# iterator (迭代器模式)又称Cursor (游标模式)

## 简述:

provide a way to access the elements of aggregate object sequentially without exposing its underlying representation (提供一种方式去访问容器的每一个节点,在不暴露容器的底层表示方式的前提下)

#### 原理:

建立一个iterator接口,并利用不同容器的API(list, array等)实现这套接口,既可以自如的对容器里面的内容做相应的操作。

## 接口:

```
struct _lterator;
typedef struct _lterator lterator;
typedef Ret (*IteratorSetFunc)(Iterator* thiz, void* data);
typedef Ret (*IteratorGetFunc)(Iterator* thiz, void** data);
typedef Ret (*IteratorNextFunc)(Iterator* thiz);
typedef Ret (*IteratorPrevFunc)(Iterator* thiz);
typedef Ret (*IteratorAdvanceFunc)(Iterator* thiz, int offset);
typedef int (*IteratorOffsetFunc)(Iterator* thiz);
typedef Ret (*IteratorCloneFunc)(Iterator* thiz, Iterator** cloned);
typedef void (*IteratorDestroyFunc)(Iterator* thiz);
struct _lterator
     IteratorSetFunc set;
     IteratorGetFunc get;
     IteratorNextFunc next;
     IteratorPrevFunc prev;
     IteratorAdvanceFunc advance:
     IteratorCloneFunc clone;
     IteratorOffsetFunc offset:
     IteratorDestroyFunc destroy;
     char priv[0];
};
```

# 应用:

同过应用不同容器提供的接口实现上面表示的接口,就可以利用这套接口操作容器的内容了(不同的容器,实现不同的iterator)。一下例子,用iterator实现链表数据的倒序操作。

```
#include "iterator.h"
```

```
Ret invert(Iterator* forward, Iterator* backward)
{
     void* data1 = NULL;
     void* data2 = NULL;
     return_val_if_fail(forward != NULL && backward != NULL, RET_INVALID_PARAMS);
     for(; iterator_offset(forward) < iterator_offset(backward); iterator_next(forward), iterator_prev(backward))</pre>
     {
          iterator_get(forward, &data1);
          iterator_get(backward, &data2);
          iterator_set(forward, data2);
          iterator_set(backward, data1);
     }
     return RET_OK;
}
#ifdef INVERT_TEST
#include "dlist.h"
#include "dlist_iterator.h"
#include "test_helper.c"
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
     int i = 0;
     int n = 101;
     int last = n - 1;
     DList* dlist = dlist_create(NULL, NULL);
     for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
          dlist_append(dlist, (void*)i);
                                              /* 创建列表 */
     }
     Iterator* forward = dlist_iterator_create(dlist); /* 创建从头往后走的光标 (iterator) */
     Iterator* backward = dlist_iterator_create(dlist); /* 创建从后往前走的光标(iterator) */
     iterator_advance(backward, last);
                                                  /* 把从后往前走的光标移动到最后 */
     invert(forward, backward);
     dlist_foreach(dlist, check_and_dec_int, &last);
     iterator_destroy(forward);
     iterator_destroy(backward);
     dlist_destroy(dlist);
     return 0;
#endif/*INVERT_TEST*/
```