

Distinct Palindromic Subsequences

Use Case

Design a **PalindromicSubsequenceCounter** class that analyzes a given string and identifies all **distinct palindromic subsequences** present in it.

Objective

To implement a solution using **Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)** concepts that:

- Generates all possible non-empty subsequences of a string
 - Checks which subsequences are palindromes
 - Counts and displays **distinct palindromic subsequences**
 - Validates input constraints safely
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Class Description

The **PalindromicSubsequenceCounter** class acts as a blueprint for processing a string and performing palindrome-related operations.

It encapsulates input validation, subsequence generation, palindrome checking, counting, and displaying results.

Properties (Data Members)

1. **s**
Stores the input string provided by the user.

2. **n**

Stores the length of the input string.

Behaviors (Member Functions)

1. **validate_input()**

- Checks whether the length of the input string is between **2 and 9**.
 - Raises an error if the condition is not satisfied.
 - Ensures the algorithm runs within safe limits.
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2. **is_palindrome(text)**

- Accepts a string as input.
 - Compares the string with its reverse.
 - Returns **True** if it is a palindrome, otherwise **False**.
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3. **generate_subsequences()**

- Generates all **non-empty subsequences** of the input string.
 - Uses **bit masking** to explore every possible character combination.
 - Returns a list containing all subsequences.
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4. `count_distinct_palindromic_subsequences()`

- Validates the input string.
 - Iterates through all generated subsequences.
 - Checks each subsequence for the palindrome property.
 - Stores palindromic subsequences in a **set** to ensure uniqueness.
 - Returns the total count of distinct palindromic subsequences.
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5. `display_palindromes()`

- Identifies all distinct palindromic subsequences.
 - Sorts them alphabetically.
 - Displays each palindrome clearly to the user.
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Working Process

1. The user enters a string.
2. A **PalindromicSubsequenceCounter** object is created using the input string.
3. The input string is validated for length constraints.
4. All possible non-empty subsequences are generated.
5. Each subsequence is checked to determine if it is a palindrome.
6. Distinct palindromic subsequences are stored using a set.
7. The total count of distinct palindromic subsequences is calculated.
8. All distinct palindromic subsequences are displayed in sorted order.

9. Errors are handled gracefully using exception handling.
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Conclusion

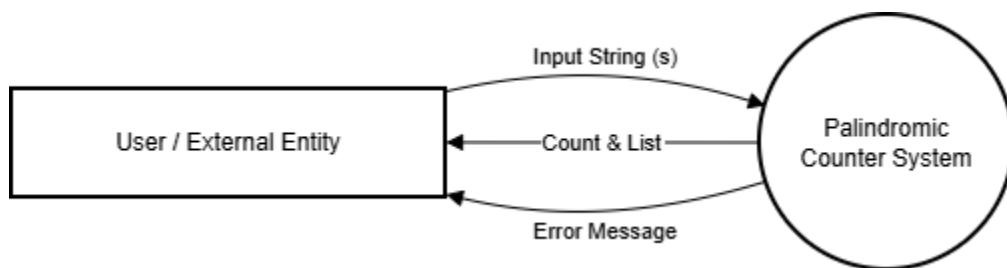
The **PalindromicSubsequenceCounter** class provides a **structured and reliable approach** to identifying palindromic patterns within a string.

By combining input validation, bitwise logic, and set-based uniqueness, it demonstrates effective use of **Object-Oriented Programming principles**, including **encapsulation, modularity, and data safety**.

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0 level DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Level 0 (Context): The user provides a raw string, and the system transforms it into statistical data (the count) and structured data (the list).

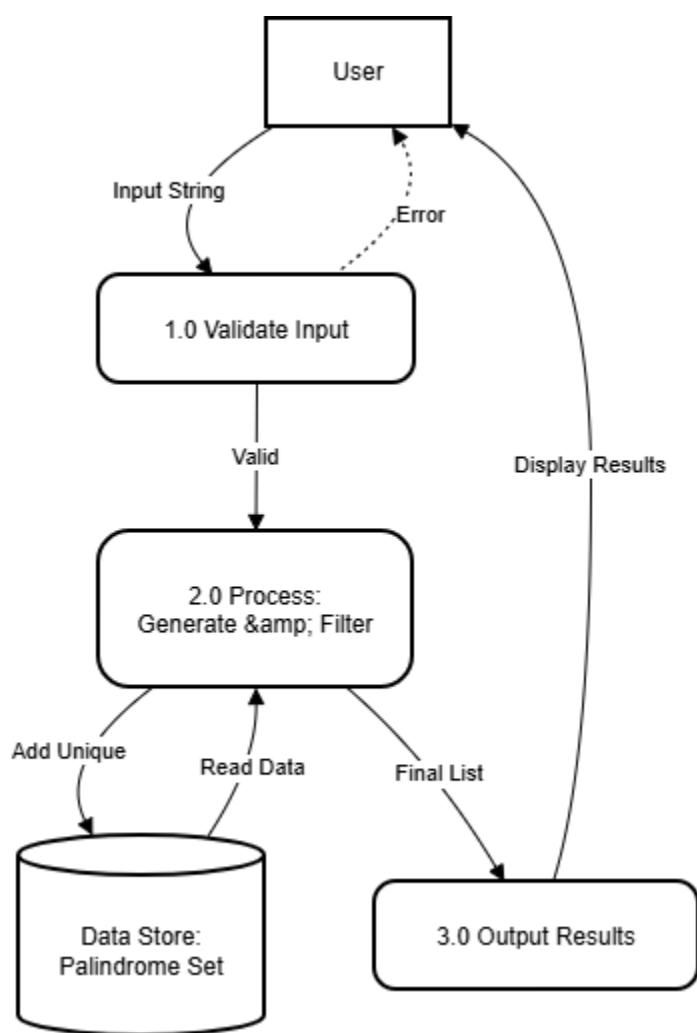


1 LEVEL DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Level 1 :The logic is split into linear stages:

1. Sanitization: Ensuring the data is safe to process (Validation).
2. Transformation: Converting the single string into a multitude of potential substrings (Generation).
3. Selection: Keeping only the data that satisfies the condition (Palindrome Check).
4. Reduction: Removing redundancy (Set operation)

DIAGRAM-



FLOWCHART-

