```
/*Reversing a single linked list with explanation of the code of reverse_list() method in
iava*/
public static void reverse_list()
{
      if(start == null) /*if list is empty don't do anything*/
      {
        System.out.println("the list is empty");
        return;
      else if ( start.link == null)/*if list conations only one node don't do anything*/
      {
            System.out.println("the list contains one node");
            System.out.println("reverse is same as the original list");
            return:
      }
      else
/*if the list contains more than one node, then this else clause is executed to reverse
the list*/
            NODE next= null;
            NODE prev=null;
            NODE curr=start;
            while(curr != null) /*this loop performs the reverse operation*/
            {
                  next= curr.link;
                  curr.link = prev;
                  prev=curr;
                   curr=next;
            }/*End of while...loop*/
            start=prev; /*updates the start pointer by final value of prev after loop*/
}/*End of Reverse method */
/*Explanation of the program statements in else clause part of the above reverse_list()
method*/
Before execution of the While...loop in the else clause
Original list before reverse operation:
start
 1000
            1000(N_0 1<sup>st</sup> node) 2000(N_1 2<sup>nd</sup> node)
                                                3000(N<sub>2</sub> 3<sup>rd</sup> node) 4000(N<sub>3</sub> 4<sup>th</sup> node)
                  2000_
                                   3000
                                                     4000
                                                                       null-
Prev→null
                curr: refers to first nodes address
Next→null
Current reversed list: Its empty initially.
```

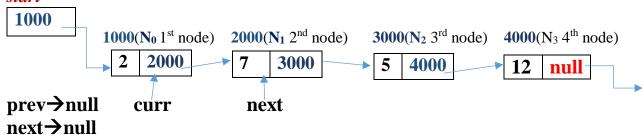
ITERATION-1 of the While...loop (curr != null) \leftarrow condition is true, curr $\rightarrow 1^{st}$ nodes addess

/*After execution of the following statement inside the while..loop:*/

next = curr.link;

Original list:

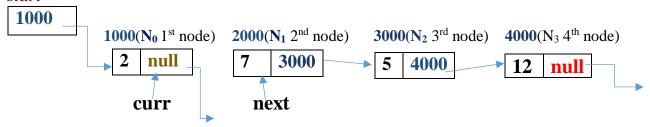




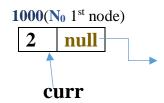
/*After execution of the following statement inside the while...loop:*/

curr.link = prev;

start



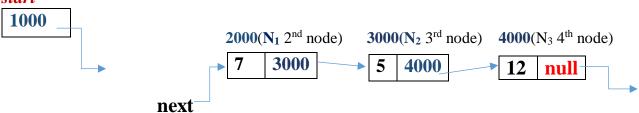
Current reversed list:



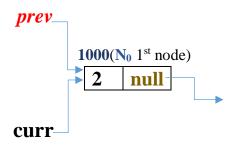
/*After execution of the following statement inside the while...loop:*/

prev = curr ;



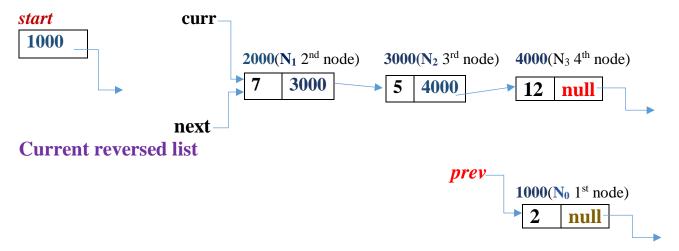


Current reversed list



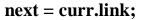
/*After execution of the following statement inside the while...loop:*/

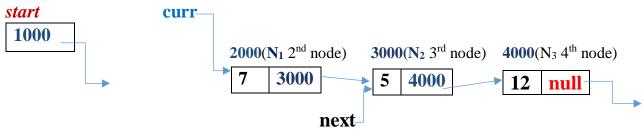
curr = next ;



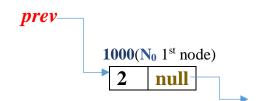
With curr $\rightarrow 2^{nd}$ node and next $\rightarrow 2^{nd}$ node the loop starts 2^{nd} iteration

<u>ITERATION-2 of the While...loop (curr != null) \leftarrow condition is true: curr refers to 2^{nd} node /*After execution of the following statement:*/</u>



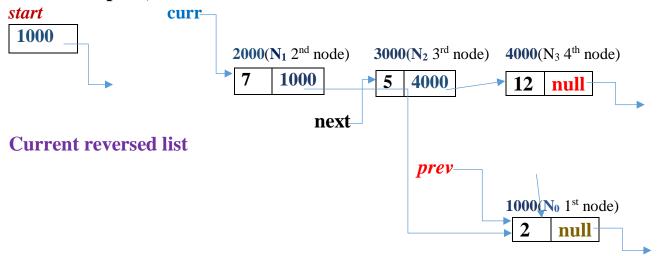


Current reversed list



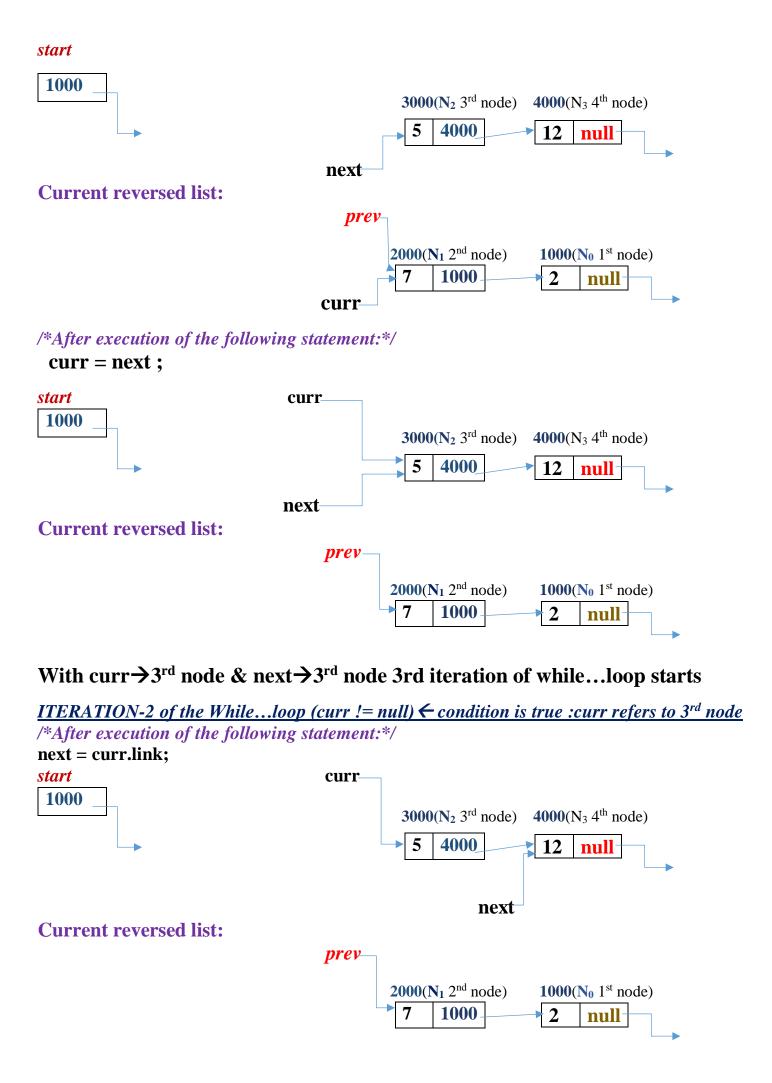
/*After execution of the following statement:*/

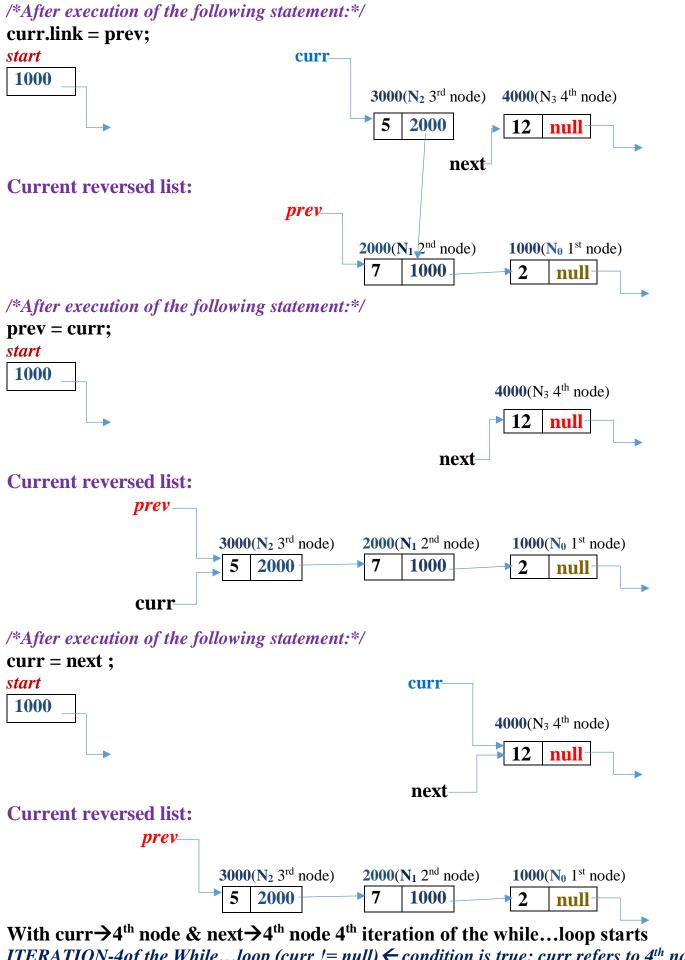
curr.link = prev;



/*After execution of the following statement:*/

prev = curr ;

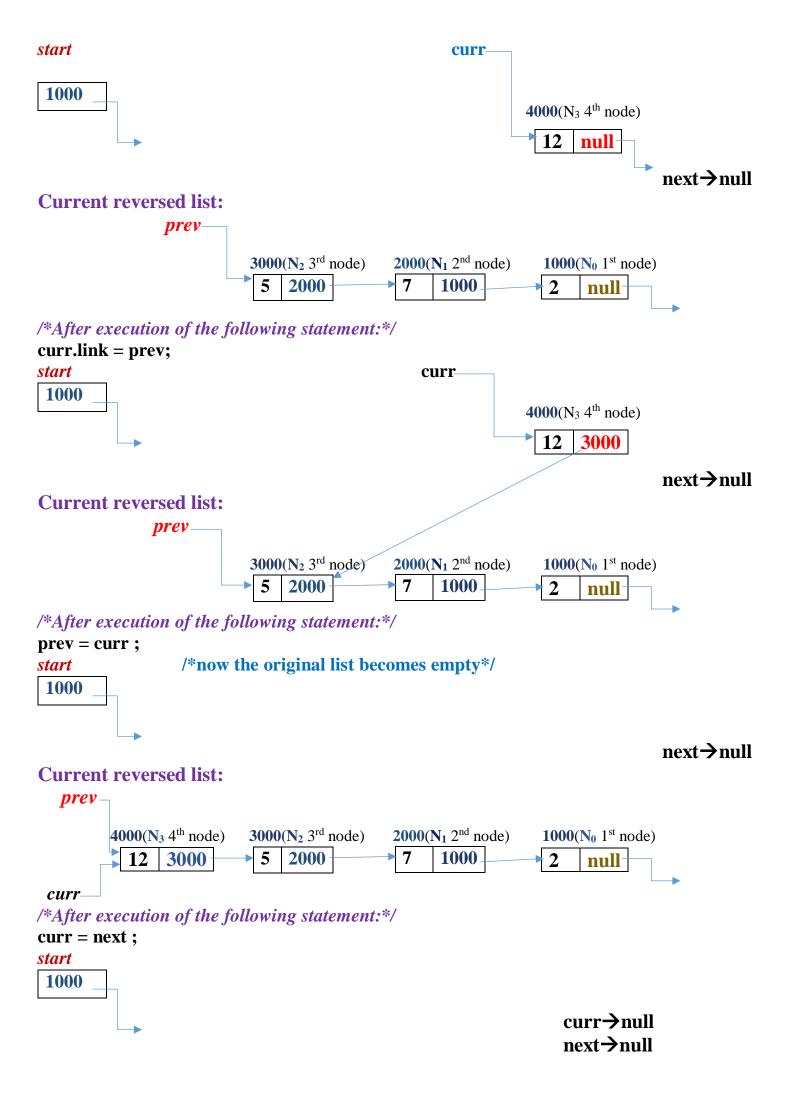




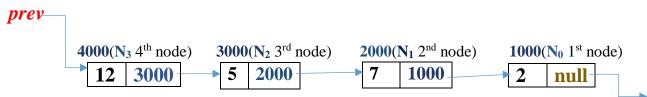
With curr→4th node & next→4th node 4th iteration of the while...loop starts

ITERATION-4of the While...loop (curr != null) ← condition is true: curr refers to 4th node

/*After execution of the following statement:*/
next = curr.link;



Current reversed list:



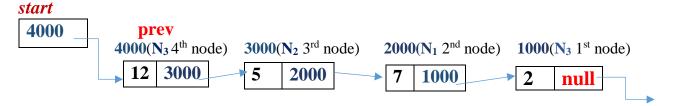
With curr→null & next→null 5th iteration of the while loop starts when all nodes of the original list get vanished

ITERATION-5 of the While...loop (curr != null) ← condition is flase: curr value is 'null' So loop terminates.

After termination of loop prev→4th nodes address

/*After execution of last statement of the method :*/

start = prev; /*update 'start' pointer by final value of 'prev', so 4th node becomes new first node of the reversed list as shown in the following reversed list*/



Then the method reverse_list() terminates.