

# LAB & TUT 7 – Heap

## PART 1 – LAB

1. **Complete the flowing functions: InsertHeap, DeleteHeap, BuildHeap**
2. **Heap property checking:** write a function to check if an array is a max heap:  
`bool IsMaxHeap(int *arr, int size)`
3. **Delete an arbitrary node:** The provided **deleteHeap** function is only able to delete the root of a heap. Write another function that allows you to delete any node in a heap:  
`bool DeleteHeapNode(int *&maxHeap, int delPosition,  
  
int &size, int & dataOut)`
4. **Printing a heap as a normal tree:** Write a program that prints a heap as a normal tree. For example, with the heap:  
`int size = 31;  
int *maxHeap = new int[size];  
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) { maxHeap[i] = i; }  
buildHeap(maxHeap, size);`

Your program should print the following output:

```

                                030
                        -----
                   021 ----- 029
                -----
           016 ----- 020 ----- 028
        -----
    009 006 015 017 019 013 024 023 025 027
 000 006 003 014 002 008 007 018 001 010 005 022 004 012 011 026
```

Here is another example

```

                   011
                -----
           009 ----- 010
        -----
    006 003 008 005 004
 000 003 002 007 001
```

**Note:** for printing purpose, we assume that our heap only consists of integers ranged from 0 to 999 or else there will be displacement problem. If a node is less than 100, you will have to pad zeros in front of it so that it has exactly tree characters

## PART 2 – TUT

### 1. Building a heap:

Given the following arrays:

```
int maxHeap1[8] = {56, 45, 4, 77, 60, 34, 35, 22};
```

```
int maxHeap2[9] = { 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6, 8};
```

Build a max heap for each of them. Draw the final result.

### 2. Delete heap:

After finishing building the two heaps above, apply the **DeleteHeap** operation on each of them **twice**. Draw the result.