



# Priority queues

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# Priority queues

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- Heaps have many applications beyond heap-sort
- A priority queue is a data structure to store elements including a priority field such that all main operations are based on such a field
- Priority queues have several applications
  - Job scheduling
  - Etc.



# Priority queues

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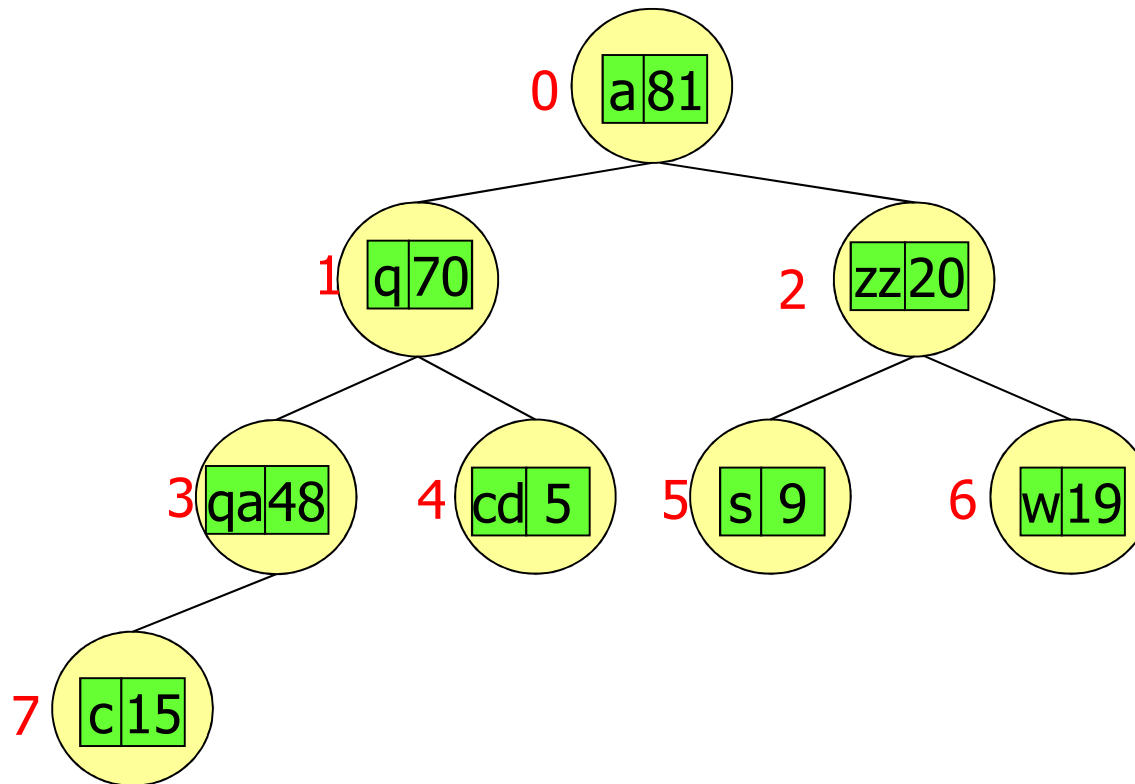
- It is possible to implement
  - Min-priority queues
  - Max-priority queues
- Main operations
  - Insert, extract maximum, read maximum, change priority
- Possible alternative data structure implementations
  - Unordered array/list
  - Ordered array/list

# Example

pq->A

a	q	zz	qa	cd	s	w	c		
81	70	20	48	5	9	19	15		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

pq->heapsize 8





# PQinsert function

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- Add a leaf to the tree
  - It grows level-by-level from left to right satisfying the structural property
- From current node up (initially the newest leaf) up to the root
  - Compare the parent's key with the new node's key, moving the parent's data from the parent to the child when the key to insert is larger
  - Otherwise insert the data into the current node
- Complexity
  - $T(n) = O(\lg n)$

# Example

Insertion of r 75

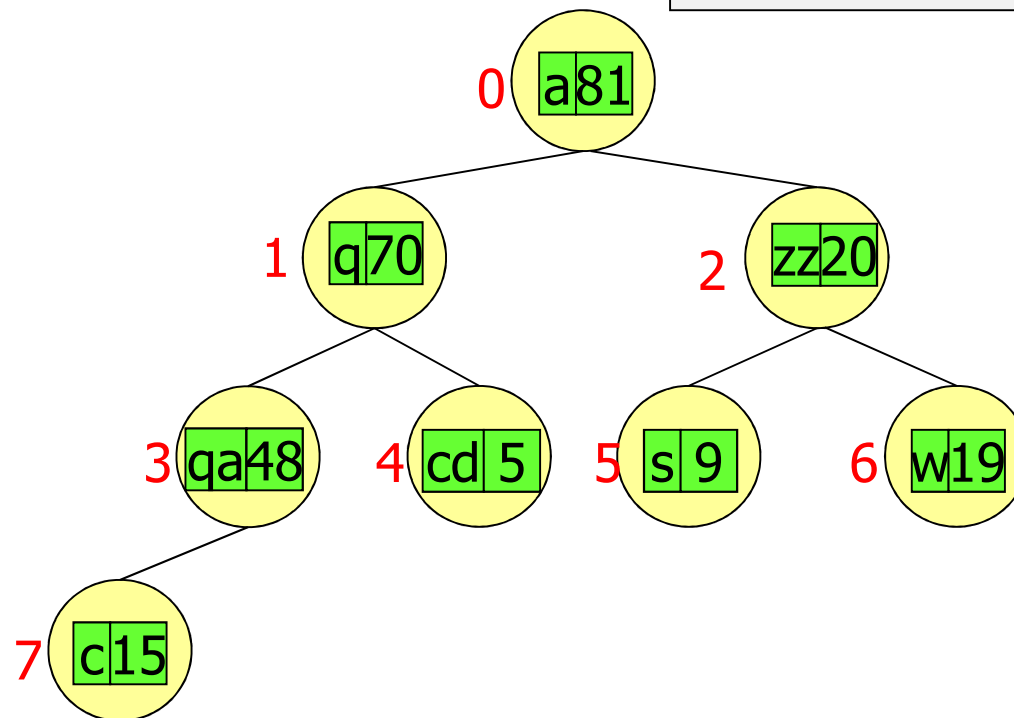
pq->A

a	q	zz	qa	cd	s	w	c		
81	70	20	48	5	9	19	15		

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize

8



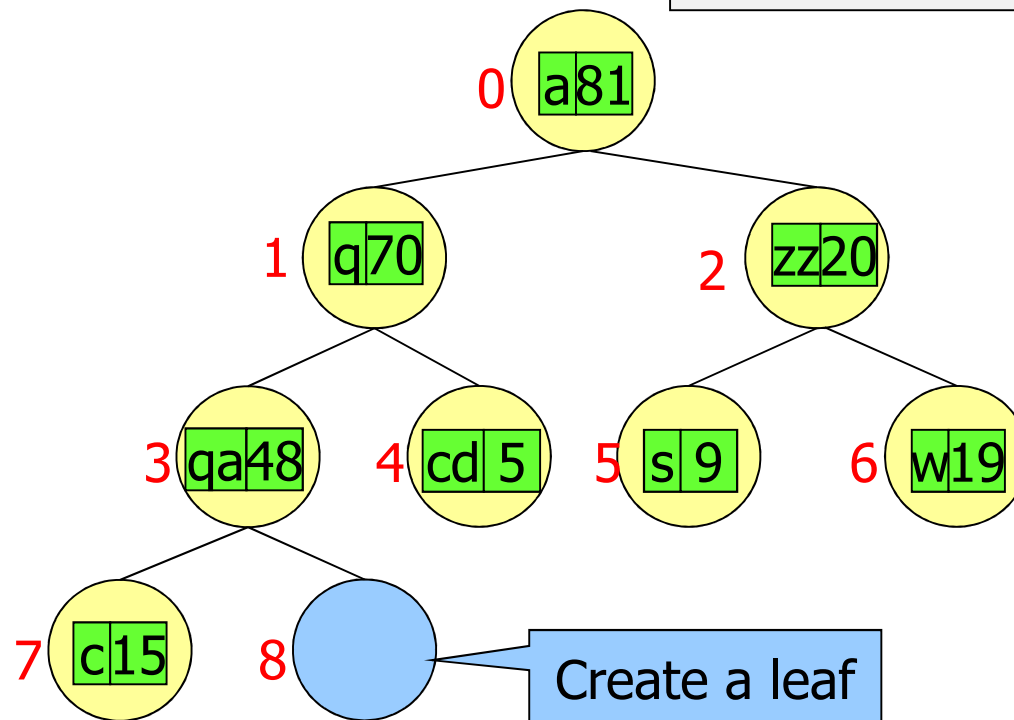
# Example

pq->A

a	q	zz	qa	cd	s	w	c		
81	70	20	48	5	9	19	15		

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize 9



i = 9

# Example

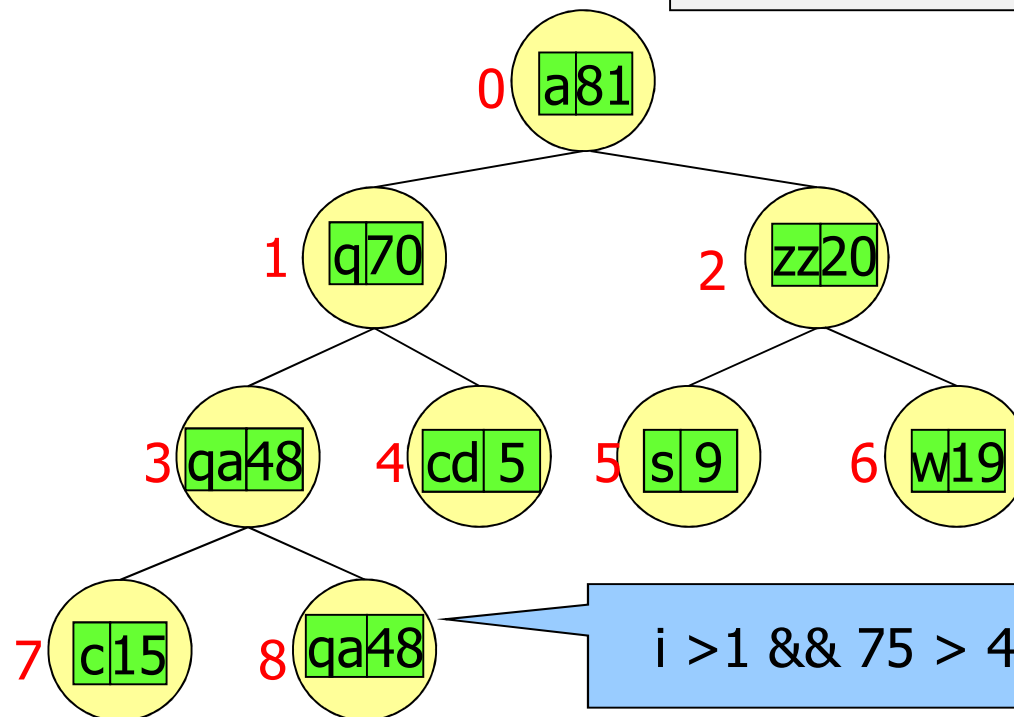
pq->A

a	q	zz	qa	cd	s	w	c	qa	
81	70	20	48	5	9	19	15	48	

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize

9



$i > 1 \ \&\& \ 75 > 48$  move down qa 48 and  $i = 3$



# Example

pq->A

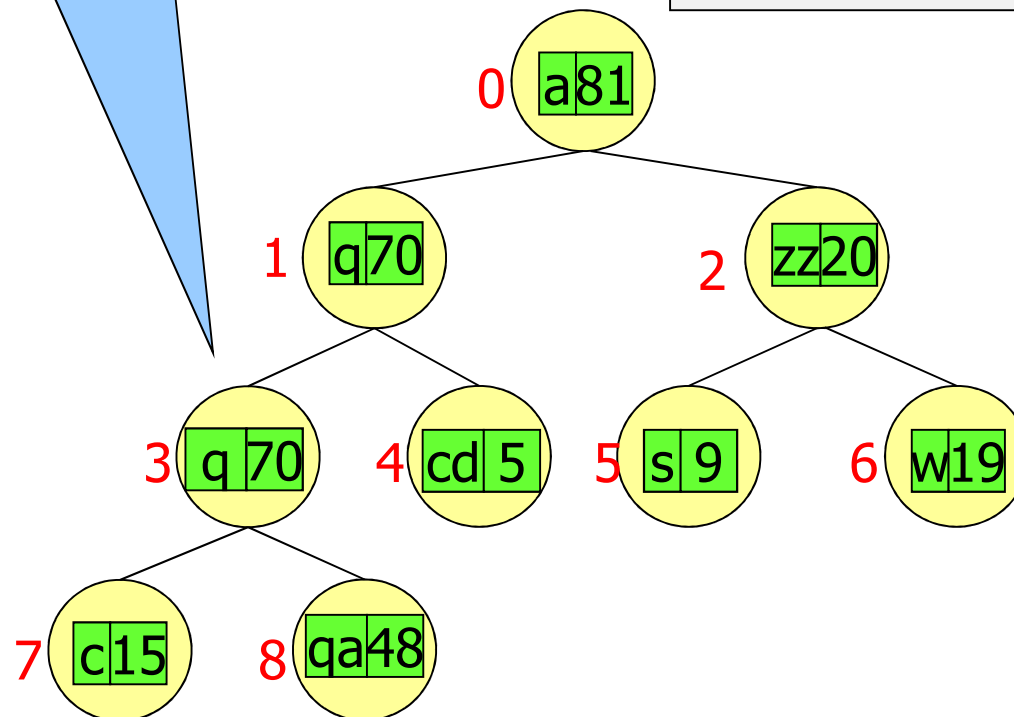
a	q	zz	q	cd	s	w	c	qa	
81	70	20	70	5	9	19	15	48	

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize

9

$i > 1$  &&  $75 > 70$   
move down  
q 70 and  $i = 1$



# Example

pq->A

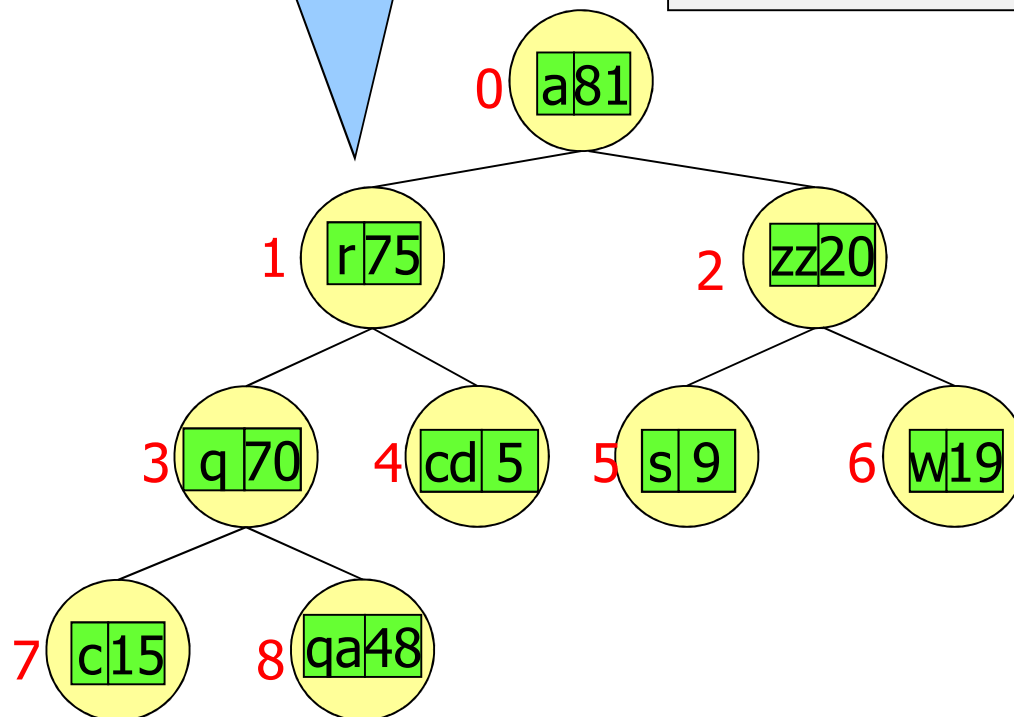
a	r	zz	q	cd	s	w	c	qa	
81	75	20	70	5	9	19	15	48	

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize

9

i > 1 && 75 < 81  
insert r 75





# Implementation

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```
void PQinsert (PQ pq, Item item) {
    int i;
    i = pq->heapsize++;
    while( (i>=1) &&
           (ITEMless(pq->A[PARENT(i)], item)) )
        pq->A[i] = pq->A[PARENT(i)];
        i = PARENT (i);
    }
    pq->A[i] = item;
    return;
}
```



## PQextractMax function

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- Modify the head, by extracting the largest value, stored into the root:
  - Swap root with the last leaf (the rightmost onto the last level)
  - Reduce by 1 the heap size
  - Restore the heap property by applying HEAPIfy
- Complexity
  - $T(n) = O(\lg n)$

# Example

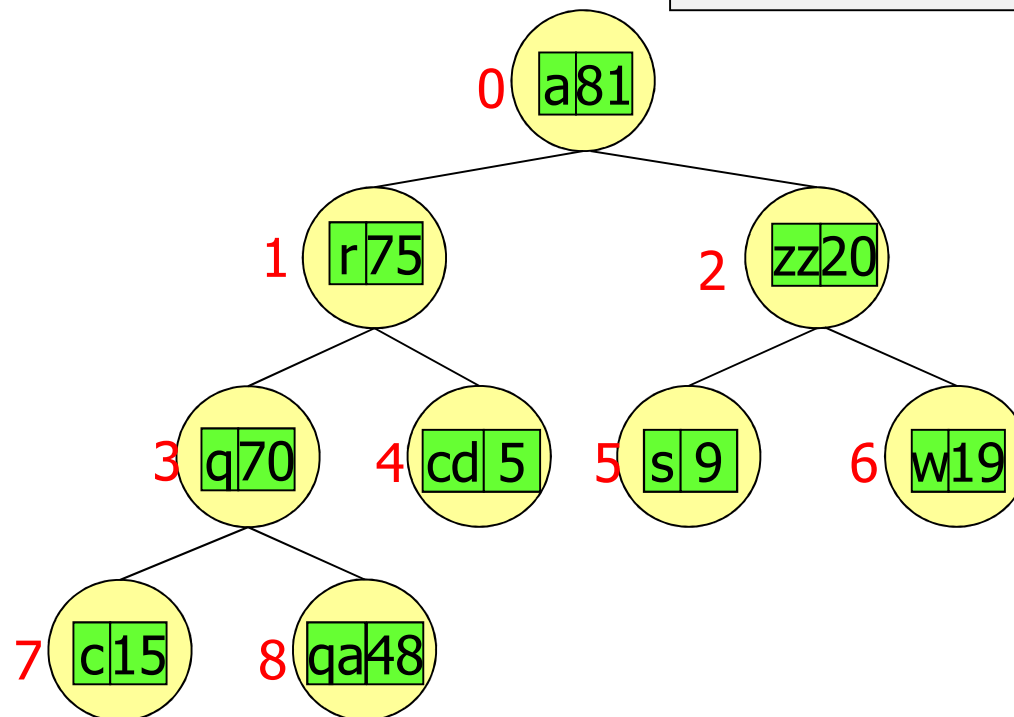
pq->A

a	r	zz	q	cd	s	w	c	qa	
81	75	20	70	5	9	19	15	48	

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize

9



# Example

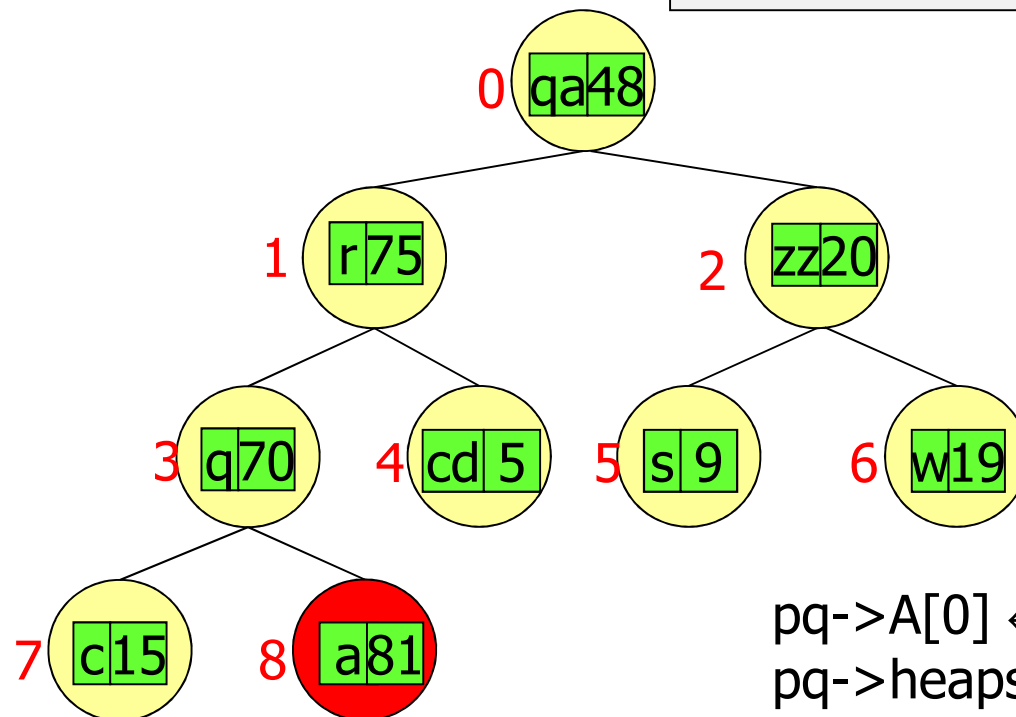
pq->A

qa	r	zz	q	cd	s	w	c	a	
48	75	20	70	5	9	19	15	81	

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize

8



pq->A[0]  $\leftrightarrow$  pq->A[pq->heapsize-1]  
pq->heapsize--

# Example

pq->A

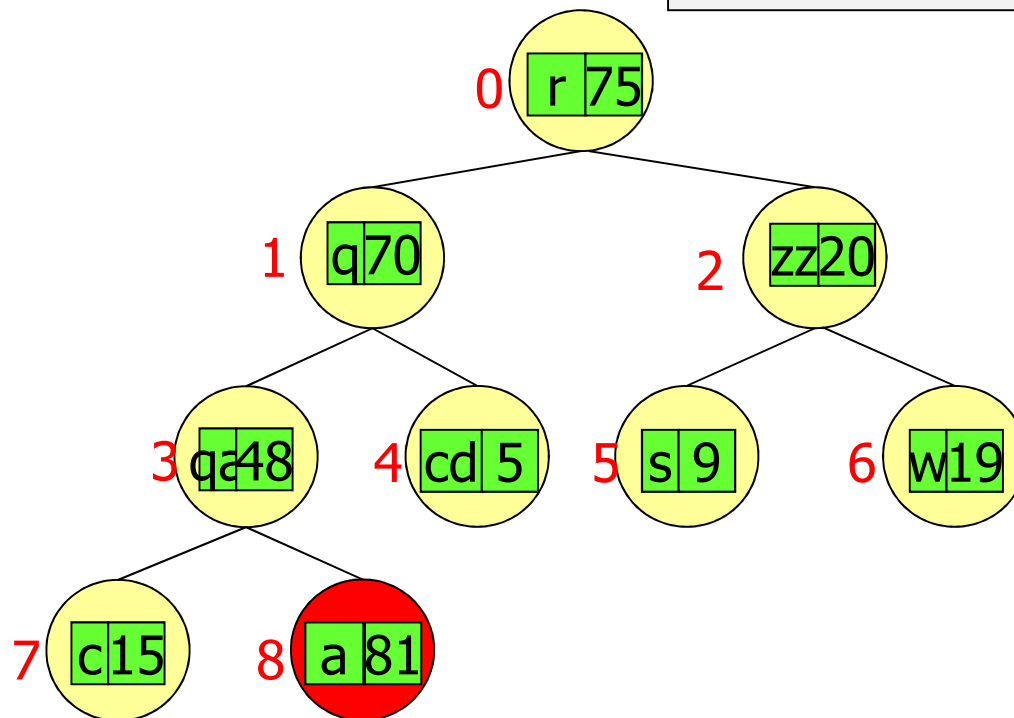
r	q	zz	qa	cd	s	w	c	a	
75	70	20	48	5	9	19	15	81	

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize

8

HEAPIfy(pq->A, 0)





# Implementation

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```
Item PQextractMax(PQ pq) {  
    Item item;  
    Swap (pq, 0, pq->heapsize-1);  
    item = pq->A[pq->heapsize-1];  
    pq->heapsize--;  
    HEAPIfy(pq, 0);  
    return item;  
}
```





## PQchange function

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- Modify the property of an element **in a given position** (the value of the heap index is known)
- Moving
  - Up from the given position to the root at most by comparing the parent's key with the modified key
  - Moving down from the parent to the child the largest key, otherwise insert the key into the current node
- Apply HEAPIfy starting from the given position



# PQchange function

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- Can also be implemented as two separate functions
  - Decrease key
  - Increase key
- Complexity
  - $T(n) = O(\lg n)$

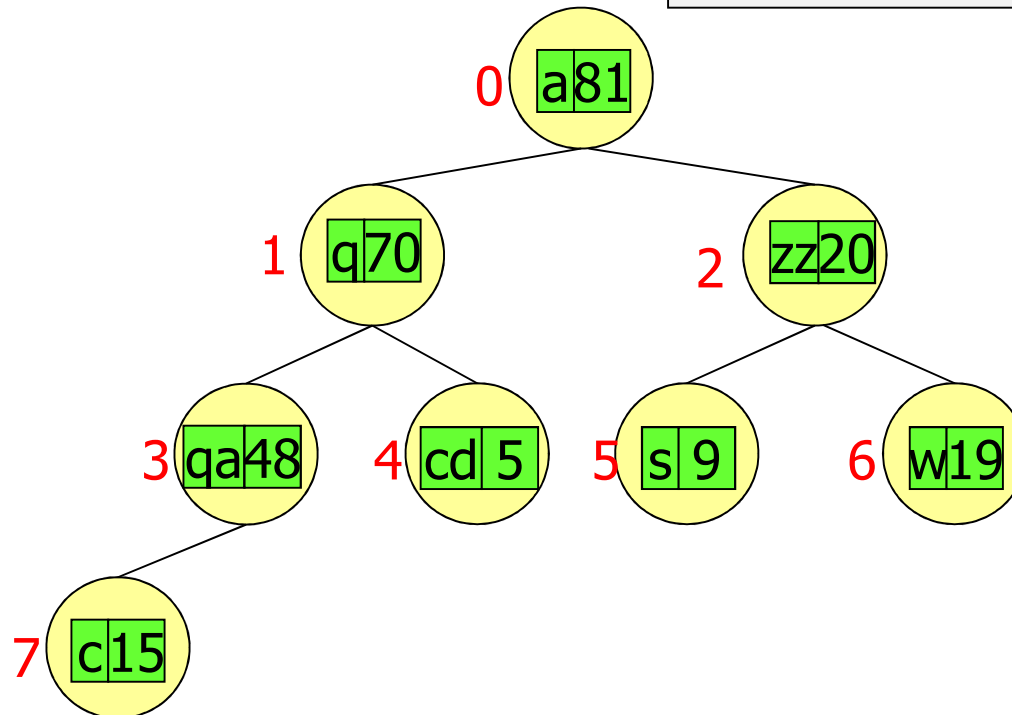
## Example: Increase key

pq->A

a	q	zz	qa	cd	s	w	c		
81	70	20	48	5	9	19	15		

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize 8



Change priority of element  
in position 6 from 19 to 90

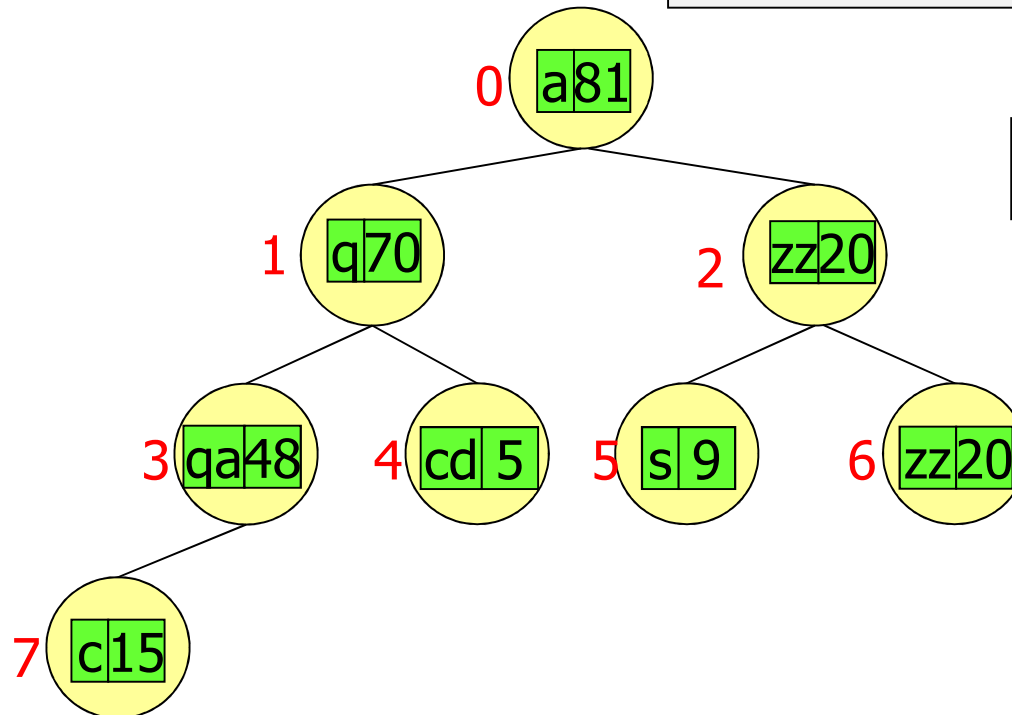
## Example: Increase key

pq->A

a	q	zz	qa	cd	s	zz	c		
81	70	20	48	5	9	20	15		

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize 8



20 < 90, zz 20 goes down

## Example: Increase key

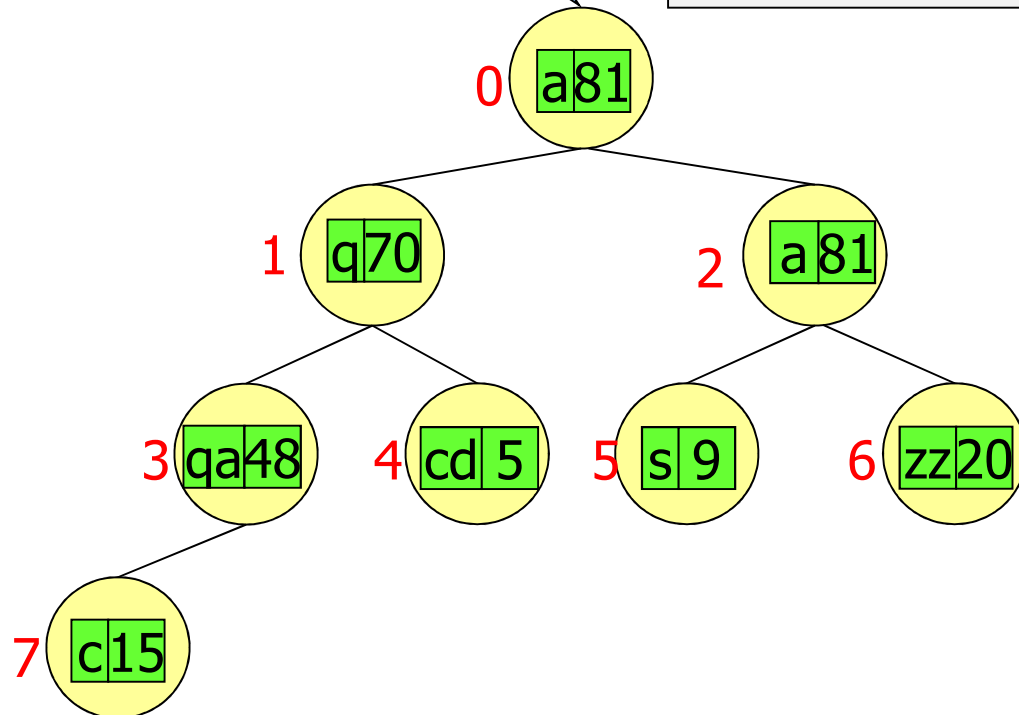
81 < 90, 81 goes down

pq->A

a	q	a	qa	cd	s	zz	c		
81	70	81	48	5	9	20	15		

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize 8



## Example: Increase key

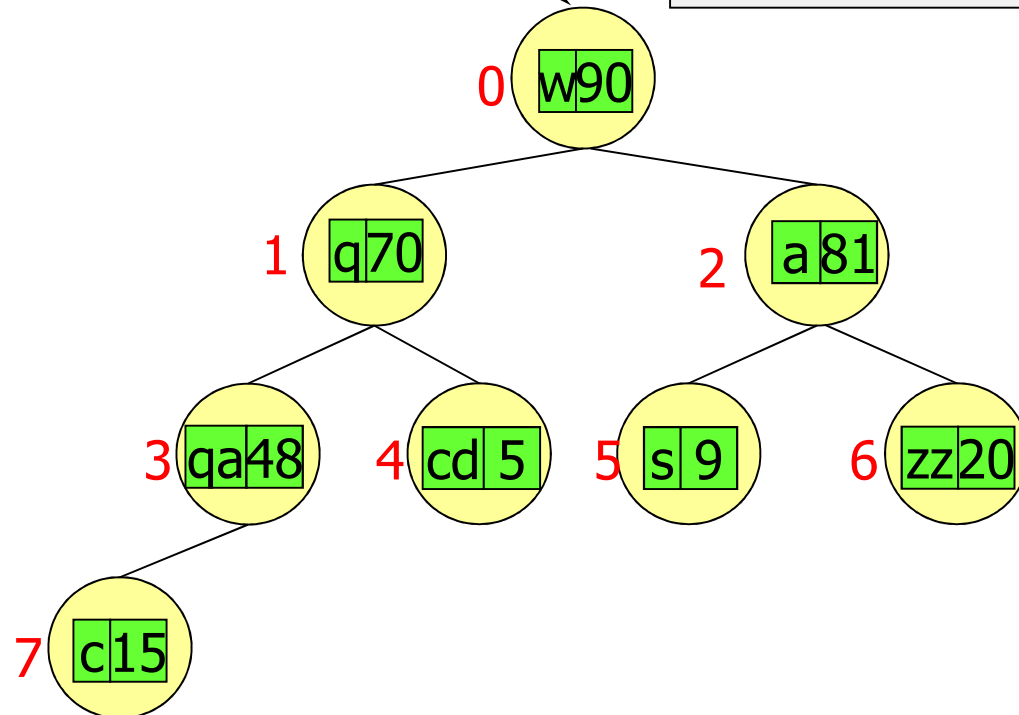
pq->A

w	q	a	qa	cd	s	zz	c		
90	70	81	48	5	9	20	15		

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize 8

Root: insert w 90



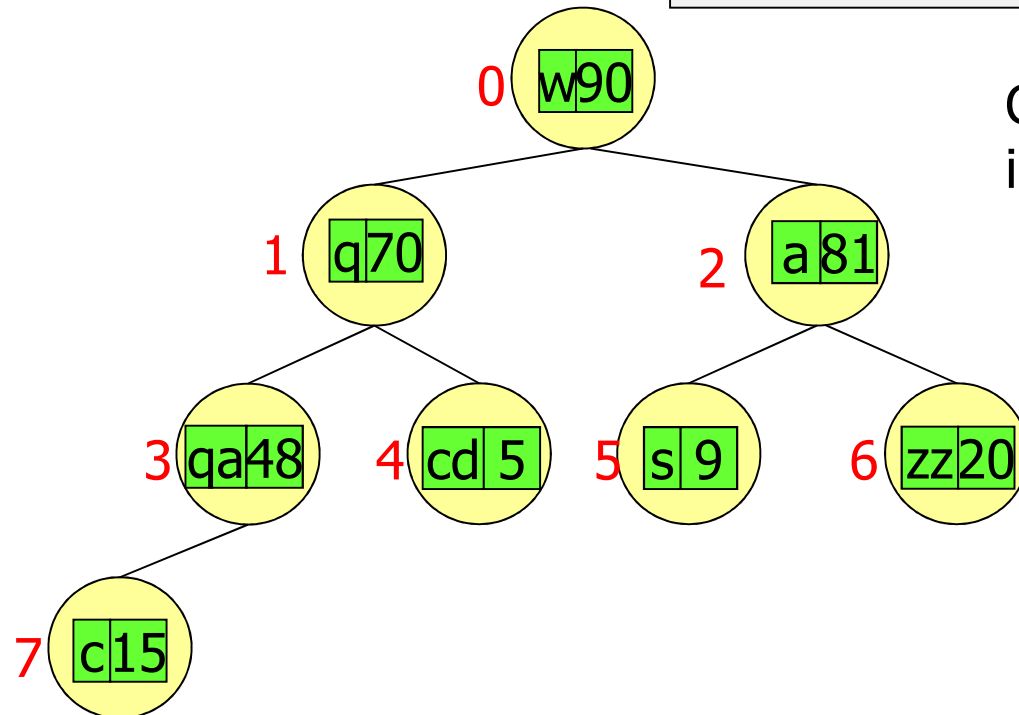
## Example: Decrease key

pq->A

w	q	a	qa	cd	s	zz	c		
90	70	81	48	5	9	20	15		

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize 8



Change priority element  
in position 1 from 70 to 3

## Example: Decrease key

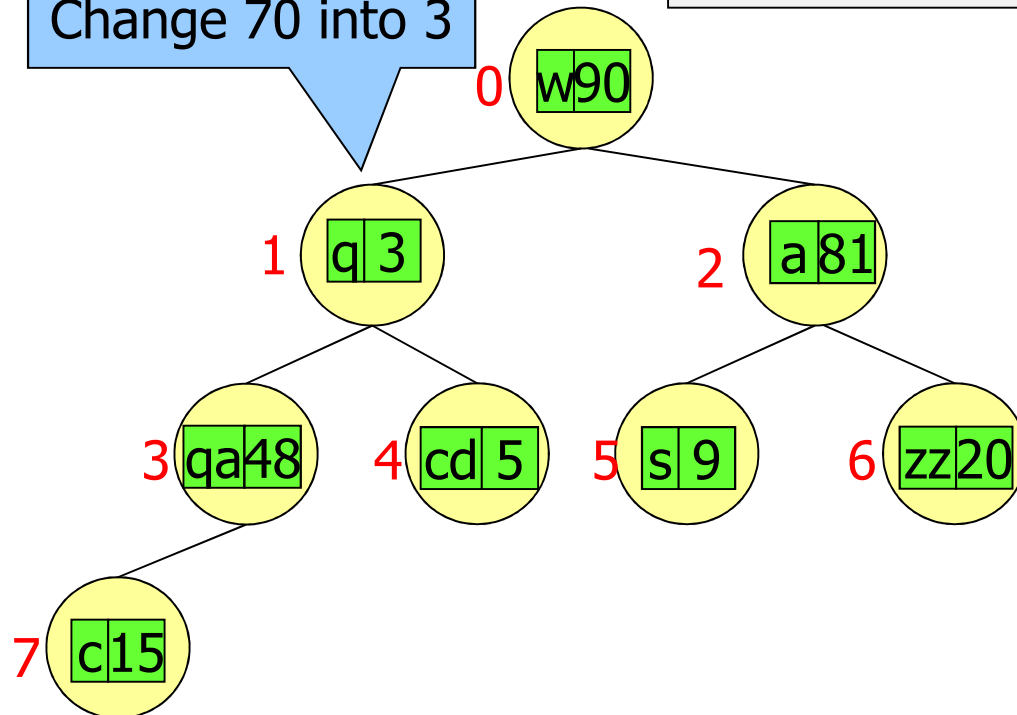
pq->A

w	q	a	qa	cd	s	zz	c		
90	3	81	48	5	9	20	15		

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize 8

Change 70 into 3





## Example: Decrease key

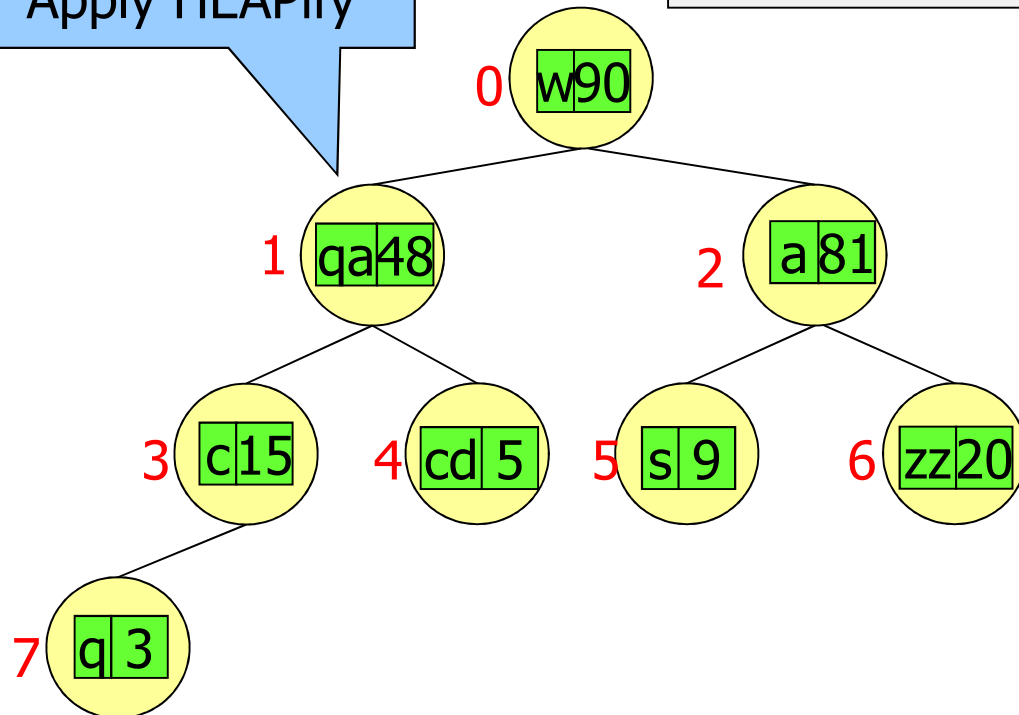
pq->A

w	qa	a	c	cd	s	zz	q		
90	48	81	15	5	9	20	3		

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

pq->heapsize 8

Apply HEAPIfy





# Implementation

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```
void PQchange (PQ pq, int i, Item item) {  
    while( (i>=1) &&  
           (ITEMless(pq->A[PARENT(i)], item)) ) {  
        pq->A[i] = pq->A[PARENT(i)];  
        i = PARENT(i);  
    }  
    pq->A[i] = item;  
    HEAPIfy(pq, i);  
    return;  
}
```

**Increase key**

**Decrease key**