

# CSE 326 Data Structures

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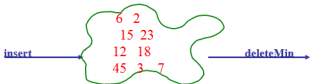
Priority Queues : Binary Min Heap

# Logistics

- AA 9:30 section moved to CSE 203
- No class Monday. Holiday!
- Homework 1
  - Hand in at front of class! I'll pick up the folder about 10 minutes into class!
- Homework 2 – available soon on website
  - Due Fri, Jan 19 in class
- Reading
  - Chapter 6 : Priority Queues [Leftist heaps]

# Priority Queue ADT

- Checkout line at the supermarket ???
- Printer queues ???
- operations: insert, deleteMin



# Binary Heap Properties

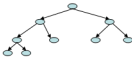
1. Structure Property
2. Ordering Property

# Heap Structure Property

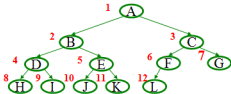
- A binary heap is a **complete** binary tree.

**Complete binary tree** – binary tree that is completely filled, with the possible exception of the bottom level, which is filled left to right.

**Examples:**



# Representing Complete Binary Trees in an Array



From node **i**:

left child:  
right child:  
parent:

implicit (array) implementation:

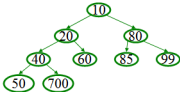
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

# Heap Order Property

**Heap order property:** For every non-root node  $X$ , the value in the parent of  $X$  is less than (or equal to) the value in  $X$ .

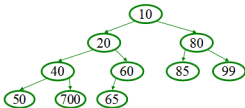


not a heap



# Heap Operations

- findMin:
- insert(val): percolate up.
- deleteMin: percolate down.



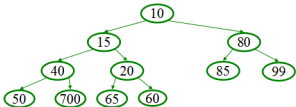
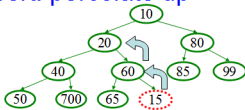


# Heap – Insert(val)

Basic Idea:

1. Put val at “next” leaf position
2. Repeatedly exchange node with its parent if needed

# Insert: percolate up



# Insert pseudo Code (optimized)

```
void insert(Object o) {
    assert(!isFull());
    size++;
    newPos =
        percolateUp(size, o);
    Heap[newPos] = o;
}

int percolateUp(int hole,
                Object val) {
    while (hole > 1 &&
           val < Heap[hole/2])
        Heap[hole] = Heap[hole/2];
        hole /= 2;
    }
    return hole;
}
```

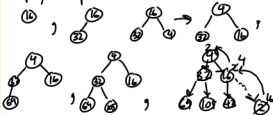
*runtime:*

(Java code in book)

Insert: 16, 32, 4, 69, 105, 43, 2

	2	32	4	69	105	43	16	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

empty heap

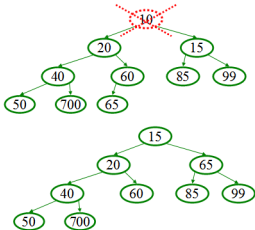


# Heap – Deletemin

Basic Idea:

1. Remove root (that is always the min!)
2. Put “last” leaf node at root
3. Find smallest child of node
4. Swap node with its smallest child if needed.
5. Repeat steps 3 & 4 until no swaps needed.

# DeleteMin: percolate down



# DeleteMin pseudo Code (Optimized)

```
Object deleteMin() {
    assert(!isEmpty());
    returnVal = Heap[1];
    size--;
    newPos =
        percolateDown(1,
            Heap[size+1]);
    Heap[newPos] =
        Heap[size + 1];
    return returnVal;
}
```

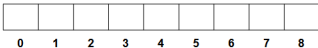
*runtime:*

(Java code in book)

```
int percolateDown(int hole,
                  Object val) {
    while (2*hole <= size) {
        left = 2*hole;
        right = left + 1;
        if (right <= size &&
            Heap[right] < Heap[left])
            target = right;
        else
            target = left;

        if (Heap[target] < val) {
            Heap[hole] = Heap[target];
            hole = target;
        }
        else
            break;
    }
    return hole;
}
```

## DeleteMin 2 times





# Other Priority Queue Operations

- **decreaseKey**

- given a pointer to an object in the queue, reduce its priority value

Solution: change priority and

---

- **increaseKey**

- given a pointer to an object in the queue, increase its priority value

**Why do we need a *pointer*? Why not simply data value?**

Solution: change priority and

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# More Priority Queue Operations

- **Remove(objPtr)**

- given a pointer to an object in the queue, remove it

- Solution:** set priority to negative infinity, percolate up to root and deleteMin

Worst case Running time for all of these:

FindMax?

ExpandHeap – when heap fills, copy into new space.

# More Priority Queue Operations

- **buildHeap**

Naïve solution:

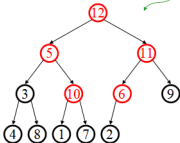
Running time:

**Can we do better?**

# BuildHeap: Floyd's Method

12	5	11	3	10	6	9	4	8	1	7	2
----	---	----	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Add elements arbitrarily to form a complete tree.  
Pretend it's a heap and fix the heap-order property!

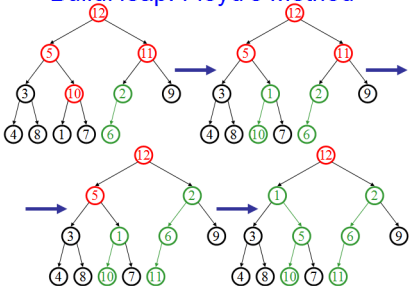


# Buildheap pseudocode

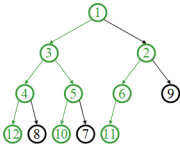
```
private void buildHeap() {  
    for ( int i = currentSize/2; i > 0; i-- )  
        percolateDown( i );  
}
```

*runtime:*

# BuildHeap: Floyd's Method



# Finally...



*runtime:*

## Binary Min Heaps (summary)

- **insert**: percolate up.  $O(\log N)$  time.
- **deleteMin**: percolate down.  $O(\log N)$  time.
- **Build**: Floyd's method.  $O(N)$  time.
- **Next time**: Even more priority queues??