

Linked Lists

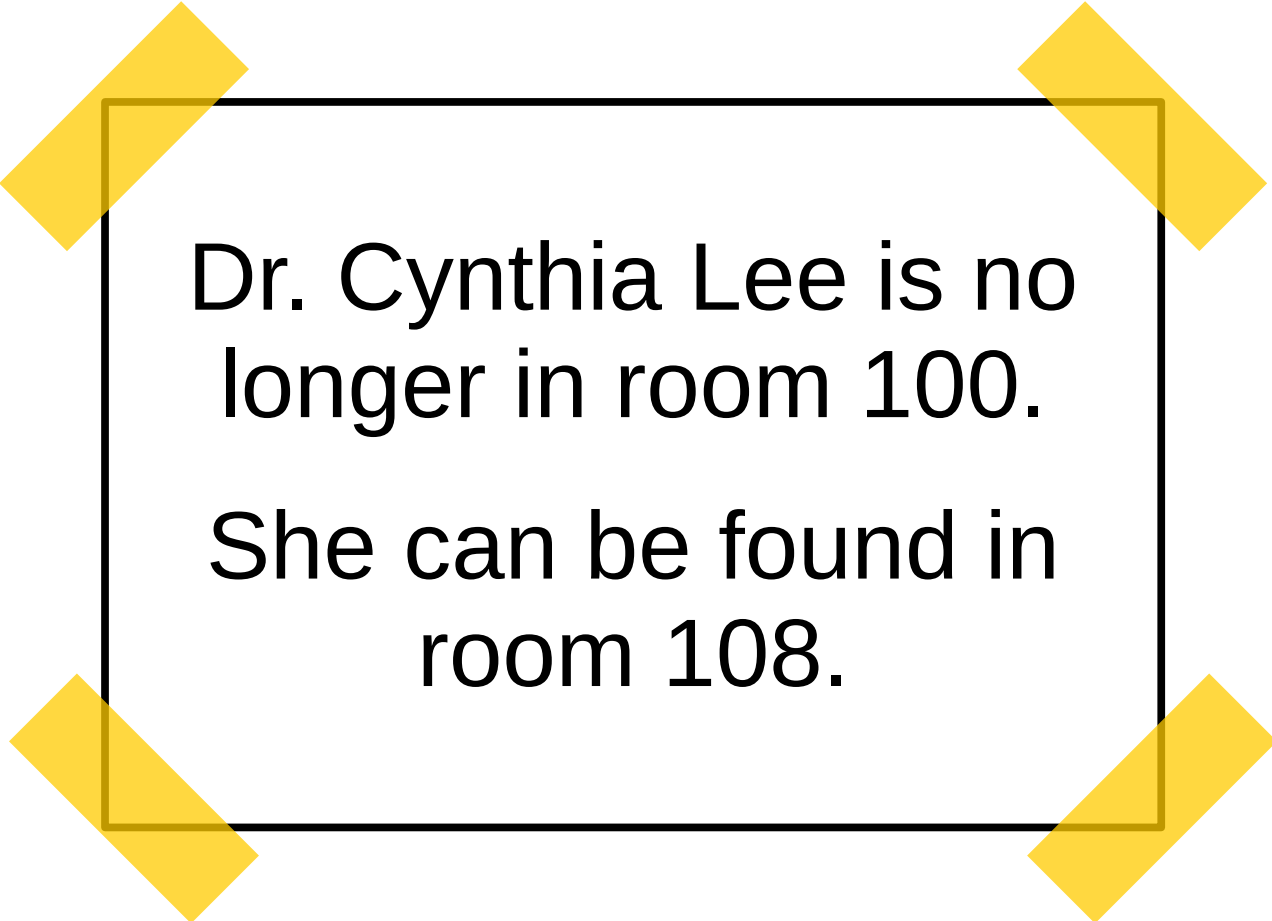
Part One

Outline for Today

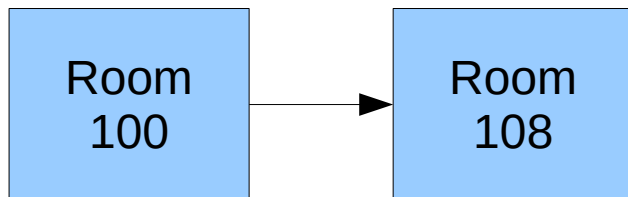
- ***Linked Lists, Conceptually***
 - A different way to represent a sequence.
- ***Linked Lists, In Code***
 - Some cool new C++ tricks.

Changing Offices

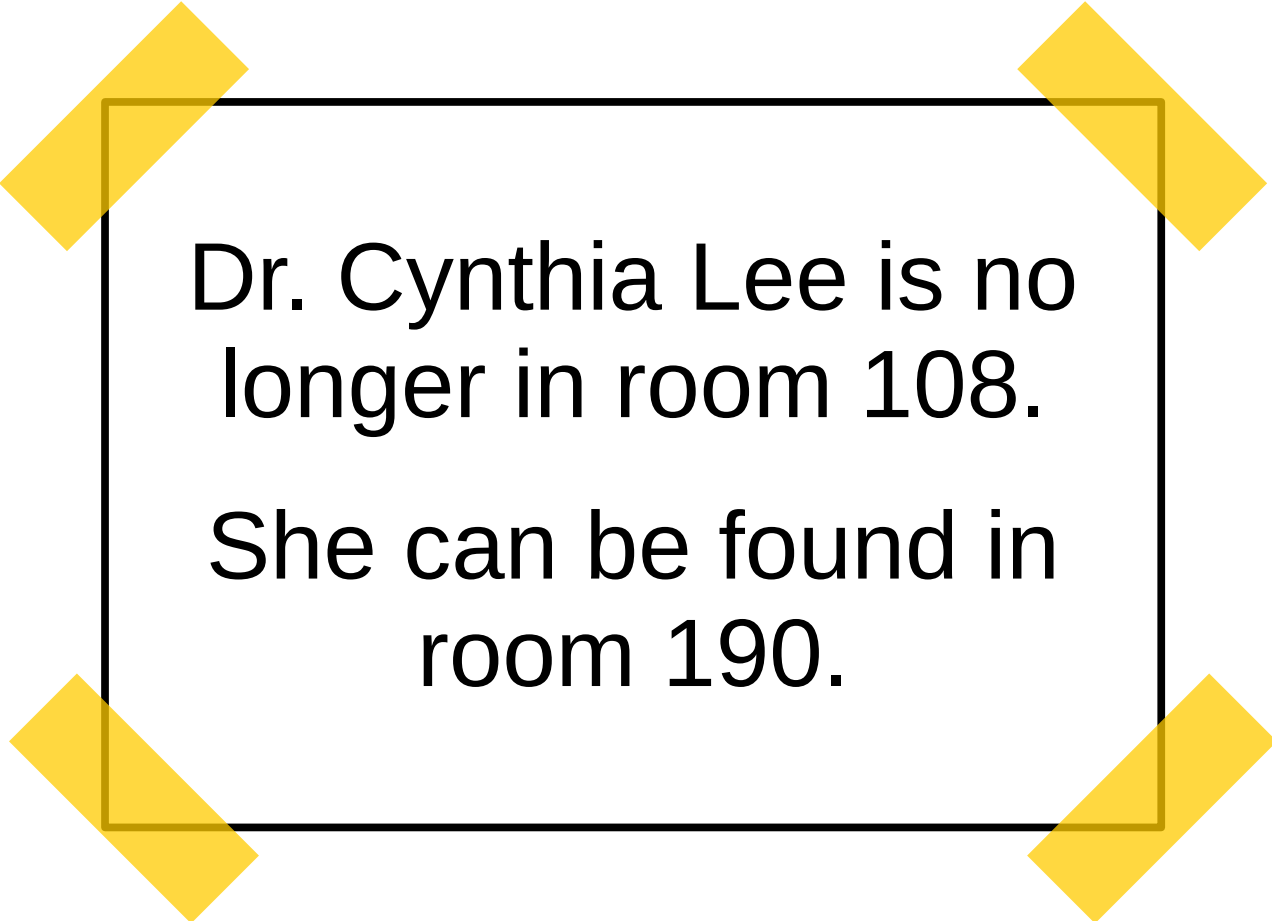
The Sign on Room 100



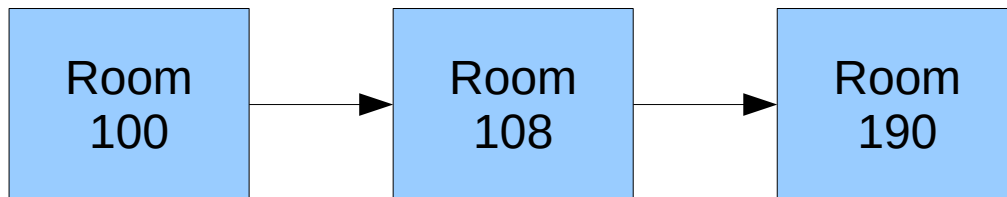
Dr. Cynthia Lee is no longer in room 100.
She can be found in room 108.



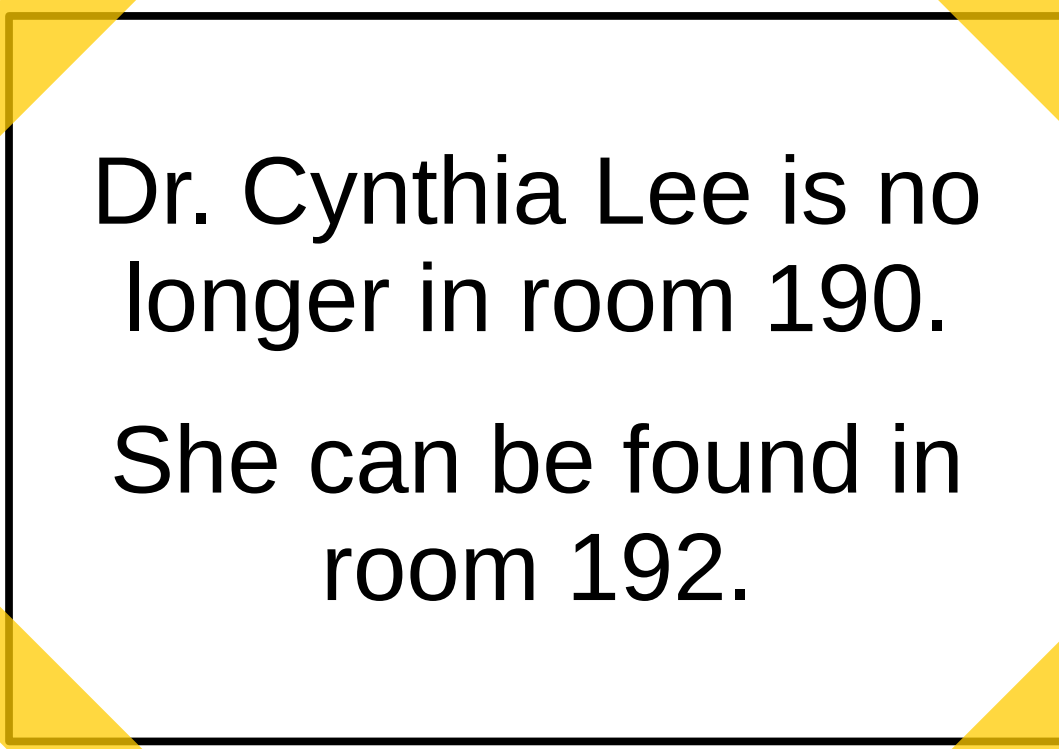
The Sign on Room 108



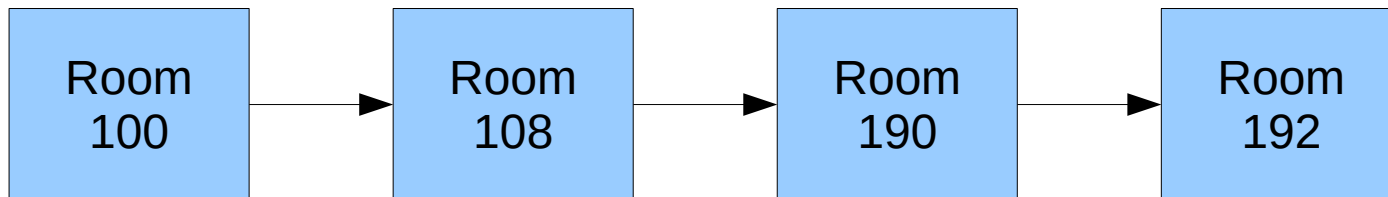
Dr. Cynthia Lee is no longer in room 108.
She can be found in room 190.



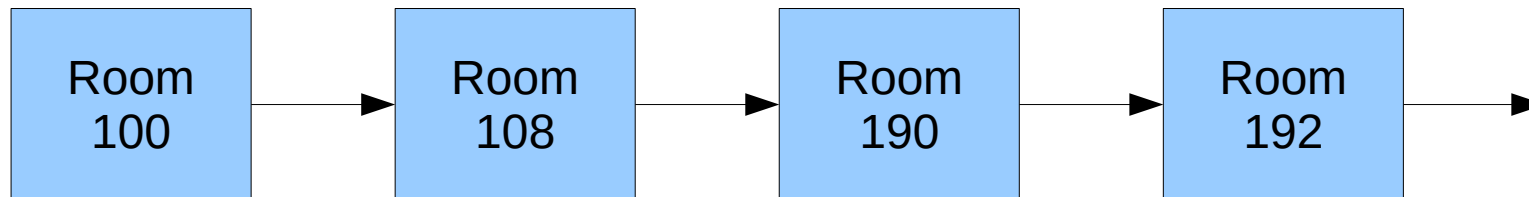
The Sign on Room 190



Dr. Cynthia Lee is no longer in room 190.
She can be found in room 192.

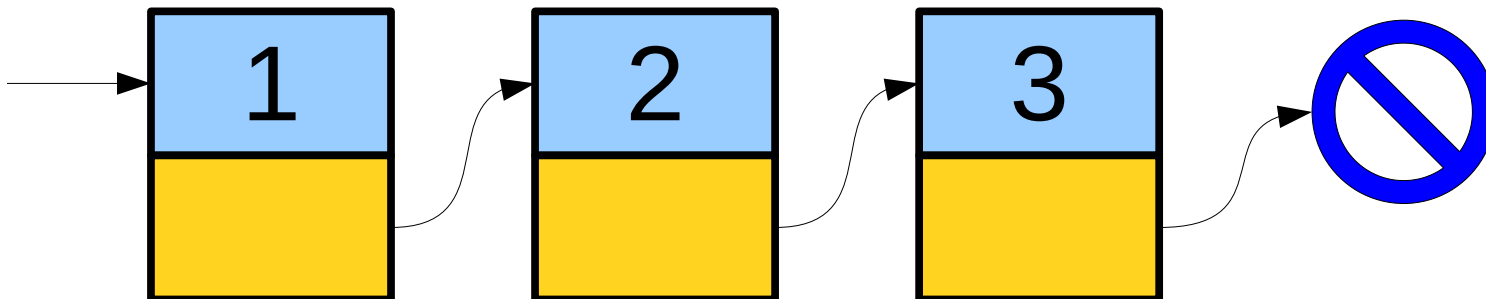


The Sign on Room 192



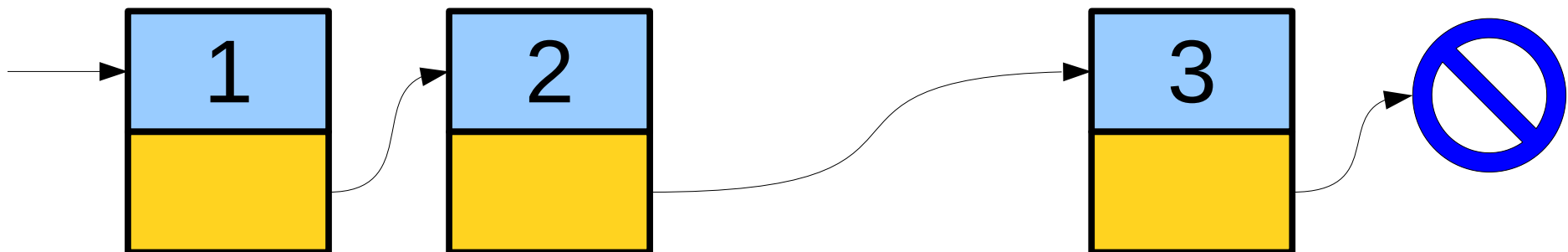
Linked Lists at a Glance

- A ***linked list*** is a data structure for storing a sequence of elements.
- Each element is stored separately from the rest.
- The elements are then chained together into a sequence.
- The end of the list is marked with some special indicator.



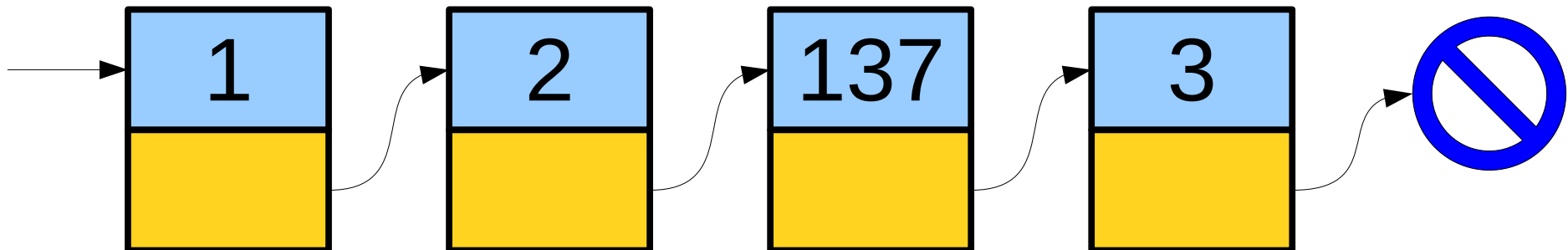
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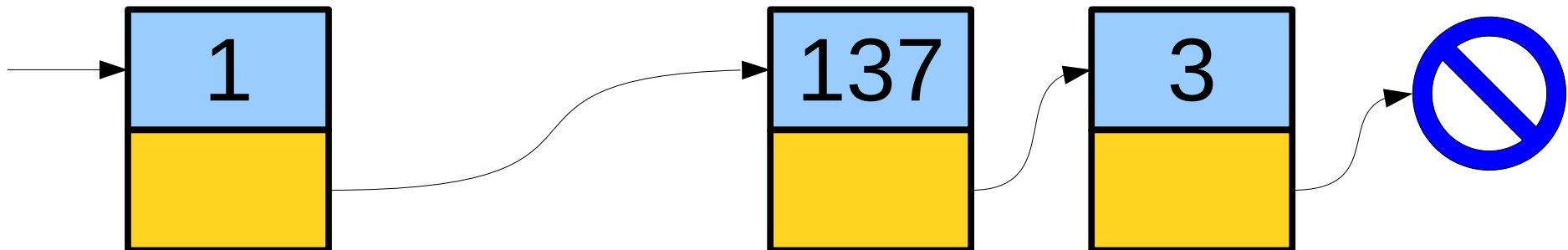
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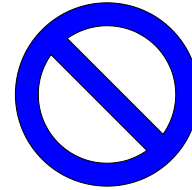
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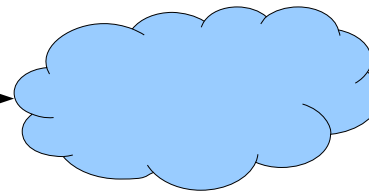


A Linked List is Either...

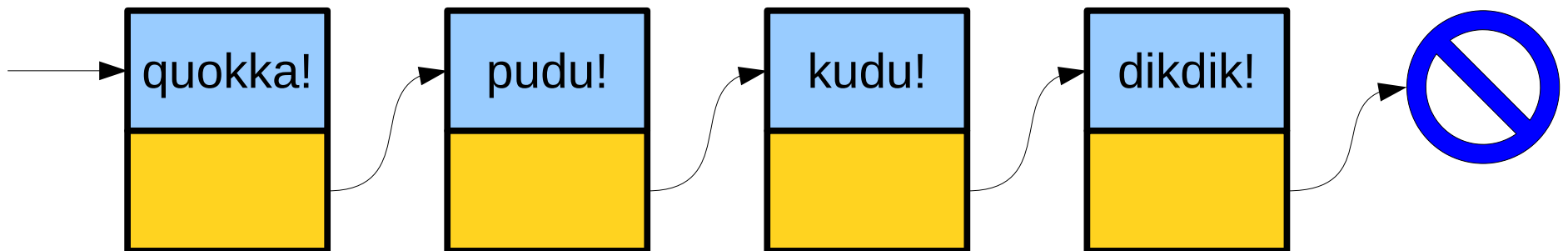
...an empty list,
or...



a single cell...



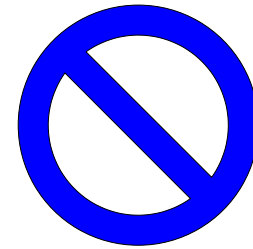
... that points at
another linked list.



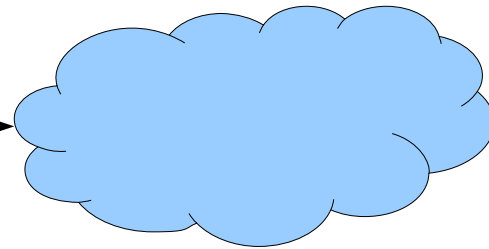
Representing Linked Lists

A Linked List is Either...

...an empty list,
or...



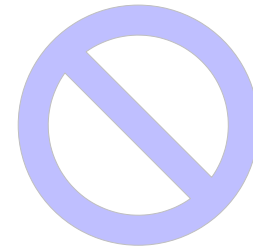
a single cell...



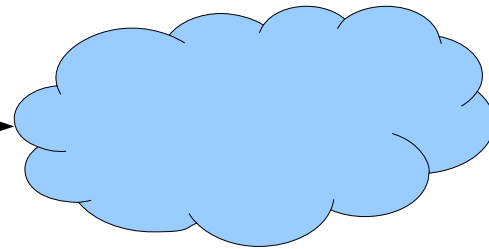
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...an empty list,
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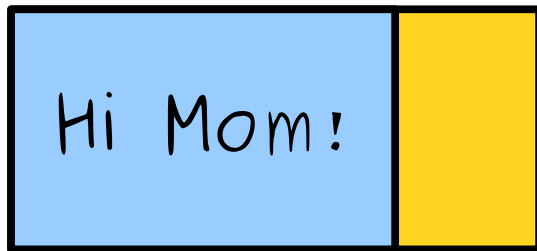


a single cell...

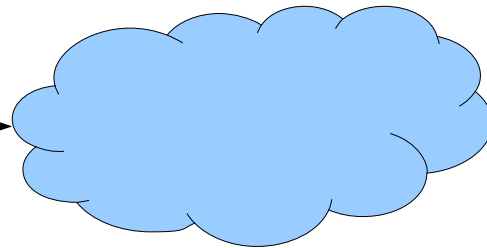


... that points at
another linked list.

```
struct Cell {  
    string value;  
    Cell* next;  
};
```

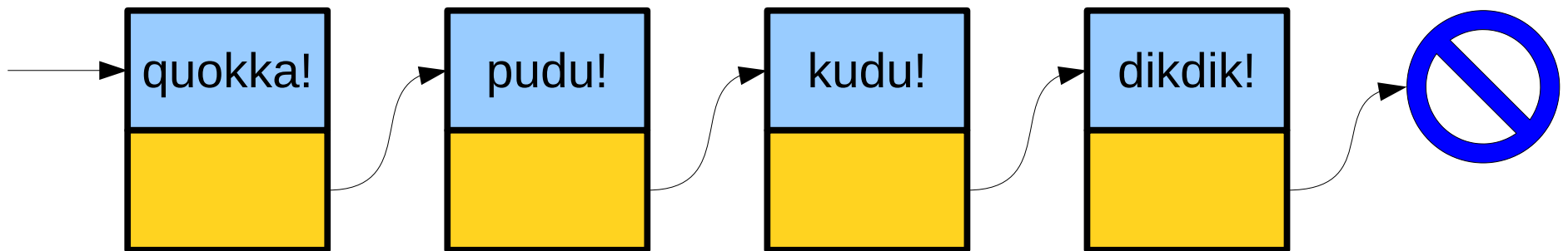


a single cell...



... that points at
another linked list.


```
struct Cell {  
    string value;  
    Cell* next;  
};
```

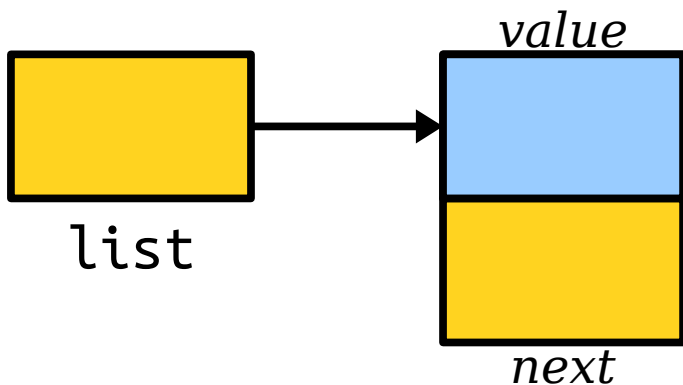


```
struct Cell {  
    string value;  
    Cell* next;  
};
```

```
Cell* list = new Cell;
```

We just want a single cell, not an array of cells. To get the space we need, we'll just say **new** Cell.

Notice that list is still a Cell*, a pointer to a cell. It still says "look over there for your Cell" rather than "I'm a Cell!"



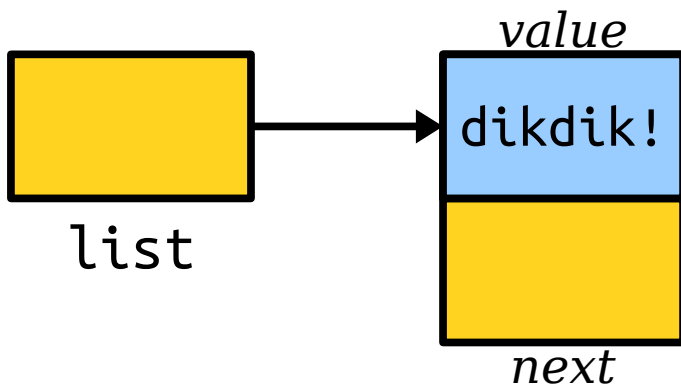
Yes, it's confusing that C++ uses the same types to mean "look over there for an array of Cells" and "look over there for a single Cell."

```
struct Cell {  
    string value;  
    Cell* next;  
};
```

```
Cell* list = new Cell;  
list->value = "dikdik!";
```

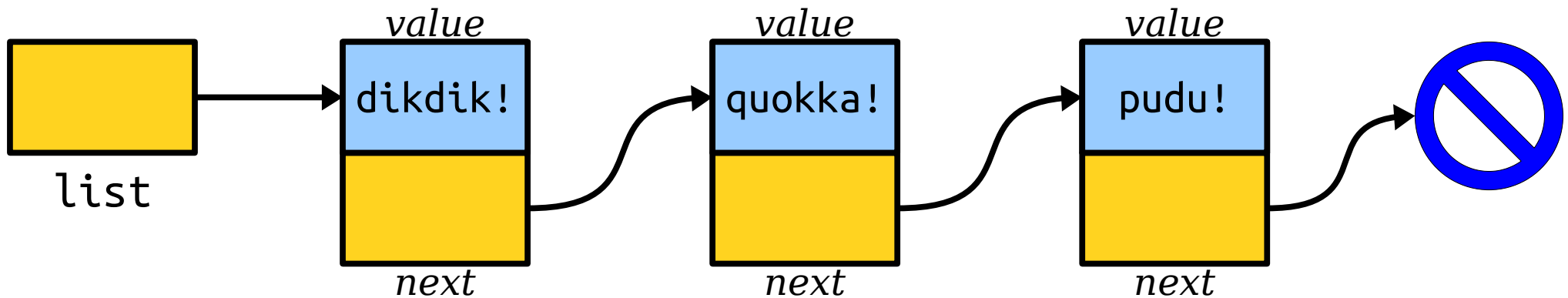
Because list is a pointer to a Cell, we use the arrow operator -> instead of the dot operator.

Think of list->value as saying "start at list, follow an arrow, then pick the value field."



```
struct Cell {  
    string value;  
    Cell* next;  
};
```

```
Cell* list = new Cell;  
list->value = "dikdik!";  
list->next = new Cell;  
list->next->value = "quokka!";  
list->next->next = new Cell;  
list->next->next->value = "pudu!";  
list->next->next->next = nullptr;
```

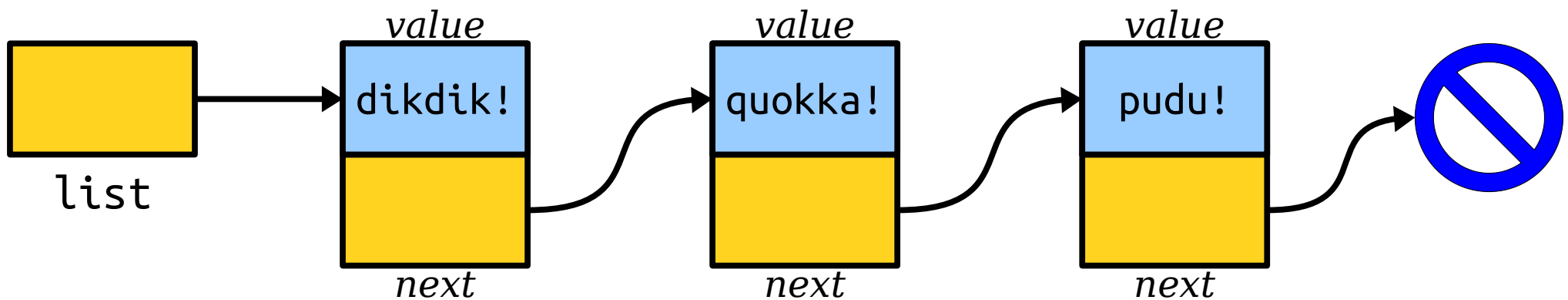


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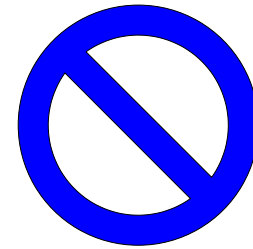
C++ uses the **nullptr** keyword to mean "a pointer that doesn't point at anything."

(Older code uses NULL instead of **nullptr**; that's also okay, but we recommend **nullptr**.)

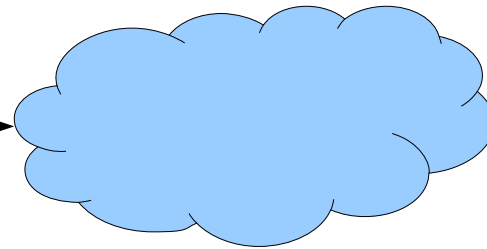


A Linked List is Either...

...an empty list,
represented by
nullptr, or...



a single linked list
cell that points...

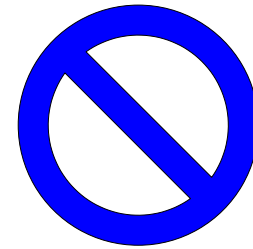


... at another linked
list.

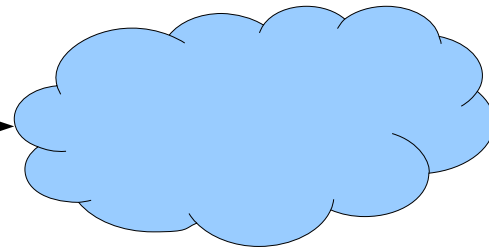
Measuring a Linked List

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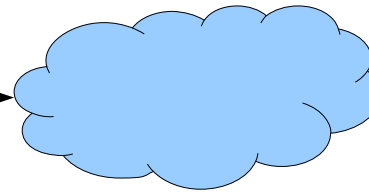
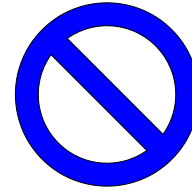
a single linked list
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... at another linked
list.

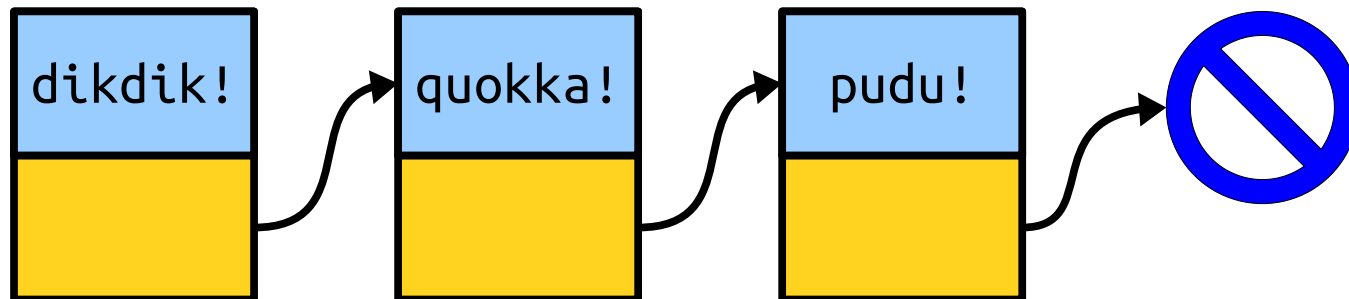
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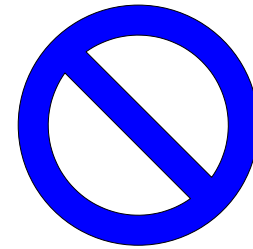
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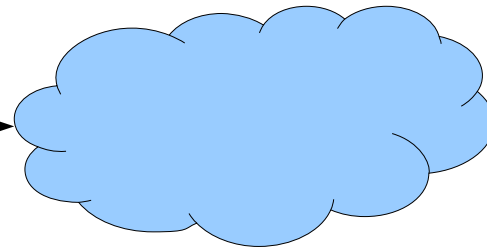
Printing a Linked List

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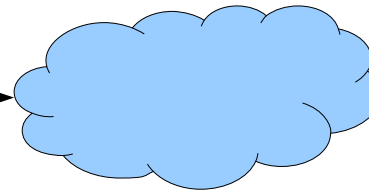
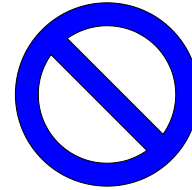
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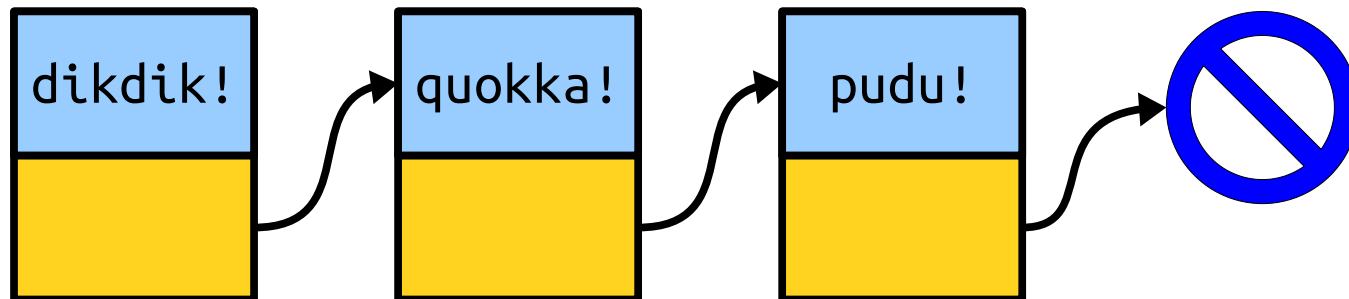
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What happens if we switch the order of these two lines?

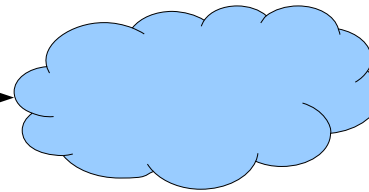
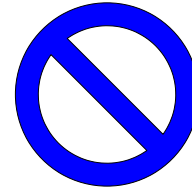
Formulate a hypothesis, but ***don't post anything in chat just yet.***

What happens if we switch the order of these two lines?

Now, post your hypothesis in chat. Not sure? Just post “??.”

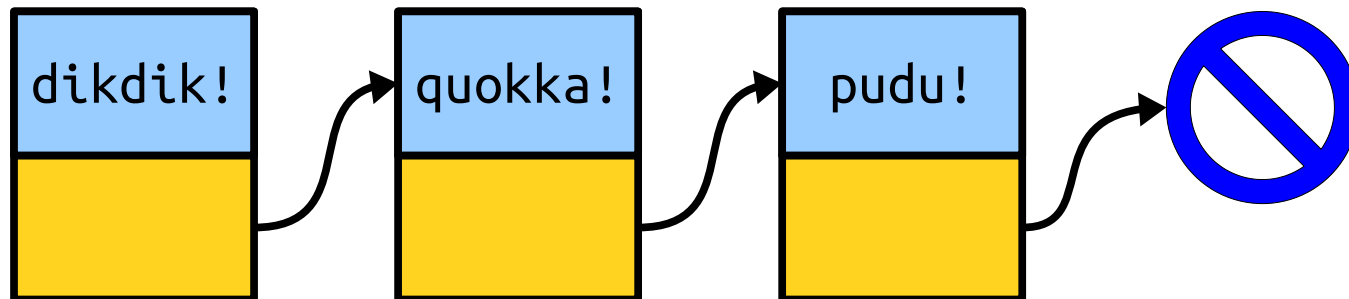
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Time-Out for Announcements!

Assignment 7

- Assignment 6 was due today at 11:30AM.
 - Grace period for late submissions ends Sunday at 11:30AM Pacific time.
- Assignment 7 (***The Great Stanford Hash-Off***) goes out today. It's due next Friday.
 - Implement linear probing and Robin Hood hashing!
 - See how fast these approaches are and how they compare against chained hashing!
- As always, come talk to us if you have any questions! That's what we're here for.

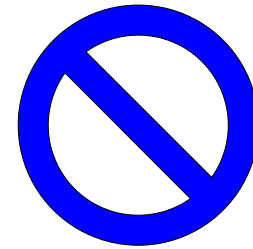
```
lecture = lecture->next;
```

Building a Linked List

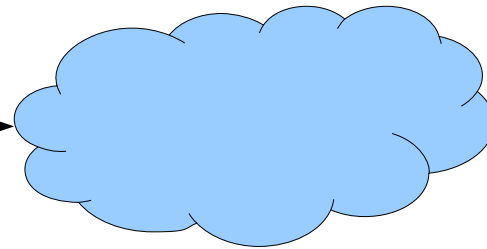
(without hardcoding it)

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Cleaning Up a Linked List

Endearing C++ Quirks

- If you allocate memory using the `new[]` operator (e.g. `new int[137]`), you have to free it using the `delete[]` operator.

```
delete[] ptr;
```

- If you allocate memory using the `new` operator (e.g. `new Cell`), you have to free it using the `delete` operator.

```
delete ptr;
```

- ***Make sure to use the proper deletion operation.*** Mixing these up is like walking off the end of an array or using an uninitialized pointer; it *might* work, or it might instantly crash your program, etc.

Cleaning Up Memory

- To free a linked list, we can't just do this:
`delete list;`
- Why not?

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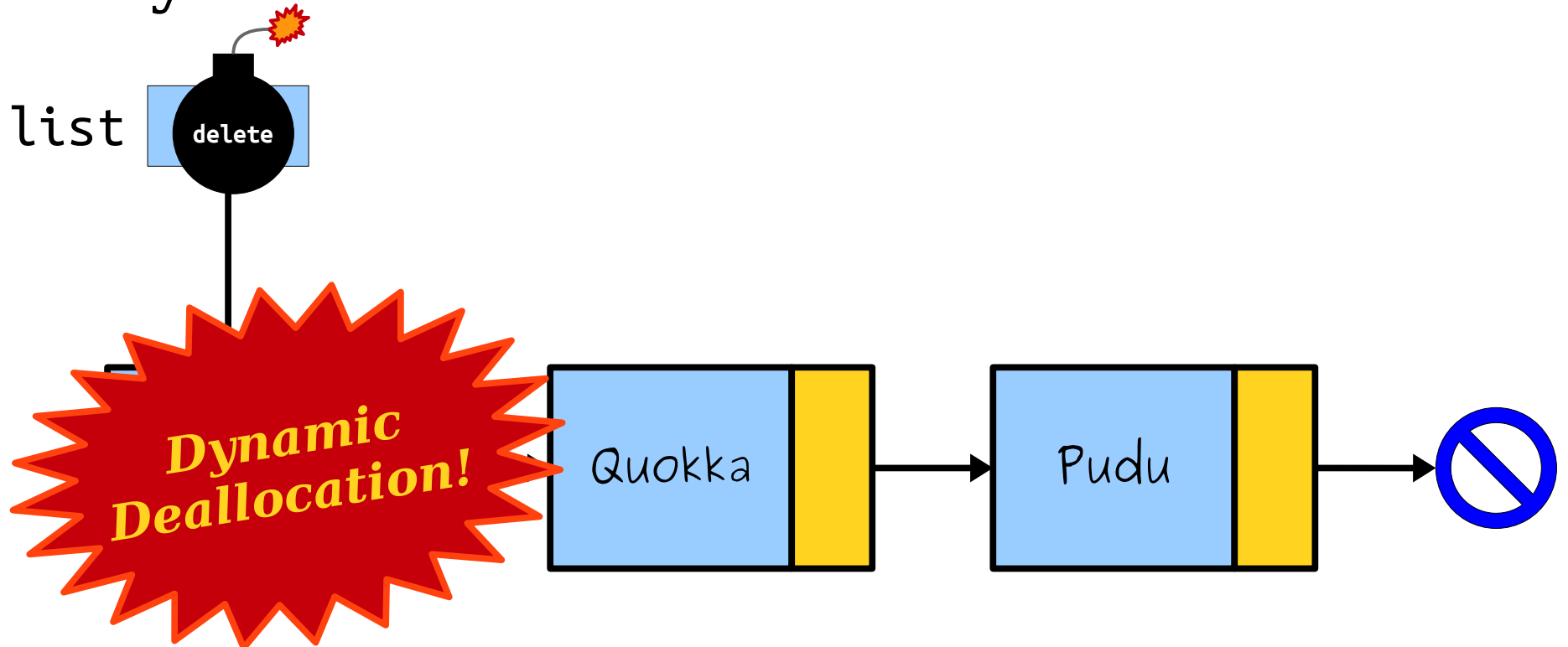
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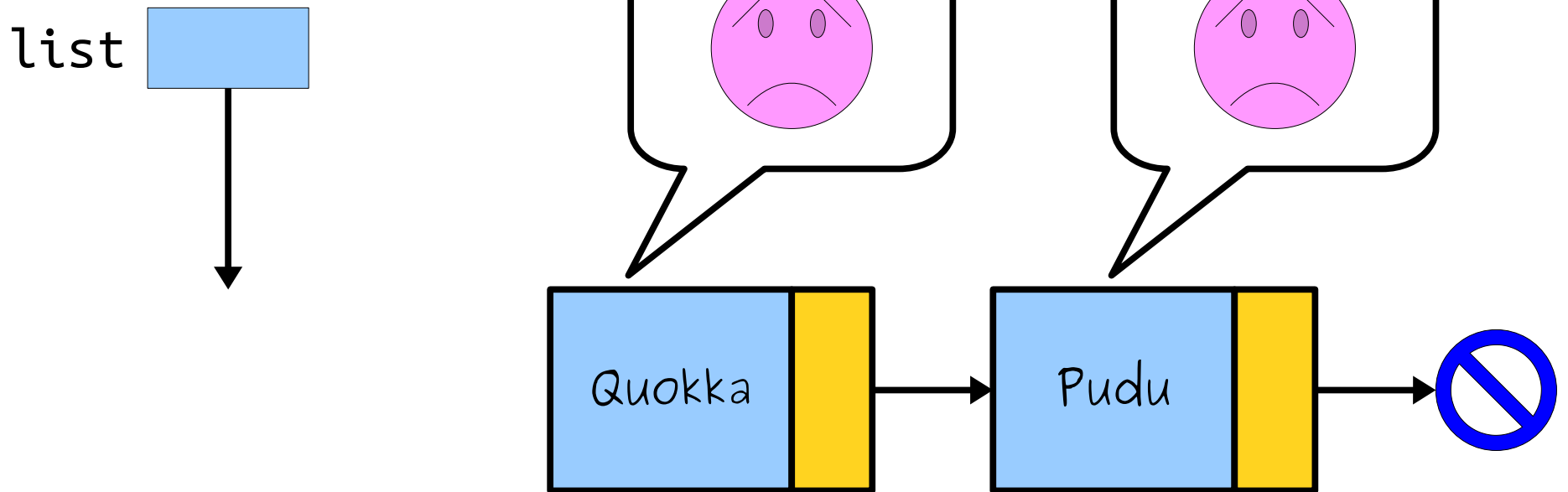


Cleaning Up Memory

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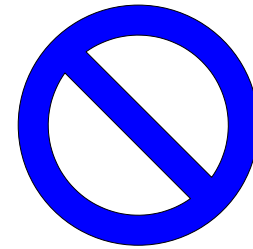
delete list;

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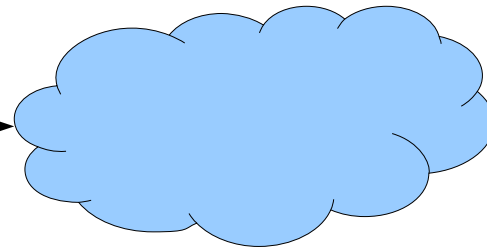


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cell that points...



... at another linked
list.

What's wrong with this
code?

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Now, post your hypothesis
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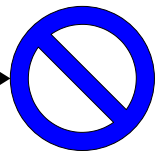
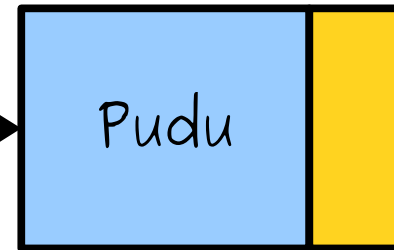
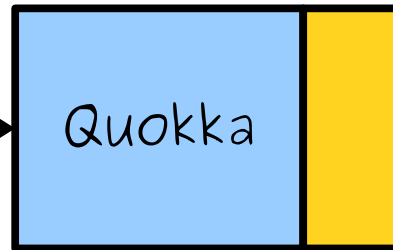
Watch Out!

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
  
    delete list;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
}
```

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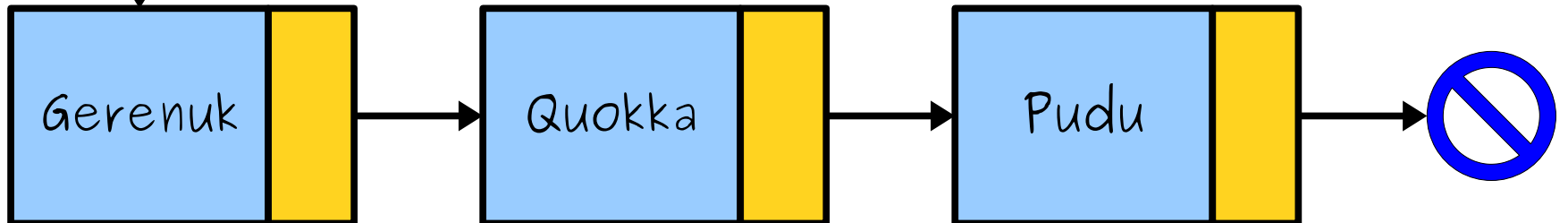
list



Watch Out!

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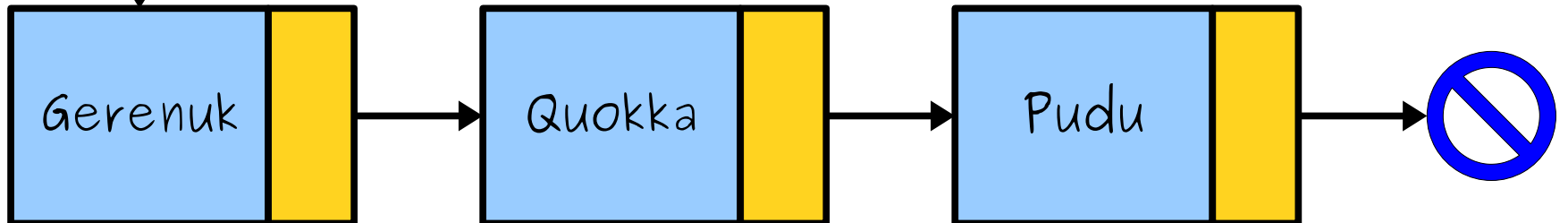
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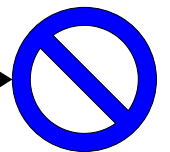
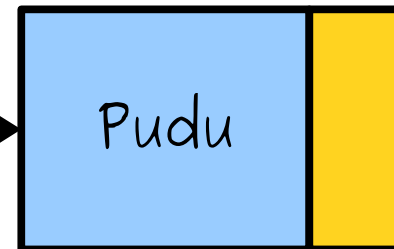
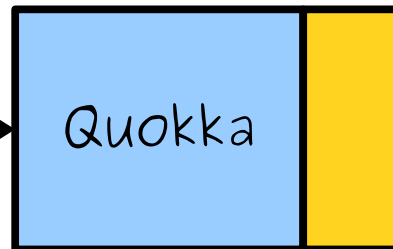
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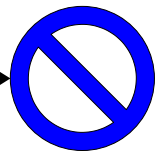
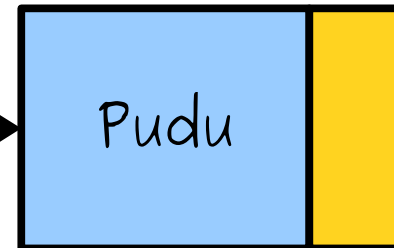
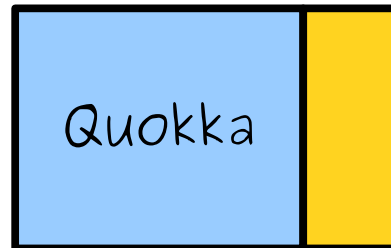
list 



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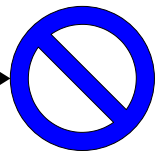
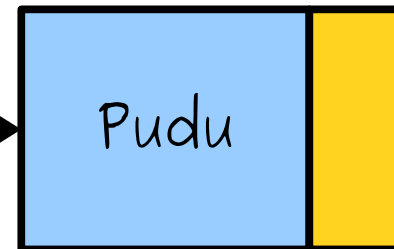
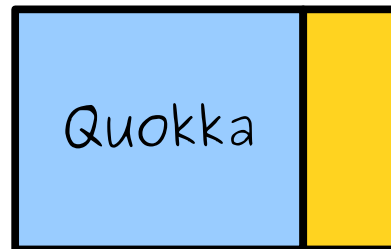
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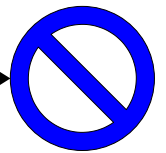
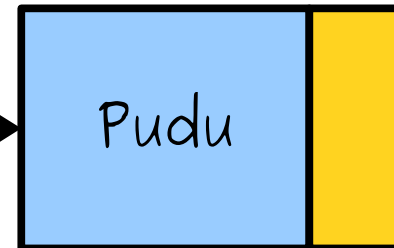
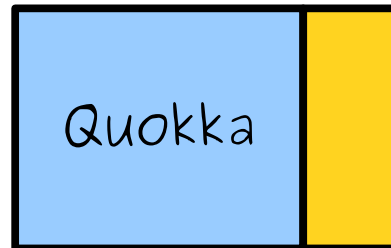
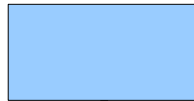
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}
```

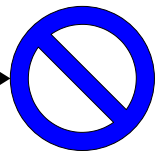
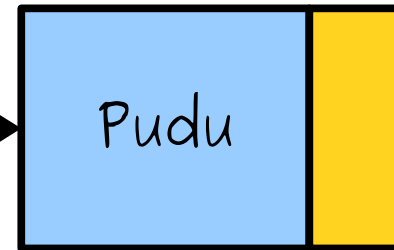
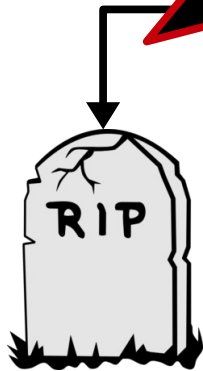
list



Watch Out!

```
void deleteList(Cell *li  
if (list == n  
delete list  
deleteList  
}
```

**Undefined
behavior!**

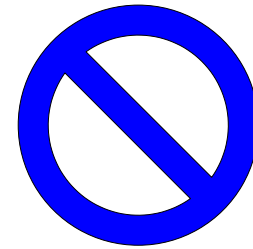


In the Land of C++, we
do not speak to the dead.

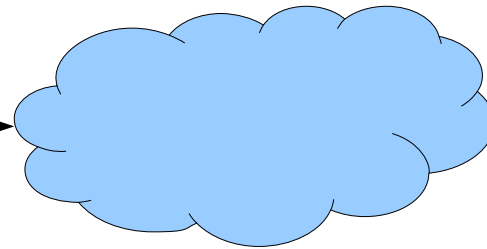
What should we do instead?

A Linked List is Either...

...an empty list,
represented by
nullptr, or...



a single linked list
cell that points...

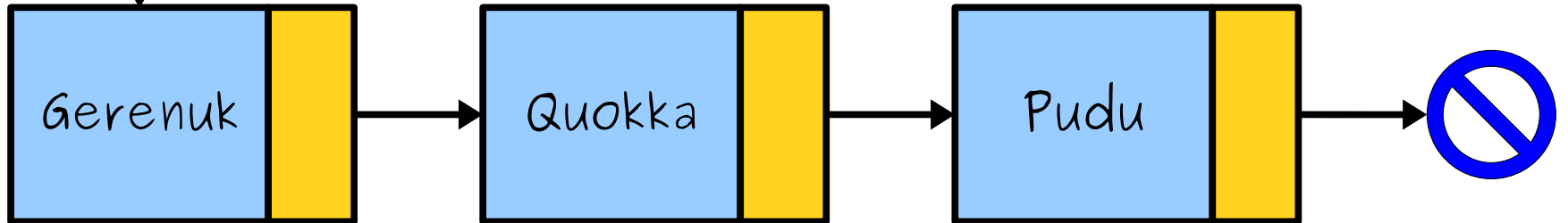


... at another linked
list.

One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

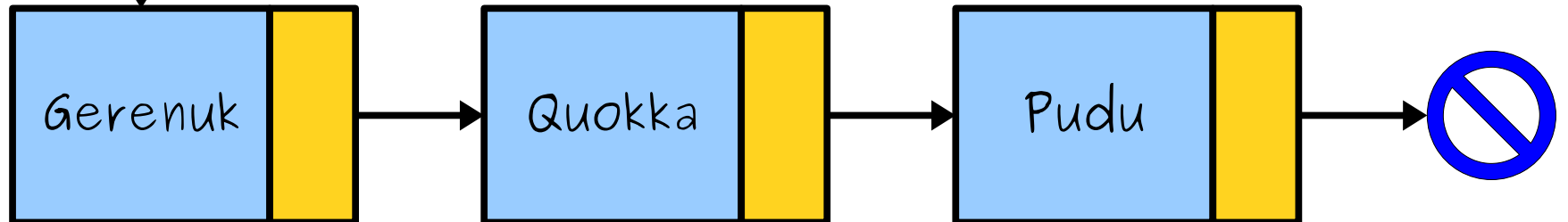
list



One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

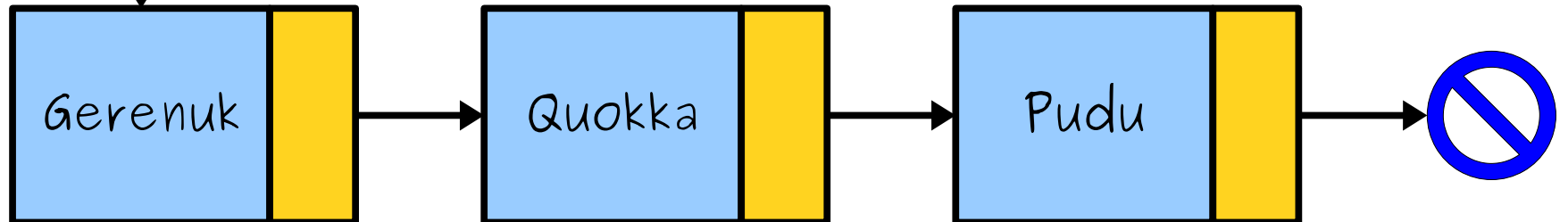
list



One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

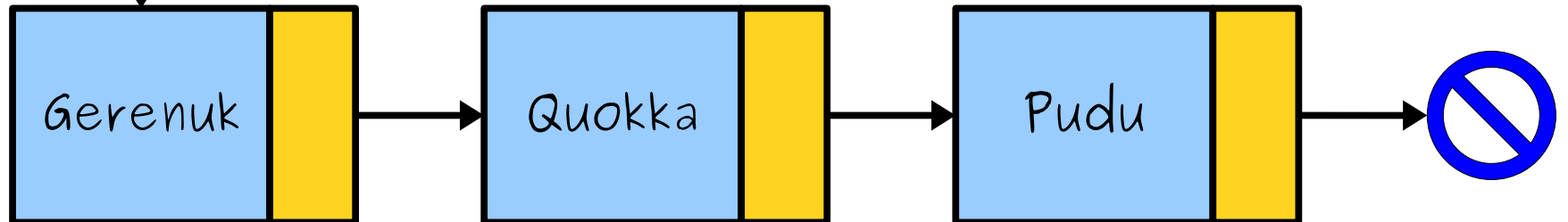
list



One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

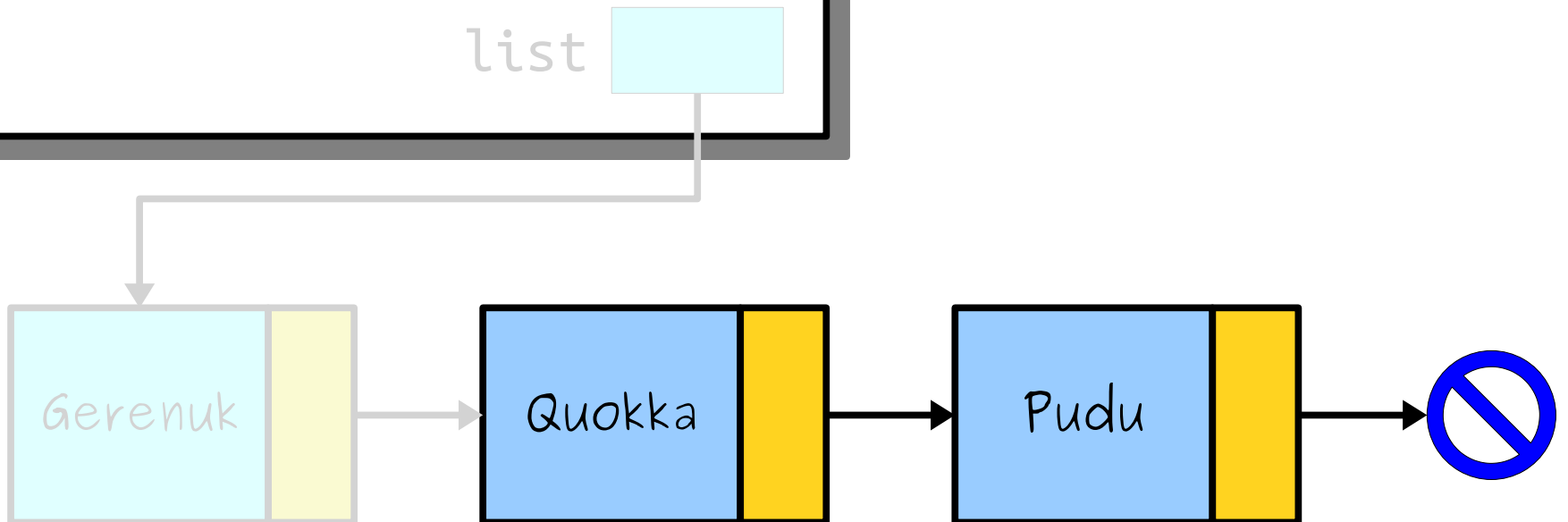
list



One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

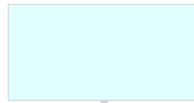
list



One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

list



Recursion!

One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

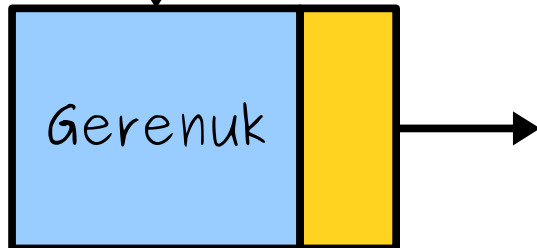
list 



One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

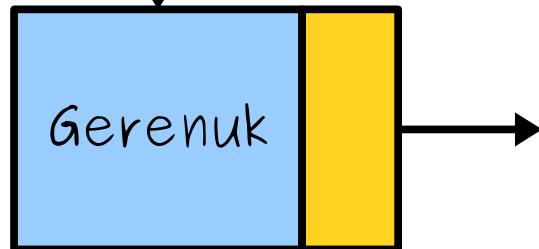
list 



One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

list 



One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

list

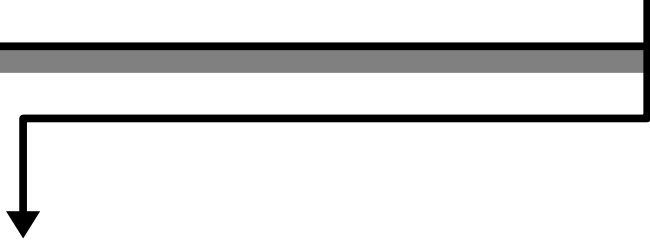


**Dynamic
Deallocation!**

One Option

```
void deleteList(Cell* list) {  
    if (list == nullptr) return;  
    deleteList(list->next);  
    delete list;  
}
```

list



Your Action Items

- ***Read Chapter 12.1 - 12.3.***
 - There's lots of useful information in there about how to work with linked lists.
- ***Start Assignment 7***
 - Start working on linear probing. As always, come talk to us if you have any questions!

Next Time

- ***Linked Lists, Iteratively***
 - How do you manually walk a linked list?
- ***Pointers Into Lists***
 - Getting a helping hand.