8: Doubly Linked Lists
Lecture 8: Doubly Linked Lists

- Doubly Linked Lists
- Java Collections

Some slides adopted from Algorithms 4th Edition and Oracle tutorials
Recursive Definition of Doubly Linked Lists

- A doubly linked list is either empty (null) or a node having a reference to a doubly linked list.
- **Node**: is a data type that holds any kind of data and two references to the previous and next node.
Node

private class Node {
    Item item;
    Node next;
    Node prev;
}

Standard Operations

- `DoublyLinkedList()`: Constructs an empty doubly linked list.
- `isEmpty()`: Returns true if the doubly linked list does not contain any item.
- `size()`: Returns the number of items in the doubly linked list.
- `get(int index)`: Returns the item at the specified index.
- `addFirst(Item item)`: Inserts the specified item at the head of the doubly linked list.
- `addLast(Item item)`: Inserts the specified item at the tail of the doubly linked list.
- `add(int index, Item item)`: Inserts the specified item at the specified index.
- `Item removeFirst()`: Retrieves and removes the head of the doubly linked list.
- `Item removeLast()`: Retrieves and removes the tail of the doubly linked list.
- `Item remove(int index)`: Retrieves and removes the item at the specified index.
DoublyLinkedList(): Constructs an empty DLL

head
tail
n
What should happen?

DoublyLinkedList<String> dll = new DoublyLinkedList<String>();
DoublyLinkedList(String): Constructs an empty DLL

DoublyLinkedList<String> dll = new DoublyLinkedList<String>();

head = null
tail = null
n = 0

dll.addFirst("CS062");

What should happen?
addFirst(Item item): Inserts the specified item at the head of the doubly linked list

dll.addFirst("CS062")
n=1

What should happen?
dll.addFirst("ROCKS");
addFirst(Item item): Inserts the specified item at the head of the doubly linked list

```
dll.addFirst("ROCKS")
```

n=2

What should happen?

```
dll.addLast("!");
```
addLast(Item item): Inserts the specified item at the tail of the doubly linked list

dll.addLast("!");
n=3

What should happen?
dll.add(1,"?");
add(int index, Item item): Adds item at the specified index

dll.add(1, "?")
n=4

What should happen?
dll.removeFirst();
removeFirst(): Retrieves and removes the head of the doubly linked list.

dll.removeFirst()

n=3

Head/Beginning/Front/First

Tail/End/Back/Last

What should happen?

dll.removeLast();
removeLast(): Retrieves and removes the tail of the doubly linked list

dll.removeLast()

n=2

What should happen?
dll.remove(1);
remove(int index): Retrieves and removes the item at the specified index

dll.remove(1)
n=1
Our own implementation of Doubly Linked Lists

‣ We will follow the textbook style.
  ‣ It does not offer a class for this so we will build our own.
‣ We will work with generics because we don’t want to offer multiple implementations.
‣ We will use an inner class Node and we will keep track of how many elements we have in our doubly linked list.
Instance variables and inner class

```java
public class DoublyLinkedList<Item> implements Iterable<Item> {
    private Node first; // head of the doubly linked list
    private Node last; // tail of the doubly linked list
    private int n; // number of nodes in the doubly linked list

    /**
     * This nested class defines the nodes in the doubly linked list with a value
     * and pointers to the previous and next node they are connected.
     */
    private class Node {
        Item item;
        Node next;
        Node prev;
    }
}
DOUBLY LINKED LISTS

PRACTICE TIME: Check if is empty and how many items

```java
/**
 * Returns true if the doubly linked list does not contain any item.
 *
 * @return true if the doubly linked list does not contain any item
 */
public boolean isEmpty() {
}

/**
 * Returns the number of items in the doubly linked list.
 *
 * @return the number of items in the doubly linked list
 */
public int size() {
}
```
Check if is empty and how many items

```java
/**
 * Returns true if the doubly linked list does not contain any item.
 *
 * @return true if the doubly linked list does not contain any item
 */
public boolean isEmpty() {
    return size() == 0;
}

/**
 * Returns the number of items in the doubly linked list.
 *
 * @return the number of items in the doubly linked list
 */
public int size() {
    return n;
}
```
Check if index is $\geq 0$ and $< n$

```java
/**
 * A helper method to check if an index is in range $0 \leq \text{index} < n$
 *
 * @param index the index to check
 */
private void rangeCheck(int index) {
    if (index > n || index < 0) {
        throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("Index " + index + " out of bounds");
    }
}
```
/**
 * Returns item at the specified index.
 *
 * @param index
 *     the index of the item to be returned
 * @return the item at specified index
 */

public Item get(int index) {
    // check whether index is valid

    // if index is 0, return item at head

    // else if index is n-1, return item at tail

    // set a temporary pointer to the head

    // search for index-th element or end of list

    // return the item stored in the node that the temporary pointer points to
}
Retrieve item from specified index

```java
/**
 * Returns item at the specified index.
 *
 * @param index the index of the item to be returned
 * @return the item at specified index
 */
public Item get(int index) {
    // check whether index is valid
    rangeCheck(index);
    // if index is 0, return item at head
    if (index == 0)
        return first.item;
    // else if index is n-1, return item at tail
    else if (index == size() - 1)
        return last.item;
    // set a temporary pointer to the head
    Node finger = first;
    // search for index-th element or end of list
    while (index > 0) {
        finger = finger.next;
        index--;
    }
    // return the item stored in the node that the temporary pointer points to
    return finger.item;
}
```
PRACTICE TIME: Insert item at head of doubly linked list

```java
/**
 * Inserts the specified item at the head of the doubly linked list.
 *
 * @param item
 *            the item to be inserted
 *
 */
public void addFirst(Item item) {
    // Create a pointer to head

    // Make a new node and assign it to head. Fix pointers and update item

    // if first node to be added, adjust tail to it.

    // else fix previous pointer to head

    // increase number of nodes in doubly linked list.
}
```
/**
 * Inserts the specified item at the head of the doubly linked list.
 *
 * @param item
 *            the item to be inserted
 */
public void addFirst(Item item) {
    // Create a pointer to head
    Node oldfirst = first;

    // Make a new node and assign it to head. Fix pointers and update item
    first = new Node();
    first.item = item;
    first.next = oldfirst;
    first.prev = null;

    // if first node to be added, adjust tail to it.
    if (last == null)
        last = first;
    else
        // else fix previous pointer to head
        oldfirst.prev = first;
    // increase number of nodes in doubly linked list.
    n++;
}
PRACTICE TIME: Insert item at tail of doubly linked list

```java
/**
 * Inserts the specified item at the tail of the doubly linked list.
 * @param item the item to be inserted
 */
public void addLast(Item item) {
    // Create a pointer to tail
    // Make a new node and assign it to head. Fix pointers and update item

    // if first node to be added, adjust head to it.

    // else fix next pointer to tail
    // increase number of nodes in doubly linked list.
}
```
Insert item at tail of doubly linked list

```java
/**
 * Inserts the specified item at the tail of the doubly linked list.
 *
 * @param item the item to be inserted
 */
public void addLast(Item item) {
    // Create a pointer to tail
    Node oldlast = last;

    // Make a new node and assign it to head. Fix pointers and update item
    last = new Node();
    last.item = item;
    last.next = null;
    last.prev = oldlast;

    // if first node to be added, adjust head to it.
    if (first == null)
        first = last;
    else
        // else fix next pointer to tail
        oldlast.next = last;

    // increase number of nodes in doubly linked list.
    n++;
}
```
PRACTICE TIME: Insert item at a specified index

```java
/**
 * Inserts the specified item at the specified index.
 * @param index the index to insert the item
 * @param item the item to insert
 */
public void add(int index, Item item) {
    // check whether index is valid
    // if index is 0, call addFirst
    // if index is n, call addLast
    // else
    // Make two new Node references, previous and finger. Set previous to null and finger to head
    // search for index-th position. Set previous to finger and move finger to next position
    // create new Node, update its item, and fix its pointers taking into account where finger and previous are
    // increase number of nodes
}
```
DOUBLY LINKED LISTS

Insert item at a specified index

```java
/**
 * Inserts the specified item at the specified index.
 * 
 * @param index the index to insert the item
 * @param item  the item to insert
 */
public void add(int index, Item item) {
    // check whether index is valid
    rangeCheck(index);
    // if index is 0, call addFirst
    if (index == 0) {
        addFirst(item);
        // if index is n, call addLast
    } else if (index == size()) {  
        addLast(item);
    } else {
        // Make two new Node references, previous and finger. Set previous to null and finger to head
        Node previous = null;
        Node finger = first;
        // search for index-th position. Set previous to finger and move finger to next position
        while (index > 0) {
            previous = finger;
            finger = finger.next;
            index--;
        }
        // create new Node, update its item, and fix its pointers taking into account where finger and previous are
        Node current = new Node();
        current.item = item;
        current.next = finger;
        current.prev = previous;
        previous.next = current;
        finger.prev = current;
        // increase number of nodes
        n++;
    }
}
```
Retrieve and remove head

```java
/**
 * Retrieves and removes the head of the doubly linked list.
 *
 * @return the head of the doubly linked list.
 */
public Item removeFirst() {
    // Create a pointer to head
    // Move head to next
    // if at least 1 nodes left
    // set previous pointer of head to null
    // else
    // remove tail by setting it to null
    // set old head’s next pointer to null
    // decrease number of nodes
    // return old head's item
}
```
Retrieve and remove head

/**
 * Retrieves and removes the head of the doubly linked list.
 * @return the head of the doubly linked list.
 */
public Item removeFirst() {
    // Create a pointer to head
    Node oldFirst = first;
    // Move head to next
    first = first.next;
    // if least 1 nodes left
    if (first != null) {
        // set previous pointer of head to null
        first.prev = null;
    } else {
        // remove tail by setting it to null
        last = null;
    }
    // set old head’s next pointer to null
    oldFirst.next = null;
    // decrease number of nodes
    n--;
    // return old head's item
    return oldFirst.item;
}
/**
 * Retrieves and removes the tail of the doubly linked list.
 *
 * @return the tail of the doubly linked list.
 */

public Item removeLast() {
    // Create a pointer to tail
    // Move tail to previous
    // if removed the last node
    // set head to null
    // else
    // set new tail’s next to null
    // decrease number of nodes
    // return old tail’s item
}
Retrieve and remove tail

/**
 * Retrieves and removes the tail of the doubly linked list.
 * @return the tail of the doubly linked list.
 */
public Item removeLast() {
    // Create a pointer to tail
    Node temp = last;
    // Move tail to previous
    last = last.prev;
    // if removed the last node
    if (last == null) {
        // set head to null
        first = null;
    } else {
        // set new tail’s next to null
        last.next = null;
    }
    // decrease number of nodes
    n--;
    // return old tail’s item
    return temp.item;
}
PRACTICE TIME: Retrieve and remove element from a specific index

```java
/**
 * Retrieves and removes the item at the specified index.
 * 
 * @param index the index of the item to be removed
 * @return the item previously at the specified index
 */
public Item remove(int index) {
    // check whether index is valid
    // if index is 0
    // return removeFirst
    // else if index is n-1
    // return removeLast
    // else
    // Make two new Node references, previous and finger. Set previous to null and finger to head
    // search for index-th position. Set previous to finger and move finger to next position
    // update pointers for previous and finger
    // decrease number of nodes
    // return the item that finger points to
    }
}
Retrieve and remove element from a specific index

```java
/**
 * Retrieves and removes the item at the specified index.
 * @param index            the index of the item to be removed
 * @return the item previously at the specified index
 */
public Item remove(int index) {
    // check whether index is valid
    rangeCheck(index);
    // if index is 0
    if (index == 0) {
        // return removeFirst
        return removeFirst();
    }
    // else if index is n-1
    else if (index == size() - 1) {
        // return removeLast
        return removeLast();
    }
    // else
    else {
        // Make two new Node references, previous and finger. Set previous to null and finger to head
        Node previous = null;
        Node finger = first;
        // search for index-th position. Set previous to finger and move finger to next position
        while (index > 0) {
            previous = finger;
            finger = finger.next;
            index--;
        }
        // update pointers for previous and finger
        previous.next = finger.next;
        finger.next.prev = previous;
        // decrease number of nodes
        n--;
        // return the item that finger points to
        return finger.item;
    }
}
```
addFirst() in doubly linked lists is $O(1)$ for worst case

```java
public void addFirst(Item item) {
    // Save the old node
    Node oldfirst = first;

    // Make a new node and assign it to head. Fix pointers.
    first = new Node();
    first.item = item;
    first.next = oldfirst;
    first.prev = null;

    // if first node to be added, adjust tail to it.
    if (last == null)
        last = first;
    else
        oldfirst.prev = first;

    n++; // increase number of nodes in doubly linked list.
}
```
addLast() in doubly linked lists is $O(1)$ for worst case

```java
public void addLast(Item item) {
    // Save the old node
    Node oldlast = last;

    // Make a new node and assign it to tail. Fix pointers.
    last = new Node();
    last.item = item;
    last.next = null;
    last.prev = oldlast;

    // if first node to be added, adjust head to it.
    if (first == null)
        first = last;
    else
        oldlast.next = last;

    n++;
}
```
add(int index, Item item) in doubly linked lists is $O(n)$ for worst case
removeFirst() in doubly linked lists is \( O(1) \) for worst case

```java
public Item removeFirst() {
    Node oldFirst = first;
    // Fix pointers.
    first = first.next;
    // at least 1 nodes left.
    if (first != null) {
        first.prev = null;
    } else {
        last = null; // remove final node.
    }
    oldFirst.next = null;

    n--;

    return oldFirst.item;
}
```
removeLast() in doubly linked lists is $O(1)$ for worst case

```java
public Item removeLast() {
    Node temp = last;
    last = last.prev;

    // if there was only one node in the doubly linked list.
    if (last == null) {
        first = null;
    } else {
        last.next = null;
    }

    n--;
    return temp.item;
}
```
remove(int index) in doubly linked lists is \( O(n) \) for worst case
Lecture 8: Doubly Linked Lists

- Doubly Linked Lists
- Java Collections
The Java Collections Framework

Collections

LinkedList in Java Collections

- Doubly linked list implementation of the List and Deque (stay tuned) interfaces.

```java
java.util.LinkedList;
```

```java
public class LinkedList<E> extends AbstractSequentialList<E> implements List<E>, Deque<E>
```

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/LinkedList.html
Lecture 8: Doubly Linked Lists

- Doubly Linked Lists
- Java Collections
ASSIGNED READINGS AND PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Readings:

- Oracle’s guides:
  - Collections: [https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/intro/index.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/intro/index.html)
  - Linked Lists: [https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/LinkedList.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/LinkedList.html)

- Textbook:
  - Chapter 1.3 (Page 142–146)

Textbook Website:


Practice Problems:

- 1.3.18–1.3.27 (approach them as doubly linked lists).