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ring







package



standard library

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Overview

Package ring implements operations on circular lists.

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type Ring

```
func New(n int) *Ring
func (r *Ring) Do(f func(any))
func (r *Ring) Len() int
func (r *Ring) Link(s *Ring) *Ring
func (r *Ring) Move(n int) *Ring
func (r *Ring) Next() *Ring
func (r *Ring) Prev() *Ring
func (r *Ring) Unlink(n int) *Ring
```

Examples

[Ring.Do](#)

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Constants

This section is empty.

Variables

This section is empty.

Functions

This section is empty.

Types

type **Ring**

```
type Ring struct {  
    Value any // for use by client; untouched by this library  
    // contains filtered or unexported fields  
}
```

A Ring is an element of a circular list, or ring. Rings do not have a beginning or end; a pointer to any ring element serves as reference to the entire ring. Empty rings are represented as nil Ring pointers. The zero value for a Ring is a one-element ring with a nil Value.

func **New**

```
func New(n int) *Ring
```

New creates a ring of n elements.

func (*Ring) **Do**

```
func (r *Ring) Do(f func(any))
```

Do calls function f on each element of the ring, in forward order. The behavior of Do is undefined if f changes *r.

► [Example](#)

func (*Ring) **Len**

```
func (r *Ring) Len() int
```

Len computes the number of elements in ring r. It executes in time proportional to the number of elements.

► [Example](#)

func (*Ring) Link

```
func (r *Ring) Link(s *Ring) *Ring
```

Link connects ring r with ring s such that r.Next() becomes s and returns the original value for r.Next(). r must not be empty.

If r and s point to the same ring, linking them removes the elements between r and s from the ring. The removed elements form a subring and the result is a reference to that subring (if no elements were removed, the result is still the original value for r.Next(), and not nil).

If r and s point to different rings, linking them creates a single ring with the elements of s inserted after r. The result points to the element following the last element of s after insertion.

► [Example](#)

func (*Ring) Move

```
func (r *Ring) Move(n int) *Ring
```

Move moves $n \% r.Len()$ elements backward ($n < 0$) or forward ($n \geq 0$) in the ring and returns that ring element. r must not be empty.

► [Example](#)

func (*Ring) Next

```
func (r *Ring) Next() *Ring
```

Next returns the next ring element. r must not be empty.

► [Example](#)

func (*Ring) Prev

```
func (r *Ring) Prev() *Ring
```

Prev returns the previous ring element. r must not be empty.

► [Example](#)

func (*Ring) Unlink

```
func (r *Ring) Unlink(n int) *Ring
```

Unlink removes $n \% r.Len()$ elements from the ring r , starting at $r.Next()$. If $n \% r.Len() == 0$, r remains unchanged. The result is the removed subring. r must not be empty.

► [Example](#)

Source Files

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