DS-Assignment - 10

Name: Shravani kaware 202152316

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Q1).
class MinimumPriorityQueue {
  public static int heapSize = 0;
  public static int treeArraySize = 20;
  public static int INF = 100000;
  //function to get right child of a node of a tree
 public static int getRightChild(int A[], int index)
    if((((2*index)+1) < A.length && (index >= 1)))
      return (2*index)+1;
    return -1:
  //function to get left child of a node of a tree
 public static int getLeftChild(int A[], int index)
      if(((2*index) < A.length && (index >= 1)))
          return 2*index;
      return -1;
  //function to get the parent of a node of a tree
  public static int getParent(int A[], int index) \overline{\{}
    if ((index > 1) && (index < A.length)) {</pre>
      return index/2:
    return −1;
  public static void minHeapify(int A[], int index) {
    int leftChildIndex = getLeftChild(A, index);
    int rightChildIndex = getRightChild(A, index);
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// finding smallest among index, left child and
right child
   int smallest = index;
   if ((leftChildIndex <= heapSize) &&</pre>
(leftChildIndex>0)) {
     if (A[leftChildIndex] < A[smallest]) {</pre>
        smallest = leftChildIndex;
   if ((rightChildIndex <= heapSize &&</pre>
(rightChildIndex>0))) {
    if (A[rightChildIndex] < A[smallest]) {</pre>
       smallest = rightChildIndex;
   // smallest is not the node, node is not a heap
   if (smallest != index) {
      int temp;
      //swapping
      temp = A[smallest];
      A[smallest] = A[index];
     A[index] = temp;
     minHeapify(A, smallest);
 public static void buildMinHeap(int A[]) {
   for(int i=heapSize/2; i>=1; i--) {
     minHeapify(A, i);
  public static int minimum(int A[]) {
   return A[1];
  public static int extractMin(int A[])
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int minm = A[1];
    A[1] = A[heapSize];
    heapSize--;
    minHeapify(A, 1);
    return minm:
 public static void decreaseKey(int A[], int index,
int key) {
    A[index] = key;
   while((index>1) && (A[getParent(A, index)]
A[index])) {
      int temp;
      temp = A[getParent(A, index)];
      A[getParent(A, index)] = A[index];
      A[index] = temp;
      index = getParent(A, index);
 public static void increaseKey(int A[], int index,
int key) {
   A[index] = key;
   minHeapify(A, index);
  public static void insert(int A[], int key) {
    heapSize++;
    A[heapSize] = INF;
    decreaseKey(A, heapSize, key);
  public static void printHeap(int A[]) {
    for(int i=1; i<=heapSize; i++) {</pre>
     System.out.println(A[i]);
    System.out.println("");
  public static void main(String[]
```

```
int A[] = new int[treeArraySize];
 buildMinHeap(A);
 insert(A, 20);
 insert(A, 15);
 insert(A, 8);
 insert(A, 10);
 insert(A, 5);
 insert(A, 7);
 insert(A, 6);
 insert(A, 2);
 insert(A, 9);
 insert(A, 1);
printHeap(A);
 increaseKey(A, 5, 22);
 printHeap(A);
 System.out.println(minimum(A));
 System.out.println("");
 System.out.println(extractMin(A));
 System.out.println("");
 printHeap(A);
 System.out.println(extractMin(A));
 System.out.println(extractMin(A));
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Q2). import java.util.PriorityQueue;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Comparator;
// node class is the basic structure
// of each node present in the Huffman - tree.
class HuffmanNode {
       int data;
       char c:
       HuffmanNode left;
       HuffmanNode right;
}
// comparator class helps to compare the node
// on the basis of one of its attribute.
// Here we will be compared
// on the basis of data values of the nodes.
class MyComparator implements Comparator<HuffmanNode> {
       public int compare(HuffmanNode x, HuffmanNode y)
               return x.data - y.data;
}
public class Huffman {
       // recursive function to print the
       // huffman-code through the tree traversal.
       // Here s is the huffman - code generated.
       public static void printCode(HuffmanNode root, String s)
              // base case; if the left and right are null
               // then its a leaf node and we print
               // the code s generated by traversing the tree.
               if (root.left
                              == null
                      && root.right
                              == null
                       && Character.isLetter(root.c)) {
                      // c is the character in the node
                       System.out.println(root.c + ":" + s);
                      return;
              }
              // if we go to left then add "0" to the code.
               // if we go to the right add"1" to the code.
              // recursive calls for left and
              // right sub-tree of the generated tree.
               printCode(root.left, s + "0");
               printCode(root.right, s + "1");
       }
```

```
// main function
public static void main(String[] args)
       Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
       // number of characters.
       int n = 6:
       char[] charArray = { 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f' };
       int[] charfreq = \{ 5, 9, 12, 13, 16, 45 \};
       // creating a priority queue q.
       // makes a min-priority queue(min-heap).
       PriorityQueue<HuffmanNode> q
               = new PriorityQueue<HuffmanNode>(n, new MyComparator());
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
               // creating a Huffman node object
               // and add it to the priority queue.
               HuffmanNode hn = new HuffmanNode();
               hn.c = charArray[i];
               hn.data = charfreq[i];
               hn.left = null;
               hn.right = null;
               // add functions adds
               // the huffman node to the queue.
               q.add(hn);
       }
       // create a root node
       HuffmanNode root = null;
       // Here we will extract the two minimum value
       // from the heap each time until
       // its size reduces to 1, extract until
       // all the nodes are extracted.
       while (q.size() > 1) {
               // first min extract.
               HuffmanNode x = q.peek();
               q.poll();
               // second min extract.
               HuffmanNode y = q.peek();
               q.poll();
               // new node f which is equal
               HuffmanNode f = new HuffmanNode();
               // to the sum of the frequency of the two nodes
               // assigning values to the f node.
               f.data = x.data + y.data;
               f.c = '-';
               // first extracted node as left child.
               f.left = x;
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// second extracted node as the right child.
f.right = y;

// marking the f node as the root node.
root = f;

// add this node to the priority-queue.
q.add(f);
}

// print the codes by traversing the tree
printCode(root, "");
}
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Q3). // Java program to demonstrate
// insert operation in binary
// search tree
class BinarySearchTree {
       /* Class containing left
       and right child of current node
       * and key value*/
       class Node {
               int key;
               Node left, right;
               public Node(int item)
                       key = item;
                       left = right = null;
       }
       // Root of BST
       Node root:
       // Constructor
       BinarySearchTree() { root = null; }
       BinarySearchTree(int value) { root = new Node(value); }
       // This method mainly calls insertRec()
       void insert(int key) { root = insertRec(root, key); }
       /* A recursive function to
       insert a new key in BST */
       Node insertRec(Node root, int key)
               /* If the tree is empty,
               return a new node */
               if (root == null) {
                       root = new Node(key);
                       return root;
               }
               /* Otherwise, recur down the tree */
               if (key < root.key)
                       root.left = insertRec(root.left, key);
               else if (key > root.key)
                       root.right = insertRec(root.right, key);
               /* return the (unchanged) node pointer */
               return root;
       }
       // This method mainly calls InorderRec()
       void inorder() { inorderRec(root); }
       // A utility function to
       // do inorder traversal of BST
       void inorderRec(Node root)
       {
               if (root != null) {
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inorderRec(root.left);
               System.out.println(root.key);
               inorderRec(root.right);
       }
}
// Driver Code
public static void main(String[] args)
       BinarySearchTree tree = new BinarySearchTree();
       /* Let us create following BST
               50
        30
                70
       /\/\
20 40 60 80 */
       tree.insert(50);
       tree.insert(30);
       tree.insert(20);
       tree.insert(40);
       tree.insert(70);
       tree.insert(60);
       tree.insert(80);
       // print inorder traversal of the BST
       tree.inorder();
}
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