CSE 143

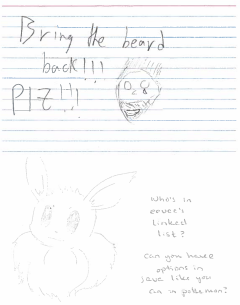
Computer Programming II

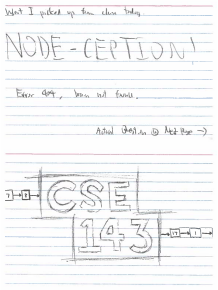
Linked Lists I

Outline

1. Get more familiar with `ListNodes`
2. Learn how to run through the values of a `LinkedList`
3. Learn how `LinkedIntList` is implemented
4. Learn about the different cases to deal with for `LinkedLists`

Drawings 1





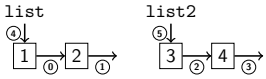
Does That Make Sense? 2

Quick Note: When I say "does that make sense?"...

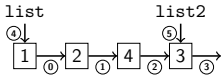
- If it does make sense, yell "yes"
- Otherwise, say nothing.

Another `ListNode` Example 3

Before:



After:



How many `ListNodes` are there in the before picture?

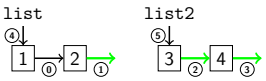
There are FOUR. Each box is a `ListNode`.

How many references to `ListNodes` are there?

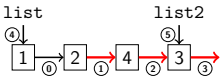
There are SIX. Every arrow is a reference to a `ListNode`.

Another `ListNode` Example (Solution) 4

Before:

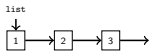


After:




```
1 list.next.next = list2.next
2 list2.next.next = list2;
3 list2.next = null;
```

Printing a `LinkedList` 5

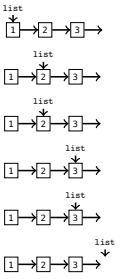


Printing a LinkedList Manually

```
1 System.out.println(list.data);
2 System.out.println(list.next.data);
3 System.out.println(list.next.next.data);
```

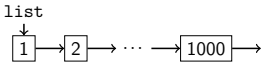
Now, note that we can use a variable to keep track of where we are:

```
1 System.out.println(list.data);
2 list = list.next;
3 System.out.println(list.data);
4 list = list.next;
5 System.out.println(list.data);
6 list = list.next;
```



Printing a `LinkedList`: Better Version 6

What if our list has 1000 nodes? That would be horrible to write.



Printing a **BIG** LinkedList

```
1 while (list != null) {
2   System.out.println(list.data);
3   list = list.next;
4 }
```

But that destroys the list; so, use a temporary variable instead:

Printing a **BIG** LinkedList Correctly

```
1 ListNode current = list
2 while (current != null) {
3   System.out.println(current.data);
4   current = current.next;
5 }
```

`LinkedList` vs. `ArrayList` 7

We can use `for` loops in a similar way to with `ArrayLists` to run through `LinkedLists`!

Traversing an ArrayList

```
for (int i = 0; i < arrayList.size(); i++) {
   System.out.println(arrayList.get(i));
}
```

Traversing an LinkedList

```
for (ListNode current = linkedList; current != null; current = current.next) {
   System.out.println(current.data);
}
```

Description	`ArrayList` Code	`LinkedList` Code
Go to front of list	`int i = 0;`	`ListNode current = list;`
Test for more elements	`i < list.size()`	`current != null`
Current value	`list.get(i)`	`current.data`
Go to next element	`i++;`	`current = current.next;`

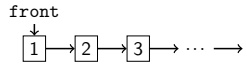
`LinkedIntList` 8

- No generics (only stores ints)
- Fewer methods: `add(value)`, `add(index, value)`, `get(index)`, `set(index, value)`, `size()`, `isEmpty()`, `remove(index)`, `indexOf(value)`, `contains(value)`, `toString()`
- This is the same idea as when we implemented `ArrayIntList`!

`LinkedIntList` Fields 9

What fields does our `LinkedIntList` need?

A reference to the front of the list



LinkedIntList v1

```
1 public class LinkedIntList {
2   private ListNode front;
3
4   public LinkedIntList() {
5     front = null;
6   }
7
8   ...
9 }
```

LinkedIntList toString() 10

Buggy toString()

```
public String toString() {
   String result = "[";

   ListNode current = this.front;
   while (current != null) {
      result += current.data + ", ";
      current = current.next;
   }

   return result + "]";
}
```

Our `toString()` puts a trailing comma. Fix it by stopping one early:

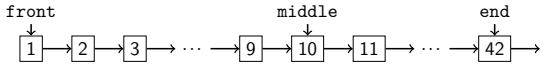
Fixed toString()

```
public String toString() {
   String result = "[";

   ListNode current = this.front;
   while (current != null && current.next != null) {
      result += current.data + ", ";
      current = current.next;
   }
   if (current != null) {
      result += current.data;
   }

   return result + "]";
}
```

Modifying LinkedLists 11

Writing a LinkedList Method

1. Identify cases to consider...
   - Front/Empty
   - Middle
   - End
2. Draw pictures for each case
3. Write each case separately



LinkedIntList add() (Empty Case) 12

Cases to consider:

- Add to empty list
- Add to non-empty list

Add To An Empty List

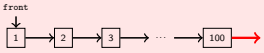
What does an empty list look like?


```
1 public void add(int value) {
2    /* If the list is empty... */
3    if (this.front == null) {
4       this.front = new ListNode(value);
5
6    }
7    /* Other Cases ... */
8 }
```

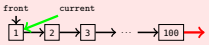
LinkedIntList add() (Non-empty Case) 13

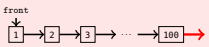
Add To A Non-Empty List

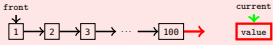
Consider a non-empty list:




```
1  /* Idea: We want to change the red arrow.
2           Loop until we're at the last node. */
3  ListNode current = this.front;
4
5  while (current != null) {
6     current = current.next;
7  }
8
9  current = new ListNode(value);
10
```



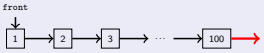




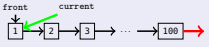
LinkedIntList add() (Non-empty Case) 14

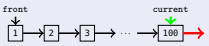
Add To A Non-Empty List (Fixed)

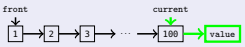
Consider a non-empty list:




```
1  /* Idea: We want to change the red arrow.
2           Loop until we're at the node before the last node */
3  ListNode current = this.front;
4
5  while (current.next != null) {
6     current = current.next;
7  }
8
9  current.next = new ListNode(value);
10
```



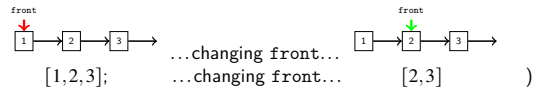




Working with LinkedLists 15

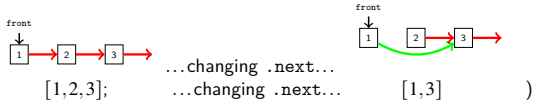
There are only two ways to modify a `LinkedList`:

- Change `front`



([1,2,3]; [2,3])

- Change `current.next` for some `ListNode`, `current`

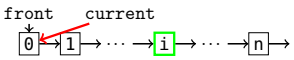


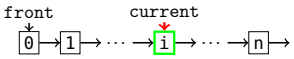
([1,2,3]; [1,3])

Settting "`current`" does NOTHING!

LinkedIntList get()


```
1  // pre: 0 <= index < size
2  // post: Returns the value in the list at index
3  public int get(int index) {
4     ListNode current = front;
5
6     for (int i = 0; i < index; i++) {
7        current = current.next;
8     }
9
10    return current.data;
11 }
```





Some LinkedList Tips!

- Be able to deal with before-and-after ListNode pictures
- Know how to loop through a LinkedList
  - Use a while loop.
  - Don't forget to create a ListNode current variable so we don't destroy the original list.
  - Don't forget to update the current variable.
- Understand differences and similiarities between ArrayList and LinkedList
  - They both have the same functionality (add,remove, etc.)
  - But they're **implemented** differently (array vs. ListNodes)
- With LinkedLists, you often have to stop **one node before the one you want**.
- DO NOT start coding LinkedList problems without drawing pictures first.