Introduction to Priority Queues using Binary Heaps**

```
class Solution {
  public int extractMax()
  {
    GFG obj=new GFG();
    int xx= obj.H[0];
    obj.H[0]=obj.H[obj.s];
    obj.s--;
    obj.shiftDown(0);
    return xx;
  }
};
```

```
class MinHeap {
  int[] harr;
  int capacity;
  int heap_size;
  MinHeap(int cap) {
    heap_size = 0;
    capacity = cap;
    harr = new int[cap];
  int parent(int i) { return (i - 1) / 2; }
  int left(int i) { return (2 * i + 1); }
  int right(int i) { return (2 * i + 2); }
  //Function to extract minimum value in heap and then to store
  //next minimum value at first index.
  int extractMin()
    if(heap_size==0)
      return -1;
    if(heap_size==1)
       return harr[--heap_size];
    }
    int ans=harr[0];
    harr[0]=harr[heap_size-1];
    heap_size--;
    MinHeapify(0);
    return ans;
    // Your code here.
  }
  //Function to insert a value in Heap.
  void insertKey(int k)
    if (heap_size == capacity)
    return; // or throw an exception
    heap_size++;
    int i = heap_size - 1;
    harr[i] = k;
    while (i != 0 && harr[parent(i)] > harr[i])
    {
       int temp = harr[i];
       harr[i] = harr[parent(i)];
      harr[parent(i)] = temp;
      i = parent(i);
    }
```

```
}
//Function to delete a key at ith index.
void deleteKey(int i)
{
  if(i<0||i>=heap_size)
    return;
  }
  decreaseKey(i,Integer.MIN_VALUE);
  extractMin();
}
//Function to change value at ith index and store that value at first index.
void decreaseKey(int i, int new_val)
  harr[i] = new_val;
  while (i != 0 && harr[parent(i)] > harr[i]) {
    int temp = harr[i];
    harr[i] = harr[parent(i)];
    harr[parent(i)] = temp;
    i = parent(i);
  }
}
/* You may call below MinHeapify function in
 above codes. Please do not delete this code
 if you are not writing your own MinHeapify */
void MinHeapify(int i) {
  int I = left(i);
  int r = right(i);
  int smallest = i;
  if (I < heap_size && harr[I] < harr[i]) smallest = I;
  if (r < heap_size && harr[r] < harr[smallest]) smallest = r;</pre>
  if (smallest != i) {
    int temp = harr[i];
    harr[i] = harr[smallest];
    harr[smallest] = temp;
    MinHeapify(smallest);
  }
}
```

}

Check if an array represents a min-heap or not

Convert min Heap to max Heap****

Kth largest element in an array [use priority queue]

```
class Solution {
   public int findKthLargest(int[] nums, int k)
   {
      PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>>();//MIN HEAP
      int n=nums.length;
      for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
      {
            pq.add(nums[i]);
            if(pq.size()>k)
            {
                 pq.remove();
            }
        }
        return pq.peek();
    }
}
```

Kth smallest element in an array [use priority queue]

```
class Solution {
    public static int kthSmallest(int[] arr, int k)
    {
        PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>((a, b) -> b - a); //MAX HEAP
        int n=arr.length;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
            pq.add(arr[i]);
            if(pq.size()>k)
            {
                 pq.remove();
            }
        }
        return pq.peek();
    }
}
```

Sort K sorted array

```
class Solution
  //Function to merge k sorted arrays.
  public static ArrayList<Integer> mergeKArrays(int[][] arr,int K)
    ArrayList<Integer>ans=new ArrayList<>();
 PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>();//MIN HEAP
    int n=arr.length;
    int m=arr[0].length;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
      for(int j=0;j<m;j++)
        pq.add(arr[i][j]);
        // if(pq.size()>=K)
        //{
        // int a=pq.peek();
        // ans.add(a);
             pq.remove();
        //}
      }
    }
    while(pq.size()>0)
      ans.add(pq.peek());
      pq.remove();
    }
    return ans;
  }
}
```

Merge M sorted Lists****

```
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```

```
class Solution {
  public ListNode mergeKLists(ListNode[] lists) {
     PriorityQueue<ListNode> pq = new PriorityQueue<ListNode>(new Comparator<ListNode>(){
                   public int compare(ListNode head1,ListNode head2){
                     return head1.val-head2.val;
    });
for(ListNode list:lists){
       if(list!=null)
       pq.add(list);
     ListNode result=new ListNode(-1);
     ListNode temp1=result;
     while(!pq.isEmpty()){
       ListNode temp=pq.poll();
       temp1.next=new ListNode(temp.val);
       temp1=temp1.next;
       if (temp.next! = null) \{\\
          pq.add(temp.next);
     return result.next;
```

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Replace each array element by its corresponding rank

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Hands of Straights

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Connect `n` ropes with minimal cost

Kth largest element in a stream of running integers

Maximum Sum Combination

Find Median from Data Stream

K most frequent elements

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