16/11/2017 HackerRank



The Longest Common Subsequence





A subsequence is a sequence that can be derived from another sequence by deleting some elements without changing the order of the remaining elements. Longest common subsequence (*LCS*) of 2 sequences is a subsequence, with maximal length, which is common to both the sequences.

Given two sequence of integers, $A=[a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_n]$ and $B=[b_1,b_2,\ldots,b_m]$, find any one longest common subsequence.

In case multiple solutions exist, print any of them. It is guaranteed that at least one non-empty common subsequence will exist.

Recommended References

This Youtube video tutorial explains the problem and its solution quite well.



Input Format

First line contains two space separated integers, n and m, where n is the size of sequence A, while m is size of sequence B. In next line there are n space separated integers representing sequence A, and in third line there are m space separated integers representing sequence B.

Constraints

$$egin{aligned} 1 & \leq n \leq 100 \ 1 \leq m \leq 100 \ 0 \leq a_i < 1000, where \ i \in [1,n] \ 0 \leq b_j < 1000, where \ j \in [1,m] \end{aligned}$$

Output Format

Print the longest common subsequence and each element should be separated by at least one white-space. In case of multiple answers, print any one of them.

Sample Input

16/11/2017 HackerRank

```
5 6
1 2 3 4 1
3 4 1 2 1 3
```

Sample Output

1 2 3

Explanation

There is no common subsequence with length larger than 3. And "1 2 3", "1 2 1", "3 4 1" are all correct answers.

Tested by Khongor

F in Solved score: 55.00pts
Submissions:8681
Max Score:55
Difficulty: Medium
Rate This Challenge:



Join us on IRC at #hackerrank on freenode for hugs or bugs.

Contest Calendar | Blog | Scoring | Environment | FAQ | About Us | Support | Careers | Terms Of Service | Privacy Policy | Request a Feature