第2章 列表

```
In [1]: #include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
```

一、节点定义

```
In [2]: #define ListNodePointer(T) ListNode<T>*
        template <class T>
        struct ListNode{
            T data; ListNodePointer(T) pred; ListNodePointer(T) succ; ListNode(){} // 什么也不做,可以创建一个空节点,针对后面列表的header和tailer的构造
            ListNode(T e, ListNodePointer(T) p = NULL, ListNodePointer(T) s = NULL);
            ListNodePointer(T) insertAsPred(const T e);
            ListNodePointer(T) insertAsSucc(const T e);
            T remove(ListNodePointer(T) p);
        };
In [3]: template <class T>
        ListNode<T>::ListNode(T e, ListNodePointer(T) p , ListNodePointer(T) s ){
            data = e;
            pred = p;
            succ = s;
        }
In [4]: template <class T>
        ListNodePointer(T) ListNode<T>::insertAsPred(const T e){
            ListNodePointer(T) x = new ListNode<T>(e,pred,this);
            pred -> succ = x;
            pred = x;
            return x;
In [5]: template <class T>
        ListNodePointer(T) ListNode<T>:::insertAsSucc(const T e){
            ListNodePointer(T) x = new ListNode<T>(e,this,succ);
             succ -> pred = x;
            succ = x;
            return x;
In [6]: template <class T>
        T ListNode<T>::remove(ListNodePointer(T) p){
            T e = p -> data;
            p -> pred -> succ = p -> succ;
            p -> succ -> pred = p -> pred;
            delete p;
            return e;
```

任意初始化3个节点

```
In [7]: auto node1 = ListNode<int>(5);
auto node2 = ListNode<int>(3);
auto node3 = ListNode<int>(8);
```

二、列表对象定义

```
In [8]: template <class T>
class List{
```

```
public:
              // 基本属性
              int size; ListNodePointer(T) header; ListNodePointer(T) tailer;
              // 构造和析构
              // 插入删除
              ListNodePointer(T) insertA(ListNodePointer(T) p, T e);
              ListNodePointer(T) insertB(ListNodePointer(T) p, T e);
              T remove(ListNodePointer(T) p);
              // 访问
              T& getAndPut(int r);
              // 查找排序
              ListNodePointer(T) search(T e, int n, ListNodePointer(T) p);
              void insertSort(ListNodePointer(T) p, int n); // 插入排序
              ListNodePointer(T) selectMax(ListNodePointer(T) p, int n);
              void selectSort(ListNodePointer(T) p, int n); // 选择排序
              // 补充
              bool empty(){return !size;}
       };
In [9]: template <class T>
        List<T>::List(){
           size = 0;
           header = new ListNode<T>;
           tailer = new ListNode<T>;
           header -> pred = NULL;
          header -> succ = tailer;
          tailer -> pred = header;
           tailer -> succ = NULL;
In [10]: template <class T>
        List<T>::List(const List<T>& L){
           size = L.size;
           ListNodePointer(T) p1 = L.header -> succ;
           ListNodePointer(T) p2 = header;
           for (int n = 0; n < size; n++){</pre>
             p2 -> insertAsSucc(p1 -> data);
              p2 = p2 -> succ;
p1 = p1 -> succ;
          }
        *初始化一个空列表*
         1. 由于没有现成的列表,所以不可能调用列表复制;
         2. 由于列表的插入算法还没写,所以空列表无法加入新节点;
         3. 虽然可以调用header节点的插入算法来增加新节点,但是我们不这么做;
In [11]: auto L1 = List<int>();
        三、插入删除
       插入:输入节点p和数值e,把e插入p的前驱或后继,返回插入后的节点;
        删除:给定节点p,删除并返回其数值
        因为哨兵节点的存在,所以插入删除算法会很安全,不会出现问题
In [12]: template <class T>
       ListNodePointer(T) List<T>:::insertA(ListNodePointer(T) p, T e){
           return p -> insertAsSucc(e);
```

In [13]: template <class T>

size++:

return p -> insertAsPred(e);

ListNodePointer(T) List<T>::insertB(ListNodePointer(T) p, T e){

```
In [14]:
template <class T>
T List<T>::remove(ListNodePointer(T) p){
    size--;
    return p -> remove(p);
}
```

不停在L1的tailer节点前插入元素

```
In [15]: L1.insertB(L1.tailer, 3);
    L1.insertB(L1.tailer, 8);
    L1.insertB(L1.tailer, 2);
    L1.insertB(L1.tailer, 9);
    L1.insertB(L1.tailer, 4);
```

列表销毁

列表的析构函数就是不停调用remove删除header的后继或者tailer的前驱, 最后删除header和tailer,这里就不详细说明了

四、call by link

由于重载操作符[]的话,在notebook里面只能写在对象定义里面,不便于这里讲解,我们把这个运算符改名为getAndPut

```
In [16]: template <class T>
         T& List<T>:::getAndPut(int r){
             ListNodePointer(T) p = header;
             for(int i = 0; i <= r; i++) p = p -> succ;
             return p -> data;
In [17]: for(int i=0; i < L1.size; i++)</pre>
        cout << L1.getAndPut(i) << endl;</pre>
        3
        8
        2
        9
        4
In [18]: L1.getAndPut(3) = 100;
         for(int i=0; i < L1.size; i++)</pre>
        cout << L1.getAndPut(i) << endl;</pre>
        3
        8
        2
        100
```

五、查找排序

查找

由于无法在O(1)的时间直接访问到中间元素,所以二分查找在这里没有用, 直接顺序查找,此处查找算法的定义是从p节点开始的n个节点中查找不小于e的第一个节点, 在插入排序中刚好插入这个节点的前驱中,类似打扑克时的插牌

```
In [19]:
template <class T>
ListNodePointer(T) List<T>::search(T e, int n, ListNodePointer(T) p){
    while(n > 0){
        if (p -> data >= e)
            return p;
        n--;
        p = p -> succ;
    }
    return p;
}
```

In [20]: L1.search(5,3,L1.header) -> data // 5在3和8之间,找到的节点一定是8

Out[20]: 8

插入排序

前缀序列从小到大有序,后缀序列无序,从后缀序列中拿出第一个元素插入前缀序列中给定节点p,对从p开始的n个节点进行排序

```
In [21]:
template <class T>
void List<T>::insertSort(ListNodePointer(T) p, int n){
    ListNodePointer(T) p1 = p;
    ListNodePointer(T) p2 = p -> succ;
```

```
for (int r=1; r < n; r++) {</pre>
                 temp = search(p2 -> data, r, p1);
                 insertB(temp,p2 -> data);
                 p2 = p2 \rightarrow succ;
                 remove(p2 -> pred);
             }
In [22]: L1.insertSort(L1.header -> succ,5);
In [23]: for(int i=0; i < L1.size; i++)</pre>
            cout << L1.getAndPut(i) << endl;</pre>
        2
        3
        4
        8
        100
         前缀序列无序,后缀序列有序,从前缀序列中找到最大元素,插入后缀序列的头
In [24]: template <class T>
         ListNodePointer(T) List<T>:::selectMax(ListNodePointer(T) p, int n){
             ListNodePointer(T) p1 = p -> succ;
             ListNodePointer(T) max = p;
             while (n > 1) {
                 if ((p1 -> data) > (max -> data)) {
                    max = p1;
                     p1 = p1 -> succ;
                 else {
                    p1 = p1 -> succ;
                 n--;
             return max;
In [25]: template <class T>
         void List<T>:::selectSort(ListNodePointer(T) p, int n){
             ListNodePointer(T) p1 = p;
ListNodePointer(T) p2 = tailer;
             ListNodePointer(T) temp;
             while (n > 0) {
                 temp = selectMax(p1,n);
                 insertB(p2,temp -> data);
                 p2 = p2 -> pred;
                 remove(temp);
                 n--;
             }
In [26]: auto L2 = List<int>();
         L2.insertB(L2.tailer, 3);
         L2.insertB(L2.tailer, 8);
         L2.insertB(L2.tailer, 2);
         L2.insertB(L2.tailer, 9);
         L2.insertB(L2.tailer, 4);
         for(int i=0; i < L2.size; i++)</pre>
             cout << L2.getAndPut(i) << endl;</pre>
        3
        8
        2
        9
In [27]: L2.selectSort(L2.header -> succ,5);
         for(int i=0; i < L2.size; i++)</pre>
            cout << L2.getAndPut(i) << endl;</pre>
        2
        3
        4
        8
        9
In [ ]:
```

ListNodePointer(T) temp;