## G++ 2.91.57,cygnus\cygwin-b20\include\g++\stl\_list.h 完整列表

```
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* /
\/^* NOTE: This is an internal header file, included by other STL headers.
* You should not attempt to use it directly.
* /
#ifndef __SGI_STL_INTERNAL_LIST_H
#define __SGI_STL_INTERNAL_LIST_H
__STL_BEGIN_NAMESPACE
#if defined(__sgi) && !defined(__GNUC__) && (_MIPS_SIM !=
_MIPS_SIM_ABI32)
#pragma set woff 1174
#endif
// 串列節點結構。這是一個雙向串列
template <class T>
struct __list_node {
 typedef void* void_pointer;
 void_pointer next; // 型別為 void*。其實可設為 __list_node<T>*
 void_pointer prev;
 T data;
```

```
};
// 串列專屬迭代器。既然撰寫串列迭代器避免不了要曝露串列的實作細節,
// 那麼就讓串列和串列迭代器一起設計好了。
template<class T, class Ref, class Ptr>
struct __list_iterator { // 未繼承 std::iterator
                                    iterator;
 typedef __list_iterator<T, T&, T*>
 typedef __list_iterator<T, const T&, const T*> const_iterator;
 typedef __list_iterator<T, Ref, Ptr>
 // 未繼承 std::iterator,所以必須自行撰寫五個必要的迭代器相應型別
 typedef bidirectional_iterator_tag iterator_category; // (1)
 typedef T value_type;
                                  // (2)
 typedef Ptr pointer;
                                  // (3)
 typedef Ref reference;
                                  // (4)
 typedef __list_node<T>* link_type;
 typedef size_t size_type;
 typedef ptrdiff_t difference_type; // (5)
 link_type node; // 保持與容器的聯結
 // 以下 ctor 如有參數,便根據參數設定迭代器與容器之間的聯結關係
 __list_iterator(link_type x) : node(x) {}
 __list_iterator() {}
 __list_iterator(const iterator& x) : node(x.node) {}
 // 迭代器必要的操作行為
 bool operator==(const self& x) const { return node == x.node; }
 bool operator!=(const self& x) const { return node != x.node; }
 // 關鍵:對迭代器取值(dereference),取的是節點的資料值。
 reference operator*() const { return (*node).data; }
#ifndef ___SGI_STL_NO_ARROW_OPERATOR
 pointer operator->() const { return &(operator*()); }
#endif /* __SGI_STL_NO_ARROW_OPERATOR */
 // 參考 \mathit{More} \mathit{Effective} \mathit{C+++}, item6: Distinguish between prefix and
 // postfix forms of increment and decrement operators.
 // 關鍵:對迭代器累加1,就是前進一個節點
 self& operator++() {
  node = (link_type)((*node).next);
   return *this;
 self operator++(int) {
   self tmp = *this;
   ++*this;
   return tmp;
 // 對迭代器累減 1, 就是後退一個節點
```

```
self& operator--() {
  node = (link_type)((*node).prev);
                                      // 關鍵
   return *this;
 self operator--(int) {
   self tmp = *this;
   --*this;
   return tmp;
};
#ifndef __STL_CLASS_PARTIAL_SPECIALIZATION
// 編譯器不支援 partial specialization 時,才需以下定義
template <class T, class Ref, class Ptr>
inline bidirectional_iterator_tag
iterator_category(const __list_iterator<T, Ref, Ptr>&) {
 return bidirectional_iterator_tag();
template <class T, class Ref, class Ptr>
inline T*
value_type(const __list_iterator<T, Ref, Ptr>&) {
 return 0;
template <class T, class Ref, class Ptr>
inline ptrdiff_t*
distance_type(const __list_iterator<T, Ref, Ptr>&) {
 return 0;
// 編譯器不支援 partial specialization 時,才需以上定義
#endif /* __STL_CLASS_PARTIAL_SPECIALIZATION */
template <class T, class Alloc = alloc> // 預設使用 alloc 為配置器
class list {
protected:
 typedef void* void_pointer;
 typedef __list_node<T> list_node;
 // 專屬之空間配置器,每次配置一個節點大小
 typedef simple_alloc<list_node, Alloc> list_node_allocator;
public:
 typedef T value_type;
 typedef value_type* pointer;
 typedef const value_type* const_pointer;
 typedef value_type& reference;
 typedef const value_type& const_reference;
 typedef list_node* link_type;
 typedef size_t size_type;
 typedef ptrdiff_t difference_type;
```

```
public:
 // 當客端定義一個 list<T>::iterator 物件,例如 list<T>::iterator,
 // 便喚起 __list_iterator<T, T&, T*> 的 ctor。
 // 如果有初值,便會因此設定一個迭代器對容器的聯結關係。
 typedef __list_iterator<T, T&, T*>
                                           iterator;
 typedef __list_iterator<T, const T&, const T*> const_iterator;
#ifdef __STL_CLASS_PARTIAL_SPECIALIZATION
 typedef reverse_iterator<const_iterator> const_reverse_iterator;
 typedef reverse_iterator<iterator> reverse_iterator;
#else /* __STL_CLASS_PARTIAL_SPECIALIZATION */
 typedef reverse_bidirectional_iterator<const_iterator, value_type,
 const_reference, difference_type>
 const_reverse_iterator;
 typedef reverse_bidirectional_iterator<iterator, value_type, reference,
 difference_type>
 reverse_iterator;
#endif /* __STL_CLASS_PARTIAL_SPECIALIZATION */
protected:
 // 配置一個節點並傳回
 link_type get_node() { return list_node_allocator::allocate(); }
 // 釋放一個節點
 void put_node(link_type p) { list_node_allocator::deallocate(p); }
 // 產生(配置並建構)一個節點,帶有元素值
 link_type create_node(const T& x) {
   link_type p = get_node();
   __STL_TRY {
    construct(&p->data, x); // 全域函式,建構/解構基本工具。
   __STL_UNWIND(put_node(p));
  return p;
 }
 // 摧毀(解構並釋放)一個節點
 void destroy_node(link_type p) {
                            // 全域函式,建構/解構基本工具。
   destroy(&p->data);
   put_node(p);
protected:
 void empty_initialize() {
  node = get_node(); // 配置一個節點空間, 令 node 指向它。
  node->next = node; // 令node 頭尾都指向自己,不設元素值。
  node->prev = node;
 void fill_initialize(size_type n, const T& value) {
```

```
empty_initialize();
   __STL_TRY {
    insert(begin(), n, value);
    _STL_UNWIND(clear(); put_node(node));
#ifdef __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES
 template <class InputIterator>
 void range_initialize(InputIterator first, InputIterator last) {
   empty_initialize();
   __STL_TRY {
    insert(begin(), first, last);
    _STL_UNWIND(clear(); put_node(node));
#else /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
 void range_initialize(const T* first, const T* last) {
   empty initialize();
   __STL_TRY {
    insert(begin(), first, last);
    _STL_UNWIND(clear(); put_node(node));
 void range_initialize(const_iterator first, const_iterator last) {
   empty_initialize();
   __STL_TRY {
    insert(begin(), first, last);
   __STL_UNWIND(clear(); put_node(node));
#endif /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
protected:
 // 從實作細節看來,本 list 只維護一個節點指標,指向最後(尾)節點的下一位置。
 // 由於這是一個環狀雙向串列,因此,欲對外供應頭節點或尾節點,都十分容易,
 // 見 front(), back()。
 link_type node; // 永遠指向最後節點的下一節點。該節點無元素值,代表空節點。
                // 其 next 節點永遠是頭節點。
public:
 list() { empty_initialize(); } // 產生一個空串列。
 iterator begin() { return (link_type)((*node).next); }
 const_iterator begin() const { return (link_type)((*node).next); }
 // node 指向尾節點的下一位置,因此 node 符合STL對 end 的定義。
 iterator end() { return node; }
  const_iterator end() const { return node; }
 reverse_iterator rbegin() { return reverse_iterator(end()); }
```

```
const_reverse_iterator rbegin() const {
   return const_reverse_iterator(end());
 reverse_iterator rend() { return reverse_iterator(begin()); }
 const_reverse_iterator rend() const {
   return const_reverse_iterator(begin());
 bool empty() const { return node->next == node; }
 size_type size() const {
   size_type result = 0;
   distance(begin(), end(), result); // 全域函式,定義於 <stl_iterator.h>
   return result;
 size_type max_size() const { return size_type(-1); }
 // 取頭節點的內容(元素值)。
 reference front() { return *begin(); }
 const_reference front() const { return *begin(); }
 // 取尾節點的內容(元素值)。
 reference back() { return *(--end()); }
 const_reference back() const { return *(--end()); }
 void swap(list<T, Alloc>& x) { __STD::swap(node, x.node); }
 // 在迭代器 position 所指位置安插一個節點,內容為 x。
 iterator insert(iterator position, const T& x) {
   link_type tmp = create_node(x); // 產生一個節點(設妥內容為 x)
   // 調整雙向指標,使 tmp 安插進去。
   tmp->next = position.node;
   tmp->prev = position.node->prev;
   (link_type(position.node->prev))->next = tmp;
   position.node->prev = tmp;
   return tmp;
 iterator insert(iterator position) { return insert(position, T()); }
#ifdef __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES
 template <class InputIterator>
 void insert(iterator position, InputIterator first, InputIterator last);
#else /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
 void insert(iterator position, const T* first, const T* last);
 void insert(iterator position,
           const_iterator first, const_iterator last);
#endif /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
 void {\tt insert}({\tt iterator\ pos},\ {\tt size\_type\ n},\ {\tt const\ T\&\ x});
 void insert(iterator pos, int n, const T& x) {
   insert(pos, (size_type)n, x);
 void insert(iterator pos, long n, const T& x) {
   insert(pos, (size_type)n, x);
```

```
// 安插一個節點,做為頭節點
 void push_front(const T& x) { insert(begin(), x); }
 // 安插一個節點,做為尾節點
 void push_back(const T& x) { insert(end(), x); }
 // 移除迭代器 position 所指節點
 iterator erase(iterator position) {
   link_type next_node = link_type(position.node->next);
   link_type prev_node = link_type(position.node->prev);
   prev_node->next = next_node;
   next_node->prev = prev_node;
   destroy_node(position.node);
   return iterator(next_node);
 iterator erase(iterator first, iterator last);
 void resize(size_type new_size, const T& x);
 void resize(size_type new_size) { resize(new_size, T()); }
 void clear();
 // 移除頭節點
 void pop_front() { erase(begin()); }
 // 移除尾節點
 void pop_back() {
   iterator tmp = end();
   erase(--tmp);
 list(size_type n, const T& value) { fill_initialize(n, value); }
 list(int n, const T& value) { fill_initialize(n, value); }
 list(long n, const T& value) { fill_initialize(n, value); }
 explicit list(size_type n) { fill_initialize(n, T()); }
#ifdef __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES
 template <class InputIterator>
 list(InputIterator first, InputIterator last) {
   range_initialize(first, last);
#else /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
 list(const T* first, const T* last) { range_initialize(first, last); }
 list(const_iterator first, const_iterator last) {
   range_initialize(first, last);
#endif /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
 \textbf{list}(\texttt{const list<T, Alloc>\& x}) \ \big\{
   range_initialize(x.begin(), x.end());
 ~list() {
   clear();
   put_node(node);
```

```
list<T, Alloc>& operator=(const list<T, Alloc>& x);
protected:
 // 將 [first,last) 內的所有元素搬移到position 處。
 void transfer(iterator position, iterator first, iterator last) {
   if (position != last) {
     (*(link_type((*last.node).prev))).next = position.node;
                                                               // (1)
     (*(link_type((*first.node).prev))).next = last.node;
                                                               // (2)
     (*(link_type((*position.node).prev))).next = first.node;
                                                               // (3)
    link_type tmp = link_type((*position.node).prev);
                                                               // (4)
     (*position.node).prev = (*last.node).prev;
                                                               // (5)
     (*last.node).prev = (*first.node).prev;
                                                               // (6)
                                                               // (7)
     (*first.node).prev = tmp;
 }
public:
 // 將 x 接合於 position 所指位置之前。x 必須不同於 *this。
 void splice(iterator position, list& x) {
   if (!x.empty())
    transfer(position, x.begin(), x.end());
 // 將 i 所指元素接合於 position 所指位置之前。position 和i 可指向同一個list。
 void splice(iterator position, list&, iterator i) {
   iterator j = i;
   ++j;
   if (position == i || position == j) return;
   transfer(position, i, j);
 // 將 [first,last) 內的所有元素接合於 position 所指位置之前。
 // position 和[first,last)可指向同一個list,
 // 但position不能位於[first,last)之內。
 void splice(iterator position, list&, iterator first, iterator last) {
   if (first != last)
    transfer(position, first, last);
 void remove(const T& value);
 void unique();
 void merge(list& x);
 void reverse();
 void sort();
#ifdef ___STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES
 template <class Predicate> void remove_if(Predicate);
 template <class BinaryPredicate> void unique(BinaryPredicate);
 template <class StrictWeakOrdering> void merge(list&, StrictWeakOrdering);
 template <class StrictWeakOrdering> void sort(StrictWeakOrdering);
#endif /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
```

```
friend bool operator == __STL_NULL_TMPL_ARGS (const list& x, const list& y);
};
template <class T, class Alloc>
inline bool operator==(const list<T,Alloc>& x, const list<T,Alloc>& y)
 typedef typename list<T,Alloc>::link_type link_type;
 link_type e1 = x.node;
 link_type e2 = y.node;
 link_type n1 = (link_type) e1->next;
 link_type n2 = (link_type) e2->next;
 for ( ; n1 != e1 && n2 != e2 ;
        n1 = (link_type) n1->next, n2 = (link_type) n2->next)
   if (n1->data != n2->data)
    return false;
 return n1 == e1 && n2 == e2;
template <class T, class Alloc>
inline bool operator<(const list<T, Alloc>& x, const list<T, Alloc>& y) {
 return lexicographical_compare(x.begin(), x.end(), y.begin(), y.end());
#ifdef __STL_FUNCTION_TMPL_PARTIAL_ORDER
template <class T, class Alloc>
inline void swap(list<T, Alloc>& x, list<T, Alloc>& y) {
 x.swap(y);
#endif /* __STL_FUNCTION_TMPL_PARTIAL_ORDER */
#ifdef ___STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES
template <class T, class Alloc> template <class InputIterator>
void list<T, Alloc>::insert(iterator position,
                       InputIterator first, InputIterator last) {
 for ( ; first != last; ++first)
   insert(position, *first);
#else /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::insert(iterator position, const T* first, const T* last)
 for ( ; first != last; ++first)
   insert(position, *first);
```

```
}
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::insert(iterator position,
                       const_iterator first, const_iterator last) {
 for ( ; first != last; ++first)
   insert(position, *first);
#endif /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::insert(iterator position, size_type n, const T& x) {
 for ( ; n > 0; --n)
   insert(position, x);
template <class T, class Alloc>
list<T,Alloc>::iterator list<T, Alloc>::erase(iterator first, iterator last)
 while (first != last) erase(first++);
 return last;
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::resize(size_type new_size, const T& x)
 iterator i = begin();
 size_type len = 0;
 for ( ; i != end() && len < new_size; ++i, ++len)</pre>
 if (len == new_size)
   erase(i, end());
                           // i == end()
 else
   insert(end(), new_size - len, x);
// 清除所有節點(整個串列)
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::clear()
 link_type cur = (link_type) node->next; // begin()
 while (cur != node) {
                         // 巡訪每一個節點
   link_type tmp = cur;
   cur = (link_type) cur->next;
                         // 摧毀(解構並釋放)一個節點
   destroy_node(tmp);
 }
 // 恢復 node 原始狀態
 node->next = node;
```

```
node->prev = node;
template <class T, class Alloc>
list<T, Alloc>& list<T, Alloc>::operator=(const list<T, Alloc>& x) {
 if (this != &x) {
   iterator first1 = begin();
   iterator last1 = end();
   const_iterator first2 = x.begin();
   const_iterator last2 = x.end();
   while (first1 != last1 && first2 != last2) *first1++ = *first2++;
   if (first2 == last2)
    erase(first1, last1);
   else
    insert(last1, first2, last2);
 }
 return *this;
// 將數值為 value 之所有元素移除
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::remove(const T& value) {
 iterator first = begin();
 iterator last = end();
 while (first != last) { // 巡訪每一個節點
  iterator next = first;
   ++next;
   if (*first == value) erase(first); // 找到就移除
   first = next;
 }
}
// 移除數值相同的連續元素
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::unique() {
 iterator first = begin();
 iterator last = end();
 if (first == last) return;
 iterator next = first;
 while (++next != last) {
   if (*first == *next)
    erase(next);
   else
    first = next;
   next = first;
}
```

// 將 x 合併到 \*this 身上。兩個 lists 的內容都必須先經過遞增排序。

```
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::merge(list<T, Alloc>& x) {
 iterator first1 = begin();
 iterator last1 = end();
 iterator first2 = x.begin();
 iterator last2 = x.end();
 // 注意:前提是,兩個 lists 都已經過遞增排序,
 while (first1 != last1 && first2 != last2)
   if (*first2 < *first1) {</pre>
    iterator next = first2;
    transfer(first1, first2, ++next);
    first2 = next;
   else
    ++first1;
 if (first2 != last2) transfer(last1, first2, last2);
// 將 *this 的内容逆向重置
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::reverse() {
 // 以下判斷,如果是空白串列,或僅有一個元素,就不做任何動作。
 // 使用 size() == 0 || size() == 1 來判斷,雖然也可以,但是比較慢。
 if (node->next == node | | link_type(node->next)->next == node) return;
 iterator first = begin();
 ++first;
 while (first != end()) {
   iterator old = first;
   ++first;
   transfer(begin(), old, first);
 }
}
// list 不能使用STL 演算法 sort(),必須使用自己的 sort() member function,
// 因為STL演算法sort() 只接受RamdonAccessIterator.
// 本函式採用 quick sort.
template <class T, class Alloc>
void list<T, Alloc>::sort() {
 // 以下判斷,如果是空白串列,或僅有一個元素,就不做任何動作。
 // 使用 size() == 0 || size() == 1 來判斷,雖然也可以,但是比較慢。
 if (node->next == node | | link_type(node->next)->next == node) return;
 // 一些新的 lists, 做為中介資料存放區
 list<T, Alloc> carry;
 list<T, Alloc> counter[64];
 int fill = 0;
 while (!empty()) {
   carry.splice(carry.begin(), *this, begin());
```

```
int i = 0;
   while(i < fill && !counter[i].empty()) {</pre>
     counter[i].merge(carry);
     carry.swap(counter[i++]);
   carry.swap(counter[i]);
   if (i == fill) ++fill;
 for (int i = 1; i < fill; ++i)
    counter[i].merge(counter[i-1]);
 swap(counter[fill-1]);
#ifdef __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES
template <class T, class Alloc> template <class Predicate>
void list<T, Alloc>::remove_if(Predicate pred) {
 iterator first = begin();
 iterator last = end();
 while (first != last) {
   iterator next = first;
   if (pred(*first)) erase(first);
   first = next;
 }
}
template <class T, class Alloc> template <class BinaryPredicate>
void list<T, Alloc>::unique(BinaryPredicate binary_pred) {
 iterator first = begin();
 iterator last = end();
 if (first == last) return;
 iterator next = first;
 while (++next != last) {
   if (binary_pred(*first, *next))
     erase(next);
   else
    first = next;
   next = first;
 }
}
template <class T, class Alloc> template <class StrictWeakOrdering>
void list<T, Alloc>::merge(list<T, Alloc>& x, StrictWeakOrdering comp)
 iterator first1 = begin();
 iterator last1 = end();
 iterator first2 = x.begin();
```

```
iterator last2 = x.end();
 while (first1 != last1 && first2 != last2)
   if (comp(*first2, *first1)) {
     iterator next = first2;
     transfer(first1, first2, ++next);
     first2 = next;
   }
   else
     ++first1;
 if (first2 != last2) transfer(last1, first2, last2);
template <class T, class Alloc> template <class StrictWeakOrdering>
void list<T, Alloc>::sort(StrictWeakOrdering comp) {
 if (node->next == node | | link_type(node->next)->next == node) return;
 list<T, Alloc> carry;
 list<T, Alloc> counter[64];
 int fill = 0;
 while (!empty()) {
   carry.splice(carry.begin(), *this, begin());
   int i = 0;
   while(i < fill && !counter[i].empty()) {</pre>
    counter[i].merge(carry, comp);
    carry.swap(counter[i++]);
   carry.swap(counter[i]);
   if (i == fill) ++fill;
 for (int i = 1; i < fill; ++i) counter[i].merge(counter[i-1], comp);</pre>
 swap(counter[fill-1]);
#endif /* __STL_MEMBER_TEMPLATES */
#if defined(__sgi) && !defined(__GNUC__) && (_MIPS_SIM !=
_MIPS_SIM_ABI32)
#pragma reset woff 1174
#endif
__STL_END_NAMESPACE
#endif /* __SGI_STL_INTERNAL_LIST_H */
// Local Variables:
// mode:C++
// End:
```