LINKED LISTS

LECTURE 8–1

JIM FIX, REED COLLEGE CSCI 121

COURSE INFO

Midterm:

- Graded; check Gradescope for feedback.
- If you like, you can submit revisions to me and I'll take a look.
 - Either email me code (or pictures of handwritten code)...
 - ...or just meet with me to go through those revisions.

Due Friday:

• Project 2: ciphers.

Posted today:

• **Project 3: hawk dove**, a bird simulation, *due three weeks from Friday*.

Today's lecture:

- We look at our first link-based data structure, linked lists.
- (We will look at another kind, search trees, later in the semester.)

LIST DEMO

```
>>> xs = list(range(10000000))
>>> for _ in range(100000):
... xs.append(1)
...
>>> for _ in range(100000):
... xs.insert(0,0)
...
```

LIST DEMO

• • •

```
>>> xs = list(range(10000000))
>>> for _ in range(100000):
... xs.append(1)
...
>>> for _ in range(100000):
... xs.insert(0,0)
```

This runs somewhat instantaneously.

LIST DEMO

<pre>>>> xs = list(range(10000000)) >>> for _ in range(100000): xs.append(1)</pre>	
• • •	
>>> for in range(100000):	
\dots xs.insert(0,0)	This loop sure takes a while. Why?
• • •	

LIST DEMO

>>>	xs =	<pre>= list(range(1000000))</pre>	
>>>	for	_ in range(100000):	
• • •		<pre>xs.append(1)</pre>	
• • •			
>>>	for	_ in range(100000):	
• • •		<pre>xs.insert(0,0)</pre>	

This loop sure takes a while. Why?

The items stored at 0 onward have to be copied right to make room for the new item #0.

LIST DEMO

```
>>> xs = list(range(1000000))
>>> for _ in range(100000):
... xs.append(1)
...
>>> for _ in range(100000):
...
>>> for _ in range(100000):
...
del xs[0]
...
```

This loop also takes a while. Why?

LIST DEMO

```
>>> xs = list(range(1000000))
>>> for _ in range(100000):
... xs.append(1)
...
>>> for _ in range(100000):
... xs.insert(0,0)
...
>>> for _ in range(100000):
... del xs[0]
...
```

This loop also takes a while. Why?

The items stored at 1 onward have to be copied left to when we eliminate item #0.

LINKED DATA STRUCTURES

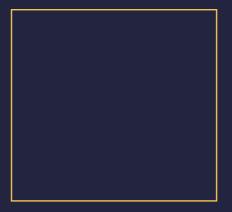
- Rather than storing data as a sequence in memory...
- ...we can house the data into individual storage units called *nodes*.
- The sequencing happens by having each node* know some successor node.
 - Each node refers to, or *links to*, some other node*.
- We can change the sequence order, or add things, or remove things, by changing the links.
- > You don't have to move the data around.

* NOTE: except the last node in the sequence.

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
```

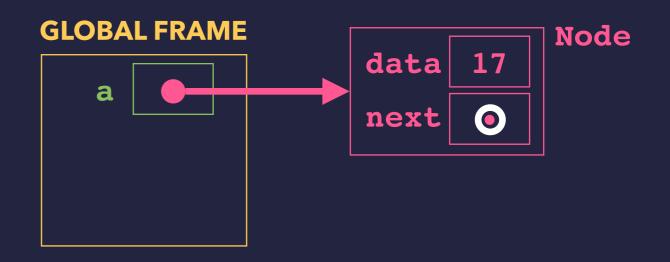
>>>

GLOBAL FRAME



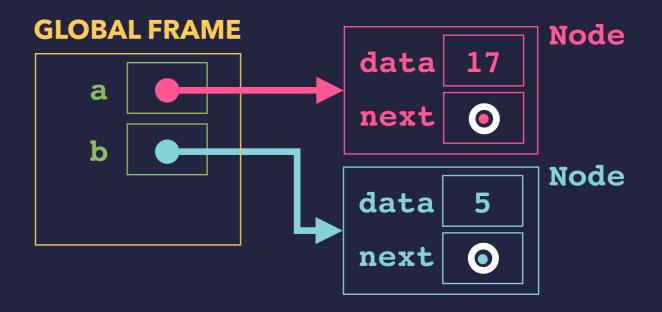
```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
```

```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>>
```



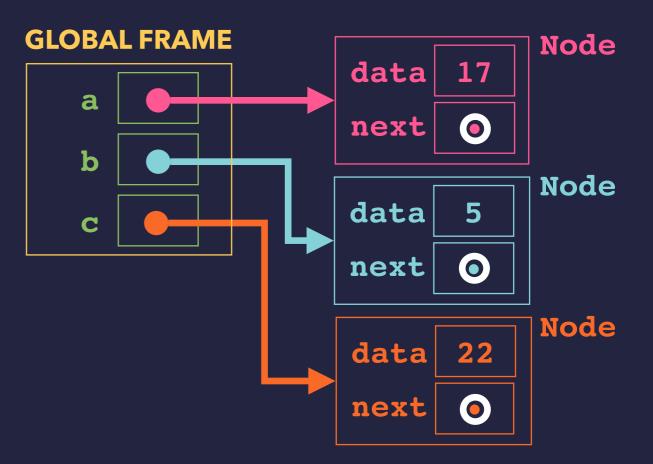
```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
```

```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>>
```



```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
```

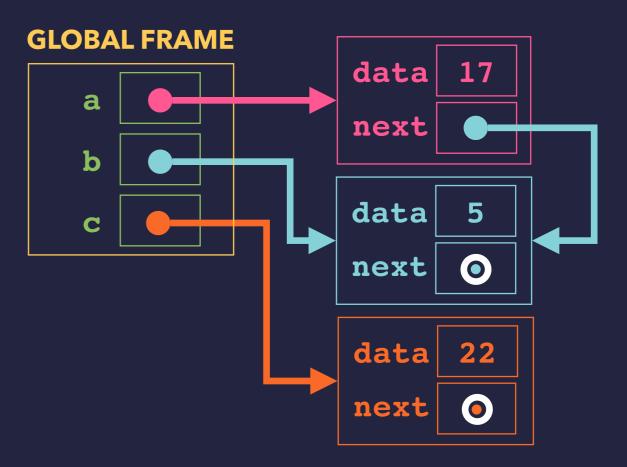
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>>
```



LINKING NODES IN SERIES

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
```

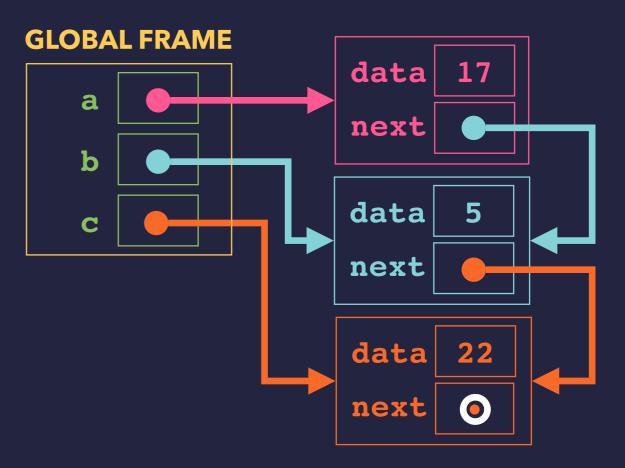
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> a.next = b
>>>
```



LINKING NODES IN SERIES

```
class Node:
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```

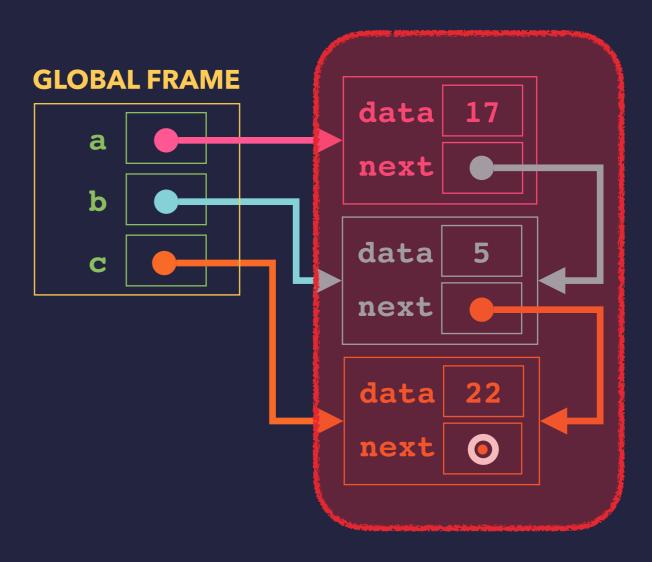
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> a.next = b
>>> b.next = c
>>>
```



LINKING NODES IN SERIES

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class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
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```

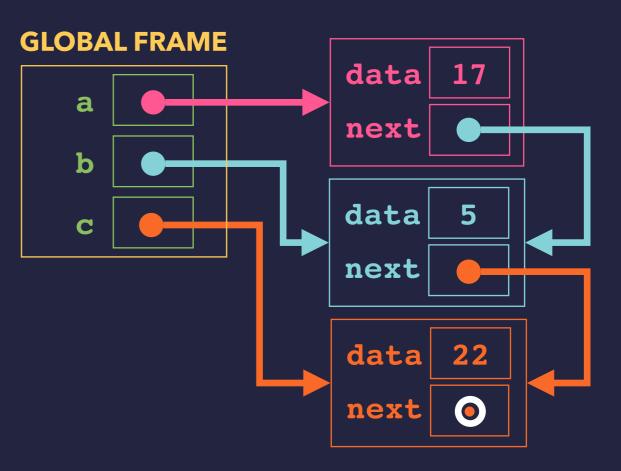
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> a.next = b
>>> b.next = c
>>>
```



THIS STRUCTURE IS CALLED A LINKED LIST

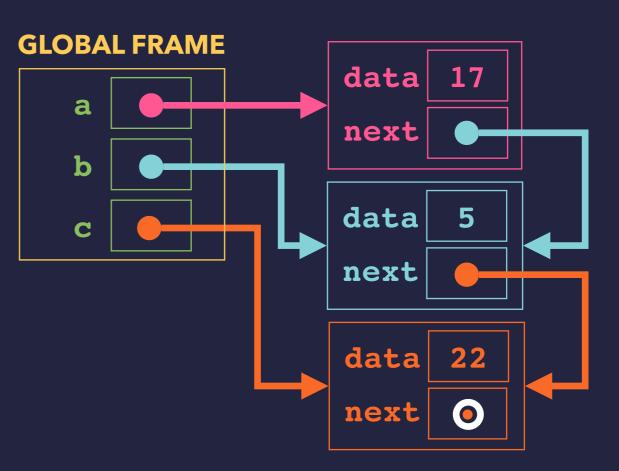
FOLLOWING LINKS

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>> a.next = b
>> b.next = c
>>> a.value
17
>>> b.value
5
>>> c.value
22
>>> a.next.value
5
```



FOLLOWING LINKS

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>> a.next = b
>> b.next = c
>>> a.value
17
>>> b.value
5
>>> c.value
22
>>> a.next.value
5
>>> a.next.next.value
22
```

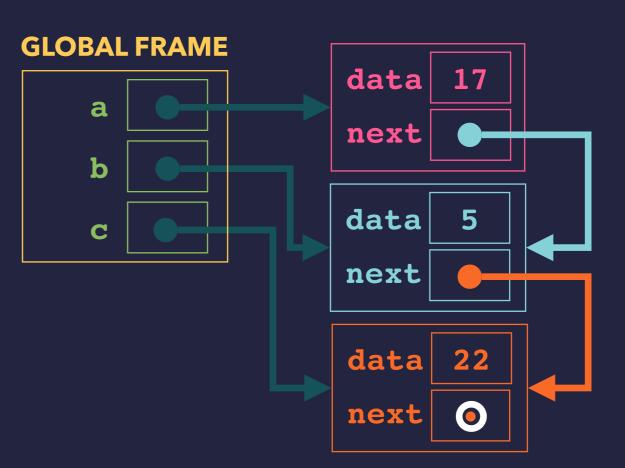


LOOPING THROUGH A LINKED LIST

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
```

```
def traverse(frst):
    curr = frst
    while curr is not None:
        print(curr.value)
        curr = curr.next
```

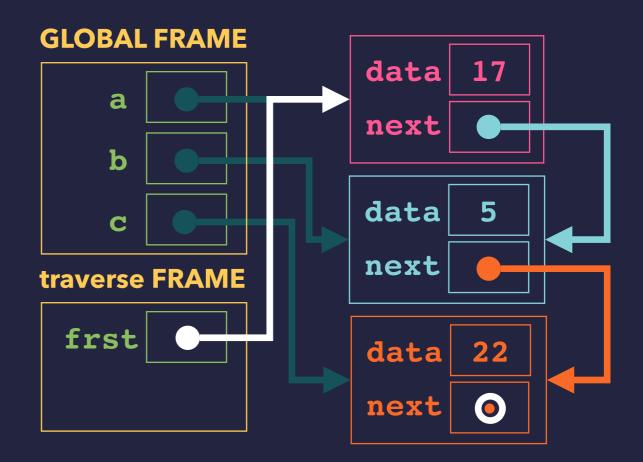
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> traverse(a)
```



```
class Node:
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    while curr is not None:
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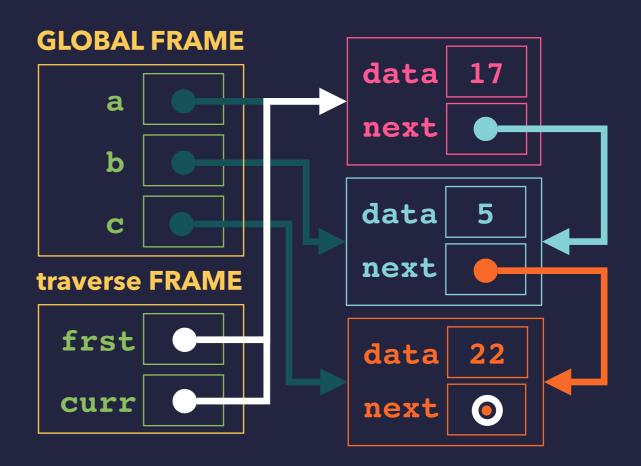
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> traverse(a)
```



```
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def traverse(frst):
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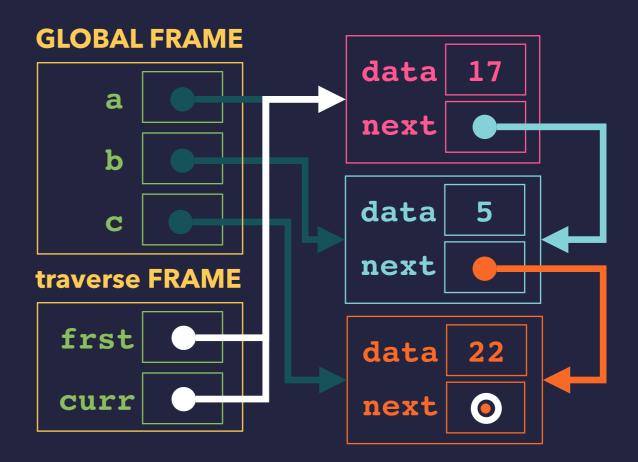
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> traverse(a)
```



```
class Node:
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def traverse(frst):
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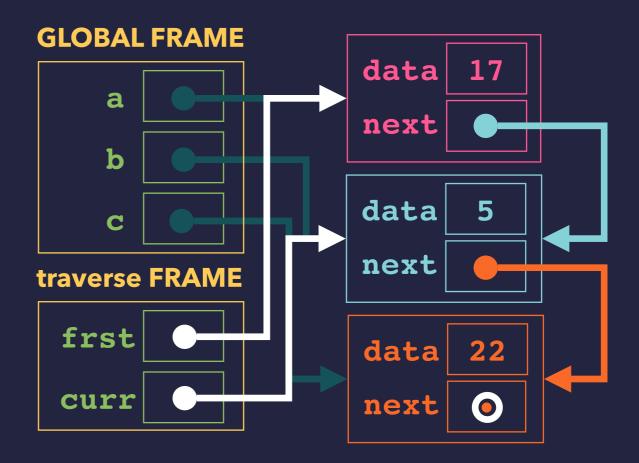
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> traverse(a)
17
```



```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
```

```
def traverse(frst):
    curr = frst
    while curr is not None:
        print(curr.value)
        curr = curr.next
```

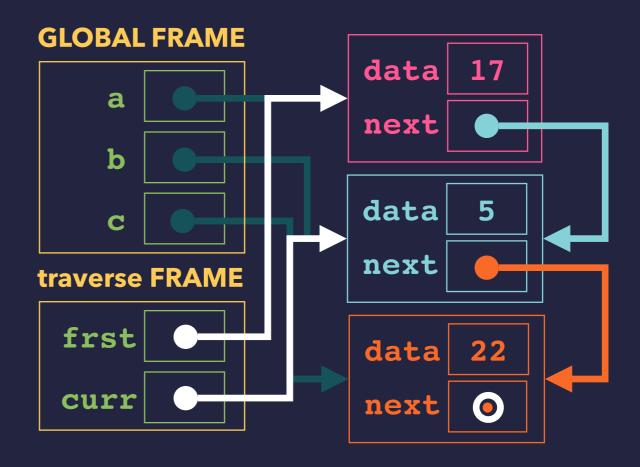
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> traverse(a)
17
```



```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
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        self.next = None
```

```
def traverse(frst):
    curr = frst
    while curr is not None:
        print(curr.value)
        curr = curr.next
```

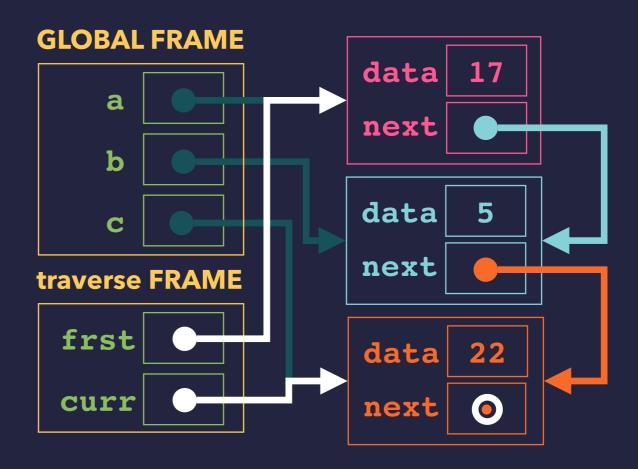
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> traverse(a)
17
5
```



```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
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```

```
def traverse(frst):
    curr = frst
    while curr is not None:
        print(curr.value)
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```

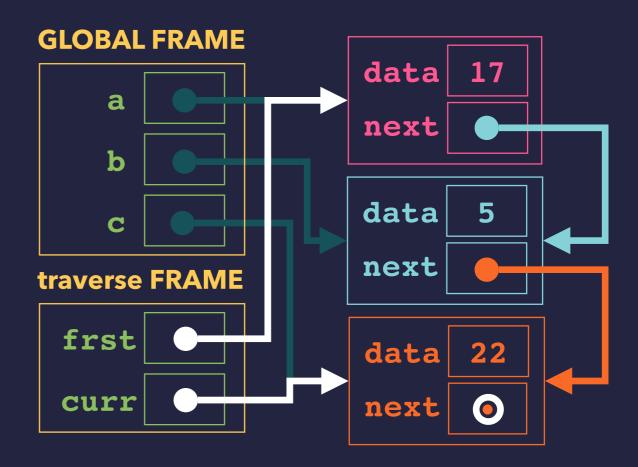
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> traverse(a)
17
5
```



```
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```

```
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```

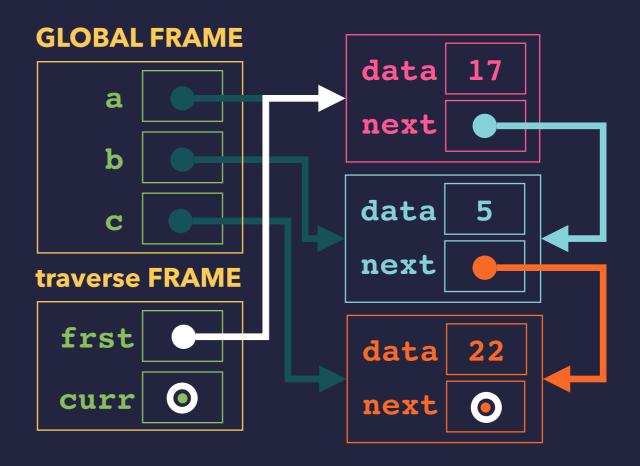
```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> traverse(a)
17
5
22
```



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```
def traverse(frst):
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```

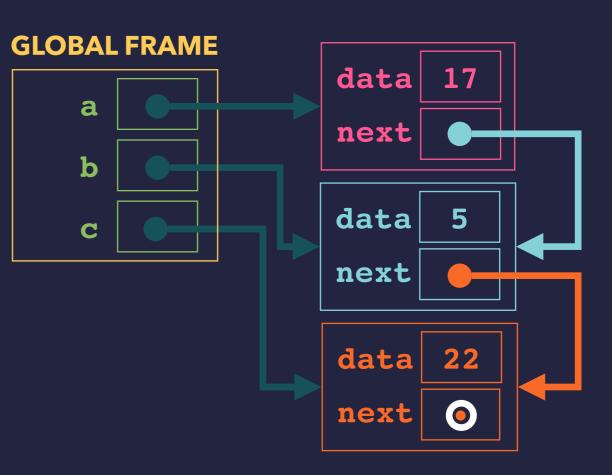
```
>>> a = Node(17)
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>>> traverse(a)
17
5
22
```



```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
```

```
def traverse(frst):
    curr = frst
    while curr is not None:
        print(curr.value)
        curr = curr.next
```

```
>>> a = Node(17)
>>> b = Node(5)
>>> c = Node(22)
>>> traverse(a)
17
5
22
>>>
```



LINKED LISTS

Linked lists are a way of keeping a collection of items as a sequence.

They are used sometimes as the structure for other collection types.

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Linked lists are a way of keeping a collection of items as a sequence.
They are used sometimes as the structure for other collection types.

More generally:

Linked lists are an example of a *link-based data structure*.

- Other examples are search trees, expression trees, graphs, ...
- The structure can be edited by just relinking nodes.
- New items can be inserted anywhere with few changes.

A LINKED LIST CLASS

On the remaining slides, we develop a linked list class.

Operations we'll :

- Adding an item to the front.
- ➡ Adding an item to the end.
- Checking for an item.
- ➡ Printing all the items.
- ➡ Removing an item.

Many of the operations rely on a *list traversal* of some sort.

A LINKED LIST CLASS

```
class LLNode:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.next = None
```

```
class LinkedList:
    def __init__(self):
        self.first = None
```

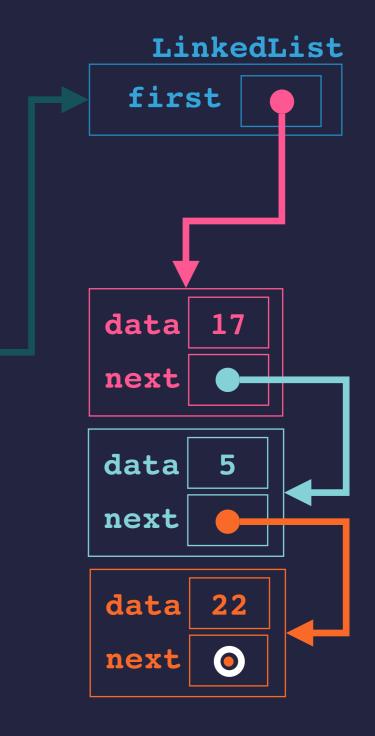
```
def prepend(self, value):
    newNode = LLNode(value)
    newNode.next = self.first
    self.first = newNode
```

```
>>> ll = new LinkedList()
```

```
>>> ll.prepend(22)
```

```
>>> ll.prepend(5)
```

```
>>> ll.prepend(17)
```

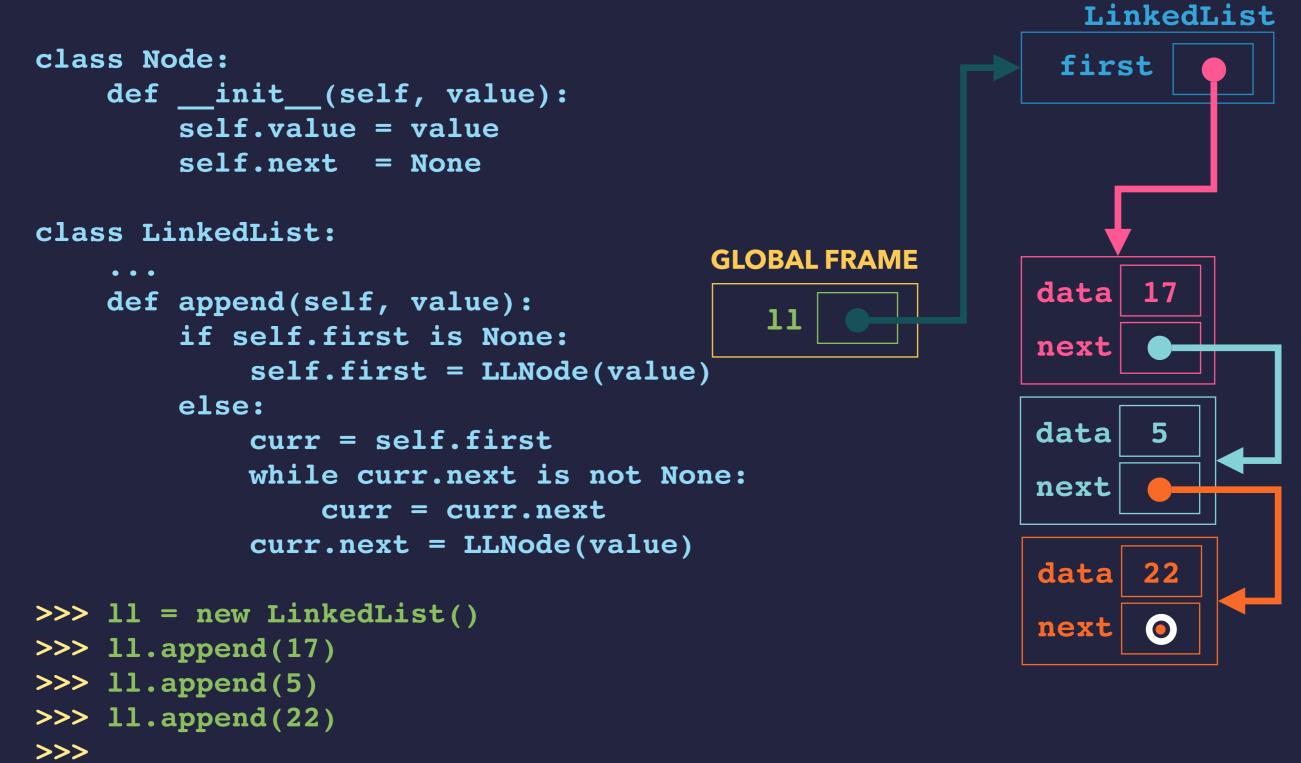


GLOBAL FRAME

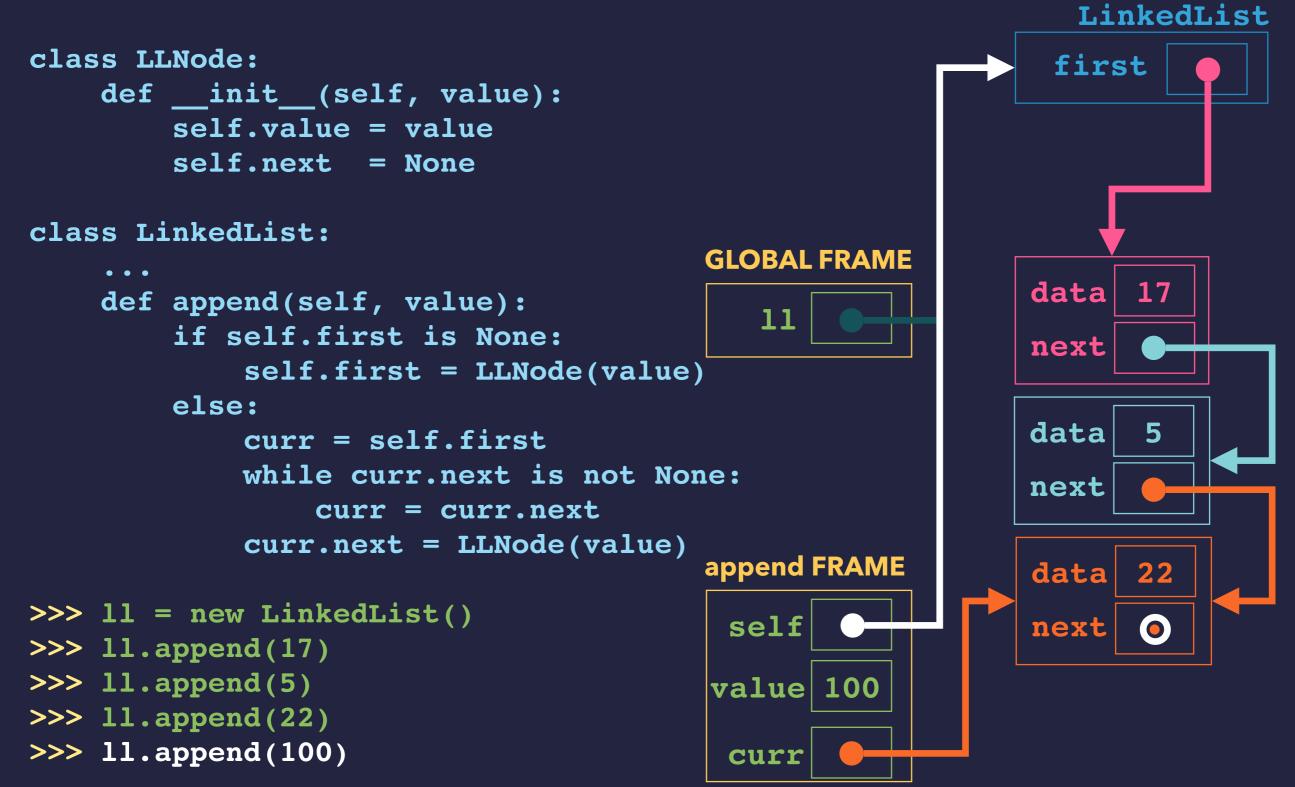
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LINKED LIST APPEND

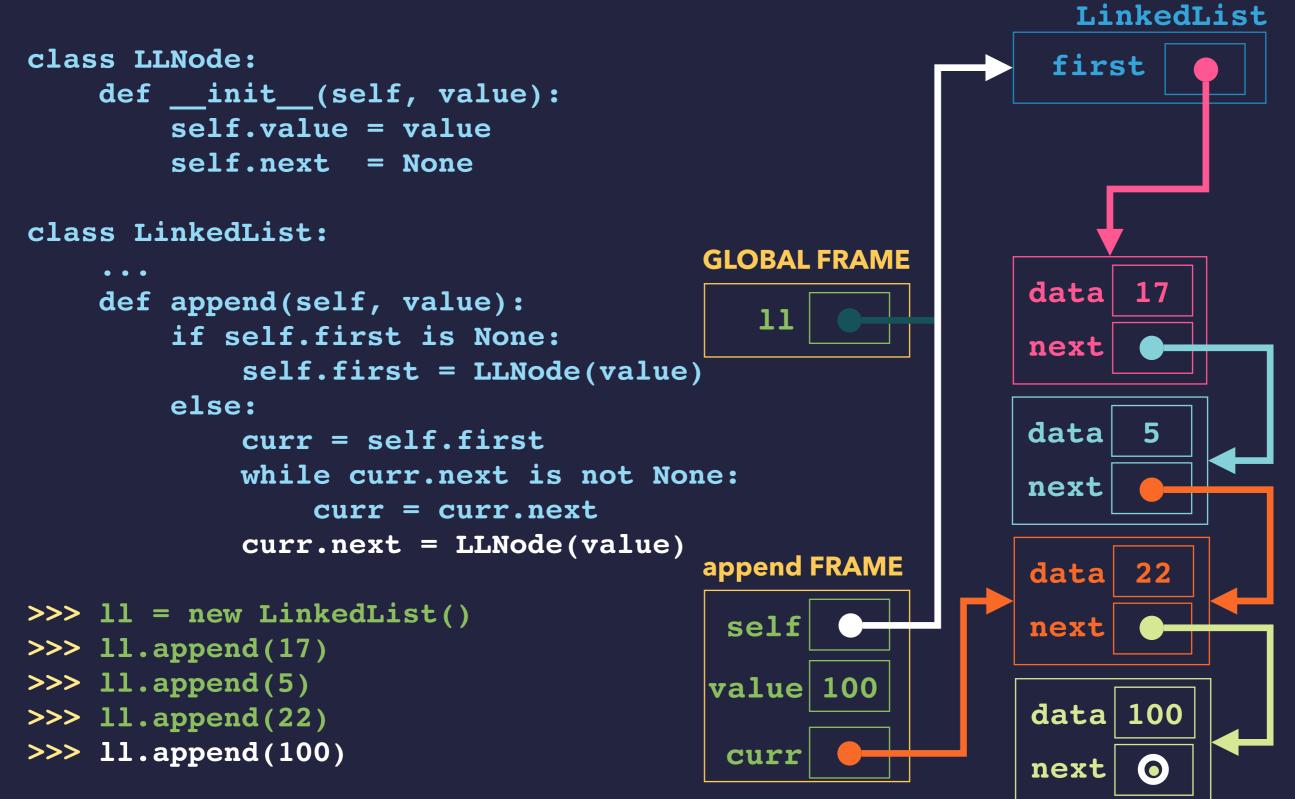
A LINKED LIST CLASS



A LINKED LIST CLASS



A LINKED LIST CLASS

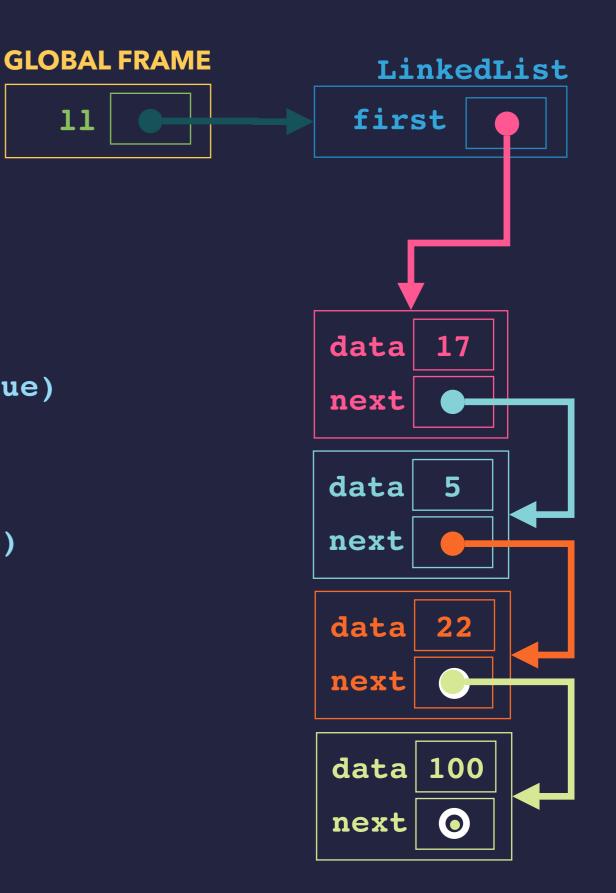


A LINKED LIST CLASS

class LinkedList:

```
def asString(self):
    if self.first is None:
        return "<>"
    else:
        s = "<"
        s += str(self.first.value)
        curr = self.first.next
        while curr is not None:
            s += ", "
            s += str(curr.value)
            current = curr.next
        s += ">"
        return s
```

>>> ll.asString()
'<17, 5, 22, 100>'
>>>



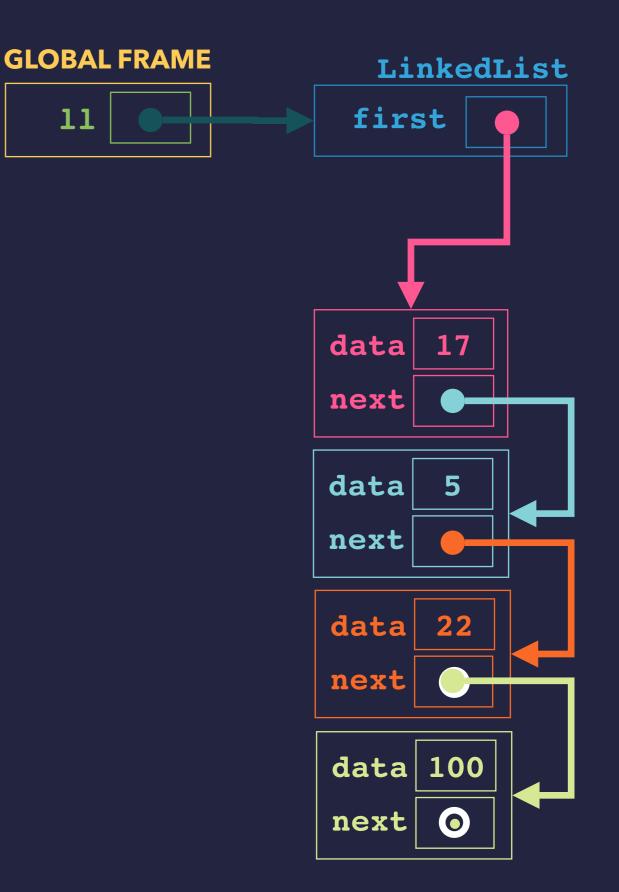
LINKED LIST DELETION

A LINKED LIST CLASS

class LinkedList:

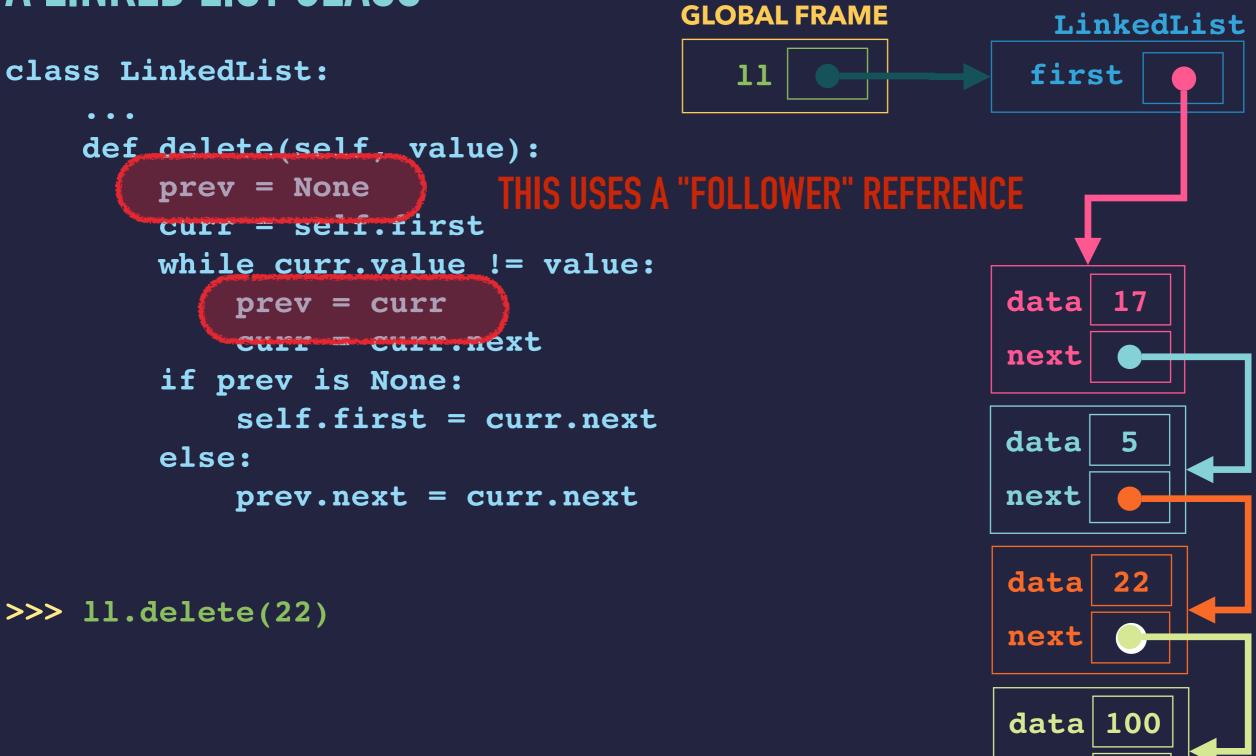
```
def delete(self, value):
    prev = None
    curr = self.first
    while curr.value != value:
        prev = curr
        curr = curr.next
    if prev is None:
        self.first = curr.next
    else:
        prev.next = curr.next
```

>>> ll.delete(22)



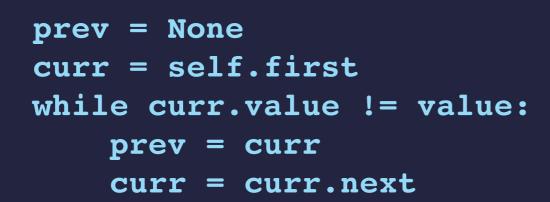
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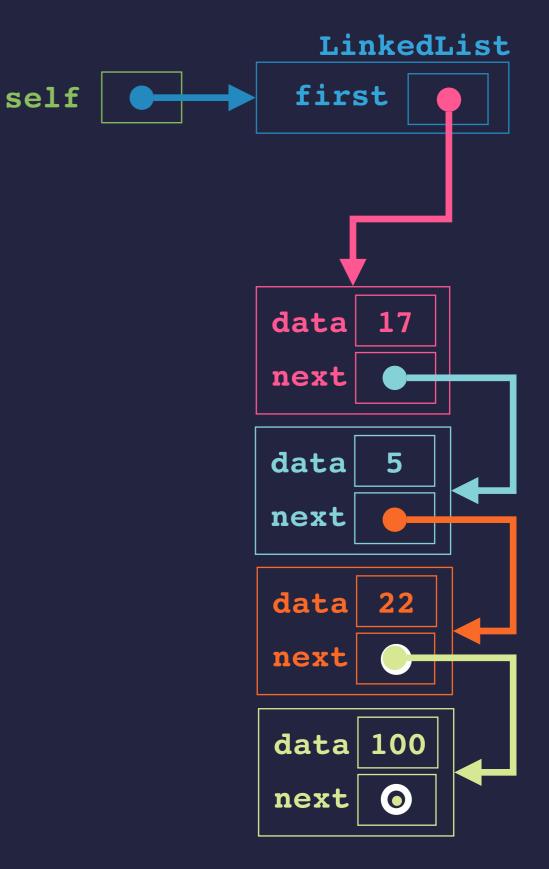
A LINKED LIST CLASS

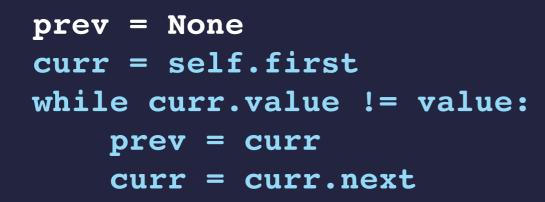


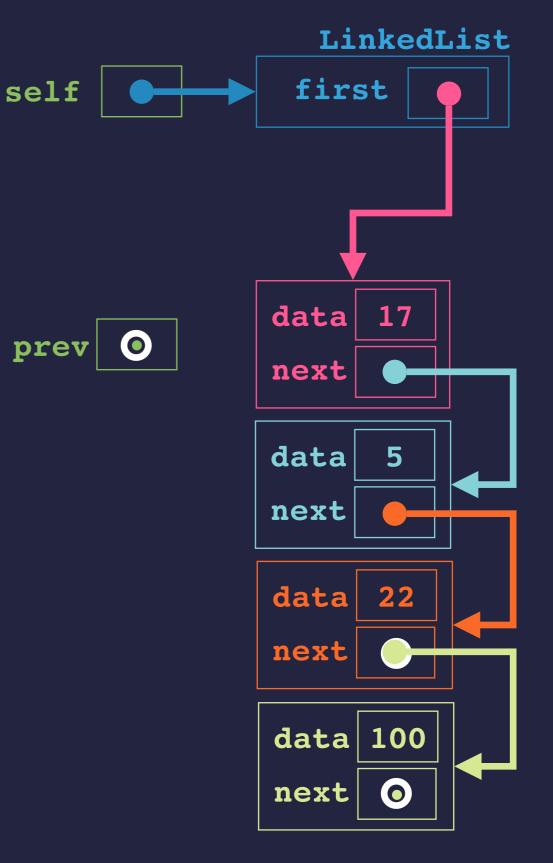
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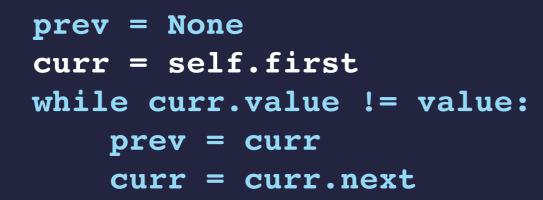
next

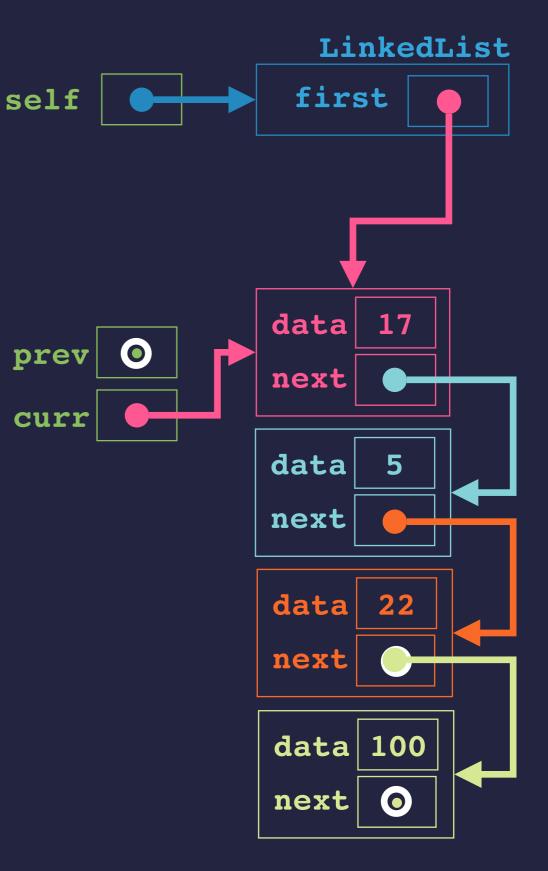


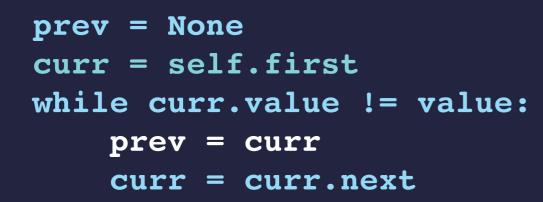


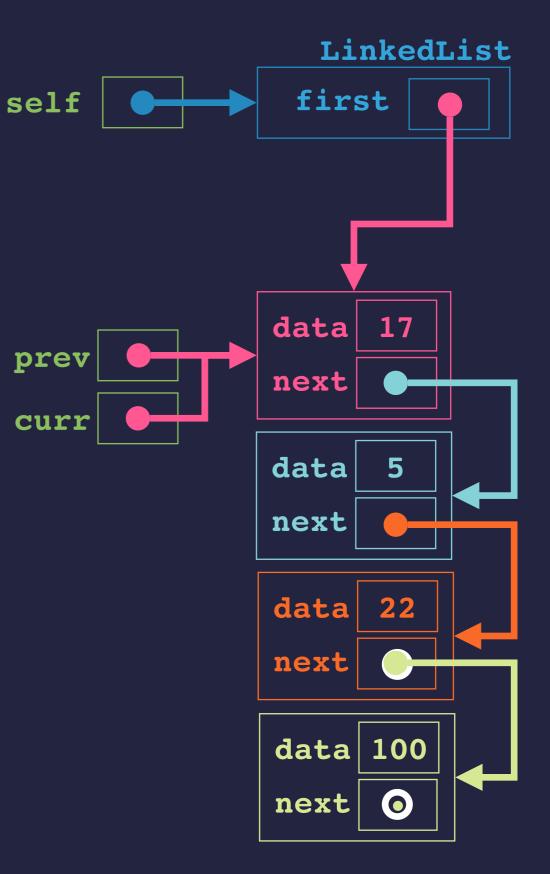


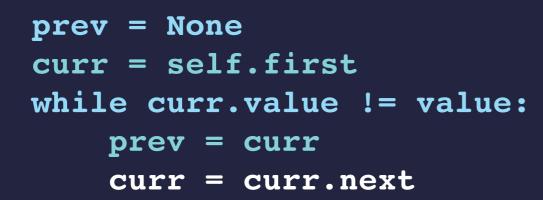


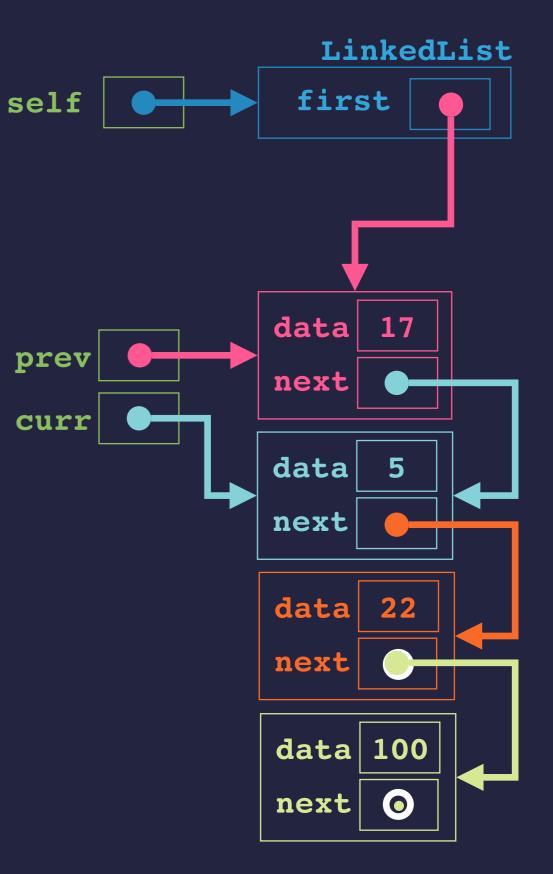


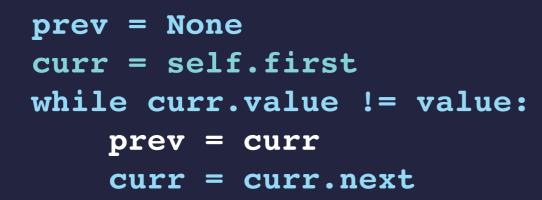


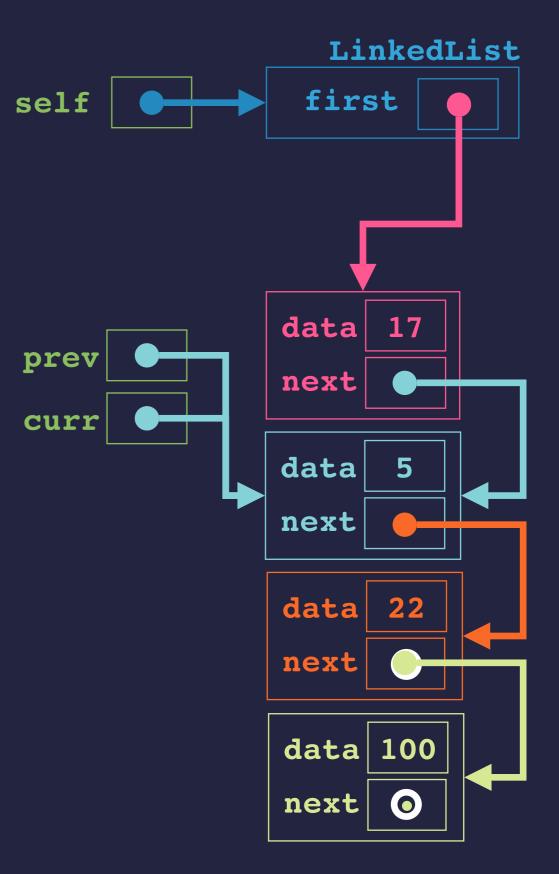


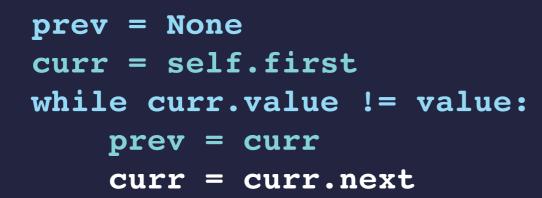


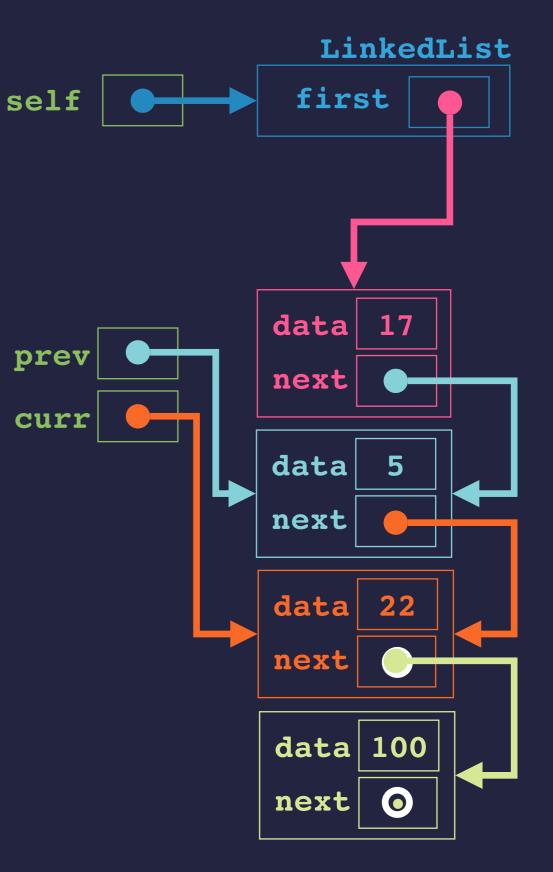




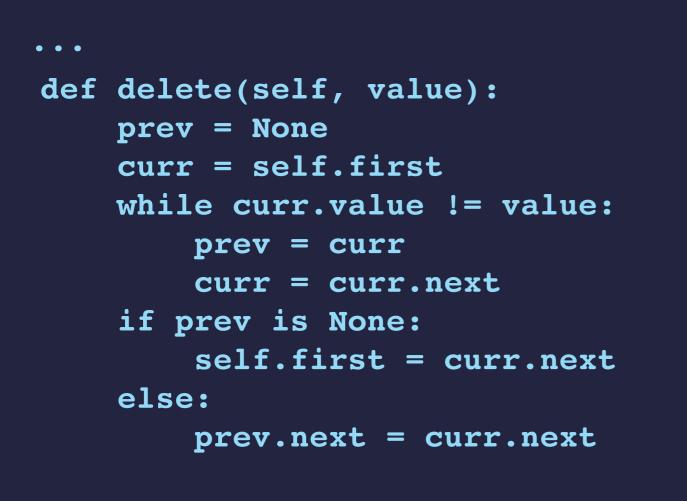




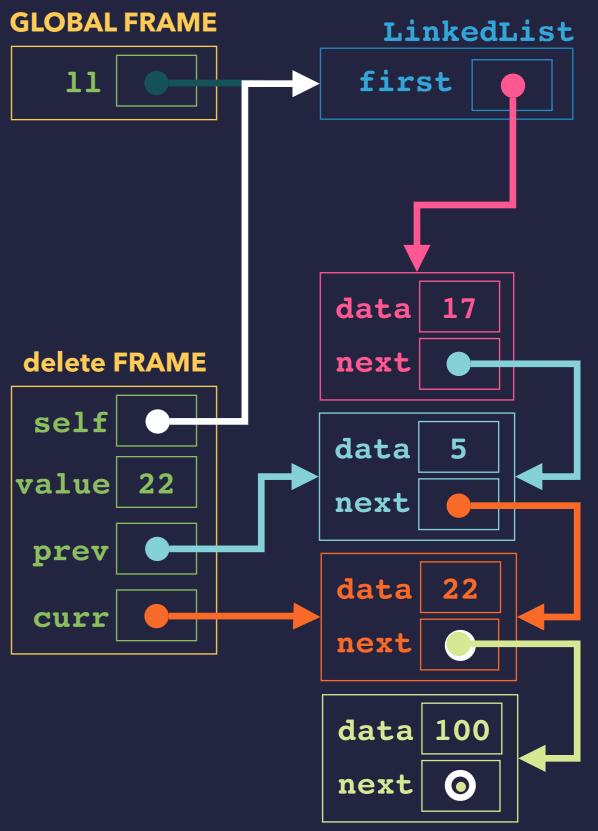




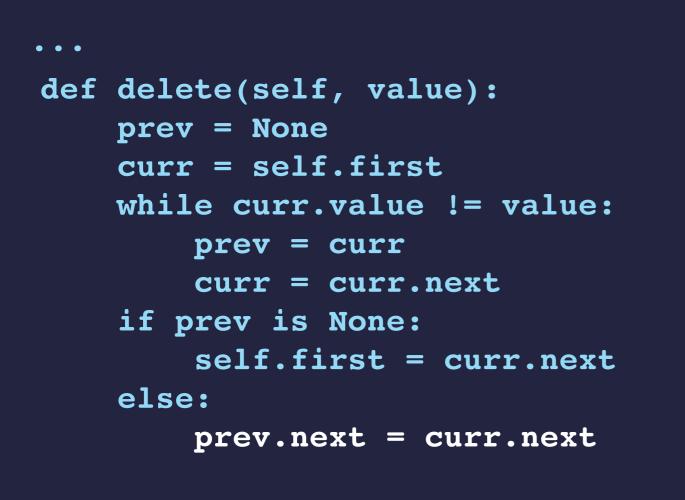
A LINKED LIST CLASS



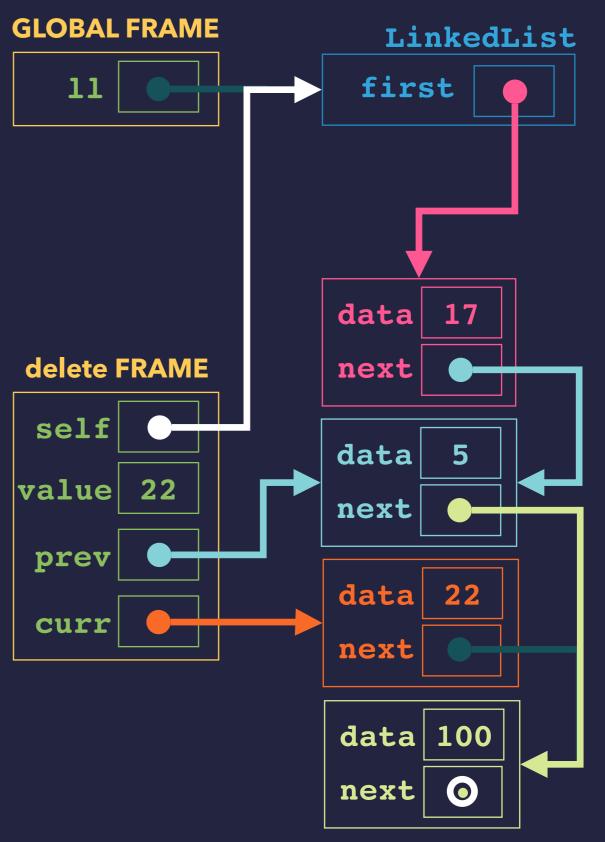
>>> ll.delete(22)



A LINKED LIST CLASS



>>>> ll.delete(22)

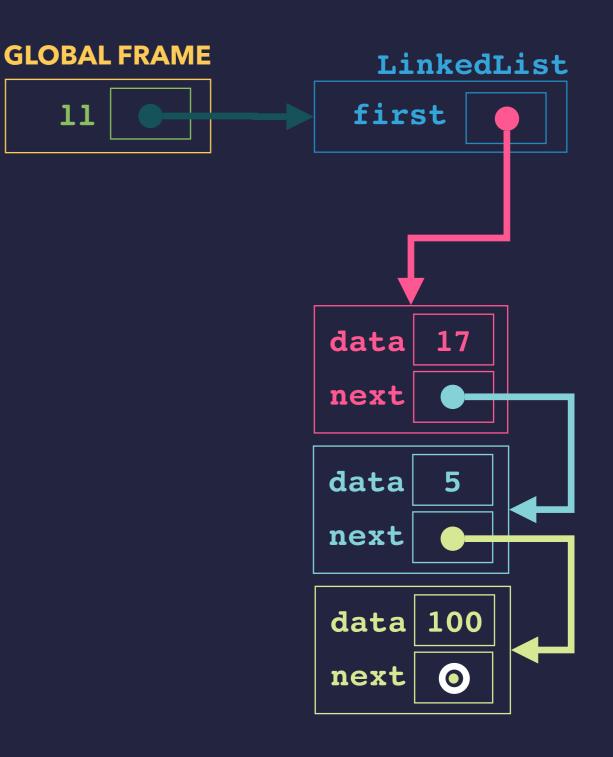


A LINKED LIST CLASS

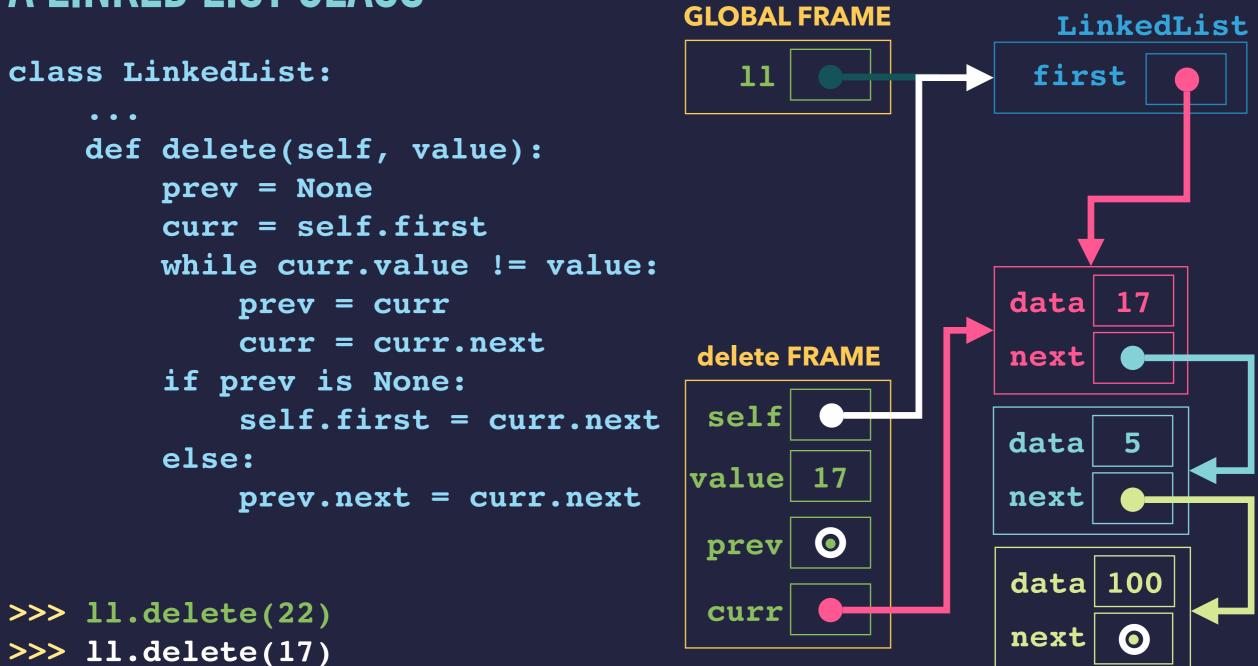
class LinkedList:

```
...
def delete(self, value):
    prev = None
    curr = self.first
    while curr.value != value:
        prev = curr
        curr = curr.next
    if prev is None:
        self.first = curr.next
    else:
        prev.next = curr.next
```

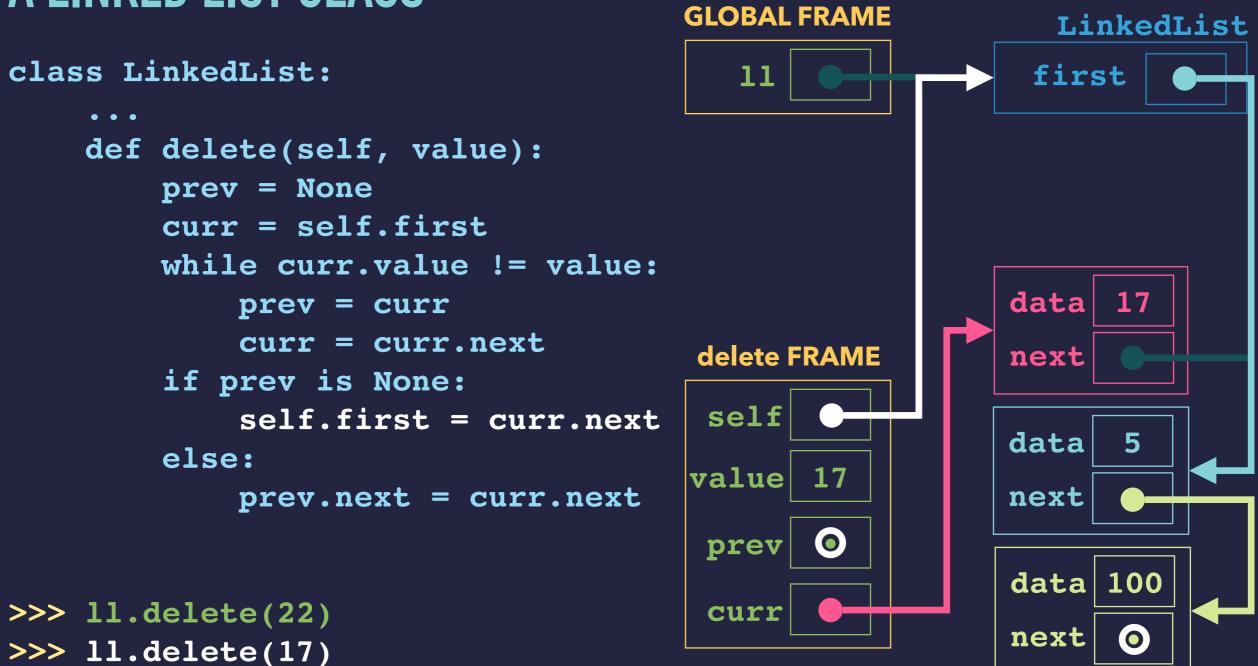
```
>>> ll.delete(22)
>>> ll.delete(17)
```



A LINKED LIST CLASS



A LINKED LIST CLASS



A LINKED LIST CLASS

class LinkedList:

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```
>>> ll.delete(22)
>>> ll.delete(17)
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```

