

Max Heap based on Arrays

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What is a Heap?

What is a Max Heap?

- A binary tree which is complete
- Each node has a value greater than the values of its children

What is a Heap?

- Can we have a more general definition for a Max Heap? Yes
 - A max heap is a data structure in which deletion has a time complexity of $O(\log(n))$, and
 - Delete method `return` to the user the largest value stored in the data structure

Heap Implementation

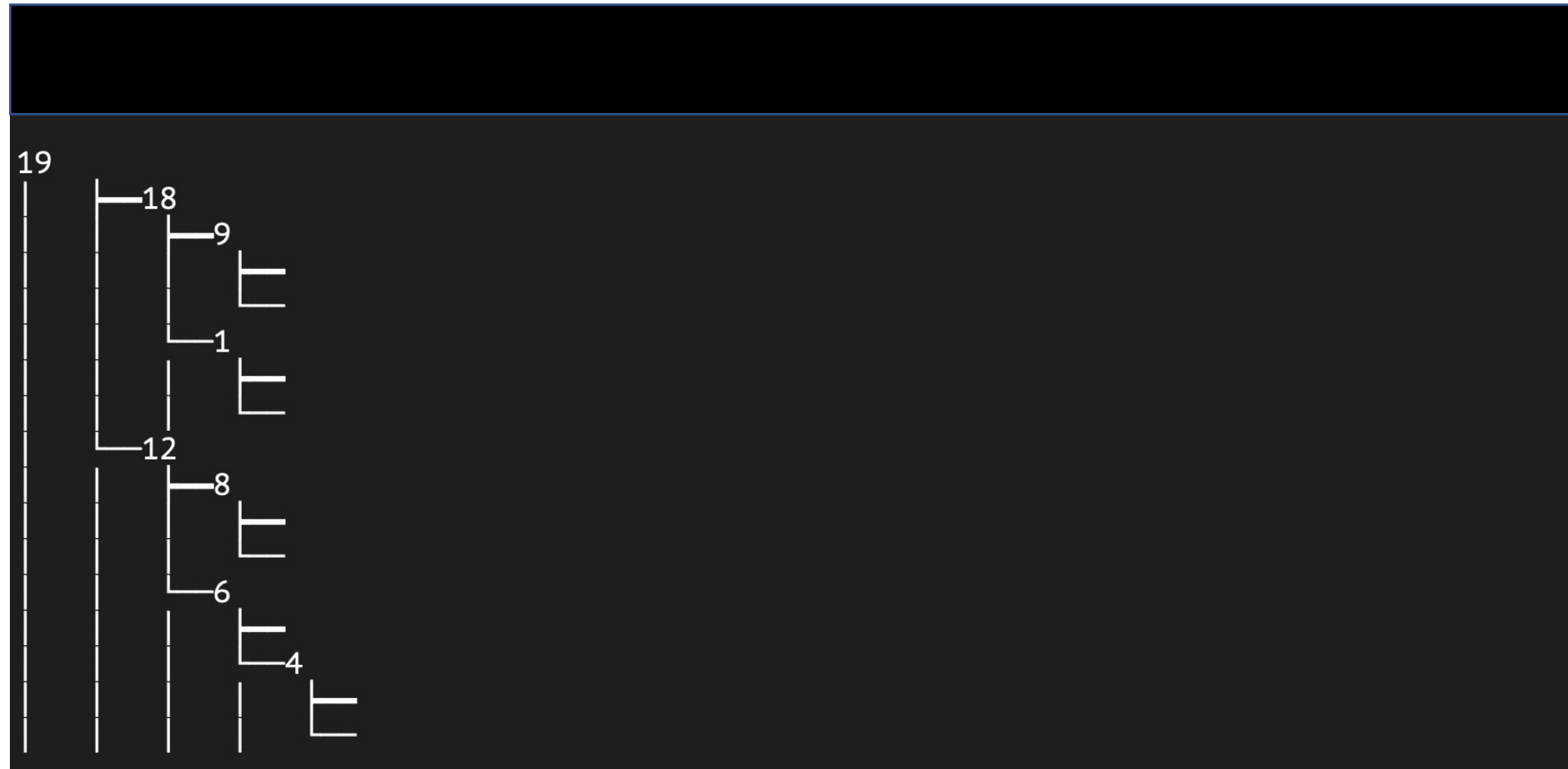
- A Max Heap data structure can be implemented using
 - Trees
 - Arrays

We have already seen how Max Heaps are implemented based on trees

Lets' see how we can implement Max heaps based on arrays

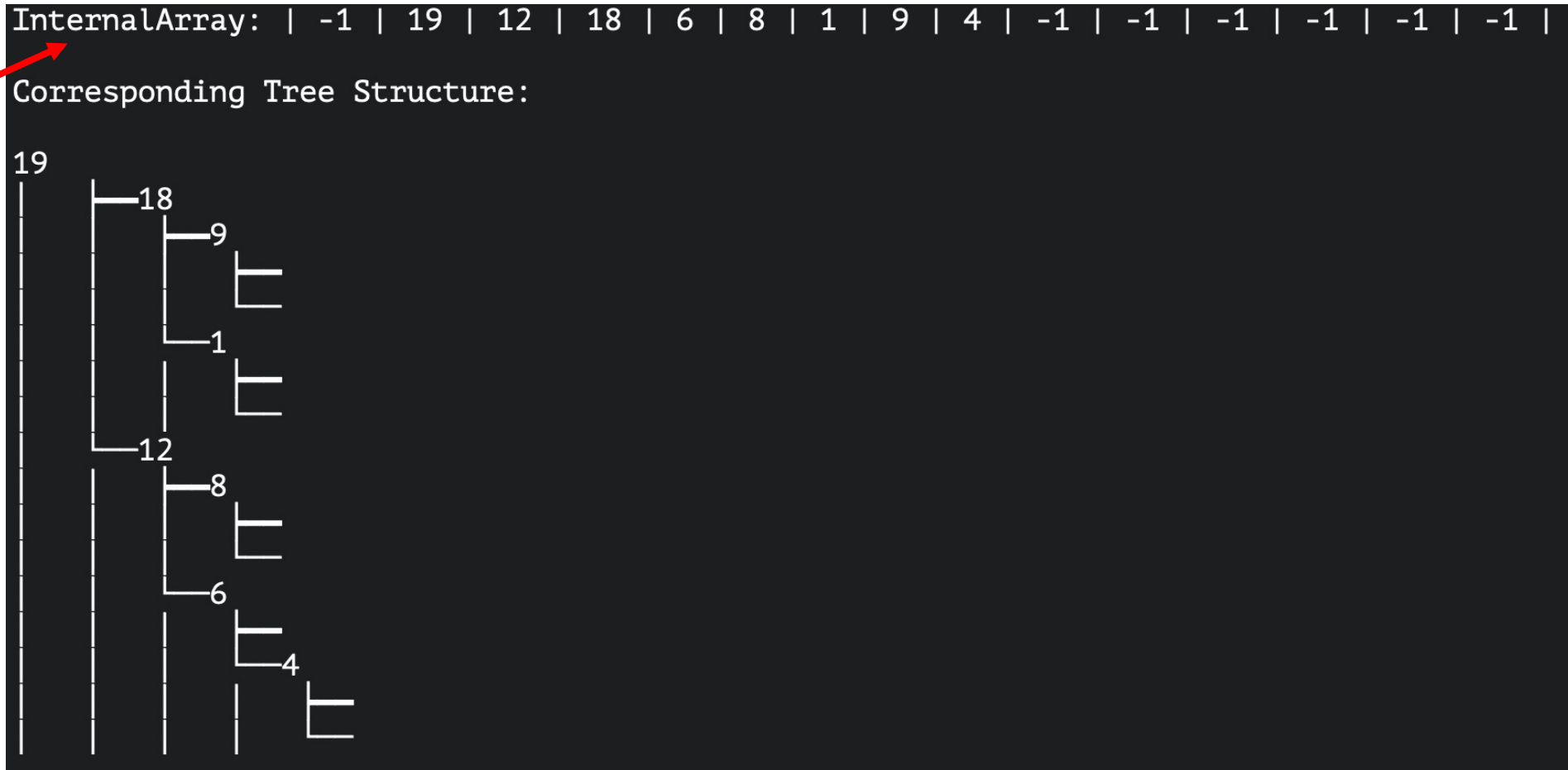
Tree and InternalArray Correspondence

This is a max heap
implemented by a tree:



Tree and InternalArray Correspondence

The tree is complete. So the values of the tree can be placed side by side in an InternalArray of adequate size

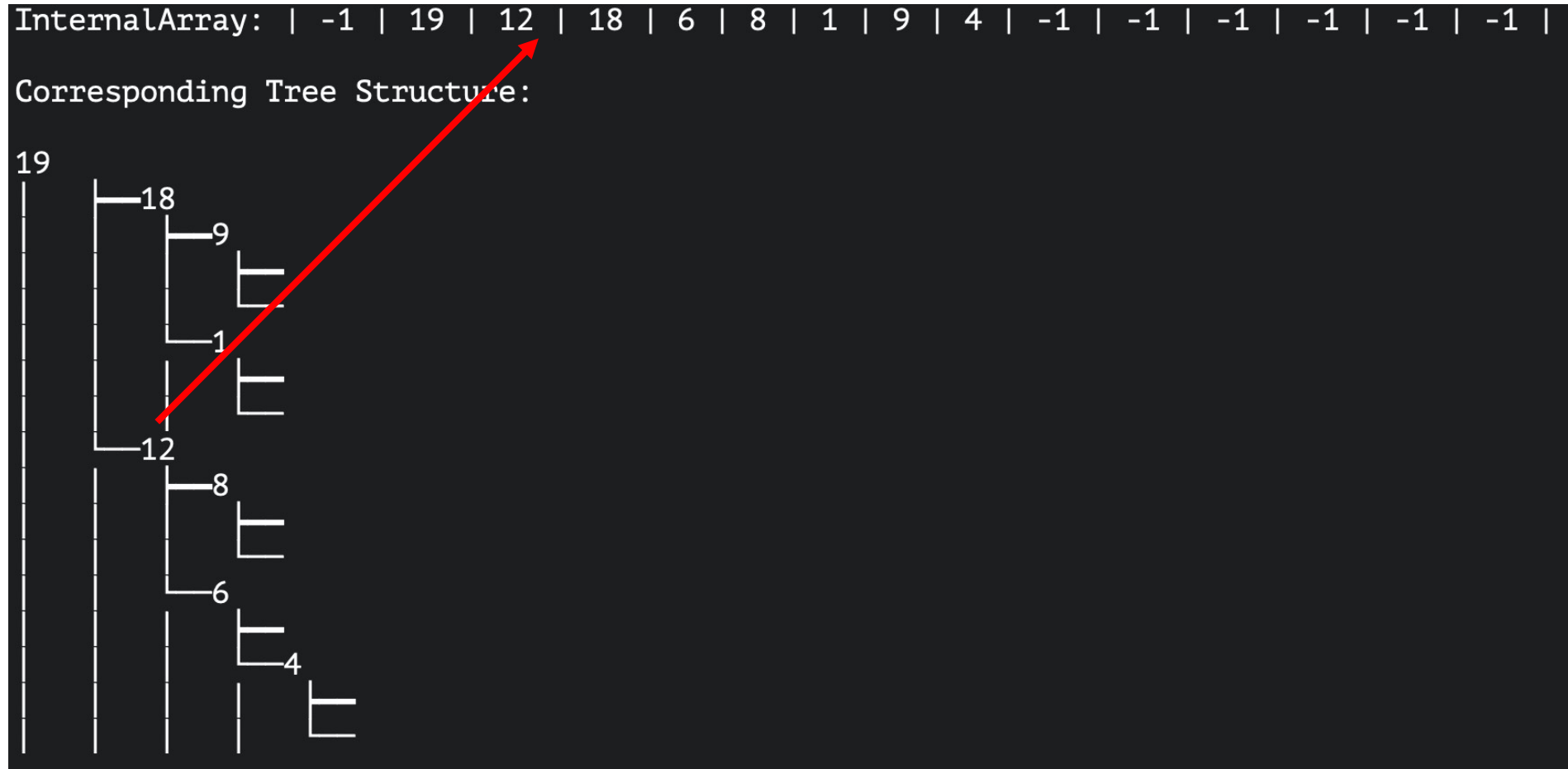


Tree and InternalArray Correspondence

Node 2 of the tree

Corresponds to

Index=2 of the InternalArray

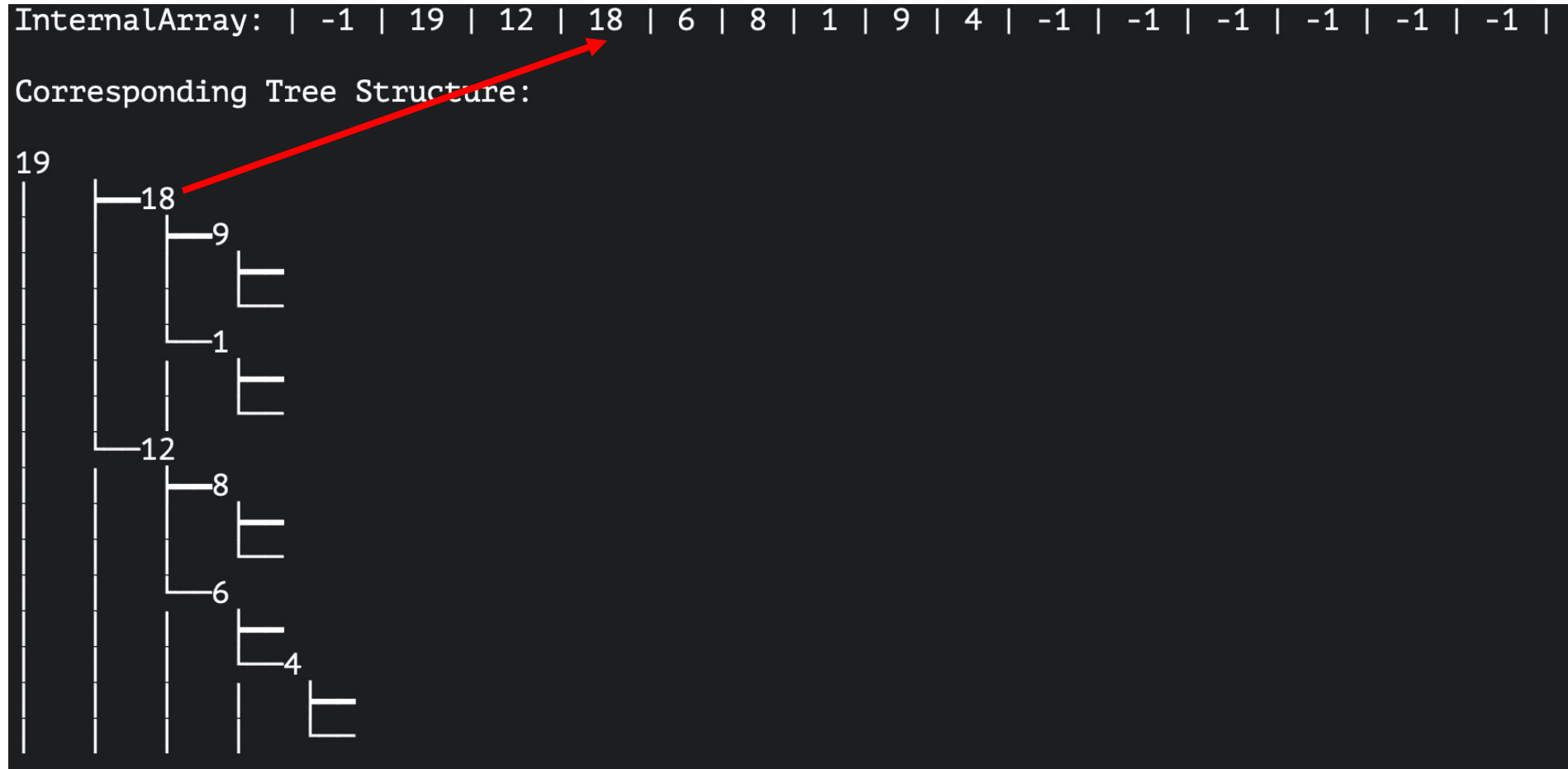


Tree and InternalArray Correspondence

Node 3 of the tree

Corresponds to

Index=3 of the InternalArray

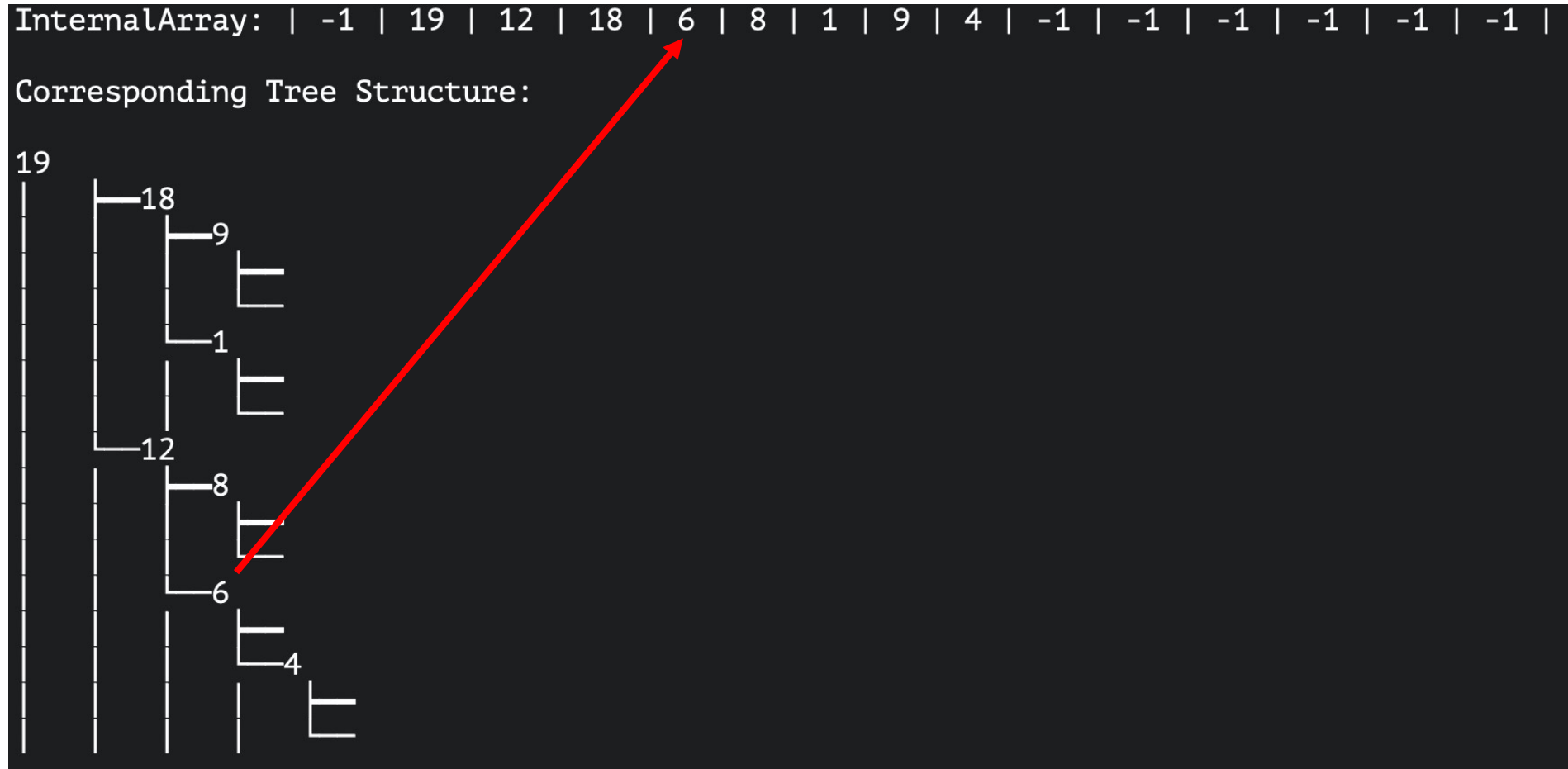


Tree and InternalArray Correspondence

Node 4 of the tree

Corresponds to

Index=4 of the InternalArray

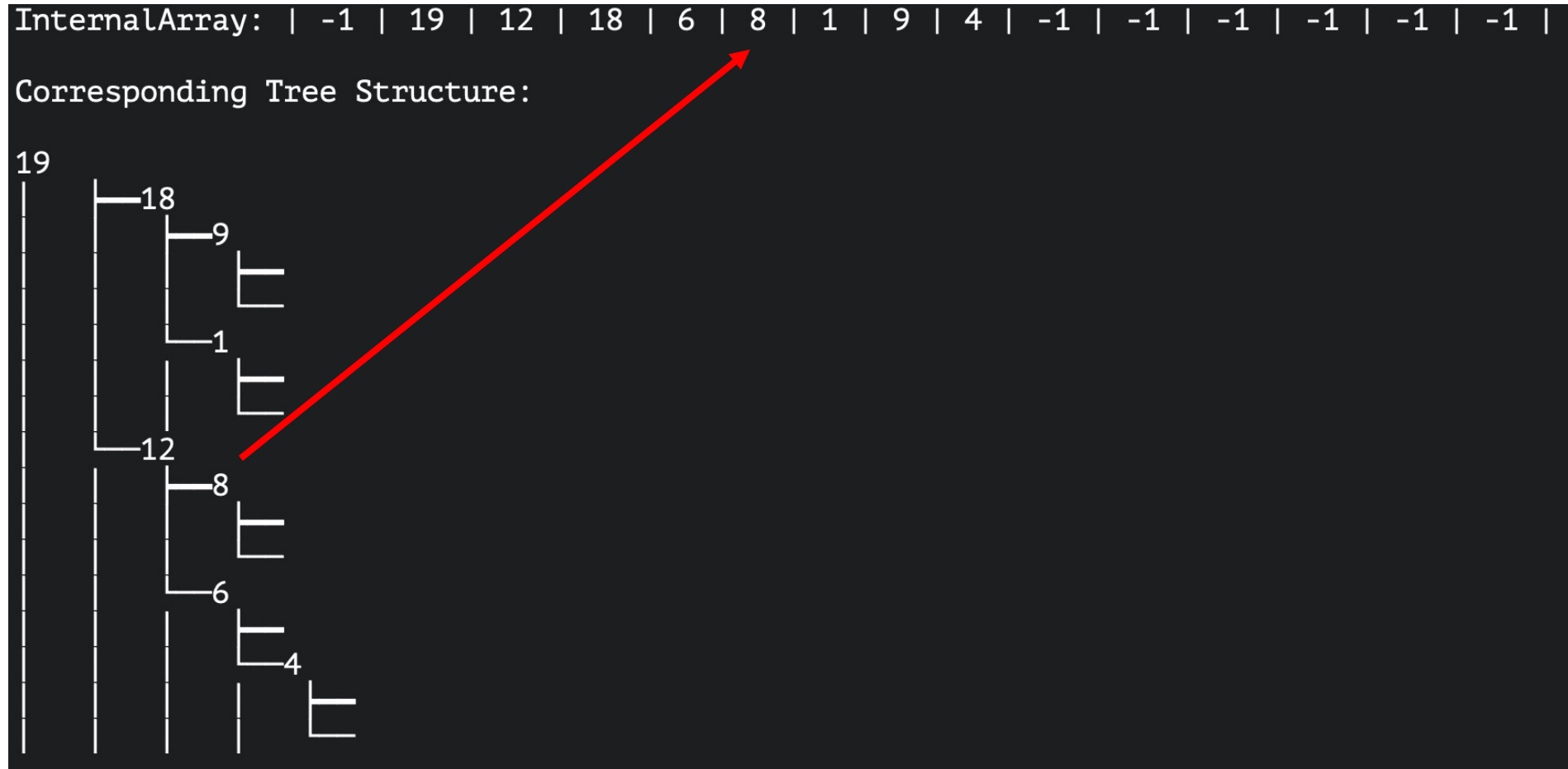


Tree and InternalArray Correspondence

Node 5 of the tree

Corresponds to

Index=5 of the InternalArray

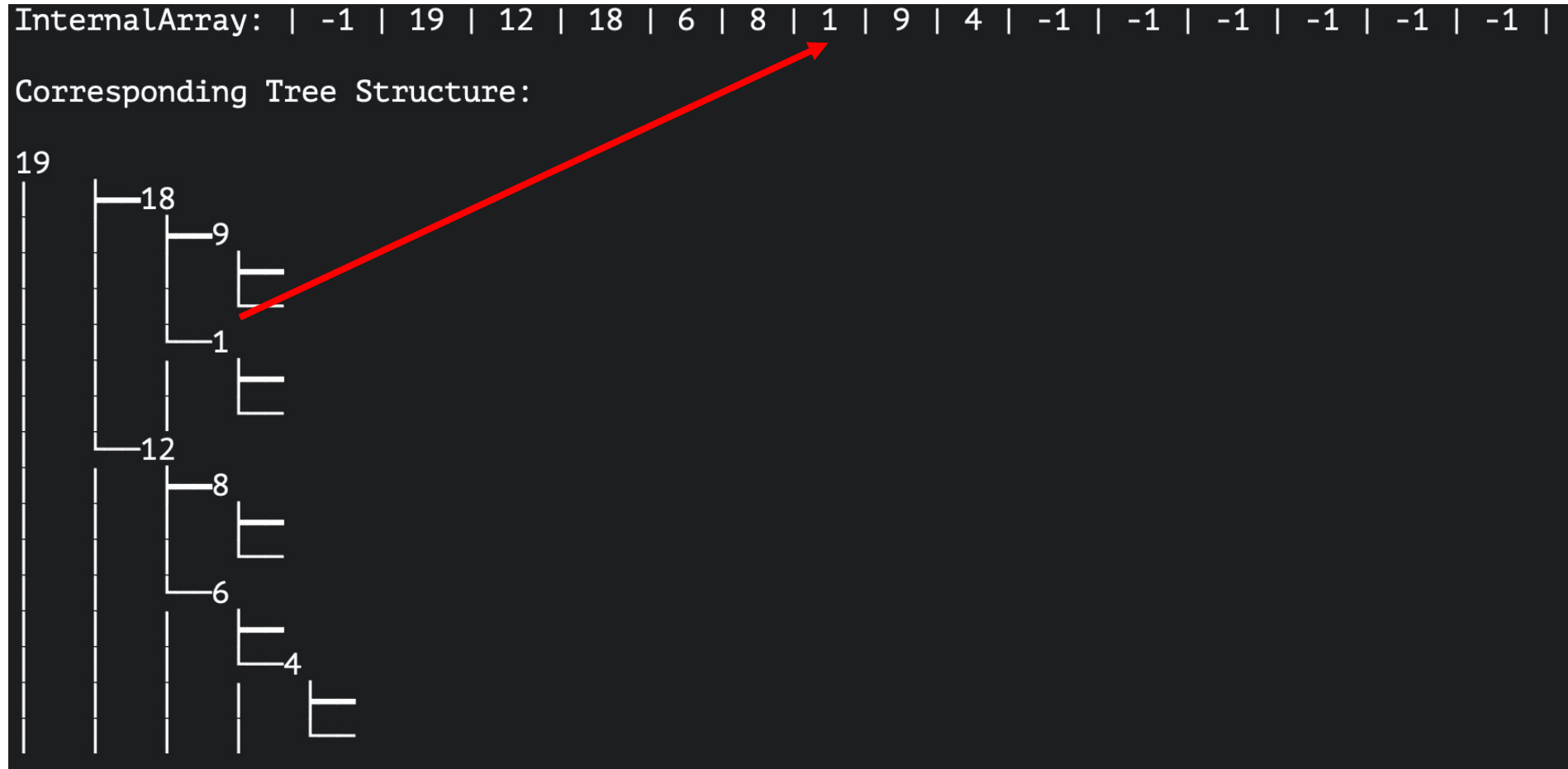


Tree and InternalArray Correspondence

Node 6 of the tree

Corresponds to

Index=6 of the InternalArray

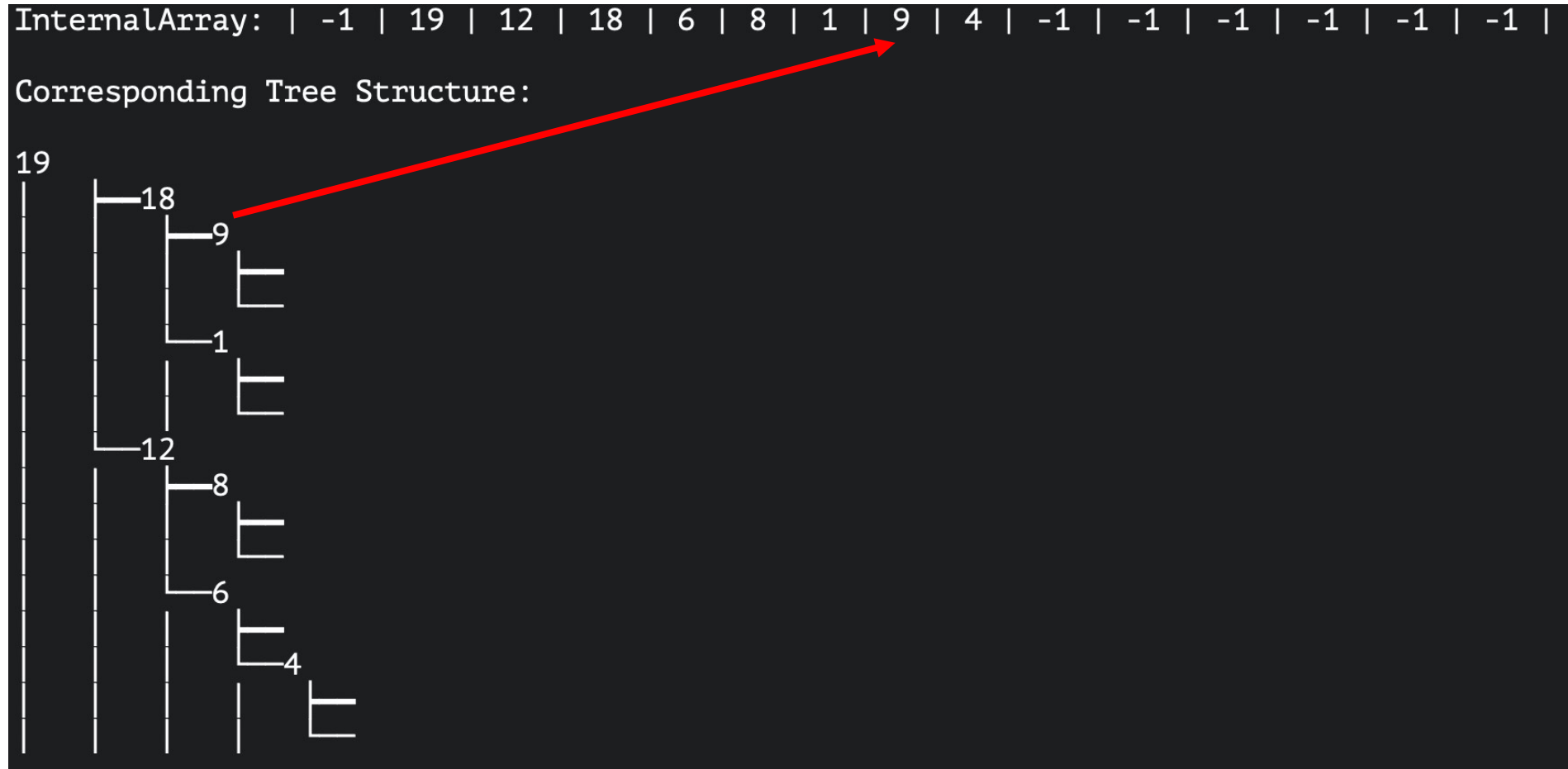


Tree and InternalArray Correspondence

Node 7 of the tree

Corresponds to

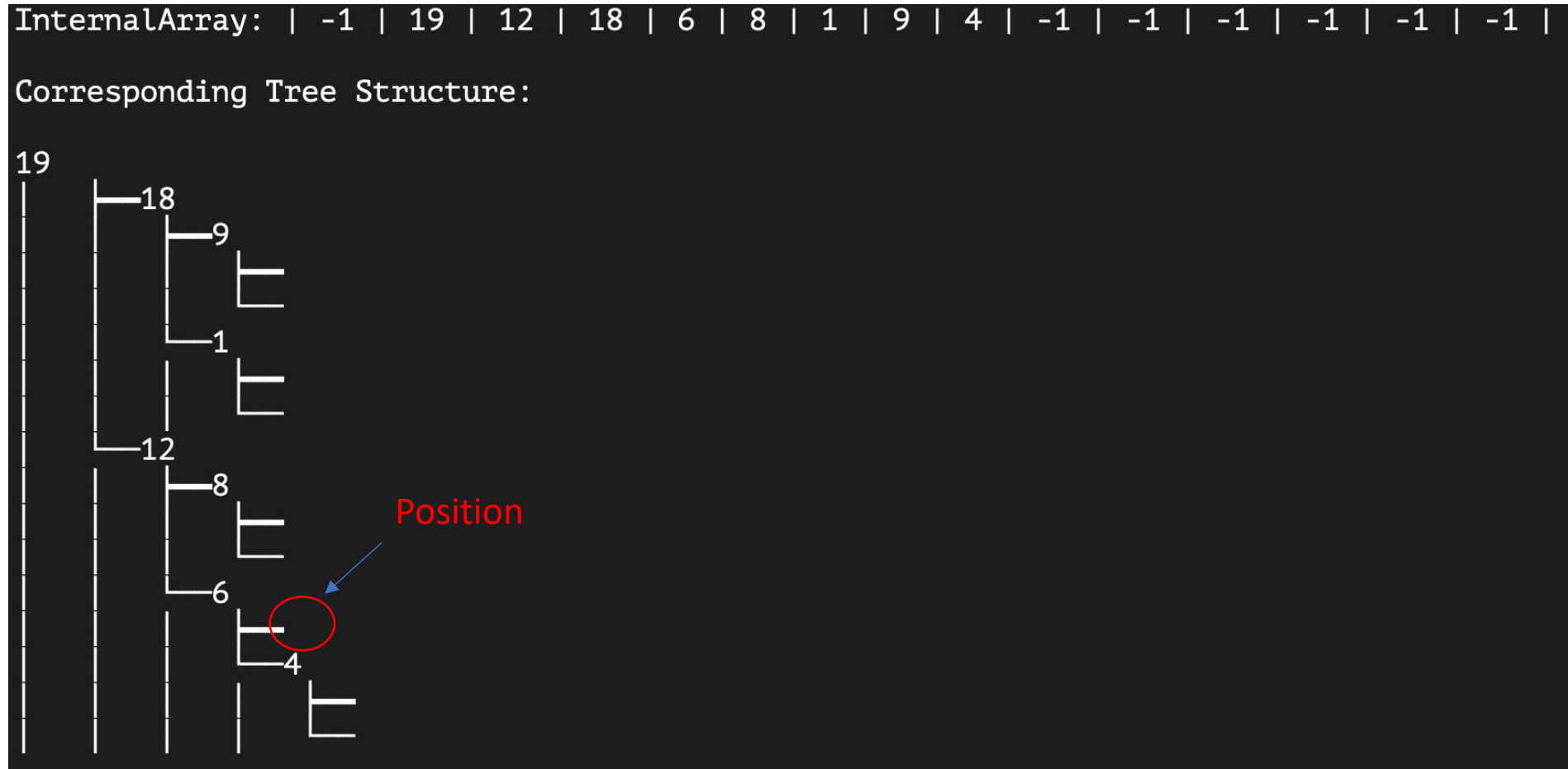
Index=7 of the InternalArray



Add() to Tree

`myTreeHeap.add(17)`

We cannot simply add 17
to **this Position**



Add() to Tree

myTreeHeap.add(17)

Certain values in the tree
need to be rearranged

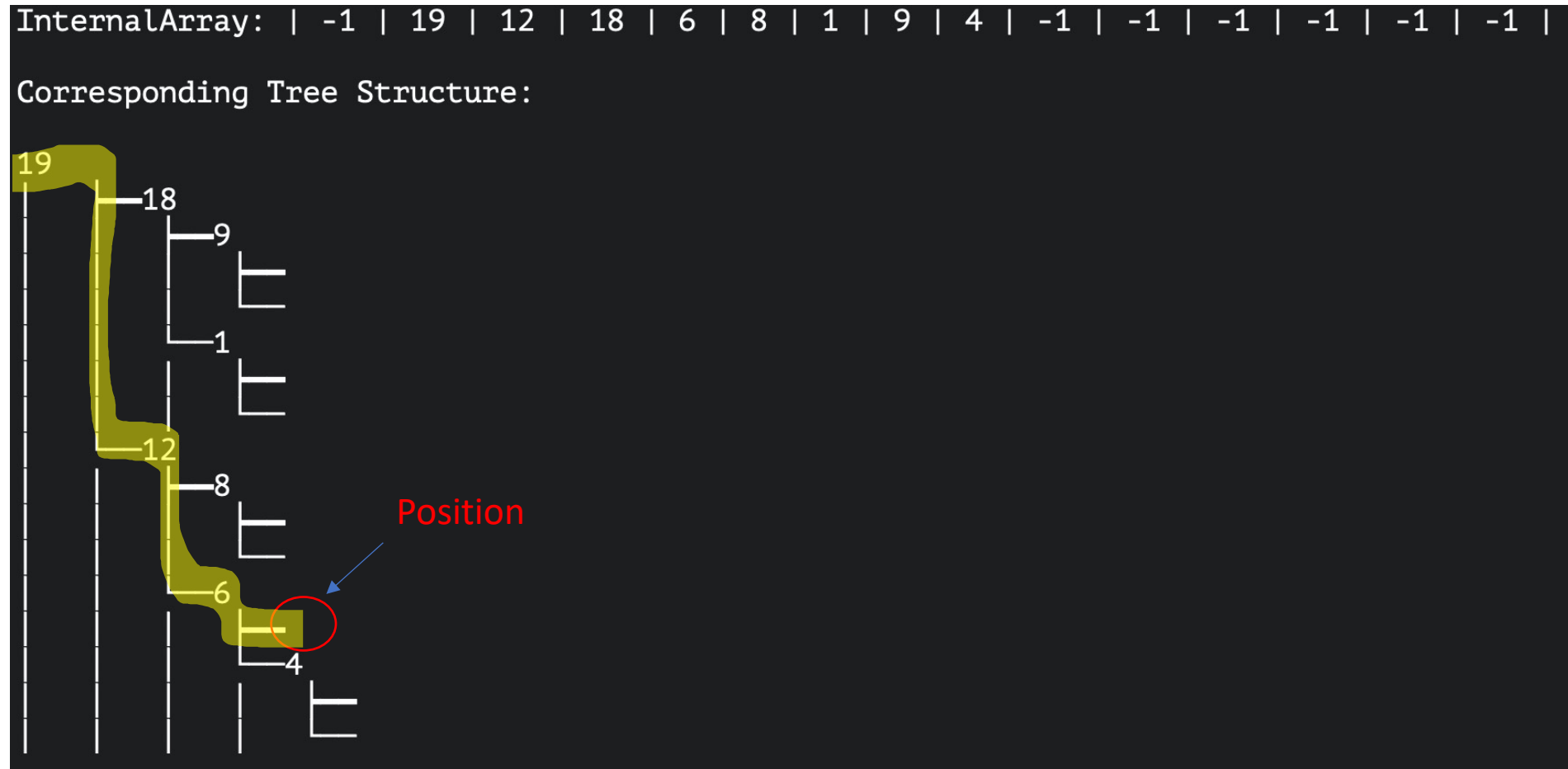


Add() to Tree

myTreeHeap.add(17)

Certain values in the tree
need to be rearranged

Values on the **route** to
Position need to be
rearranged



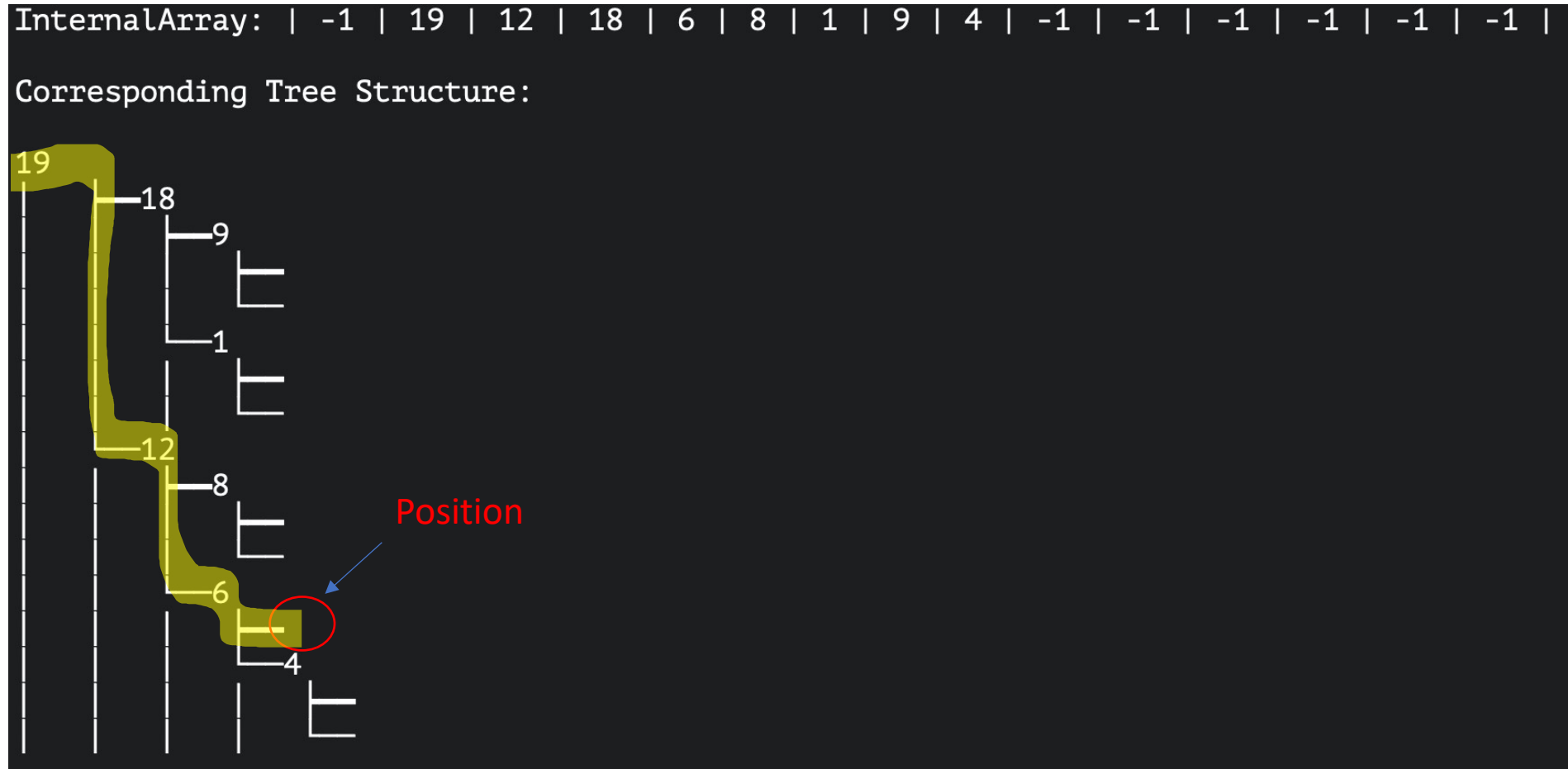
Add() to Tree

```
myTreeHeap.add(17)
```

Certain values in the tree need to be rearranged

Values on the **route** to **Position** need to be rearranged

route(**Position**) provides a string of “Downward” and “Upward” keywords to show the **route**/path



Add() to Tree

myTreeHeap.add(17)

Position=9

route(9) gives:

DownWard

DownWard

UpWard



Add() to InternalArray

myArrayHeap.add(17)

To add a new value 17 to the InternalArray, we cannot place 17 at Index=**LastIndex**



Add() to InternalArray

myArrayHeap.add(17)

To add a new value 17 to the InternalArray, we cannot place 17 at Index=**LastIndex**

Certain indexes of InternalArray should be rearranged

Those indexes that are corresponding to the nodes in the **route**



Add() to InternalArray

myArrayHeap.add(17)

Those **indexes** can be found as follows:

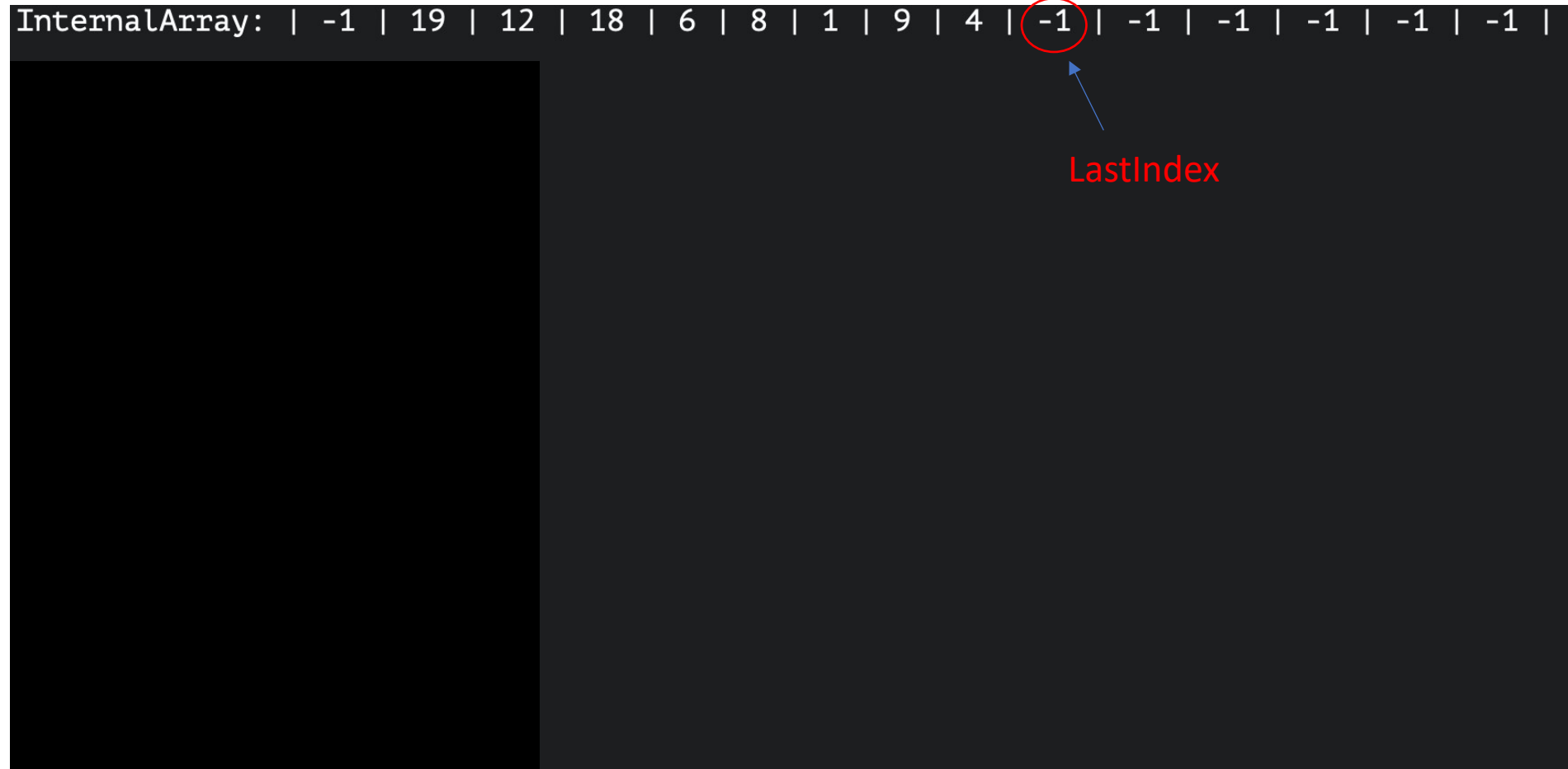
LastIndex=9

route(9) gives:

DownWard

DownWard

UpWard



Add() to InternalArray

myArrayHeap.add(17)

Those **indexes** can be found as follows:

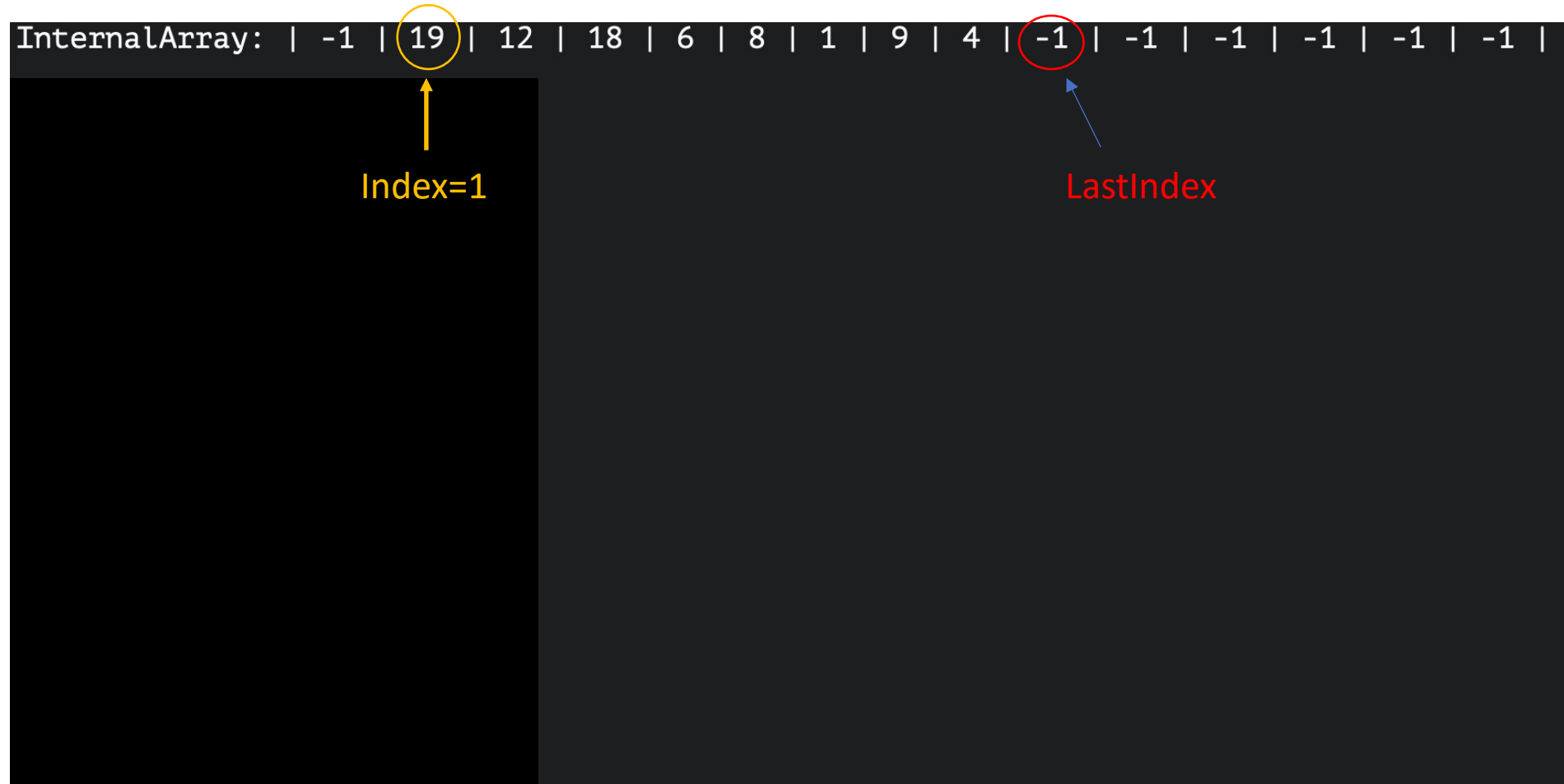
LastIndex=9

route(9) gives:

DownWard

DownWard

UpWard



Add() to InternalArray

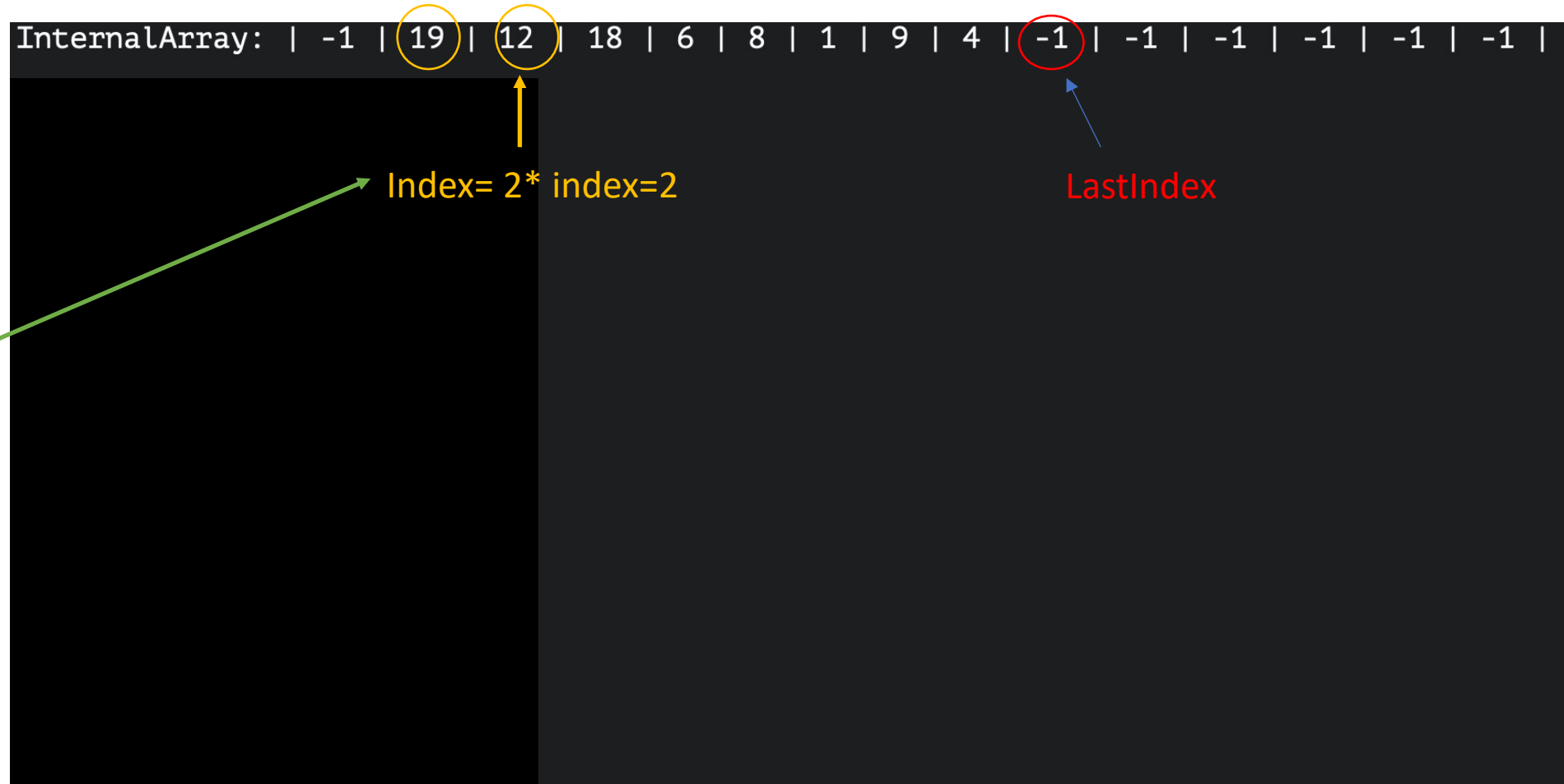
myArrayHeap.add(17)

Those **indexes** can be found as follows:

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Add() to InternalArray

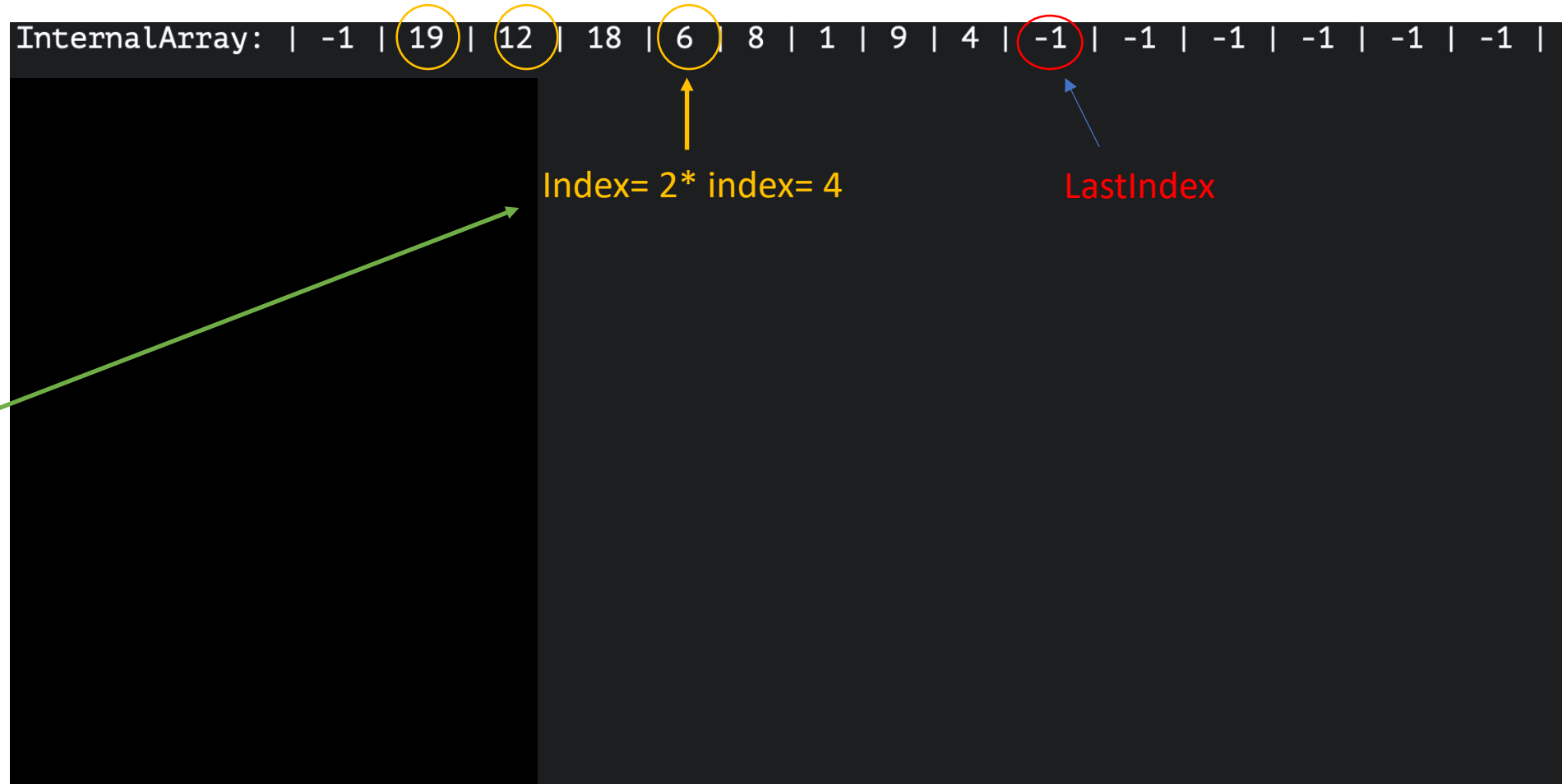
myArrayHeap.add(17)

Those **indexes** can be found as follows:

LastIndex=9

route(9) gives:

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DownWard
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Add() to InternalArray

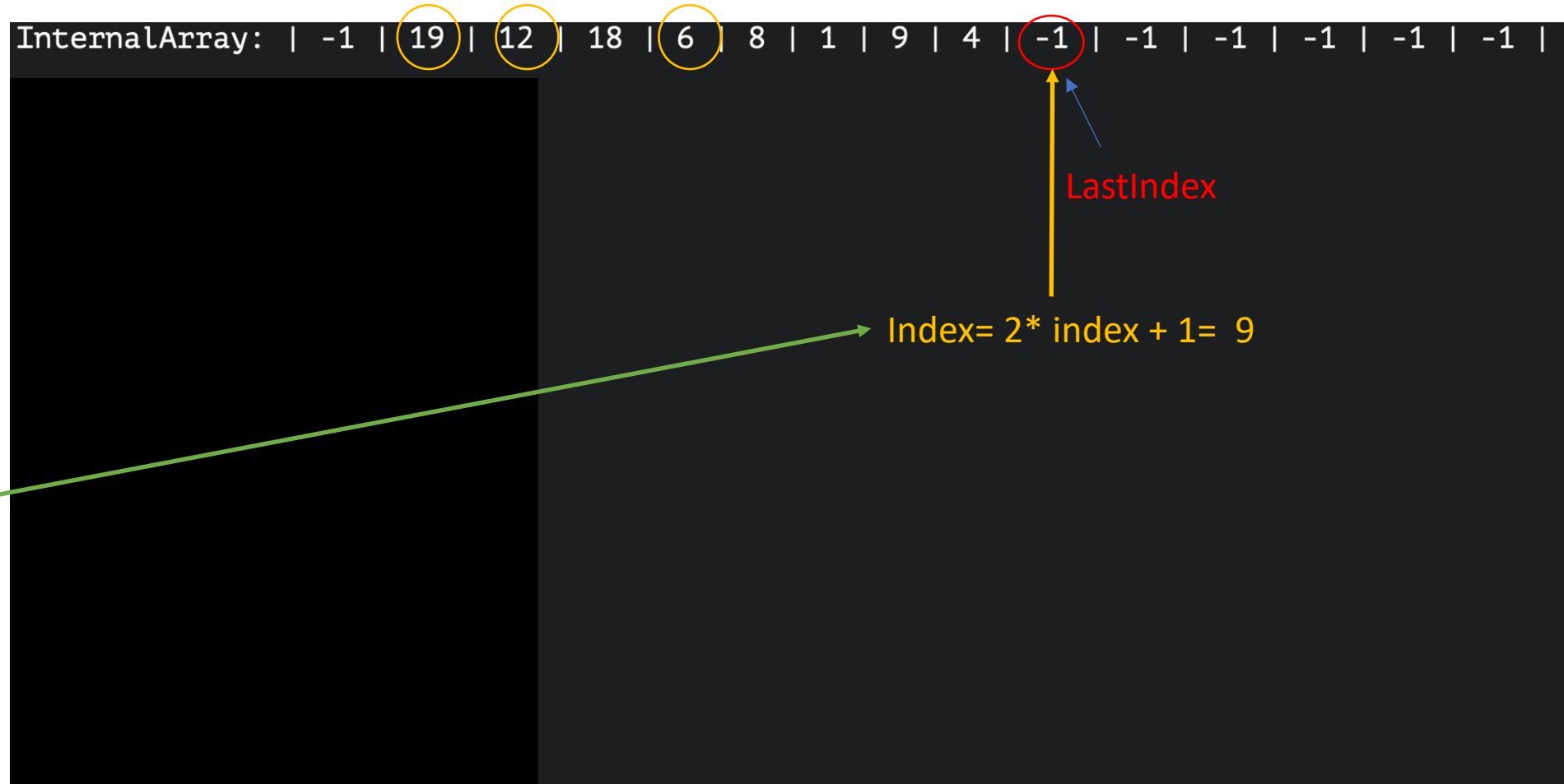
myArrayHeap.add(17)

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LastIndex=9

route(9) gives:

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DownWard
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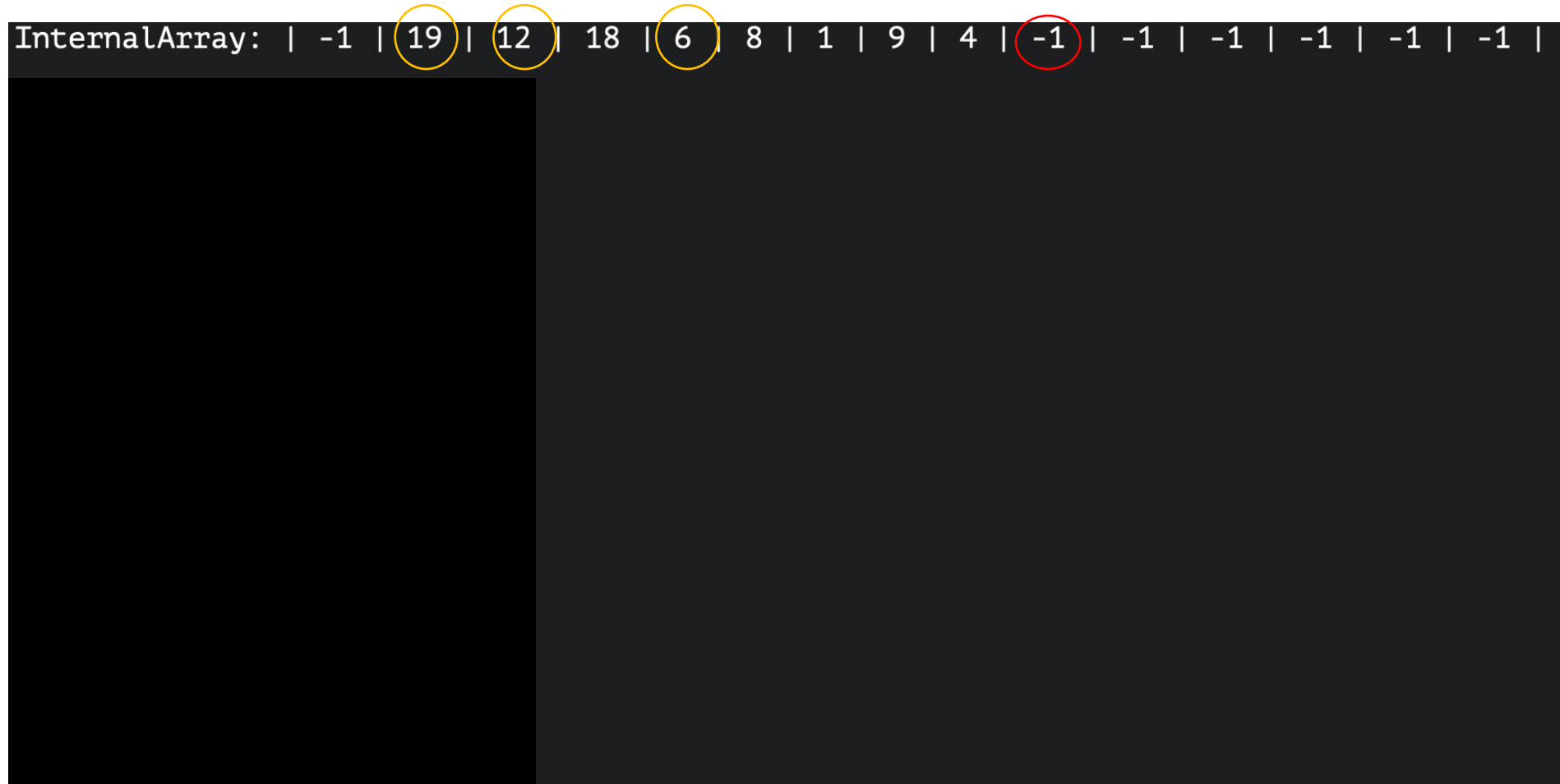


Add() to InternalArray

myArrayHeap.add(17)

Values to be rearranged

19 12 6 17

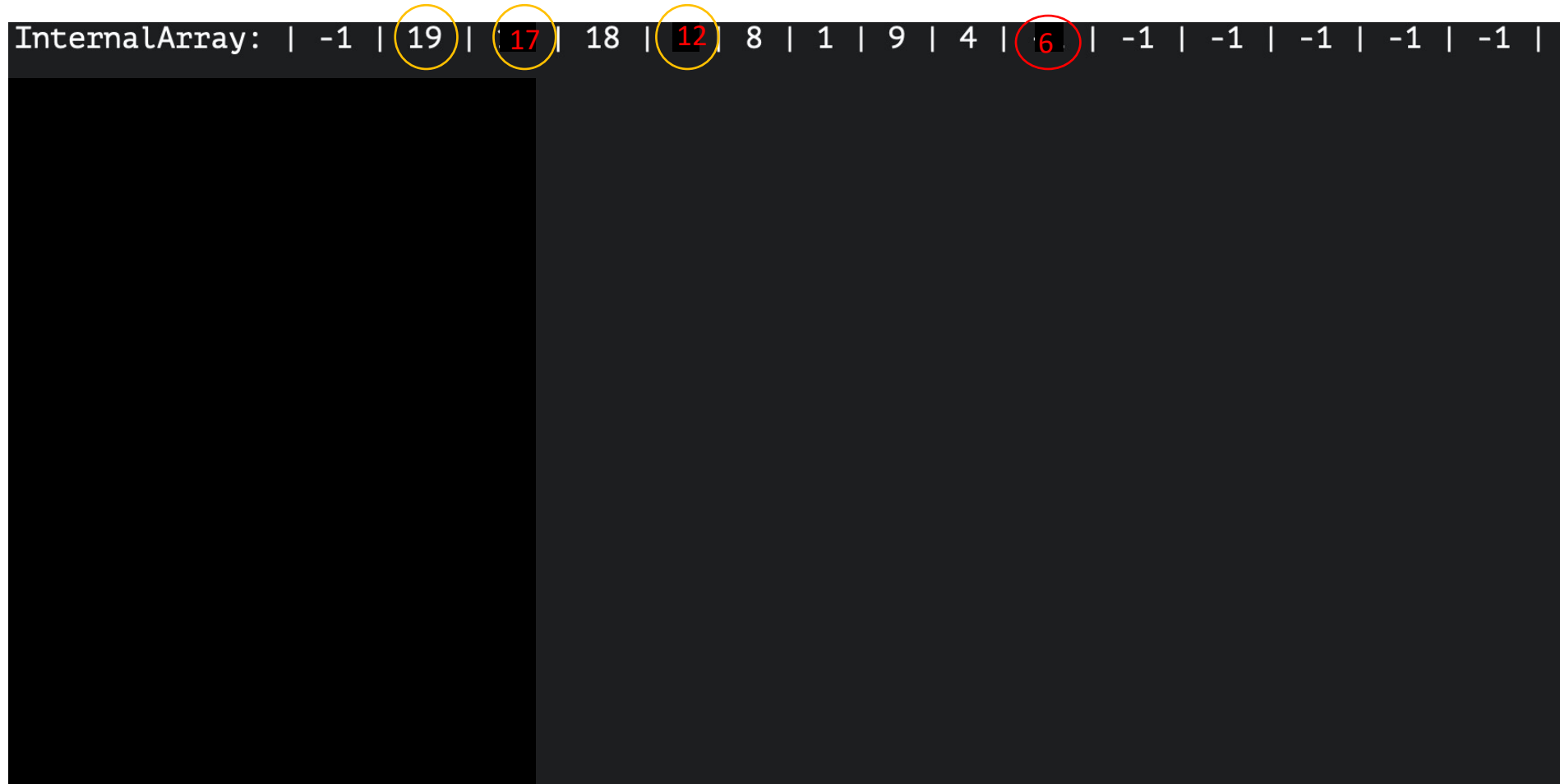


Add() to InternalArray

myArrayHeap.add(17)

Rearrangement of values:

19 17 12 6



Add() to InternalArray

- Insertion to InternalArray when there are zero, one, or two values in the InternalArray are special cases

delete() from InternalArray

- The algorithm for deleting from InternalArray is similar to the algorithm we discussed for deleting from a Heap based on Trees

delete() from InternalArray

The delete method
returns the value at
index=1

```
InternalArray: | -1 | 19 | 12 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
```

delete() from InternalArray

Values at certain indexes
should be rearranged

```
InternalArray: | -1 |  | 12 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
```

delete() from InternalArray

- Deleting from InternalArray when there are only 1, 2 or 3 values existing in the InternalArray are special cases.

delete() from InternalArray

```
int index=1
int lastValue=InternalArray[LastIndex]

while(true)

    if (2*index+1> LastIndex)
        InternalArray[index]=lastValue
        break

    if (InternalArray[2*index+1]>= InternalArray[2*index])
        InternalArray[index]=InternalArray[2*index+1]
        if (InternalArray[index]<lastValue)
            Swap InternalArray[index] and lastValue
        index=2*index+1
        continue

    if (InternalArray[2*index+1]< InternalArray[2*index])
        InternalArray[index]=InternalArray[2*index]
        if (InternalArray[index]<lastValue)
            Swap InternalArray[index] and lastValue
        index=2*index
        continue

InternalArray[LastIndex]=-1;
LastIndex=LastIndex-1
return DeletedValue
```