

Longest Common Subsequences

Seminar 2

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1. Introduction

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1.1 What are LCS?

Notation

"LCS" = Longest Common Subsequence(s)

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Example 1

 S_1 : A B A B B

Notation

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 $S_1:$ A B A B B $S_2:$ A A B A B

 \implies The LCS between S_1 and S_2 is **A B A B**

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"LCS" = Longest Common Subsequence(s)

Example 1

 $S_1:$ A B A B B $S_2:$ A A B A B

 \implies The LCS between S_1 and S_2 is **A B A B**

NB: LCS may not be unique, A A B B also works.

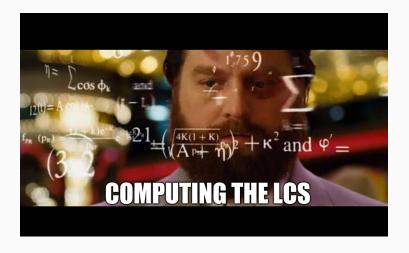
Example 2

What is the LCS of the following sequences ?

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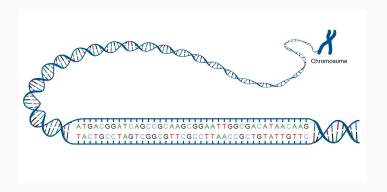
1. Illitioduction

1.2 Why are we interested in LCS?

Applications

Applications:

• Bioinformatics: Compare sequences of nucleotides (DNA)



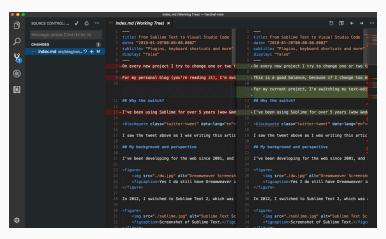
Applications:

- Bioinformatics: Compare sequences of nucleotides (DNA)
- Natural Language Processing: Compare texts



Applications:

- Bioinformatics: Compare sequences of nucleotides (DNA)
- Natural Language Processing: Compare texts
- Computer Science: Spot differences in texts



2. How to find LCS?

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2.1 Step 1: Building the table

2. How to find LCS?

2.2 Step 2: Crawling back up the table

3. Data analysis of LCS results

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3.1 Subsection 1

Thank you