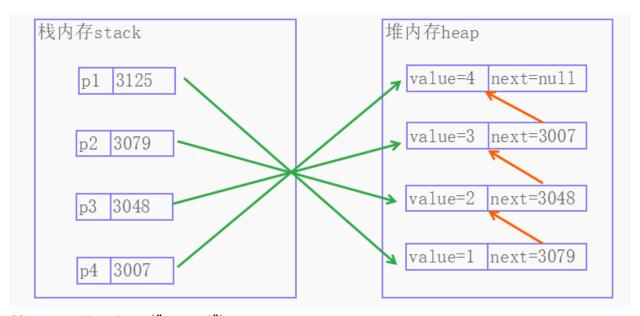
```
单链表有两个属性:
value, 值
next, 指向下一个节点的指针(引用)
双链表附加一个属性:
pre, 指向上一个节点的指针(引用)
package com. jikexueyuan.common;
/**
* 链表节点
*/
public class ListNode<T> {
/**
* 值
*/
public T value;
/**
* 指向下一个节点的指针(引用)
*/
public ListNode<T> next;
public ListNode(T value, ListNode(T> next) {
      super();
      this. value = value;
      this.next = next;
}
public ListNode() {
      super();
}
/**
* 指向前趋节点的指针,用于双链表
*/
public ListNode<T> pre;
}
```

```
@SuppressWarnings("unused")
@Test
public void testNode01() {
     ListNode<Integer> p4=new ListNode<Integer>(4, null);
     ListNode<Integer> p3=new ListNode<Integer>(3, p4);
     ListNode<Integer> p2=new ListNode<Integer>(2, p3);
     ListNode<Integer> p1=new ListNode<Integer>(1, p2);
}
```



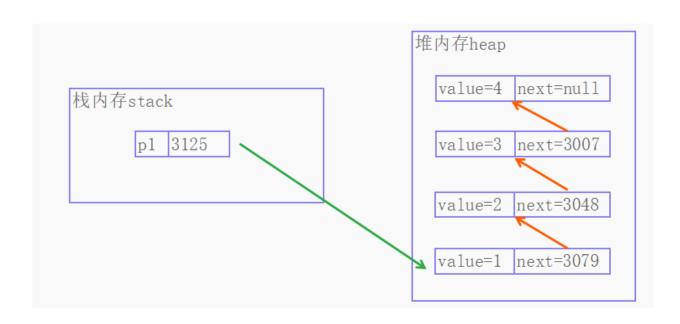
@SuppressWarnings("unused")

```
@Test
```

```
public void testNode02() {
```

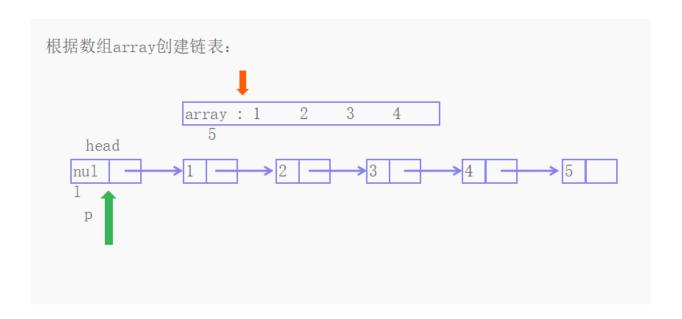
```
ListNode<Integer> p1=new ListNode<Integer>(1, new ListNode<Integer>(2, new ListNode<Integer>(3, new ListNode<Integer>(4,
```

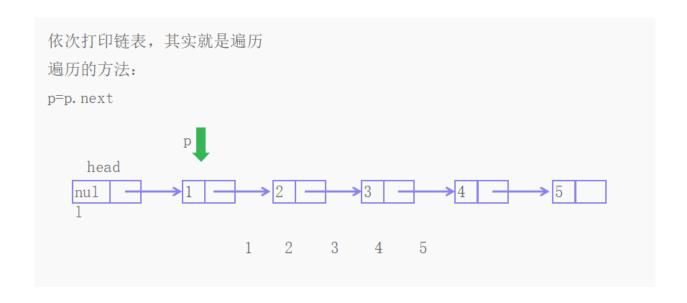
```
null))));
}
```



单链表API: MiniList. java

方法名/属性名	作用
head	头结点,固定
<pre>void arrayToList(T[] array)</pre>	根据数组array创建链表
<pre>void printList()</pre>	打印链表
void insert(int index, T value)	在第index个节点后面插入value
T remove(int index)	删除第index个节点,并返回节点的值
T get(int index)	返回第index个节点的值
void set(int index, T value)	将第index个节点的值设置为value





```
package com. jikexueyuan. common;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.Stack;
/**
泛型版本的单链表
*/
public class MiniList<T> {
/**
* 默认的头结点
private ListNode<T> head=new ListNode<T>(null, null);
/**
* 比较器
*/
public Comparator<T> comp;
/**
* 比较a和b的大小
* 如果a==b, 返回0
* 如果a<b, 返回负数
* 如果a>b,返回正数
```

```
*/
@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
public int compare(T a, T b) {
        if(comp!=null) {
                return comp. compare(a, b);
        }else{
                Comparable<T> c=(Comparable<T>) a;
                return c.compareTo(b);
        }
}
/**
 * 取得链表的最大值
 */
public T getMax() {
        if (head. next==null) {
                return null;
        ListNode<T> p=head.next;
        T max=p.value;
        p=p. next;
        while(p!=null) {
                if (compare (p. value, max)>0) {
                        max=p. value;
                p=p.next;
        return max;
}
/**
 * 数组转换成链表
 */
public void arrayToList(T[] array) {
        ListNode<T> p=head;
        for(T t:array) {
                ListNode<T> node=new ListNode<T>(t, null);
```

```
p. next=node;
                 p=node;
        }
}
/**
 * 打印链表
 */
public void printList() {
        ListNode<T> p=head.next;
        while(p!=null) {
                 System. out. print(p. value+" ");
                 p=p.next;
        System.out.println();
}
/**
 *插入
 */
public void insert(int index, T value) {
        ListNode<T> p=head;
        for (int i=0; i \le index; i++) {
                 p=p.next;
        ListNode<T> node=new ListNode<T>(value, null);
        node. next=p. next;
        p. next=node;
}
/**
 *删除
 */
public T remove(int index) {
        ListNode<T> pre=head;
        for (int i=0; i \le index; i++) {
                 pre=pre.next;
        }
```

```
ListNode<T> p=pre.next;
        pre. next=p. next;
        return p. value;
}
/**
 * 查询
 */
public T get(int index) {
        ListNode<T> p=head;
        for (int i=0; i \le index; i++) {
                p=p.next;
        return p. value;
}
/**
 * 修改
 */
public void set(int index, T value) {
        ListNode T> p=head;
        for (int i=0; i \le index; i++) {
                p=p.next;
        }
        p. value=value;
}
/**
 * 逆序打印链表, 非递归算法
 */
public void printInverse() {
        if (head. next==null) {
                return;
        Stack<T> stack=new Stack<T>();
        ListNode<T> p=head.next;
        while(p!=null) {
                 stack.push(p.value);
```

```
p=p. next;
        }
        while(!stack.isEmpty()){
                System. out. print(stack. pop()+" ");
        System.out.println();
}
/**
 * 逆序打印链表, 递归算法
 */
public void printInverseRecursive() {
        if(head.next==null){
                return;
        recursive (head. next);
        System.out.println();
}
private void recursive(ListNode<T> p) {
        if(p!=null){
                recursive(p.next);
                System. out. print (p. value+"");
        }
}
/**
 * 测试: 单链表的功能
 */
@Test
public void testMiniList() {
        MiniList<Integer> list=new MiniList<Integer>();
        Integer[] array={0, 1, 2, 3, 4};
        list.arrayToList(array);
```

```
list.printList();
list.insert(2, 10);
list.printList();
list.remove(4);
list.printList();
list.set(3, 13);
list.printList();
System.out.println(list.get(4));
}
```