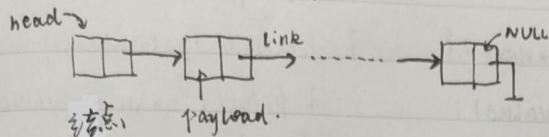
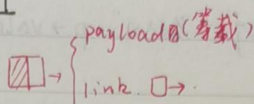


2020.3.9. Linked-List



数据域 指针域



• data structure.

```
typedef struct _node {
    int value;
    struct _node * next;
} Node;
```

→ 不能写成 Node * next, 此时 Node 未定义.

typedef struct _list {

Node * head;

} List;

• insert head. (关于头结点, 首结点, 头指针见补充).

```
int main() {
```

```
    Node * head = NULL;
```

```
    int x = 0;
```

```
    while (1) {
```

```
        scanf("%d", &x);
```

```
        if (x == -1) { break; }
```

```
        Node * n = (Node *) malloc (sizeof (Node));
```

```
        n->value = x;
```

```
        n->next = head;
```

```
        head = n;
```

```
    }
```

```
    .....
}
```

steps:

① malloc

② p->value = ?

③ p->next = head

④ 令 head = p

相当于 **head

void list-insert-head (List * list, ElementType value)

```
{ Node * n = (Node *) malloc (sizeof (Node));
```

```
  n->value = i;
```

```
  n->next = list->head;
```

```
  list->head = n;
```

→ 修改函数

• iterate / search.

```

o for (Node *p = head; p; p = p->next) {
    printf("%d\n", p->value);
}

```

o ret = 0;

```

for (p = head; p; p = p->next) {
    if (p->value == i) {
        ret = p;
        break;
    }
}

```

```

void list_print (List *list)

```

```

{ for (Node *p = list->head; p; p = p->next)
  { printf("%d\n", p->value);
  }
}

```

```

int list_search (List *list, int x) {

```

```

    int ret = 0;
    for (Node *p = list->head; p; p = p->next) {
        if (p->value == x) {
            ret = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    return ret;
}

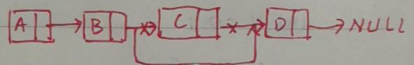
```

• remove

```

q = NULL
for (Node *p = head; p; q = pp = p->next) {
    if (p->value == x) {
        q = p->next
        if (q) {
            q->next = p->next;
        } else {
            head = p->next;
        }
        free(p);
    }
}

```



```

void list_remove_node (List *list, int x) {

```

```

    for (Node *p = list->head, *q = NULL;
         p; q = p, p = p->next) {
        if (p->value == x) {
            if (q) q->next = p->next;
            else list->head = p->next;
            free(p); break;
        }
    }
}

```

No:

Date:

• append - tail

```
Node *n = malloc (sizeof (Node));
```

```
n->value = x;
```

```
n->next = NULL;
```

```
for (Node *p = head; p; p = p->next) {
```

```
Node *p = head;
```

```
if (!p) {
```

```
    for ( ; p->next; p = p->next) {
```

```
    }
```

```
    p->next = n;
```

```
} else {
```

```
    for head = n;
```

```
}
```

steps: ① 填充 $\begin{cases} n \rightarrow \text{value} = x; \\ n \rightarrow \text{next} = \text{NULL}; \end{cases}$
② find the end
③ attach

```
void List-append-tail (List *list, int x) {
```

```
    Node *n = malloc (sizeof (Node));
```

```
    n->value = x;
```

```
    n->next = NULL;
```

```
    Node *p = list->head;
```

```
    if (!p) {
```

```
        for ( ; p->next; p = p->next) { }
```

```
        p->next = n;
```

```
    } else {
```

```
        list->head = n;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

• clear all

```
for (Node *q = NULL, *p = head; p; p = q) {
```

```
    q = p->next;
```

```
    free(p);
```

```
}
```

```
void clear_list (List *list) {
```

```
    for (Node *q = NULL, *p = list->head; p; p = q) {
```

```
        q = p->next; free(p); }
```

```
}
```

operation: insert head, iterate/search, append tail,
remove, clear all.

注: 上述几段代码都用了 `Node *p = head`.

为了降低这几段间的耦合度, 加一个指向head的指针 `list->head`.

No:

Date:

加入 list \rightarrow head 后, 将上述各段代码改为函数.

```
ex: void remove-node ( List *list, int x ) {  
    for ( Node *q=NULL, *p=list  $\rightarrow$  head; p; q=p, p=p  $\rightarrow$  next )  
        ....  
    }  
}
```

需要在代码的最前面加入 - fs:

```
typedef struct {
```

```
    Node *head;
```

```
} List;
```

此时只需将各段中的 head 改为 list \rightarrow head.

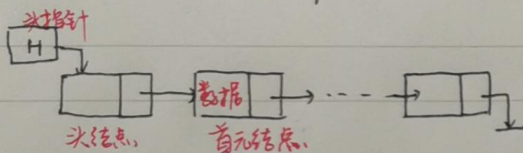
补充:

头结点: 有时, 在链表的第一个结点之前会额外增设一个结点, 结点的数据域一般

不存放数据 (有些情况下也可以存放链表的长度等信息), 如该点称为头结点。

首元结点: 链表中第一个元素所存的结点, 它是头结点后边的第一个结点。

头指针: 永远指向链表中第一个结点的位置。如果有头结点, 指向头结点; 否则指向首元结点。



单链表可以没有头结点, 但不能没有头指针。

线性表的链式存储相比顺式存储, 有两大优势:

1. 链式存储的数据元素在物理结构没有限制, 当内存空间中沒有足够大的连续的内存空间供顺序表使用时, 可能可使用链表解决问题。
2. 链表中结点之间采用指针进行链接, 当对链表中的数据元素进行插入或删除操作时, 只需要改变指针的指向, 无需像顺序表那样移动插入或删除位置后的后续元素, 简单快捷。