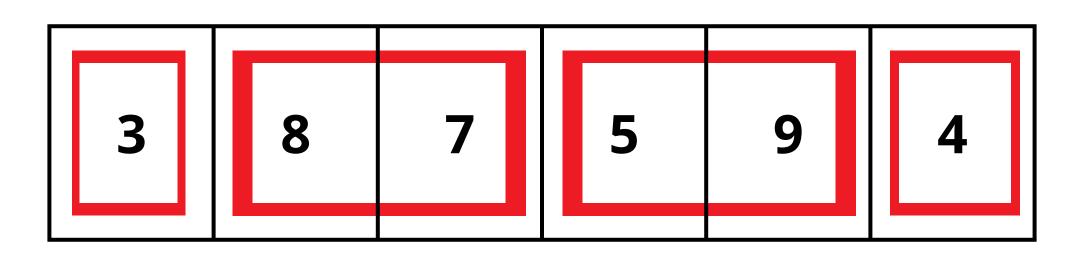
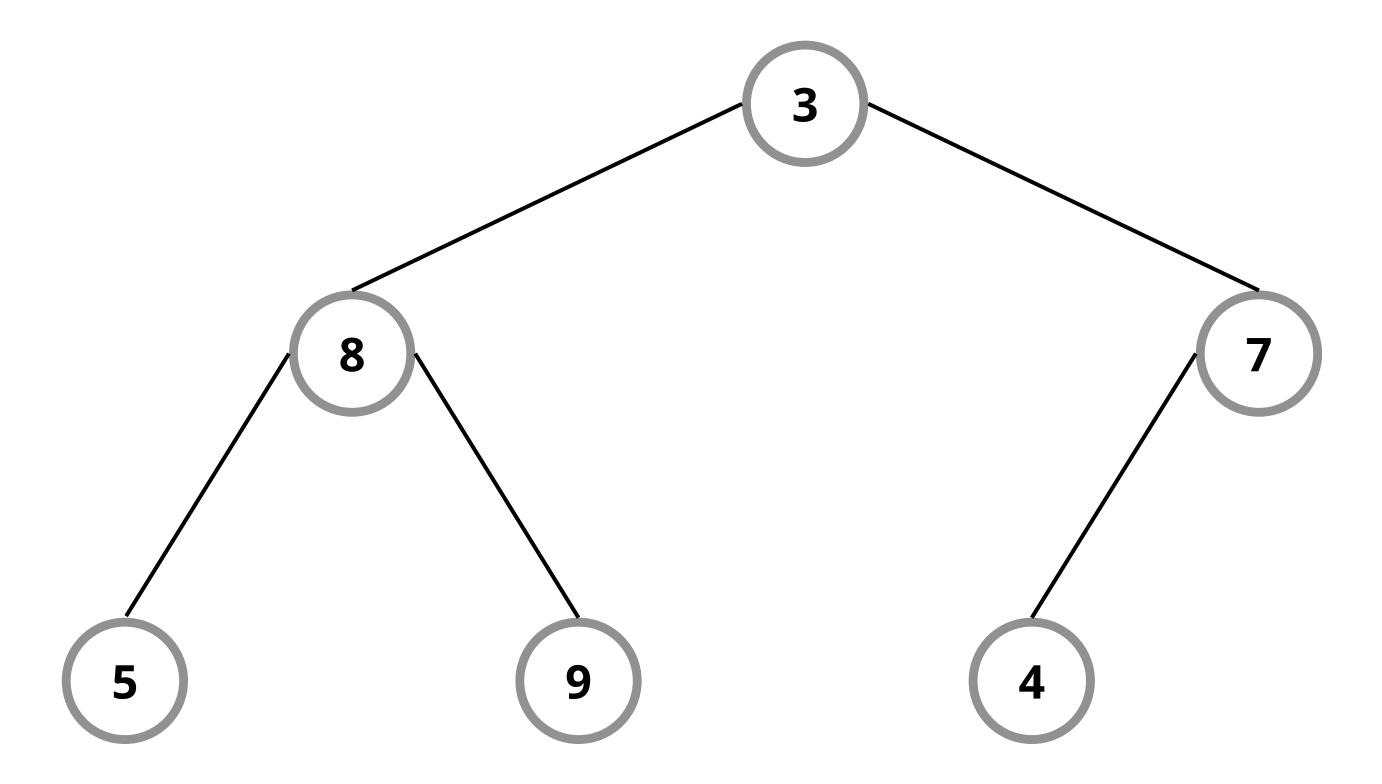
tentukan array yang akan disorting terlebih dahulu, array yang belum terurut untuk kasus ini

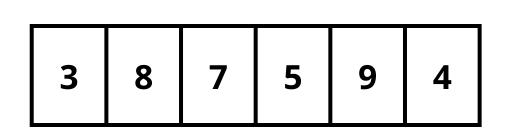


**Array Input** 

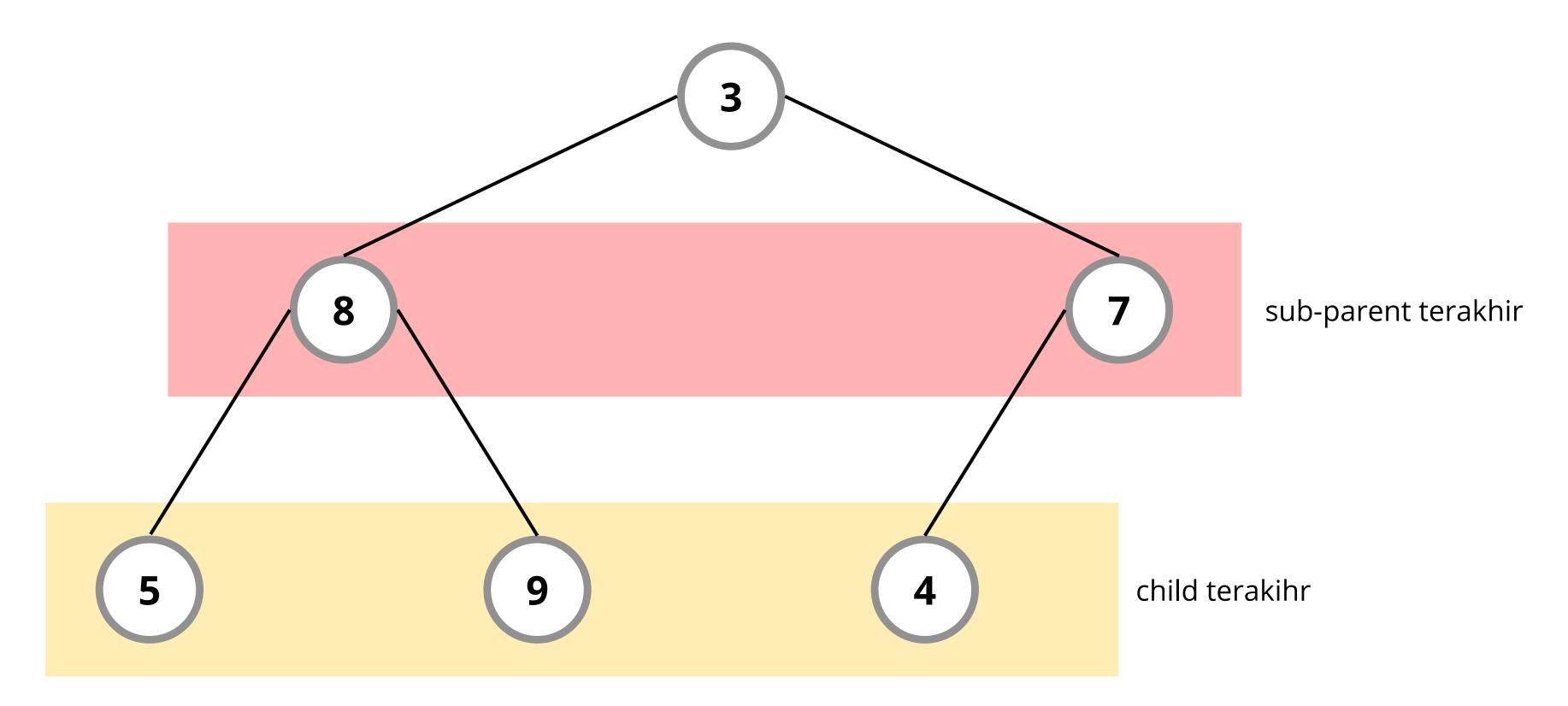
3	8	7	5	9	4

step 1: konversi array menjadi binary tree. Kita akan buat **max-heap** dari ini

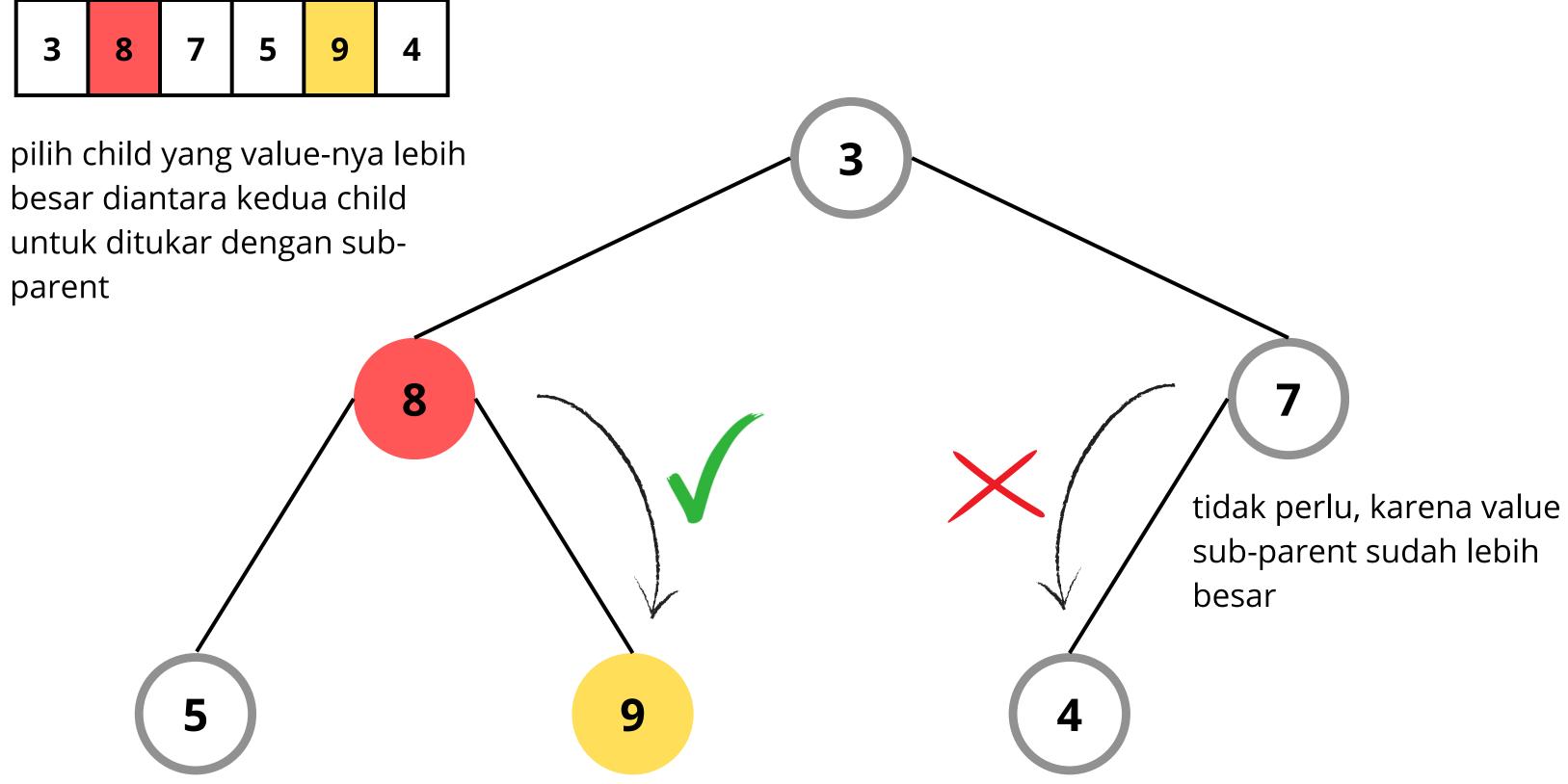




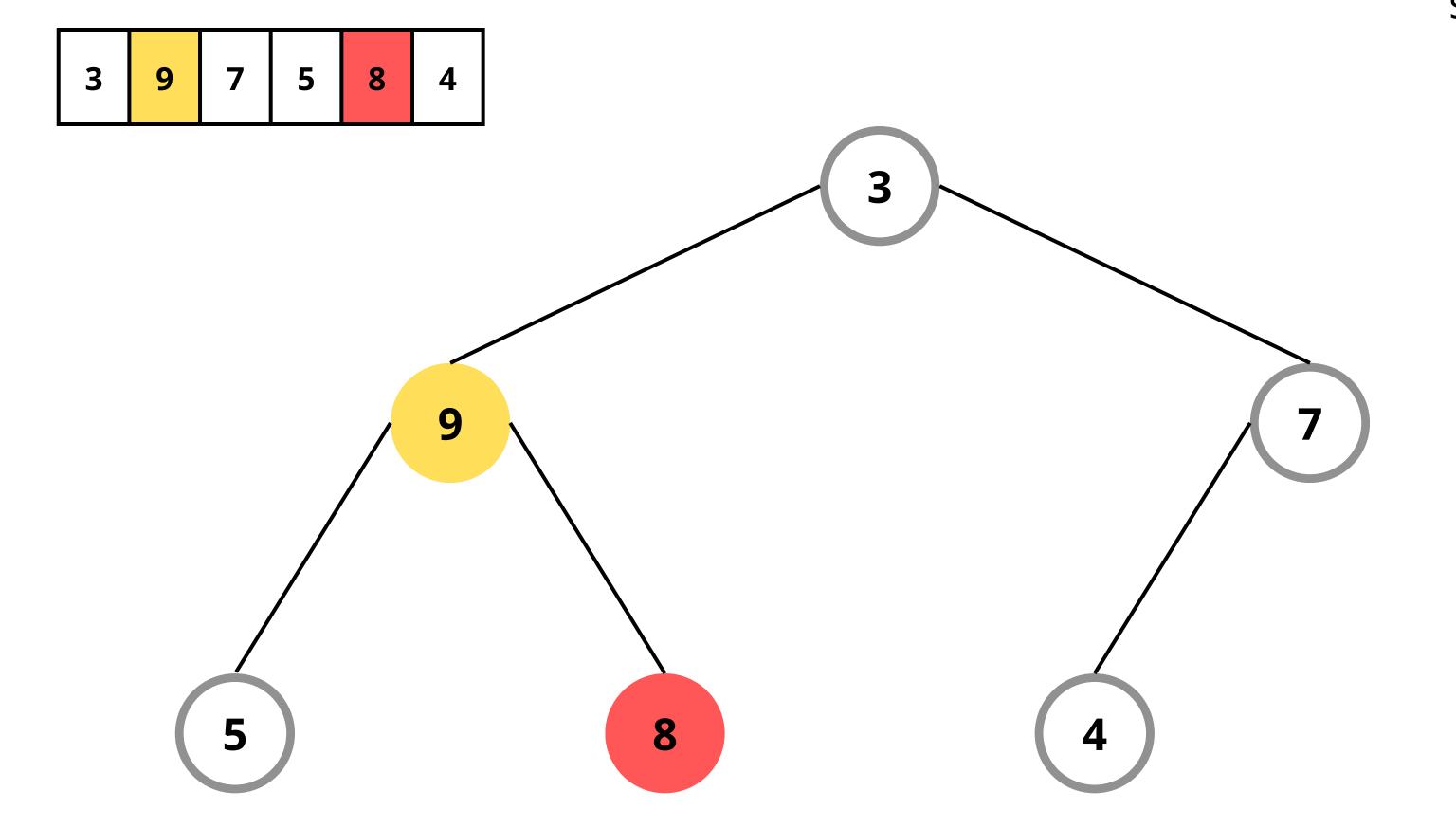
step 2: **Heapify**. identifikasi sub-parent terakhir atau root yang punya child terakhir dahulu



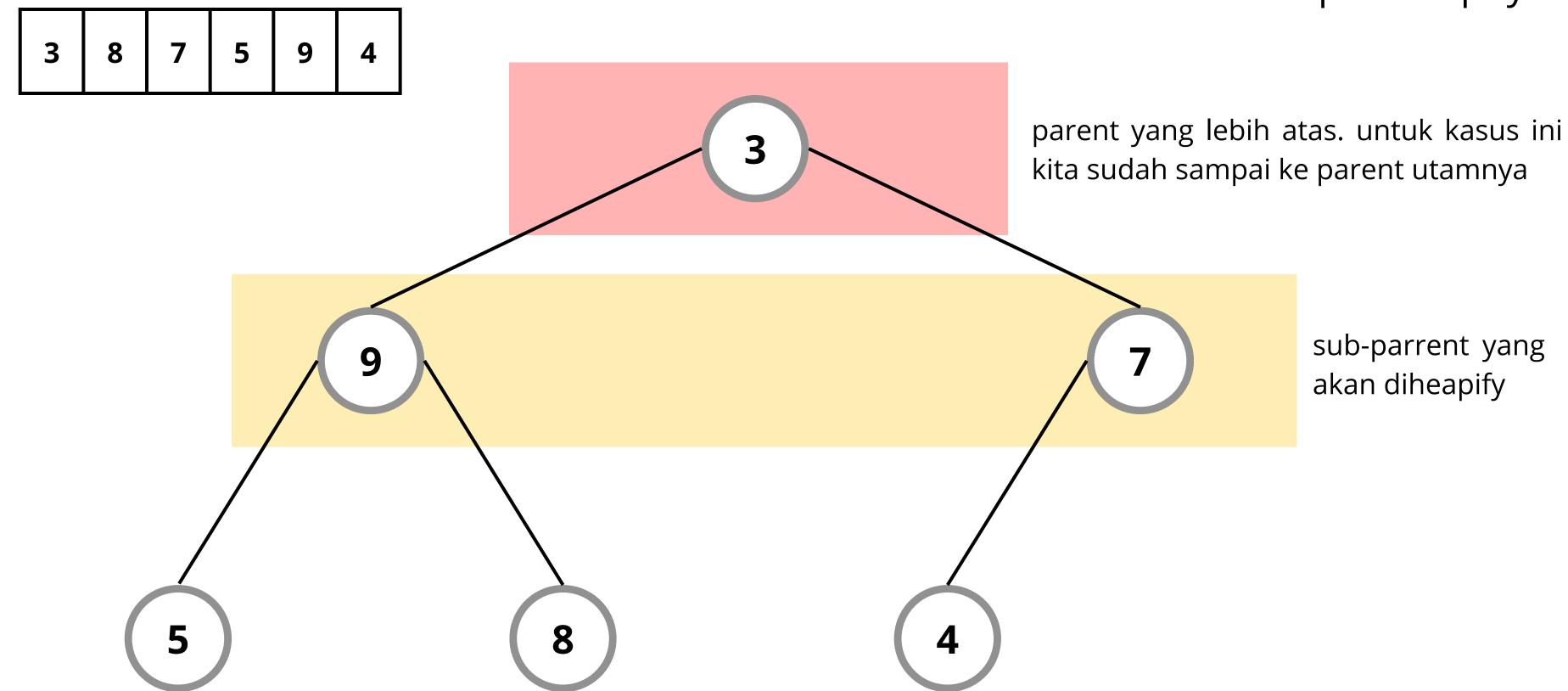
step 2: heapify



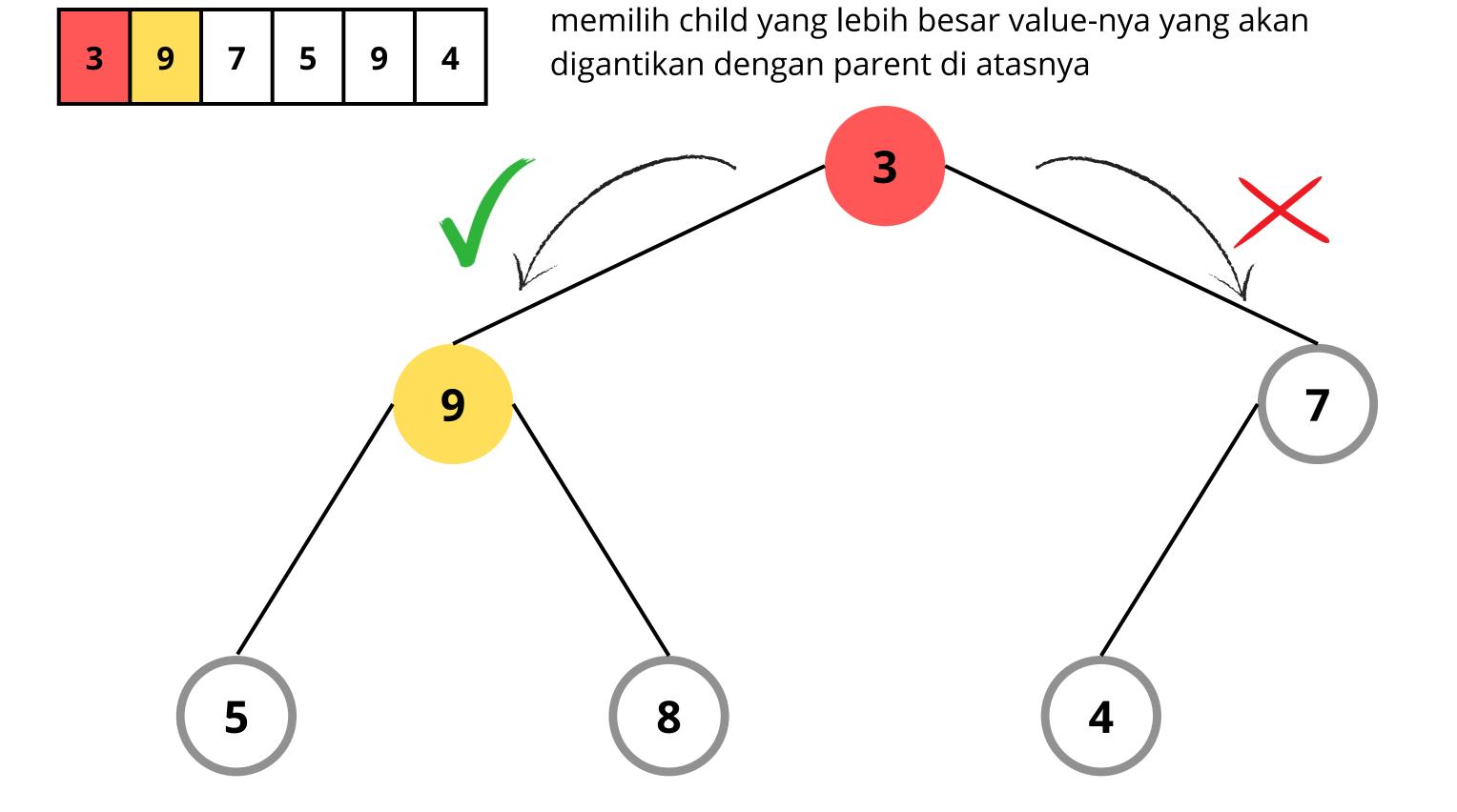
kita fokus ke sub-parent terakhirnya, turun dan tukarkan dengan child yang value-nya lebih besar dari pada sub-parent



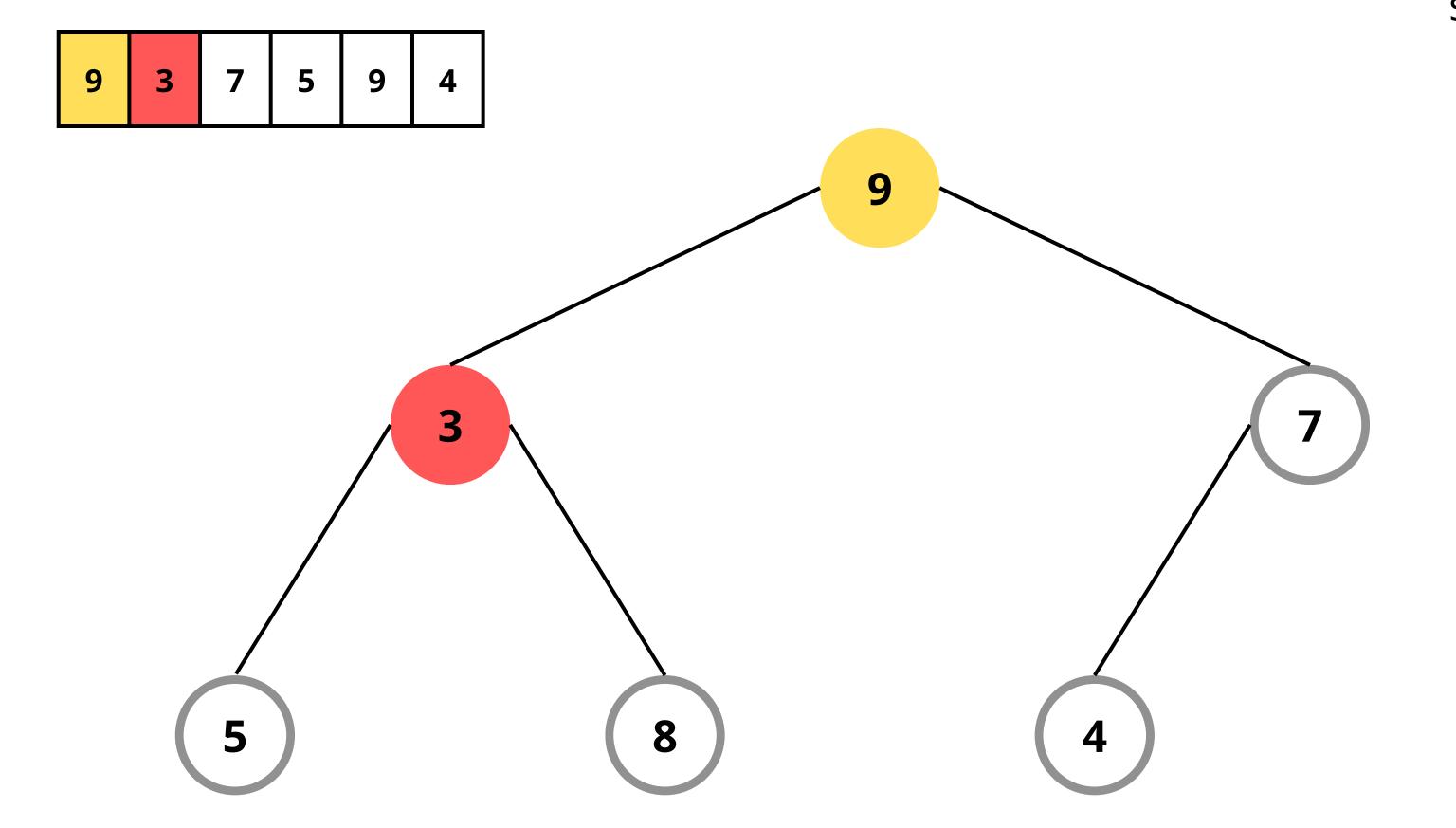
step 2: heapify



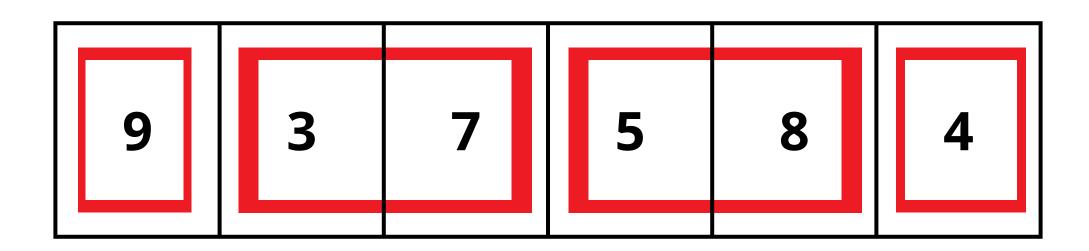
setelah sub-parent terakhir dan child diheapify, kita fokus ke level lebih atas, yaitu root (parent utama) dengan sub-parent



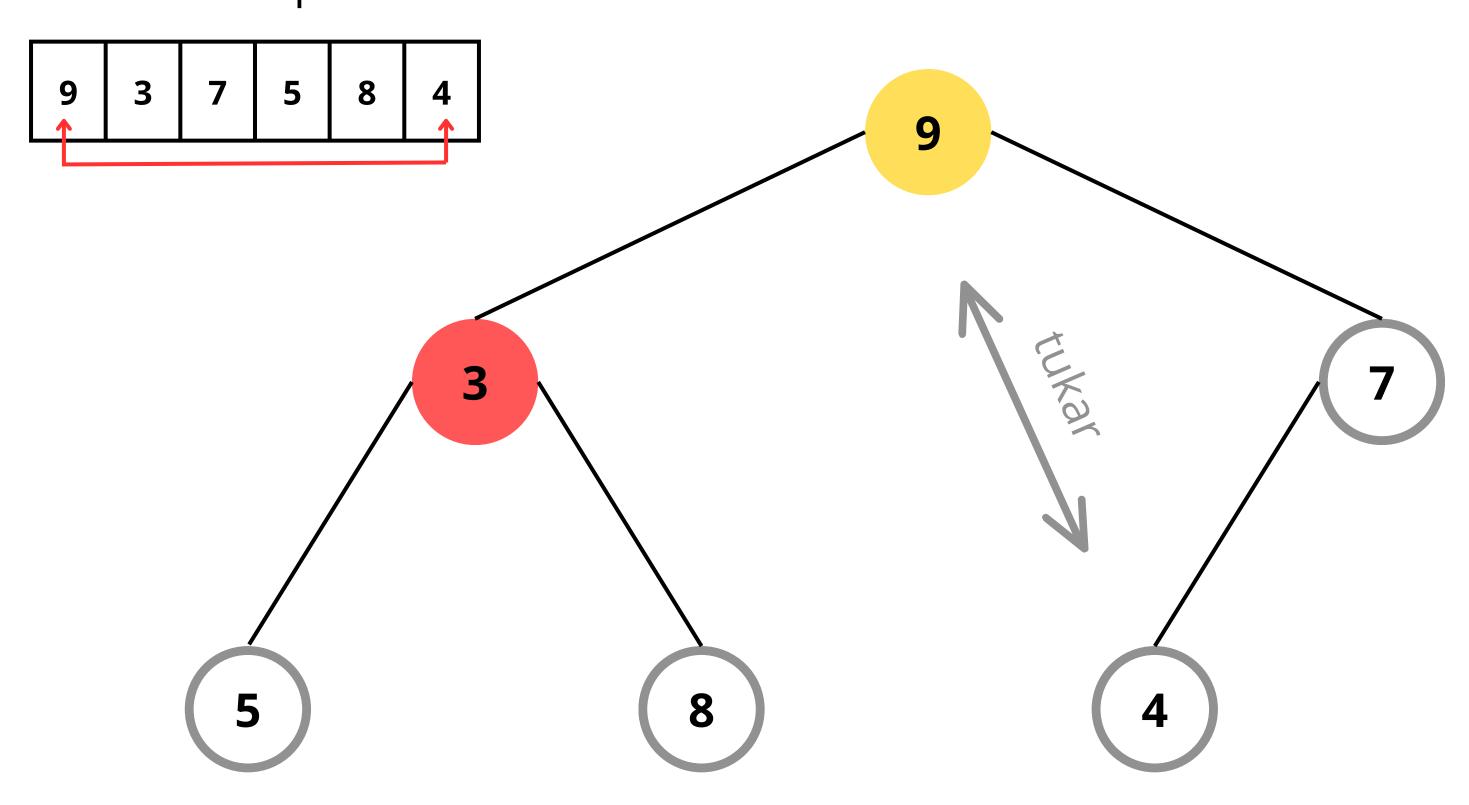
sama seperti konsep sebelumnya, algoritma akan



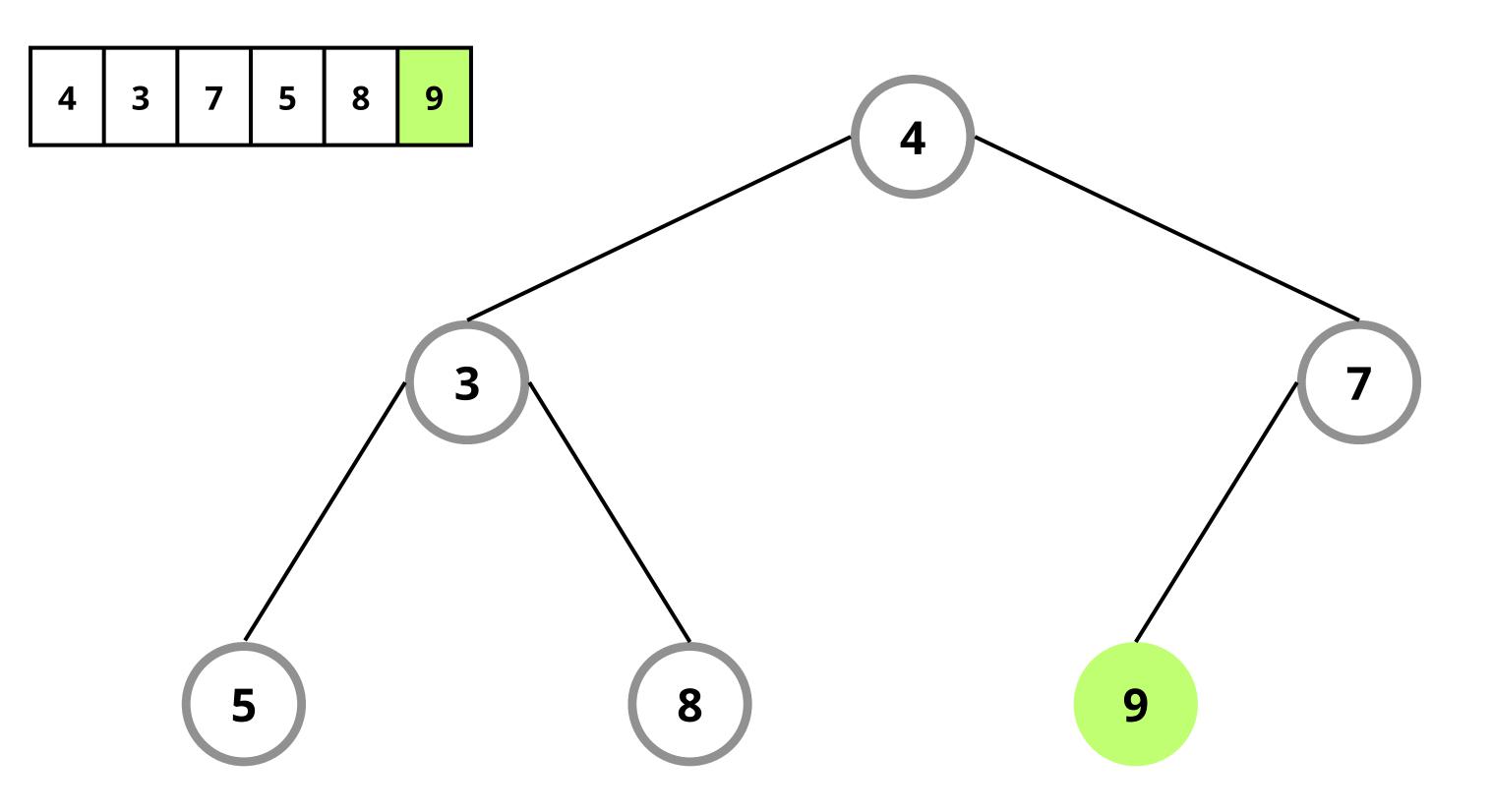
dari heapify yang didapat kita bentuk kembali array nya



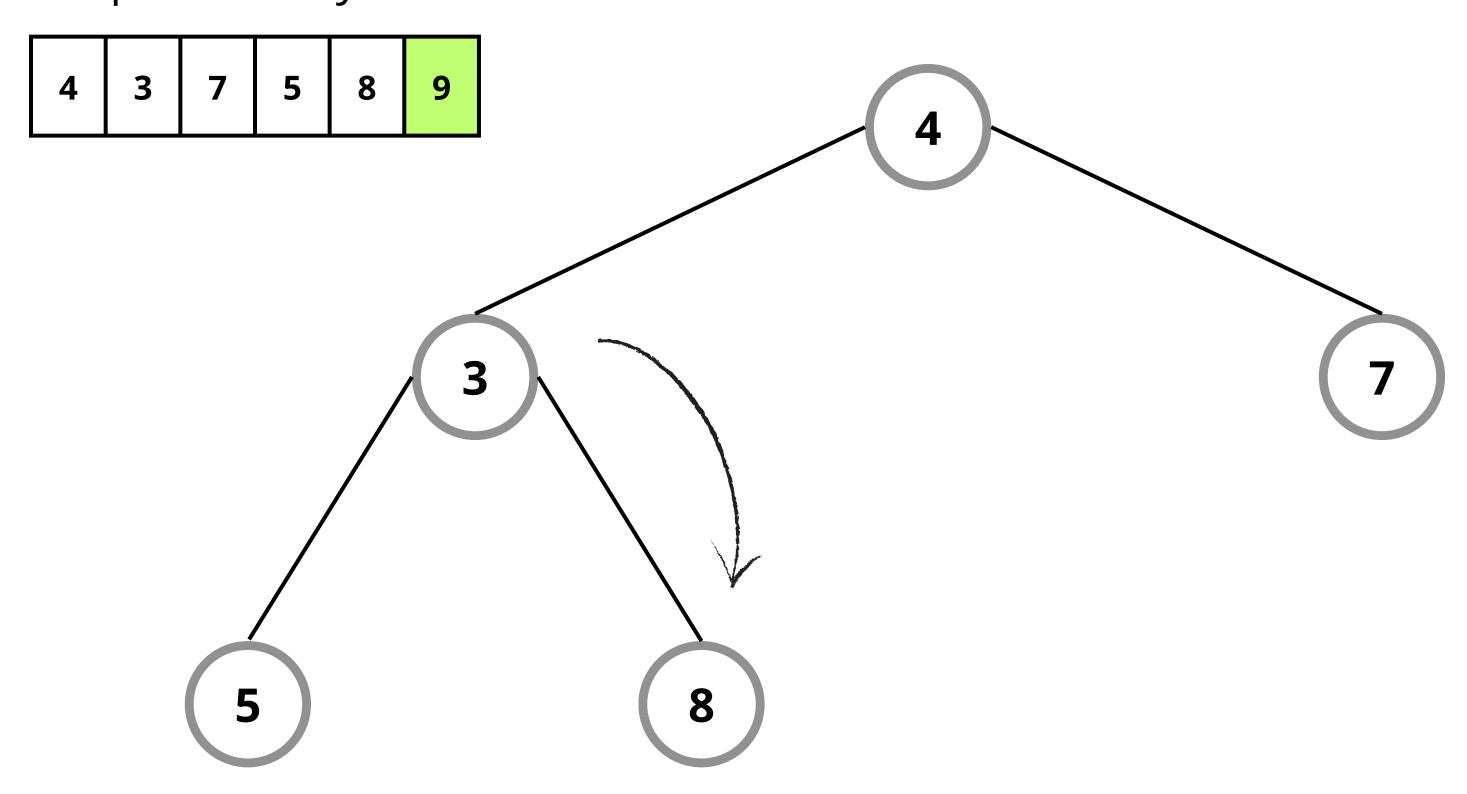
step 3: tukar elemen pertama/root dengan elemen array terakhir/child terakhir heap



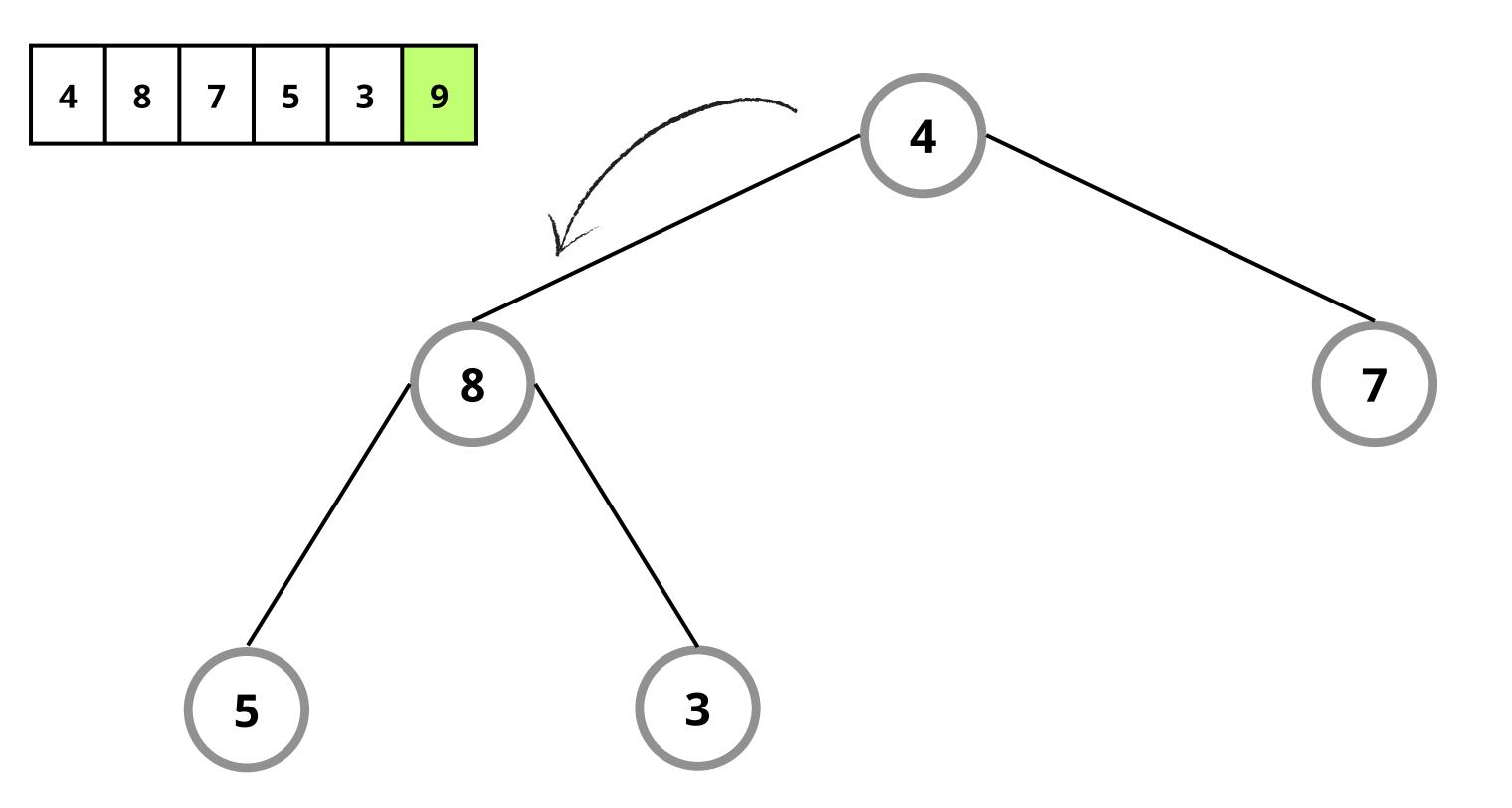
elemen terakhir telah ditetapkan dan tidak akan diproses lebih lanjut lagi



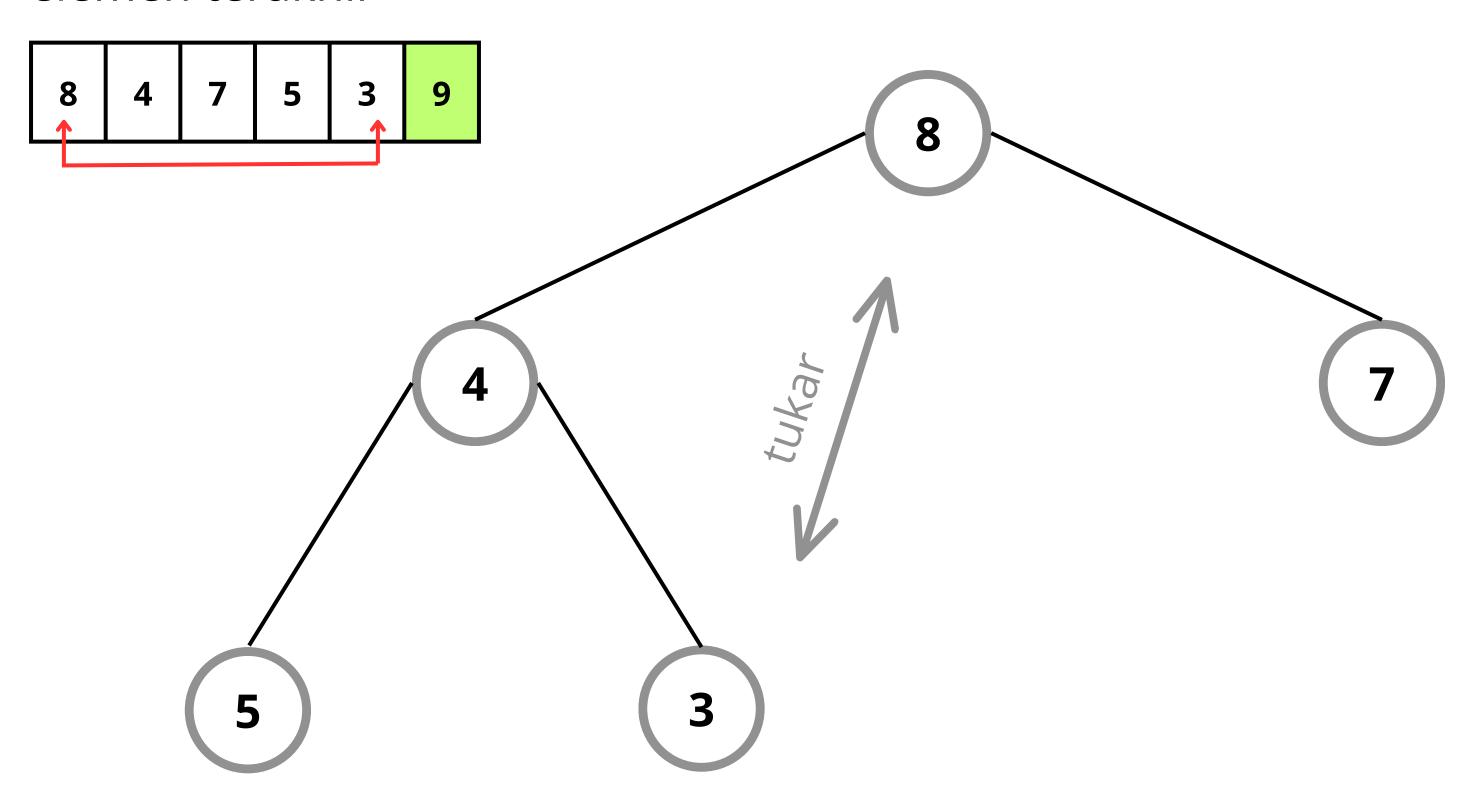
step 4: ulangi proses heapify seperti sebelumnya hingga terbentuk maxheap dan array disort sesuai urutan



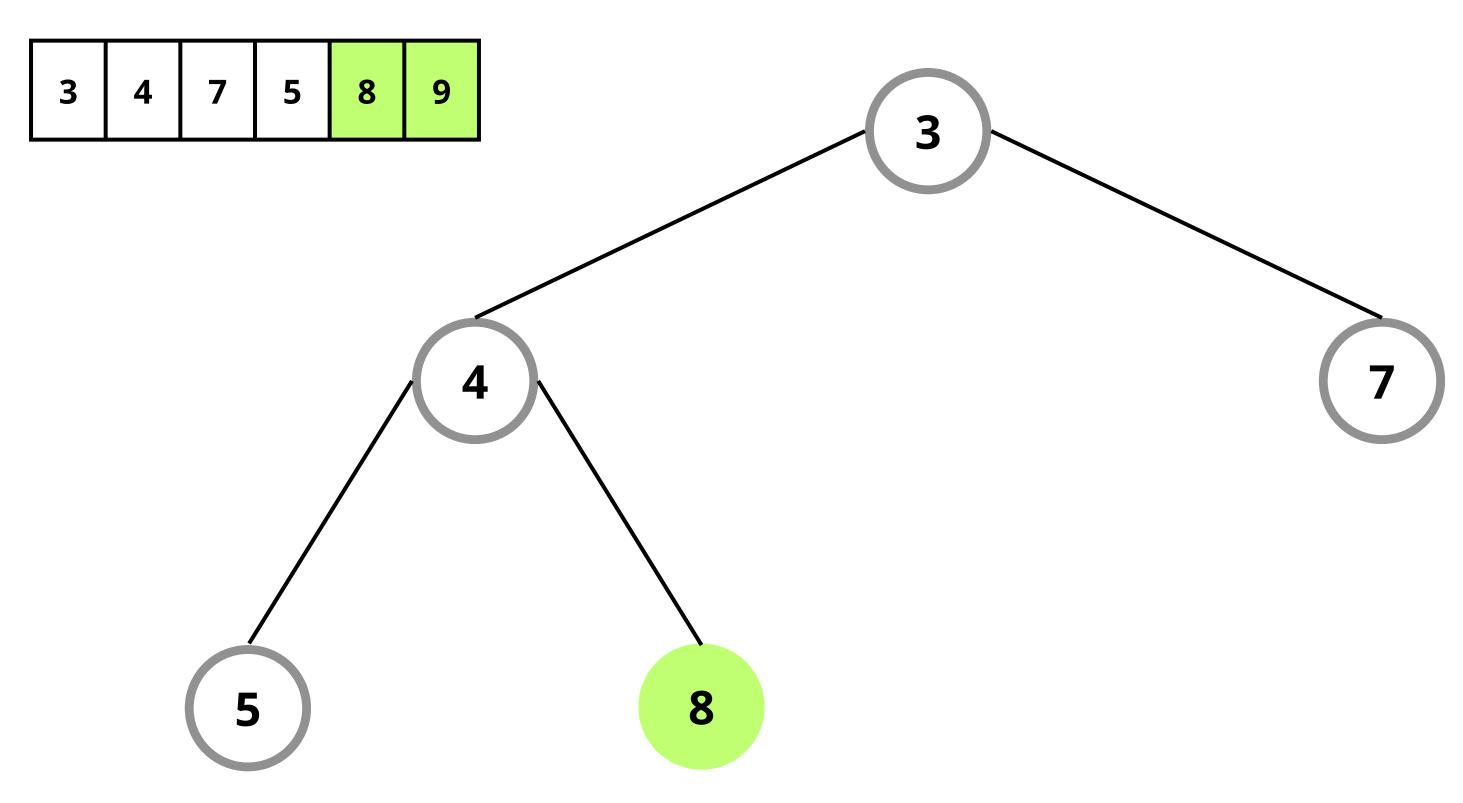
Heapify

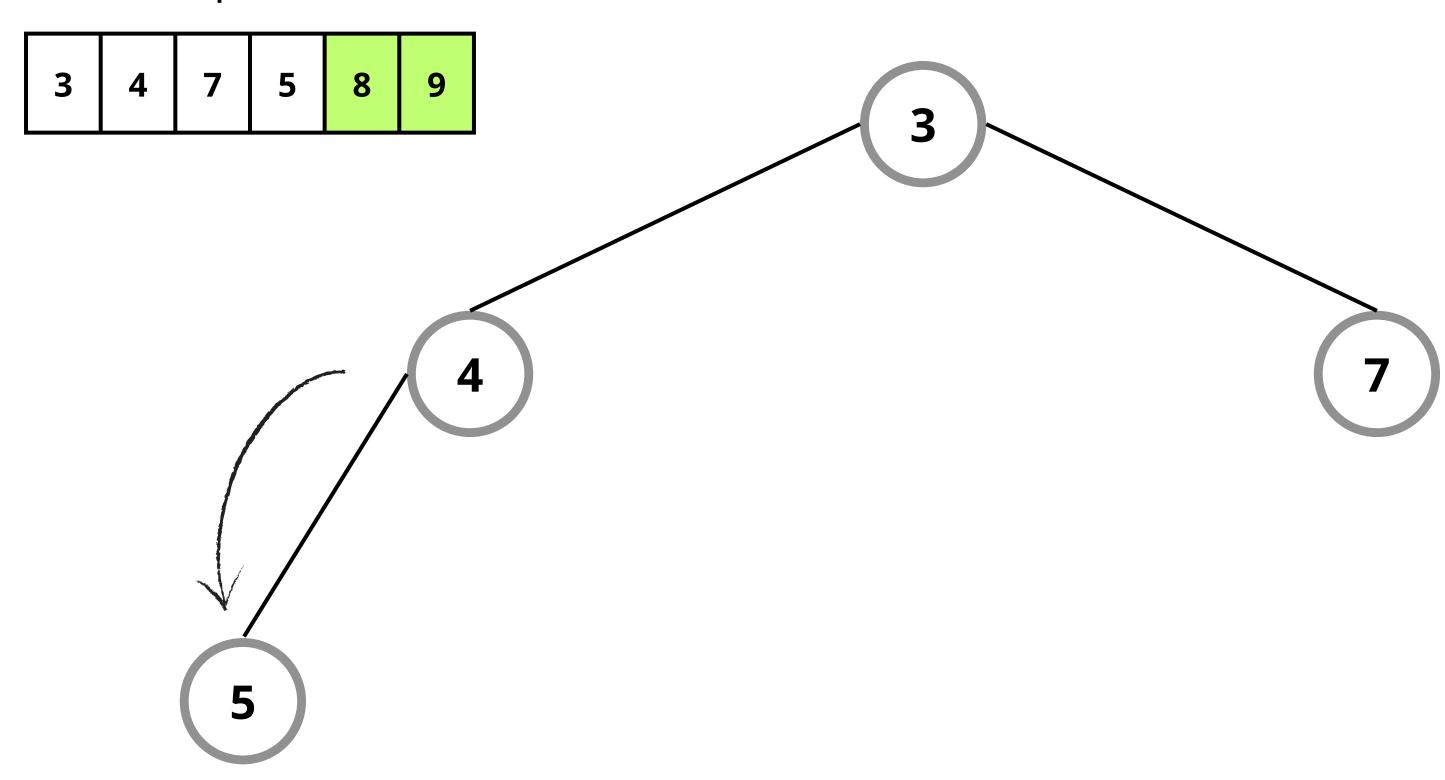


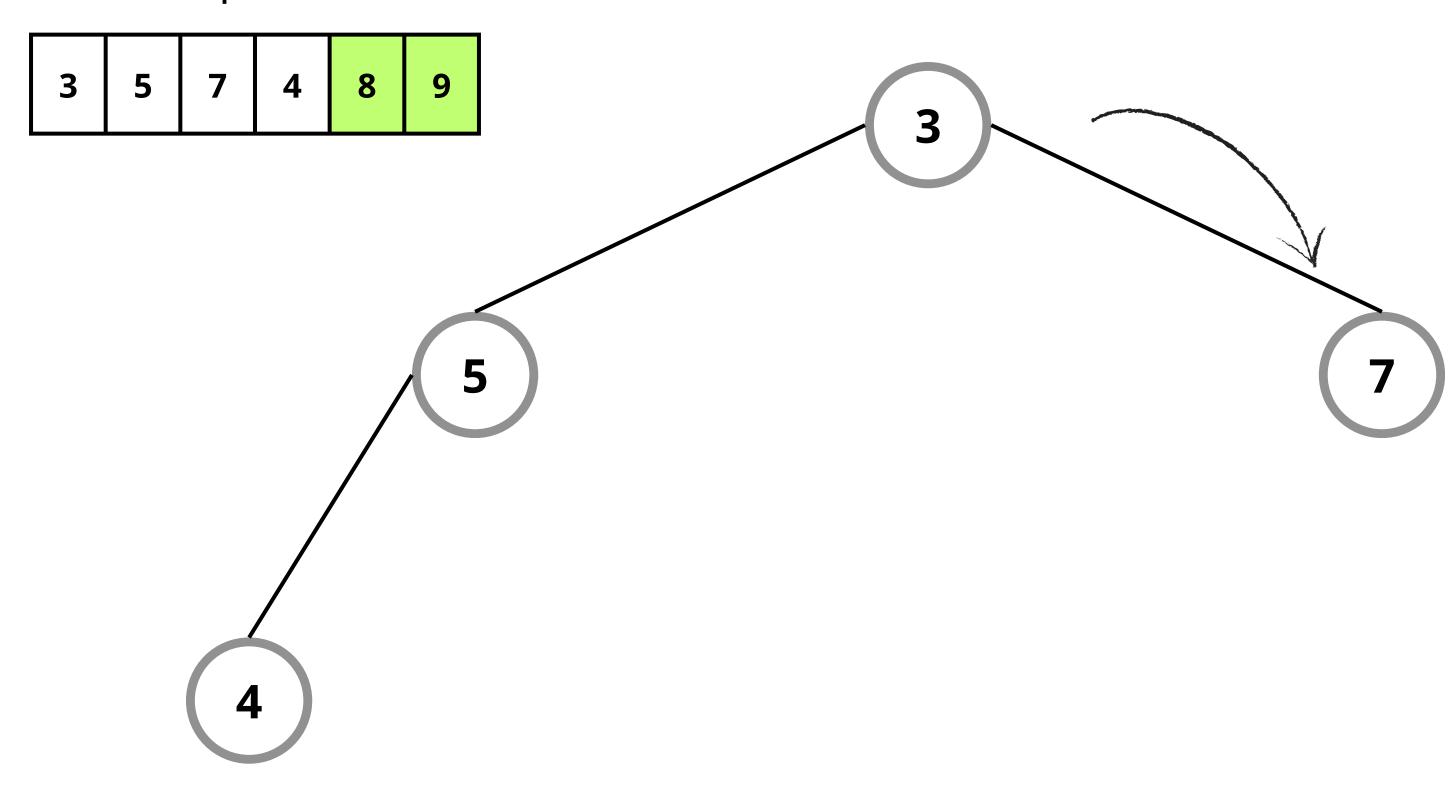
Tukar root dengan child elemen terakhir

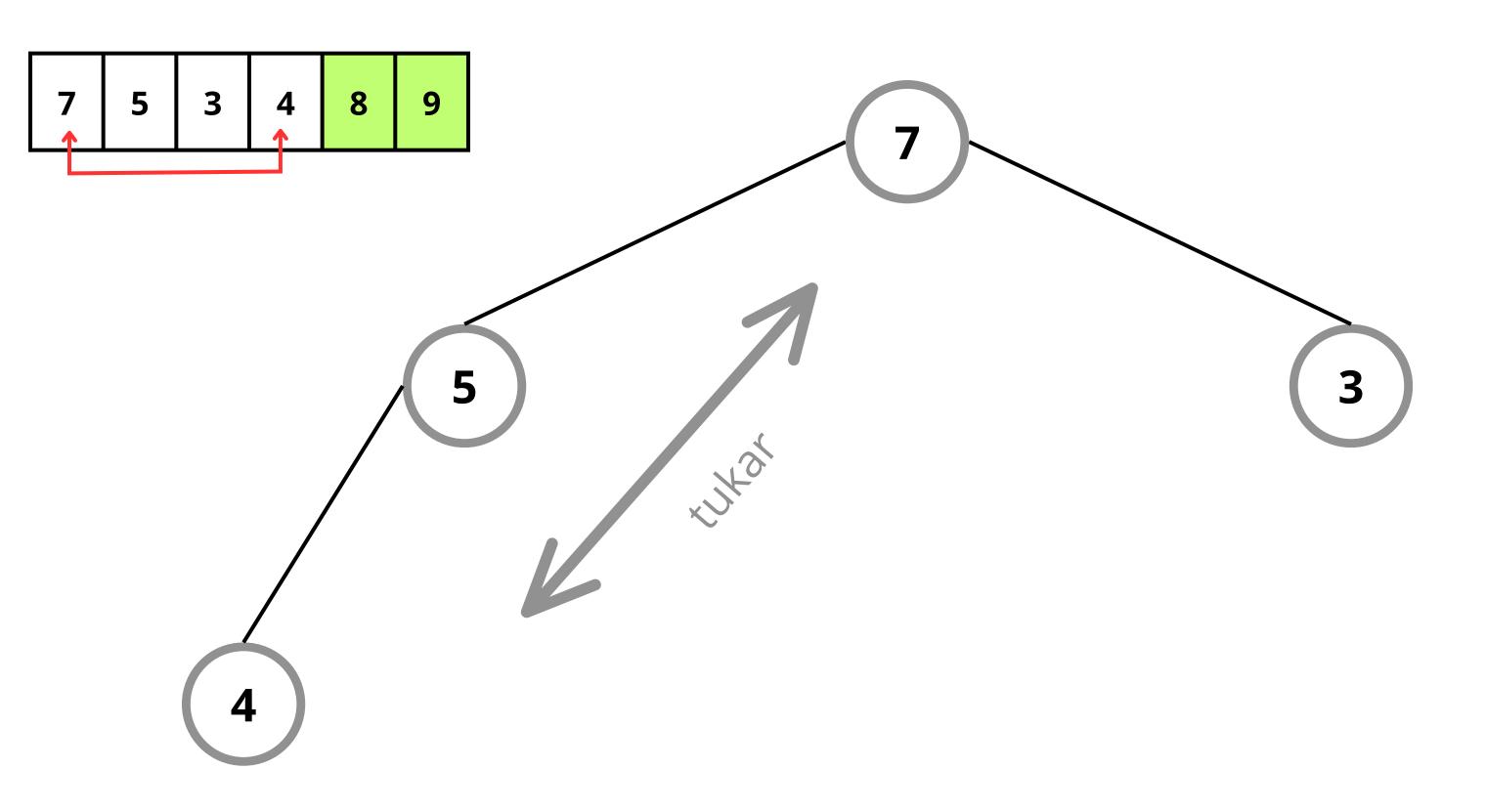


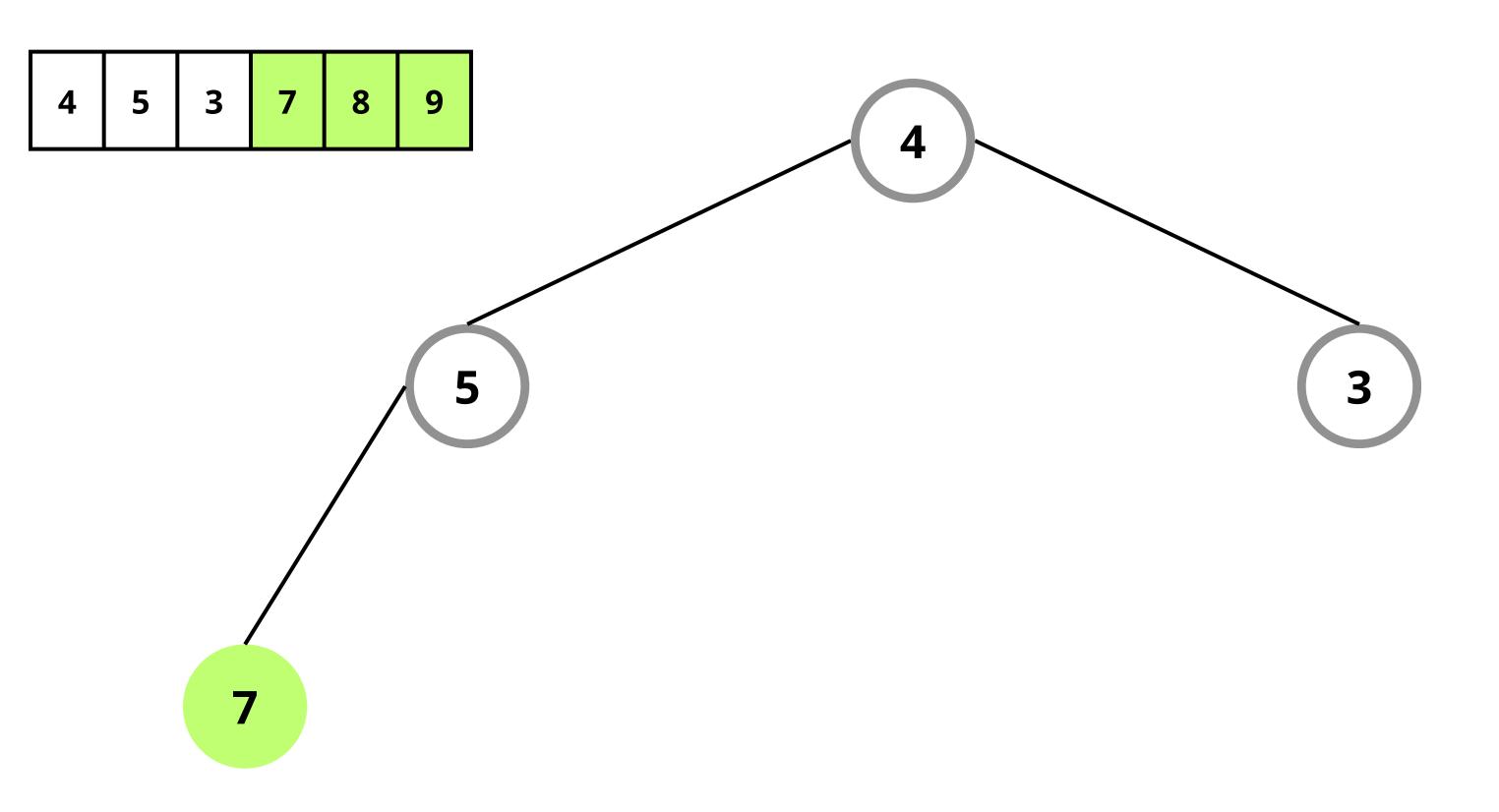
Tukar root dengan child elemen terakhir

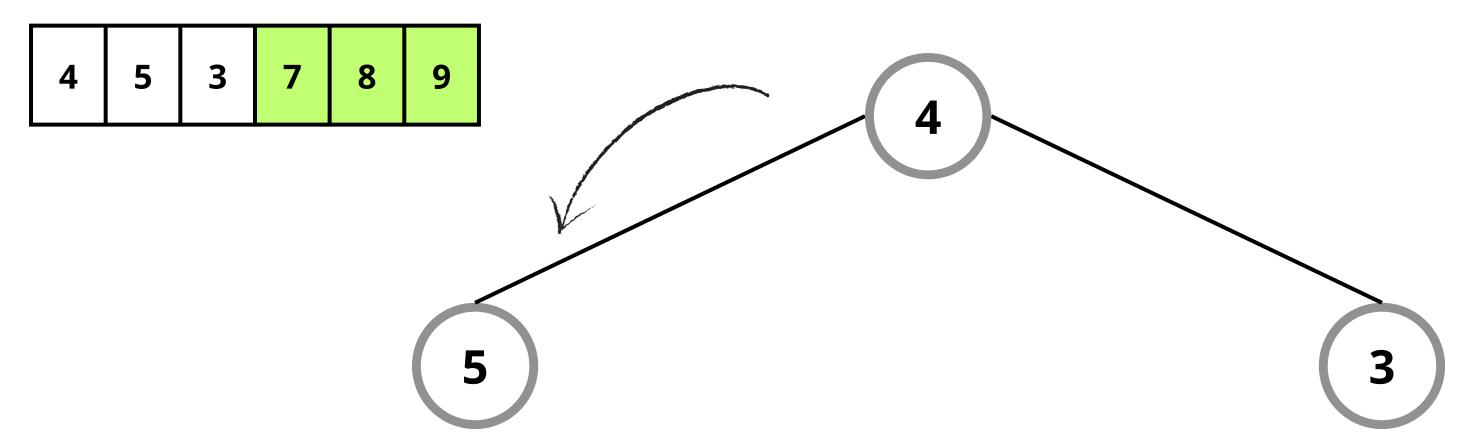


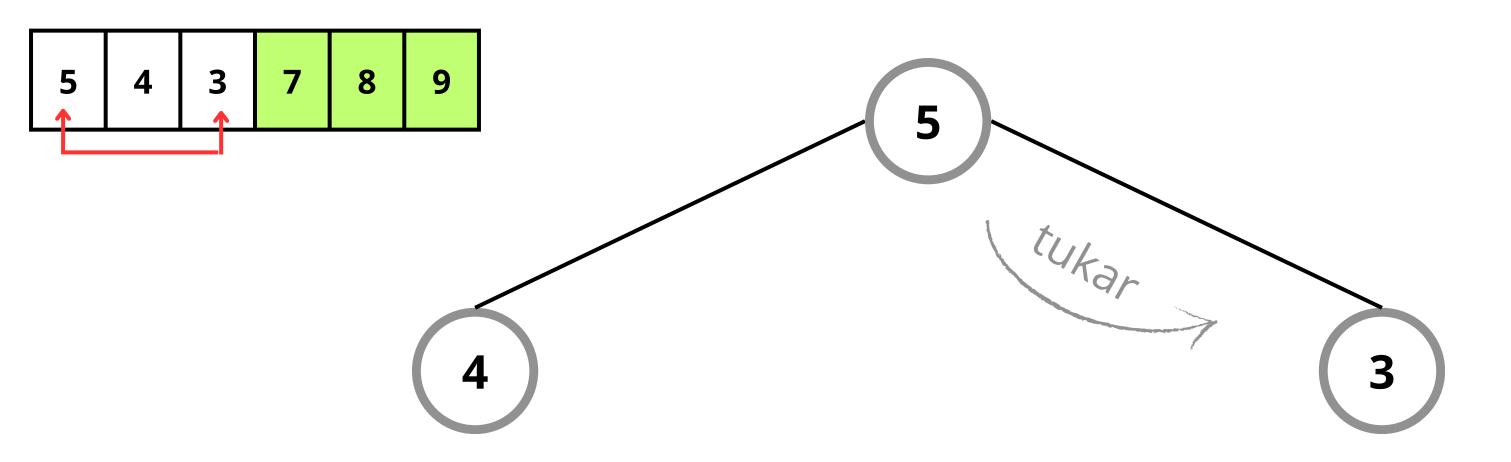


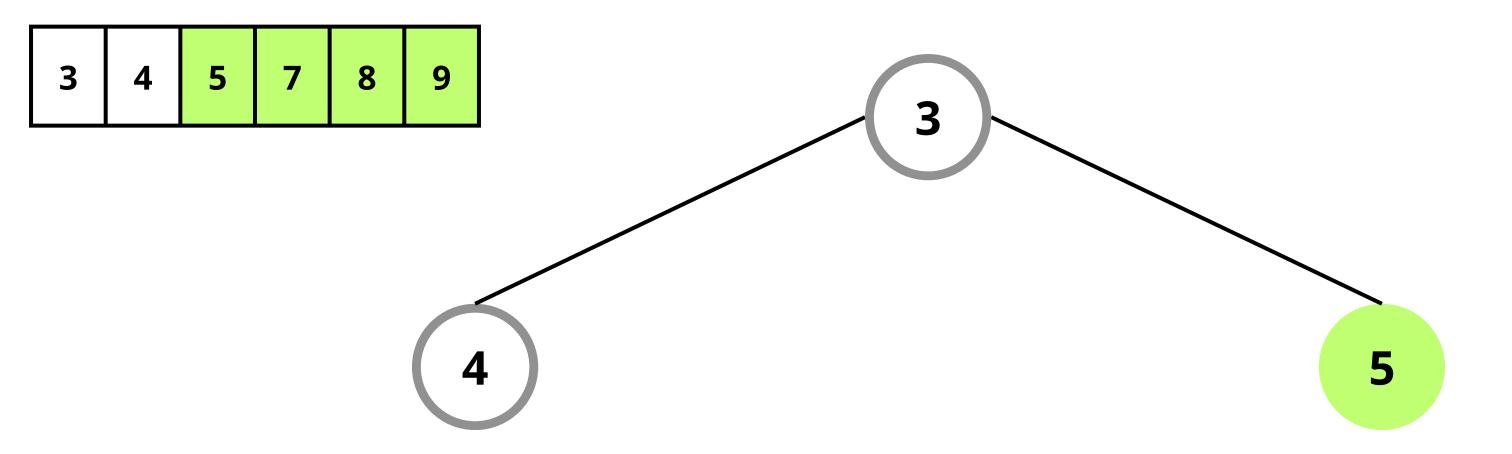


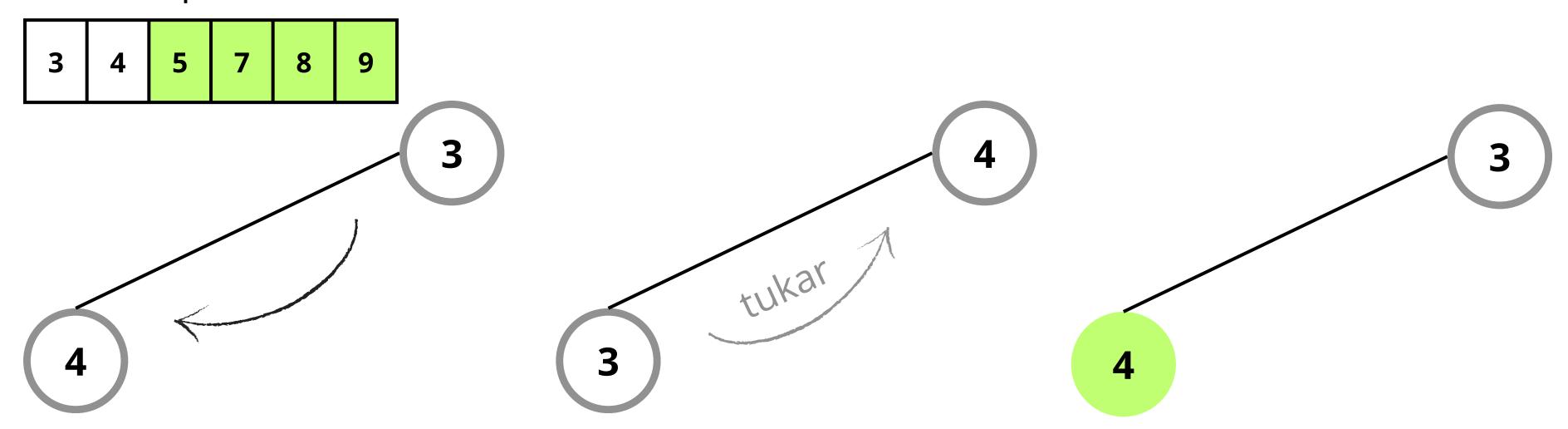












3	4	5	7	8	9
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