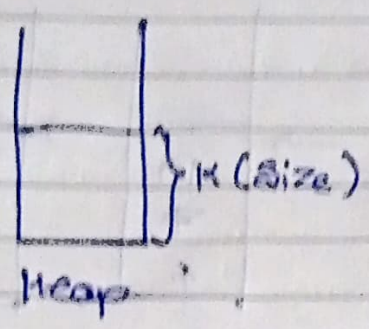


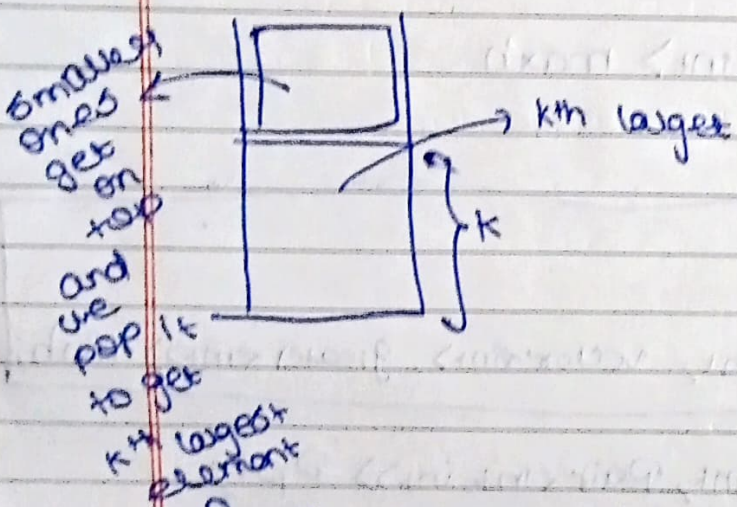
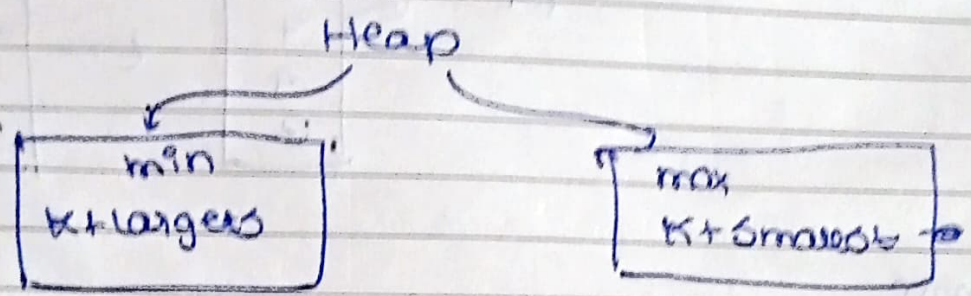
# Heap & Its Identification



## Identification

- 1) K
- 2) Smallest / largest

agar ye dono hai to question heap ka hai



Q. Kth Smallest Element

arr[]: [7 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 15]

Sorting  
 ↓  
 [3 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 20]

$n \log n$

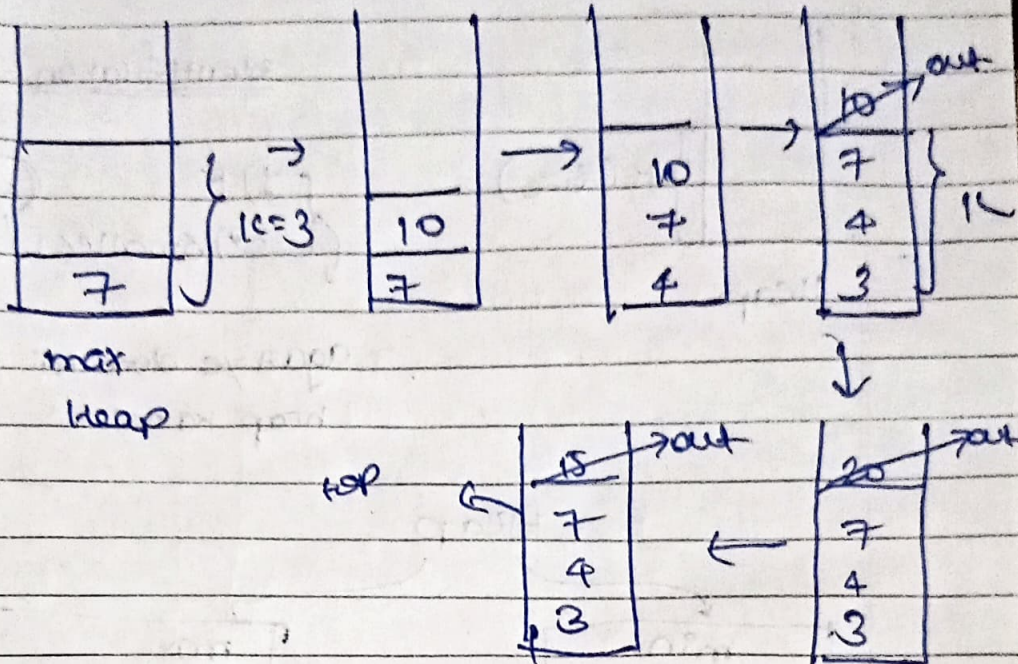
## Sorting

( $n \log n$ ) By merge  
 but if we had  
 K given

↓  
 $n \log K$



7	10	4	3	20	15
---	----	---	---	----	----

code

max heap

priority\_queue&lt;int&gt; maxh

min heap

priority\_queue&lt;int, vector&lt;int&gt;, greater&lt;int&gt;&gt; minh;

```

type def pair<int, pair<int, int>> ppi;

```

0, x
------

Now we can use for pair

priority\_queue&lt;ppi, vector&lt;ppi&gt;, greater&lt;ppi&gt;&gt; minh;



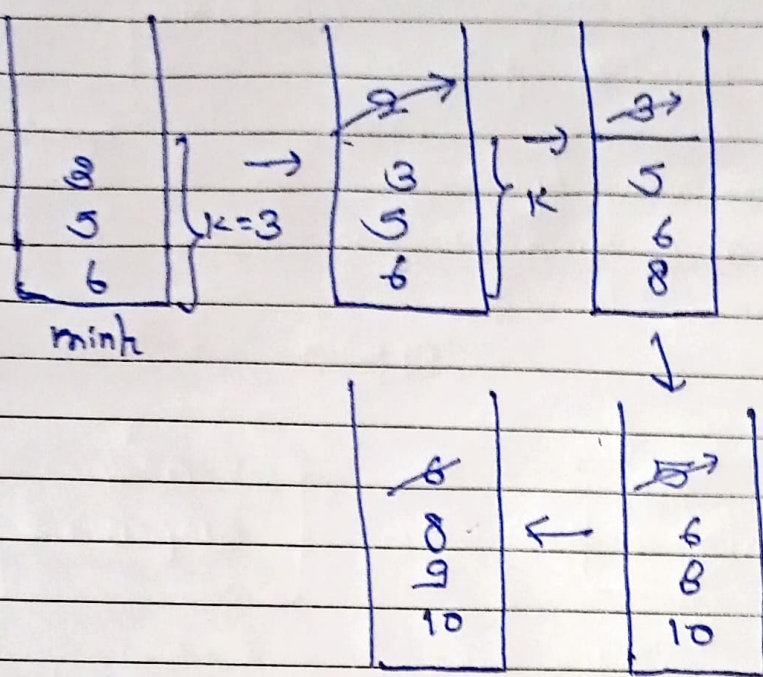
Sort a k Sorted array

ans = 

2	3	5	6	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

arr = 6 5 3 2 8 10 9

k=3



basic approach  
 → counting  
 → but then comes the use of [K]  
 for k apply min heap  
 key ki hume minimum nikalna hai  
 har stage pe

K closest numbers

arr: 5 6 7 8 9

k=3

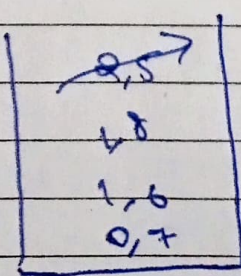
x=7

→ Closest to 7

Step 1 → abs difference of arr[i] - 7

abs-arr = [2, 1, 0, 1, 2] → This is also key

map key value pair but in Heap



which heap → hume min element bottom hai  
 Chize to max heap  
 Sorting aarray on basis of first element