

Binary Heap

Showvik Biswas
Muhammad Ehsanul Kader

Department of CSE, BUET

August 29, 2022

1 A Problem in Context

2 Solving the Problem

3 Binary Heap Operations

The 14th Week of BUET

- One of the most gruesome experiences an undergraduate student at BUET can ever have.

The 14th Week of BUET

- One of the most gruesome experiences an undergraduate student at BUET can ever have.
- So much to be done, with such limited time!

To-Do List

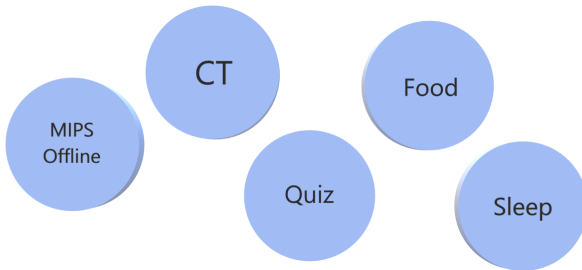


Figure: A few things to be done

- 1 A Problem in Context
- 2 Solving the Problem
- 3 Binary Heap Operations

Possible Solution

- Sort by priority?

Possible Solution

- Sort by priority?
- Most prioritized task available.

Possible Solution

- Sort by priority?
- Most prioritized task available.
- Results in something called a **priority queue**.

Possible Solution

- Sort by priority?
- Most prioritized task available.
- Results in something called a **priority queue**.

Definition

A priority queue is an abstract data-type in which each element has a priority associated with it.

The Priority Queue

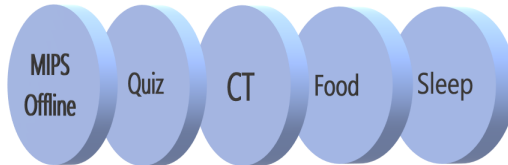


Figure: Sorting the tasks according to their respective priorities...

The Priority Queue

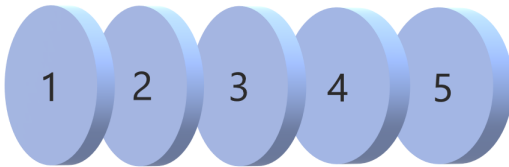


Figure: ...and assigning them priority numbers

Implementing the Priority Queue

- Most plausible option seems an array

Implementing the Priority Queue

- Most plausible option seems an array

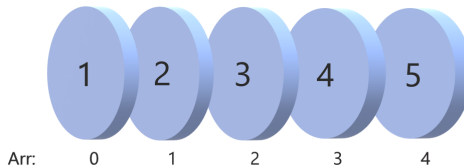


Figure: Array Implementation of PQ

The Catch

- What if a more important task comes along?

The Catch

- What if a more important task comes along?

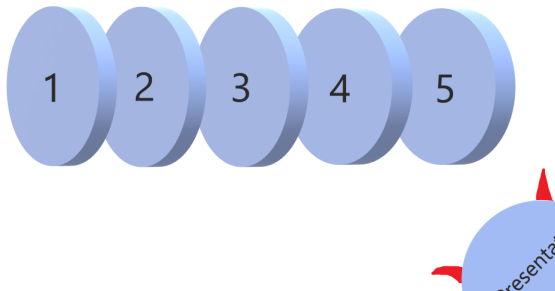


Figure: The LATEX presentation is obviously the most prioritized

An Alternative

- The array will have to be resorted, and this will be a trouble with limited storage and time.
- A better alternative: **binary heaps**.

Binary Heap: Definition

A binary heap is a binary tree with **two invariants**.

- 1 Every node is smaller (for min-heaps), or bigger (for max-heaps) than its descendant nodes.
- 2 The left sub-tree of a node must have an equal number of nodes, or have one more node than the right sub-tree.

A binary heap

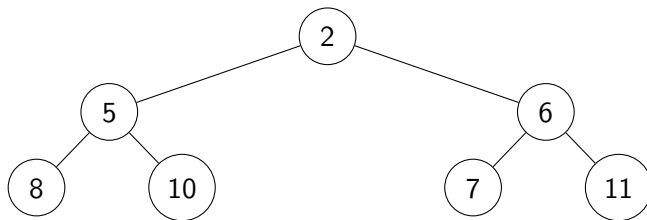


Figure: Binary Heap

1 A Problem in Context

2 Solving the Problem

3 Binary Heap Operations

Binary Heap: Operations

- Insertion
- Extract Min
- Find Min
- Deletion
- Decrease or increase key

Binary Heap: Operations

- Insertion
- Extract Min
- Find Min
- Deletion
- Decrease or increase key

Insertion

Insertion Steps

- Place the new node in the next available spot
- Push the new node upwards until heap property is satisfied.

Insertion

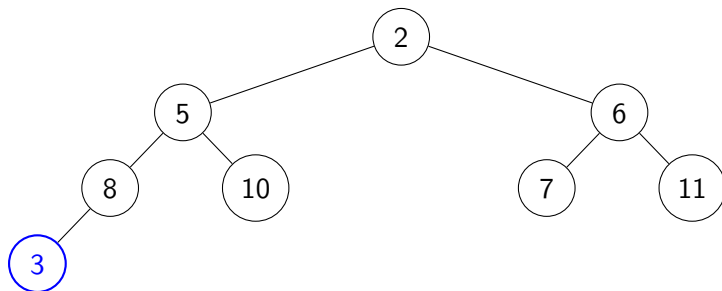


Figure: Inserting 3

Insertion

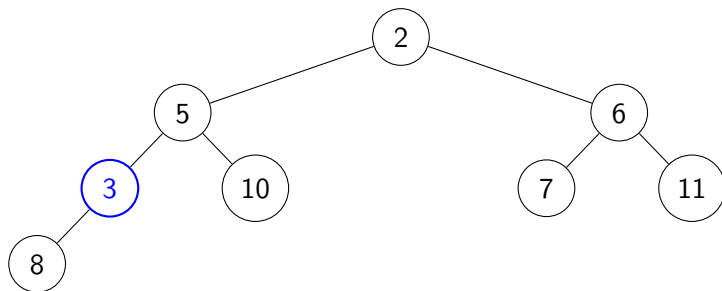


Figure: Restoring heap property

Insertion

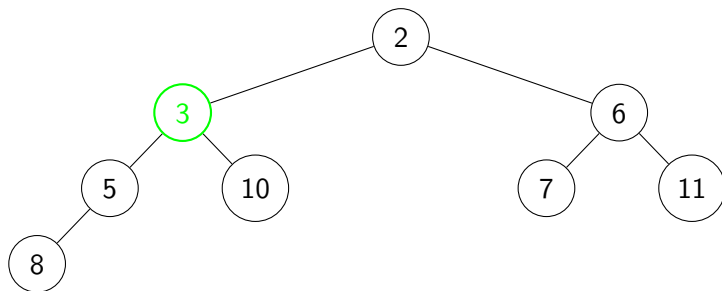


Figure: Restoring heap property

Extract Min

Extract Min

- Place the last node on the root.
- Push the out of place node downwards until heap property is satisfied (Heapify)

Extract Min

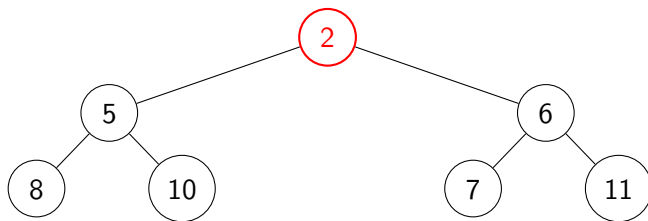


Figure: Place last element on root

Extract Min

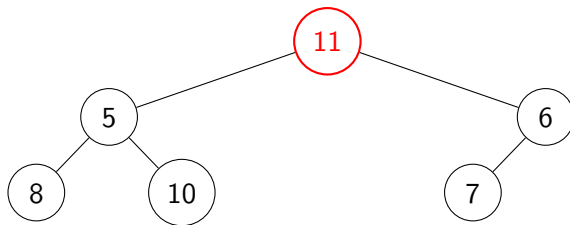


Figure: Heapify after extracting

Extract Min

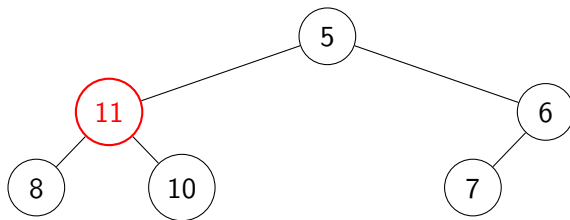


Figure: Heapify after extracting

Extract Min

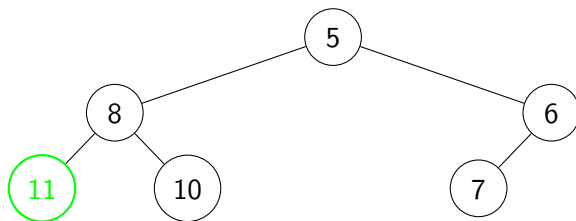


Figure: Heapify after extracting

Time Complexity

Operation	Time Complexity
Insert Value	$O(\log n)$
Extract Min	$O(\log n)$

Thank You!