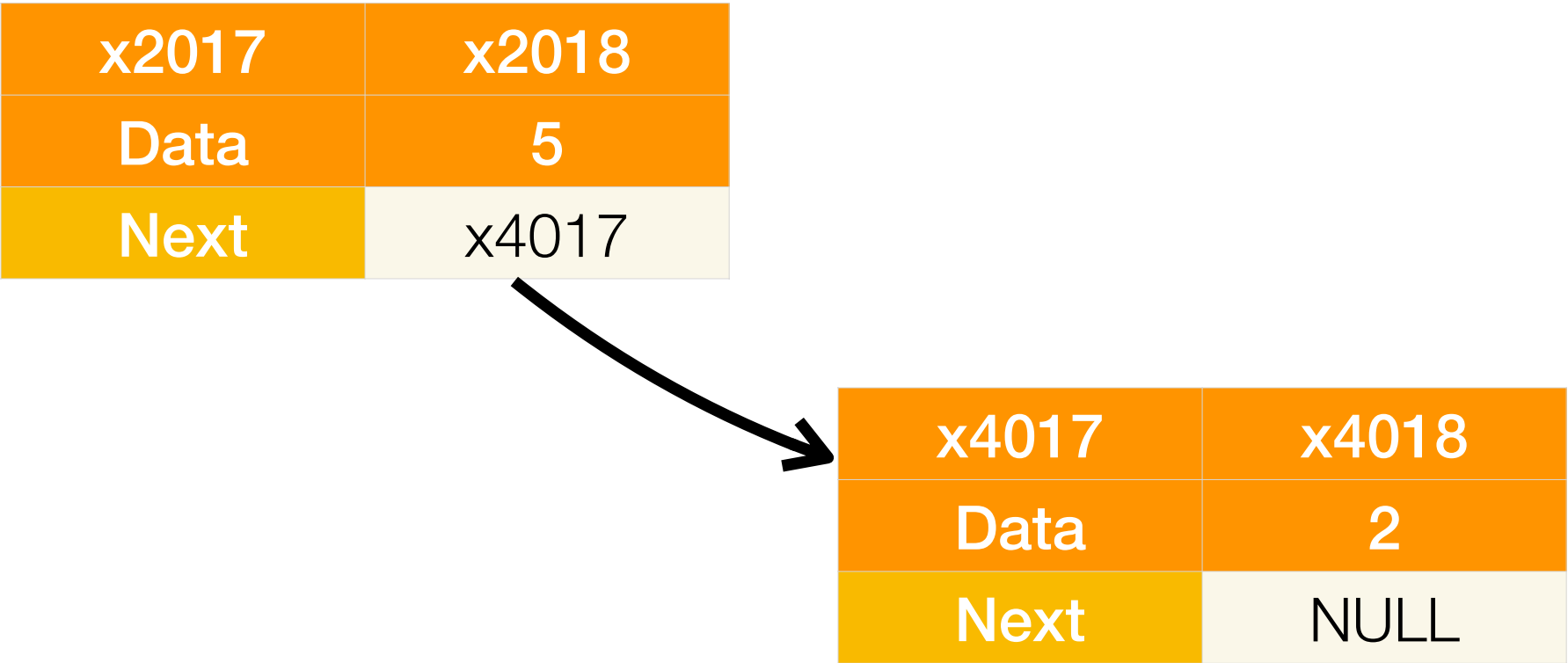
Review add_at_tail

We showed:

x4017	2	temp.data
x4018	NULL	temp.next

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	x4017	temp.next

End Result



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
5	2	1

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

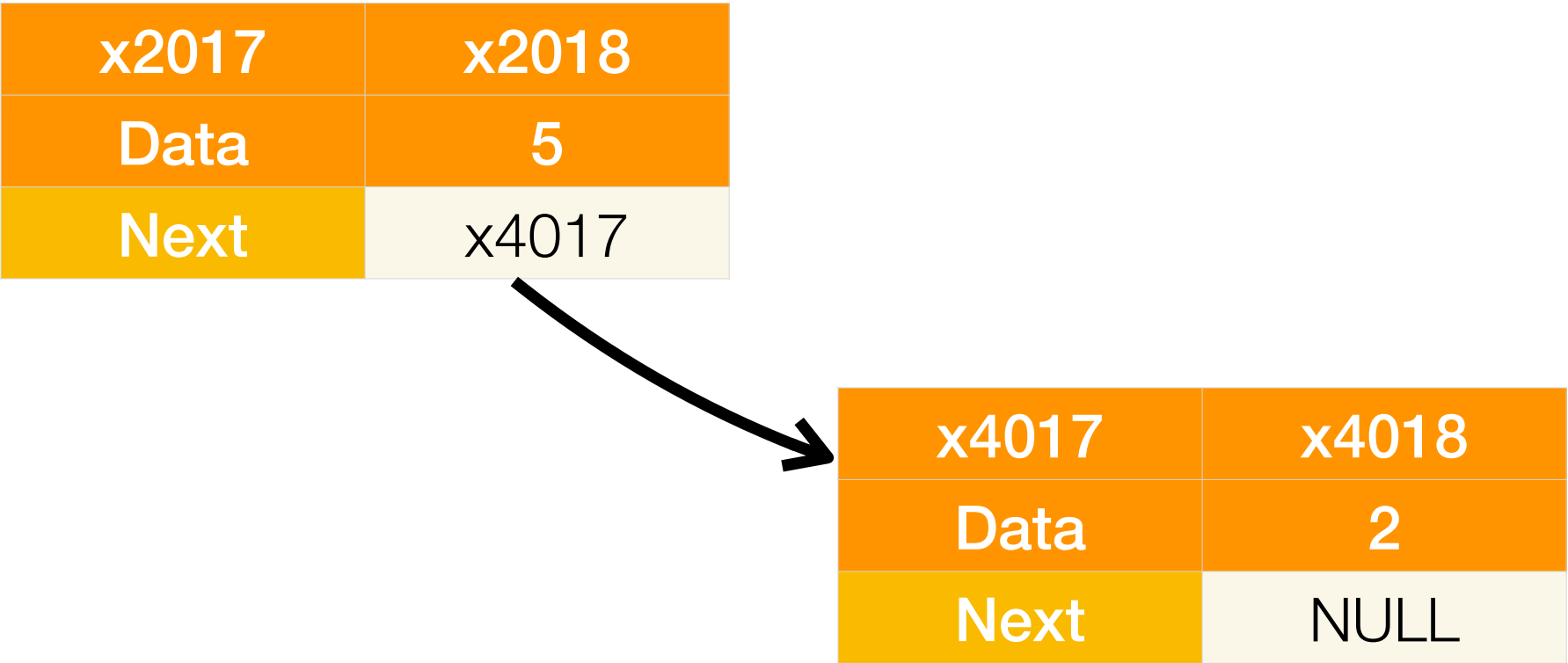
We showed:

- **One way** to add items at the tail position:

x4017	2	temp.data
x4018	NULL	temp.next

x2017	5	temp.data
x2018	x4017	temp.next

End Result



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next

nums

5	2	1
---	---	---

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node *next;
} node;
```

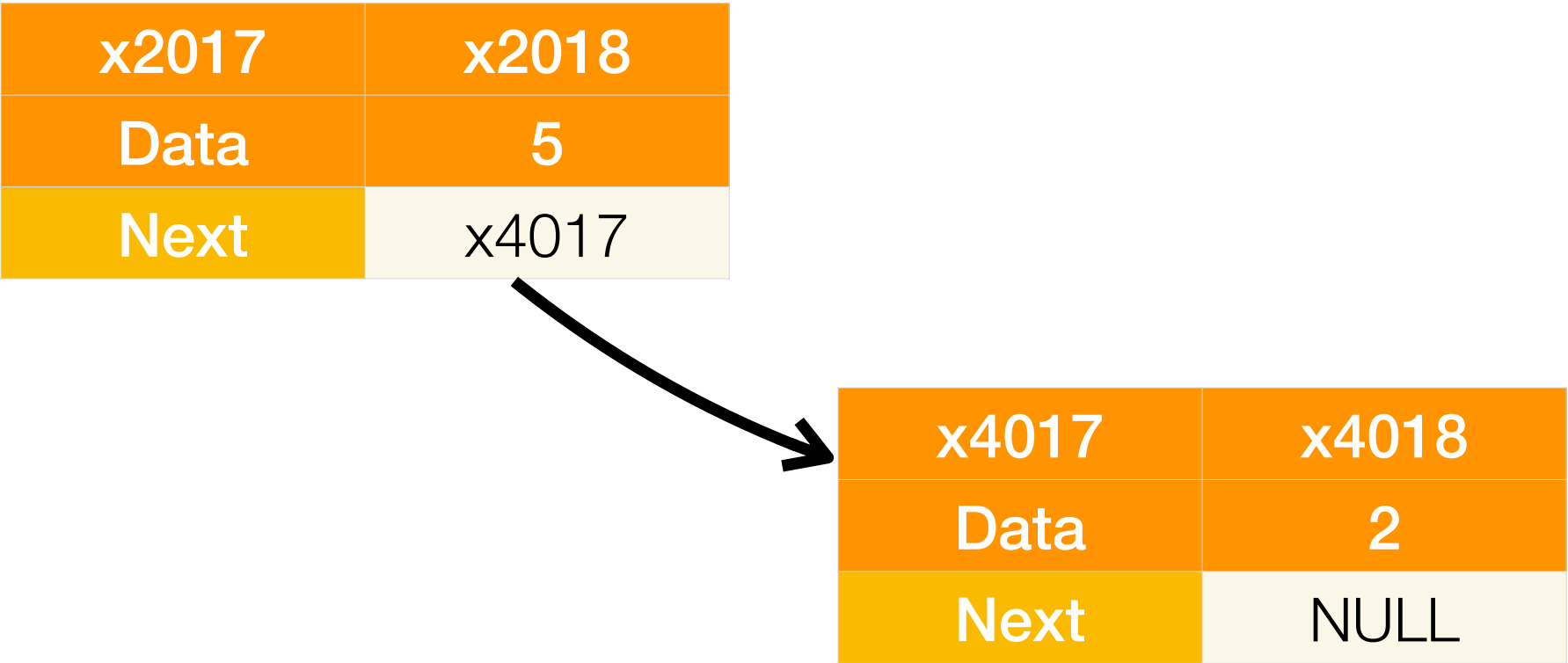
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Review add_at_tail

We showed:

- **One way** to add items at the tail position:
 - In the process, we also examined how an element gets added at the head.

End Result



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
5	2	1

```
typedef struct node {
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    struct node *next;
} node;
```

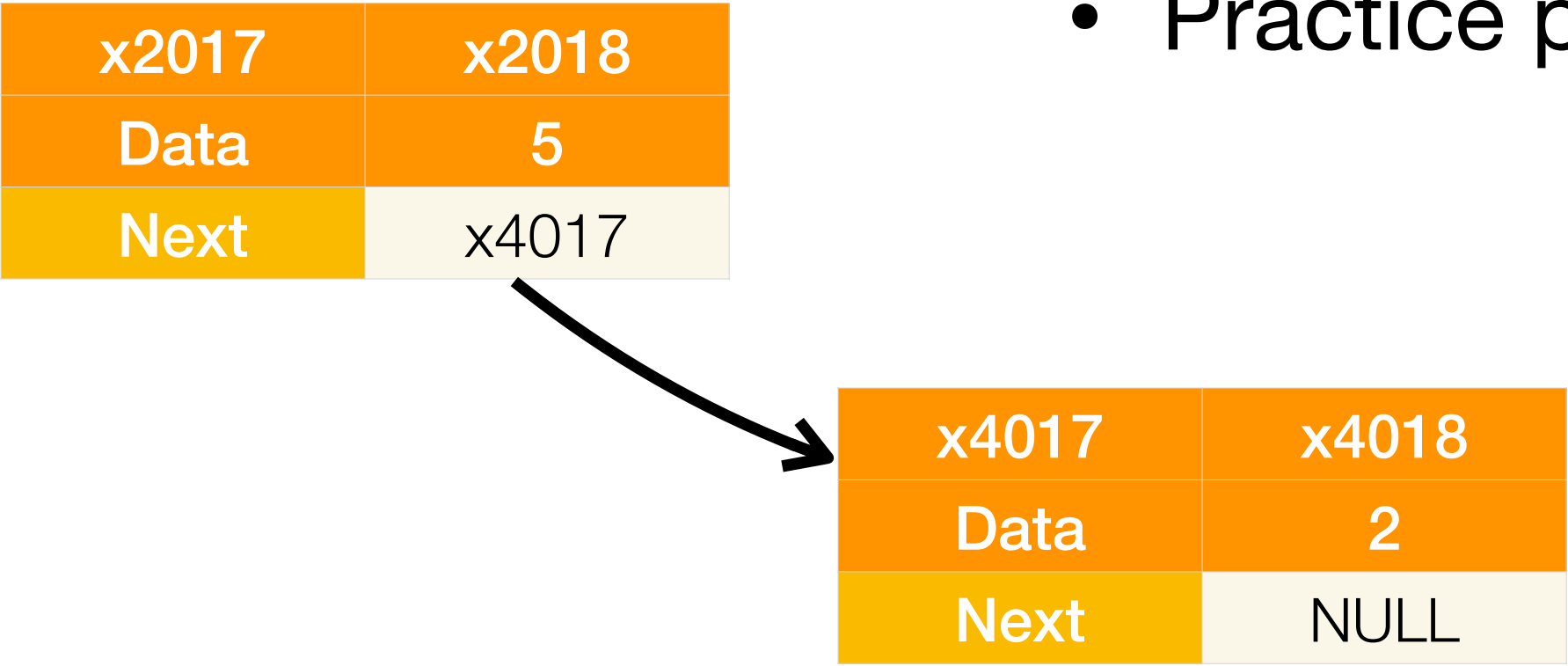
Memory addresses are for illustration — it may not match LC3 CC or RTS.

Review add_at_tail

We showed:

- **One way** to add items at the tail position:
 - In the process, we also examined how an element gets added at the head.
- Practice practice practice!

End Result



x3000	x2017	headptr
x3019	2	temp.data
x3020	NULL	temp.next
5	2	1

Stack using linked lists

Stack using linked lists

Stack using linked lists

- First item in is the last item out - FILO

Stack using linked lists

- First item in is the last item out - FILO
- Two operations for data movement: Push & Pop

Stack using linked lists

- First item in is the last item out - FILO
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- Stack top ~ head pointer/head

Stack using linked lists

- First item in is the last item out - FILO
- Two operations for data movement: Push & Pop
- Stack top ~ head pointer/head
- Push ~ add at head

Stack using linked lists

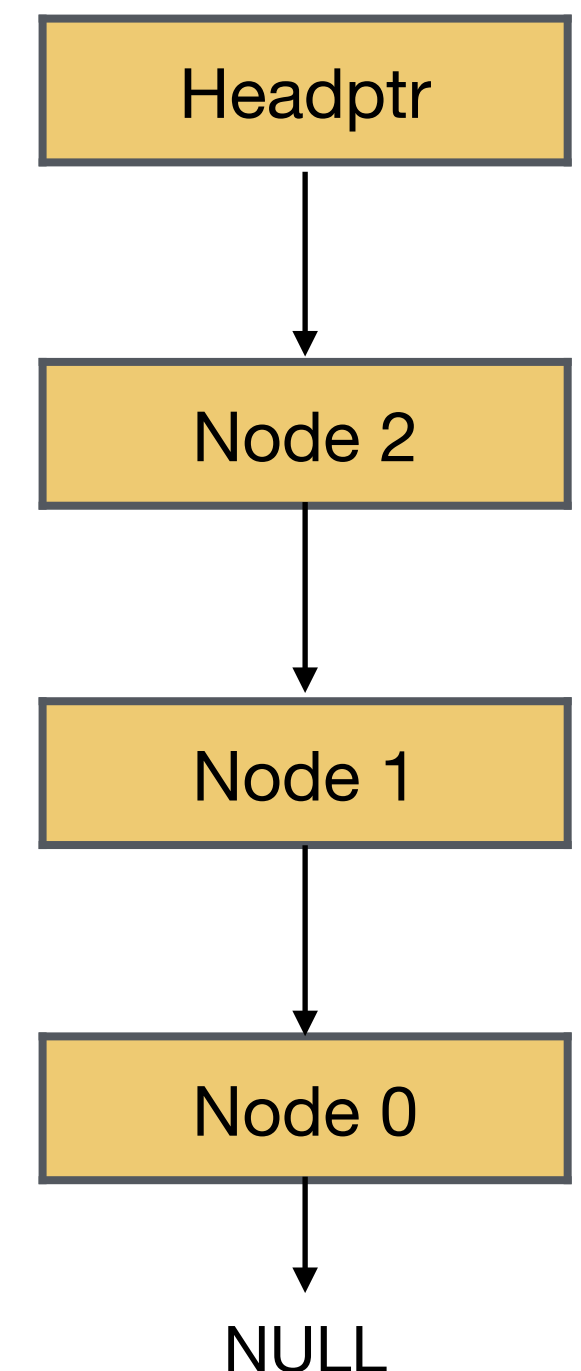
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Stack using linked lists

- First item in is the last item out - FILO
- Two operations for data movement: Push & Pop
- Stack top ~ head pointer/head
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- Pop ~ remove from head
 - Need to give popped value to caller

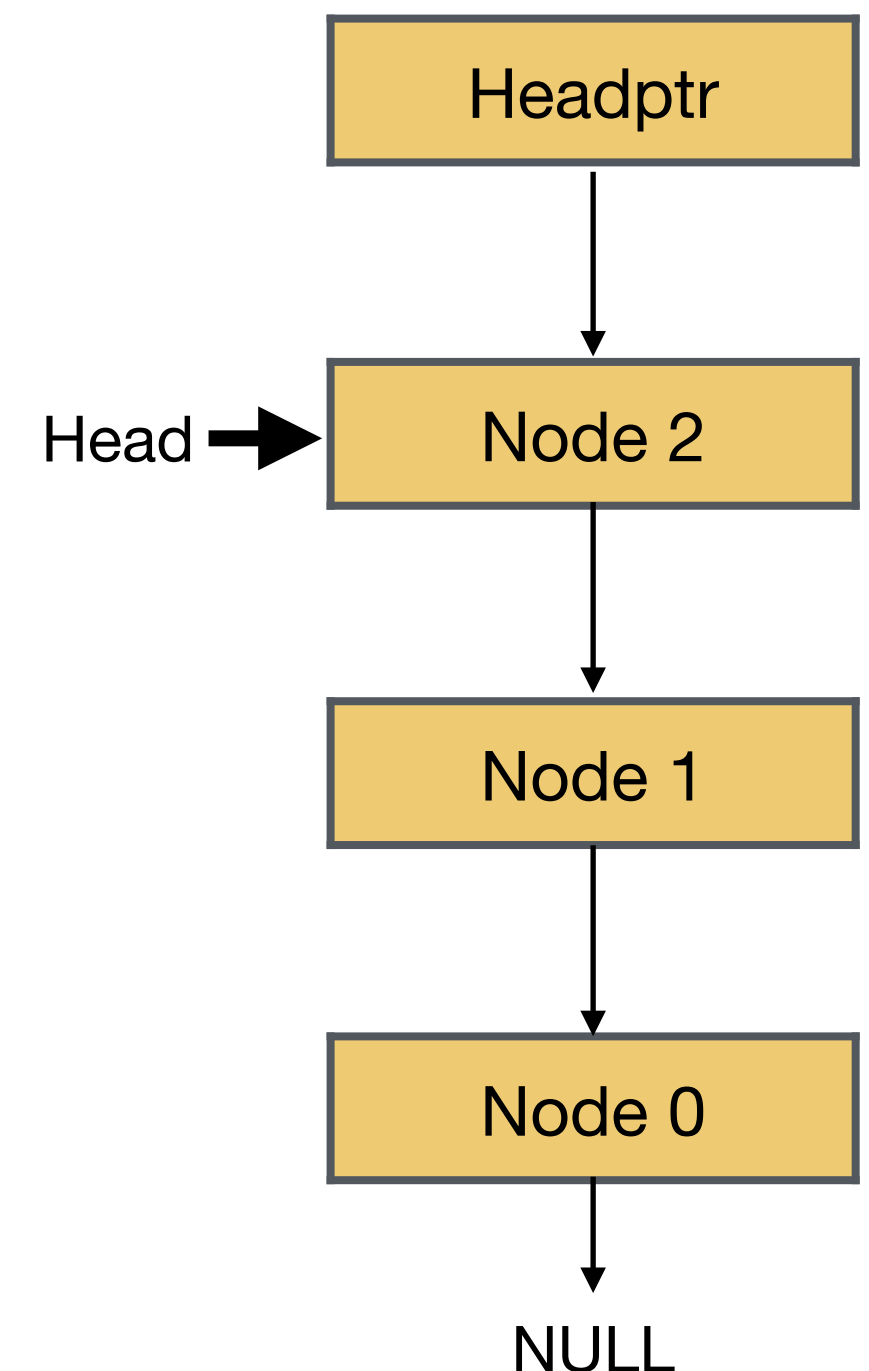
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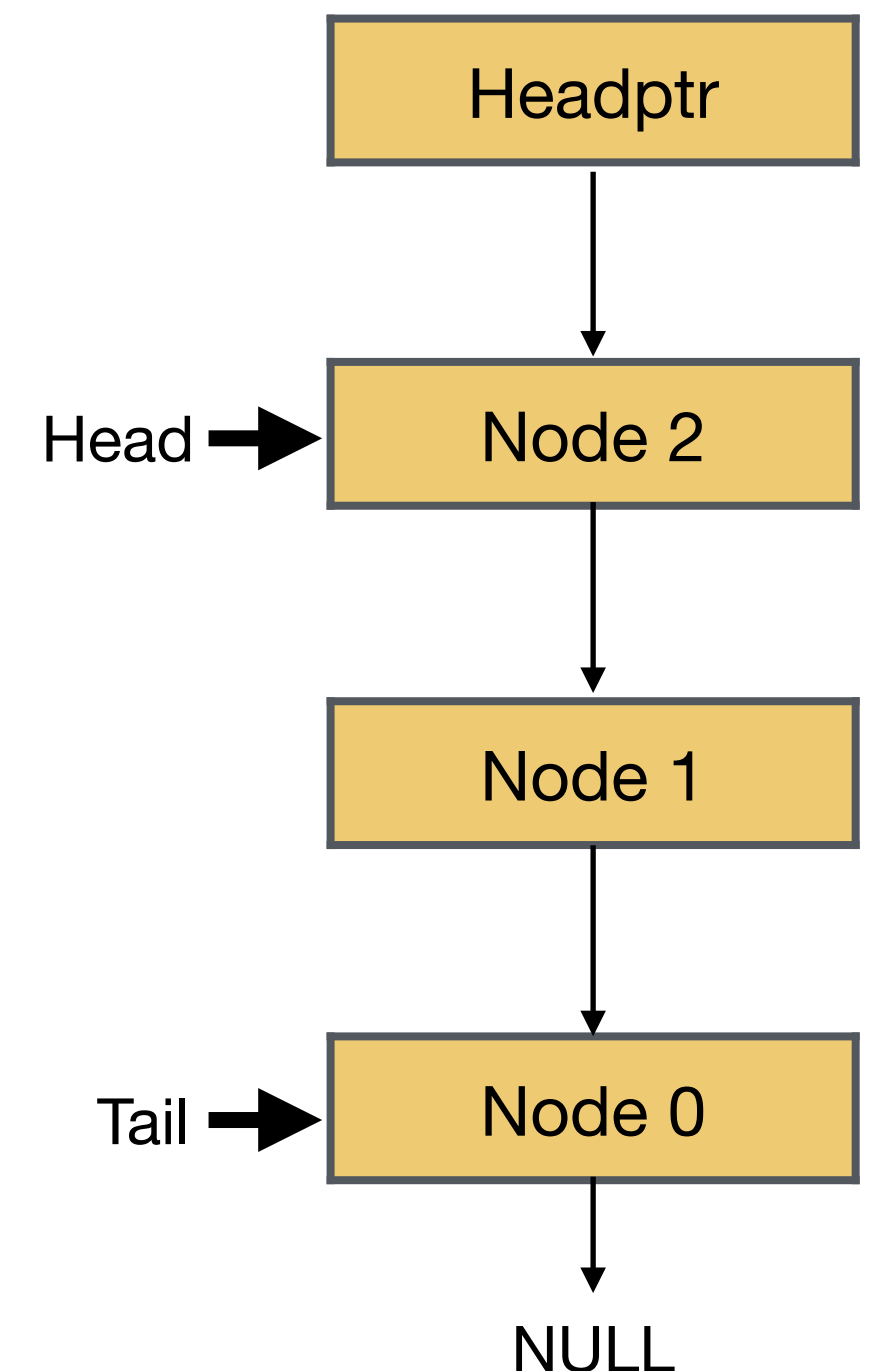
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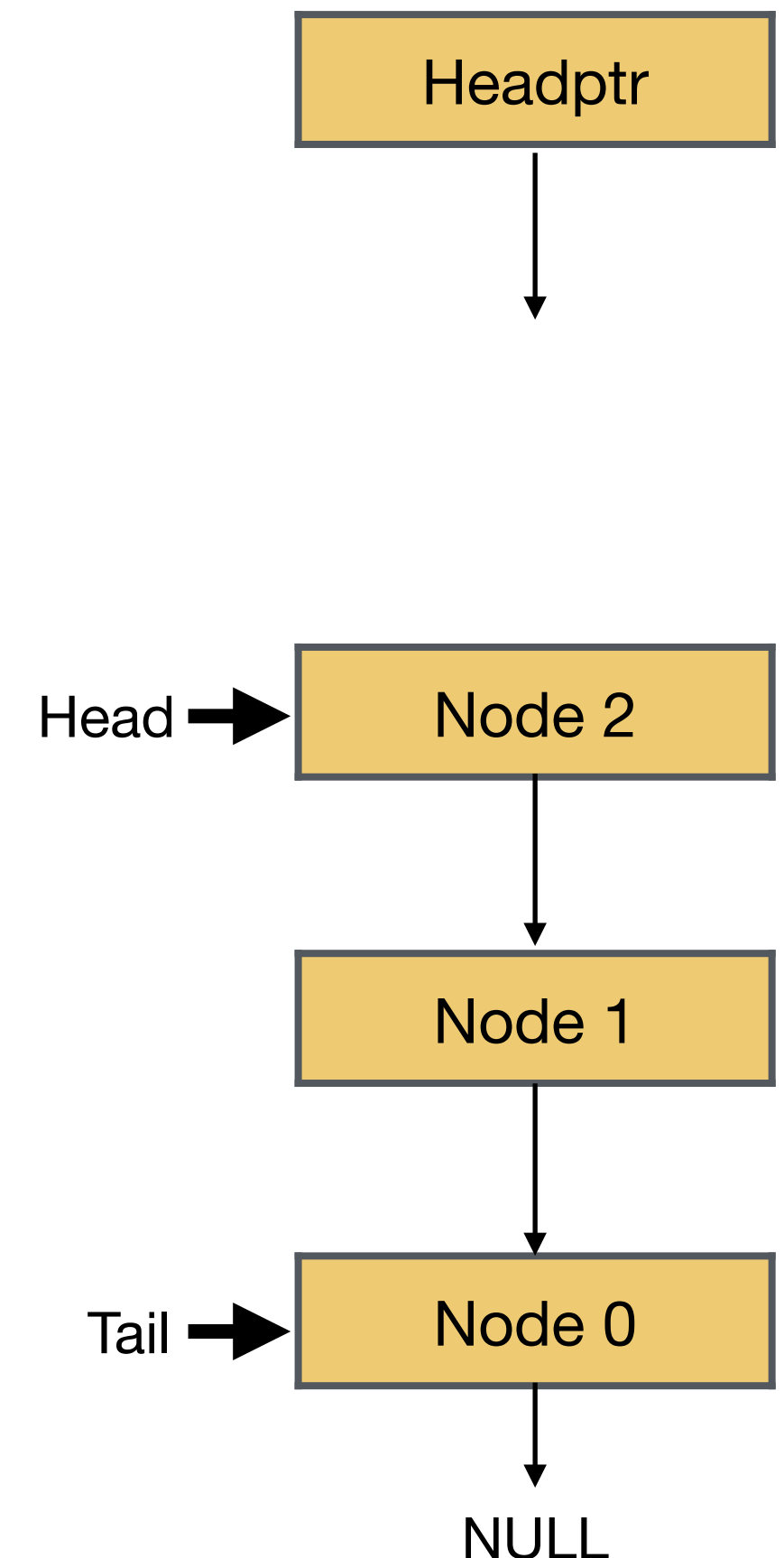
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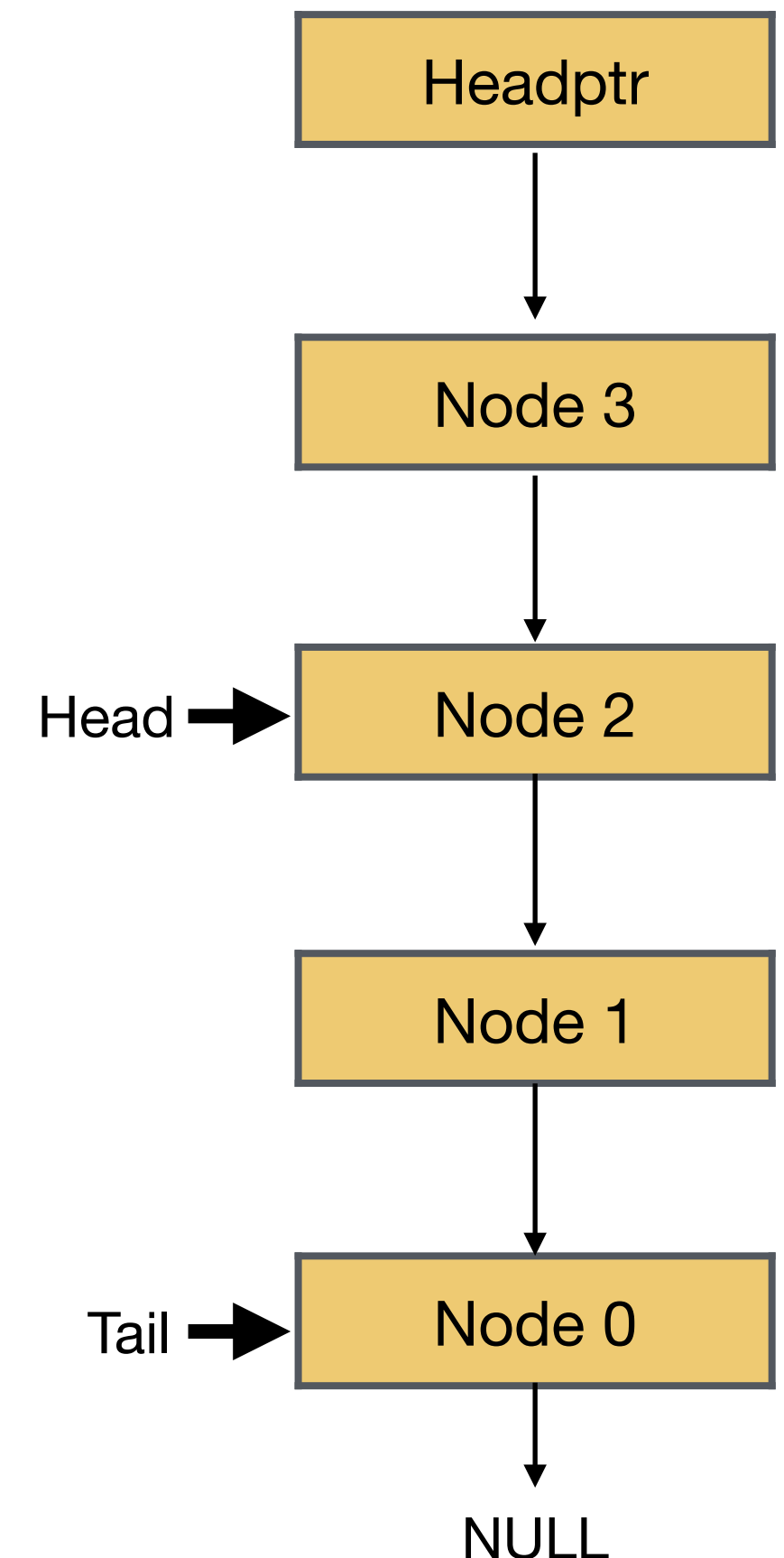
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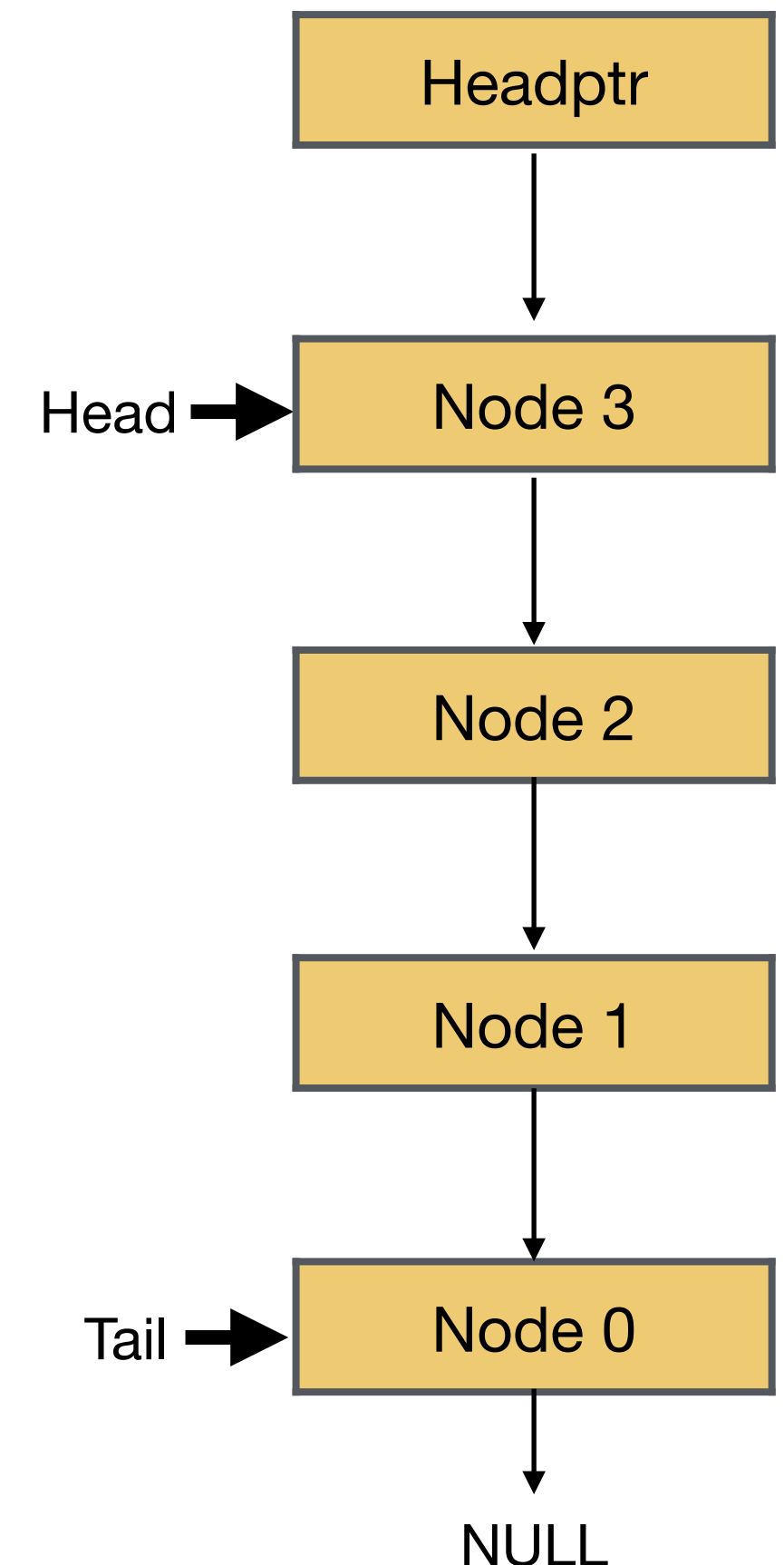
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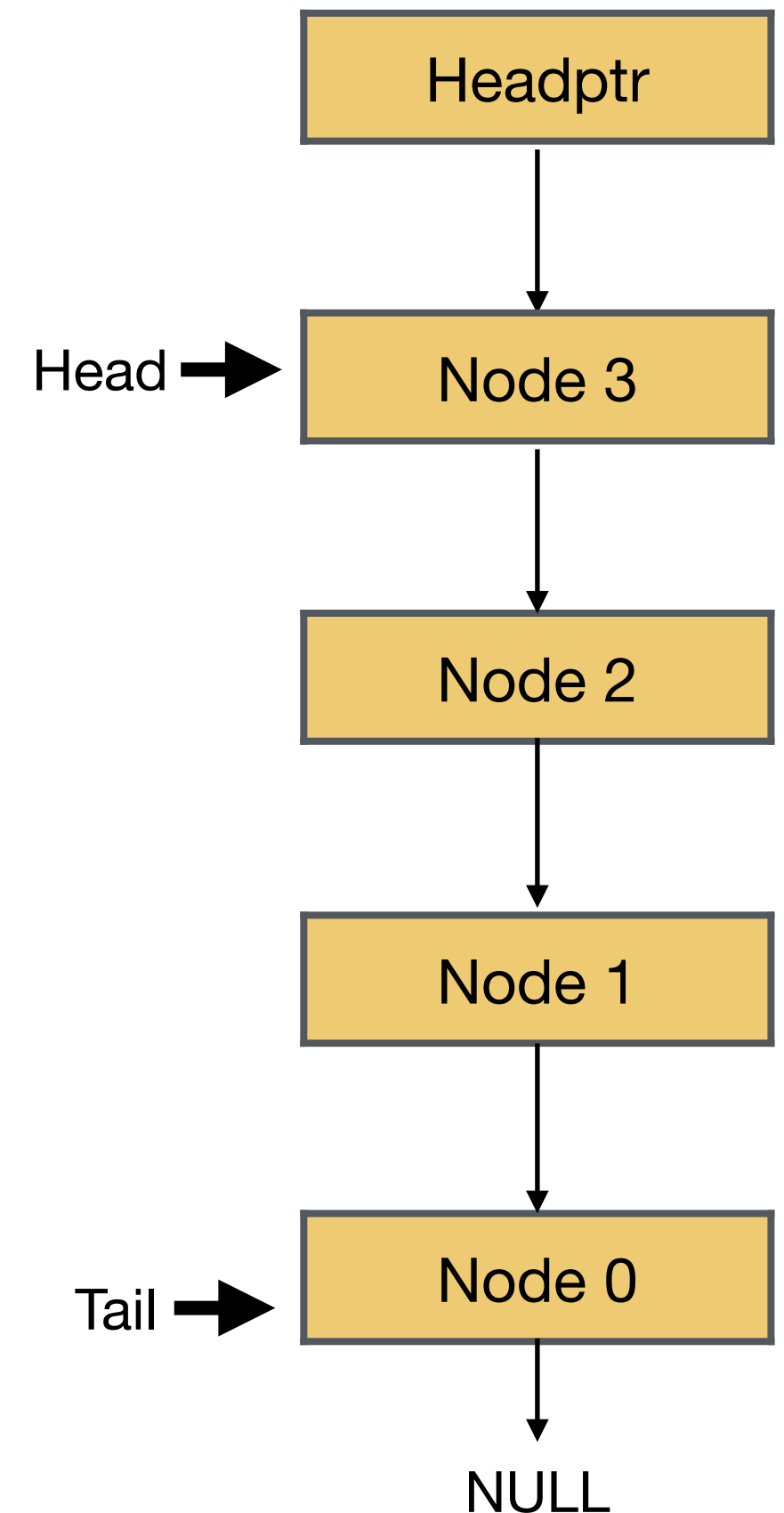
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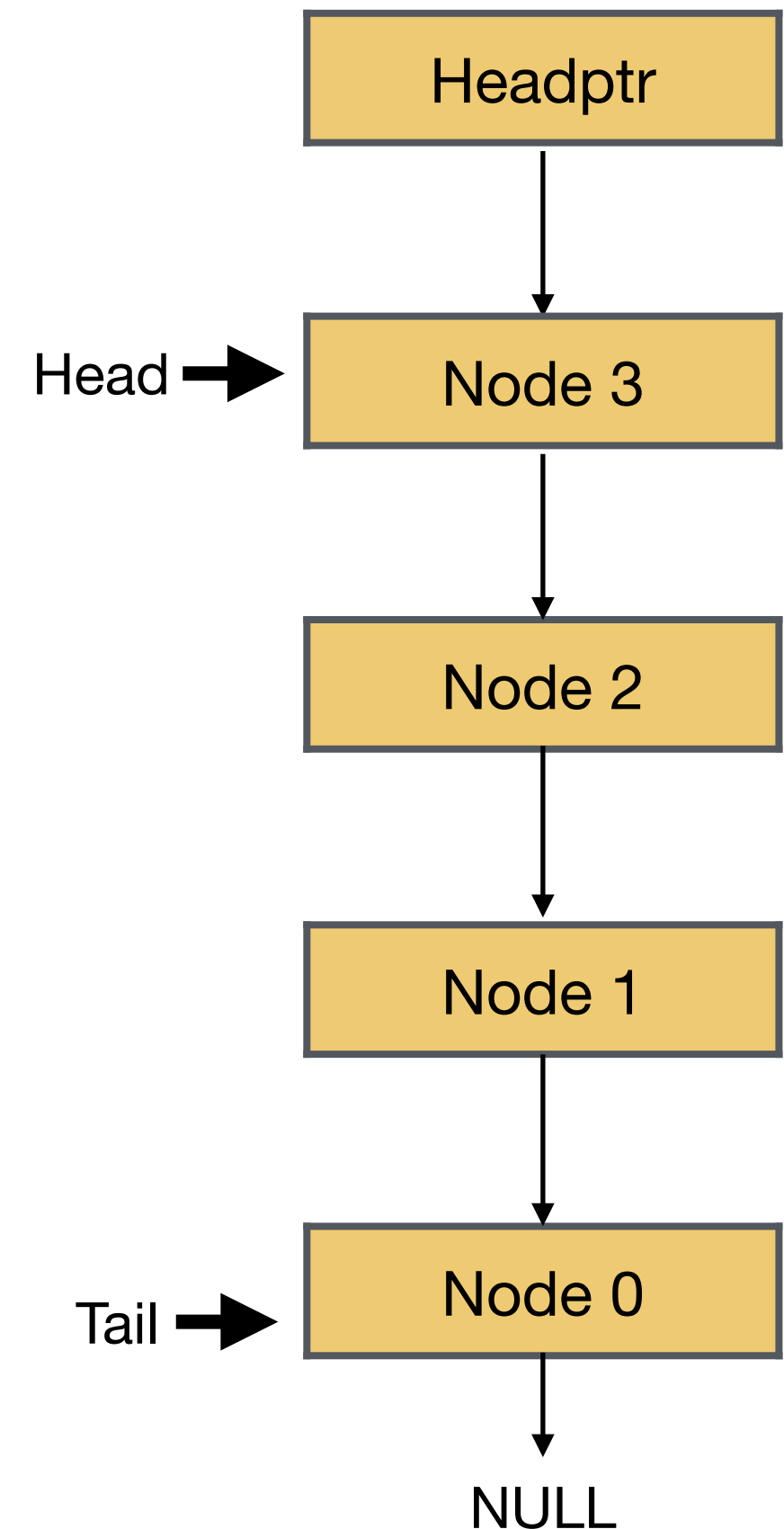
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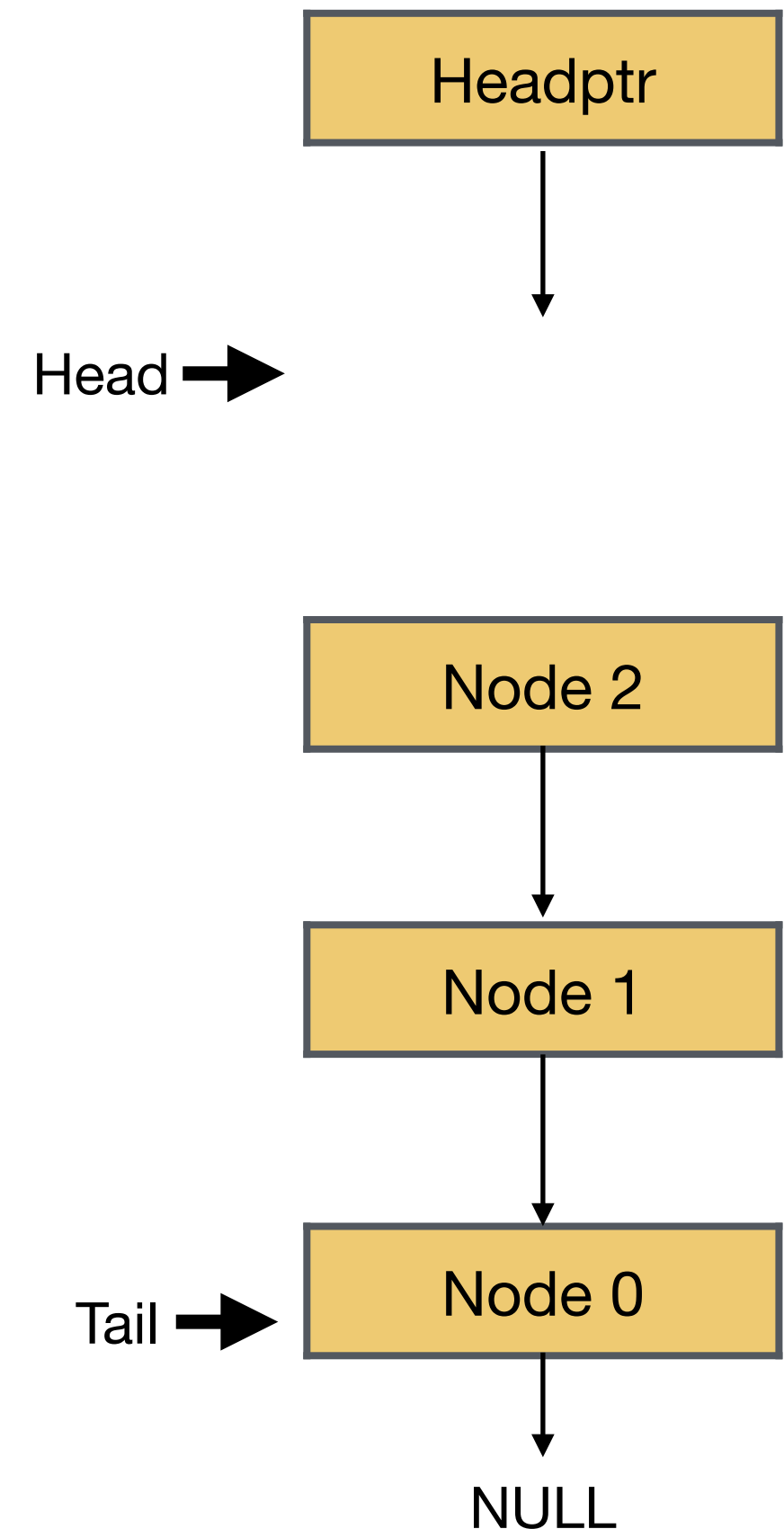
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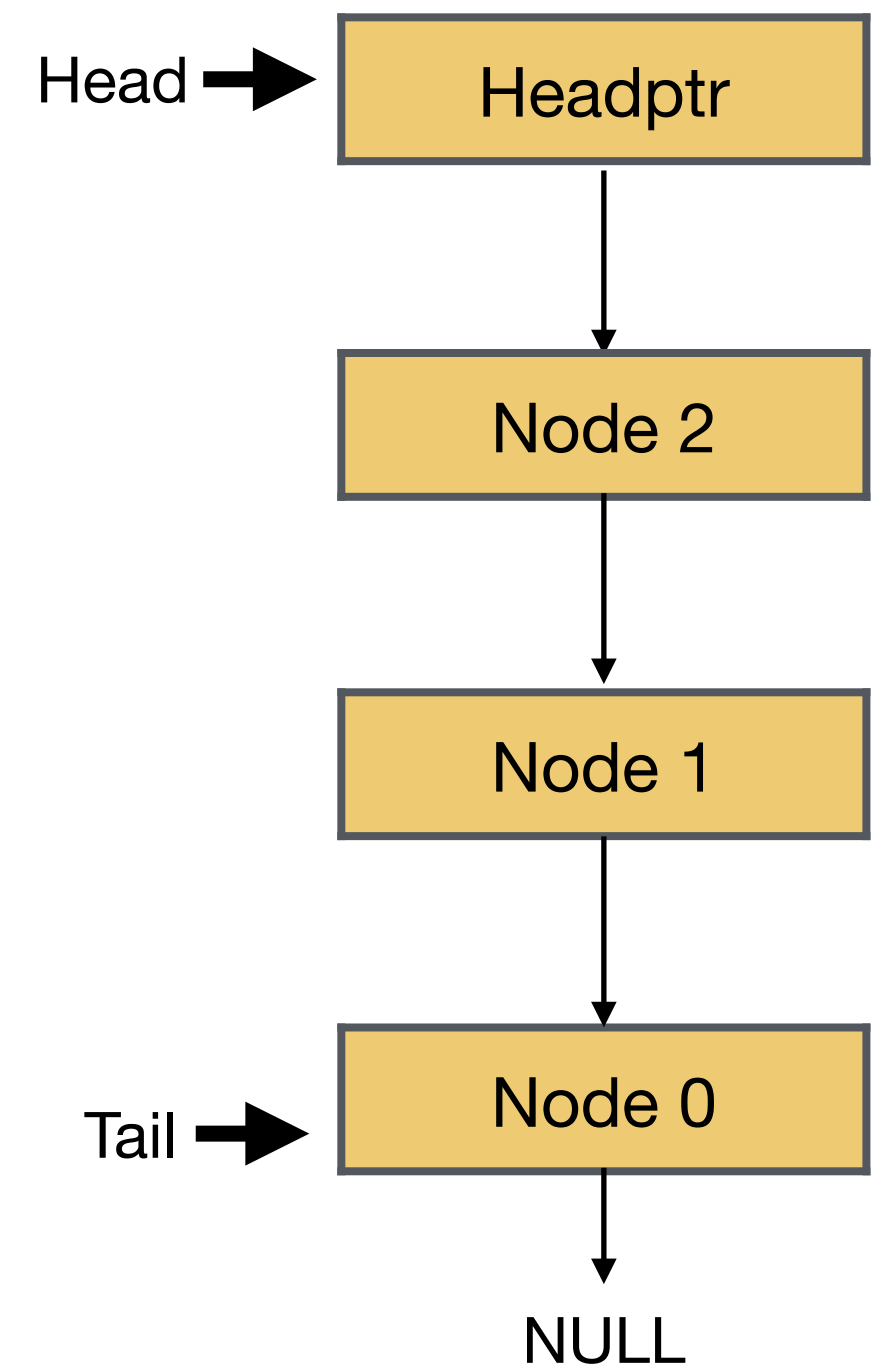
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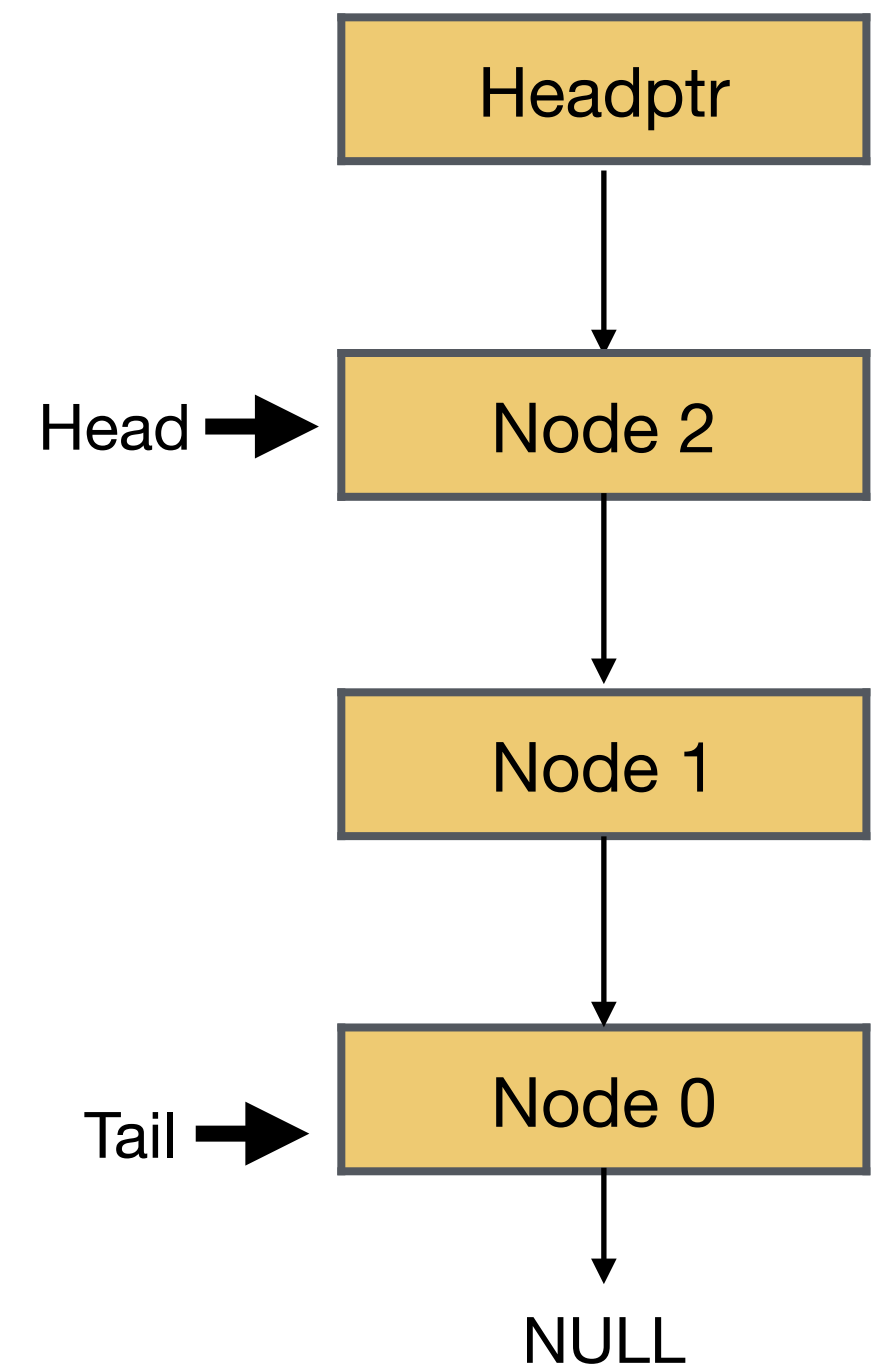
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- First item in is the last item out - FILO
- Two operations for data movement: **Push & Pop**
- Stack top ~ head pointer/head
- Push ~ add at head
- Pop ~ remove from head
 - Need to give popped value to caller



Stack push using linked lists

```
void push(node **cursor, node *new){  
  
    node* temp=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
    temp->name=new->name;  
    temp->byear=new->byear;  
    temp->next=new->next;  
  
    }  
}
```

Stack push using linked lists

- Suppose we want to **push a node onto stack.**

```
void push(node **cursor, node *new){  
  
    node* temp=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
    temp->name=new->name;  
    temp->byear=new->byear;  
    temp->next=new->next;  
  
}  
}
```

Stack push using linked lists

- Suppose we want to **push a node onto stack**.
- What needs to be done?

```
void push(node **cursor, node *new){  
  
    node* temp=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
    temp->name=new->name;  
    temp->byear=new->byear;  
    temp->next=new->next;  
  
    }  
}
```

Stack push using linked lists

- Suppose we want to **push a node onto stack.**
- What needs to be done?
 - Deal with empty list

```
void push(node **cursor, node *new){  
  
    node* temp=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
    temp->name=new->name;  
    temp->byear=new->byear;  
    temp->next=new->next;  
  
    if (cursor == NULL)  
        *cursor = temp;  
  
}  
}
```

Stack push using linked lists

- Suppose we want to **push a node onto stack**.
- What needs to be done?
 - Deal with empty list
 - New node should point to current head.

```
void push(node **cursor, node *new){  
  
    node* temp=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
    temp->name=new->name;  
    temp->byear=new->byear;  
    temp->next=new->next;  
  
    if (cursor == NULL)  
        *cursor = temp;  
    else{  
        temp->next = *cursor;  
    }  
}
```

Stack push using linked lists

- Suppose we want to **push a node onto stack**.
- What needs to be done?
 - Deal with empty list
 - New node should point to current head.
 - Current head should be updated to new node.

```
void push(node **cursor, node *new){  
  
    node* temp=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
    temp->name=new->name;  
    temp->byear=new->byear;  
    temp->next=new->next;  
  
    if (cursor == NULL)  
        *cursor = temp;  
    else{  
        temp->next = *cursor;  
        *cursor = temp;  
    }  
}
```

Stack push using linked lists

Same as insert at head!

- Suppose we want to **push a node onto stack**.
- What needs to be done?
 - Deal with empty list
 - New node should point to current head.
 - Current head should be updated to new node.

```
void push(node **cursor, node *new){  
  
    node* temp=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
    temp->name=new->name;  
    temp->byear=new->byear;  
    temp->next=new->next;  
  
    if (cursor == NULL)  
        *cursor = temp;  
    else{  
        temp->next = *cursor;  
        *cursor = temp;  
    }  
}
```

Stack pop using linked lists

Similar to delete at head

- To **pop** a node from stack, we have to delete node from head:

```
node * pop(node **headptr) {
```

```
}
```

Stack pop using linked lists

Similar to delete at head

- To **pop** a node from stack, we have to delete node from head:
 - Deal with empty list

```
node * pop(node **headptr){  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;
```

```
}
```

Stack pop using linked lists

Similar to delete at head

- To **pop** a node from stack, we have to delete node from head:
 - Deal with empty list
 - Make a copies of the head pointer

```
node * pop(node **headptr){  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;  
    else{  
        node * new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;  
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;  
        new->next = NULL;  
  
        node *old_head = *headptr;  
  
    }
```

Stack pop using linked lists

Similar to delete at head

- To **pop** a node from stack, we have to delete node from head:
 - Deal with empty list
 - Make a copies of the head pointer
 - Shift the head pointer to its next item

```
node * pop(node **headptr){  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;  
    else{  
        node * new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;  
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;  
        new->next = NULL;  
  
        node *old_head = *headptr;  
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;  
  
    }
```

Stack pop using linked lists

Similar to delete at head

- To **pop** a node from stack, we have to delete node from head:
 - Deal with empty list
 - Make a copies of the head pointer
 - Shift the head pointer to its next item
 - Call **free** on a copy of the head pointer

```
node * pop(node **headptr){  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;  
    else{  
        node * new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;  
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;  
        new->next = NULL;  
  
        node *old_head = *headptr;  
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;  
        free(old_head);  
  
    }
```

Stack pop using linked lists

Similar to delete at head

- To **pop** a node from stack, we have to delete node from head:
 - Deal with empty list
 - Make a copies of the head pointer
 - Shift the head pointer to its next item
 - Call **free** on a copy of the head pointer
 - ***Return the popped copy to caller***

```
node * pop(node **headptr){  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;  
    else{  
        node * new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;  
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;  
        new->next = NULL;  
  
        node *old_head = *headptr;  
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;  
        free(old_head);  
  
        return new;  
    }  
}
```

Queue using linked lists

Queue using linked lists

- First item in is the first item out - FIFO

Queue using linked lists

- First item in is the first item out - FIFO
- Two operations for data movement: enqueue & dequeue

Queue using linked lists

- First item in is the first item out - FIFO
- Two operations for data movement: enqueue & dequeue
 - Dequeued item must be available for use by caller

Queue using linked lists

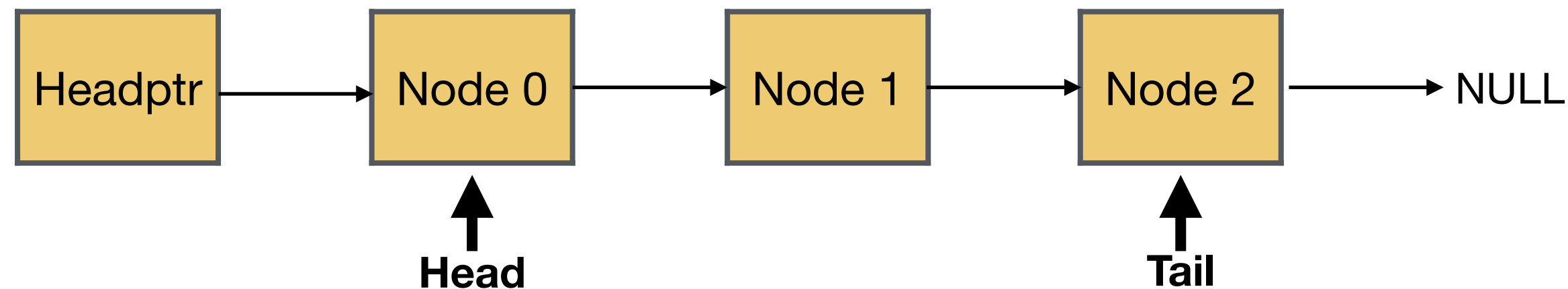
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Enqueue

Queue using linked lists

- First item in is the first item out - FIFO
- Two operations for data movement: **enqueue & dequeue**
 - Dequeued item must be available for use by caller

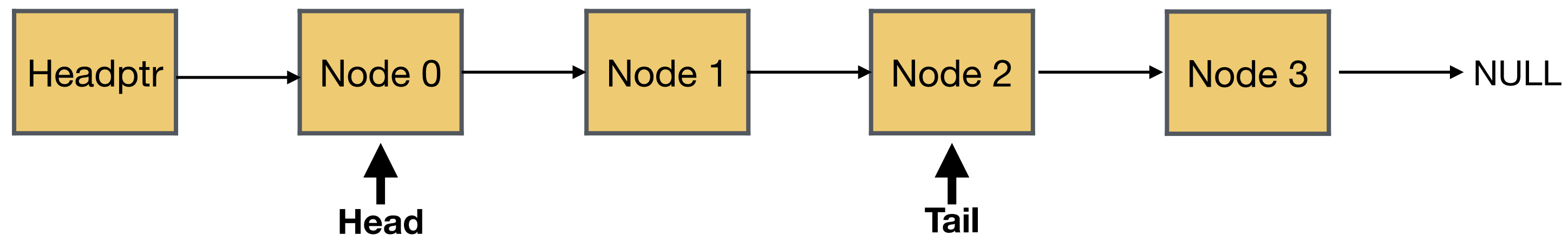
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Queue using linked lists

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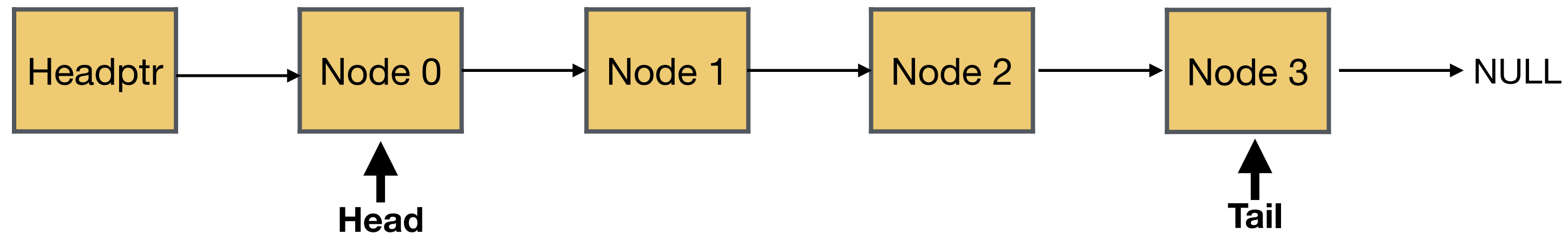
Enqueue



Queue using linked lists

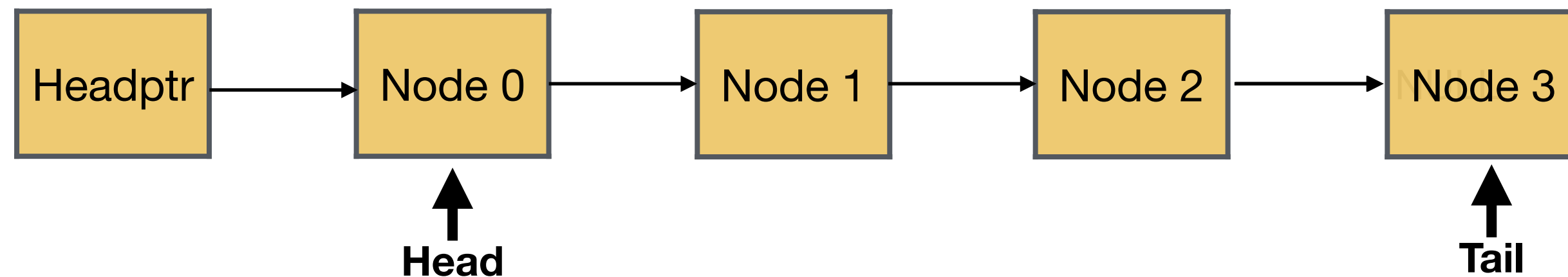
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Enqueue



Queue using linked lists

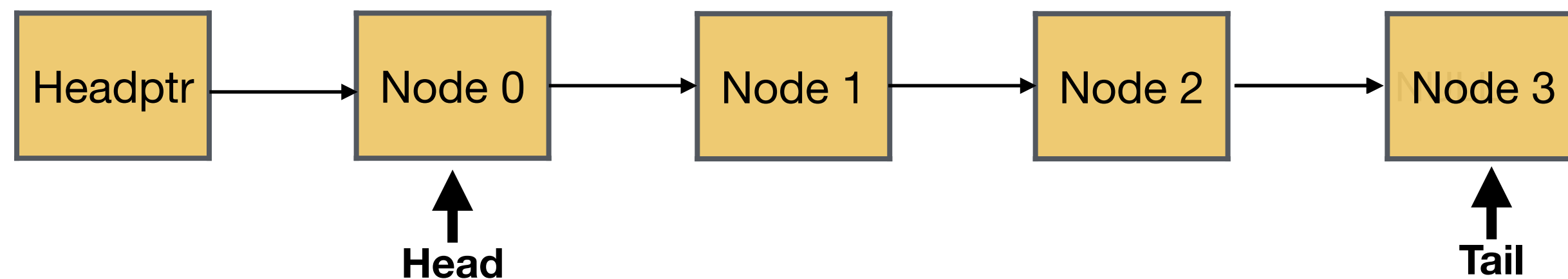
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- Two operations for data movement: enqueue & dequeue
 - Dequeued item must be available for use by caller



Queue using linked lists

- First item in is the first item out - FIFO
- Two operations for data movement: **enqueue & dequeue**
 - Dequeued item must be available for use by caller

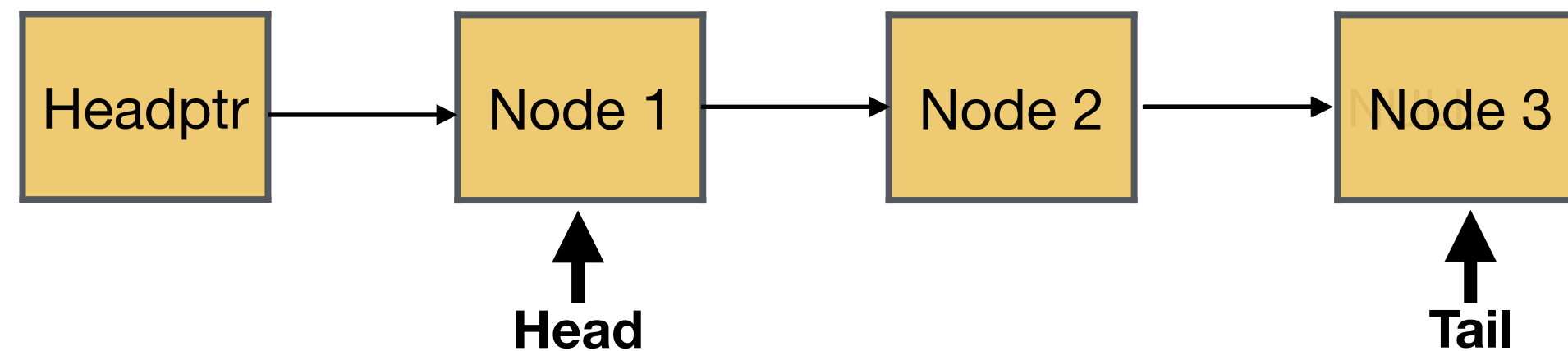
Dequeue



Queue using linked lists

- First item in is the first item out - FIFO
- Two operations for data movement: enqueue & dequeue
 - Dequeued item must be available for use by caller

Dequeue



Enqueue using linked lists

- To add (enqueue) a **node** to a queue

```
void enqueue(node **cursor, node *new) {
```

Enqueue using linked lists

- To add (enqueue) a **node** to a queue
- If queue empty, add right away, else

```
void enqueue(node **cursor, node *new){  
    if (*cursor == NULL){  
        node * temp = (node *) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        temp->name = new->name;  
        temp->byear = new->byear;  
        temp->next = new->next;  
        *cursor = temp;  
    }  
}
```

Enqueue using linked lists

- To add (enqueue) a **node** to a queue
 - If queue empty, add right away, else
 - Go till the end

```
void enqueue(node **cursor, node *new){  
    if (*cursor == NULL){  
        node * temp = (node *) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        temp->name = new->name;  
        temp->byear = new->byear;  
        temp->next = new->next;  
        *cursor = temp;  
    }  
    else  
        enqueue(&(*cursor)->next, new);  
}
```

Enqueue using linked lists

- To add (enqueue) a **node** to a queue
- If queue empty, add right away, else
- Go till the end

```
void enqueue(node **cursor, node *new){  
    if (*cursor == NULL){  
        node * temp = (node *) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        temp->name = new->name;  
        temp->byear = new->byear;  
        temp->next = new->next;  
        *cursor = temp;  
    }  
    else  
        enqueue(&(*cursor)->next, new);  
}
```

Same as insert at tail

Deque using linked lists

```
node * dequeue(node **headptr) {
```

```
}
```

Deque using linked lists

- To delete (dequeue) a **node** from the queue

```
node * dequeue(node **headptr) {
```

```
}
```

Dequeue using linked lists

- To delete (dequeue) a **node** from the queue
 - If head empty do nothing, else,

```
node * dequeue(node **headptr) {  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;  
  
    }  
}
```

Deque using linked lists

- To delete (dequeue) a **node** from the queue
 - If head empty do nothing, else,
 - Save copy of current head

```
node * dequeue(node **headptr){  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;  
    else{  
        node* new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;  
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;  
  
        node *old_head = *headptr;  
  
    }
```

Dequeue using linked lists

- To delete (dequeue) a **node** from the queue
 - If head empty do nothing, else,
 - Save copy of current head
 - Advance head pointer and free the memory used by old head

```
node * dequeue(node **headptr){  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;  
    else{  
        node* new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;  
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;  
  
        node *old_head = *headptr;  
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;  
        free(old_head);  
  
    }
```

Dequeue using linked lists

- To delete (dequeue) a **node** from the queue
 - If head empty do nothing, else,
 - Save copy of current head
 - Advance head pointer and free the memory used by old head
 - Pass/return dequeued item to caller

```
node * dequeue(node **headptr) {  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;  
    else{  
        node* new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;  
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;  
  
        node *old_head = *headptr;  
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;  
        free(old_head);  
  
        return new;  
    }  
}
```

Dequeuing using linked lists

- To delete (dequeue) a **node** from the queue
 - If head empty do nothing, else,
 - Save copy of current head
 - Advance head pointer and free the memory used by old head
 - Pass/return dequeued item to caller

```
node * dequeue(node **headptr) {  
    if (*headptr==NULL)  
        return NULL;  
    else{  
        node* new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));  
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;  
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;  
  
        node *old_head = *headptr;  
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;  
        free(old_head);  
  
        return new;  
    }  
}
```

Similar to delete at head!

Relations

Linked
List

Stack

Queue

Relations

Linked List	Stack	Queue
Add at head	Push	

```
void push(node **cursor, node *new){
    node* temp=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));
    temp->name=new->name;
    temp->byear=new->byear;
    temp->next=new->next;
```

```
    if (cursor == NULL)
        *cursor = temp;
    else{
        temp->next = *cursor;
        *cursor = temp;
    }
}
```

```
void add_at_head(node **cursor, node *new){

    node * temp = (node *) malloc(sizeof(node));
    temp->name = new->name;
    temp->next = new->next;
    temp->next=new->next;

    if (*cursor == NULL)
        *cursor = temp;
    else{
        temp->next = *cursor;
        *cursor = temp;
    }
}
```

Relations

Linked List	Stack	Queue
Add at head	Push	
Delete at head	Pop	Dequeue

```
void del_head(node **headptr){
    if (*headptr==NULL)
        return;
    else{
        node *old_head = *headptr;
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;
        free(old_head);
    }
}
```

```
node * dequeue(node **headptr){
    if (*headptr==NULL)
        return NULL;
    else{
        node* new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;

        node *old_head = *headptr;
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;
        free(old_head);

        return new;
    }
}
```

```
node * pop(node **headptr){
    if (*headptr==NULL)
        return NULL;
    else{
        node * new=(node*)
malloc(sizeof(node));
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;
        new->next = NULL;

        node *old_head = *headptr;
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;
        free(old_head);

        return new;
    }
}
```

Relations

Linked List	Stack	Queue
Add at head	Push	
Delete at head	Pop	Dequeue
Add at tail		Enqueue

```
void del_head(node **headptr){
    if (*headptr==NULL)
        return;
    else{
        node *old_head = *headptr;
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;
        free(old_head);
    }
}
```

```
node * dequeue(node **headptr){
    if (*headptr==NULL)
        return NULL;
    else{
        node* new=(node*) malloc(sizeof(node));
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;

        node *old_head = *headptr;
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;
        free(old_head);

        return new;
    }
}
```

```
node * pop(node **headptr){
    if (*headptr==NULL)
        return NULL;
    else{
        node * new=(node*)
malloc(sizeof(node));
        new->name=(*headptr)->name;
        new->byear=(*headptr)->byear;
        new->next = NULL;

        node *old_head = *headptr;
        *headptr = (*headptr)->next;
        free(old_head);

        return new;
    }
}
```

Relations

Linked List	Stack	Queue
Add at head	Push	
Delete at head	Pop	Dequeue
Add at tail		Enqueue

```
void add_at_tail(node **cursor, node *new){
    if (*cursor == NULL)
        add_at_head(cursor, new);
    else
        add_at_tail(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```

```
void enqueue(node **cursor, node *new){
    if (*cursor == NULL){
        node * temp = (node *) malloc(sizeof(node));
        temp->name = new->name;
        temp->byear = new->byear;
        temp->next = new->next;
        *cursor = temp;
    }
    else
        enqueue(&(*cursor)->next, new);
}
```

Exercise(s)

- Given a *sorted* linked list, implement binary search on the list

`node * binary_search(*headptr, char * key)`

- Return a NULL pointer if the element is not found
- Otherwise return a pointer to the element.
- Hint: Write a function to get the middle element in a linked list

How do you find the middle element in a linked list?

Finding middle of a linked list

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(void){  
    int i, target, j;  
    printf("Enter a target number:\t");  
    scanf("%d", &target);  
    for (j=0, i=0; j<target; i++, j++)  
        j++;  
    printf("Midway to target is %d", i);  
}
```

Exercise for “later”

- Given two ***sorted*** linked lists write a function that takes the two head pointers and returns a pointer to a ***merged*** list
- Sort order **must be maintained**. Basic idea ...
 - Traverse both lists until one of them ends, then copy over the remaining list
 - During traversal add new nodes in sorted order