

拓扑排序的java实现 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/645/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E6\\_8B\\_93\\_E6\\_89\\_91\\_E6\\_8E\\_92\\_E5\\_c104\\_645093.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022__E6_8B_93_E6_89_91_E6_8E_92_E5_c104_645093.htm) /\* \* @title : 拓扑排序 \*

@input: 一个有向无环图，表述为一个邻接矩阵graph[n][]，其中graph[i][0]为顶点i的入度，其余为其后继结点 \* @output: 一个拓扑序列list \*/ import java.util.\*. public class

```
TopologicalSortTest { public static void main(String[] args) { int[][] graph={{0,1,2,3},{2},{1,1,4},{2,4},{3},{0,3,4}}. int[] list=new int[graph.length].. TopologicalSort topologicalSort=new TopologicalSort(). topologicalSort.input(graph).
```

```
list=topologicalSort.getList(). for(int l : list){ System.out.print(l " "). }
```

```
} } class TopologicalSort { int[][] graph. int[] list. void input(int[][] graph) { this.graph=graph. list=new int[graph.length]. calculate(). }
```

```
void calculate() { Stack stack=new Stack(). for(int i=0. i
```

```
if(graph[i][0]==0){ stack.push(i). } } int i=0.
```

```
while(stack.empty()!=true){ list[i]=(Integer)stack.pop(). for(int j=1.
```

```
j int k=graph[list[i]][j]. if((--graph[k][0])==0){ stack.push(k). } } i.
```

```
} if(i System.out.println("存在环，不可排序！"). System.exit(0). }
```

```
} int[] getList() { return list. } } 运行结果：5 0 3 2 4 1 编辑特别推
```

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