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Lab 5 - Report

[Heap Sort / Min Heap]

Introduction:

The purpose of this lab was to implement heap sort utilizing a min heap. In order for heap sort to work I had to create a class that contained the attributes and functions of the min heap. Such functions include: insert, extract min, percolate up, and percolate down.

Proposed Solution:

To begin with, my program reads a file of integers, each number separated by line, I then populate the min heap with the integers from the file. After the min heap is created I send the heap to the heap sort function.

Heap sort:

Utilizing the min heap function, extract_min() I used a loop to extract the minimum elements in my heap, then reorganizing the heap to meet the min heap requirements, until the original heap was empty.

To keep the min heap properties, I utilized the percolate_up and percolate_down codes from Zybooks. Since they implemented a max heap, I had to change some parts of the code to be able to make it into a min heap. In the extract_min() method I had to extract the value of the root, and I replaced it with the last element of the heap. Then I utilized percolate_down starting from the new root to reorganize my min heap.

To demonstrate my results I printed the original min heap, then after applying heap sort I then printed the sorted heap. The numbers that are sorted were given by the text file.

```
Unsorted Heap
[74, 705, 123, 1438, 1737, 492, 491, 1556, 2653, 1796, 3079, 2768, 927, 821, 136
1, 3207, 1767, 4012, 3130, 3139, 3167, 4488, 3421, 3073, 2914, 3383, 5558, 5487,
2765, 2681, 3660, 4741, 3487, 4999, 4408, 4315, 4248, 5747, 4263, 3276]
Heap Sort:
[74, 123, 491, 492, 705, 821, 927, 1361, 1438, 1556, 1737, 1767, 1796, 2653, 268
1, 2765, 2768, 2914, 3073, 3079, 3130, 3139, 3167, 3207, 3276, 3383, 3421, 3487,
3660, 4012, 4248, 4263, 4315, 4408, 4488, 4741, 4999, 5487, 5558, 5747]
```

The standard running time for heap sort is O(nlogn).

Appendix:

```
import Heap
#Heap Sort Implementation
def heap sort(self):
 heap sorted = Heap()
 while len(self.heap array)>0:
  min dummy = self.extract min()
  heap sorted.insert(min dummy)
 return heap sorted
unsorted heap = Heap()
g = open("numbers.txt")
num list = g.readlines()
#Populating the heap from the list of numbers
for ln in num list:
  ln = int(ln.replace('\n',"))
  unsorted heap.insert(ln)
print(unsorted_heap.heap_array)
unsorted heap = unsorted heap.heap sort()
print("Sorted heap: ")
print(unsorted heap.heap array)
class Heap:
  def init (self):
    self.heap_array =[]
  Method that simply inserts a value to the Heap utilizing the percolate up
  method to traverse the heap to insert to the appropriate position.
```

```
def insert (self,k):
  self.heap array.append(k)
  self.percolate up(len(self.heap array) - 1)
Method that removes the last value from the heap in support of
another method to swap (percolate down) and position the values
where they should be.
def extract min(self):
  if self.is empty():
     return None
  min elem = self.heap array[0] #last value of the heap would be in index 0
  min = self.heap array.pop()
  if len(self.heap array)>0:
     self.heap array[0] = min
     self.percolate down(0)
  return min elem
def is empty(self):
  return len(self.heap array)==0
Auxiliary methods to maintain the properties of a min heap
     - percolate up to insert a new value in the heap
     - percoulate down to remove a value from the heap
def percolate up(self, i):
  while i > 0.
     parent i = (i - 1) // 2 # computes the parent node's index
     #checks the value of the index and its's parent to see if there is no violation
     if self.heap array[i] >= self.heap array[parent i]:
       return
```

```
else:
              #swaps the two values
              self.heap array[i], self.heap array[parent i] = self.heap array[parent i],
self.heap array[i]
              #continue to loop from the parent node
              i = parent i
  ,,,
        Method that traverses until violation is found and then it fixes it
  def percolate down(self, node i):
     child index = 2 * node i + 1
     value = self.heap array[node i]
     while child index < len(self.heap array):
       # Find the min among the node and all the node's children
       min value = value
       min i = -1
       i = 0
       while i < 2 and i + child index < len(self.heap array):
         if self.heap array[i + child index] < min value:
            min value = self.heap array[i + child index]
            min i = i + child index
         i = i + 1
       # check for a violation of the min heap property
       if min value == value:
         return
       else:
              self.heap array[node i], self.heap array[min i] = self.heap array[min i],
self.heap array[node i]
          #continue loop from the min index node
       node i = min i
       child index = 2 * node i + 1
  ***
  Heap sort implementation
  def heap sort(self):
    heap sorted = Heap()
```

```
while len(self.heap array)>0:
       min dummy = self.extract min()
       heap sorted.insert(min dummy)
     return heap sorted
Creation of the heap along with reading a txt file to obtain numbers
to work with the different operations
unsorted heap = Heap()
g = open("numbers.txt")
num list = g.readlines()
#reading the list to the Heap
for ln in num list:
  ln = int(ln.replace('\n',"))
                             #numbers will be sepearated by a space
                                     # insert the numbers(ln) into the heap
  unsorted heap.insert(ln)
print("Unsorted Heap ")
print(unsorted heap.heap array)
unsorted heap = unsorted heap.heap sort()
print("Heap Sort: ")
print(unsorted heap.heap array)
```

"I certify that this project is entirely my own work. I wrote, debugged, and tested the code being presented, performed the experiments, and wrote the report. I also certify that I did not share my code or report or provided inappropriate assistance to any student in the class."