7.1 Singly Linked List

A linked list is a data structure consisting of a group of nodes which together represent a sequence. Each node is composed of a data and a reference (in other words, a link) to the next node in the sequence. A Node class usually look like this:

```java
class Node<
  public E data;
  public Node<E> next;
  Node(E item) {
    data = item;
  }
}
```

Usually Node class is nested inside the LinkedList class, and members of Node are private.

7.1.1 Create a simple linked list

Now, let us create a simple linked list.

```java
Node<String> n1 = new Node("Alice");
Node<String> n2 = new Node("Bob");
Node<String> n3 = new Node("Cathy");
Node<String> n4 = new Node("David");
n1.next = n2;
n2.next = n3;
n3.next = n4;
```

This linked list represents this:

![Linked List Diagram](#)

7.1.2 Display the Linked List

We can display all the linked list:
7.1.3 Insert a node

Now, let us insert a node between “Bob” and “Cathy”.

```java
Node<String> n5 = new Node("Ethan");
n5.next = n2.next;
n2.next = n5;
```

This linked list represents this:

```
first

Alice — Bob — Ethan — Cathy — David
```

7.1.4 Delete a node

7.1.4.1 Delete the first node

To delete the first node, we can simply move “first” to next node.

```java
first = first.next;
```

7.1.4.2 Delete other nodes

In order to delete a Node, we have to know the parent of the node. Assume “parent” references the node “Ethan”, to delete the node “Cathy” reference by “current”, we can do this:

```java
parent.next = current.next;
```

No, we have:

```
first

Alice — Bob — Ethan — David
```
7.2 Linked List Class

```java
/**
 * The Bag class represents a collection of generic items.
 * It supports insertion and iterating over the items in arbitrary order.
 */

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;

public class LinkedBag<E extends Comparable<E>> implements Iterable<E> {
    protected int N; // number of items in the bag
    private Node<E> first; // beginning of bag

    // helper linked list class
    private class Node<E> {
        private E data;
        private Node<E> next;
        Node(E item) {
            data = item;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Initializes an empty bag.
     */
    public LinkedBag() {
        first = null;
        N = 0;
    }

    /**
     * Returns an iterator that iterates through the items in the bag
     * @return an iterator that iterates through the items in the bag
     */
    public Iterator<E> iterator() {
        return new BagIterator(first);
    }

    /**
     * The iterator implementation
     */
    private class BagIterator implements Iterator<E> {
        private Node<E> current = null;
        public BagIterator(Node<E> first) {
            current = first;
        }

        public boolean hasNext() { return current != null; }
        public void remove() { System.out.println("to be implemented.");
        }

        public E next() {
            if (!hasNext()) { return null; }
        }
    }
}
```
E item = current.data;
current = current.next;
System.out.println("work");
return item;
}
}
/**
 * Adds the item to this bag.
 * @param item the item to add to this bag
 */
public void insert(E item) {
    Node<E> oldfirst = first;
    first = new Node<E>(item);
    first.next = oldfirst;
    N++;
}
/**
 * Returns an item by index
 * @param index is the item index
 */
public E get(int index)
{
    Node<E> current = first;
    int i = 0;
    while(current != null && i < index){
        current = current.next;
        i++;
    }
    if(current != null){
        return current.data;
    }else{
        return null;
    }
}
/**
 * Deletes an item
 * @param item is the item to be deleted
 * @return true if item is deleted, false otherwise
 */
public boolean remove(E item)
{
    Node<E> current = first;
    Node<E> parent = first;
    while(current != null){
        if(current.data.equals(item)){
            if(current == first){
                first = first.next;//remove first node
            }else{

    }
7.2.1 Test the Linked List

```java
/**
 * test Linked List Bag
 */
public class LinkedBagUnitTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```
LinkedBag<Integer> bag = new LinkedBag();
for(int i=1; i <= 3; i++){
    bag.insert(i);
}
System.out.println("Size="+bag.size());
if(bag.contains(3)){
    System.out.println("Bag contains 3");
} else{
    System.out.println("Not found");
}
// print all items using iterator
for(Integer i:bag){
    System.out.print(i + ", ");
}
// print all items using get method, which is not efficient.
System.out.println("\nAll items");
for(int i = 0; i < bag.size(); i++){
    System.out.print(bag.get(i)+" ");
}
}

7.3 Code example

7.3.1 Merge two sorted linked list into one

We have two sorted linked lists list1 and list2.

We want to generate the list:

Here is the code that takes two lists as input, and merges them into one list. This function takes \(O(n1 + n2)\) time to merge two lists of size \(n1\) and \(n2\).
public static Node merge(Node l1, Node l2) {
    // if one list is empty, return the other list
    if (l1 == null) {
        return l2;
    }
    if (l2 == null) {
        return l1;
    }
    // if both lists are not empty
    Node c1 = l1;
    Node c2 = l2;
    Node m = null;
    // pick the larger node from l1 and l2.
    if (c1.data > c2.data) {
        m = c1;
        c1 = c1.next;
    } else {
        m = c2;
        c2 = c2.next;
    }
    /**
     * walk through l1 and l2, every time pick the larger node.
     * comparison only occurs at the head of two lists.
     */
    Node c3 = m;
    while (c1 != null && c2 != null) {
        if (c1.data > c2.data) {
            c3.next = c1;
            c1 = c1.next;
            c3 = c3.next;
        } else {
            c3.next = c2;
            c2 = c2.next;
            c3 = c3.next;
        }
    }
    if (c1 != null) {
        c3.next = c1;
    } else {
        c3.next = c2;
    }
    return m;
}