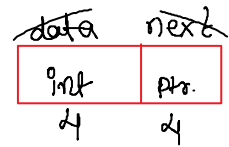


Linked List: is collection of specially designed element call as node.

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Node is element of linked list which can have at least 2 members

1. Data
2. Address of another element



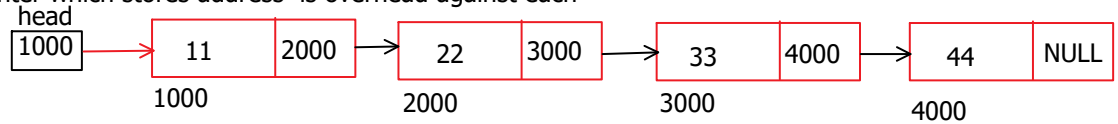
Advantages:

1. Optimized usage of memory
2. Size(no.of elements) of linked list can be increased or decreased at runtime

Int arr[4] = 16

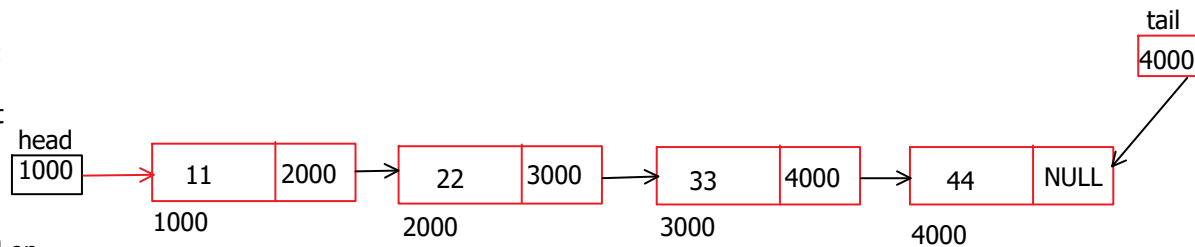
Disadvantages:

1. In case of linkedlist each node maintains address of another element. So memory given for that pointer which stores address is overhead against each node
2. Traversal is combersome



Types of Linked List:

1. Singly Linear Linked List
2. Singly Circular Linked List
3. Doubly Linear Linked List
4. Doubly Circular LinkedList

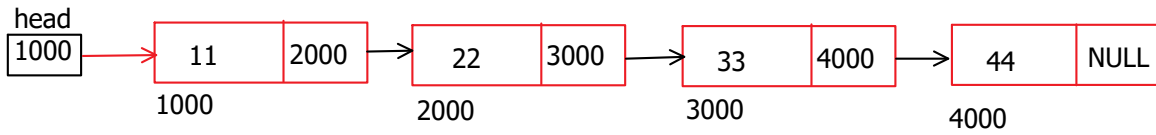


Operations can be performed on Linked List

1. Addatfirst,addatlast,addatpos
2. Delfirst,dellast,delfrompos
3. Traverse
4. Reverse
5. Merge
6. Sort
7. Etc.

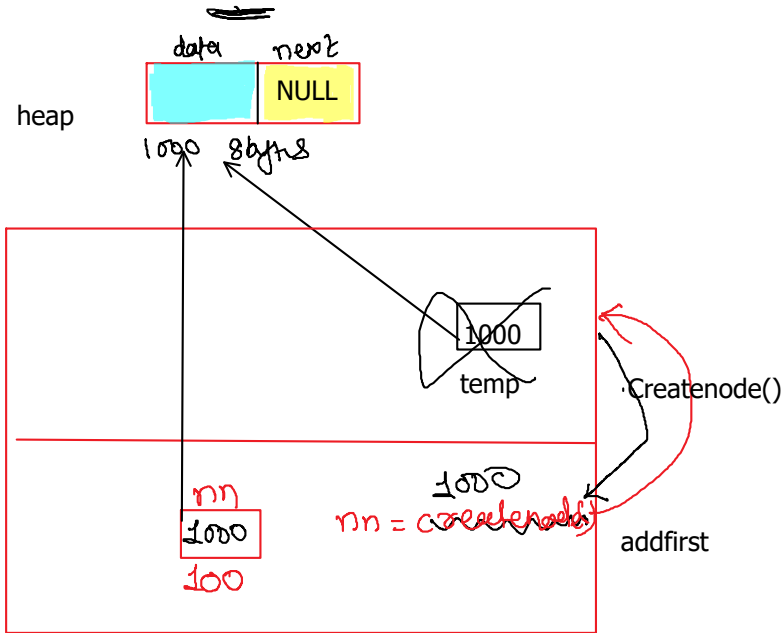
```
struct node
{
    int data;
    struct node *next;
};
```

Self referential structure is a structure which has atleast one member as pointer which points self type in which it is declared

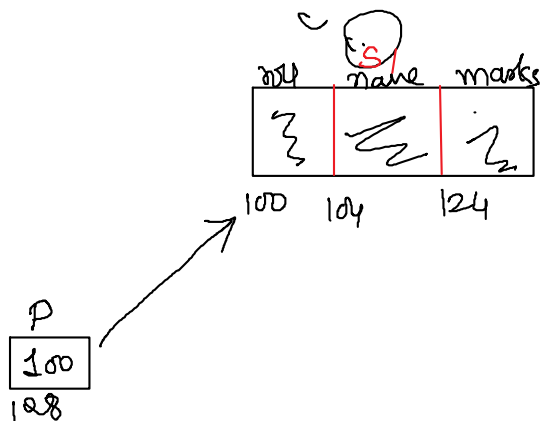


```

node_t * create_node()
{
    node_t *temp;
    temp = (node_t *)malloc(sizeof(node_t));
    temp->next = NULL;
    return temp;
}
  
```



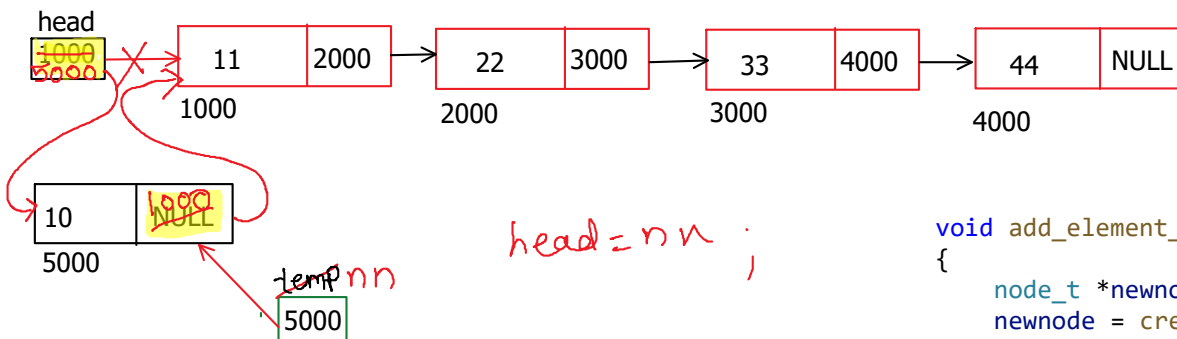
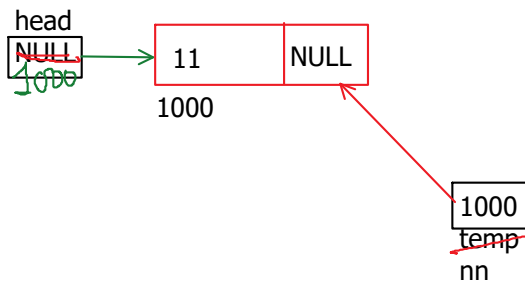
$temp \rightarrow data$
 $temp \rightarrow next$ $(temp) \rightarrow next$
 $int *$ address of int
 $node_t *$ address of node



struct Student *p;
 p = &s1

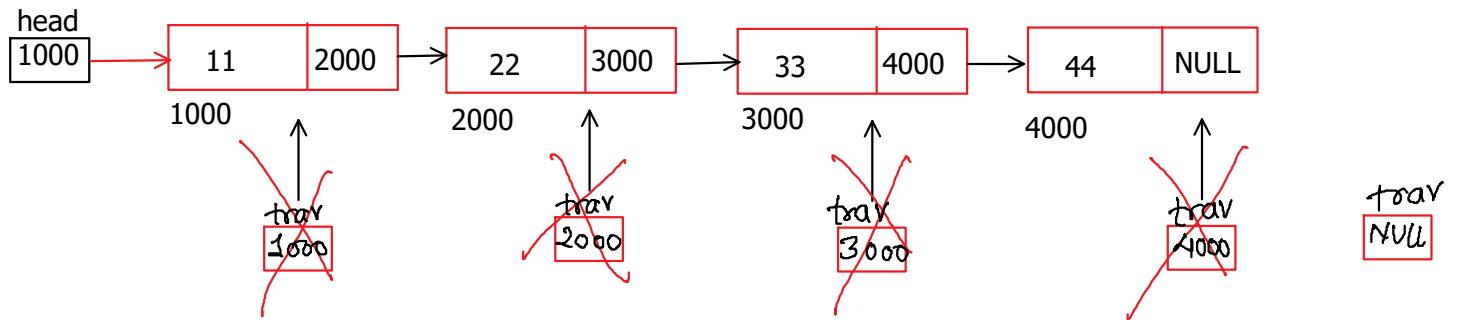
s1.rollno
 s1.sname

p->rollno
 p->sname
 p->marks



head = nn ;

```
void add_element_at_first(int *p)
{
    node_t *newnode;
    newnode = create_node();
    newnode->data = *p;
    if(head == NULL)
        head = newnode;
    else //3.2 if list is ready
    {
        newnode->next = head;
        head = newnode;
    } //3.2.1. attach node
}
```

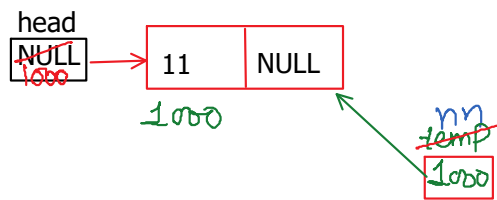
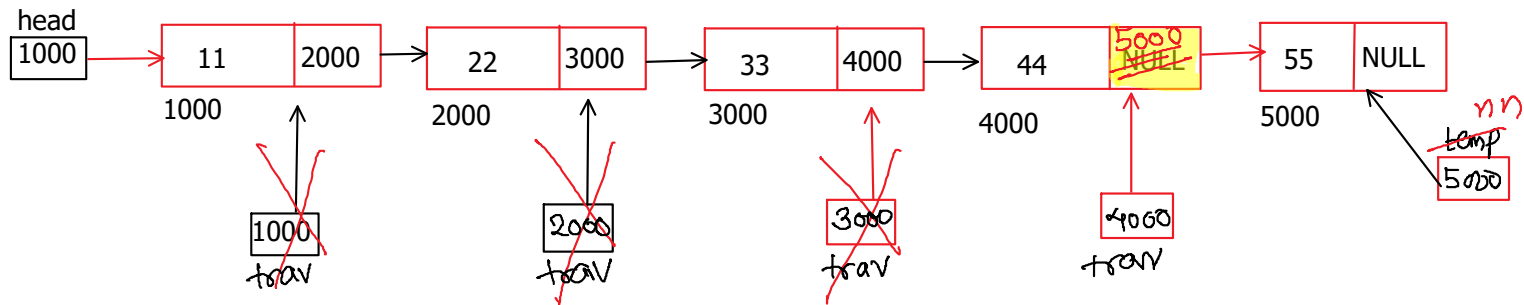


11 → 22 → 33 → 44

```
node_t *trav = head;

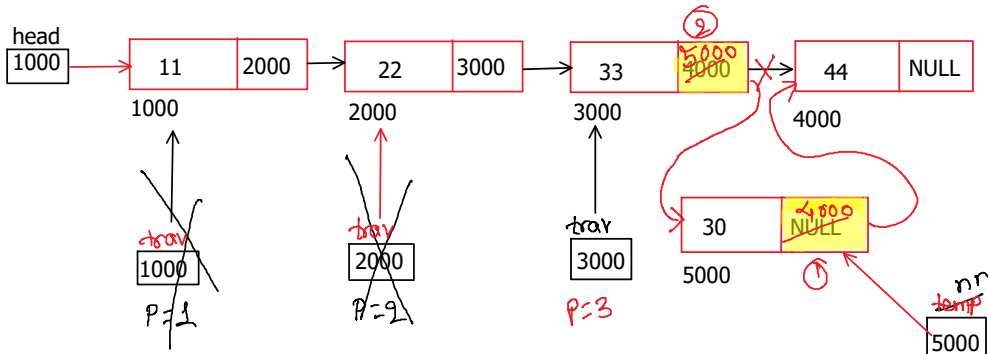
while(trav!=NULL)
{
    printf("%d -->", trav->data);
    trav = trav->next;
}
```

$trav \rightarrow next = nn$

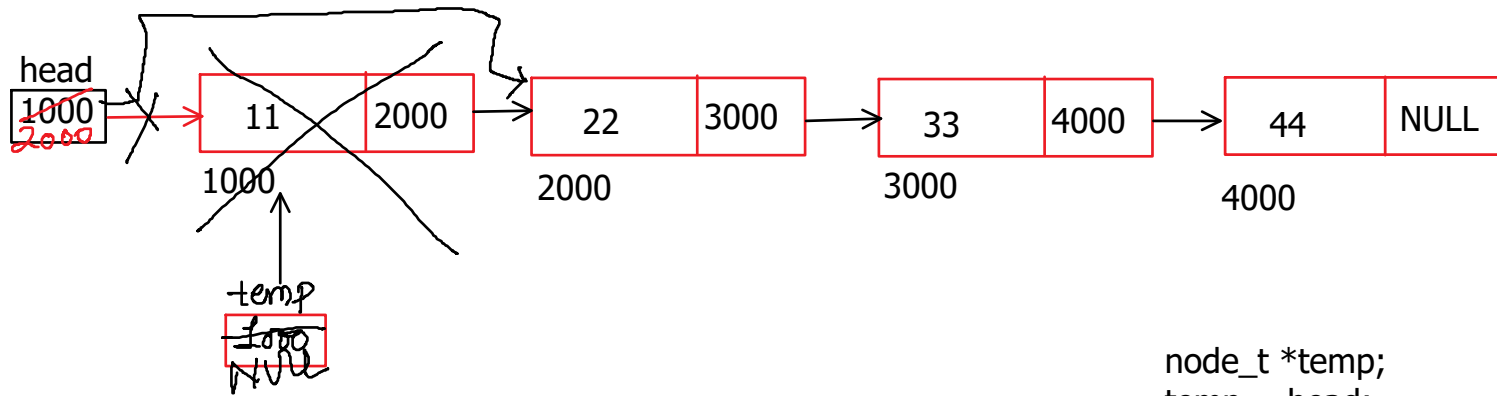


```
void add_element_at_last(int *p)
{
    node_t *newnode,*trav;
    newnode = create_node();
    newnode->data = *p;
    //3. attach node in collection/list
    if(head == NULL)
        head = newnode;
    else
    {
        trav=head;
        while(trav->next!=NULL)
        {
            trav=trav->next;
        }
        trav->next = newnode;
    }
}
```

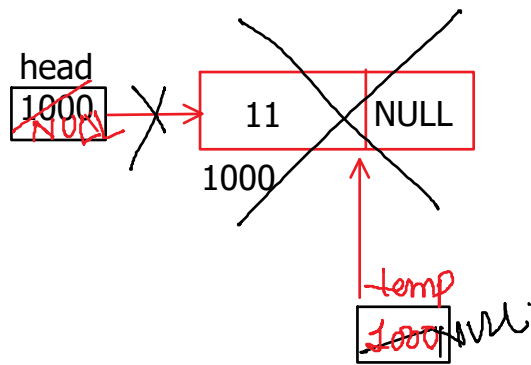
POS=4

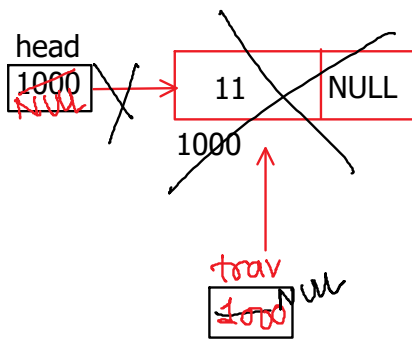
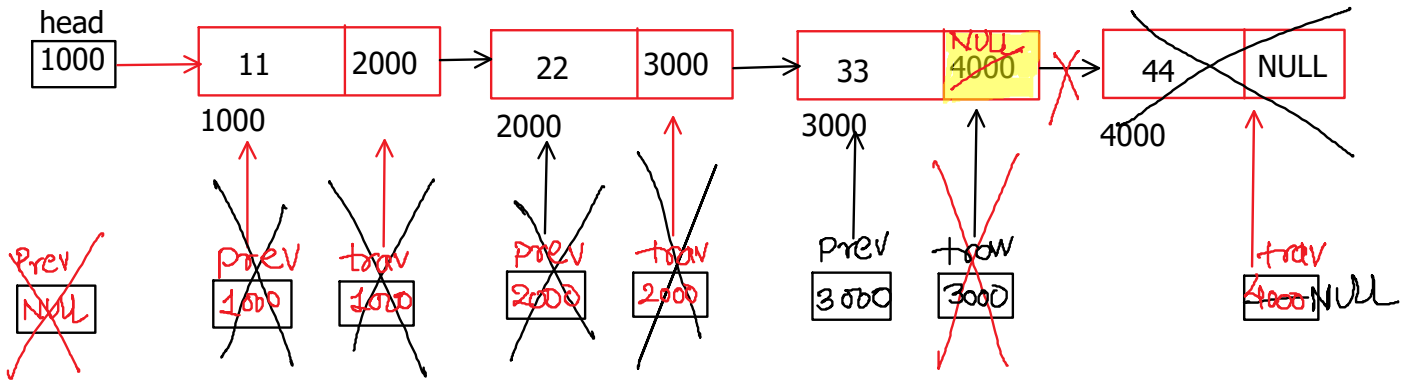


```
void add_element_at_pos(int *p, int pos)
{
    node_t *newnode, *trav;
    int p;
    if(pos == 1)
        add_element_at_first(p);
    else if(pos == size()+1)
        add_element_at_last(p);
    else
    {
        newnode = create_node();
        newnode->data = *p;
        trav = head;
        p = 1;
        while(p < pos-1)
        {
            3 < 3
            trav = trav->next;
            p++;
        }
        newnode->next = trav->next;
        trav->next = newnode;
    }
}
```



```
node_t *temp;  
temp = head;  
* head=head->next;  
free(temp);  
temp=NULL;
```



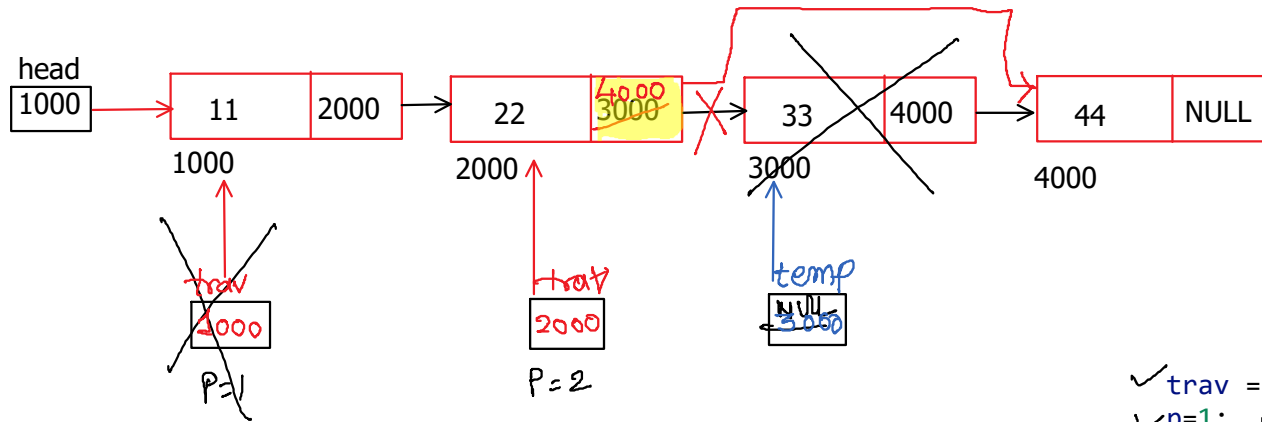


```

trav=head;
If(head->next==NULL)
    Head=NULL;
Else
{
    while(trav->next!=NULL)
    {
        prev = trav;
        trav=trav->next;
    }
    prev->next=NULL;
}
→ free(trav);
trav=NULL;
    
```


pos = 3

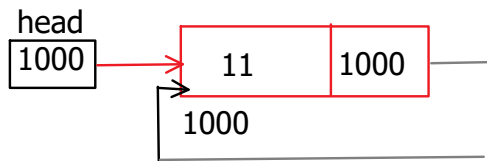
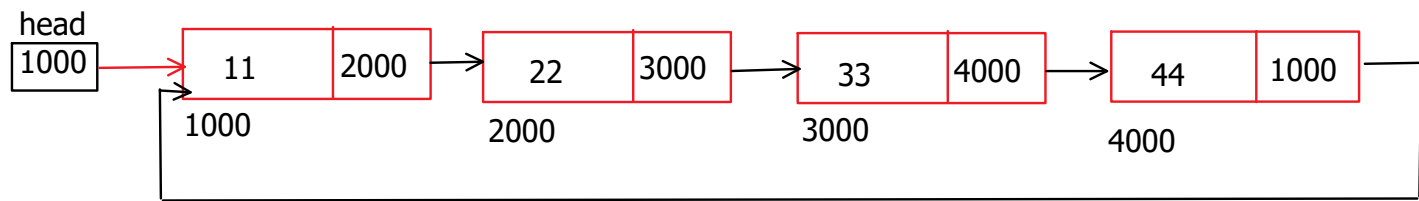
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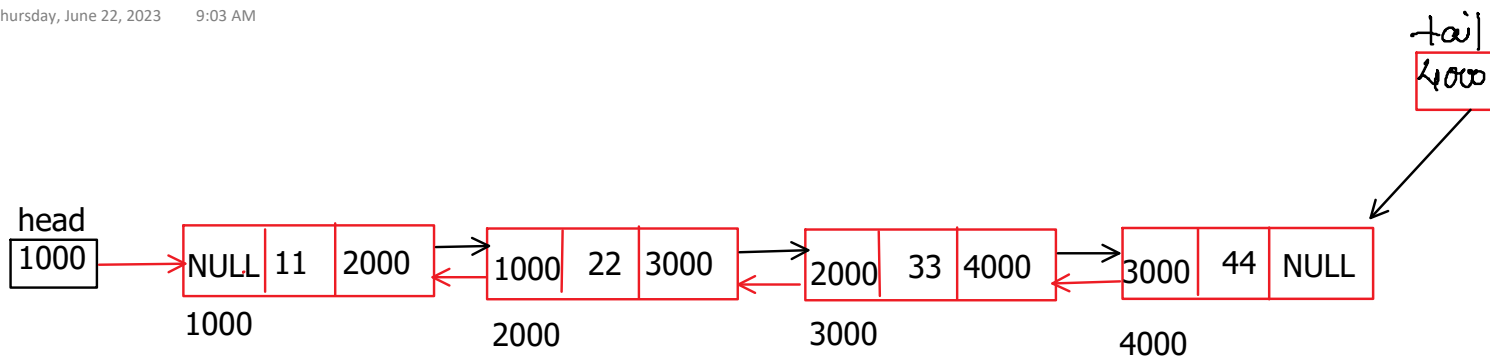


```

✓ trav = head;
✓ p=1; 2 < 2
while(p < pos-1)
{
    trav=trav->next;
    p++;
}
temp = trav->next;
trav->next=temp->next;
free(temp);
temp=NULL;

```





```
struct node
{
    struct node *prev;
    int data;
    struct node *next;
};
```

