1. Linked Lists differ from Arrays in that they do not store items in relation to each other like an Array, but instead only store the position of the next element in the list. An array might be good for databases where the position of each element is important, such as a ranked list of the most popular baby names. However, a linked list is better for performance when the elements of a list are unrelated to each other. For example, in a database of a school’s students, it is not important which order the students are recorded in, only that their information be correct. In this case, a linked list would be the better option, as it will be quicker to iterate through, and can be more efficiently updated.
2. a) The code will print out a linked list with 2 nodes, then a linked list with 1 node, then finally a linked list with no nodes inside of it.
3. Staff.addFirst(“Harry”)



Staff.addLast(“Diana”)





Staff.addFirst(“Tom”)

System.out.println(staff.removeLast());



System.out.println(staff.removeFirst());



System.out.println(staff.removeLast());

1. a) The code will print the final node in the linked list, which is Harry.

b) staff.addFirst(“Harry”)



Staff.addFirst(“Diana”)



Staff.addFirst(“Tom”)



ListIterator<String> visitor = staff.ListIterator()





Visitor.next()

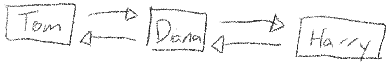




Visitor.next()





System.out.println(visitor.next())