22162581001 BTech CSE

Batch 52

Institute of Computer Technology B. Tech Computer Science and Engineering

Sub: Algorithm Analysis and Design Practical 8

A subsequence is a sequence that can be derived from another sequence by deleting some elements without changing the order of the remaining elements. Longest common subsequence (LCS) of 2 sequences is a subsequence, with maximal length, which is common to both the sequences.

Given two sequences of integers, $P = \langle M, N, O, M \rangle$ and $Q = \langle M, L, N, O, M \rangle$, find any one longest common subsequence.

In case multiple solutions exist, print any of them. It is guaranteed that at least one non-empty common subsequence will exist.

import streamlit as st

```
# Function to find the Longest Common Subsequence (LCS)

def lcs(P, Q):
    m = len(P)
    n = len(Q)
    dp = [[0] * (n + 1) for _ in range(m + 1)]

# Fill the dp table
for i in range(1, m + 1):
    for j in range(1, n + 1):
        if P[i - 1] == Q[j - 1]:
            dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1] + 1
        else:
            dp[i][j] = max(dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1])

# Retrieve the LCS sequence
lcs_sequence = []
i, j = m, n
while i > 0 and j > 0:
```

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    if P[i-1] == Q[j-1]:
       lcs sequence.append(P[i - 1])
      i = 1
      j -= 1
    elif dp[i - 1][j] > dp[i][j - 1]:
      i = 1
    else:
      j = 1
  # Return the sequence in reverse order to get the correct LCS
  return lcs sequence[::-1]
# Streamlit UI
st.title("Longest Common Subsequence Finder")
# Input sequences
P = st.text input("Enter first sequence (comma-separated):", "M,N,O,M")
Q = st.text input("Enter second sequence (comma-separated):", "M,L,N,O,M")
# Find LCS when button is clicked
if st.button("Find LCS"):
  P = P.split(',')
  Q = Q.split(',')
  result = lcs(P, Q)
  st.write("Longest Common Subsequence:", result)
```

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