

14/06/2021

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DAA LAB ENDSEM [Signature: Ayush Goyal
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(Ans:)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
typedef struct node {
```

```
    int data;
    int priority;
```

```
} NODE;
```

```
void heapify (NODE arr[], int n) {
```

```
    for (int i = n/2; i > 1; i--) {
```

```
        NODE v = arr[i];
```

```
        int k = i;
```

```
        int flag = 0;
```

```
        while (flag == 0 && (2*k) <= n) {
```

```
            int j = 2*k;
```

```
            if (j < n) {
```

```
                if (arr[j].priority < arr[j+1].priority)
```

```
                {
```

```
                    j++;
```

```
                }
```

```
            }
```

```
            if (v.priority < arr[j].priority) {
```

```
                arr[k] = arr[j];
```

```
                k = j;
```

```
            }
```

```
            else {
```

```
                flag = 1;
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
        arr[k] = v;
```

```
    }
```

```
    return;
```

```
}
```

```
int deletemax (NODE arr[], int n) {
```

```
    NODE x = arr[1];
    arr[1] = arr[n];
    arr[n] = x;
    n = n - 1; // we use root deletion method
    heapify (arr, n); // we heapify after swapping root
    return n;
```

```
}
```

```
void heapifyRoot (NODE arr[], int n) { // we don't heapify entire data
                                         only ancestors in this function
```

```
    if (n <= 1) return;
```

```
    if (arr[n].priority > arr[n/2].priority) {
```

```
        NODE x = arr[n];
        arr[n] = arr[n/2];
        arr[n/2] = x;
```

```
    }
```

```
    heapifyRoot (arr, n/2); // we only check for ancestors
```

```
}
```

```
int insert (NODE arr[], int n, NODE cur) {
```

```
    n = n + 1;
    arr[n] = cur;
    heapifyRoot (arr, n);
    return n;
```

```
}
```

```
int deleteAny (NODE arr[], int n, int del del) {
```

```
    int p = -1; // position index
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        if (arr[i].data == del) {
            p = i;
            break;
        }
    }
```

```
    if (p == -1) {
```

```
        printf("n Element not present");
        return n;
```

```
    }
```

```

for (int i = p; i < n; i++) {
    arr[i] = arr[i+1];
}
return arr[n-1];
}
}

```

```

int main() {
    int arr[500];
    NODE arr[500];
    NODE val;
    int n = 0, temp, ch;

    do {
        printf("\n 1. Insert 2. Display 3. Delete max priority  

        element 4. Delete element by value 5. Exit  

        Enter choice: ");

        scanf("%d", &ch);
        switch (ch) {
            case 1: printf("Enter element: ");
                    scanf("%d", &val.data);
                    printf("Enter priority: ");
                    scanf("%d", &val.priority);

                    /* In case, the value of data and priority will
                    become same, we can take priority as value
                    of data itself. This is because given in question,
                    increasing order of value */
                    n = insert(arr, n, val);
                    break;

            case 2: printf("Displaying PQ:");
                    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                        printf
                        printf("%d", arr[i].data);
                    }
                    break;

            case 3: if (n == 0) if (n == 0) {
                    printf("Queue is Empty");
                }
                else {
                    n = deleteMax(arr, n);
                    printf("Element deleted is: %d  

                    with priority: %d\n",
                    arr[n+1].data, arr[n+1].priority);
                }
                break;
        }
    } while (ch != 5);
}

```

```
case 4: printf ("Enter which element :");  
scanf ("%d", &temp);  
n = deleteAny (arr, n, temp);  
break;
```

```
case 5: exit (1);  
break;
```

```
default: break;
```

```
}
```

```
} while (ch != 5);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```