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Sorting algorithm visualization: Heap Sort

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An algorithm like <u>Heap sort</u> can be understood easily by visualizing. In this article, a program that visualizes the Heap Sort Algorithm has been implemented.

The <u>Graphical User Interface(GUI)</u> is implemented in <u>Python</u> using <u>pygame</u> library.

Approach:

Generate random array and fill the pygame window with bars. Bars are straight vertical lines, which represents array elements.

- Set all bars to green color (unsorted).
- Heapify the array to perform sorting.
- After Heapify, large bars are at the beginning followed by smaller bars.
- Use pygame.time.delay() to slow down the algorithm, so that we can see the sorting process.
- Implement a timer to see how the algorithm performs.
- The actions are performed using 'pygame.event.get()' method, which stores all the events which user performs, such as start, reset.
- Blue color is used to highlight bars that are involved in sorting at a particular time.
- Orange color highlights the bars sorted.

Observations:

We can clearly see from the Heap Sort visualization, that Heap Sort is very fast compared to other sorting algorithms like <u>Insertion sort</u> or <u>Selection sort</u> and similar in speed with <u>Merge sort</u>.

Examples:

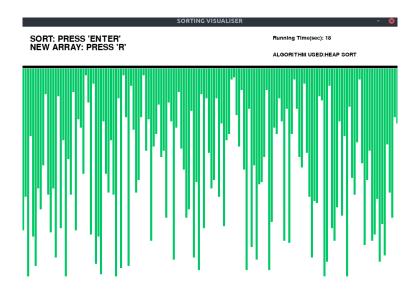
Input:

Press "Enter" key to Perform Visualization.

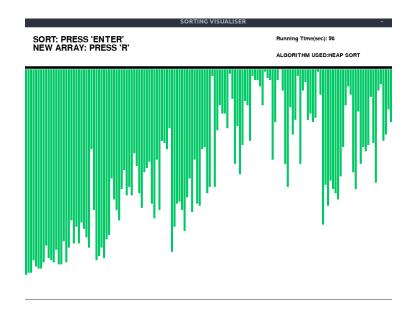
Press "R" key to generate new array.

Output:

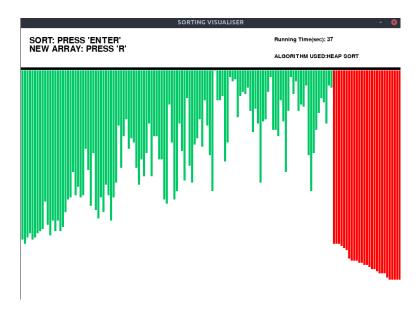
Initial:



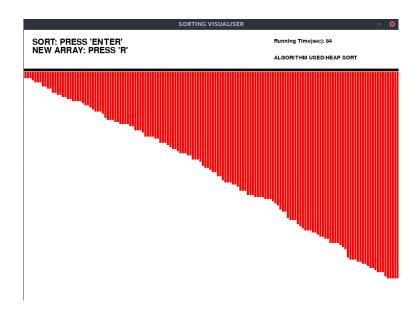
After heapification of array:



Sorting:



Final:



Please make sure to <u>install the pygame library</u> before running the below program.

Below is the implementation of the above visualizer:

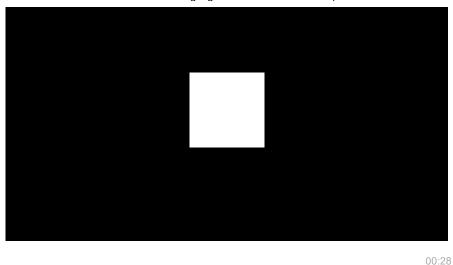
Python3

- # Python implementation of the
- # Sorting visualiser: Heap Sort
- # Imports

```
import pygame
import random
import time
pygame.font.init()
startTime = time.time()
# Total window
screen = pygame.display.set mode(
    (900, 650)
# Title and Icon
pygame.display.set_caption(
    "SORTING VISUALISER"
# Uncomment below lines for setting
# up the icon for the visuliser
# img = pygame.image.load('sorticon.png')
# pygame.display.set_icon(img)
# Boolean variable to run
# the program in while loop
run = True
# Window size and some initials
width = 900
length = 600
array = [0]*151
arr clr = [(0, 204, 102)]*151
clr ind = 0
clr = [(0, 204, 102), (255, 0, 0),
      (0, 0, 153), (255, 102, 0)
fnt = pygame.font.SysFont("comicsans", 30)
fnt1 = pygame.font.SysFont("comicsans", 20)
# Function to generate new Array
def generate arr():
    for i in range(1, 151):
        arr_clr[i] = clr[0]
        array[i] = random.randrange(1, 100)
# Initially generate a array
generate arr()
# Function to refill the
# updates on the window
def refill():
```

```
screen.fill((255, 255, 255))
   draw()
   pygame.display.update()
   pygame.time.delay(10)
# Sorting Algorithm: Heap Sort
def heapSort(array):
   n = len(array)
   for i in range(n//2-1, -1, -1):
        pygame.event.pump()
       heapify(array, i, n)
   for i in range(n-1, 0, -1):
        array[i], array[0] = array[0], array[i]
       arr clr[i] = clr[1]
       refill()
       heapify(array, 0, i)
def heapify(array, root, size):
   left = root * 2 + 1
   right = root * 2 + 2
   largest = root
   if left < size and array[left] > array[largest]:
        largest = left
   if right < size and array[right] > array[largest]:
       largest = right
   if largest != root:
       arr clr[largest] = clr[2]
       arr clr[root] = clr[2]
        array[largest],\
        array[root] = array[root],\
       array[largest]
       refill()
       arr clr[largest] = clr[0]
        arr_clr[root] = clr[0]
       heapify(array, largest, size)
        refill()
# Function to Draw the array values
def draw():
   # Text should be rendered
   txt = fnt.render("SORT: PRESS 'ENTER'",
                    1, (0, 0, 0))
   # Position where text is placed
   screen.blit(txt, (20, 20))
   txt1 = fnt.render("NEW ARRAY: PRESS 'R'",
                      1, (0, 0, 0))
```

```
screen.blit(txt1, (20, 40))
   txt2 = fnt1.render("ALGORITHM USED:" +
                       "HEAP SORT", 1, (0, 0, 0))
   screen.blit(txt2, (600, 60))
   text3 = fnt1.render("Running Time(sec): " +
                        str(int(time.time() - startTime)),
                        1, (0, 0, 0))
    screen.blit(text3, (600, 20))
   element width = (width-150)//150
   boundry_arr = 900 / 150
   boundry_grp = 550 / 100
   pygame.draw.line(screen, (0, 0, 0), (0, 95),
                     (900, 95), 6)
   # Drawing the array values as lines
   for i in range(1, 151):
        pygame.draw.line(screen, arr clr[i],
                         (boundry arr * i-3, 100),
                         (boundry_arr * i-3,
                          array[i]*boundry_grp + 100),\
                         element width)
# Program should be run
# continuously to keep the window open
while run:
   # background
   screen.fill((255, 255, 255))
   # Event handler stores all event
   for event in pygame.event.get():
       # If we click Close button in window
       if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
            run = False
       if event.type == pygame.KEYDOWN:
            if event.key == pygame.K_r:
                generate arr()
            if event.key == pygame.K RETURN:
                heapSort(array)
   draw()
   pygame.display.update()
pygame.quit()
```



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