

Longest Common Substring

Problem Statement

[Suggest Edit](#)

You have been given two strings 'STR1' and 'STR2'. You have to find the length of the longest common substring.

A string "s1" is a substring of another string "s2" if "s2" contains the same characters as in "s1", in the same order and in continuous fashion also.

For Example :

If 'STR1' = "abcjklp" and 'STR2' = "acjklp" then the output will be 3.

Explanation: The longest common substring is "cjk" which is of length 3.

for example,

s1 = a b c j k l p

s2 = a c j k l p

length = 3 cjk is in
both

Output

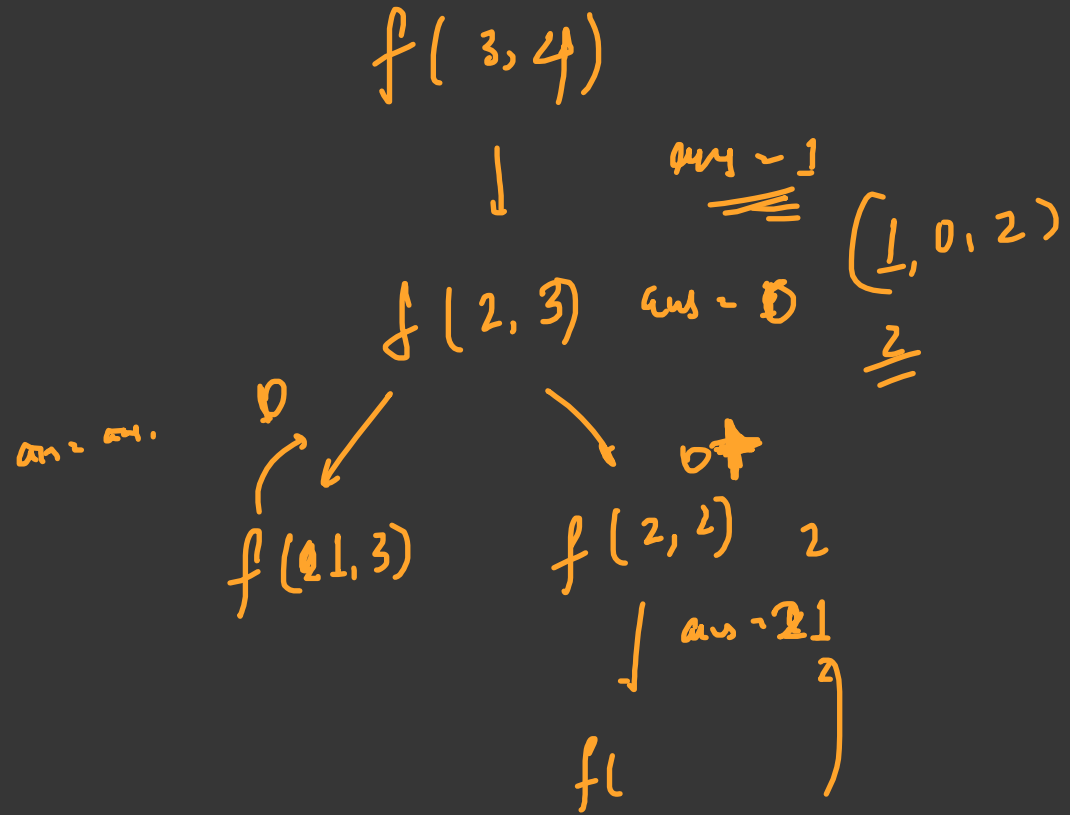
3

String in
same consecutive
manner

Observe the Question / Problem Statement

$S1 = \text{abcd}$
 $S2 = \text{abc d}$

$\left. \begin{matrix} ab \\ abc \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ans}$



Let observe the dp table (it can be solved in Tabulation efficiently):

		0	<u>a</u> 1	<u>b</u> 2	<u>d</u> 3	<u>c</u> 4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>a</u> 1	0	0	①	0	0	0
<u>b</u> 2	0	0	0	1+1=2	② <u>0</u>	0
<u>c</u> 3	0	0	0	0	0	1

abc → 3
abcd → 4

ans = 2

ans = 2

Pseudo code for recursion.

Similar to Subsequence but we keep a count variable to count the total length and when there is break we make it zero and max of all is return

$f(i, j)$ ans = 0

if $(i \geq 0, j \geq 0)$ return ans,

if $(s[i] = s[j])$ ans = $f(i-1, j-1)$ ans + 1,

ans = ~~the~~ max (ans, max($f(i-1, j)$, $f(j, i-1)$)) ans = 0;

return ans

