Heap Sort using Min Heap [LeetCode](https://leetcode.com/problems/sort-an-array/description/)

Given an array of integers nums, sort the array in ascending order and return it.

Example: [34, 43, 54, 21, 44, 35, 71, 55, 29, 93]

Output: [21, 29, 34, 35, 43, 44, 54, 55, 71, 93]

**Approach 1: Function to perform heap sort with the help of iterative Min-Heapify function**

* **Function Purpose:** To perform Heap Sort using an iterative **minHeapify** function.
* **Explanation:**
  + The **minHeapify** function is used to build a min heap from the input array.
  + The code first constructs a min-heap from the input array by iteratively calling **minHeapify**.
  + Once the min heap is constructed, it repeatedly extracts the minimum element (root of the min-heap) and moves it to the end of the array.
  + After each extraction, it re-heapifies the remaining elements to maintain the min-heap property.
  + To obtain the sorted result in ascending order, the array is reversed.
* **Time Complexity:** **O(N log N) for the worst-case scenario.**
* **Space Complexity: O(1) for the in-place sorting.**

**Approach 2: Function to perform heap sort using a min-heap implemented with a priority queue**

* **Function Purpose:** To perform Heap Sort using a priority queue (min heap).
* **Explanation:**
  + This approach uses a priority queue (implemented as a min heap) to sort the elements.
  + It first populates the priority queue with the elements from the input array, effectively building a min-heap.
  + Then, it extracts elements from the min-heap and places them back into the array in ascending order, which effectively sorts the array.
* **Time Complexity:** **O(N log N) for building the min-heap and extracting elements.**
* **Space Complexity: O(N) for the additional space required by the priority queue.**

**Conclusion:**

* Approach 1 (Iterative Min-Heapify) is the better choice for implementing Heap Sort when memory efficiency is a concern. It has a space complexity of O(1), making it more memory-efficient.