

Worksheet 34: BuildHeap and Heap Sort

Group Members:

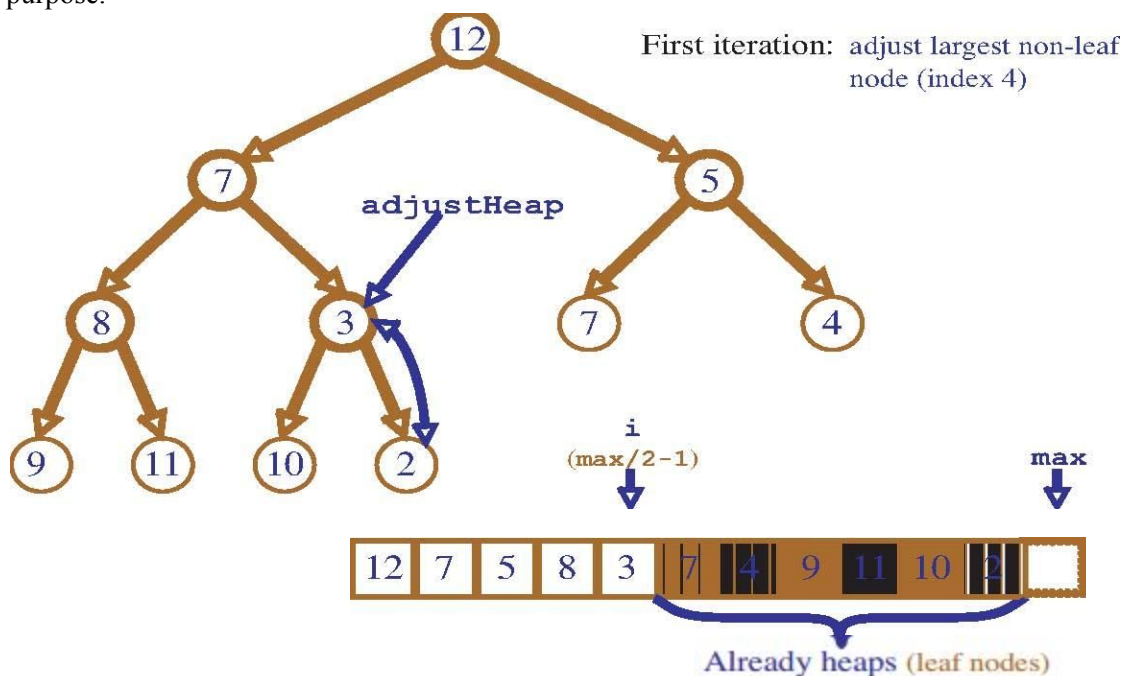
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```
void buildHeap (struct dyArray *heap) {
    int max = dyArraySize(heap); int i;
    for ( i = max/2-1; i >= 0; i--)
        _adjustHeap(heap, max, i);
}
```

In preparation: If you have not done so already, you should complete Worksheet 33 to learn more about the heap data structure.

In some applications it is useful to initialize a Heap with an existing vector of values. The values are not assumed to be organized into a heap, and so a routine named buildHeap is invoked for this purpose.

To understand the buildHeap algorithm, consider the following diagram:



All values indexed after $\max/2$ are leaves, and are therefore already a heap. The first value that could potentially not be a heap is found at $\max/2$. Walking backwards from this value until the root is reached eventually makes all nodes into a heap.

The heap data structure provides an elegant technique for sorting a vector. First form the vector into a heap. To sort the vector, the top of the heap (the smallest element) is swapped with the last element, and the size of the heap is reduced by 1 and readjusted. Repeat until all elements have been processed.

```
void heapsort (struct dyArray * v) { int i;
    buildHeap(v);
    for (i = dyArraySize(v) - 1; i > 0; i--) {
        dyArraySwap(v, 0, i);
        _adjustHeap (v, i, 0);
    }
}
```

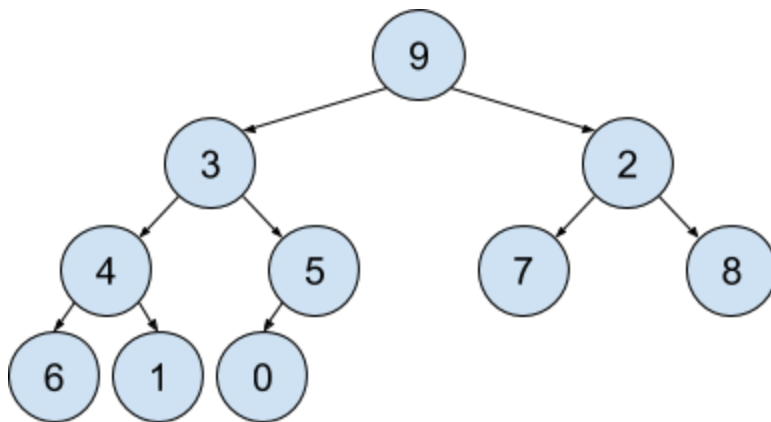

worksheet 34: BuildHeap and Heap Sort Name:

Simulate execution of the Heap sort algorithm on the following values:

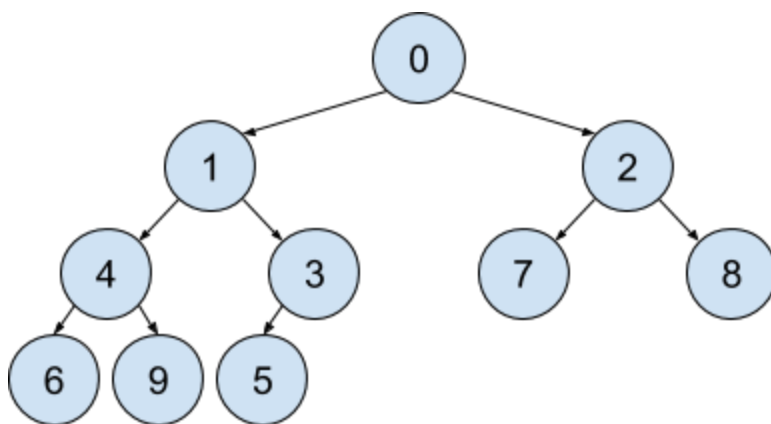
9 3 2 4 5 7 8 6 1 0

First make the values into a heap (the graphical representation is probably easier to work with than the vector form). Then repeatedly remove the smallest value, and rebuild the heap.

Before buildHeap:



After buildHeap:



Sorting:

