**Experiment no 6:**

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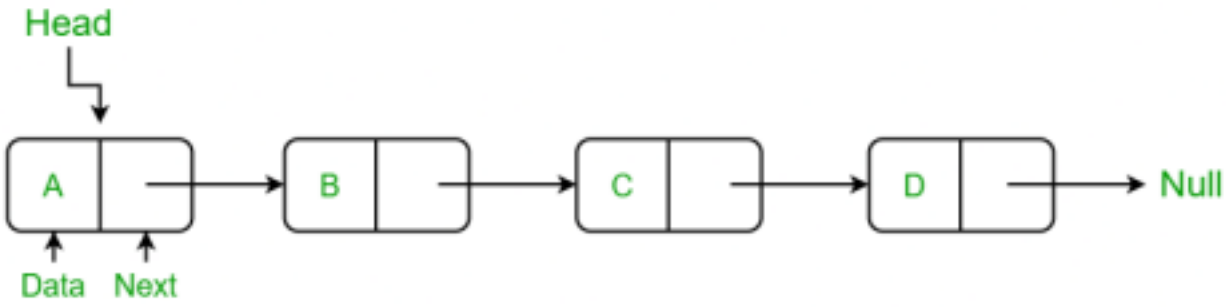
Aim: Implementation of Singly Linked List

Objective : It is used to implement stacks and queue which are linked needs throughout computer science .To prevent the Collision between the data in the Hash map.we use a singly Linked list

Theory:

A singly linked list is a linear data structure in which the elements are not stored in contiguous memory locations and each element is connected only to its next element using a pointer.




Algorithm:

Algorithm for traversing a linked list

```
Step 1: [INITIALIZE] SET PTR = START
Step 2: Repeat Steps 3 and 4 while PTR != NULL
Step 3:          Apply Process to PTR->DATA
Step 4:          SET PTR = PTR->NEXT
      [END OF LOOP]
Step 5: EXIT
```

Inserting a node at the beginning

Step 1: SET NEW_NODE = PTR



Step 2: SET PTR = PTR → NEXT

Step 3: SET NEW_NODE → DATA = VAL

Step 4: SET NEW_NODE → NEXT = HEAD

Step 5: SET HEAD = NEW_NODE

Step 6: EXIT

# Algorithm to delete the last node

```
Step 1: IF START = NULL
            Write UNDERFLOW
            Go to Step 8
        [END OF IF]
Step 2: SET PTR = START
Step 3: Repeat Steps 4 and 5 while PTR->NEXT != NULL
Step 4:     SET PREPTR = PTR
Step 5:     SET PTR = PTR->NEXT
        [END OF LOOP]
Step 6: SET PREPTR->NEXT = NULL
Step 7: FREE PTR
Step 8: EXIT
```

Code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
struct node
{
 int data;
 struct node *next;
};
struct node *head;

void beginsert ();
```

```
void lastinsert ();
void randominsert();
void begin_delete();
void last_delete();
void random_delete();
void display();
void search();
void main ()
{
 int choice =0;
 while(choice != 9)
 {
 printf("\n1. Insert in begining\n2. Insert at last\n3. Delete from Beginning\n4. Delete from
last\n5. Display\n6. Count\n7. Exit\n");
 printf("\nEnter your choice?\n");
 scanf("\n%d",&choice);
 switch(choice)
 {
 case 1:
 beginsert();
 break;
 case 2:
 lastinsert();
 break;
 case 3:
 begin_delete();
 break;
 case 4:
 last_delete();
 break;
 case 5:
 display();
 break;
 case 6:
 count();
 break;
 case 7:
 exit(0);
 break;
 default:
```

```
 printf("Please enter valid choice..");
 }
```



```
 }
}
void beginsert()
{
 struct node *ptr;
 int item;
 ptr = (struct node *) malloc(sizeof(struct node *));
 if(ptr == NULL)
 {
 printf("\nOVERFLOW");
 }
 else
 {
 printf("\nEnter value\n");
 scanf("%d",&item);
 ptr->data = item;
 ptr->next = head;
 head = ptr;
 printf("\nNode inserted");
 }

}
void lastinsert()
{
 struct node *ptr,*temp;
 int item;
 ptr = (struct node*)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
 if(ptr == NULL)
 {
 printf("\nOVERFLOW");
 }
 else
 {
 printf("\nEnter value?\n");
 scanf("%d",&item);
 ptr->data = item;
 if(head == NULL)
 {
```

```
 ptr -> next = NULL;
 head = ptr;
 printf("\nNode inserted");
 }
```



```
 else
 {
 temp = head;
 while (temp -> next != NULL)
 {
 temp = temp -> next;
 }
 temp->next = ptr;
 ptr->next = NULL;
 printf("\nNode inserted");

 }
 }
}

void begin_delete()
{
 struct node *ptr;
 if(head == NULL)
 {
 printf("\nList is empty\n");
 }
 else
 {
 ptr = head;
 head = ptr->next;
 free(ptr);
 printf("\nNode deleted from the begining ...\n");
 }
}

void last_delete()
{
 struct node *ptr,*ptr1;
 if(head == NULL)
 {
```

```
printf("\nlist is empty");
}
else if(head -> next == NULL)
{
head = NULL;
free(head);
```



```
printf("\nOnly node of the list deleted ...\n");
}

else
{
ptr = head;
while(ptr->next != NULL)
{
ptr1 = ptr;
ptr = ptr ->next;
}
ptr1->next = NULL;
free(ptr);
printf("\nDeleted Node from the last ...\n");
}
}

void display()
{
struct node *ptr;
ptr = head;
if(ptr == NULL)
{
printf("Nothing to print");
}
else
{
printf("\nprinting values . . . . .\n");
while (ptr!=NULL)
{
printf("\n%d",ptr->data);
ptr = ptr -> next;
}
}
```

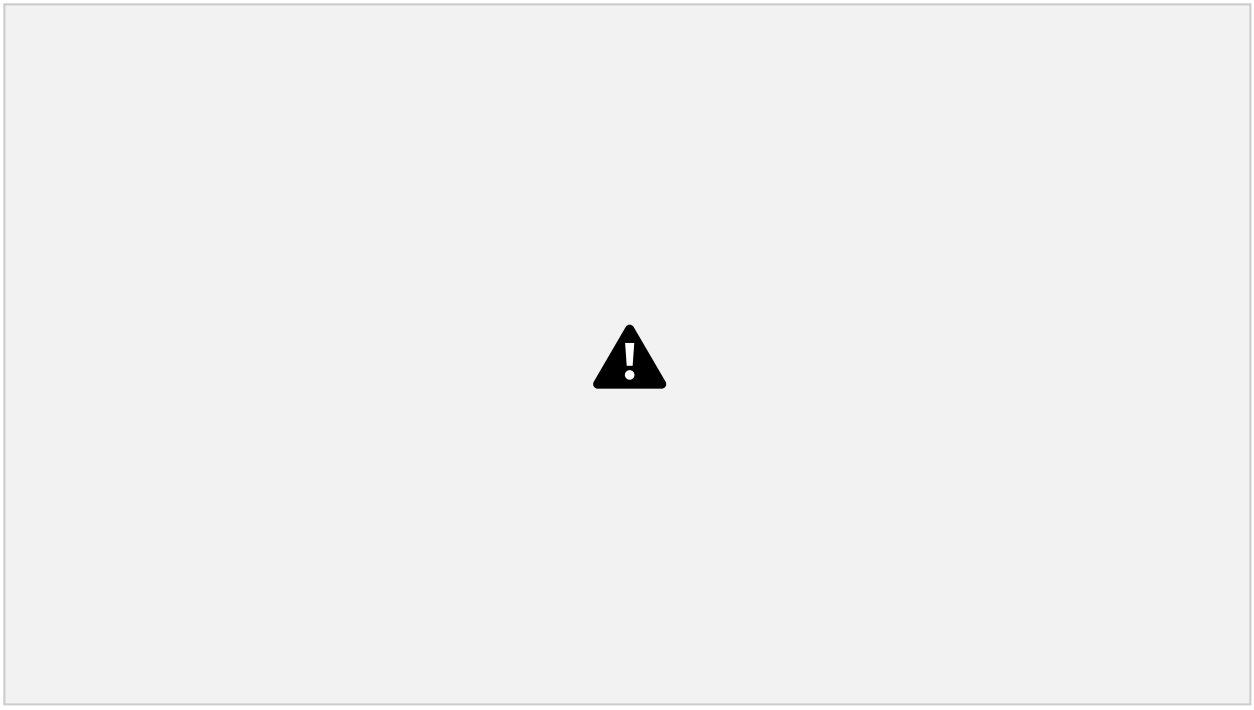
```
}

void count()
{
 int count=0;
 struct node *ptr;
 ptr = head;
 if(ptr == NULL)
```



```
 {
 printf("Nothing to count");
 }
 else
 {
 while (ptr!=NULL)
 {
 ptr = ptr -> next;
 count++;
 }
 printf("The count is %d", count);
 }
}
```

Output:



Conclusion : Therefore, clearly it has the beginning and the end. the main problem which comes with this list is that we cannot access the predecessor of the node from the current node.



therefore, we can say that a singly linked list is a dynamic data structure because it may shrink or grow. hence, the shrinking and growing depending on the operation made.