

Introduction To LinkedList & Traversal [Day 13]

07 October 2024 15:52

Introduction To LinkedList & Traversal [Day 13]

Array



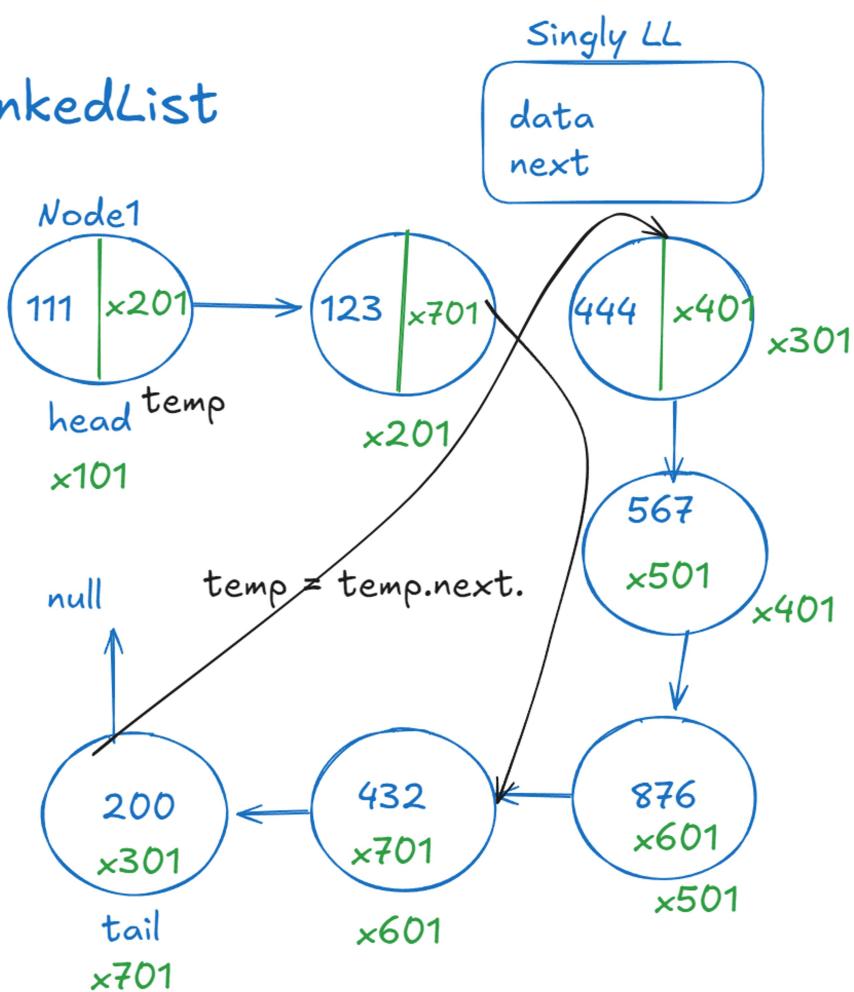
Limitation :

1. Fixed Size.

2. If I wanted to add or remove element in between
Time Complexity : $O(N)$

3. Memory Waste : `int[] arr = new int[1000]`.
--> 200

LinkedList



x701

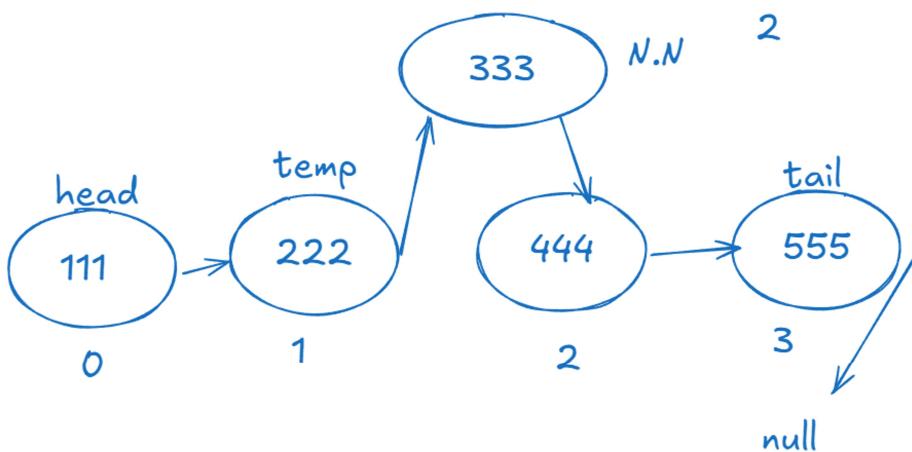
temp

111 --> 123 --> 432 --> 200 --> null

```
while (temp != null){  
    } temp = temp.next.
```

```
for(int i = 0 ; i < arr.length ; i++){
```

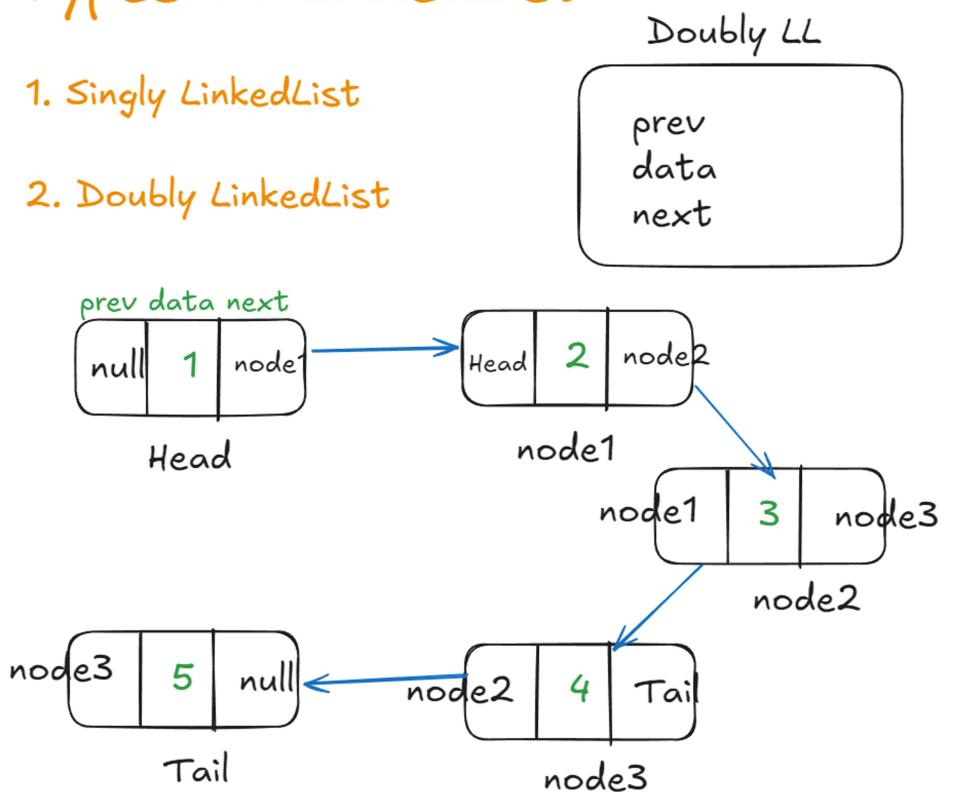
```
}
```



Types Of LinkedList

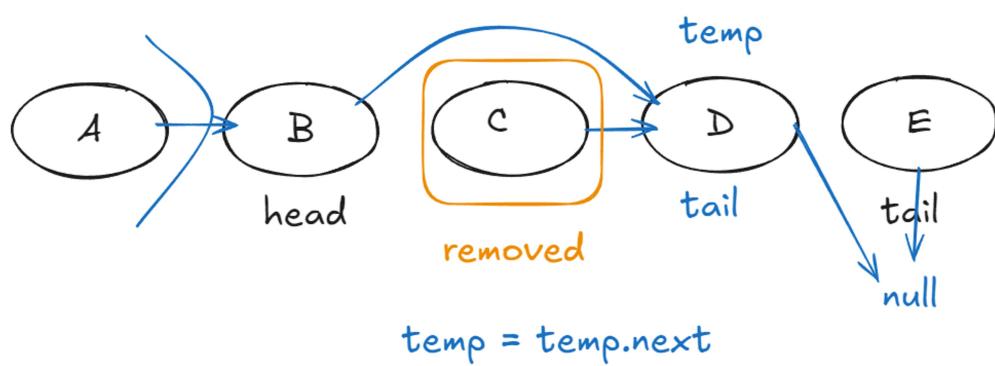
1. Singly LinkedList

2. Doubly LinkedList



3. Circular LinkedList

Remove An Element in LL.



$\text{temp.next.next} == \text{null}$

```
import java.util.*;
public class LinkedListExample {
```

Mango

```

import java.util.*;
public class LinkedListExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LinkedList<String> list = new LinkedList<>();

        //1. Adding Element in a LinkedList
        list.add("Apple");
        list.add("Banana");
        list.add("Orange");
        System.out.print("LinkedList : " + list);
        System.out.println();
    }
}

```

```

// 2. Adding elements at specific position.
list.addFirst("Mango");
System.out.print("LinkedList : " + list);
System.out.println();
list.addLast("Grapes");
System.out.print("LinkedList : " + list);
System.out.println();
list.add(2 , "Pineapple");
System.out.print("LinkedList : " + list);
System.out.println();

```

```

//3. Accessing elements :
System.out.println(list.getFirst());
System.out.println(list.getLast());
System.out.println(list.get(3));

```

```

//4. Removing Element
list.removeFirst();
System.out.print("LinkedList : " + list);
System.out.println();
list.removeLast();
System.out.print("LinkedList : " + list);
System.out.println();
list.remove(3);
System.out.print("LinkedList : " + list);
System.out.println();

```

```

//5. Check if LL contain element or not
System.out.println(list.contains("Banana"));
System.out.println(list.contains("Mango"));

```

```

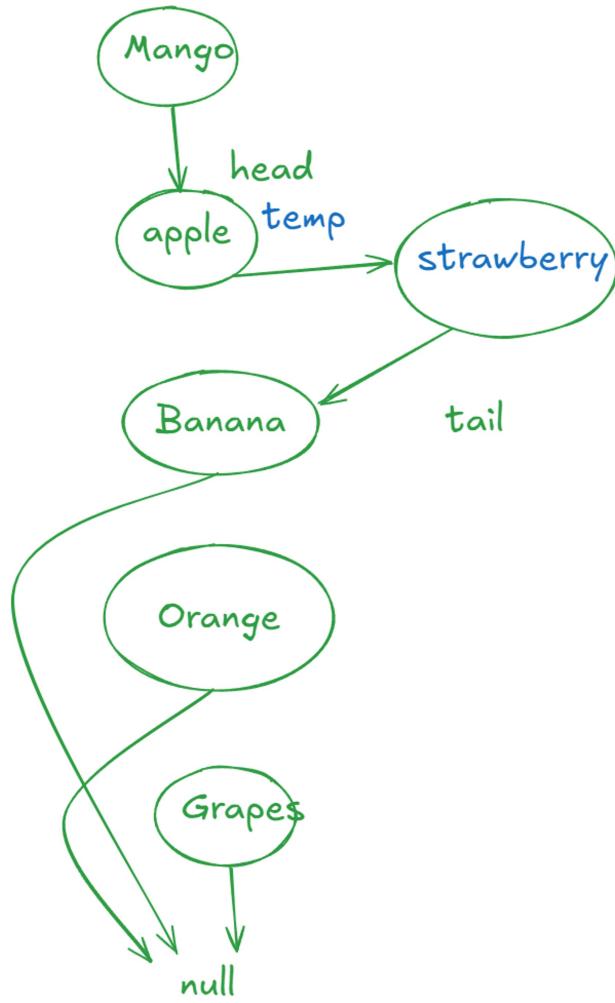
//6. Updating the element :
System.out.println(list.set(1,"Strawberry"));
System.out.print("LinkedList : " + list);
System.out.println();

```

```

//7. Iterating through the LL
for(String fruit : list){
    System.out.println(fruit);
}

```



```

for(String fruit : list){
    System.out.println(fruit);
}

//8. Using Iterator
Iterator<String> iterator = list.iterator();
while(iterator.hasNext()){
    System.out.println(iterator.next());
}
System.out.println(list.size());

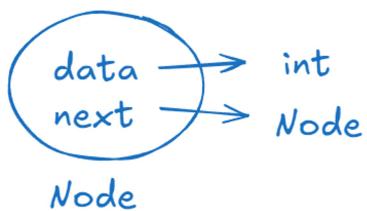
// 9. Clearing the linkedlist
list.clear();
System.out.print("LinkedList : " + list);
System.out.println();

//10. isEmpty :
System.out.println(list.isEmpty());

// 11. Size of LL:
System.out.println(list.size());
}
}

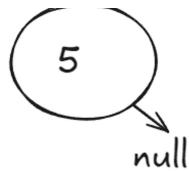
```

Implementation of a LinkedList



Create a node of data = 5.



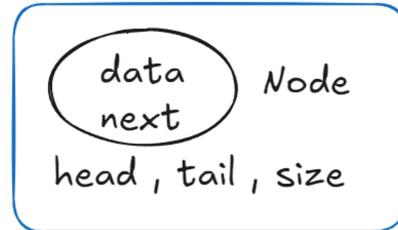


```
public class SinglyLinkedList {
    private static class Node{
        int data;
        Node next;

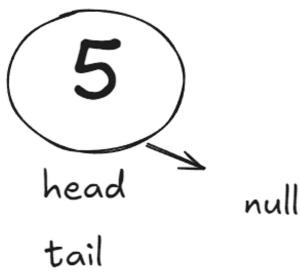
        Node(int data){
            this.data = data;
            this.next = null;
        }
    }

    private Node head;
    private Node tail;
    private int size;
}
```

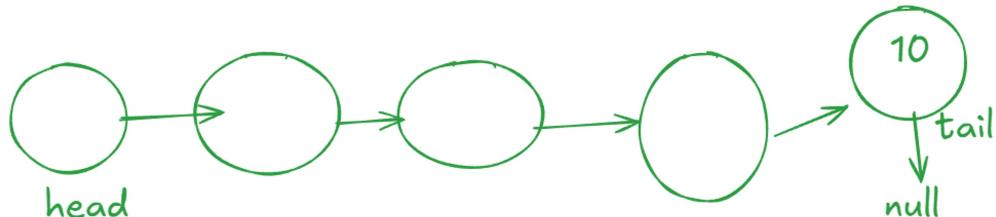
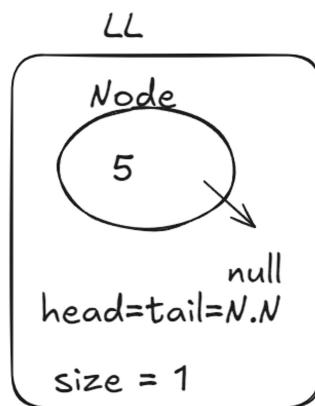
LL



Inserting At End



LL is Empty



$\text{tail}.next = \text{new Node},$
 $\text{tail} = \text{newNode}$

$\text{size}++$

```

public class SinglyLinkedList {
    private static class Node{
        int data;
        Node next;

        Node(int data){
            this.data = data;
            this.next = null;
        }
    }

    private Node head;
    private Node tail;
    private int size;
    public SinglyLinkedList(){
        head = null;
        tail = null;
        size = 0;
    }

    public void insertAtEnd(int data){
        Node newNode = new Node(data);
        if(head == null){

```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    SinglyLinkedList list = new SinglyLinkedList();
    list.insertAtEnd(data:5);
    list.insertAtEnd(data:10);
}

```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    SinglyLinkedList list = new SinglyLinkedList();
    list.insertAtEnd(data:5);
    list.insertAtEnd(data:10);
    System.out.println(head);
    System.out.println(head.data);
    System.out.println(tail);
    System.out.println(head.next);
    System.out.println(tail.data);
}

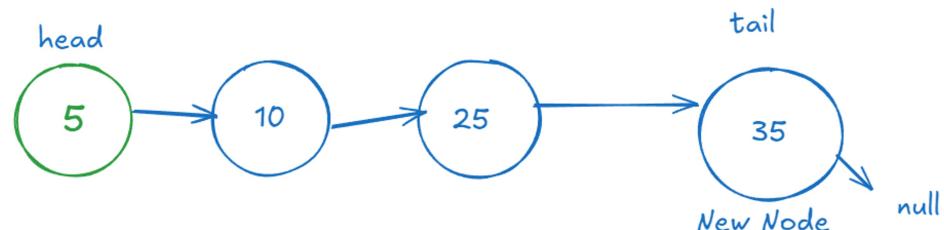
```

```

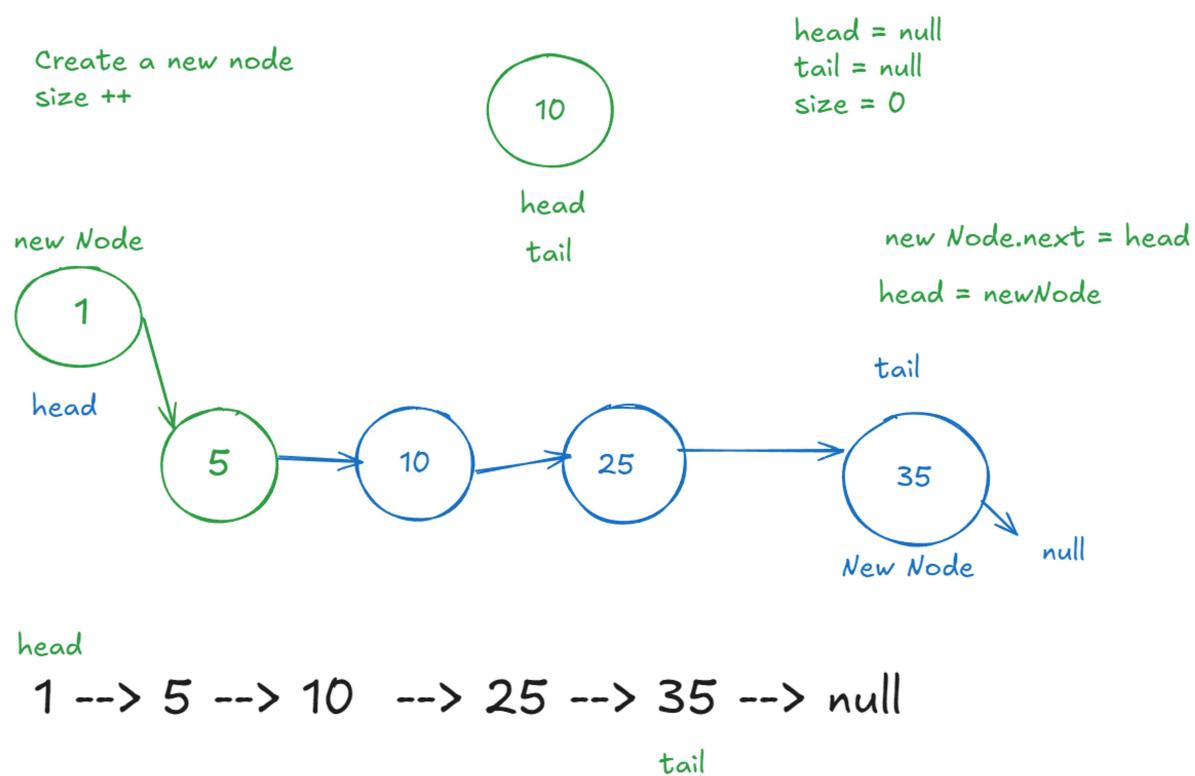
List
SinglyLinkedList$Node@5acf9800
5
SinglyLinkedList$Node@4617c264
SinglyLinkedList$Node@4617c264
10

```

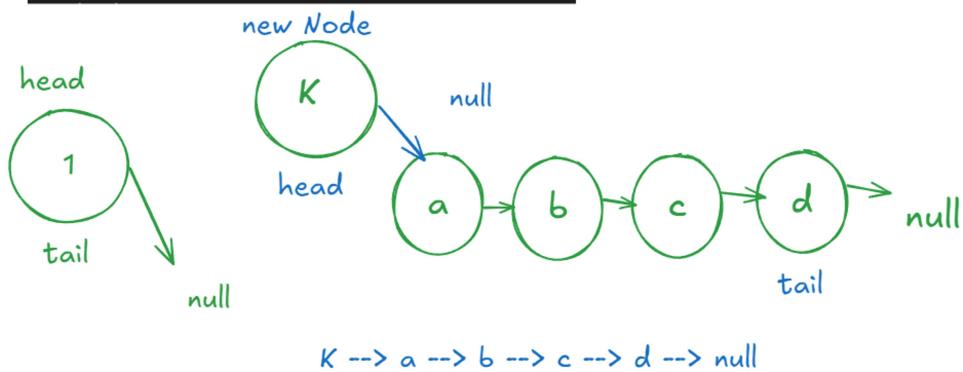
because `head.next == tail`



Insert At Beginning :



```
public void insertAtBeginning(int data){
    Node newNode = new Node(data);
    if(head == null){
        head = newNode;
        tail = newNode;
    }else{
        newNode.next = head;
        head = newNode;
    }
    size++;
}
```



Insert a new Node At random index in LinkedList

1. Insert at idx -- 0 : `InsertAtBeginning(data)`



2. Insert at idx -- size : `InsertAtEnd(data)`

Insert a new Node At random index in LinkedList

1. Insert at idx == 0 : InsertAtBeginning(data)



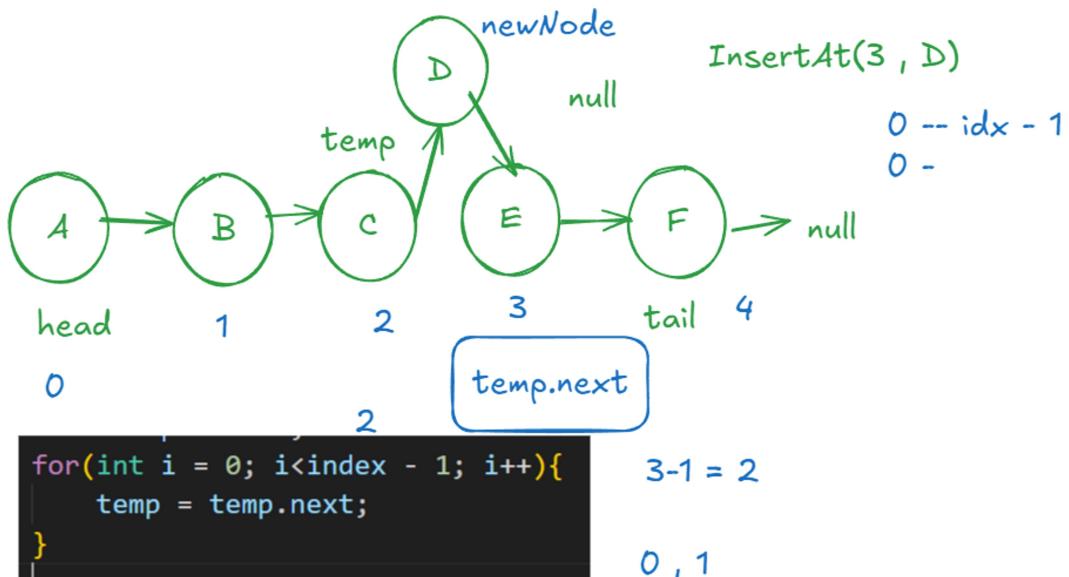
head
tail

2. Insert at idx == size : InsertAtEnd(data)

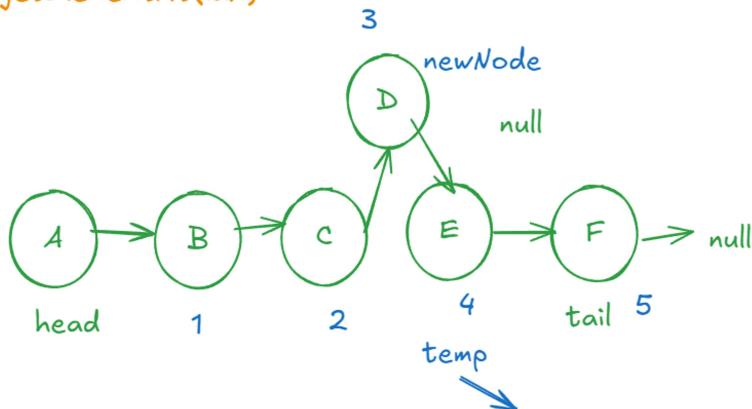
3. idx < 0 || idx > size -> throw error.

4. Random Index between head & tail

-- idx - 1 :::: connecting the addresses.



getElementAt(idx)





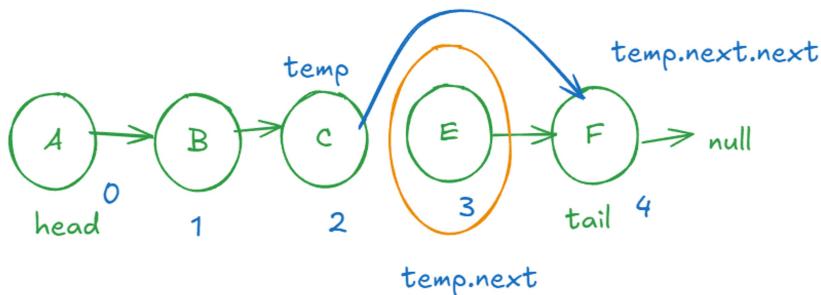
```
public int getElementAt(int index){
    if(index < 0 || index > size){
        throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("Index Invalid");
    }
    Node temp = head;
    for(int i = 0 ; i < index; i++){
        temp = temp.next;
    }
    return temp.data;
}
```

```
public void display(){
    Node temp = head;
    while(temp!= null){
        System.out.print(temp.data + " ");
        temp = temp.next;
    }
    System.out.println("null");
}
```

Find the length of the LinkedList

LL
Node ,
head ,
tail
size

DeleteAt(idx)



Change Status

Completed

Attendance Code: 33E4007E