

Algorithm

- ▶ Build a binary max heap
- Repeat until the array is sorted:
 - Swap the max (first) and the last element in the array
 - Reduce the data size by 1
 - Correct the heap because of the root node's new value
- Attn:
 - In a max heap, the root element has the max value
 - ▶ The first element in the array corresponds to the root in the tree

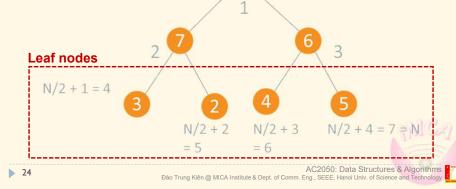
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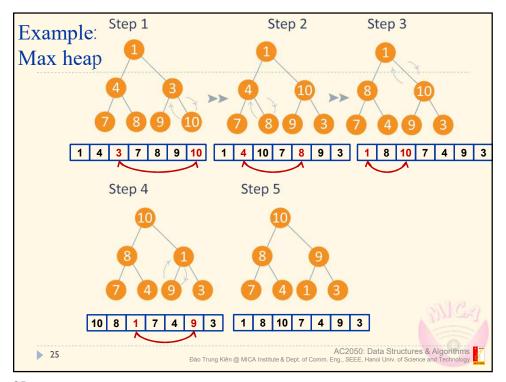
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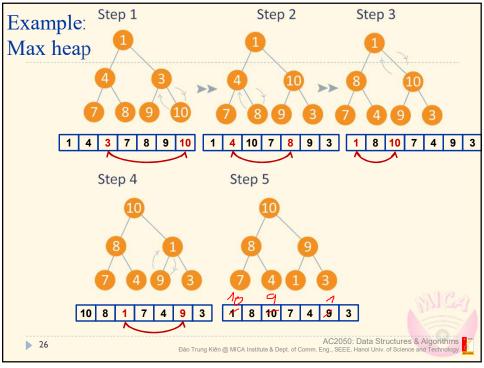
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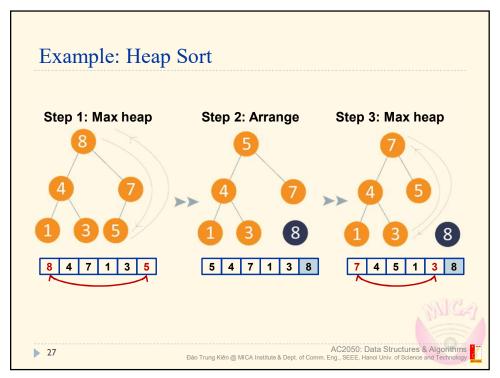
Building Max Heap

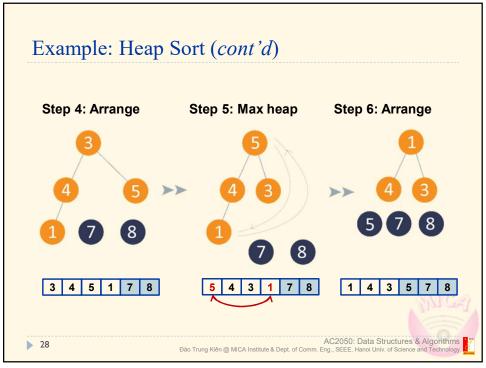
- For each node, make sure that its children are smaller
- Check from lower nodes up to the root
- No need to check leaf nodes \rightarrow Only check the first n/2 elements in the array

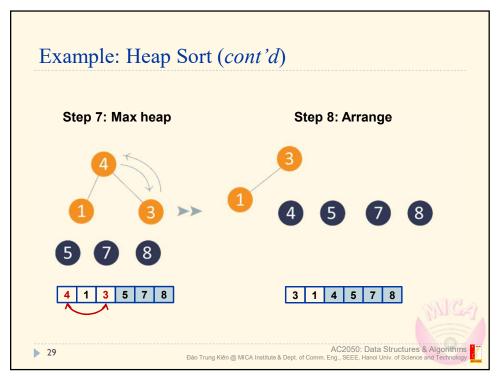


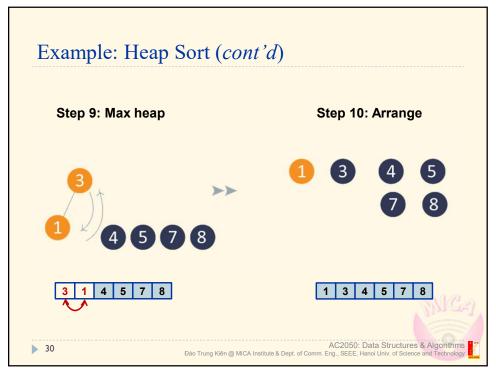












Implementation: Correct Heap Node function correctHeapNode(a, n, i) { const 1 = i*2 + 1,

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```
Implementation: Max Heap
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```
function buildHeap(a, n) {
  for (let i=Math.floor(n/2); i>=0; i--)
     correctHeapNode(a, n, i);
}
```

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Implementation: Heap Sort function sortHeap(a) { const n = a.length; buildHeap(a, n); for (let i = n; i > 1; i--) { swap(a, 0, i-1); correctHeapNode(a, i-1, 0); } } AC2050: Data Structures & Algorithms } Data Trung Kién @ MICA Institute & Dept. of Commm. Eng., SEEE, Harrol Univ. of Science and Technology.

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Complexity Computation Correct node: O(logn) Build heap: O(nlogn) Main loop: O(nlogn) Overall: O(nlogn) Memory: O(1) AC2050: Data Structures & Algorithms Bao Trung Kién @ MICA Institute & Dept. of Comm. Eng., SEEE, Hanol Univ. of Science and Technology