

Dynamic Programming: Finding a Longest Common Subsequence

Terminology

- A *string* $c = c_1 c_2 \dots c_n$ is a sequence of characters (or symbols from an alphabet)
- A *substring* $s = s_1 s_2 \dots s_m$ of a string $c = c_1 c_2 \dots c_n$ is a string with $s_1 = c_i, s_2 = c_{i+1}, \dots, s_m = c_{i+m-1}$.
- A *subsequence* $x = x_1 x_2 \dots x_r$ of a string $s = s_1 s_2 \dots s_m$ of a string with $x_1 = c_{i_1}, x_2 = c_{i_2}, \dots, x_r = c_{i_r}$ with $1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_r \leq n$
- Note 1: The characters of a subsequence of a string are not necessarily consecutive in the string.
- Note 2: A substring is also a subsequence, but the reverse is not necessarily true!
- The *length* of a string is the number of its characters

Examples

- The string `lamp` is neither a substring nor a subsequence of the string `examples`.
- The string `ample` is a substring of the string `examples`
- `mps` is a subsequence but not a substring of the string `examples`

More terminology

- Given two *strings* $s = s_1 s_2 \dots s_n$ and $t = t_1 t_2 \dots t_m$, a common subsequence of s and t is a string that is both: a subsequence of s and a subsequence of t .
- A *longest common subsequence (lcs)* of two strings s and t is a common subsequence of maximum length.

Longest Common Subsequence Problem (LCS)

- Input: Strings $x = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ and $y = y_1 y_2 \dots y_m$
- Output: string lcs , where lcs is a longest common subsequence of x and y

Computing an lcs

- Idea:
 - For the shorter of the two given strings create all possible subsequences
 - From the longest to shortest: check if it is also a subsequence of the longer string; output the first one found
- Running time very high

Dynamic programming

- Elements of dynamic programming
 - optimal substructure
 - overlapping subproblems

The three (four) steps of Dynamic Programming

- Characterize the structure of an optimal solution
- Recursively define the value of an optimal solution
- Compute the value of an optimal solution in a bottom-up fashion (e.g., via table)
- [optional] Construct an optimal solution from the computed information

[illegible]

Theorem (Optimal Substructure of lcs)

- Let $x = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ and $y = y_1 y_2 \dots y_m$ be strings, and let $z = z_1 z_2 \dots z_k$ be an lcs of x and y . Then
 1. If $x_n = y_m$ then $z_k = x_n = y_m$ and $z_1 z_2 \dots z_{k-1}$ is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$
 2. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq x_n$ implies that z is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y
 3. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq y_m$ implies that z is an lcs of $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$ and x

Proof of 1. If $x_n = y_m$ then (a) $z_k = x_n = y_m$ and (b) $z_1 z_2 \dots z_{k-1}$ is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$

$x_n = y_m$. We prove claim (a) using contradiction: Assume $z_k \neq x_n$.

But then z could be made longer by appending $x_n = y_m$ to z . But according to the assumptions of the Theorem, z is an lcs of x and y . Therefore, no longer common subsequence of x and y , including $z x_n$, can exist, a contradiction.

This proves (a).

Proof of 1. If $x_n = y_m$ then (a) $z_k = x_n = y_m$ and (b) $z_1 z_2 \dots z_{k-1}$ is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$

$x_n = y_m$ and $z_k = x_n = y_m$. We prove claim (b) contradiction:
Assume $z_1 z_2 \dots z_{k-1}$ is not an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$

But then there must exist a string w that is of length greater than $k-1$ and a common subsequence of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$.

Appending $x_n = y_m$ to w creates a common subsequence of x and y . But w is longer than z , a contradiction.

This proves (b).

Proof of 2. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq x_n$ implies that z is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y

- Assume $x_n \neq y_m$ and $z_k \neq x_n$. Then z is common subsequence of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y (since otherwise z would not be a subsequence of x and y).
- Assume that z is not a longest common subsequence. Then there exists a longer common subsequence, w , of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y . But then w is of length greater than k , which does not exist according to the assumptions of the Theorem. A contradiction. This proves that z is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y and therefore (2)

Proof of (3)

- Works analogous to the proof of (2)

What can we conclude from the Theorem?

- Let $x = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ and $y = y_1 y_2 \dots y_m$ be strings, and let $z = z_1 z_2 \dots z_k$ be an lcs of x and y . Then
 1. If $x_n = y_m$ then $z_k = x_n = y_m$ and $z_1 z_2 \dots z_{k-1}$ is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$
 2. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq x_n$ implies that z is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y
 3. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq y_m$ implies that z is an lcs of $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$ and x

What can we conclude from the Theorem?

- Let $x = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ and $y = y_1 y_2 \dots y_m$ be strings, and let $z = z_1 z_2 \dots z_k$ be an lcs of x and y . Let $llcd$ denote the length of an lcs. Then
 - If $x_n = y_m$ then $llcs(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n, y_1 y_2 \dots y_m) = llcs(x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}, y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}) + 1$
 - If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $llcs(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n, y_1 y_2 \dots y_m) = \max \{ llcs(x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}, y_1 y_2 \dots y_m), llcs(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n, y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}) \}$

The three (four) steps of Dynamic Programming

- Characterize the structure of an optimal solution
- Recursively define the value of an optimal solution
- Compute the value of an optimal solution in a bottom-up fashion (e.g., via table)
- [optional] Construct an optimal solution from the computed information

	c h i m								
h u m a n					This cell should contain the length of the longest common subsequence for the strings chimpanzee and hu				

c h i m p a n z e e											
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	0	0	1								

c h i m p a n z e e											
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	0	0	1	1	2	2	3				

c h i m p a n z e e											
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4			

c h i m p a n z e e											
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4		

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	a	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
	n	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4

We know the length lics, but not an lcs

- Each time when computing the content of a new cell, remember where you came from!

If $x[i] = y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1] + 1$

[illegible]

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = \max\{llcs[i,j-1], llcs[i-1,j]\}$

[illegible]

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[illegible]

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = \max\{llcs[i,j-1], llcs[i-1,j]\}$

[illegible]

If $x[i] = y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1] + 1$

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 ← 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0 ← 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0 ← 0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0 ← 0	1	1	2	2	3					
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = \max\{llcs[i,j-1], llcs[i-1,j]\}$

[illegible]

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = \max\{llcs[i,j-1], llcs[i-1,j]\}$

[illegible]

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[illegible]

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = \max\{llcs[i,j-1], llcs[i-1,j]\}$

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h		0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
u		0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
m		0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
a		0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
n		0 ← 0	1								

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = \max\{llcs[i,j-1], llcs[i-1,j]\}$

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0	0	1	1	2	2	3				

If $x[i] = y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1] + 1$

c h i m p a n z e e											
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	n	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4					

If $x[i] = y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1] + 1$

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4		

If $x[i] = y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1] + 1$

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4

Step 4: Extracting the path
to obtain the lcd

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1	1 ← 1
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	2 ← 2	2 ← 2	2 ← 2	2 ← 2	2 ← 2	2 ← 2	2 ← 2
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	2 ← 2	3 ← 3	3 ← 3	3 ← 3	3 ← 3	3 ← 3	3 ← 3
	n	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	2 ← 2	3 ← 3	4 ← 4	4 ← 4	4 ← 4	4 ← 4	4 ← 4

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	n	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	n	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	n	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	n	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	n	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

c h i m p a n z e e											
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	n	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	a	n	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	n	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	a	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u m a <u>n</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	a	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u m a <u>n</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	a	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u m a n		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	m	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u m <u>a</u> <u>n</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	m	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	<u>m</u>	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u <u>m</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	<u>m</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	<u>m</u>	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u <u>m</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	<u>m</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	h	i	<u>m</u>	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u <u>m</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	<u>m</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

c h i <u>m</u> p <u>a</u> <u>n</u> z e e												
h u <u>m</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1									
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1									
	<u>m</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2								
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3							
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4						

		c	h	i	<u>m</u>	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
h u <u>m</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	<u>m</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

c h i <u>m</u> p <u>a</u> <u>n</u> z e e												
h u <u>m</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1									
	u	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1									
	<u>m</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2								
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3							
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4						

		c	<u>h</u>	i	m	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
<u>h</u>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>h</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	<u>u</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1 ← 1								
	<u>m</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2 ← 2							
	<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3 ← 3						
	<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	1 ← 1	2 ← 2	3	4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4 ← 4					

		c	<u>h</u>	i	<u>m</u>	p	<u>a</u>	<u>n</u>	z	e	e
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>h</u>	0 ← 0	0	1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1
u	0 ← 0	0	1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1	← 1
<u>m</u>	0 ← 0	0	1	← 1	2	← 2	← 2	← 2	← 2	← 2	← 2
<u>a</u>	0 ← 0	0	1	← 1	2	← 2	3	← 3	← 3	← 3	← 3
<u>n</u>	0 ← 0	0	1	← 1	2	← 2	3	4	← 4	← 4	← 4

Algorithm LCS-length(string x , string y)

```
 $n \leftarrow x.length()$   
 $m \leftarrow y.length()$   
for  $i$  from 1 to  $n$  do  $llcs[i,0] \leftarrow 0$   
for  $j$  from 1 to  $m$  do  $llcs[0,j] \leftarrow 0$   
for  $i$  from 1 to  $n$  do  
    for  $j$  from 1 to  $m$  do  
        if  $x[i] = y[j]$  then  
             $llcs[i,j] \leftarrow llcs[i-1,j-1] + 1$ ;  $path[i,j] \leftarrow \nwarrow$   
        else if  $llcs[i-1,j] > llcs[i,j-1]$  then  
             $llcs[i,j] \leftarrow llcs[i-1,j]$ ;  $path[i,j] \leftarrow \uparrow$   
        else  $llcs[i,j] \leftarrow llcs[i,j-1]$ ;  $path[i,j] \leftarrow \leftarrow$   
return  $llcs$  &  $path$ 
```

Algorithm Print-LCS(matrix path, string
 x , positive integers i, j)

if $i = 0$ or $j = 0$ **then return**

if $\text{path}[i, j] = \nwarrow$ **then**

 print-LCS(path, x , $i-1, j-1$)

 print $x[i]$

else if $\text{path}[i, j] = \uparrow$ **then**

 print-LCS(path, x , $i-1, j$)

else print-LCS(path, x , $i, j-1$)

Running times

- LCS-length: $O(nm)$
- print-LCS: $O(n+m)$