**Check for subsequence**

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Given two strings a and b, find if a is a subsequence of b

Input: a = "axy", b = "yadxcp"

Output: 0 (a is not a subsequence of b)

Input: a = "gksrek", b = "geeksforgeeks"

Output: 1 (str1 is a subsequence of str2)

**Input:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the no of test cases. Then T test cases follow. Each test case contains two space separated strings a and b.  
  
**Output:**  
For each test case in a new line print 1 if a is sub-sequences of b else print 0.  
  
**Constraints:**  
1<=T<=50  
1<=Length of string<=1000  
  
**Example:  
Input:**  
2  
AXY YADXCP  
gksrek geeksforgeeks  
  
**Output:**  
0  
1

\*\*For More Examples Use Expected Output\*\*

<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/check-for-subsequence/0>

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package javaapplication248;

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Arrays;

/\*\*

\*

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\*/

public class JavaApplication248 {

// is the string s a subsequence of the string t?

public static boolean isSubsequence(String s, String t) {

int m = s.length();

int n = t.length();

if (m == 0) return true;

int i = 0;

for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {

if (s.charAt(i) == t.charAt(j)) i++;

if (i == m) return true;

}

return false;

}

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

// TODO code application logic here

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int t = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

while(t-- > 0) {

String[] input = br.readLine().trim().split(" ");

System.out.println(isSubsequence(input[0], input[1])?1:0);

}

}

}