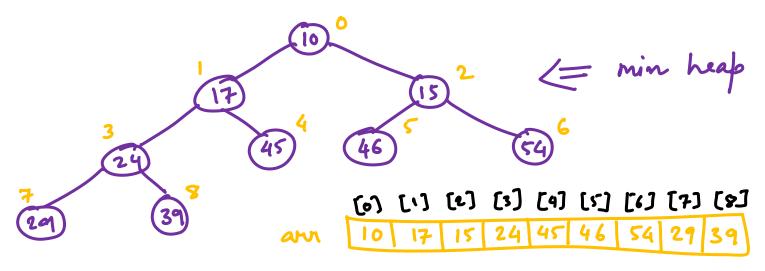
HEAP Dated 28 12 2021 It is a complete binary tree. Complete ((a) all leaf nodes are in adjacent levels.

Levels.

The child positions of non-leafnodes will be filled up in a

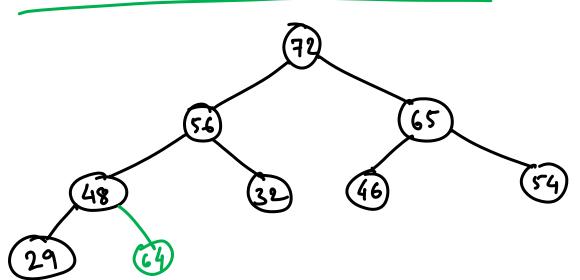
Left-to-right sequence Heap is implemented using array rather than linked list. (1) mare heaf / descending heap Classification: (2) min heap/ascending heap 72 56 65 48 32 46 54 29 [0] [1] [2] [5] [4] [5] [6] [7]



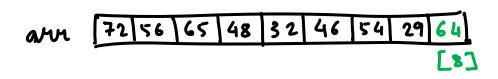
If arm [k] is the root, then arm [2k+1] and arm [2k+2] are the left and right child respectively.

So, for all further discussion we will be using "mase heap".

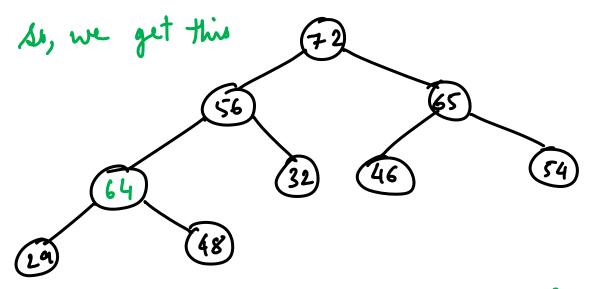
Insertion with a Heap: -



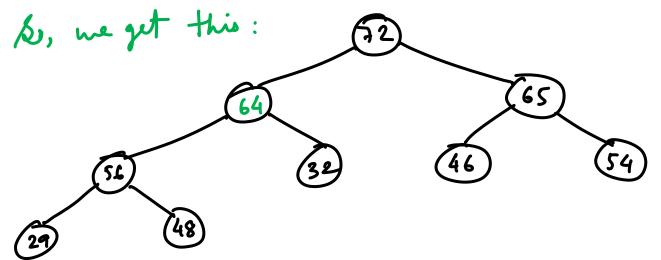
det us insert the new item "64" within the above heap.



We need to interchange the position of 64 & 48.



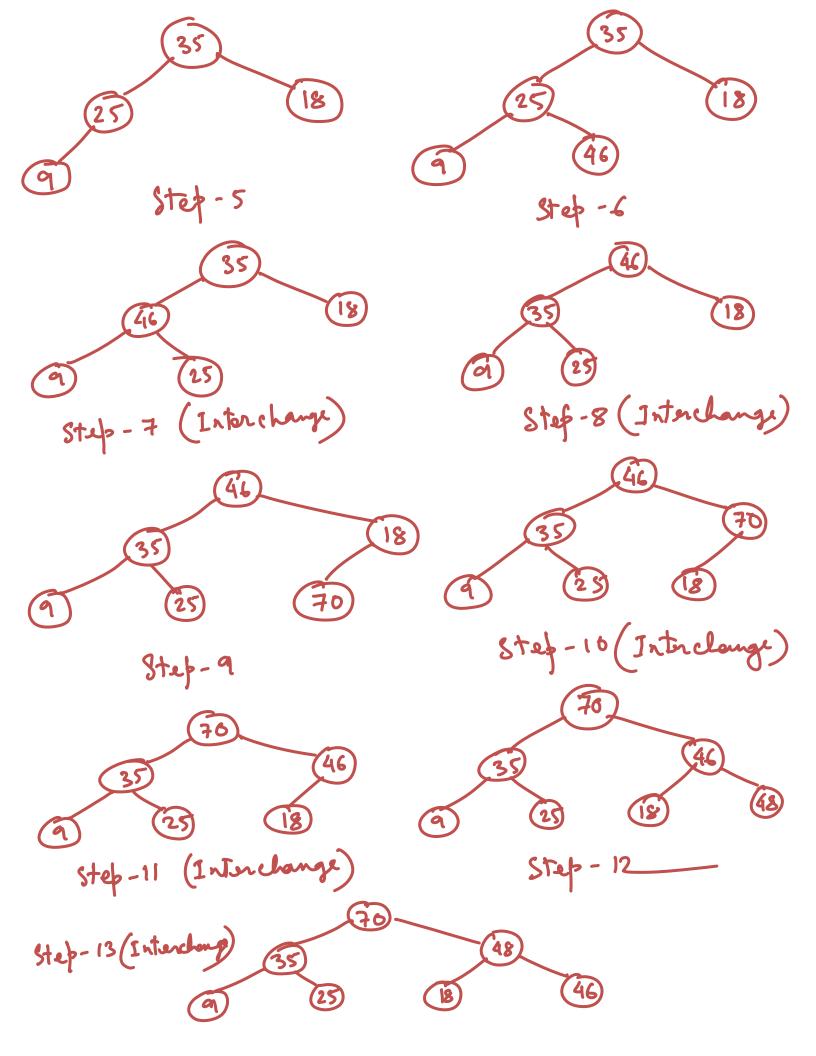
If 64 < 56, we find this False therfore, intenchange the positions of 64 & 56



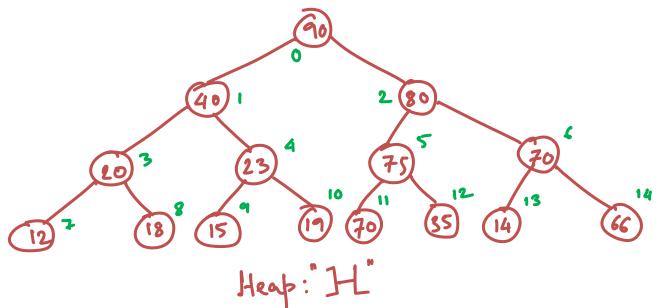
24 64 < 72, we find this True So, the proper place/position of "64" is reached and the insertion is complete. ar 72 64 65 56 32 46 54 29 48 [0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [4] [7] Creation of a Heap:-The data items in segmence is 25 35 18 9 46 Step - 1

9tep-3 (Interchange)

Step - 4



Deletion within a Heap: - Date 29/12/2021 Aletion of eration can be done in a Heap Tree (i) Find the index number of the node to be delited (ii) Replace the deleted node with the last node of the heap. (iii) Keip that node at appropriate place. (mode with which the deleted node is



Let us delete node 40 from H

arry: 90 40 80 20 23 75 70 12 18 15 19 70 35 14 66

