



Computer Networking Systems Department

DATA STRUCTURE

Daniah Abdul Qahar

Shakir

2024-2025

Lecture 9

First course

Over view

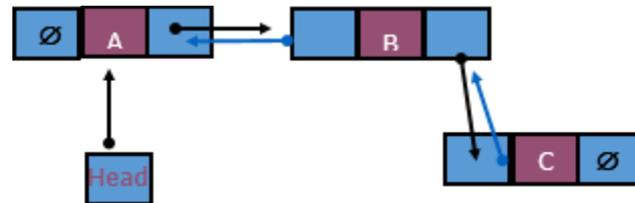
- Doubly linked lists
- Delete node from D.L.L. depending on value x.
- Insert node before specific information.
- Insert node after specific information

Doubly linked lists

Each node points to not only successor but the predecessor. There

are two NULL: at the first and last nodes in the list

Advantage: given a node, it is easy to visit its predecessor. Convenient to traverse lists backwards



D

e

l

e

t

e

n

o

d

e

f

p=l;

form d.l.l. depending on value x

```
while(p->info!=x)    p=p->rptr;
if(p->info==x){
if(p==l) { l=l->rptr;
    l->lptr=0;
    p->rptr=0;
    delete p; }
else if(p==r) { r=r->lptr;
    r->rptr=0;
    p->lptr=0;
    delete p; }
else { p->lptr->rptr=p-
    >rptr; p->rptr-
    >lptr=p->lptr; delete
    p; }}
else cout <<"not found";
```

```
p=l;
```

Insert node before specific information

```
while(p->info!=x) p=p->rptr;
```

```
if(p->info==x)
```

```
{t=new nod ;
```

```
cin>>t->info;
```

```
t->rptr=t->lptr=0;
```

```
if (p==l)
```

```
{t->rptr=p;
```

```
p->lptr=t;
```

```
l=t;}
```

```
else
```

```
{t->rptr=p;
```

```
t->lptr=p->lptr;
```

```
p->lptr=t;
```

```
t->lptr->rptr=t; }  
}
```

Insert node after specific information

```
p=l;
while(p->info!=x) p=p->rptr;
if(p->info==x)
{ t=new nod ;
  cin>>t->info;
  t->rptr=t->lptr=0;
  if(p==r)
    {t->lptr=r;
     r->rptr=t;
     r=t;}
  else
    {t->rptr=p->rptr;
     t->lptr=p;
     p->rptr=t;
     t->rptr->lptr=t;}
}
```

References

- Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd Edition by *Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest, Clifford Stein*
- Introduction to Algorithms, 3rd Edition by *Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest, Clifford Stein*
- Elements of Programming Interviews in Java: The Insiders' Guide, by *Adnan Aziz, Tsung-Hsien Lee, Amit Prakash*
- <https://github.com/careermonk/DataStructuresAndAlgorithmsMadeEasy>