Phase I: Organize your data into a heap.

J V D E H O R C

J V D E H O R C



V D E H O R C



D E H O R C



D E H O R C



D E H O R C



E H O R C



E H O R C



E H O R C



H O R C



H O R C



H O R C



O R C



$R \ C$

















Phase II: Deconstruct heap into sorted array





C



C









If root is greater than both children, swap it with the smaller child.











C D



C D




































































HeapSort: towards Java Code




C















We find the "parent" of cell i by the formula $\lfloor \frac{i-1}{2} \rfloor$ Make i hop along this path until it is at its correct position

Suppose array is an array of length n, and array [0..i-1] already has the heap property.

The following code moves the element array[i] to its correct position.

```
int node = i;
while (i > 0 && array[i] < array[(i-1)/2] {
    int temp = array[i];
    array[i] = array[(i-1)/2];
    array[(i-1)/2] = temp;
}
```

After this code has been executed, the heap property holds for array[0..i].

```
// array is an unsorted array
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    int node = i;
    while (i > 0 && array[i] < array[(i-1)/2] {
        int temp = array[i];
        array[i] = array[(i-1)/2];
        array[(i-1)/2] = temp;
    }
}</pre>
```

After this code has been executed, the whole array has the heap property.

```
// array is an unsorted array compareTo when using String
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    int node = i;
    while (i > 0 && array[i] < array[(i-1)/2] {
        int temp = array[i];
        array[i] = array[(i-1)/2];
        array[(i-1)/2] = temp;
    }
}
After this code has been executed, the whole array has the heap property.</pre>
```