

# Ch 1 Priority Queue

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## Priority Queues

Queues = first-in-first-out (FIFO)

Priority Queue: search key + priority value

application: 醫院急症室分流

↳ 1 級: 最緊急.

5 級: 最不緊急.

↓  
★ sorting ★

Data

↓

InsertPQ (dataItem, priority)

PQ

< sorting algorithm (★ efficiency)

↓

DeletePQ / call Pull

result


## selection sort

- select the smallest / largest value from the array in each loop  
↳ 醫院急症室: suitable but not the most efficient
- $pqInsert() = O(1)$  <sup>constant time</sup> add to the end of list (pointer for end of queue etc.)
- $pqDelete() = O(n)$  look for smallest → look thru all data once  
↳  $O(n)$
- unsorted list

## Insertion sort

- insert data into a sorted list
- $pqInsert() = O(n)$  find the suitable place to insert  
→ worst case: go thru every data
- $pqDelete() = O(1)$  ∵ sorted list  
→ always the first node.

## Tree sort (binary search Tree)

- sort using binary tree <sup>right:  $\geq$</sup>   
<sub>left:  $<$</sub>
- $pqInsert() = O(\log n)$  } related to tree height
- $pqDelete() = O(\log n)$  } not worst case
- worst case:  // best case: balanced tree
- $pqInsert() = O(n)$  } look thru all nodes.
- $pqDelete() = O(1)$  }

## Application

### 1. Nearest Neighbor (NN)

- map
- eg. nearest コンビニ = ?

a) group nearby elements

b) calculation