Hibernate

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Binary Heap Queue: Heaps « Collections Data Structure « Java

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Binary Heap Queue

```
JavaFX
(/Code/Java/JavaFX/CatalogJavaF
JDK 6 (/Code/Java/JDK-
6/CatalogJDK-6.htm)
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                                       * limitations under the License.
Language Basics
(/Code/Java/Language-
Basics/CatalogLanguage-
                                      import java.io.Externalizable;
Basics.htm)
                                      import java.io.IOException;
Network Protocol
                                      import java.io.ObjectInput;
                                      import java.io.ObjectOutput;
(/Code/Java/Network-
                                      import java.util.Comparator;
Protocol/CatalogNetwork-
                                      import java.util.NoSuchElementException;
Protocol.htm)
PDF RTF (/Code/Java/PDF-
                                      public class BinaryHeapQueue implements Queue, Externalizable {
RTF/CatalogPDF-RTF.htm)
                                        /** The default capacity for a binary heap. */
Reflection
                                        private final static int DEFAULT_CAPACITY = 13;
(/Code/Java/Reflection/CatalogRefl
ection.htm)
                                        /** The comparator used to order the elements */
Regular Expressions
                                        private Comparator comparator:
(/Code/Java/Regular-
Expressions/CatalogRegular-
                                        /** The number of elements currently in this heap. */
Expressions.htm)
                                        private int size;
Scripting
(/Code/Java/Scripting/CatalogScrip
                                        /** The elements in this heap. */
                                        private Queueable[] elements;
ting.htm)
Security
                                        public BinarvHeapOueue() {
(/Code/Java/Security/CatalogSecur
itv.htm)
Servlets
(/Code/Java/Servlets/CatalogServl
ets.htm)
                                         * Constructs a new <code>BinaryHeap</code> that will use the given
Spring
                                         * comparator to order its elements.
(/Code/Java/Spring/CatalogSpring.
htm)
                                         * @param comparator
Swing Components
                                                     the comparator used to order the elements, null means use natural
(/Code/Java/Swing-
Components/CatalogSwing-
                                        public BinaryHeapQueue(final Comparator comparator) {
Components.htm)
                                          this(comparator, BinaryHeapQueue.DEFAULT_CAPACITY);
Swing JFC (/Code/Java/Swing-
JFC/CatalogSwing-JFC.htm)
SWT JFace Eclipse
(/Code/Java/SWT-JFace-
                                         * Constructs a new <code>BinaryHeap</code>.
Eclipse/CatalogSWT-JFace-
Eclipse.htm)
                                         * @param comparator
Threads
                                                     the comparator used to order the elements, null means use natural
(/Code/Java/Threads/CatalogThrea
                                                     order
ds htm)
                                         * @param capacity
Tiny Application (/Code/Java/Tiny-
                                                     the initial capacity for the heap
Application/CatalogTiny-
                                           @throws IllegalArgumentException
                                                      if <code>capacity</code> is &lt;= <code>0</code>
Application.htm)
Velocity
                                        public BinaryHeapQueue(final Comparator comparator, final int capacity) {
(/Code/Java/Velocity/CatalogVeloci
                                          if (capacity <= 0) {</pre>
                                            throw new IllegalArgumentException("invalid capacity");
Web Services SOA
(/Code/Java/Web-Services-
SOA/CatalogWeb-Services-
                                          // +1 as 0 is noop
SOA.htm)
                                          this.elements = new Queueable[capacity + 1];
                                          this.comparator = comparator;
(/Code/Java/XML/CatalogXML.htm
                                        \textbf{public void} \ \ \text{readExternal} ( \texttt{ObjectInput in}) \ \ \textbf{throws} \ \ \texttt{IOException, ClassNotFoundException} \ \ \{ \\
                                          comparator = (Comparator) in.readObject();
```

elements = (Queueable[]) in.readObject();

size = in.readInt();

```
public void writeExternal(ObjectOutput out) throws IOException {
 out.writeObject(comparator);
  out.writeObject(elements);
 out.writeInt(size);
* Clears all elements from queue.
public void clear() {
 this.elements = new Queueable[this.elements.length]; // for gc
 this.size = 0;
* Tests if queue is empty.
* @return <code>true</code> if queue is empty; <code>false</code>
          otherwise.
public boolean isEmpty() {
 return this.size == 0;
* Tests if queue is full.
* @return <code>true</code> if queue is full; <code>false</code>
          otherwise.
public boolean isFull() {
 // +1 as Queueable 0 is noop
 return this.elements.length == this.size + 1;
* Returns the number of elements in this heap.
\ensuremath{^*} @return the number of elements in this heap
public int size() {
return this.size;
* Inserts an Queueable into queue.
* @param element
          the Queueable to be inserted
public synchronized void enqueue(final Queueable element) {
 if (isFull()) {
  grow();
 percolateUpMinHeap(element);
* Returns the Queueable on top of heap and remove it.
st @return the Queueable at top of heap
st @throws NoSuchElementException
            if <code>isEmpty() == true</code>
public synchronized Queueable dequeue() throws NoSuchElementException {
if (isEmpty()) {
   return null;
 final Queueable result = this.elements[1];
 result.dequeue();
 // Code bellow was removed because it is already executed
  // inside result.dequeue()
 // setElement(1, this.elements[this.size--]);
  // this.elements[this.size + 1] = null;
```

```
// if (this.size != 0) {
  // percolateDownMinHeap(1);
  // }
 return result;
* @param index
public synchronized Queueable dequeue(final int index) {
 if (index < 1 || index > this.size) {
   // throw new NoSuchElementException();
   return null;
  final Queueable result = this.elements[index];
  setElement(index, this.elements[this.size]);
  this.elements[this.size] = null;
  this.size--:
  if (this.size != 0 && index <= this.size) {</pre>
   int compareToParent = 0;
    if (index > 1) {
      compareToParent = compare(this.elements[index], this.elements[index / 2]);
    if (index > 1 && compareToParent < 0) {</pre>
     percolateUpMinHeap(index);
    } else {
     percolateDownMinHeap(index);
 }
 return result;
* Percolates Queueable down heap from the position given by the index. <p/>>
 * Assumes it is a minimum heap.
* @param index
            the index for the Queueable
private void percolateDownMinHeap(final int index) {
 final Queueable element = this.elements[index];
 int hole = index;
  while ((hole * 2) <= this.size) {</pre>
   int child = hole * 2;
   // if we have a right child and that child can not be percolated
    // up then move onto other child
     \textbf{if (child != this.size \&\& compare(this.elements[child + 1], this.elements[child]) < 0) } \{ \\
     child++;
   // if we found resting place of bubble then terminate search
   if (compare(this.elements[child], element) >= 0) {
     break;
   }
    setElement(hole, this.elements[child]);
   hole = child:
  setElement(hole, element);
* Percolates Queueable up heap from the position given by the index. 

 st Assumes it is a minimum heap.
* @param index
            the index of the Queueable to be percolated up
private void percolateUpMinHeap(final int index) {
 int hole = index;
  final Queueable element = this.elements[hole];
  while (hole > 1 && compare(element, this.elements[hole / 2]) < 0) {</pre>
   // save Queueable that is being pushed down
    // as the Queueable "bubble" is percolated up
```

```
final int next = hole / 2;
    setElement(hole, this.elements[next]);
    hole = next:
  setElement(hole, element);
 * Percolates a new Queueable up heap from the bottom.   Assumes it is a
 * minimum heap.
 * @param element
            the Queueable
private void percolateUpMinHeap(final Queueable element) {
  setElement(++this.size, element);
   percolateUpMinHeap(this.size);
 * Compares two objects using the comparator if specified, or the natural
 * order otherwise.
            the first object
  * @param b
           the second object
  st @return -ve if a less than b, 0 if they are equal, +ve if a greater than b
private int compare(final Queueable a, final Queueable b) {
  return this.comparator.compare(a, b);
 \ensuremath{^{*}} Increases the size of the heap to support additional elements
private void grow() {
  final Queueable[] elements = new Queueable[this.elements.length * 2];
   System.arraycopy(this.elements, 0, elements, 0, this.elements.length);
  this.elements = elements;
/**
  * @param index
 * @param element
private void setElement(final int index, final Queueable element) {
  this.elements[index] = element;
  element.enqueued(this, index);
public Queueable[] getQueueable() {
  return this.elements;
public Object[] toArray() {
  final Object[] result = new Object[this.size];
   {\tt System.arraycopy(this.elements, 1, result, 0, this.size);}
   return result;
public Object[] toArray(Object a[]) {
  if (a.length < this.size) {</pre>
    a = (Object[]) java.lang.reflect.Array
        .newInstance(a.getClass().getComponentType(), this.size);
  System.arraycopy(this.elements, 1, a, 0, this.size);
  if (a.length > this.size) {
    a[this.size] = null;
  return a;
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```

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* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
\ensuremath{^{*}} License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
st the License.
interface Queue {
 public void enqueue(Queueable queueable);
 public Queueable dequeue();
 public Queueable dequeue(int index);
 public boolean isEmpty();
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* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
\ensuremath{^{*}} License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
st the License.
interface Queueable {
 public void enqueued(Queue queue, int index);
 public void dequeue();
```







Related examples in the same category

1. Demonstrates heaps (/Code/Java/Collections-Data-Structure/Demonstratesheaps.htm)



- 2. Fibonacci heap data structure (/Code/Java/Collections-Data-Structure/Fibonacciheapdatastructure.htm)
- 3. Tree Heap (/Code/Java/Collections-Data-Structure/TreeHeap.htm)
- 4. This class implements the heap interface using a java.util.List as the underlying data structure. (/Code/Java/Collections-Data-Structure/ThisclassimplementstheheapinterfaceusingajavautilListastheunderlyingdatastructure.htm)
- A heap-based priority queue, without any concurrency control (/Code/Java/Collections-Data-Structure/Aheapbasedpriorityqueuewithoutanyconcurrencycontrol.htm)



- 6. Minimum heap implementation. (/Code/Java/Collections-Data-Structure/Minimumheapimplementation.htm)
- A MinMaxHeap provides a heap-like data structure that provides fast access to both the minimum and maximum elements of the heap. (/Code/Java/Collections-Data-Structure/AMinMaxHeapprovidesaheaplikedatastructurethatprovidesfastaccesstoboththeminimumandmaximumelementsoftheheap.htm)

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