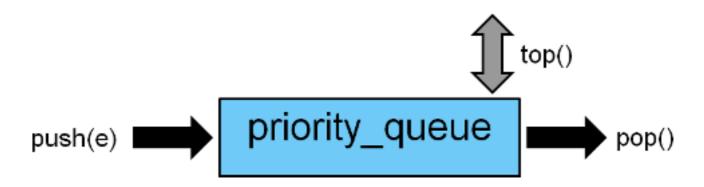
Priority Queue

By combining a queue and order, we get priority queues!



The std::priority_queue is a reduced std::queue. It needs the header <queue>.

The difference to the <code>std::queue</code> is, that their biggest element is always at the top of the priority queue. <code>std::priority_queue pri</code> uses by default the comparison operator <code>std::less</code>. Similar to <code>std::queue</code>, <code>pri.push(e)</code> inserts a new element <code>e</code> into the priority queue. <code>pri.pop()</code> removes the first element of the <code>pri</code>, but does that with logarithmic complexity. With <code>pri.top()</code> you can reference the first element in the priority queue, which is the greatest one. The <code>std::priority_queue</code> knows its size, but didn't support the comparison operator on their instances.

```
myPriorityQueue.pop();
                                                         // 3 2 1
  std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
  std::cout << "is empty:\t" << myPriorityQueue.empty() << std::endl;  // 1 (denotes true)</pre>
  std::cout << "size:\t\t" << myPriorityQueue.size() << std::endl;  // 0</pre>
  std::priority_queue<std::string, std::vector<std::string>,
                    std::greater<std::string>> myPriorityQueue2;
 myPriorityQueue2.push("Only");
 myPriorityQueue2.push("for");
 myPriorityQueue2.push("testing");
 myPriorityQueue2.push("purpose");
 myPriorityQueue2.push(".");
 while (!myPriorityQueue2.empty()){
   std::cout << myPriorityQueue2.top() << " ";</pre>
   myPriorityQueue2.pop();
                                   // . Only for purpose testing
 }
 return 0;
}
```







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std::priority_queue