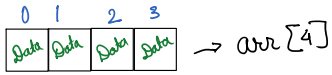


Array:
 → Homogeneous
 → Contiguous

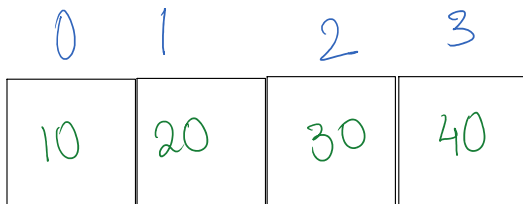
Yes



- Store data in a sequence
- Each memory location stores a data of the same type.
- Fixed size
- Requires lesser memory
- Access data in constant time
↳ n^{th} value $\Rightarrow (n-1)$ index

Manipulation

Insertion Deletion
└──────────┘
Comparatively slower.

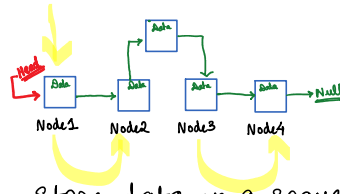


→ arr[4]

↳ Insert 90 at 3rd position

1. allocate sufficient memory

LinkedList



- Store data in a sequence.
- Each memory location can store data of different type
- Dynamic memory allocation
↳ flexible size
- requires more memory comparatively
- Access of data happens in Linear Time
↳ to Access data in the N^{th} node, $(n-1)$ nodes need to be traversed
- Manipulation
 → Insertion
 → deletion } of data at any Posⁿ is faster.

size
↓

$arr[2] = 90$

0	1	2	3	4
10	20	90	30	40

2. copy values from original array to new array

~~1~~