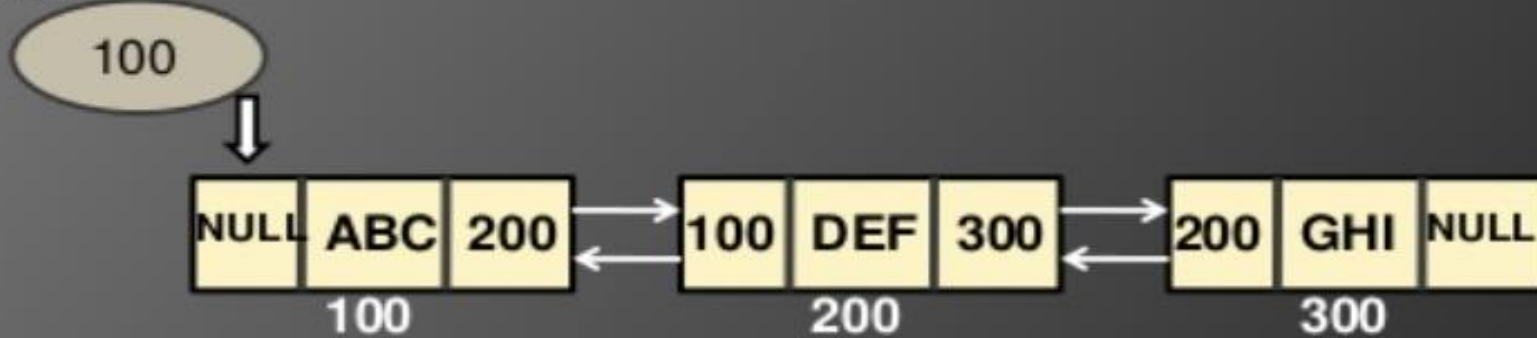


# Doubly Linked List

Kiran Waghmare

# DOUBLY LINKED LIST

START

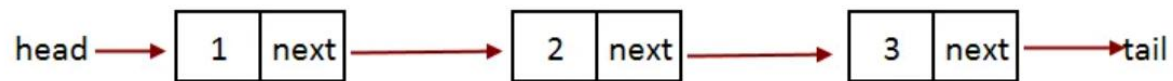


Doubly Linked List is a variation of Linked list in which navigation is possible in both ways, either forward and backward easily as compared to Single Linked List.

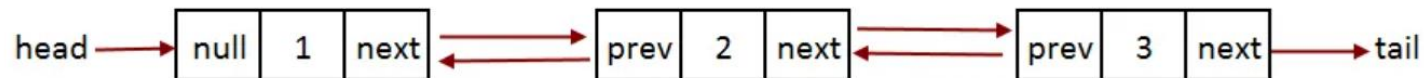


## Singly Linked List vs Doubly Linked List

Singly Linked List	Doubly Linked List
Easy Implement	Not easy
Less memory	More Memory
Can traverse only in forward direction	Traverse in both direction, back and froth



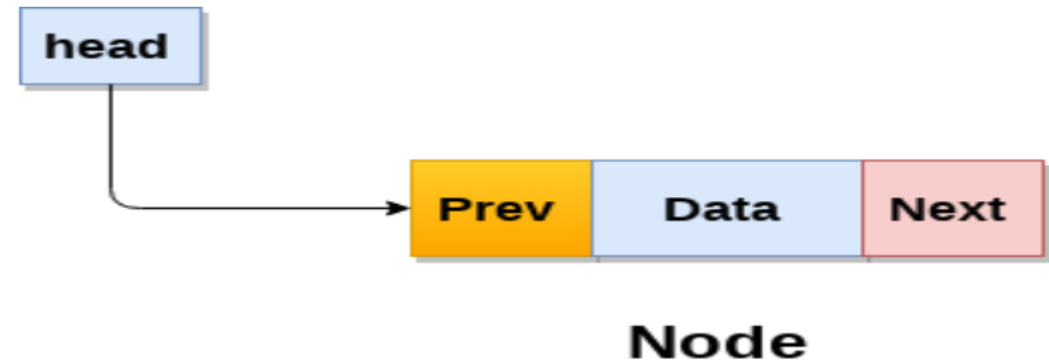
Singly Linked List



Doubly Linked List

# Doubly linked list

- Doubly linked list is a complex type of linked list
  - in which a node contains a pointer to the previous as well as the next node in the sequence.
- In a doubly linked list, a node consists of three parts:
  1. Data
  2. Pointer to the previous node
  3. pointer to the next node



# Why Doubly linked list ?

- In singly linked list we cannot traverse back to the previous node without an extra pointer. For ex to delete previous node.
- In doubly there is a link through which we can go back to previous node.



# OPERATIONS ON DOUBLY LINK LIST

```
graph TD; A[OPERATIONS ON DOUBLY LINK LIST] --> B[INSERTION]; A --> C[DELETION]; A --> D[TRAVERSING]; B --> B1[• AT FIRST]; B --> B2[• AT LAST]; B --> B3[• AT DESIRED]; C --> C1[• AT FIRST]; C --> C2[• AT LAST]; C --> C3[• AT DESIRED]; D --> D1[• LOOKUP];
```

## INSERTION

- AT FIRST
- AT LAST
- AT DESIRED

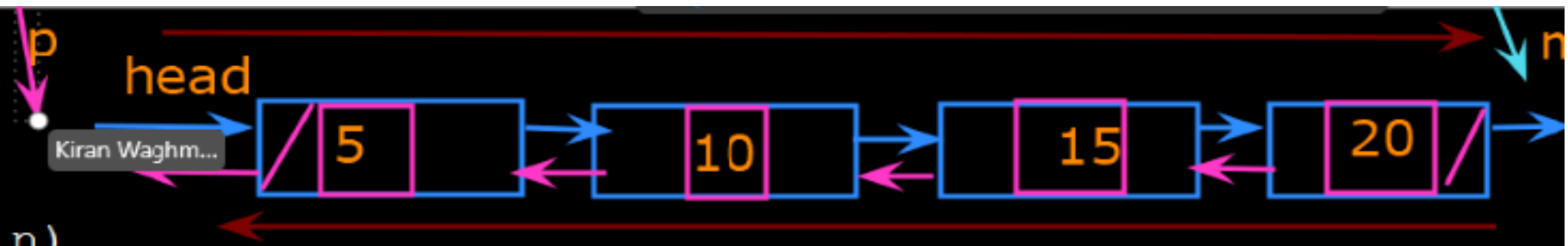
## DELETION

- AT FIRST
- AT LAST
- AT DESIRED

## TRAVERSING

- LOOKUP

Display DLL:



```
void display(Node n)
```

```
{
```

```
    System.out.println("Forward Display:");
```

`p=p.prev;`

```
    while( n != null)
```

```
    {
```

```
        System.out.println(n.data);
```

```
        n=n.next;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

case 2:

```
void insertAfter(Node prev, int new_data)
```

```
{  
    if (prev == null)
```

```
    {return;}
```

```
    Node new_node = new Node(new_data);
```

```
    new_node.next = prev.next;
```

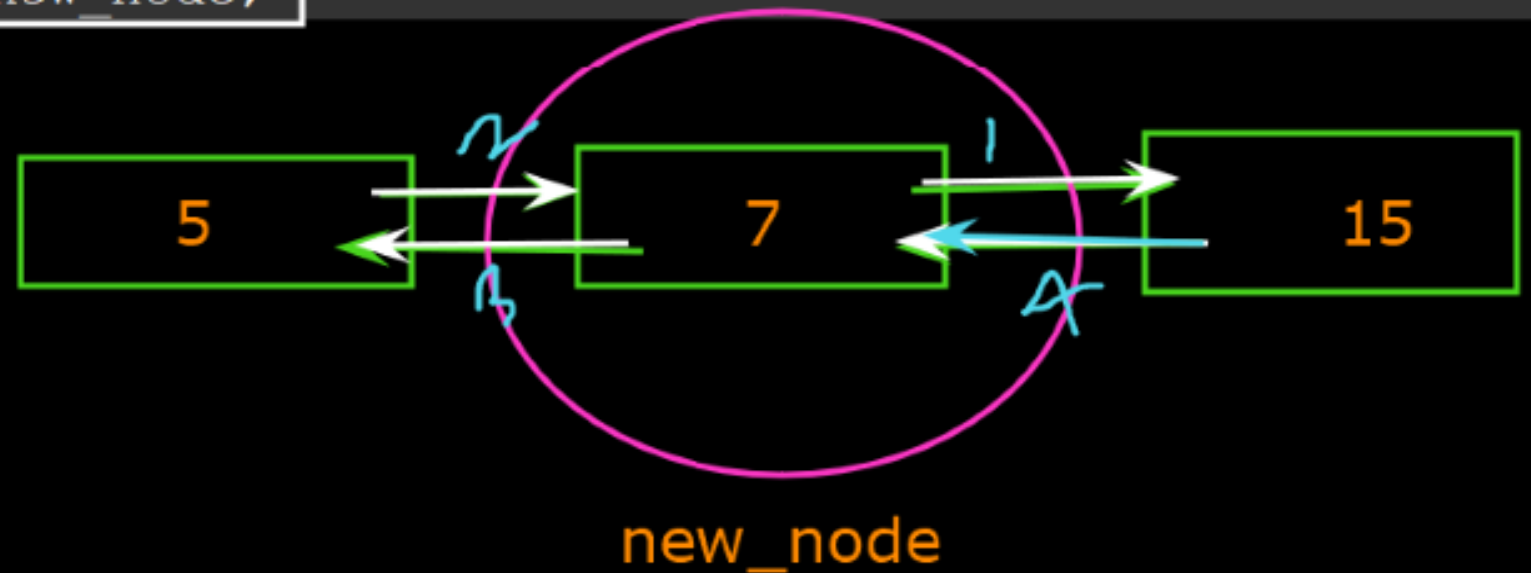
```
    prev.next = new_node;
```

```
    new_node.prev = prev;
```

```
    new_node.next.prev = new_node;
```

```
}
```

Node 15





```

}
public static void main(String args[])
{
    DLL2 d1 = new DLL2();

    d1.append(90);

    d1.insert(21);
    d1.insert(11);
    d1.insert(5);
    d1.display(d1.head);
    System.out.println();

    d1.insertAfter(d1.head, 45);
    d1.insertAfter(d1.head, 56);
    d1.insertAfter(d1.head, 75);
    d1.display(d1.head);
    System.out.println();

    d1.append(78);
    d1.display(d1.head);
    System.out.println();
}

```

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

C:\Test>java DLL2

Forward Display:

5--> 11--> 21--> 90--> -----

Reverse Display:

90<-- 21<-- 11<-- 5<--

Forward Display:

5--> 75--> 56--> 45--> 11--> 21--> 90--> ---

Reverse Display:

90<-- 21<-- 11<-- 45<-- 56<-- 75<-- 5<--

Forward Display:

5--> 75--> 56--> 45--> 11--> 21--> 90--> 78--

Reverse Display:

78<-- 90<-- 21<-- 11<-- 45<-- 56<-- 75<-- 5<--

C:\Test>

5 11 21 90

**Thanks**