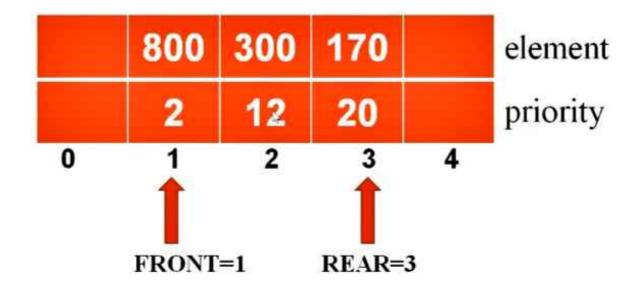
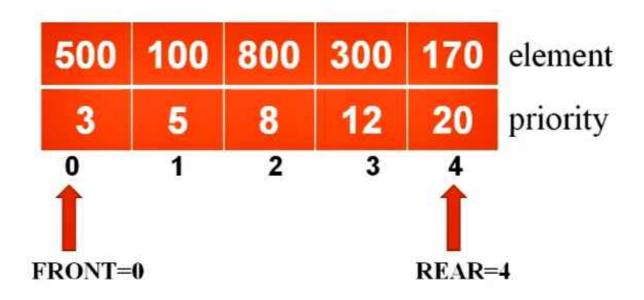
PRIORITY QUEUE

- Priority Queue is an extension of queue with following properties.
 - Every item has a priority associated with it.
 - An element with high priority is dequeued before an element with low priority.
 - If two elements have the same priority, they are served according to their order in the queue.

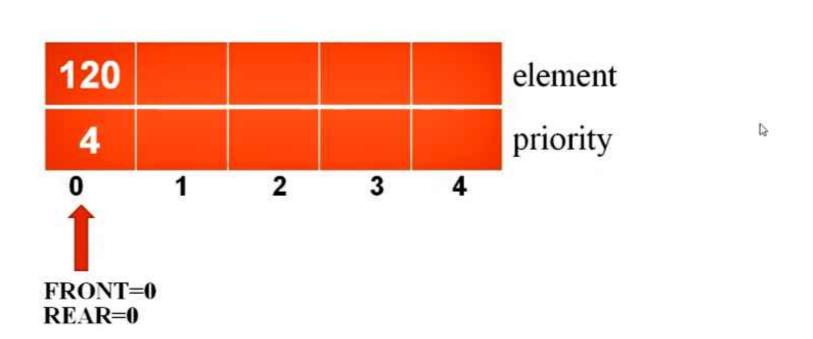


Case 1: FRONT=0 and REAR=SIZE-1

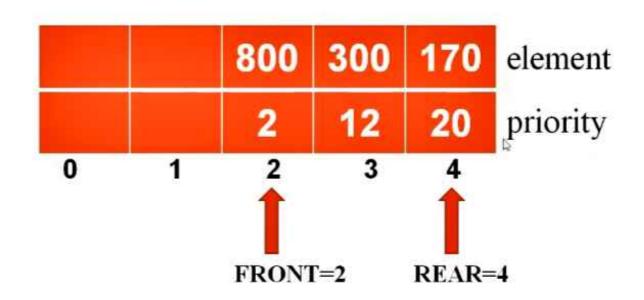
Priority Queue is FULL



Case 2: FRONT=-1 and REAR=-1
FRONT=REAR=0
A[REAR].item=120
A[REAR].priority=4



Case 3: if REAR=SIZE-1
Shift all elements one position to left



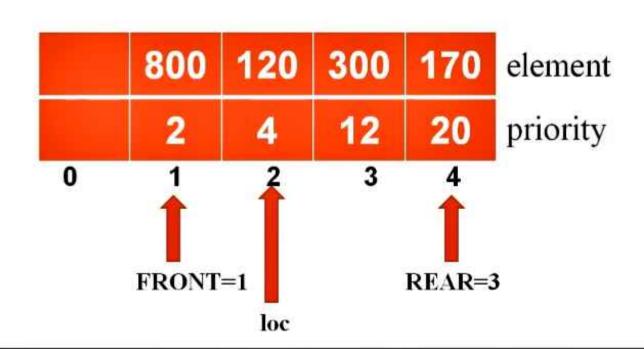
Case 3: if REAR=SIZE-1

Shift all elements one position to left

Find the location where the new elmt is to be inserted

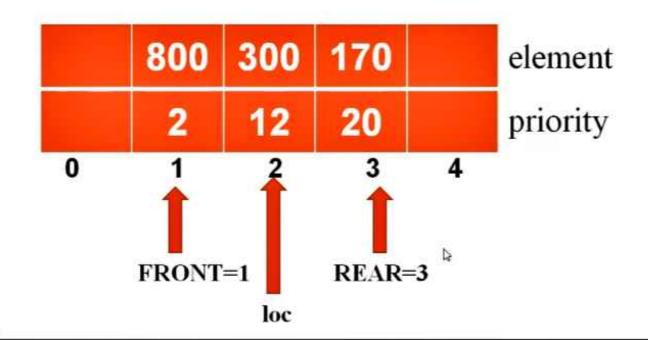
Shift loc to REAR elements one position to right

Insert the data at the index loc



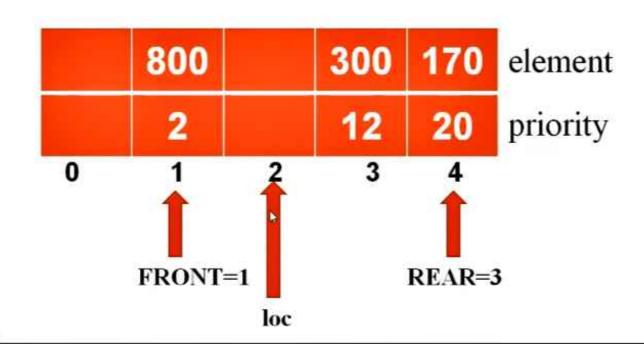
Case 4: All other cases

Find the location where the new elmt is to be inserted



Case 4: All other cases

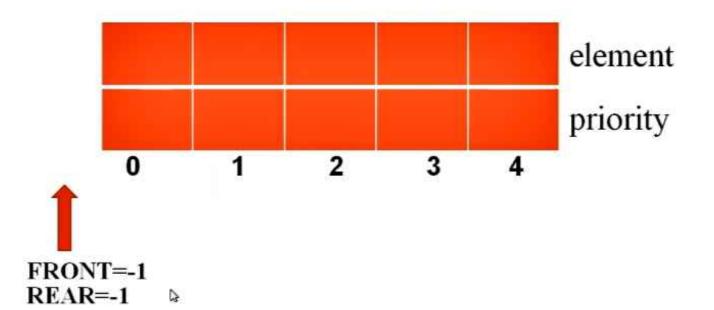
Find the location where the new elmt is to be inserted Shift elements from loc to REAR one position right



DEQUEUE_PQ()

Case 1: FRONT=-1 and REAR=-1

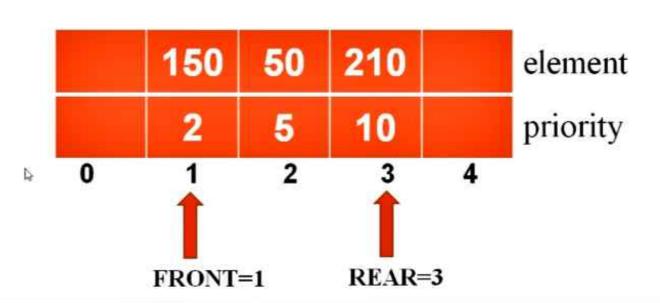
Print "Priority Queue is EMPTY"



Algorithm DISPLAY_PQ()

{ if FRONT=-1then
Print "Priority Queue is EMPTY"
else
{ for i=FRONT to REAR do

Print A[i].item



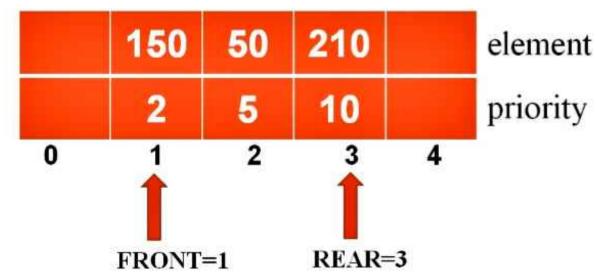
Algorithm DISPLAY_PQ()

```
{ if FRONT=-1then

Print "Priority Queue is EMPTY" else

{ for i=FRONT to REAR do

Print A[i].item
}
```



```
Algorithm ENQUEUE_PQ(ITEM,PRIORITY)
```

```
if FRONT=0 and REAR=SIZE-1 then
      Print "Priority Queue is FULL"
else if FRONT=-1 then
  FRONT=REAR=0
  A[FRONT].item=ITEM
  A[FRONT].priority=PRIORITY
```

```
else if REAR=SIZE-1 then
        for i=FRONT to REAR do
                A[i-1]=A[i]
        FRONT=FRONT-1
        REAR=REAR-1
        for i=REAR to FRONT do
                if A[i].priority<PRIORITY then
                        break;
        loc=i+1
        for i=REAR to loc do
                A[i+1]=A[i]
        A[loc].item=ITEM
        A[loc].priority=PRIORITY
        REAR=REAR+1
```

```
else
        for i=REAR to FRONT do
               if A[i].priority<PRIORITY then
                        break;
        loc=i+1
        for i=REAR to loc do
               A[i+1]=A[i]
       A[loc].item=ITEM
       A[loc].priority=PRIORITY
        REAR=REAR+1
```

Algorithm DEQUEUE_PQ()

```
if FRONT=-1then
      Print "Priority Queue is EMPTY"
else if FRONT=REAR then
      Print "Dequeued item is "A[FRONT].item
      FRONT=REAR=-1
else
      Print "Dequeued item is "A[FRONT].item
      FRONT=FRONT+1
```

```
Algorithm DEQUEUE_PQ()
```

```
if FRONT=-1then
      Print "Priority Queue is EMPTY"
else if FRONT=REAR then
      Print "Dequeued item is "A[FRONT].item
      FRONT=REAR=-1
else
      Print "Dequeued item is "A[FRONT].item
      FRONT=FRONT+1
```

PRIORITY QUEUE IMPLEMENTATION

- Using ordered Array:
 - Elements are inserted in the sorted order of their priority. The time complexity = O(n)
 - Deletion operation is performed from the front end.
 The time complexity= O(1)
- Using unordered Array:
 - Elements are inserted at any end. The time complexity = O(1)
 - For deletion, search an element in the Queue with highest priority. The time complexity = O(n)

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DIFFERENT PRIORITY QUEUES

 Max-Priority Queue: Element with highest priority is served first

 Min-Priority Queue: Element with lowest priority is served first.

APPLICATIONS OF PRIORITY QUEUE

- CPU Scheduling
- Graph algorithms like Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm, Prim's Minimum Spanning Tree, etc
- All queue applications where priority is involved