CS61B Lecture #22

Administrative:

- Midterm graded:
 - Intended average: 20
 - Actual average: 23
 - Actual median: 22
- Midterms available at lecture today; after that, they'll be in 385 Soda.
 - **Today:** Project #1 retrospective, priority queues.

Priority Queues, Heaps

- Priority queue: defined by operations "add," "find largest," "remove largest."
- Examples: scheduling long streams of actions to occur at various future times.
- Also useful for sorting (keep removing largest).
- Heap is common implementation.
- Enforces heap property: all labels in both children of node are less (or greater) than node's label.
- So node at top has largest (or smallest) label.
- Are free to add smaller value to less bushy subtree, thus maintaining bushiness (keeping tree balanced).
- Insertion and deletion always proportional to $\lg N$ in worst case.

Example: Inserting into a simple heap

Data:

1 17 4 5 9 0 -1 20

Initial Heap:



Add 8: Dashed boxes show where heap property violated



Last modified: Fri Oct 22 12:14:02 2004

Heap insertion continued

Now insert 18:



Removing Largest from Heap

To remove largest: Move bottommost, rightmost node to top, then re-heapify down as needed (swap offending node with larger child) to re-establish heap property.



Heaps in Arrays

- Since heaps are complete (missing items only at bottom level), can use arrays for compact representation.
- Example of removal from last slide (dashed arrows show children):





Nodes stored in level order. Children of node at index #Kare in 2K and 2K + 1