Data Structures

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CHAPTER 21

A Priority Queue: The Binary Heap

Contents

We will learn:

- The basic properties of the binary heap;
- How the ***insert*** and ***deleteMin*** operations can be performed in logarithmic time;
- A linear time heap construction algorithm;
- C++ implementations;
- ***HeapSort*** algorithm with *O(N logN)* worst case run time, w/o using extra memory; and
- The use of heaps to implement external sorting.

Basic Ideas

- Operations: *findMin*, *deleteMin*, *insert* an element.
- A linked list (or array) requires that some operations use linear time
  - linked list unsorted: *insert* in front in O(1), but *findMin* and *deleteMin* in O(N);
  - linked list sorted: *findMin* and *deleteMin* in O(1), but *insert* in O(N).
- An unbalanced binary search tree does not have a good worst case (O(N) worst, O(logN) average)
- A balanced binary search tree (O(logN) worst) requires lots of work
- The priority queue has properties that are a compromise between a queue and a binary search tree
  - Can be implemented by using a simple array (like a queue)
  - Supports *insert* and *deleteMin* in O(logN) worst case time (like the balanced binary search tree)
  - Supports *insert* in constant average time and *findMin* in constant worst case time (like the queue).

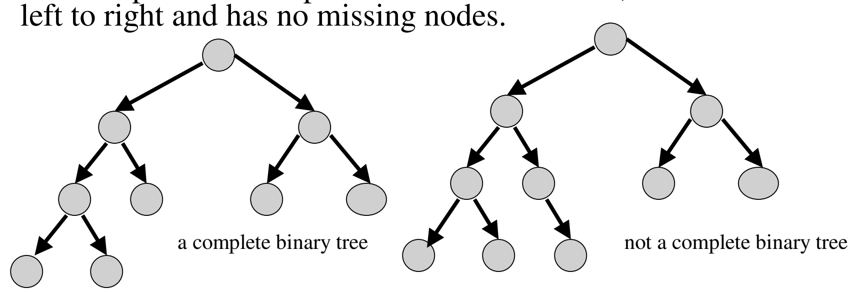
Binary Heap

• The **binary heap** is the classic method used to implement **priority queues**. It has a structure property and an ordering property (like balanced BST).

Structure Property

• The **heap** is a complete binary search tree, allowing representation by a simple array and guaranteeing logarithmic depth.

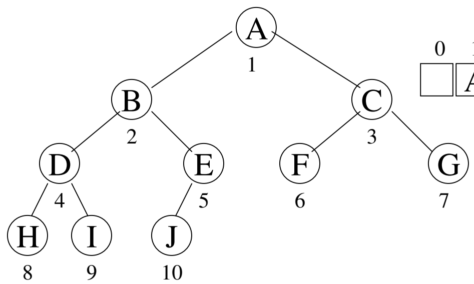
• A **complete binary tree** is a binary tree that is completely filled, with the possible exception of the bottom level, which is filled from left to right and has no missing nodes.

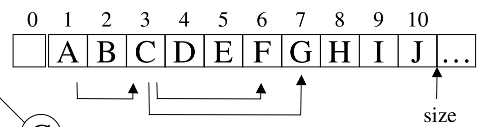


Structure Property

- Height $H \le \lfloor \log N \rfloor$
  - $2^H \le$ number of nodes, $N \le 2^{H+1} - 1$
  - Way? (by induction)

Representation



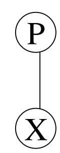


The parent is in position $\lfloor i/2 \rfloor$
The left child is in position *2i*
The right child is in position *2i+1*
➔ Left and right pointers are not needed,
➔ Vector gives a random access

Using an array to store a tree is called *implicit representation.*

Heap-Order Property

- The heap-order property states that, in a heap, the item in the parent is never larger than the item in a node.

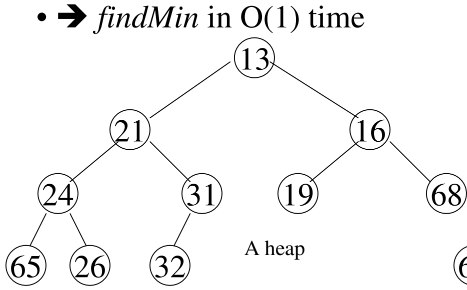


$P \le X$

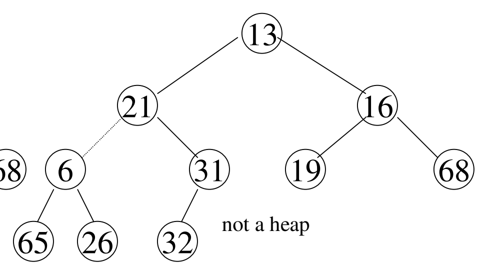
$heap[i] \le heap[2i]$ and $heap[i] \le heap[2i+1]$

(In binary search trees we had $heap[2i] \le heap[i] \le heap[2i+1]$)

- ➔ by this property, min element is in the root
- ➔ *findMin* in O(1) time



A heap



not a heap

- A **max heap** supports access of the maximum instead of the minimum. Minor changes can be used to implement max heap.

C++ Implementation

```
#include "vector.h"
// BinaryHeap class.
// CONSTRUCTION: with no parameters or vector containing items.
//
// ****************** PUBLIC PERATIONS **************
// void insert( x )       --> Insert x
// void deleteMin( )      --> Remove smallest item
// void deleteMin( min )  --> Remove and send back smallest item
// Comparable findMin( )  --> Return smallest item
// bool isEmpty( )        --> Return true if empty; else false
// void makeEmpty( )      --> Remove all items
// ****************** ERRORS *************************
// Throws UnderflowException as warranted.
template <class Comparable>
class BinaryHeap
{ public:
   BinaryHeap( );
   BinaryHeap( const vector<Comparable> & v );
   bool isEmpty( ) const;
   const Comparable & findMin( ) const;
   void insert( const Comparable & x );
   void deleteMin( );
   void deleteMin( Comparable & minItem );
   void makeEmpty( );
 private:
   int   theSize;  // Number of elements in heap
   vector<Comparable> array;    // The heap array

   void buildHeap( );
   void percolateDown( int hole );
 };
#include "BinaryHeap.cpp"
```

The *BinaryHeap* class interface.


```
// Construct the binary heap.
template <class Comparable>
BinaryHeap<Comparable>::BinaryHeap( )  : array( 11 ), theSize( 0 ) { }

// Construct the binary heap.
// v is a vector containing the initial items.
template <class Comparable>
BinaryHeap<Comparable>::BinaryHeap( const vector<Comparable> & v )
  : array( v.size( ) + 1 ), theSize( v.size( ) )
{ for( int i = 0; i < v.size( ); i++ )
      array[ i + 1 ] = v[ i ];
   buildHeap( ); }
```

Constructors for the *BinaryHeap* class.

```
// Find the smallest item in the priority queue.
// Return the smallest item, or throw UnderflowException if empty.
template <class Comparable>
const Comparable & BinaryHeap<Comparable>::findMin( ) const
{ if( isEmpty( ) )
      throw UnderflowException( );
   return array[ 1 ];  }
```

The *findMin* routine.

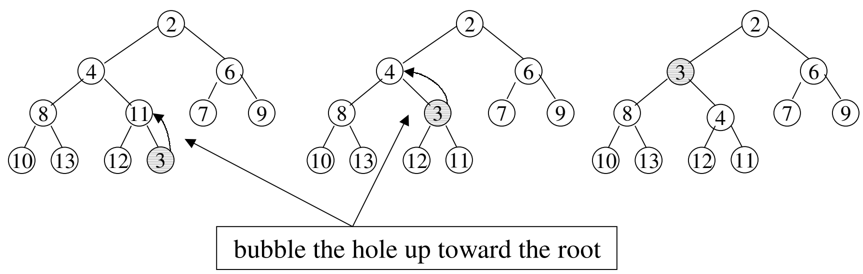
isEmpty and makeEmpty.

```
// Test if the priority queue is logically empty.
template <class Comparable>
bool BinaryHeap<Comparable>::isEmpty( ) const
{ return theSize == 0; }
```

```
// Make the priority queue logically empty.
template <class Comparable>
void BinaryHeap<Comparable>::makeEmpty( )
{ theSize = 0; }
```

The *insert* operation.

• Insertion is implementing by creating a hole at the next available location and then percolating it up until the new item can be placed in it without introducing a heap-order violation with the hole's parent.



$$insert(x): O(\text{height}) = O(\log n)$$

• Insertion takes constant time on average but logarithmic in the worst case.

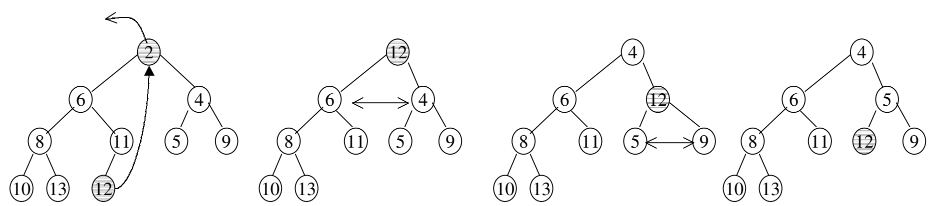
The *insert* member function.

```
// Insert item x into the priority queue, maintaining heap order.
// Duplicates are allowed.
template <class Comparable>
void BinaryHeap<Comparable>::insert( const Comparable & x )
{
    array[ 0 ] = x;   // initialize sentinel
    if( theSize + 1 == array.size( ) )
        array.resize( array.size( ) * 2 + 1 );

     // Percolate up
    int hole = ++theSize;
    for( ; x < array[ hole / 2 ]; hole /= 2 )
        array[ hole ] = array[ hole / 2 ];
    array[ hole ] = x;
}
```

The *deleteMin* operation.

• Deletion of the minimum involves placing the former last item in a hole that is created at the root.

• The hole is percolated down the tree through minimum children until the item can be placed without violating the heap-order property.



• The *deleteMin* operation is logarithmic in both the worst case and average case.


```
// Remove the smallest item from the priority queue.  Throw UnderflowException if empty.
template <class Comparable>
void BinaryHeap<Comparable>::deleteMin( )
{  if( isEmpty( ) ) throw UnderflowException( );
   array[ 1 ] = array[ theSize-- ];
   percolateDown( 1 ); }
```

The *deleteMin* member function.

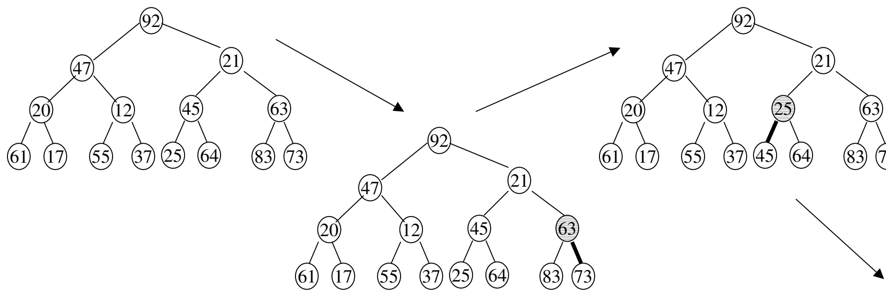
```
// Remove the smallest item from the priority queue and place it in minItem.
template <class Comparable>
void BinaryHeap<Comparable>::deleteMin( Comparable & minItem )
{  minItem = findMin( );
   array[ 1 ] = array[ theSize-- ];
   percolateDown( 1 ); }

// Internal method to percolate down in the heap. Hole is the index at which the percolate begins.
template <class Comparable>
void BinaryHeap<Comparable>::percolateDown( int hole )
{  int child;
   Comparable tmp = array[ hole ];
   for( ; hole * 2 <= theSize; hole = child )
   {  child = hole * 2;
      if( child != theSize && array[ child + 1 ] < array[ child ] )  child++;
      if( array[ child ] < tmp ) array[ hole ] = array[ child ];
      else break;  }
   array[ hole ] = tmp;
}
```

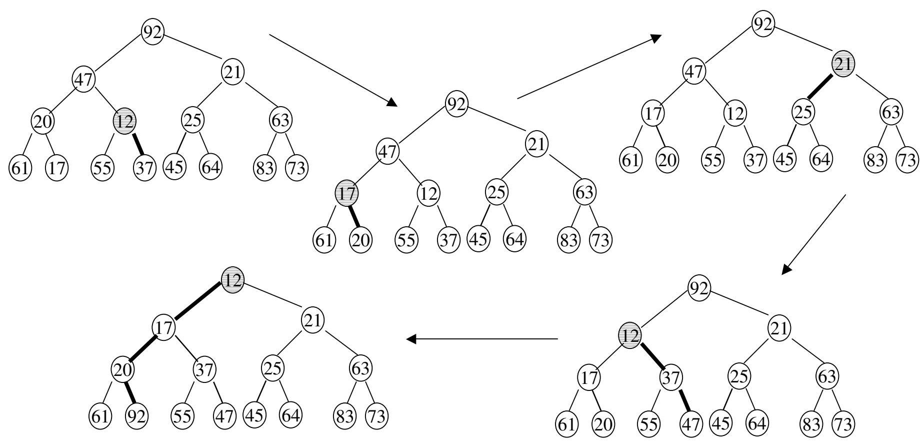
The *percolateDown* method.

The *buildHeap* linear time operation.

- The ***buildHeap operation*** takes a complete tree that does not have heap order and reinstates it.
- It can be done in linear time by applying a percolate down routine to nodes in reverse level order.

```
// Establish heap-order property from an arbitrary arrangement of items. Runs in linear time.
template <class Comparable>
void BinaryHeap<Comparable>::buildHeap( )
{  for( int i = theSize / 2; i > 0; i-- )
      percolateDown( i ); }
```





- The linear time bound can be shown by computing the sum of the heights of all the nodes in the heap.
- The bound follows from the following Theorem.

Theorem: For the perfect binary tree of height H containing $N = 2^{H+1} - 1$ nodes, the sum of the heights of the nodes is $N-H-1$.

Proof: (by induction) …

C++ Implementation of the *priority_queue*

The *priority_queue* class interface.

Constant-time methods.

```
template <class Object, class Container, class Compare>
class priority_queue
{public:
   priority_queue( );

   int size( ) const;
   bool empty( ) const;

   const Object & top( ) const;

   void push( const Object & x );
   void pop( );

  private:
   Container theItems;
   Compare   lessThan;
};

#include "queue.cpp"
```

```
template <class Object, class Container, class Compare>
priority_queue<Object,Container,Compare>::priority_queue( )
  : theItems( 1 ), lessThan( Compare( ) ) { }

template <class Object, class Container, class Compare>
int priority_queue<Object,Container,Compare>::size( ) const
{   return theItems.size( ) - 1; }

template <class Object, class Container, class Compare>
bool priority_queue<Object,Container,Compare>::empty( ) const
{ return size( ) == 0; }

template <class Object, class Container, class Compare>
const Object & priority_queue<Object,Container,Compare>
::top( ) const
{  if( empty( ) ) throw UnderflowException( "Cannot top an
                                                   empty priority queue" );
    return theItems[ 1 ]; }
```


Push and *pop* class mutators.

```
//template <class Object, class Container, class Compare>
void priority_queue<Object,Container,Compare>::push( const Object & x )
{  theItems.push_back( x );
   theItems[ 0 ] = x;   // initialize sentinel

     // Percolate up
   int hole = size( );
   for( ; lessThan( theItems[ hole / 2 ], x ); hole /= 2 )
      theItems[ hole ] = theItems[ hole / 2 ];
   theItems[ hole ] = x;
}

template <class Object, class Container, class Compare>
void priority_queue<Object,Container,Compare>::pop( )
{  if( empty( ) ) throw UnderflowException( "Cannot pop an empty priority queue" );
   int hole = 1;
   int child;
   Object tmp = theItems.back( ); theItems.pop_back( );
   int theSize = size( );
   for( ; hole * 2 <= theSize; hole = child )
   {  child = hole * 2;
      if( child != theSize && lessThan( theItems[ child ], theItems[ child + 1 ] ) ) child++;
      if( lessThan( tmp, theItems[ child ] ) ) theItems[ hole ] = theItems[ child ];
      else break;   }
   if( !empty( ) ) theItems[ hole ] = tmp;
}
```

A Test Program

```
#include "functional.h"
#include "vector.h"
#include "pr_queue.h"
#include <iostream>

// Test program
int main( )
{  int numItems = 10000;
   priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int> > h;   // min heap
   priority_queue<int, vector<int>, less<int> > g;      // max heap
   int i = 37;
   int x, y;
   for( i = 37; i != 0; i = ( i + 37 ) % numItems )
       {  h.push( i );
          g.push( -i );
       }
       for( i = 1; i < numItems; i++ )
       {    x = h.top( );
            y = g.top( );
            h.pop( ); g.pop( );
            if( x != i || x + y != 0 )
                cout << "Oops! " << i << " " << x << " " << y << endl;
       }
return 0;
}
```

Extension:

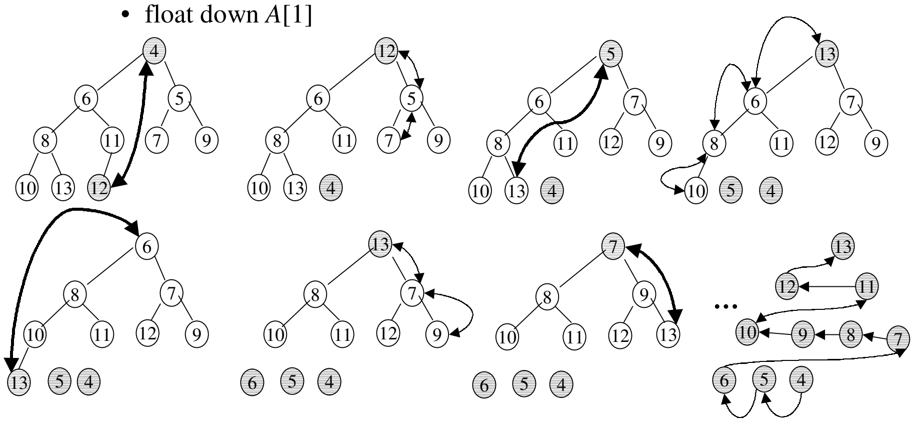
- the *decreaseKey* operation is supported by the binary heap (priority_queue).
- It is useful in implementing graph algorithms (e.g., Dijkstra's algorithm for shortest paths)

HeapSort

- A priority queue can be used to sort in O(N logN) time. An algorithm based on this idea is *HeapSort.*
- One way is by
  - Inserting every item into a binary heap and
  - Extracting every item by calling *deleteMin* N times, thus sorting the result.
- A better way is by
  - Tossing each item into a binary heap,
  - Applying *buildHeap*, and
  - Calling *deleteMin* N times, with the item exiting the heap in sorted order.
- If we use a max heap we obtain items in increasing order.

HeapSort

- HeapSort
  - build heap (or for (i=1..n) do insert (A[1..i],A[i])
  - for (i=n..2) do
    - swap ($A[1] \leftrightarrow A[i]$)
    - heapsize = heapsize-1
    - float down A[1]



The HeapSort Routine

• By using empty parts of the array, we can perform the sort in place (better than *MergeSort*; what about *QuickSort ?*)

```
// Standard Heapsort
void heapsort( vector<Comparable> & a )
{
   for ( int i  = a.size( ) / 2;  i >=  0;  i-- )     // build heap
        percDown ( a, i, a.length( )  );

   for ( int j  = a.size( ) - 1;  j >  0;  j-- )
        {
              swap ( a[ 0 ], a[ j ] );                        // deleteMax
              percDown ( a, 0, j  );
         }
}
```

External Sorting

- External sorting is used when the amount of data is too large to fit in main memory.

Model for external sorting

- We assume that sorts are performed on tape. Only sequential access of the input is allowed.
- **The basic external sort uses repeated two-way merging**.
- Assume we have
  - two input tapes *A1, A2* and two output tapes *B1, B2*
  - *A1* has initial input of ***N*** records , memory can hold ***M*** records
- Then,
  - ***M*** records are read from *A1,* sorted and written to *B1* and *B2* alternatively
  - each group of sorted records is a ***run***
  - when done, we rewind all the tapes
- (***a pass***) A run from *B1* is merged with a run from *B2* and stored on *A1* and *A2* alternatively (few times). No more runs ➔ rewind all tapes.
- Do a pass using the A tapes → the B tapes way …

Initial tape configuration

A1	81 94 11 96 12 35 17 99 28 58 41 75 15
A2	
B1	
B2	

Distribution of runs to two tapes

A1	
A2	
B1	11 81 94 | 17 28 99 | 15 |
B2	12 35 96 | 41 58 75 | |

As a result of a pass, the length of the runs doubles and eventually only a single run remains. We need $\lceil \log(N/M) \rceil$ passes over the input before we have one final giant run.

After the first pass

A1	11 12 35 81 94 96 | 15 |
A2	17 28 41 58 75 99 | |
B1	
B2	

After the second pass

A1	
A2	
B1	11 12 17 28 35 41 58 75 81 94 96 99 |
B2	15 |

After the third pass

A1	11 12 15 17 28 35 41 58 75 81 94 96 99

***K*-way merging** reduces the number of passes. The obvious implementation uses 2K tapes. ($\lceil \log_K (N/M) \rceil$ passes)

A1	81 94 11 96 12 35 17 99 28 58 41 75 15

Initial tape configuration (A2, A3, B1, B2, B3 are empty and not presented)

A1	
A2	
A3	
B1	11 81 94 | 41 58 75 |
B2	12 35 96 | 15 |
B3	17 28 99 | |

Distribution of runs to three tapes

To find the smallest of the ***K*** elements, we use a priority queue (*deleteMin* and *insert* operations).

A1	11 12 17 28 35 81 94 96 99 |
A2	15 41 58 75 |
A3	
B1	
B2	
B3	

After the first pass

B1	11 12 15 17 28 35 41 58 75 81 94 96 99 |

After the second pass (A1, A2, A3, B2, B3 are not presented)

Polyphase Merge

- The polyphase merge implements a ***K***-way merge with ***K+1*** tapes only.
- The distribution of runs affects performance.
- The best distribution is related to the **Fibonacci numbers**.
- Consider the case ***K=2*** (for larger ***K***, ***K***th order Fibonacci numbers are used)
  - If the number of runs is a Fibonacci number *f(n)* , the best way to distribute them is to split them into two Fibonacci numbers *f(n-1)* and *f(n-2)*.
  - Otherwise, the tape must be padded with dummy runs in order to increase the number of runs to a Fibonacci number.

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n & \text{if } n = 0 \text{ or } n = 1 \\ f(n-1) + f(n-2) & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

		After						
	# of runs	T3+T2	T1+T2	T1+T3	T2+T3	T1+T2	T1+T3	T2+T3
T1	0	13	5	0	3	1	0	1
T2	21	8	0	5	2	0	1	0
T3	13	0	8	3	0	2	1	0