

CS350: Data Structures

Heap Sort

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Heapsort

- **The priority queue can be used to sort N items as follows**
 - Insert N elements to be sorted into heap
 - Heapify the heap to put it into heap-order (minHeap)
 - Call deleteMin N times and the elements will get removed from the heap in ascending order

This same procedure can be used with a maxHeap and deleteMax to produce output in descending order

Heapsort

- **Build the heap so that you extract the values in the opposite order that you want them sorted**
 - Build a minHeap if descending sort order is desired
 - Build a maxHeap if ascending sort order is desired

Heapsort

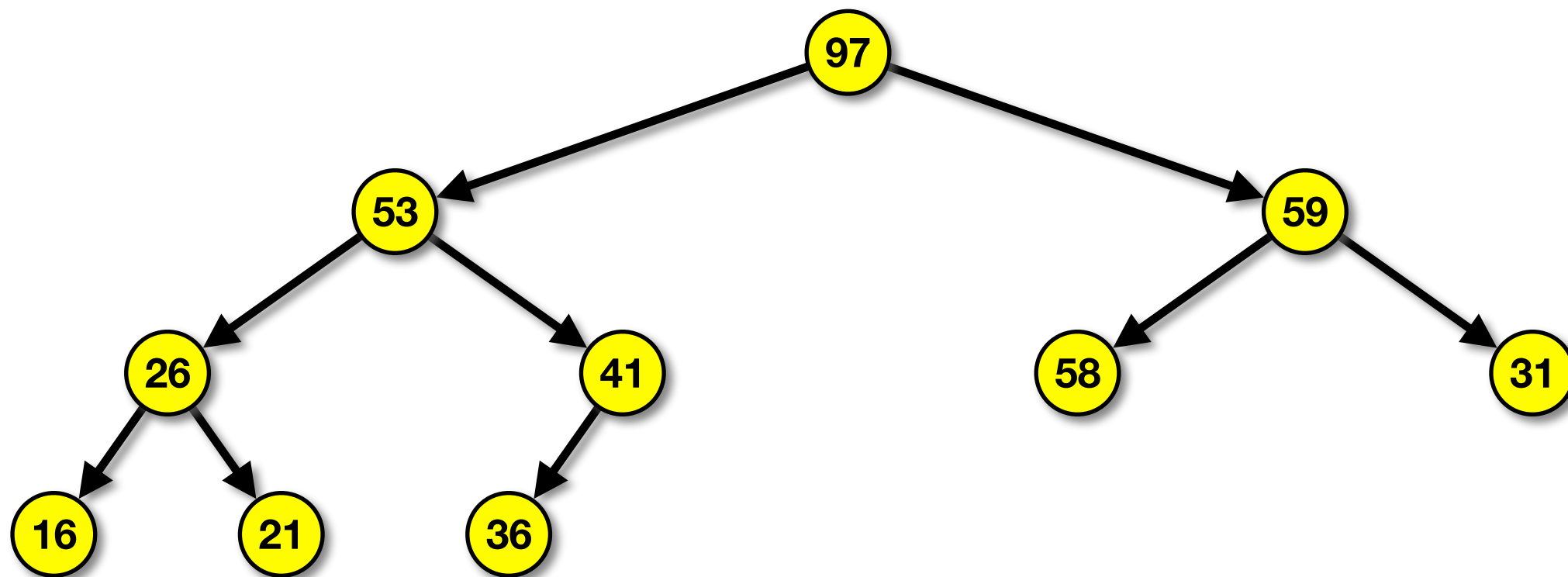
- **Run time of heap sort is broken down into each step**
 - Initially inserting N elements into the heap takes $O(N)$
 - The heapify step runs in $O(N)$ time
 - The sorting step runs in $O(N \log N)$ time
 - Each deleteMin takes $O(\log N)$ time
 - Must call deleteMin N times
 - Total time complexity = $O(N) + O(N) + O(N \log N) = O(N \log N)$

Heapsort

- **When calling deleteMin or deleteMax on the heap, the sorted values must be stored somewhere**
 - One option is to create a second array that stores the sorted values
 - Doubles the memory requirements for the sort
 - Another option is to reuse heap space in a clever manner so as not to need a secondary array
 - As heap shrinks, store sorted values in array positions that are no longer part of the heap

Heapsort Example

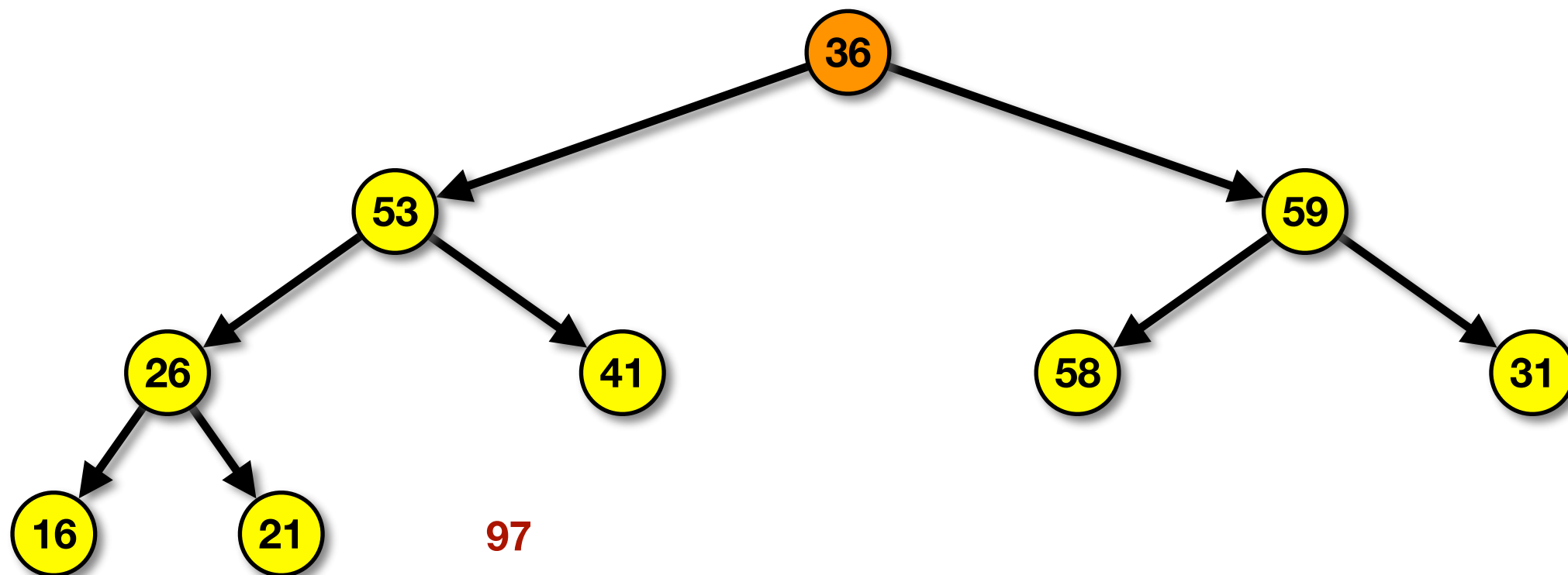
- ▶ Start with a maxHeap
- ▶ Repeatedly call deleteMax and place the max element in the newly open array position at the end of the heap



	97	53	59	26	41	58	31	16	21	36					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Heapsort Example

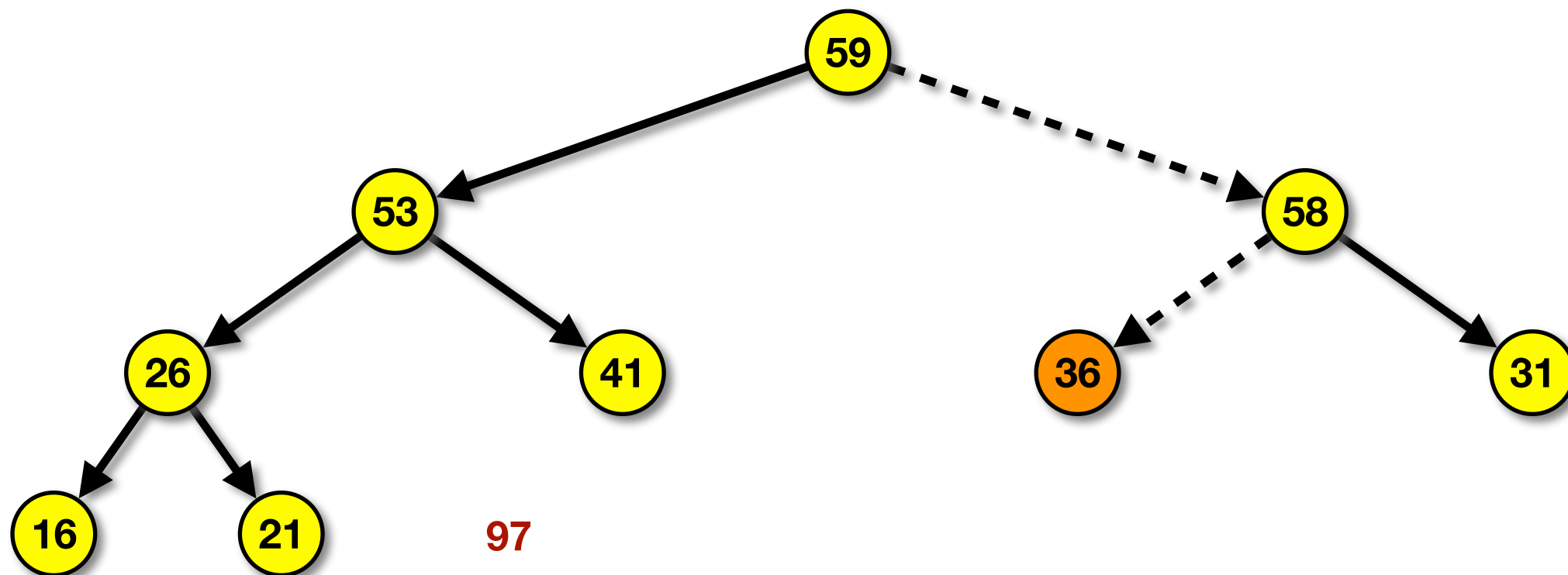
- ▶ Call deleteMax method
- ▶ Swap node 36 with node 97 and shrink the size of the heap



	36	53	59	26	41	58	31	16	21	97					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Heapsort Example

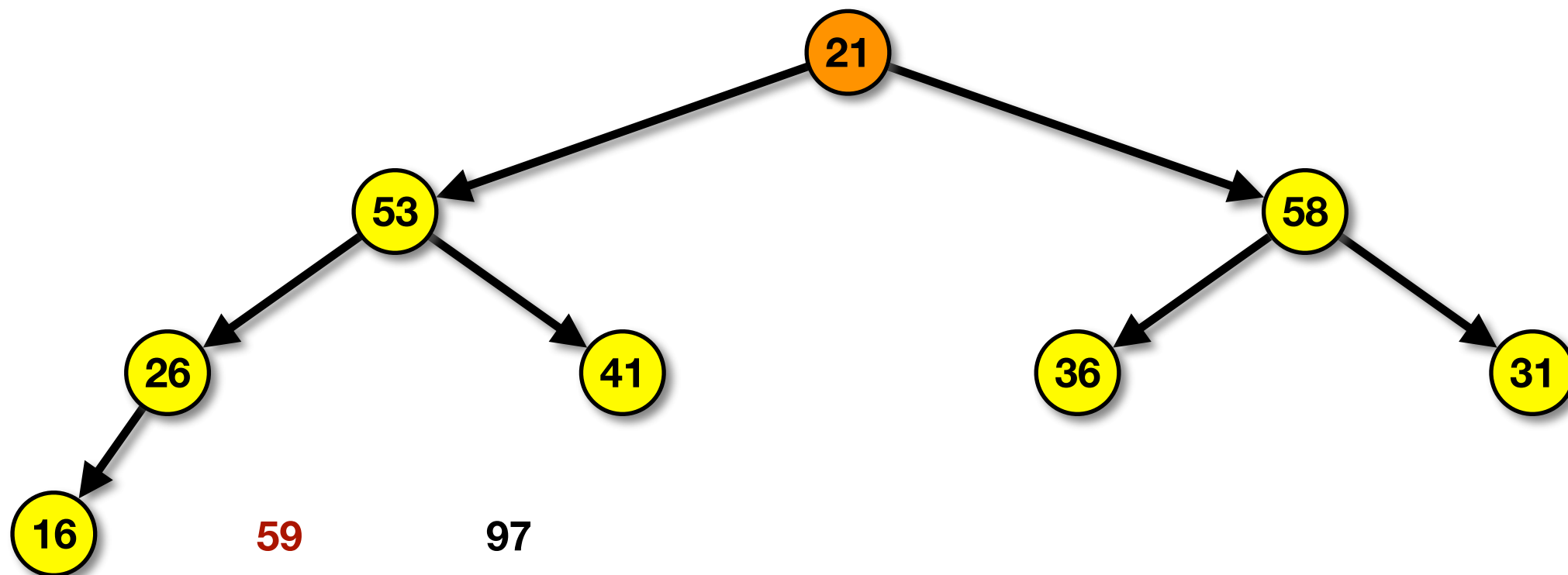
- Call `percolateDown` on node 36



	59	53	58	26	41	36	31	16	21	97					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Heapsort Example

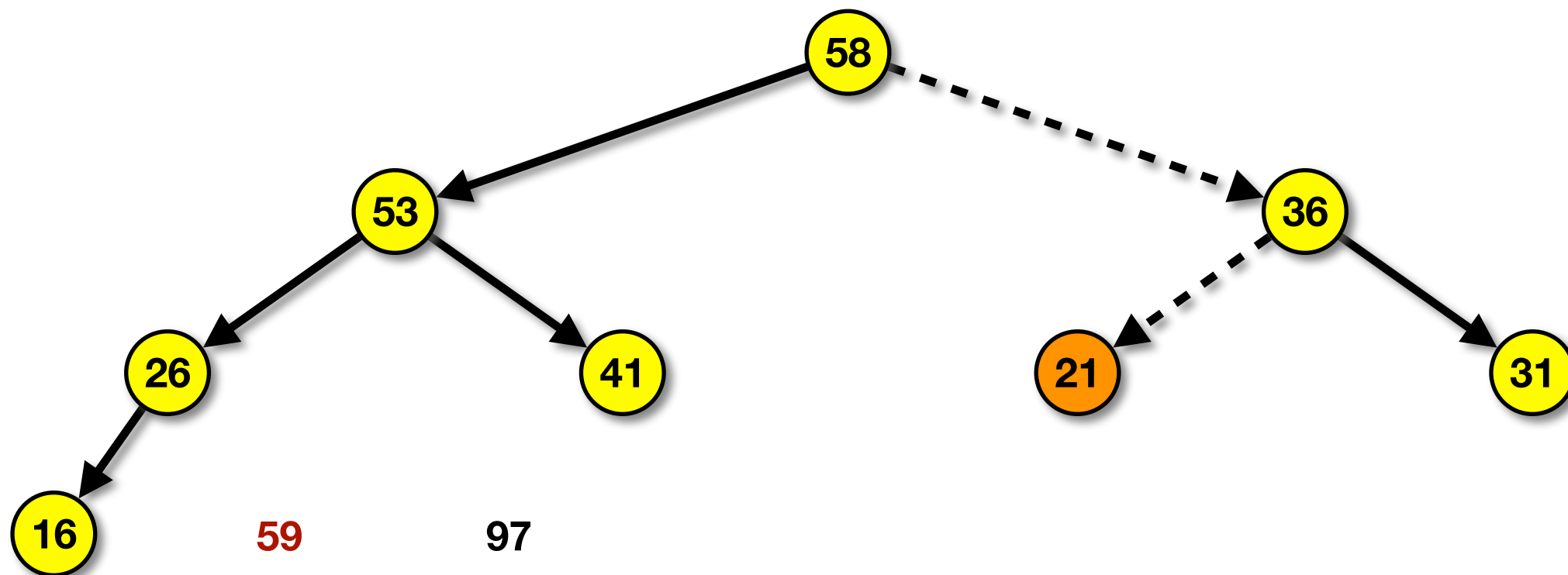
- ▶ Call deleteMax method
- ▶ Swap node 21 with node 59 and shrink the size of the heap



	21	53	58	26	41	36	31	16	59	97					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Heapsort Example

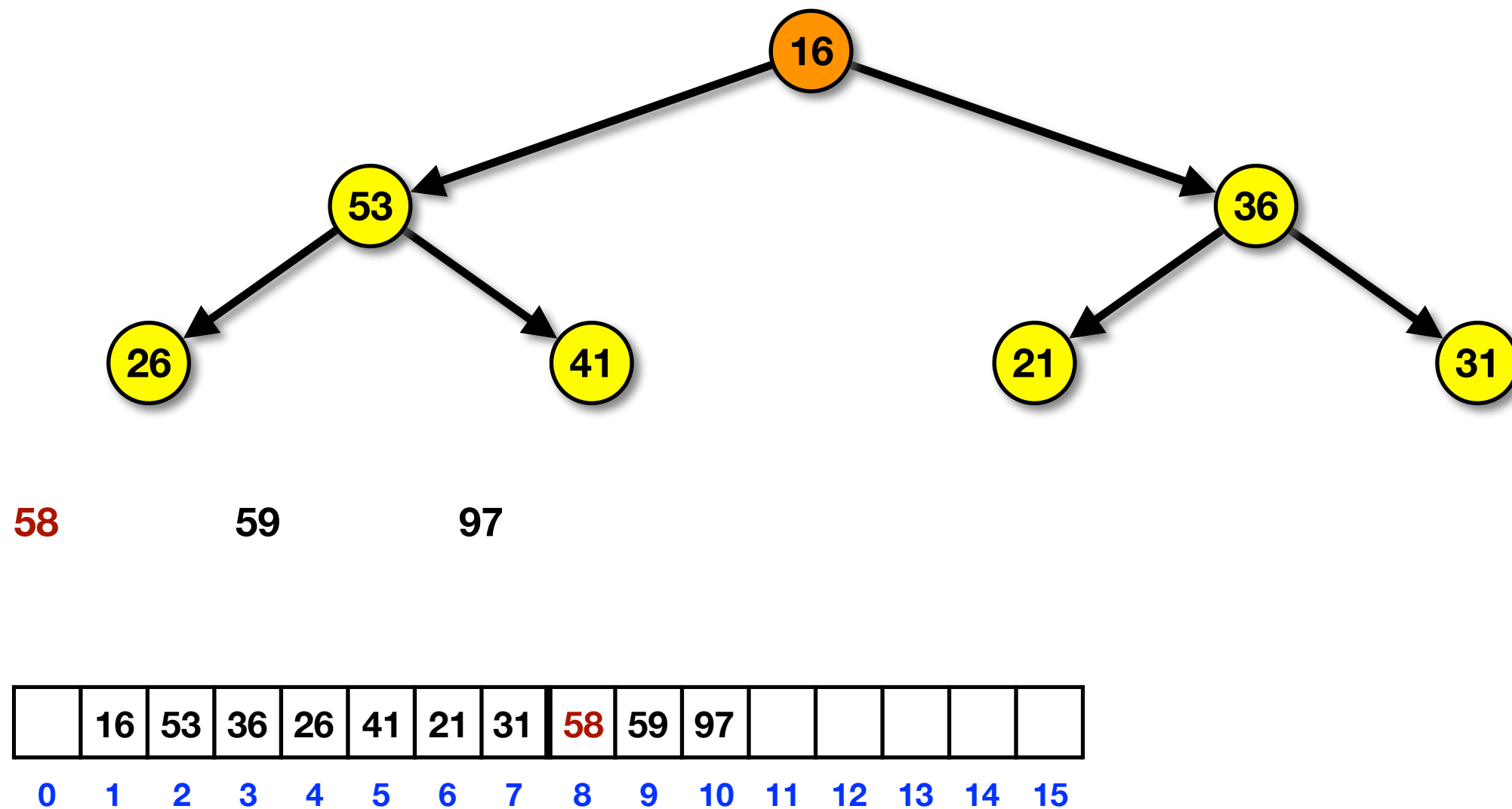
- ▶ Call `percolateDown` on node 21



	58	53	36	26	41	21	31	16	59	97					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

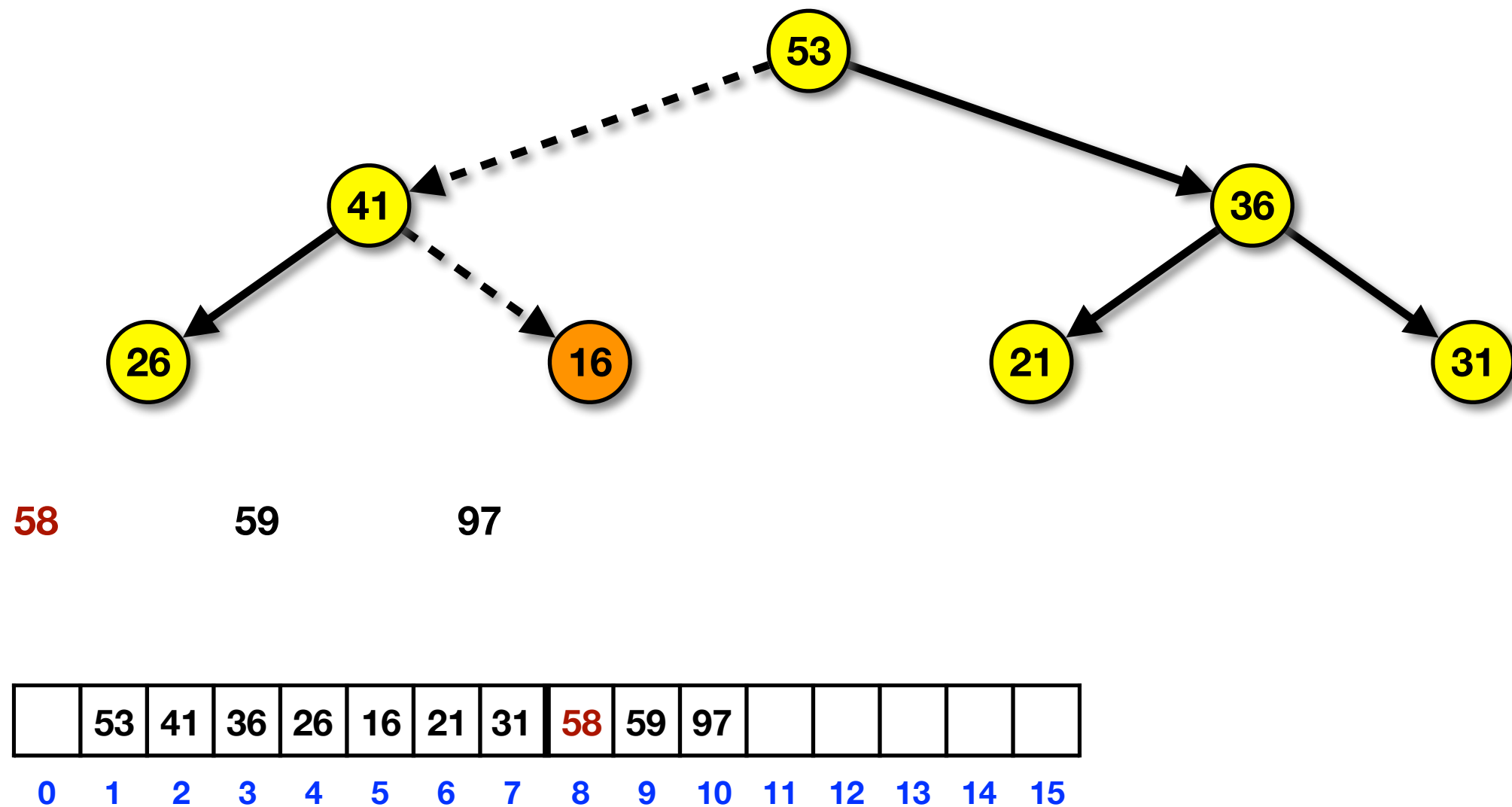
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call deleteMax method
- ▶ Swap node 16 with node 58 and shrink the size of the heap



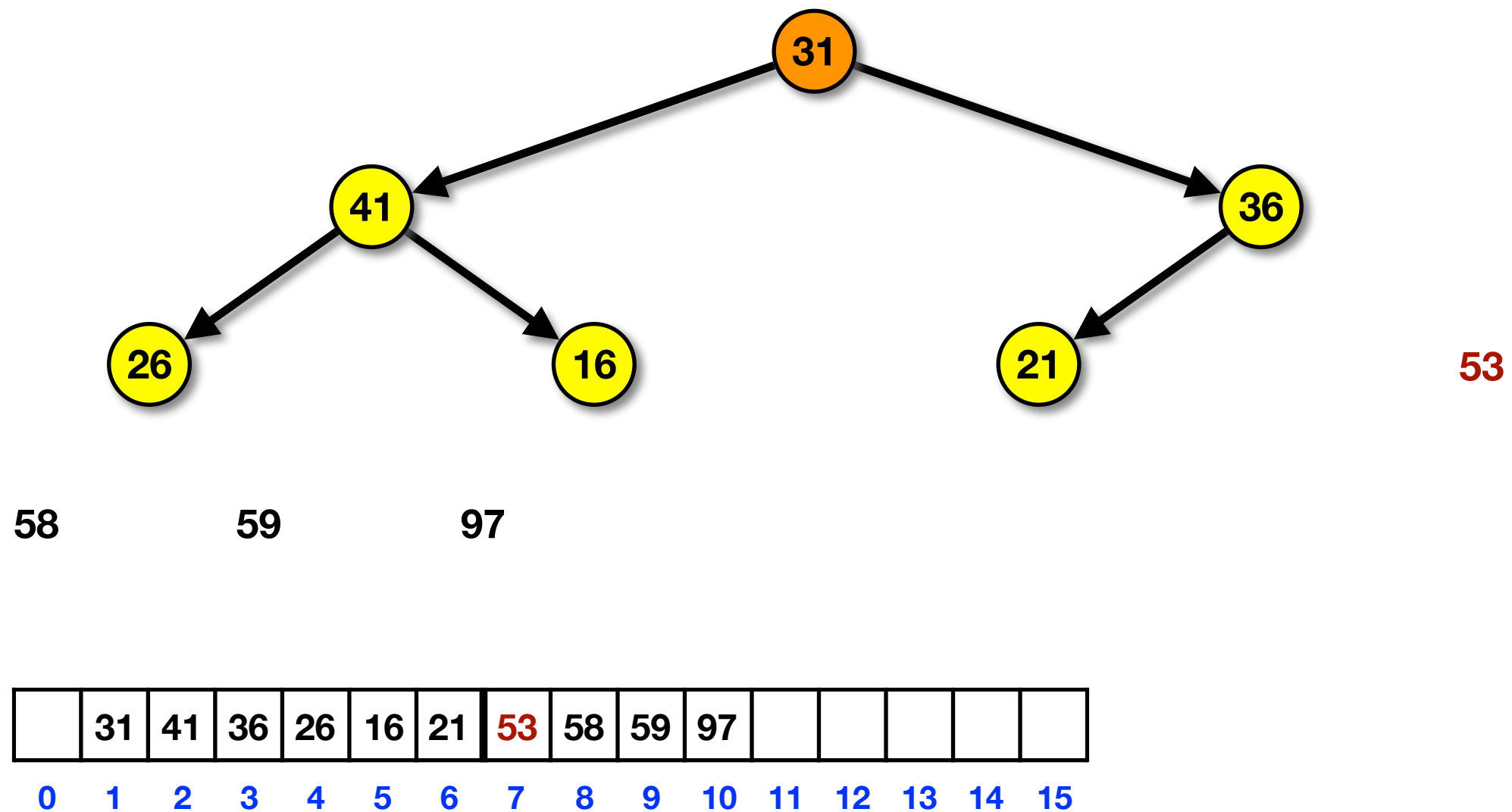
Heapsort Example

- Call `percolateDown` on node 16



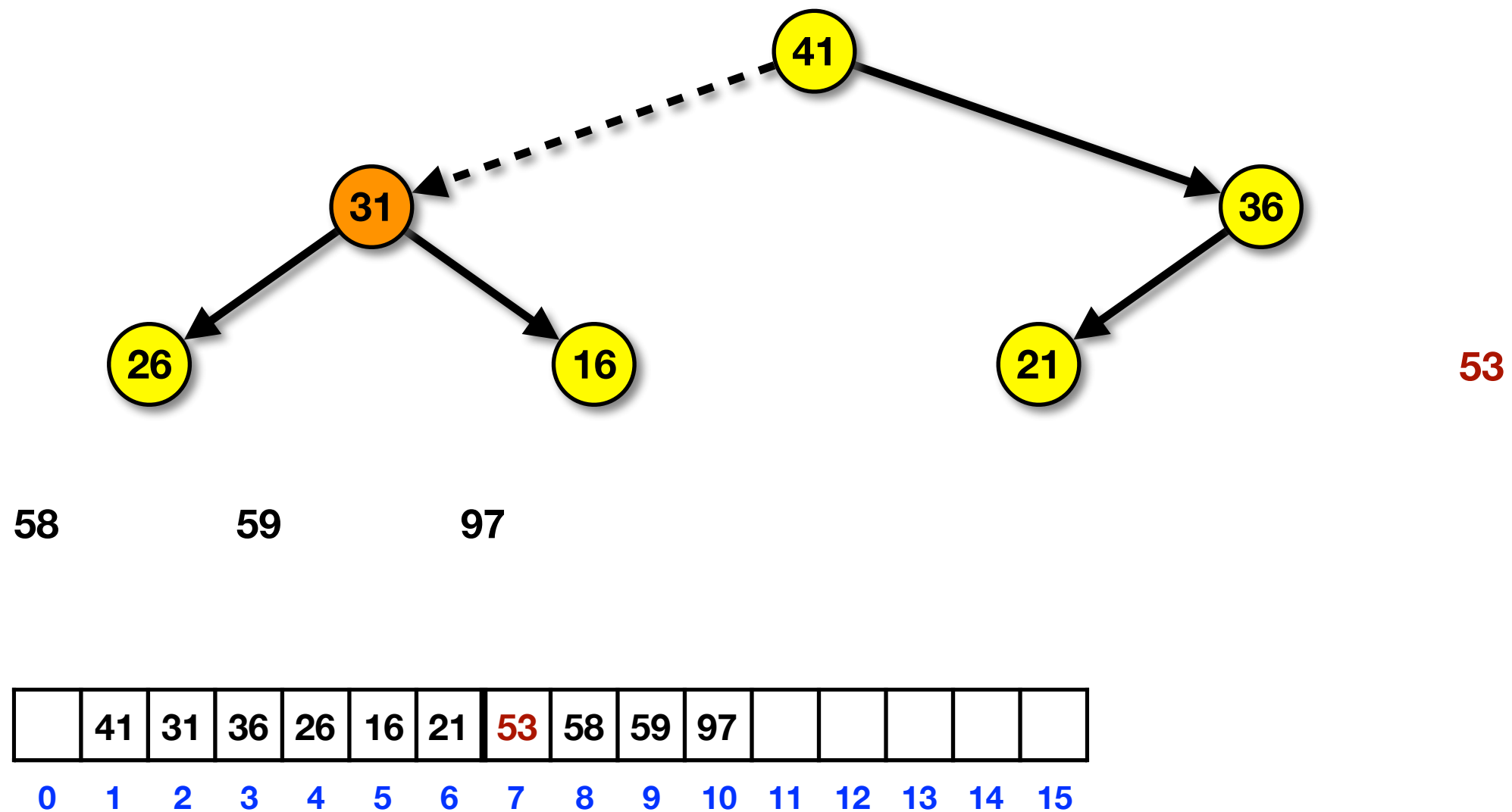
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call deleteMax method
- ▶ Swap node 31 with node 53 and shrink the size of the heap



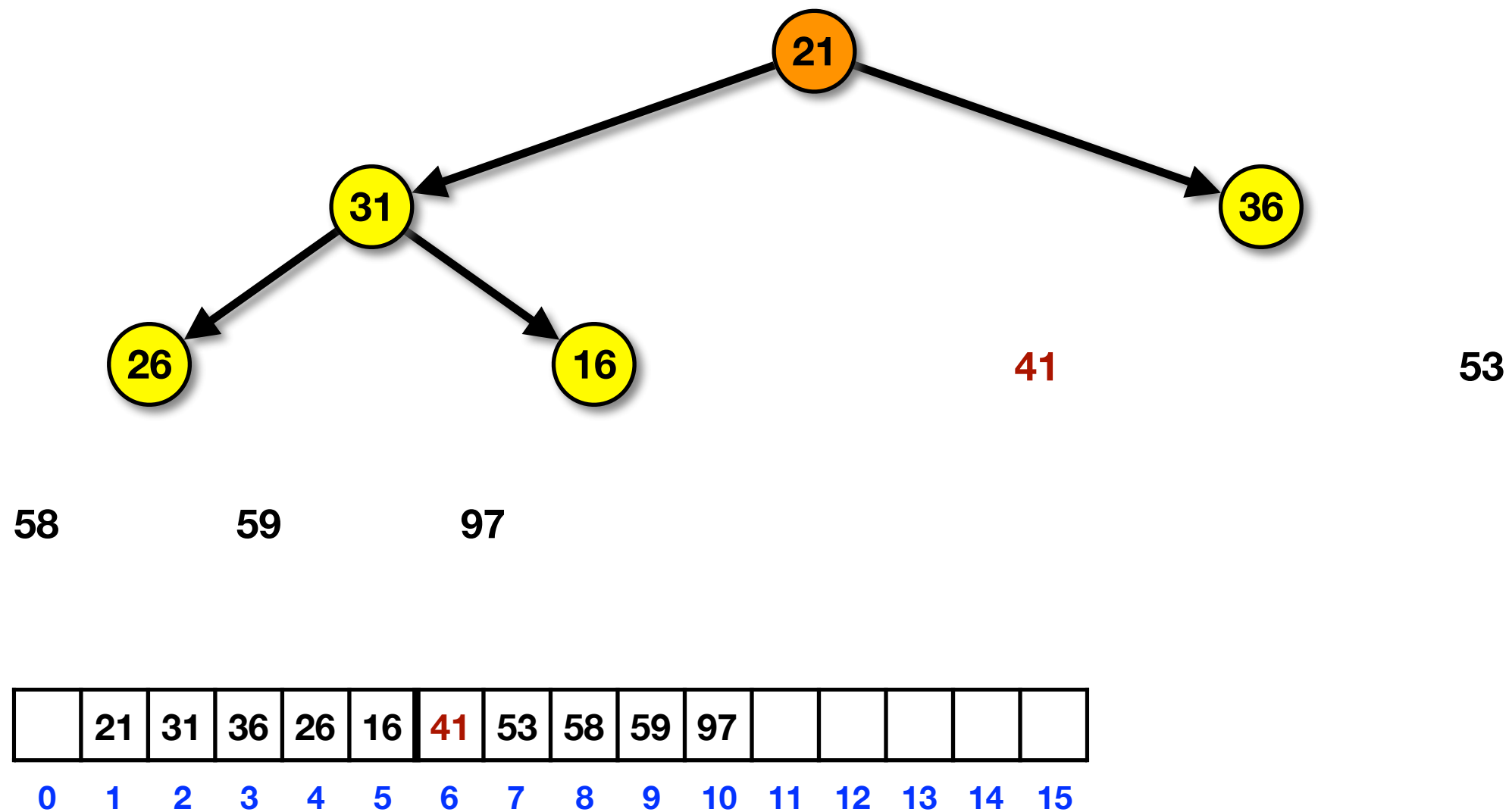
Heapsort Example

- Call `percolateDown` on node 31



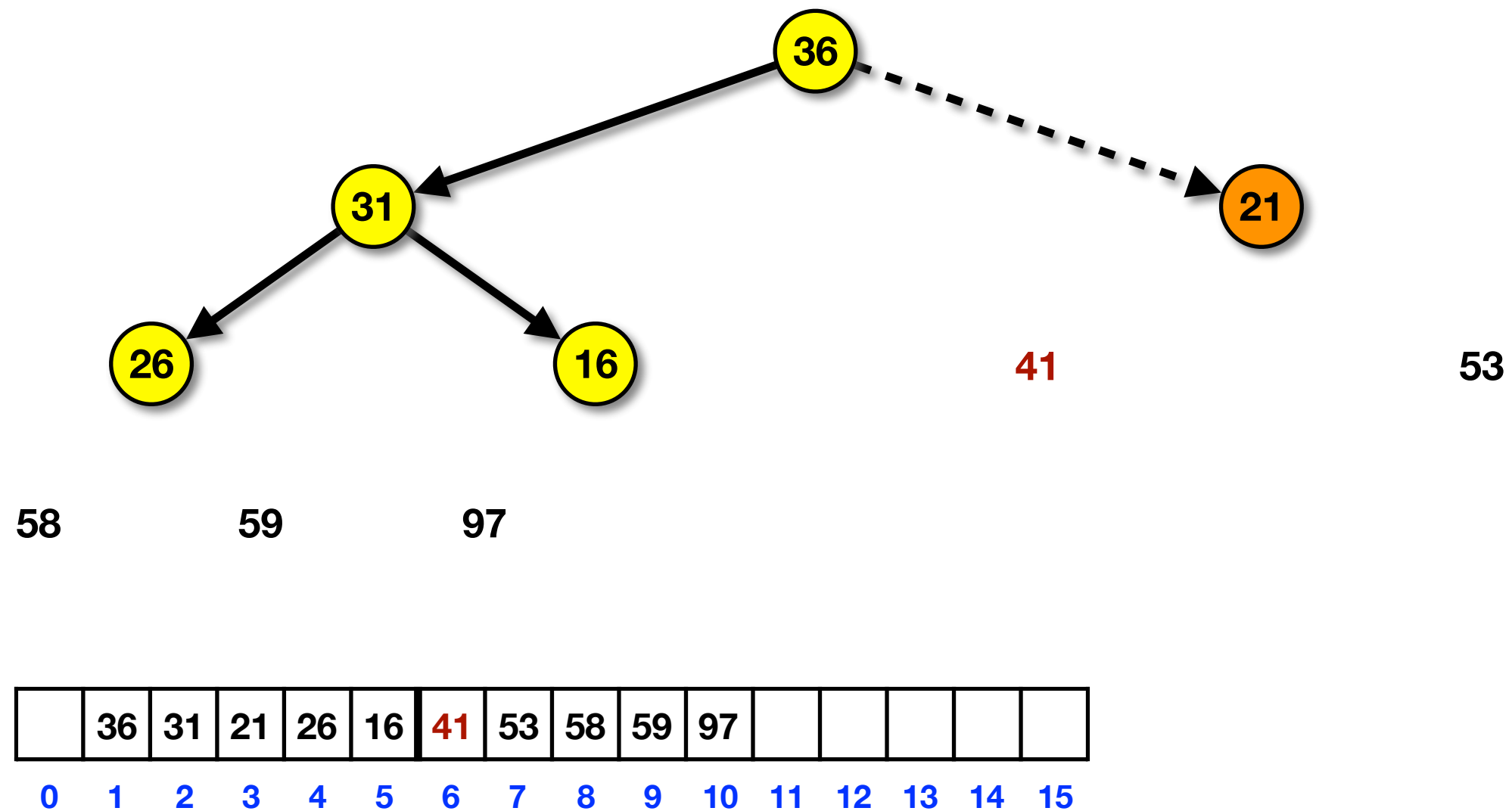
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call deleteMax method
- ▶ Swap node 21 with node 41 and shrink the size of the heap



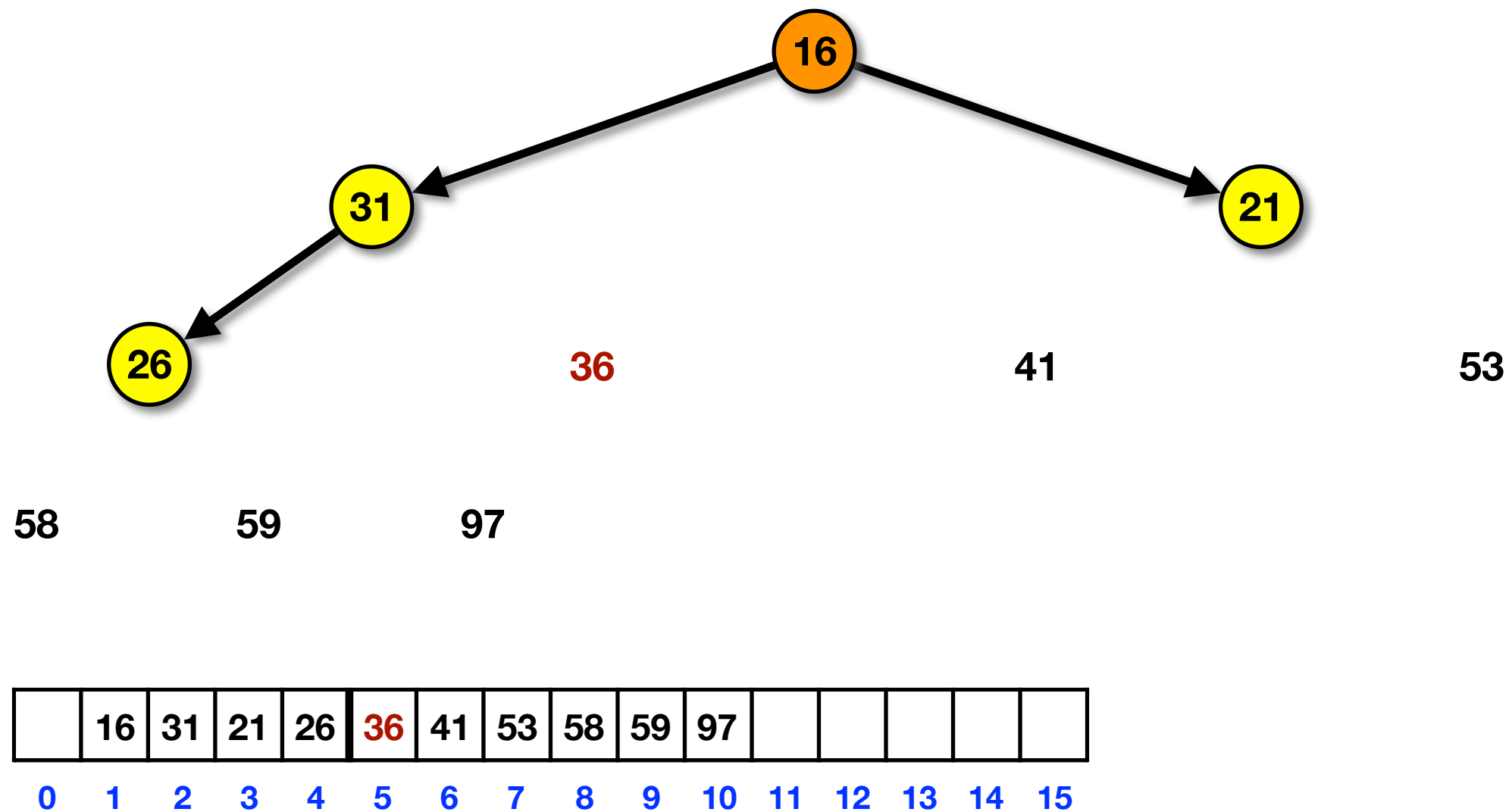
Heapsort Example

- Call `percolateDown` on node 21



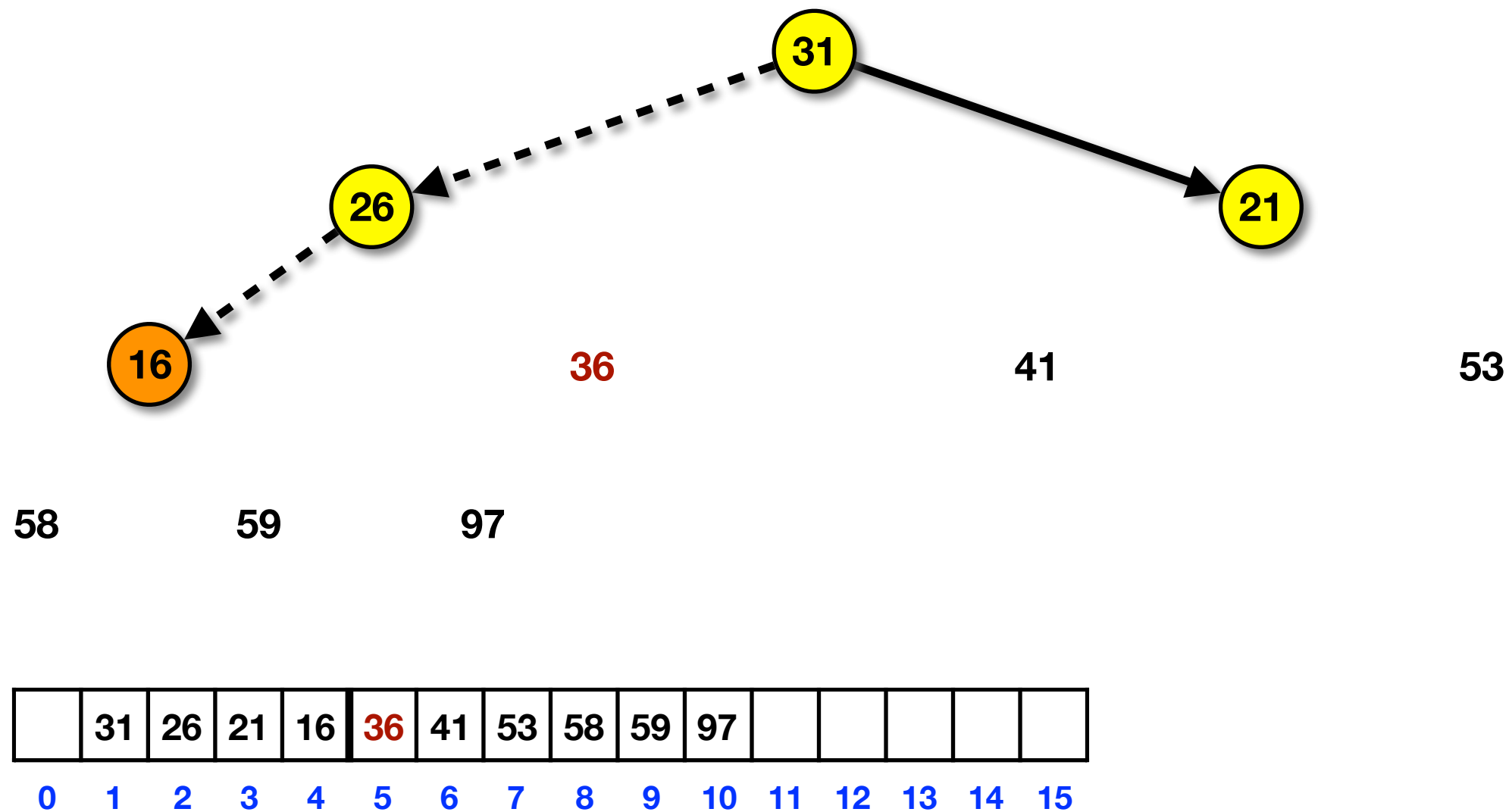
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call deleteMax method
- ▶ Swap node 16 with node 36 and shrink the size of the heap



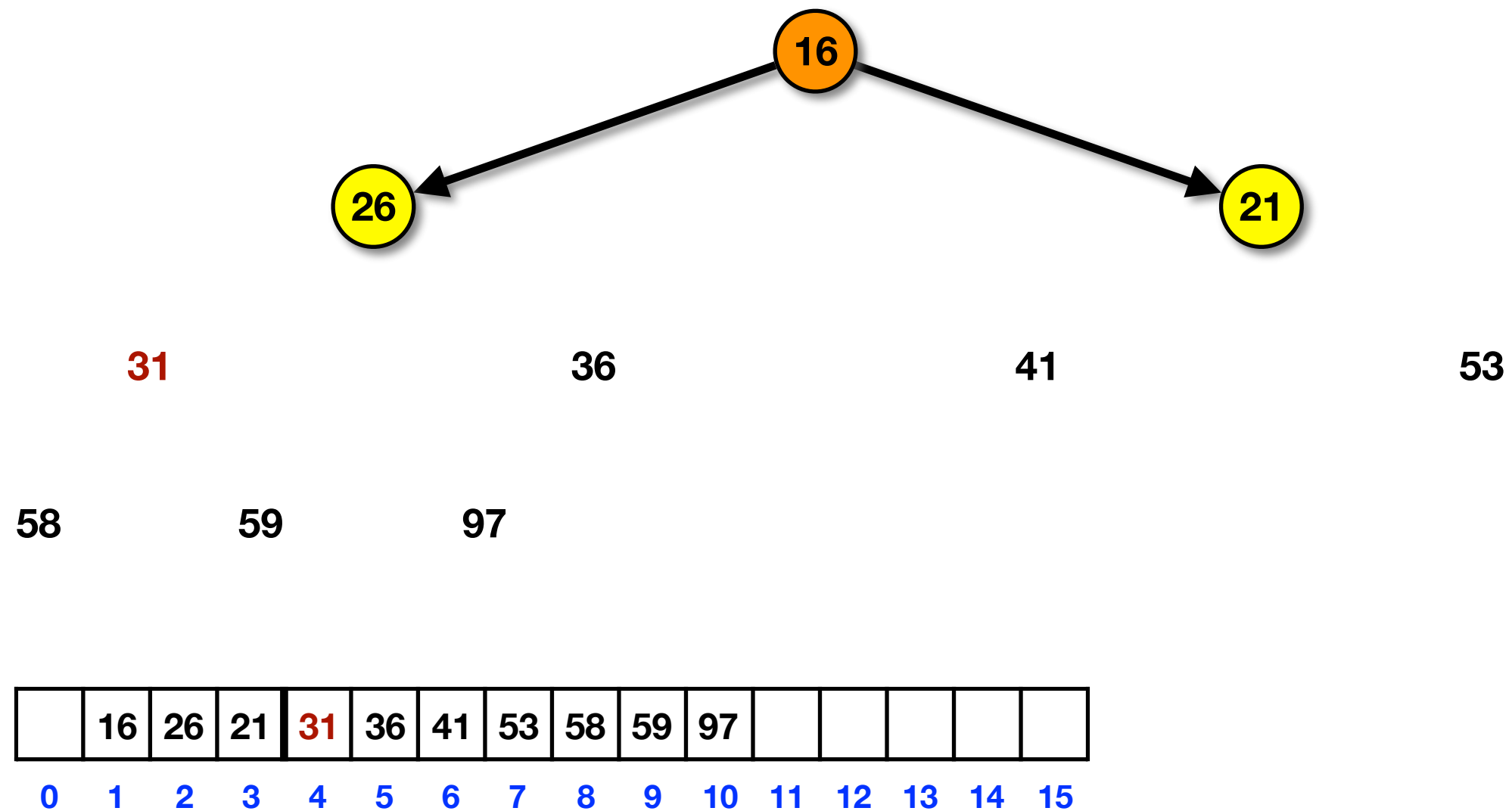
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call `percolateDown` on node 16



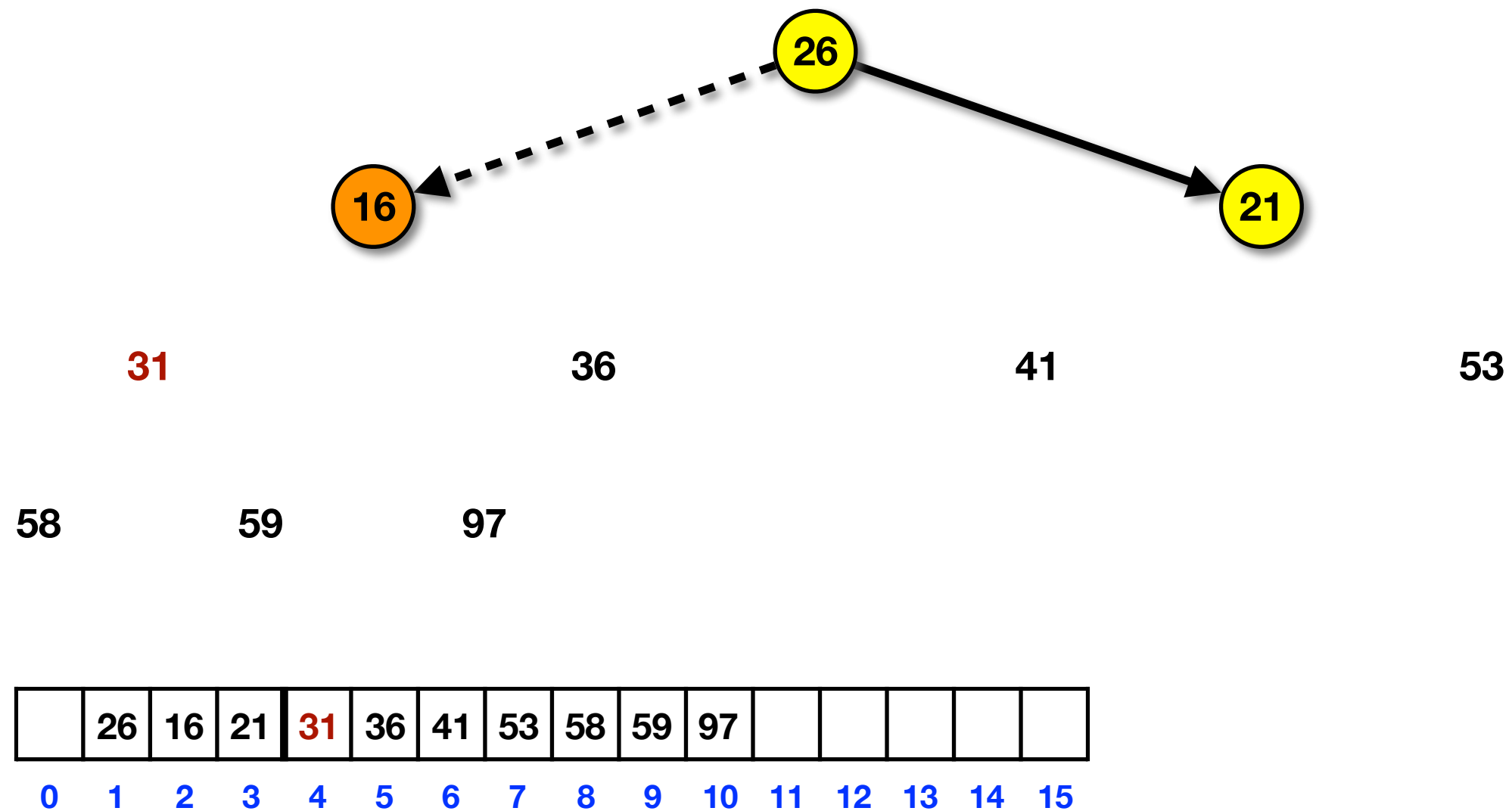
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call deleteMax method
- ▶ Swap node 16 with node 31 and shrink the size of the heap



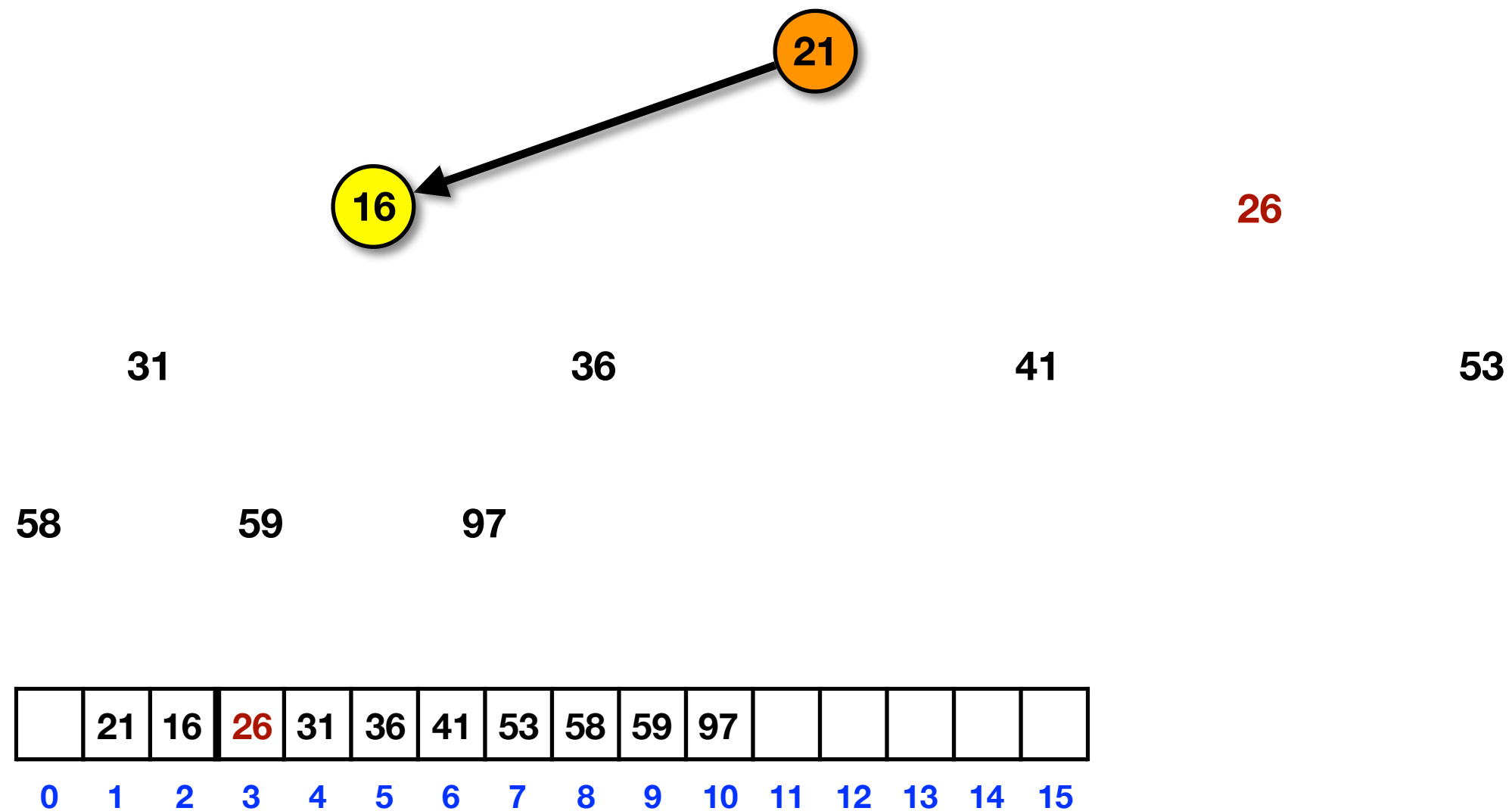
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call `percolateDown` on node 16



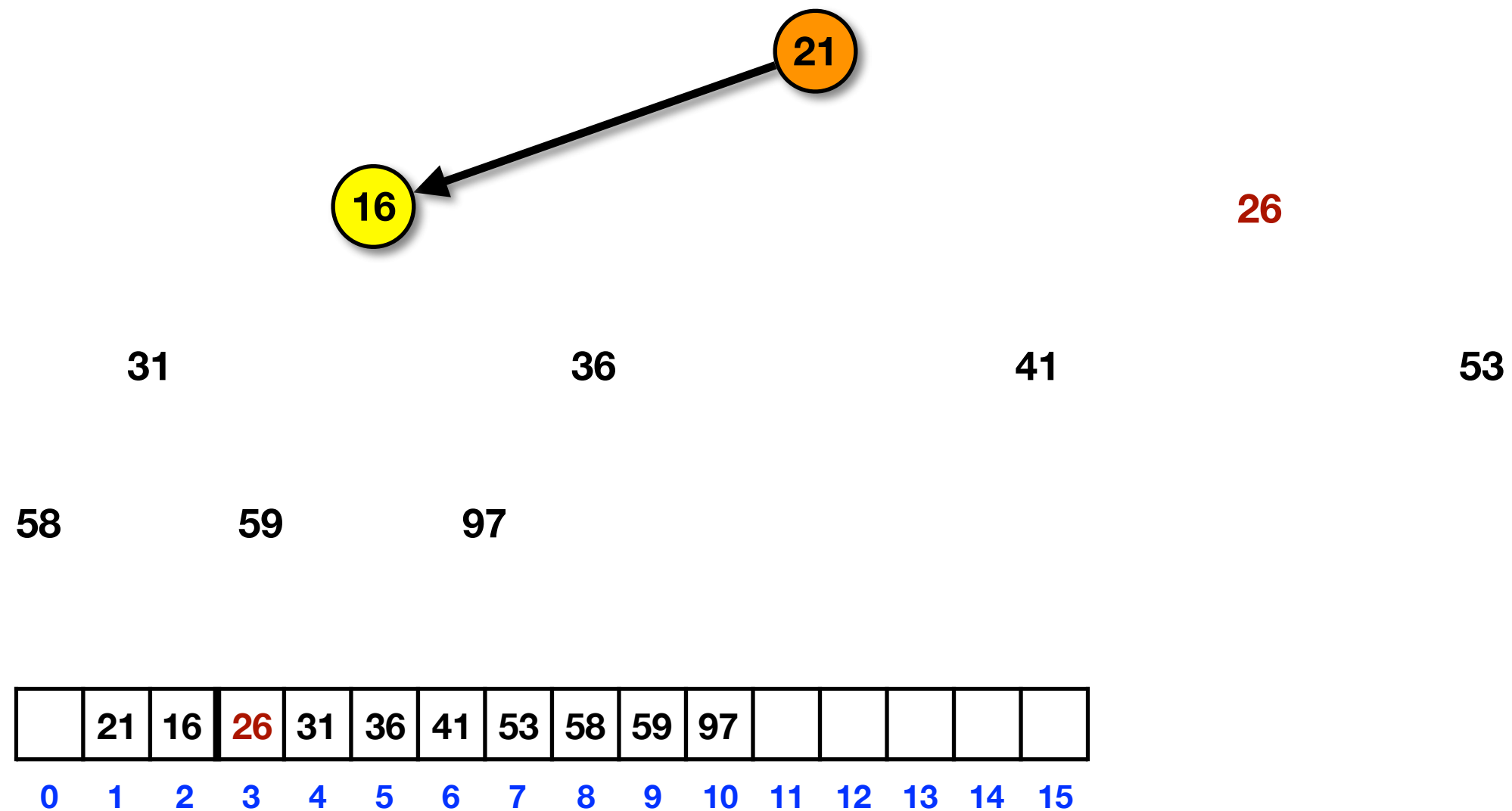
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call deleteMax method
- ▶ Swap node 21 with node 26 and shrink the size of the heap



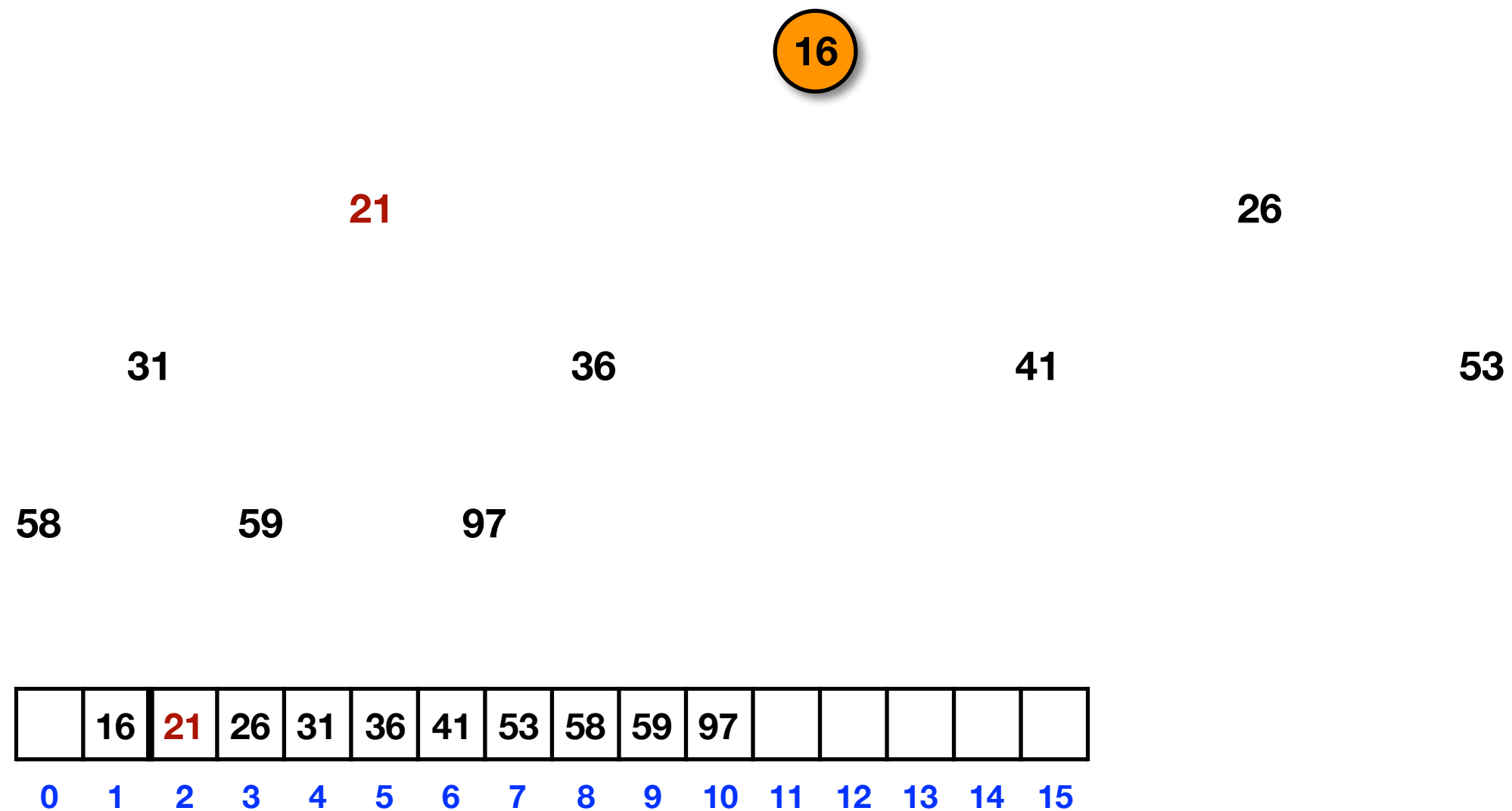
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call `percolateDown` on node 21



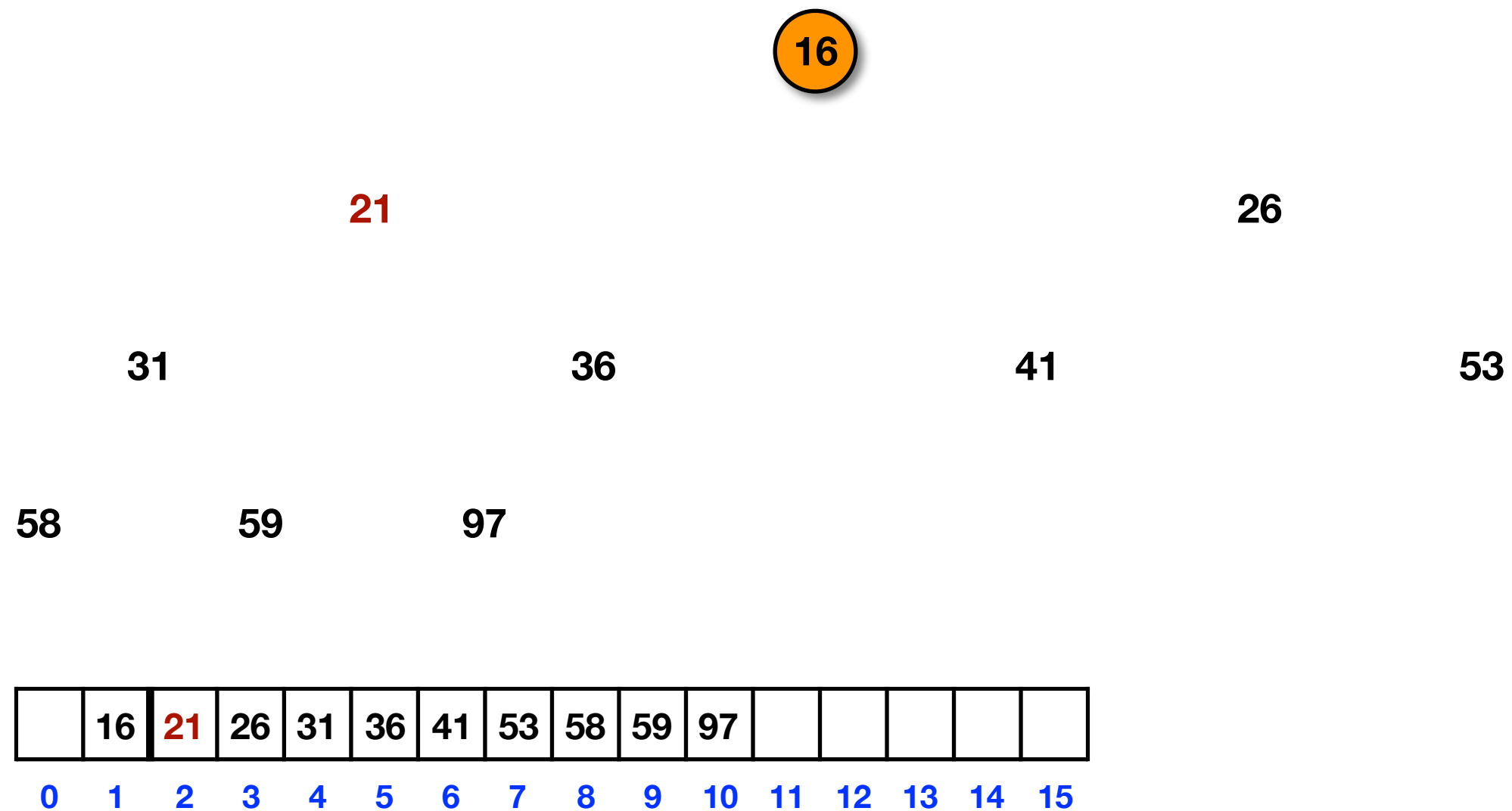
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call deleteMax method
- ▶ Swap node 16 with node 21 and shrink the size of the heap



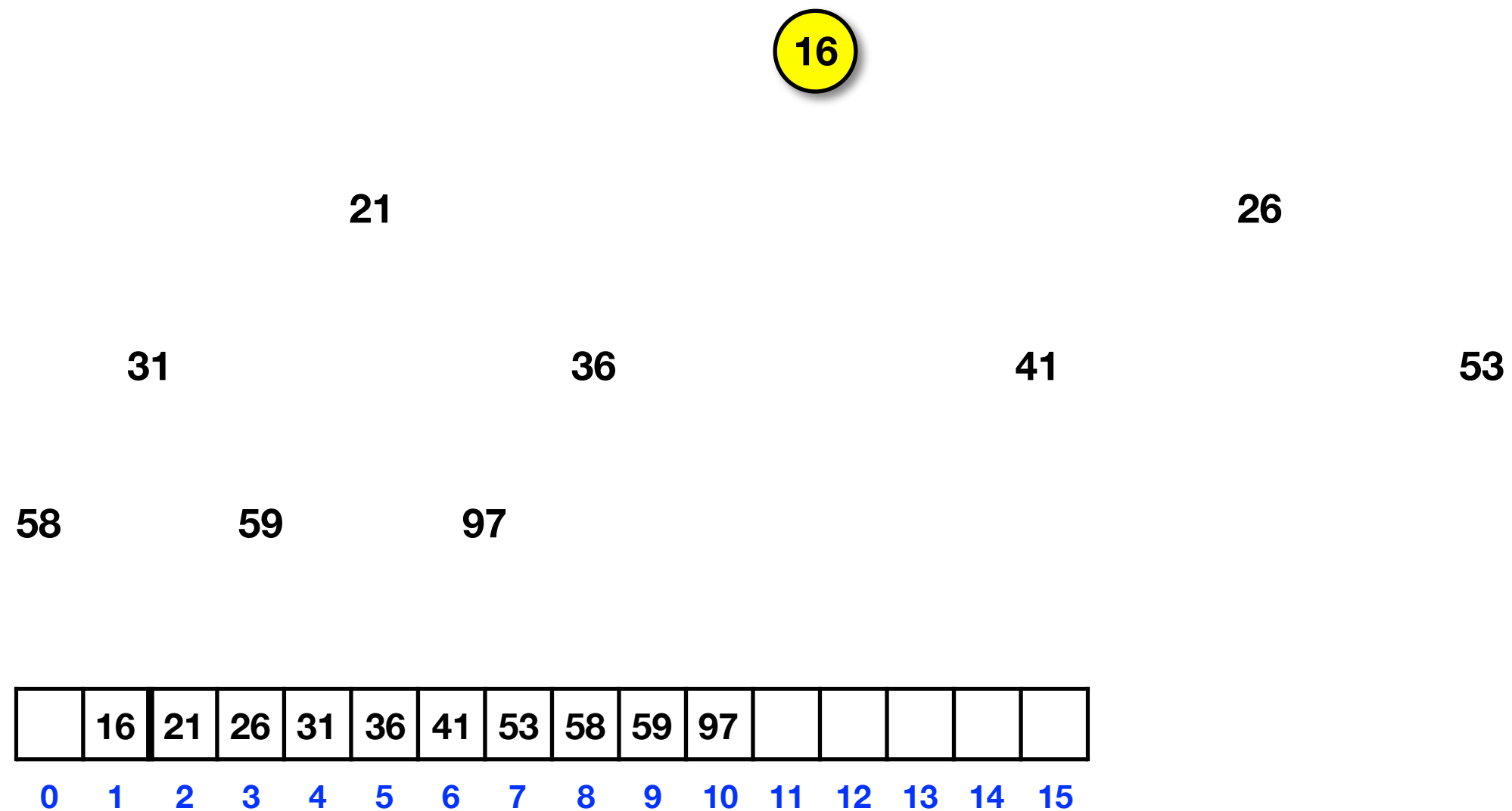
Heapsort Example

- ▶ Call `percolateDown` on node 16



Heapsort Example

- ▶ Since node 16 is the last node, no need to call deleteMax again
- ▶ Heapsort is complete



Heapsort Example

