

# Explanation of the method makeHeap()

```
public static int[] makeHeap3(int[] a){
    for(int i = a.length/2-1; i >= 0; i--){ }
    heapify(a, a.length, i);
}
return a;
```

→ This for loop iterates through half the array starting at the half point, because we know that the last half of the array are leaf nodes

```
public static void heapify(int[] a, int size, int root){
    int minimum = root; // Track the min data index (Assume @root)
```

→ This heapify uses the binary tree form of heap to help sorting.

```
    int left = 2*root+1;
    int right = 2*root+2;
```

```
    if(left < size && a[left] < a[minimum]){
        minimum = left;
```

```
    }
    if(right < size && a[right] < a[minimum]){
        minimum = right;
```

→ If any child node has less value data change the minimum's index

```
    }
```

```
    if(minimum != root){
```

```
        int temp = a[root];
        a[root] = a[minimum];
        a[minimum] = temp;
```

→ If the minimum is not at root make it so.

```
        heapify(a, size, minimum);
```

```
    }
```

## An Example

Array = [7, 4, 13, 3, 10, 5, 12]

The binary tree representation



First for loop starts at index 2

Array = [7, 4, 13, 3, 10, 5, 12]



heapify (Array, 7, 2) is called

since 13 > 12 and 12 is not at the root, a swap occurs

Array = [7, 4, 13, 3, 10, 5, 12]

Array = [7, 4, 5, 3, 10, 13, 12]



heapify (Array, 7, 6) is called  
No swapping occurs ∵ leaf

i is decremented

an heapify (Array, 7, 1) is called

Array = [7, 4, 5, 3, 10, 13, 12]



since 4 > 3 a swap occurs

Array = [7, 4, 5, 3, 10, 13, 12]

Array = [7, 3, 5, 4, 10, 13, 12]



heapify (Array, 7, 3) is called

No swapping occurs

i is decremented

an heapify (Array, 7, 0) is called

Array = [7, 3, 5, 4, 10, 13, 12]



Since 7 > 3 swapping occurs

Array = [7, 3, 5, 4, 10, 13, 12]

Array = [3, 7, 5, 4, 10, 13, 12]



heapify (Array, 7, 1) is called and swapping occur



and heapify (Array, 7, 3) is called

and thus the final array

Array = [3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 12]

