

Sorting continued

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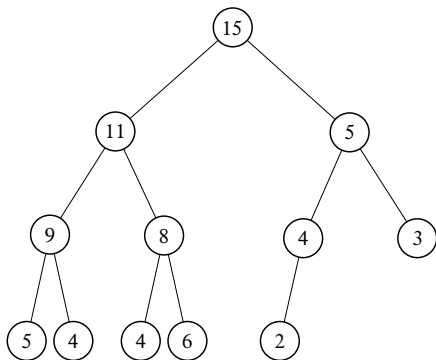
The College of William & Mary



Lecture 09

Heap

Heap is a structure where parent element is larger or equal to its children.



The top most element of the heap is called root.

Heap sorting method

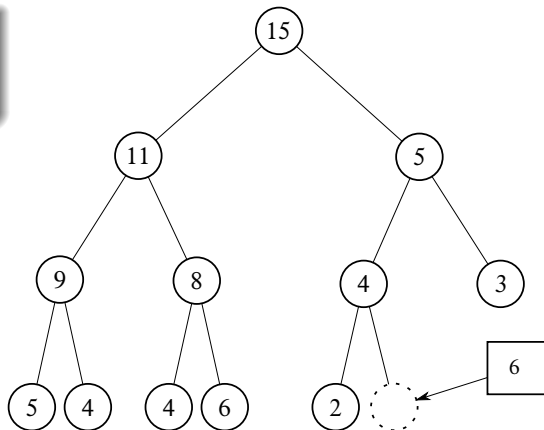
- 1 Fill the heap from the input vector elements
 - 1 take the element and place it at the bottom of the heap
 - 2 sift-up (bubble up) this element
 - 3 do the same with the next element
- 2 remove the root element since it is the largest
- 3 rearrange the heap i.e. sift-down
 - 1 take the last bottom element
 - 2 place it at the root
 - 3 check if parent is larger than children
 - 1 find the largest child element
 - 2 if the largest children is larger than parent swap them and repeat the check
- 4 repeat step 2 until no elements left in the heap

Heap sorting complexity $\mathcal{O}(N \log_2 N)$

Filling (sift-up) the heap

Step 1

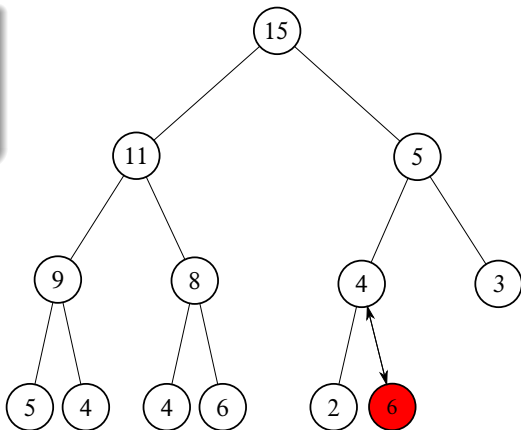
Place new element at the bottom of the heap



Filling (sift-up) the heap

Step 2

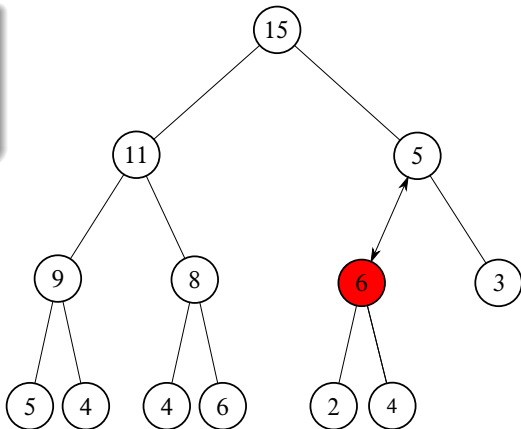
Check if parent is larger than child. If so swap them and repeat step 2.



Filling (sift-up) the heap

Step 2

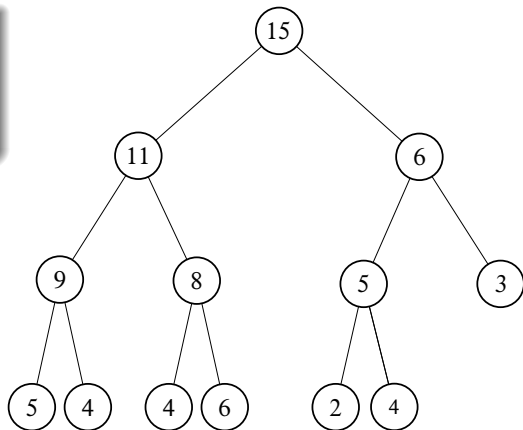
Check if parent is larger than child. If so swap them and repeat step 2.



Filling (sift-up) the heap

Step 2

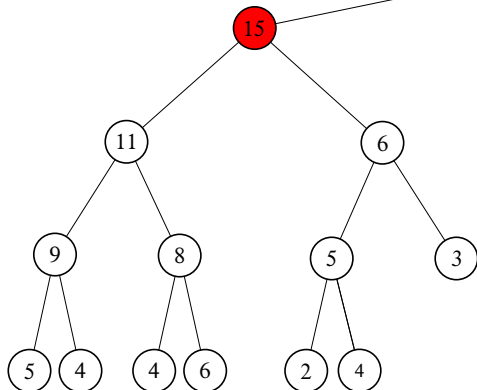
Check if parent is larger than child. If so swap them and repeat step 2.



Removing from the heap (sift-down) the heap

Step 1

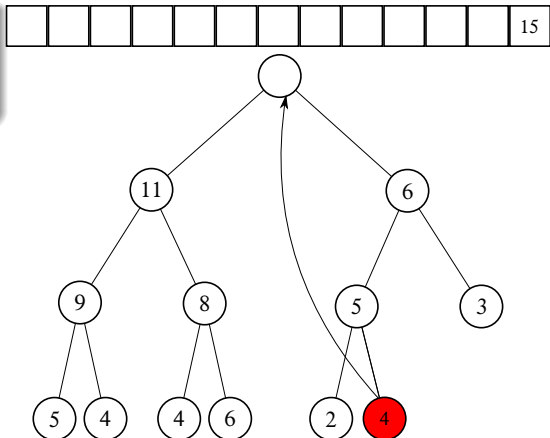
Remove the root element



Removing from the heap (sift-down) the heap

Step 2

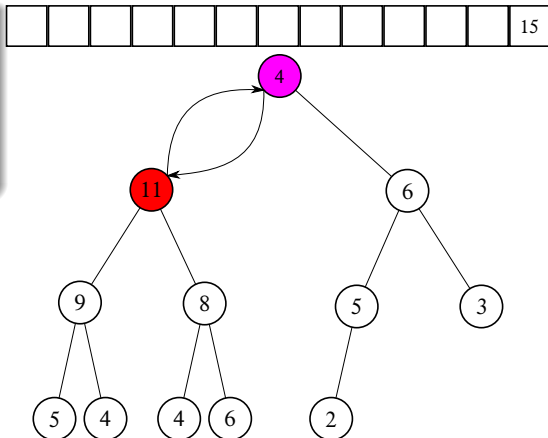
Place the last element of the heap to the root



Removing from the heap (sift-down) the heap

Step 3

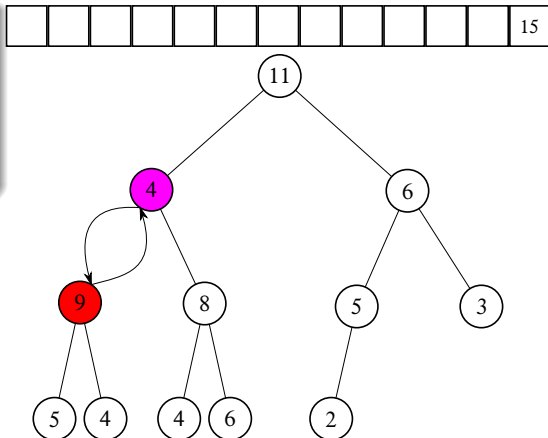
Check if parent is smaller than the largest child. If so swap and repeat step 3 else go to step 1



Removing from the heap (sift-down) the heap

Step 3

Check if parent is smaller than the largest child. If so swap and repeat step 3 else go to step 1

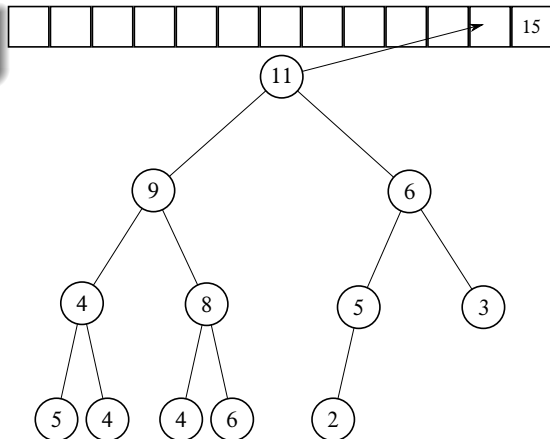


Removing from the heap (sift-down) the heap

Sequence repeats

Step 1

Remove the root element



Vector heap representation

- Heap nodes are numbered consequently these numbers represent the node position in the vector.
- notice that parent and children have very simple relationship
 - if parent node index is i
 - child 1 index is $2i$
 - child 2 index is $2i + 1$
 - if we know child index (i) then
 - parent index is $\text{floor}(i/2)$

