CS 240 – Data Structures and Data Management

Module 2: Priority Queues

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Outline

1. Priority Queues
   - Abstract Data Types
   - ADT Priority Queue
   - Binary Heaps
   - Operations in Binary Heaps
   - *PQ-sort* and *Heapsort*
   - Towards the Selection Problem

Outline

Abstract Data Types

Abstract Data Type (ADT): A description of *information* and a collection of *operations* on that information.

The information is accessed *only* through the operations.

We can have various **realizations** of an ADT, which specify:

- How the information is stored (**data structure**)
- How the operations are performed (**algorithms**)

Stack ADT

Stack: an ADT consisting of a collection of items with operations:

- *push*: inserting an item
- *pop*: removing (and typically returning) the most recently inserted item

Items are removed in LIFO (*last-in first-out*) order.
Items enter the stack at the *top* and are removed from the *top*.
We can have extra operations: *size*, *isEmpty*, and *top*

Applications: Addresses of recently visited web sites, procedure calls

Realizations of Stack ADT

- using arrays
- using linked lists

Queue ADT

Queue: an ADT consisting of a collection of items with operations:

- *enqueue*: inserting an item
- *dequeue*: removing (and typically returning) the least recently inserted item

Items are removed in FIFO (*first-in first-out*) order.
Items enter the queue at the *rear* and are removed from the *front*.
We can have extra operations: *size*, *isEmpty*, and *front*

Applications: Waiting lines, printer queues

Realizations of Queue ADT

- using (circular) arrays
- using linked lists

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Priority Queue ADT

Priority Queue: An ADT consisting of a collection of items (each having a **priority**) with operations

- *insert*: inserting an item tagged with a priority
- *deleteMax*: removing and returning the item of *highest* priority

deleteMax is also called *extractMax* or *getmax*.
The priority is also called *key*.

The above definition is for a **maximum-oriented** priority queue. A **minimum-oriented** priority queue is defined in the natural way, replacing operation *deleteMax* by *deleteMin*,

Applications: typical “todo” list, simulation systems, sorting

Using a Priority Queue to Sort

```
PQ-Sort(A[0..n − 1])
    initialize PQ to an empty priority queue
    for i ← 0 to n − 1 do
        PQ.insert(A[i])
    for i ← n − 1 down to 0 do
        A[i] ← PQ.deleteMax()
```

- Note: Run-time depends on how we implement the priority queue.
- Sometimes written as: $O(\mathit{initialization} + n \cdot \mathit{insert} + n \cdot \mathit{deleteMax})$

Realizations of Priority Queues

Realization 1: unsorted arrays

- *insert*: $O(1)$
- *deleteMax*: $O(n)$

Note: We assume **dynamic arrays**, i. e., expand by doubling as needed. (Amortized over all insertions this takes $O(1)$ extra time.)

Using unsorted linked lists is identical.
PQ-sort with this realization yields *selection sort*.

Realization 2: sorted arrays

- *insert*: $O(n)$
- *deleteMax*: $O(1)$

Using sorted linked lists is identical.
PQ-sort with this realization yields *insertion sort*.

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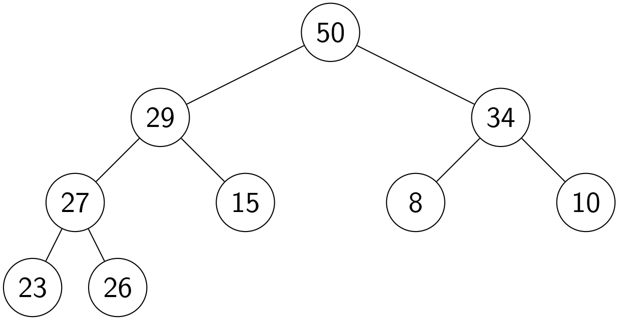
Realization 3: Heaps

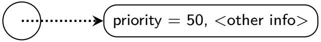
A **(binary) heap** is a certain type of binary tree.

You should know:

- A **binary tree** is either
  - empty, or
  - consists of three parts:
    a node and two binary trees (left subtree and right subtree).
- Terminology: root, leaf, parent, child, level, sibling, ancestor, descendant, etc.
- Any binary tree with n nodes has height at least $\log(n+1) - 1 \in \Omega(\log n)$.

Example Heap



(In our examples we only show the priorities, and we show them directly in the node. A more accurate picture would be 

)

Heaps – Definition

A **heap** is a binary tree with the following two properties:

1. **Structural Property:** All the levels of a heap are completely filled, except (possibly) for the last level. The filled items in the last level are *left-justified*.
2. **Heap-order Property:** For any node i, the key of the parent of i is larger than or equal to key of i.

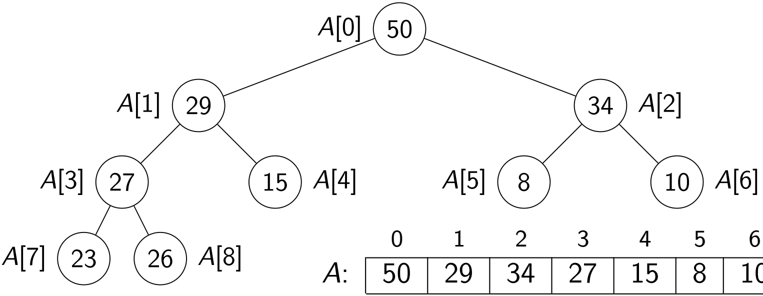
The full name for this is *max-oriented binary heap*.

Lemma: The height of a heap with n nodes is $\Theta(\log n)$.

Storing Heaps in Arrays

Heaps should *not* be stored as binary trees!

Let H be a heap of n items and let A be an array of size n. Store root in $A[0]$ and continue with elements *level-by-level* from top to bottom, in each level left-to-right.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A:	50	29	34	27	15	8	10	23	26

Heaps in Arrays – Navigation

It is easy to navigate the heap using this array representation:

- the *root* node is at index 0
  (We use "node" and "index" interchangeably in this implementation.)
- the *last* node is $n - 1$ (where n is the size)
- the *left child* of node i (if it exists) is node $2i + 1$
- the *right child* of node i (if it exists) is node $2i + 2$
- the *parent* of node i (if it exists) is node $\lfloor \frac{i-1}{2} \rfloor$
- these nodes exist if the index falls in the range $\{0, \ldots, n-1\}$

We should hide implementation details using helper-functions!

- functions *root()*, *last()*, *parent(i)*, etc.

Some of these helper-functions need to know n (but we omit this in the code for simplicity).

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Insert in Heaps

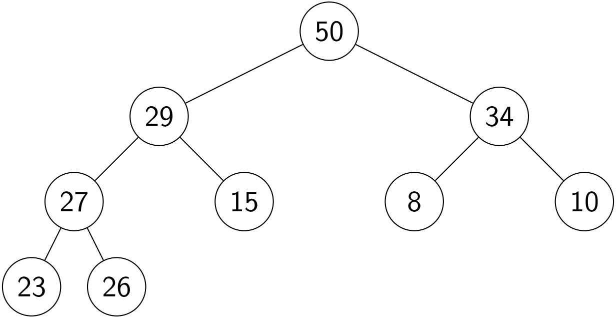
- Place the new key at the first free leaf
- The heap-order property might be violated: perform a *fix-up*:

```
fix-up(A, i)
i: an index corresponding to a node of the heap
1.    while parent(i) exists and A[parent(i)].key < A[i].key do
2.        swap A[i] and A[parent(i)]
3.        i ← parent(i)
```

The new item "bubbles up" until it reaches its correct place in the heap.

Time: $O(\text{height of heap}) = O(\log n)$.

fix-up example



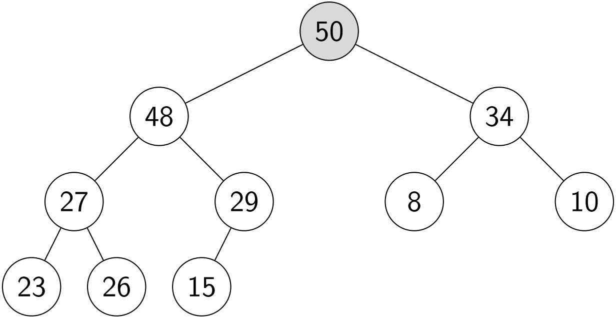
deleteMax in Heaps

- The maximum item of a heap is just the root node.
- We replace root by the last leaf (last leaf is taken out).
- The heap-order property might be violated: perform a *fix-down*:

```
fix-down(A, i, n ← A.size)
A: an array that stores a heap of size n
i: an index corresponding to a node of the heap
    while i is not a leaf do
        j ← left child of i        // Find the child with the larger key
        if (i has right child and A[right child of i].key > A[j].key)
            j ← right child of i
        if A[i].key ≥ A[j].key break
        swap A[j] and A[i]
        i ← j
```

Time: $O(\text{height of heap}) = O(\log n)$.

deleteMax example



Priority Queue Realization Using Heaps

- Store items in array A and globally keep track of *size*

```
insert(x)
    increase size
    ℓ ← last()
    A[ℓ] ← x
    fix-up(A, ℓ)
```

```
deleteMax()
    ℓ ← last()
    swap A[root()] and A[ℓ]
    decrease size
    fix-down(A, root(), size)
    return A[ℓ]
```

insert and *deleteMax*: $O(\log n)$ **time**

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Sorting using heaps

- Recall: Any priority queue can be used to *sort* in time

$$O(\textit{initialization} + n \cdot \textit{insert} + n \cdot \textit{deleteMax})$$

- Using the binary-heaps implementation of PQs, we obtain:

```
PQsortWithHeaps(A)
1.    initialize H to an empty heap
2.    for i ← 0 to n − 1 do
3.        H.insert(A[i])
4.    for i ← n − 1 down to 0 do
5.        A[i] ← H.deleteMax()
```

- both operations run in $O(\log n)$ time for heaps

$\rightsquigarrow$ *PQ-Sort* using heaps takes $O(n \log n)$ time.

- Can improve this with two simple tricks → **Heapsort**
  1. Heaps can be built faster if we know all input in advance.
  2. Can use the same array for input and heap. $\rightsquigarrow$ $O(1)$ *auxiliary space!*

Building Heaps with Fix-up

Problem: Given n items all at once (in $A[0 \cdots n-1]$) build a heap containing all of them.

Solution 1: Start with an empty heap and insert items one at a time:

```
simpleHeapBuilding(A)
A: an array
    initialize H as an empty heap
    for i ← 0 to A.size() − 1 do
        H.insert(A[i])
```

This corresponds to doing *fix-ups*
Worst-case running time: $\Theta(n \log n)$.

Building Heaps with Fix-down

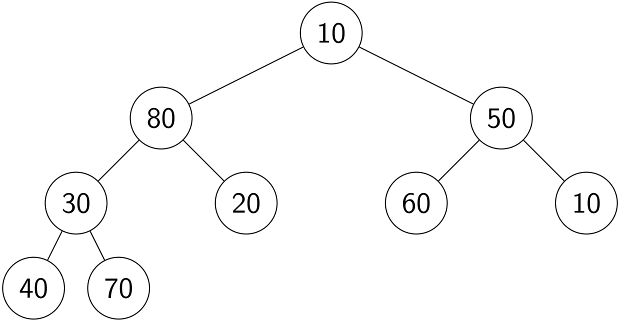
Problem: Given n items all at once (in $A[0 \cdots n-1]$) build a heap containing all of them.

Solution 2: Using *fix-downs* instead:

```
heapify(A)
A: an array
1.     n ← A.size()
2.     for i ← parent(last()) downto root() do
3.         fix-down(A, i, n)
```

A careful analysis yields a worst-case complexity of $\Theta(n)$.
A heap can be built in linear time.

heapify example



HeapSort

- Idea: *PQ-sort* with heaps.
- $O(1)$ auxiliary space: Use same input-array A for storing heap.

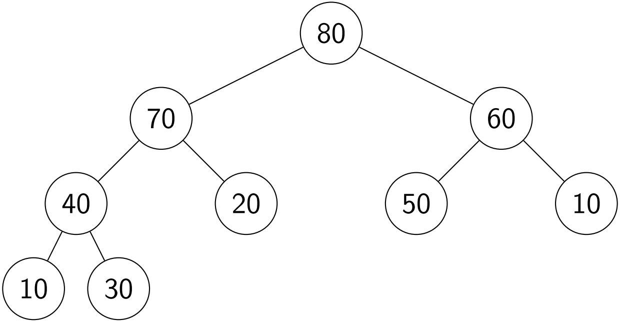
```
HeapSort(A, n)
    // heapify
    n ← A.size()
    for i ← parent(last()) downto 0 do
        fix-down(A, i, n)

    // repeatedly find maximum
    while n > 1
        // 'delete' maximum by moving to end and decreasing n
        swap items at A[root()] and A[last()]
        decrease n
        fix-down(A, root(), n)
```

The for-loop takes $\Theta(n)$ time and the while-loop takes $O(n \log n)$ time.

Heapsort example

Continue with the example from heapify:



Heap summary

- **Binary heap**: A binary tree that satisfies structural property and heap-order property.
- Heaps are one possible realization of ADT PriorityQueue:
  - *insert* takes time $O(\log n)$
  - *deleteMax* takes time $O(\log n)$
  - Also supports *findMax* in time $O(1)$
- A binary heap can be built in linear time.
- *PQ-sort* with binary heaps leads to a sorting algorithm with $O(n \log n)$ worst-case run-time ($\rightsquigarrow$ *HeapSort*)
- We have seen here the *max-oriented version* of heaps (the maximum priority is at the root).
- There exists a symmetric *min-oriented version* that supports *insert* and *deleteMin* with the same run-times.

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Finding the largest items

Problem: Find the *kth largest item* in an array A of n distinct numbers.

Solution 1: Make k passes through the array, deleting the maximum number each time.
Complexity: $\Theta(kn)$.

Solution 2: Sort A, then return $A[n-k]$.
Complexity: $\Theta(n \log n)$.

Solution 3: Scan the array and maintain the k largest numbers seen so far in a min-heap
Complexity: $\Theta(n \log k)$.

Solution 4: Create a max-heap with *heapify*(A). Call *deleteMax*(A) k times.
Complexity: $\Theta(n + k \log n)$.