# Heaps and Priority Queues



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#### Overview



#### **Heap Overview**

- Min and Max Heaps

Tree as Array
Heap Operations

- Push
- Pop
- Top

**Priority Queue** 



# Heap

A tree-based container type that provides O(1) access to the minimum (min-heap) or maximum (max-heap) value while satisfying the heap property.

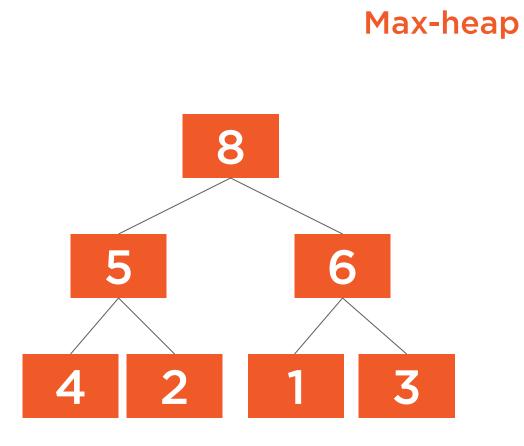


# Heap Property

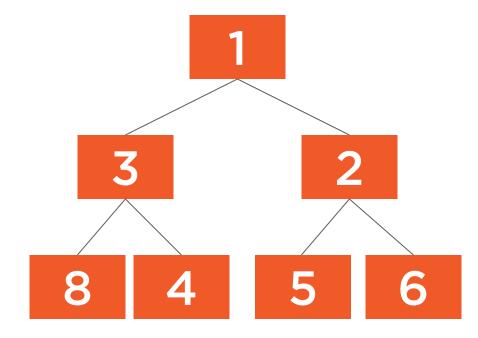
The value in the current tree node is greater than, or equal to, its children (max-heap).



## Heaps

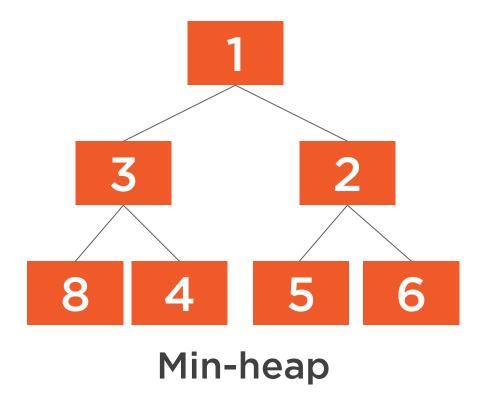


#### Min-heap

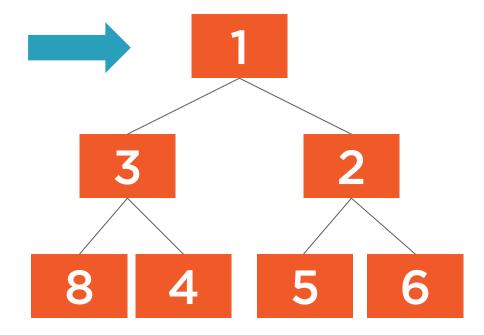




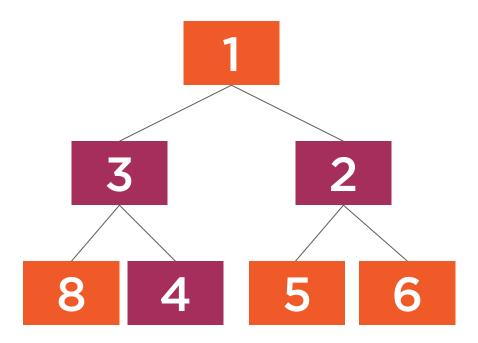




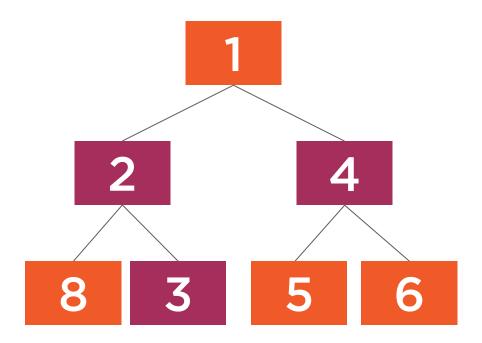




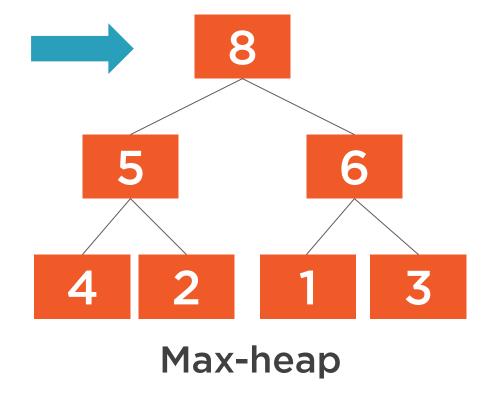




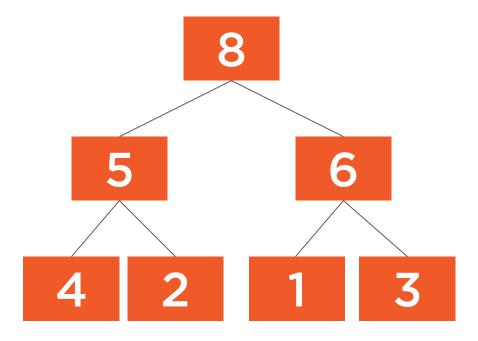














# Complete Tree

A tree where every level is filled out from left-to-right be starting the next level.



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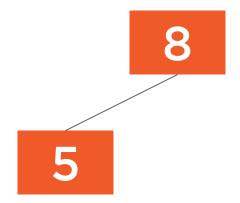
Satisfies the heap property

The tree is a complete tree

#### Complete tree



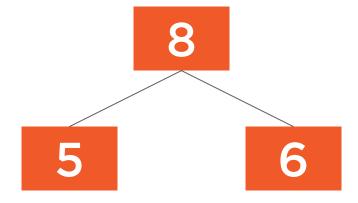
The tree is a complete tree



#### Complete tree

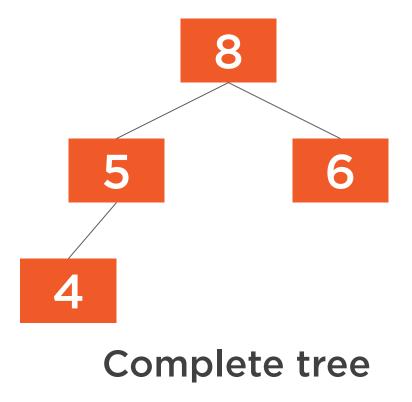


The tree is a complete tree

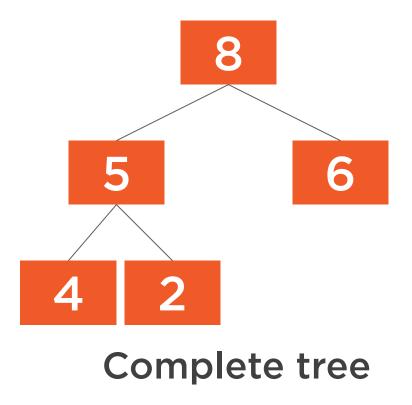


#### Complete tree

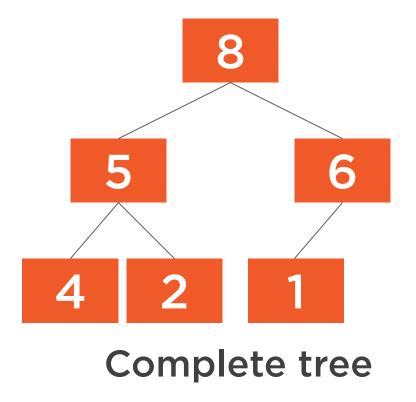




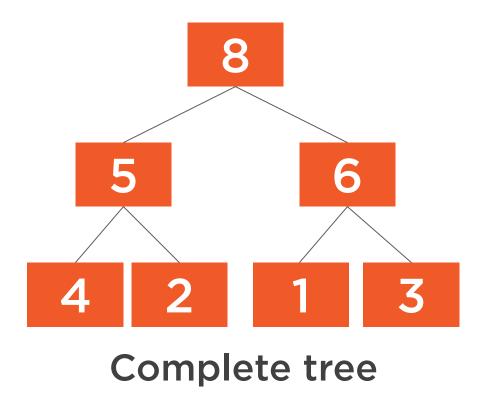






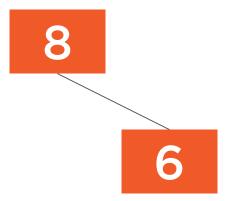






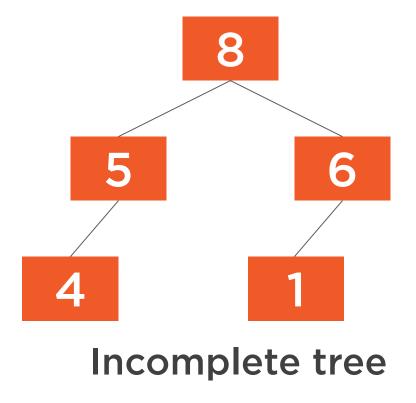


The tree is a complete tree

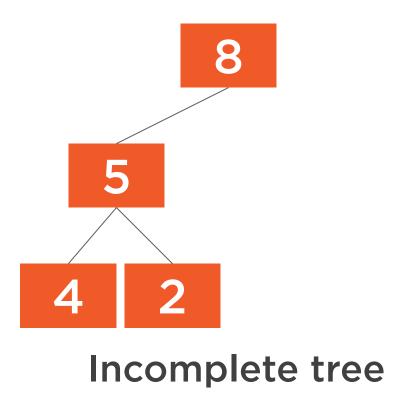


Incomplete tree





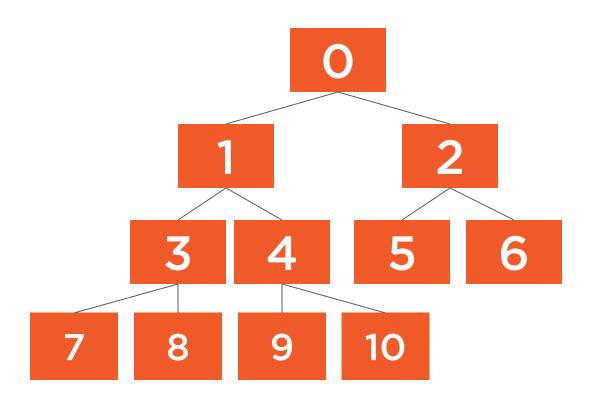




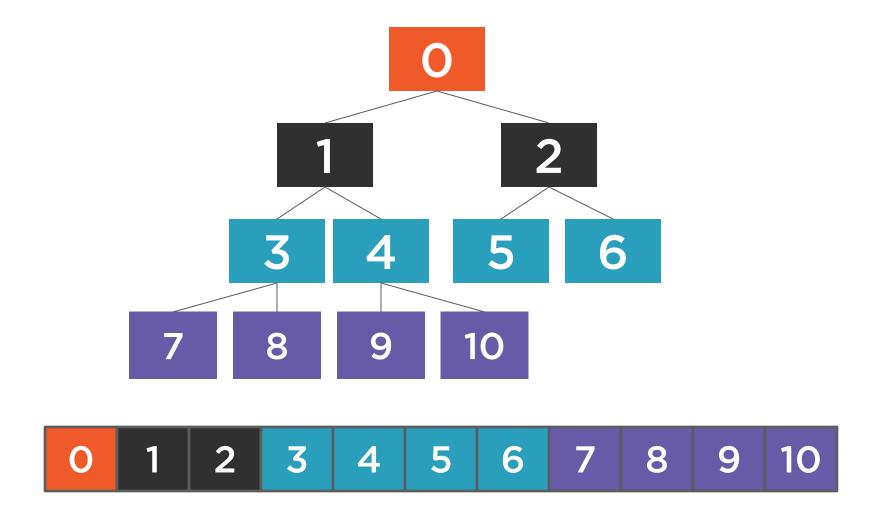


Complete binary trees can be compactly stored as arrays eliminating all structural overhead and providing O(1) data access.









| Index  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
|--------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Parent |   | 0 |   |   |    |    |    | 3  |    |    | 4  |
| Left   | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9  | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| Right  | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 |





| Index  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
|--------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Parent | X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 4  | 4  |
| Left   | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9  | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| Right  | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 |





| Index  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
|--------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Parent | X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 4  | 4  |
| Left   | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9  | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| Right  | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 |

```
int parent(const int index) {
    return (index - 1) / 2;
}
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

| Index  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
|--------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Parent | X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 4  | 4  |
| Left   | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9  | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| Right  | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 |

```
int left(const int index) {
    return 2 * index + 1;
}
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

| Index  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
|--------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Parent | X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 4  | 4  |
| Left   | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9  | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| Right  | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 |

```
int right(const int index) {
    return 2 * index + 2;
}
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```



## Heap Operations



### Heap Operations



Adding values (push)



Retrieving min or max value (top)



Removing min or max value (pop)



## Push

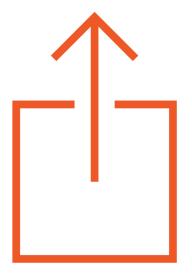
Adds an item to the heap, placing it in the first valid position that retains the tree rules.



### Push Operations



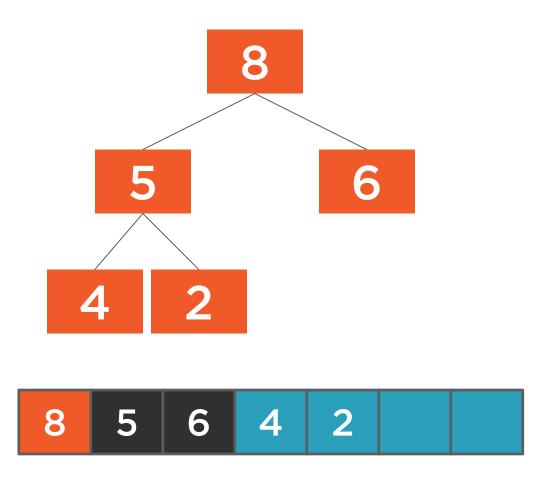
Add the new value to the end of the heap array



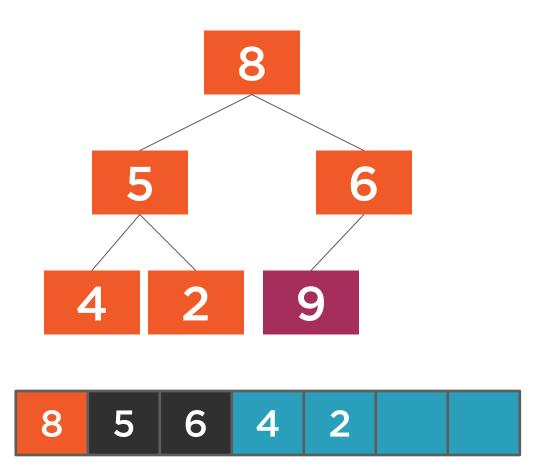
While the heap property is not satisfied, swap the new item with its parent



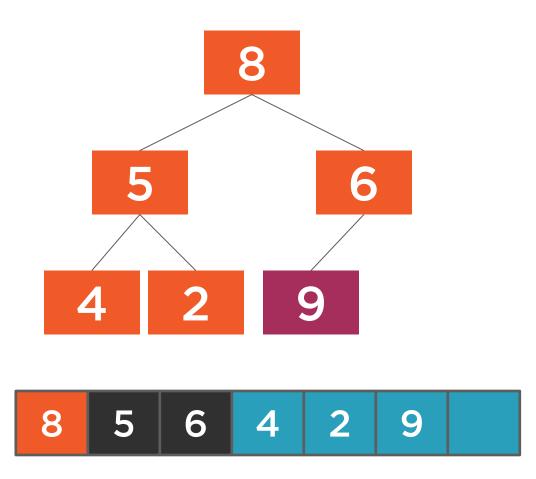
# Add new value to end of heap



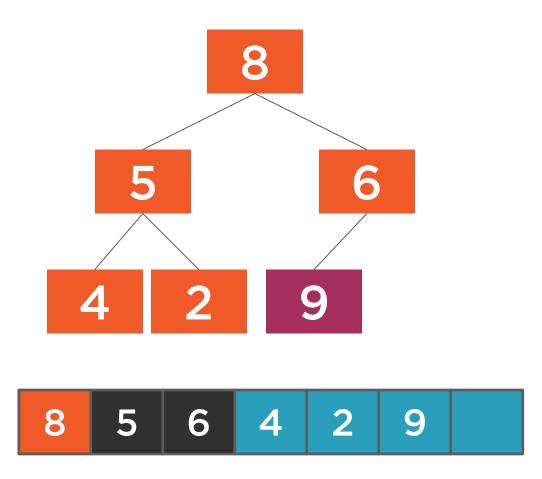




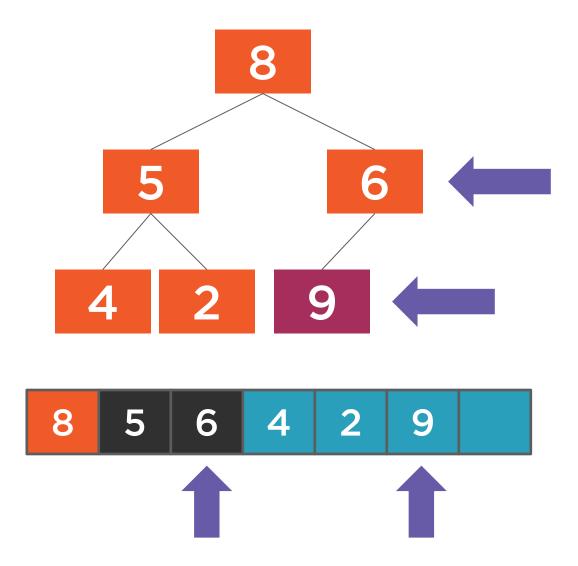




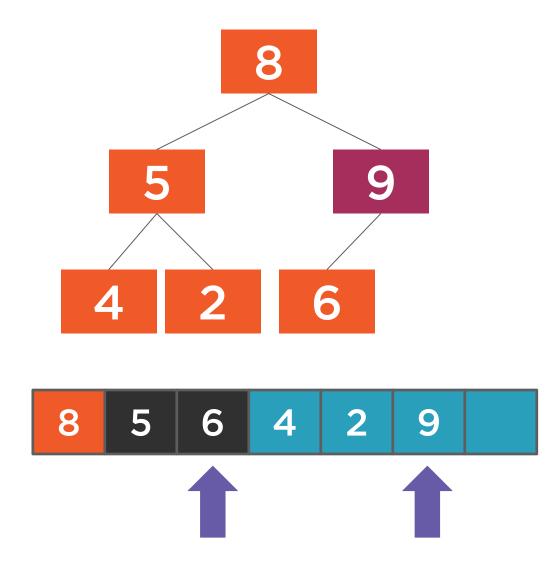




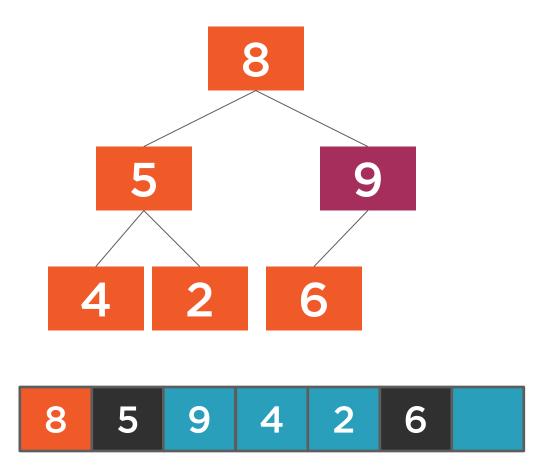




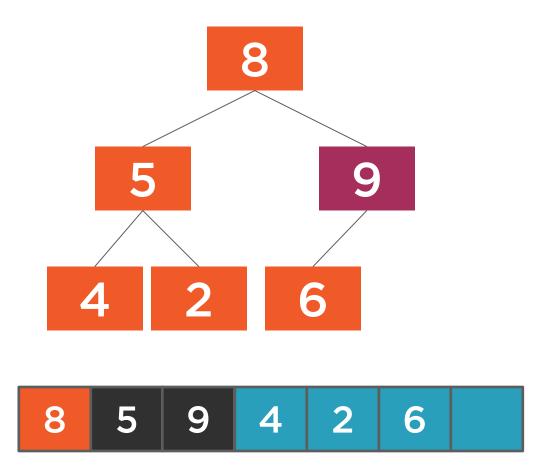




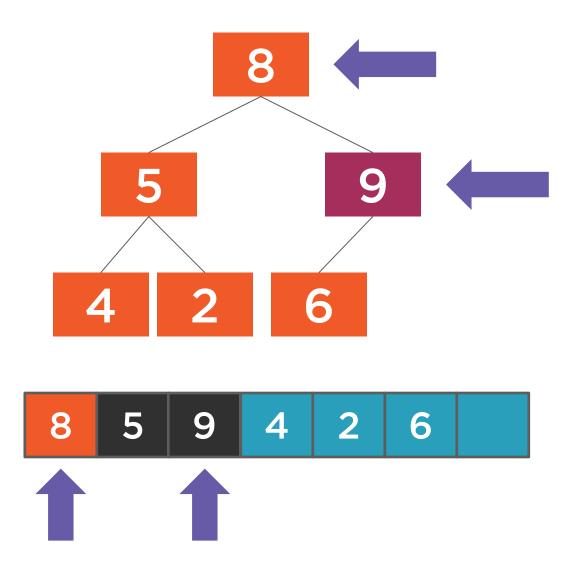




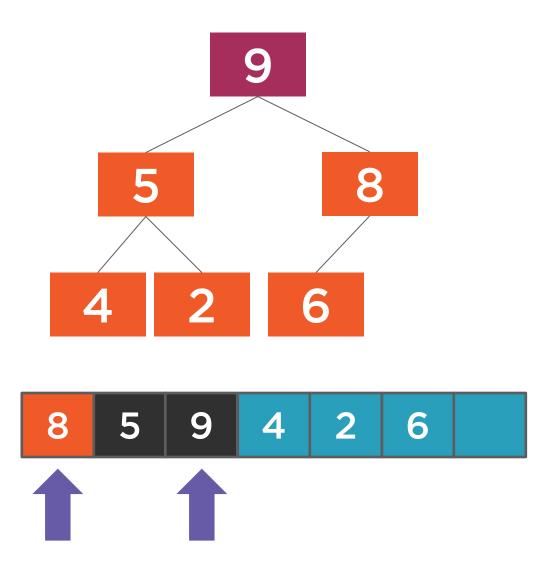




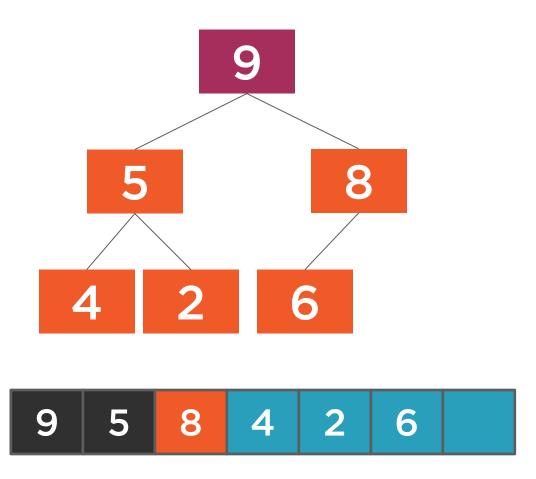




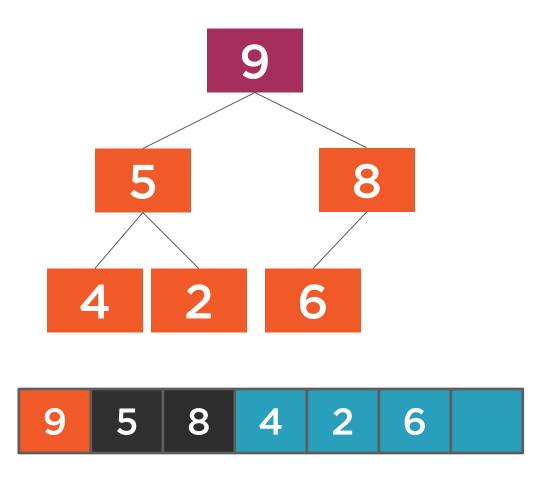




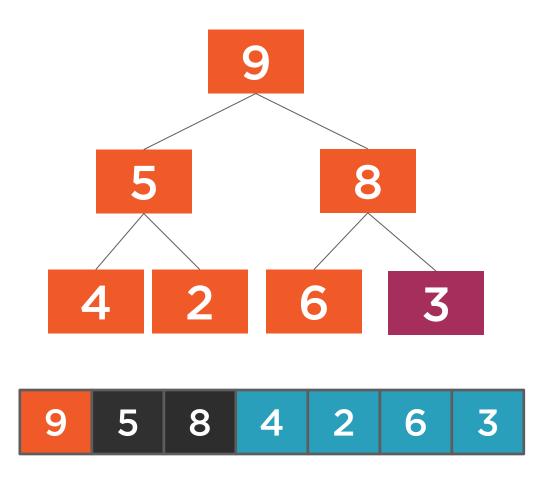










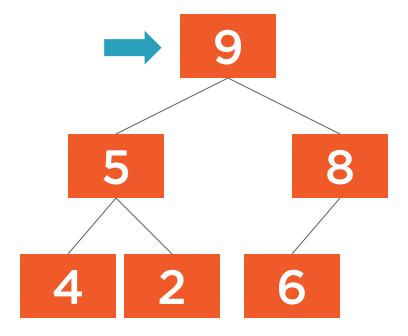




Returns the first item (min or max) in the heap.











```
public T Top() {
    if (Count > 0) {
        return data[0];
    }
    throw new Exception("Top called on empty heap");
}
```

Return the first item in the heap

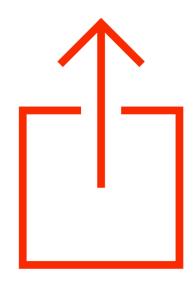


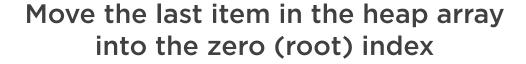
### Pop

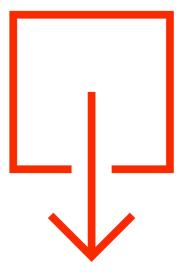
Removes the top item from the heap, moving the replacement item into the first valid position in the heap tree.



#### Pop Operations

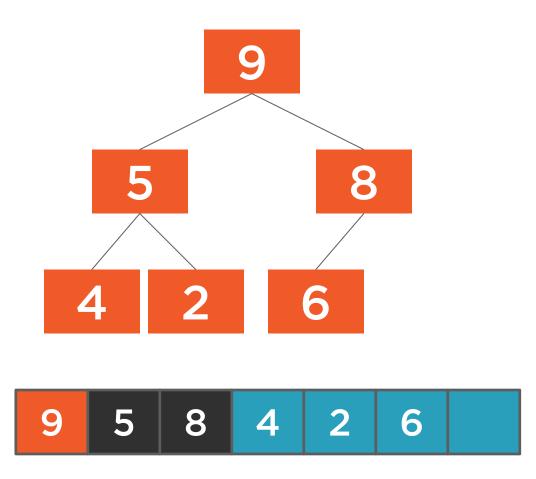




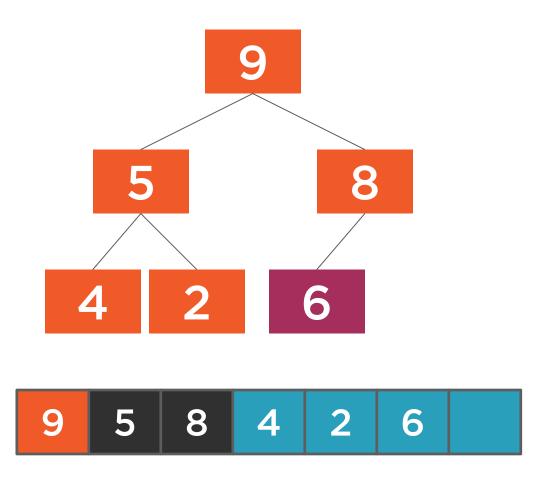


While the heap property is not satisfied, swap the item with one of its children

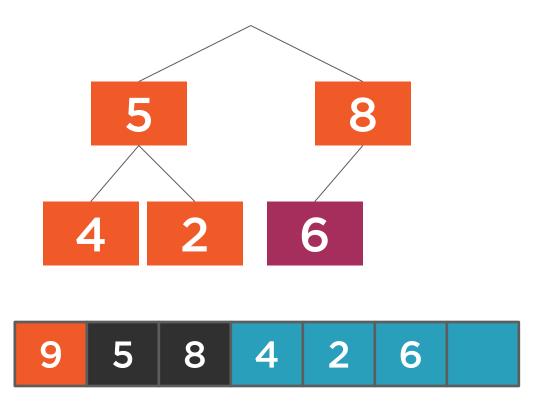




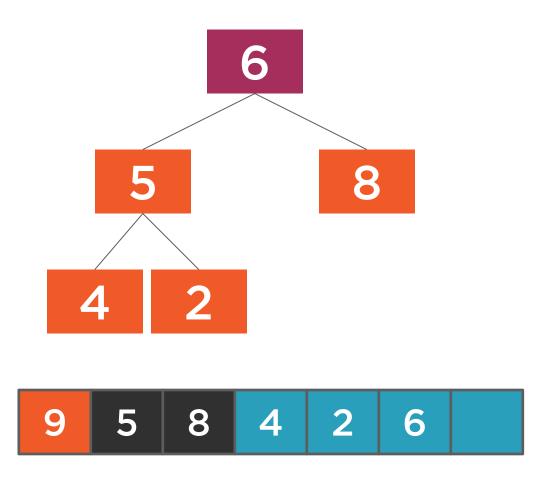




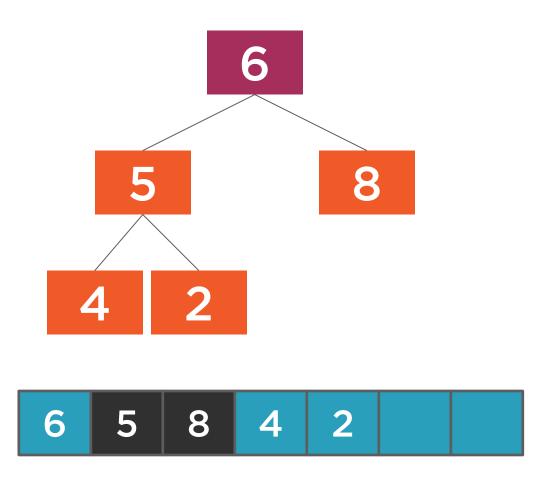




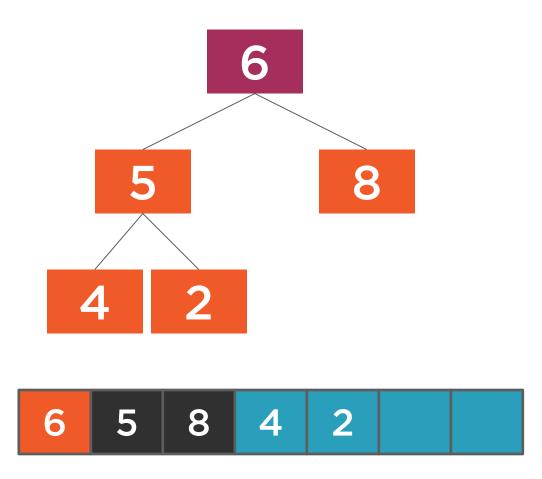




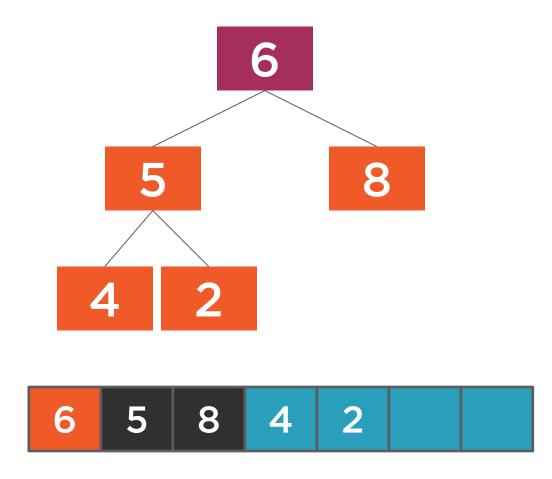




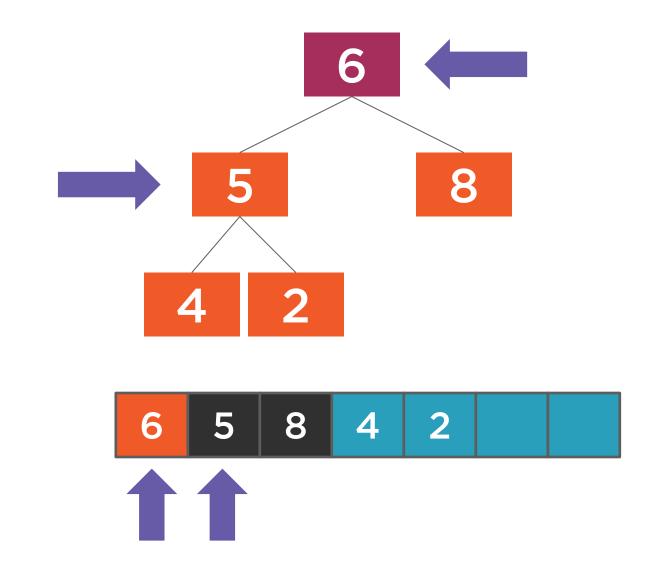




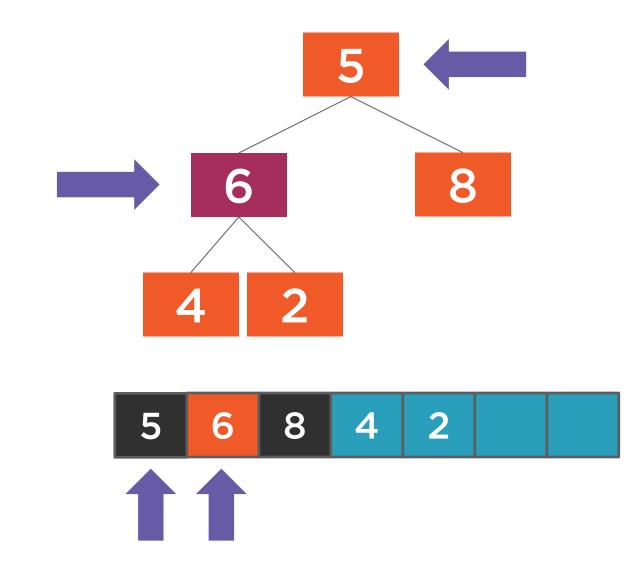




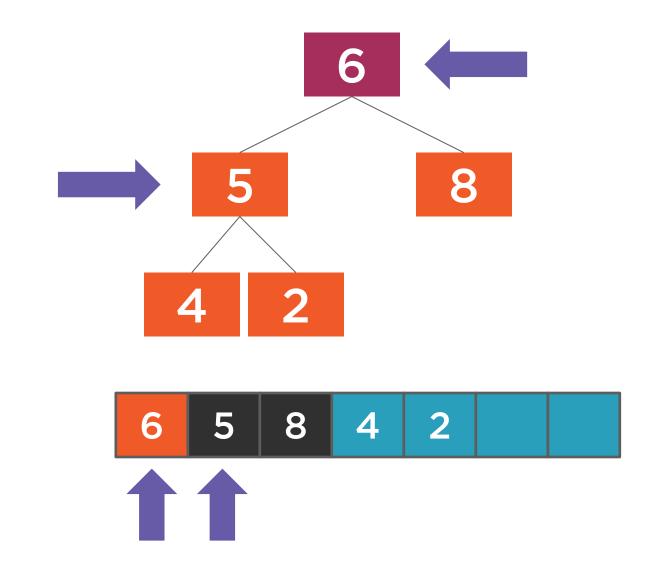




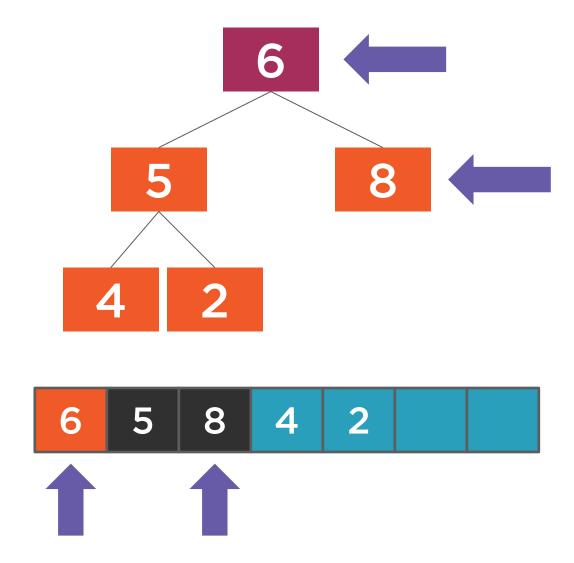




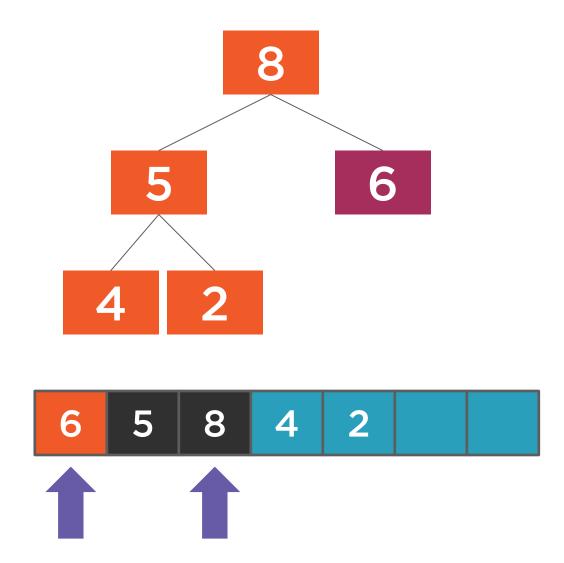




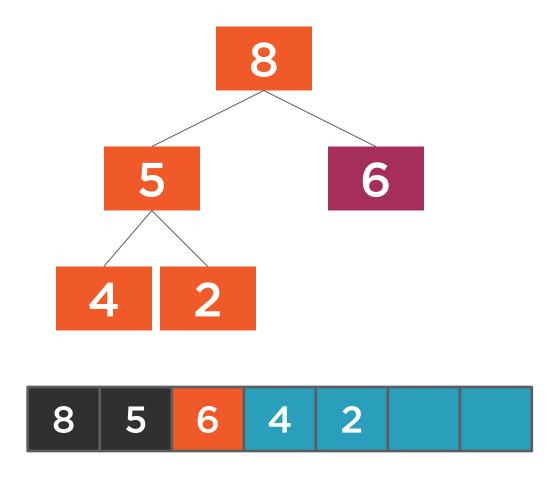




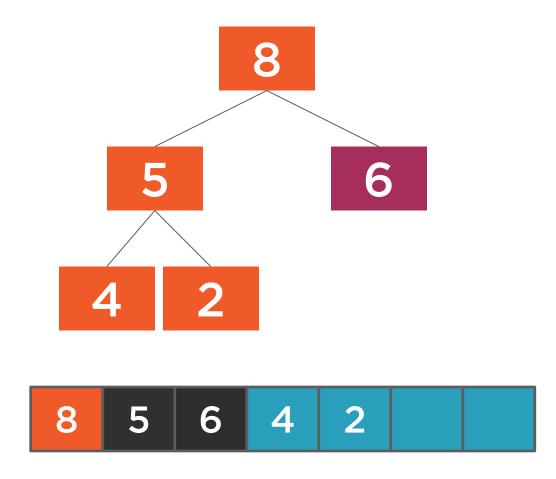




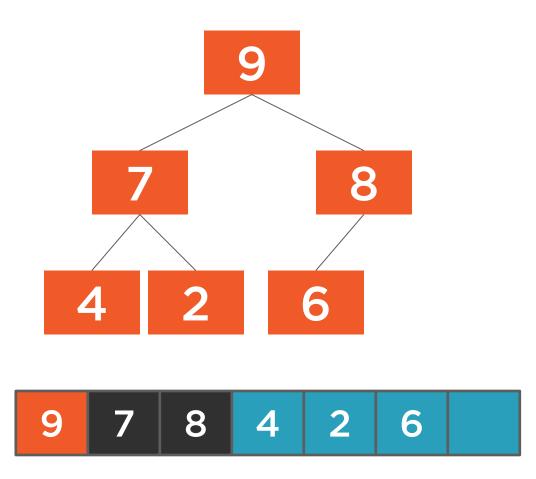




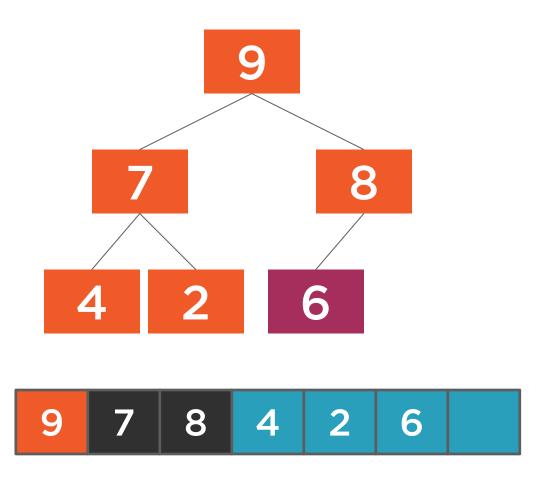




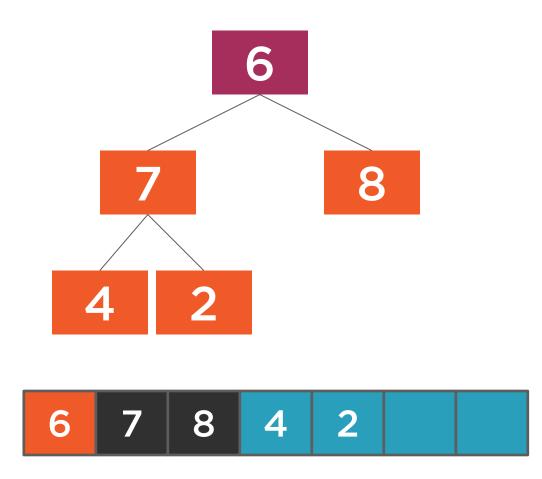




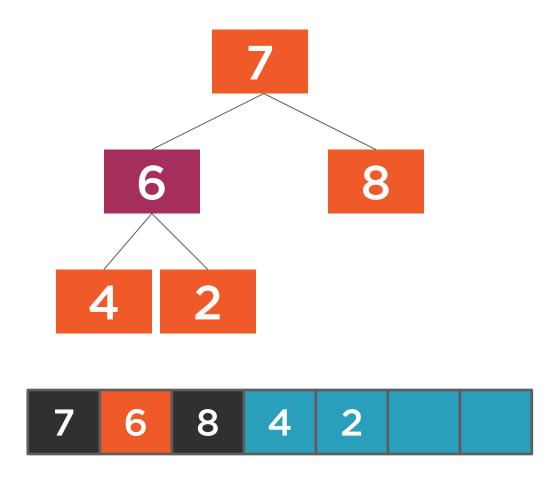








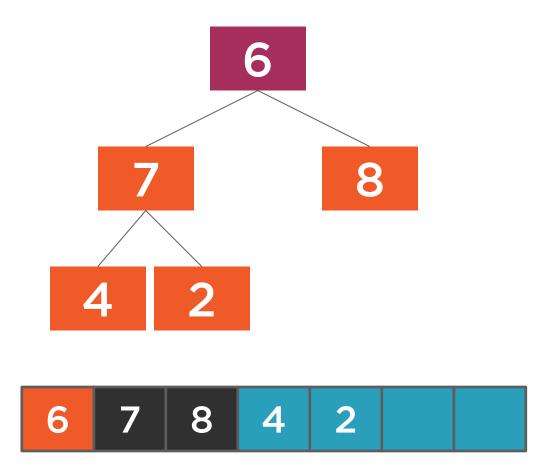






Replace top value with right-most child

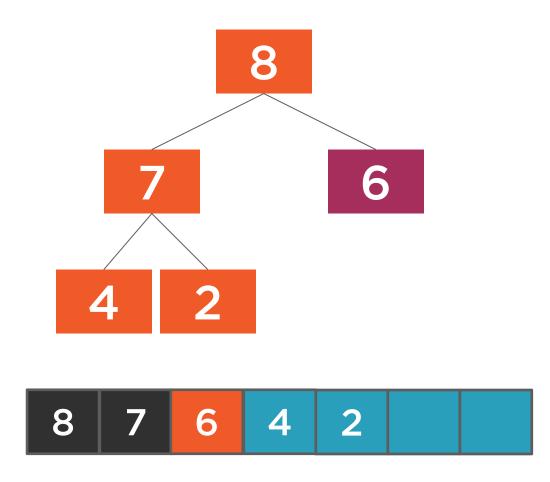
Swap new top with children until heap property is satisfied





Replace top value with right-most child

Swap new top with children until heap property is satisfied





A queue that pops item in priority, not FIFO, order.













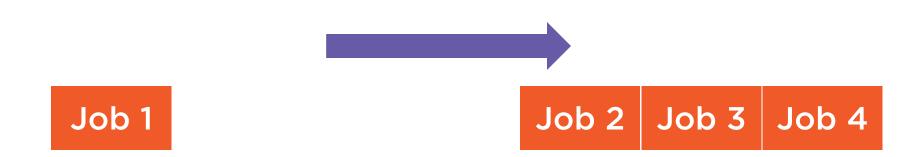






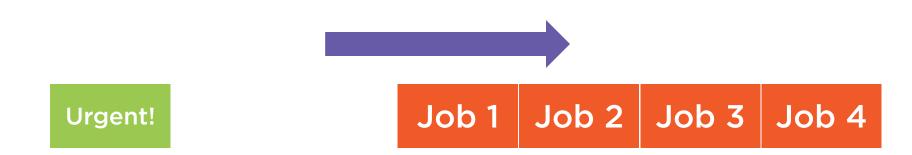


















```
public class PriorityQueue<T> {
    readonly Heap<T> heap = new Heap<T>();
    public void Enqueue(T value) {
        heap.Push(value);
    public T Deque() {
        T value = heap.Top();
        heap.Pop();
        return value;
```

- **■** Generic class
- Data is stored in a heap
- Enqueue pushes a value onto the heap

■ Deque pops a value from the heap

#### Demo



Review heap code

Review priority queue

Example: job queue

