### CSE 421 Algorithms

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Lecture 19
Longest Common Subsequence

#### Longest Common Subsequence

- C=c<sub>1</sub>...c<sub>g</sub> is a subsequence of A=a<sub>1</sub>...a<sub>m</sub> if C can be obtained by removing elements from A (but retaining order)
- LCS(A, B): A maximum length sequence that is a subsequence of both A and B

ocurranec attacggct occurrence tacgacca

# Determine the LCS of the following strings

**BARTHOLEMEWSIMPSON** 

KRUSTYTHECLOWN



### String Alignment Problem

- Align sequences with gaps
   CAT TGA AT
   CAGAT AGGA
- Charge  $\delta_{\boldsymbol{x}}$  if character  $\boldsymbol{x}$  is unmatched
- Charge  $\gamma_{xy}$  if character x is matched to character y

Note: the problem is often expressed as a minimization problem, with  $\gamma_{xx}$  = 0 and  $\delta_x$  > 0

## LCS Optimization

- A =  $a_1 a_2 ... a_m$
- B =  $b_1b_2...b_n$
- Opt[j, k] is the length of LCS(a<sub>1</sub>a<sub>2</sub>...a<sub>j</sub>, b<sub>1</sub>b<sub>2</sub>...b<sub>k</sub>)

### Optimization recurrence

If  $a_i = b_k$ , Opt[j,k] = 1 + Opt[j-1, k-1]

If  $a_i != b_k$ , Opt[j,k] = max(Opt[j-1,k], Opt[j,k-1])

## Give the Optimization Recurrence for the String Alignment Problem

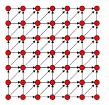
- Charge  $\delta_x$  if character x is unmatched
- Charge  $\gamma_{xy}$  if character  $\boldsymbol{x}$  is matched to character  $\boldsymbol{y}$

Opt[j, k] =

Let  $a_j = x$  and  $b_k = y$ Express as minimization



## Dynamic Programming Computation



### Code to compute Opt[j,k]

### Storing the path information

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 \begin{aligned} &A[1..m], \ B[1..n] \\ &\text{for } i := 1 \text{ to } m \\ &\text{Opt}[i, 0] := 0; \\ &\text{for } j := 1 \text{ to } n \\ &\text{Opt}[0,0] := 0; \\ &\text{Opt}[0,0] := 0; \\ &\text{for } i := 1 \text{ to } m \end{aligned}  
 &\text{for } j := 1 \text{ to } n \\ &\text{if } A[i] = B[j] \ \{ \ Opt[i,j] := 1 + Opt[i-1,j-1]; \ Best[i,j] := Diag; \} \\ &\text{else if } Opt[i-1, j] >= Opt[i, j-1] \\ &\text{ } \{ \ Opt[i, j] := Opt[i, j-1], Best[i,j] := Left; \} \\ &\text{else } \{ \ Opt[i, j] := Opt[i, j-1], Best[i,j] := Down; \} \end{aligned}
```

### How good is this algorithm?

 Is it feasible to compute the LCS of two strings of length 100,000 on a standard desktop PC? Why or why not.



#### Observations about the Algorithm

- The computation can be done in O(m+n) space if we only need one column of the Opt values or Best Values
- The algorithm can be run from either end of the strings