

HEAPS

What is a heap?

Binary tree with additional properties

What is a binary tree? Subset of trees where every node can have at most 2 children

Properties of a heap:

SHAPE PROPERTY AND ORDER OF NODE VALUE PROPERTY

So what makes a binary tree a HEAP?

It has to satisfy 2 properties:

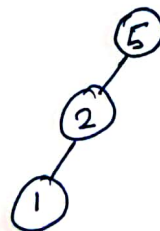
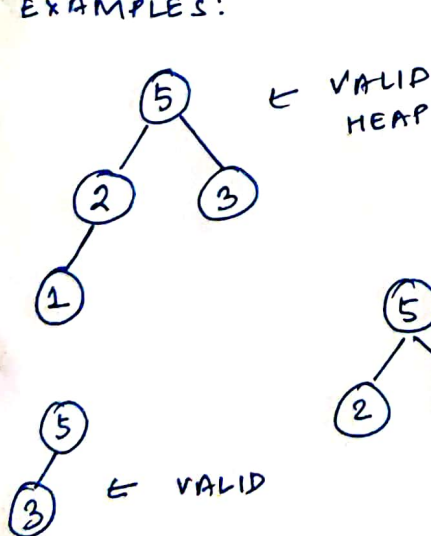
1. shape of the tree

In order to be a heap, a Binary Tree has to be complete.

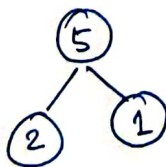
What's a COMPLETE Binary Tree?

A binary tree where EVERY level is full except MAYBE the last level and at all levels nodes are filled-in from the left to right.

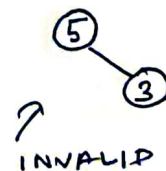
EXAMPLES:



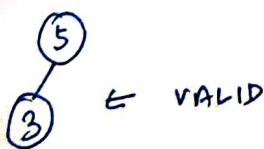
← INVALID HEAP
as it is
NOT COMPLETE BINARY TREE



← VALID HEAP



↑
INVALID



2. Order of node values

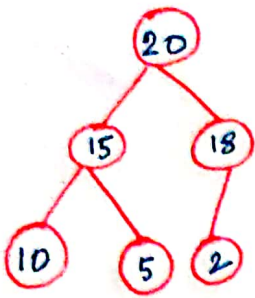
For a heap, the node values should follow an order at each level

MAX HEAPS Parent node val $>$ child node value
max node value at the top

MIN HEAPS Parent node val $<$ child node value
min node value at top.



REPRESENT HEAP AS AN ARRAY



index of node ①⑤ $\rightarrow 2 * (0) + 1 \rightarrow 1$

index of node ② $\rightarrow 2 * (2) + 1 \rightarrow 5$

index of node ⑤ $\rightarrow 2 * (1) + 2 \rightarrow 4$

index of parent of ⑤ $\rightarrow \text{floor}((4-1)/2)$

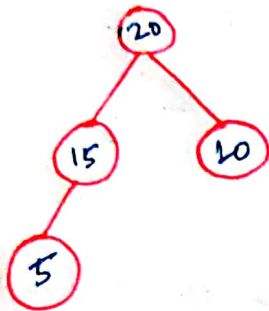
\downarrow
 $\text{floor}(1) \rightarrow \underline{\underline{1}}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	
20	15	18	10	5	2	

- the root node of heap will always be at 0th index
- index of left child for a node at index i
 $\hookrightarrow 2i + 1$
- index of right child for a node at index i
 $\hookrightarrow 2i + 2$
- Formula to determine parent node for a node at index i : $\text{floor}[(i-1)/2]$

MAJOR CONCEPTS FOR PROBLEMS AND HEAP IMPLEMENTATION

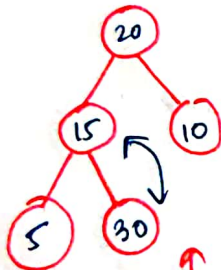
ADDING A NEW NODE: (restore - ^{up} ~~down~~)



0	1	2	3	4
20	15	10	5	

insert (30)

1. insert new node at the end

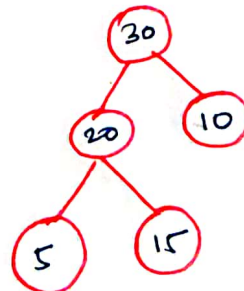
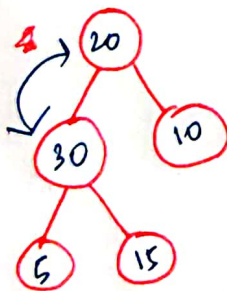


0	1	2	3	4	5
20	15	10	5	30	

parent of (30) $\rightarrow \text{floor}((4-1)/2)$
 $\rightarrow \text{floor}(1) \rightarrow 1$

Now heap property does not hold as
parent of (30) < (30)

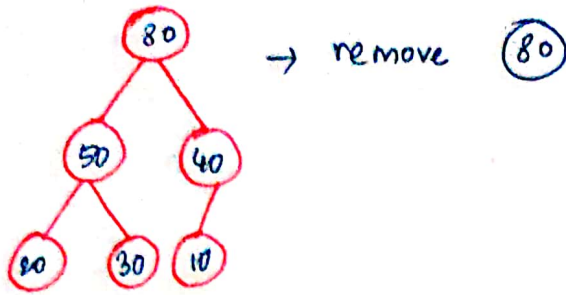
↓
↳ so we move (30) up till it is at correct place. by swapping with parent we



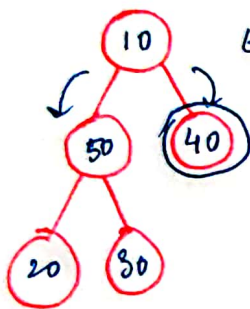
Now heap is
VALID

REMOVING MAX/MIN NODE FROM HEAP

restore-down

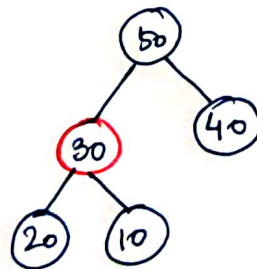
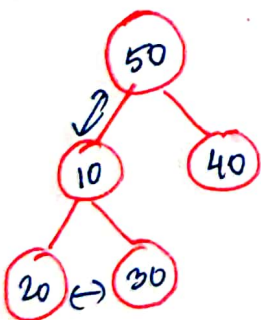


1. swap the max-node with min node. Remove max node



← Heap properly not valid. To make the heap property valid, restore down (40) till it is at right position

2. To do this compare the max node with left and right node. If max node is $<$ left or right then swap. keep comparing and swapping till parent $>$ left and right node



Now the heap properly is restored