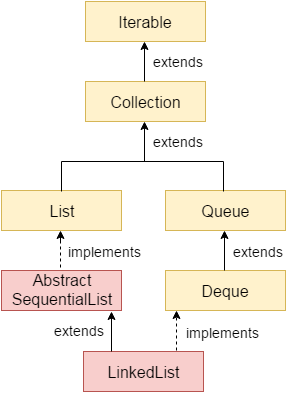
Java LinkedList class



Java LinkedList class uses a doubly linked list to store the elements. It provides a linked-list data structure. It inherits the AbstractList class and implements List and Deque interfaces.

The important points about Java LinkedList are:

* Java LinkedList class can contain duplicate elements.
* Java LinkedList class maintains insertion order.
* Java LinkedList class is non synchronized.
* In Java LinkedList class, manipulation is fast because no shifting needs to occur.
* Java LinkedList class can be used as a list, stack or queue.

Hierarchy of LinkedList class

As shown in the above diagram, Java LinkedList class extends AbstractSequentialList class and implements List and Deque interfaces.

Doubly Linked List

In the case of a doubly linked list, we can add or remove elements from both sides.



LinkedList class declaration

Let's see the declaration for java.util.LinkedList class.

1. **public** **class** LinkedList<E> **extends** AbstractSequentialList<E> **implements** List<E>, Deque<E>, Cloneable, Serializable

Constructors of Java LinkedList

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Constructor** | **Description** |
| LinkedList() | It is used to construct an empty list. |
| LinkedList(Collection<? extends E> c) | It is used to construct a list containing the elements of the specified collection, in the order, they are returned by the collection's iterator. |

Methods of Java LinkedList

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Description** |
| boolean add(E e) | It is used to append the specified element to the end of a list. |
| void add(int index, E element) | It is used to insert the specified element at the specified position index in a list. |
| boolean addAll(Collection<? extends E> c) | It is used to append all of the elements in the specified collection to the end of this list, in the order that they are returned by the specified collection's  iterator. |
| boolean addAll(Collection<? extends E> c) | It is used to append all of the elements in the specified collection to the end of this list, in the order that they are returned by the specified collection's  iterator. |
| boolean addAll(int index, Collection<? extends E> c) | It is used to append all the elements in the specified collection,  starting at the specified position of the list. |
| void addFirst(E e) | It is used to insert the given element at the beginning of a list. |
| void addLast(E e) | It is used to append the given element to the end of a list. |
| void clear() | It is used to remove all the elements from a list. |
| Object clone() | It is used to return a shallow copy of an ArrayList. |
| boolean contains(Object o) | It is used to return true if a list contains a specified element. |
| Iterator<E> descendingIterator() | It is used to return an iterator over the elements in a deque in  reverse sequential order. |
| E element() | It is used to retrieve the first element of a list. |
| E get(int index) | It is used to return the element at the specified position in a list. |
| E getFirst() | It is used to return the first element in a list. |
| E getLast() | It is used to return the last element in a list. |
| int indexOf(Object o) | It is used to return the index in a list of the first occurrence of  the specified element, or -1 if the list does not contain any  element. |
| int lastIndexOf(Object o) | It is used to return the index in a list of the last occurrence  of the specified element, or -1 if the list does not contain  any element. |
| ListIterator<E> listIterator(int index) | It is used to return a list-iterator of the elements in proper  sequence, starting at the specified position in the list. |
| boolean offer(E e) | It adds the specified element as the last element of a list. |
| boolean offerFirst(E e) | It inserts the specified element at the front of a list. |
| boolean offerLast(E e) | It inserts the specified element at the end of a list. |
| E peek() | It retrieves the first element of a list |
| E peekFirst() | It retrieves the first element of a list or returns null if a list is  empty. |
| E peekLast() | It retrieves the last element of a list or returns null if a list is  empty. |
| E poll() | It retrieves and removes the first element of a list. |
| E pollFirst() | It retrieves and removes the first element of a list, or returns null if a list is empty. |
| E pollLast() | It retrieves and removes the last element of a list, or returns null if a list is empty. |
| E pop() | It pops an element from the stack represented by a list. |
| void push(E e) | It pushes an element onto the stack represented by a list. |
| E remove() | It is used to retrieve and removes the first element of a list. |
| E remove(int index) | It is used to remove the element at the specified position in a list. |
| boolean remove(Object o) | It is used to remove the first occurrence of the specified element in a list. |
| E removeFirst() | It removes and returns the first element from a list. |
| boolean removeFirstOccurrence(Object o) | It is used to remove the first occurrence of the specified element in a list (when traversing the list from head to tail). |
| E removeLast() | It removes and returns the last element from a list. |
| boolean removeLastOccurrence(Object o) | It removes the last occurrence of the specified element in a  list (when traversing the list from head to tail). |
| E set(int index, E element) | It replaces the element at the specified position in a list with the  specified element. |
| Object[] toArray() | It is used to return an array containing all the elements in a list  in proper sequence (from first to the last element). |
| <T> T[] toArray(T[] a) | It returns an array containing all the elements in the prope  r sequence (from first to the last element); the runtime type  of the returned array is that of the specified array. |
| int size() | It is used to return the number of elements in a list. |

Java LinkedList Example

1. **import** java.util.\*;
2. **public** **class** LinkedList1{
3. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
5. LinkedList<String> al=**new** LinkedList<String>();
6. al.add("Ravi");
7. al.add("Vijay");
8. al.add("Ravi");
9. al.add("Ajay");
11. Iterator<String> itr=al.iterator();
12. **while**(itr.hasNext()){
13. System.out.println(itr.next());
14. }
15. }
16. }

Output: Ravi

Vijay

Ravi

Ajay

Java LinkedList example to add elements

Here, we see different ways to add elements.

1. **import** java.util.\*;
2. **public** **class** LinkedList2{
3. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
4. LinkedList<String> ll=**new** LinkedList<String>();
5. System.out.println("Initial list of elements: "+ll);
6. ll.add("Ravi");
7. ll.add("Vijay");
8. ll.add("Ajay");
9. System.out.println("After invoking add(E e) method: "+ll);
10. //Adding an element at the specific position
11. ll.add(1, "Gaurav");
12. System.out.println("After invoking add(int index, E element) method: "+ll);
13. LinkedList<String> ll2=**new** LinkedList<String>();
14. ll2.add("Sonoo");
15. ll2.add("Hanumat");
16. //Adding second list elements to the first list
17. ll.addAll(ll2);
18. System.out.println("After invoking addAll(Collection<? extends E> c) method: "+ll);
19. LinkedList<String> ll3=**new** LinkedList<String>();
20. ll3.add("John");
21. ll3.add("Rahul");
22. //Adding second list elements to the first list at specific position
23. ll.addAll(1, ll3);
24. System.out.println("After invoking addAll(int index, Collection<? extends E> c) method: "+ll);
25. //Adding an element at the first position
26. ll.addFirst("Lokesh");
27. System.out.println("After invoking addFirst(E e) method: "+ll);
28. //Adding an element at the last position
29. ll.addLast("Harsh");
30. System.out.println("After invoking addLast(E e) method: "+ll);
32. }
33. }

Initial list of elements: []

After invoking add(E e) method: [Ravi, Vijay, Ajay]

After invoking add(int index, E element) method: [Ravi, Gaurav, Vijay, Ajay]

After invoking addAll(Collection<? extends E> c) method:

[Ravi, Gaurav, Vijay, Ajay, Sonoo, Hanumat]

After invoking addAll(int index, Collection<? extends E> c) method:

[Ravi, John, Rahul, Gaurav, Vijay, Ajay, Sonoo, Hanumat]

After invoking addFirst(E e) method:

[Lokesh, Ravi, John, Rahul, Gaurav, Vijay, Ajay, Sonoo, Hanumat]

After invoking addLast(E e) method:

[Lokesh, Ravi, John, Rahul, Gaurav, Vijay, Ajay, Sonoo, Hanumat, Harsh]

Java LinkedList example to remove elements

Here, we see different ways to remove an element.

1. **import** java.util.\*;
2. **public** **class** LinkedList3 {
4. **public** **static** **void** main(String [] args)
5. {
6. LinkedList<String> ll=**new** LinkedList<String>();
7. ll.add("Ravi");
8. ll.add("Vijay");
9. ll.add("Ajay");
10. ll.add("Anuj");
11. ll.add("Gaurav");
12. ll.add("Harsh");
13. ll.add("Virat");
14. ll.add("Gaurav");
15. ll.add("Harsh");
16. ll.add("Amit");
17. System.out.println("Initial list of elements: "+ll);
18. //Removing specific element from arraylist
19. ll.remove("Vijay");
20. System.out.println("After invoking remove(object) method: "+ll);
21. //Removing element on the basis of specific position
22. ll.remove(0);
23. System.out.println("After invoking remove(index) method: "+ll);
24. LinkedList<String> ll2=**new** LinkedList<String>();
25. ll2.add("Ravi");
26. ll2.add("Hanumat");
27. // Adding new elements to arraylist
28. ll.addAll(ll2);
29. System.out.println("Updated list : "+ll);
30. //Removing all the new elements from arraylist
31. ll.removeAll(ll2);
32. System.out.println("After invoking removeAll() method: "+ll);
33. //Removing first element from the list
34. ll.removeFirst();
35. System.out.println("After invoking removeFirst() method: "+ll);
36. //Removing first element from the list
37. ll.removeLast();
38. System.out.println("After invoking removeLast() method: "+ll);
39. //Removing first occurrence of element from the list
40. ll.removeFirstOccurrence("Gaurav");
41. System.out.println("After invoking removeFirstOccurrence() method: "+ll);
42. //Removing last occurrence of element from the list
43. ll.removeLastOccurrence("Harsh");
44. System.out.println("After invoking removeLastOccurrence() method: "+ll);
46. //Removing all the elements available in the list
47. ll.clear();
48. System.out.println("After invoking clear() method: "+ll);
49. }
50. }

Initial list of elements: [Ravi, Vijay, Ajay, Anuj, Gaurav, Harsh, Virat, Gaurav, Harsh, Amit]

After invoking remove(object) method: [Ravi, Ajay, Anuj, Gaurav, Harsh, Virat, Gaurav, Harsh, Amit]

After invoking remove(index) method: [Ajay, Anuj, Gaurav, Harsh, Virat, Gaurav, Harsh, Amit]

Updated list : [Ajay, Anuj, Gaurav, Harsh, Virat, Gaurav, Harsh, Amit, Ravi, Hanumat]

After invoking removeAll() method: [Ajay, Anuj, Gaurav, Harsh, Virat, Gaurav, Harsh, Amit]

After invoking removeFirst() method: [Gaurav, Harsh, Virat, Gaurav, Harsh, Amit]

After invoking removeLast() method: [Gaurav, Harsh, Virat, Gaurav, Harsh]

After invoking removeFirstOccurrence() method: [Harsh, Virat, Gaurav, Harsh]

After invoking removeLastOccurrence() method: [Harsh, Virat, Gaurav]

After invoking clear() method: []

Java LinkedList Example to reverse a list of elements

1. **import** java.util.\*;
2. **public** **class** LinkedList4{
3. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
5. LinkedList<String> ll=**new** LinkedList<String>();
6. ll.add("Ravi");
7. ll.add("Vijay");
8. ll.add("Ajay");
9. //Traversing the list of elements in reverse order
10. Iterator i=ll.descendingIterator();
11. **while**(i.hasNext())
12. {
13. System.out.println(i.next());
14. }
16. }
17. }

Output: Ajay

Vijay

Ravi

Java LinkedList Example: Book

1. **import** java.util.\*;
2. **class** Book {
3. **int** id;
4. String name,author,publisher;
5. **int** quantity;
6. **public** Book(**int** id, String name, String author, String publisher, **int** quantity) {
7. **this**.id = id;
8. **this**.name = name;
9. **this**.author = author;
10. **this**.publisher = publisher;
11. **this**.quantity = quantity;
12. }
13. }
14. **public** **class** LinkedListExample {
15. **public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {
16. //Creating list of Books
17. List<Book> list=**new** LinkedList<Book>();
18. //Creating Books
19. Book b1=**new** Book(101,"Let us C","Yashwant Kanetkar","BPB",8);
20. Book b2=**new** Book(102,"Data Communications & Networking","Forouzan","Mc Graw Hill",4);
21. Book b3=**new** Book(103,"Operating System","Galvin","Wiley",6);
22. //Adding Books to list
23. list.add(b1);
24. list.add(b2);
25. list.add(b3);
26. //Traversing list
27. **for**(Book b:list){
28. System.out.println(b.id+" "+b.name+" "+b.author+" "+b.publisher+" "+b.quantity);
29. }
30. }
31. }

Output:

101 Let us C Yashwant Kanetkar BPB 8

102 Data Communications & Networking Forouzan Mc Graw Hill 4

103 Operating System Galvin Wiley 6