



# computer science illuminated

## Linked Lists

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**(adaptation by Michael Goldwasser)**



# Motivation

## Goal:

design a (simple) word processor.

Must choose data structure to maintain an ordered sequence of characters.

(#chars: 1000? 10000? 100000?)



# Use an Array?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
O	n	c	e		u	p	o	n		a		t	i	m	e

Advantage: Easy to process data in order.

```
i = 0
while (i < Length) do
  print A[i]
  i = i + 1
```

❖ Next character is always in very next memory cell



# Use an Array?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
O	n	c	e		u	p	o	n		a		t	i	m	e

## Disadvantages:

- Since array must use consecutive memory cells, you must declare size of array at outset
- Inserting or Deleting a character can be very costly.  
(in worst case, proportional to document length)



# Linked List

- Instead of assuming next character is the very next memory cell (“**implicit reference**”)
  - Give **Explicit Reference** (a.k.a. **pointer**) to location of next character in sequence.
- 

We see explicit references in many areas of life:

- Airline connections (Flight #'s)
- Post Office forwarding
- Links on a Web page



# An Example

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	N	22	D	0	L	24			K	26	I	14	E	16

- Must know where to start: Head 18
- Must recognize the end: (“0” is null reference)

So what is character sequence in this example?

L → I → N → K → E → D

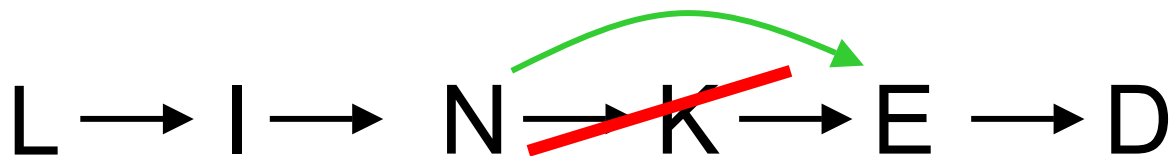


# Deleting from a Linked List

Head 18

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	N	<del>22</del>	D	0	L	24			K	26	I	14	E	16	
		26													

How can I delete “K” from the sequence?





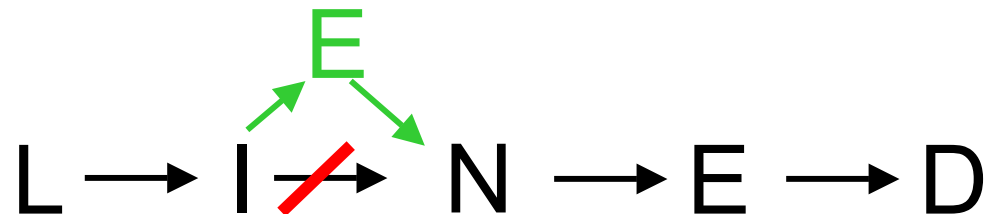
# Inserting into a Linked List

Head 18

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	N	26	D	0	L	24	E	14	K	26	I	<del>14</del>	E	16

20

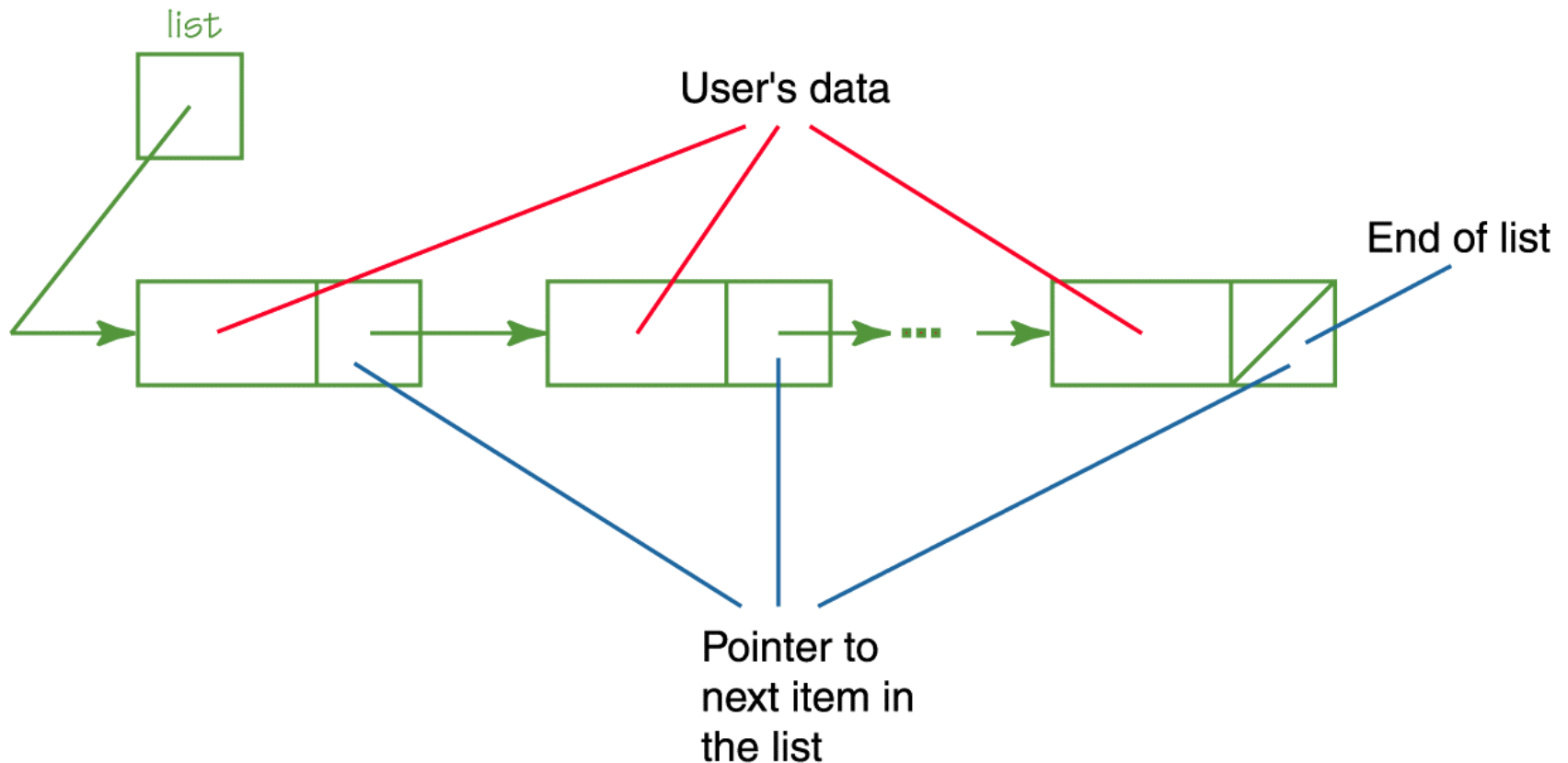
How can I insert “E” after the “I”?







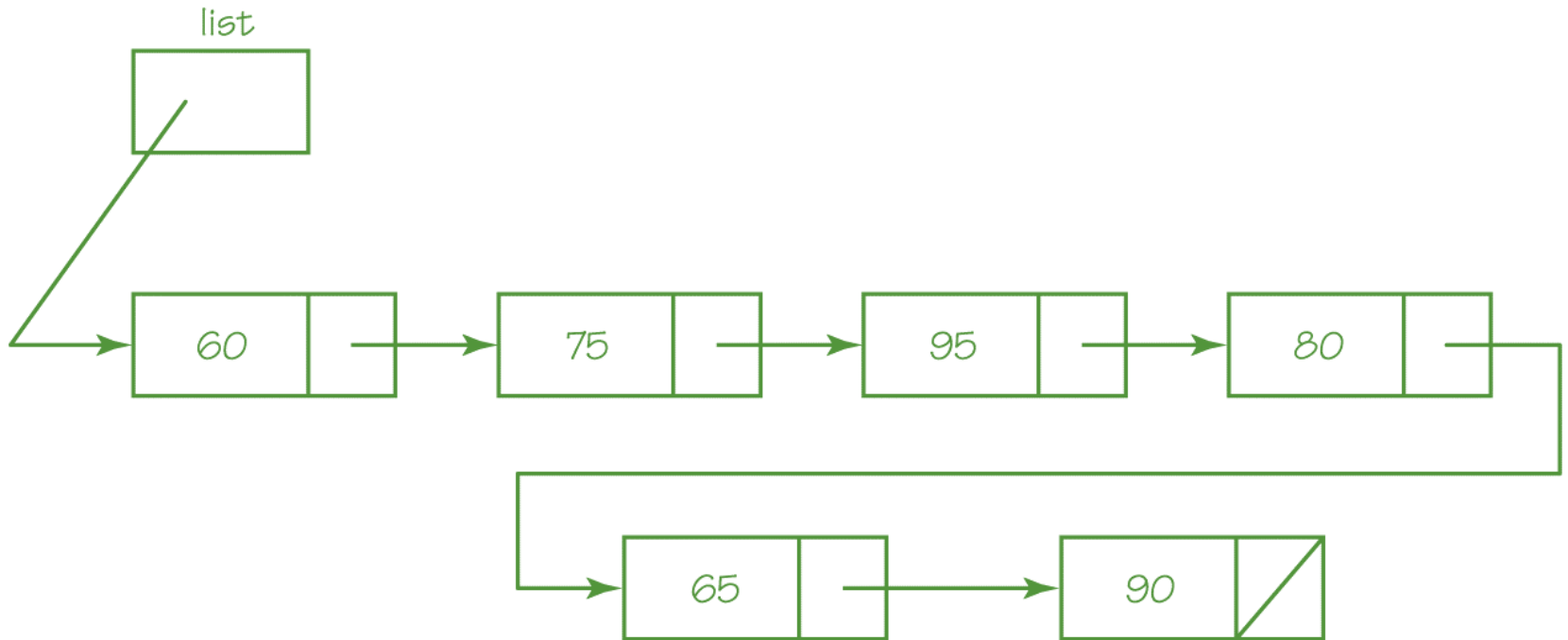
# Linked Implementation



**Figure 9.4** Anatomy of a linked list



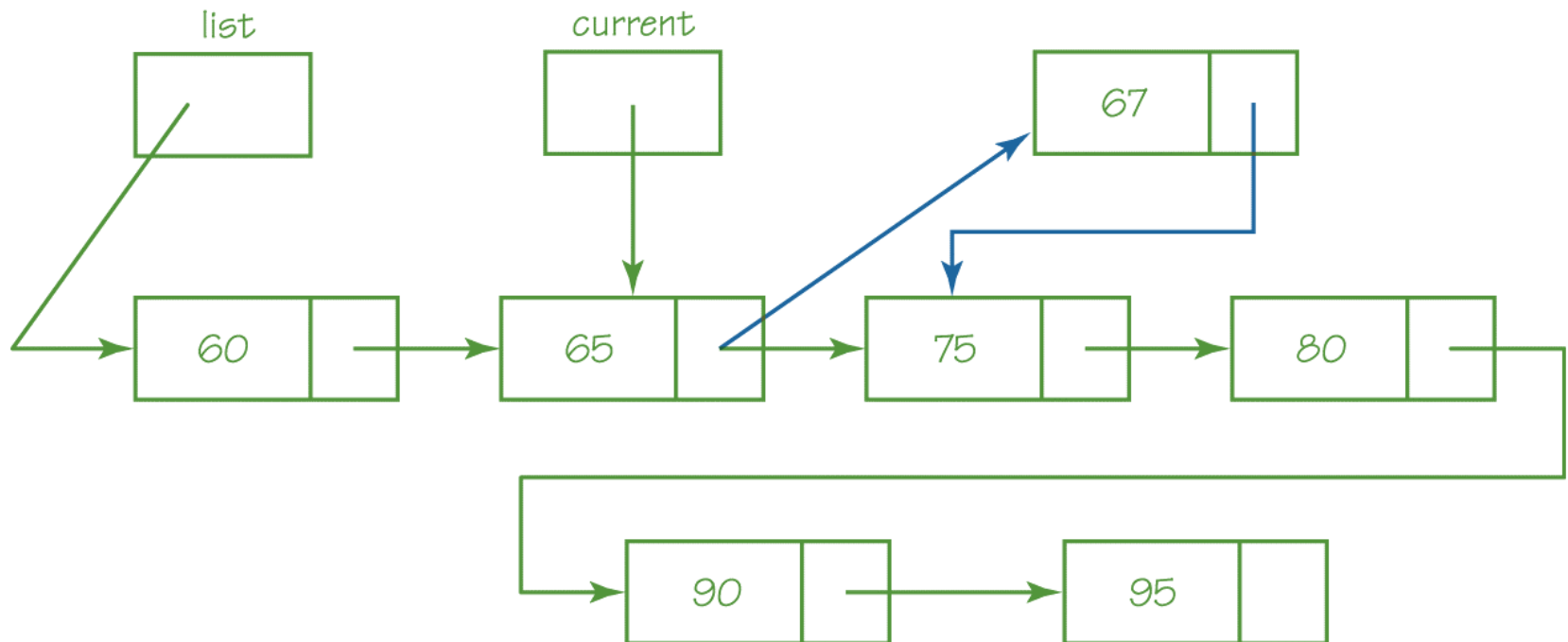
# Linked Implementation



**Figure 9.5** An unsorted linked list



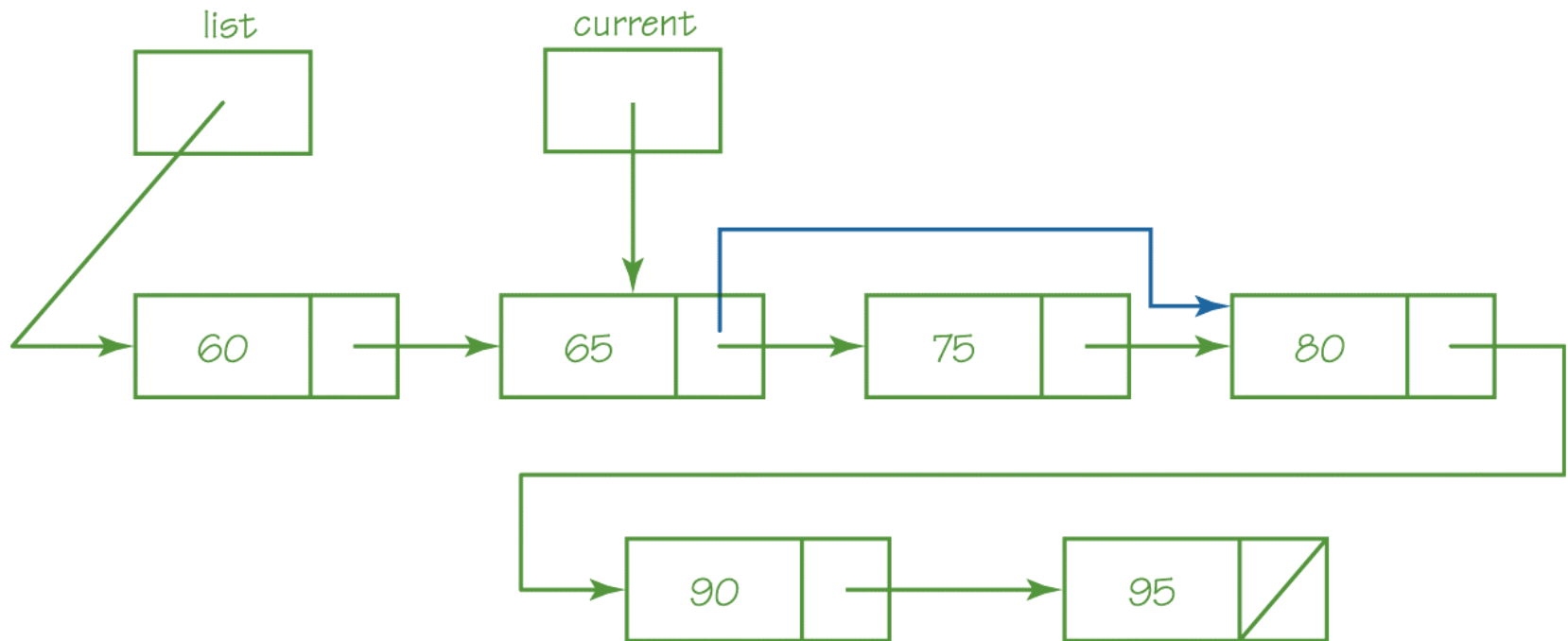
# Linked Implementation



**Figure 9.7** Store a node with *info* of 67 after *current*



# Linked Implementation



**Figure 9.8** Remove node  $next(current)$



# Advantages

- Insertion/Deletion efficiency:  
**independent** of sequence length  
(not true with Arrays)
- Can Adapt memory usage to sequence length  
(not true with Arrays)
- Can “cut-and-paste” large subsequences



# Disadvantages

- Extra Memory usage for Explicit Pointers
- Not Random Access
- Disaster if single link gets corrupted