Question [2 marks] Consider the following pseudocode for finding the length of the longest common subsequence of two strings:

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Algorithm LCS(string x, string y)

n \leftarrow x.\operatorname{length}();

m \leftarrow y.\operatorname{length}();

for i from 1 to n do \operatorname{llcs}[i,0] \leftarrow 0;

for j from 1 to m do \operatorname{llcs}[0,j] \leftarrow 0

for i from 1 to m do

if x[i] = y[j] then

\operatorname{llcs}[i,j] \leftarrow \operatorname{llcs}[i-1,j-1] + 1;

else if \operatorname{llcs}[i-1,j] > \operatorname{llcs}[i,j-1] then

\operatorname{llcs}[i,j] \leftarrow \operatorname{llcs}[i-1,j];

else

\operatorname{llcs}[i,j] \leftarrow \operatorname{llcs}[i,j-1];

return \operatorname{llcs};
```

a. Now consider the two strings 'abcdbb' and 'cbacbaaba'. Use the algorithm above to determine the length of their longest common subsequence? Fill out the dynamic programming table below that represents the array llcs[,].

llcs[,]		С	b	a	С	b	a	a	b	a
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
b	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
С	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
d	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
b	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
b	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4

b. What is the longest common subsequence of the two strings found in part a.?

acbb or bcbb