**Exercise 5: Task Management System**

**Understanding Linked Lists**

Imagine linked lists as a chain of paper clips, where each clip holds a note and is connected to the next one. Here’s a simple look at the two main types of linked lists:

**Singly Linked List**

In a **Singly Linked List**, each note (or "node") has two things: the information on the note and a link (or "pointer") to the next note in the chain. You can only move forward through the chain, like reading a series of notes from start to finish without looking back.

**Example**: Think of a line of people in a queue where each person has a card with information and is holding the hand of the person directly in front of them. You can only move forward to the next person.

**Doubly Linked List**

In a **Doubly Linked List**, each note (or "node") is more sophisticated. It has three parts: the information, a link to the next note, and a link to the previous note. This setup allows you to move in both directions: forward and backward, making it easier to go back to where you started if needed.

**Example**: Imagine a row of people in a dance line, where each person holds hands with the person in front and behind them. You can easily move both forward and backward along the line.

In summary, linked lists are like flexible chains of notes or people, with Singly Linked Lists allowing only one-way movement and Doubly Linked Lists offering two-way navigation