**Types of Linked Lists**:

* **Singly Linked List**: Each node contains data and a reference to the next node.
* **Doubly Linked List**: Each node contains data, a reference to the next node, and a reference to the previous node.

**Time Complexity**:

* **Add**: O(n) in the worst case (when inserting at the end).
* **Search**: O(n) as it may need to traverse the entire list.
* **Traverse**: O(n) for traversing all elements.
* **Delete**: O(n) in the worst case (when deleting the last element).

**Advantages of Linked Lists Over Arrays**:

* **Dynamic Size**: Linked lists can grow and shrink as needed without wasting memory.
* **Efficient Insertions/Deletions**: Inserting or deleting elements in a linked list does not require shifting elements, making these operations more efficient compared to arrays, especially for large data sets.