

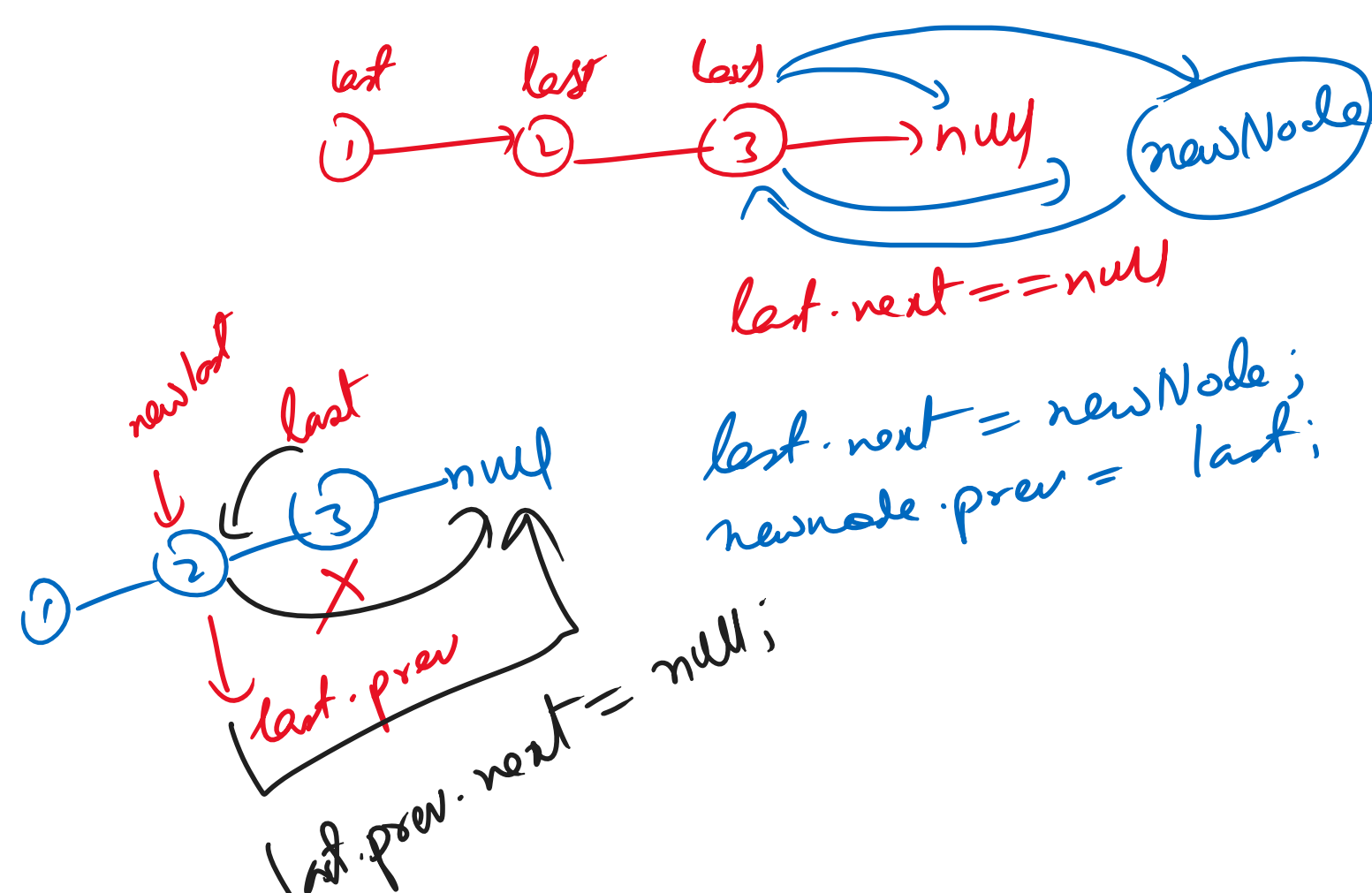
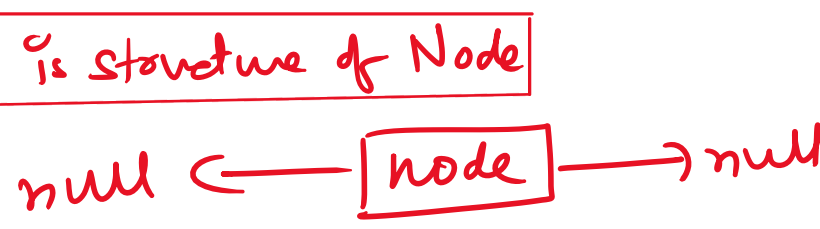
* Doubly Linked List : \rightarrow * Both ways traversal.
 $head \rightarrow tail$ & $tail \rightarrow head$



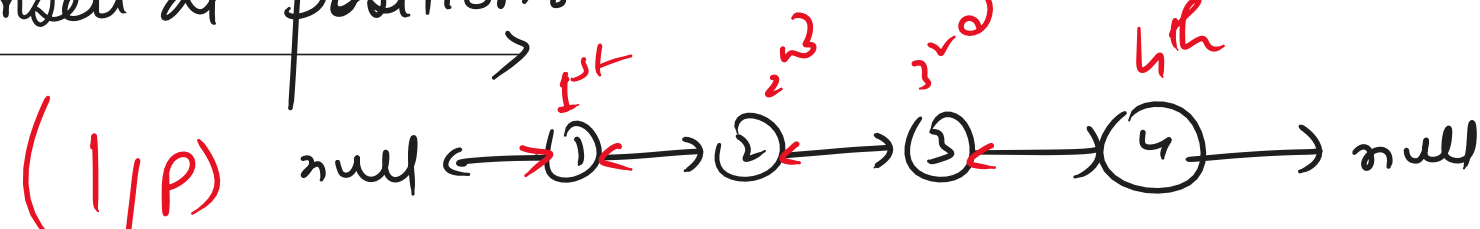
- * Each node has two pointers & some data.
- * A pointer to the next & a pointer to the previous.
- * The previous node of head is "null".
- * The next node of tail is "null".

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

This is structure of Node

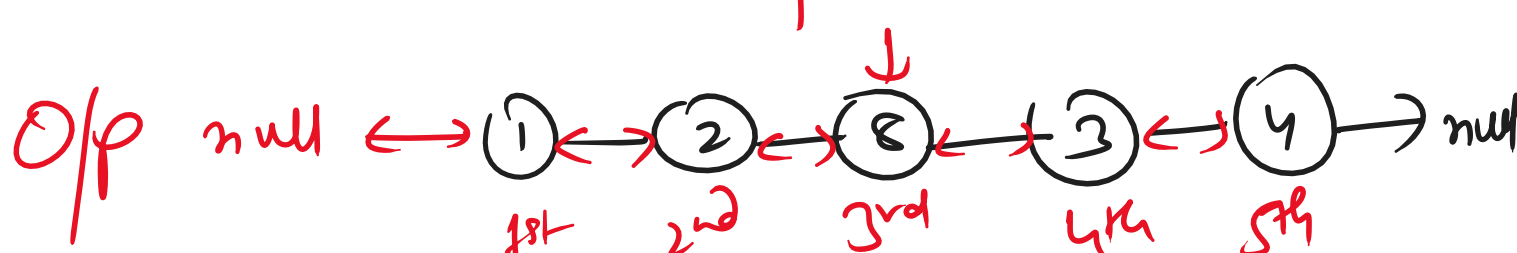


Insert at position: \rightarrow



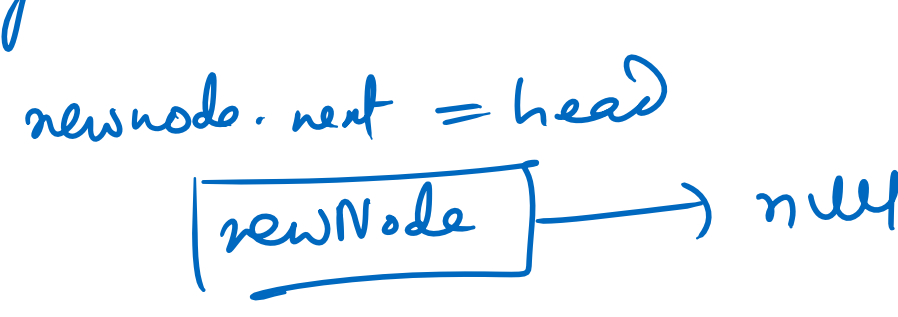
insertAtPos (int data, int pos)

d(8), p(3)

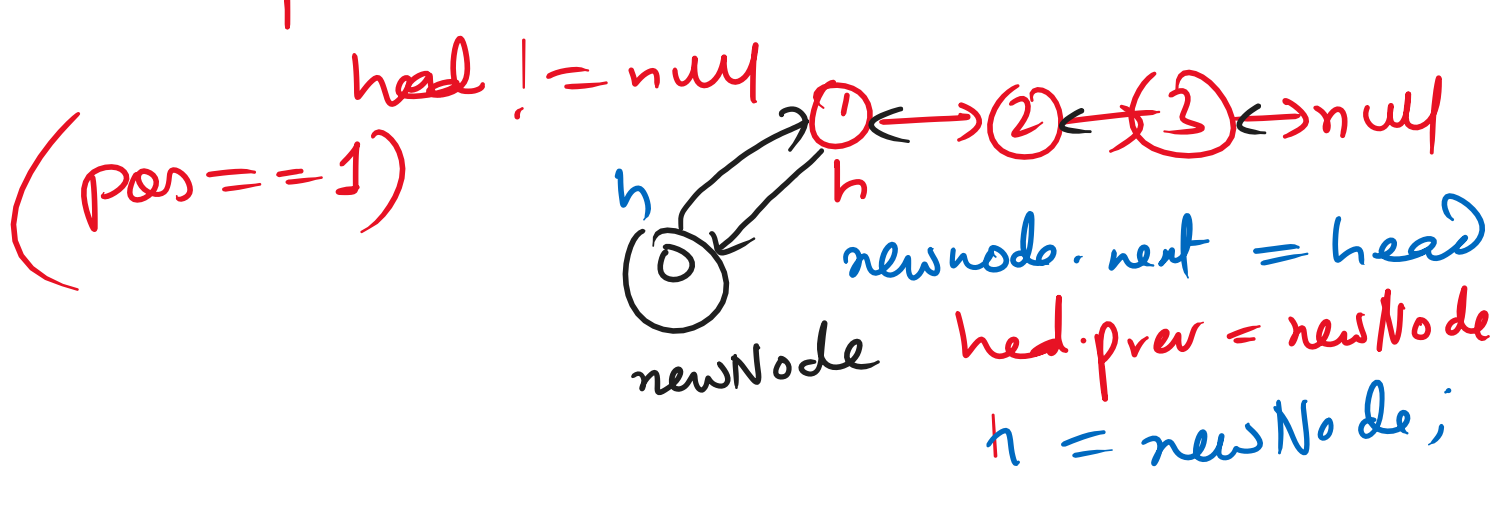


[pos != 0] Not possible [pos >= 1] Condition

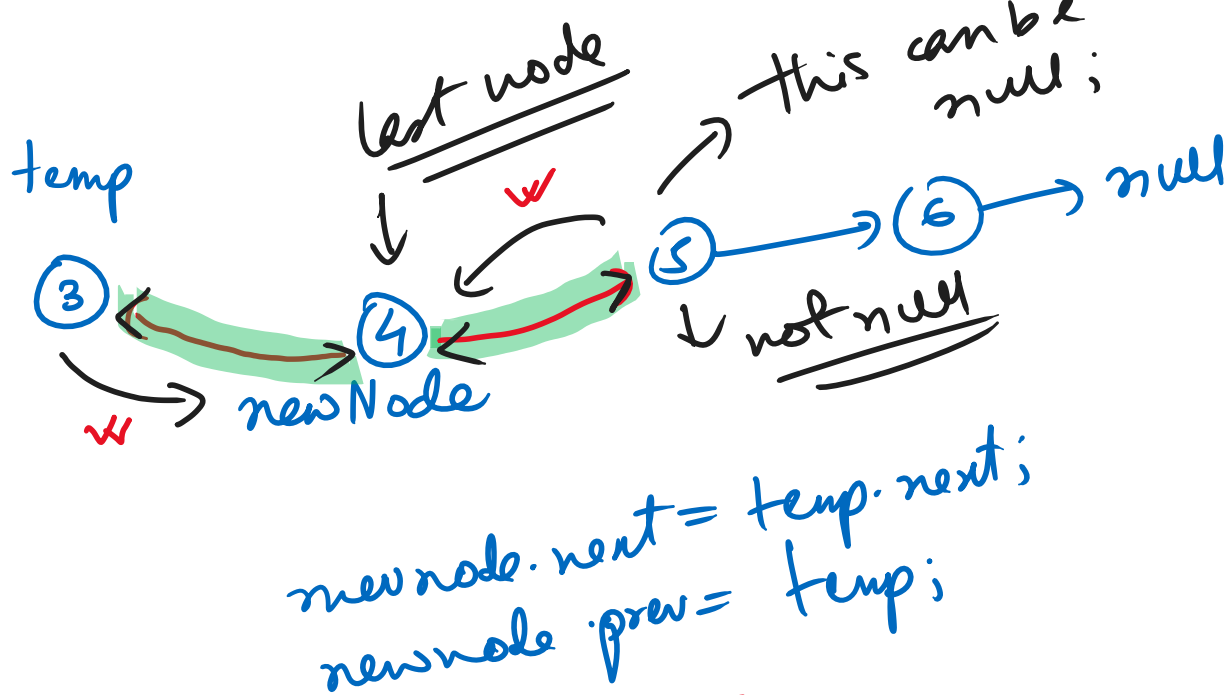
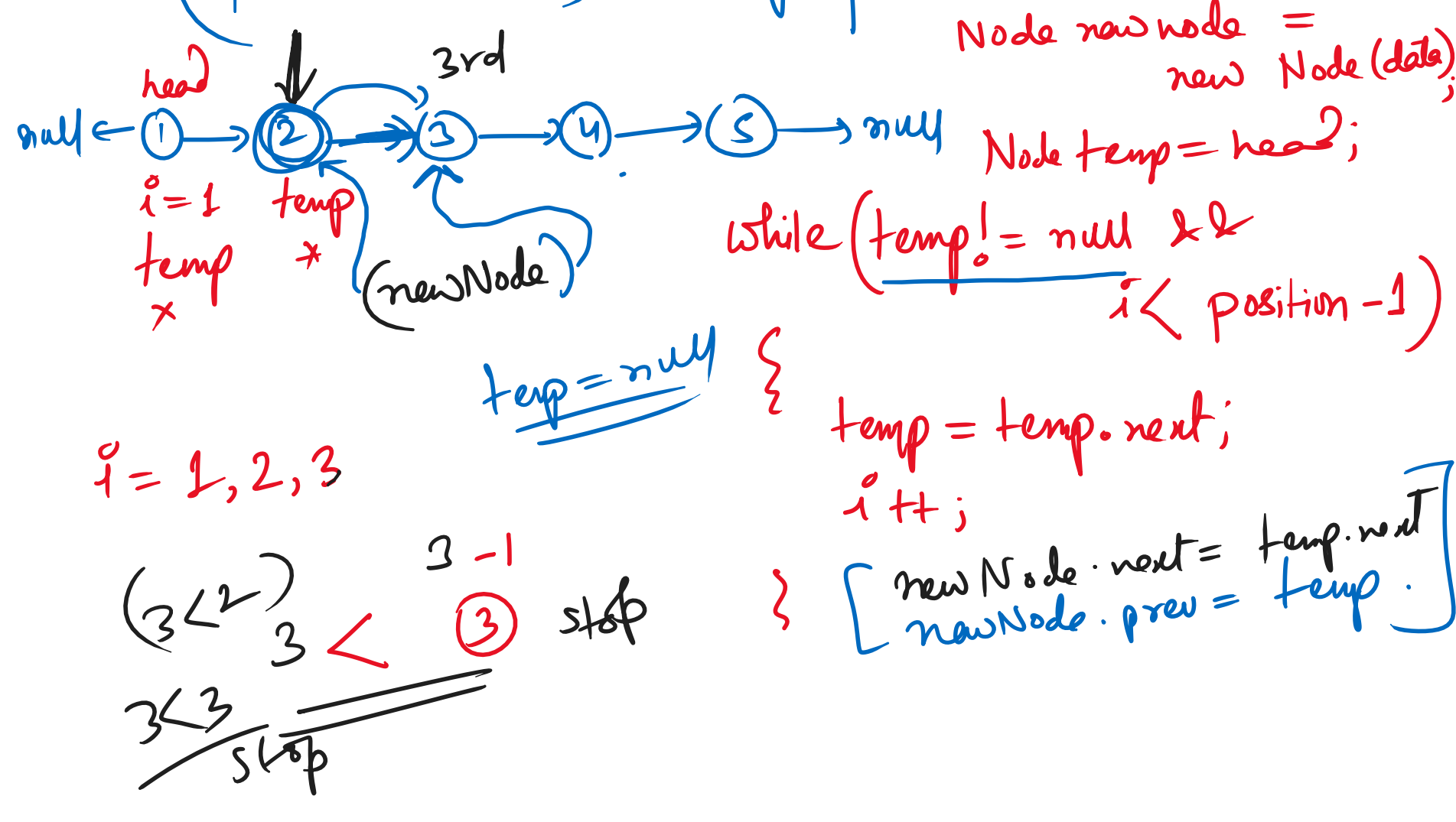
① Empty $h == null$



② Multiple nodes



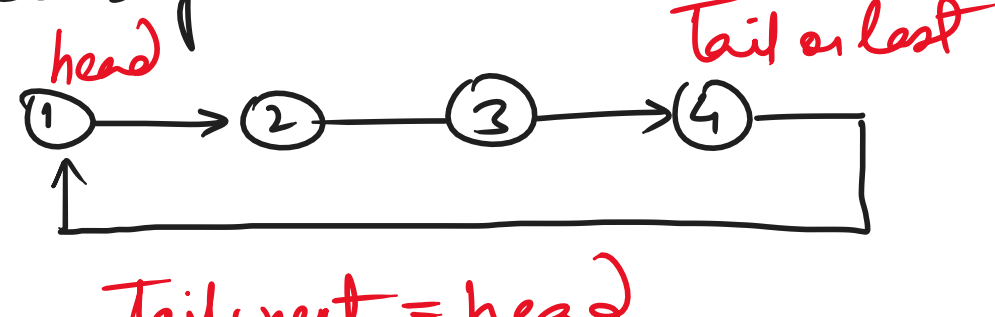
(position != 1) say position = 3 (pos = 9)



* In a doubly linked list please make sure you check the connections both ways node.next & node.prev.

* Circular Linked List : \rightarrow

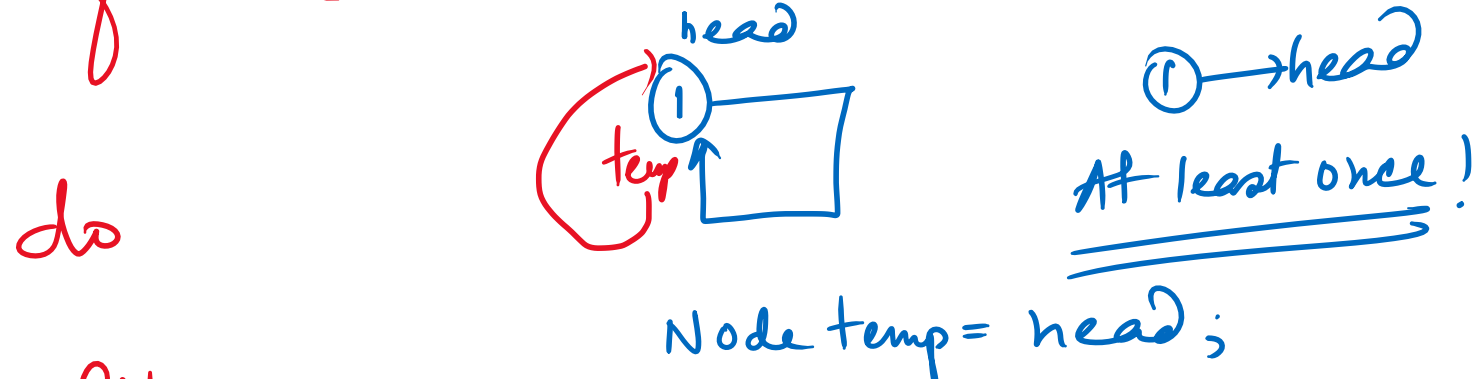
- \hookrightarrow Singly CLL
- \hookrightarrow Doubly CLL



tail.next = head

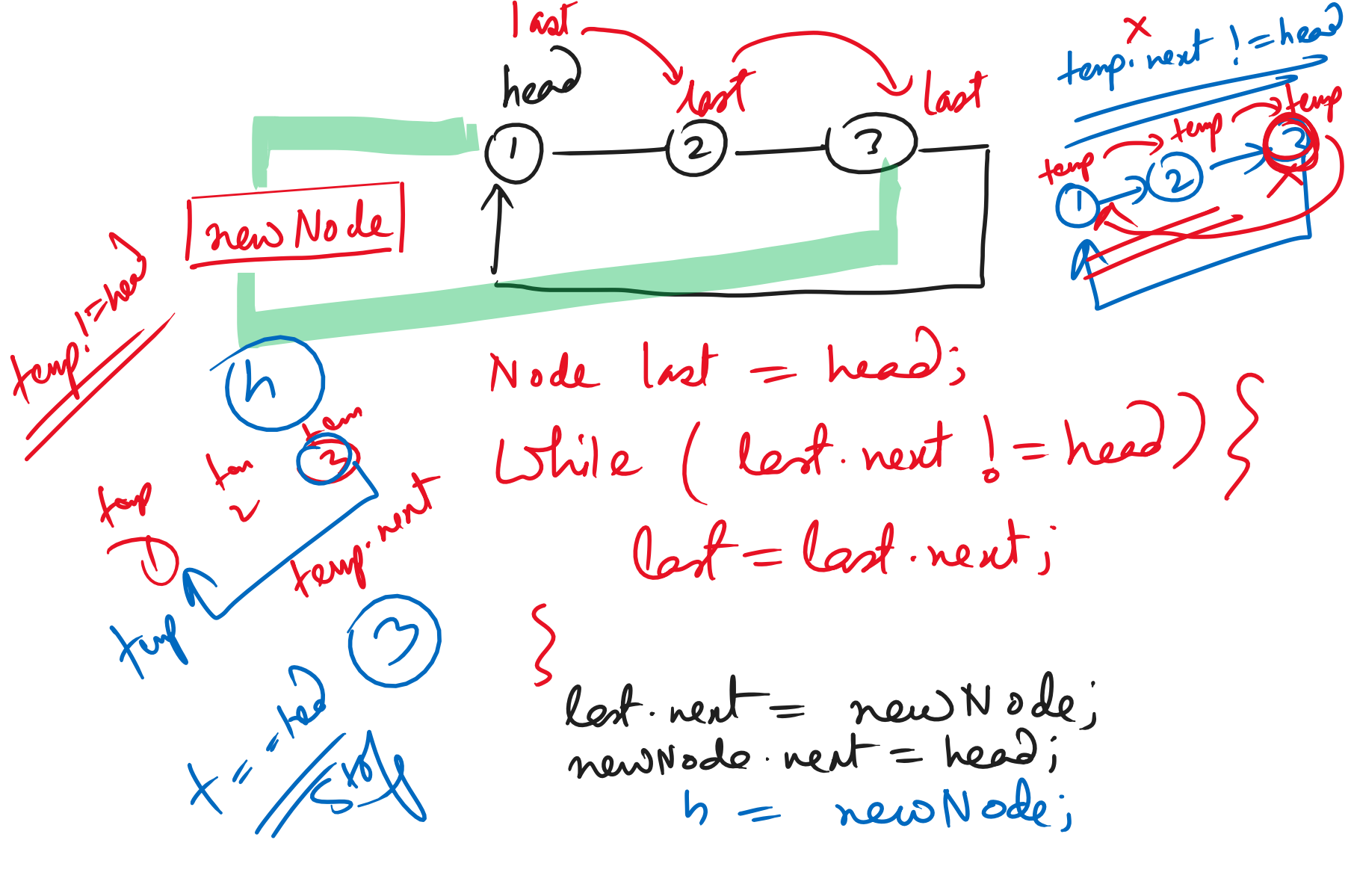
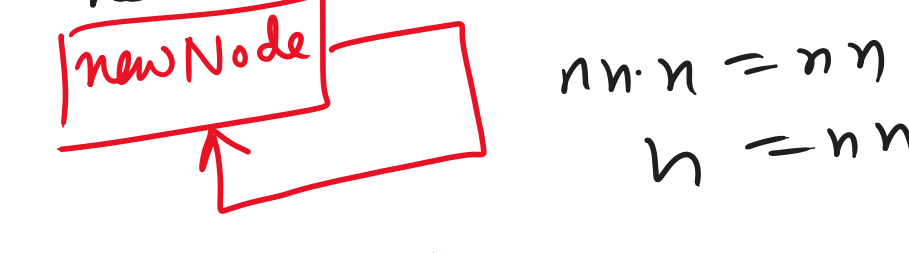
o/p 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow head

*** The last node is connected back to the first (head) node.



do Node temp = head;

while (temp.next != head) print(temp.data);



19 Members : \rightarrow