

Linked Lists

Linked List Data Structure

A `linked list` is a data structure that consists of a list of `nodes`. Each node contains data and a link to the next node. As shown below, you can implement a `LinkedList` class in Python, utilizing a Python implementation of the `Node` class.

```
class LinkedList:
    def __init__(self, value=None):
        self.head_node = Node(value)

    def get_head_node(self):
        return self.head_node

    def insert_beginning(self, new_value):
        new_node = Node(new_value)

        new_node.set_next_node(self.head_node)
        self.head_node = new_node

    def stringify_list(self):
        string_list = ""
        current_node = self.get_head_node()
        while current_node:
            if current_node.get_value() !=
None:
                string_list +=
str(current_node.get_value()) + "\n"
                current_node =
current_node.get_next_node()
            return string_list

    def remove_node(self, value_to_remove):
        current_node = self.get_head_node()
        if current_node.get_value() ==
value_to_remove:
            self.head_node =
current_node.get_next_node()
        else:
            while current_node:
                next_node =
current_node.get_next_node()
                if next_node.get_value() ==
value_to_remove:
                    current_node.set_next_node(next_node.get_
```

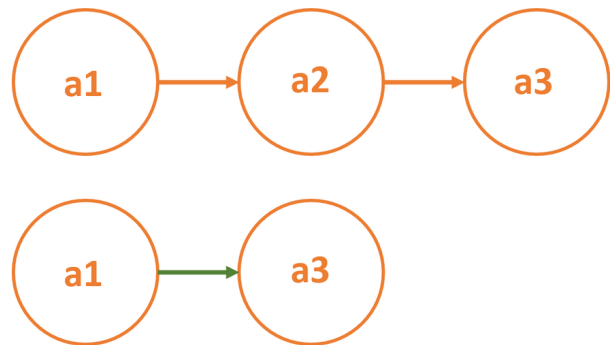
```

next_node())
    current_node = None
else:
    current_node = next_node

```

Removing a node from the middle of a linked list

When removing a node from the middle of a linked list, it is necessary to adjust the link on the previous node so that it points to the following node. In the given illustration, the node `a1` must point to the node `a3` if the node `a2` is removed from the linked list.

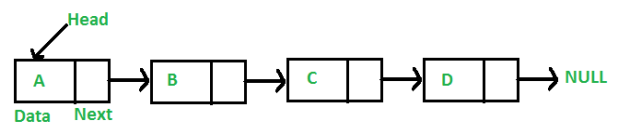


Linked List data structure

A **linked list** is a linear data structure where elements are not stored at contiguous location. Instead the elements are linked using pointers.

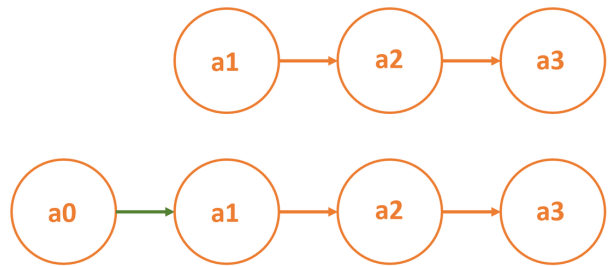
In a linked list data is stored in nodes and each node is linked to the next and, optionally, to the previous. Each node in a list consists of the following parts:

1. data
2. A pointer (Or reference) to the next node
3. Optionally, a pointer to the previous node



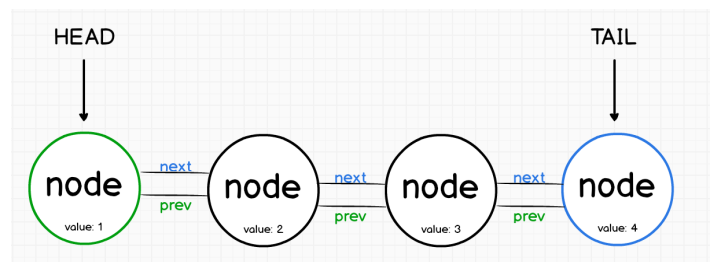
Adding a new head node in a linked list

When adding a new node to the start of a linked list, it is necessary to maintain the list by giving the new head node a link to the current head node. For instance, to add a new node `a0` to the beginning of the linked list, `a0` should point to `a1`.



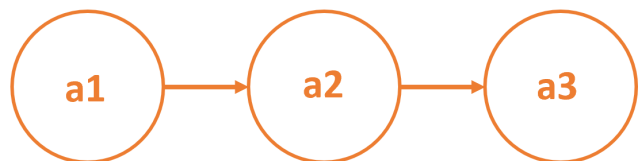
The Head Node in Linked Lists

The first node in a linked list is called the head node. If the linked list is empty, then the value of the head node is **NULL**.



Implementing a linked list

A linked list exposes the ability to traverse the list from one node to another node. The starting node is considered the head node from where the list can be traversed.



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