

Informatics II, Spring 2023, Exercise 5

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Task 1: Heap and Heapsort

The **d-ary** heap is a generalization of the binary heap in which the nodes have **d** children instead of 2. Write a C program that sorts an array of integers in *ascending* order using **d-ary** heap sort and that prints the sorted array. Your program should first convert the given array into a max **d-ary** heap and print it in the standard output using the requested format.

Your program should include the following:

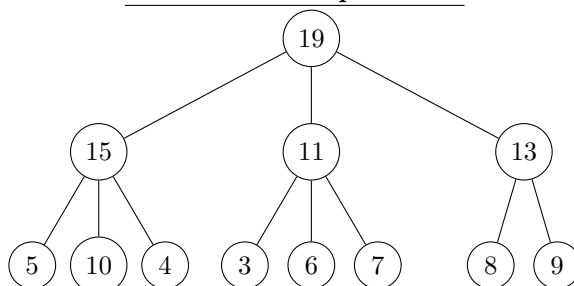
- 1.1 The function `void buildMaxHeap(int A[], int n, int d)`, where *A* is the array to be converted, *n* is the real size of the array *A* and *d* is the maximum number of child each node can have in the heap.
- 1.2 The function `void printHeap(int A[], int n)` that prints the created max-heap to the console in the format **graph g** { (all the edges in the form **NodeA -- NodeB**) }, where each edge should be printed in a separate line. The ordering of the edges is not relevant.
- 1.3 The function `void heapSort(int A[], int n, int d)` that sorts the array *A* in ascending order.
- 1.4 The function `void printArray(int A[], int n)` that prints a given array to the console.

For example, given the array *A* = [6, 4, 3, 9, 5, 10, 15, 19, 11, 7, 8, 13] your program should produce the max-heap [19, 15, 11, 13, 5, 10, 4, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9] and print it to the console in the form illustrated on the left figure. Print the content of array *A* after calling *heapSort* on it. The alternative output is used to check the correctness of your implementation, it does not have to be part of your solution.

Output Form

```
graph g {  
  19 -- 15  
  19 -- 11  
  19 -- 13  
  15 -- 5  
  15 -- 10  
  15 -- 4  
  11 -- 3  
  11 -- 6  
  11 -- 7  
  13 -- 8  
  13 -- 9  
}
```

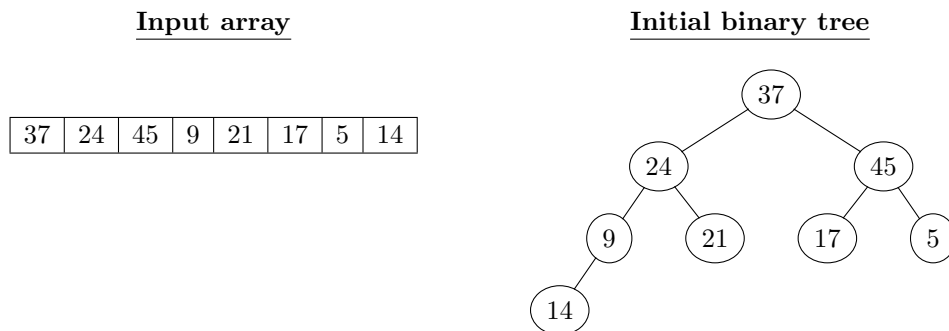
Alternative Output Form



Test your program with the array [4, 3, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 1].

Note: You can copy the output of your program and use it on <http://www.webgraphviz.com/> to view your min-heap in the form of a binary tree, as illustrated on the right figure.

Task 2. Given the array [37, 24, 45, 9, 21, 17, 5, 14], sort it in ascending order using Heapsort algorithm. Precisely explain every step performed. You can start from making max-heap from initially binary tree shown below. Show every node exchange that occur.



Quicksort

Task 3. In a *dual – pivot* quicksort implementation, an array $A[low...high]$ is sorted based on two pivots $p_1 = A[low]$ and $p_2 = A[high]$. The pivot p_1 must be less than p_2 , otherwise they have to be swapped. Here *low* is the left end of the array A and *high* is the right end of the array A .

The partitioning process is the core of the *dual – pivot* quicksort. We begin partitioning the array in three proper partition I, II or III, where:

- **Partition I:** In first partition all elements will be less than the left pivot p_1 .
- **Partition II:** In the second partition all elements will be greater or equal to the left pivot p_1 and also will be less than or equal to the right pivot p_2 .
- **Partition III:** In first partition all elements greater than the right pivot p_2 .

After the partitioning, the two pivots are placed in their proper and final positions as illustrated in Figure 1 and the process is repeated recursively on each of the three partitions.

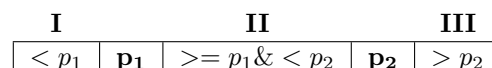


Figure 1: Quicksort with dual-pivot

Create a C program that implements *dual – pivot* to sort an array A of integers in *increasing* order. Your program should also print the array before and after the sorting. For example, if the array A to be sorted is [10, 7, 3, 15, 6, 2, 5, 1, 17, 8]. your program should print the following in the standard output:

```
Before: [ 10 7 3 15 6 2 5 1 17 8 ]  
After:  [ 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 10 15 17 ]
```