Linked List

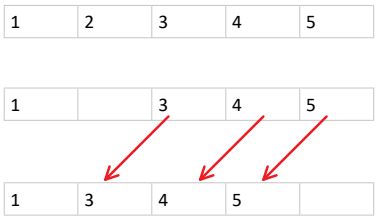
28 May 2020 21:24

H.W:
1. Create your own LL and implement these functions
2. Count number of nodes in a linked List. (Length of a LL)
3. Print using functions only
4. Insert at nth position
5. Push all this to your GitHub repo

Disadvantages of array:
1. Fixed Size
2. Costly insertion(when array full)
3. Costly Deletion O(n)

Insertion
Deletion
Retrieve(Accessing)
Searching

Delete 2



Let us suppose this thing is 4bytes(32 dabbe ikathhe) -int ka size

Int A[] =new int[5];

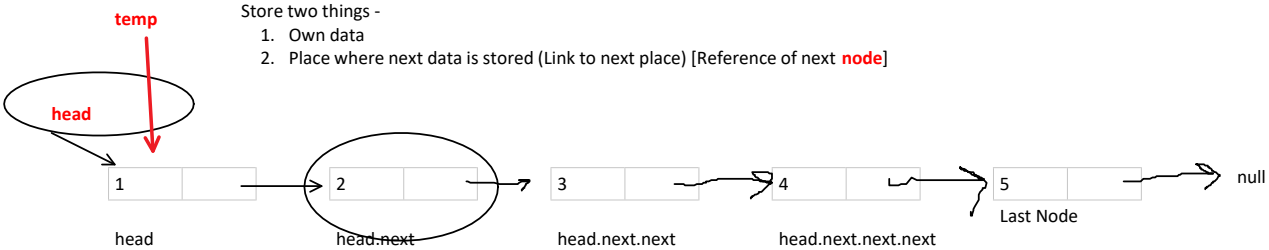
Int c[] = new int[2]

Int d[]=new int[5];

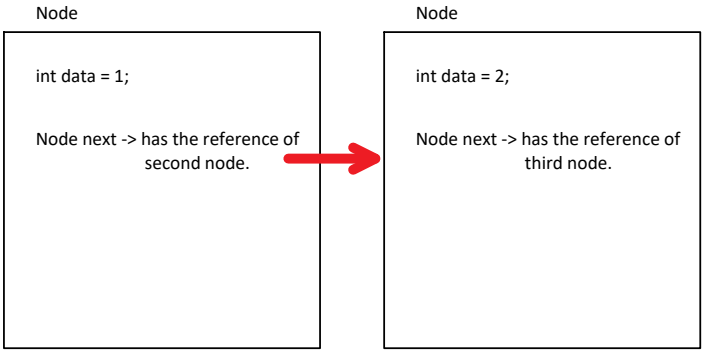
Array requires contiguous memory allocation

We wanted non-contiguous memory allocation to save memory from being wasted

Solution offered:
Store two things -
1. Own data
2. Place where next data is stored (Link to next place) [Reference of next **node**]



Only head is enough to traverse the complete list.



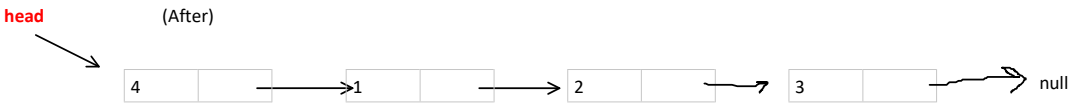
Insertion in a Linked List:

1. Insertion at the beginning(head)
2. Insertion at end
3. Insertion at nth position

head

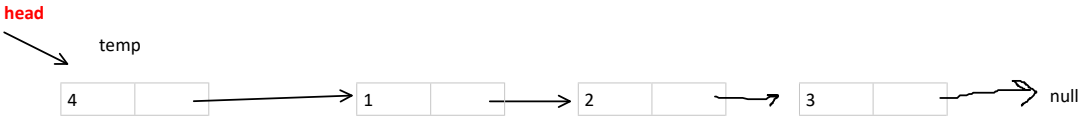
1. Insertion at head

insertAtHead(4)



Brahmastra: Draw the intermediate steps and achieve one by one

1st step: Create a new Node
2nd step: Create the required link
3rd step: Refer head to whatever needed



2nd step:
temp.next=head;
Head=temp;

temp;

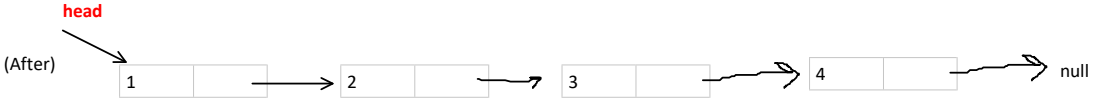
Missed case:

What if the linked list is empty initially???

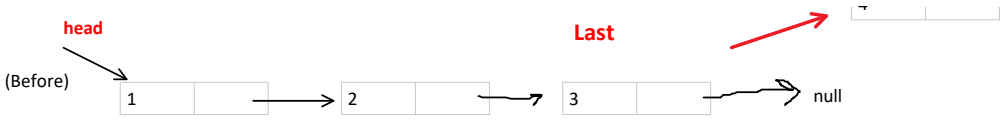
This case has been automatically handled by our code

2. Insertion at end

insertAtEnd(4)



Brahmastra

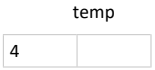


Last node property:
Next of last node is null

1. Node creation
2. Go to Last Node
3. Last.next=temp

Missed case:

What if the linked list is empty initially???
In this scenario, we w
In this scenario, we will have to handle this case.



How will we come to know that linked list is empty????
head==null