Introduction to Linked Lists

Linked List is a very commonly used linear data structure which consists of group of **nodes** in a sequence.

Each node holds its own **data** and the **address of the next node** hence forming a chain like structure.

Linked Lists are used to create trees and graphs.



Advantages of Linked Lists

- They are a dynamic in nature which allocates the memory when required.
- Insertion and deletion operations can be easily implemented.
- Stacks and queues can be easily executed.
- Linked List reduces the access time.

Disadvantages of Linked Lists

- The memory is wasted as pointers require extra memory for storage.
- No element can be accessed randomly; it has to access each node sequentially.
- Reverse Traversing is difficult in linked list.

Applications of Linked Lists

- Linked lists are used to implement stacks, queues, graphs, etc.
- Linked lists let you insert elements at the beginning and end of the list.
- In Linked Lists we don't need to know the size in advance.

Types of Linked Lists

There are 3 different implementations of Linked List available, they are:

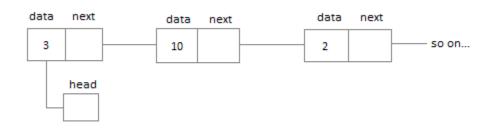
- 1. Singly Linked List
- 2. Doubly Linked List
- 3. Circular Linked List

Let's know more about them and how they are different from each other.

Singly Linked List

Singly linked lists contain nodes which have a **data** part as well as an **address part** i.e. next, which points to the next node in the sequence of nodes.

The operations we can perform on singly linked lists are insertion, deletion and traversal.



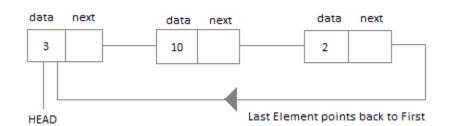
Doubly Linked List

In a doubly linked list, each node contains a **data** part and two addresses, one for the **previous** node and one for the **next** node.



Circular Linked List

In circular linked list the last node of the list holds the address of the first node hence forming a circular chain.



We will learn about all the 3 types of linked list, one by one, in the next tutorials. So click on **Next** button, let's learn more about linked lists.