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Greedy Algorithms: Activity Selection Problem

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Activity Selection Problem

- It is a problem of scheduling several activities that require exclusive use of a common resource, with the goal of selecting a maximum size set of **mutually compatible activities**.

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Start	1	3	5	2	6	8	9
Finish	4	6	7	9	10	11	11

After sorting by finish time in ascending order

Activity Selection Problem

Activity	1		3		6	
Start	1		5		8	
Finish	4		7		11	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											

The Gantt chart illustrates the activity selection problem across 11 time units. The activities are represented by colored bars:

- Activities 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 10 are shown in green.
- Activities 2, 4, 6, 8, and 11 are shown in yellow.
- Activities 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are shown in blue.
- Activities 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are shown in dark blue.

Activity Selection Algorithm

- Sort the activities by their finishing times (in ascending order).
- Select the first activity (which finishes the earliest).
- Iterate through the remaining activities:
 - If the start time of the current activity is greater than or equal to the finish time of the last selected activity, select it.
- Continue until all activities are checked.

Problem Statement

Given n activities with their ***start*** and ***finish*** times, the goal is to select the ***maximum number of activities*** that can be performed by a single person, assuming that the person can work on only one activity at a time.

Input

- An integer **N** representing the number of activities.
- An array **start[]** of size **N** where **start[i]** is the start time of the **i-th** activity.
- An array **finish[]** of size **N** where **finish[i]** is the finish time of the **i-th** activity.

Objective

- Select the maximum number of activities that can be performed without any overlapping.

Constraints

- $1 \leq N \leq 10^5$ (large input sizes possible)
- $1 \leq \text{start}[i], \text{finish}[i] \leq 10^9$

Pseudocode:

```
ACTIVITY_SELECTION(start[], finish[], N)
```

Sort activities based on finish times

Select the first activity and print it

lastSelected = 0

```
FOR i = 1 to N-1 DO
```

```
    IF start[i] >= finish[lastSelected] THEN
```

Select activity i and print it

lastSelected = i

```
    ENDIF
```

```
END FOR
```

```
END
```

Time Complexity

- Sorting the activities: $O(n \log n)$
- Iterating through activities: $O(n)$
- Overall Complexity: $O(n \log n)$

An Example

A person is given a set of activities, each with a specific start and finish time.

The goal is to select the maximum number of non-overlapping activities that can be performed by a single person.

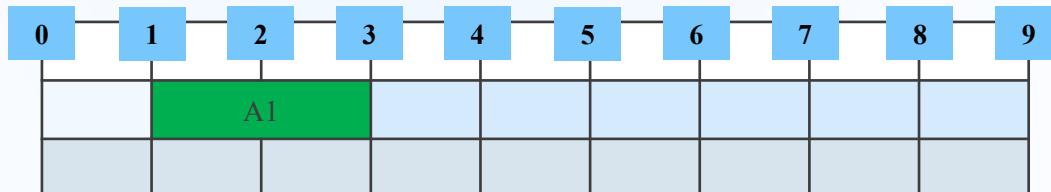
Activity	Start Time	Finish Time
1	1	3
2	2	5
3	4	6
4	6	8
5	5	7
6	8	9

Sort activities based on finish times

Activity	1	2	3	5	4	6
Start Time	1	2	2	5	6	8
Finish Time	3	5	6	7	8	9

Select the first activity and print it
lastSelected = 0

Activity	1	2	3	5	4	6
Start Time	1	2	2	5	6	8
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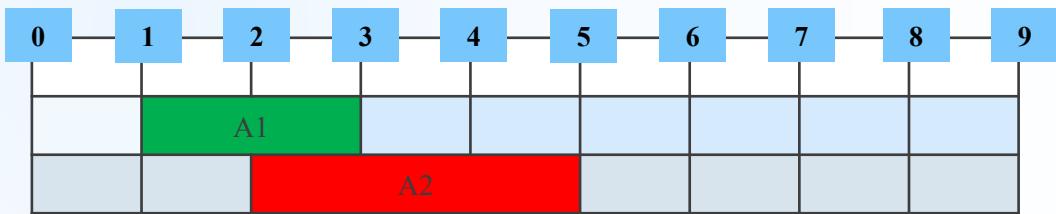


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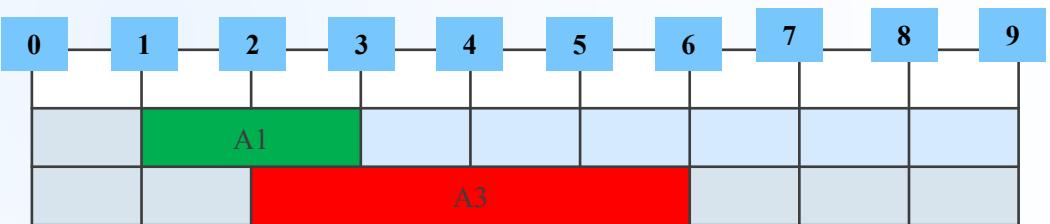
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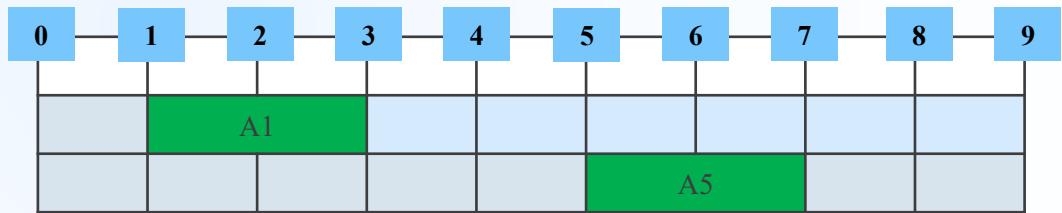
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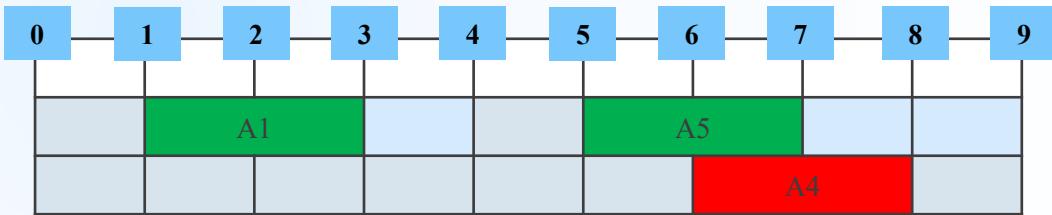
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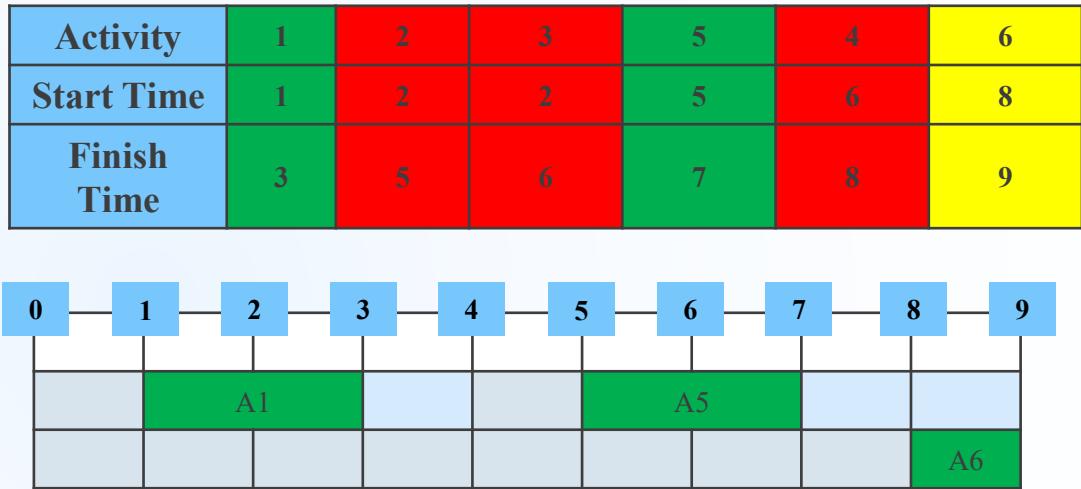


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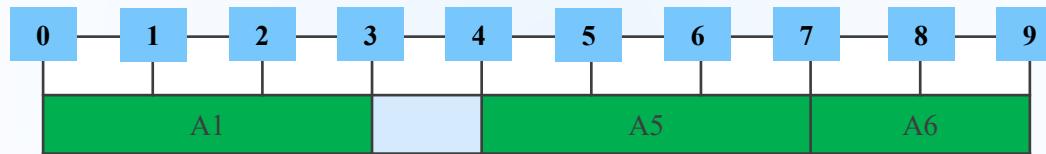
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Example Cont'd



Applications

- **Job scheduling:** Scheduling jobs or tasks where each task has a deadline.
- **Conference room scheduling:** Allocating meeting rooms based on time slots.
- **CPU scheduling:** Selecting processes that can run in a non-overlapping manner.
- **Event planning:** Scheduling events with time constraints.

Thank You