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* Underline data sturucture for LinkedList is Dubble LinkedList.
* Insertion order is preserved .
* Dublicates value are allowed in LL.
* Hetrogenous data is allowed .
* Null value is allowed in LL.
* When frequent operation such as insertion and deletion is required in the middle, LL is best . because no shifting operation is required.
* Since it did not implement RandomAccess it is worst for retreavel of data because time complexity if O(N).
* Suppose for 1 node it take 1sec, for 2nd node it will 2 sec………..1lakhnode it will take I lakh second.
* In case of Data Structure through C we use Stack and Queue.in order to implement Stack and Queue with

the help of Array i.e called Array based stack and queue. also for making it double Stack and queue we use Linked List.

Stack-LIFO

Queue=FIFO

In order to provide this type faclity LinkedList of java provides 6 methods these linkliest specific methods for using stack and queue.

public void addFirst(E);

public void addLast(E);

public E removeFirst();

public E removeLast();

public E getFirst();

public E getLast();

in order to implements stack and queue with the help of link list link list provide support with the

help above 6 mehtods.

LinkedList Construtor

LinkedList llist=new LinkedList(); it will create an empty linkedlist with no capacity

LinkedList llist1=new LinkedList(Collection); it will provide equivalent link list object to any collection object

There is no case of dafault capacity or initial capacity in case of linked list.