Lists

CSE 373
Data Structures
Lecture 3
Readings

• Reading
  › Section 3.1 ADT (recall, lecture 1):
    • Abstract Data Type (ADT): Mathematical description of an object with set of operations on the object.
  › Section 3.2 The List ADT
List ADT

- What is a List?
  - Ordered sequence of elements $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_N$

- Elements may be of arbitrary type, but all are of the same type

- Common List operations are:
  - Insert, Find, Delete, IsEmpty, IsLast, FindPrevious, First, Kth, Last, Print, etc.
Simple Examples of List Use

- Polynomials
  - $25 + 4x^2 + 75x^{85}$

- Unbounded Integers
  - $4576809099383658390187457649494578$

- Text
  - “This is an example of text”
List Implementations

• Two types of implementation:
  › Array-Based
  › Pointer-Based
List: Array Implementation

- Basic Idea:
  - Pre-allocate a big array of size MAX_SIZE
  - Keep track of current size using a variable count
  - Shift elements when you have to insert or delete

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>count-1</th>
<th>MAX_SIZE-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A₁</td>
<td>A₂</td>
<td>A₃</td>
<td>A₄</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>A_N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List: Array Implementation

Insert Z in kth position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>MAX_SIZE-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>MAX_SIZE-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Array List Insert Running Time

- Running time for N elements?
- On average, must move half the elements to make room – assuming insertions at positions are equally likely
- Worst case is insert at position 0. Must move all N items one position before the insert
- This is O(N) running time. Probably too slow
Review Big Oh Notation

- $T(N) = O(f(N))$ if there are positive constants $c$ and $n_0$ such that:
  
  $T(N) \leq c f(N)$ when $N \geq n_0$

- $T(N) = O(N)$ linear
List: Pointer Implementation

• Basic Idea:
  › Allocate little blocks of memory (nodes) as elements are added to the list
  › Keep track of list by linking the nodes together
  › Change links when you want to insert or delete
Pointer-Based Linked List

pL

node

Value Next

node

Value Next

NULL
Pointer-based Insert (after p)

Insert the value E after P
Insertion After

InsertAfter(p : node pointer, v : thing): {
    x : node pointer;
    x := new node;
    x.value := v;
    x.next := p.next;
    p.next := x;
}
Linked List with Header Node

Advantage: “insert after” and “delete after” can be done at the beginning of the list.
Pointer Implementation Issues

• Whenever you break a list, your code should fix the list up as soon as possible
  › Draw pictures of the list to visualize what needs to be done
• Pay special attention to boundary conditions:
  › Empty list
  › Single item – same item is both first and last
  › Two items – first, last, but no middle items
  › Three or more items – first, last, and middle items
Pointer List Insert Running Time

- Running time for N elements?
- Insert takes constant time (O(1))
- Does not depend on input size
- Compare to array based list which is O(N)
Linked List Delete

To delete the node pointed to by P, need a pointer to the previous node; See book for findPrevious method.
Doubly Linked Lists

- `findPrevious` (and hence `Delete`) is slow \([O(N)]\) because we cannot go directly to previous node
- Solution: Keep a "previous" pointer at each node
Double Link Pros and Cons

• Advantage
  › Delete (not DeleteAfter) and FindPrev are faster

• Disadvantages:
  › More space used up (double the number of pointers at each node)
  › More book-keeping for updating the two pointers at each node (pretty negligible overhead)
Unbounded Integers Base 10

-4572

\[ \begin{array}{c}
10^3 & 10^2 & 10^1 & 10^0 & \text{sign} \\
4 & 5 & 7 & 2 & -1
\end{array} \]

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\[ \begin{array}{c}
10^2 & 10^1 & 10^0 & \text{sign} \\
3 & 4 & 8 & 1
\end{array} \]
Zero

null ← -1

null ← 1
Recursive Addition

- Positive numbers (or negative numbers)

\[
\begin{align*}
3427 &+ 898 \\
7 &+ 8 \\
342 &+ 89 \\
5 &+ 1 \\
10 &+ 1
\end{align*}
\]
Recursive Addition

• Mixed numbers

\[
\begin{array}{c}
3427 \\
-898 \\
\hline
342 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
7 \\
-8 \\
-9 \\
\hline
-1 \\
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
342 \\
-89 \\
\hline
-10 \\
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
342 \\
-89 \\
\hline
-1 \\
\end{array}
\]
Example

- Mixed numbers

1000000  0  100000
-999999  -9  -99999

Recursive calls