

Priority Queue.

(Heap)

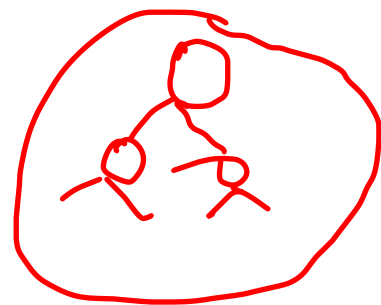


① → he

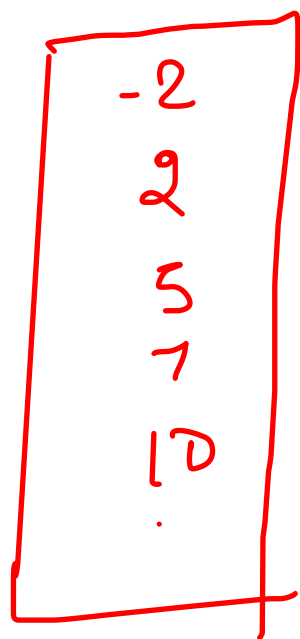
② → vip —

$$\frac{1}{cx} \quad \frac{2}{cv}$$

→ any element placed in PQ will always be in sorted order.



PQ.



Java → By default PQ is ascending order

C++ → descending order.

only have access to the top element.

PQ.

-2
0
3
7
10

arr \rightarrow $[-2, 3, 0, 10, 7]$

\rightarrow duplicates are allowed.

Syntax

Priority Queue < Integer > pq = new Priority Queue < > ();

In-built

\rightarrow pq.add(val); // add element in PQ

\rightarrow pq.remove(); } remove & return

\rightarrow pq.poll();

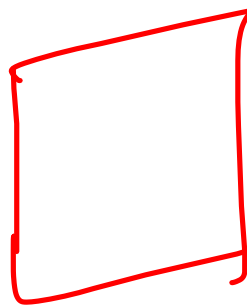
\rightarrow pq.peek(); // top element

\rightarrow pq.size();

\rightarrow pq.isEmpty();

TC $\rightarrow O(\log n)$

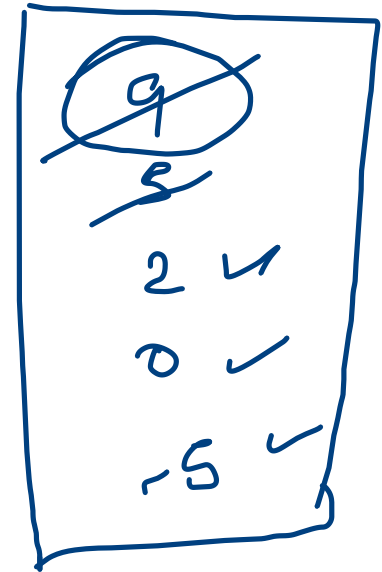
 \rightarrow `Array.sort()` $\frac{1}{n \log n}$

 \rightarrow $n \log n$

2 types of PQ.

\rightarrow minHeap : ascending order sort

\rightarrow maxHeap : descending order sort

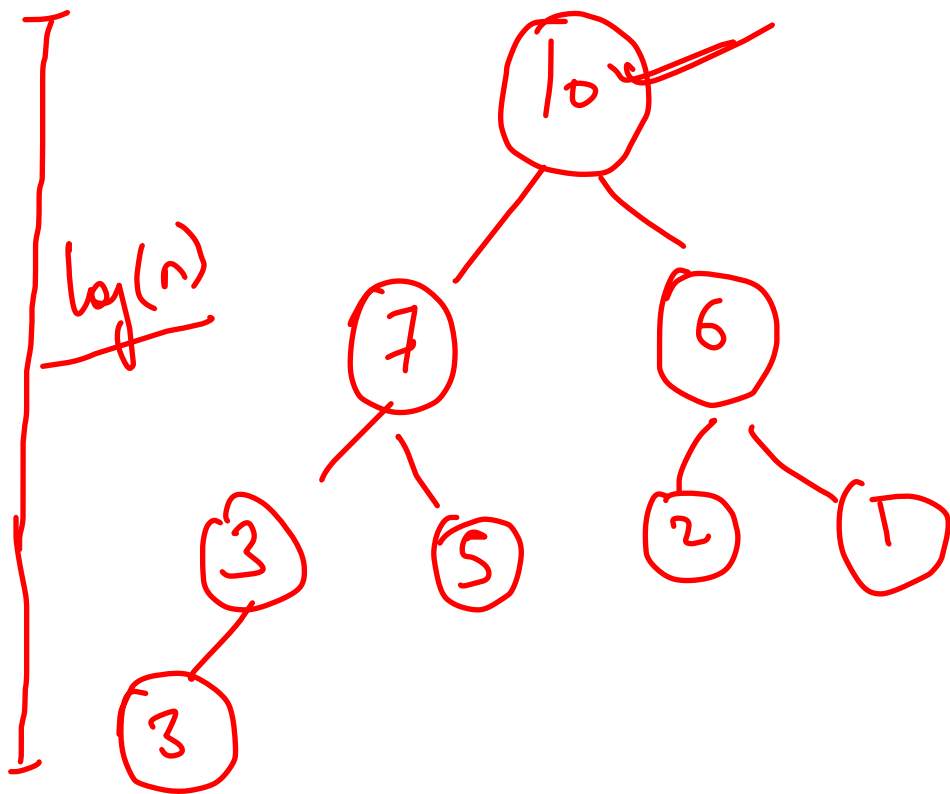


9	
2	✓
0	✓
-5	✓

Lambda function in PQ.

```
Arrays.sort(arr, (a, b) → {  
    return b - a;  
});
```

```
PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>((a, b) → {  
    return b - a;  
});
```



n elements in tree
height : $\log(n)$

HW_Take Gifts From the Richest Pile 2

25 64 9 4 100

25 ~~64~~ 9 4 10 - ①

~~25~~ 8 9 4 10 - ②

5 8 9 4 ~~10~~ - ③

5 8 9 4 3 - ④ → 29

```

Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = s.nextInt();
int gifts[] = new int[n];
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
    gifts[i] = s.nextInt();
}
int k = s.nextInt();

// max heap
PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>(Collections.reverseOrder());
for(int gift : gifts){
    pq.add(gift);
}

for(int i = 0; i < k; i++){
    int maxGift = pq.poll(); // 100
    int remaining = (int) Math.floor(Math.sqrt(maxGift)); // 10
    pq.add(remaining);
}

int total = 0;
while(!pq.isEmpty()){
    total += pq.poll();
}
System.out.println(total);
}

```

$O(n \log n)$

```

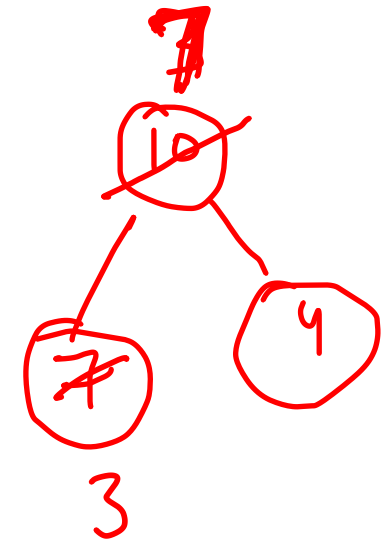
public static int smallest(int arr[], int k){
    PriorityQueue<Integer> pq = new PriorityQueue<>(Collections.reverseOrder());
    for(int i = 0; i < k; i++){
        pq.add(arr[i]);
    }

    for(int i = k; i < arr.length; i++){
        if(arr[i] < pq.peek()){
            pq.poll();
            pq.add(arr[i]);
        }
    }
    return pq.peek();
}

```

6 1 2 3 4 5
 7 10 4 3 20 15
 3

$i=0, 7$ $i=3 < 3 \text{ F}$
 $i=1, 10$
 $i=2, 4$



OP $\rightarrow 7$

\min \max
 $[3, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20]$ $[20, 15, 10, 7, 4, 3]$

$k=3$
 $arr[3] = 3 < 10 \text{ T}$
 $arr[4] = 20 < 7 \text{ F}$
 $arr[5] = 15 < 7 \text{ F}$