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• 链表概念

■节点

• 链表操作





■例子

幼儿园的老师带领孩子出来散步,老师牵着第1个小孩的手,第1个小孩的另一只手牵着第2个孩子 ······

这就是一个"链",最后一个孩子有一只手 空着,他就是"链尾"。





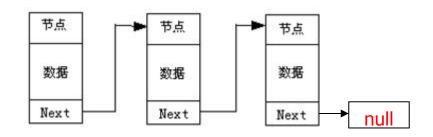
- 数组的不足
 - 大小不可变
 - ■插入一项要移动数组中其他数据





• 链表

- ■动态地进行存储分配的一种结构
- 链表内容通常存储于内存中分散的位置
- 链表由节点组成
- ■使用引用将存储数据元素的节点依次串联在一起







• 链表概念

■节点

• 链表操作





- 节点 (Node)
 - 每一个节点结构都相同
 - 定义描述节点的类
 - 数据域 & 链域
 - 数据域: 存放节点的数据元素
 - 链 域: 存放对下一个节点的引用





■ Node类

```
class Node{
     StudentRecord data; //数据域
                                 //链域
     Node next;
//节点存放的数据类
class StudentRecord{
   public int studentID;
   public String name;
   public double gpa;
   public StudentRecord(int studentID, String name, double gpa) {
       this.studentID = studentID;
       this.name = name;
       this.gpa = gpa;
```

Node类的完善



```
class Node{
    StudentRecord data;
    Node next;
    //构造函数
   public Node(StudentRecord data) {
        setData(data);
        setNext(null);
    public void setData(StudentRecord data) {
        this.data = data;
    public void setNext(Node next) {
        this.next = next;
```



```
public static void main(String args[]) {
    StudentRecord sr =
            new StudentRecord(101221302, "Bob", 3.5);
    Node n1 = new Node(null);
    System.out.println("Empty node test\n" + n1);
    n1.setData(sr);
    System.out.println("Bob: "+n1);
    sr = new StudentRecord(101221303, "Mary", 3.7);
    Node n2 = new Node(sr);
    n1.setNext(n2);
    System.out.println("Bob: "+n1);
    System.out.println("Mary: "+n2);
```





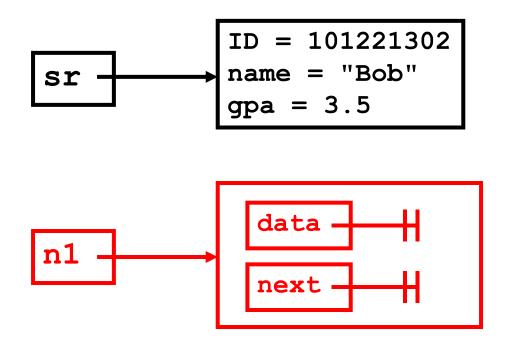
Let's see what's happening!

```
StudentRecord sr =
    new StudentRecord(101221302, "Bob", 3.5);

ID = 101221302
    name = "Bob"
    gpa = 3.5
```



Node n1 = new Node(null);

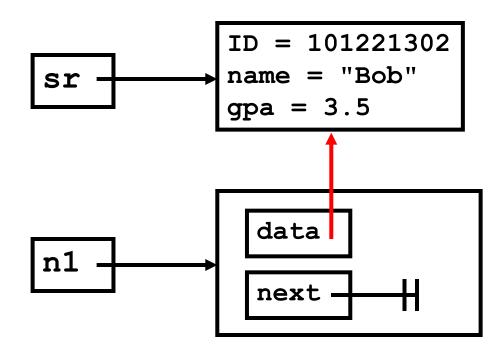


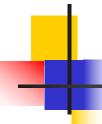
九十二

节点 -- Test



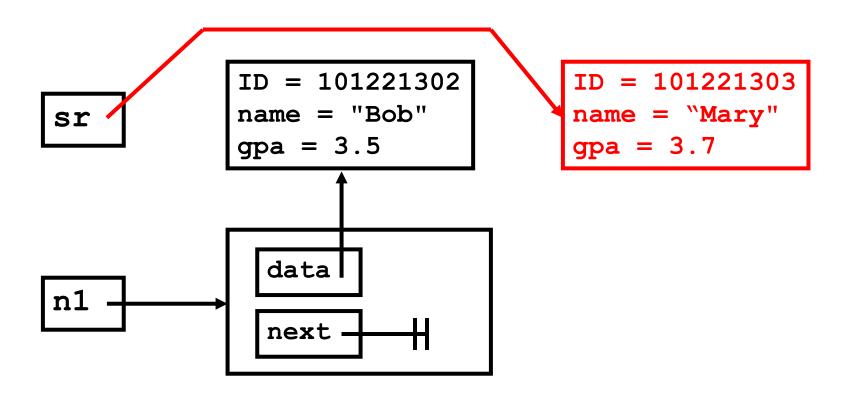
n1.setData(sr);





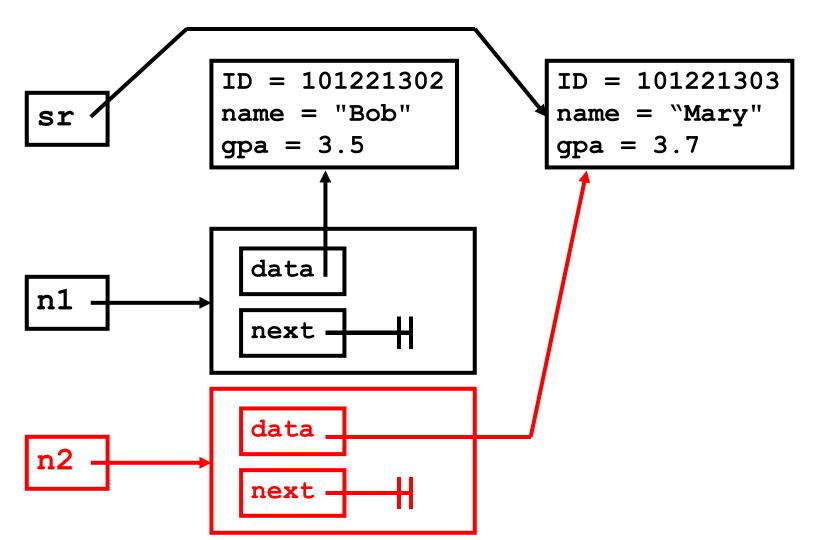


sr = new StudentRecord(101221303, "Mary", 3.7);



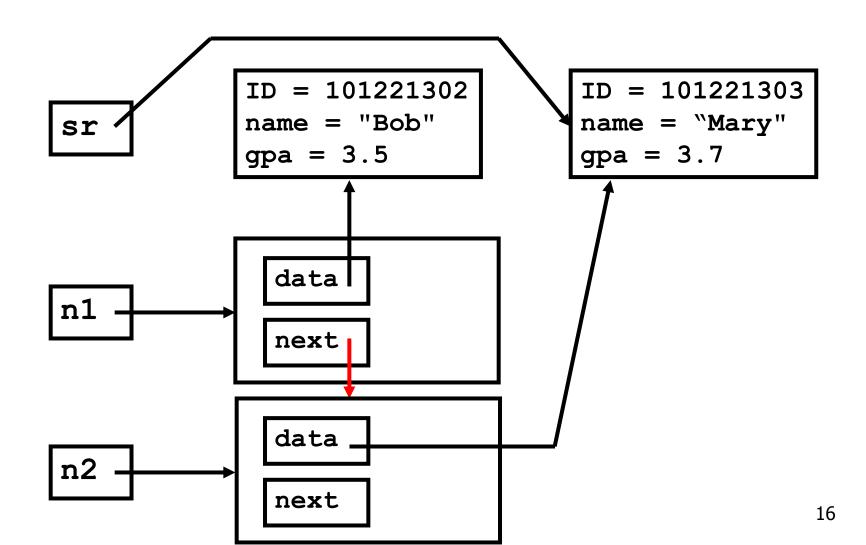


Node n2 = new Node(sr);





n1.setNext(n2);







• 链表概念

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• 链表操作

链表的操作 -- 构建



■创建链表

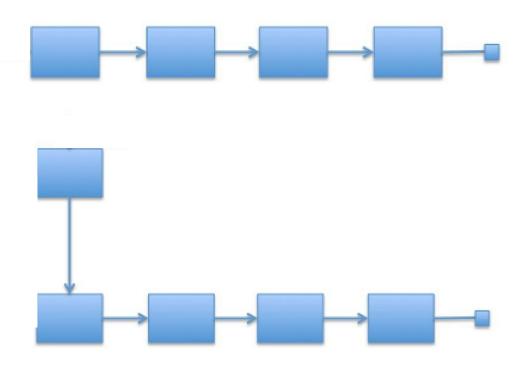
```
public class LinkedList {
    private Node head;
    public LinkedList() {
        setHead(null);
    private void setHead(Node head) {
        this.head = head;
    private Node getHead() {
        return head;
```



链表的操作 -- 插入



■ 在首部插入节点

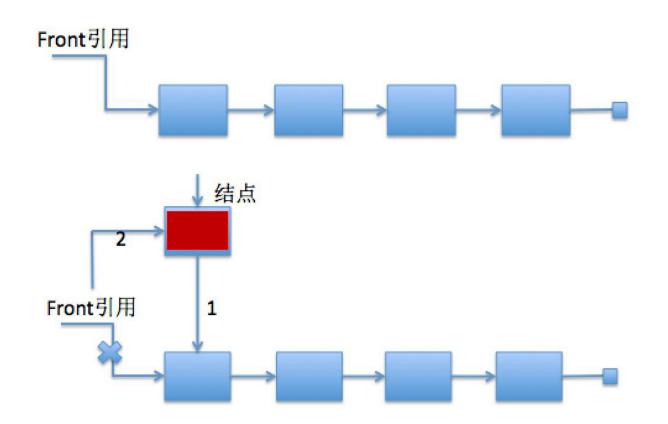




链表的操作 -- 插入



■在首部插入节点 -- 添加哨兵

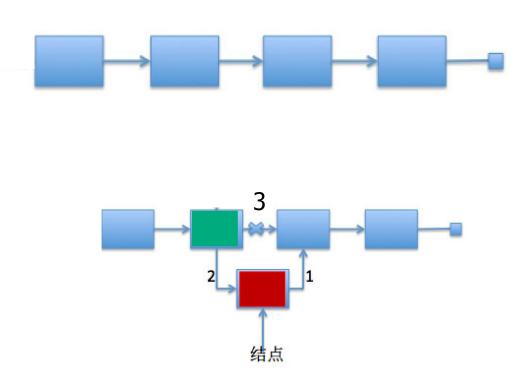




链表的操作 -- 插入



在其他部分插入节点

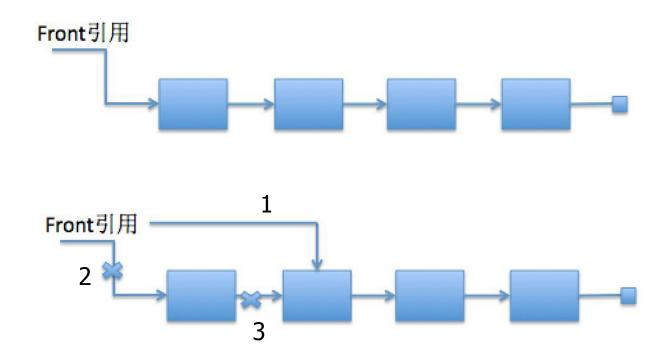




链表的操作 -- 删除



■删除第一个节点

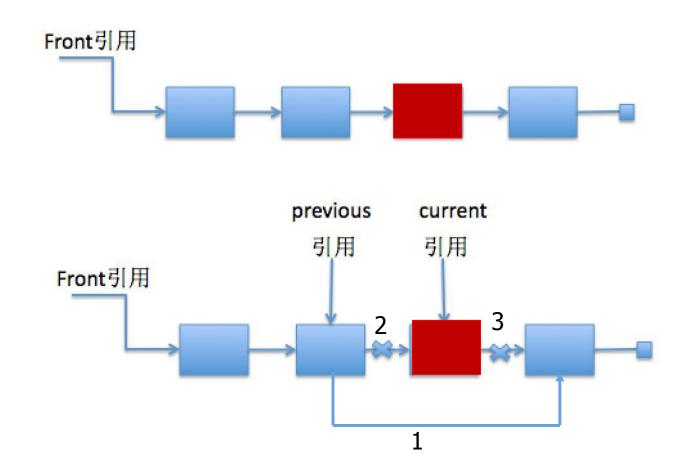


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链表的操作 -- 删除



■删除内部节点







JDK提供了链表数据结构: java.util.LinkedList

 https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/ util/LinkedList.html