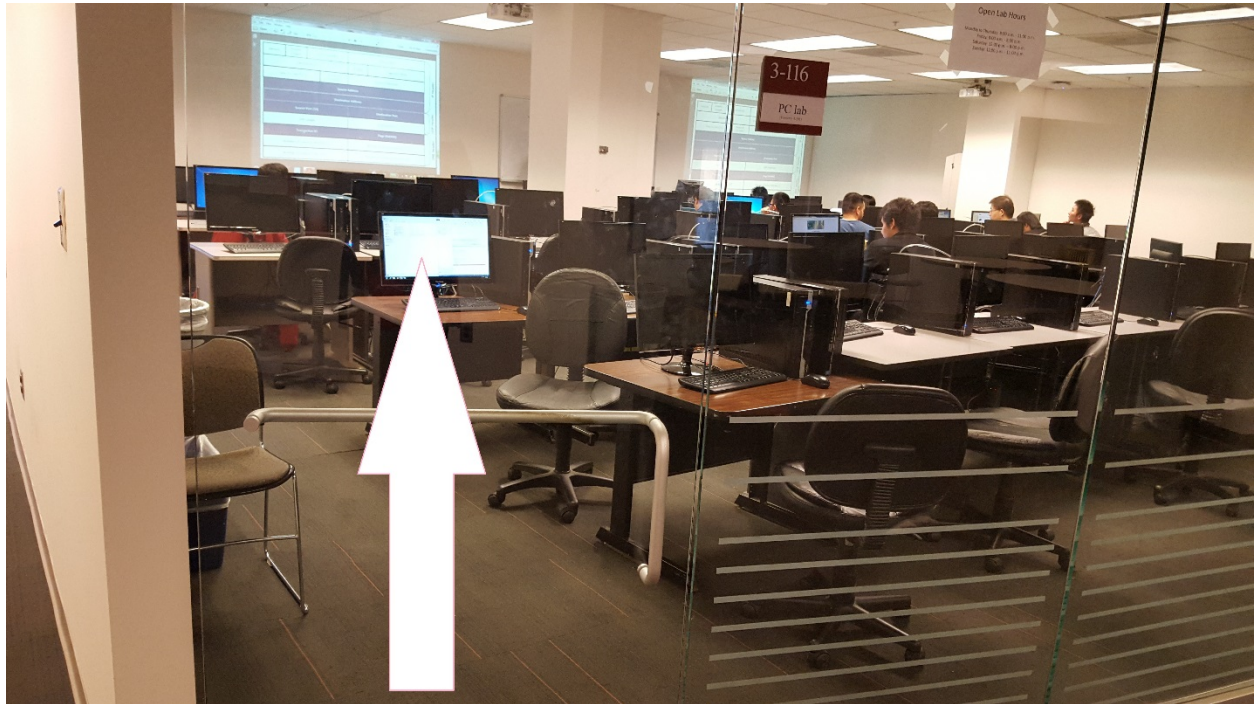


March 11, 2016

Dear Dr. Lee,

How are you? This document will provide instructions to run JaeNwaweHeapifyExchange in Visual Studio 2015 in the LSC 3rd floor 3-116 public lab. I ran it on the second to last row, and the left aisle computer.

The computer is shown below with the computer that is on in the photo with an arrow pointing to it.



I have provided instructions to run Visual Studio 2015 and open this project starting on page 2. The summary of the instructions is that you use a flash drive, and double click the JaeNwaweHeapify solution file. When Visual Studio 2015 opens, select “yes” when it asks you to compile. Then, hit the run button which is green and labeled “Local Windows Debugger”.

Dr. Lee, I am excited about discussing this project with you. I learned a lot, and I will meet with you to answer any questions or help you run Visual Studio 2015 in the public lab.

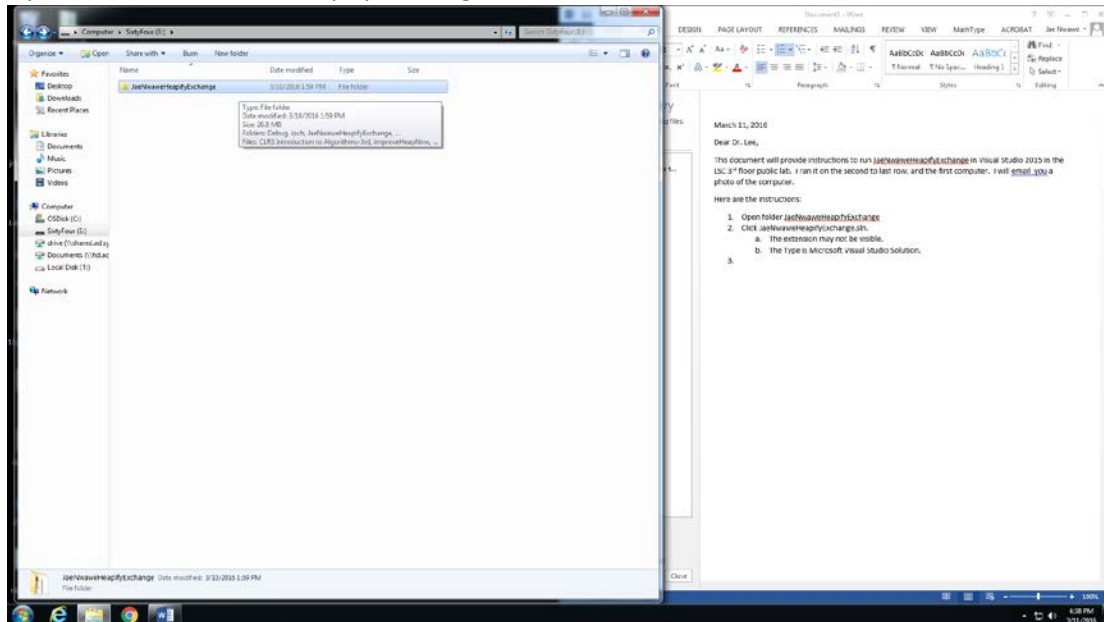
Regards,

Jae Nwawe

P.S. I would like to minimize the time that you have to spend on this since I value your time and know that you are very busy..

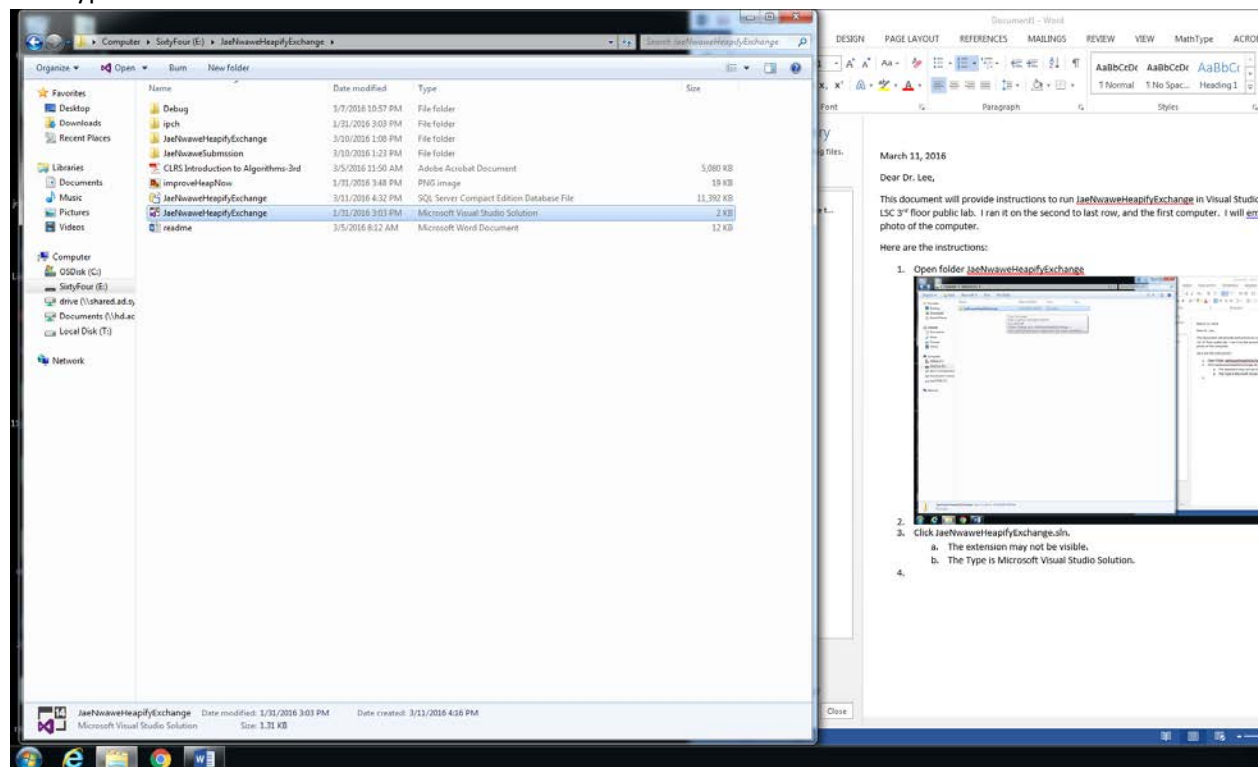
Here are the instructions to run this program from a flash drive:

1. Open folder JaeNwaweHeapifyExchange.

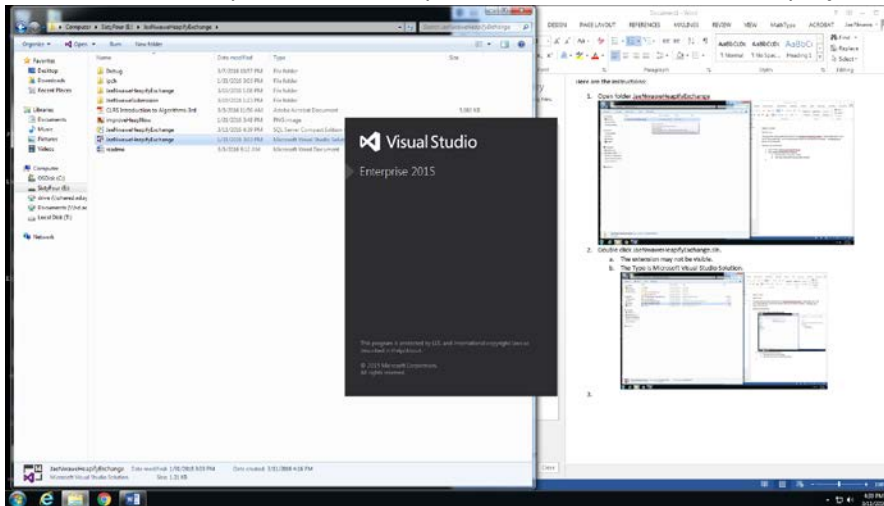


2. Double click JaeNwaweHeapifyExchange.sln .

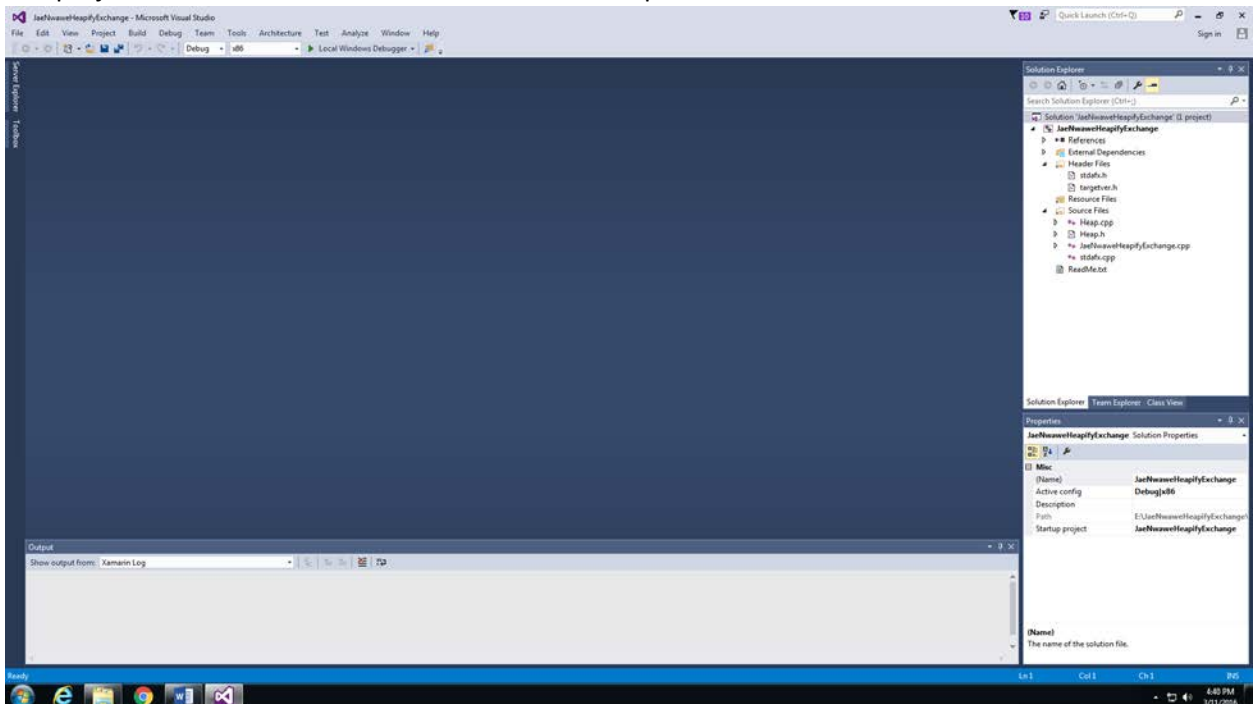
- The extension may not be visible.
- The Type is Microsoft Visual Studio Solution.



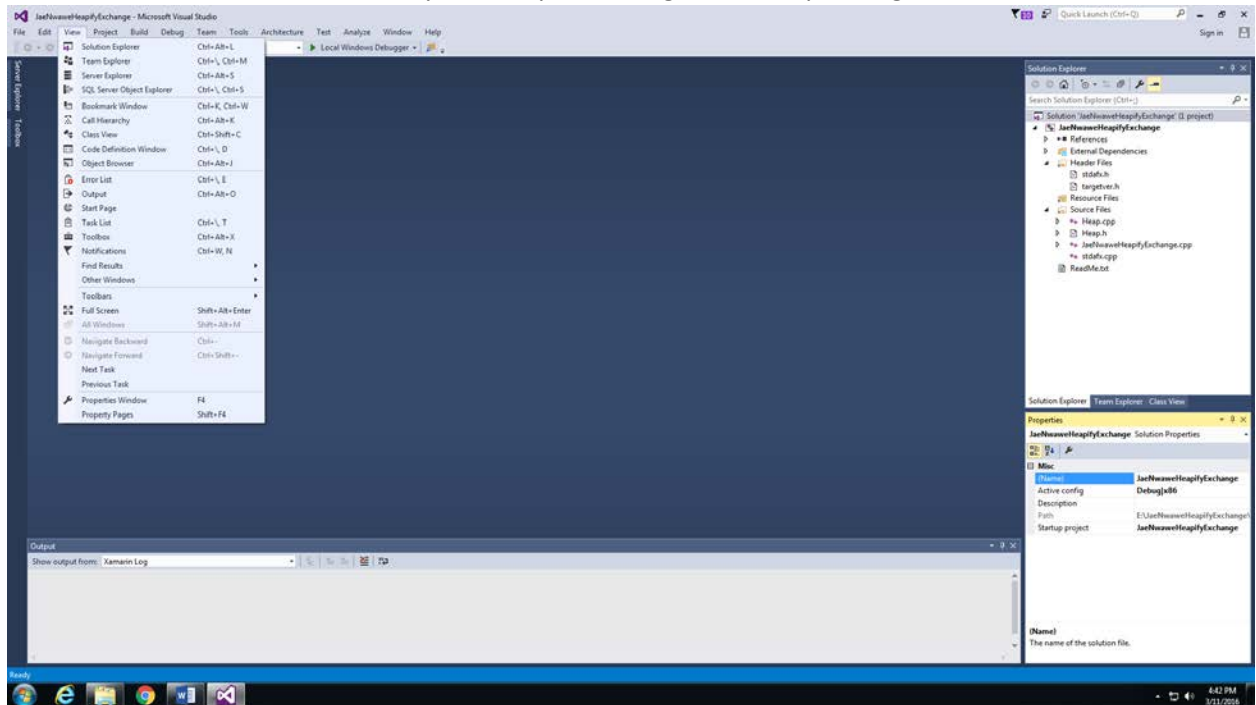
3. Visual Studio Enterprise 2015 will open and load the solution and project.



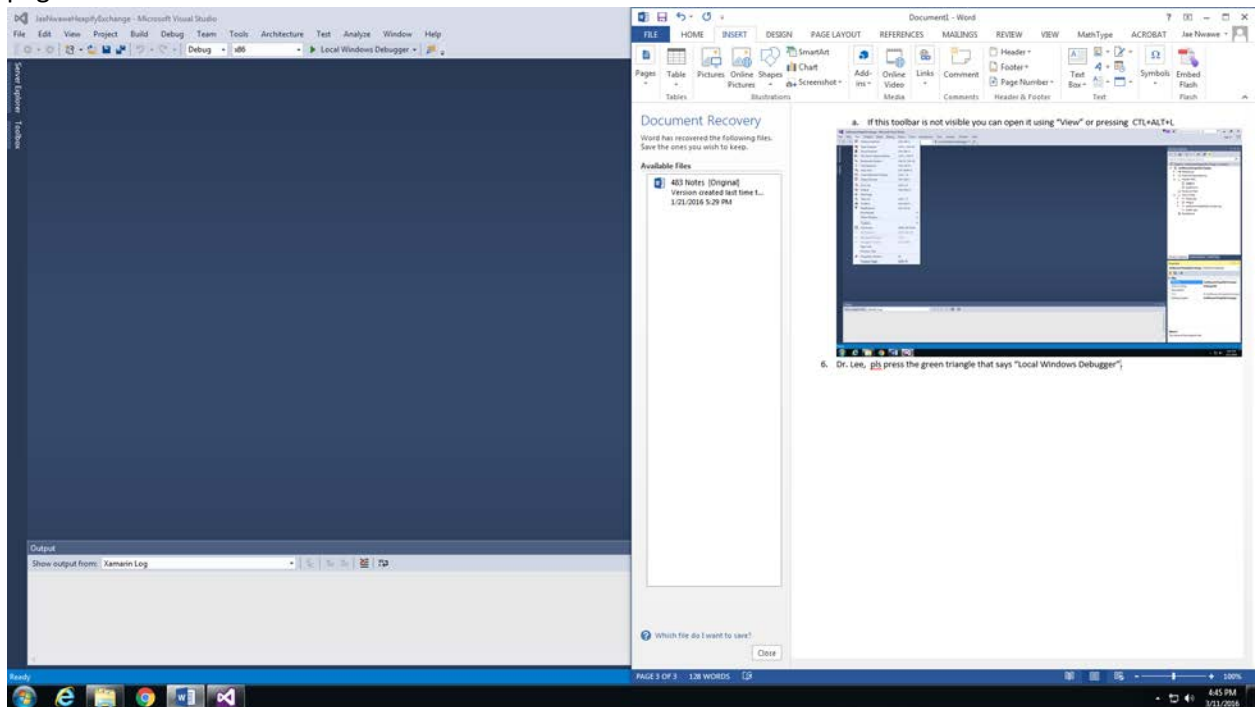
4. The project contents will be visible in the “Solution Explorer”.



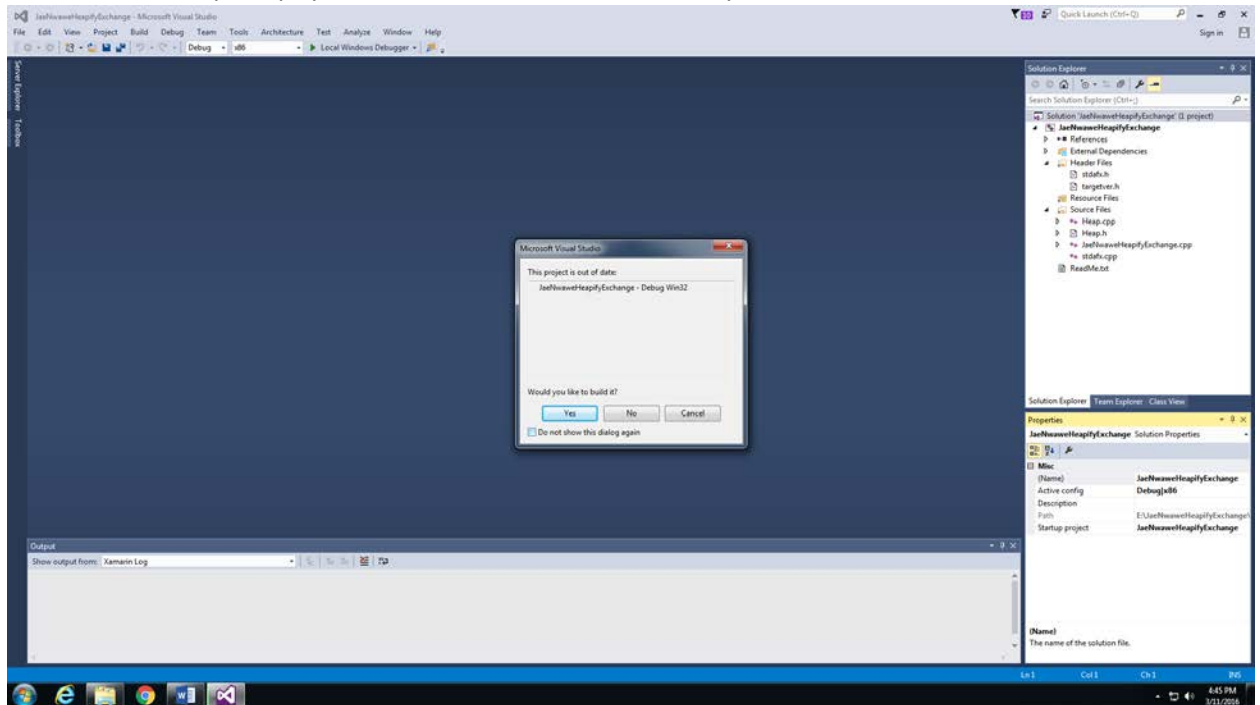
a. If this toolbar is not visible you can open it using “View” or pressing CTL+ALT+L .



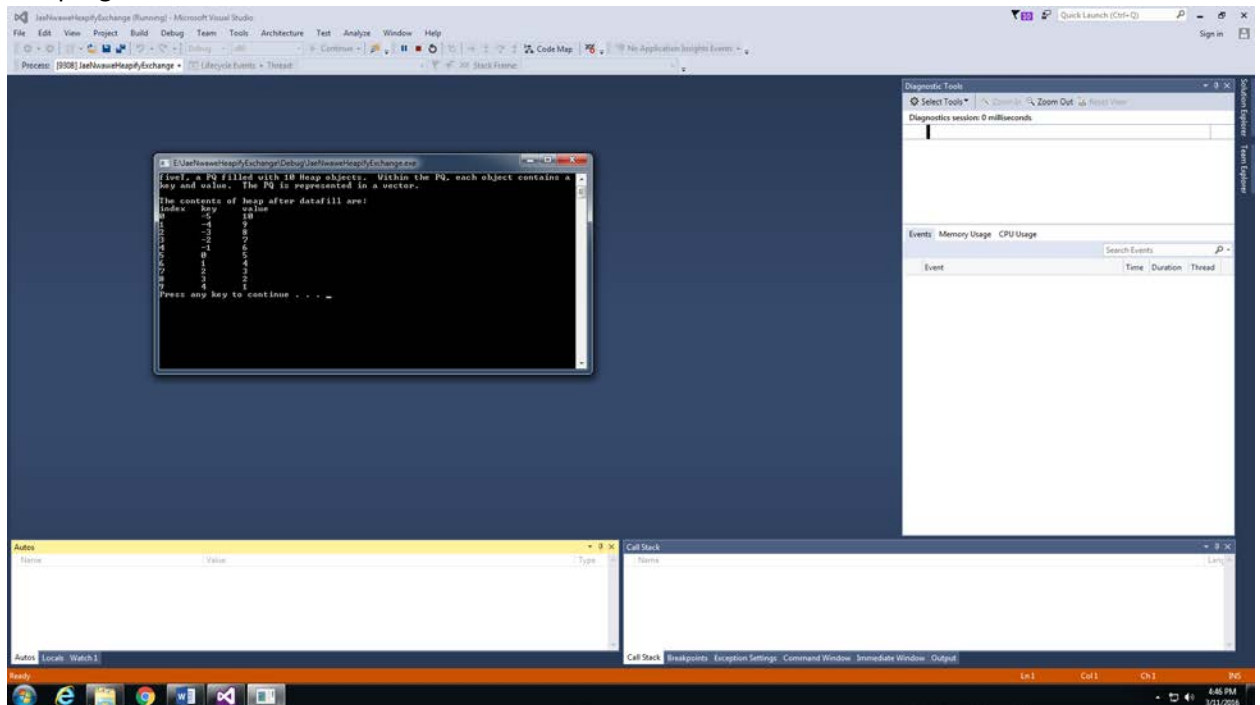
5. Please press the green triangle that says “Local Windows Debugger”. It is in the center of the page.



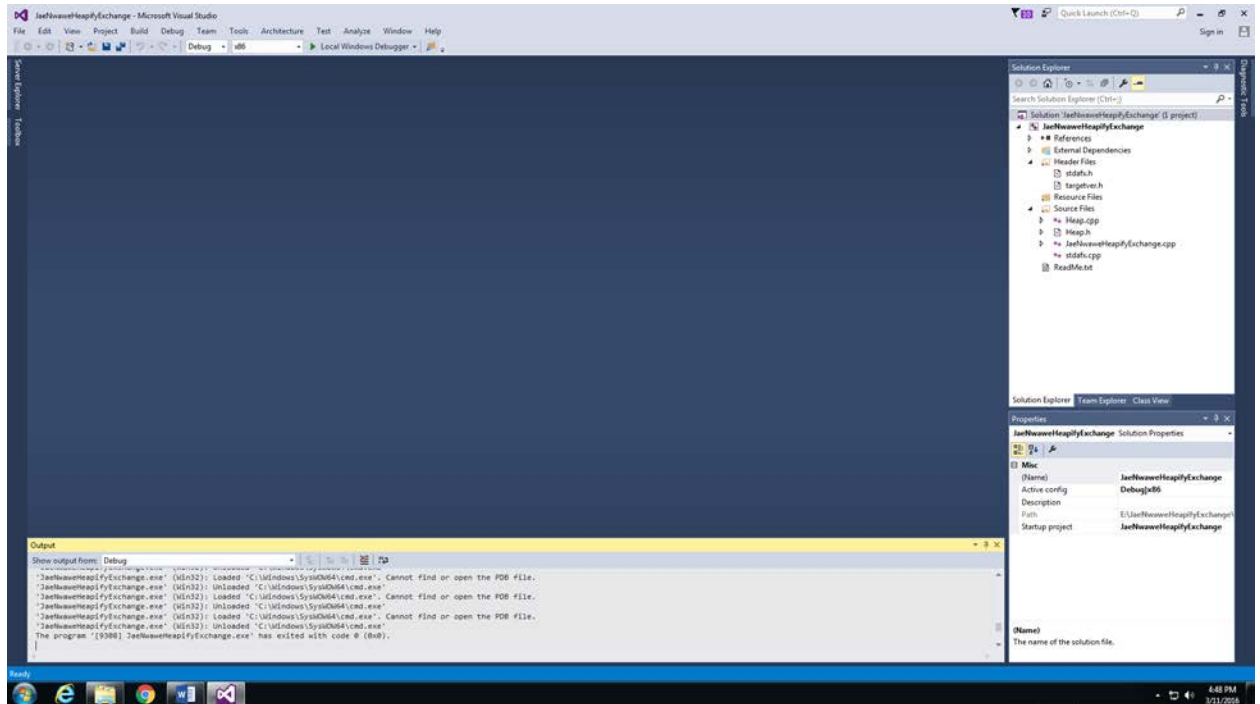
6. Visual studio will prompt you to build it since it is on a new system. Select Yes.



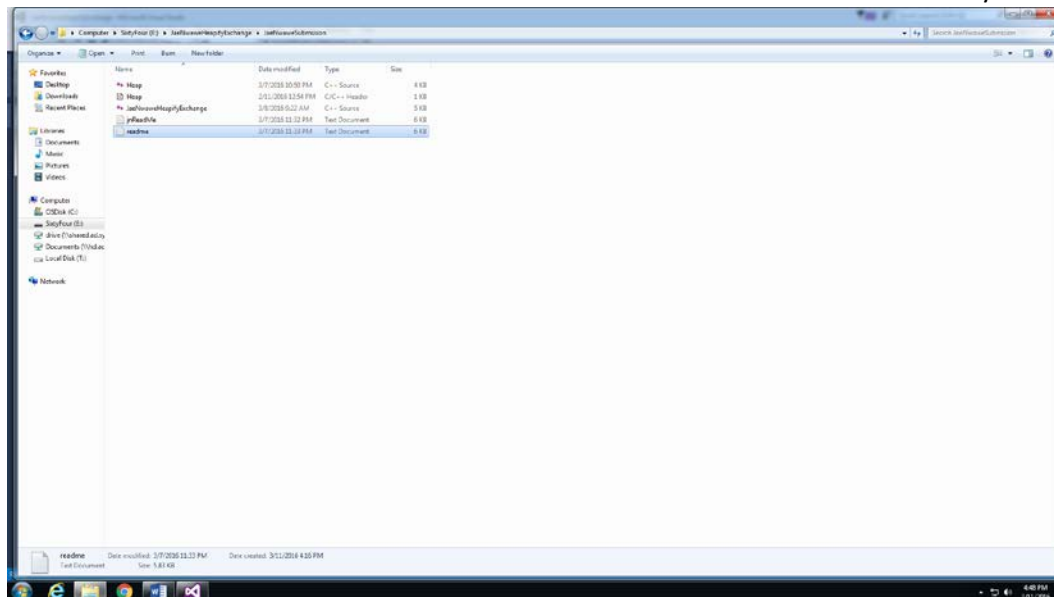
7. The program will start to run.



8. Please, hit any button to see the introduction and all 12 test cases. The program will automatically close after Test case 12 and you hit a button as shown below.



9. The readme.txt file is in the JaeNwaweSubmission folder and was also emailed to you.

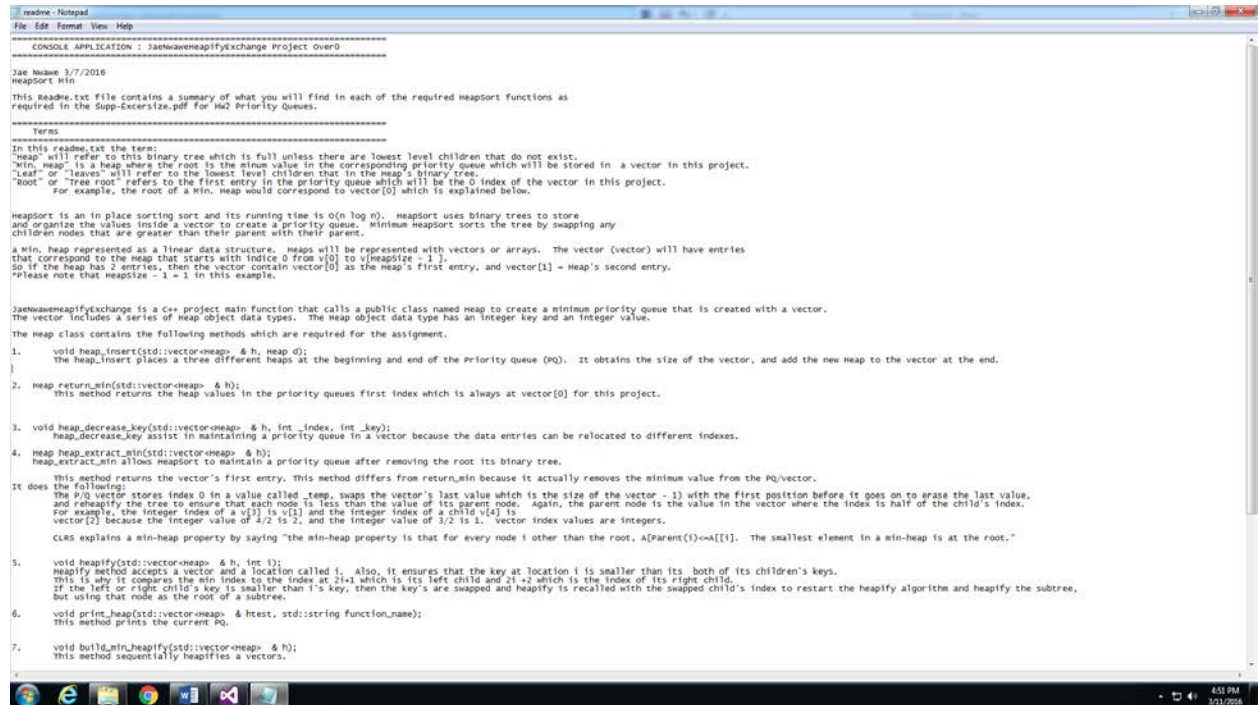


10. "readme.txt" can be opened with notepad or notepad++ as demonstrated below.

E:\JaeNwaweHeapifyExchange\JaeNwaweSubmssion\ readme.txt .

(The flash drive that I used was assigned E :). Your drive number may be different.

*Please, note that the "readme.txt" E:\JaeNwaweHeapifyExchange and dated 3/5/2016 was automatically generated by Visual Studio and does not contain the Heapsort logic that I would like to submit.



```
readme - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
=====
CONSOLE APPLICATION : JaeNwaweHeapifyExchange Project Over0
=====
JaeNwawe 3/7/2016
HeapSort Min
This readme.txt file contains a summary of what you will find in each of the required heapSort functions as
required in the Supp-Excercise.pdf for Hw2 Priority Queues.
=====
Terms
=====
In this readme.txt the terms:
"heap" will refer to this binary tree which is full unless there are lowest level children that do not exist.
"min_heap" is a heap where the root is the min value in the corresponding priority queue which will be stored in a vector in this project.
"Leaf" or "leaves" will refer to the lowest level children that in the heap's binary tree.
"Root" or "tree root" refers to the first entry in the priority queue which will be the 0 index of the vector in this project.
For example, the root of a min_heap would correspond to vector[0] which is explained below.
HeapSort is an in place sorting sort and its running time is O(n log n). HeapSort uses binary trees to store
and organize the values inside a vector to create a priority queue. Minimum HeapSort sorts the tree by swapping any
children nodes that are greater than their parent with their parent.
A min_heap represented as a linear data structure. Heaps will be represented with vectors or arrays. The vector (vector) will have entries
that correspond to the heap that starts with index 0 from v[0] to v[heapSize - 1].
So if the heap has 2 entries, then the vector contain vector[0] as the heap's first entry, and vector[1] = heap's second entry.
Release note that heapSize - 1 = 1 in this example.
JaeNwaweHeapifyExchange is a C++ project main function that calls a public class named Heap to create a minimum priority queue that is created with a vector.
The vector includes a series of Heap object data types. The Heap object data type has an integer key and an integer value.
The Heap class contains the following methods which are required for the assignment.
1. void heap_insert(std::vector<Heap> & h, Heap d);
   The heap_insert places a three different heaps at the beginning and end of the priority queue (pq). It obtains the size of the vector, and add the new heap to the vector at the end.
2. Heap return_min(std::vector<Heap> & h);
   This method returns the heap values in the priority queues first index which is always at vector[0] for this project.
3. void heap_decrease_key(std::vector<Heap> & h, int _index, int _key);
   heap_decrease_key assist in maintaining a priority queue in a vector because the data entries can be relocated to different indexes.
4. Heap heap_extract_min(std::vector<Heap> & h);
   heap_extract_min allows heapSort to maintain a priority queue after removing the root its binary tree.
   This method returns the vector's first entry. This method differs from return_min because it actually removes the minimum value from the pq/vector.
   It does the following:
   The P/Q vector stores index 0 in a value called _temp, swaps the vector's last value which is the size of the vector - 1 with the first position before it goes on to erase the last value,
   and reheapify the tree to ensure that each node is less than the value of its parent node. Again, the parent node is the value in the vector where the index is half of the child's index.
   For example, the integer index of a v[j] is v[i] and the integer index of a child v[a] is:
   vector[2] because the integer value of 4/2 is 2, and the integer value of 3/2 is 1. Vector index values are integers.
   CLRS explains a min-heap property by saying "the min-heap property is that for every node i other than the root, A[parent(i)] <= A[i]. The smallest element in a min-heap is at the root."
5. void heapify(std::vector<Heap> & h, int i);
   heapify method accepts a vector and a location called i. Also, it ensures that the key at location i is smaller than its both of its children's keys.
   This is why it compares the min index to the index at 2*i+1 which is its left child and 2*i+2 which is the index of its right child.
   If the left or right child's key is smaller than i's key, then the key's are swapped and heapify is recalled with the swapped child's index to restart the heapify algorithm and heapify the subtree,
   but using that node as the root of a subtree.
6. void print_heap(std::vector<Heap> & htest, std::string function_name);
   This method prints the current pq.
7. void build_min_heapify(std::vector<Heap> & h);
   This method sequentially heapifies a vectors.
```