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Experiment 1 \rightarrow Longest common subsequence of grades among students.

* Algorithm

Function LCS (str1, str2):

Initialize 2D list dp of size $(\text{len}(\text{str1})+1, \text{len}(\text{str2})+1)$ to all elements 0

i \rightarrow from 1 to $\text{len}(\text{str1})$

j from 1 to $\text{len}(\text{str2})$

if $\text{str1}[i-1] == \text{str2}[j-1]$:

dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1

else

dp[i][j] = max(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][j-1])

Initialize a list 'lcs_seq'

i = $\text{len}(\text{str1})$, j = $\text{len}(\text{str2})$

while i > 0 and j > 0

if $\text{str1}[i-1] == \text{str2}[j-1]$:

Append $\text{str1}[i-1]$ to lcs_seq

decrease i and j by 1

else if

dp[i-1][j] > dp[i][j-1]

i--

else

j--

return reverse(lcs_seq)

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Time Complexity

- 1) Initializing of array $\rightarrow O(\text{len}(\text{str}_1) \times \text{len}(\text{str}_2))$
- 2) Filling the dp array $\rightarrow O(\text{len}(\text{str}_1) \times \text{len}(\text{str}_2))$

3) Constructing the LCS \rightarrow The backtracking loop runs at most $O(\min(\text{len}(\text{str}_1), \text{len}(\text{str}_2)))$ times

\therefore Overall Time Complexity is

$$2 \times O(\text{len}(\text{str}_1) \times \text{len}(\text{str}_2)) + O(\min(\text{len}(\text{str}_1), \text{len}(\text{str}_2)))$$

\therefore Overall Time Complexity is

$$2 \times O(\text{len}(\text{str}_1) \times \text{len}(\text{str}_2)) + O(\min(\text{len}(\text{str}_1), \text{len}(\text{str}_2)))$$

Test Cases

Student ID	Grades
S1	CCDDAA - - - CCCC
S2	DDCC - - - FFFF
S3	BBFF - - - CDBB
:	:
S70	ABCC - - - DCAB

Expected Output: LCS is DDD

Student ID	Grades
S1	AAAB - - - BBAA
S2	DDAB - - - BBFF
S3	ABCD - - - DDAA
:	:
S70	BBAA - - - CDBC

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Expected Output → BBBBC

Student ID	Grades
S1	FFBC . . . FFBB
S2	ABBC . . . AACC
S3	DDAB . . . DDCC
!	! ! ! ! !
S20	CDFF . . . LBBB

Expected Output → CBBB

Student ID	Grades
S1	DDAA . . . CD\$@
S2	BCCFFAAB
S3	CAAB . . . DAA
!	! ! ! ! !
S20	CCFF . . . FFIA

Expected Output → Error (special char used)

Student ID	Grades
S1	BCAA . . . AB
S2	AAB . . . DAA
S3	DDC@1 . . . DAAB
!	! ! ! ! !
S20	CDAB . . . BC

Expected Output → Error (key length less than 40 and special char used)

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Student ID

Grades

S1

CCCC - - - FF1A

S2

CCDD - - - BDD

S3

CCC - - - @ABA

S70

ABAB - - - ABCD

Expected Output \rightarrow Error (string length less than 40 and special char used)

Experiment 2 \rightarrow Matrix Chain Multiplication optimization

* Algorithm

Function mcm(n , arr $[]$)

if $n < 2$

return "error: there must be at least two matrices"

if arr-length is not $N+1$

return "error: dimension array length must be $N+1$ "

for each d in arr:

if $d \leq 0$

return "error: matrix dimension must be +ve values"

initialize dp of size $N \times N$ with all elements set to 0.

for l from 2 to $n-1$

for i from 1 to $n-l$

$j = i + l - 1$

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(3)

$$dp[i][j] = \infty$$

for k from i to $j-1$:

$$q = dp[i][k] + dp[k+1][j] + arr[i-1] * arr[k] * arr[j]$$

$$dp[i][j] = \min(dp[i][j], q)$$

return $dp[1][n-1]$

Time Complexity

Outer loop (l) $\rightarrow 2$ to $n-1$ $\Rightarrow O(n)$

Middle loop (i): for each l , i from l to $n-1$, $\Rightarrow O(n)$

Inner loop (k): $O(n) \rightarrow$ for each pair i, j , k runs from i to $j-1$

Total Time Complexity after combining these nested loops is $O(n^3)$

Test Case

1. $[7, 5, 4, 6, 7, 8], 5$

Expected Output: 504

2. $[3, 7, 5, 10, 15], 4$

Expected Output: 255

3. $[2, 4, 5, 6, 8], 4$

Expected Output: 100

4. $[4, 2, 6, 7, 9], 4$

Expected Output: 360

5. $[7, 3, 6, 4, 2], 4$

Expected Output: 156

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6. ([3, 7, 4, 7, 5])

Expected Output: Error

7. ([3, 5, 6], 1)

Expected Output: Error

8. ([10, 20, 30], 2)

Expected Output: Error

9. ([10, 20], 1)

Expected Output: Error

10. ([10, 20, 10], 2)

Expected Output: Error

o Conclusion

Here we have studied the solid principles of programming and also studied Algorithms to find Longest Common Subsequence and Matrix Chain Multiplication.