Индуктивни СД. Линейни едносвързани списъци

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Индуктивни СД

Необходимост от "влагане" на еднотипни обекти

```
struct Employee
{
   char name[100];
   double salary;
   //???
   Employee boss;
};
```

```
struct Employee
{
   char name[100];
   double salary;
   Employee *boss;
};
```

```
Иван Петров Иванов
 800.00
               NULL
```

NULL

```
struct Employee
                                            Стоян Петров Иванов
  Employee (char *n, double s)
    strcpy (name, n);
    salarv = s:
    boss = NULL;
  char name[100]:
  double salary;
  Employee *boss;
}:
int main ()
  Employee
    stoyan ("Stoyan Petrov Ivanov", 700),
    ivan ("Ivan Petrov Ivanov", 800);
  return 0;
```



```
int main ()
{
   Employee
    stoyan ("Stoyan Petrov Ivanov", 700),
    ivan ("Ivan Petrov Ivanov", 800);

stoyan.boss = &ivan;
   return 0;
}
```

```
Иван Петров Иванов
                               900 00
             Стоян Петров Иванов
                                                 Рамзес II
                                                  900.00
int main (
  Employee
    stoyan ("Stoyan Petrov Ivanov", 700),
    ivan ("Ivan Petrov Ivanov", 800),
    ramzes2 ("Razmzes, II", 900);
  stoyan.boss = &ivan;
  ivan.boss = &ramzes2;
  //stovan.boss->boss = &ramzes2:
  cout << stoyan.boss->name;
  cout << stoyan.boss->boss->name;
  return 0;
```

"Обхождане"

```
Иван Петров Иванов
                                800.00
             Стоян Петров Иванов
                                                  Рамзес II
                                                   900.00
Employee *findSuperBoss (Employee *e)
  while (e->boss != NULL)
    e = e - > boss:
  return e;
Employee *findSuperBossRec (Employee *e)
  if (e->boss == NULL)
    return e;
  return findSuperBossRec (e->boss);
 cout << findSuperBoss (&stoyan)->name;
```

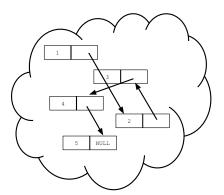
Линейни едносвързани списъци

Т. нар. "двойна кутия"

```
struct box
  int data;
  box *next:
  box (int d, box *n):
        data(d), next (n) {}
};
  • Един елемент
box *first = new box (1,NULL);
   NULL
  • Два свързани елемента
box *first = new box (1, new box (2, NULL));
```

"Плосък" изглед

"Реален" изглед



```
box *newbox = new box (7, NULL);

1
2
3
4
5
NULL
first
7
```

```
box *newbox = new box (7,NULL);
newbox->next = first;

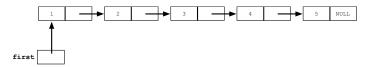
1
2
3
4
5 NULL
```

```
box *newbox = new box (7,NULL);
newbox->next = first;
first = newbox;
```

Обхождане

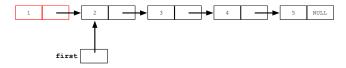


cout << first->data;

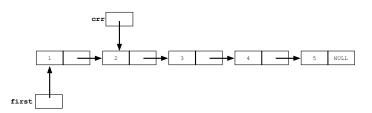


• Трябва ни помощен указател!

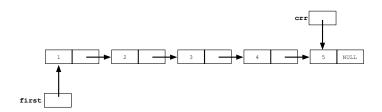
```
first = first->next;
cout << first->data;
```



```
box *crr = first;
crr = crr->next;
cout << crr->data;
```

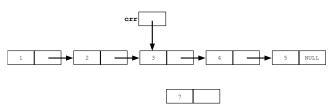


```
box *crr = first;
while (crr != NULL)
{
   cout << crr->data;
   crr = crr->next;
}
```



Вмъкване във вътрешността

box *newbox = new box (7,NULL);



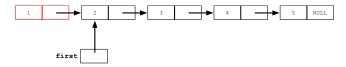
```
box *newbox = new box (7,NULL);
newbox->next = crr->next;
crr->next = newbox;
```

```
box *crr = first;
while (3 != crr->data)
  crr = crr->next;
box *newbox = new box (7, NULL);
newbox->next = crr->next;
crr->next = newbox;
```

Изтриване на елемент от началото (рор)

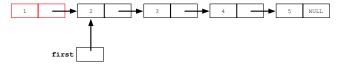
Pop

first=first->next;



Pop

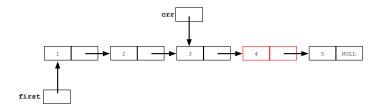
```
box *save = first;
first=first->next;
delete save;
```



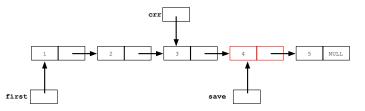
Изтриване на елемент от позиция



crr=...



box *save = crr->next;

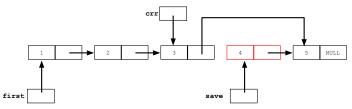


```
box *save = crr->next;
crr->next = crr->next->next;

first

save
```

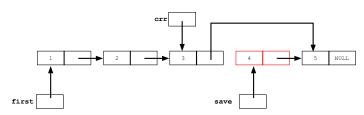
```
box *save = crr->next;
crr->next = crr->next->next;
delete save;
```



Изтриване на ел. 4

```
box *crr = first;
while (crr->next->data != 4)
    crr = crr->next;

box *save = crr->next;
crr->next = crr->next->next;
delete save;
```



Благодаря ви за вниманието!

