CSCI-1200 Data Structures — Spring 2014
Lecture 11 — Linked Lists, Part II

Review from Lecture 10

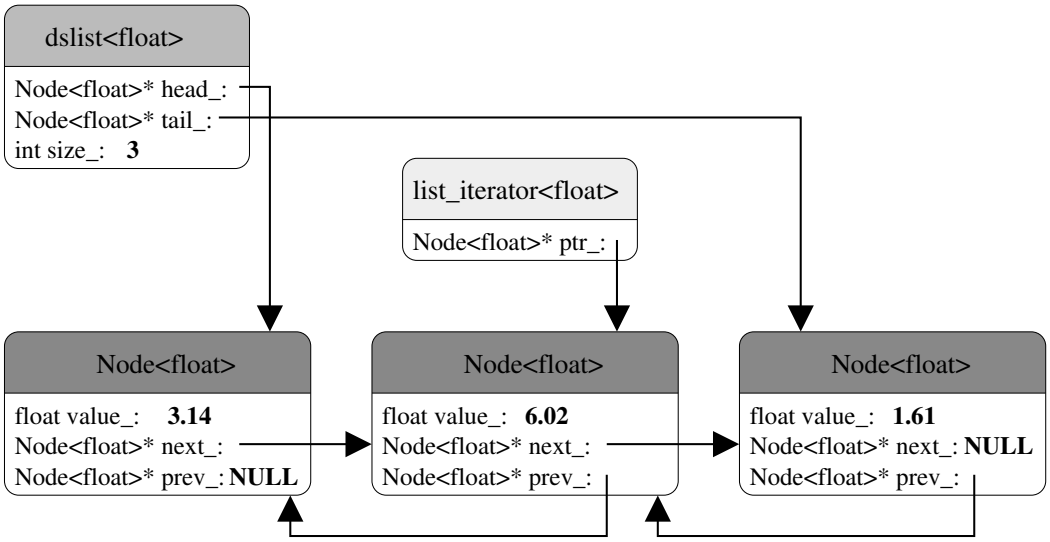
- Limitations of singly-linked lists
- Doubly-linked lists: Structure, Insert, & Remove

Today's Lecture

- Our own version of the STL `list<T>` class, named `dslist`
- Implementing list iterators

11.1 The dslist Class — Overview

- We will write a templated class called `dslist` that implements much of the functionality of the `std::list<T>` container and uses a doubly-linked list as its internal, low-level data structure.
- Three classes are involved: the node class, the iterator class, and the dslist class itself.
- Below is a basic diagram showing how these three classes are related to each other:



- For each list object created by a program, we have one instance of the `dslist` class, and multiple instances of the `Node`. For each iterator variable (of type `dslist<T>::iterator`) that is used in the program, we create an instance of the `list_iterator` class.

11.2 The Node Class

- It is ok to make all members public because individual nodes are never seen outside the list class.
- Note that the constructors initialize the pointers to NULL.

```
template <class T> class Node {
public:
  Node( ) : next_(NULL), prev_(NULL) {}
  Node( const T& v ) : value_(v), next_(NULL), prev_(NULL) {}
  T value_;
  Node<T>* next_;
  Node<T>* prev_;
};
```

11.3 The Iterator Class — Desired Functionality

- Increment and decrement operators (will be operations on pointers).
- Dereferencing to access contents of a node in a list.
- Two comparison operations: `operator==` and `operator!=`.

11.4 The Iterator Class — Implementation

- Separate class
- Stores a pointer to a node in a linked list
- Constructors initialize the pointer — they will be called from the `dslist<T>` class member functions.
  - `dslist<T>` is a friend class to allow access to the pointer for `dslist<T>` member functions such as `erase` and `insert`.
- `operator*` dereferences the pointer and gives access to the contents of a node.
- Stepping through the chain of the linked-list is implemented by the increment and decrement operators.
- `operator==` and `operator!=` are defined, but no other comparison operators are allowed.

11.5 The dslist Class — Overview

- Manages the actions of the iterator and node classes
- Maintains the head and tail pointers and the size of the list
- Manages the overall structure of the class through member functions
- Three member variables: `head_`, `tail_`, `size_`
- Typedef for the `iterator` name
- Prototypes for member functions, which are equivalent to the `std::list<T>` member functions
- Some things are missing, most notably `const_iterator` and `reverse_iterator`.

11.6 The dslist class — Implementation Details

- Many short functions are in-lined
- Clearly, it must contain the "big 3": copy constructor, `operator=`, and destructor. The details of these are realized through the private `copy_list` and `destroy_list` member functions.

11.7 C++ Template Implementation Detail - Using `typename`

- The use of typedefs within a templated class, for example the `dslist<T>::iterator` can confuse the compiler because it is a *template-parameter dependent name* and is thus ambigious in some contexts. (Is it a value or is it a type?)
- If you get a strange error during compilation (where the compiler is clearly confused about seemingly clear and logical code), you will need to explicitly let the compiler know that it is a type by putting the `typename` keyword in front of the type. For example, inside of the `operator==` function:

```
typename dslist<T>::iterator lft_itr = lft.begin();
```

- Don't worry, we'll never test you on where this keyword is needed. Just be prepared to use it when working on the homework.

11.8 Exercises

1. Write `dslist<T>::push_front`
2. Write `dslist<T>::erase`

```
#ifndef dslist_h_
#define dslist_h_
// A simplified implementation of a generic list container class,
// including the iterator, but not the const_iterators.  Three
// separate classes are defined: a Node class, an iterator class, and
// the actual list class.  The underlying list is doubly-linked, but
// there is no dummy head node and the list is not circular.

#include <cassert>

// ---------------------------------------------------------------
// NODE CLASS
template <class T>
class Node {
public:
  Node() : next_(NULL), prev_(NULL) {}
  Node(const T& v) : value_(v), next_(NULL), prev_(NULL) {}

  // REPRESENTATION
  T value_;
  Node<T>* next_;
  Node<T>* prev_;
};

// A "forward declaration" of this class is needed
template <class T> class dslist;

// ---------------------------------------------------------------
// LIST ITERATOR
template <class T>
class list_iterator {
public:
  list_iterator() : ptr_(NULL) {}
  list_iterator(Node<T>* p) : ptr_(p) {}
  list_iterator(list_iterator<T> const& old) : ptr_(old.ptr_) {}
  ~list_iterator() {}

  list_iterator<T> & operator=(const list_iterator<T> & old) {
    ptr_ = old.ptr_;  return *this; }

  // dereferencing operator gives access to the value at the pointer
  T& operator*()  { return ptr_->value_;  }

  // increment & decrement operators
  list_iterator<T> & operator++() { // pre-increment, e.g., ++iter
    ptr_ = ptr_->next_;
    return *this;
  }
  list_iterator<T> operator++(int) { // post-increment, e.g., iter++
    list_iterator<T> temp(*this);
    ptr_ = ptr_->next_;
    return temp;
  }
  list_iterator<T> & operator--() { // pre-decrement, e.g., --iter
    ptr_ = ptr_->prev_;
    return *this;
  }
  list_iterator<T> operator--(int) { // post-decrement, e.g., iter--
    list_iterator<T> temp(*this);
    ptr_ = ptr_->prev_;
    return temp;
  }
```

```
  friend class dslist<T>;

  // Comparions operators are straightforward
  bool operator==(const list_iterator<T>& r) const {
    return ptr_ == r.ptr_; }
  bool operator!=(const list_iterator<T>& r) const {
    return ptr_ != r.ptr_; }

private:
  // REPRESENTATION
  Node<T>* ptr_;    // ptr to node in the list

};

// ------------------------------------------------------------------
// LIST CLASS DECLARATION
// Note that it explicitly maintains the size of the list.
template <class T>
class dslist {
public:
  dslist() : head_(NULL), tail_(NULL), size_(0) {}
  dslist(const dslist<T>& old) { this->copy_list(old); }
  ~dslist() { this->destroy_list(); }
  dslist& operator= (const dslist<T>& old);

  unsigned int size() const { return size_; }
  bool empty() const { return head_ == NULL; }
  void clear() { this->destroy_list(); }

  void push_front(const T& v);
  void pop_front();
  void push_back(const T& v);
  void pop_back();

  const T& front() const { return head_->value_;  }
  T& front() { return head_->value_; }
  const T& back() const { return tail_->value_; }
  T& back() { return tail_->value_; }

  typedef list_iterator<T> iterator;
  iterator erase(iterator itr);
  iterator insert(iterator itr, T const& v);
  iterator begin() { return iterator(head_); }
  iterator end() { return iterator(NULL); }

private:
  void copy_list(dslist<T> const & old);
  void destroy_list();

  //REPRESENTATION
  Node<T>* head_;
  Node<T>* tail_;
  unsigned int size_;
};
```

```
// ------------------------------------------------------------------
// LIST CLASS IMPLEMENTATION
template <class T>
dslist<T>& dslist<T>::operator= (const dslist<T>& old) {
  if (&old != this) {
    this->destroy_list();
    this->copy_list(old);
  }
  return *this;
}

template <class T>
void dslist<T>::push_back(const T& v) {




}

template <class T>
void dslist<T>::push_front(const T& v) {




}

template <class T>
void dslist<T>::pop_back() {




}

template <class T>
void dslist<T>::pop_front() {




}
```