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线性链表类的实现
//
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#include "StdAfx.h"
#include "LinkList.h"
*********
//以下部分为线性链表结点类的最基本的操作
*********
//
 构造函数
template<class type>node<type>::node(node<type>* pnext)
 next = pnext;
}
template<class type>node<type>::node(const type &item, node<type>* pnext)
{
 data = item;
 next = pnext;
}
//*********************************
*********
//以下部分为线性链表类的最基本的操作
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//*********************************
*********
构造函数,空表
//
template<class type>LinkList<type>::LinkList()
{
 head = pcurrent = new node < type > ( );
 head \rightarrow next = NULL:
}
构造函数,利用数组构造链表
template<class type> LinkList(type> :: LinkList(type a[], int n)
{
 int i;
 head = pcurrent = new node <type> ();
 node \langle type \rangle *p = head;
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   p\rightarrow next = new node \langle type \rangle (a[i]);
   p = p- next;
 }
}
析构函数, 空表
template<class type>LinkList<type>::~LinkList()
{
  Clear();
  delete head;
```

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求链表长度函数
template<class type>int LinkList<type>::GetLength()const
 node < type > * p = head - > next;
 int len = 0:
 while(p != NULL)
   len++;
   p = p \rightarrow next;
 return len;
}
取当前元素值
template<class type>type LinkList<type>::GetCurrent()const
 if (pcurrent == head | pcurrent == NULL)
   cout << "未取到数据值" << endl;
   exit(1):
 return pcurrent->data;
}
//
   链表定位函数
template<class type>node<type>* LinkList<type>:: Locate(type &x)
 pcurrent = head->next;
 while(pcurrent != NULL)
   if ( pcurrent \rightarrow data == x)
     break:
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else
      pcurrent = pcurrent->next;
  }
  return pcurrent;
链表插入函数,在 pcurrent 前插入 x
template < class type > void LinkList < type >:: InsertBefor (const type &x)
  if (pcurrent == NULL) {
    cout << "您要插入的位置为空,无法插入" << endl;
    return;
  }
  if (head->next == NULL)
    node<type>* newnode = new node<type>(x, NULL);
    head->next = pcurrent = newnode;
  else
    node<type>* newnode = new node<type>(x, pcurrent);
    node < type > * p = head;
    while (p->next != pcurrent && p != NULL)
      p = p \rightarrow next;
    if (p == NULL)
       cout << "程序出错了,当前指针所指位置居然不在链表中,无法插入" << endl;
      return;
    p- next = newnode;
    pcurrent = newnode;
  }
链表插入函数,在 pcurrent 后插入 x
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template<class type>void LinkList<type>::InsertAfter(const type &x)
{
   if (pcurrent == NULL) {
      cout << "您要插入的位置为空,无法插入" << endl;
      return;
   if (head->next == NULL)
      node < type > * newnode = new node < type > (x, NULL);
      head->next = pcurrent = newnode;
   else
   {
      node < type > * newnode = new node < type > (x, pcurrent - > next);
      pcurrent->next = newnode;
      pcurrent = newnode;
   }
}
//
     删除链表当前元素函数
template<class type> type LinkList<type>::DeleteCurrent()
   if (pcurrent == head | pcurrent == NULL)
   {
      cout << "链表已空!" << endl;
      exit(1);
   node < type > * p = head;
   while (p->next != pcurrent && p != NULL)
      p = p \rightarrow next;
   if (p == NULL)
      cout << "程序出错了,当前指针所指位置居然不在链表中,无法删除入" << endl;
      return NULL;
   p->next = pcurrent->next;
   type data1 = pcurrent->data;
   delete pcurrent;
   pcurrent = p->next;
   return datal;
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//
   判断链表是否为空
template<class type> int LinkList<type>::IsEmpty() const
 if (head->next == NULL)
   return 1:
 else
   return 0:
}
清空链表
//
template<class type>void LinkList<type>::Clear()
 node <type> *p, *q;
 p = head \rightarrow next;
 while(p != NULL)
   q = p;
   p = p \rightarrow next;
   /*(1)保持链表头指针最终指向空,但存在效率问题,修改为(2)
   head \rightarrow next = p; */
   delete q;
 /*(2)保持链表头指针最终指向空,提高效率 */
 head \rightarrow next = p;
 pcurrent = head;
}
将链表当前元素指针指向其下一个结点
template<class type> node<type>* LinkList<type>::CurrentToNext()
```

}

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if (pcurrent != NULL)
    pcurrent = pcurrent->next;
  return pcurrent;
}
将当前指针置为链表中第i个元素
//
template<class type>node<type>* LinkList<type>::ResetCurrent(int i)
{
  if (head = NULL | i < 0)
     return NULL;
  if (i == 0)
     pcurrent = head;
     return head;
  node<type>* p = head;
  int k = 0;
  while (p != NULL \&\& k < i)
     p = p \rightarrow next;
     k++;
  pcurrent = p;
  return p;
}
// 打印当前链表中元素
template<class type> void LinkList<type>::PrintList()
  node < type > * p = head;
  if ( p\rightarrow next == NULL)
    cout << "已经是空链表,没有任何数据!" << endl;
    return;
  cout 〈〈 "查链表中各元素分别是: ";
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```
while (p->next != NULL)
    p = p \rightarrow next;
    cout << p->data << "; ";
  cout << end1;</pre>
}
当前元素置于第 i 个结点, 主要用于多项式
template <class type> node <type> * LinkList<type>::Reset( int i )
{
  if (head == NULL | | i < 0)
    return NULL;
  if(i == 0)
     pcurrent = head;
    return head;
  }
  node \langle type \rangle *p = head;
  int k = 0;
  while (p != NULL \&\& k < i)
    p = p-next;
    k++;
  pcurrent = p;
  return p;
}
当前元素指向下一个结点, 主要用于多项式
template <class type> node <type> * LinkList<type>::Next( )
  if(pcurrent != NULL)
    pcurrent = pcurrent->next;
  return pcurrent;
}
```

```
判断是否达到链表的最后
template<class type> int LinkList <type>::EndofList() const
 if (pcurrent == NULL)
  return 1;
 else
  return 0;
}
*********
//以下部分为线性链表类的"基本"操作的扩展
*********
链表插入函数,在 y 后插入 x
template < class type > void LinkList < type >:: InsertAfter (const type & x, const type & y)
 pcurrent = head->next;
 while (pcurrent != NULL && pcurrent->data != y)
  pcurrent = pcurrent->next;
 if (pcurrent == NULL) {
  cout << "您要在后插入x, 但y不存在或者是空表,无法插入" << endl;
  return;
 node<type>* newnode = new node<type>(x, pcurrent->next);
 pcurrent->next = newnode;
 pcurrent = newnode;
}
```

```
链表插入函数,在第i个元素后插入x
template < class type > void LinkList < type >:: InsertAfter (const type & x, const int i)
  int k = 1:
  pcurrent = head->next;
  while (pcurrent != NULL && k != i)
    pcurrent = pcurrent->next;
    k++;
  if (pcurrent == NULL) {
    cout << "您要在i后插入x,但链表长度小于i,或者是空表,无法插入" << endl;
    return;
  node \langle type \rangle * newnode = new node \langle type \rangle (x, pcurrent - \rangle next);
  pcurrent->next = newnode;
  pcurrent = newnode;
}
//插入元素作为表中的第一个元素
template<class type> void LinkList<type>::InsertAsFirst(const type &x)
  node < type > * newnode = new node < type > (x, head -> next);
  head->next = newnode;
}
链表中删除第i个元素
template<class type> type LinkList<type>::Remove(const int i)
  type data1;
  int k = 0:
  pcurrent = head;
  while (pcurrent->next != NULL && ++k != i)
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```
pcurrent = pcurrent->next;
  if (pcurrent == NULL) {
     cout << "您要删除第 i 个元素,但链表长度小于 i,或者是空表,无法删除" << endl;
     return NULL;
  }
  node<type>* q = pcurrent->next;
  pcurrent \rightarrow next = q \rightarrow next;
  data1 = q \rightarrow data;
  delete q:
  return datal;
}
//
   链表逆置
template <class type> int LinkList<type> :: Reverse ( )
  if (head->next == NULL) // empty list
      cout << "空表, 无需逆置" << endl;
     return 1;
  node \langle type \rangle * p = head - \rangle next;
  node \langle type \rangle * q = NULL;
  node \langle type \rangle * r = NULL;
  while (p!=NULL)
     r = q;
     q = p;
     p = p \rightarrow next;
     q- next = r;
  head \rightarrow next = q;
  return 1;
}
//追加元素到链尾
```

```
template <class type> void LinkList<type> :: Append(const type &x)
  node \langle type \rangle *p = head;
  pcurrent = head->next;
  while (pcurrent != NULL)
    p = pcurrent;
    pcurrent = pcurrent->next;
  }
  node < type > * newnode = new node < type > (x, p->next);
  p->next = newnode;
  pcurrent = newnode;
}
//**********************************
**********
//以下部分为线性链序表的习题
**********
通过输入的方式建立有序链表的构造函数。
   参数: 2--非递增重复: 4--非递增不重复:
template <class type> void LinkList<type> :: OrderMerge(int t, LinkList<type> &b)
  node\langle type \rangle *pa, *pb, *q, *p, *r = NULL;
  pa = head->next;
  pb = b. head->next;
  if (t == 2 \mid | t == 4)
    head->next = NULL; //结果链表初始化
  //请同学们自己完成一书上习题 13
  //不加处理, b 析构时有问题
  //b. head->next = NULL; --这一句不起作用,必须是下面的 public 函数,直接赋值可能
没用
```

```
b. head->SetNext(NULL);
```