CSCB63 – Design and Analysis of Data Structures

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[1] based on notes by Anna Bretscher and Albert Lai

priority queue

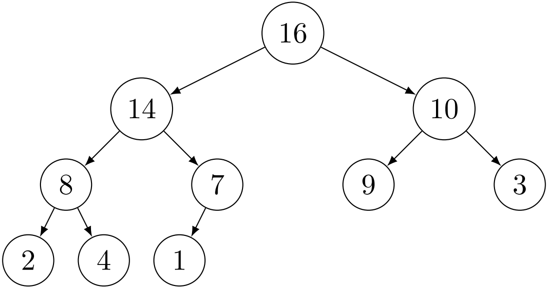
Collection of priority-job pairs; priorities must be comparable.

- `insert(`p`, `j`)`: insert job j with priority p
- `max()`: return job with max priority
- `extract-max()`: remove and return job with max priority

heap

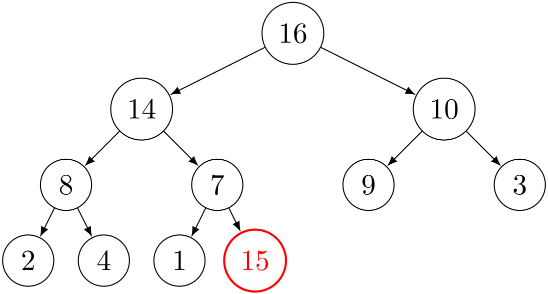
A heap is one way to store a priority queue. A heap is:

- a binary tree
- "nearly complete": every level i has 2^i nodes, except the bottom level; the bottom nodes flush to the left
- at each node n: $\mathit{priority}(n) \geq \mathit{priority}(n.\mathit{left})$ and $\mathit{priority}(n) \geq \mathit{priority}(n.\mathit{right})$



heap insert: example

Insert job with priority 15.



$\surd$ The tree is still "nearly-complete". But:

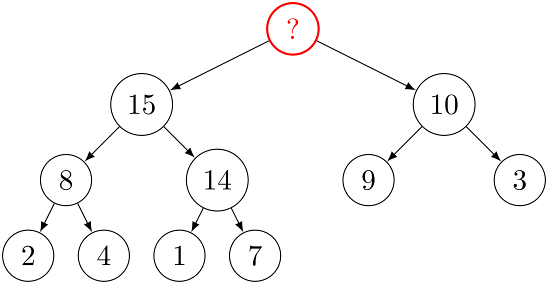
heap insert: algorithm

`insert(p, j)`:

1. `v := new node(p, j)`
2. insert `v` at bottom level, leftmost free place
   (keep the tree "nearly-complete")
3. while `v` has parent `p` with `p.priority < v.priority`:
   - swap `v.priority` and `p.priority`
   - swap `v.job` and `p.job`
   - `v := parent(v)`

Worst case time:

heap extract-max: example



new root?

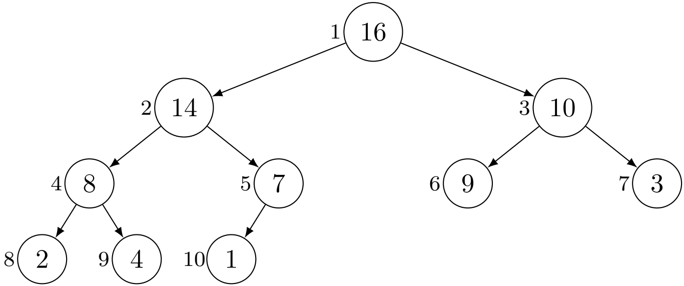
heap extract-max: algorithm

`extract-max()`:

1. `max_p, max_j = root.priority, root.job`
2. move `(priority, job)` from last (bottom, rightmost) node into root
3. remove last node
4. `v := root`
5. while `v` has child `c` with `c.priority > v.priority`:
   - `c :=` child of `v` with largest priority
   - swap `v.priority` and `c.priority`
   - swap `v.job` and `c.job`
   - `v := c`
6. return `max_p, max_j`

Worst case time:

heap in array/vector



	16	14	10	8	7	9	3	2	4	1	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

heap in array/vector

	16	14	10	8	7	9	3	2	4	1	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Easy:

- where to insert/remove?
- saves space:

Where are children/parents?

- left child of node at index i:
- right child of node at index i:
- parent of index node at i:

Downside?

heap: height

Let n be the number of nodes, h be the height.

- largest n: bottom level is full
    -
- smallest n: only 1 node at bottom level
    - $h - 1$ levels are full
    -