

LINKED LIST

AIM:

To create a single linked list that will create,insert using struct.

ALGORITHM:

- Include the required header files stdio.h and stdlib.h.
- Define a structure LinkedList with members data and next.
- Declare functions for node creation, front insertion, back insertion, and list display.
- Read an integer value from the user to create the head node.
- Allocate memory dynamically using malloc for the head node.
- Store the input value in the data field and set next to NULL.
- Display the linked list.
- Read a value from the user for insertion at the front.
- Create a new node and link it before the head node.
- Update the head pointer to the new node.
- Display the updated linked list.
- Read a value from the user for insertion at the back.
- Traverse the linked list until the last node is reached.
- Link the new node to the end of the list.
- Display the final linked list.

PROGRAM:

```
/*
*  Linked List Implementation in C
*  Author    : MUTHUGANESH S
*  Date      : 18/01/2026
*  Filename  : LinkedList.c
*  retval    : void
*/
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct LinkedList
{
    int data;
    struct LinkedList* next;
```

```

};

struct LinkedList* CreateNewNode(int Data);
void InsertFront(struct LinkedList** Head, int Data);
void InsertBack(struct LinkedList** Head, int Data);
void PrintList(struct LinkedList* Head);

int main(void){
    int Value;

    printf("Enter the value to create linked list: ");
    scanf("%d",&Value);

    // Create the head node using the function
    struct LinkedList* Head=CreateNewNode(Value);
    PrintList(Head);

    // Insert a new node at the front
    printf("\nEnter the value to insert at front: ");
    scanf("%d",&Value);

    InsertFront(&Head,Value);
    PrintList(Head);

    // Insert a new node at the back
    printf("\nEnter the value to insert at back: ");
    scanf("%d",&Value);

    InsertBack(&Head,Value);

    // Print the linked list
    PrintList(Head);
}

// Function to create a new node
struct LinkedList* CreateNewNode(int Data){

    struct LinkedList* NewNode = (struct LinkedList*)malloc(sizeof(struct
LinkedList));

    NewNode->data = Data;
    NewNode->next = NULL;

    return NewNode;
}

// Insert a new node at the front of the linked list
void InsertFront(struct LinkedList** Head, int Data){

    struct LinkedList* NewNode = CreateNewNode(Data);

    NewNode->next = *Head;
    *Head = NewNode;
}

```

```

// Insert a new node at the back of the linked list
void InsertBack(struct LinkedList** Head, int Data){
    struct LinkedList* NewNode = CreateNewNode(Data);

    if (*Head == NULL) {
        *Head = NewNode;
        return;
    }
    struct LinkedList* Temp = *Head;

    while (Temp->next != NULL) {
        Temp = Temp->next;
    }
    Temp->next = NewNode;
}

// Function to print the linked list
void PrintList(struct LinkedList* Head){

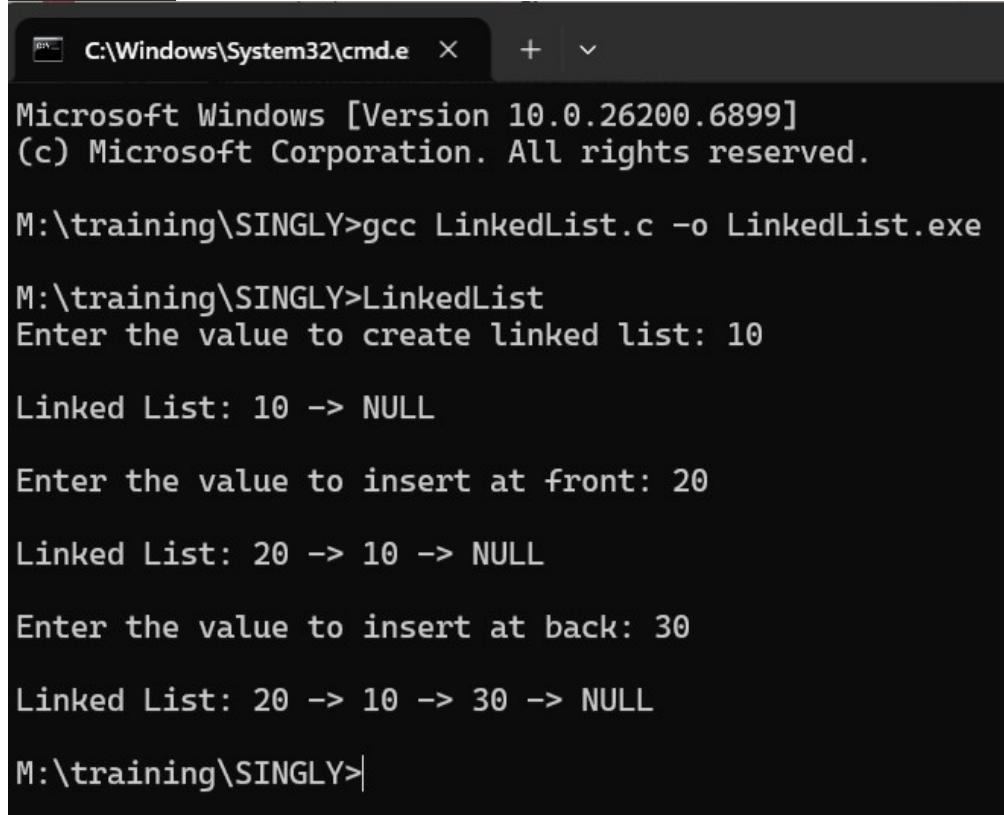
    struct LinkedList* Temp = Head;

    printf("\nLinked List: ");

    while (Temp != NULL) {
        printf("%d -> ", Temp->data);
        Temp = Temp->next;
    }
    printf("NULL\n");
}

```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window with the following text output:

```

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.e  X  +  ~

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.6899]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

M:\training\SINGLY>gcc LinkedList.c -o LinkedList.exe

M:\training\SINGLY>LinkedList
Enter the value to create linked list: 10

Linked List: 10 -> NULL

Enter the value to insert at front: 20

Linked List: 20 -> 10 -> NULL

Enter the value to insert at back: 30

Linked List: 20 -> 10 -> 30 -> NULL

M:\training\SINGLY>

```