

Common Child



Problem Submissions Leaderboard Discussions Editorial Topics

Given two strings a and b of equal length, what's the longest string (S) that can be constructed such that it is a child of both?

A string \boldsymbol{x} is said to be a child of a string \boldsymbol{y} if \boldsymbol{x} can be formed by deleting 0 or more characters from \boldsymbol{y} .

For example, ABCD and ABDC has two children with maximum length 3, ABC and ABD. Note that we will not consider ABCD as a common child because C doesn't occur before D in the second string.

Input format

Two strings, \boldsymbol{a} and \boldsymbol{b} , with a newline separating them.

Constraints

All characters are upper cased and lie between ASCII values 65-90. The maximum length of the strings is 5000.

Output format

Length of string S.

Sample Input #0

HARRY SALLY

Sample Output #0

2

The longest possible subset of characters that is possible by deleting zero or more characters from HARRY and SALLY is AY, whose length is 2.

Sample Input #1

AA BB

Sample Output #1

0

AA and BB has no characters in common and hence the output is 0.

Sample Input #2

SHINCHAN NOHARAAA

Sample Output #2

3

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The largest set of characters, in order, between SHINCHAN and NOHARAAA is NHA.

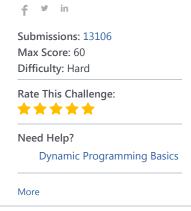
Sample Input #3

ABCDEF FBDAMN

Sample Output #3

2

BD is the longest child of these strings.



```
C#
 Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) & 🗗
 1 using System;
 2
   using System.Collections.Generic;
 3 using System.IO;
 4 ▼ class Solution {
 5
        /* Returns length of LCS for X[0..m-1], Y[0..n-1] */
 6
            static int lcs(string X, string Y, int m, int n)
 7 ▼
            {
 8
                int[,] L = new int[m + 1, n + 1];
 9
                int i, j;
10
11
                /* Following steps build L[m+1][n+1] in bottom up fashion. Note
12
                   that L[i][j] contains length of LCS of X[0..i-1] and Y[0..j-1] */
13
                for (i = 0; i \le m; i++)
14 ▼
15
                     for (j = 0; j <= n; j++)
16 🔻
                         if (i == 0 || j == 0)
17
                             L[i, j] = 0;
18
19
20
                         else if (X[i - 1] == Y[j - 1])
21
                             L[i, j] = L[i - 1, j - 1] + 1;
22
23
                             L[i, j] = Math.Max(L[i - 1, j], L[i, j - 1]);
24
25
                    }
26
                }
27
28
                /* L[m][n] contains length of LCS for X[0..n-1] and Y[0..m-1] */
29
                return L[m, n];
30
            }
31
```

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