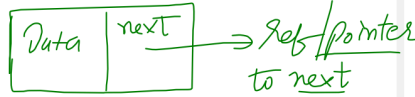
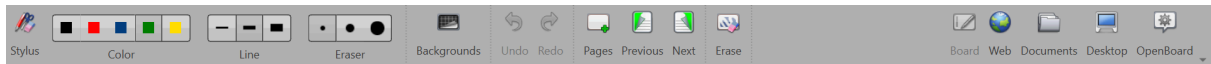


Linked List: linear, dynamic, can operate from any side
Collection of nodes arranged in a sequential manner.

Node:???????

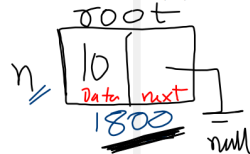


```
class Node
{
    int data;
    Node next; //self-ref pointer/reference
    Node(int data)
    {
        this.data=data;
        this.next=null; // not ref anyone
    }
}
```



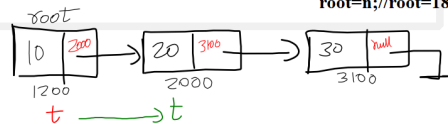
```
class Node
{
    int data;
    Node next; //self-ref pointer/reference
    Node(int data)
    {
        this.data=data;
        this.next=null; // not ref anyone
    }
}
```

Node n=new Node(10);



Node root; //empty root

root=n; //root=1800;



Node t=root; t=1200
t=t.next; t=2000(move to next)

1st/left most should be root only.
right most/last has .next as null.



IDE: Data_Structures_VITA

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Current File

Two_Queue_in_an_Array.java Linear_Linked_List.java Node.java Queue_Main.java Binary_sequence.java Max_Profit.java

```

Node root; // only data member we have
// insert_left: Research new element to the left of the current node
void insert_left(int data)
{
    Node n = new Node(data); // created node
    if (root == null) // no root
        root = n; // 1st becomes root
    else
    {
        n.next = root; // 1
        root = n; // 2
    }
}

```

Handwritten diagram illustrating the insert_left operation:

- Initial state: A single node with data 10, address 1900, and next pointer null. Labeled "root" in red.
- Operation: A new node with data 5, address 4800, and next pointer null is created. It is inserted to the left of the current root.
- Final state: A linked list with two nodes. Node 1: data 5, address 4800, next pointer 1200. Node 2: data 10, address 1200, next pointer 2000. The new root is 5.

16:10 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces

IDE: Data_Structures_VITA

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Current File

Two_Queue_in_an_Array.java Linear_Linked_List.java Node.java Queue_Main.java Binary_sequence.java Max_Profit.java

```

void delete_left()
{
    if (root == null) // no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else
    {
        Node t = root; // 1
        root = root.next; // 2
        System.out.println("Deleted: " + t.data); // 3 response message of deletion
    }
}

```

Handwritten diagram illustrating the delete_left operation:

- Initial state: A linked list with three nodes. Node 1: data 10, address 1200, next pointer 1800. Node 2: data 20, address 1800, next pointer 2100. Node 3: data 30, address 2100, next pointer null. Labeled "root" in red.
- Operation: The first node (data 10) is deleted. The next pointer of the second node is updated to null.
- Final state: A linked list with two nodes. Node 1: data 20, address 1800, next pointer null. Node 2: data 30, address 2100, next pointer null. The new root is 20.

26:26 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces

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Data_Structures_VITA Version control

Current File

vo_Queue_in_an_Array.java Linear_Linked_List.java Node.java Queue_Main.java Binary_sequence.java Max_Profit.java

```

}
void insert_right(int data)
{
    Node n=new Node(data);//created node
    if(root==null)//no root
        root=n;//1st becomes root
    else
    {
        Node t=root;//1
        while(t.next!=null)//2
            t=t.next;
        t.next=n;//3 connected
    }
}

```

Diagram illustrating the insertion of a new node (3000) into a linked list. The existing list has nodes 1000, 1800, and 1900. The new node 3000 is added at the end. The root pointer points to the first node (1000). Handwritten annotations include "root", "1000", "1800", "1900", "3000", and "t" with arrows indicating the traversal and insertion process.

Data_Structures_VITA > src > Linked_List_Examples > Linear_Linked_List > insert_right

28:26 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces

File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help

Data_Structures_VITA Version control

Current File

vo_Queue_in_an_Array.java Linear_Linked_List.java Node.java Queue_Main.java Binary_sequence.java Max_Profit.java

```

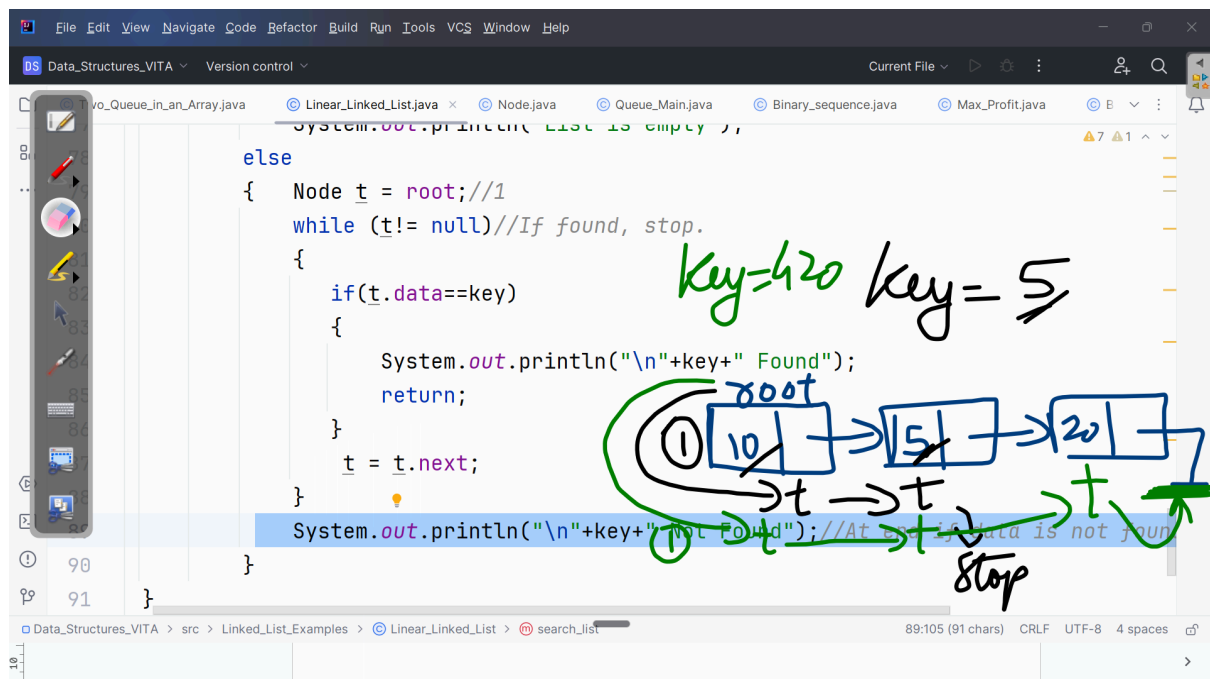
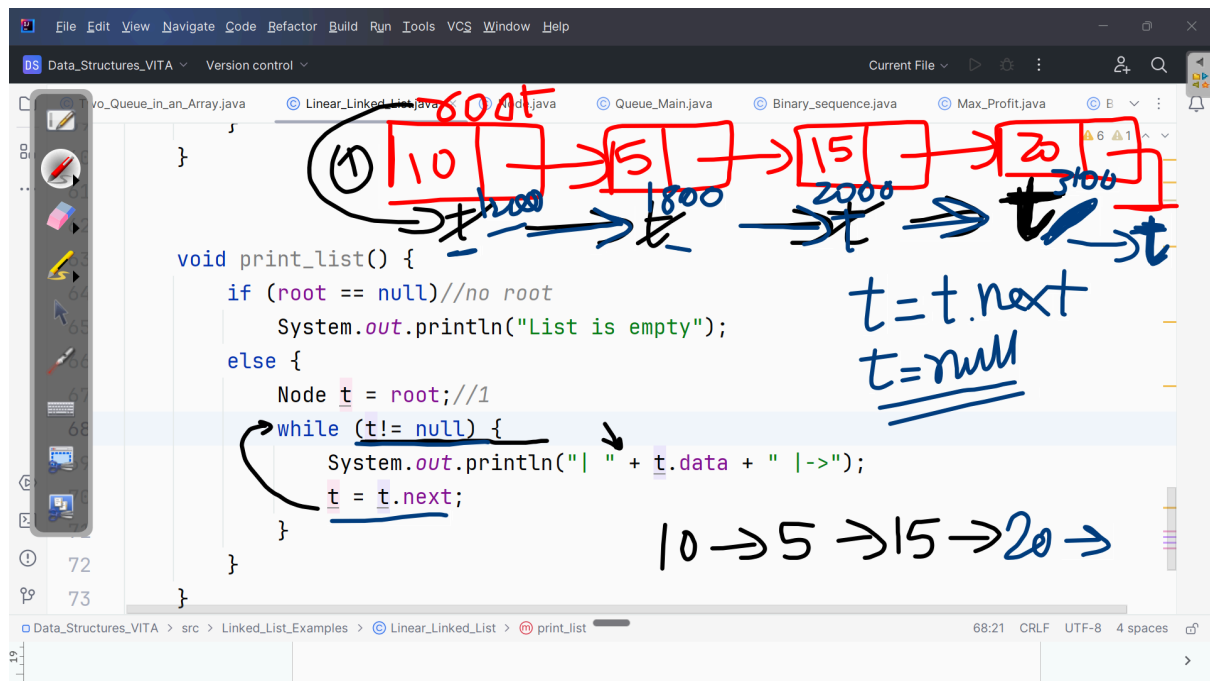
else
{
    Node t,t2;
    t=t2=root;//1
    while(t.next!=null)//2
    {
        t2=t;
        t=t.next;
    }
    if(t==root)//single node
        root=null;//manual deletion
    else
        t2.next=null;//break the link
    System.out.println("Deleted:"+t.data);//3 response message of deletion
}
}

```

Diagram illustrating the deletion of a node (3000) from a linked list. The existing list has nodes 1000, 1800, and 2000. The node 3000 is crossed out. The root pointer is updated to null. Handwritten annotations include "root", "1000", "1800", "2000", "3000", "t", "t2", "AGC", "Single Node", and "Deleted".

Data_Structures_VITA > src > Linked_List_Examples > Linear_Linked_List > delete_right

58:46 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces



```
package Linked_List_Examples;
```

```
public class Linear_Linked_List
```

```
{
```

```
    Node root; // only data member we have
```

```
    // insert_left: Research new element to the left of the current node.
```

```
    void insert_left(int data)
```

```
    {
```

```
        Node n = new Node(data); // created node
```

```
        if (root == null) // no root
```

```

        root=n;//1st becomes root
    else
    {
        n.next=root;//1
        root=n;//2
    }
}
void insert_right(int data)
{
    Node n=new Node(data);//created node
    if(root==null)//no root
        root=n;//1st becomes root
    else
    {
        Node t=root;//1
        while(t.next!=null)//2
            t=t.next;
        t.next=n;//3 connected
    }
}
void delete_left()
{
    if(root==null)//no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else
    {
        Node t=root;//1
        root=root.next;//2
        System.out.println("Deleted:"+t.data);//3 response message of deletion
    }
}
void delete_right()
{
    if(root==null)//no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else
    {
        Node t,t2;
        t=t2=root;//1
        while(t.next!=null)//2
        {t2=t;
            t=t.next;
        }
        if(t==root)//single node
            root=null;//manual deletion
        else
            t2.next=null;//break the link
        System.out.println("Deleted:"+t.data);//3 response message of deletion
    }
}

```

```
}  
}
```

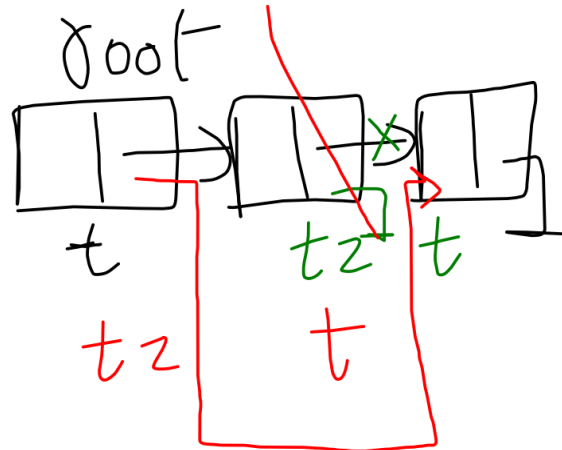
```
void print_list() {  
    if (root == null)//no root  
        System.out.println("List is empty");  
    else {  
        Node t = root;//1  
        while (t != null) {  
            System.out.println("| " + t.data + " |->");  
            t = t.next;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
void search_list(int key)  
{  
    if (root == null)//no root  
        System.out.println("List is empty");  
    else  
    { Node t = root;//1  
      while (t!= null)//If found, stop.  
      {  
          if(t.data==key)  
          {  
              System.out.println("\n"+key+" Found");  
              return;  
          }  
          t = t.next;  
      }  
      System.out.println("\n"+key+" Not Found");//At end if data is not found, t will be  
      NULL.  
    }  
}
```

case 1: left most: if(t==root)

case 2: right most: else if(t.next==null)

case 3: in-between: else

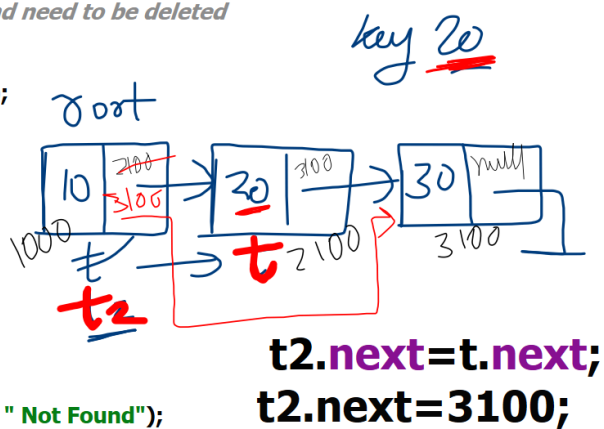


void delete_element(int key) //key if found need to be deleted

```

{
    if (root == null) //no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else {
        Node t, t2;
        t = t2 = root; //1
        while (t != null) //If found, stop.
        {
            if (t.data == key)
                break;
            t2 = t;
            t = t.next;
        }
        if (t == null) //not found
            System.out.println("\n" + key + " Not Found");
        else
        {
            System.out.println("\n" + key + " Not Found");
            //deletion part
            if (t == root) //case 1: delete left
                root = root.next;
            else if (t.next == null) //case 2 : right most: delete right
                t2.next = null; //deleted
            else //case 3 in-between deletion
                t2.next = t.next; //redirect to next of t
            System.out.println("\n" + t.data + " deleted.");
        }
    }
}

```



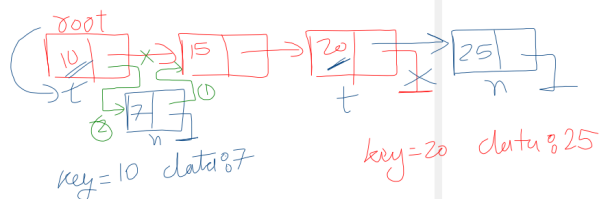
t2.next=t.next;
t2.next=3100;

//We'll search for the key element if found.
//We'll create a new node with given data and insert it after that key node.

```

void insert_after(int key, int data)
{
    if (root == null) //no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else {
        Node t;
        t = root; //1
        while (t != null) //If found, stop.
        {
            if (t.data == key)
                break;
            t = t.next;
        }
        if (t == null) //not found
            System.out.println("\n" + key + " Not Found");
        else
        {
            System.out.println("\n" + key + " Found");
            Node n = new Node(data); //created new node
            //insertion part
            n.next = t.next; //1 ref to who ever is t.next
            t.next = n; //2 t ref to n
            System.out.println("\n" + t.data + " deleted.");
        }
    }
}

```



```

package Linked_List_Examples;

public class Linear_Linked_List {
    Node root;//only data member we have

    //insert_left:Research new element to the left of the current node.
    void insert_left(int data) {
        Node n = new Node(data);//created node
        if (root == null)//no root
            root = n;//1st becomes root
        else {
            n.next = root;//1
            root = n;//2
        }
    }

    void insert_right(int data) {
        Node n = new Node(data);//created node
        if (root == null)//no root
            root = n;//1st becomes root
        else {
            Node t = root;//1
            while (t.next != null)//2
                t = t.next;
            t.next = n;//3 connected
        }
    }

    void delete_left() {
        if (root == null)//no root
            System.out.println("List is empty");
        else {
            Node t = root;//1
            root = root.next;//2
            System.out.println("Deleted:" + t.data);//3 response message of deletion
        }
    }

    void delete_right() {
        if (root == null)//no root
            System.out.println("List is empty");
        else {
            Node t, t2;
            t = t2 = root;//1
            while (t.next != null)//2
            {
                t2 = t;
                t = t.next;
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```

    }
    if (t == root)//single node
        root = null;//manual deletion
    else
        t2.next = null;//break the link
    System.out.println("Deleted:" + t.data);//3 response message of deletion
}
}

```

```

void print_list() {
    if (root == null)//no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else {
        Node t = root;//1
        while (t != null) {
            System.out.println("| " + t.data + " |->");
            t = t.next;
        }
    }
}

```

```

void search_list(int key) {
    if (root == null)//no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else {
        Node t = root;//1
        while (t != null)//If found, stop.
        {
            if (t.data == key) {
                System.out.println("\n" + key + " Found");
                return;
            }
            t = t.next;
        }
        System.out.println("\n" + key + " Not Found");//At end if data is not found, t will be
NULL.
    }
}

```

```

void delete_element(int key)//key if found need to be deleted
{
    if (root == null)//no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else {
        Node t, t2;
        t = t2 = root;//1
        while (t != null)//If found, stop.

```

```

    {
        if (t.data == key)
            break;
        t2=t;
        t = t.next;
    }
    if (t == null)//not found
        System.out.println("\n" + key + " Not Found");
    else
    {
        System.out.println("\n" + key + " Found");
        //deletion part
        if(t==root)//case 1:delete left
            root=root.next;
        else if(t.next==null)//case 2 : right most: delete right
            t2.next=null;//deleted
        else //case 3 in-between deletion
            t2.next=t.next;//redirect to next of t
        System.out.println("\n"+t.data+" deleted.");
    }
}
}

//We'll search for the key element if found.
//We'll create a new node with given data and insert it after that key node.
void insert_after(int key,int data)
{
    if (root == null)//no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else {
        Node t;
        t = root;//1
        while (t != null)//If found, stop.
        {
            if (t.data == key)
                break;
            t = t.next;
        }
        if (t == null)//not found
            System.out.println("\n" + key + " Not Found");
        else
        {
            System.out.println("\n" + key + " Found");
            Node n=new Node(data);//created new node
            //insertion part
            n.next=t.next;//1 ref to who ever is t.next
            t.next=n;//2 t ref to n

            System.out.println("\n"+t.data+" deleted.");
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}

void sort_list()
{
    if(root==null)
        System.out.println("Empty list");
    else
    {
        for(Node i=root;i.next!=null;i=i.next)//for passes
        {
            for(Node t=root,t2=t.next;t2!=null;t=t.next,t2=t2.next)//sorts
            {
                if(t.data>t2.data)
                {
                    int temp=t.data;t.data=t2.data;t2.data=temp;
                }
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nSorting done..");
    }
}

```

```

package Linked_List_Examples;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Linked_List_Main {

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int ch=0;
        Linear_Linked_List list = new Linear_Linked_List();

        do {
            System.out.println("\n===== LINKED LIST MENU =====");
            System.out.println("1. Insert Left");
            System.out.println("2. Insert Right");
            System.out.println("3. Delete Left");
            System.out.println("4. Delete Right");
            System.out.println("5. Print List");
            System.out.println("6. Search Element");
            System.out.println("7. Delete Element");
            System.out.println("8. Insert After");
            System.out.println("9. Sort List");

```

```

System.out.println("0. Exit");
System.out.println("=====");
System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");
ch = sc.nextInt();
switch (ch) {

    case 1:
        System.out.print("Enter data to insert left: ");
        list.insert_left(sc.nextInt());
        break;

    case 2:
        System.out.print("Enter data to insert right: ");
        list.insert_right(sc.nextInt());
        break;

    case 3:
        list.delete_left();
        break;

    case 4:
        list.delete_right();
        break;

    case 5:
        list.print_list();
        break;

    case 6:
        System.out.print("Enter element to search: ");
        list.search_list(sc.nextInt());
        break;

    case 7:
        System.out.print("Enter element to delete: ");
        list.delete_element(sc.nextInt());
        break;

    case 8:
        System.out.print("Enter key after which to insert: ");
        int key = sc.nextInt();
        System.out.print("Enter data to insert: ");
        int data = sc.nextInt();
        list.insert_after(key, data);
        break;

    case 9:
        list.sort_list();

```

```
        break;

    case 0:
        System.out.println("Exiting .. coded by amar.career 🙌");
        return;

    default:
        System.out.println("invalid choice. Please select from the menu.");
    }
}while(ch!=0);
}
}
```

```

package Linked_List_Examples;

import Stack_Examples.Stack_Class;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Dynamic_Stack
{
    Node tos;//only data member we have

    void push(int data)
    {
        Node n = new Node(data);//created node
        if (tos == null)//no root
            tos = n;//1st becomes root
        else {
            n.next = tos;//1
            tos= n;//2
        }
    }
    void pop() {
        if (tos == null)//no root
            System.out.println("Stack is empty");
        else {
            Node t = tos;//1
            tos = tos.next;//2
            System.out.println("popped:" + t.data);//3 response message of deletion
        }
    }

    void print_stack() {
        if (tos == null)//no root
            System.out.println("Stack is empty");
        else {
            Node t = tos;//1
            while (t != null) {
                System.out.println(t.data );
                System.out.println("=====");
                t = t.next;
            }
        }
    }
    int peek() {
        if (tos == null)//no root
        {
            System.out.println("Stack is empty");
        }
    }
}

```

```

        return (-1);
    }
    else {
        return (tos.data);
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args)
{
    Dynamic_Stack obj=new Dynamic_Stack();
    int choice;
    Scanner in=new Scanner(System.in);
    do
    {
        System.out.println("\nStack Menu");
        System.out.println("=====");
        System.out.println("1.Push");
        System.out.println("2.Pop");
        System.out.println("3.Peek");
        System.out.println("4.Print");
        System.out.println("0.Exit");
        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.print(":");
        choice=in.nextInt();
        switch(choice)
        {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("Enter element to push:");
                int e=in.nextInt();
                obj.push(e);
                System.out.println("Element pushed");
                break;
            case 2:
                obj.pop();
                break;
            case 3:
                int res=obj.peek();
                if (res!=-1)//if not empty
                    System.out.println("At peek:"+res);
                break;
            case 4:
                obj.print_stack();
                break;
            case 0:
                System.out.println("Thanks for using the code: amar.career");
                break;
            default:
                System.out.println("check the option selected.");
                break;
        }
    }
}

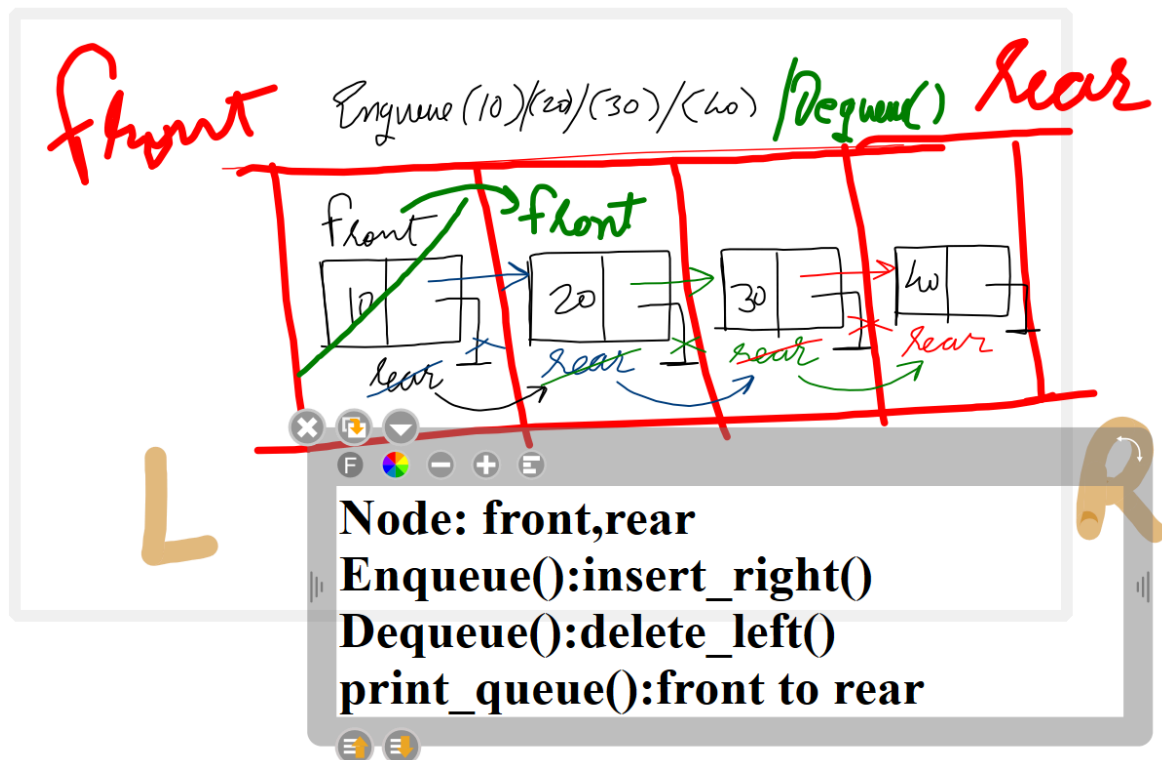
```

```

    }
    }while(choice!=0);
}

}

```



```

package Linked_List_Examples;

import Queue_Examples.Priority_Queue;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Dynamic_Queue
{
    Node front, rear;

    void enqueue(int data)
    {
        Node n = new Node(data); // created node
        if (rear == null) // no root

```



```

    {
        front=rear=n;//both on one
    }
    else {
        rear.next=n;//1 connect to last
        rear=n;//2 move rear
    }
}

void dequeue() {
    if (front == null)//no root
        System.out.println("Queue is empty");
    else
    {
        Node t=front;
        if(front==rear)//single node
            front=rear=null;//manual reset
        else
            front=front.next;//move ahead
        System.out.println("Deleted:" + t.data);//3 response message of deletion
    }
}

void print_queue() {
    if (front == null)//no root
        System.out.println("Queue is empty");
    else {
        Node t = front;//1
        while (t != null) {
            System.out.print("-|" + t.data + "|_");
            t = t.next;
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args)
{
    Dynamic_Queue obj=new Dynamic_Queue();
    int choice;
    Scanner in=new Scanner(System.in);

    do
    {
        System.out.println("\nQueue Menu");
        System.out.println("=====");
        System.out.println("1.Enqueue");
        System.out.println("2.Dequeue");
        System.out.println("3.Print");
        System.out.println("0.Exit");
        System.out.println("-----");
        System.out.print(":");
    }
}

```

```
choice=in.nextInt();
switch(choice)
{
    case 1:
        System.out.println("Enter element to enter:");
        int e=in.nextInt();
        obj.enqueue(e);
        System.out.println("Element Enqueued");
        break;
    case 2:
        obj.dequeue();
        break;
    case 3:
        obj.print_queue();
        break;
    case 0:
        System.out.println("Thanks for using the code: amar.career");
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("check the option selected.");
        break;
}
}while(choice!=0);
}
```

LinkedList Using Java Collections — Theory + Methods + Code

1. High-Level Theory

Java's **LinkedList** (`java.util.LinkedList`) is a ready-made, optimized, doubly-linked list implementation.

Think of it as a plug-and-play data structure that gives you:

- **O(1) insertion/deletion** at head/tail
- **O(n) access** when fetching by index
- **Queue + Stack + List** capabilities in one hybrid container
- Flexibility without the headache of manual node creation

2. Key Operations (A.K.A. The API Cheat-Sheet)

Core List Ops

Method	Purpose
<code>add(E e)</code>	Add element at end
<code>addFirst(E e)</code>	Insert at head
<code>addLast(E e)</code>	Insert at tail
<code>remove()</code>	Remove head
<code>removeFirst()</code>	Remove head
<code>removeLast()</code>	Remove tail
<code>get(int index)</code>	Fetch by index
<code>getFirst()</code>	Access head
<code>getLast()</code>	Access tail
<code>size()</code>	Count elements
<code>isEmpty()</code>	Check emptiness

Queue-Style Ops

Method	Use Case
offer(E e)	Enqueue element
poll()	Dequeue (null if empty)
peek()	View front without removal

Stack-Style Ops

Method	Use Case
push(E e)	Add on top
pop()	Remove from top

Utility Ops

Method	Use Case
contains(Object o)	Search element
clear()	Remove all items

3. Full-Flow Example Code

```
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class LinkedListCollectionDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LinkedList<Integer> list = new LinkedList<>();
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("\n==== LinkedList Operations Menu
====");

            System.out.println("1. Add at End");
            System.out.println("2. Add at Beginning");
            System.out.println("3. Remove First");
            System.out.println("4. Remove Last");
            System.out.println("5. Display List");
```

```

        System.out.println("6. Get Element by Index");
        System.out.println("7. Check if List Contains Element");
        System.out.println("8. List Size");
        System.out.println("9. Clear List");
        System.out.println("0. Exit");
        System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");

        int ch;
        try {
            ch = sc.nextInt();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Invalid input, fam. Try
again.");

            sc.nextLine();
            continue;
        }

        switch (ch) {
            case 1:
                System.out.print("Enter value: ");
                list.add(sc.nextInt());
                System.out.println("Added at end.");
                break;

            case 2:
                System.out.print("Enter value: ");
                list.addFirst(sc.nextInt());
                System.out.println("Added at beginning.");
                break;

            case 3:
                if (!list.isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("Removed: " +
list.removeFirst());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("List is empty.");
                }
                break;

            case 4:
                if (!list.isEmpty()) {

```

```

        System.out.println("Removed: " +
list.removeLast());
    } else {
        System.out.println("List is empty.");
    }
    break;

    case 5:
        System.out.println("LinkedList: " + list);
        break;

    case 6:
        System.out.print("Enter index: ");
        int idx = sc.nextInt();
        if (idx >= 0 && idx < list.size()) {
            System.out.println("Element: " +
list.get(idx));
        } else {
            System.out.println("Index out of range.");
        }
        break;

    case 7:
        System.out.print("Enter element to check: ");
        int val = sc.nextInt();
        System.out.println("Contains? " +
list.contains(val));
        break;

    case 8:
        System.out.println("Size: " + list.size());
        break;

    case 9:
        list.clear();
        System.out.println("List cleared.");
        break;

    case 0:
        System.out.println("Exiting program. Bye!");
        return;

```

```
        default:
            System.out.println("Invalid choice. Try
again.");
    }
}
}
```