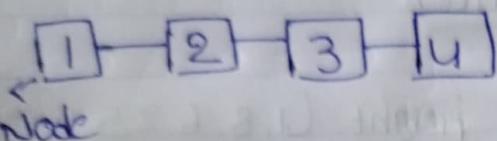
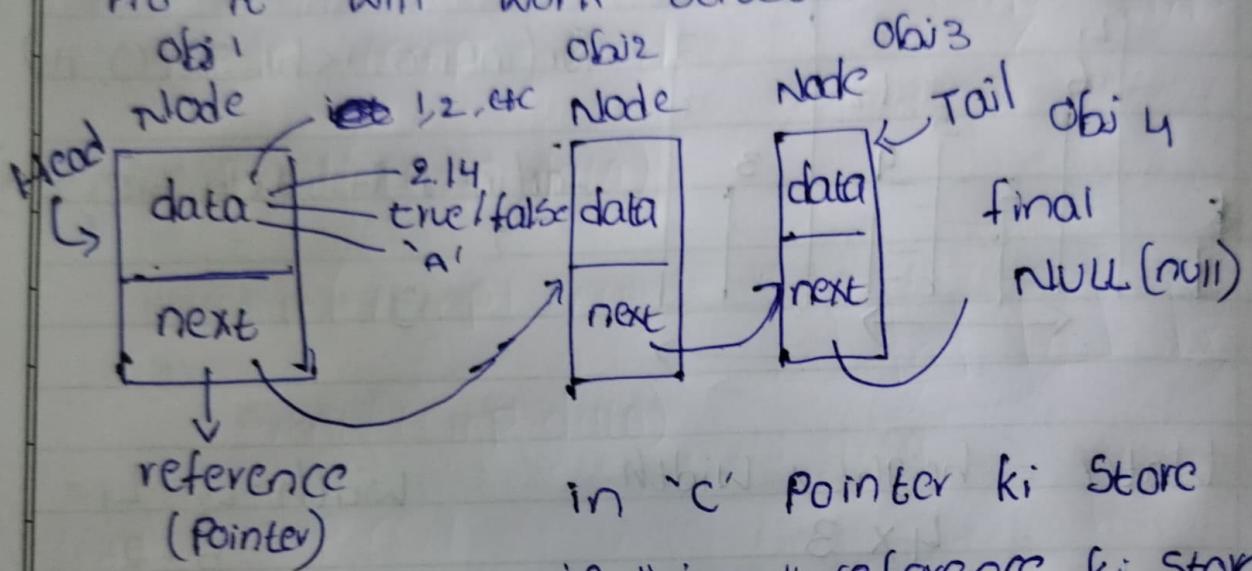


linked list → Single linked list



How it will work structure



in "c" pointer ki store
in "java" reference ki store

reference (अप्स) → reference variables are

variables that point to object.

↳ Node

Node → data } Blue Print
next }

HOW to implement

public static class Node {

 int data;

 int next;

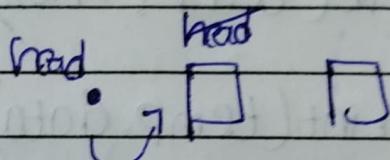
⑧

11 Constructor

```
public Node(int node) {
    this.data = data; initialize
    this.next = null;
}
}
```

Add in linked List

add First - O(1)



Add last

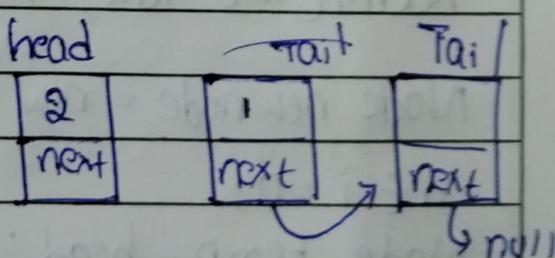
Step to follow

- ① To create a new node
- ② new node's next = head
- ③ head = new node

Add last

Step to follow

- ① Create a node (new node)

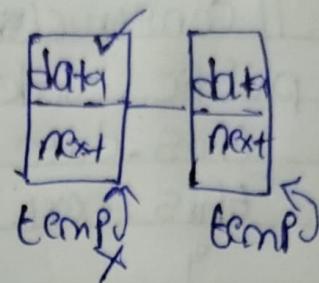


- ② tail.next = new node

- ③ tail = new node

Print a linked List

temp →
head
1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → null
Tail



Node temp = head;

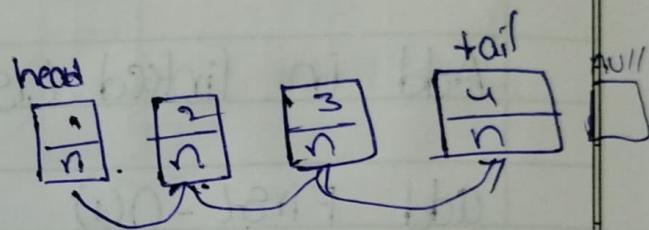
print(temp.data)

while(temp != null){

 print(temp.data)

 temp = temp.next;

y



Add Middle

AddM(int idx, int data)

Node newnode = new Node(data)

int i = 0;

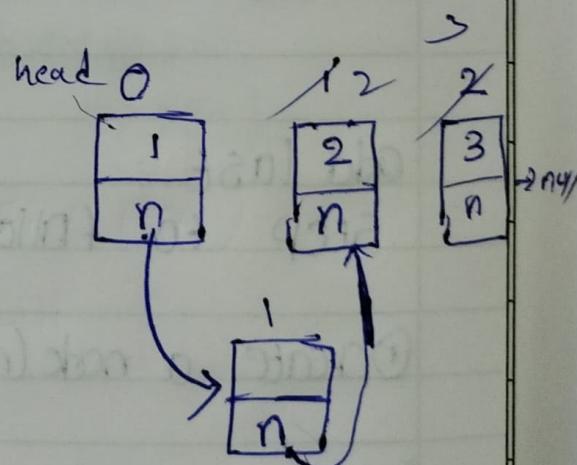
Node temp = head;

while(i < idx - 1)

 temp = temp.next;

 i++

y



~~new~~ temp(price)

newnode.next = temp.next;

temp.next = newnode;

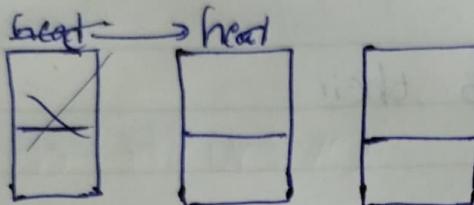
One special case is their

if(idx == 0) {
 AddF(data);

y

Remove in a LinkedList

REMOVE First



$$\underline{\text{head} = \text{head}. \text{next}}$$

logic

remove()

```
int val = head.data;
```

```
head = head.next
```

```
return val;
```

head = new node;

size--;

Special Case

```
if (size == 0) {
```

```
System.out.println("Empty List");
```

```
return Integer.MIN_VALUE;
```

}

```
else if (size == 1) {
```

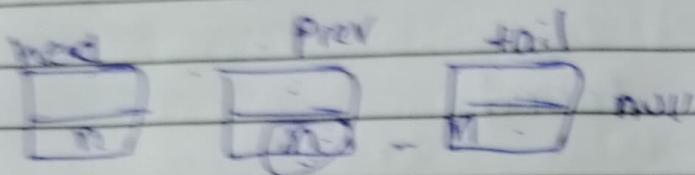
```
int val = head.data;
```

```
head = tail = null;
```

size = 0;

return val;

g

Remove lastSteps

- ① $\text{prev}.\text{next} = \text{null}$
- ② $\text{tail} = \text{prev}$

|| $\text{prev} \rightarrow \text{size} - 2$

Node $\text{prev} = \text{head};$
 $\text{for} (\text{int } i=0; i < \text{size} - 2; i++) \{$

$\text{prev} = \text{prev}.\text{next}$

y

$\text{int val} = \text{prev}.\text{next}.\text{data};$ || tail data

$\text{prev}.\text{next} = \text{null};$

$\text{tail} = \text{prev};$

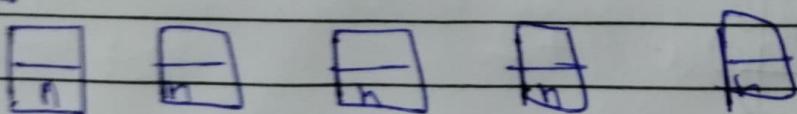
$\text{size}--;$

$\text{return val};$

Search (Iterative)

Search for a key in a linked list. Return the position where it is found. If not found, return -1

temp



$\text{while}(\text{temp} != \text{null}) \{$

Teacher's Signature _____ if ($\text{temp}.\text{data} == \text{key}$) {

$\text{return } i;$

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

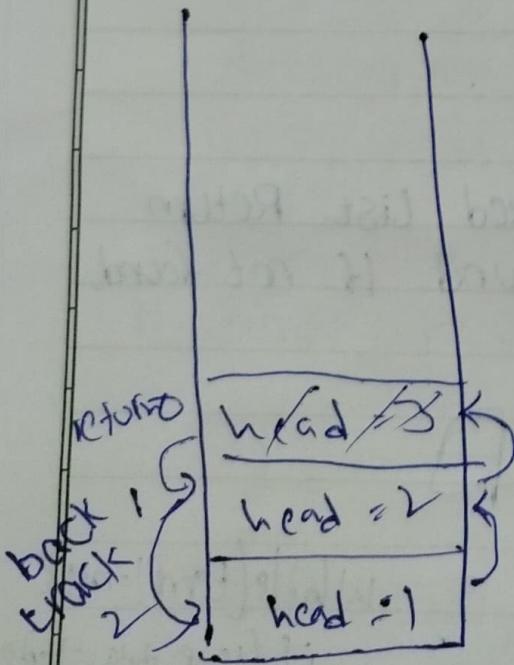
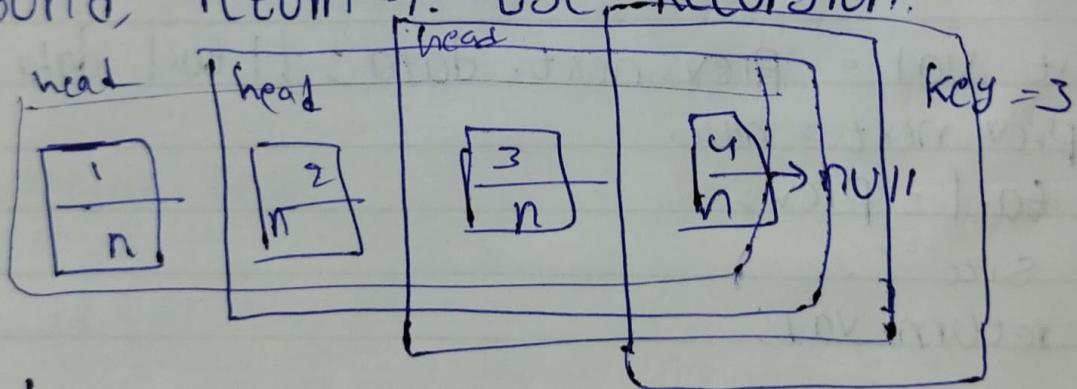
$i++;$

y

$\text{return } -1 \text{ //not found}$

Search (Recursive)

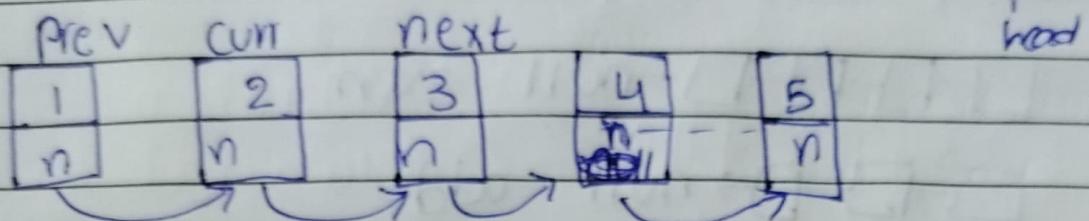
Search for a key in a linked list. Return the position where it is found. If not found, return -1. USE RECURSION.



Reverse a Linked List

Iterative Approach

$$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow \text{null}$$

$$\text{null} \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow 2 \leftarrow 3 \leftarrow 4 \leftarrow 5$$


while(curr != null) {

① next = curr.next

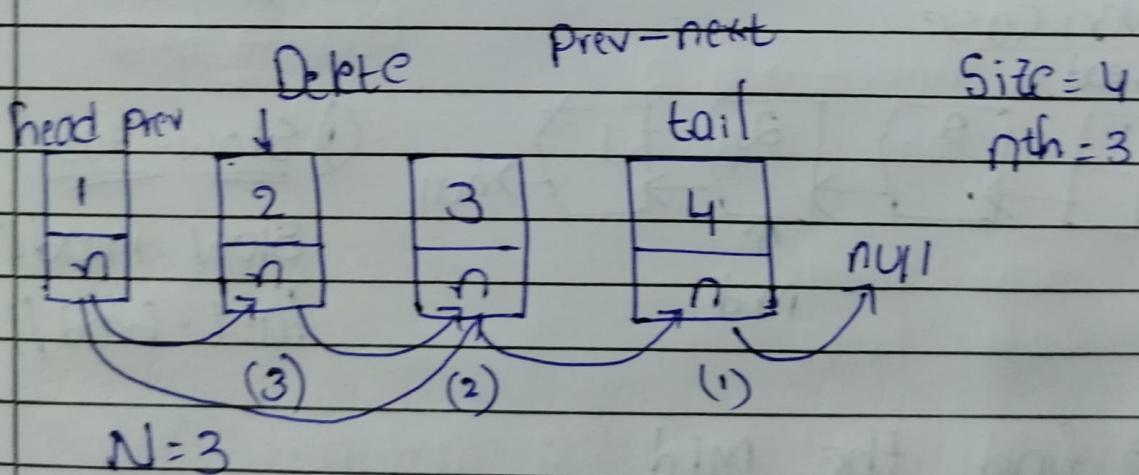
② curr.next = prev

③ prev = curr

④ curr = next

3

Find & Remove Nth node from End



$$(size - n + 1)^{\text{th}} \text{ Start} \quad (4 - 3 + 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

Check if LL is a Palindrome

racecar → ~~is~~ racecar → it is ~~Race~~ Palindrome

$\square - \square - \square - \square - \text{null}$ even

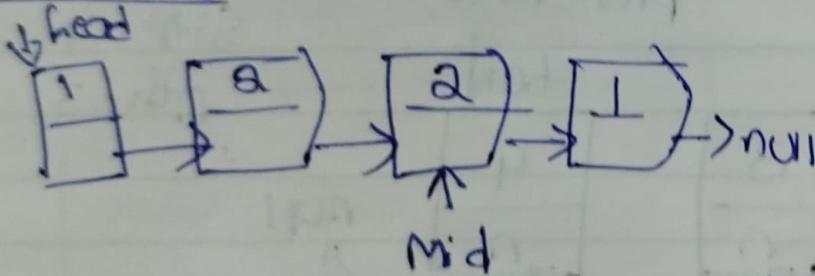
$\square \rightarrow \square \rightarrow \square \rightarrow \text{null}$ odd

- 3) find the Mid Node

- 2) 2nd half Reverse

Note
fast! = null

Even case

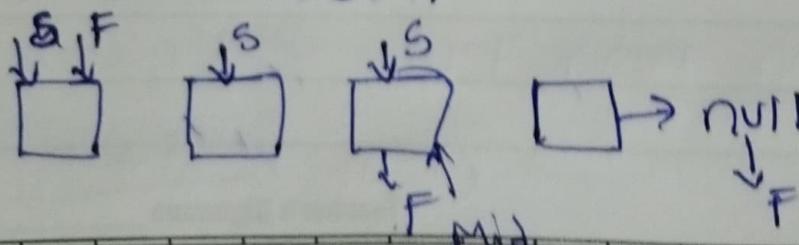


- ① Slow - fast

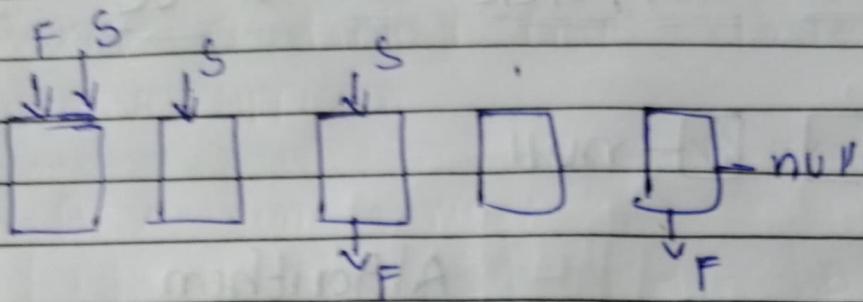
- ① find the Mid
\$ Slow = head; // + 1

fast = head' // + 2

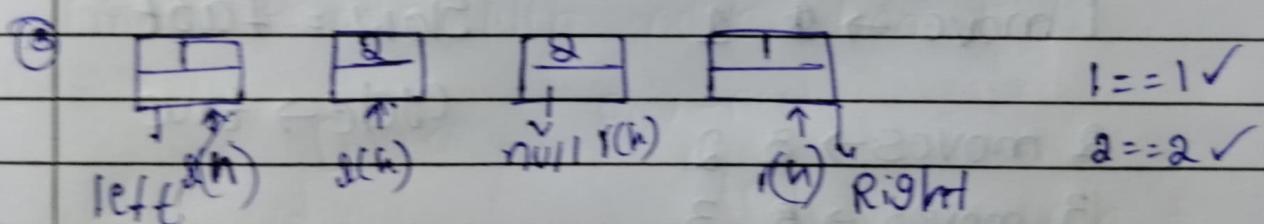
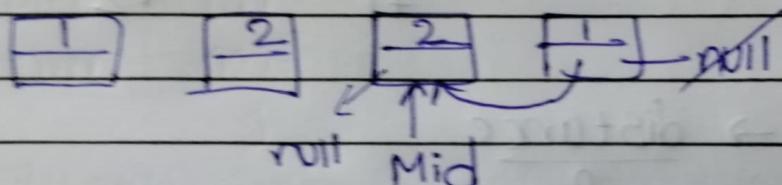
(fast != null)



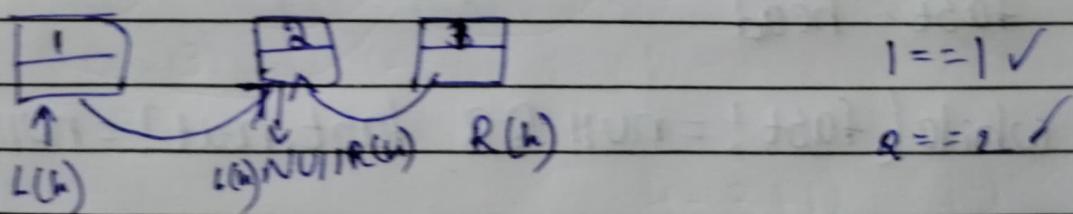
Expt. No.:



fast. next! = null

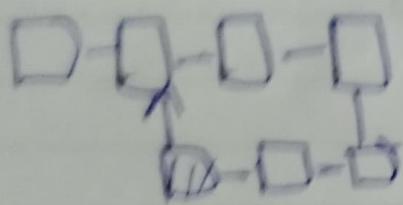
② 2nd half Reverse
=====

cont



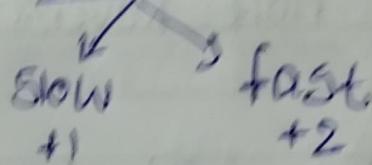
Detect a loop/cycle in a LL

□ □ □ null



Algorithm
Floyd's cycle finding

Algorithm



0 moves $\rightarrow \frac{\text{distance}}{0}$

1 move $\rightarrow \frac{1}{1}, 1$

Slow = fast

2 moves $\rightarrow \frac{2}{2}, 2$

Cycle \rightarrow true

3 moves $\rightarrow \frac{3}{3}, 3$

Slow = head

fast = head

while (fast != null && fast.next != null)?

slow \rightarrow slow.next // +1

fast \rightarrow fast.next.next // +2

if (slow == fast) {

return true

g

return false;

Remove a Loop/cycle in a LL

1) find last node

2) last node.next = null

Algorithm / approach

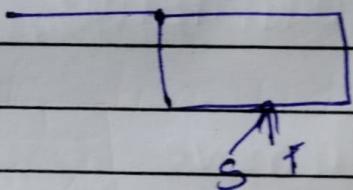
① detect cycle

a) slow = head

b) ~~slow → +1~~ prev = null

~~fast → +1~~

c) while (slow == fast)?



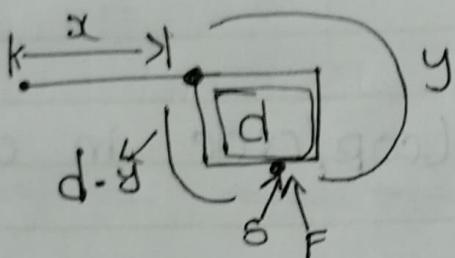
Slow → +1 prev = fast
 fast → +1

g

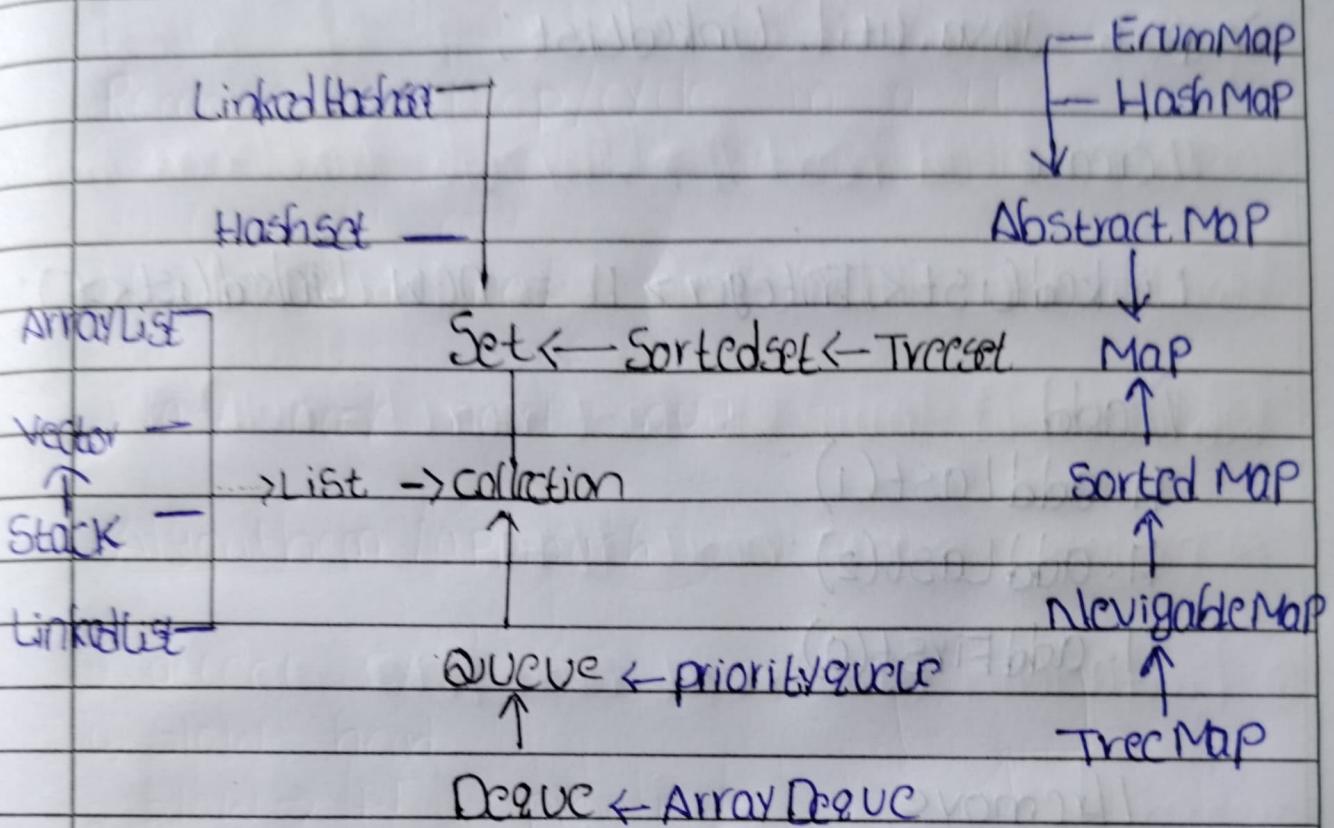
prev.next = null

Remove a loop/cycle in a LL

Explanation



Java collections Framework



JCF → ArrayList
 Linked List
 Stack
 Queue
 HashSet
 HashMap } → Mostly used

LL in java collections Framework

import java.util.LinkedList;

// create

LinkedList<Integer> ll = new LinkedList<Integer>();

// add

ll.addLast(1);

ll.addLast(2);

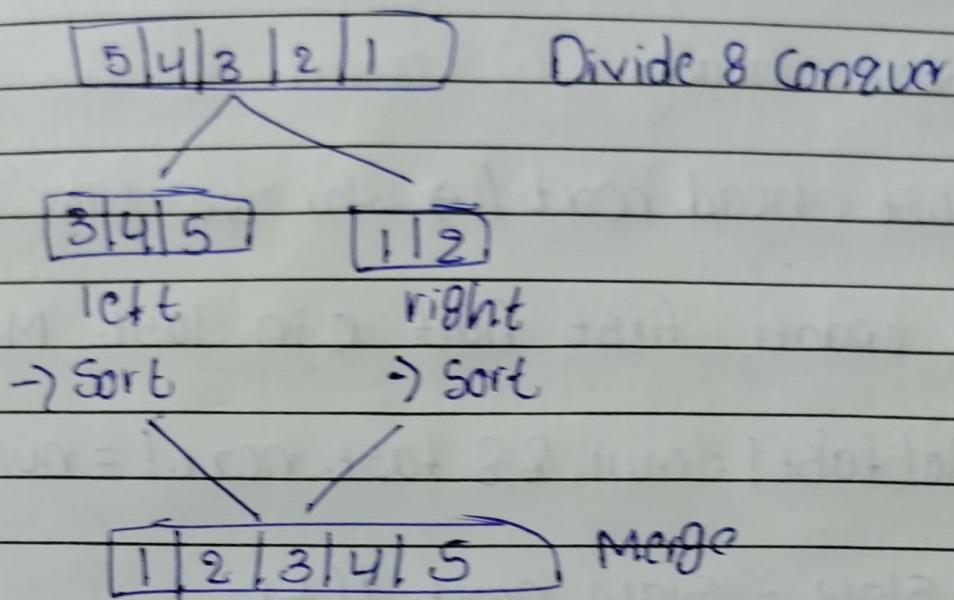
ll.addFirst(0);

// remove

ll.removeLast();

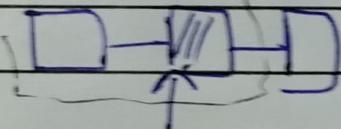
ll.removeFirst();

Merge sort on a Linkedlist

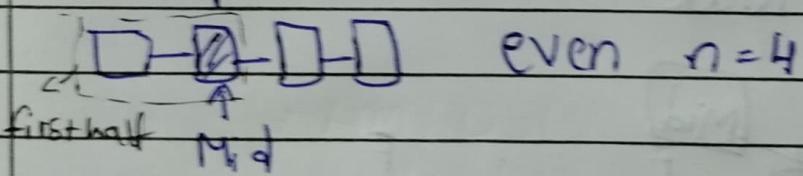


① L.L \rightarrow Mid

first half



odd $n=3$



② i) left half \leftarrow MS

ii) right half \leftarrow MS

Mid next = null

③ Merge



logic

① Mid

Slow = head

fast = head.next // why we take next means
we want first half in last Mid.

while(fast != null && fast.next != null) {

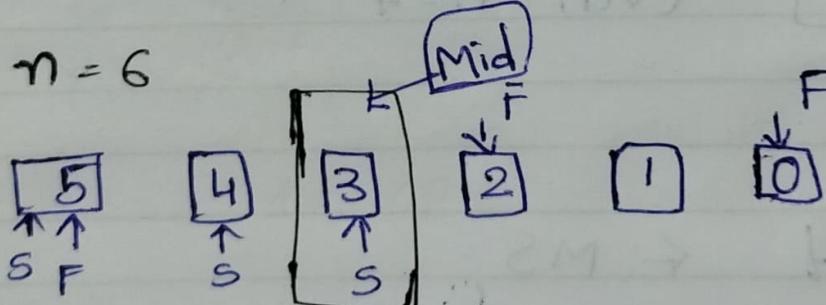
slow = slow.next // +1

fast = fast.next.next // +2

}

slow → Mid Node

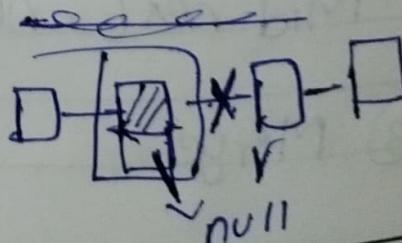
Ex: n = 6



②

rightHead = Mid.next;

Mid.next = null;



MS (head) || left half

MS (right head) || right half

③ head₁ & head₂

node merged LL = now ~~is~~ Node(-1);

Node temp = merged LL

while (h₁ != null && h₂ != null)

h₁ <= h₂ || compare

3

return merged LL - node

Ex:

[5] - [4] - [3] - [2] - [1]

[3] → [4] → [5] → null [1] → [2]

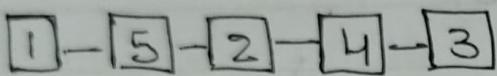
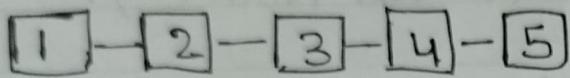
temp

temp.next

[5] → [1] → [2] → [3] → [4] → [5]

Zig-zag Linked List

For a linked list of the form $L(1) \rightarrow L(2) \rightarrow L(3)$
 $\rightarrow L(4) \dots L(n-1) \rightarrow L(n)$ Convert it into a zig-zag
form i.e. : $L(1) \rightarrow L(n) \rightarrow L(2) \rightarrow L(n-1) \rightarrow L(3) \rightarrow L(n-2)$.



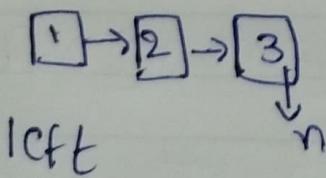
Approach

① find Mid (Mid = 1st half last node)

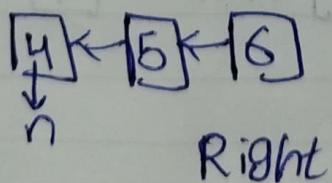
② 2nd half reverse

left right

③ alternate Merging



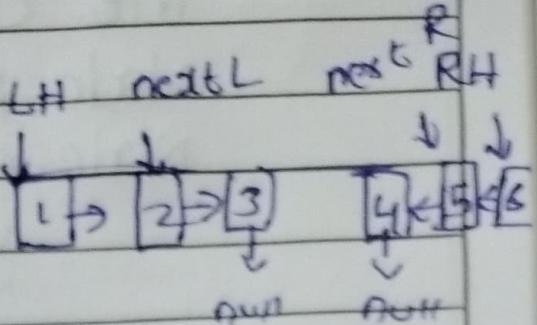
Left



Right

Lefthalf.next = Right half

Node LH = 1st half head
Node RH = 2nd half head



temp variable

Node next L; Node next R;

while(LH != null && RH != null) {

next L = LH.next

~~next R~~ LH.next = RH

next R = RH.next

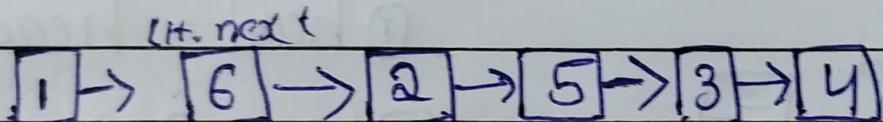
RH.next = next L

3

?

zig-zag

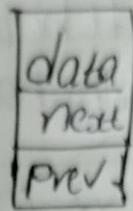
RH = next R 3 update
LH = next L



Teacher's Signature _____

Double linked list

Approach

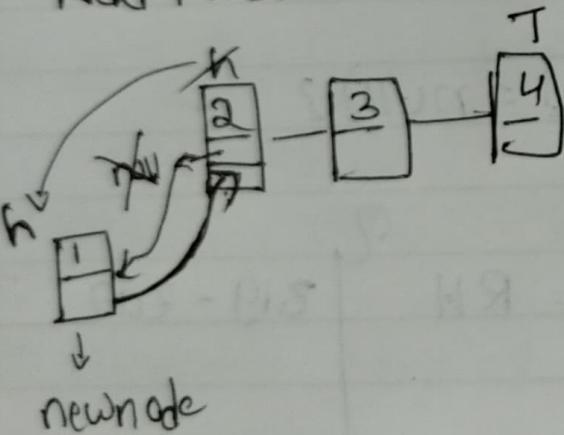


public static class Node {

```

int data;
Node prev;
Node next;
}
```

Add First



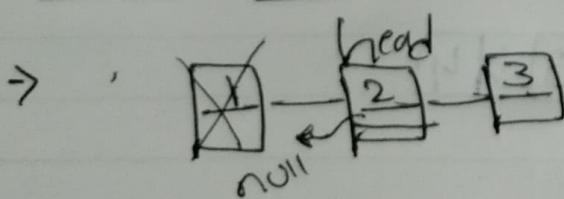
① create new node

newnode.next = head

head.prev = newnode

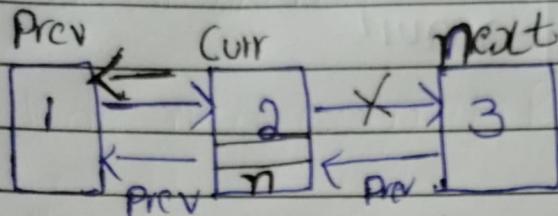
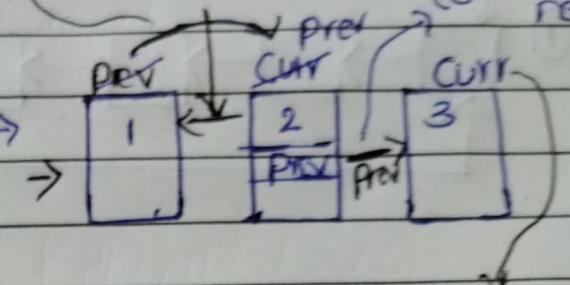
head = newnode

Remove First



① head = head.next

② head.prev = null

Reverse a DLL $\text{prev} = \text{curr}$, $\text{curr.next} = \text{prev}$ $\text{curr.prev} = \text{next}$;3 Variablesfour Steps $\text{curr} = \text{next}$

Node curr = ~~head~~; \downarrow
 Node prev = NULL;
 Node next;

II four Stepswhile($\text{curr} \neq \text{null}$) { $\text{next} = \text{curr.next};$ $\text{curr.next} = \text{prev};$ $\text{curr.prev} = \text{next};$ $\text{prev} = \text{curr};$ $\text{curr} = \text{next};$

Note:- extra line

 $\boxed{\text{curr.prev} = \text{next}}$

3

Circular linked list

