* How to build a heap from an arbitrary array, which can be considered as a complete binary tree representation?
  + (We focus on max-heap construction)
  + Also called “heapify”
  + In a reversed breadth-first order:
    - Identify a sub-tree that contains more than one node.
    - Apply siftdown to that subtree.
    - Repeat until you processed all sub-trees.
  + Reminder: siftdown means that you swap the data in a node with the data in its largest child (recursive).
  + Steps: [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
    - Step 1: In a reversed breadth-first order, the first sub-tree containing more than one node: Node: 3
    - Step 2: Second sub-tree you identify: Node 2
    - Step 3: Next sub-tree: Node 1 (the root of the overall tree)
    - Finished: [7,5,6,4,2,1,3]