

数据结构的 Java 表示

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详情请访问个人 github 主页: <https://github.com/HuiT2015/MyDocuments>

1. 链表

1.1 线性链表

```
(1) package com.ex.list;
(2)
(3) import java.io.BufferedReader;
(4) import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
(5) import java.io.FileReader;
(6) import java.io.IOException;
(7)
(8) public class MySeqList<M> {
(9)
(10)     // 设置线性链表的最大容量
(11)     private static final int MAX_SIZE = 100;
(12)
(13)     // 创建线性链表的数据结构
(14)     private static class SeqList<T> {
(15)         T[] list = (T[]) new Object[MAX_SIZE];
(16)         int length;
(17)     }
(18)
(19)     // 定义一个线性链表
(20)     private SeqList<M> seqList;
(21)
(22)     // 初始化线性链表
(23)     private void initSeqList() {
(24)         if (seqList == null) {
(25)             seqList = new SeqList<M>();
(26)         }
(27)     }
(28)
(29)     // 获取位置为 i 的链表节点
(30)     private M getElem(int i) {
(31)         if (i < 1 || i > seqList.length)
(32)             return null;
(33)         return seqList.list[i - 1];
(34)     }
(35)
```

```

(36) // 在地 i 个位置插入节点 e
(37) private void insert(int i, M e) {
(38)     if (i < 1 || i > seqList.length + 1) {
(39)         System.out.println("插入位置非法!");
(40)         return;
(41)     } else if (seqList.length >= MAX_SIZE) {
(42)         System.out.println("链表已满员，无法进行插入操作!");
(43)         seqList.list = (M[]) new Object[2 * MAX_SIZE];
(44)         return;
(45)     } else {
(46)         for (int j = seqList.length; j >= i; j++) {
(47)             seqList.list[j] = seqList.list[j - 1];
(48)         }
(49)         seqList.list[i - 1] = e;
(50)         seqList.length += 1;
(51)     }
(52) }
(53)
(54) // 删除第 i 个节点的值
(55) private M deleteAt(int i) {
(56)     M result = null;
(57)     if (i < 1 || i > seqList.length) {
(58)         System.out.println("删除位置非法!");
(59)         return result;
(60)     }
(61)     result = seqList.list[i - 1];
(62)     for (int j = i - 1; j < seqList.length - 1; j++) {
(63)         seqList.list[j] = seqList.list[j + 1];
(64)     }
(65)     return result;
(66) }
(67)
(68) // 从文件中创建链表
(69) private void createSeqList() {
(70)     try {
(71)         BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new
FileReader("list.txt"));
(72)         try {
(73)             String[] strArr = bufferedReader.readLine().split(" ");
(74)             int nodeNum = Integer.parseInt(strArr[0]);
(75)             for (int i = 0; i < nodeNum; i++) {
(76)                 Character elem = Character.valueOf(strArr[i + 1].charAt(0));
(77)                 insert(i + 1, (M) elem);
(78)             }

```

```

(79)         bufferedReader.close();
(80)     } catch (IOException e) {
(81)         // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(82)         e.printStackTrace();
(83)     }
(84) } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
(85)     // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(86)     e.printStackTrace();
(87) }
(88) }
(89)
(90) // 打印线性链表
(91) private void printSeqList() {
(92)     for (int i = 0; i < seqList.length; i++) {
(93)         System.out.print(seqList.list[i] + " ");
(94)     }
(95) }
(96)
(97) /**
(98)  * @param args
(99)  */
(100) public static void main(String[] args) {
(101)     // TODO Auto-generated method stub
(102)     MySeqList<Character> mySeqList = new MySeqList<Character>();
(103)     mySeqList.initSeqList();
(104)     System.out.println("创建线性链表... ");
(105)     mySeqList.createSeqList();
(106)     System.out.println("打印线性链表...");
(107)     mySeqList.printSeqList();
(108) }
(109)
(110) }

```

1.2 链式链表

```

(1) package com.ex.list;
(2) import java.io.BufferedReader;
(3) import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
(4) import java.io.FileReader;
(5) import java.io.IOException;
(6) import java.util.Scanner;
(7)
(8) public class MyLinkedList<M> {
(9)

```

```
(10) // 定义单链表的数据结构
(11) private static class ListNode<T> {
(12)     T data;
(13)     ListNode<T> next;
(14)
(15)     public ListNode() {
(16)         this(null, null);
(17)     }
(18)
(19)     public ListNode(T data) {
(20)         this(data, null);
(21)     }
(22)
(23)     public ListNode(T data, ListNode<T> next) {
(24)         this.data = data;
(25)         this.next = next;
(26)     }
(27) }
(28)
(29) // 定义一个单链表的头指针
(30) private ListNode<M> head;
(31)
(32) /**
(33)  * 初始化链表
(34)  */
(35) private void initList() {
(36)     head = null;
(37) }
(38)
(39) /**
(40)  * 创建链表
(41)  */
(42) private void createLinkedList() {
(43)     if (head == null) {
(44)         head = new ListNode<M>();
(45)     }
(46)     BufferedReader bufferedReader;
(47)     String[] strArr = null;
(48)     try {
(49)         bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("list.txt"));
(50)         try {
(51)             strArr = bufferedReader.readLine().split(" ");
(52)             bufferedReader.close();
(53)         } catch (IOException e) {
```

```

(54)                // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(55)                e.printStackTrace();
(56)            }
(57)        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
(58)            // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(59)            e.printStackTrace();
(60)        }
(61)        int nodeNum = Integer.parseInt(strArr[0]);
(62)        ListNode<M> newNode = null;
(63)        for (int i = 0; i < nodeNum; i++) {
(64)            Character inputCh = strArr[i + 1].charAt(0);
(65)            newNode = new ListNode<M>((M) inputCh);
(66)            newNode.next = head.next;
(67)            head.next = newNode;
(68)        }
(69)    }
(70)
(71)    /**
(72)     * 打印链表
(73)     */
(74)    private void printLinkedList() {
(75)        ListNode<M> p = head.next;
(76)        while (p != null) {
(77)            System.out.print(p.data + "\t");
(78)            p = p.next;
(79)        }
(80)    }
(81)
(82)    /**
(83)     * n 指第几个节点 (1,2,3...),nFlag={-1,0,1},分别返回前、中、后节点
(84)     *
(85)     * @param n
(86)     * @param nFlag
(87)     * @return
(88)     */
(89)    private ListNode<M> locateNode(int n, int nFlag) {
(90)        ListNode<M> p = head;
(91)        int nCnt = 0;
(92)        while (p.next != null && nCnt < n + nFlag) {
(93)            p = p.next;
(94)            nCnt++;
(95)        }
(96)        return p;
(97)    }

```

```

(98)
(99)  /**
(100)     * 插入节点操作
(101)     *
(102)     * @param e
(103)     * @param i
(104)     */
(105)     private void insertNode(M e, int i) {
(106)         ListNode<M> pre = locateNode(i, -1);
(107)         ListNode<M> newNode = new ListNode<M>(e);
(108)         newNode.next = pre.next;
(109)         pre.next = newNode;
(110)     }
(111)
(112)  /**
(113)     * 删除节点操作
(114)     *
(115)     * @param i
(116)     */
(117)     private void eraseNode(int i) {
(118)         ListNode<M> pre = locateNode(i, -1);
(119)         ListNode<M> cur = locateNode(i, 0);
(120)         pre.next = cur.next;
(121)         cur.next = null;
(122)         cur.data = null;
(123)         cur = null;
(124)     }
(125)
(126)  /**
(127)     * 主函数
(128)     *
(129)     * @param args
(130)     */
(131)     public static void main(String[] args) {
(132)         MyLinkedList<Character> myLinkedList = new
MyLinkedList<Character>();
(133)         myLinkedList.initList();
(134)         System.out.println("建立单链表！");
(135)         myLinkedList.createLinkedList();
(136)         System.out.println("打印单链表！");
(137)         myLinkedList.printLinkedList();
(138)     }
(139) }

```

1.3 双端链表

```
(1) package com.ex.list;
(2) public class DBLinkedList<T> {
(3)
(4)     /**
(5)      * 定义双端链表的数据结构
(6)      *
(7)      * @author lenovo
(8)      * @param <M>
(9)      */
(10)    static final class DBLinkNode<M> {
(11)        M data;
(12)        DBLinkNode<M> prior;
(13)        DBLinkNode<M> next;
(14)
(15)        public DBLinkNode(M data, DBLinkNode<M> prior, DBLinkNode<M> next) {
(16)            this.data = data;
(17)            this.prior = prior;
(18)            this.next = next;
(19)        }
(20)
(21)    }
(22)
(23)    // 定义一个双端链表头指针
(24)    private DBLinkNode<T> head;
(25)
(26)    /**
(27)     * 双端链表初始化函数
(28)     */
(29)    private void init() {
(30)        head = new DBLinkNode<T>(null, null, null);
(31)        head.prior = head;
(32)        head.next = head;
(33)    }
(34)
(35)    /**
(36)     * 在指定位置插入元素
(37)     *
(38)     * @param e
(39)     * @param nPos
(40)     */
(41)    private void insertElement(T e, int nPos) {
(42)        DBLinkNode<T> cur = getLocation(nPos);
```



```
(43)         DBLinkNode<T> newNode = new DBLinkNode<T>(e, cur.prior, cur);
(44)         cur.prior.next = newNode;
(45)         cur.prior = newNode;
(46)     }
(47)
(48)     /**
(49)      * 获取指定位置的元素
(50)      *
(51)      * @param nPos
(52)      * @return
(53)      */
(54)     private DBLinkNode<T> getLocation(int nPos) {
(55)         int i = 0;
(56)         DBLinkNode<T> cur = head.next;
(57)         while (i < nPos && cur != head) {
(58)             cur = cur.next;
(59)             i++;
(60)         }
(61)         return cur;
(62)     }
(63)
(64)     /**
(65)      * 删除指定位置的元素，并返回它
(66)      *
(67)      * @param nPos
(68)      * @return
(69)      */
(70)     private T deleteElement(int nPos) {
(71)         DBLinkNode<T> cur = getLocation(nPos);
(72)         cur.next.prior = cur.prior;
(73)         cur.prior.next = cur.next;
(74)         return cur.data;
(75)     }
(76)
(77)     /**
(78)      * 打印双端链表元素
(79)      */
(80)     private void printDBLinkedList() {
(81)         DBLinkNode<T> cur = head.next;
(82)         int i = 0;
(83)         while (cur != head) {
(84)             System.out.println("第" + (++i) + "个元素为:" + cur.data);
(85)             cur = cur.next;
(86)         }
```

```

(87) }
(88)
(89) /**
(90)  * 主函数
(91)  *
(92)  * @param args
(93)  */
(94) public static void main(String[] args) {
(95)     // TODO Auto-generated method stub
(96)     DBLinkedList<Integer> dLinkedList = new DBLinkedList<Integer>();
(97)     dLinkedList.init();
(98)     for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
(99)         dLinkedList.insertElement(2 * i + 1, i);
(100)    }
(101)    System.out.println("初始化时双端链表中的元素为:");
(102)    dLinkedList.printDBLinkedList();
(103)    System.out.println("删除第 4 个元素" + dLinkedList.deleteElement(3) + "
    后的双端链表为:");
(104)    dLinkedList.printDBLinkedList();
(105) }
(106) }

```

2. 栈

2.1 线性栈

```

(1) package com.ex.stack;
(2) import java.io.BufferedReader;
(3) import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
(4) import java.io.FileReader;
(5) import java.io.IOException;
(6)
(7) public class MySeqStack<M> {
(8)
(9)     // 定义一个线性栈的容量常值
(10)    private static int STACK_SIZE = 100;
(11)
(12)    // 定义线性栈的数据结构
(13)    private static class SeqStack<T> {
(14)        T[] stack = (T[]) new Object[STACK_SIZE];
(15)        int top;
(16)    }

```

```
(17)
(18) // 定义一个线性栈
(19) private SeqStack<M> seqStack;
(20)
(21) // 初始化线性栈
(22) private void initSeqStack() {
(23)     if (seqStack == null) {
(24)         seqStack = new SeqStack<M>();
(25)     }
(26) }
(27)
(28) /**
(29)  * 进栈操作
(30)  *
(31)  * @param e
(32)  */
(33) private void push(M e) {
(34)     if (seqStack.top == STACK_SIZE) {
(35)         System.out.println("线性栈已满员，需要扩容!");
(36)         STACK_SIZE *= 2;
(37)         seqStack.stack = (M[]) new Object[STACK_SIZE];
(38)     }
(39)     seqStack.stack[seqStack.top++] = e;
(40) }
(41)
(42) /**
(43)  * 栈顶元素出栈
(44)  *
(45)  * @return
(46)  */
(47) private M pop() {
(48)     return seqStack.stack[--seqStack.top];
(49) }
(50)
(51) /**
(52)  * 主函数
(53)  *
(54)  * @param args
(55)  */
(56) public static void main(String[] args) {
(57)     MySeqStack<Integer> mySeqStack = new MySeqStack<Integer>();
(58)     System.out.println("建立线性栈...");
(59)     mySeqStack.initSeqStack();
(60)     int stackCapacity = -1;
```

```

(61)         try {
(62)             BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new
                FileReader("stack.txt"));
(63)             try {
(64)                 String[] strArr = bufferedReader.readLine().split(" ");
(65)                 stackCapacity = Integer.parseInt(strArr[0]);
(66)                 for (int i = 0; i < stackCapacity; i++) {
(67)                     mySeqStack.push(Integer.parseInt(strArr[i + 1]));
(68)                 }
(69)                 bufferedReader.close();
(70)             } catch (IOException e) {
(71)                 // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(72)                 e.printStackTrace();
(73)             }
(74)
(75)         } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
(76)             // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(77)             e.printStackTrace();
(78)         }
(79)         System.out.println("打印线性栈...");
(80)         for (int i = 0; i < stackCapacity; i++) {
(81)             System.out.print(mySeqStack.pop() + " ");
(82)         }
(83)     }
(84)}

```

2.2 链式栈

```

(1) package com.ex.stack;
(1)
(2) public class LinkedStack<T> {
(3)
(4)     /**
(5)      * 定义一个链式栈的数据结构
(6)      * @author lenovo
(7)      *
(8)      * @param <T>
(9)      */
(10)    static class LinkedNode<T>
(11)    {
(12)        T data;
(13)        LinkedNode<T> next;
(14)        public LinkedNode(T data, LinkedNode<T> next) {
(15)            this.data = data;

```

```

(16)         this.next = next;
(17)     }
(18)
(19) }
(20)
(21) //顶一个栈顶指针
(22) public ListNode<T> top=null;
(23)
(24) /**
(25)  * 进栈
(26)  * @param e
(27)  */
(28) public void push(T e) {
(29)     if (top==null) {
(30)         top=new ListNode<T>(null, null);
(31)     }
(32)     ListNode<T> newNode=new ListNode<T>(e, top.next);
(33)     top.next=newNode;
(34) }
(35)
(36) /**
(37)  * 出栈
(38)  * @return
(39)  */
(40) public T pop() {
(41)     T result=null;
(42)     ListNode<T> p=top.next;
(43)     if (p!=null) {
(44)         top.next=p.next;
(45)         result=p.data;
(46)     }
(47)     return result;
(48) }
(49)
(50) /**
(51)  * 返回栈顶元素而不删除
(52)  * @return
(53)  */
(54) public T peekTop() {
(55)     return top.next.data;
(56) }
(57)
(58) /**
(59)  * 清空栈中的元素

```

```

(60)    */
(61)    public void clear() {
(62)        ListNode<T> p=top;
(63)        ListNode<T> q=null;
(64)        while (p!=null) {
(65)            q=p;
(66)            p.data=null;
(67)            p.next=null;
(68)            p=null;
(69)            p=q.next;
(70)        }
(71)    }
(72)
(73)    /**
(74)     * 判断栈是否为空
(75)     * @return
(76)     */
(77)    public boolean isEmpty() {
(78)        return top.next==null;
(79)    }
(80) }

```

3. 队列

3.1 线性单端队列

```

(1)    package com.ex.queue;
(2)
(3)    import java.io.BufferedReader;
(4)    import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
(5)    import java.io.FileReader;
(6)    import java.io.IOException;
(7)
(8)    public class MySeqQueue<M> {
(9)
(10)    // 定义队列的容量大小
(11)    private static final int QUEUE_SIZE = 100;
(12)
(13)    // 定义单端队列的数据结构
(14)    private static class SeqQueue<T> {
(15)        T[] queue = (T[]) new Object[QUEUE_SIZE];
(16)        int front, rear;

```

```
(17) }
(18)
(19) // 定义单端队列
(20) private SeqQueue<M> seqQueue;
(21)
(22) /**
(23)  * 初始化单端队列
(24)  */
(25) private void initSeqQueue() {
(26)     if (seqQueue == null) {
(27)         seqQueue = new SeqQueue<M>();
(28)     }
(29)     seqQueue.front = seqQueue.rear = 0;
(30) }
(31)
(32) /**
(33)  * 向队尾添加元素
(34)  *
(35)  * @param e
(36)  */
(37) private void enterQueue(M e) {
(38)     if (seqQueue.rear == QUEUE_SIZE) {
(39)         System.out.println("队列满员！");
(40)         return;
(41)     }
(42)     seqQueue.queue[seqQueue.rear++] = e;
(43) }
(44)
(45) /**
(46)  * 从对头删除元素
(47)  *
(48)  * @return
(49)  */
(50) private M deleteQueue() {
(51)     if (seqQueue.front == seqQueue.rear) {
(52)         System.out.println("队列已经为空！");
(53)         return null;
(54)     }
(55)     return seqQueue.queue[seqQueue.front++];
(56) }
(57)
(58) /**
(59)  * 从文件中创建队列
(60)  */
```

```

(61) private void createSeqQueue() {
(62)     BufferedReader bufferedReader;
(63)     String[] strArr = null;
(64)     try {
(65)         bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("queue.txt"));
(66)         try {
(67)             strArr = bufferedReader.readLine().split(" ");
(68)             bufferedReader.close();
(69)         } catch (IOException e) {
(70)             // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(71)             e.printStackTrace();
(72)         }
(73)     } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
(74)         // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(75)         e.printStackTrace();
(76)     }
(77)     int queueSize = Integer.parseInt(strArr[0]);
(78)     for (int i = 0; i < queueSize; i++) {
(79)         Object elem = (Object) Integer.parseInt(strArr[i + 1]);
(80)         enterQueue((M) elem);
(81)     }
(82) }
(83)
(84) /**
(85)  * 主函数
(86)  *
(87)  * @param args
(88)  */
(89) public static void main(String[] args) {
(90)     MySeqQueue<Integer> mySeqQueue = new MySeqQueue<Integer>();
(91)     mySeqQueue.initSeqQueue();
(92)     System.out.println("建立线性队列！");
(93)     mySeqQueue.createSeqQueue();
(94)     System.out.println("打印线性队列！");
(95)     for (int i = 0; i < mySeqQueue.seqQueue.rear; i++) {
(96)         System.out.print(mySeqQueue.deleteQueue() + " ");
(97)     }
(98) }
(99) }

```

3.2 链式单端队列

```

(1) package com.ex.queue;

```



```
(2)
(3) import java.io.BufferedReader;
(4) import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
(5) import java.io.FileReader;
(6) import java.io.IOException;
(7)
(8) public class MyLinkedListQueue<M> {
(9)
(10) /**
(11)  * 定义链式队列结点数据结构
(12)  *
(13)  * @author lenovo
(14)  *
(15)  * @param <T>
(16)  */
(17) private final static class QueueNode<T> {
(18)     T data;
(19)     QueueNode<T> next;
(20)
(21)     public QueueNode() {
(22)         this(null, null);
(23)     }
(24)
(25)     public QueueNode(T data) {
(26)         this(data, null);
(27)     }
(28)
(29)     public QueueNode(T data, QueueNode<T> next) {
(30)         this.data = data;
(31)         this.next = next;
(32)     }
(33) }
(34)
(35) /**
(36)  * 定义链式队列数据结构
(37)  *
(38)  * @author lenovo
(39)  *
(40)  * @param <M>
(41)  */
(42) private final static class LinkQueue<M> {
(43)     QueueNode<M> front;
(44)     QueueNode<M> rear;
(45) }
```

```
(46)
(47)  /**
(48)   * 定义链式队列
(49)   */
(50) private LinkQueue<Integer> LQ;
(51)
(52)  /**
(53)   * 初始化队列操作
(54)   */
(55) private void initLinkedQueue() {
(56)     if (LQ == null) {
(57)         LQ = new LinkQueue<Integer>();
(58)     }
(59)     LQ.front = LQ.rear = new QueueNode<Integer>();
(60) }
(61)
(62)  /**
(63)   * 入队列操作
(64)   *
(65)   * @param elem
(66)   */
(67) private void enterQueue(int elem) {
(68)     QueueNode<Integer> newNode = new QueueNode<Integer>(elem);
(69)     LQ.rear.next = newNode;
(70)     LQ.rear = newNode;
(71) }
(72)
(73)  /**
(74)   * 出队列操作
(75)   *
(76)   * @return
(77)   */
(78) private int deleteQueue() {
(79)     if (LQ.front == LQ.rear) {
(80)         System.out.println("队列为空！");
(81)         return -1;
(82)     }
(83)     QueueNode<Integer> newNode = LQ.front.next;
(84)     int result = newNode.data;
(85)     LQ.front.next = newNode.next;
(86)     if (LQ.rear == newNode) {
(87)         LQ.rear = LQ.front;
(88)     }
(89)     return result;
```

```

(90) }
(91)
(92) /**
(93)  * 测试
(94)  *
(95)  * @param args
(96)  */
(97) public static void main(String[] args) {
(98)     MyLinkedList<Integer> myLinkedList = new
MyLinkedList<Integer>();
(99)     System.out.println("建立链式队列...");
(100)     myLinkedList.initLinkedList();
(101)     int queueSize = -1;
(102)     try {
(103)         BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new
FileReader("queue.txt"));
(104)         try {
(105)             String[] strArr = bufferedReader.readLine().split(" ");
(106)             queueSize = Integer.parseInt(strArr[0]);
(107)             for (int i = 0; i < queueSize; i++) {
(108)                 myLinkedList.enterQueue(Integer.parseInt(strArr[i] +
1));
(109)             }
(110)             bufferedReader.close();
(111)         } catch (IOException e) {
(112)             // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(113)             e.printStackTrace();
(114)         }
(115)     } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
(116)         // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(117)         e.printStackTrace();
(118)     }
(119) }
(120) System.out.println("打印链式队列...");
(121) while (myLinkedList.LQ.front != myLinkedList.LQ.rear) {
(122)     System.out.print(myLinkedList.deleteQueue() + " ");
(123) }
(124) }
(125) }

```

3.3 线性循环队列

```

(1) package com.ex.queue;

```

```

(2) public class MySCQueue<T> {
(3)
(4)     // 顺序循环队列大小，可以自动扩容
(5)     private static int nQueueSize = 10;
(6)
(7)     /**
(8)      * 定义顺序循环队列的数据结构
(9)      *
(10)     * @author lenovo
(11)     *
(12)     * @param <M>
(13)     */
(14)     private static final class SCQueue<M> {
(15)         int front;
(16)         int rear;
(17)         M[] queue;
(18)
(19)         public SCQueue() {
(20)             // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
(21)             front = rear = 0;
(22)             queue = (M[]) new Object[nQueueSize];
(23)         }
(24)     }
(25)
(26)     /**
(27)     * 定义一个顺序循环队列的对象
(28)     */
(29)     private SCQueue<T> SQ;
(30)
(31)     /**
(32)     * 初始化顺序循环队列 SQ
(33)     */
(34)     private void initQueue() {
(35)         SQ = new SCQueue<T>();
(36)         SQ.rear = SQ.front = 0;
(37)     }
(38)
(39)     /**
(40)     * 向顺序循环队列中插入元素，如果队列已满，队列将会自动扩容两倍
(41)     *
(42)     * @param e
(43)     */
(44)     private void EnterQueue(T e) {
(45)         if (SQ.front == (SQ.rear + 1) % nQueueSize) {

```

```

(46)         System.out.println("当前队列已满，队列将扩容为原来的两倍");
(47)         enlargeQueue();
(48)     }
(49)     SQ.queue[SQ.rear] = e;
(50)     SQ.rear = (SQ.rear + 1) % nQueueSize;
(51) }
(52)
(53) /**
(54)  * 扩大队列的容量为原来的两倍
(55)  */
(56) private void enlargeQueue() {
(57)     T[] tmpQueue = (T[]) new Object[(SQ.rear + nQueueSize - SQ.front) %
nQueueSize];
(58)     for (int i = 0; i < tmpQueue.length; i++) {
(59)         tmpQueue[i] = DeleteQueue();
(60)     }
(61)     SQ.front = SQ.rear = 0;
(62)     nQueueSize *= 2;
(63)     SQ.queue = (T[]) new Object[nQueueSize];
(64)     for (int i = 0; i < tmpQueue.length; i++) {
(65)         EnterQueue(tmpQueue[i]);
(66)     }
(67) }
(68)
(69) /**
(70)  * 删除队列的对头元素并返回对头元素
(71)  *
(72)  * @return
(73)  */
(74) private T DeleteQueue() {
(75)     if (SQ.front == SQ.rear) {
(76)         System.out.println("队列中已经为空:");
(77)         return null;
(78)     }
(79)     T e = SQ.queue[SQ.front];
(80)     SQ.front = (SQ.front + 1) % nQueueSize;
(81)     return e;
(82) }
(83)
(84) /**
(85)  * 打印队列元素
(86)  */
(87) private void printSCQueue() {
(88)     int i = SQ.front, j = 0;

```

```

(89)         while (i != SQ.rear) {
(90)             System.out.println("队列的第" + (++j) + "个的元素为:" + SQ.queue[i]);
(91)             i = (i + 1) % nQueueSize;
(92)         }
(93)     }
(94)
(95)     /**
(96)      * 主函数
(97)      *
(98)      * @param args
(99)      */
(100)    public static void main(String[] args) {
(101)        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
(102)        MySCQueue<Character> queue = new MySCQueue<Character>();
(103)        queue.initQueue();
(104)        for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {
(105)            queue.EnterQueue((char) (i + 65));
(106)        }
(107)        System.out.println("出队列前队列中的元素为:");
(108)        queue.printSCQueue();
(109)        queue.DeleteQueue();
(110)        System.out.println("对头元素出队列后队列中的元素为:");
(111)        queue.printSCQueue();
(112)    }
(113)
(114) }

```

3.4 线性双端队列

```

(1)  package com.ex.queue;
(2)
(3)  import java.util.Random;
(4)
(5)  public class MyDQueue<T> {
(6)
(7)      // 定义双端队列的大小
(8)      private static int nQueueSize = 100;
(9)
(10)     private static final class DQueue<M> {
(11)         int end1;
(12)         int end2;
(13)         M[] queue;
(14)     }

```

```

(15)
(16)  /**
(17)   * 定义一个枚举结构来表示左右队列
(18)   *
(19)   * @author lenovo
(20)   *
(21)   */
(22)  static enum QType {
(23)      Left {
(24)          void tellDirection(boolean nFlag) {
(25)              if (nFlag == true) {
(26)                  System.out.println("元素从左边入队列:");
(27)              } else {
(28)                  System.out.println("元素从左边出队列: ");
(29)              }
(30)          }
(31)      },
(32)      Right {
(33)          void tellDirection(boolean nFlag) {
(34)              if (nFlag == true) {
(35)                  System.out.println("元素从右边入队列:");
(36)              } else {
(37)                  System.out.println("元素从右边出队列: ");
(38)              }
(39)          }
(40)      }
(41)  };
(42)  abstract void tellDirection(boolean nFlag);
(43)  }
(44)
(45)
(46)  // 定义一个双端队列对象
(47)  private DQueue<T> DQ;
(48)
(49)  private void initDQ() {
(50)      DQ = new DQueue<T>();
(51)      DQ.end2 = nQueueSize / 2;
(52)      DQ.end1 = DQ.end2 - 1;
(53)      DQ.queue = (T[]) new Object[nQueueSize];
(54)  }
(55)
(56)  /**
(57)   * 元素入队
(58)   *

```

```

(59)  * @param e
(60)  * @param nFlag
(61)  */
(62)  private void enterQueue(T e, QType eFlag) {
(63)      eFlag.tellDirection(true);
(64)      switch (eFlag) {
(65)          case Left:
(66)              if (DQ.end1 != DQ.end2) {
(67)                  DQ.queue[DQ.end1] = e;
(68)                  DQ.end1 = (DQ.end1 - 1) % nQueueSize;
(69)              }
(70)              break;
(71)          case Right:
(72)              if (DQ.end1 != DQ.end2) {
(73)                  DQ.queue[DQ.end2] = e;
(74)                  DQ.end2 = (DQ.end2 + 1) % nQueueSize;
(75)              }
(76)              break;
(77)          default:
(78)              System.out.println("非法进入队列!");
(79)              break;
(80)      }
(81)  }
(82)
(83)  /**
(84)   * 出队列
(85)   *
(86)   * @param nFlag
(87)   * @return
(88)   */
(89)  private T deleteQueue(QType eFlag) {
(90)      T ret = null;
(91)      eFlag.tellDirection(false);
(92)      switch (eFlag) {
(93)          case Left:
(94)              if (DQ.end1 + 1 != DQ.end2) {
(95)
(96)                  DQ.end1 = (DQ.end1 + 1) % nQueueSize;
(97)                  ret = DQ.queue[DQ.end1];
(98)              }
(99)              break;
(100)         case Right:
(101)             if (DQ.end1 + 1 != DQ.end2) {
(102)                 DQ.end2 = (DQ.end2 - 1) % nQueueSize;

```



```

(103)         ret = DQ.queue[DQ.end2];
(104)     }
(105)     break;
(106) default:
(107)     System.out.println("出队列非法!");
(108)     break;
(109) }
(110) return ret;
(111) }
(112)
(113) /**
(114)  * 打印双端队列
(115)  */
(116) private void printDQ() {
(117)     int i = 0;
(118)     int nEnd1 = DQ.end1, nEnd2 = DQ.end2;
(119)     while (DQ.end1 + 1 != DQ.end2) {
(120)         DQ.end1 = (DQ.end1 + 1) % nQueueSize;
(121)         System.out.println("左边队列中的第" + (++i) + "个元素为:" +
DQ.queue[DQ.end1]);
(122)         DQ.end2 = (DQ.end2 - 1) % nQueueSize;
(123)         System.out.println("右边队列中的第" + (++i) + "个元素为:" +
DQ.queue[DQ.end2]);
(124)     }
(125)     DQ.end1 = nEnd1;
(126)     DQ.end2 = nEnd2;
(127) }
(128)
(129) /**
(130)  * 主函数
(131)  *
(132)  * @param args
(133)  */
(134) public static void main(String[] args) {
(135)     // TODO Auto-generated method stub
(136)     MyDQueue<Double> dQueue = new MyDQueue<Double>();
(137)     dQueue.initDQ();
(138)     Random random = new Random();
(139)     for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++) {
(140)         dQueue.enterQueue(i * 1.0,
QType.values()[random.nextInt(QType.values().length)]);
(141)     }
(142)     System.out.println("出队列前队列中的元素为:");
(143)     dQueue.printDQ();

```

```

(144)         System.out.println("左边队列对头元素出队列，右边队列队尾元素出
              队列后的队列为:");
(145)         dQueue.deleteQueue(QType.Left);
(146)         dQueue.deleteQueue(QType.Right);
(147)         dQueue.printDQ();
(148)     }
(149)
(150) }
(151)

```

4. 二叉树（二叉链表的实现）

```

(1)  package com.ex.tree;
(2)
(3)  import java.io.BufferedReader;
(4)  import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
(5)  import java.io.FileReader;
(6)  import java.io.IOException;
(7)  import java.util.Scanner;
(8)  import com.ex.graph.LinkedStack;
(9)
(10) public class BinaryTree {
(11)
(12)     // 定义根节点
(13)     private BinaryNode<Character> root;
(14)     // 定义一个链式栈用来存储访问过的节点
(15)     private LinkedStack<BinaryNode<Character>> linkedStack = null;
(16)
(17)     /**
(18)      * 初始化
(19)      */
(20)     private void initBinaryTree() {
(21)         this.root = null;
(22)         linkedStack = new LinkedStack<BinaryNode<Character>>();
(23)     }
(24)
(25)     /**
(26)      * 创建二叉树
(27)      *
(28)      * @param treeNode
(29)      * @return
(30)      */

```

```

(31) private BinaryNode<Character> createBinaryTree(BinaryNode<Character>
treeNode, BufferedReader bufReader)
(32)     throws IOException {
(33)     Character inputCh = bufReader.readLine().charAt(0);
(34)     if (inputCh.equals('#'))
(35)         return null;
(36)     else {
(37)         if (treeNode == null)
(38)             treeNode = new BinaryNode<Character>(inputCh);
(39)         treeNode.left = createBinaryTree(treeNode.left, bufReader);
(40)         treeNode.right = createBinaryTree(treeNode.right, bufReader);
(41)         return treeNode;
(42)     }
(43) }
(44)
(45) /**
(46)  * 插入左子树
(47)  *
(48)  * @param p
(49)  * @param newEle
(50)  */
(51) private void insertLeftChild(BinaryNode<Character> p, Character newEle) {
(52)     if (p != null) {
(53)         BinaryNode<Character> newNode = new
BinaryNode<Character>(newEle);
(54)         newNode.right = p.left;
(55)         p.left = newNode;
(56)     }
(57) }
(58)
(59) /**
(60)  * 插入右子树
(61)  *
(62)  * @param p
(63)  * @param newEle
(64)  */
(65) private void insertRightChild(BinaryNode<Character> p, Character newEle) {
(66)     if (p != null) {
(67)         BinaryNode<Character> newNode = new
BinaryNode<Character>(newEle);
(68)         newNode.right = p.right;
(69)         p.right = newNode;
(70)     }
(71) }

```

```

(72)
(73)  /**
(74)   * 前序遍历
(75)   */
(76) private void preOrderTraverse() {
(77)     linkedStack.clear();
(78)     BinaryNode<Character> p = root;
(79)     while (p != null || linkedStack.isEmpty() == false) {
(80)         while (p != null) {
(81)             System.out.print(p.element + " ");
(82)             linkedStack.push(p);
(83)             p = p.left;
(84)         }
(85)         if (linkedStack.isEmpty() != true) {
(86)             p = linkedStack.pop();
(87)             p = p.right;
(88)         }
(89)     }
(90)     System.out.print("\n");
(91) }
(92)
(93) /**
(94)   * 中序遍历
(95)   */
(96) private void inOrderTraverse() {
(97)     linkedStack.clear();
(98)     BinaryNode<Character> p = root;
(99)     while (p != null || linkedStack.isEmpty() == false) {
(100)         while (p != null) {
(101)             linkedStack.push(p);
(102)             p = p.left;
(103)         }
(104)         if (linkedStack.isEmpty() != true) {
(105)             p = linkedStack.pop();
(106)             System.out.print(p.element + " ");
(107)             p = p.right;
(108)         }
(109)     }
(110)     System.out.print("\n");
(111) }
(112)
(113) /**
(114)   * 后序遍历
(115)   */

```

```

(116)     private void postOrderTraverse() {
(117)         linkedStack.clear();
(118)         BinaryNode<Character> p = root;
(119)         BinaryNode<Character> q = null;
(120)         while (p != null || linkedStack.isEmpty() == false) {
(121)             while (p != null) {
(122)                 linkedStack.push(p);
(123)                 p = p.left;
(124)             }
(125)             if (linkedStack.isEmpty() != true) {
(126)                 p = linkedStack.peekTop();
(127)                 if (p.right == null || p.right == q) {
(128)                     System.out.print(p.element + " ");
(129)                     q = p;
(130)                     p = null;
(131)                     linkedStack.pop();
(132)                 } else {
(133)                     p = p.right;
(134)                 }
(135)             }
(136)         }
(137)         System.out.print("\n");
(138)     }
(139)
(140)     /**
(141)      * @param args
(142)      */
(143)     public static void main(String[] args) {
(144)         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
(145)         BinaryTree binaryTree = new BinaryTree();
(146)         binaryTree.initBinaryTree();
(147)         System.out.println("创建二叉树...");
(148)         try {
(149)             BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new
FileReader("tree.txt"));
(150)             try {
(151)                 binaryTree.root =
binaryTree.createBinaryTree(binaryTree.root, bufferedReader);
(152)                 bufferedReader.close();
(153)             } catch (IOException e) {
(154)                 // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(155)                 e.printStackTrace();
(156)             }
(157)

```

```

(158)         } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
(159)             // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(160)             e.printStackTrace();
(161)         }
(162)         System.out.println("二叉树前序遍历为...");
(163)         binaryTree.preOrderTraverse();
(164)         System.out.println("二叉树中序遍历为...");
(165)         binaryTree.inOrderTraverse();
(166)         System.out.println("二叉树后序遍历为...");
(167)         binaryTree.postOrderTraverse();
(168)         System.out.println("二叉树示例完毕!");
(169)     }
(170)
(171) }

```

5.图(邻接链表表示法)和最短路径 Dijkstra 算法

```

(1) package com.ex.graph;
(2)
(3) /**
(4)  *
(5)  * @author lenovo 定义图的邻接链表数据结构实现
(6)  * @param <T>
(7)  */
(8) public class AdjGraph<T> {
(9)     private static final int MAX_SIZE = 1000;
(10)     VNode<T>[] vertexNodes;
(11)     int vexNum, arcNum;
(12)     GraphKind graphKind;
(13)
(14)     @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
(15)     public AdjGraph() {
(16)         vertexNodes = (VNode<T>[]) new VNode[MAX_SIZE];
(17)         vexNum = arcNum = 0;
(18)         graphKind = GraphKind.DG;
(19)     }
(20)
(21) }
(22)
(23) /**
(24)  * 定义弧节点
(25)  */
(26) class ArcNode {

```

```

(27)    int adjvex;
(28)    ArcNode nextArcNode;
(29)    int weight;
(30)
(31)    public ArcNode(int adjvex, ArcNode nextArcNode, int weight) {
(32)        this.adjvex = adjvex;
(33)        this.nextArcNode = nextArcNode;
(34)        this.weight = weight;
(35)    }
(36) }
(37)
(38) /**
(39)  * 定义顶点结点
(40)  */
(41) class VNode<T> {
(42)     T data;
(43)     ArcNode firstArcNode;
(44)
(45)     boolean know;
(46)     int dist;
(47)     VNode<T> nearNode;
(48) }
(49)
(50) /**
(51)  * 定义图 类型
(52)  */
(53) enum GraphKind {
(54)     DG, DN, UG, UN
(55) }
(56) package com.ex.graph;
(57)
(58) import java.io.BufferedReader;
(59) import java.io.File;
(60) import java.io.FileInputStream;
(61) import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
(62) import java.io.IOException;
(63) import java.io.InputStream;
(64) import java.io.InputStreamReader;
(65) import java.util.Scanner;
(66)
(67) public class DGraph {
(68)
(69)     // 定义无穷大值作为路径不可达的标志
(70)     private static final int INFINITY = (int) 1e9;

```

```

(71) // 定义一个图的对象
(72) private AdjGraph<Character> graph;
(73)
(74) /**
(75)  * 创建图
(76)  */
(77) private void createGraph() {
(78)     if (graph == null)
(79)         graph = new AdjGraph<Character>();
(80)     graph.graphKind = GraphKind.DG;
(81)     BufferedReader bufferedReader = null;
(82)     try {
(83)         bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(
(84)             new InputStreamReader(new FileInputStream(new
File("data.txt").getAbsolutePath())));
(85)         try {
(86)             if (bufferedReader.ready() == true) {
(87)                 String[] graphInfoArr = bufferedReader.readLine().split(" ");
(88)                 graph.vexNum = Integer.parseInt(graphInfoArr[0]);
(89)                 graph.arcNum = Integer.parseInt(graphInfoArr[1]);
(90)                 String[] vertexArr = bufferedReader.readLine().split(" ");
(91)                 for (int i = 0; i < graph.vexNum; i++) {
(92)                     graph.vertexNodes[i] = new VNode<Character>();
(93)                     graph.vertexNodes[i].data =
Character.valueOf(vertexArr[i].charAt(0));
(94)                     graph.vertexNodes[i].firstArcNode = null;
(95)                     graph.vertexNodes[i].know = false;
(96)                     graph.vertexNodes[i].dist = INFINITY;
(97)                     graph.vertexNodes[i].nearNode = null;
(98)                 }
(99)                 Character ch1, ch2;
(100)                 ArcNode arcNode = null;
(101)                 for (int i = 0; i < graph.arcNum; i++) {
(102)                     String[] arcInfoArr =
bufferedReader.readLine().split(" ");
(103)                     ch1 = Character.valueOf(arcInfoArr[0].charAt(0));
(104)                     ch2 = Character.valueOf(arcInfoArr[1].charAt(0));
(105)                     int u = locateVertex(ch1);
(106)                     int v = locateVertex(ch2);
(107)                     arcNode = new ArcNode(v,
graph.vertexNodes[u].firstArcNode, Integer.parseInt(arcInfoArr[2]));
(108)                     graph.vertexNodes[u].firstArcNode = arcNode;
(109)                 }
(110)             }
}

```



```

(111)         bufferedReader.close();
(112)     } catch (IOException e) {
(113)         // TODO: handle exception
(114)         e.printStackTrace();
(115)     }
(116) } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
(117)     // TODO Auto-generated catch block
(118)     e.printStackTrace();
(119) }
(120) }
(121)
(122) /**
(123)  * 获取某个节点在图中的位置
(124)  *
(125)  * @param v
(126)  * @return
(127)  */
(128) private int locateVertex(Character v) {
(129)     for (int i = 0; i < graph.vexNum; i++) {
(130)         if (graph.vertexNodes[i].data.equals(v)) {
(131)             return i;
(132)         }
(133)     }
(134)     return 0;
(135) }
(136)
(137) /**
(138)  * 打印图
(139)  */
(140) private void displayGraph() {
(141)     ArcNode p;
(142)     System.out.printf("总共有%d个顶点!\n", graph.vexNum);
(143)     for (int i = 0; i < graph.vexNum; i++) {
(144)         System.out.println(graph.vertexNodes[i].data);
(145)     }
(146)     System.out.printf("总共有%d条边!\n", graph.arcNum);
(147)     for (int i = 0; i < graph.vexNum; i++) {
(148)         p = graph.vertexNodes[i].firstArcNode;
(149)         while (p != null) {
(150)             System.out.printf("%s->%s\t", graph.vertexNodes[i].data,
graph.vertexNodes[p.adjvex].data);
(151)             p = p.nextArcNode;
(152)         }
(153)         System.out.println();

```

```

(154)         }
(155)     }
(156)
(157)     /**
(158)      * 主函数
(159)      *
(160)      * @param args
(161)      */
(162)     public static void main(String[] args) {
(163)         DGraph dGraph = new DGraph();
(164)         dGraph.createGraph();
(165)         dGraph.displayGraph();
(166)         System.out.println("请输入起点节点...");
(167)         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
(168)         Character s = Character.valueOf(scanner.next().charAt(0));
(169)         int s0 = dGraph.locateVertex(s);
(170)         dGraph.dijkstra(s0);
(171)         for (int i = 0; i < dGraph.graph.vexNum; i++) {
(172)             if (i != s0) {
(173)                 System.out.printf("%s->%s的最短路径为:%d\t",
dGraph.graph.vertexNodes[s0].data,
(174)                     dGraph.graph.vertexNodes[i].data,
dGraph.graph.vertexNodes[i].dist);
(175)                 dGraph.showPath(s0, i);
(176)             }
(177)         }
(178)     }
(179)
(180)     /**
(181)      * 单源最短路径
(182)      *
(183)      * @param s
(184)      */
(185)     private void dijkstra(int s0) {
(186)         ArcNode arcNode = null;
(187)         // 初始化各个节点距离初始源节点的路径长度
(188)         for (int i = 0; i < graph.vexNum; i++) {
(189)             arcNode = graph.vertexNodes[s0].firstArcNode;
(190)             while (arcNode != null) {
(191)                 if (arcNode.adjvex == i) {
(192)                     graph.vertexNodes[i].dist = arcNode.weight;
(193)                     graph.vertexNodes[i].nearNode = graph.vertexNodes[s0];
(194)                     break;
(195)                 }

```

```

(196)             arcNode = arcNode.nextArcNode;
(197)         }
(198)         if (arcNode == null) {
(199)             graph.vertexNodes[i].dist = INFINITY;
(200)             graph.vertexNodes[i].nearNode = null;
(201)         }
(202)     }
(203)     graph.vertexNodes[s0].dist = 0;
(204)     for (int i = 0; i < graph.vexNum; i++) {
(205)         int m = -1;
(206)         int min_dist = INFINITY;
(207)         // 寻找出还未访问过的最短路径点
(208)         for (int j = 0; j < graph.vexNum; j++) {
(209)             if (graph.vertexNodes[j].know == false &&
graph.vertexNodes[j].dist < min_dist) {
(210)                 min_dist = graph.vertexNodes[j].dist;
(211)                 m = j;
(212)             }
(213)         }
(214)         if (m == -1)
(215)             continue;
(216)         graph.vertexNodes[m].know = true;
(217)         // 根据已找出最短路径的节点修正
(218)         for (int j = 0; j < graph.vexNum; j++) {
(219)             arcNode = graph.vertexNodes[m].firstArcNode;
(220)             if (graph.vertexNodes[j].know == false) {
(221)                 while (arcNode != null) {
(222)                     if (arcNode.adjvex == j) {
(223)                         if (arcNode.weight > 0
(224)                             && graph.vertexNodes[j].dist >
graph.vertexNodes[m].dist + arcNode.weight) {
(225)                             graph.vertexNodes[j].dist =
graph.vertexNodes[m].dist + arcNode.weight;
(226)                             graph.vertexNodes[j].nearNode =
graph.vertexNodes[m];
(227)                         }
(228)                     }
(229)                     arcNode = arcNode.nextArcNode;
(230)                 }
(231)             }
(232)         }
(233)     }
(234) }
(235)

```

```

(236)    /**
(237)    * 显示最短路径
(238)    *
(239)    * @param v1
(240)    * @param v2
(241)    */
(242)    private void showPath(int v0, int v) {
(243)        LinkedList<Character> linkedStack = new LinkedList<Character>();
(244)        boolean bCanReach = true;
(245)        while (v != v0) {
(246)            linkedStack.push(graph.vertexNodes[v].data);
(247)            if (graph.vertexNodes[v].dist == INFINITY) {
(248)                bCanReach = false;
(249)                break;
(250)            }
(251)            if (graph.vertexNodes[v].nearNode != null)
(252)                v = locateVertex(graph.vertexNodes[v].nearNode.data);
(253)        }
(254)        linkedStack.push(graph.vertexNodes[v0].data);
(255)        Character e = null;
(256)        while ((e = linkedStack.pop()) != null) {
(257)            System.out.print(e + " ");
(258)        }
(259)        if (bCanReach == false)
(260)            System.out.print("终点不可达！");
(261)        System.out.println();
(262)    }
(263) }

```

6.排序算法

```

(1)    package com.ex.sort;
(2)
(3)    import java.util.Arrays;
(4)    import java.util.Scanner;
(5)
(6)    /**
(7)    * 排序算法汇总，默认按照升序进行排序 待排序数组为：{2,16,9,8,11,33,5,4}
    具体排序算法见注释部分
(8)    *
(9)    * @author lenovo write:Sep 3,2015 21:05 in School of Remote Sensing and
(10)   *      Information Technology in Wuhan University
(11)   */

```

```
(12)
(13) public class SortAlgorithms {
(14)
(15)     static enum ESort {
(16)         DI {
(17)             void print(int[] nArray) {
(18)                 System.out.println("直接插入排序的结果为:" +
Arrays.toString(nArray));
(19)             }
(20)         },
(21)         HF {
(22)             void print(int[] nArray) {
(23)                 System.out.println("折半查找插入排序的结果为:" +
Arrays.toString(nArray));
(24)             }
(25)         },
(26)         SH {
(27)             void print(int[] nArray) {
(28)                 System.out.println("希尔排序的结果为:" +
Arrays.toString(nArray));
(29)             }
(30)         },
(31)         SS {
(32)             void print(int[] nArray) {
(33)                 System.out.println("简单选择排序的结果为:" +
Arrays.toString(nArray));
(34)             }
(35)         },
(36)         BS {
(37)             void print(int[] nArray) {
(38)                 System.out.println("冒泡排序的结果为:" +
Arrays.toString(nArray));
(39)             }
(40)         };
(41)         abstract void print(int[] nArray);
(42)     }
(43)
(44)     /**
(45)      * 待排序数组
(46)      */
(47)     private static int[] nArr = { 2, 16, 9, 8, 11, 33, 5, 4 };
(48)
(49)     /**
(50)      * 入口函数
```

```

(51)  *
(52)  * @param args
(53)  */
(54)  public static void main(String[] args) {
(55)      // TODO Auto-generated method stub
(56)      System.out.println("请输入排序方式:DI表示直接插入排序, HF表示折半插
      入排序, SH表示希尔排序, SS表示简单选择排序, BS表示冒泡排序.");
(57)      ESort sortType;
(58)      Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
(59)      sortType = ESort.valueOf(scanner.next());
(60)      switch (sortType) {
(61)      case DI:
(62)          insertSort();
(63)          break;
(64)      case HF:
(65)          halfFindSort();
(66)          break;
(67)      case SH:
(68)          shellInsertSort();
(69)          break;
(70)      case SS:
(71)          simpleSelectSort();
(72)          break;
(73)      case BS:
(74)          bubbleSort();
(75)          break;
(76)      default:
(77)          break;
(78)      }
(79)      sortType.print(nArr);
(80)  }
(81)
(82)  /**
(83)   * 直接插入排序
(84)   */
(85)  private static void insertSort() {
(86)      int nTemp = 0;
(87)      for (int i = 0; i < nArr.length - 1; i++) {
(88)          nTemp = nArr[i + 1];
(89)          int j = i;
(90)          while (j > -1 && nTemp < nArr[j]) {
(91)              nArr[j + 1] = nArr[j];
(92)              j--;
(93)          }

```

```

(94)         nArr[j + 1] = nTemp;
(95)     }
(96) }
(97)
(98) /**
(99)  * 折半插入排序
(100) */
(101) private static void halfFindSort() {
(102)     int temp, low, high, mid;
(103)     int i, j;
(104)     for (i = 0; i < nArr.length - 1; i++) {
(105)         temp = nArr[i + 1];
(106)         low = 0;
(107)         high = i;
(108)         while (low <= high) {
(109)             mid = (low + high) / 2;
(110)             if (nArr[mid] > temp) {
(111)                 high = mid - 1;
(112)             } else {
(113)                 low = mid + 1;
(114)             }
(115)         }
(116)         for (j = i; j >= low; j--) {
(117)             nArr[j + 1] = nArr[j];
(118)         }
(119)         nArr[low] = temp;
(120)     }
(121)
(122) }
(123)
(124) /**
(125)  * 希尔排序
(126) */
(127) private static void shellInsertSort() {
(128)     for (int i = nArr.length / 2 - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
(129)         shellInsert(2 * i + 1);
(130)     }
(131) }
(132)
(133) private static void shellInsert(int delta) {
(134)     int nTemp, j;
(135)     for (int i = delta; i < nArr.length; i++) {
(136)         if (i == 1) {
(137)             System.out.println("最后一趟排序! ");

```

```

(138)         }
(139)         if (nArr[i] < nArr[i - delta]) {
(140)             nTemp = nArr[i];
(141)             for (j = i - delta; j > 0 && nArr[j] > nTemp; j -= delta) {
(142)                 nArr[j + delta] = nArr[j];
(143)             }
(144)             nArr[j + delta] = nTemp;
(145)         }
(146)     }
(147) }
(148)
(149) /**
(150)  * 简单选择排序
(151)  */
(152) private static void simpleSelectSort() {
(153)     int nTemp = 0;
(154)     for (int i = 0; i < nArr.length - 1; i++) {
(155)         for (int j = i + 1; j < nArr.length; j++) {
(156)             if (nArr[i] > nArr[j]) {
(157)                 nTemp = nArr[i];
(158)                 nArr[i] = nArr[j];
(159)                 nArr[j] = nTemp;
(160)             }
(161)         }
(162)     }
(163) }
(164)
(165) /**
(166)  * 冒泡排序
(167)  */
(168) private static void bubbleSort() {
(169)     int nTemp = 0;
(170)     for (int i = 0; i < nArr.length - 1; i++) {
(171)         for (int j = 0; j < nArr.length - i - 1; j++) {
(172)             if (nArr[j] > nArr[j + 1]) {
(173)                 nTemp = nArr[j];
(174)                 nArr[j] = nArr[j + 1];
(175)                 nArr[j + 1] = nTemp;
(176)             }
(177)         }
(178)     }
(179) }
(180)
(181) }

```


7.常见考题（更新中...）

7.1 单链表反转

```
(1) package com.ex.problems;
(2)
(3) public class LinkedListReverse {
(4)
(5)     /**
(6)      * 单链表的数据结构
(7)      *
(8)      * @author lenovo
(9)      *
(10)     * @param <T>
(11)     */
(12)     static final class LNode<T> {
(13)         T data;
(14)         LNode<T> next;
(15)
(16)         /**
(17)          * 注明，构造函数不需要带额外的类型参数，不管是C++还是Java，注意
          啦，带额外参数的是类类型
(18)          *
(19)          * @param data
(20)          * @param next
(21)          */
(22)         public LNode(T data, LNode<T> next) {
(23)             this.data = data;
(24)             this.next = next;
(25)         }
(26)
(27)     }
(28)
(29)     // 定义单链表的头指针
(30)     private static LNode<Integer> head;
(31)
(32)     // 初始化单链表
(33)     private static void initLinkedList() {
(34)         head = new LNode<Integer>(null, null);
(35)     }
(36)
(37)     /**
```

```
(38)  * 创建单链表
(39)  *
(40)  * @param nArr
(41)  */
(42) private static void createLinkedList(int... nArr) {
(43)     LNode<Integer> prev = head, cur;
(44)     for (int i = 0; i < nArr.length; i++) {
(45)         cur = new LNode<Integer>(nArr[i], null);
(46)         prev.next = cur;
(47)         prev = cur;
(48)     }
(49)
(50) }
(51)
(52) /**
(53)  * 打印单链表
(54)  */
(55) public static void printLinkedList() {
(56)     LNode<Integer> cur = head;
(57)     while (cur.next != null) {
(58)         System.out.println(cur.next.data);
(59)         cur = cur.next;
(60)     }
(61) }
(62)
(63) /**
(64)  * 反转单链表
(65)  */
(66) private static void reverseLinkedList() {
(67)     if (head == null) {
(68)         return;
(69)     }
(70)     LNode<Integer> prev, cur, next;
(71)     prev = head;
(72)     cur = prev.next;
(73)     while (cur != null) {
(74)         next = cur.next;
(75)         if (prev != head) // 当时收个节点时候直接将next域置为空
(76)             cur.next = prev;
(77)         else
(78)             cur.next = null;
(79)         prev = cur;
(80)         cur = next;
(81)     }
```

```
(82)         head.next = prev;
(83)     }
(84)
(85)     /**
(86)      * 主函数
(87)      *
(88)      * @param args
(89)      */
(90)     public static void main(String[] args) {
(91)         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
(92)         initLinkedList();
(93)         createLinkedList(1, 3, 5, 6, 7);
(94)         System.out.println("反正前链表为:");
(95)         printLinkedList();
(96)         System.out.println("反转后链表为:");
(97)         reverseLinkedList();
(98)         printLinkedList();
(99)     }
(100)
(101) }
```