## DAA Lab-7

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- Q-7.1) Write a program to sort a given set of elements with the Heap sort.
  - 1) Repeat the experiment for different values of n = 20000, 50000, 100000, 500000 and report the time (in seconds) required to sort the elements.
  - 2)For each of aforementioned case, consider arrays as random, sorted, and reverse-sorted and observe running time variation for different types of input for heap sort. [Provide your observation regarding sensitivity of heap sort on the input in your lab record.]

## **Program:**

swap(a[0],a[i]);

/\*
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Idea of the solution:

I have implemented heapify() to convert the array into a heap data structure and generate the max heap. The heap\_sort() function calls the heapify(). The idea behind the concept is that the parent node is always grater then the child nodes and that is what I have tried to implement trough this program.

```
*/
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
void heapify(int a[], int n, int i)
                                                      //converting to heap data structure
                                                      //and max-heap generation
  int l,r,largest=i;
  l=2*i+1;
                                                      //left child
  r=2*i+2;
                                                      //right child
  if (I<n&&a[I]>a[largest])
                                                      //checking for the largest among the three
    largest=l;
  if (r<n&&a[r]>a[largest])
    largest=r;
  if (largest!=i)
    swap(a[i],a[largest]);
                                                      //swapping
    heapify(a,n,largest);
                                                      //recursively calling
  }
                                                      //heap sort
void heap sort(int a[], int n)
  int i;
  for (i=n/2-1;i>=0;i--)
    heapify(a,n,i);
  for (i=n-1;i>0;i--)
```

```
heapify(a,i,0);
}
int main()
{
  int n,i,j,k,s[]={20000,50000,100000,500000};
                                                  //different array sizes to test
  clock_t start, end;
                                                  //time variables for timing analysis
  double cpu_time_used;
  for(i=0;i<4;i++)
  {
    cout<<endl;
    n=s[i];
    int a[n];
    srand(time(0));
    for(j=0;j<n;j++)
      a[j]=rand()%1000000;
                                                  //generating random array
    cout<<"For n= "<<n<<endl;
    start=clock();
    heap_sort(a,n);
    end=clock();
    cpu_time_used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
    printf("Time taken for random : %fsec \n",cpu_time_used);
    sort(a,a+n);
    start=clock();
    heap_sort(a,n);
    end=clock();
    cpu time used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS PER SEC;
    printf("Time taken for sorted : %fsec \n",cpu_time_used);
    sort(a,a+n,greater<int>());
    start=clock();
    heap_sort(a,n);
    end=clock();
    cpu_time_used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
    printf("Time taken for reverse sorted : %fsec \n",cpu time used);
  }
}
```

## **Output:**

```
kshitij@kshitij: ~/Documents/DAA/lab7
kshitij@kshitij:~/Documents/DAA/lab7$ g++ heap_sort.cpp
kshitij@kshitij:~/Documents/DAA/lab7$ ./a.out
For n= 20000
Time taken for random : 0.019076sec
Time taken for sorted : 0.018164sec
Time taken for reverse sorted : 0.017556sec
For n= 50000
Time taken for random : 0.043656sec
Time taken for sorted : 0.042534sec
Time taken for reverse sorted : 0.053858sec
For n= 100000
Time taken for random : 0.104922sec
Time taken for sorted : 0.086400sec
 Time taken for reverse sorted : 0.079982sec
For n= 500000
Time taken for random: 0.578195sec
Time taken for sorted : 0.482512sec
Time taken for reverse sorted : 0.5313<u>8</u>7sec
 shitij@kshitij:~/Documents/DAA/lab7$
```

**Q-7.2)** Compare running time (in seconds) of heap sort with insertion sort, merge sort, and quick sort on different input sizes and also for different input types (random/sorted/reverse-sorted).

```
Program:
```

```
/"
\\\":++=== |==== |\( \) | | | | | | | | |
```

Written by: Kshitij Kumar Sharma

Idea of the solution:

if (I<n&&a[I]>a[largest])

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The concept of heap sort is same just adding merge sort and random quick sort which I have did in previous labs. Included them as a header file in this program to avoid repetition of the same code.

```
largest=l;
  if (r<n&&a[r]>a[largest])
    largest=r;
  if (largest!=i)
  {
    swap(a[i],a[largest]);
    heapify(a,n,largest);
  }
}
void heap_sort(int a[], int n)
{
  int i;
  for (i=n/2-1;i>=0;i--)
    heapify(a,n,i);
  for (i=n-1;i>0;i--)
  {
    swap(a[0],a[i]);
    heapify(a,i,0);
  }
}
int main()
                 //some changes into the main function for analysing all the algorithms together
{
  int n,i,j,k,s[]={20000,50000,100000,500000};
  clock t start, end;
  double cpu_time_used;
  for(i=0;i<4;i++)
  {
    cout<<endl;
    n=s[i];
    int a[n];
    srand(time(0));
    for(j=0;j<n;j++)
      a[j]=rand()%1000000;
    cout<<"For n= "<<n<<endl;
    cout<<" Random Array \n";
    start=clock();
    heap_sort(a,n);
    end=clock();
    cpu time used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS PER SEC;
    printf(" Heap sort : %fsec \n",cpu_time_used);
    start=clock();
    merge_sort(a,0,n-1);
    end=clock();
```

```
cpu time used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS PER SEC;
printf(" Merge sort : %fsec \n",cpu time used);
start=clock();
random quick sort(a,0,n-1);
end=clock();
cpu time used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS PER SEC;
printf(" Quick sort : %fsec \n",cpu_time_used);
cout<<" Sorted Array \n";
sort(a,a+n);
start=clock();
heap_sort(a,n);
end=clock();
cpu time used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS PER SEC;
printf(" Heap sort : %fsec \n",cpu_time_used);
start=clock();
merge_sort(a,0,n-1);
end=clock();
cpu time_used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
printf(" Merge sort : %fsec \n",cpu_time_used);
start=clock();
random_quick_sort(a,0,n-1);
end=clock();
cpu time used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS PER SEC;
printf(" Quick sort : %fsec \n",cpu_time_used);
cout<<" Reverse Sorted Array \n";</pre>
sort(a,a+n,greater<int>());
start=clock();
heap sort(a,n);
end=clock();
cpu_time_used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
printf(" Heap sort : %fsec \n",cpu time used);
start=clock();
merge sort(a,0,n-1);
end=clock();
cpu time used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS PER SEC;
printf(" Merge sort : %fsec \n",cpu time used);
start=clock();
```

```
random_quick_sort(a,0,n-1);
  end=clock();
  cpu_time_used=((double)(end-start))/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
  printf(" Quick sort : %fsec \n",cpu_time_used);
}
```

## **Output:**

```
kshitij@kshitij: ~/Documents/DAA/lab7
kshitij@kshitij:~/Documents/DAA/lab7$ g++ heap_sort_compare.cpp
kshitij@kshitij:~/Documents/DAA/lab7$ ./a.out
For n= 20000
  Random Array
    Heap sort : 0.019839sec
    Merge sort : 0.004904sec
    Quick sort : 0.046127sec
  Sorted Array
    Heap sort : 0.013657sec
    Merge sort : 0.003371sec
Quick sort : 0.049512sec
  Reverse Sorted Array
    Heap sort: 0.019745sec
    Merge sort : 0.005941sec
    Quick sort : 0.044134sec
For n= 50000
 Random Array
    Heap sort : 0.053084sec
    Merge sort : 0.012352sec
Quick sort : 0.105423sec
  Sorted Array
    Heap sort: 0.041788sec
    Merge sort : 0.010846sec
  Quick sort : 0.101728sec
Reverse Sorted Array
    Heap sort: 0.039828sec
    Merge sort : 0.009499sec
Quick sort : 0.104076sec
For n= 100000
  Random Array
    Heap sort : 0.095071sec
    Merge sort : 0.022832sec
    Quick sort : 0.201117sec
  Sorted Array
    Heap sort : 0.097461sec
    Merge sort : 0.022608sec
Quick sort : 0.175769sec
  Reverse Sorted Array
    Heap sort: 0.080033sec
    Merge sort : 0.022906sec
    Quick sort: 0.164138sec
For n= 500000
  Random Array
    Heap sort : 0.607102sec
    Merge sort : 0.135853sec
Quick sort : 1.059321sec
  Sorted Array
     Heap sort : 0.504599sec
     Merge sort: 0.128213sec
    Quick sort : 1.043590sec
  Reverse Sorted Array
     Heap sort : 0.505018sec
     Merge sort : 0.162215sec
     Quick sort : 1.011279sec
 kshitij@kshitij:~/Documents/DAA/lab7$
```