* Heaps:
  + Maxheap and minheap
  + Heaps are a complete binary tree
  + Maxheap:
    - The data in each node is bigger than or equal to any of its descendants
  + Minheap:
    - The data in each node is smaller than or equal to any of its descendants
* Siftdown Algorithm:
  + Here we use a Maxheap as an example
  + Input:
    - A complete binary tree, with both left and right subtrees being heaps already, only except for the root that violates the heap property.
  + Output:
    - Output of shiftdown is a heap (in this example, it is a maxheap)
  + How to perform shiftdown:
    - If root is not greater than both children, swap root data with the greater child.
    - Reapply the operation above (recursive call) on modified subtree until you reach the bottom of the tree, or until no subtree is modified.
* Prerequisite knowledge to build a heap:
  + The reversed Breadth-First-Order of traversing a tree
  + Breadth-First (level-by-level)
  + Reversed Breadth-First order:
    - Start at the bottom level and go up
    - On each level, go through elements from right to left.