
 <b>Marwadi University</b> Marwadi Chandarana Group 	<b>Marwadi University</b> <b>Faculty of Engineering and Technology</b> <b>Department of Information and Communication Technology</b>	
<b>Subject: DAA (01CT0512)</b>	<b>AIM: Implementing Longest Common Sub-sequence using Dynamic Programming Approach</b>	
<b>Experiment No: 8</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Enrolment No: 92301733046</b>

### Theory:

This method finds the Longest Common Subsequence (LCS) between two strings using Dynamic Programming. A 2D table is created where each cell  $L[i][j]$  represents the LCS length between the first  $i$  characters of  $str1$  and the first  $j$  characters of  $str2$ . If the characters match, the value is taken as  $1 + L[i-1][j-1]$ ; otherwise, it is the maximum of excluding either character.


- Subproblem Overlapping & Optimal Substructure

### Programming Language: Python

#### Code:

```
def LCS(str1,str2):
    m=len(str1)
    n=len(str2)
    L=[[0 for i in range(n+1)]for j in range( m+1)]
    for i in range(1,m+1):
        for j in range(1,n+1):
            if str1[i-1]==str2[j-1]:
                L[i][j]=1+L[i-1][j-1]
            else:
                L[i][j]=max(L[i][j-1],L[i-1][j])
    return L[m][n]

str1=str(input("Enter first string: "))
str2=str(input("Enter second string: "))
print("The longest common subsequence is: ",LCS(str1,str2))
```

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### Output:

```

PS D:\DAA\Lab and Lecture Codes> python -u "d:\DAA\Lab and Lecture Codes\Longest_common_subsequence.py"
Enter first string: longest
Enter second string: stone
The longest common subsequence is:  3
PS D:\DAA\Lab and Lecture Codes>

```

### Space Complexity

- **$O(m \times n)$**

**Justification:** The algorithm builds a DP table of size  $(m+1) \times (n+1)$  to store intermediate LCS values, which requires space proportional to the product of the string lengths.

### Time Complexity

- **Best Case:  $O(m \times n)$**

**Justification:** Even if the two strings are identical and match perfectly, the algorithm still fills all entries of the DP table.

- **Worst Case:  $O(m \times n)$**

**Justification:** If the two strings have no matching characters, the algorithm still processes all  $m \times n$  cells in the DP table.