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If you are currently in a situation where immediate medical, police or other emergency services are needed, call 911 or the University Campus Police at 801-585-2677 (801-585-COPS). To file a complaint regarding discrimination or sexual harassment, contact the Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action (OEO/AA) at 801.581.8365. If you have witnessed or experienced a bias incident within the University of Utah community, you may use this form to report it anonymously or with your name. Any act of intolerance, motivated wholly or in part by bias or prejudice against an individual's race, color, ethnicity, age, religion, size, disability, national origin, language, gender, veteran status, identity expression, sexual orientation or age—regardless of severity—can be reported using this form.

All reports will be confidential to the extent permitted by the laws, University policies and its core values. The Office for Inclusive Excellence utilizes the bias incident reports submitted through this website to assess campus climate and to better understand how to educate the University campus about bias incidents. If a bias incident report alleges criminal or illegal conduct, including illegal discrimination or harassment, the Office for Inclusive Excellence is required by law to forward that report to the University Police and/or to the OEO/AA for follow-up. If you believe you have been the victim of criminal or illegal conduct, we strongly recommend that you contact the police and/or the OEO/AA directly as indicated above.

Contact Information

*Indicates a required field.

First Name

Last Name

uNID

*Email

(If you want to submit this form anonymously, enter RespectU@utah.edu)

*Email Confirmation

Phone
administrivia...
- assignment 11 is due Wednesday

- midterm
  - median: 76
  - >= 95: 14 students

- no class next Wednesday
last time...
complete trees
- A complete binary tree has its levels completely filled, with the possible exception of the bottom level.

- Bottom level is filled from left to right.

- Each level has twice as many nodes as the previous level.
- A N-node complete tree has at most \( \log N \) height.

- Operations are thus at most \( O(\log N) \).

- Each level has twice as many nodes as the previous one.

  - How do we use this knowledge to simplify the implementation?
complete trees as an array

-if we are guaranteed that tree is complete, we can implement it as an array instead of a linked structure

-the root goes at index 0, its left child at index 1, its right child at index 2

-for any node at index i, its two children are at index \((i*2) + 1\) and \((i*2) + 2\)
-for example, d’s children start at $(3 \times 2) + 1$

-how do we know that f has no children?
-any node’s parent is at index \((i-1) / 2\)
remember the priority queue?
- A priority queue is a data structure in which access is limited to the minimum item in the set
  - add
  - findMin
  - deleteMin

- Add location is unspecified, so long as the above is always enforced

- What are our options for implementing this?
binary heap
-a binary heap is a binary tree with two special properties

-structure: it is a complete tree

-order: the data in any node is less than or equal to the data of its children

-this is also called a min-heap

-a max-heap would have the opposite property
-where is the smallest item?
adding to a heap

- we must be careful to maintain the two properties when adding to a heap
  - structure and order

- deal with the structure property first... where can the new item go to maintain a complete tree?

- then, *percolate* the item upward until the order property is restored
  - swap upwards until $> \text{parent}$
adding 14

put it at the end of the tree
adding 14
put it at the end of the tree
adding 14

put it at the end of the tree

percolate up the tree to fix the order
adding 14

put it at the end of the tree

percolate up the tree to fix the order
adding 14

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percolate up the tree to fix the order
adding 14

put it at the end of the tree

percolate up the tree to fix the order
-if the new item is the smallest in the set, cost is $O(\log N)$
  -must percolate up every level to the root
  -complete trees have $\log N$ levels
    -is this the worst, average, or best case?

-it has been shown that on average, 1.6 comparisons are needed for any $N$
  -thus, add terminates early, and average cost is $O(c)$
- you may find conflicting information on the average cost value

- some sources may say $O(\log N)$
  - it depends on the level of the analysis and how tight of a bound we want

- don’t always believe what you read, test for yourself!
remove from a heap

- priority queues only support removing the smallest item
  - in heap this is always what?

- remove and return the root
  - we have a hole at the top, structure property is violated
  - fill the whole with another item in the tree
    - which one?
  - percolate down
let's remove the smallest item

take out 3
let's remove the smallest item

take out 3
let's remove the smallest item

take out 3

fill with last item on last level.
why?
let's remove the smallest item

take out 3

fill with last item on last level.
why?
let's remove the smallest item

take out 3

fill with last item on last level. why?
let's remove the smallest item

take out 3

fill with last item on last level. why?

percolate down
let's remove the smallest item

take out 3

fill with last item on last level. why?

percolate down
let’s remove the smallest item

take out 3

fill with last item on last level. why?

percolate down
let’s remove the smallest item

take out 3

fill with last item on last level. why?

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let's remove the smallest item

take out 3

fill with last item on last level. why?

percolate down
let's remove the smallest item

take out 3

fill with last item on last level. why?

percolate down
Let's remove the smallest item.

Take out 3.

Fill with last item on last level. Why?

Percolate down.
cost of remove

-worst case is $O(\log N)$
  -percolating down to the bottom level

-average case is also $O(\log N)$
  -rarely terminates more than 1-2 levels from the bottom... why?
back to the priority queue...
- **option 1: a linked list**
  - add: \( O(c) \)
  - findMin: \( O(N) \)
  - deleteMin: \( O(N) \) (including finding)

- **option 2: a sorted linked list**
  - add: \( O(N) \)
  - findMin: \( O(c) \)
  - deleteMin: \( O(c) \)

- **option 3: a binary heap**
  - add: \( O(c) \) (percolate up average of 1.6 swaps)
  - findMin: \( O(c) \) (just access the root)
  - deleteMin: \( O(\log N) \) (percolate down but rarely terminates before bottom)
today…
-min-max heaps

-add

-delete max

-delete min

-delete algorithm
min-max heaps
a min-max heap further extends the heap order property

- for any node E at even depth, E is the minimum element in its subtree
- for any node O at odd depth, O is the maximum element in its subtree

-the root is considered to be at even depth (zero)
where is the smallest item?
where is the largest item?
add
AGAIN, we must ensure the heap property structure
- must be a complete tree
- add an item to the next open leaf node

THEN, restore order with its parent
- does it belong on a min level or a max level?
- swap if necessary
- the new location determines if it is a min or max node

percolate up the appropriate levels
- if new item is a max node, percolate up max levels
- else, percolate up min levels
want to add 13
want to add 13

add to first open space
parent on a \textit{min} level, and 13 is greater than parent, so no swap necessary

13 is now a \textit{max} node
percolate up the max levels

compare to grandparent
percolate up the max levels
compare to grandparent
percolate up the max levels

compare to grandparent

does 13 have another grandparent?

done!
- if the parent is on a **min** level, new node must be greater than the parent

- if the parent is on a **max** level, new node must be less than the parent

- percolate up like normal, except skip every other level
delete max
- max node is one of the two children of the root

- replace max node with the last leaf node in the tree
  - preserve structure property!

- restore order with the new node’s children
  - if any child is larger, swap
  - percolate swapped child down the max levels
  - if no child was larger, percolate the new node down the max levels

- if the node reaches the second to last level of tree, may require one more swap with direct children
want to delete the max

compare children of root
want to delete the max

compare children of root

22 is max
want to delete the max

compare children of root

22 is max
replace with last leaf node
replace with last leaf node
replace with last leaf node
restore order with children

7 is on a max level, so must be > than children
restore order with children

7 is on a **max** level, so must be > than children

no swap required
7 is now a max node

percolate down max levels
compare to all 4 grandchildren
(or, 3 in this case)
is 7 greater than all?
compare to all 4 grandchildren
(or, 3 in this case)
is 7 greater than all?
swap with largest
compare to all 4 grandchildren
(or, 3 in this case)
is 7 greater than all?
swap with largest
does 7 have more grandchildren?
done!
done!
-if 7 had been less than one of its DIRECT children we would have swapped them
  -we would have then percolated that child down the max levels instead of 7

-very similar to a regular min-heap, except we skip every other level when percolating
deleting the min
- the min node is always the ___
- replace it with last leaf node
- restore order with direct children
- then, percolate new root down the min levels
- the min node is always the root
- replace it with last leaf node
- restore order with direct children
- then, percolate new root down the min levels
want to delete the min
want to delete the min
want to delete the min
replace with the last leaf node
want to delete the min
replace with the last leaf node
want to delete the min
replace with the last leaf node
restore order with direct children
restore order with direct children

is 7 < both children?
restore order with direct children

is $7 < \text{ both children?}$

swap with smallest
restore order with direct children

is 7 < both children?

swap with smallest
percolate 6 down min levels
percolate 6 down \texttt{min} levels

compare to all grandchildren

is 6 < all the grandchildren?
percolate 6 down min levels

compare to all grandchildren

is 6 < all the grandchildren?

swap with smallest
percolate 6 down \textit{min} levels

compare to all grandchildren

is 6 < all the grandchildren?

swap with smallest
percolate 6 down \textit{min} levels

compare to all grandchildren

is 6 < all the grandchildren?

swap with smallest
does 6 have grandchildren?
6 has no grandchildren, but is not a leaf node
compare with direct children to ensure order property
6 is on a **min** level, so it must be smaller than children. Swap with smallest.
6 is on a min level, so it must be smaller than children swap with smallest
6 is on a **min** level, so it must be smaller than children. Swap with smallest.
6 is on a **min** level, so it must be smaller than children

swap with smallest

done!
delete algorithm
delete max (min is analogous)

1. locate node X (node containing max item)

2. replace X with last node in tree (last index in array!)

3. determine if new X is violating order property with direct children
   - if so, swap contents of X with the largest child

4. percolate new item X down max levels

5. if lowest max level reached, restore order with lowest min level (if applicable)
doubly-ended priority queue
-add
-findMin
-findMax
-deleteMin
-deleteMax

-min AND max items can be found in constant time with a min-max heap

-BUT… lots of special cases
  -tutorial on website with diagrams and step-by-step explanations
next time...
-reading
  -chapter 12: Huffman compression in book

-homework
  -assignment 11 due Wednesday