Chapter 23

Data Structures and Abstractions with Java, 4e, Global Edition Frank Carrano

- Definition: Complete binary tree whose nodes contain Comparable objects and are organized as follows.
  - Each node contains an object no smaller/larger than objects in its descendants
  - Maxheap: object in node greater than or equal to its descendant objects
  - Minheap: object in node less than or equal to its descendant objects

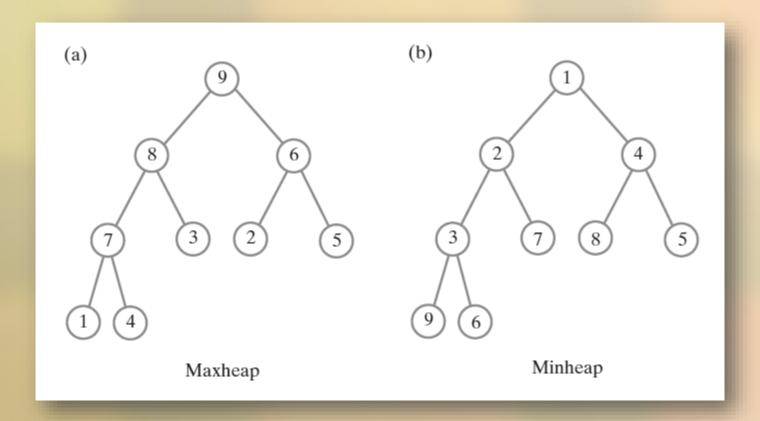


FIGURE 23-21 (a) A maxheap and (b) a minheap that contain the same values

LISTING 23-6 An interface for a maxheap

```
Retrieves the largest item in this heap.
12
          @return Either the largest object in the heap or,
13
                   if the heap is empty, null. */
14
      public T getMax();
15
16
      /** Detects whether this heap is empty.
17
          @return True if the heap is empty, or false otherwise. */
18
19
      public boolean isEmpty();
20
      /** Gets the size of this heap.
21
          @return The number of entries currently in the heap. */
22
      public int getSize();
23
24
      /** Removes all entries from this heap. */
25
      public void clear();
26
   } // end MaxHeapInterface
```

#### LISTING 23-6 An interface for a maxheap

```
public final class HeapPriorityQueue<T extends Comparable<? super T>>
                   implements PriorityQueueInterface<T>
   private MaxHeapInterface<T> pq;
   public Heap PriorityQueue()
      pq = new MaxHeap<>();
   } // end default constructor
   public void add(T newEntry)
      pq.add(newEntry);
   } // end add
   < Implementations of remove, peek, isEmpty, getSize, and clear are here. >
 // end HeapPriorityQueue
```

#### End

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