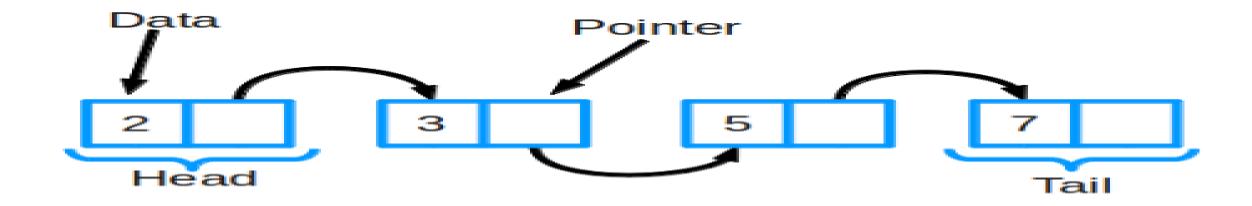
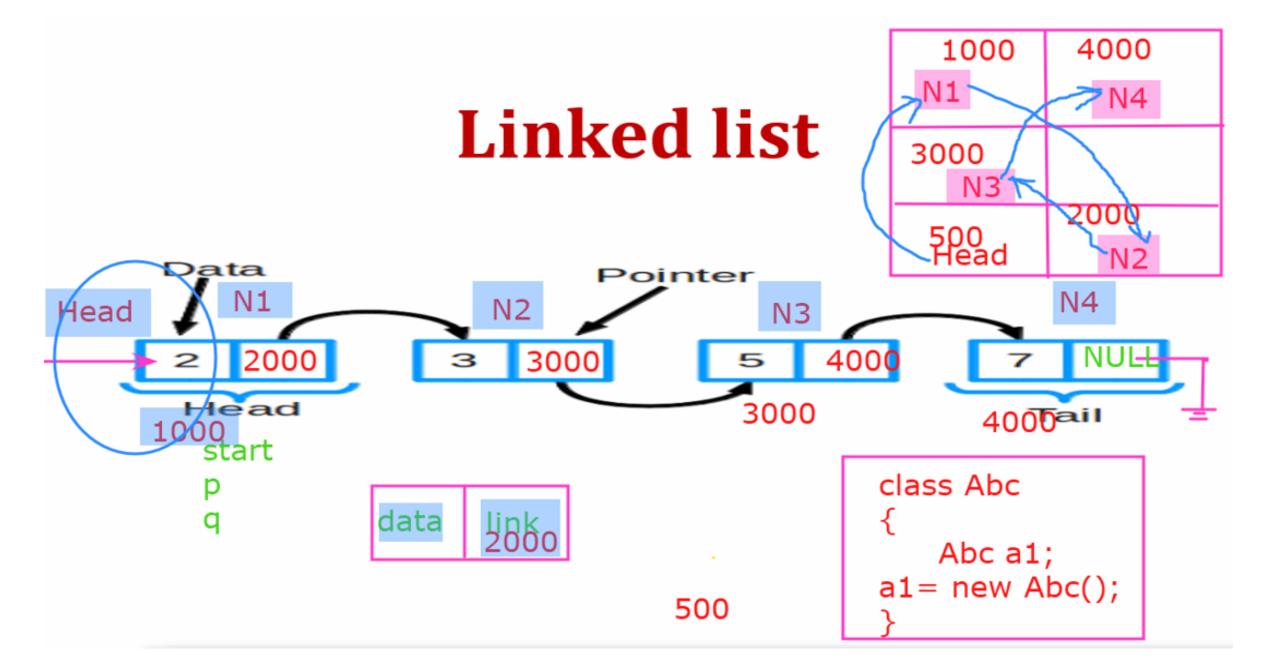
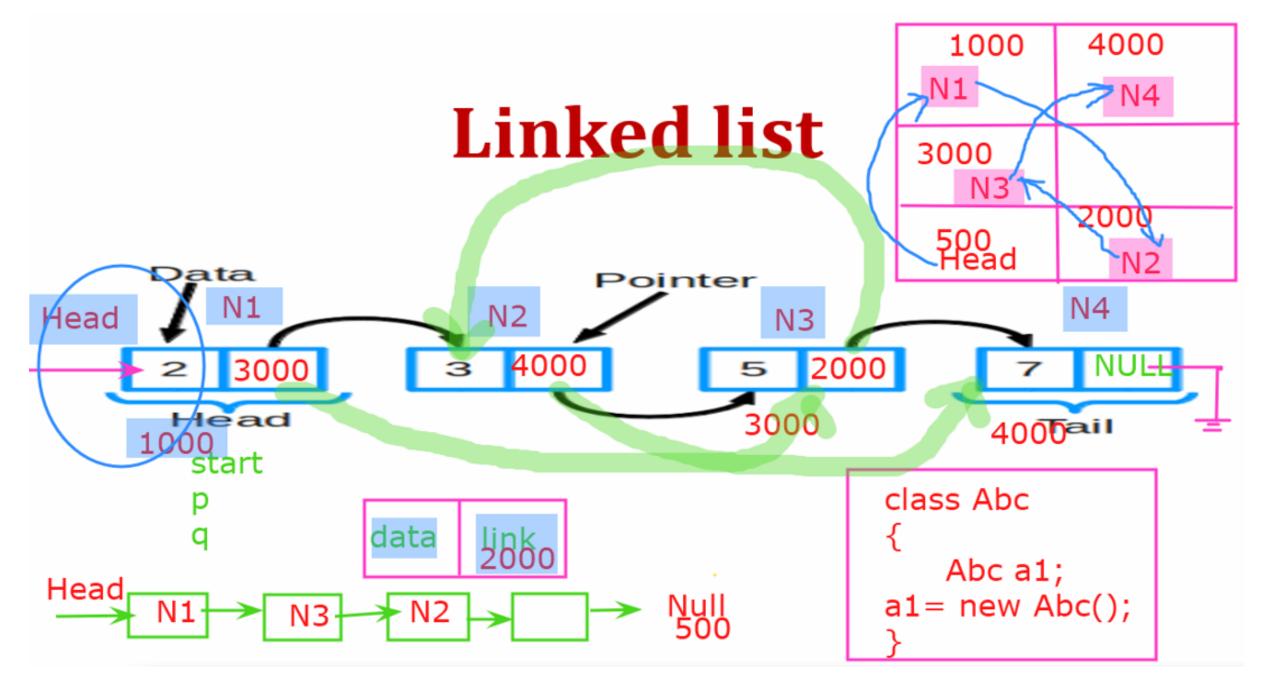
Algorithms & Data Structure

Kiran Waghmare

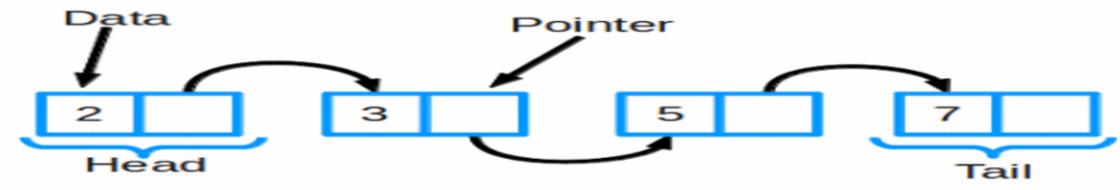
Linked list







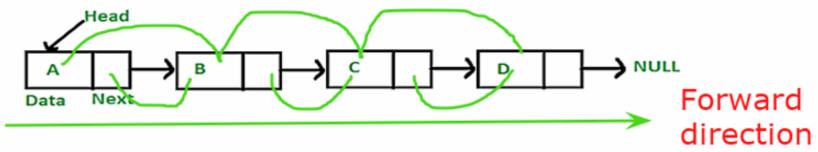
Linked list



- -sequential data structure, which is connected via links
- -sequence of links
- -consist of 2 parts: data, link(reference of next node)
- -set a pointer to indicate the start of list
- -Last node link is always = NULL

Linked List Representation

 Linked list can be visualized as a chain of nodes, where every node points to the next node.

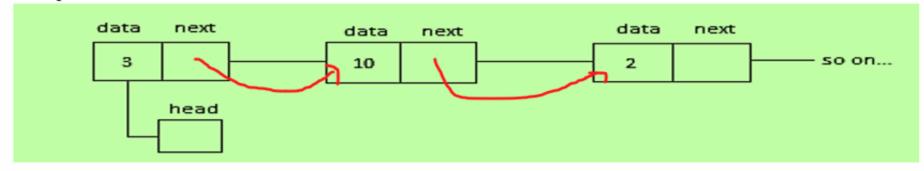


- As per the above illustration, following are the important points to be considered.
 - 1. Linked List contains a link element called first.
 - Each link carries a data field(s) and a link field called next.
 - 3. Each link is linked with its next link using its next link.
 - 4. Last link carries a link as null to mark the end of the list.

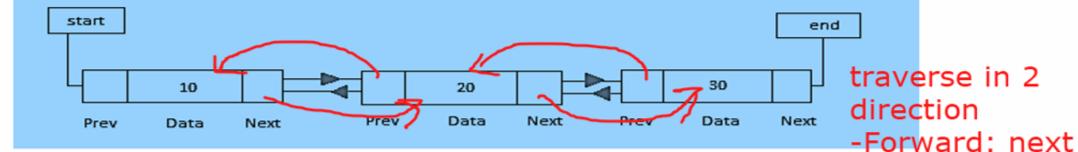
Types of Linked List

- Following are the various types of linked list.
 - 1. Simple Linked List Item navigation is forward only.
 - 2. Doubly Linked List Items can be navigated forward and backward.
 - 3. Circular Linked List Last item contains link of the first element as next and the first element has a link to the last element as previous.

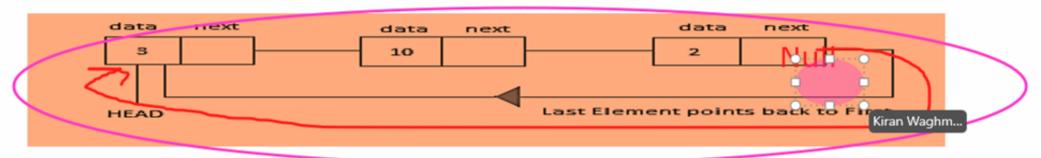
Simple Linked List



Doubly Linked List



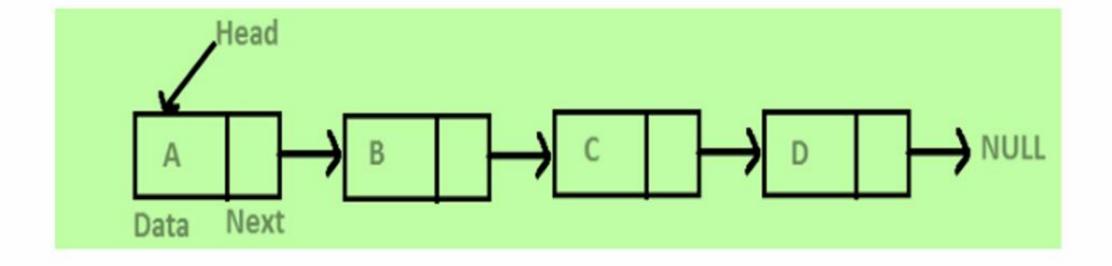
Circular Linked List



-Backward:prev

Singly Linked List

• Singly Linked Operations: Insert, Delete, Traverse, search, Sort, Merge

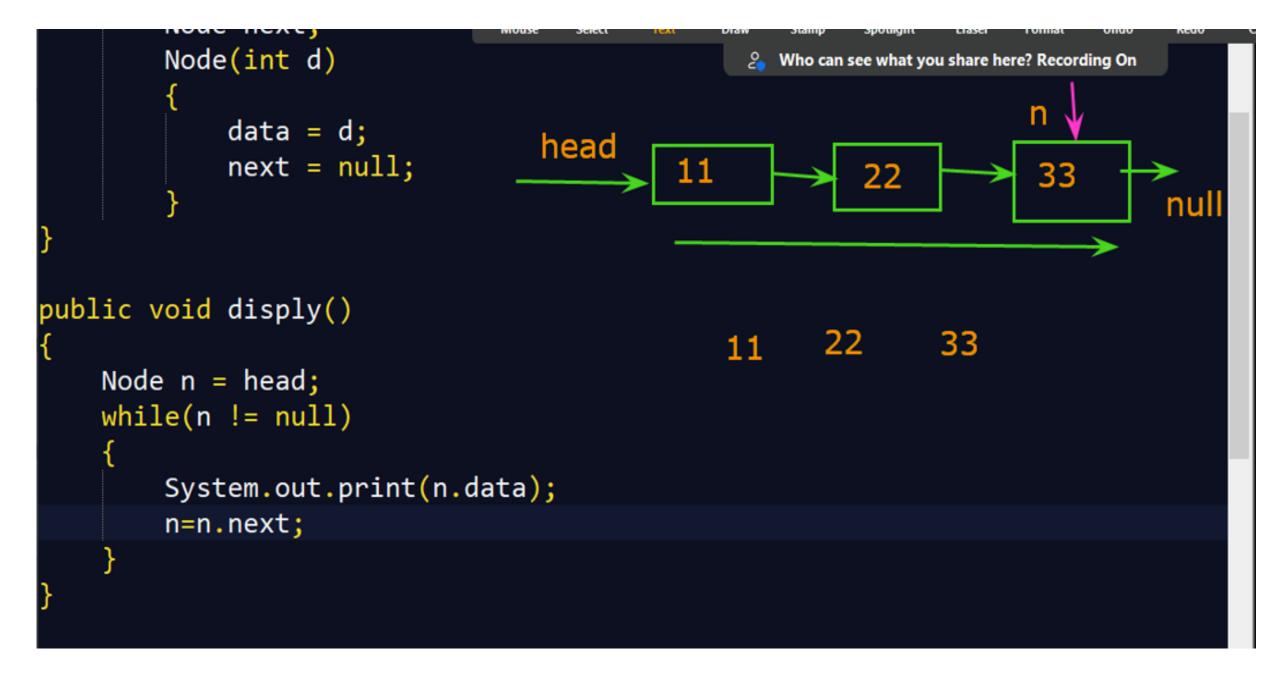


```
class Node
                                                   data
                                                          next
        int data;
        Node next;
        Node(int d)
            data = d;
            next = null;
```

```
Node next;
        Node(int d)
                                             starting point of List
            data = d;
                                                           next
                                                     11
            next = null;
                                            head
public static void main(String args[])
                                                                    null
                                           second
   List1 l1 = new List1();
   11.head = new Node(11);
   Node second = new Node(22);
   Node third = new Node(33);
```

```
class List1
Node head: =>start of Node
                                                        starting point of List
class Node
                     => create a new Node
       int data;
                                                                          next
       Node next;
                                                       head
       Node(int d)
           data = d;
           next = null;
                                                                ナミ 22
                                                      second
public static void main(String args[])
   List1 | 11 | = new List1();
   11.head = new Node(11);
   Node second = new Node(22);
   Node third = new Node(33);
                                                         third
   11.head next = second;
   second.next = third;
```

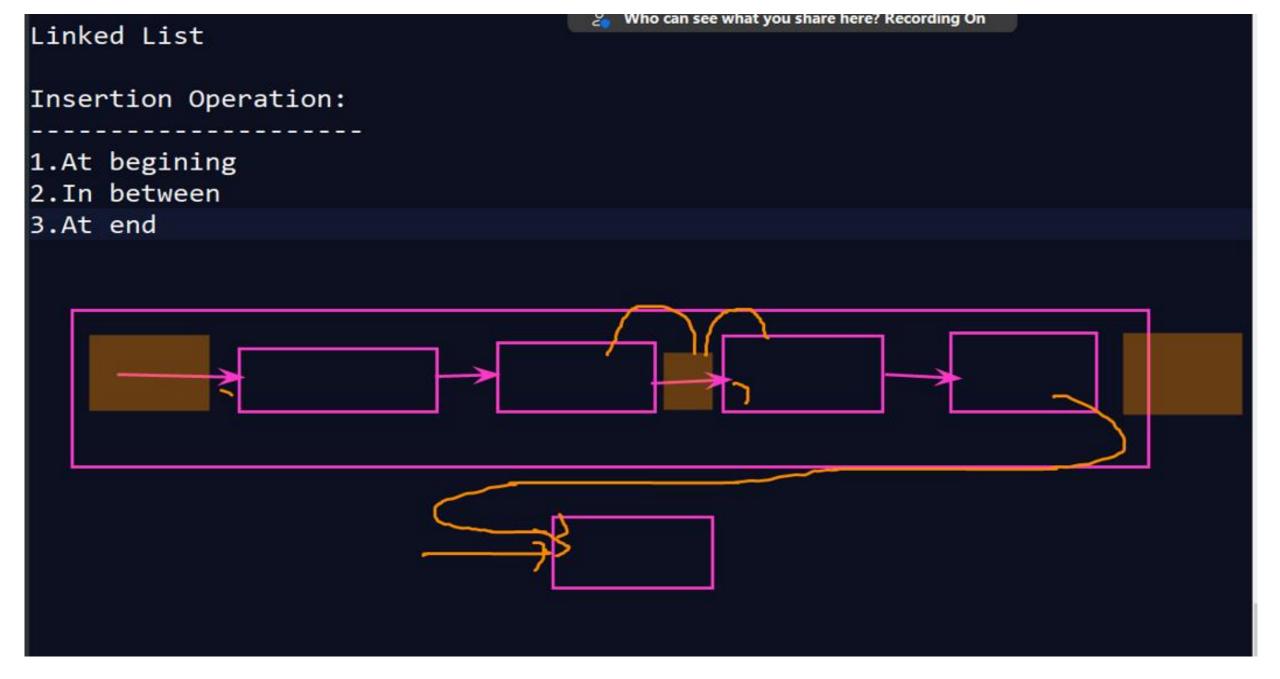
```
Node(int d)
                                                  Who can see what you share here? Recording On
            data = d;
            next = null;
                                           11
                                                                            nul
                                                            Kiran Wagh...
public void disply()
                                           head
                                           head.data=11
    Node n = head;
                                            head.next=connextion with 22
                                           n.data = 33
public static void main(String args[])
                                           n.next=null
    List2 11 = new List2();
                                               n=n.next
    11.head = new Node(11);
                                                   head=head.next
    Node second = new Node(22);
    Node third = new Node(33);
                                                    head=head.next.next
    11.head.next = second;
```

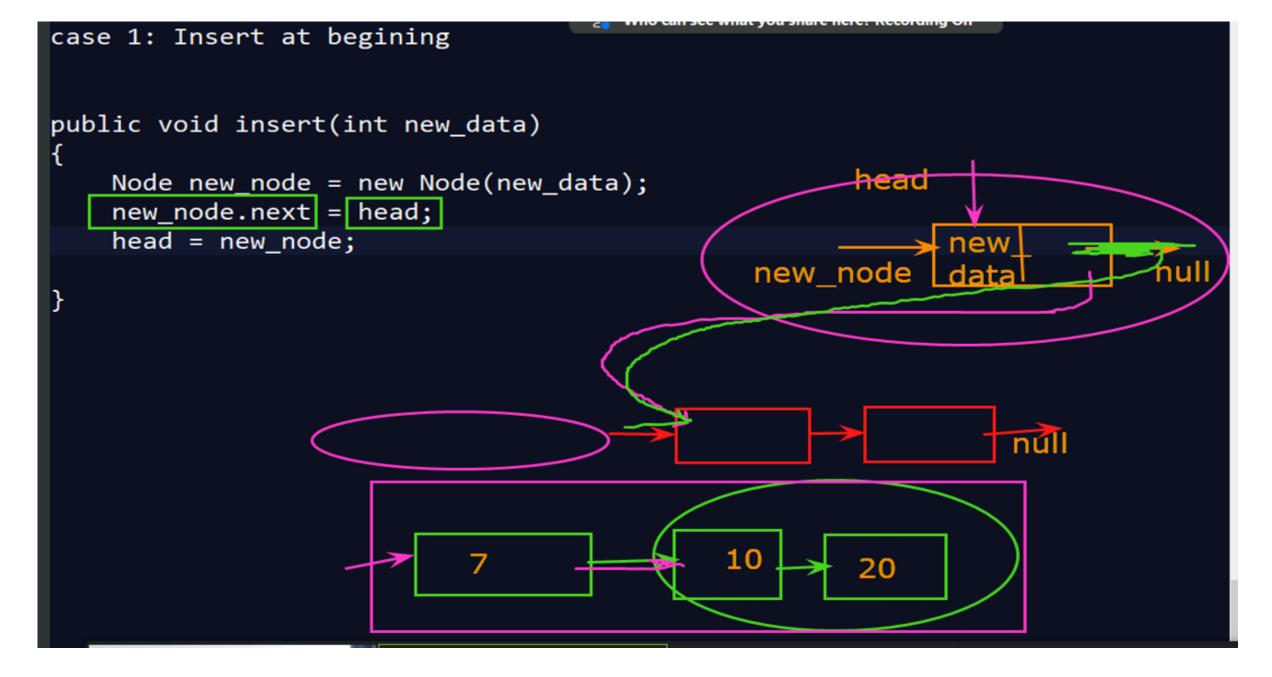


```
public static void main(String args[])
                                                  22
    List2 l1 = new List2();
                                                         33
   11.head = new Node(11);
   Node second = new Node(22);
   Node third = new Node(33);
   11.head.next = second;
    second.next = third;
   l1.display();
```

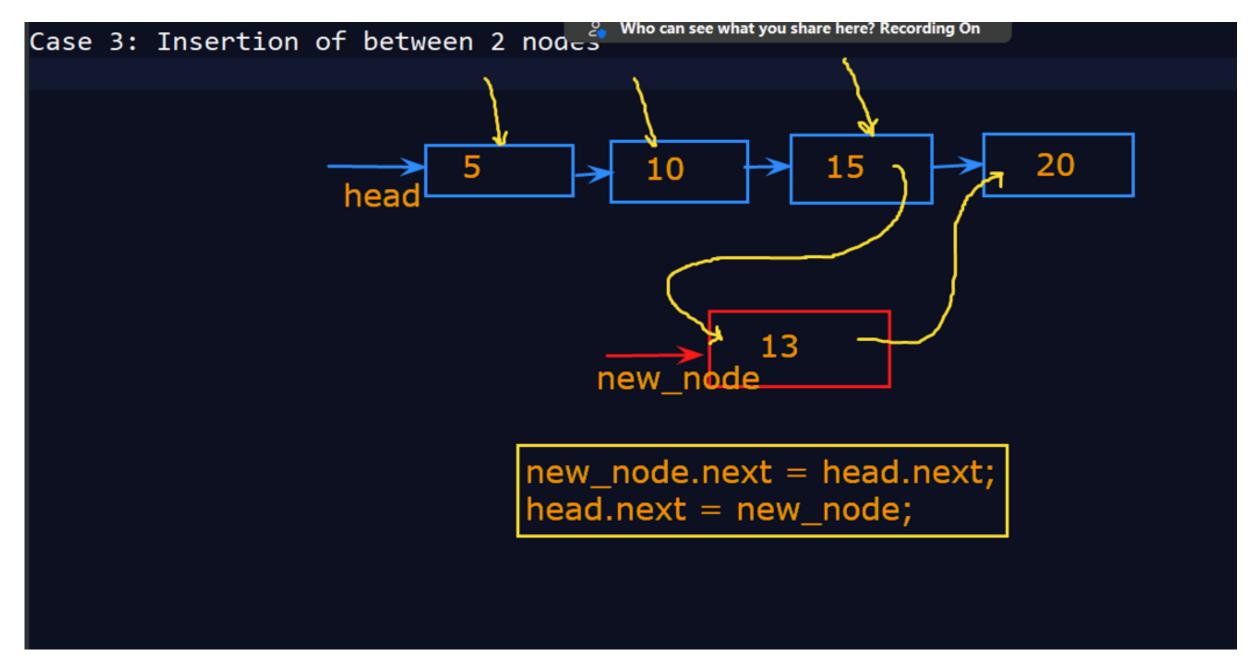
Basic Operations

- Following are the basic operations supported by a list.
 - 1. Insertion Adds an element at the beginning of the list.
 - 2. Deletion Deletes an element at the beginning of the list.
 - 3. Display Displays the complete list.
 - **4. Search** Searches an element using the given key.
 - 5. Delete Deletes an element using the given key.





```
Who can see what you share here? Recording On
Node new_node = new Node(new_aata);
if(head == null)
    head = new Node(new_data);
    //head = new_node;
                                         new_ned
                                                                     null
    return;
Node n = head;
while(n.next != null)
    n=n.next;
n.next=new_node;
return;
                                                    null
                                              head == null
```



```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
1 error
C:\Test>javac List3.java
C:\Test>java List3
11---->22---->33---->#
C:\Test>javac List3.java
C:\Test<del>>java L</del>
       ¥44----<del>×</del>11---->22---->33---->#
```

```
UDITE SEGLIC VOIS ................
                                          Who can see what you share here? Recording On
   List3 11 = new List3(); C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
                              1 error
   11.head = new Node(11);
   Node second = new Node(C:\Test>javac List3.java
   Node third = new Node(3)
                               C:\Test>java List3
                              11---->22---->#
   11.head.next = second; C:\Test>javac List3.java
   second.next = third;
                              C:\Test>java List3
                              55---->44---->11---->22---->33---->#
   11.insert(44);
                              C:\Test>javac List3.java
   11.insert(55);
   11.append(66);
                               55---->44---->11---->22---->33---->66---->88-
   11.append(88);
                               Ctest)
   l1.display();
```

```
public static void m C:\Test>javac List3.java
                        C:\Test>java List3
    List3 11 = new L^{11---->22---->33---->#
                        C:\Test>javac List3.java
    11.head = new No<sub>C:\Test>java List3</sub>
    Node second = ne|55---->44---->11---->22---->33---->#
    Node third = new C:\Test>javac List3.java
    C:\Test>java List3
11.head.next = $55....44-...>11.-..>22-...>33---->66---->#
    second.next = thc:\Test\Javac List3.java
    l1.insert(44); C:\Test>java List3
55--->99--->44--->11--->22--->33--->66--->#
    11.insert(55); C:\Test>
    11.append(66);
    11.append(88);
    11.insertAfter(11.head, 99);
    l1.display();
```

Thanks