CS350: Data Structures

Heap Sort

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- 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

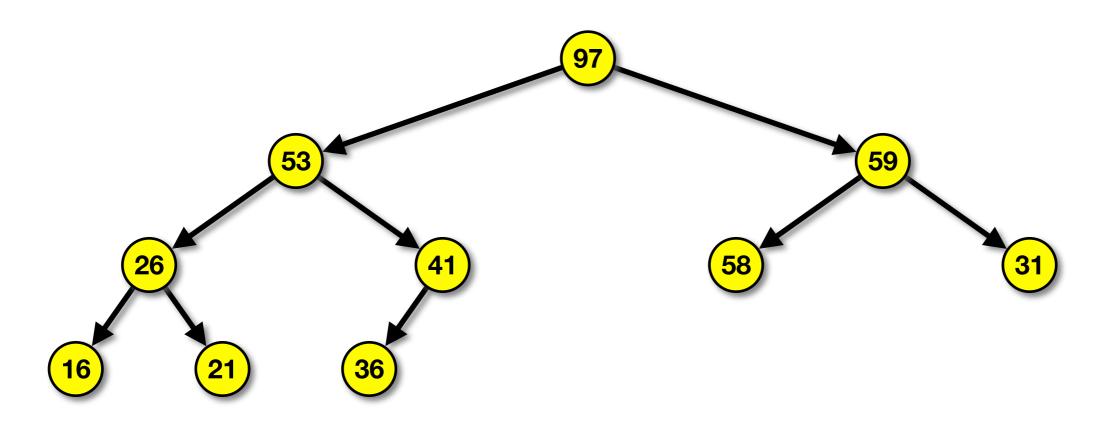
This same procedure can be used with a maxHeap and deleteMax to produce output in descending order

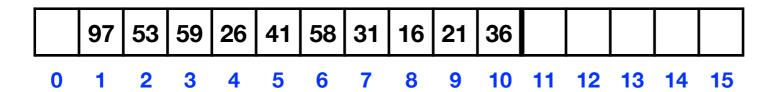
- Build the heap so that you extract the values in the opposite order that you want them sorted
 - Build a minHeap if descending sort order is desired
 - Build a maxHeap if ascending sort order is desired

- 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 = $O(N) + O(N) + O(N \log N) = O(N \log N)$

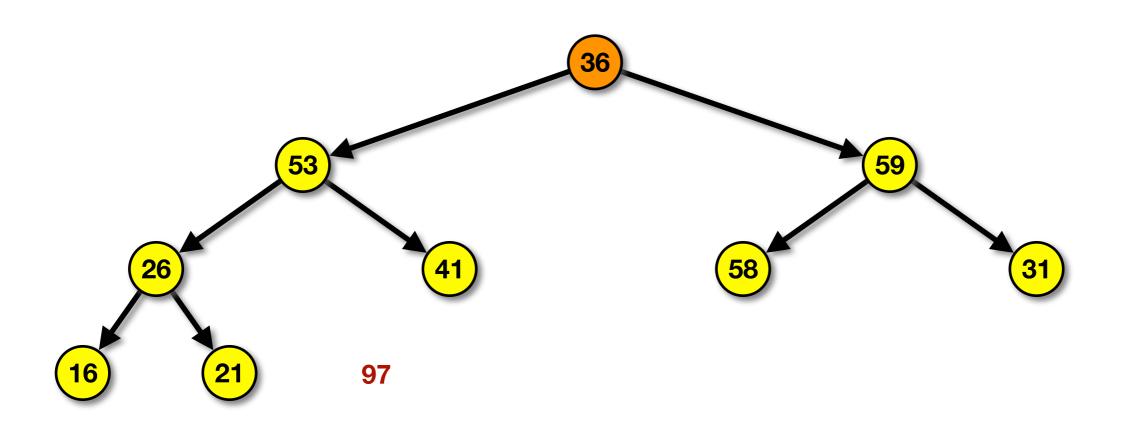
- When calling deleteMin or deleteMax on the heap, the sorted values must be stored somewhere
 - One option is to create a second array that stores the sorted values
 - Doubles the memory requirements for the sort
 - Another option is to reuse heap space in a clever manner so as not to need a secondary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

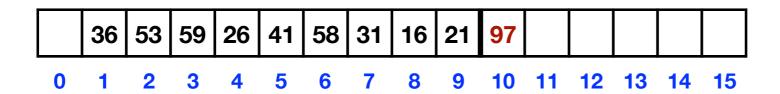
- Start with a maxHeap
- Repeatedly call deleteMax and place the max element in the newly open array position at the end of the heap



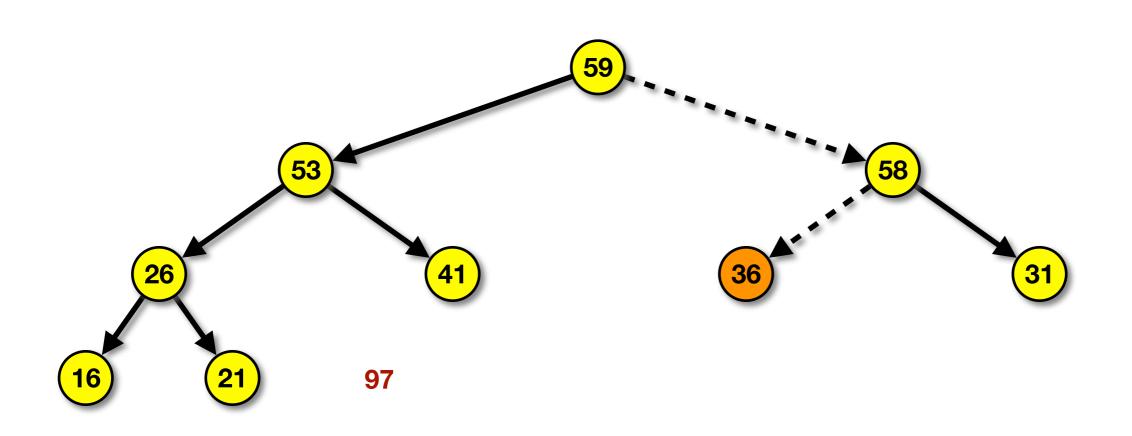


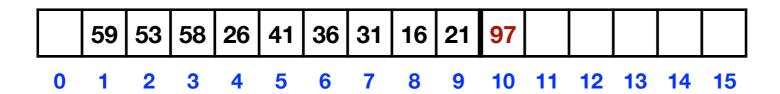
- Call deleteMax method
- > Swap node 36 with node 97 and shrink the size of the heap



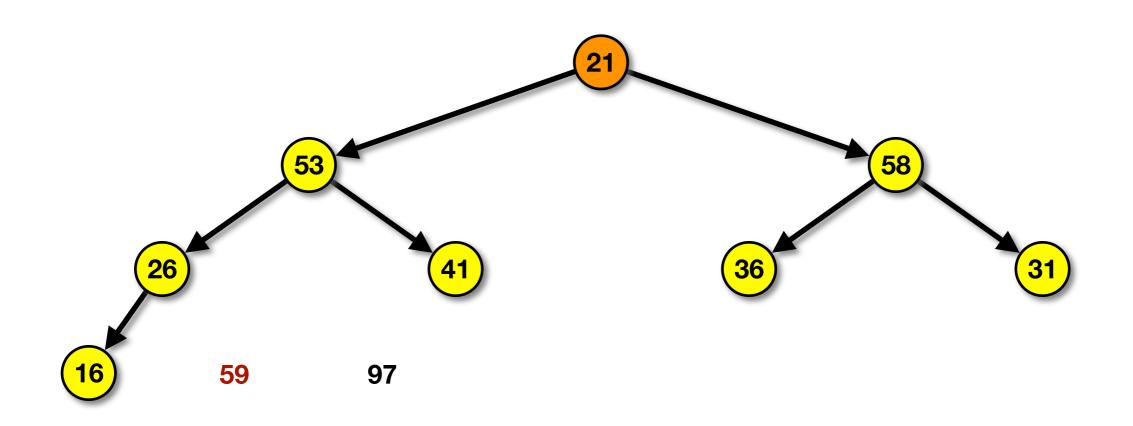


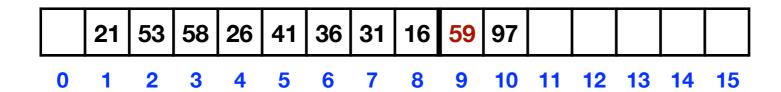
► Call percolateDown on node 36



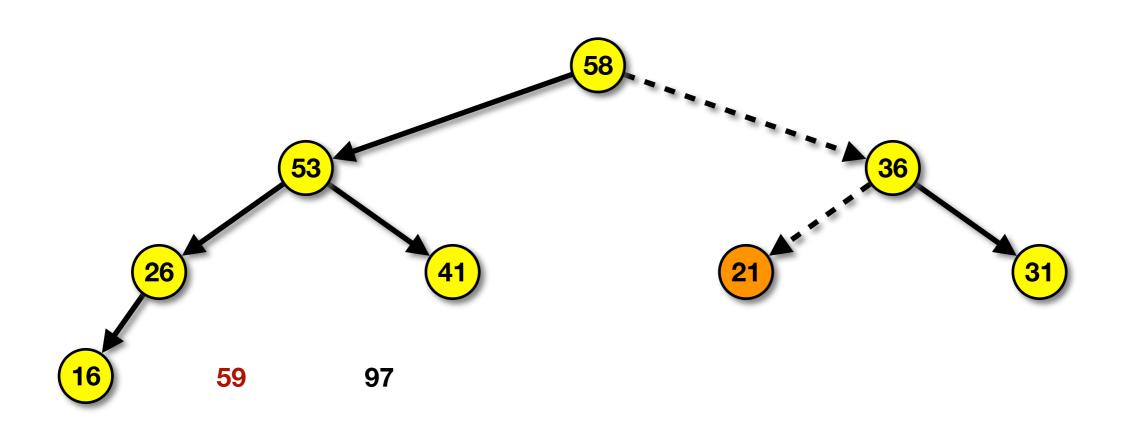


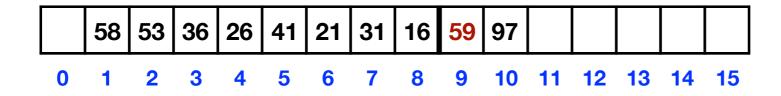
- Call deleteMax method
- > Swap node 21 with node 59 and shrink the size of the heap



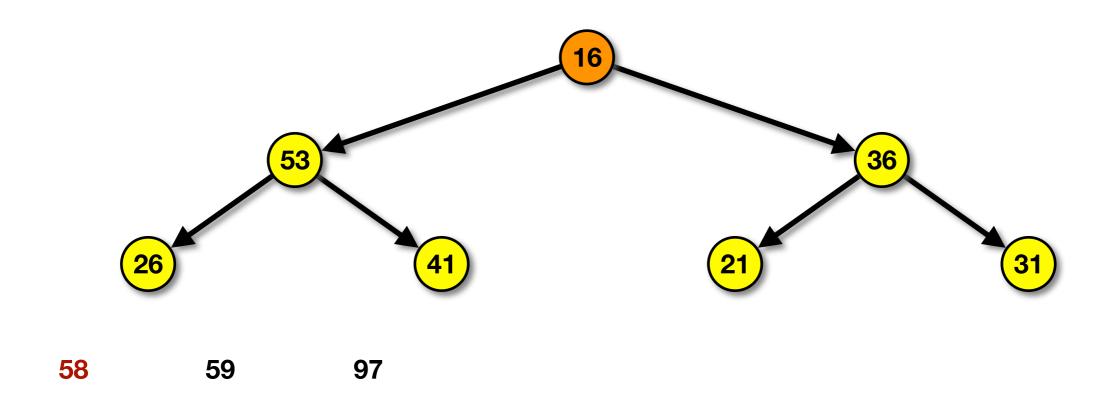


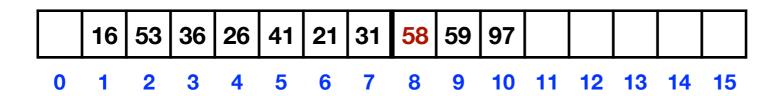
▶ Call percolateDown on node 21



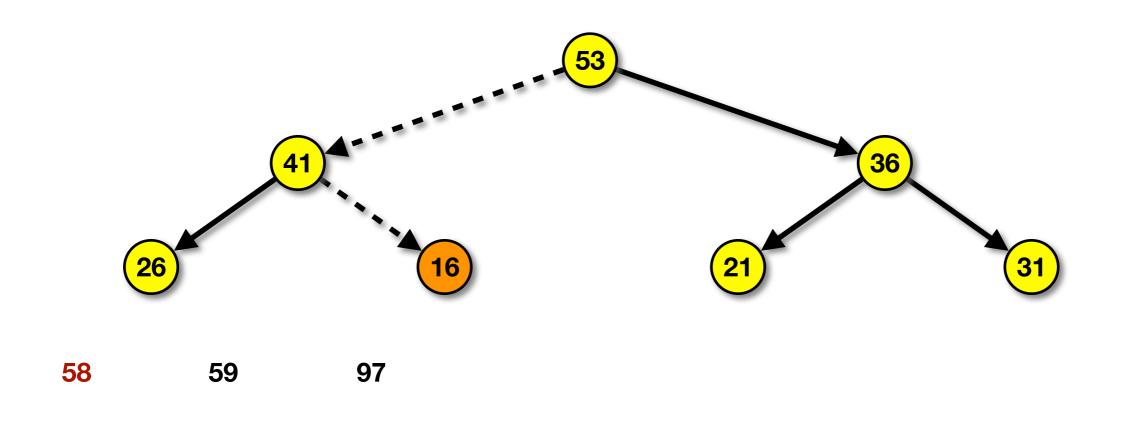


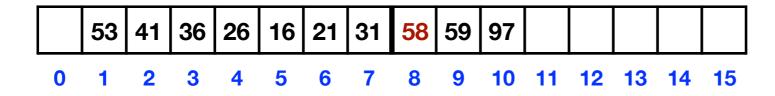
- Call deleteMax method
- > Swap node 16 with node 58 and shrink the size of the heap



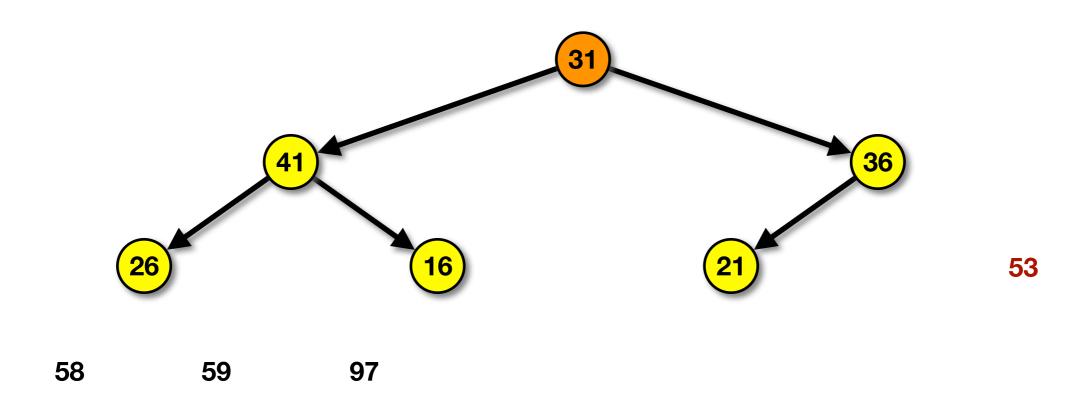


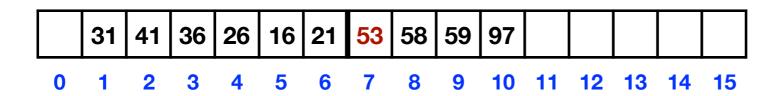
► Call percolateDown on node 16



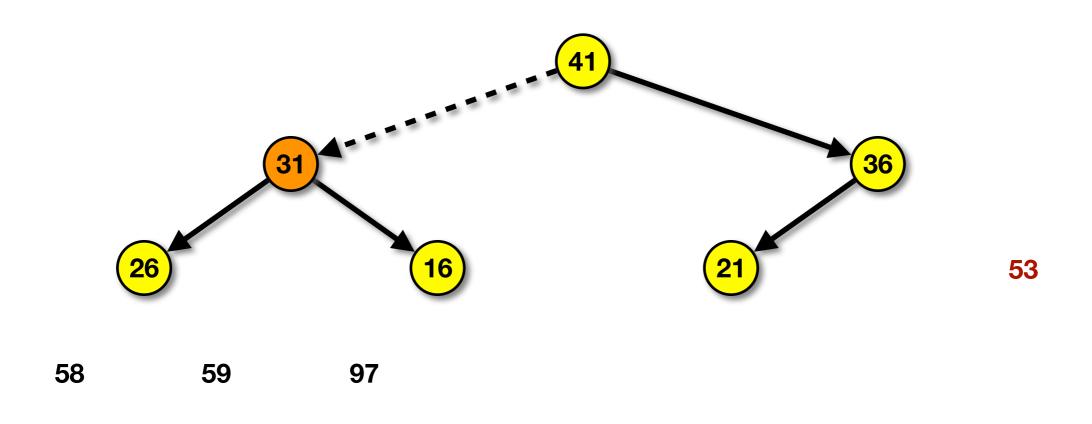


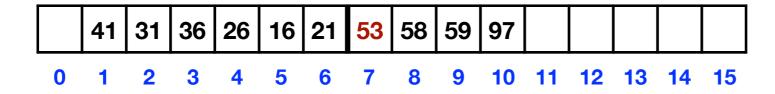
- Call deleteMax method
- > Swap node 31 with node 53 and shrink the size of the heap



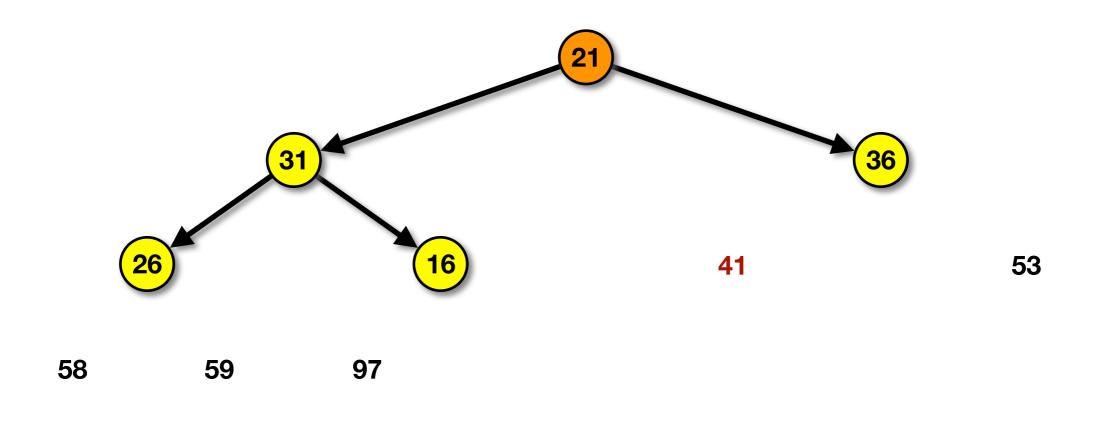


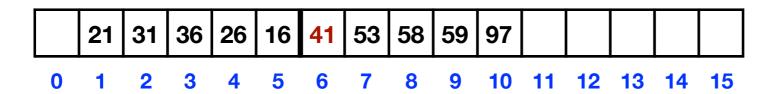
Call percolateDown on node 31



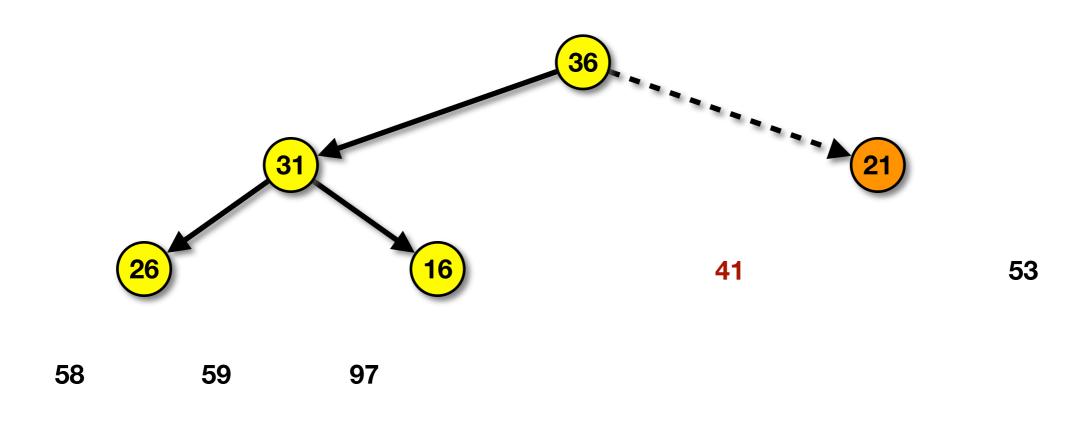


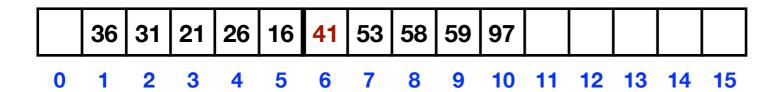
- Call deleteMax method
- > Swap node 21 with node 41 and shrink the size of the heap



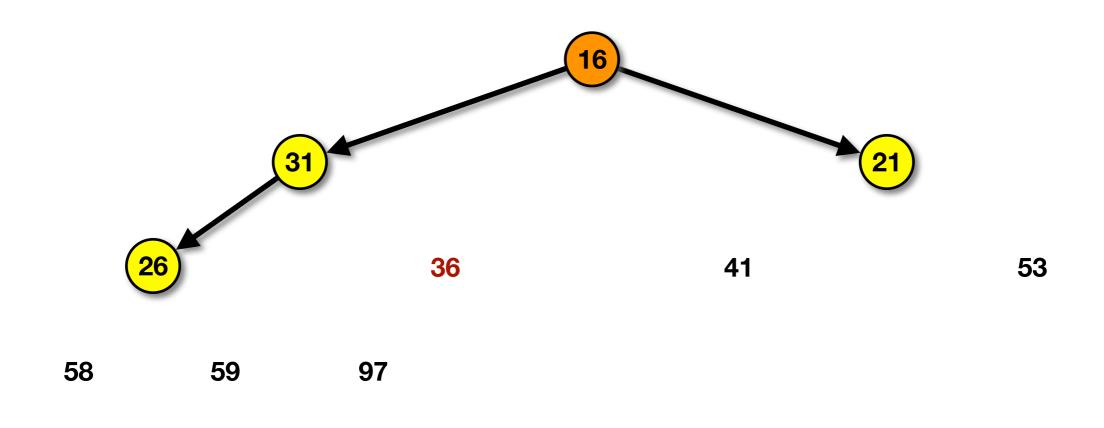


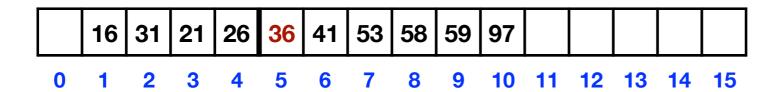
▶ Call percolateDown on node 21



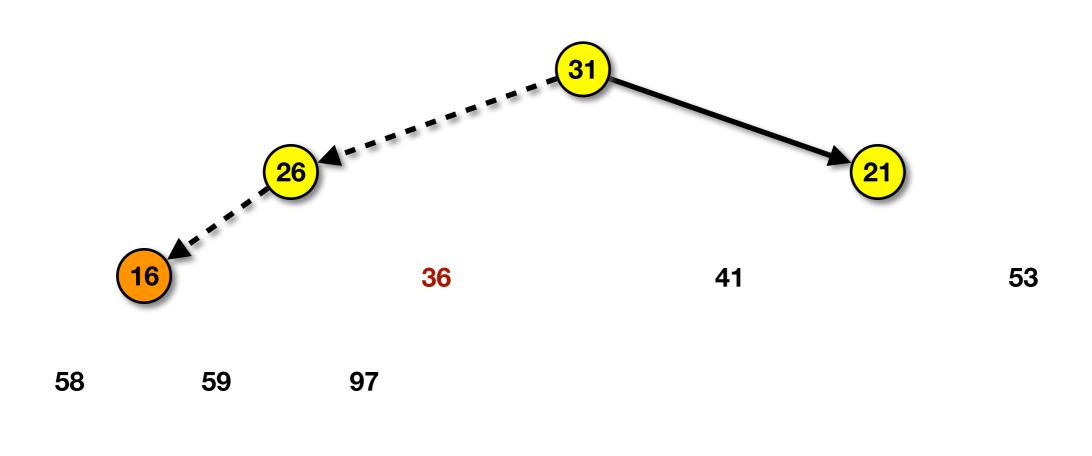


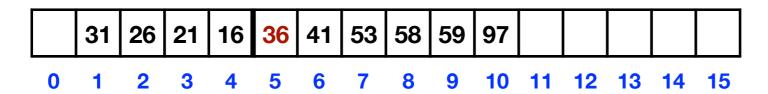
- Call deleteMax method
- > Swap node 16 with node 36 and shrink the size of the heap



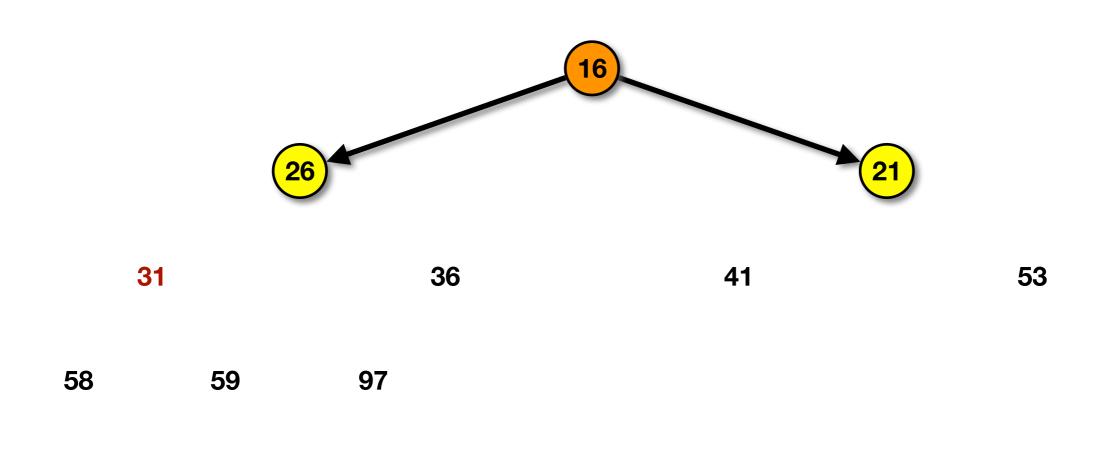


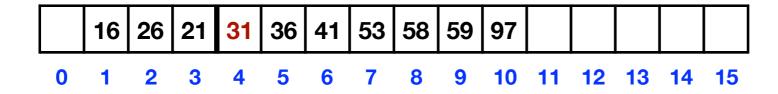
► Call percolateDown on node 16



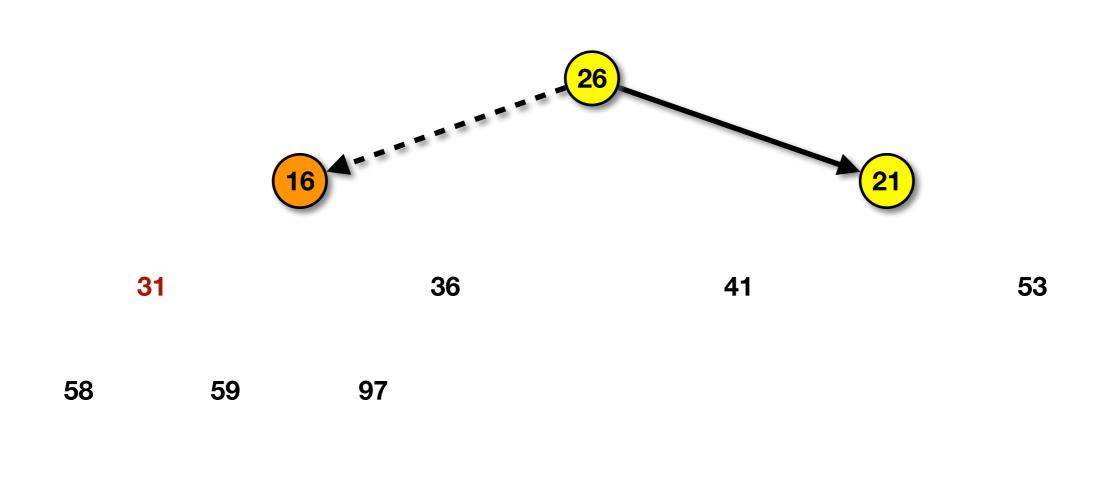


- Call deleteMax method
- > Swap node 16 with node 31 and shrink the size of the heap





► Call percolateDown on node 16

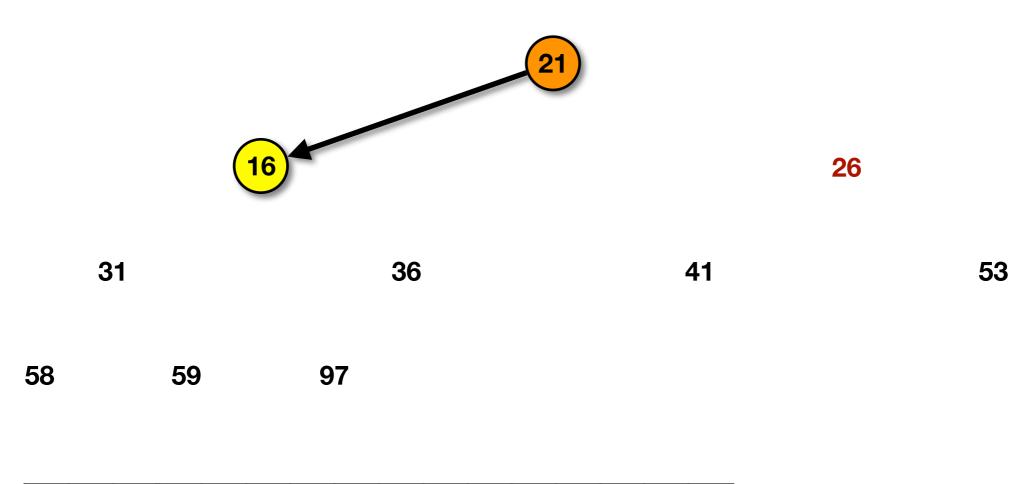


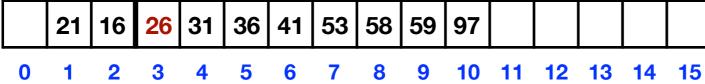
10 11 12 13 14 15

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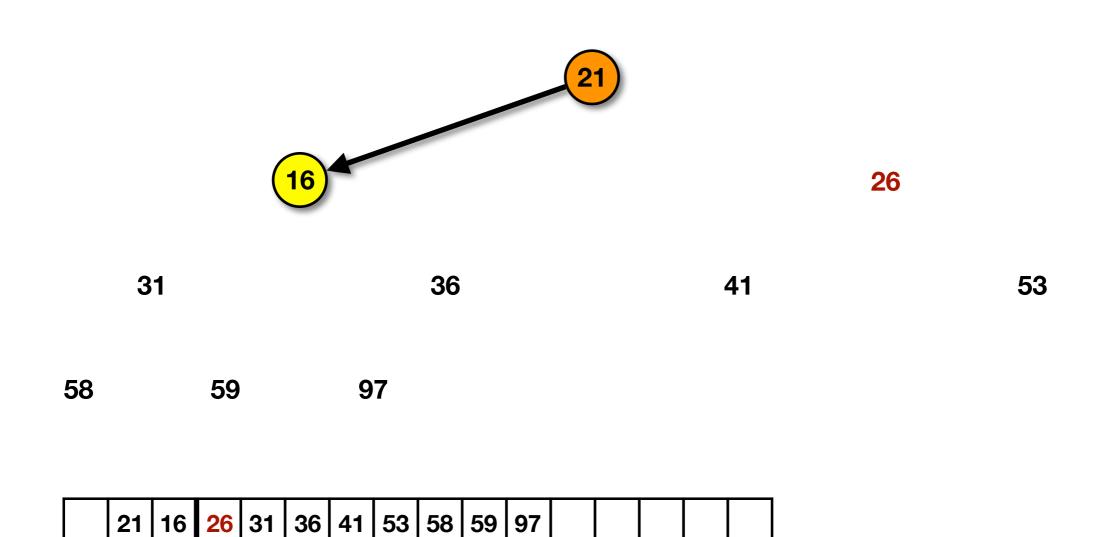
26 | 16 | 21 **| 31** | 36 | 41 | 53 | 58 | 59 | 97

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



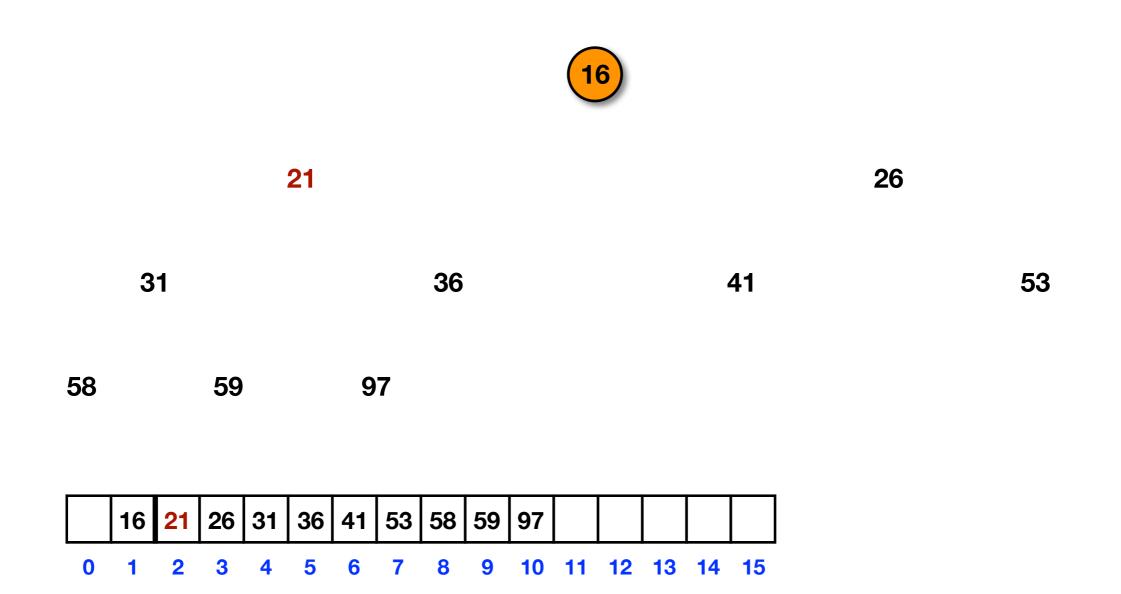


▶ Call percolateDown on node 21

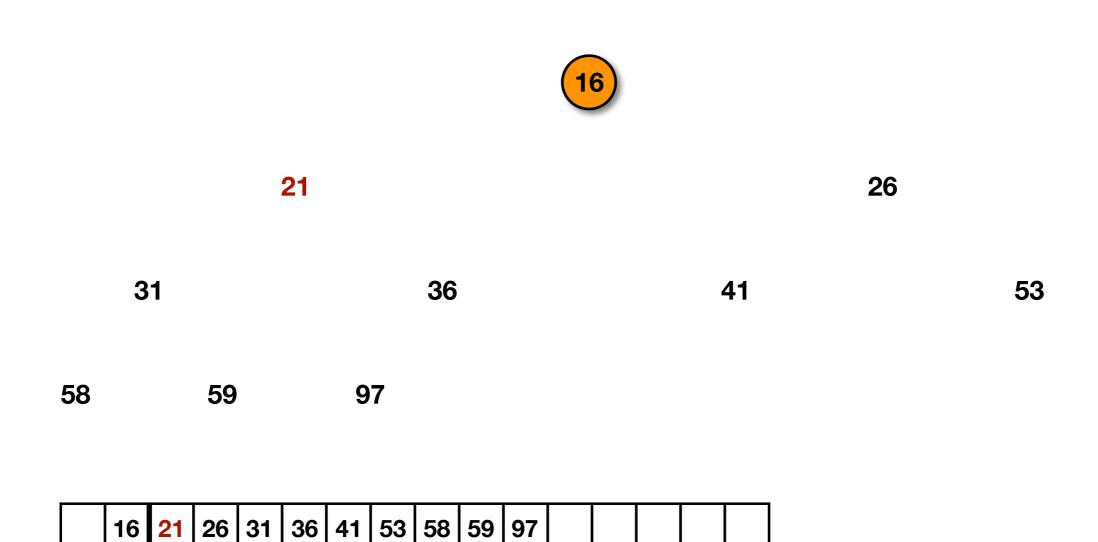


10 11 12 13 14 15

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

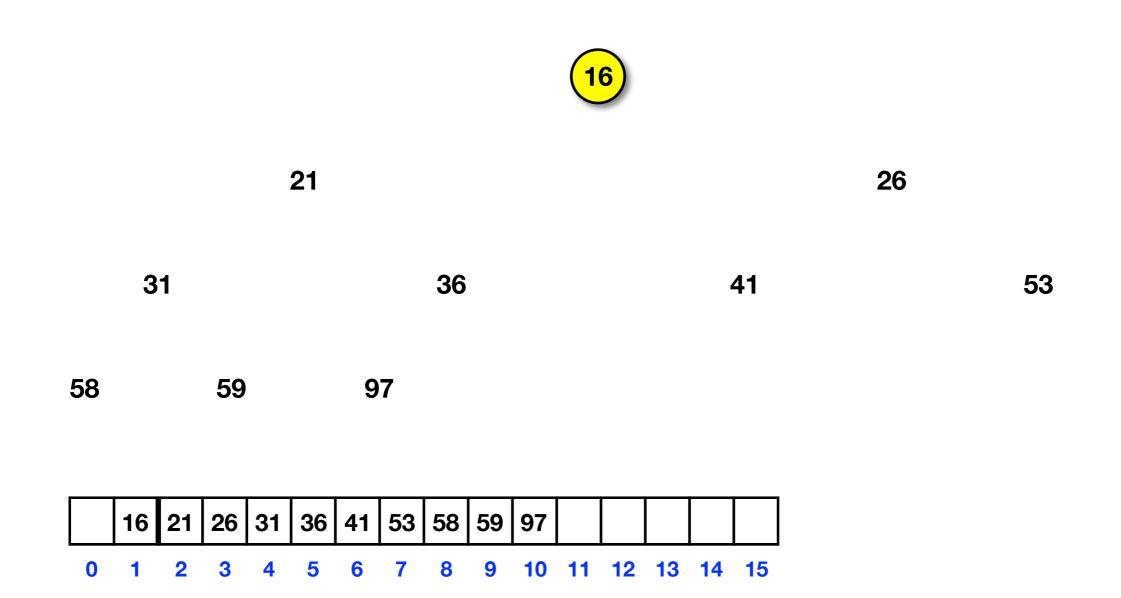


► Call percolateDown on node 16



10 11 12 13 14 15

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



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