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def LCS-Soln(X, Y, L):
    solution = []
    j, k = len(X), len(Y)
    while L[j][k] > 0:                                     // common chars remain
        if X[j-1] == Y[k-1]:
            solution.append(X[j-1])
            j -= 1
            k -= 1
        elif L[j-1][k] >= L[j][k-1]:
            j -= 1
        else:
            k -= 1
    return "".join(reversed(solution))                     // return left-to-right version

```

Text Compression / Greedy Method

→ Huffman Algo

- begins with each of d distinct chars of string X to encode being the root node of single-node BT
- in each round algo takes the 2 BT's with smallest freq. and merges into single BT
- repeat until there is only one BT

→ each iteration of while loop can be implemented in $O(\log d)$ using prio queue/heap

- also takes 2 nodes out of Q and adds one, repeated $n-1$ times until one node is left in Q

Pseudocode:

Compute frequency $f(c)$ of each char in X

Init priority queue Q

for each char c in X do

 Create single node binary tree T storing c

 insert T into Q with key $f(c)$

while $\text{len}(Q) > 1$ do

$(f_1, T_1) = Q.\text{remove_min}()$

$(f_2, T_2) = Q.\text{remove_min}()$

 Create new bt T with left subtree T_1 and right T_2

 Insert T into Q with key $f_1 + f_2$

$(f, T) = Q.\text{remove_min}()$

return T