

## Sorting with a Heap

In this assignment, given a sequence of  $n$  distinct numbers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ , we will sort them in an increasing order to obtain a sequence  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$  such that  $b_1 \leq b_2 \leq \dots \leq b_n$ . We will use a heap data structure in order to do this sorting. Recall that in a min-heap, the elements are stored in a binary-tree like structure where the value at a parent node is smaller than the values at the child nodes. Here is how we will use a min-heap to sort a sequence of numbers.

Step 1: Take the number  $n$  as well as  $n$  distinct numbers as input from the user, and insert these  $n$  numbers into a list  $L$ .

Step 2: Build a min-heap with the numbers in  $L$ . Let us use an array-based implementation for a min-heap. In the process of building the min-heap, we will rearrange elements in the list  $L$ . Let us also denote the resulting min-heap by  $L$ .

Step 3: Write a function that takes the min-heap  $L$  and the number of elements in  $L$  as input, and removes and returns the minimum element of the min-heap  $L$ . Note that after we remove the minimum element of  $L$  (the root of the min-heap), we copy the last element of the array into the location  $L[0]$ . This may violate the min-heap property. Hence, one needs to ensure that the min-heap property is restored. (You may want to write a function that takes the min-heap  $L$  and an index as input, and ensures that the heap property holds at that node. Note that you may have to call this function on all nodes on a path from the root to a leaf.)

Step 4: Once we have the above functions ready, we go as follows. The first time we call the above function, it will return the smallest element in  $L$  and the number of elements in  $L$  will be reduced to  $(n - 1)$ . The second time this function is called, it will return the second smallest element and so on. You will output a sorted sequence of the numbers in this manner.

Expected input/output behaviour: Given an input sequence of  $n$  numbers, print the elements of the resulting heap, starting from  $L[0]$  to  $L[n - 1]$ . In the end, print the sorted sequence of  $n$  numbers.

**Submission:** Name your submission as RollNo-Assign5.py and upload on Google classroom.