

Question 1: Longest common substring

Longest common substring

Given two strings A and B of lengths m and n, respectively. A common substring is a string that appears as consecutive letters in both A and B. The goal is to find a common substring of A and B with maximal length.

For example if A = ababcab and B = abc then the longest common substring is **abc**.

We want to design algorithms to calculate the length of the longest common substring.

Brute force algorithm

A brute force algorithm loops over all possible substrings of *A* and all possible substrings of *B* and checks if they are equal. It returns the length of the longest of these strings that are in both *A* and *B*.

```
MaxLen = 0
ForAll substring S of A
    ForAll substring T of B
        If S = T
            MaxLen = max(MaxLen, length of S)
Return MaxLen
```

What is the asymptotic runtime for this brute force algorithm where *A* and *B* have at most *n* characters

$O(\quad 2^n \quad)$? O 25%

Dynamic programming formulation

To solve this problem using dynamic programming we need to formulate a function for solving subproblems of the input and recursively solve more complicated problems. For this problem we will need to define a function $LCS(i, j)$, where *i* is an integer.

Which of the following descriptions of LCS are correct

- $LCS(i, j)$ is length of the longest common string of $A[1..m]$ and $A[1..n]$.
 - $LCS(i, j)$ is the length of the longest common subsequence of $A[1..i]$ and $B[1..j]$ with last characters $A[i]$ and $A[j]$.
 - $LCS(i, j)$ is number of characters in both $A[1..i]$ and $B[1..j]$.
 - $LCS(i, j)$ is the length of the longer string $A[1..i]$ and $B[1..j]$.
 - $LCS(i, j)$ is the length of the longest common string of $A[1..i]$ and $B[1..j]$.
- ✓ 100%

In defining $LCS(i)$ recursively, which of the following cases do we need to include? In these definition $A = a_1a_2\dots a_n$ and $B = b_1b_2\dots b_n$. Select all that should be part of the definition.

- $LCS(i, j) = LCS(i - 1, j - 1) + 1$ if $i > 0, j > 0$ and $A[i] = B[j]$ ✓
- $LCS(i, j) = i$ if $i = j$
- $LCS(i, j) = \max\{LCS(i - 1, j) + 1, LCS(i, j - 1) + 1\}$ if $i > 0, j > 0$ and $A[i] \neq B[j]$
- $LCS(i, j) = LCS(i - 1, j - 1)$ if $i > 0, j > 0$ and $A[i] \neq B[j]$
- $LCS(i, j) = 0$ if $i = 0$ ✓
- $LCS(i, j) = 0$ if $j = 0$ ✓
- $LCS(i, j) = \max\{LCS(i - 1, j), LCS(i, j - 1)\}$ if $i > 0, j > 0$ and $A[i] \neq B[j]$ ✗
- $LCS(i, j) = 0$ if $i > 0, j > 0$ and $A[i] \neq B[j]$

Select all possible options that apply. ?

O 75%

What is the runtime of the dynamic programming algorithm if *A* and *B* have *n* elements?

$O(\quad n^2 \quad)$? ✓ 100%

Finding a longest common substring

If $A = TGACAACT$ and $B = GCTCTCGG$, fill in the following table of values for $LCS(i, j)$

$LCS(i, j)$	$i=0$	$i=1$	$i=2$	$i=3$	$i=4$	$i=5$	$i=6$	
	$A[1] = T$	$A[2] = G$	$A[3] = A$	$A[4] = C$	$A[5] = A$	$A[6] = A$	$A[7] = C$	$A[8] = T$
$j=0$	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%
	$B[1] = G$ ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%
$j=2$	$B[2] = C$ ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%
				$\times 0%$				

Exam 4

[Assessment overview](#)

Question

Submission status: complete

Best submission: 55%

Available points: —

Total points: 0.55 / 1

Auto-graded question

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Personal Notes

No attached notes

Notes can't be added or deleted because the assessment is closed.

$j=3$	$B[3] = T$	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
$j=4$	$B[4] = C$	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
$j=5$	$B[5] = T$	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
$j=6$	$B[6] = C$	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
$j=7$	$B[7] = G$	0	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	
$j=8$	$B[8] = G$	0	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	

What is the length of the longest common substring of $A = TGACAACT$ and $B = GCTCTCGG$?

4 ? ✘ 0%

This question is complete and cannot be answered again.

Correct answer

Longest common substring

Given two strings A and B of lengths m and n , respectively. A common substring is a string that appears as consecutive letters in both A and B . The goal is to find a common substring of A and B with maximal length.

For example if $A = ababcab$ and $B = abcb$ then the longest common substring is **abc**.

We want to design algorithms to calculate the length of the longest common substring.

Brute force algorithm

A brute force algorithm loops over all possible substrings of A and all possible substrings of B and checks if they are equal. It returns the length of the longest of these strings that are in both A and B .

```
MaxLen = 0
ForAll substring S of A
    ForAll substring T of B
        If S = T
            MaxLen = max(MaxLen, length of S)
Return MaxLen
```

What is the asymptotic runtime for this brute force algorithm where A and B have at most n characters

$O(n^4)$

Dynamic programming formulation

To solve this problem using dynamic programming we need to formulate a function for solving subproblems of the input and recursively solve more complicated problems. For this problem we will need to define a function $LCS(i, j)$, where i is an integer.

Which of the following descriptions of LCS are correct

$LCS(i, j)$ is the length of the longest common subsequence of $A[1..i]$ and $B[1..j]$ with last characters $A[i]$ and $A[j]$.

In defining $LCS(i)$ recursively, which of the following cases do we need to include? In these definition $A = a_1a_2\dots a_n$ and $B = b_1b_2\dots b_n$. Select all that should be part of the definition.

$LCS(i, j) = LCS(i - 1, j - 1) + 1$ if $i > 0, j > 0$ and $A[i] = B[j]$

$LCS(i, j) = 0$ if $i = 0$

$LCS(i, j) = 0$ if $j = 0$

$LCS(i, j) = 0$ if $i > 0, j > 0$ and $A[i] \neq B[j]$

What is the runtime of the dynamic programming algorithm if A and B have n elements?

$O(n^2)$

Finding a longest common substring

If $A = TGACAACT$ and $B = GCTCTCGG$, fill in the following table of values for $LCS(i, j)$

$LCS(i, j)$	$i=0$	$i=1$	$i=2$	$i=3$	$i=4$	$i=5$	$i=6$	$i=7$	$i=8$
$j=0$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	$A[1] = T$	$A[2] = G$	$A[3] = A$	$A[4] = C$	$A[5] = A$	$A[6] = A$	$A[7] = C$	$A[8] = T$	

j=1	B[1] = G	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j=2	B[2] = C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
j=3	B[3] = T	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
j=4	B[4] = C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
j=5	B[5] = T	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
j=6	B[6] = C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
j=7	B[7] = G	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j=8	B[8] = G	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

What is the length of the longest common substring of $A = TGACAACT$ and $B = GCTCTCGG$? 2

Submitted answer 4

ashwin.pawar@slu.edu submitted at 2024-04-22 09:46:15 (CDT)

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Longest common substring

Given two strings A and B of lengths m and n , respectively. A common substring is a string that appears as consecutive letters in both A and B . The goal is to find a common substring of A and B with maximal length.

For example if $A = ababcaab$ and $B = abcba$ then the longest common substring is **abc**.

We want to design algorithms to calculate the length of the longest common substring.

Brute force algorithm

A brute force algorithm loops over all possible substrings of A and all possible substrings of B and checks if they are equal. It returns the length of the longest of these strings that are in both A and B .

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        If S = T
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Return MaxLen
```

What is the asymptotic runtime for this brute force algorithm where A and B have at most n characters

$O(2^n)$ Your answer is correct, but too loose.

Dynamic programming formulation

To solve this problem using dynamic programming we need to formulate a function for solving subproblems of the input and recursively solve more complicated problems. For this problem we will need to define a function $LCS(i, j)$, where i is an integer.

Which of the following descriptions of LCS are correct

$LCS(i, j)$ is the length of the longest common subsequence of $A[1..i]$ and $B[1..j]$ with last characters $A[i]$ and $B[j]$.

In defining $LCS(i)$ recursively, which of the following cases do we need to include? In these definition $A = a_1a_2\dots a_n$ and $B = b_1b_2\dots b_n$. Select all that should be part of the definition.

- $LCS(i, j) = LCS(i - 1, j - 1) + 1$ if $i > 0, j > 0$ and $A[i] = B[j]$
- $LCS(i, j) = 0$ if $i = 0$
- $LCS(i, j) = 0$ if $j = 0$
- $LCS(i, j) = \max\{LCS(i - 1, j), LCS(i, j - 1)\}$ if $i > 0, j > 0$ and $A[i] \neq B[j]$

What is the runtime of the dynamic programming algorithm if A and B have n elements?

$O(n^2)$ Correct!

Finding a longest common substring

If $A = TGACAACT$ and $B = GCTCTCGG$, fill in the following table of values for $LCS(i, j)$

LCS(i,j)	i=0	i=1	i=2	i=3	i=4	i=5	i=6	
	A[1] = T	A[2] = G	A[3] = A	A[4] = C	A[5] = A	A[6] = A	A[7] = C	A[8] = T
j=0	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%
j=1 B[1] = G	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%
j=2 B[2] = C	0 ✓ 100%	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%
j=3 B[3] = T	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	3 ✗ 0%
j=4 B[4] = C	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	3 ✗ 0%
j=5 B[5] = T	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	4 ✗ 0%
j=6 B[6] = C	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	1 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	3 ✗ 0%	4 ✗ 0%
j=7 B[7] = G	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	3 ✗ 0%	4 ✗ 0%
j=8 B[8] = G	0 ✓ 100%	1 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	2 ✗ 0%	3 ✗ 0%	4 ✗ 0%

What is the length of the longest common substring of $A = TGACAACT$ and $B = GCTCTCGG$? 4

x 0%

Submitted answer 3

ashwin.pawar@slu.edu submitted at 2024-04-22 09:45:44 (CDT)

invalid, not gradable



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Submitted answer 2

ashwin.pawar@slu.edu submitted at 2024-04-22 09:34:16 (CDT)

invalid, not gradable



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