Lists & Trees

Lecture 8

CS2110 – Fall 2008

Announcements

- A1 grades & solutions are up
  - Submit regrades online
  - Regrades accepted until 9/29
- New Recitation Section
  - Wednesday evening -- check website for exact time & place

List Overview

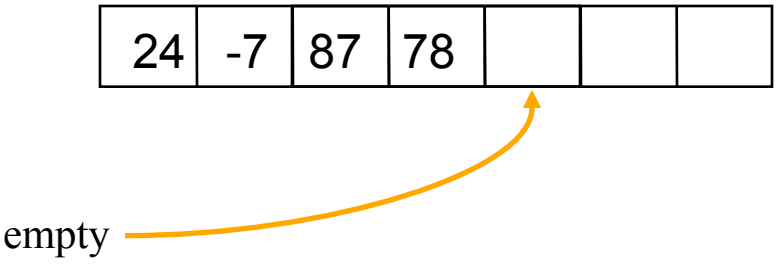
- Purpose
  - Maintain an ordered set of elements (with possible duplication)
- Common operations
  - Create a list
  - Access elements of a list sequentially
  - Insert elements into a list
  - Delete elements from a list
- Arrays
  - Random access :)
  - Fixed size: cannot grow or shrink after creation : (
- Linked Lists
  - No random access : (
  - Can grow and shrink dynamically :)

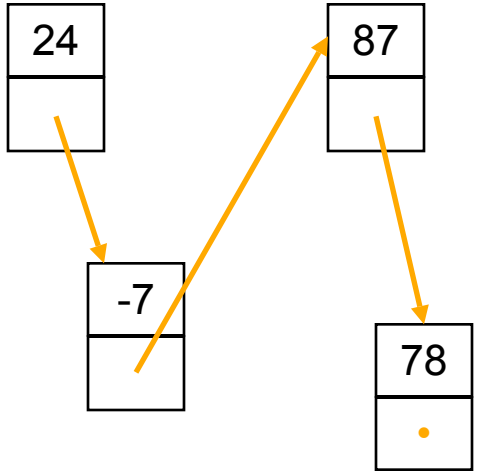
A Simple List Interface

```
public interface List<T> {
    public void insert(T element);
    public void delete(T element);
    public boolean contains(T element);
    public int size();
}
```

List Data Structures

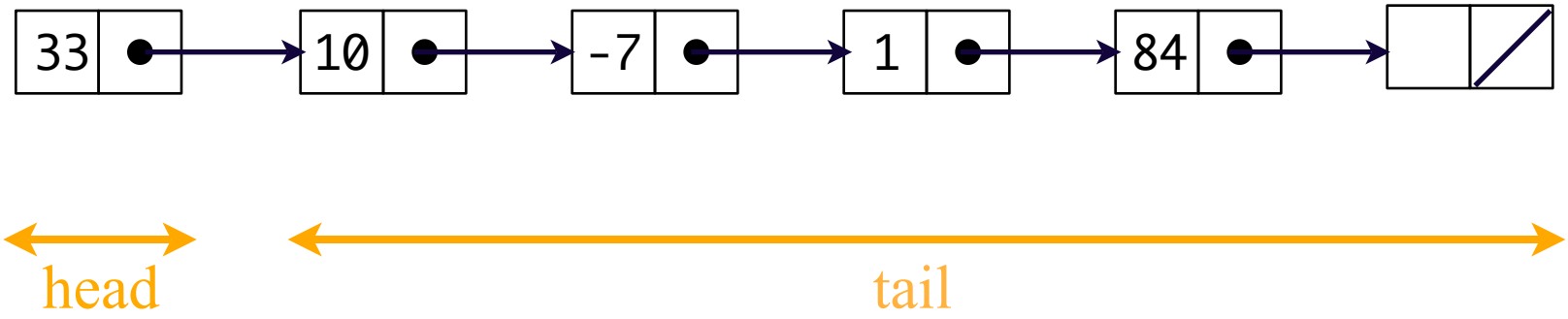
- Array
  - Must specify array size at creation
  - Insert, delete require moving elements
  - Must copy array to a larger array when it gets full
- Linked list
  - uses a sequence of linked cells
  - we will define a class ListCell from which we build lists





List Terminology

- Head = first element of the list
- Tail = rest of the list



Class ListCell

```
class ListCell<T> {
   private T datum;
   private ListCell<T> next;

   public ListCell(T datum, ListCell<T> next){
      this.datum = datum;
      this.next = next;
   }

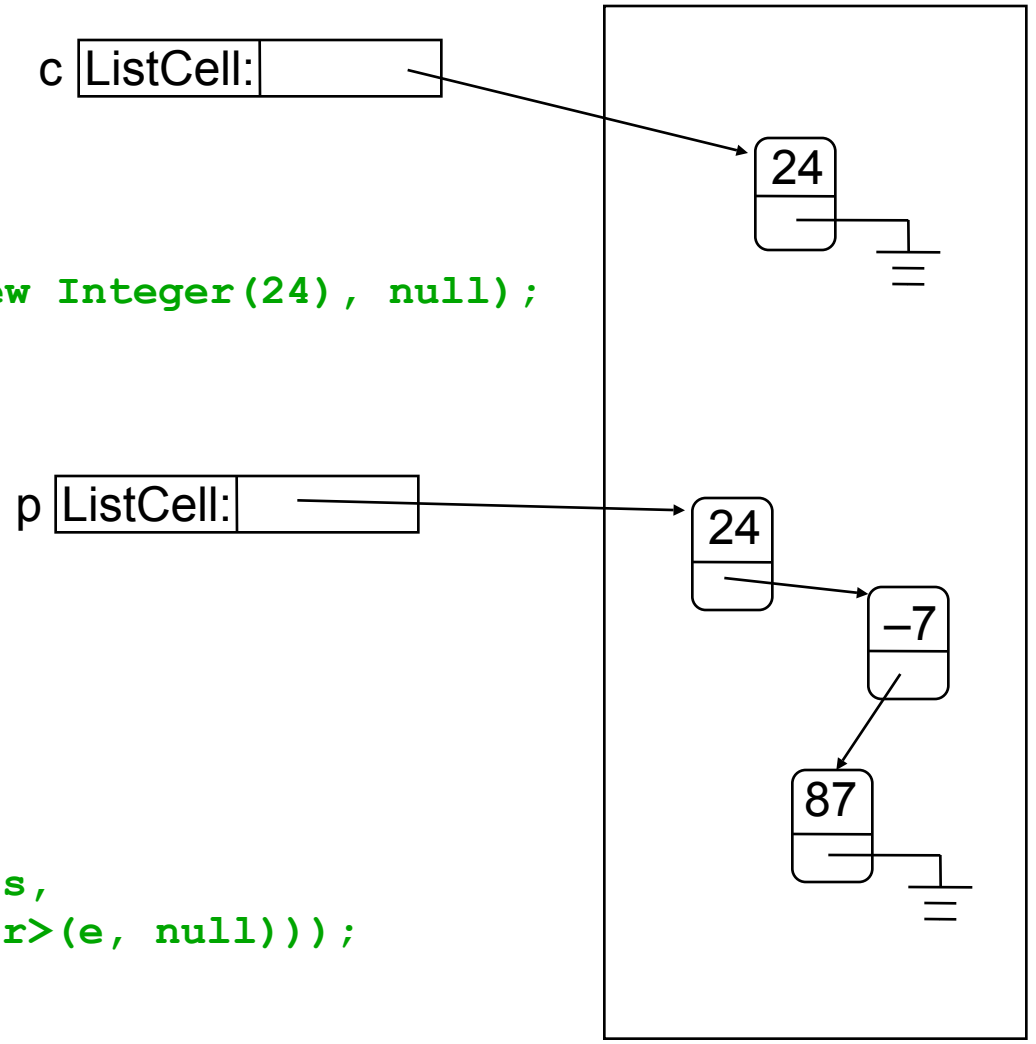
   public T getDatum() { return datum; }
   public ListCell<T> getNext() { return next; }
   public void setDatum(T obj) { datum = obj; }
   public void setNext(ListCell<T> c) { next = c; }
}
```

Building a Linked List

```
ListCell<Integer> c
  = new ListCell<Integer>(new Integer(24), null);
```

```
Integer t = new Integer(24);
Integer s = new Integer(-7);
Integer e = new Integer(87);

ListCell<Integer> p =
   new ListCell<Integer>(t,
      new ListCell<Integer>(s,
         new ListCell<Integer>(e, null)));
```



Building a Linked List (cont'd)

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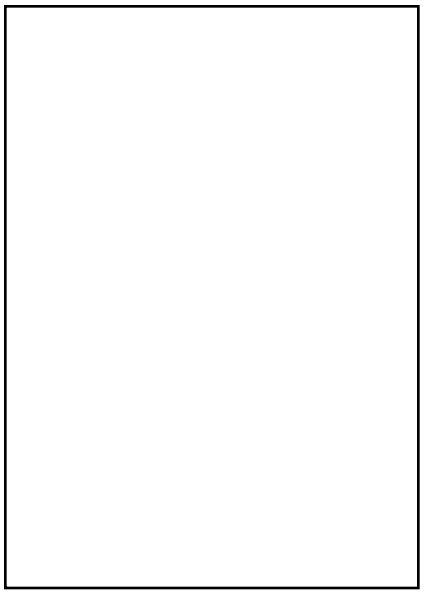
//Can also use "autoboxing"
```

p ListCell:



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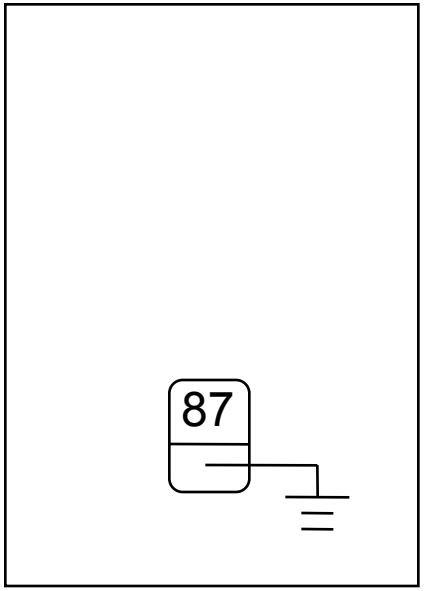


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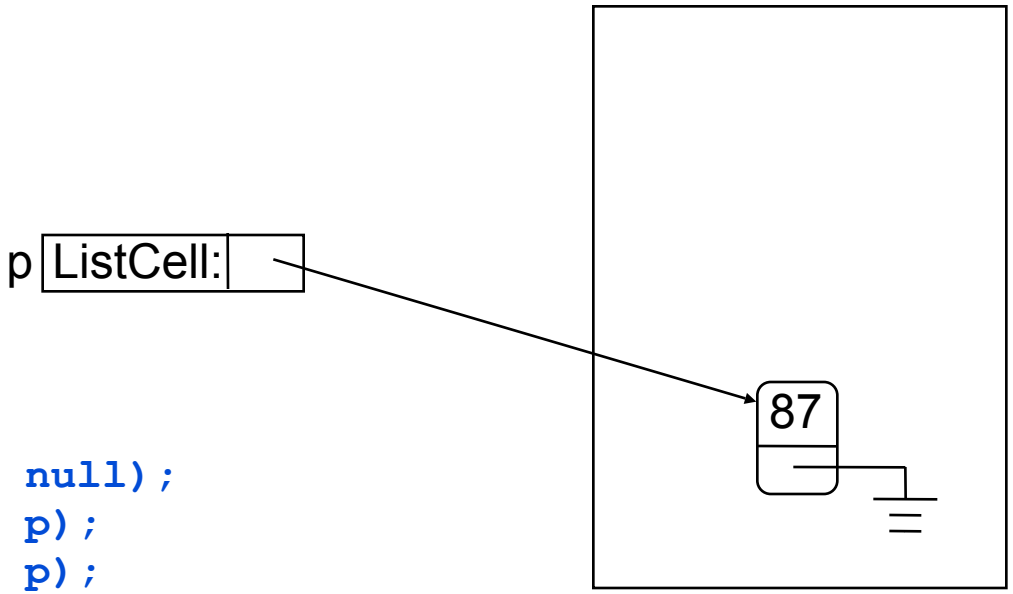


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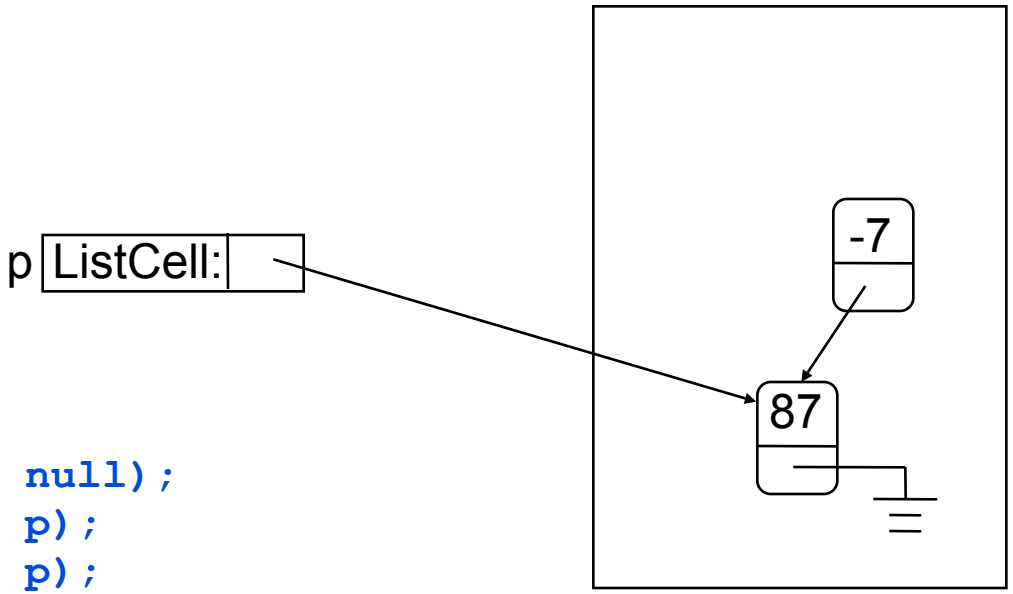


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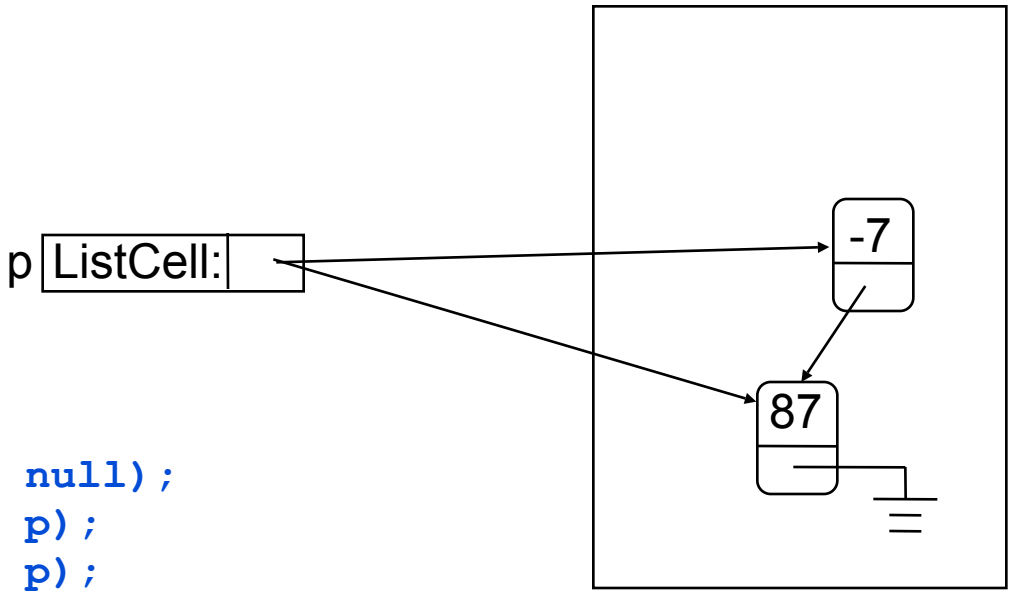


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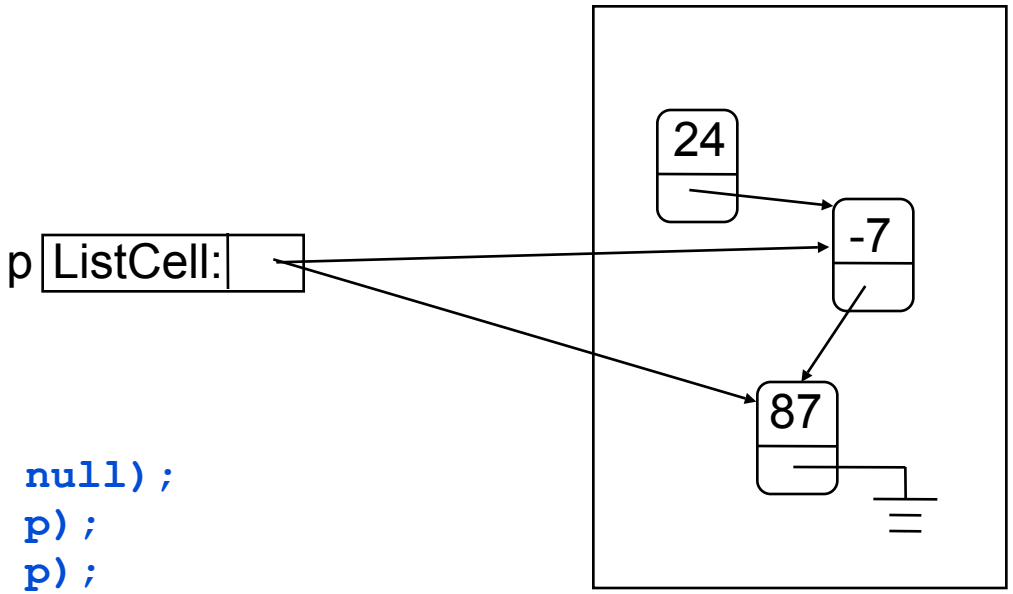


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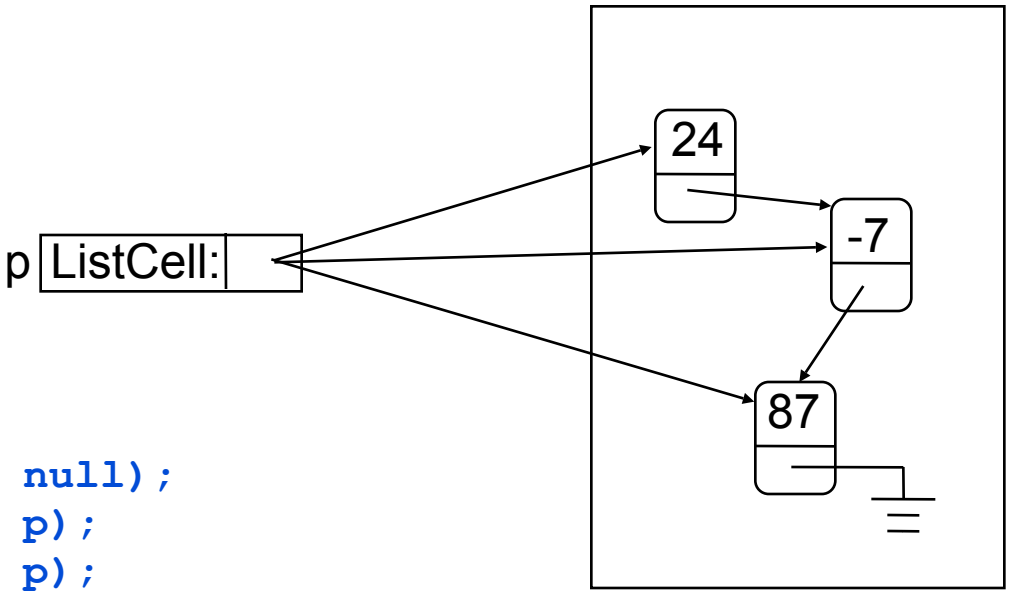


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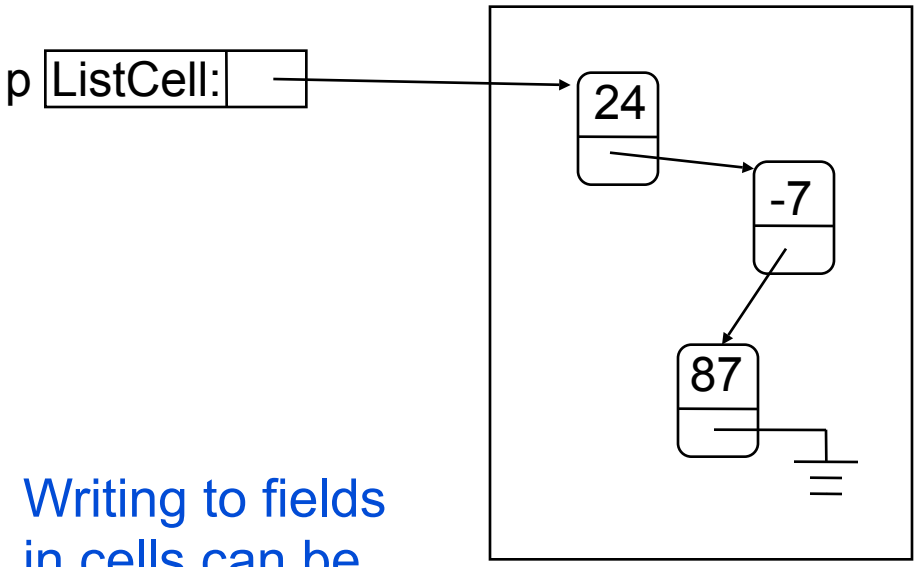
Accessing List Elements

- Linked Lists are *sequential-access* data structures.
  - To access contents of cell n in sequence, you must access cells 0 ... n-1
- Accessing data in first cell:
  `p.getDatum()`
- Accessing data in second cell:
  `p.getNext().getDatum()`
- Accessing **`next`** field in second cell:
  `p.getNext().getNext()`



- Writing to fields in cells can be done the same way
  - Update data in first cell:
    `p.setDatum(new Integer(53));`
  - Update data in second cell:
    `p.getNext().setDatum(new Integer(53));`
  - Chop off third cell:
    `p.getNext().setNext(null);`

Access Example: Linear Search

```
// Scan list looking for x, return true if found
public static boolean search(Object x, ListCell c) {
   for (ListCell lc = c; lc != null; lc = lc.getNext()) {
      if (lc.getDatum().equals(x)) return true;
   }
   return false;
}
```

Note: we' ve left off the <Integer> for simplicity

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   return false;
}
```

Note: we' ve left off the <Integer> for simplicity

```
// Here is another version. Why does this work?
public static boolean search(Object x, ListCell c) {
   for (; c != null; c = c.getNext()) {
      if (c.getDatum().equals(x)) return true;
   }
   return false;
}
```

Recursion on Lists

- Recursion can be done on lists
  - Similar to recursion on integers
- Almost always
  - Base case: empty list
  - Recursive case: Assume you can solve problem on the tail, use that in the solution for the whole list
- Many list operations can be implemented very simply by using this idea
  - Although some are easier to implement using iteration

Recursive Search

- Base case: empty list
  - return false

- Recursive case: non-empty list
  - if data in first cell equals object x, return true
  - else return the result of doing linear search on the tail

Recursive Search

```
public static boolean search(Object x, ListCell c) {
    if (c == null) return false;
    if (c.getDatum().equals(x)) return true;
    return search(x, c.getNext());
}
```

Recursive Search

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public static boolean search(Object x, ListCell c) {
   if (c == null) return false;
   if (c.getDatum().equals(x)) return true;
   return search(x, c.getNext());
}
```

```
public static boolean search(Object x, ListCell c) {
   return c != null &&
      (c.getDatum().equals(x) || search(x, c.getNext()));
}
```

Reversing a List

- Given a list, create a new list with elements in reverse order
- Intuition: think of reversing a pile of coins

```
public static ListCell reverse(ListCell c) {
   ListCell rev = null;
   for (; c != null; c = c.getNext()) {
      rev = new ListCell(c.getDatum(), rev);
   }
   return rev;
}
```

- It may not be obvious how to write this recursively...

Recursive Reverse

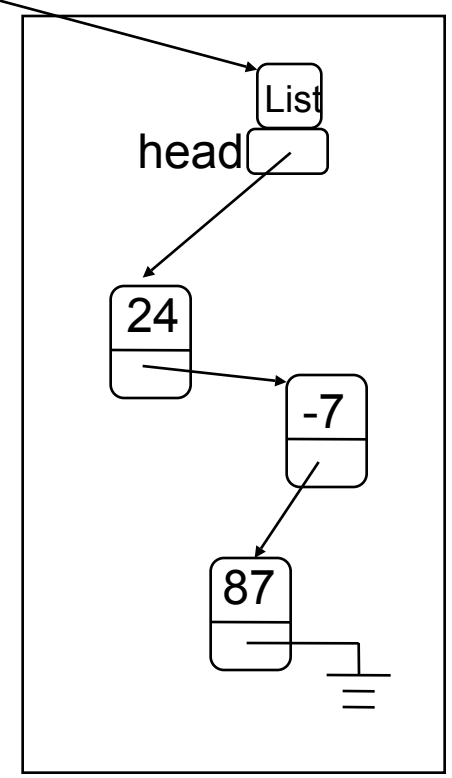
```
public static ListCell reverse(ListCell c) {
    return reverse(c, null);
}

private static ListCell reverse(ListCell c, ListCell r) {
    if (c == null) return r;
    return reverse(c.getNext(),
                   new ListCell(c.getDatum(), r));
}
```

List with Header

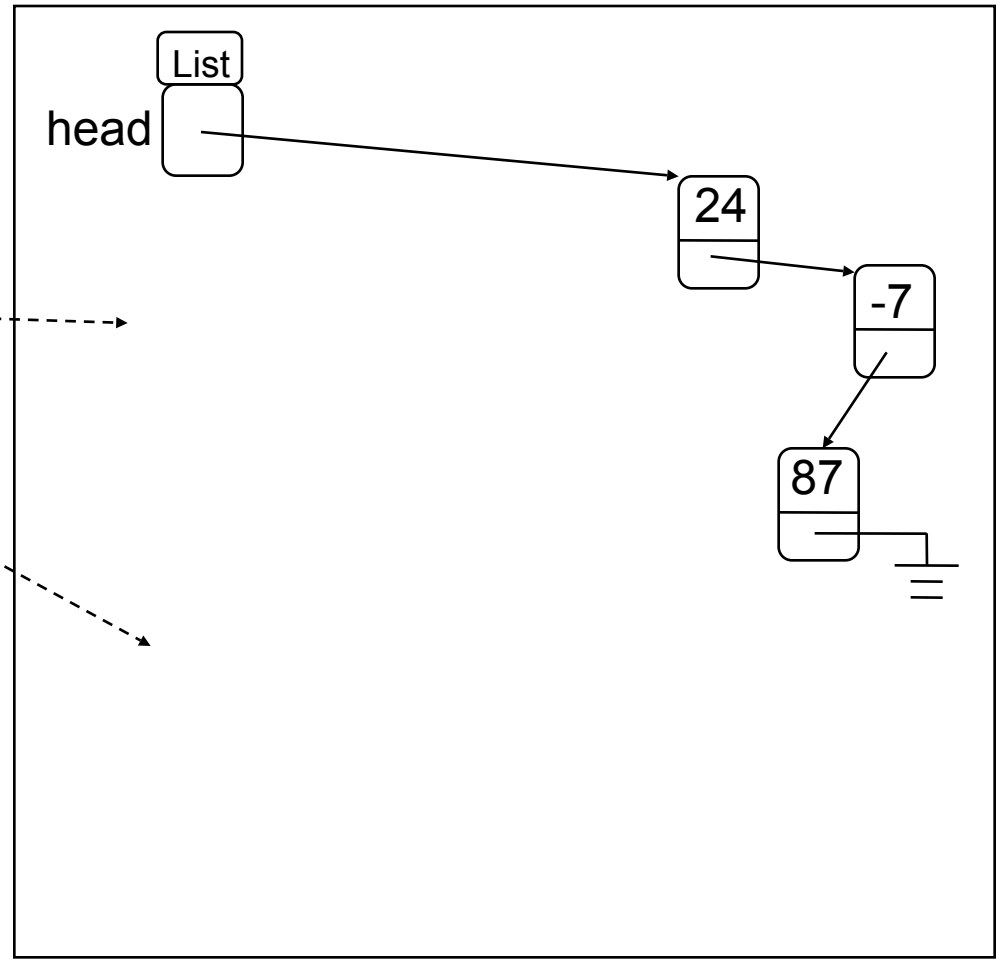
- Sometimes it is preferable to have a List class distinct from the ListCell class
- The List object is like a head element that always exists even if list itself is empty

```
class List {
    protected ListCell head;
    public List(ListCell c) {
        head = c;
    }
    public ListCell getHead()
    ……
    public void setHead(ListCell c)
    ……
}
```



Variations on List with Header

- Header can also keep other info
  - Reference to last cell of list
  - Number of elements in list
  - Search/insertion/ deletion as instance methods
  - …



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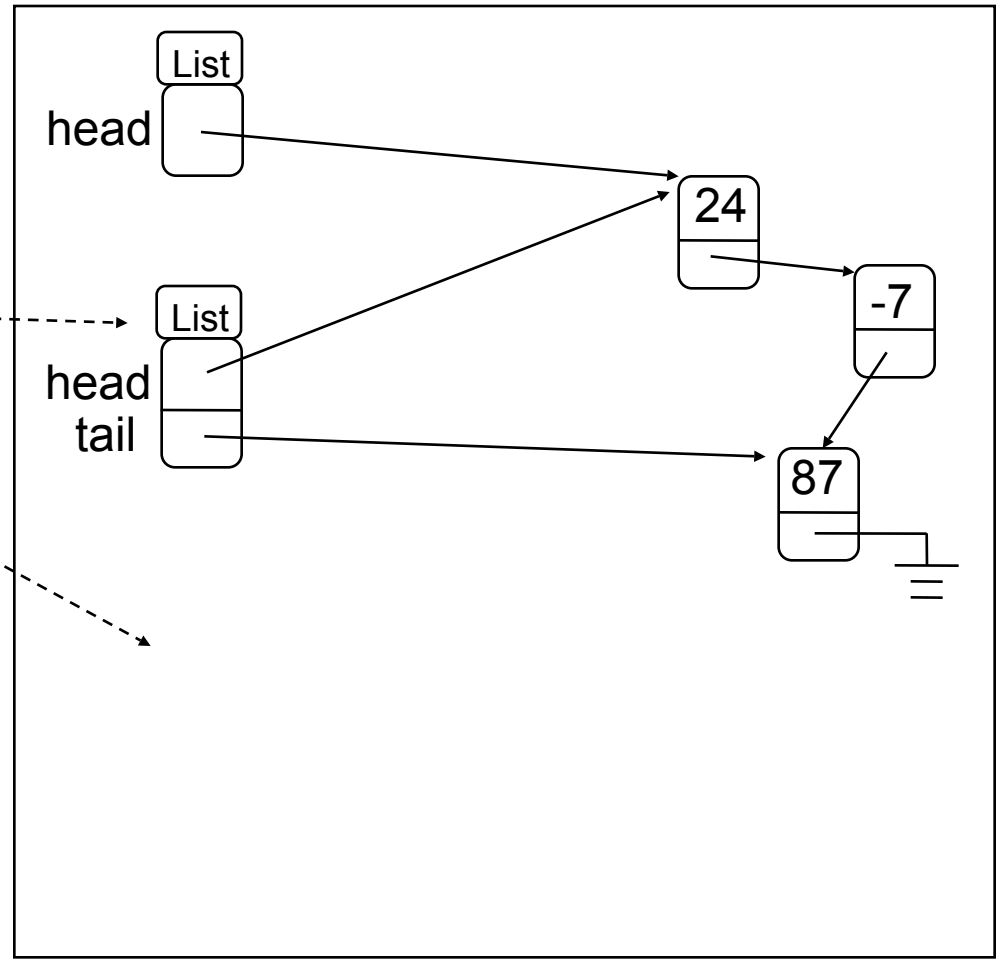

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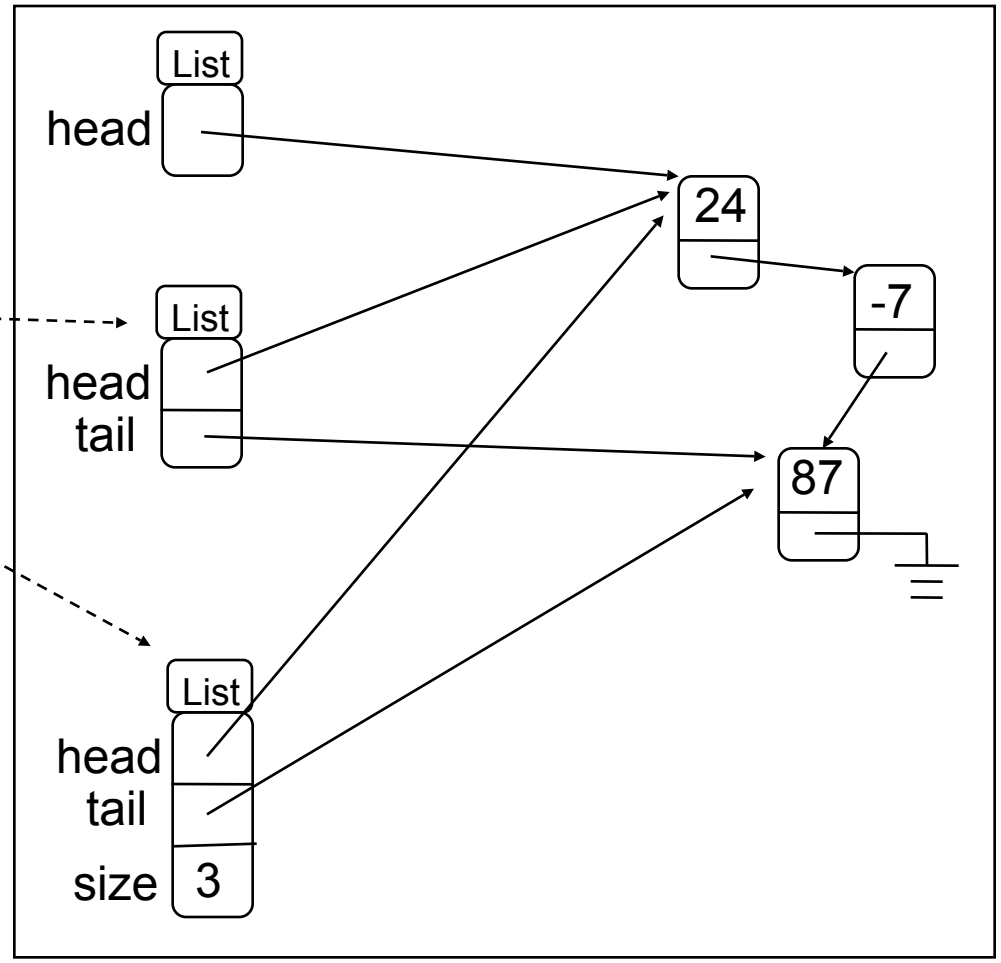

Special Cases to Worry About

- Empty list
  - add
  - find
  - delete
- Front of list
  - insert
- End of list
  - find
  - delete
- Lists with just one element

Example: Delete from a List

- Delete *first occurrence* of x from a list
- Intuitive idea of recursive code:
  - If list is empty, return null
  - If datum at head is x, return tail
  - Otherwise, return list consisting of
    - head of the list, and
    - List that results from deleting x from the tail

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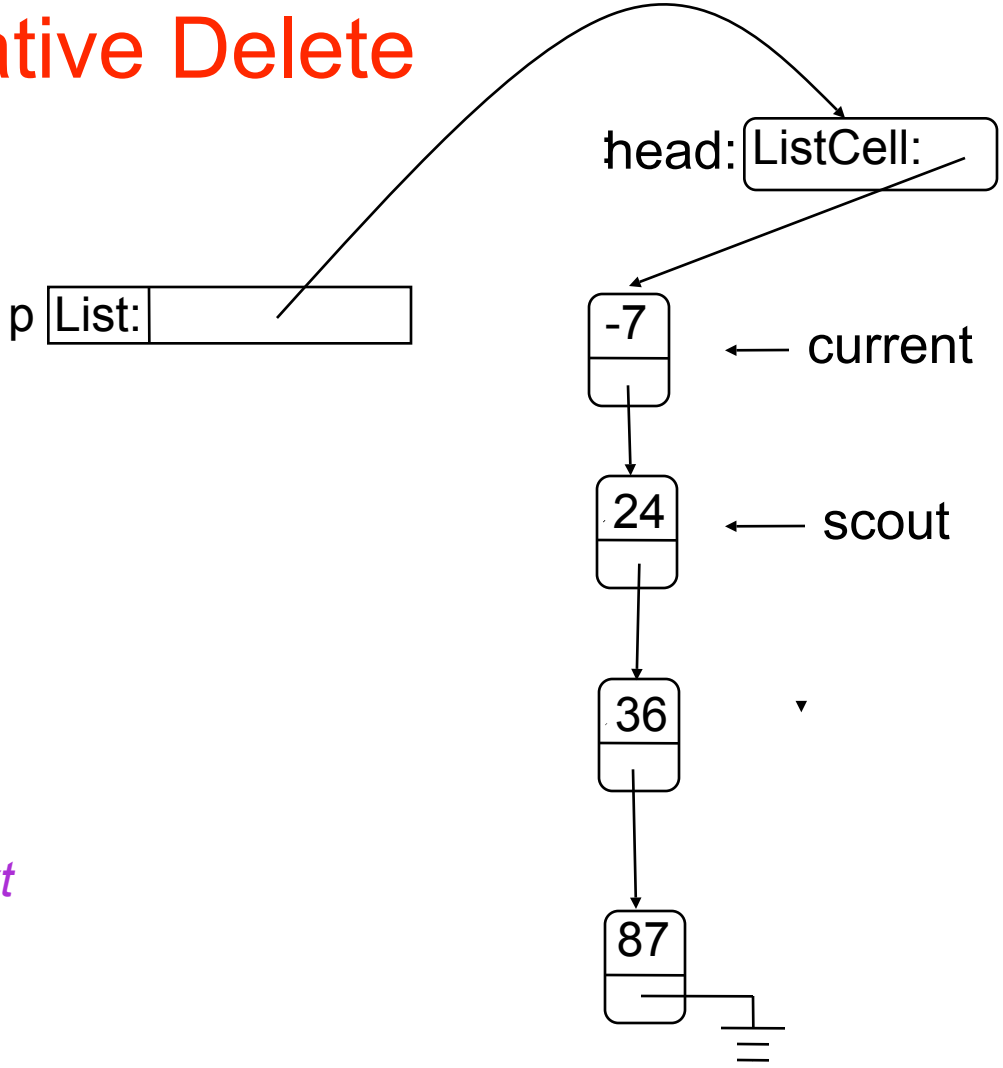
```
// recursive delete
public static ListCell delete(Object x, ListCell c) {
   if (c == null) return null;
   if (c.getDatum().equals(x)) return c.getNext();
   c.setNext(delete(x, c.getNext()));
   return c;
}
```

Iterative Delete

- Two steps:
  - Locate cell that is the *predecessor* of cell to be deleted (i.e., the cell containing x)
    - Keep two cursors, *scout* and *current*
    - *scout* is always one cell ahead of *current*
    - Stop when *scout* finds cell containing x, or falls off end of list
  - If *scout* finds cell, update *next* field of *current* cell to splice out object x from list
- Note: Need special case for x in first cell



delete 36 from list

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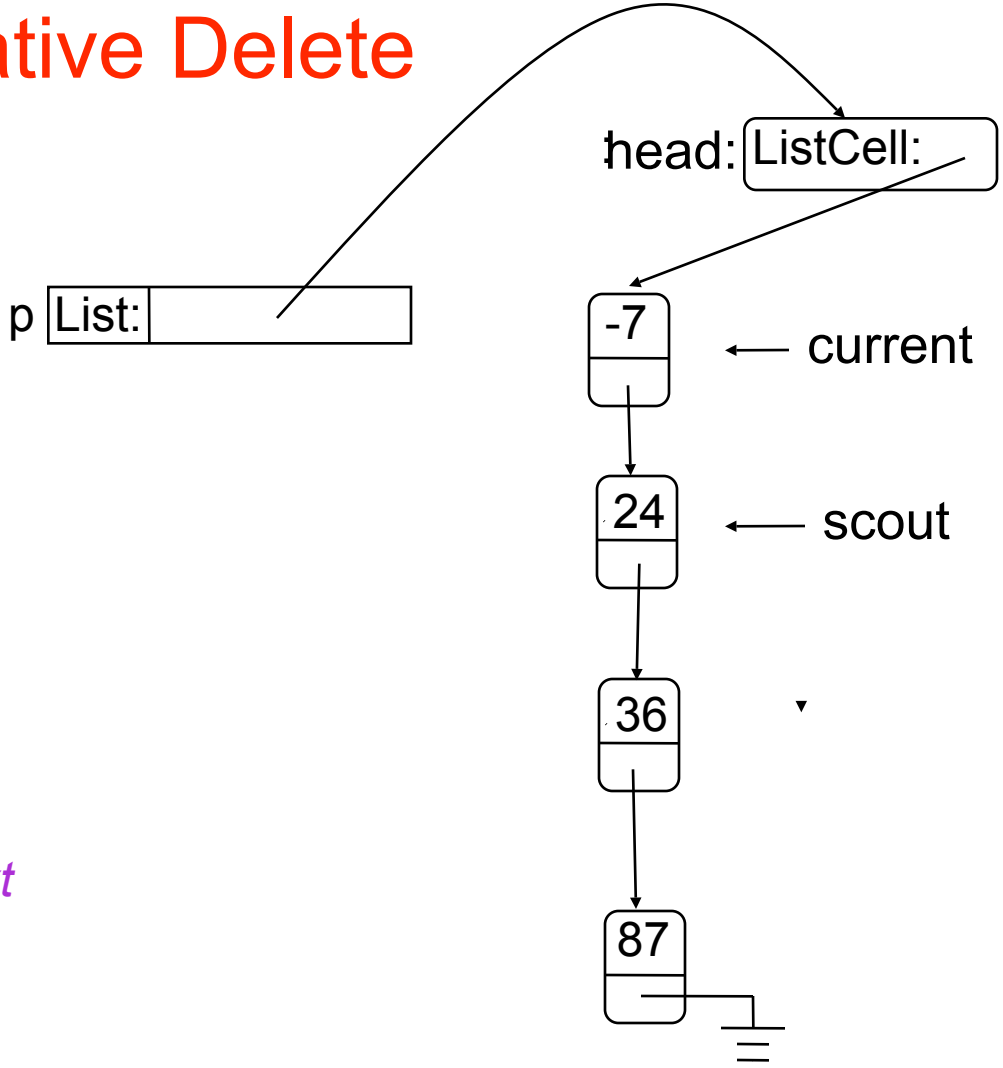

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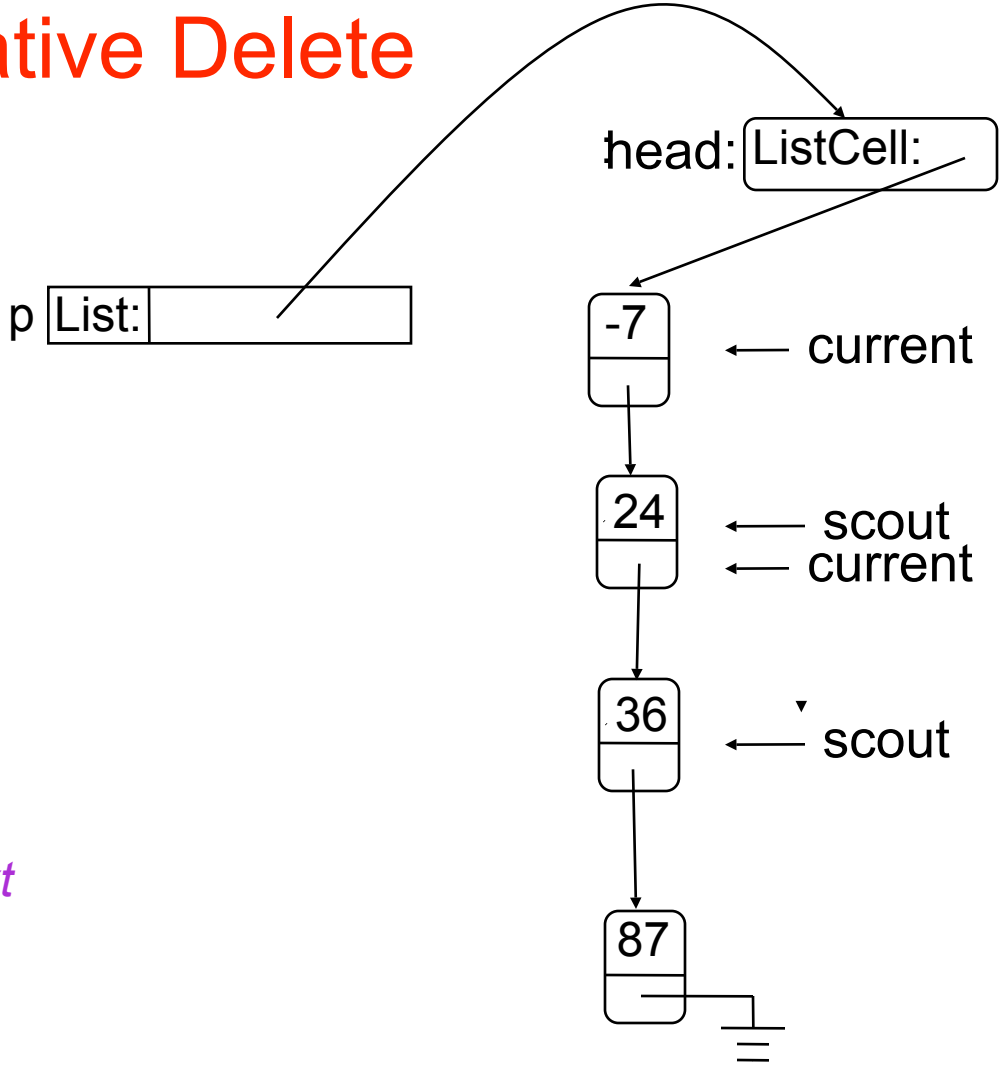

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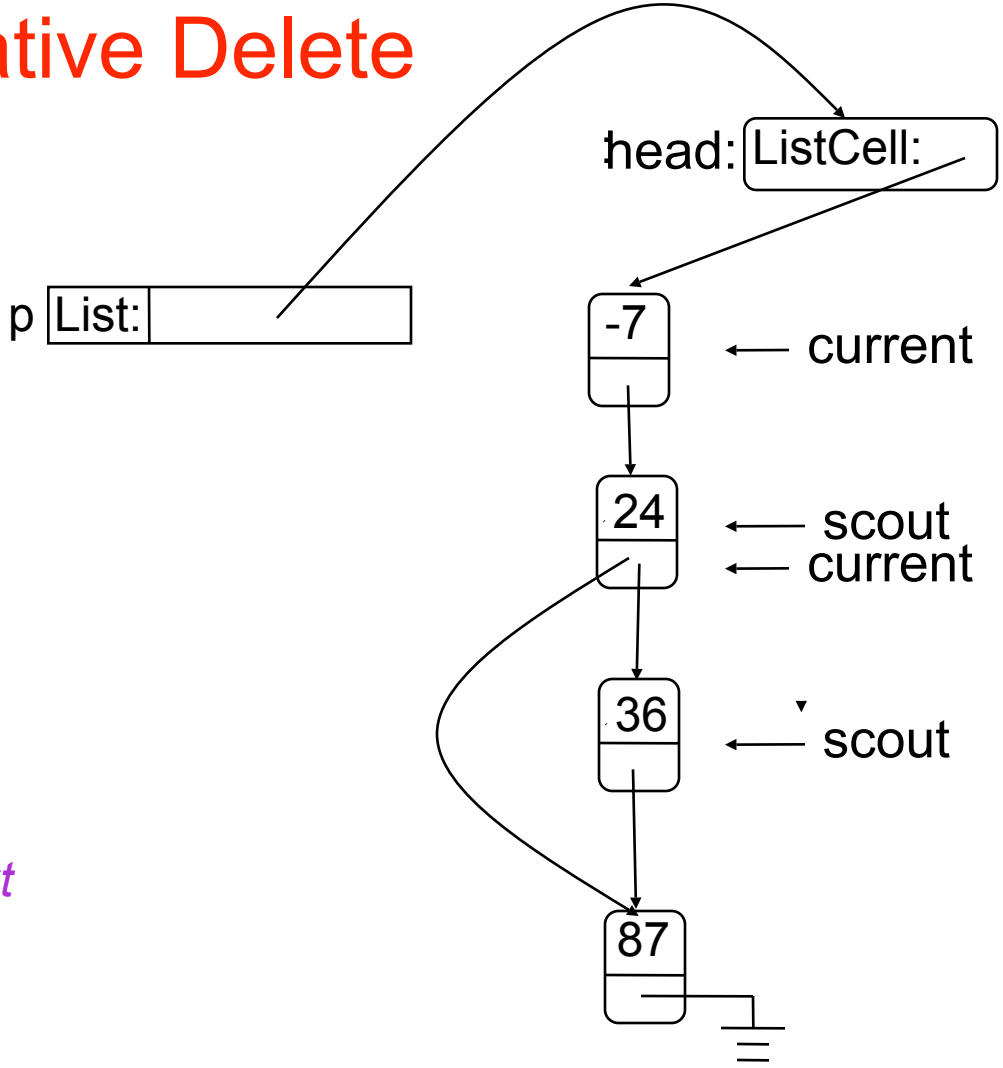


delete 36 from list

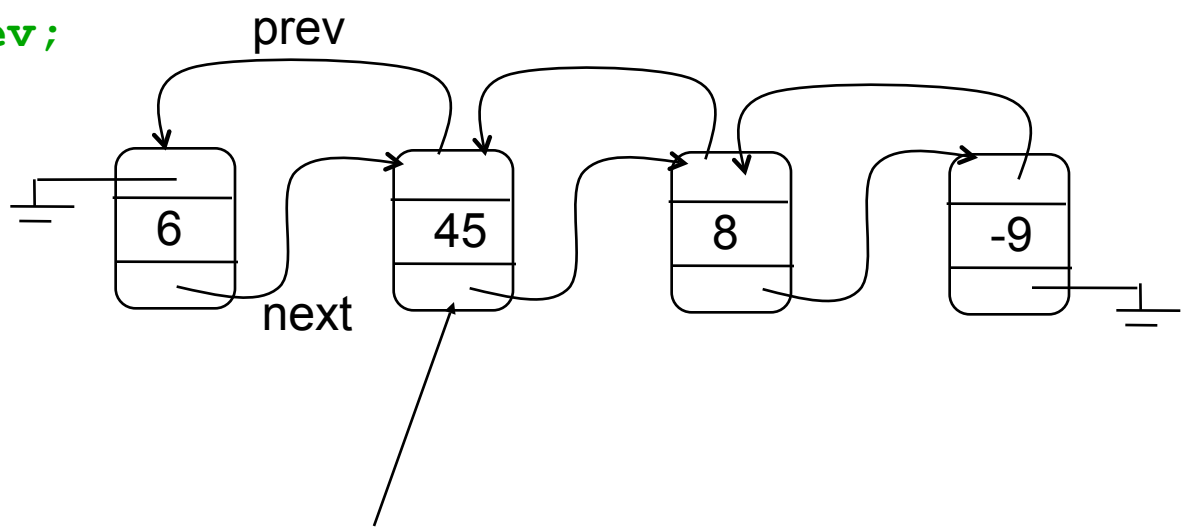
Iterative Code for Delete

```
public void delete (Object x) {
    if (head == null) return;
    if (head.getDatum().equals(x)) { //x in first cell?
        head = head.getNext();
        return;
    }
    ListCell current = head;
    ListCell scout = head.getNext();
    while ((scout != null) && !scout.getDatum().equals(x)) {
        current = scout;
        scout = scout.getNext();
    }
    if (scout != null) current.setNext(scout.getNext());
    return;
}
```

Doubly-Linked Lists

- In some applications, it is convenient to have a **`ListCell`** that has references to both its predecessor and its successor in the list.

```
class DLLCell {
   private Object datum;
   private DLLCell next;
   private DLLCell prev;
   …
}
```



Doubly-Linked vs Singly-Linked

- Advantages of doubly-linked over singly-linked lists
  - some things are easier – e.g., reversing a doubly-linked list can be done simply by swapping the previous and next fields of each cell
  - don't need the scout to delete
- Disadvantages
  - doubly-linked lists require twice as much space
  - insert and delete take more time

Java ArrayList

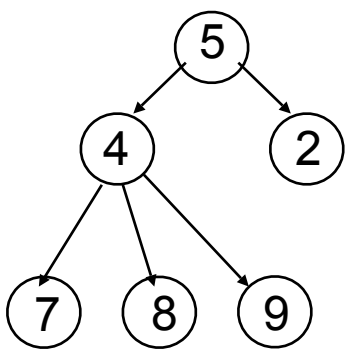
- "Extensible array"
- Starts with an initial *capacity* = size of underlying array
- If you try to insert an element beyond the end of the array, it will allocate a new (larger) array, copy everything over invisibly
  - Appears infinitely extensible

- Advantages:
  - random access in constant time
  - dynamically extensible

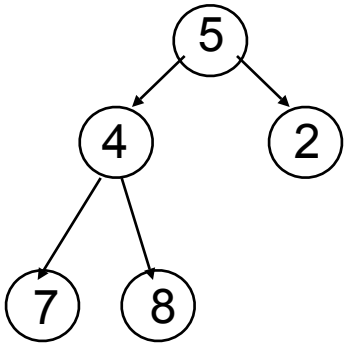
- Disadvantages:
  - Allocation, copying overhead

Tree Overview

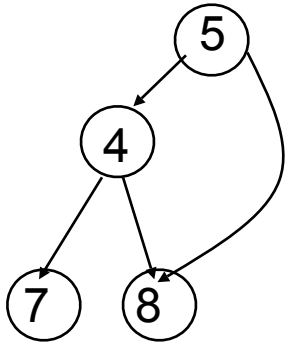
- *Tree*: recursive data structure (similar to list)
  - Each cell may have two or more *successors* (or *children*)
  - Each cell has at most one *predecessor* (or *parent*)
    - Distinguished cell called *root* has no parent
  - All cells reachable from *root*
- *Binary tree*: tree in which each cell can have at most two children: a left child and a right child



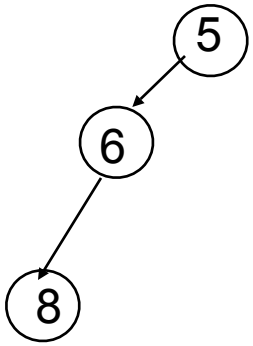
General tree



Binary tree



Not a tree



List-like tree