#### 简单集合:

## ArrayList、HashMap、LinkedList

LinkedList 是一个继承于AbstractSequentialList的双向链表。它也可以被当作堆栈、队列或双端队列进行操作。同时实现了Deque接口,即能将LinkedList 当作双端队列使用。

另外实现了Cloneable接口, Serializable接口。

接下来看LinkedList的构造方法:

```
* Constructs an empty list.
     */
   public LinkedList() {
   }
      * Constructs a list containing the elements of the specified
      * collection, in the order they are returned by the collecti
on's
      * iterator.
      * @param c the collection whose elements are to be placed i
nto this list
      * @throws NullPointerException if the specified collection
is null
     public LinkedList(Collection<? extends E> c) {
         this();
         addAll(c);
```

LinkedList提供了两个构造方法,第一个是默认无参的,第二个是带Collection的 类型参数:

• 使用this()调用默认的构造方法

#### 成员变量分析

```
1 /**
2 * 当前有多少个节点
```

#### 核心方法分析

### 1. addAll()方法

addAll有两个重载函数, addAll(Collection<? extends E>)型和addAll(int, Collection<? extends E>)型,我们平时习惯调用的addAll(Collection<? extends E>)型会转化为addAll(int, Collection<? extends E>)型,所以我们着重分析此函数即可

```
public boolean addAll(int index, Collection<? extends E> c) {
    //JDK8将对index的判断封装了一个方法checkPositionIndex(index);
    //这个就不用说了,集合转为数组

    Object[] a = c.toArray();
    int numNew = a.length;
    if (numNew == 0)
        return false;
    //succ指向当前需要插入节点的位置,pred指向其前一个节点
    Node<E> pred, succ;
    //在列表尾部插入的时候
    if (index == size) {
        succ = null;
        pred = last;
    }
}
```

```
} else {
             succ = node(index);
             pred = succ.prev;
        }
  //遍历collection中的所有元素将其依次插入到此链表中指定位置
         for (Object o : a) {
             @SuppressWarnings("unchecked") E e = (E) o;
             Node<E> newNode = new Node<>(pred, e, null);
             if (pred == null)
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                 first = newNode;
             else
                 pred.next = newNode;
             pred = newNode;
        }
         if (succ == null) {
             last = pred;
        } else {
             pred.next = succ;
             succ.prev = pred;
        }
         size += numNew;
         modCount++;
         return true;
    }
      * 根据index返回对应元素.
      */
     Node<E> node(int index) {
         // assert isElementIndex(index);
  //若index<size/2正序移位获取索引位置
```

```
if (index < (size >> 1)) {
    Node<E> x = first;
    for (int i = 0; i < index; i++)

    x = x.next;

return x;

} else {
    Node<E> x = last;
    for (int i = size - 1; i > index; i--)
        x = x.prev;

return x;

}
```

### 2. removeXXX()方法

LinkedList提供了头删除removeFirst()、尾删除removeLast()、remove(int index)、remove(Object o)、clear()这些删除元素的方法。

```
* * Removes and returns the first element from this list.

*/

public E removeFirst() {
    final Node<E> f = first;
    if (f == null)
        throw new NoSuchElementException();
    return unlinkFirst(f);
}

/**

* Removes and returns the last element from this list.

*/

public E removeLast() {
    final Node<E> l = last;
    if (l == null)
        throw new NoSuchElementException();
    return unlinkLast(l);
}
```

```
* Unlinks non-null first node f.
   * 删除非空的首节点f.
   */
  private E unlinkFirst(Node<E> f) {
     // assert f == first && f != null;
      final E element = f.item;
      final Node<E> next = f.next;
      f.item = null;
      f.next = null; // help GC
//将原首节点的next节点设置为首节点
      first = next;
      if (next == null)
          last = null;
      else
          next.prev = null;
      size--;
      modCount++;
      return element;
 }
   * Unlinks non-null last node 1.
   * 删除非空的尾节点f.
   */
  private E unlinkLast(Node<E> 1) {
      // assert 1 == last && 1 != null;
      final E element = 1.item;
      final Node<E> prev = 1.prev;
      1.item = null;
      1.prev = null; // help GC
//将原尾节点的prev节点设置为尾节点
      last = prev;
      if (prev == null)
          first = null;
```

```
else
           prev.next = null;
       size--;
       modCount++;
       return element;
  }
   * Remove.
    */
public boolean remove(Object o) {
      if (o == null) {
          for (Node<E> x = first; x != null; x = x.next) {
               if (x.item == null) {
                   unlink(x);
                   return true;
              }
          }
      } else {
           for (Node<E> x = first; x != null; x = x.next) {
               if (o.equals(x.item)) {
                   unlink(x);
                   return true;
              }
          }
      }
      return false;
  }
   * Unlinks non-null node x.
   * 删除非空节点.
   */
   E unlink(Node<E> x) {
       // assert x != null;
```

```
final E element = x.item;
         final Node<E> next = x.next;
         final Node<E> prev = x.prev;
  //如果被删除节点为头节点
         if (prev == null) {
             first = next;
        } else {
             prev.next = next;
             x.prev = null;
        }
          if (next == null) {
              last = prev;
         } else {
              next.prev = prev;
              x.next = null;
         }
          x.item = null;
          size--; //size-1
          modCount++;
          return element;
     }
       * Removes all of the elements from this list.
       * 清空所有节点.
       */
      public void clear() {
          // Clearing all of the links between nodes is "unnecessate
          // - helps a generational GC if the discarded nodes inha
bit
          // - is sure to free memory even if there is a reachable
Iterator
```

```
for (Node<E> x = first; x != null; ) {
    Node<E> next = x.next;
    x.item = null;
    x.next = null;
    x.prev = null;
    x = next;
}

first = last = null;
size = 0;
modCount++;
```

### 3. set()方法

//很容易分析,先检查index,然后根据index返回对应元素,最后将元素-->x.item

```
public E set(int index, E element) {
          checkElementIndex(index);
          Node<E> x = node(index);
          E oldVal = x.item;
          x.item = element;
          return oldVal;
}
```

# 4. getXXX()方法

LinkedList提供了getFirst()、getLast()、contains(Object o)、get(int index)、indexOf(Object o)、lastIndexOf(Object o)这些查找元素的方法。

```
* Returns the first element in this list.

*/

public E getFirst() {

final Node<E> f = first;

if (f == null)

throw new NoSuchElementException();

return f.item;

}

* Returns the last element in this list.
```

```
*/
     public E getLast() {
         final Node<E> 1 = last;
         if (1 == null)
             throw new NoSuchElementException();
         return l.item;
    }
  public boolean contains(Object o) {
         return indexOf(o) != -1;
    }
      * 正向查找,返回LinkedList中元素值Object o第一次出现的位置,如
果元素不存在,则返回-1
      */
     public int indexOf(Object o) {
         int index = 0;
         if (o == null) {
             for (Node<E> x = first; x != null; x = x.next) { //\bar{1}
                 if (x.item == null)
                     return index;
                 index++;
            }
        } else {
             for (Node<E> x = first; x != null; x = x.next) {
                 if (o.equals(x.item))
                     return index;
                 index++;
            }
        }
         return -1;
    }
42 //逆向查找,返回LinkedList中元素值Object o最后一次出现的位置,如果元
     public int lastIndexOf(Object o) {
         int index = size;
```

```
//LinkedList可以为null
       if (o == null) {
           for (Node<E> x = last; x != null; x = x.prev) { //逆
               index--;
               if (x.item == null)
                   return index;
          }
      } else {
           for (Node<E> x = last; x != null; x = x.prev) {
               index--;
               if (o.equals(x.item))
                   return index;
          }
      }
       return -1;
  }
    * 根据index获取当前元素.
    */
   public E get(int index) {
       checkElementIndex(index);
       return node(index).item;
  }
```

#### 5. Queue操作

Queue操作提供了peek()、element()、poll()、remove()、offer(Ee)这些方法。

```
1
2 //获取但不移除此队列的头; 如果此队列为空,则返回 null
3 public E peek() {
4 final Node<E> f = first;
5 return (f == null) ? null : f.item;
6 }
7
8 //获取但不移除此队列的头; 如果此队列为空,则抛出NoSuchElementExce ption异常
```

```
public E element() {
        return getFirst();
    }
    //获取并移除此队列的头,如果此队列为空,则返回 null
    public E poll() {
        final Node<E> f = first;
        return (f == null) ? null : unlinkFirst(f);
    }
    //获取并移除此队列的头,如果此队列为空,则抛出NoSuchElementExcep
tion异常
    public E remove() {
        return removeFirst();
   }
   //将指定的元素值(E e)插入此列表末尾
   public boolean offer(E e) {
        return add(e);
    }
```

# 6. Deque操作

Deque操作提供了offerFirst(E e)、offerLast(E e)、peekFirst()、peekLast()、pollFirst()、pollLast()、push(E e)、pop()、removeFirstOccurrence(Object o)、removeLastOccurrence(Object o)这些方法。

```
1 //将指定的元素值(E e)插入此列表末尾
2 public boolean offer(E e) {
3    return add(e);
4 }
5    // Deque operations
7    //将指定的元素插入此双端队列的开头
9  public boolean offerFirst(E e) {
10    addFirst(e);
```

```
return true;
    }
    //将指定的元素插入此双端队列的末尾
    public boolean offerLast(E e) {
        addLast(e);
        return true;
    }
null
     public E peekFirst() {
        final Node<E> f = first;
        return (f == null) ? null : f.item;
     }
    //获取,但不移除此双端队列的最后一个元素;如果此双端队列为空,则返
回 null
    public E peekLast() {
        final Node<E> 1 = last;
        return (1 == null) ? null : l.item;
    }
    public E pollFirst() {
        final Node<E> f = first;
        return (f == null) ? null : unlinkFirst(f);
    }
     //获取并移除此双端队列的最后一个元素;如果此双端队列为空,则返回。
ull
    public E pollLast() {
        final Node<E> 1 = last;
        return (1 == null) ? null : unlinkLast(1);
```

```
//将一个元素推入此双端队列所表示的堆栈(换句话说,此双端队列的头
 public void push(E e) {
    addFirst(e);
}
public E pop() {
    return removeFirst();
}
 //从此双端队列移除第一次出现的指定元素,如果列表中不包含次元素,则
public boolean removeFirstOccurrence(Object o) {
    return remove(o);
}
 public boolean removeLastOccurrence(Object o) {
    //由于LinkedList中允许存放null,因此下面通过两种情况来分别处
    if (o == null) {
        for (Node<E> x = last; x != null; x = x.prev) { //逆
           if (x.item == null) {
               unlink(x);
               return true;
           }
       }
   } else {
        for (Node<E> x = last; x != null; x = x.prev) {
           if (o.equals(x.item)) {
               unlink(x);
               return true;
```