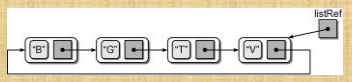
CSCI 204: Data Structures & Algorithms

Advanced Linked lists
Circular Lists

Revised based on textbook author's notes.

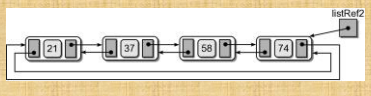
Circular Linked List

- Another variation of the linked list in which the nodes form a continuous circle.
  - Allows for a complete traversal from any initial node.
  - Used with round-robin type applications.
  - The external reference can point to any node in the list. Common to reference "end" of the list.



Circular Linked List

- A circular linked list can also be doubly linked.



- For now, we will concentrate on singly linked circular lists

ListNode and List

```
class ListNode:
    """ The node class for list notes"""
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.next = None
```

```
class CircularListSingly:
    """A user defined singly linked circular list"""
    def __init__(self):
        self.ref = None     # self.ref always points to the end of the list
                            # alternatively we could have it point to the first
```

Circular Linked List: Traverse

```
def traverse(self):
    """ Traverse following 'next' """
    s = '['
    h = self.ref
    if h == None:
        return '[]'
    s += '(ref) ' + str(h.data)
    h = h.next
    while h != self.ref:
        if h != self.ref:
            s += ', '
        s += str(h.data)
        h = h.next

    s += ']'
    print(s)
```

Circular Linked Lists: Inserting a Node

- We can look at two different types of circular lists
  - Unsorted
  - Sorted

Unsorted Circular Linked Lists: Inserting

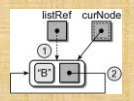
- One needs to consider two cases (identical to other lists insertion) :
  - Insert a new node into an empty list
  - Insert a new node into a non-empty list

```
def insert(self, node):
    """ Insert a node with value"""
    if self.ref == None:        # empty list
        self.ref = node
        node.next = self.ref
    else:                       # insert after ref
        node.next = self.ref.next
        self.ref.next = node
```

Sorted Circular Linked: Inserting, Three cases

- (1) Insert into an empty list.

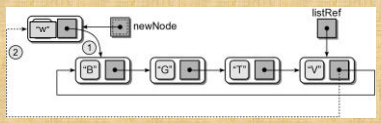
```
if self.ref is None :                    # empty list
    self.ref = new_node
```



Sorted Circular Linked: Inserting

- (2) Insert at the "front" (one node past listRef)

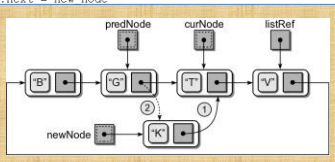
```
elif new_node.data > self.ref.data : # insert in front, past ref
    new_node.next = self.ref.next
    self.ref.next = new_node
    self.ref = new_node              # need to update the ref
```



Sorted Circular Linked: Inserting

- (3) Insert in the middle.

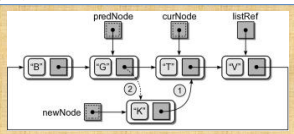
```
else:  # new_node.data < self.ref.data, need to locate the position
    prev, place = self.find_place(new_node)
    new_node.next = place
    prev.next = new_node
```



Sorted Circular Linked: find_place()

- How to find the right place to insert?

```
def find_place(self, node):
    """ Find where the right place for the node in a sorted list
    """
    prev = self.ref
    cur  = self.ref.next
    while cur != self.ref and cur.data < node.data:
        prev = cur
        cur = cur.next
    return prev, cur
```



Circular Singly Linked: Inserting

```
def insert_ordered(self, new_node):
    """Insert the new_node into the list, sorted"""

    if self.ref is None :                  # empty list
        self.ref = new_node
        new_node.next = new_node
    elif new_node.data > self.ref.data : # insert in front, past ref
        new_node.next = self.ref.next
        self.ref.next = new_node
        self.ref = new_node                # need to update the ref
    else:  # new_node.data < self.ref.data, need to locate the position
        prev, place = self.find_place(new_node)
        new_node.next = place
        prev.next = new_node
```

Try out test_singly_circular_list.py

How to remove a node?

- Your exercise