

1. Introduction - Why Linked List instead of Arrays?

- Arrays have fixed size, insertion/deletion is costly (shifting required).
- Linked List is dynamic in size, and insertion/deletion is easier.

2. Node Structure

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Node {
public:
   int data;
   Node* next;

   Node(int val) {
      data = val;
      next = NULL;
   }
};
```

3. Creating & Traversing a Linked List

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Node {
public:
    int data;
    Node* next;
    Node(int val) {
        data = val;
        next = NULL;
    }
};

void printList(Node* head) {
    Node* temp = head;
    while (temp != NULL) {
```

```
cout << temp->data << " -> ";
    temp = temp->next;
  }
  cout << "NULL\n";
}
int main() {
  // Create nodes
  Node* head = new Node(10);
  head->next = new Node(20);
  head->next->next = new Node(30);
  cout << "Linked List: ";
  printList(head);
  return 0;
}
(a) Insert at Beginning
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Node {
public:
  int data;
  Node* next;
  Node(int val) {
     data = val;
     next = NULL;
  }
};
void insertAtBeginning(Node*& head, int val) {
  Node* newNode = new Node(val);
  newNode->next = head;
  head = newNode;
}
void printList(Node* head) {
  while (head != NULL) {
     cout << head->data << " -> ";
     head = head->next;
  }
  cout << "NULL\n";
```

```
int main() {
   Node* head = NULL;

insertAtBeginning(head, 30);
insertAtBeginning(head, 20);
insertAtBeginning(head, 10);

cout << "Linked List after Insertion at Beginning: ";
printList(head);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

(b) Insert at End

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Node {
public:
  int data;
  Node* next;
  Node(int val) {
     data = val;
     next = NULL;
  }
};
void insertAtEnd(Node*& head, int val) {
  Node* newNode = new Node(val);
  if (head == NULL) {
     head = newNode;
     return;
  }
  Node* temp = head;
  while (temp->next != NULL) {
     temp = temp->next;
  }
  temp->next = newNode;
}
void printList(Node* head) {
```

```
while (head != NULL) {
    cout << head->data << " -> ";
    head = head->next;
}
cout << "NULL\n";
}
int main() {
    Node* head = NULL;

    insertAtEnd(head, 10);
    insertAtEnd(head, 20);
    insertAtEnd(head, 30);

    cout << "Linked List after Insertion at End: ";
    printList(head);
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

(c) Insert at Given Position

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Node {
public:
  int data;
  Node* next;
  Node(int val) {
     data = val;
     next = NULL;
  }
};
void insertAtPosition(Node*& head, int val, int pos) {
  Node* newNode = new Node(val);
  if (pos == 1) {
     newNode->next = head;
     head = newNode;
     return;
  }
```

```
Node* temp = head;
  for (int i = 1; temp != NULL && i < pos - 1; i++) {
     temp = temp->next;
  }
  if (temp == NULL) {
     cout << "Position out of range!\n";</pre>
     return;
  }
  newNode->next = temp->next;
  temp->next = newNode;
}
void printList(Node* head) {
  while (head != NULL) {
     cout << head->data << " -> ";
     head = head->next;
  cout << "NULL\n";
}
int main() {
  Node* head = NULL;
  insertAtPosition(head, 10, 1);
  insertAtPosition(head, 20, 2);
  insertAtPosition(head, 30, 2);
  cout << "Linked List after Insertion at Position: ";
  printList(head);
  return 0;
}
```

(a) Delete from Beginning

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Node {
public:
    int data;
    Node* next;
```

```
Node(int val) {
     data = val;
     next = NULL;
  }
};
void deleteFromBeginning(Node*& head) {
  if (head == NULL) return;
  Node* temp = head;
  head = head->next;
  delete temp;
}
void printList(Node* head) {
  while (head != NULL) {
     cout << head->data << " -> ";
     head = head->next;
  }
  cout << "NULL\n";
}
int main() {
  Node* head = new Node(10);
  head->next = new Node(20);
  head->next->next = new Node(30);
  deleteFromBeginning(head);
  cout << "Linked List after Deletion from Beginning: ";
  printList(head);
  return 0;
}
```

(b) Delete from End

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Node {
public:
    int data;
    Node* next;
    Node(int val) {
```

```
data = val;
     next = NULL;
  }
};
void deleteFromEnd(Node*& head) {
  if (head == NULL) return;
  if (head->next == NULL) {
     delete head;
     head = NULL;
     return;
  }
  Node* temp = head;
  while (temp->next->next != NULL) {
     temp = temp->next;
  }
  delete temp->next;
  temp->next = NULL;
}
void printList(Node* head) {
  while (head != NULL) {
     cout << head->data << " -> ";
     head = head->next;
  }
  cout << "NULL\n";
}
int main() {
  Node* head = new Node(10);
  head->next = new Node(20);
  head->next->next = new Node(30);
  deleteFromEnd(head);
  cout << "Linked List after Deletion from End: ":
  printList(head);
  return 0;
}
```

(c) Delete from Given Position

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

```
class Node {
public:
  int data;
  Node* next;
  Node(int val) {
     data = val;
     next = NULL;
  }
};
void deleteFromPosition(Node*& head, int pos) {
  if (head == NULL) return;
  if (pos == 1) {
     Node* temp = head;
     head = head->next;
     delete temp;
     return;
  }
  Node* temp = head;
  for (int i = 1; temp != NULL && i < pos - 1; i++) {
     temp = temp->next;
  }
  if (temp == NULL || temp->next == NULL) {
     cout << "Position out of range!\n";</pre>
     return;
  }
  Node* nodeToDelete = temp->next;
  temp->next = nodeToDelete->next;
  delete nodeToDelete;
}
void printList(Node* head) {
  while (head != NULL) {
     cout << head->data << " -> ";
     head = head->next;
  }
  cout << "NULL\n";
}
```

```
int main() {
  Node* head = new Node(10);
  head->next = new Node(20);
  head->next->next = new Node(30);
  deleteFromPosition(head, 2);
  cout << "Linked List after Deletion from Position: ";
  printList(head);
  return 0;
}
```

Singly Linked List (SLL)

```
👉 Each node has data + next pointer.
traversal goes only forward.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Node {
public:
  int data;
  Node* next;
  Node(int val) {
     data = val;
     next = NULL;
  }
};
void printList(Node* head) {
  Node* temp = head;
  while (temp != NULL) {
     cout << temp->data << " -> ";
     temp = temp->next;
  }
  cout << "NULL\n";
}
int main() {
  Node* head = new Node(10);
  head->next = new Node(20);
  head->next->next = new Node(30);
```

```
cout << "Singly Linked List: ";
  printList(head);
  return 0;
}
```

```
2 Doubly Linked List (DLL)

← Each node has data + prev pointer + next pointer.

 t Can traverse both directions.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Node {
public:
  int data;
  Node* prev;
  Node* next;
  Node(int val) {
     data = val;
     prev = NULL;
     next = NULL;
  }
};
void printForward(Node* head) {
  Node* temp = head;
  cout << "Forward: ";
  while (temp != NULL) {
     cout << temp->data << " <-> ";
     temp = temp->next;
  }
  cout << "NULL\n";
}
void printBackward(Node* tail) {
```

Node* temp = tail; cout << "Backward: ";

while (temp != NULL) {

temp = temp->prev;

cout << temp->data << " <-> ";

```
}
  cout << "NULL\n";
}
int main() {
  Node* head = new Node(10);
  Node* second = new Node(20);
  Node* third = new Node(30);
  head->next = second;
  second->prev = head;
  second->next = third;
  third->prev = second;
  cout << "Doubly Linked List:\n";</pre>
  printForward(head);
  printBackward(third);
  return 0;
}
```