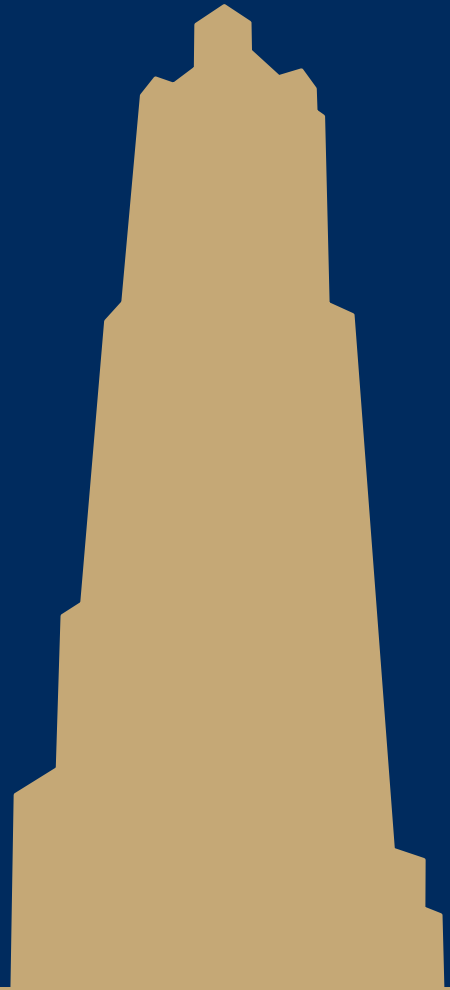


CS/COE 1501

www.cs.pitt.edu/~nlf4/cs1501/

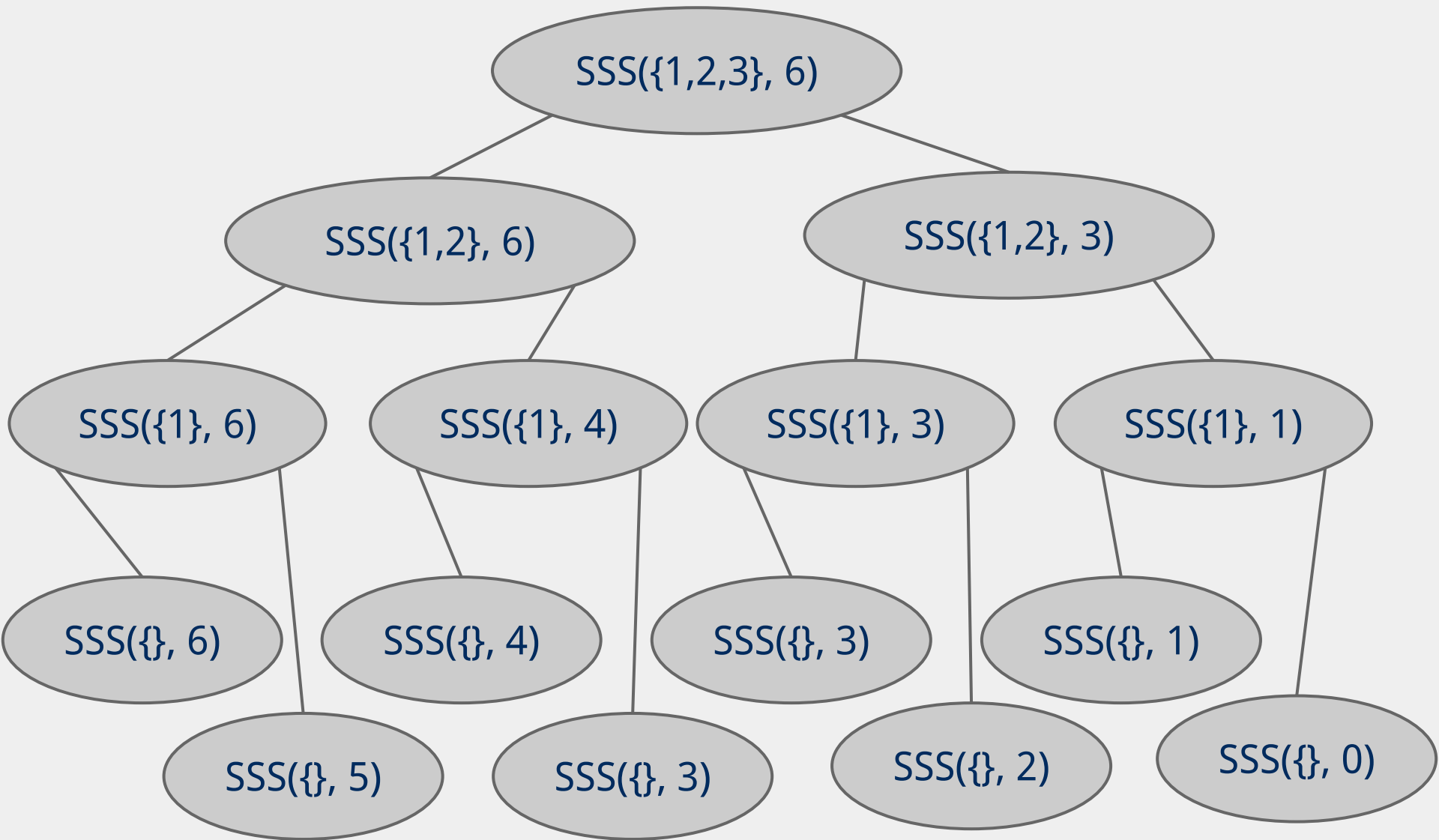
Additional Dynamic Programming Examples



Subset sum

- Given a set of non-negative integers S and a value k , is there a subset of S that sums to exactly k ?

Subset sum calls



Subset sum recursive solution

```
boolean SSS(int set[], int sum, int n) {  
    if (sum == 0)  
        return true;  
    if (sum != 0 && n == 0)  
        return false;  
    if (set[n-1] > sum)  
        return SSS(set, sum, n-1);  
    return SSS(set, sum, n-1)  
        || SSS(set, sum-set[n-1], n-1);  
}
```

- What would a memoization data structure look like?

Subset sum bottom-up dynamic programming

```
boolean SSS(int set[], int sum, int n) {  
    boolean[][] subset = new boolean[sum+1][n+1];  
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) subset[0][i] = true;  
    for (int i = 1; i <= sum; i++) subset[i][0] = false;  
    for (int i = 1; i <= sum; i++) {  
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {  
            subset[i][j] = subset[i][j-1];  
            if (i >= set[j-1])  
                subset[i][j] = subset[i][j]  
                    || subset[i - set[j-1]][j-1];  
        }  
    }  
    return subset[sum][n];  
}
```

Longest Common Subsequence

- Given two sequences, return the longest common subsequence
 - A **Q** S R **J** K **V** B **I**
Q B W F **J** **V** **I** T U
- We'll consider a relaxation of the problem and only look for the *length* of the longest common subsequence



LCS dynamic programming example

x = A Q S R J B I

y = Q B I J T U T

i\j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

LCS dynamic programming solution

```
int LCSLength(String x, String y) {  
    int[][] m = new int[x.length + 1][y.length + 1];  
    for (int i=0; i <= x.length; i++) {  
        for (int j=0; j <= y.length; j++) {  
            if (i == 0 || j == 0) m[i][j] = 0;  
            if (x.charAt(i) == y.charAt(j))  
                m[i][j] = m[i-1][j-1] + 1;  
            else  
                m[i][j] = max(m[i][j-1], m[i-1][j]);  
        }  
    }  
    return m[x.length][y.length];  
}
```


Case study: database query optimization

- SQL is a very popular database query language
 - It is *declarative*
 - User's don't specify what the database should do to answer their query, just what they want
 - The *query optimizer* then finds the best plan to find the result of the user's query
 - Dynamic programming is a popular approach to query optimization

Database query optimization example

- Example database:

Customers

CID	Name
10	Nick
20	Bill
30	Erin

Addresses

AID	Loc	Cust
100	PGH	30
200	NYC	20
300	PGH	10

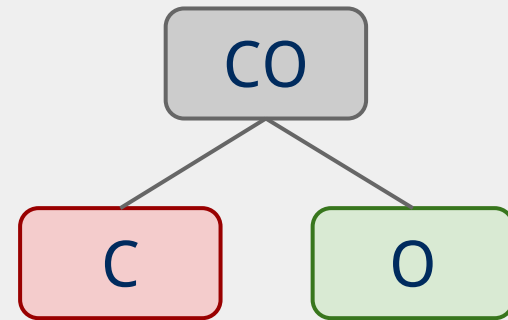
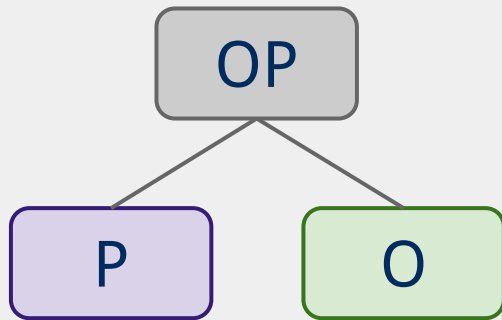
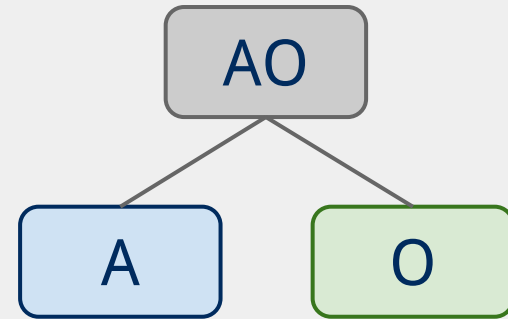
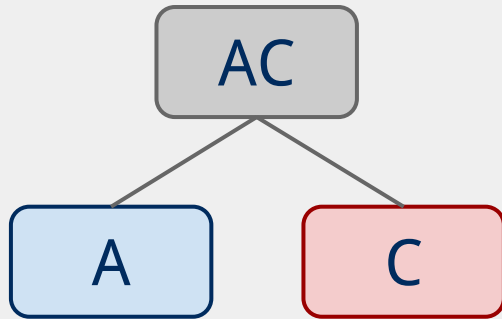
Products

PID	Name	Price
1	Book	3
2	DVD	10
3	LP	30

Orders

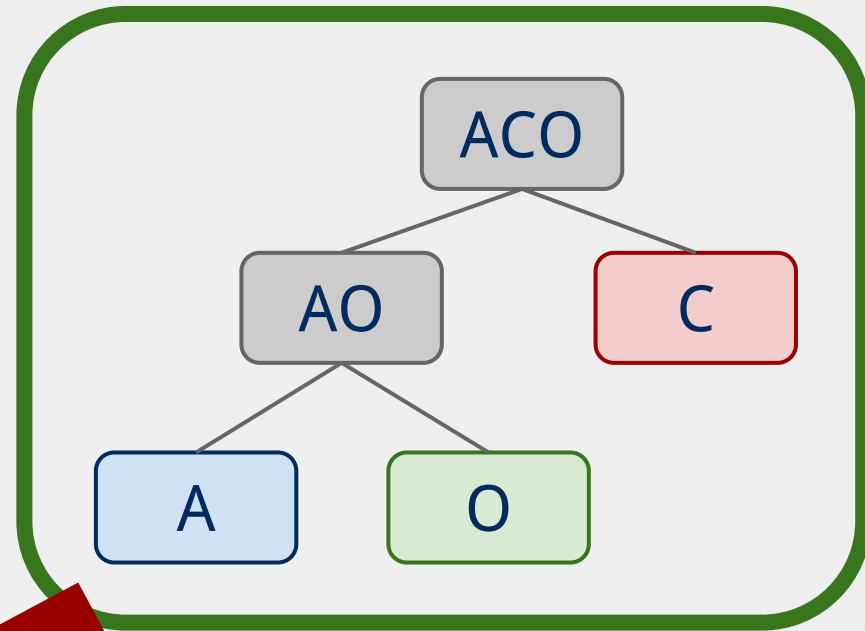
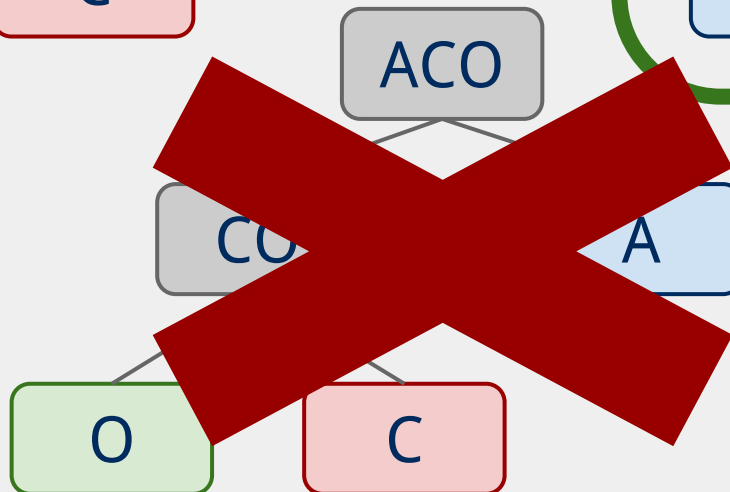
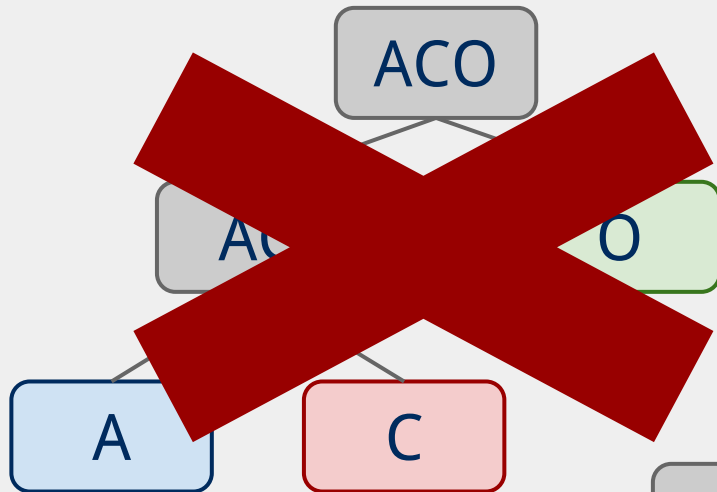
OID	Prod	Num	Cust	Addr
1000	3	3	20	200
2000	3	10	10	300
3000	3	30	30	100

First, find plans to join pairs of tables

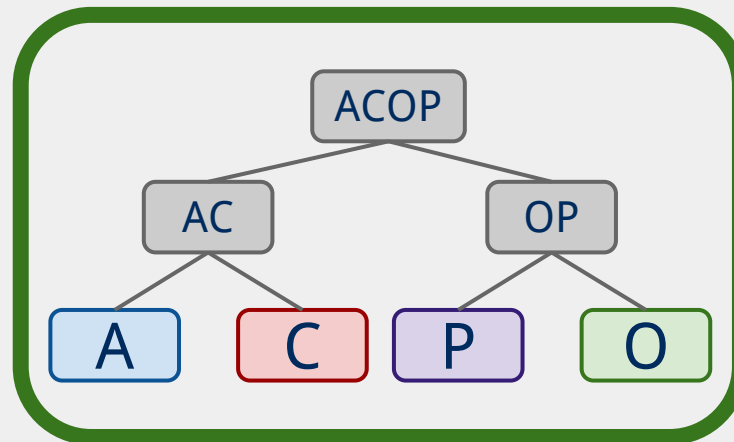
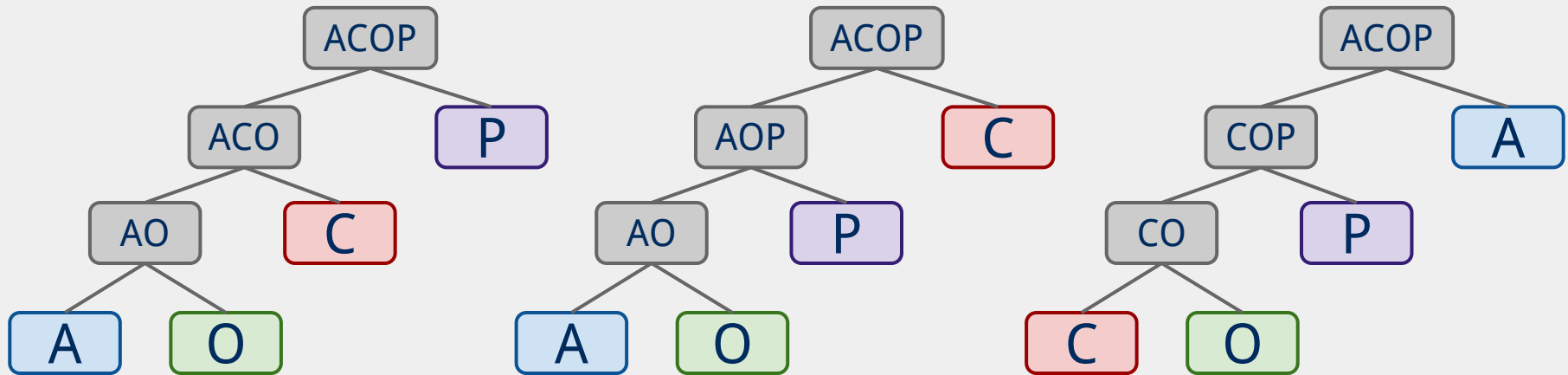


Next, find best plans to join triplets of tables

- ACO, for example:



Continue until you find all n-way plans



Already know this is
the most efficient
ACO plan, don't need
to try any others!