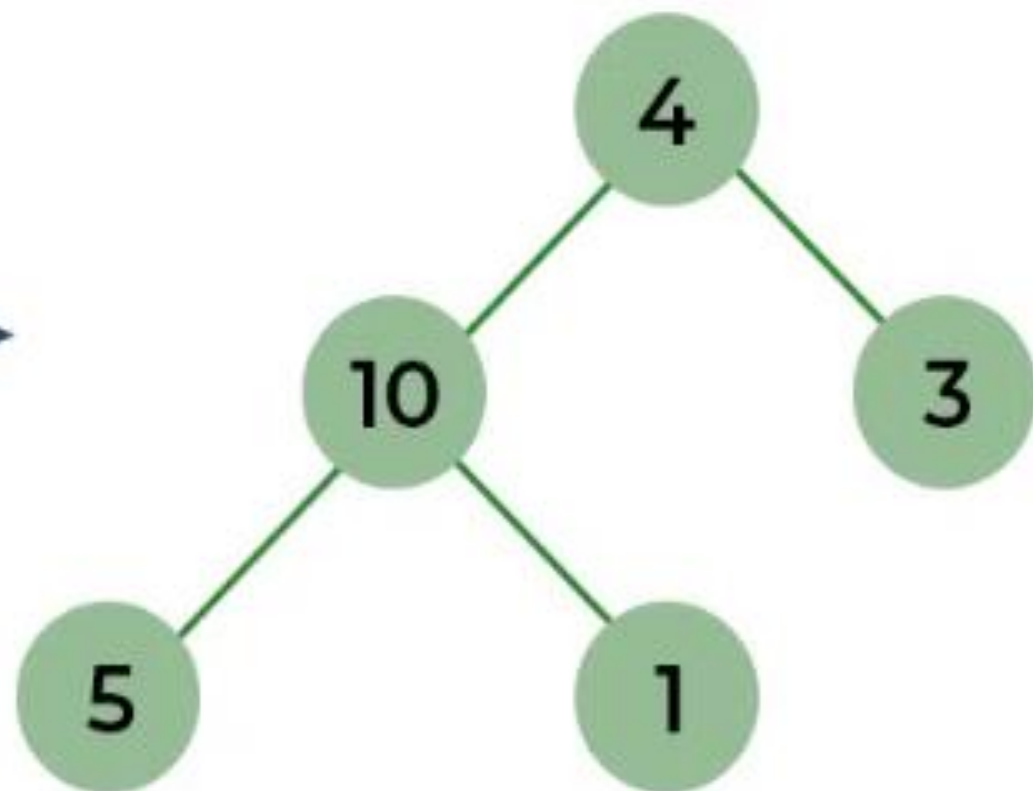


Heap Sort Algorithm

Build Complete Binary Tree from given Array

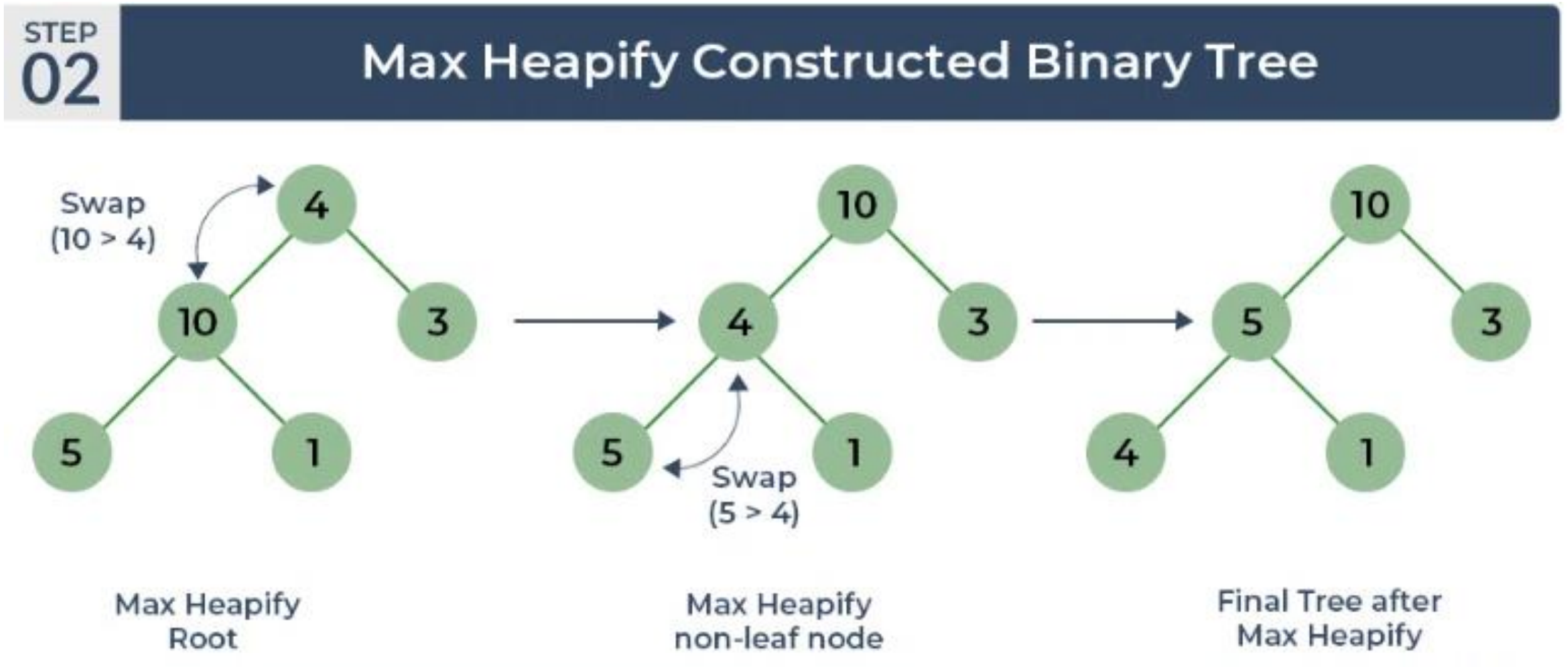
Arr = {4, 10, 3, 5, 1}



After that, the task is to construct a tree from that unsorted array and try to convert it into max heap.

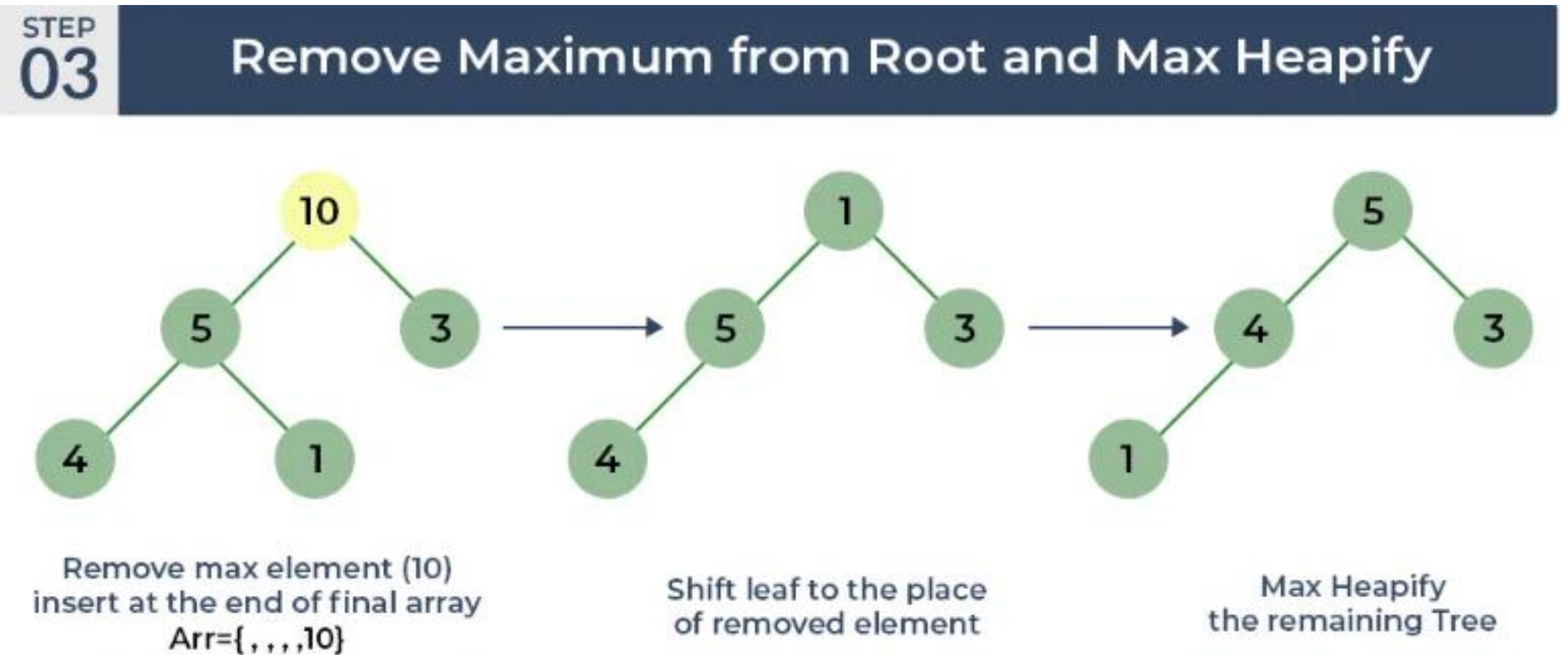
To transform a heap into a max-heap, the parent node should always be greater than or equal to the child nodes

Here, in this example, as the parent node **4** is smaller than the child node **10**, thus, swap them to build a max-heap. Now, **4** as a parent is smaller than the child **5**, thus swap both of these again and the resulted heap and array should be like this:



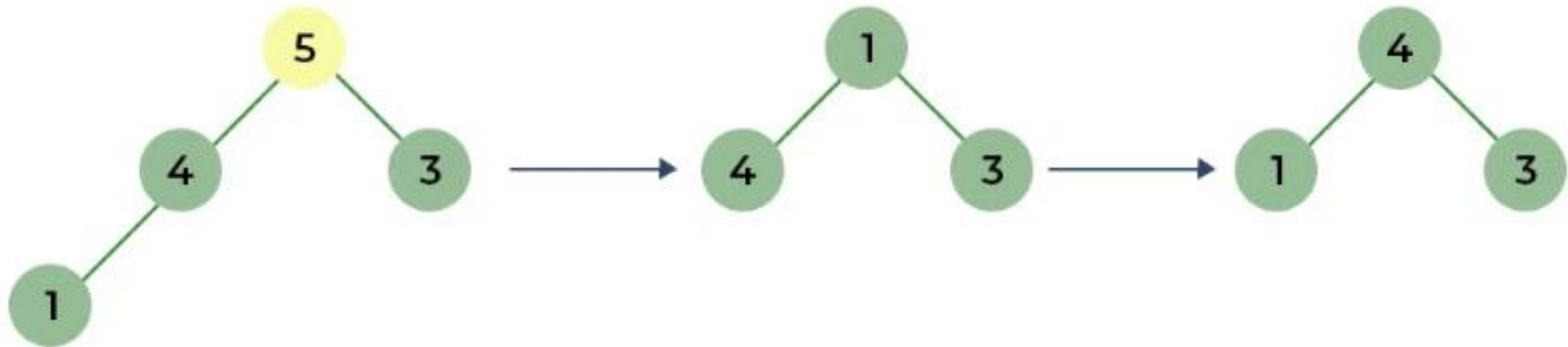
- Remove the maximum element in each step (i.e., move it to the end position and remove that) and then consider the remaining elements and transform it into a max heap.
- Delete the root element (**10**) from the max heap. In order to delete this node, try to swap it with the last node, i.e. (**1**). After removing the root element, again heapify it to convert it into max heap.

Resulted heap and array should look like this:



- Repeat the above steps and it will look like the following:

STEP 04 Remove Next Maximum from Root and Max Heapify



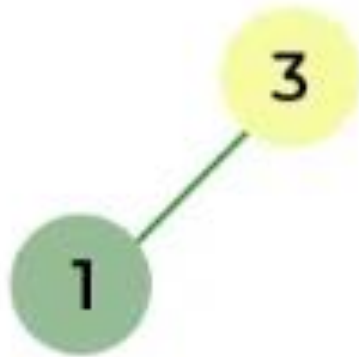
Remove max element (5)
insert at last vacant position of
final array Arr = { , , 5, 10 }

Shift leaf to the place
of removed element

Max Heapify
the remaining Tree

- Now remove the root (i.e. 3) again and perform heapify.

Remove Next Maximum from Root and Max Heapify



Remove max element (3)
insert at last vacant position
of final array $Arr = \{, 3, 4, 5, 10\}$



Shift leaf to the place
of removed element.
(No heapify needed)

- Now when the root is removed once again it is sorted.
and the sorted array will be like **arr[] = {1, 3, 4, 5, 10}**.

Remove Last Element and Return Sorted Array

1



Arr =

1	3	4	5	10
---	---	---	---	----

Remove max element (1)
Arr = { 1 ,3 ,4 ,5, 10}

Final sorted array