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* Longest Common Subsequence :-

⇒ The longest common subsequence is defined as the longest subsequence that is common to all the given subsequences, provided that the elements of subsequence are not contiguous.

⇒ Given two strings: ⇒

X = abbacd cba

Y = bcd b b c a a c

⇒ we need to find longest common subsequence using dynamic programming

⇒ Firstly, determine length of both strings.

length of X = 9

length of Y = 9

⇒

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		a	b	(b)	a	(c)	(d)	c	(b)	(a)	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b)	1	0	↑0	↑1	(↑1)	(←1)	←1	←1	←1	↑1	←1
(c)	2	0	↑0	↑1	↑1	↑1	(←2)	←2	↑2	←2	←2
(d)	3	0	↑0	↑1	↑1	↑1	↑2	(←3)	←3	←3	←3
b	4	0	↑0	↑1	↑2	←2	↑2	↑3	↑3	(←4)	←4
(b)	5	0	↑0	↑1	↑2	↑2	↑2	↑3	↑3	↑4	↑4
c	6	0	↑0	↑1	↑2	↑2	↑3	↑3	↑4	↑4	↑4
a	7	0	↑1	↑1	↑2	↑3	↑3	↑3	↑4	↑4	↑5
(a)	8	0	↑1	↑1	↑2	↑3	↑3	↑3	↑4	↑4	↑5
c	9	0	↑1	↑1	↑2	↑3	↑4	←4	↑4	↑4	↑5

⇒ From the table;

Rule:1 ⇒ If the entry of any row and column matches;

⇒ then, value that cell will

be value of left diagonal cell + 1.

⇒ value of $(3, 6) = (2+1) = 3$

Rule:2 ⇒ If Rule 1 is not applicable then; derive value from previous row or column.

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=> Here, 0th row and 0th column
will be having values 0 as

there are no previous values to
compare/derive.

=> The longest common subsequence
using DP

=> "bcdba"

=> length = 5

* Rabin-Karp matcher encounter : \rightarrow

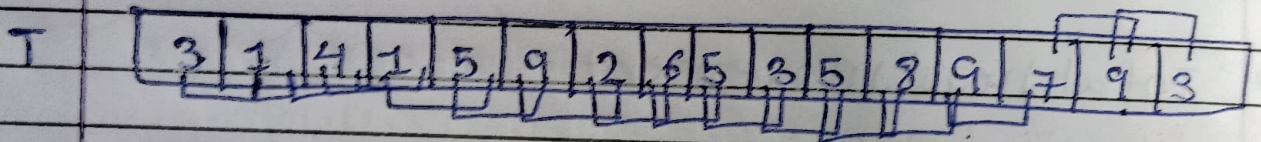
\Rightarrow Given; $P=26$ and $a_j=11$.

\Rightarrow Firstly, we ~~div~~ divide P by a_j .

$$\therefore 26 / 11.$$

\Rightarrow Remainder of $P/a_j = 4$

\Rightarrow length of $p = m = \underline{\underline{2}}$



\Rightarrow Here, we made pair of 2.

\Rightarrow Now, we will divide 31 by 11 .

\Rightarrow Remainder of $31 / 11$ is $\underline{\underline{9}}$.

\Rightarrow The step will be continued till last pair where 93 will be divided by 11 .

\Rightarrow Remainder of 93 divided by $11 = \underline{\underline{5}}$.

\Rightarrow So, basically we will divide each pair of adjacent numbers by 11 .

\Rightarrow All the remainder values will be stored in a table.

⇒ The Remainder Values are: -

9	3	8	4	4	4	4	10	9	2	3	1	9	2	5
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⇒ Now, our task is to find a valid matching $\therefore p = \underline{\underline{26}}$ from the text T.

⇒

3	1	4	1	5	9	2	6	5	3	5	8	9	7	9	3
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→ valid matching

9	3	8	4	4	4	4	10	9	2	3	1	9	2	5
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spurious hit

⇒ The total number of spurious hits = 3