

Computer Programming

Dr. Deepak B Phatak

Dr. Supratik Chakraborty

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

IIT Bombay

Session : Template Class “list”

Quick Recap of Relevant Topics



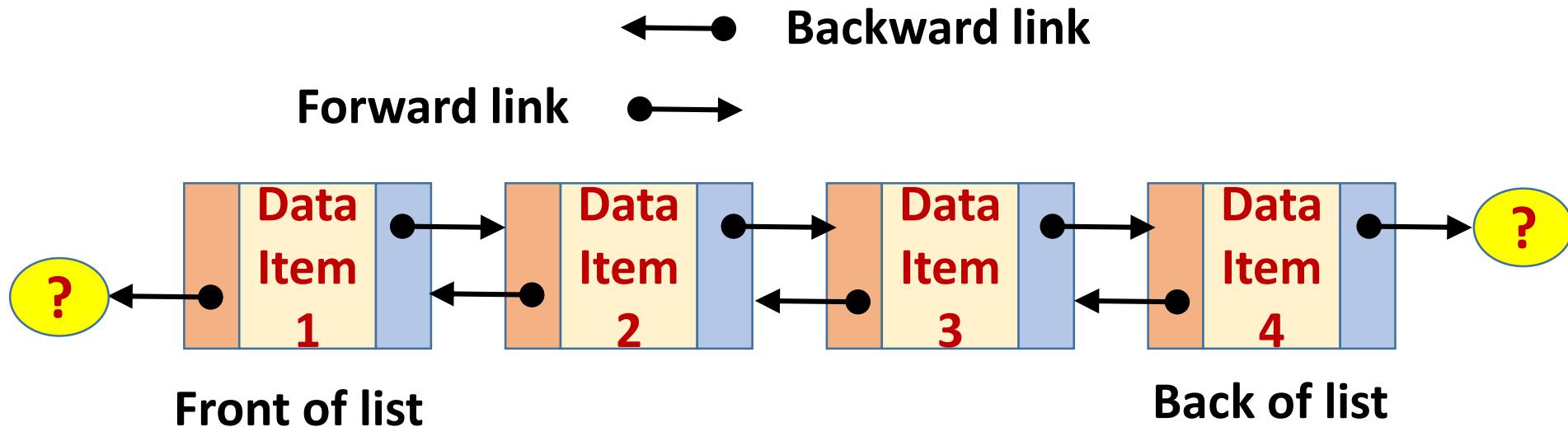
- Template classes and functions
- C++ Standard Library
 - The “string” class
 - The “vector” class
 - The “map” class

Overview of This Lecture



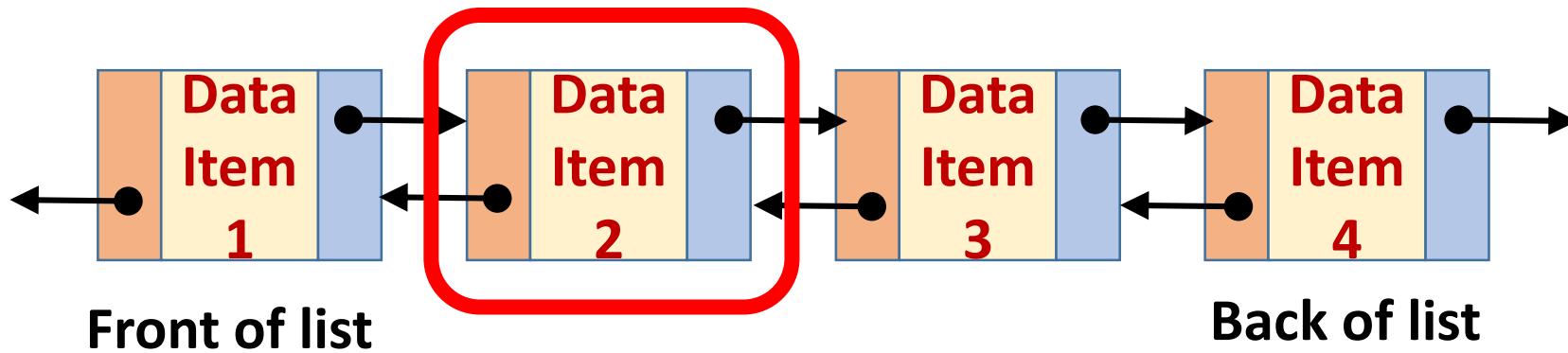
- The template class “list”

Doubly Linked List



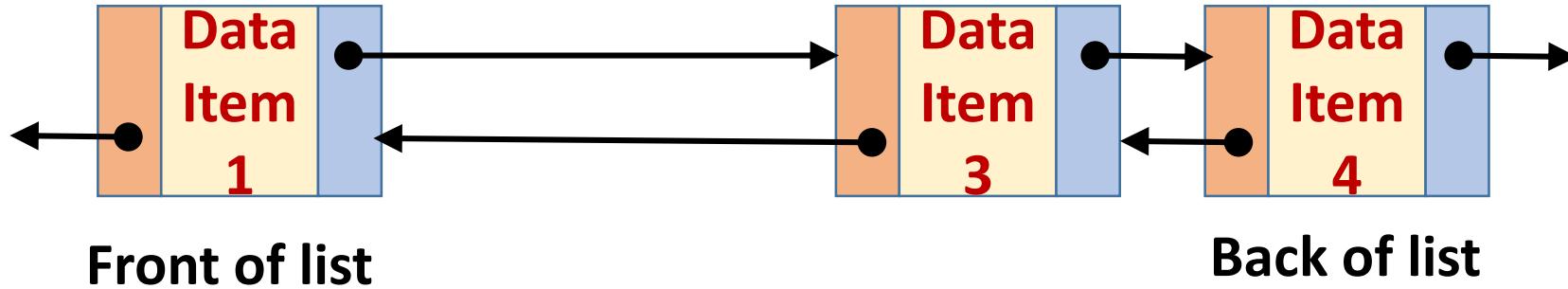
- Convenient way to represent dynamically created sequence of objects/data items
- Memory allocated for consecutive objects in list not necessarily contiguous, may not even be allocated at same time

Deletion in Doubly Linked List



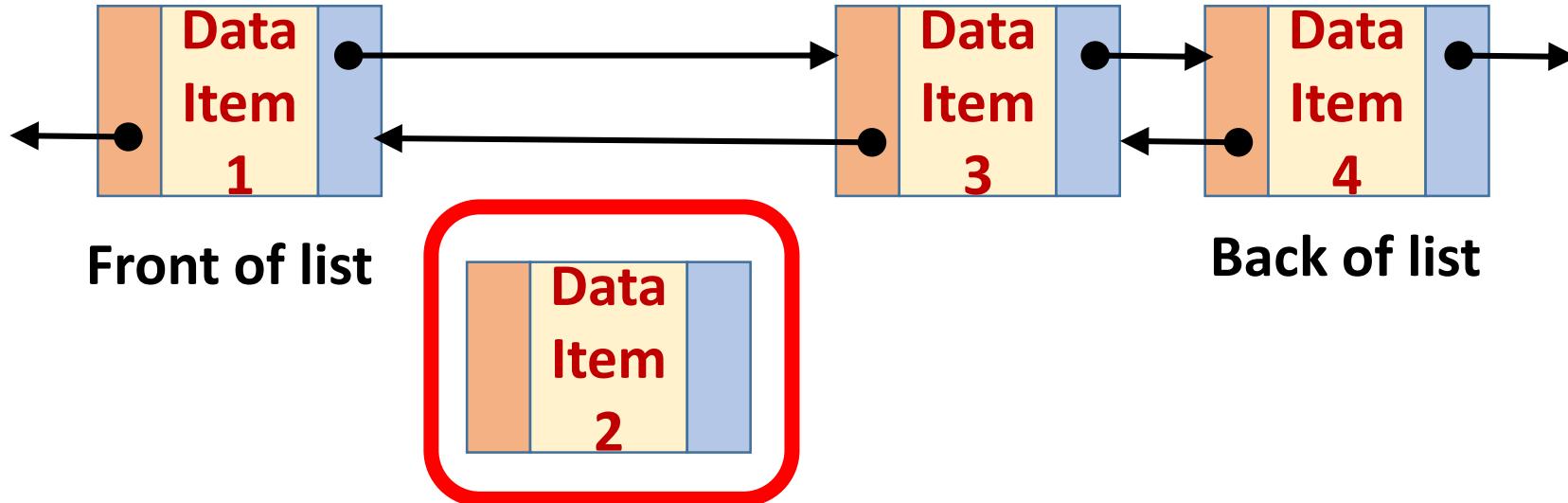
Efficient (constant time) deletion of objects

Deletion in Doubly Linked List



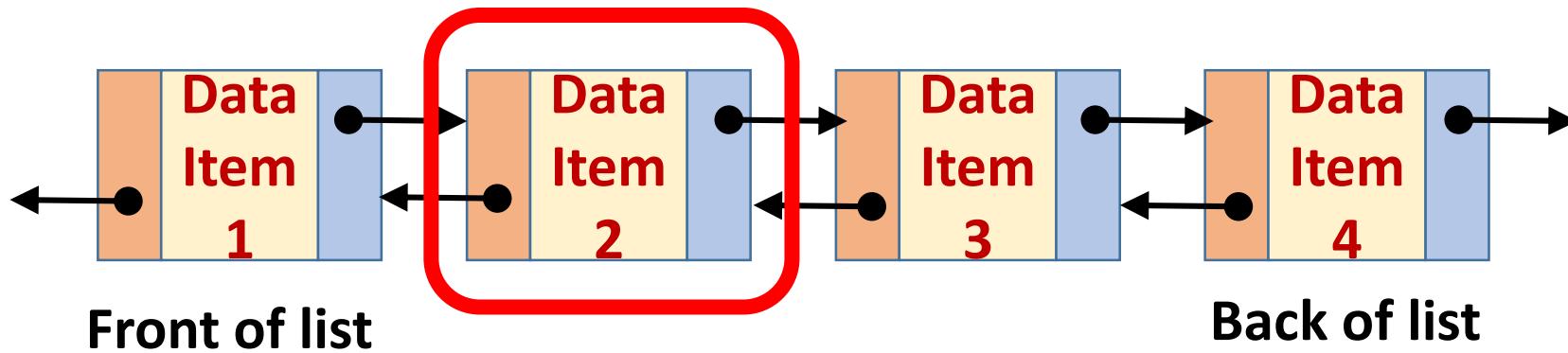
Efficient (constant time) deletion of objects

Insertion in Doubly Linked List



Efficient (constant time) insertion of objects

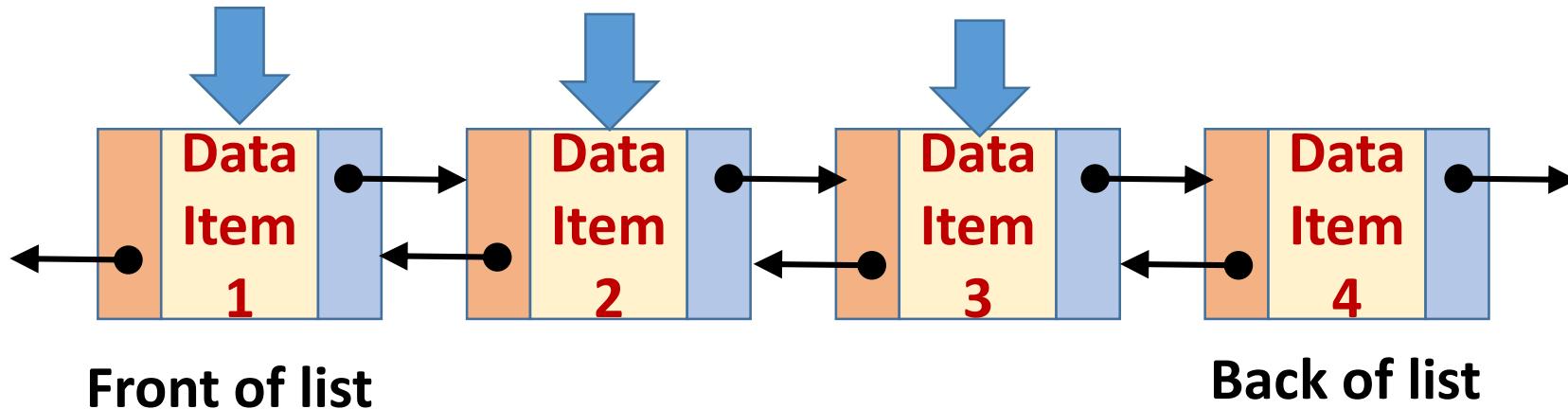
Insertion in Doubly Linked List



Efficient (constant time) insertion of objects

Accessing n^{th} Element in Doubly Linked List

Example: Accessing 3rd element in list



Inefficient: Requires traversing list

Comparison with a Vector

Data Item	Data Item	Data Item	Data Item
1	2	3	4

- Contiguous memory locations for successive elements
- Insertion and deletion much more expensive
 - Requires copying of data items/objects
- Accessing n^{th} element is efficient (constant time)

Choice of linked list vs vector depends on nature of program
E.g., Sorting: Linked list is a good choice

The “list” class



- For representing and manipulating **doubly linked lists**

Template class : Can be instantiated with type of data item

- Dynamically allocate/de-allocate memory
- Dynamic memory management built in
- “**list**” objects are container objects
- Must use **#include <list>** at start of program
- Large collection of member functions
 - We’ll see only a small subset

Simple Programming using “list”

```
#include <iostream>
#include <list>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    list<string> names;
    list<string> books (3, "Alice in Wonderland");
    list<int> numbers (10, -1);
    ... Some other code ...
}
```

Creates an empty list of strings

Name of list

Simple Programming using “list”



```
#include <iostream>
#include <list>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    list<string> names;
    list<string> books (3, "Alice in Wonderland");
    list<int> numbers (10, -1);
    ... Some other code ...
}
```

Creates a list of 3 strings.
Each string in the list is
“Alice in Wonderland”

Simple Programming using “list”



```
#include <iostream>
#include <list>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    list<string> names;
    list<string> books (3, "Alice in Wonderland");
list<int> numbers (10, -1);
    ... Some other code ...
}
```

Creates a list of 10 integers.
Each integer in the list is -1

Finding the Size of a “list”



```
#include <iostream>
#include <list>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    list<string> names;
    list<string> books (3, “Alice in Wonderland”);
    list<int> numbers (10, -1);
    cout << “Sizes: “;
cout << names.size() << “ “ << books.size() << “ “ << numbers.size();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Sizes: 0 3 10

Adding Elements at Front/Back of a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
  
    names.push_back("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta");  
    names.push_back("Bobby");  
    names.push_front("Alex");  
    ... Some other code ...  
}
```

names:

Adding Elements at Front/Back of a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_back("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta");  
    names.push_back("Bobby");  
    names.push_front("Alex");  
    ... Some other code ...  
}
```

names:
“Abdul”

Adding Elements at Front/Back of a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_back("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta");  
    names.push_back("Bobby");  
    names.push_front("Alex");  
    ... Some other code ...  
}
```

names:
“Ajanta” “Abdul”

A yellow callout box with a blue border and a white arrow pointing from the text "names.push_front("Ajanta");" in the code block to the text "names: "Ajanta" "Abdul"" in the adjacent box.

Adding Elements at Front/Back of a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_back("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta");  
    names.push_back("Bobby");  
    names.push_front("Alex");  
    ... Some other code ...  
}
```

names:
“Ajanta” “Abdul” “Bobby”

Adding Elements at Front/Back of a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_back("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta")  
    names.push_back("Bobby")  
    names.push_front("Alex");  
    ... Some other code ...  
}
```

names:
“Alex” “Ajanta” “Abdul” “Bobby”

Removing Elements From Front/Back of a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
  
    names.push_back("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta");  
    names.push_back("Bobby");  
    names.push_front("Alex");  
  
    names.pop_back();  
    ... Some other code ...  
}
```

names:
“Alex” “Ajanta” “Abdul” “Bobby”

Removing Elements From Front/Back of a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_back("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta")  
    names.push_back("Bob");  
    names.push_front("Alex");  
names.pop_back();  
    names.pop_front();    names.pop_front();  
    ... Some other code ...  
}
```

names:
“Alex” “Ajanta” “Abdul”

Removing Elements From Front/Back of a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_back("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta");  
    names.push_back("Bobby");  
    names.push_front("Alex");  
    names.pop_back();  
    names.pop_front();  
    ... Some other code ...  
}
```

names:
“Ajanta” “Abdul”

Removing Elements From Front/Back of a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_back("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta");  
    names.push_back("Bobby");  
    names.push_front("Alex");  
    names.pop_back();  
    names.pop_front();  names.pop_front();  
    ... Some other code ...  
}
```

names:
“Abdul”

Iterator Related Functions in “list” Class



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it;  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

begin(), end()
member functions

Bobby, Ajanta, Abdul,

Iterator Related Functions in “list” Class



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::reverse_iterator rit;  
    for (rit = names.rbegin(); rit != names.rend(); rit++) {  
        cout << *rit << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

rbegin(), rend()
member functions

Abdul, Ajanta, Bobby,

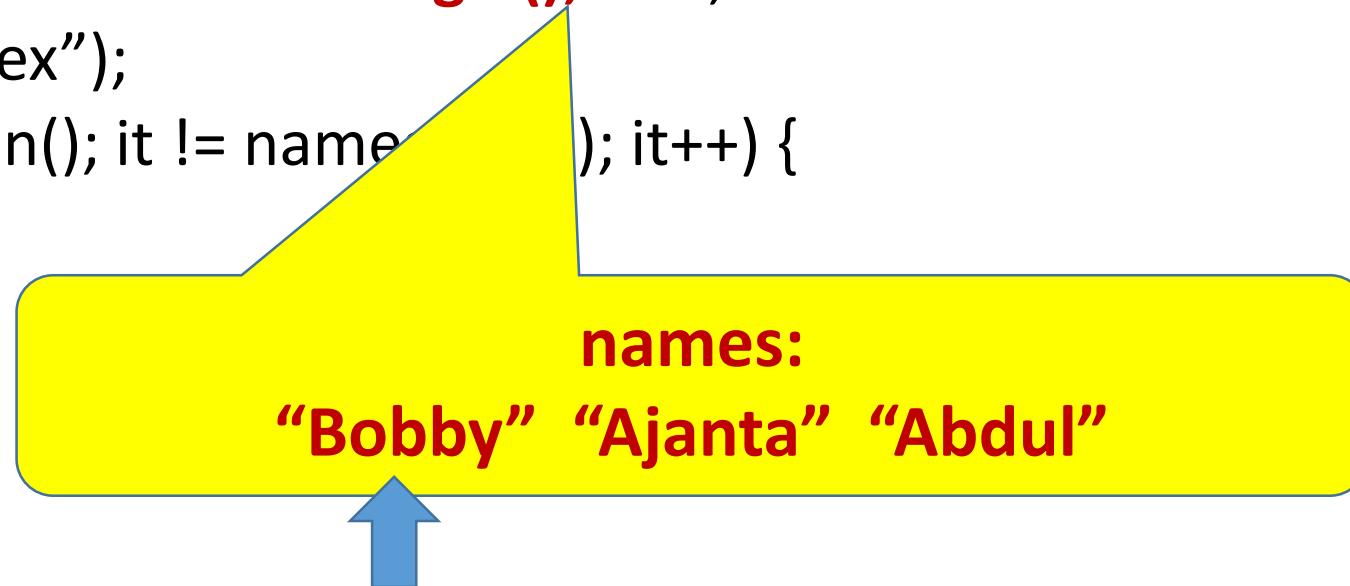
Inserting in a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex");  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

names:
“Bobby” “Ajanta” “Abdul”

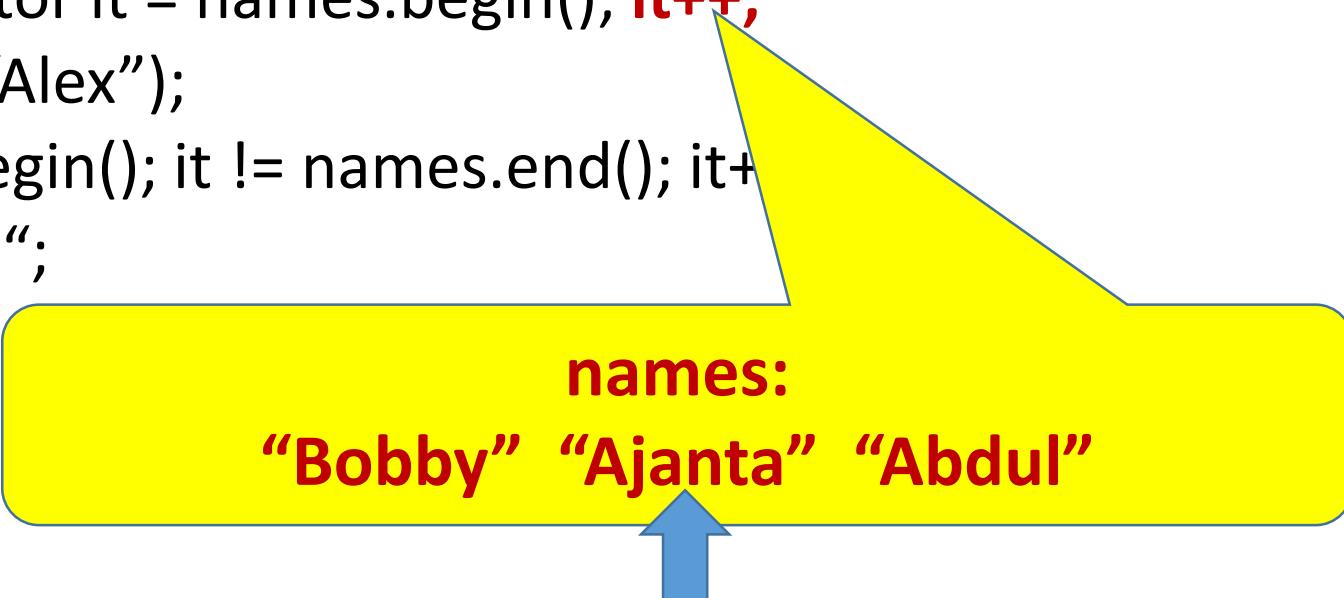
Inserting in a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex");  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != name  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```



Inserting in a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex");  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it+  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```



names:
“Bobby” “Ajanta” “Abdul”

A yellow rounded rectangle contains the text "names:" above three red quotes. Below the quotes is a blue arrow pointing upwards towards the code's iterator incrementation line.

```
“Bobby” “Ajanta” “Abdul”
```

Inserting in a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex");  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

names:
“Bobby” “Alex” “Ajanta” “Abdul”

Inserting in a “list” using Iterator



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex");  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

Bobby, Alex, Ajanta, Abdul,

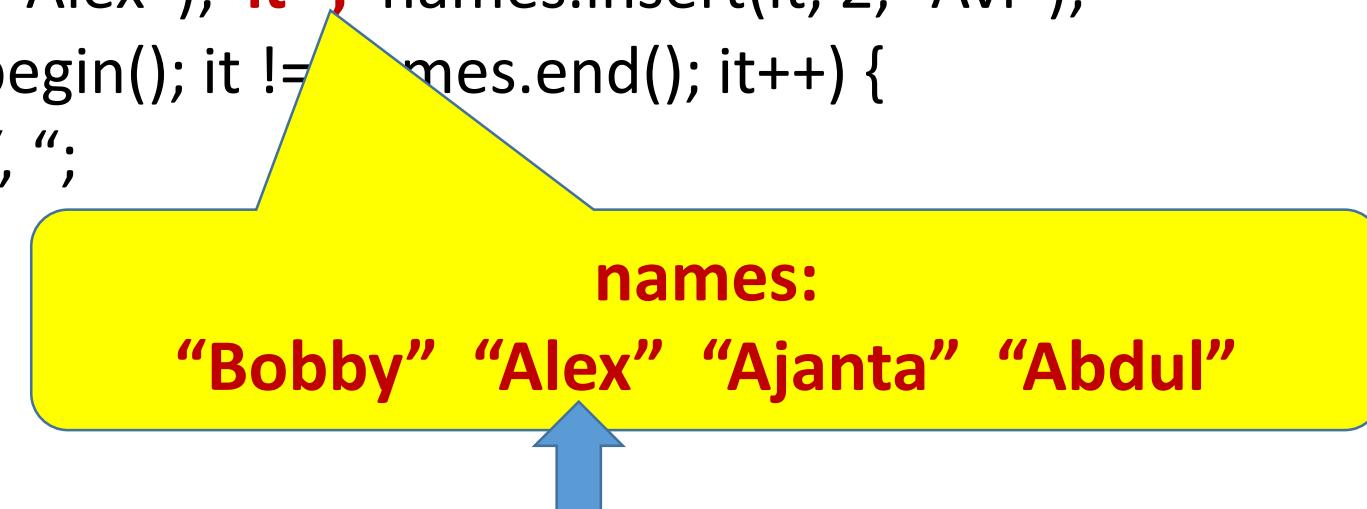
Inserting in a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); it--; names.insert(it, 2, "Avi");  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

names:
“Bobby” “Alex” “Ajanta” “Abdul”

Inserting in a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); it--; names.insert(it, 2, "Avi");  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```



Inserting in a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); it--; names.insert(it, 2, "Avi");  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

names:

“Bobby” “Avi” “Avi” “Alex” “Ajanta” “Abdul”



Inserting in a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); it--; names.insert(it, 2, "Avi");  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

Bobby, Avi, Avi, Alex, Ajanta, Abdul,

Removing from a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); names.erase(it);  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it-  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

names:
“Bobby” “Ajanta” “Abdul”

Removing from a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); names.erase(it);  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

names:
“Bobby” “Alex” “Ajanta” “Abdul”

Removing from a “list” using Iterator

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); names.erase(it);  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

names:
“Bobby” “Alex” “Abdul”

Removing from a “list” using Iterator



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); names.erase(it);  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) {  
        cout << *it << ", ";  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

Bobby, Alex, Abdul,

Accessing the Front and Back Elements in a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); names.erase(it);  
    cout << "Front element is: " << names.front() << endl;  
    cout << "Back element is: " << names.back() << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

names:
“Bobby” “Alex” “Abdul”

Accessing the Front and Back Elements in a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it = names.begin(); it++;  
    names.insert(it, "Alex"); names.erase(it);  
    cout << "Front element is: " << names.front() << endl;  
    cout << "Back element is: " << names.back() << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Front element is: Bobby
Back element is: Abdul

Reversing a “list”

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it;  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) { cout << *it << ", "; }  
    cout << endl;  
    names.reverse();  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) { cout << *it << ", "; }  
    cout << endl; return 0;  
}
```

names:
“Bobby” “Ajanta” “Abdul”

Reversing a “list”

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it;  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) { cout << *it << ", ";  
    cout << endl;  
    names.reverse();  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) { cout << *it << ", ";  
    cout << endl; return 0;  
}
```

Bobby, Ajanta, Abdul,

Reversing a “list”

```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta");  
    names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it;  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) { cout << *it << ", "; }  
    cout << endl;  
    names.reverse();  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) { cout << *it << ", "; }  
    cout << endl; return 0;  
}
```

names:
“Abdul” “Ajanta” “Bobby”

Reversing a “list”



```
int main() {  
    list<string> names;  
    names.push_front("Abdul");  
    names.push_front("Ajanta"); names.push_front("Bobby");  
    list<string>::iterator it;  
    for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) { cout << *it << ", "; }  
    cout << endl;  
    names.reverse();  
for (it = names.begin(); it != names.end(); it++) { cout << *it << ", "; }  
    cout << endl; return 0;  
}
```

Abdul, Ajanta, Bobby,

Lists of Complex Data Types



- “**list**” is a template class
 - Can be instantiated with any data type
 - Can even have lists of lists of lists ...

```
list<V3> myList1;  
list<list<int *>> myList2;
```

Note the space

Summary



- “**list**” class and its usage
 - Only some features studied
 - Several more features exist ...