① 当前作业

≫ 2023暑期Python课第四次课下测试

≫ 2023暑期 Python课第三 次课下测试

り 历史作业

» 2023暑期 Python课第四 次课上测试

<u>2023暑期</u><u>Python课第三</u>次课上测试

<u>2023暑期</u><u>Python课第二</u>次课下测试

<u>2023暑期</u><u>Python课第二</u>次课上测试

<u>2023暑期</u><u>Python课第一</u>次课下测试

» 2023暑期 Python课第一 次课上测试



2023暑期Python课第四次课下测试 / 编程题 / 3. 编程4.3

[Problem Description]

Input a line of string consisting of only lowercase English letters (a-z), where characters may be repeated, and the length of the string does not exceed 10000 characters.

From this string, select a certain number of characters in order (not necessarily adjacent) to form a new string, called a "su b-sequence." If every two adjacent characters in the sub-sequence string are either equal or the later character is greater t han the previous one, it is called an "ascending subsequence." Write a program to find the length of the longest ascending sub-sequence string in the input string.

For example, for the input string "abdbch," the ascending sub-sequences that can be formed are: "abd," "abch," "abbch," and so on. Among them, the longest ascending sub-sequence string is "abbch," with a length of 5.

[Input Format]

Read a line of string from console. The string should not contain any spaces and must end with a newline character.

[Output Format]

Print a positive integer to console, which is the length of the longest ascending sub-sequence string. End the line with a n ewline character.

[Sample Input]

abdbch

[Sample Output]

5

[Explanation]

In the input string "abdbch", the longest ascending sub-sequence string is "abbch", with a length of 5.





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