

# Heaps

# The *Priority Queue ADT*

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- *p.delete\_min()* removes and returns the pair (*pri, val*) with the lowest priority in *p*, or raises an *Exception*, if *p* is empty.
- *len(p)* returns the number of items in *p*
- *p.is\_empty()* returns *True* if *p* is empty, or *False* otherwise

# The *Priority Queue ADT*

Minimum Priority Queue:

Maximum Priority Queue:

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Minimum Priority Queue:

*p = MinPriorityQueue()*

*len(p)*

*p.is\_empty()*

*p.insert(pri, val)*

*p.min()*

*p.delete\_min()*

Maximum Priority Queue:

# The *Priority Queue* ADT

## Minimum Priority Queue:

*p = MinPriorityQueue()*  
*len(p)*  
*p.is\_empty()*  
*p.insert(pri, val)*  
*p.min()*  
*p.delete\_min()*

## Maximum Priority Queue:

*p = MaxPriorityQueue()*  
*len(p)*  
*p.is\_empty()*  
*p.insert(pri, val)*  
*p.max()*  
*p.delete\_max()*

# Data Structures for *Priority Queue ADT*



## Data Structures for *Priority Queue ADT*

	Min	Insert	Delete Min

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	Min	Insert	Delete Min
Unsorted Linked List			
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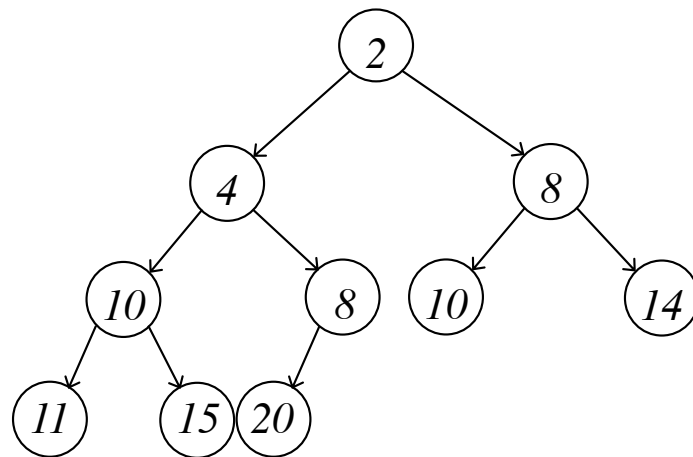
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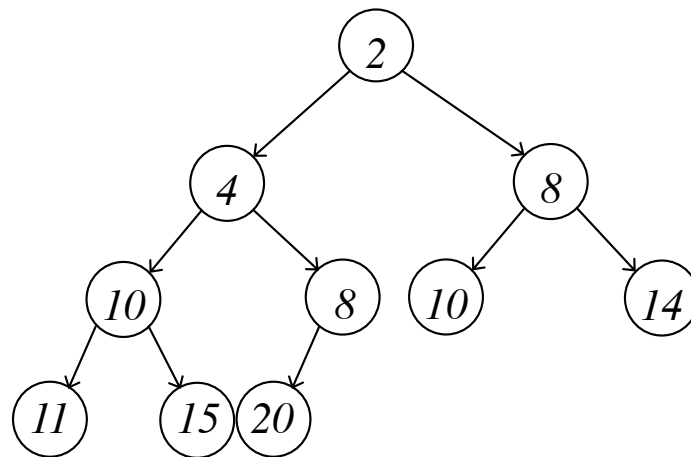
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Heap			

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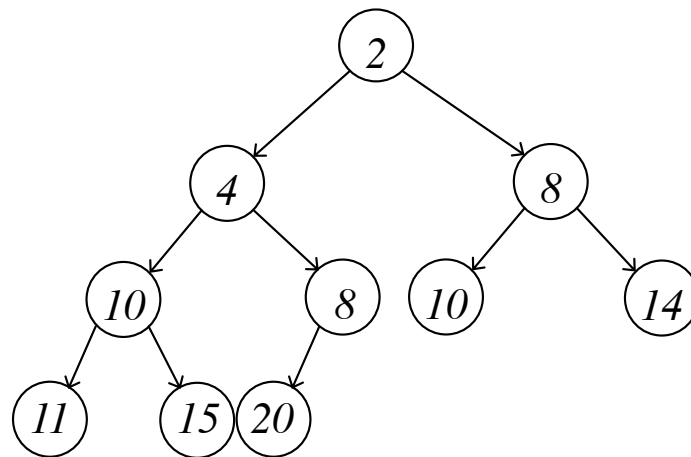
Let  $T$  be a binary tree.



# Heap

Let  $T$  be a binary tree. We say that  $T$  is a *Heap* if it satisfies:

- 1.
- 2.



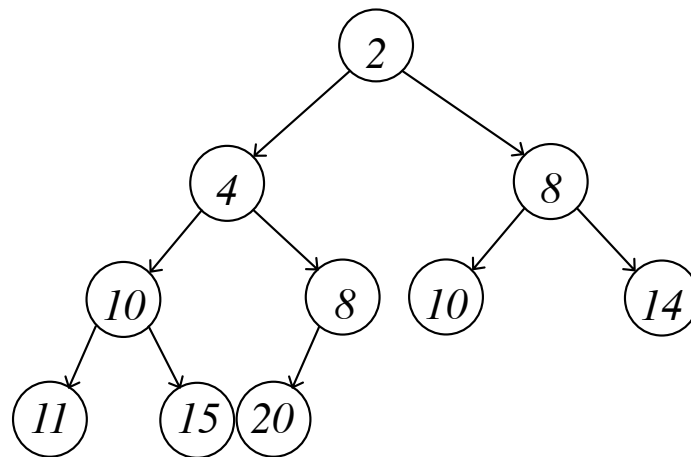


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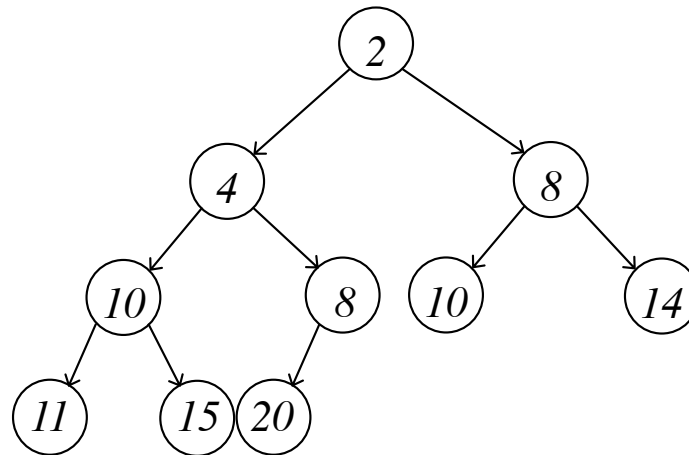
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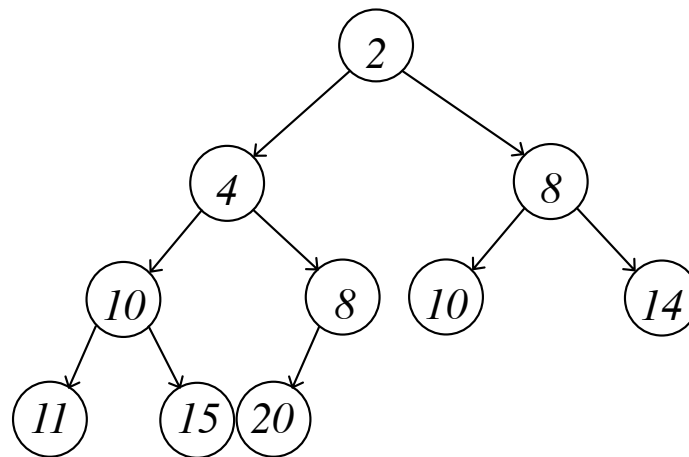
1. Heap order property
2. Nearly-complete property



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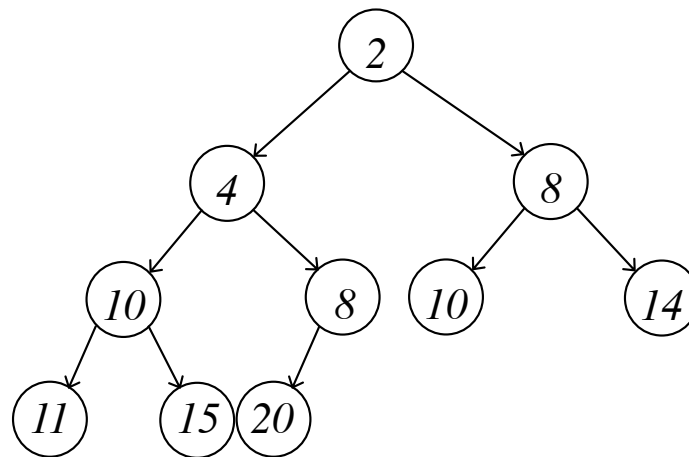
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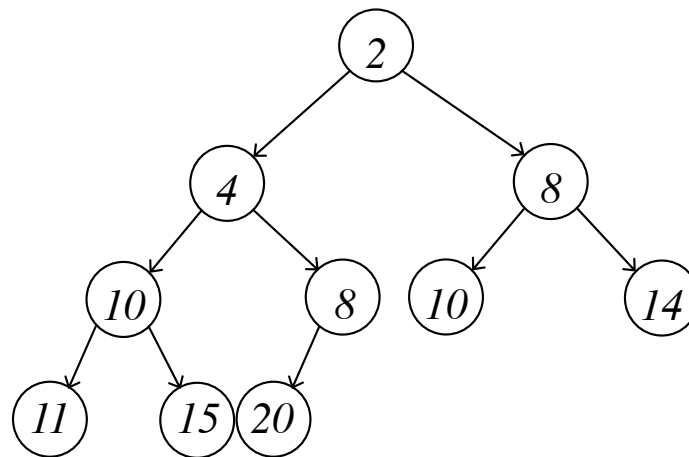
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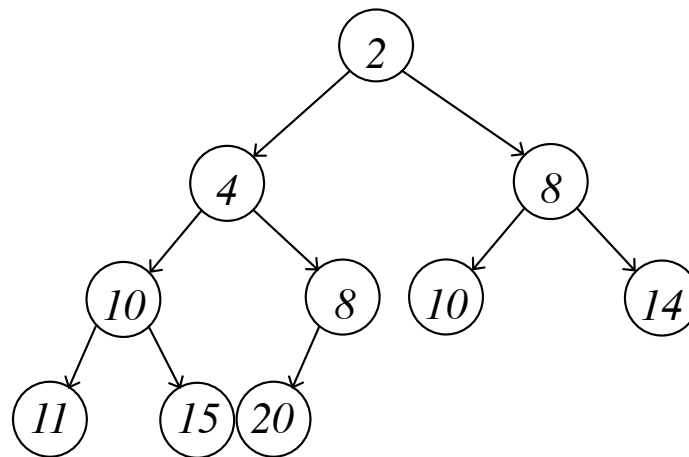
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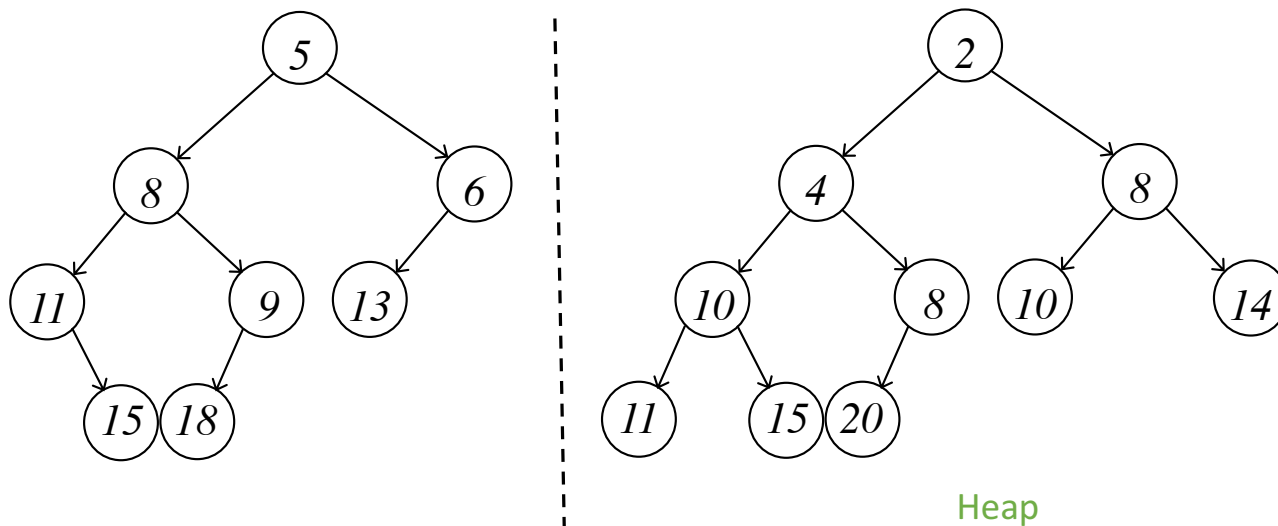


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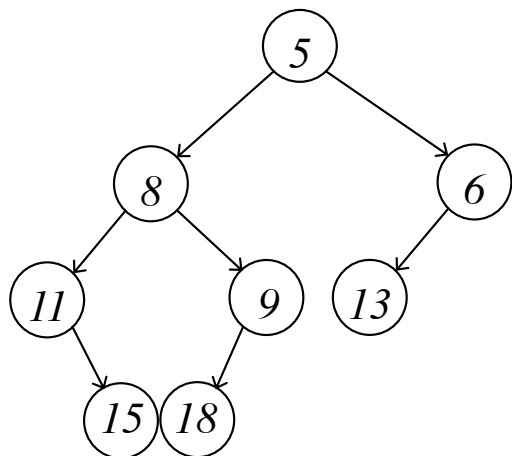
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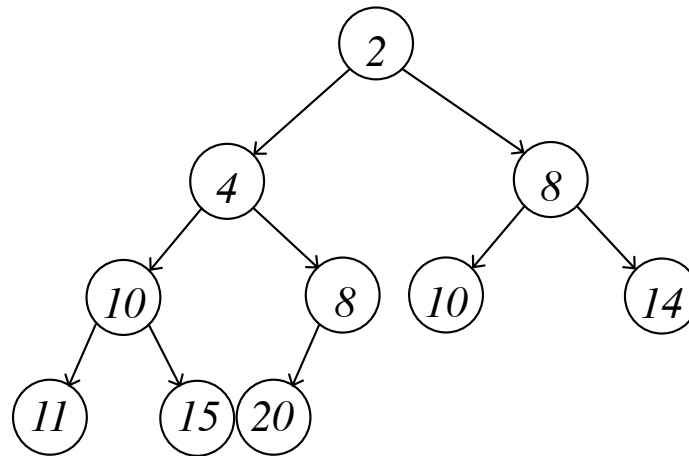
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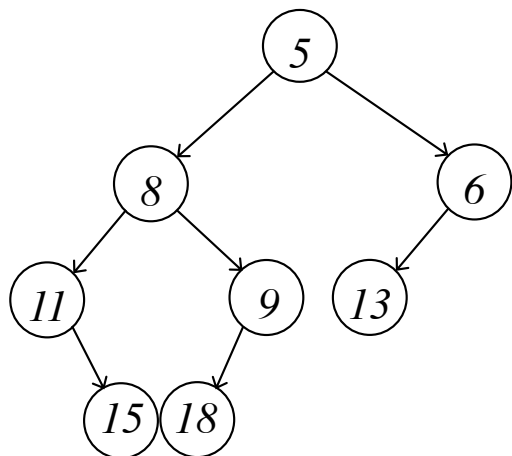
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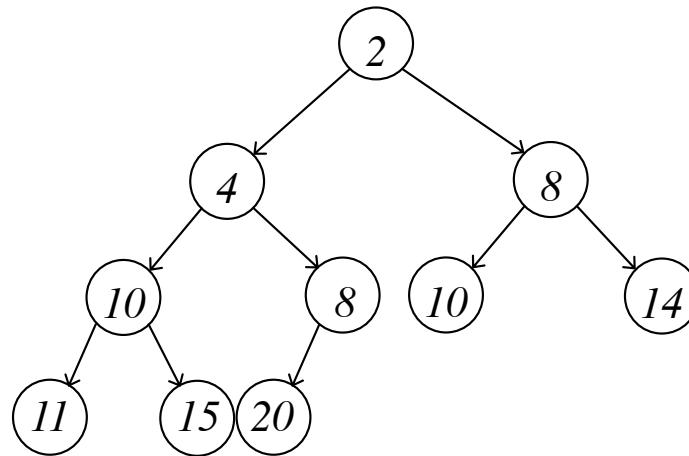
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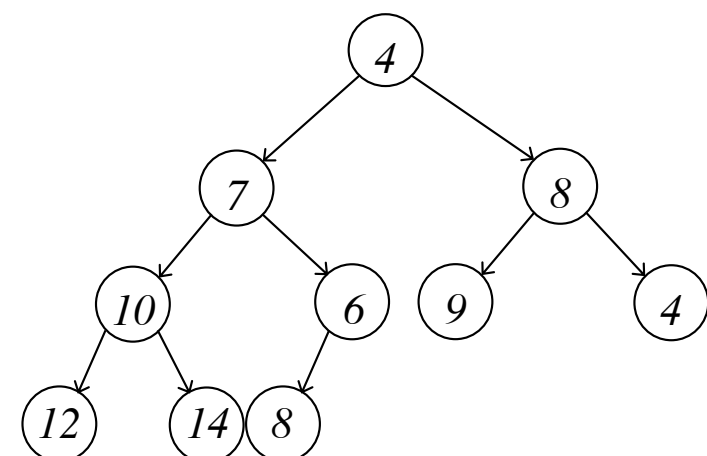
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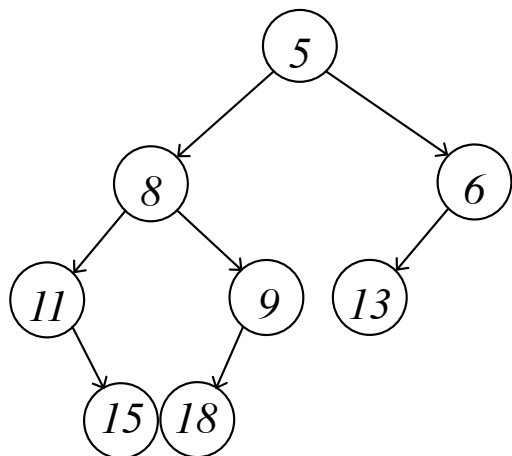
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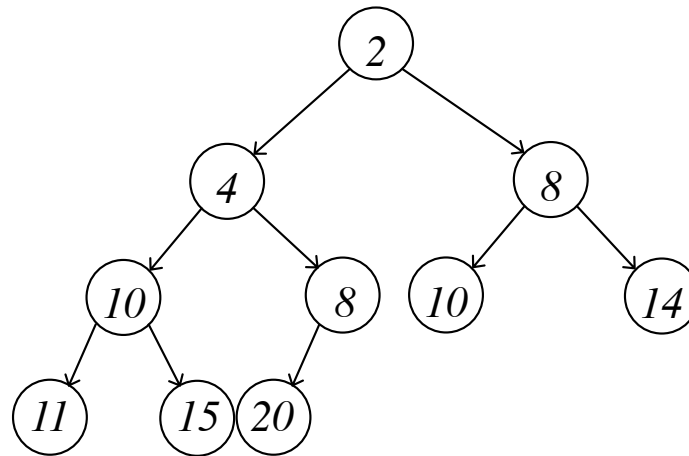
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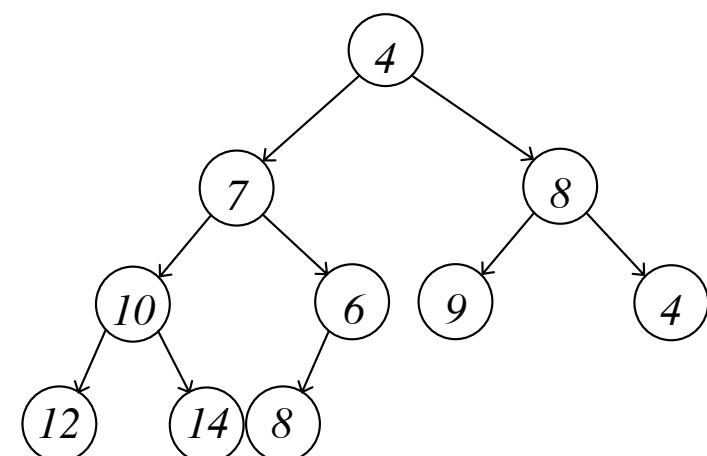
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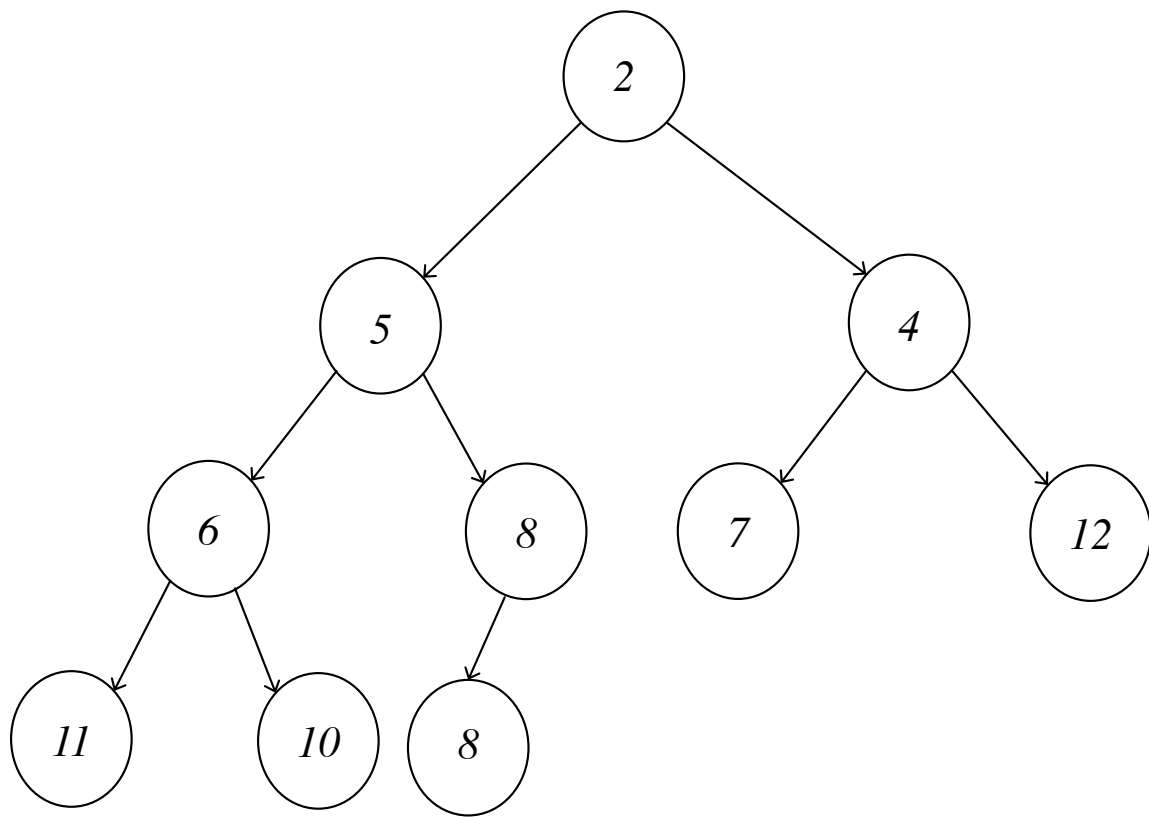
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