LINKED LIST ADT

Linked List ADT

- A linked list is:
 - a linear data structure
 - a data structure where each node has a unique predecessor and a unique successor
- A data element can be inserted or removed anywhere in the list

Linked List ADT Specification

 Elements: List elements can be of any type, but we will assume ListElement

 Structure: Any mechanism for allowing the insertion, deletion, or modification of a ListElement anywhere in the list. Each ListElement has a unique predecessor and successor

Linked List ADT Continued

 Domain: The number of list elements is bounded. A list is considered full if the upper-bound is reached. A list with no elements is considered empty.

Operations: There are 18 operations.

Linked List Operations

Allocation and Deallocation

- 1. IstCreate
- 2. IstDispose

Checking number of elements

- 3. IstSize
- 4. IstIsFull
- 5. IstIsEmpty

Linked List Operations

- Peek Operations
 - 6. IstPeek
 - 7. IstPeekPrev
 - 8. IstPeekNext
- Retrieving values
 - 9. IstFirst
 - 10.lstLast
 - 11. IstNext
 - 12.IstPrev

List Operations

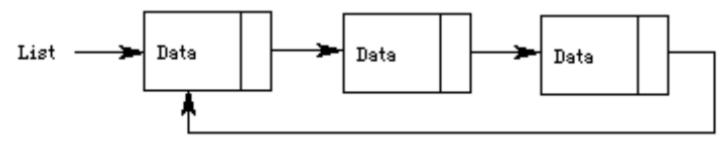
- Retrieving values
 - 13.IstDeleteCurrent
 - 14.IstInsertAfter
 - 15.IstInsertBefore
 - 16.IstUpdateCurrent
 - 17.IstHasNext
 - 18.IstHasPrev

Linked Lists

Singly Linked List

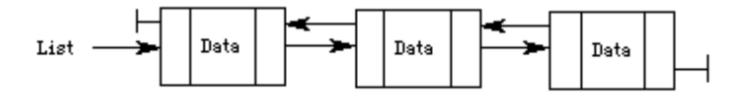


Singly Linked Circular List

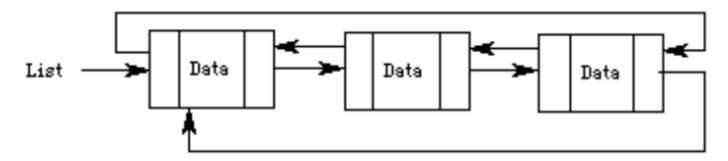


Linked Lists

Doubly Linked List



Doubly Linked Circular List



Linked List Implementation

 How might we implement the previously specified Linked List ADT?

Implementation

There are any number of ways but let's begin with the following:

```
typedef char DATATYPE;
typedef struct ListElement* ListElementPtr;
typedef struct ListElement
  DATATYPE data;
  ListElementPtr psNext;
} ListElement;
typedef struct List* ListPtr;
typedef struct List
  ListElementPtr psHead;
  ListElementPtr psLast;
  ListElementPtr psCurrent;
  int numElements;
} List;
```

Problem

- Using the linked list implementation from the previous slide, write each of the following:
- IstCreate

IstInsertAfter