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The Longest Common Subsequence



by PRASHANTB1984

Problem

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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, $A = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$ and $B = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m]$, 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.

Lec 15 | MIT 6.046J / 18.410J Introduction to Algorithms (SMA 5...

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 .

```
n m
A1 A2 ... An
B1 B2 ... Bm
```

Constraints

$$1 \leq n \leq 100$$

$$1 \leq m \leq 100$$

$$0 \leq a_i < 1000, \text{ where } i \in [1, n]$$

$$0 \leq b_j < 1000, \text{ where } j \in [1, m]$$

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

```
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.

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Max Score: 55




Difficulty: Medium

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Java 8   

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
7
8         BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
9
10        String[] numbers = br.readLine().split("\\s");
11
12        int[] n = new int[Integer.parseInt(numbers[0])];
13        int[] m = new int[Integer.parseInt(numbers[1])];
14
15        numbers = br.readLine().split("\\s");
16
17        for(int i = 0 ; i < n.length ; i++){
18            n[i] = Integer.parseInt(numbers[i]);
19        }
20
21        numbers = br.readLine().split("\\s");
22
23        for(int i = 0 ; i < m.length ; i++){
24            m[i] = Integer.parseInt(numbers[i]);
25        }
26
27        int arr[][] = new int[n.length][m.length];
28
29        for(int i = 0 ; i < n.length ; i++){
30
31            for(int j = 0 ; j < m.length ; j++){
32
33                if(i == 0 && j == 0){
34                    arr[i][j] = n[i] == m[j] ? 1 : 0;
```

```
35     }
36     else if(i == 0 && j > 0){
37         arr[i][j] = n[i] == m[j] ? 1 : arr[i][j - 1];
38     }
39     else if(i > 0 && j == 0){
40         arr[i][j] = n[i] == m[j] ? 1 : arr[i - 1][j];
41     }
42     else{
43
44         arr[i][j] = n[i] == m[j] ? arr[i - 1][j - 1] + 1 : Math.max(arr[i - 1][j], Math.max(arr[i - 1][j -
1],arr[i][j - 1]));
45     }
46 }
47 }
48 }
49
50 int row = n.length - 1;
51 int col = m.length - 1;
52
53 ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
54
55 while(true){
56
57     int tmp = arr[row][col];
58
59     if(tmp == 0){
60         break;
61     }
62
63
64     if(row > 0 && tmp == arr[row - 1][col]){
65         row = row - 1;
66     }
67     else if(col > 0 && tmp == arr[row][col - 1]){
68         col = col - 1;
69     }
70     else{
71         list.add(n[row]);
72         row = row - 1;
73         col = col - 1;
74     }
75
76     if(row < 0 || col < 0){
77         break;
78     }
79 }
80
81 for(int i = list.size() - 1 ; i > - 1 ; i--){
82     System.out.print(list.get(i) + " ");
83 }
84
85 }
86 }
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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