

# SINGLY LINKED LISTS

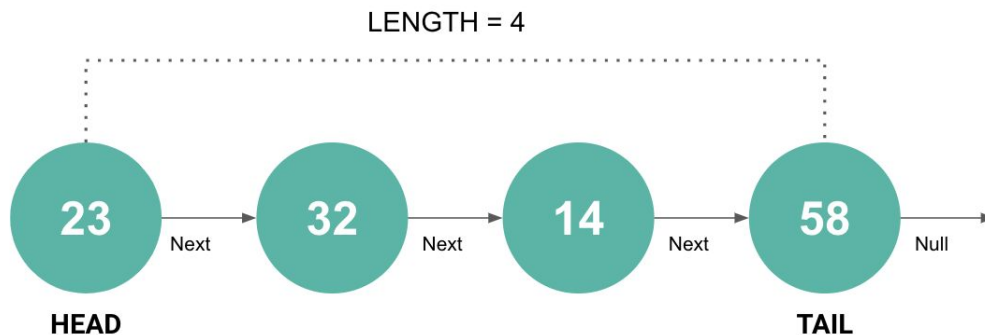
IN JAVASCRIPT

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Micro Publications Collection

# Singly Linked List



Linked List is a sequence of nodes, where each node links to the next node and then to the next node and so on, then the last node links to null.

## Github example in JavaScript

<https://github.com/maxcabrera/data-structures/blob/master/src/data-structures/singly-linked-list/>

## Visualgo

<https://visualgo.net/en/list>

## Highlights

- The first node in the list is called Head
- The last node in the list is called Tail
- The head and the tail are the same when there is only one node in the list
- List contain a length property to know how many nodes are in it.
- There is no index, like in the arrays.
- They can hold any type of data, like strings, numbers, objects.
- Data in the list can be sorted or unsorted
- Data can hold unique or duplicate values

## Downsides

- Since there is no index, random access is not allowed. Therefore to access a node we need to start from the head and follow the links to the next nodes until we find the one we want. Making the access process slow (Time complexity:  $O(N)$  )
- Each node contains a pointer field. This means that some space is used just for pointers, not data.

## Why is it important to understand Linked Lists

Linked List and its variations are used as underlying data structure to implement List, Stack, Queue, and Deque ADTs

## Methods

- Push: Adds a node to the end of the list
- Pop: Removes a node from the end of the list
- Shift: Removes a node from the beginning of the list
- Unshift: Adds a node at the beginning of the list
- Get: Retrieves a node by its position in the list
- Set: Changes the value of a node based on its position on the list
- Insert: Adds a new node in the specified position
- Remove: Removes a node from the list, based on its position
- Reverse: Reverses the order of the list

## Time complexity for Linked List

- Insertion:  $O(1)$
- Removal: It depends... From the beginning  $O(1)$  or  $O(N)$
- Searching:  $O(N)$
- Access:  $O(N)$

## Real life application

Developing a game of cards we want to have a way to have all cards linked when they are in the deck. We would be able to `shift()` to get the next card on top of the pile.

## Summary

- Singly Linked Lists are an excellent alternative to arrays when insertion and deletion at the beginning are frequently required.
- The idea of a list data structure that consist of nodes is the foundation for other data structures like Stacks and Queues.