

Edit Distance C++

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

int main() {
    string s1 = "cat";
    string s2 = "cut";
    int m = s1.length();
    int n = s2.length();

    // Initialize the 2D array with dimensions (m+1) x (n+1)
    int dp[m + 1][n + 1] = {0};

    // Fill the dp array
    for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {
            if (i == 0) {
                dp[i][j] = j; // If s1 is empty, insert all
                // characters of s2
            } else if (j == 0) {
                dp[i][j] = i; // If s2 is empty, remove all
                // characters of s1
            } else {
                int f1 = 1 + dp[i - 1][j - 1]; // Replace
                int f2 = 1 + dp[i - 1][j];    // Delete
                int f3 = 1 + dp[i][j - 1];    // Insert
                dp[i][j] = min({f1, f2, f3});
            }
        }
    }

    cout << dp[m][n] << endl; // Output the result

    return 0;
}
```

Dry Run of the Program

Let's go through the dry run of the code with the input strings `s1 = "cat"` and `s2 = "cut"`.

Input:

- `s1 = "cat"`
- `s2 = "cut"`
- `m = 3` (Length of `s1`)
- `n = 3` (Length of `s2`)

Step 1: Initialize the dp array

We create a 2D DP table with dimensions $(m+1) \times (n+1)$, which is a 4×4 table since $m = 3$ and $n = 3$.

```
int dp[4][4] = {0};
```

Step 2: Fill the dp table

Now, let's fill the table using the given conditions.

1. **When $i = 0$** (Empty string `s1`):
 - `dp[0][0] = 0` (Both strings are empty)
 - `dp[0][1] = 1` (Insert 1 character 'c' from `s2`)
 - `dp[0][2] = 2` (Insert 2 characters 'cu' from `s2`)
 - `dp[0][3] = 3` (Insert 3 characters 'cut' from `s2`)

The first row looks like this:

```
dp[0] = {0, 1, 2, 3}
```

2. **When $j = 0$** (Empty string `s2`):
 - `dp[1][0] = 1` (Remove 1 character 'c' from `s1`)
 - `dp[2][0] = 2` (Remove 2 characters 'ca' from `s1`)
 - `dp[3][0] = 3` (Remove 3 characters 'cat' from `s1`)

The first column looks like this:

```
dp[1] = {1, 0, 0, 0}
```

```
dp[2] = {2, 0, 0, 0}
```

```
dp[3] = {3, 0, 0, 0}
```

3. **When $i = 1$ and $j = 1$** (comparing 'c' and 'c'):
 - Since `s1[0] == s2[0]`, no operation is required.
 - `dp[1][1] = dp[0][0] = 0`

After this, the table looks like this:

$dp[1] = \{1, 0, 0, 0\}$

4. **When $i = 1$ and $j = 2$** (comparing 'c' and 'u'):
- We need to perform an **insert** operation.
 - $dp[1][2] = 1 + \min(dp[0][2], dp[1][1], dp[0][1]) = 1 + \min(2, 0, 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$

After this step, the table looks like:

$dp[1] = \{1, 0, 2, 0\}$

5. **When $i = 1$ and $j = 3$** (comparing 'c' and 't'):
- We need to perform an **insert** operation.
 - $dp[1][3] = 1 + \min(dp[0][3], dp[1][2], dp[0][2]) = 1 + \min(3, 2, 2) = 1 + 2 = 3$

After this step, the table looks like:

$dp[1] = \{1, 0, 2, 3\}$

Continue filling the rest of the table similarly:

6. **When $i = 2$ and $j = 1$** (comparing 'a' and 'c'):
- We need to perform a **delete** operation.
 - $dp[2][1] = 1 + \min(dp[1][1], dp[2][0], dp[1][0]) = 1 + \min(0, 2, 1) = 1 + 0 = 1$
7. **When $i = 2$ and $j = 2$** (comparing 'a' and 'u'):
- We need to perform a **replace** operation.
 - $dp[2][2] = 1 + \min(dp[1][2], dp[2][1], dp[1][1]) = 1 + \min(2, 1, 0) = 1 + 0 = 1$
8. **When $i = 2$ and $j = 3$** (comparing 'a' and 't'):
- We need to perform an **insert** operation.
 - $dp[2][3] = 1 + \min(dp[1][3], dp[2][2], dp[1][2]) = 1 + \min(3, 1, 2) = 1 + 1 = 2$
9. **When $i = 3$ and $j = 1$** (comparing 't' and 'c'):
- We need to perform a **delete** operation.
 - $dp[3][1] = 1 + \min(dp[2][1], dp[3][0], dp[2][0]) = 1 + \min(1, 3, 2) = 1 + 1 = 2$

	<p>10. When i = 3 and j = 2 (comparing 't' and 'u'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ We need to perform a replace operation. ○ $dp[3][2] = 1 + \min(dp[2][2], dp[3][1], dp[2][1]) = 1 + \min(1, 2, 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$ <p>11. When i = 3 and j = 3 (comparing 't' and 't'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Since $s1[2] == s2[2]$, no operation is required. ○ $dp[3][3] = dp[2][2] = 1$ <p>Final DP Table:</p> <p> $dp[0] = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ $dp[1] = \{1, 0, 2, 3\}$ $dp[2] = \{2, 1, 1, 2\}$ $dp[3] = \{3, 2, 2, 1\}$ </p> <p>Final Output:</p> <p>The value at $dp[m][n]$ is $dp[3][3] = 3$.</p> <p>So, the minimum number of operations (insertions, deletions, or replacements) required to convert "cat" to "cut" is 3.</p>
<p>Output:- 3</p>	