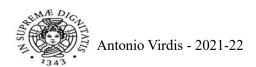
Algoritmi e Strutture Dati

Lezione 10

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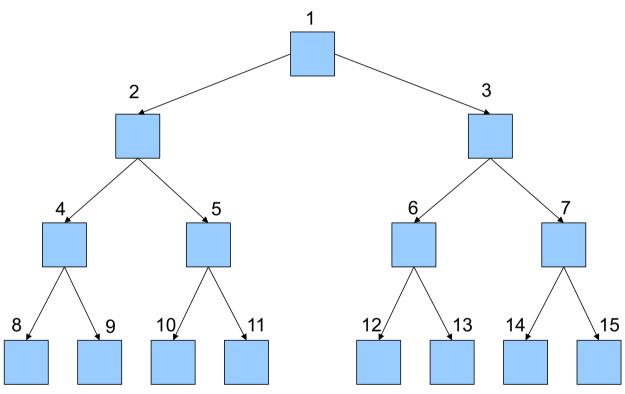


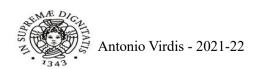
Sommario

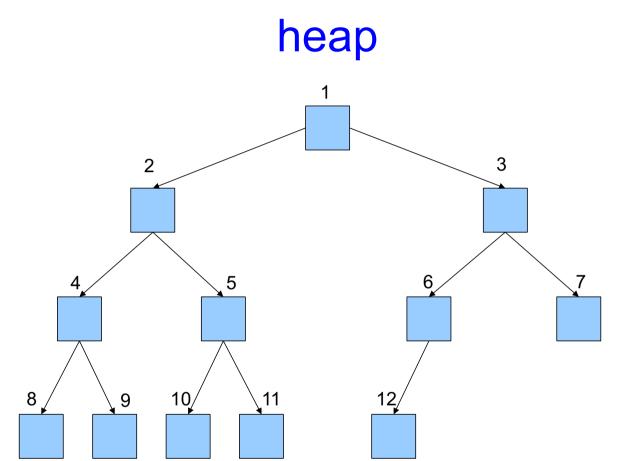
- Heap
- Ordinamento tramite Heap
- Soluzioni
- Esercizi

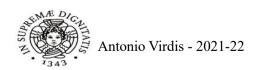


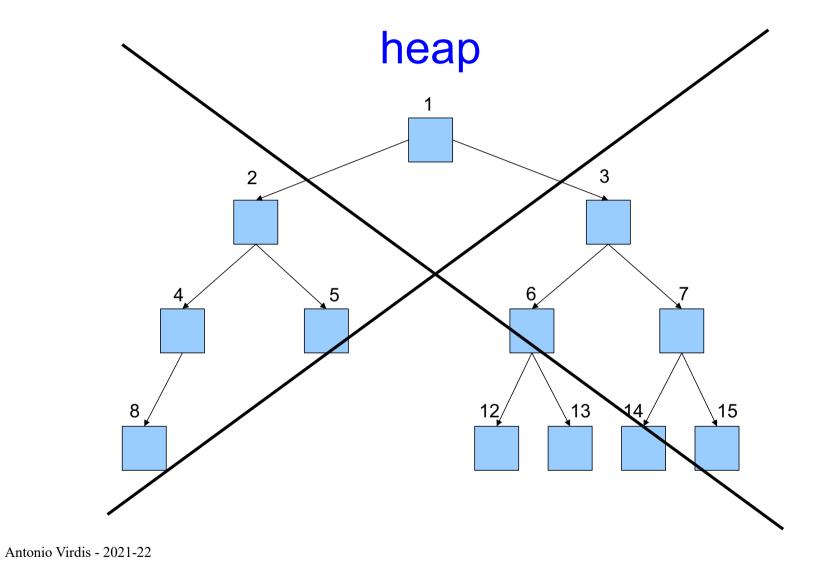


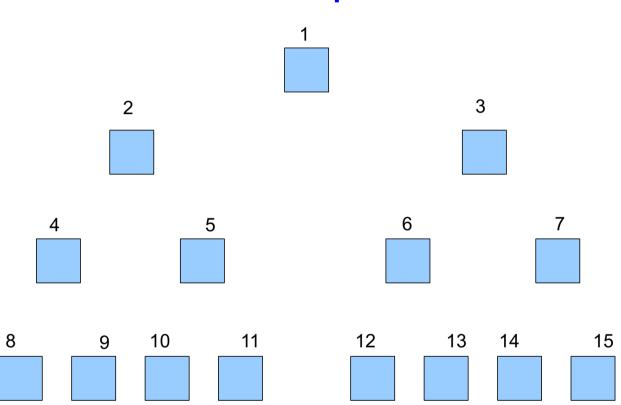


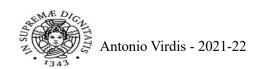


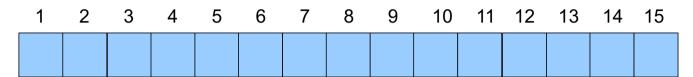






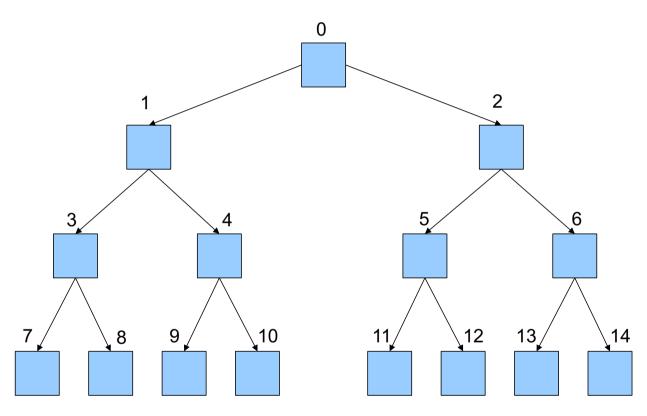


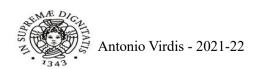








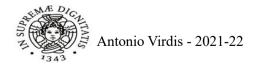


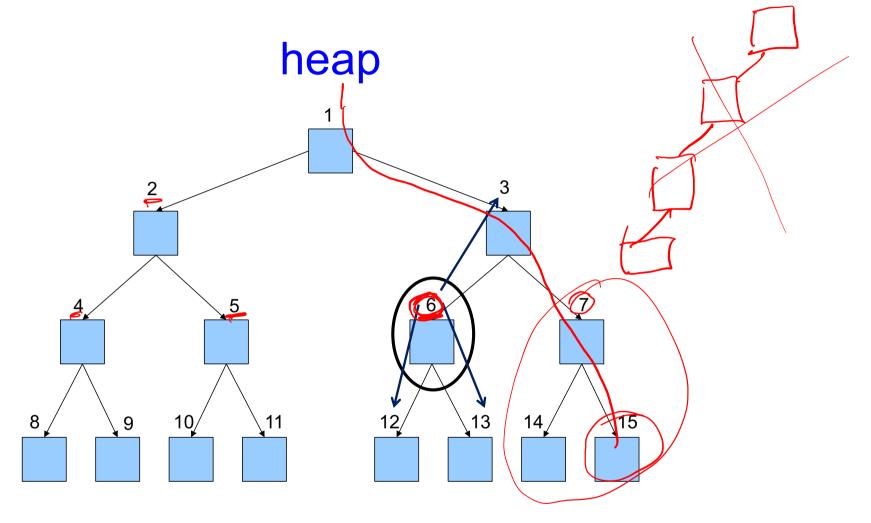


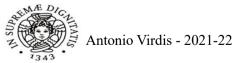
```
class Heap

>> std::vector<int> data_; 

3
4
       int length_; // lunghezza array
       int size ;  // dimensione Heap
6
8
   public:
9
       Heap() {};
10
       void fill( int 1 );
11
       void printVector();
12
13
14
15
```





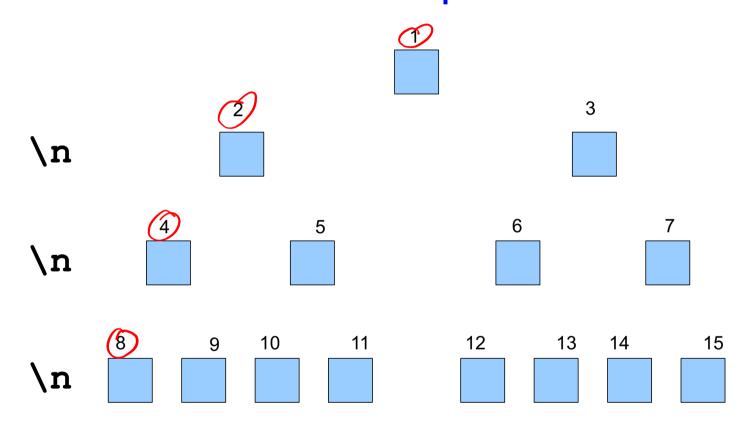


```
int parent(int i)
                                   // floor(i/2)
4
5
   int getLeft(int i)
6
                                   // i*2
8
9
10
    int getRight(int i)
11
12
                                   // (i*2)+1
13
14
15
16
18
```

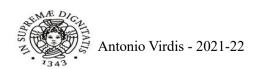


```
heap
   int parent(int i)
       return floor((i-1)/2); // floor(i/2)
4
5
6
   int getLeft(int i)
8
       return (i*2) + 1; // i*2
9
10
11
   int getRight(int i)
12
13
       return (i*2)+2; // (i*2)+1
14
15
16
18
```

stampa



stampa



$$(i&(i-1)) == 0)$$

Print

```
bool isFirstChild( int i )
3
4
5
6
8
9
   void print()
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
18
```

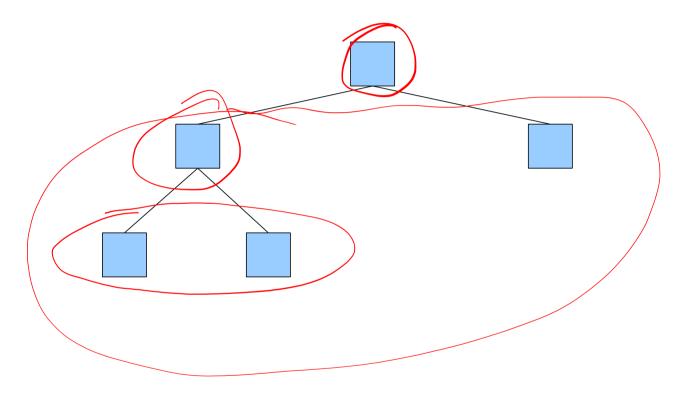


Print

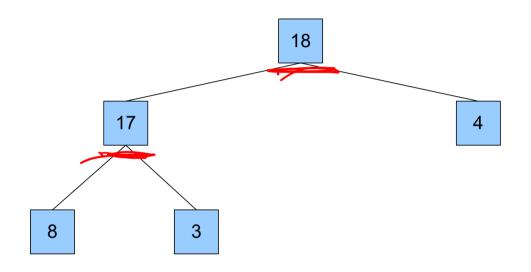
11:40

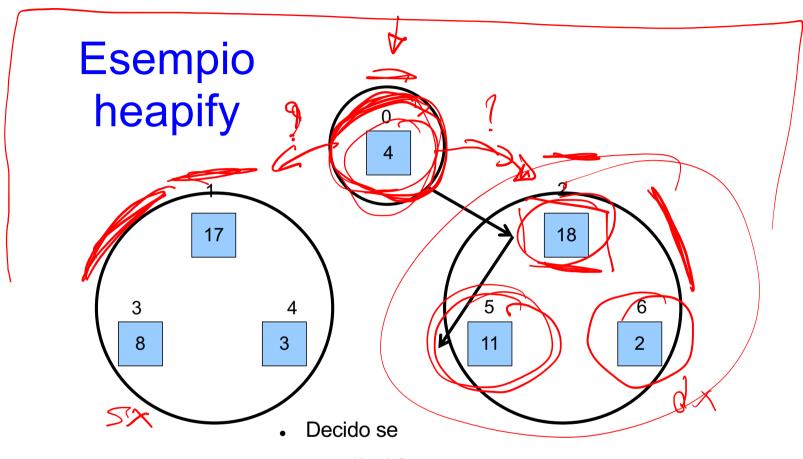
```
bool isFirstChild( int i )
                       && ( (i&(i-1)) == 0) )
3
        if((
             return true;
4
        else
6
             return false;
8
9
    void print()
10
11
        for( int i=0 ; i <
12
             if(<u>isFirstChild(if1</u>)
13
14
                  cout << endl;
15
             cout << data [i] << "\t";</pre>
16
        cout << endl;</pre>
18
```

Heap Property



Heap Property





- già ok?
- andare a destra
- andare a sinistra



```
void maxHeapify(int i)
1 2
3
         // ottengo left e right
4
5
6
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```



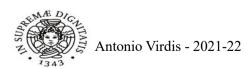
```
void maxHeapify(int i)
3
        // ottengo left e right
4
5
6
        // (se ho figlio left) AND (left > i)
            // left é più grand⊶
8
        // altrimenti
9
10
            // i é più grande
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```



```
void maxHeapify(int i)
2
3
        // ottengo left e right
4
5
6
        // (se ho figlio left) AND (left > i)
            // left é più grande
8
        // altrimenti
9
            // i é più grande
10
11
12
        // (se ho figlio right) AND (right > largest)
13
             // right è più grande
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```



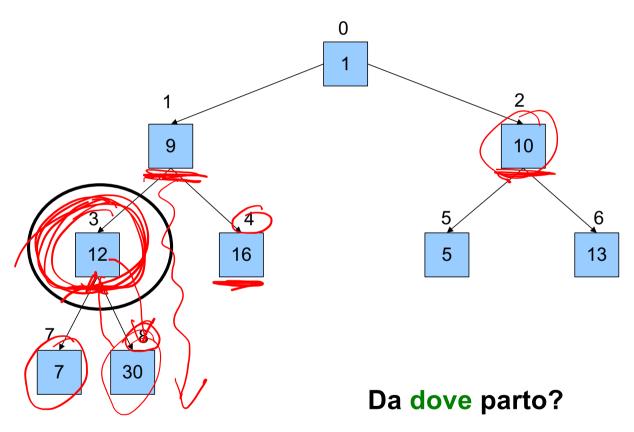
```
void maxHeapify(int i)
2
3
        // ottengo left e right
4
5
6
        // (se ho figlio left) AND (left > i)
8
            // left é più grande
9
        // altrimenti
            // i é più grande
10
11
12
        // (se ho figlio right) AND (right > largest)
13
            // right è più grande
14
15
        // se i viola la proprietà di max-heap 📣
16
17
            // scambio <u>i</u> e il più grande
18
            // controllo se l'albero che ho cambiato va bene
19
        }
20
```

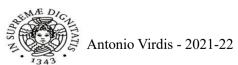


```
void maxHeapify(int i)
2
3
         int left = getLeft(i);
                                                     inizializzazione
         int right = getRight(i);
4
5
         int largest;
6
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```



Build Heap





Build Heap

```
void buildMaxHeap()
2
3
         size = length ;
4
        int i = floor(length_/2)-1
5
6
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

Build Heap

```
void buildMaxHeap()
3
        size = length ;
4
5
        int i = floor(length_/2)-1
6
        for( ; i>=0 ; _-i )
8
9
             maxHeapify(i); =
10
             print();
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```



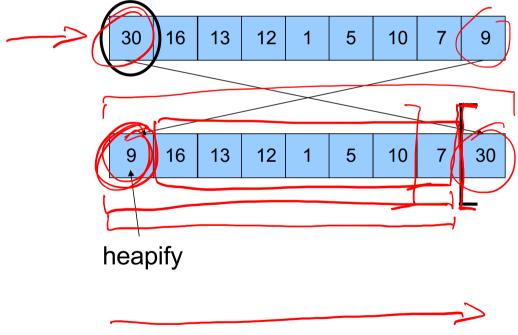
Utilizzo



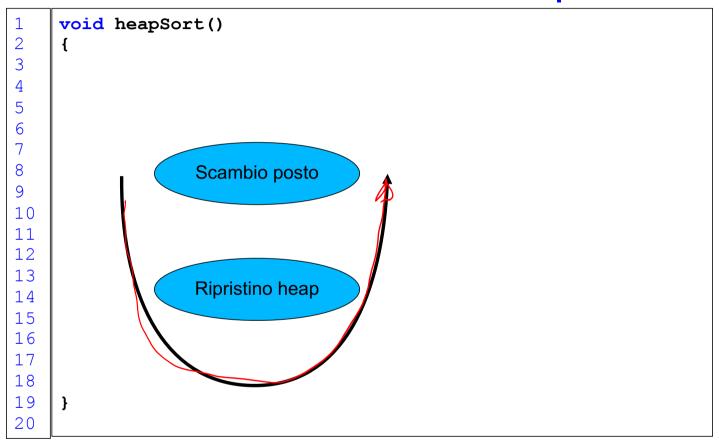
16

8 3 11 2

Esempio heapsort



heapsort





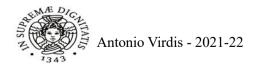
heapsort

```
void heapSort()
1 2
3
         int(i) = length_-1
4
5
6
         for( ; i>0 ; --i)
8
9
              scambia(0,i);
10
11
12
13
              --size
14
15
16
             maxHeapify(0);
17
18
19
20
```



Programma completo

```
int main()
3
       Heap hp;
4
       hp.fill();
5
       hp.print();
6
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
16
17
18
```



Programma completo

```
int main()
3
       Heap hp;
4
5
       hp.fill();
6
       hp.print();
8
9
       hp.buildMaxHeap();
10
       hp.print();
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
```

Programma completo

```
int main()
3
       Heap hp;
4
5
       hp.fill();
6
       hp.print();
8
9
       hp.buildMaxHeap();
10
       hp.print();
11
       hp.heapSort();
12
13
       hp.printVector();
14
15
       return 0;
16
17
18
```

Esercizi (per casa)

- Aggiunta nodo
- Eliminazione nodo •
- Aumento Valore

Heap STL

```
#include <algorithm>
make heap( inizio , fine )
pop heap( inizio , fine )
#include <queue>
priority_queue<int> prioQ |
prioQ.push(val) •
prioQ.top() •
prioQ.pop() _
```



Algorithms

```
#include <vector>
2
    #include <algorithm>
3
4
    vector<int> vect;
5
6
    for( int i = 0 ; i<quanti ; ++i )</pre>
7
8
9
         cin >> val;
         vect.push back(val);
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```



Algorithms

```
#include <vector>
2
    #include <algorithm>
3
4
    vector<int> vect;
5
6
7
    for ( int i = 0 ; i < quanti ; ++i )
8
9
        cin >> val;
10
        vect.push back(val);
11
12
    make_heap(vect.begin(), vect(end());
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```



Algorithms

```
#include <vector>
2
    #include <algorithm>
3
4
5
    vector<int> vect;
6
7
    for ( int i = 0 ; i < quanti ; ++i )
8
9
        cin >> val;
        vect.push back(val);
10
11
12
13
    make heap(vect.begin(), vect.end());
14
15
    while(!vect.empty())
16
        cout << "top " << *vect.begin() << endl;</pre>
17
     pop heap(vect.begin(), vect.end());
18
19
        vect.pop back();
20
```



priority_queue

```
#include <queue>
                            // std::priority queue
2
    priority_queue<int> prioQ;
3
4
5
    for( int i = 0 ; i<quanti ; ++i )</pre>
6
7
         cin >> val;
        prioQ.push(val);
8
9
10
11
    while(!prioQ.empty())
12
13
         cout << "top " << prioQ.top() << endl;</pre>
14
        prioQ.pop();
15
16
17
18
19
20
```



Esercizi

- Esperimenti
 - Utilizzo Heap fatto a mano
 - Heapsort VS MergeSort
 - Priority_queue

12:40

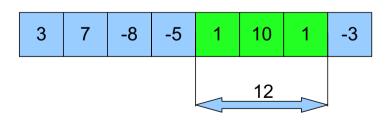
Somma Massima

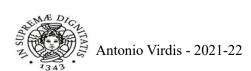


Input: array

• Output: somma massima

• Esempio

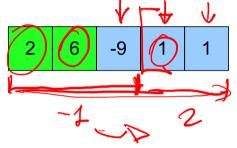




proprietà

la somma degli elementi del sotto array di somma massima è sempre

positiva



Il valore precedente al primo valore del sotto array di somma massima è negativo



Soluzione 3

Soluzione 3

```
int somme3(int a[] , int size )

for(i=0; i<size; i++)

for(i=0; i<size; i++)

if(somma > 0) somma = a[i];

else somma = a[i];

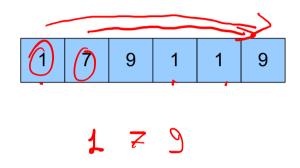
11

12
13
14
15
}
```

Soluzione 3

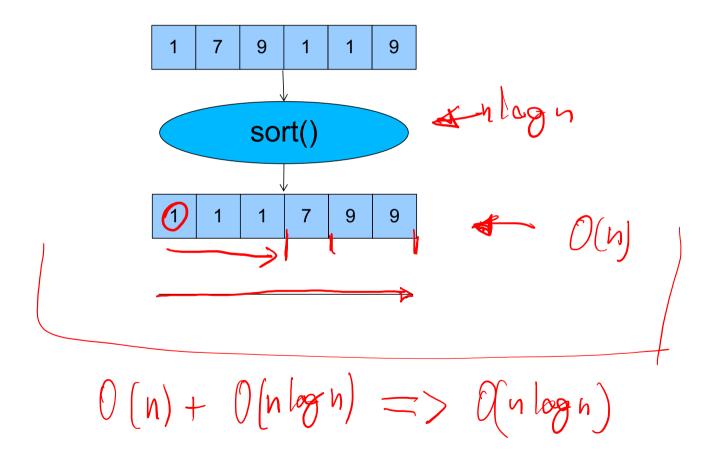
```
int somme3(int a[] , int size )
        int somma;
        int i;
        int max=a[0];
        somma = 0;
6
        for(i=0; i<size; i++)</pre>
8
9
            if(somma > 0) somma+=a[i];
10
            else somma=a[i];
11
12
            if(somma)> max = somma;
13
14
        return max;
15
```

Distinti in Array



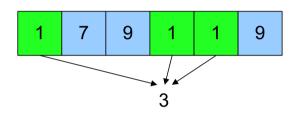
- Input: elementi array
- Output: array senza duplicati

Distinti in Array (2)



K interi più frequenti





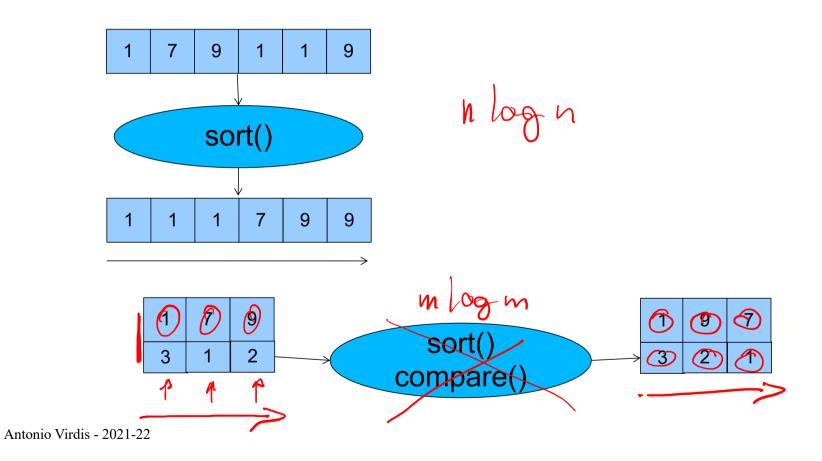
• Input: elementi array, intero k

Output: primi k valori più frequenti



K interi più frequenti

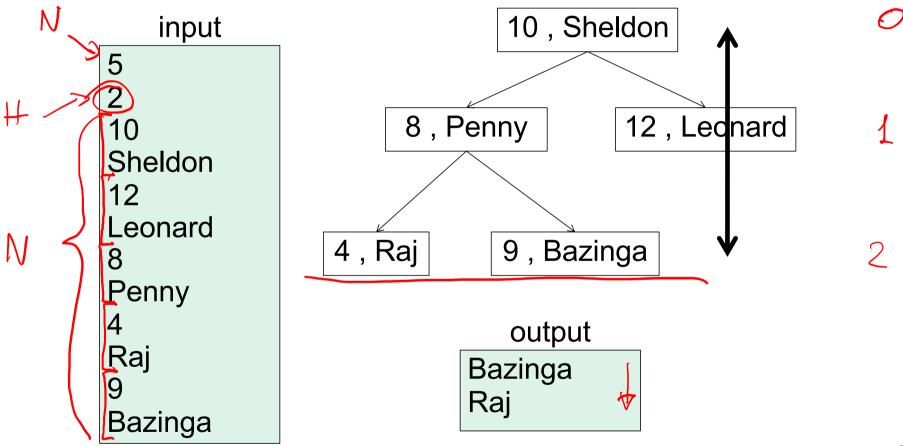




Albero Binario a etichette complesse

- Input:
 - Un intero N
 - Un intero H
 - N coppie [intero,stringa]
- Operazioni:
 - Inserire le N coppie in un albero binario di ricerca (usando il valore intero come chiave)
- Output:
 - stringhe che si trovano in nodi al livello H, stampate in ordine lessicografico

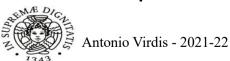
Albero Binario a etichette complesse



Antonio Virdis - 2021-22

Analisi

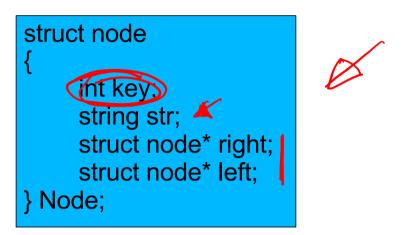
- Input:
 - Un intero N
 - Un intero H
 - N coppie [intero,stringa]
- Operazioni:
 - Inserire le N coppie in un albero binario di ricerca
- Output:
 - stringhe che si trovano in nodi al livello H, stampate in ordine lessicografico

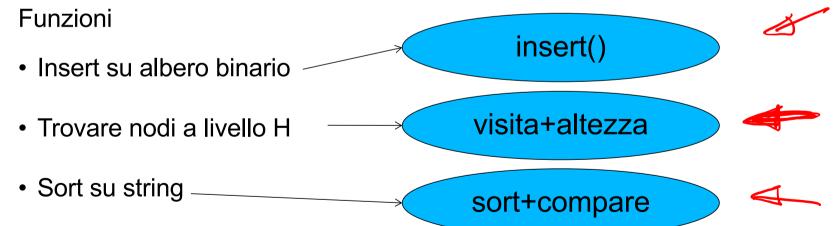


Analisi

Implementare struttura dati che supporti

- Albero binario
- Etichette multi valore



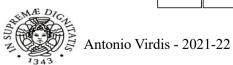


```
void getStringList(
                             Node* node,
                             int curr_h , 7
3
                             int H,
4
                             vector<string>(&)strList')
6
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

```
void getStringList(
                             Node* node,
                             int curr h ,
                             int H,
4
                             vector<string> & strList )
6
       if(node==NULL) return;
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

```
void getStringList(
                            Node* node,
                            int curr h , 👗
                            int H,
4
                            vector<string> & strList )
6
       if(node==NULL) return;
       if(curr h==H)
10
11
           strList.push back(node->str);
12
           return;
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

```
void getStringList(
                            Node* node,
                            int curr h ,
3
                            int H,
4
                            vector<string> & strList )
6
       if(node==NULL) return;
       if(curr h==H)
10
11
           strList.push back(node->str);
           return;
13
14
15
16
       getStringList(node->left,curr h+1,H,strList);
17
       getStringList(node->right,curr h+1,H,strList);
18
19
       return;
2.0
```



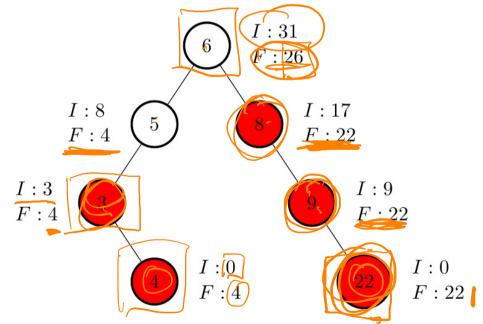
Somma Nodi

- Input:
 - Un intero N
 - N interi
- Operazioni:
 - Inserire gli N interi in un albero binario di ricerca
 - Per ogni nodo u, calcolare I(u) e F(u)
- Output:
 - Stampare le etichette dei nodi tali che $I(u) \le F(u)$

Somma Nodi (2)

I(u): somma delle chiavi dei nodi interni del sottoalbero radicato in u (incluso u)

F(u): somma delle chiavi delle foglie del sottoalbero radicato in *u*



Calcolo I(u) e F(u)

- Devo visitare tutto l'albero.
- I valori di I(u) e F(u) di un nodo padre, dipendono dagli stessi valori calcolati per i nodi figli.
- Di quali nodi posso calcolare I(u) e F(u) "al volo"?

 Suggerimento: come facevamo a calcolare l'altezza di un nodo? (relazione padre/figli)

