# **HEAP**

#### 1. BINARY HEAP IMPLEMENTATION

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
class MinHeap{
  int *arr;
  int size;
  int capacity;
  public:
  MinHeap(int c){
  size = 0;
  capacity = c;
  arr = new int[c];
  }
  int left(int i) { return (2*i + 1); }
  int right(int i) { return (2*i + 2); }
  int parent(int i) { return (i-1)/2; }
};
int main()
{
  MinHeap h(11);
  return 0;
}
```

#### 2. INSERT

```
T:O(logn)

void insert(int x)
    {
    if (size == capacity)return;
    size++;
    arr[size-1]=x;

for (int i=size-1;i!=0 && arr[parent(i)]>arr[i];)
    {
        swap(arr[i], arr[parent(i)]);
        i = parent(i);
    }
    }
}
```

#### 3. HEAPIFY

```
T:O(logn) S:O(h)

void minHeapify(int i)
{
  int It = left(i);
  int rt = right(i);
  int smallest = i;
  if (It < size && arr[It] < arr[i])
      smallest = It;
  if (rt < size && arr[rt] < arr[smallest])
      smallest = rt;
  if (smallest != i)
  {
      swap(arr[i],arr[smallest]);
      minHeapify(smallest);
    }
}</pre>
```

## 4. EXTRACT MIN

```
T:O(logn)
int extractMin()
   {
    if (size <= 0)
        return INT_MAX;
    if (size == 1)
    {
        size--;
        return arr[0];
    }
    swap(arr[0],arr[size-1]);
    size--;
    minHeapify(0);

return arr[size];
}</pre>
```

## 5. DECREASE KEY

```
T:O(logn)

void decreaseKey(int i, int x)
  {
    arr[i] = x;
    while (i != 0 && arr[parent(i)] > arr[i])
    {
        swap(arr[i], arr[parent(i)]);
        i = parent(i);
    }
    }
}
```

## 6. DELETE KEY

```
T:O(logn)

void deleteKey(int i)
    {
        decreaseKey(i, INT_MIN);
        extractMin();
    }
```

## 7. BUILD HEAP

```
T:O(n)

void buildHeap(){
	for(int i=(size-2)/2;i>=0;i--)
	minHeapify(i);
	}
```

## 8. HEAP SORT

```
T:O(nlogn)

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void heapify(int arr[], int n, int i)

{
    int largest = i;
    int I = 2*i + 1;
    int r = 2*i + 2;
```

```
if (I < n && arr[I] > arr[largest])
             largest = I;
      if (r < n \&\& arr[r] > arr[largest])
             largest = r;
      if (largest != i)
      {
             swap(arr[i], arr[largest]);
             heapify(arr, n, largest);
      }
}
void buildheap(int arr[],int n){
  for (int i = n / 2 - 1; i >= 0; i--)
             heapify(arr, n, i);
void heapSort(int arr[], int n)
      buildheap(arr,n);
      for (int i=n-1; i>0; i--)
      {
             swap(arr[0], arr[i]);
             heapify(arr, i, 0);
      }
}
void printArray(int arr[], int n)
{
      for (int i=0; i<n; ++i)
             cout << arr[i] << " ";
      cout << "\n";
}
```

```
int main()
{
     int arr[] = {12, 11, 13, 5, 6, 7};
     int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
     heapSort(arr, n);
     cout << "Sorted array is \n";
     printArray(arr, n);
}</pre>
```

#### 9. MAX HEAP PRIORITY QUEUE

```
#include <iostream>
#include<queue>
using namespace std;
int main(){
  priority_queue <int> pq;
  pq.push(10);
  pq.push(15);
  pq.push(5);
  cout<<pq.size()<<" ";
  cout<<pq.top()<<" ";
  while(pq.empty()==false){
     cout<<pq.top()<<" ";
     pq.pop();
  }
  return 0;
}
```

#### 10. MIN HEAP PRIORITY QUEUE

```
#include <iostream>
#include<queue>
using namespace std;
int main(){
  priority_queue <int,vector<int>,greater<int>> pq;
  pq.push(10);
  pq.push(15);
  pq.push(5);
  cout<<pq.size()<<" ";
  cout<<pq.top()<<" ";
  while(pq.empty()==false){
    cout<<pq.top()<<" ";
    pq.pop();
  }
  return 0;
}
```

#### 11. SORT K SORTED ARRAY

```
T:O(nlogk)
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int sortK(int arr[], int n, int k)
{
    priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int> > pq;
    for(int i=0;i<=k;i++)
        pq.push(arr[i]);</pre>
```

```
int index = 0;
      for (int i = k + 1; i < n; i++) {
             arr[index++] = pq.top();
             pq.pop();
             pq.push(arr[i]);
      }
      while (pq.empty() == false) {
             arr[index++] = pq.top();
             pq.pop();
      }
}
void printArray(int arr[], int size)
{
      for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
             cout << arr[i] << " ";
      cout << endl;
}
int main()
{
      int k = 3;
      int arr[] = { 2, 6, 3, 12, 56, 8 };
      int n = sizeof(arr[0]);
      sortK(arr, n, k);
      cout << "Following is sorted array" << endl;</pre>
      printArray(arr, n);
      return 0;
}
```

#### 12. BUY MAXIMUM ITEMS WITH GIVEN SUM

```
T:O(nlogn)
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
  int n=5;
  int cost[n]=\{1,12,5,111,200\};
  int sum=10;
  priority_queue<int,vector<int>,greater<int>> pq;
  int res=0;
  for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
     pq.push(cost[i]);
  for(int i=0;i< n;i++){
     if(pq.top()<=sum){</pre>
        sum-=pq.top();
        pq.pop();
        res++;
     }else{
        break;
  cout<<res;
  return 0;
}
```

#### 13. K LARGEST ELEMENTS

```
T:O((n-k)logk)
  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
void firstKElements(int arr[], int n, int k)
{
      priority_queue <int,vector<int>,greater<int>> minHeap;
      for(int i = 0; i < k; i++)
            minHeap.push(arr[i]);
      for(int i = k; i < n; i++)
      {
            if (minHeap.top() > arr[i])
                  continue;
            else
            {
                  minHeap.pop();
                  minHeap.push(arr[i]);
            }
      }
      while(minHeap.empty()==false){
        cout<<minHeap.top()<<" ";
        minHeap.pop();
      }
}
int main()
```

```
int arr[] = { 11, 3, 2, 1, 15, 5, 4, 45, 88, 96, 50, 45 };
int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
int k = 3;
firstKElements(arr,size,k);
return 0;
}
```

#### 14. K CLOSEST ELEMENTS

```
T:O(nlogk)
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
void printKClosest(int arr[], int n, int k, int x)
{
   priority_queue<pair<int, int> > pq;
  for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
     pq.push({ abs(arr[i] - x), i });
  for (int i = k; i < n; i++) {
     int diff = abs(arr[i] - x);
     if ( pq.top().first>diff ){
     pq.pop();
     pq.push({ diff, i });
  }
  while (pq.empty() == false) {
     cout << arr[pq.top().second] << " ";</pre>
```

```
pq.pop();
}

int main()
{

    int arr[] = { 10,30,5,40,38,80,70 };

    int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);

    int x=35; int k = 3;

    printKClosest(arr,size,k,x);

    return 0;
}
```

#### 15. MERGE K SORTED ARRAYS

```
T:O(nklogk)

#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

struct Triplet{
   int val,aPos,vPos;
   Triplet(int v,int ap, int vp){
     val=v;aPos=ap;vPos=vp;
   }
};

struct MyComp{
   bool operator()(Triplet &t1,Triplet &t2){
```

```
return t1.val>t2.val;
};
vector<int> mergeArr(vector<vector<int> > &arr)
{
  vector<int> res;
  priority_queue <Triplet, vector<Triplet>,MyComp> pq;
  for(int i=0;i<arr.size();i++){</pre>
     Triplet t(arr[i][0],i,0);
     pq.push(t);
  }
  while(pq.empty()==false){
     Triplet curr=pq.top();pq.pop();
     res.push back(curr.val);
     int ap=curr.aPos;int vp=curr.vPos;
     if(vp+1<arr[ap].size()){</pre>
        Triplet t(arr[ap][vp+1],ap,vp+1);
        pq.push(t);
  }
  return res;
}
int main()
      vector<vector<int> > arr{ { 10, 20, 30 },
                    { 5, 15 },
                    { 1, 9, 11, 18 } };
```

```
vector<int> res=mergeArr(arr);
cout << "Merged array is " << endl;
for (auto x : res)
    cout << x << " ";
return 0;
}</pre>
```

#### 16. MEDIAN OF A STREAM

```
T:O(nlogn)
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
void printMedians(int arr[],int n){
  priority_queue<int> s;
  priority_queue<int, vector<int>,greater<int>> g;
  s.push(arr[0]);
  cout<<arr[0]<<" ";
  for(int i=1;i<n;i++){
     int x=arr[i];
     if(s.size()>g.size())
     {
        if(s.top()>x){}
          g.push(s.top());
          s.pop();
          s.push(x);
        }else g.push(x);
        cout<<(s.top()+g.top())/2.0<<" ";
     }else{
        if(x \le s.top()){
          s.push(x);
        }else{
```

```
g.push(x);
    s.push(g.top());
    g.pop();
    }
    cout<<s.top()<<" ";
    }
}
int main()
{
    int keys[] = { 12, 15, 10, 5, 8, 7, 16};
    printMedians(keys,7);
    return 0;
}</pre>
```