

## TEST CASES

```
int a[] = {1,4,6,7,4,9,2,3,5};
```

```
int b[] = {7,9};
```

**Similarity: 0.22**

```
int a[] = {1,7,4,9,2,5};
```

```
int b[] = {7,9};
```

**Similarity: 0.33**

```
int a[] = {1,9,4,7};
```

```
int b[] = {7,9};
```

**Similarity: 0.5**

```
int a[] = {7,2,9};
```

```
int b[] = {7,9};
```

**Similarity: 0.667**

We can observe that as the length of one sequence increases, the similarity decreases if the number of words/entries with second array remains same. Hence solving the issue.

Other tests :

```
int a[] = {1,2,56,7,4};
```

```
int b[] = {22,55,6,8,1,2,3,9,88};
```

**Similarity: 0.1667**

### **Some issues:**

```
int a[] = {1,2,3,6,7};
```

```
int b[] = {2,6,1,7,3};
```

**Similarity = 1**

```
int a[] = {1,2,3,6,7};
```

```
int b[] = {1,3,2,6,7};
```

**Similarity = 1**

### **Issue=>**

Both the above sequences have same similarity , but intuitively the second case seems to have both sequences more related. So this implementation presently doesn't take care of order of appearing.