*Given two sequences, print the longest subsequence present in both of them.
*Examples:
LCS for input Sequences “ABCDGH” and “AEDFHR” is “ADH” of length 3.
LCS for input Sequences “AGGTAB” and “GXTXAYB” is “GTAB” of length 4.

#We have discussed Longest Common Subsequence (LCS) problem in a previous post.
The function discussed there was mainly to find the length of LCS. To find length of LCS,
 a 2D table L[][] was constructed. In this post, the function to construct and print LCS is discussed.

Following is detailed algorithm to print the LCS. It uses the same 2D table L[][].

Construct L[m+1][n+1] using the steps discussed in previous post.
The value L[m][n] contains length of LCS.
Create a character array lcs[] of length equal to the length of lcs plus 1 (one extra to store \0).
Traverse the 2D array starting from L[m][n].
Do following for every cell L[i][j] If characters (in X and Y) corresponding to L[i][j] are same (Or X[i-1] == Y[j-1]),
 then include this character as part of LCS.
Else compare values of L[i-1][j] and L[i][j-1] and go in direction of greater value.