# Introduction to Linked List Java

### **Linked List**

LinkedList class Implementation (Collection Framework)

```
import java.util.*;
class LL {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
      LinkedList<String> list = new LinkedList<String>();
      list.add("is");
      list.add("a");
      list.addLast("list");
      list.addFirst("this");
      list.add(3, "linked");
      System.out.println(list);
      System.out.println(list.get(0));
      System.out.println(list.size());
      list.remove(3);
      list.removeFirst();
      list.removeLast();
      System.out.println(list);
```

## Scratch Implementation (Important for BEGINNERS)

```
class LL {
  Node head;
  private int size;
  LL () {
      size = 0;
  public class Node {
      String data;
      Node next;
      Node(String data) {
           this.data = data;
          this.next = null;
          size++;
  public void addFirst(String data) {
      Node newNode = new Node(data);
      newNode.next = head;
      head = newNode;
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```

```
public void addLast(String data) {
      Node newNode = new Node(data);
      if(head == null) {
          head = newNode;
         return;
      Node lastNode = head;
      while(lastNode.next != null) {
          lastNode = lastNode.next;
      lastNode.next = newNode;
  public void printList() {
      Node currNode = head;
      while(currNode != null) {
          System.out.print(currNode.data+" -> ");
          currNode = currNode.next;
      System.out.println("null");
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```

```
public void removeFirst() {
   if(head == null) {
        System.out.println("Empty List, nothing to delete");
        return;
   head = this.head.next;
   size--;
public void removeLast() {
   if(head == null) {
        System.out.println("Empty List, nothing to delete");
       return;
   size--;
    if(head.next == null) {
       head = null;
       return;
   Node currNode = head;
   Node lastNode = head.next;
```

```
while(lastNode.next != null) {
           currNode = currNode.next;
           lastNode = lastNode.next;
      currNode.next = null;
  public int getSize() {
      return size;
  public static void main(String args[]) {
      LL list = new LL();
      list.addLast("is");
      list.addLast("a");
      list.addLast("list");
      list.printList();
      list.addFirst("this");
      list.printList();
      System.out.println(list.getSize());
       list.removeFirst();
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```

```
list.printList();

list.removeLast();

list.printList();
}
```

How to insert in the middle of a Linked List (at a specified index 'i')?

#### Scratch

```
public void addInMiddle(int index, String data) {
       if(index > size || index < 0) {</pre>
           System.out.println("Invalid Index value");
           return;
       size++;
      Node newNode = new Node(data);
      if(head == null || index == 0) {
           newNode.next = head;
           head = newNode;
           return;
       Node currNode = head;
       for(int i=1; i<size; i++) {</pre>
           if(i == index) {
```

```
Node nextNode = currNode.next;

currNode.next = newNode;

newNode.next = nextNode;

break;

}

currNode = currNode.next;
}
```

#### LinkedList class

```
class LL {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    LinkedList<String> list = new LinkedList<String>();

    list.addFirst("shradha");
    list.addFirst("name");
    list.addFirst("my");
    System.out.println(list);

    list.add(2, "is");
    System.out.println(list);
}

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```

## **Homework Problems**

- 1. Make a Linked List & add the following elements to it: (1, 5, 7, 3, 8, 2, 3). Search for the number 7 & display its index.
- 2. Take elements(numbers in the range of 1–50) of a Linked List as input from the user. Delete all nodes which have values greater than 25.