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Practical 6

Aim: Construction of OBST

Problem Statement: Smart Library Search Optimization

Task 1:

Scenario:

A university digital library system stores frequently accessed books using a binary search

mechanism. The library admin wants to minimize the average search time for book lookups by

arranging the book IDs optimally in a binary search tree.

Each book ID has a probability of being searched successfully and an associated probability for

unsuccessful searches (when a book ID does not exist between two keys).

Your task is to determine the minimum expected cost of searching using an Optimal Binary

Search Tree (OBST).

Input Format

First line: integer n — number of book IDs.

Second line: n integers representing the sorted book IDs (keys).

Third line: n real numbers — probabilities of successful searches ($p[i]$).

Fourth line: $n+1$ real numbers — probabilities of unsuccessful searches ($q[i]$).

Keys: 10 20 30 40

$P[i]$: 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.3

$Q[i]$: 0.05 0.1 0.05 0.05 0.1

Output Format

Print the minimum expected cost of the Optimal Binary Search Tree, rounded to 4 decimal

places.

CODE :

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <float.h>
```

```
// Function to find the minimum expected cost of OBST
```

```
void optimalBST(int n, int keys[], double p[], double q[]) {
```

```
    double e[n + 2][n + 1]; // Expected cost
```

```
    double w[n + 2][n + 1]; // Weight (sum of probabilities)
```

```
    int root[n + 1][n + 1]; // Root table (for possible reconstruction if needed)
```

```
    // Initialization for trees with zero keys
```

```
    for (int i = 1; i <= n + 1; i++) {
```

```
        e[i][i - 1] = q[i - 1];
```

```
        w[i][i - 1] = q[i - 1];
```

```
    }
```

```
    // Compute optimal cost for all chain lengths
```

```
    for (int l = 1; l <= n; l++) {
```

```
        for (int i = 1; i <= n - l + 1; i++) {
```

```
            int j = i + l - 1;
```

```
            e[i][j] = DBL_MAX;
```

```
            w[i][j] = w[i][j - 1] + p[j - 1] + q[j];
```

```

// Try all possible roots for the subtree
for (int r = i; r <= j; r++) {
    double t = e[i][r - 1] + e[r + 1][j] + w[i][j];
    if (t < e[i][j]) {
        e[i][j] = t;
        root[i][j] = r;
    }
}
}

printf("\n-----\n");
printf(" Optimal Binary Search Tree Construction\n");
printf("-----\n");
printf("Minimum Expected Cost of Search = %.4f\n", e[1][n]);
printf("-----\n");
}

```

```

int main() {
    int n;

    printf("Enter number of book IDs: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    int keys[n];
    double p[n], q[n + 1];

    printf("Enter the sorted book IDs:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

```

```

scanf("%d", &keys[i]);

printf("Enter the probabilities of successful searches (P[i]):\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    scanf("%lf", &p[i]);

printf("Enter the probabilities of unsuccessful searches (Q[i]):\n");
for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
    scanf("%lf", &q[i]);

optimalBST(n, keys, p, q);

return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

Output

Clear

```

Enter number of book IDs: 4
Enter the sorted book IDs:
10
20
30
40
Enter the probabilities of successful searches (P[i]):
0.1
0.2
0.4
0.3
Enter the probabilities of unsuccessful searches (Q[i]):
0.05
0.1
0.05
0.05
0.1

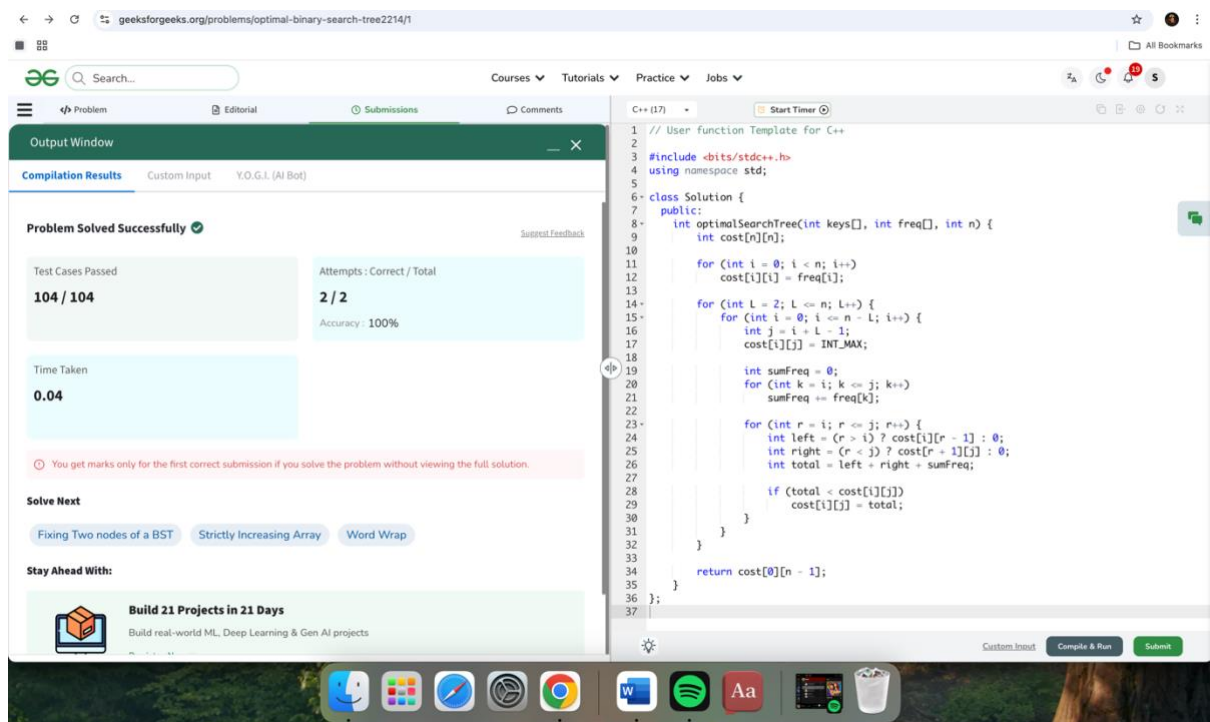
-----
Optimal Binary Search Tree Construction
-----
Minimum Expected Cost of Search = 2.9000
-----

=== Code Execution Successful ===

```

Task 2:

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/optimal-binary-search-tree2214/1>



```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class Solution {
```

```
public:
```

```
int optimalSearchTree(int keys[], int freq[], int n) {
```

```
    int cost[n][n];
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
        cost[i][i] = freq[i];
```

```
    for (int L = 2; L <= n; L++) {
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i <= n - L; i++) {
```

```

int j = i + L - 1;

cost[i][j] = INT_MAX;


int sumFreq = 0;
for (int k = i; k <= j; k++)
    sumFreq += freq[k];


for (int r = i; r <= j; r++) {
    int left = (r > i) ? cost[i][r - 1] : 0;
    int right = (r < j) ? cost[r + 1][j] : 0;
    int total = left + right + sumFreq;

    if (total < cost[i][j])
        cost[i][j] = total;
    }
}

return cost[0][n - 1];
}
};

```