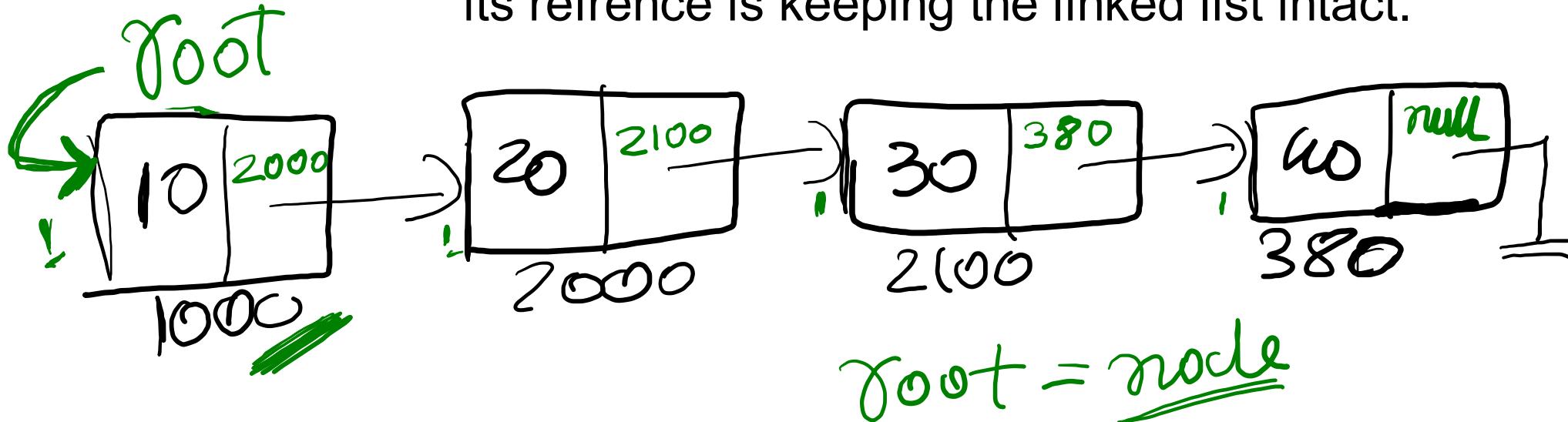
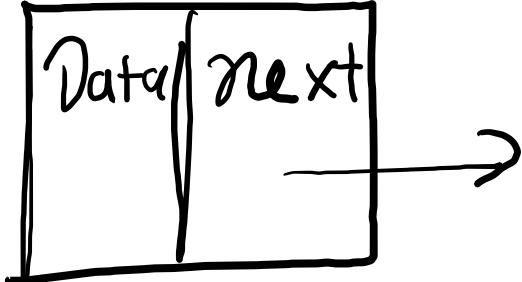


# Linked List

collection of nodes arranged in sequential manner such that each node refers to next node. we only store 1st node called root/head its reference is keeping the linked list intact.





Class Node

    { int data;

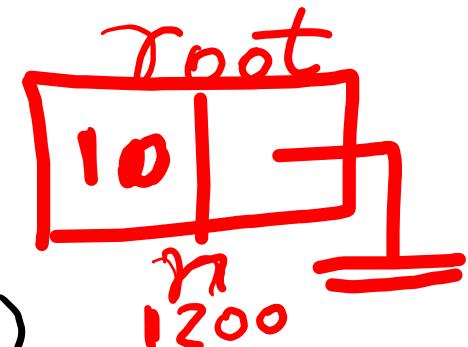
    Node next;

    Node(int data)

        { this.data = data;

        } next=null;

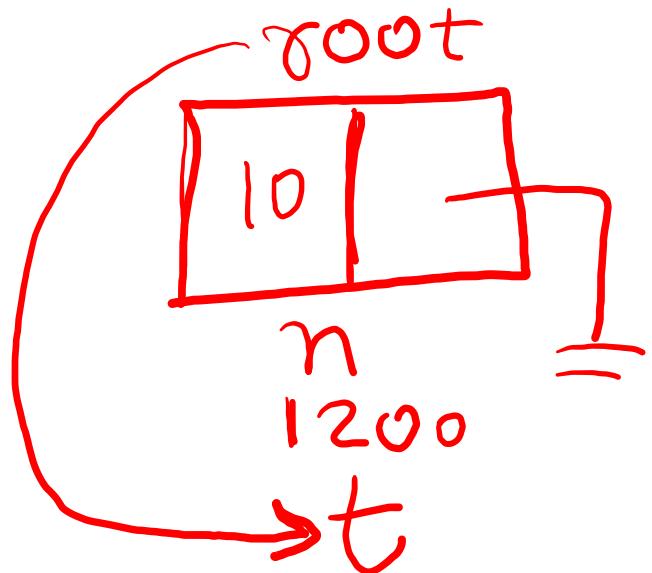
Node(10)



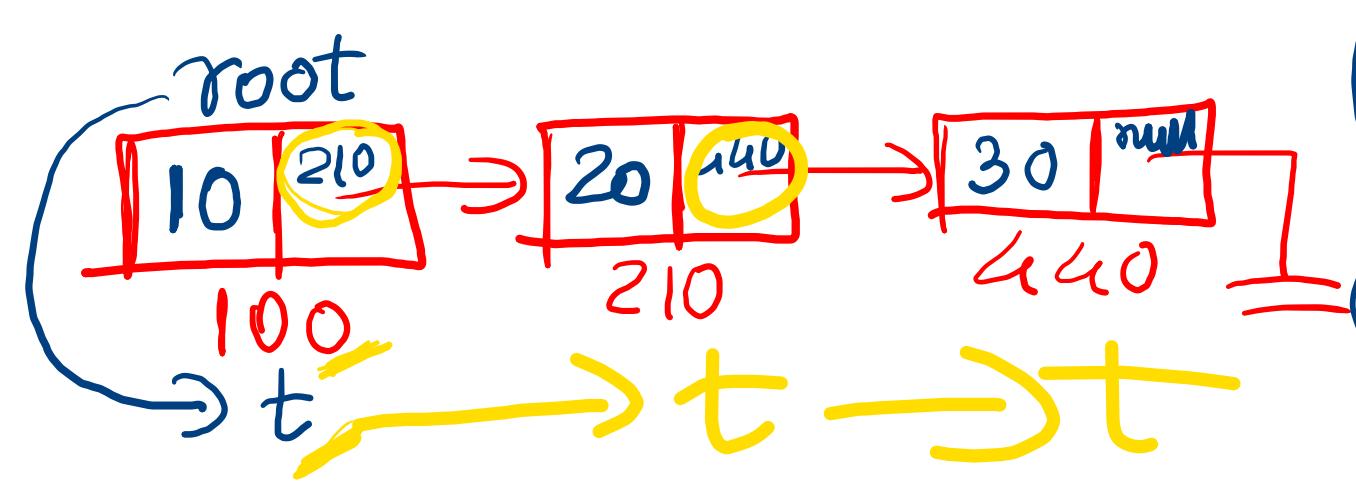
Node.n = new  
Node(10);

root = n;

}



Node n=new Node(10);  
root=n;  
root $\Rightarrow$ 1200  
Node t=root;  
t $\Rightarrow$ 1200



- ① root is 1<sup>st</sup> oz  
left most
- ② right most  
has next null

Node  $t = \text{root};$

$t = t \cdot \underline{\text{next}};$  ✓  
 $t = 210$

insert left/right

delete left/right

search

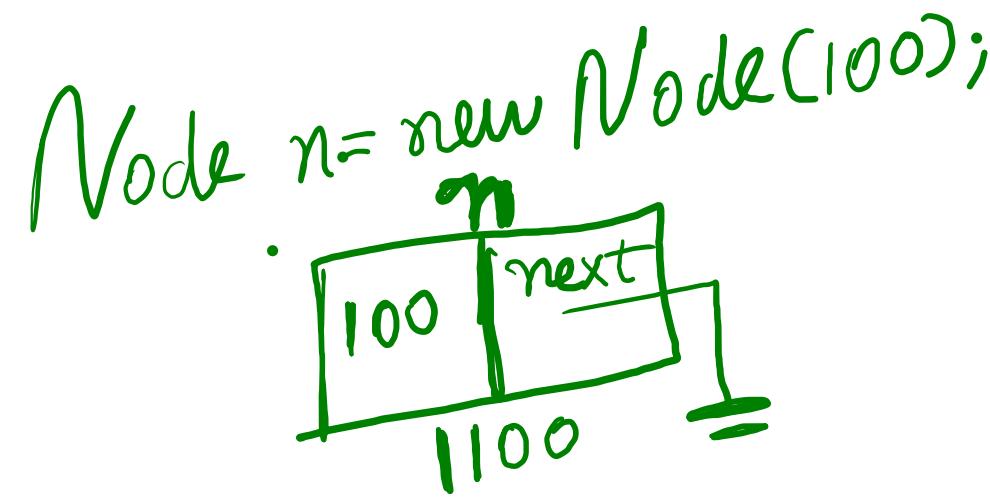
Print

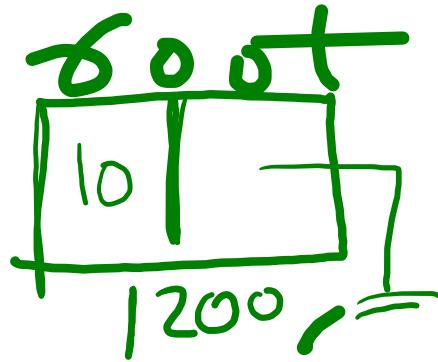
delete key

insert at

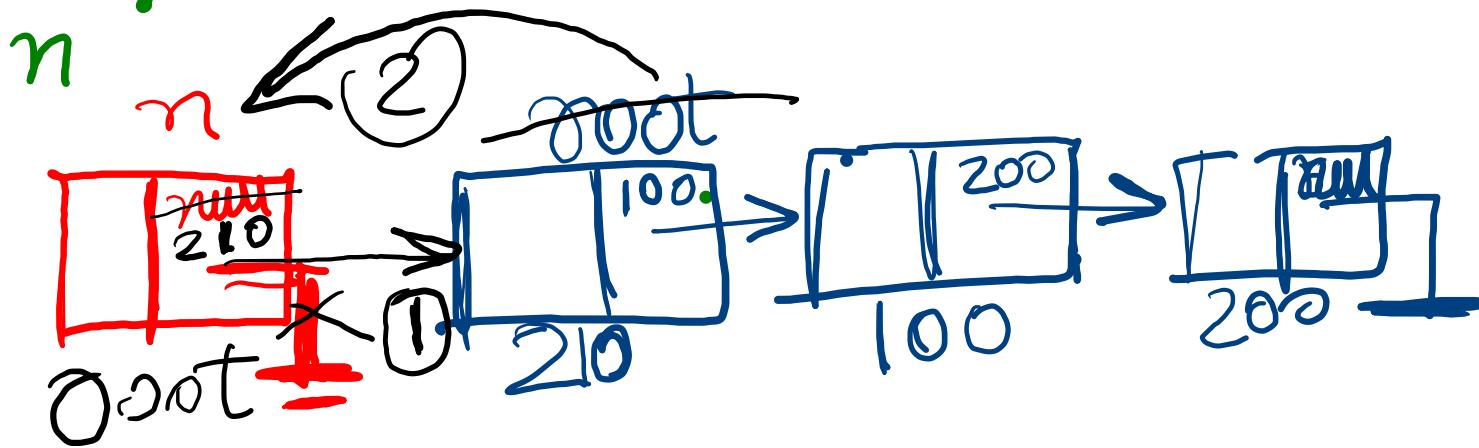


```
10 */  
11  
12 class Node  
13 {  
14     int data;  
15     Node next;  
16     Node(int data)  
17     {  
18         this.data=data;  
19         next=null;  
20     }  
21     public class LinkedListLinear {  
22 }  
23 }
```

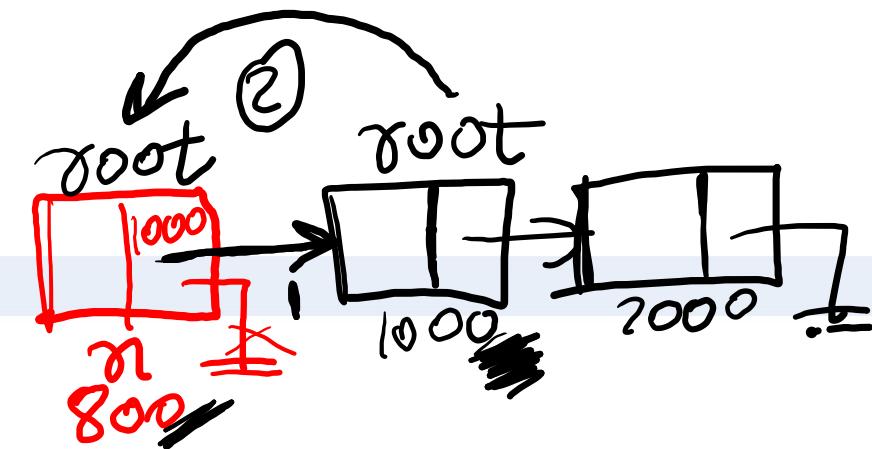
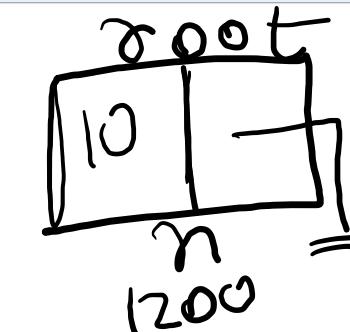


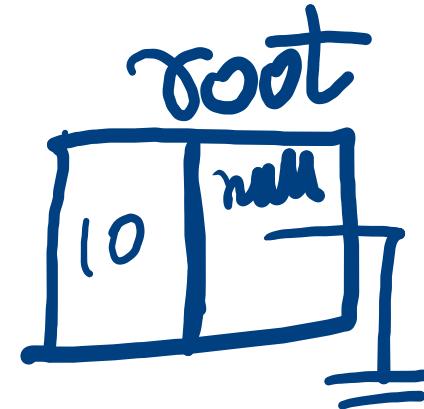
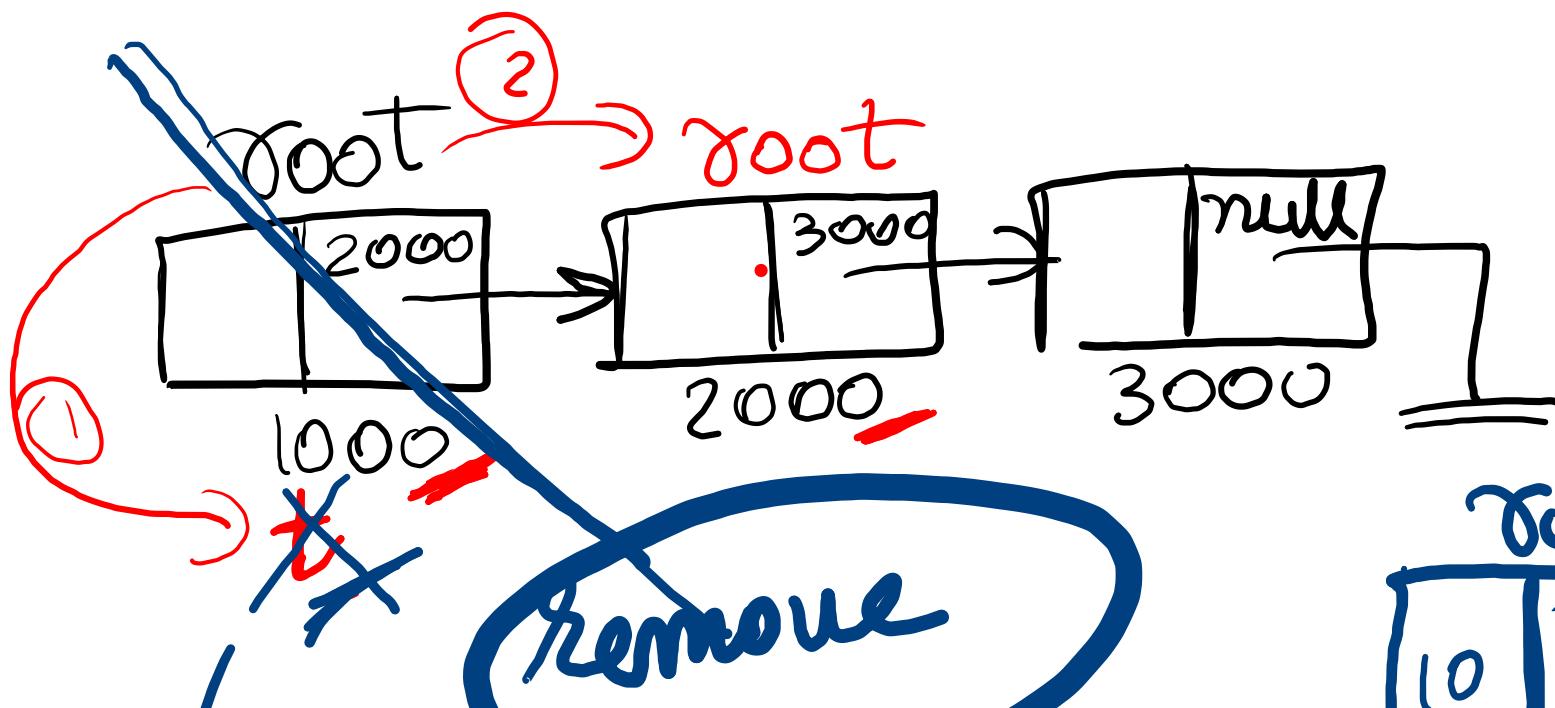


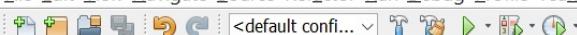
if  $\text{root} == \text{null}$  then  
 $\text{root} = n$



```
30 void insertLeft(int data)
31 {
32     Node n=new Node(data)
33     if(root==null) ✓
34     {
35         root=n;
36     }
37     else
38     {
39         n.next=root; //1 ✓
40         root=n; //2 ✓
41     }
42 }
```

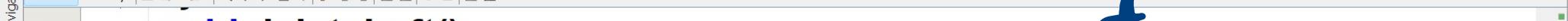




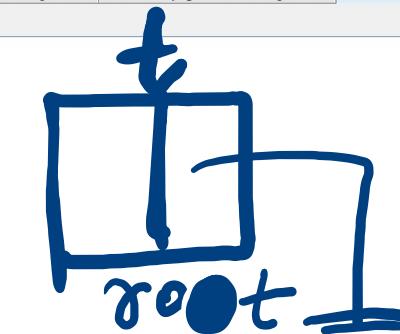


...va SortingDemo.java x SearchDemo.java x Treemain.java x GraphDemo.java x StackDemo.java x QueueLinearDemo.java x CircularQueueDemo.java x PriorityQueueDemo.java x LinkedListLinear.java x

Source History

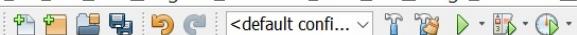


43 void deleteLeft()  
44 {  
45     if(root==null)  
46     {  
47         System.out.println("List Empty");  
48     }  
49     else  
50     {  
51         Node t=root; //1  
52         root=root.next; //2  
53         System.out.println("Deleted:"+t.data);  
54     }  
55 }  
56 }



} t is local  
gets deleted  
after call

last root

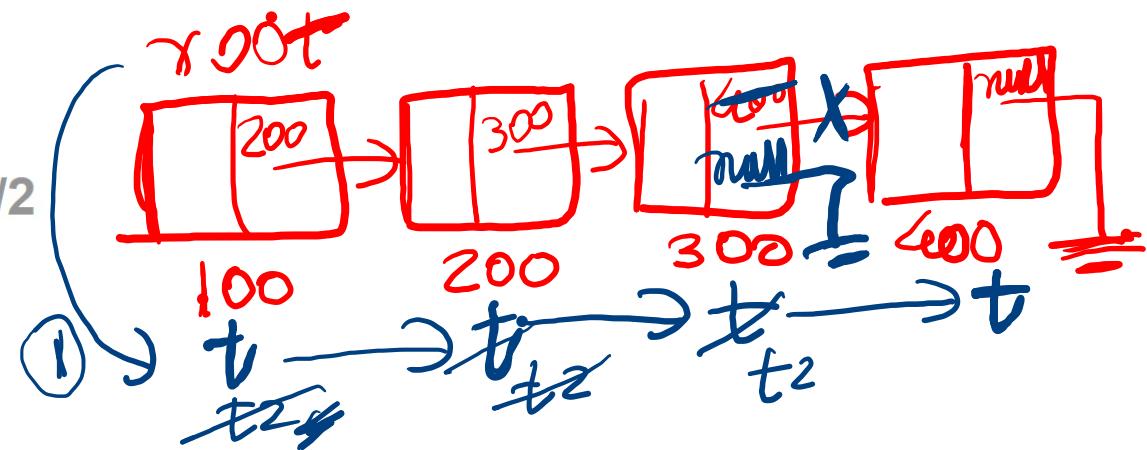


```
56 void insertRight(int data)
57 {
58     Node n=new Node(data);
59     if(root==null)
60     {
61         root=n;
62     }
63     else
64     {
65         Node t=root; //1 use t to search right
66         while(t.next!=null)//2
67             t=t.next;
68         t.next=n;//3
69     }
}
```

Diagram illustrating the insertion of a new node with data 2000 into a linked list. The list initially contains nodes with data 1000, 1100, 1400, and 2000. A blue circle highlights the insertion logic, and a red circle highlights the assignment of the new node's next pointer.

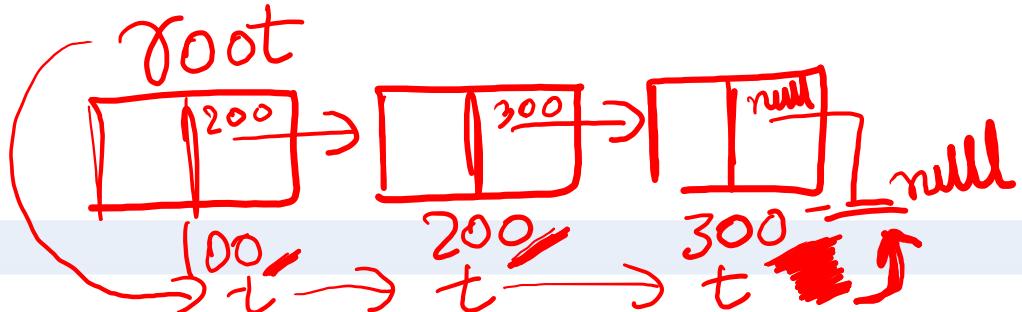


```
79 else
80 {
81     Node t,t2;
82     t=t2=root;
83     while(t.next!=null)//2
84     {
85         t2=t;
86         t=t.next;
87     }
88     t2.next=null;//break link
89     System.out.println("Deleted:"+t.data);
90 }
91 }
92 }
```



```
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
}
else
{
    Node t;
    t=root;
    while(t!=null)//2
    {
        System.out.println(t.data);
        t=t.next;
    }
}
```

System.out.println("List Empty");





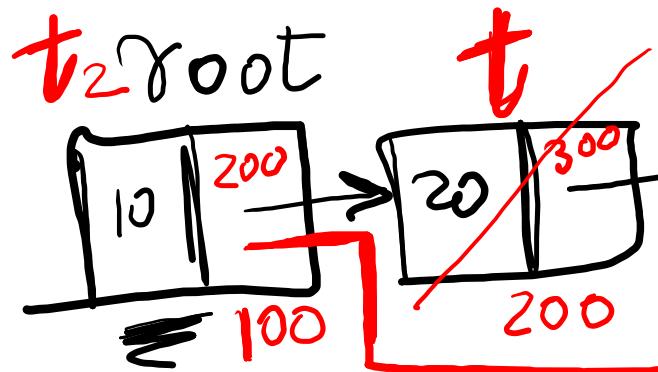
```

138 {
139     Node t;
140     int c=0;
141     t=root;
142     while(t!=null && t.data!=key)//2
143     {
144         t=t.next;
145         c++;
146     }
147     if(t!=null)//found
148         System.out.println("Found at "+c+" from root");
149     else
150         System.out.println("Not Found");
151 }
```

*Handwritten annotations:*

- A red circle labeled "root" encloses the first node (10).
- The pointer from the first node to the second is labeled "100".
- The pointer from the second node to the third is labeled "200".
- The pointer from the third node to the fourth is labeled "300".
- The pointer from the fourth node back to the third is labeled "400".
- The variable "t" is circled in black.
- The word "null" is written in red with a large underline.
- Two equations are written on the right:
 
$$\text{key} = 30 \quad C = 0 + 2$$

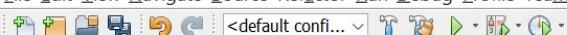
$$\text{key} = 420 \quad C = 0$$



(case 1:  $\text{key} \Rightarrow \gamma_{root} \rightarrow \text{Delete-Left}$

(case 2:  $\text{key} \Rightarrow \text{at last} \rightarrow \text{DeleteRight}$

(case:  $\text{k = in between}$



...va SortingDemo.java x SearchDemo.java x Treemain.java x GraphDemo.java x StackDemo.java x QueueLinearDemo.java x CircularQueueDemo.java x PriorityQueueDemo.java x LinkedListLinear.java

Source History

```
173     if(t==root)//case 1
174     { root=root.next;
175     }
176
177     else if(t.next==null)//case2
178     { t2.next=null;
179     }
180     else//case 3
181     { t2.next=t.next;
182     }
183
184     System.out.println("Deleted:"+t.data);
185
186 }
```

*root → root*

*10 → 20 → 30*

*t*      *t<sub>2</sub>*

*delete(10)*

*delete(30)*



DataStructures\_MET\_2022 - NetBeans IDE 8.2

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Search (Ctrl+I)

Source History

Projects Services Files

```
173 if(t==root)//case 1
174 { root=root.next;
175 }
176
177 else if(t.next==null)//case2
178 { t2.next=null;
179 }
180 else//case 3
181 { t2.next=t.next;
182 }
183
184 System.out.println("Deleted:"+t.data);
185 }
186 }
```

Diagram illustrating the deletion of a node from a linked list. The list consists of three nodes: 10 (data), 20 (data), and 30 (data). The pointer from the first node to the second is being set to null, effectively removing the second node from the list. The variable *t* points to the second node (20), and *t2* points to the first node (10).

Output



Search



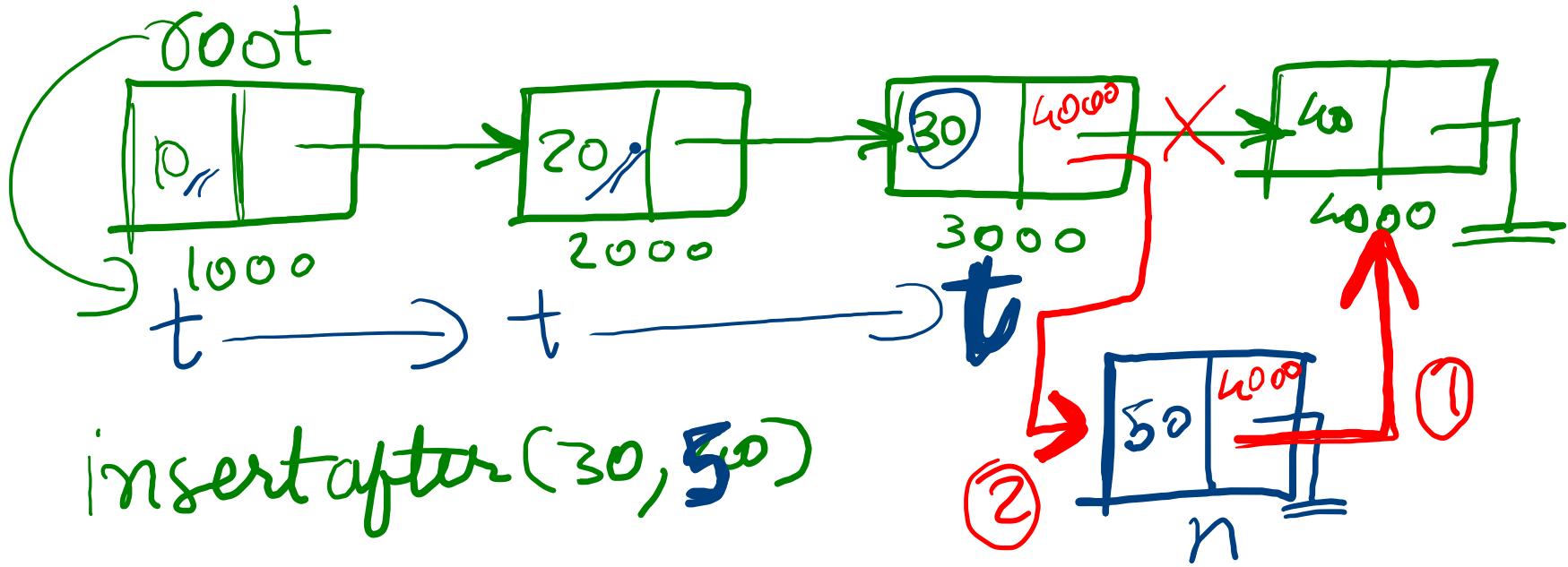
ENG  
IN



183:14

11:22

25-11-2022



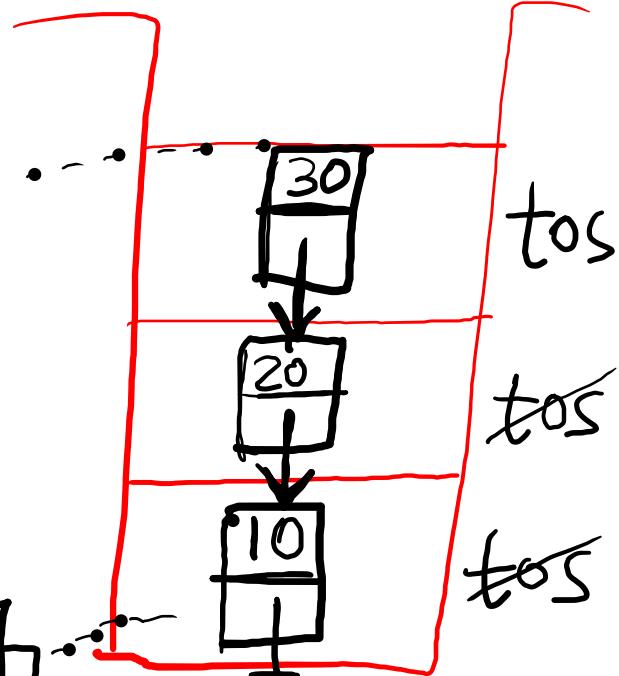
Push(10) / insertLeft(.data)

Push(20)

Push(30)

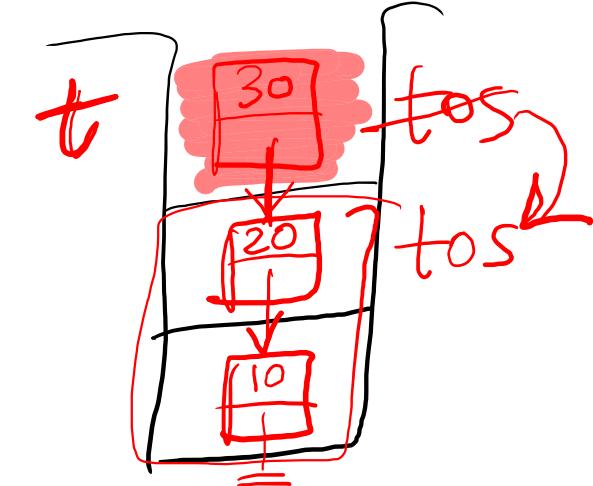
pop(): 30

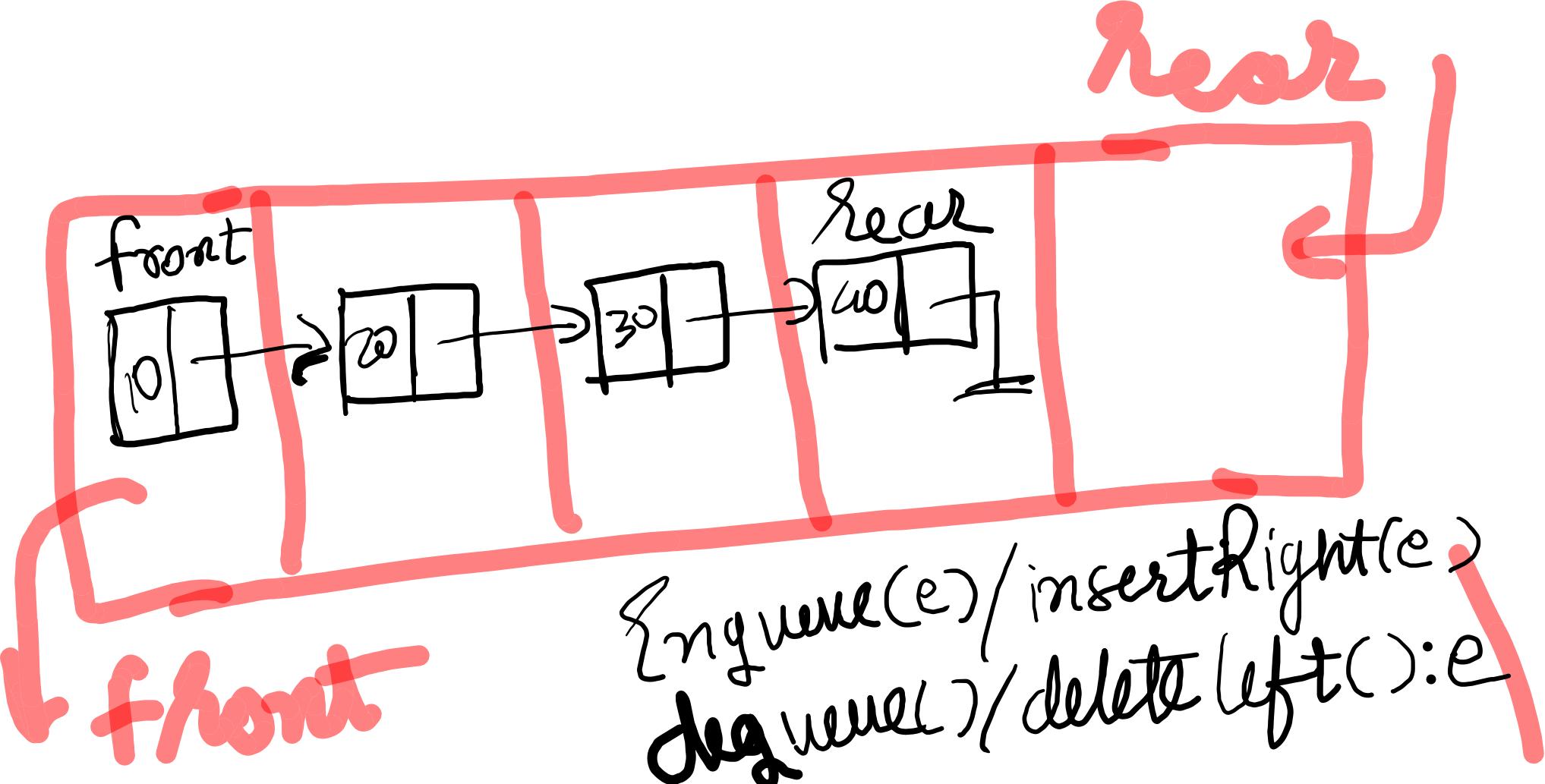
/ deleteleft()

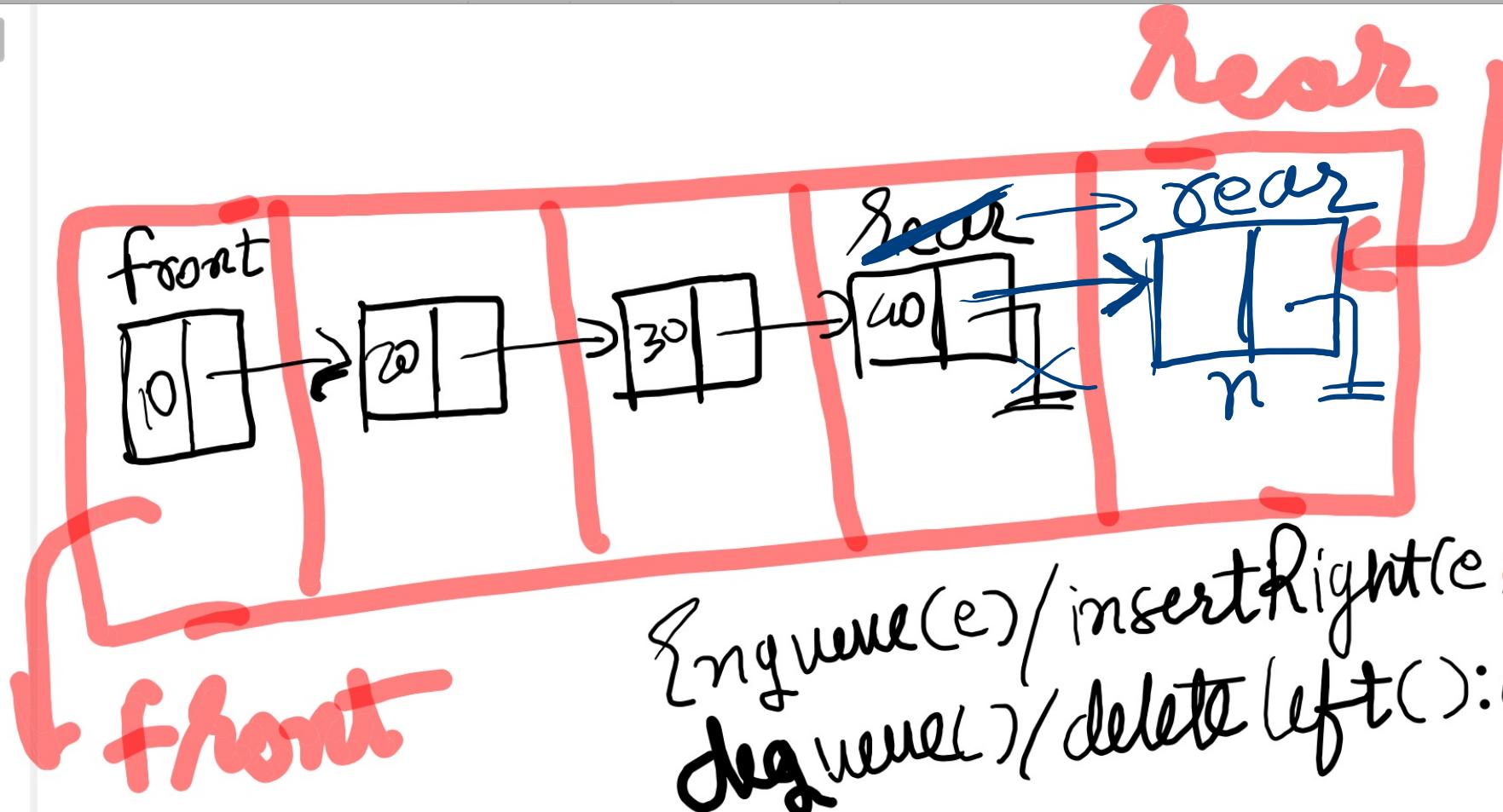




```
37     void pop()
38     {
39         if(tos==null)
40         {
41             System.out.println("Stack Empty");
42         }
43         else
44         {
45             Node t=tos;//1
46             tos=tos.next;//2
47             System.out.println("Poped:"+t.data);
48         }
49     }
50     void printStack()
```







`Enqueue(e)/insertRight(e)`  
`dequeue() / deleteLeft():e`

front

