#### HANDS ON-5

#### **DESIGN ANALYSIS AND ALGORITHMS**

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HEAP SORT: Heap Sort is a sorting technique that relies on a binary heap structure to organize elements in an array. The method consists of two key steps: constructing the heap and then extracting elements from it.

### **Time Complexity:**

- Building the heap takes O(n) time.
- **Heapifying the heap** takes O(log n) time, and this happens for each of the n elements, making the sorting phase O(n log n).

# Given handson description:

### The ability to build the heap initially (build\_min\_heap):

Method: heapify\_list(): This method constructs a min heap from an unsorted list by
heapifying the elements starting from the last non-leaf node to the root. This achieves the
heap-building process.

### The ability to heapify:

• **Method:** \_balance\_heap(): This method ensures the heap property is maintained after elements are added or removed. It is used when building the heap and during insertions/removals to restore the heap's structure.

## The ability to get and remove ("pop") the root node from the heap (and re-heapify):

• **Method: extract\_minimum()**: This method removes and returns the root node, which is the smallest element in the min heap. It then re-heapifies the structure to maintain the heap property after removal.

#### The heap is generic and can store different data types:

• The implementation uses a Python list (self.storage) that can hold any data type as long as it supports comparisons using the < operator. It works with both integers and floats, as shown in the test cases.

#### **Demonstrated functionality:**

- **Building the heap**: The heapify\_list() method correctly demonstrates building a heap from unsorted integer and float lists, producing the expected heap structure.
- **Inserting elements**: The add\_element() method correctly inserts new elements into the heap and reorganizes the structure as needed.

• Extracting the minimum element: The extract\_minimum() method removes and returns the root node, then re-heapifies the structure to maintain the min heap's properties. This demonstrates that all the required functionality has been implemented.

### **OUTPUT:**

```
def_init_(self): # Corrected constructor definition

self.storage * []

self.storage * []

self.storage * []

# Get the index of the parent node using bit manipulation

def get_parent_index(self, node_pos):
    return (node_pos - 1) >> 1

# Get the index of the left child node using bit manipulation

def get_left_index(self, node_pos):
    return (node_pos << 1) + 1

# Get the index of the right child node using bit manipulation

def get_right_index(self, node_pos):
    return (node_pos << 1) + 2

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