# 列表

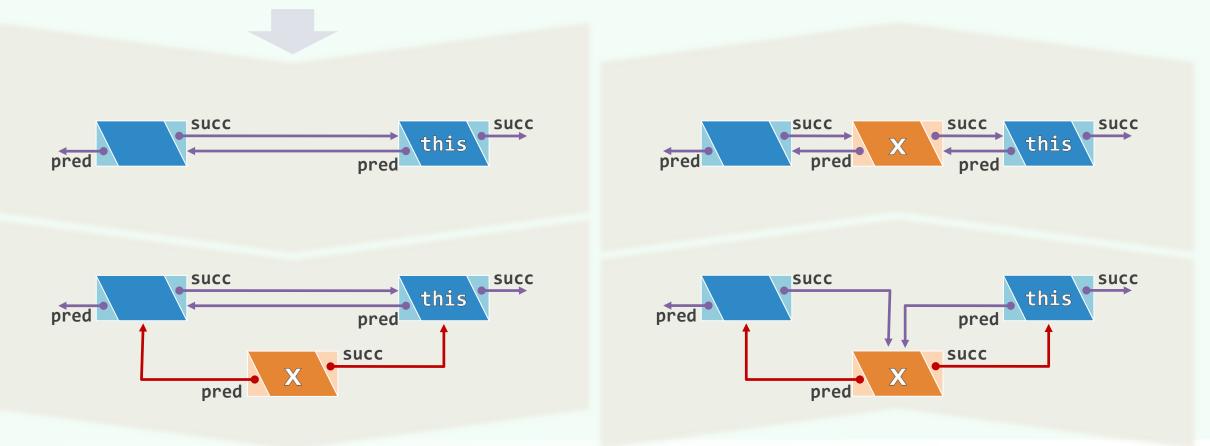
无序列表:插入与删除

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#### List::insert(e, p)

template <typename T> <u>ListNodePosi</u><T> <u>List</u><T>:: //e当作p的前驱插入

insert(T const & e, ListNodePosi<T> p) { \_size++; return p->insertPred( e ); }



#### ListNode::insertPred()

```
template <typename T> //前插入算法(后插入算法完全对称)

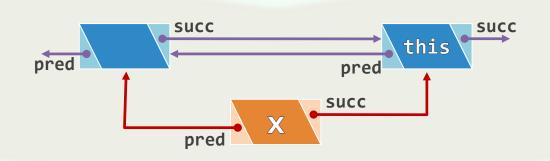
ListNodePosi<T> ListNode<T>::insertPred( T const & e ) { //o(1)

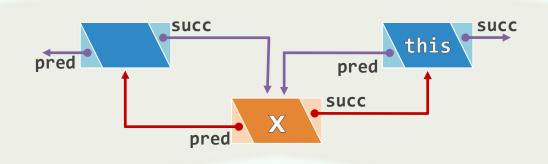
ListNodePosi<T> x = new ListNode( e, pred, this ); //创建

pred->succ = x; pred = x; //次序不可颠倒

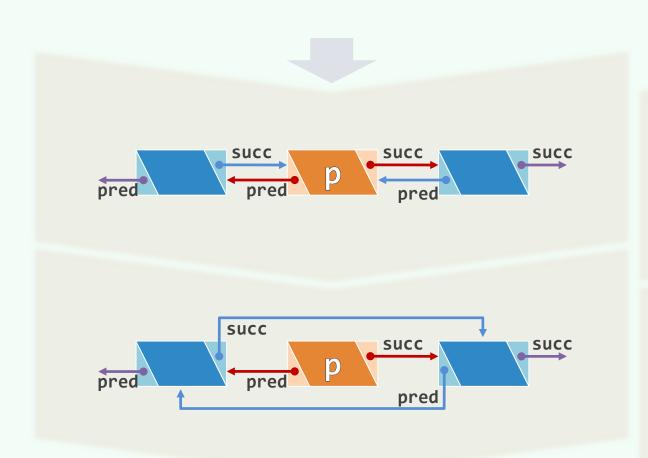
return x; //建立链接,返回新节点的位置

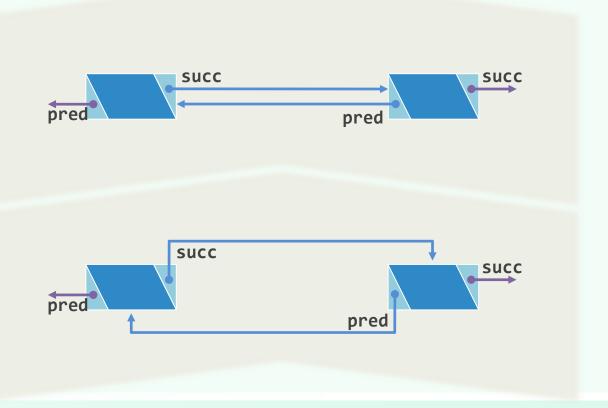
} //得益于哨兵,即便this为首节点亦不必特殊处理——此时等效于insertFirst(e)
```





## List::remove(p): 思路 + 过程





### List::remove(p): 实现

```
template <typename T> T <u>List</u><T>::remove( <u>ListNodePosi</u><T> p ) { //删除合法节点p
    T e = p->data; //备份待删除节点存放的数值(设类型T可直接赋值)
    p->pred->succ = p->succ;    p->succ->pred = p->pred; //短路联接
    delete p; _size--; return e; //返回备份的数值
} //o(1)
```

