

Einfach verkettete Listen

Datenstruktur definieren	
	<pre>typedef struct sData { int Index; double Value; struct sData *Next; };</pre>

C

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Einfach verkettete Listen (cont)

Globale Zeiger auf `extern TData *First = NULL;`
Listenanfang und `extern TData *Last = NULL;`
Listenende
Schlüsselwort extern, damit die Zeiger über
alle Quelltextdateien verfügbar sind. Alternativ
in main definieren.

Einfach verkettete Listen (cont)

Funktionen (bspw. in list.c/h auslagern)



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Einfach verkettete Listen (cont)

```
Neues      int append InL ist (TData *Neu)
Element    {
anhängen   //prüfen, ob neues Element existiert
           if (Neu == NULL)
               return 0;

           //Neues Element ist neues Listenende
           Neu->Next = NULL;

           if (First == NULL)
               //Fall 1: Liste ist leer
               First = Last = Neu;
           else
               //Fall 2: Liste ist nicht leer
               Last = Last->Next = Neu;
           return 1;
        }
```

Einfach verkettete Listen (cont)

```
Neues      int insert InL ist (TData *Neu)
Element    {
(sortiert) TData *tmp = First;
einfügen   //prüfen, ob neues Element existiert
           if (Neu == NULL)
               return 0;

           if (First == NULL)
           { //Fall 1: Liste ist leer
               Neu->Next = NULL;
               First = Last = Neu;
               return 1;
           }

           if (First->Value >= Neu->Value)
           { //Fall 2: am Listen anfang einfügen
               Neu->Next = First;
               First = Neu;
               return 1;
           }

           if (Last->Value <= Neu->Value)
           { //Fall 3: am Listenende anhängen
               Neu->Next = NULL;
               Last = Last->Next = Neu;
               return 1;
           }

           //Fall 4: zwischen zwei Elemente einfügen
           while (tmp->Next != NULL)
           { //prüfen, ob neues Listen element vor

               if (tmp->Next->Value >= Neu->Value)
               {
                   Neu->Next = tmp->Next;
                   tmp->Next = Neu;
                   return 1;
               }
           }
           return 0;
        }
```

Einfach verkettete Listen (cont)

```

Element   TData *remov eFr omL ist(int delIndex)
löschen   {
    TData tmp = NULL, prev = NULL;
    // Fall 1: Liste leer?
    if (First == NULL)
        return NULL;

    // Fall 2: Listen anfang entfernen?
    if (First ->Index == delIndex)
    {
        tmp = First;
        // nur ein Element in Liste?
        if (Last == First)
            Last = NULL;
        First = First->Next;
        return tmp;
    }

    // Fall 3: zu entfer nendes Element suchen
    prev = First;
    tmp = prev-> Next;
    while (tmp != NULL)
    {
        if (tmp-> Index == delIndex)
        {
            prev->Next = tmp->Next;
            if (tmp == Last) // letztes Element entfernt?
                Last = prev;
            return tmp;
        }
        prev = tmp;
        tmp = tmp->Next;
    }
    return NULL;
}

```

Doppelt verkettete Listen

```

An Liste   int append InL ist (TData *Neu)
anhängen   {
    //prüfen, ob neues Element existiert
    if (Neu == NULL)
        return 0;

    if (First == NULL)
        //Fall 1: Liste ist leer
        Neu->Next = Neu->Prev = NULL;
        First = Last = Neu;
    else
        //Fall 2: Liste ist nicht leer
        Neu->Next = NULL;
        Neu->Prev = Last;
        Last = Last->Next = Neu;
    return 1;
}

```

Doppelt verkettete Listen (cont)

```

In Liste   int insert InL ist (TData *Neu)
(sortiert) {
einfügen   TData *tmp = First;

            //p rufen, ob neues Element existiert
            if(Neu == NULL)
                return 0;

            if( First == NULL)
            { //Fall 1: Liste ist leer
                Neu ->Next = Neu->Prev = NULL;
                First = Last = Neu;
                return 1;
            }

            if (First ->Value >= Neu->V alue(
            { //Fall 2: am Listen anfang einfügen
                Neu ->Next = First;
                Neu ->Prev = NULL;
                First = First- >Prev = Neu;
                return 1;
            }

            if (Last- >Value <= Neu->V alue)
            { //Fall 3: am Listenende anhängen
                Neu ->Prev = Last;
                Neu ->Next = NULL;
                Last = Last->Next = Neu;
                return 1;
            }

            //Fall 4: zwischen zwei Elemente einfügen
            while (tmp->Next != NULL)
            { //prüfen, ob neues Listen element vor dem nächsten Listen element eingefügt werden mus
                if (tmp-> Nex t-> Value >= Neu->V alue)
                {
                    Neu ->Next = tmp->Next;
                    Neu ->Prev = tmp;
                    tmp ->Next = tmp-> Nex t->Prev = Neu;
                    return 1;
                }
                tmp = temp-> Next;
            }
            return 0;
        }
    }

```

Doppelt verkettete Listen (cont)

```

Aus Liste  TData *remov eFr omL ist(int delIndex)
entfernen  {
            TData *tmp = NULL, *prev = NULL;
            // Fall 1: Liste leer?
            if (First == NULL)
                return NULL;

            // Fall 2: Listen anfang entfernen?
            if (First ->Index == delIndex)
            {
                tmp = First;
                First = First- >Next;
                // nur ein Element in Liste?
                if (First == NULL)
                    Last = NULL;
                else
                    Fir st- >Prev = NULL;
                return tmp;
            }

            // Fall 3: Listenende entfernen?
            if (Last- >Index == delIndex)
            {
                tmp = Last;
                Last = Last-> Prev;
                Las t->Next = NULL;
                return tmp;
            }

            //Fall 4: zu entfer nendes Element suchen
            tmp = First- >Next;
            while (tmp != NULL)
            {
                if (tmp-> Index == delIndex)
                {
                    prev = tmp->Prev;
                    pre v->Next = tmp->Next;
                    pre v-> Nex t->Prev = prev;
                    return tmp;
                }
                tmp = tmp->Next;
            }
            return NULL;
        }
    }

```



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Doppelt verkettete Listen (cont)

```
Alle      typedef enum {forward, backward} TDirection;
Elemente
auflisten void printList (TDirection Direction)
{
    TData *tmp = (Direction == forward) ? First : Last;
    int AnzahlElemente = 0;

    printf ("\n Index ");
    while (tmp)
    {
        printf ("| %3i ", tmp->Index);
        tmp = (Direction == forward) ? tmp->Next : tmp->Prev;
        AnzahlElemente++;
    }

    printf ("\n --- --- ");
    while (AnzahlElemente-->0)
        printf ("-- --- -");

    printf ("\nWert ");
    tmp = (Direction == forward) ? First : Last;
    while (tmp != NULL)
    {
        printf ("| %3.0f ", tmp->Value);
        tmp = (Direction == forward) ? tmp->Next : tmp->Prev;
    }
    printf ("\n ");
}
```



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