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هذا الملف للمراجعة السريعة واخذ الملاحظات عليه فقط ،لانه يحتوي على اقل من 20٪ مما يتم شرحه في الفيديوهات الاستعجال والاعتماد عليه فقط سوف يجعلك تخسر كميه معلومات وخبرات كثيره

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Data Structures Level 2

Heap Data-structure

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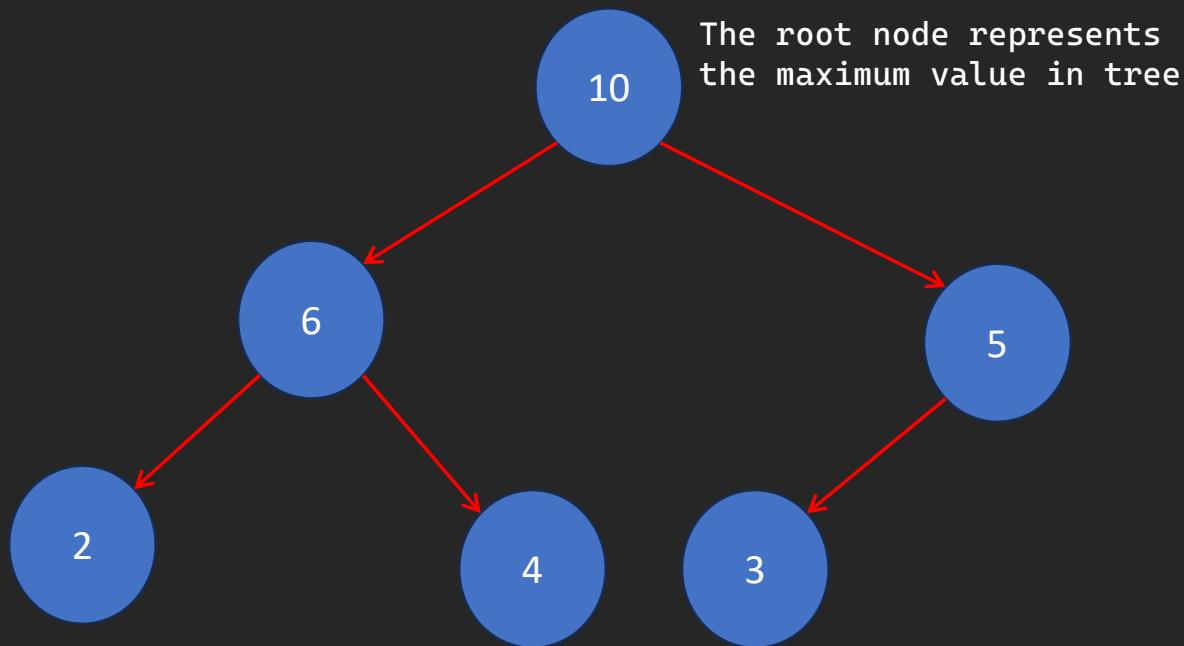


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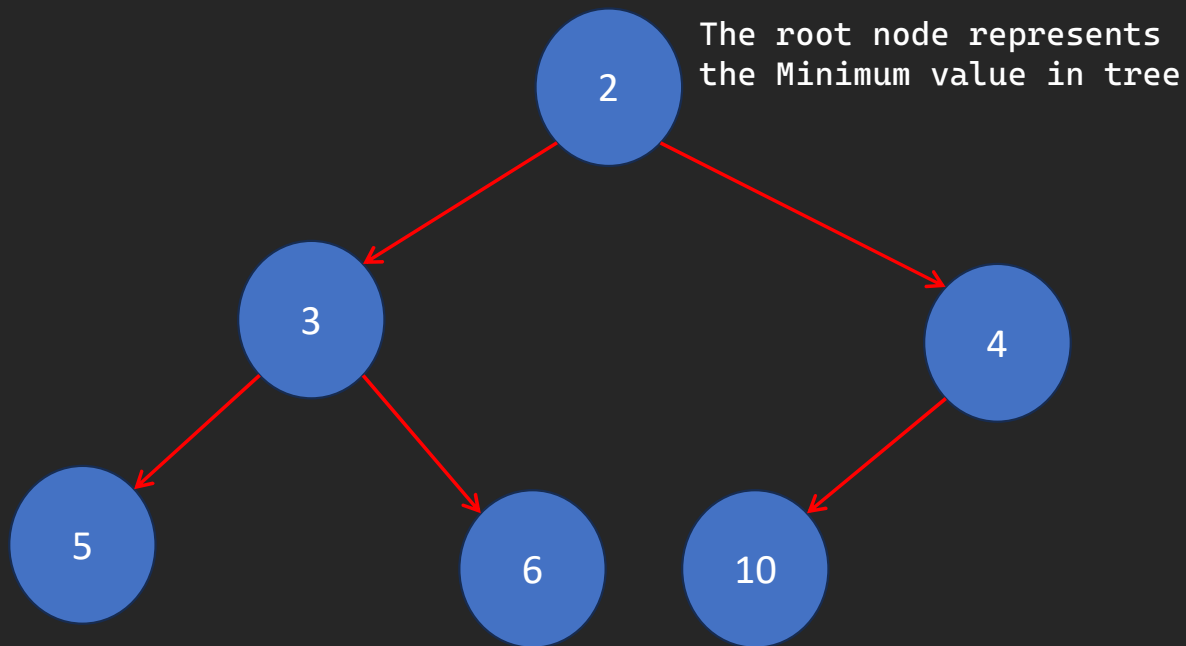
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Max-Heap



- Node is always greater or equal than its child node/s.
- The key of the root node is the largest among all other nodes.
- Satisfies the Max heap property

Min-Heap



- Node is always smaller or equal than its child node/s.
- The key of the root node is the smallest among all other nodes.
- Satisfies the Min heap property

Heap Data Structure

- Heap data structure is a complete binary tree that satisfies the heap property, where any given node is:
 - Always greater than its child node/s and the key of the root node is the largest among all other nodes. This property is also called max heap property.
 - Always smaller than the child node/s and the key of the root node is the smallest among all other nodes. This property is also called min heap property.

Types of Heaps

- Max-Heap: The root node contains the largest element, and every parent node is greater than or equal to its children.
- Min-Heap: The root node contains the smallest element, and every parent node is less than or equal to its children.
- This type of data structure is also called a binary heap.

Efficiency of Access and Organization

- Heaps allow for constant-time access to the smallest or largest element ($O(1)$), which is crucial for priority-based tasks.
- Insertions and deletions in heaps take $O(\log n)$ time due to the tree structure, where elements are only rearranged as needed to maintain the heap property.

Heap Data Structure Applications

- Heap is used while implementing a priority queue.
- Heap Sort.
- Other algorithms.



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Thank You

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