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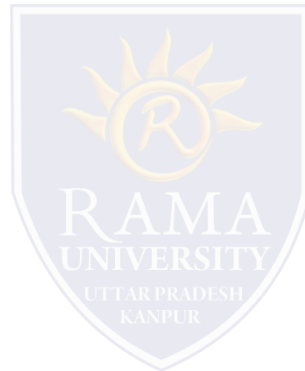
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
DATA STRUCTURE USING C

LECTURE -1

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OUTLINE

- **Introduction to linked list**
- **Representation of linked lists in Memory**
- **MCQ**
- **References**

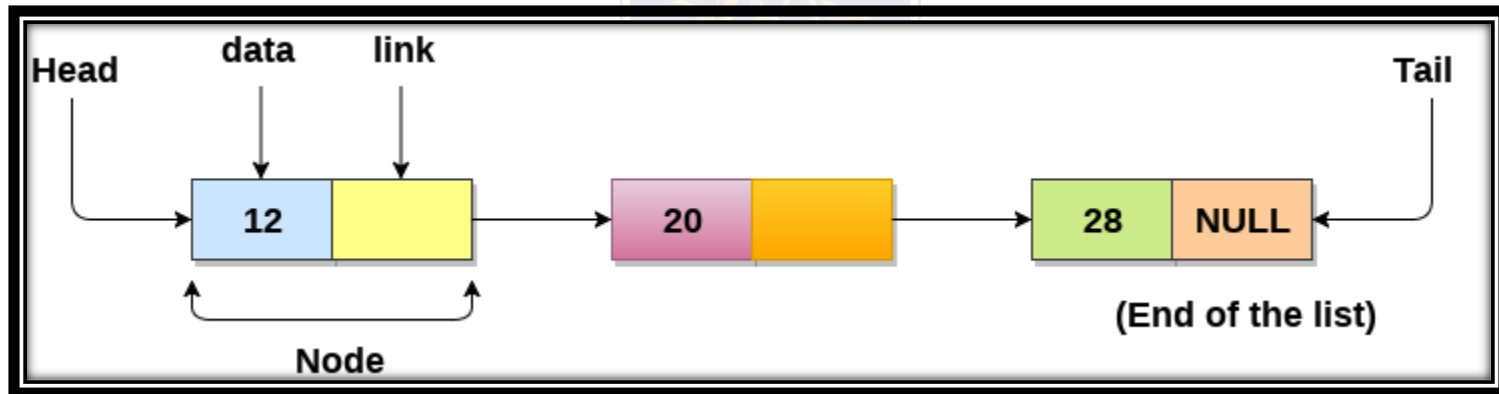


INTRODUCTION OF LINKED LIST

Introduction of Linked List

- ❑ A linked list is similar. It is a series of connected "nodes" that contains the "address" of the next node. Each node can store a data point which may be a number, a string or any other type of data.

Linked List Representation



INTRODUCTION OF LINKED LIST

Uses of Linked List

- ❑ The list is not required to be contiguously present in the memory. The node can reside any where in the memory and linked together to make a list. This achieves optimized utilization of space.
- ❑ list size is limited to the memory size and doesn't need to be declared in advance.
- ❑ Empty node can not be present in the linked list.
- ❑ We can store values of primitive types or objects in the singly linked list.



Linked list Vs. array?

	Array	Linked List
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Random Access (Fast Search Time)• Less memory needed per element• Better cache locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fast Insertion/Deletion Time• Dynamic Size• Efficient memory allocation/utilization
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slow Insertion/Deletion Time• Fixed Size• Inefficient memory allocation/utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slow Search Time• More memory needed per node as additional storage required for pointers

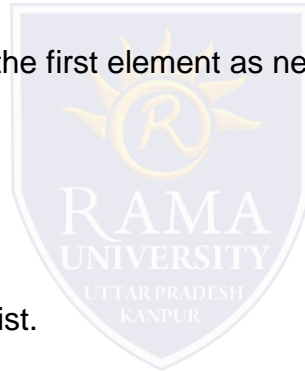
Types of Linked List

- ❑ Following are the various types of linked list.
- ❑ Simple Linked List – Item navigation is forward only.
- ❑ Doubly Linked List – Items can be navigated forward and backward.
- ❑ Circular Linked List – Last item contains link of the first element as next and the first element has a link to the last element as previous.

Basic Operations

Following are the basic operations supported by a list.

- ❑ Insertion – Adds an element at the beginning of the list.
- ❑ Deletion – Deletes an element at the beginning of the list.
- ❑ Display – Displays the complete list.
- ❑ Search – Searches an element using the given key.
- ❑ Delete – Deletes an element using the given key.



INTRODUCTION OF LINKED LIST

Insertion Operation

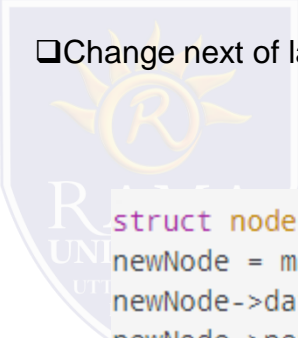
Add to the beginning

- ❑ Allocate memory for new node
- ❑ Store data
- ❑ Change next of new node to point to head
- ❑ Change head to point to recently created node

```
struct node *newNode;  
newNode = malloc(sizeof(struct node));  
newNode->data = 4;  
newNode->next = head;  
head = newNode;
```

Add to the End

- ❑ Allocate memory for new node
- ❑ Store data
- ❑ Traverse to last node
- ❑ Change next of last node to recently created node



```
struct node *newNode;  
newNode = malloc(sizeof(struct node));  
newNode->data = 4;  
newNode->next = NULL;
```

```
struct node *temp = head;  
while(temp->next != NULL){  
    temp = temp->next;  
}
```

```
temp->next = newNode;
```

Insertion Operation

Add to the Middle

- ❑ Allocate memory and store data for new node
- ❑ Traverse to node just before the required position of new node
- ❑ Change next pointers to include new node in between

```
struct node *newNode;
newNode = malloc(sizeof(struct node));
newNode->data = 4;

struct node *temp = head;

for(int i=2; i < position; i++) {
    if(temp->next != NULL) {
        temp = temp->next;
    }
}
newNode->next = temp->next;
temp->next = newNode;
```

MCQ

QUESTIONS	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C	OPTION D
Linked lists are not suitable to for the implementation of?	Insertion sort	Radix sort	Polynomial manipulation	Binary search
Linked list is considered as an example of _____ type of memory allocation.	Dynamic	Static	Compile time	Heap
In Linked List implementation, a node carries information regarding _____	Data	Link	Data and Link	Node
Which of the following sorting algorithms can be used to sort a random linked list with minimum time complexity?	Insertion sort	Radix sort	heap sort	Merge Sort
. In the worst case, the number of comparisons needed to search a singly linked list of length n for a given element is	$\log_2 n$	n^2	$\log_2 n - 1$	n
A linear collection of data elements where the linear node is given by means of pointer is called?	Linked list	Node list	Primitive list	Unordered list

REFERENCES

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- ❑ <https://www.javatpoint.com/singly-linked-list>
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