



ACADEMY OF TECHNOLOGY

Lab Assignment 7

Paper name: Design and Analysis of Algorithms Lab
Code: PCC-CS494
Discipline: CSE

Semester: 4th
Time: 2 Hours

Date: April 10, 2023

1. Write a program in C or C++ to implement Heap Sort algorithm.

Algorithm 1: Heap-Adjust(a, i, n)

```
// The complete binary trees with roots  $2i$  and  $2i + 1$  are
// combined with  $i$  to form a heap rooted at  $i$ , No node has an
// address greater than  $n$  or less than 1
1  $j := 2 * i$ ;  $key := a[i]$ ;
2 while  $j \leq n$  do
    // compare left and right child,  $j$  points to the larger child
3     if  $j < n$  and  $a[j] < a[j + 1]$  then  $j := j + 1$ ;
4     if  $key \geq a[j]$  then break; // a position for  $key$  is found
5      $a[\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor] := a[j]$ ;  $j := 2 * j$ ;
    // move the larger child up a level
6 end
7  $a[\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor] := key$ ;
```

Algorithm 2: Make-Heap(a, n)

```
// Readjust the elements in  $A[1 : n]$  to form a heap
1 for  $i := \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$  to 1 step  $-1$  do
2     | HEAP-ADJUST( $a, i, n$ );
3 end
```

Algorithm 3: Heap-Sort(a, n)

```
//  $a[1 : n]$  contains  $n$  elements to be sorted. Heap-Sort
// rearranges them in-place into non-decreasing order.
1 MAKE-HEAP( $a, n$ ); // first transform the elements into a heap
// interchange the new maximum with the element at the end of
// the tree
2 for  $i := n$  to 2 step  $-1$  do
3     |  $t := a[i]$ ;  $a[i] := a[1]$ ;  $a[1] := t$ ;
4     | HEAP-ADJUST( $a, 1, i - 1$ );
5 end
```

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2. Write a program in C or C++ to implement minimum priority queue using Heap. And perform the following operation.
 - a) Get-Minimum() to get the minimum element.
 - b) Extract-Min() to removes the minimum element from Min Heap.
 - c) Decrease-Key() to decreases value of key.
 - d) Insert-Key() to add a new key.
 - e) Delete-Key() to delete a key.

Algorithm 4: Get-Minimum()

1 return $A[1]$;

Algorithm 5: Extract-Min()

```

1 if  $heapSize \leq 0$  then return  $\infty$ ;
2 if  $heapSize = 1$  then
3   |  $heapSize := heapSize - 1$ ;
4   | return  $A[1]$ ;
5 end
  // Store the minimum value, and remove it from heap
6  $min := A[1]$ ;
7  $A[1] := A[heapSize]$ ;
8  $heapSize := heapSize - 1$ ;
9 HEAP-ADJUST( $A, 1, heapSize$ );
10 return  $min$ ;
```

Algorithm 6: Decrease-Key($i, newVal$)

```

1  $A[i] := newVal$ ;
2 while  $i \geq 1$  and  $A[PARENT(i)] > A[i]$  do
3   | EXCHANGE( $A[i], A[PARENT(i)]$ );
4   |  $i := PARENT(i)$ ;
5 end
```

Algorithm 7: Insert-Key(k)

```
1 if  $heapSize = heapCapacity$  then
2   | WRITE"Overflow: Could not insert Key";
3   | return;
4 end
5  $heapSize := heapSize + 1$ ;
6  $A[heapSize] := k$ ; // First insert the new key at the end
7  $i := heapSize$ ;
   // Fix the min heap property if it is violated
8 while  $i \geq 1$  and  $A[PARENT(i)] > A[i]$  do
9   | EXCHANGE( $A[i]$ ,  $A[PARENT(i)]$ );
10  |  $i := PARENT(i)$ ;
11 end
```

Algorithm 8: Delete-Key(i)

```
1 if  $i > heapSize$  then
2   | WRITE"Delete key is not possible";
3   | return;
4 end
5 DECREASE-KEY ( $i$ ,  $-\infty$ );
6 EXTRACT-MIN ();
```
