Started on	Monday, 19 May 2025, 10:28 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Monday, 19 May 2025, 5:09 PM
Time taken	6 hours 40 mins
Overdue	4 hours 40 mins
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

Create a Python program to find longest common substring or subword (LCW) of two strings using dynamic programming with top-down approach or memoization.

Problem Description

A string r is a substring or subword of a string s if r is contained within s. A string r is a common substring of s and t if r is a substring of both s and t. A string r is a longest common substring or subword (LCW) of s and t if there is no string that is longer than r and is a common substring of s and t. The problem is to find an LCW of two given strings.

For example:

Test	Input	Result
lcw(u, v)	potato tomato	Longest Common Subword: ato

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 def lcw(u, v):
        m, n = len(u), len(v)
table = [[0] * (n+1) for _ in range(m+1)]
 2
 3
 4
        for i in range(1, m+1):
 5
            for j in range(1, n+1):
                 if u[i-1] == v[j-1]:
 6
                     table[i][j] = 1 + table[i-1][j-1]
 7
 8
                     table[i][j] = max(table[i-1][j], table[i][j-1])
9
        lcw = ""
10
        i, j = m, n
11
12 ,
        while i > 0 and j > 0:
            if u[i-1] == v[j-1]:
13
14
                lcw = u[i-1] + lcw
                i -= 1
15
16
                 j -= 1
            elif table[i][j] >= table[i][j]:
17
18
19
            else:
20
                 j -= 1
        return lcw
21
22 u=input()
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
~	lcw(u, v)	potato tomato	Longest Common Subword: ato	Longest Common Subword: ato	~
~	lcw(u, v)	snakegourd bottlegourd	Longest Common Subword: egourd	Longest Common Subword: egourd	~

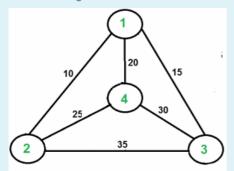
Passed all tests! 🗸

Question 2

Correct

Mark 20.00 out of 20.00

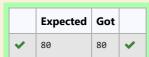
Solve Travelling Sales man Problem for the following graph



Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
from sys import maxsize
    from itertools import permutations
3
   V = 4
 4
 5
 6
    def travellingSalesmanProblem(graph, s):
 7
        #Start here
 8
        vertex = []
        for i in range(V):
9
10
            if i != s:
11
                vertex.append(i)
12
        min_path = maxsize
13
        next_permutation=permutations(vertex)
14
        for i in next_permutation:
15
16
            current_pathweight = 0
            k = s
17
18
            for j in i:
19
                current_pathweight += graph[k][j]
20
            current_pathweight += graph[k][s]
21
22
            min_path = min(min_path, current_pathweight)
```



Passed all tests! 🗸

```
Question 3

Correct

Mark 20.00 out of 20.00
```

Create a python program using dynamic programming for 0/1 knapsack problem.

For example:

Test	Input	Result
knapSack(W, wt, val, n)	3 50 60 100 120 10 20 30	The maximum value that can be put in a knapsack of capacity W is: 220

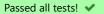
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 

def knapSack(W, wt, val, n):
       ######## Add your code here ########
2
3
       #Start here
4
       if n == 0 or W == 0 :
5
          return 0
 6
       if (wt[n-1] > W):
7
          return knapSack(W, wt, val, n-1)
 8
          9
10
       #End here
   x=int(input())
11
12 y=int(input())
13 W=int(input())
14 | val=[]
15
   wt=[]
16 v for i in range(x):
      val.append(int(input()))
17
18 <sup>+</sup> for y in range(y):
19
       wt.append(int(input()))
20
   n = len(val)
21
22 | print('The maximum value that can be put in a knapsack of capacity W is: ',knapSack(W, wt, val, n))
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
~	knapSack(W, wt, val, n)	3 3 50 60 100 120 10 20 30	The maximum value that can be put in a knapsack of capacity W is: 220	The maximum value that can be put in a knapsack of capacity W is: 220	~
*	knapSack(W, wt, val, n)	3 40 50 90 110 10 20 30	The maximum value that can be put in a knapsack of capacity W is: 160	The maximum value that can be put in a knapsack of capacity W is: 160	~



Marks for this submission: 20.00/20.00.

Question 4

Correct

Mark 20.00 out of 20.00

Create a python program using brute force method of searching for the given substring in the main string.

For example:

Test	Input	Result
match(str1,str2)	AABAACAADAABAABA	Found at index 0
	AABA	Found at index 9
		Found at index 12

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 import re #Import this package
2 v def match(str1,str2):
3
       ######### Add your code here ######
       #Start here
4
5
       pattern = re.compile(str2)
 6
       r = pattern.search(str1)
       while r:
7 ,
           print("Found at index {}".format(r.start()))
8
           r = pattern.search(str1,r.start() + 1)
       #End here
10
11
   str1=input()
12 str2=input()
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
~	match(str1,str2)	AABAACAADAABAABA AABA	Found at index 9	Found at index 0 Found at index 9 Found at index 12	~
~	match(str1,str2)	saveetha savee	Found at index 0	Found at index 0	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Correct

Mark 20.00 out of 20.00

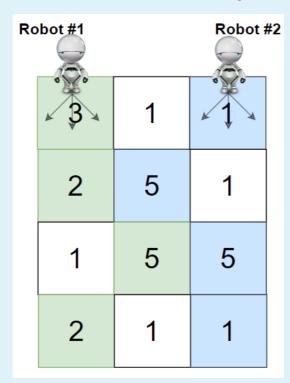
You are given a rows x cols matrix grid representing a field of cherries where grid[i][j] represents the number of cherries that you can collect from the (i, j) cell.

You have two robots that can collect cherries for you:

- Robot #1 is located at the top-left corner (0, 0), and
- Robot #2 is located at the top-right corner (0, cols 1).

Return the maximum number of cherries collection using both robots by following the rules below:

- From a cell (i, j), robots can move to cell (i + 1, j 1), (i + 1, j), or (i + 1, j + 1).
- When any robot passes through a cell, It picks up all cherries, and the cell becomes an empty cell.
- When both robots stay in the same cell, only one takes the cherries.
- Both robots cannot move outside of the grid at any moment.
- Both robots should reach the bottom row in grid.



For example:

Test	Result	
ob.cherryPickup(grid)	24	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 🔻
    class Solution(object):
        def cherryPickup(self, grid):
 2
 3
            def dp(k):
 4
                ####### Add your code here ########
 5
                #Start here
 6
                if k == ROW_NUM - 1:
                    return [[grid[-1][i] if i == j else grid[-1][i] + grid[-1][j] for j in range(COL_NUM)
 7
 8
                            for i in range(COL_NUM)]
 9
                row = grid[k]
10
                ans = [[0] * COL_NUM for i in range(COL_NUM)]
                next_dp = dp(k + 1)
11
12
                for i in range(COL_NUM):
                    for j in range(i, COL_NUM):
13
14
                         for di in [-1, 0, 1]:
                            for dj in [-1, 0, 1]:
15
16
                                if 0 <= i + di < COL_NUM and 0 <= j + dj < COL_NUM:</pre>
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
~	ob.cherryPickup(grid)	24	24	~

Passed all tests! ✓