字符串匹配

胡船长

初航我带你,远航靠自己

一、单模匹配问题

- 1. 易学易懂: Brute Force 算法
- 2. 高效方便: Sunday 算法
- 3. 经典回顾: Boyer Moore 算法
- 4. 变化多端: KMP 算法

二、多模匹配问题

- 1. 基于哈希: Rabin-Karp 算法
- 2. 初探 NFA: Shift-and/or 算法
- 3. 神兵利器: Trie 字典树
- 4. 飞升蜕变: AC 自动机

三、字符串匹配-课后实战题

1. HZOJ-278: 循环的字符串

2. HZOJ-279: 项链的主人

3. HZOJ-281: 前缀统计

4. HZOJ-282: 最大异或对

5. HZOJ-283: 拨号

6. P3370: 【模板】字符串哈希

7. P5410: 【模板】扩展 KMP

8. P1470: 最长前缀

9. P8306: 【模板】字典树

10. P2292: L语言

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母串S



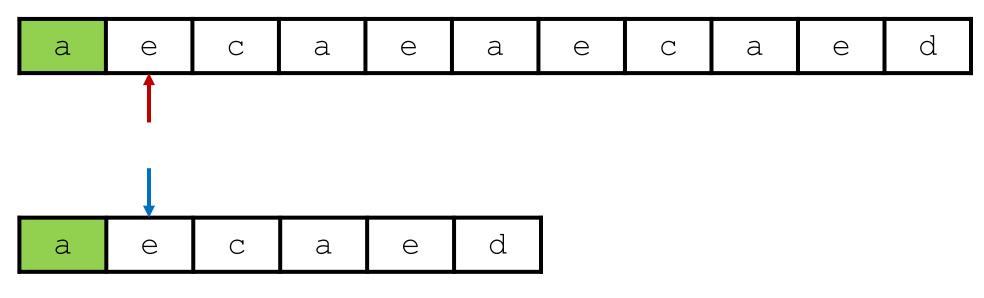
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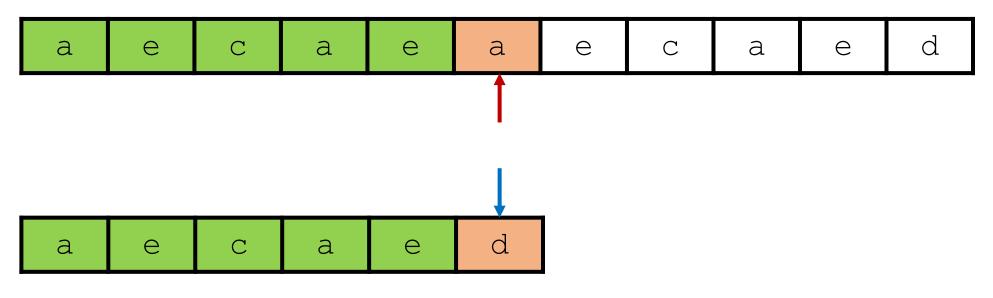
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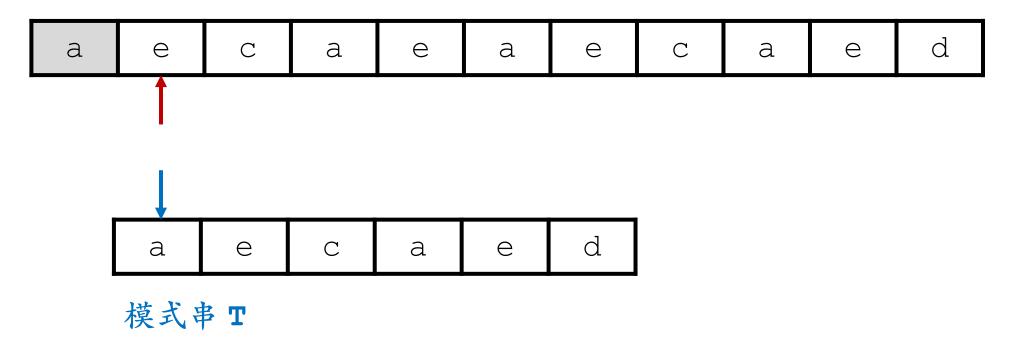
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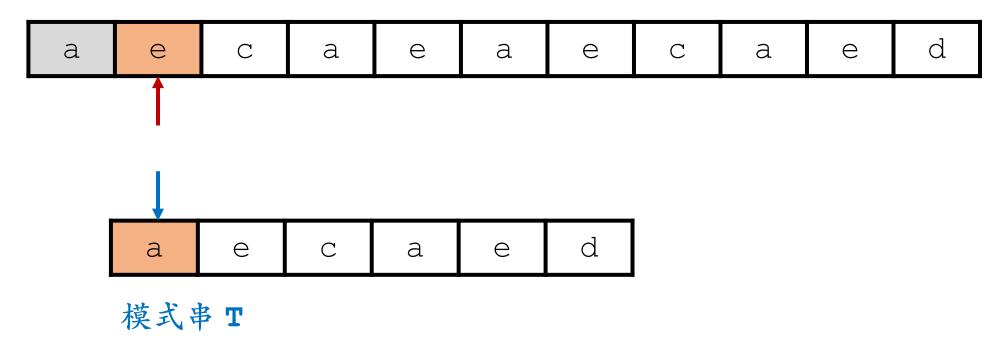


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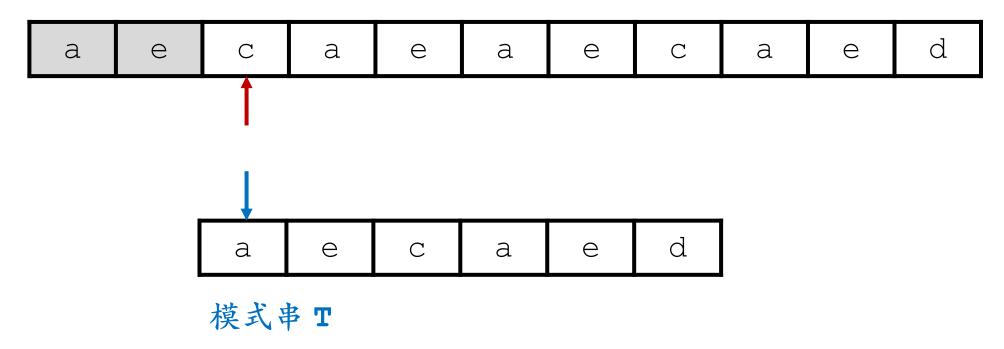
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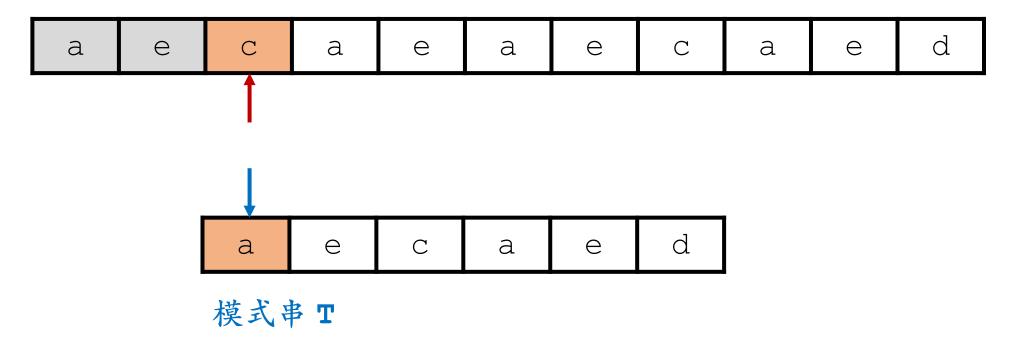
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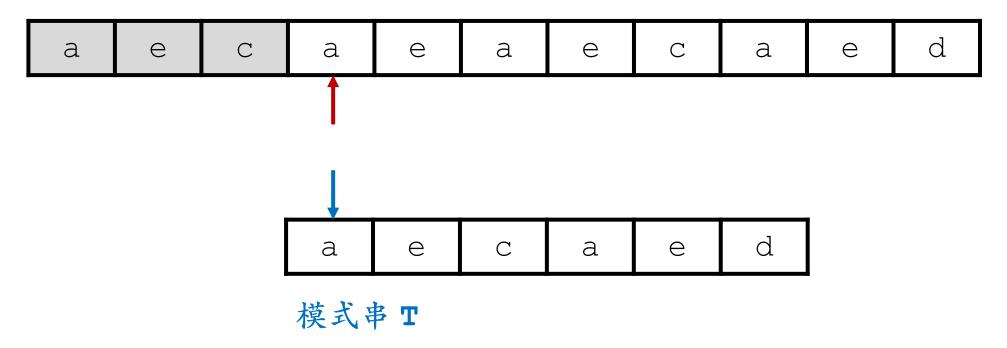
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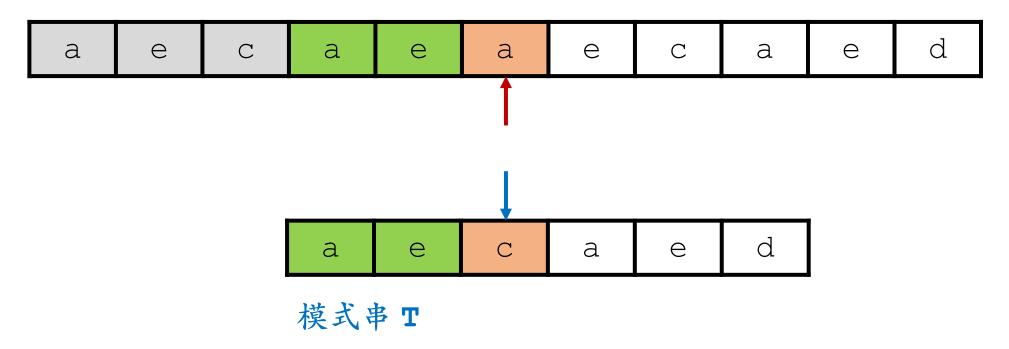
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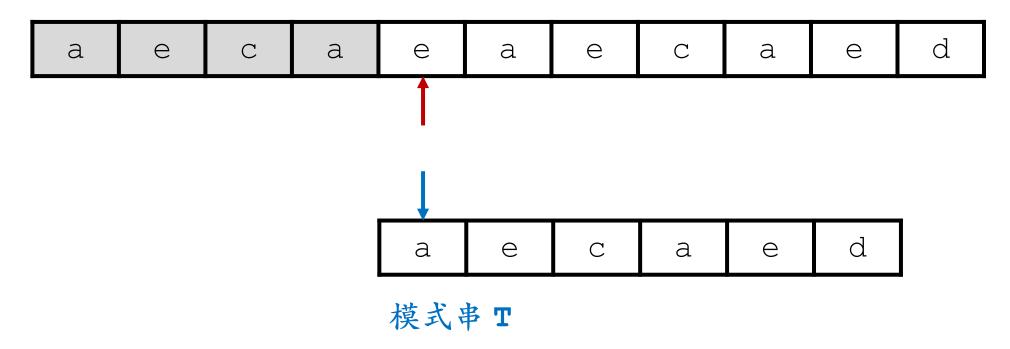
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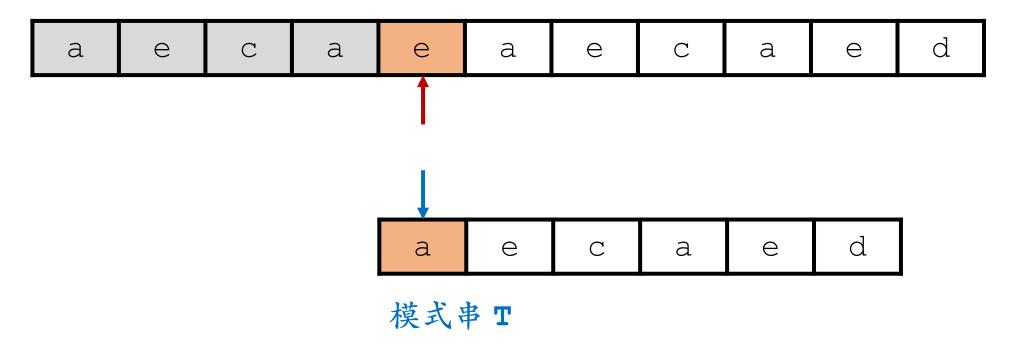
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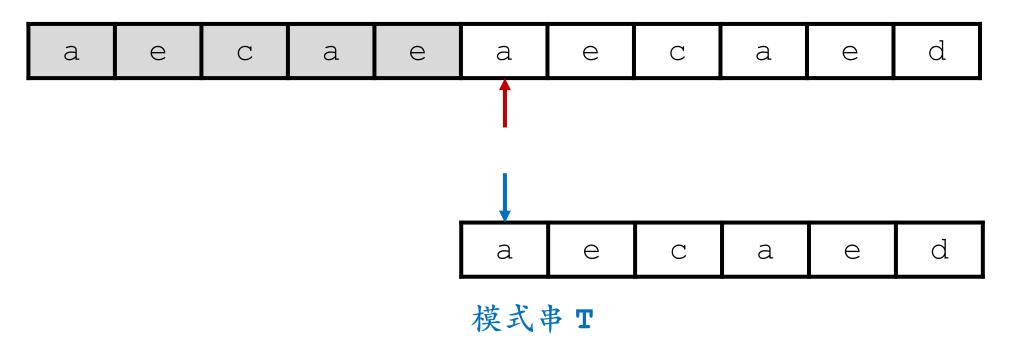
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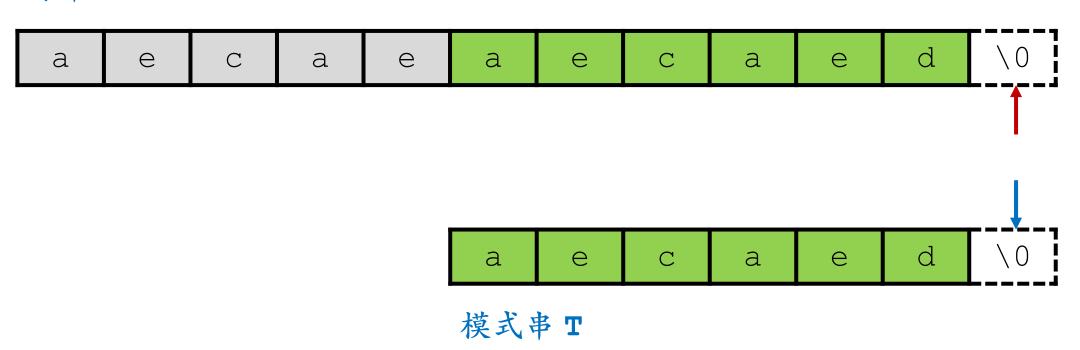
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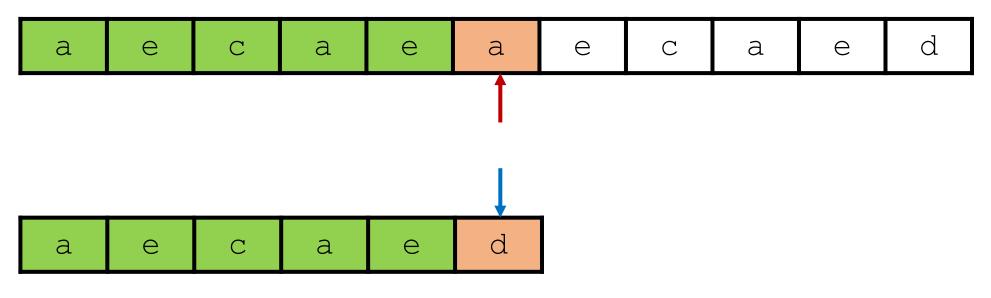
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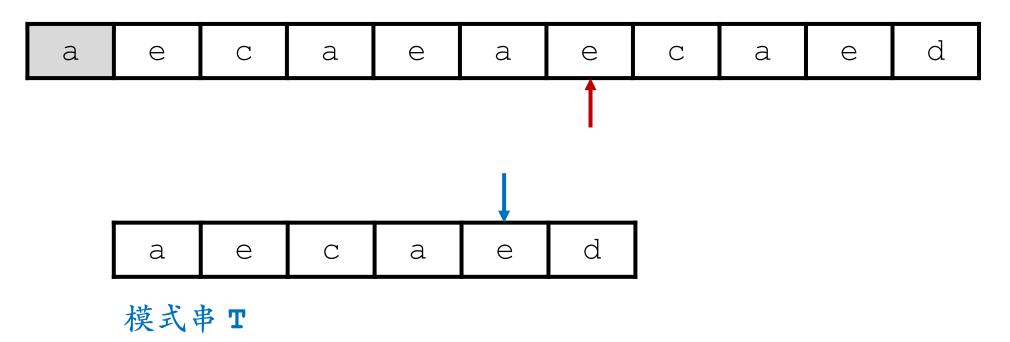
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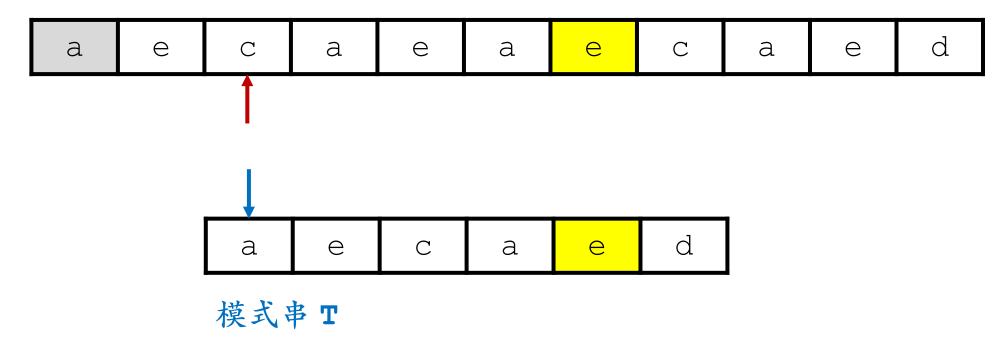


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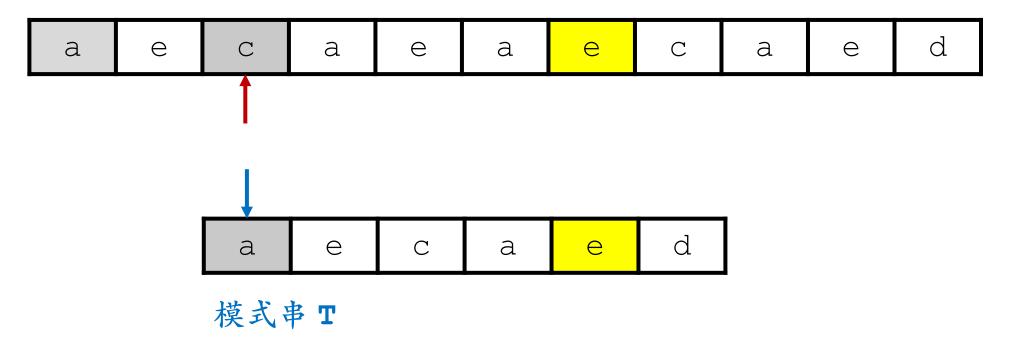
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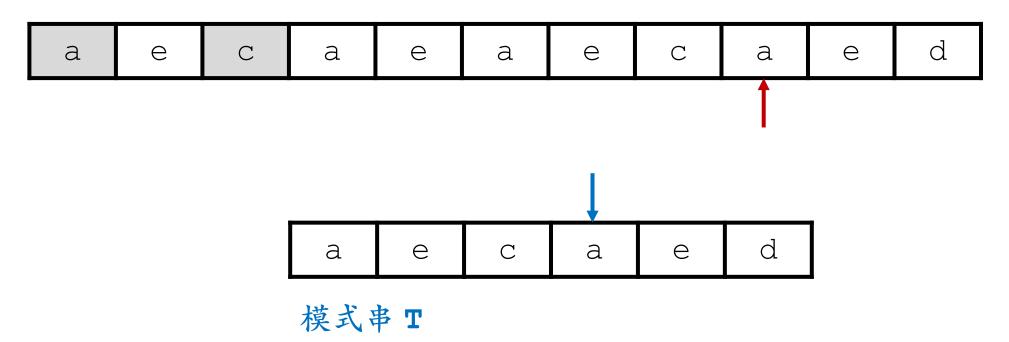
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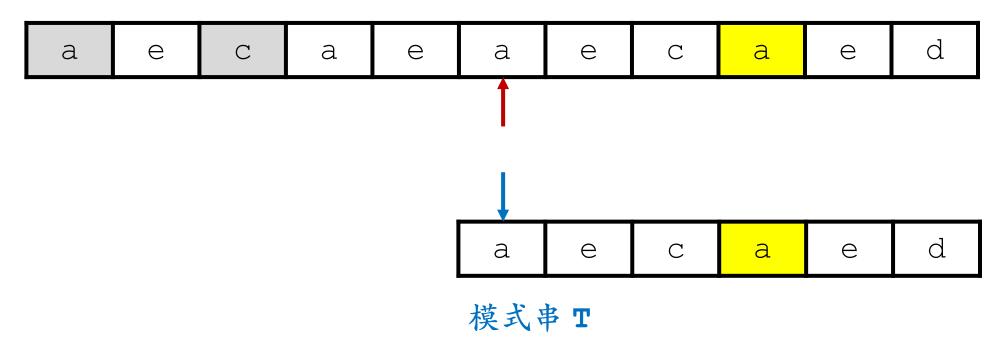
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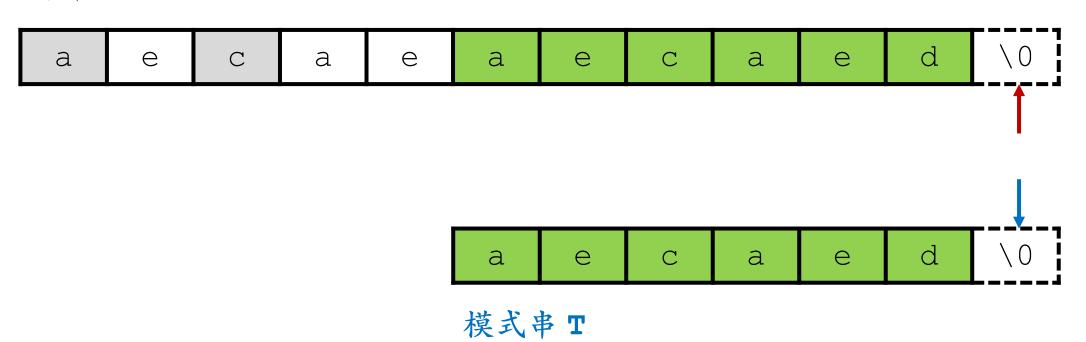
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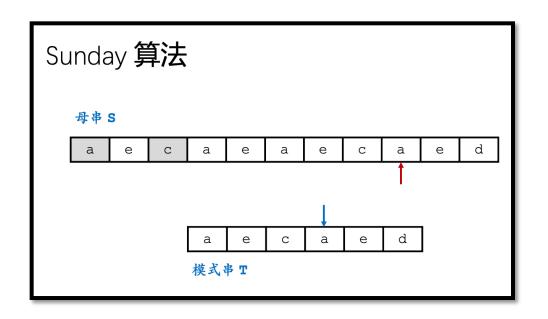
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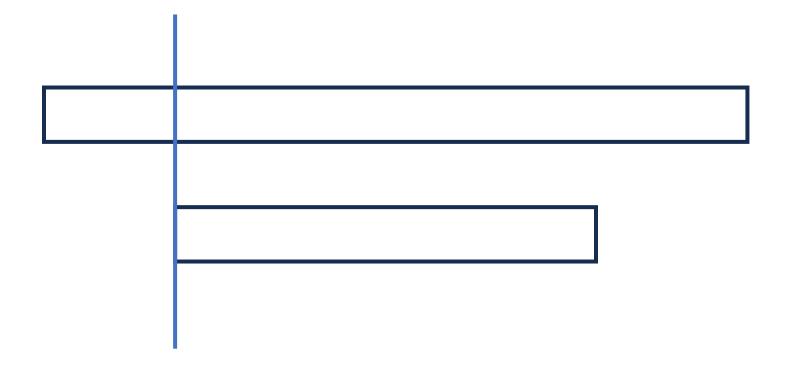
Boyer Moore 算法

理解 BM 算法的核心法门:

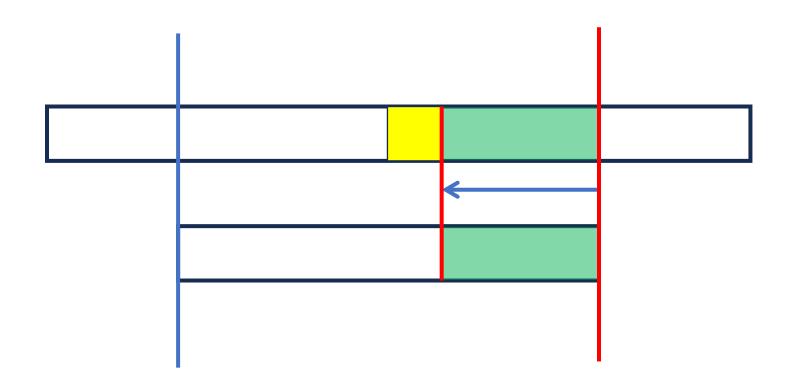
- 1. 失配时,模式串尽可能向后移动最大长度
- 2. 移动的长度取决于2条规则中的较大值
- 3. 规则1: 坏字符规则 delta1
- 4. 规则2: 好后缀规则 delta2

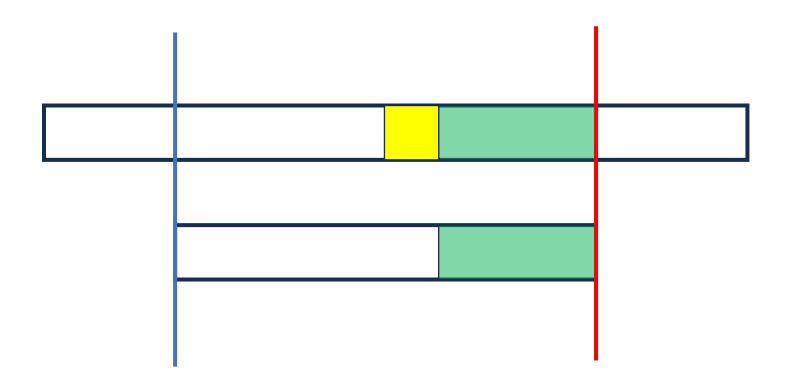


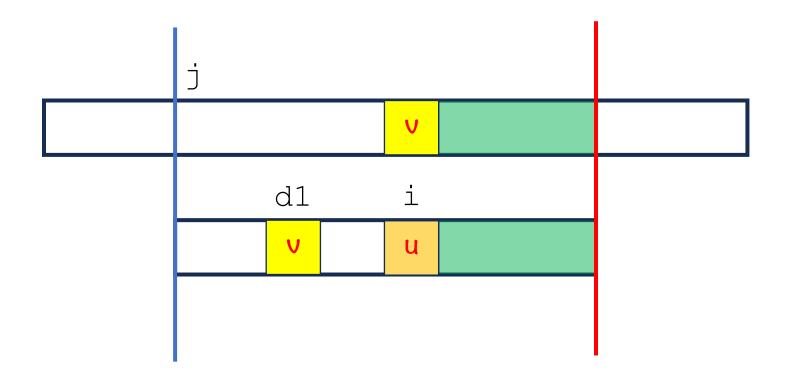
Boyer Moore 算法-匹配方向

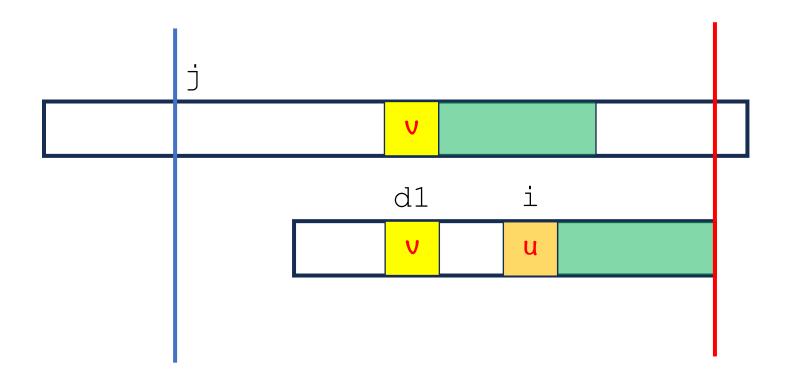


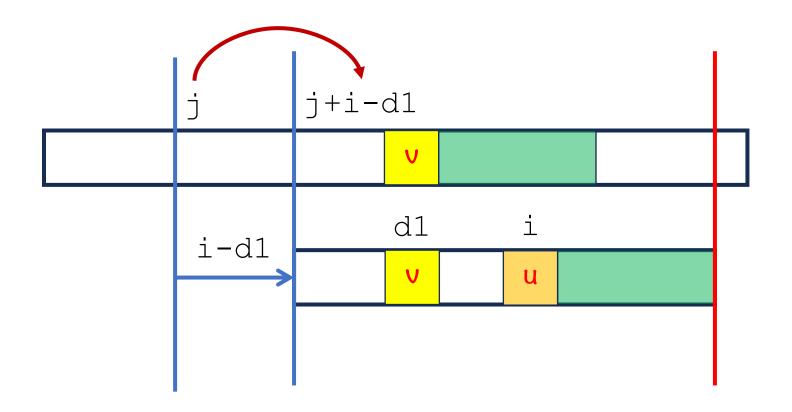
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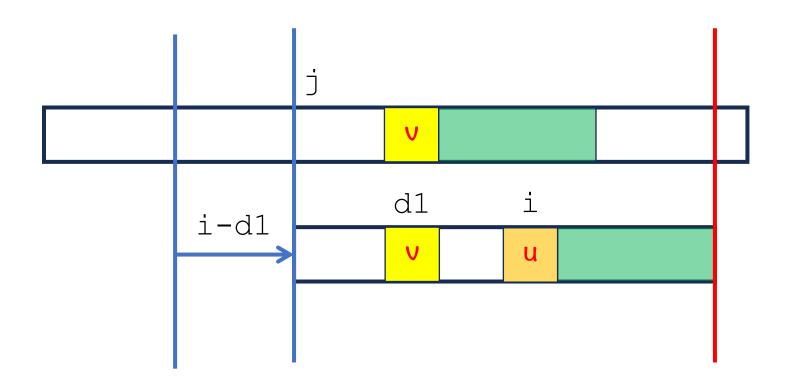




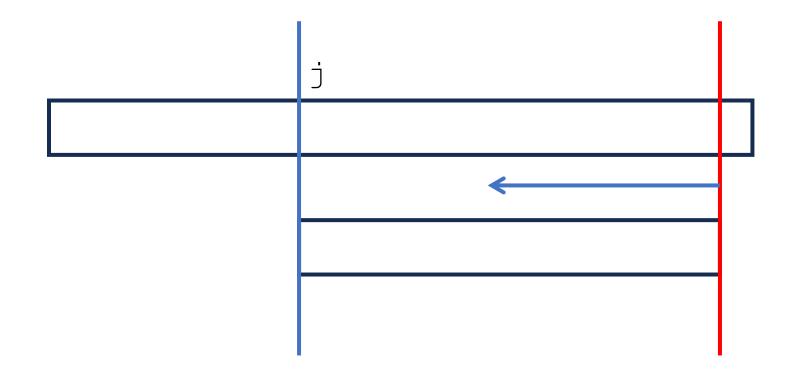


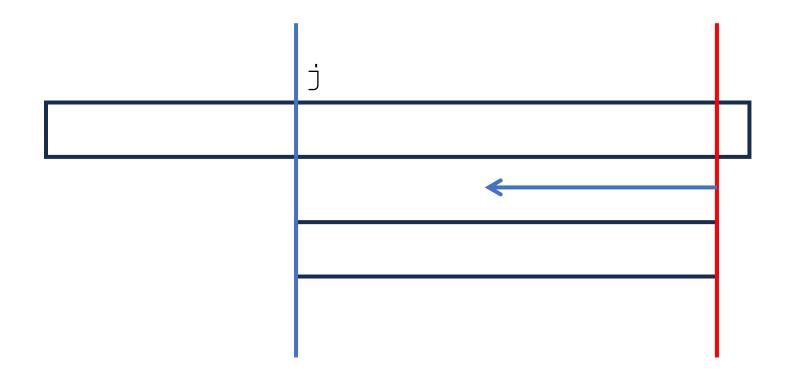


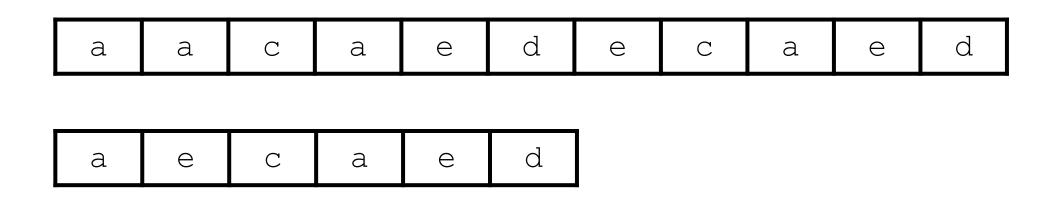


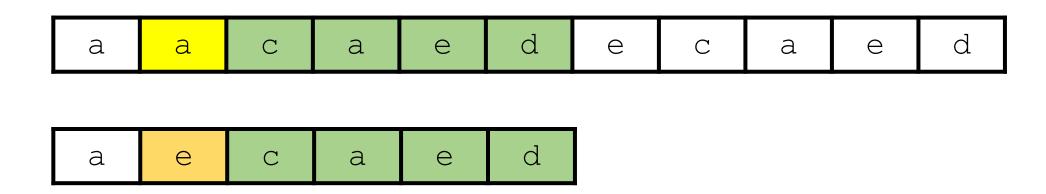


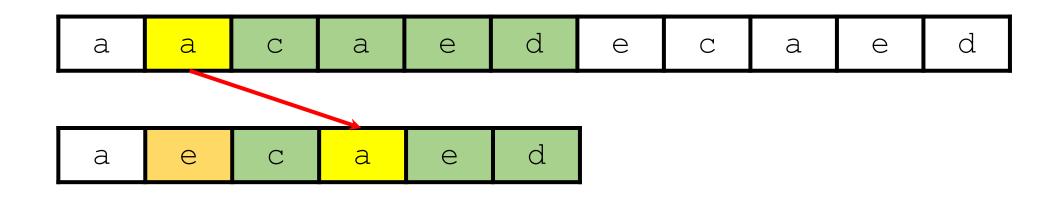
Boyer Moore 算法-坏字符规则

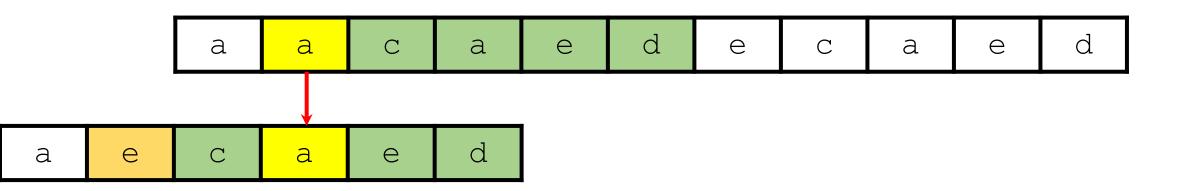


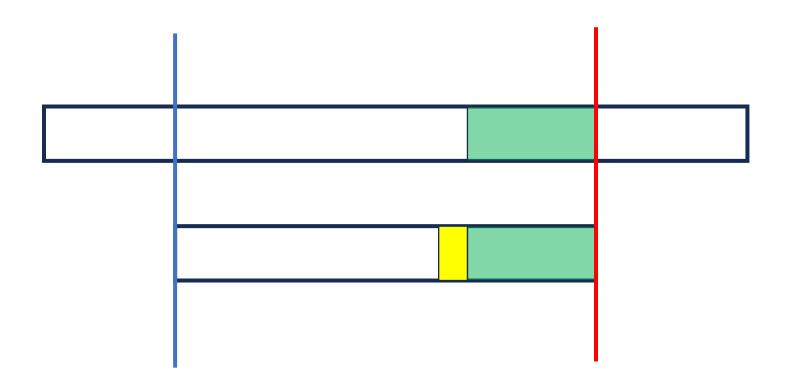


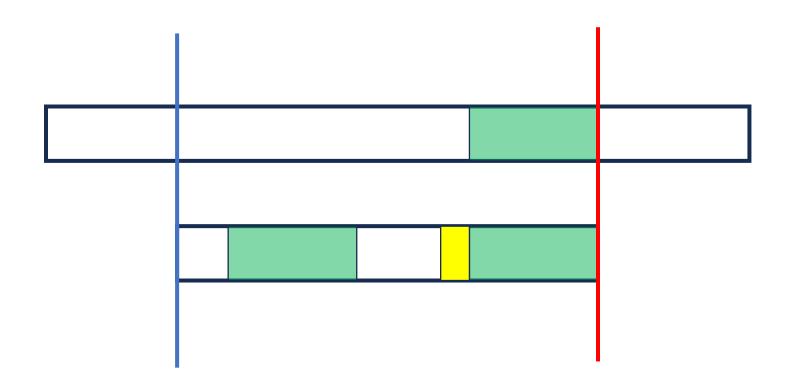


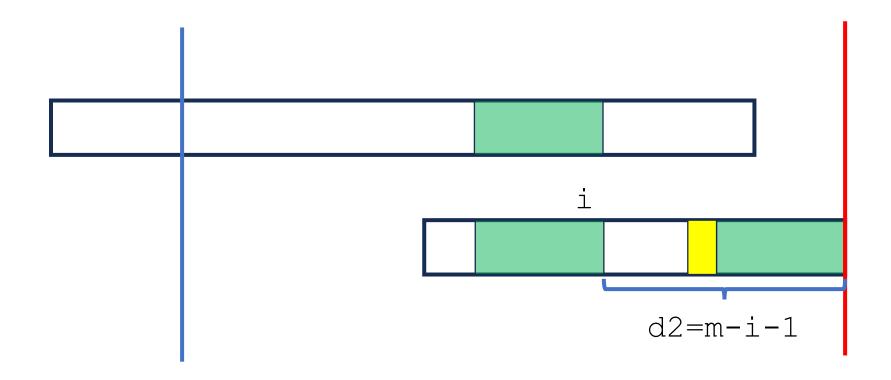


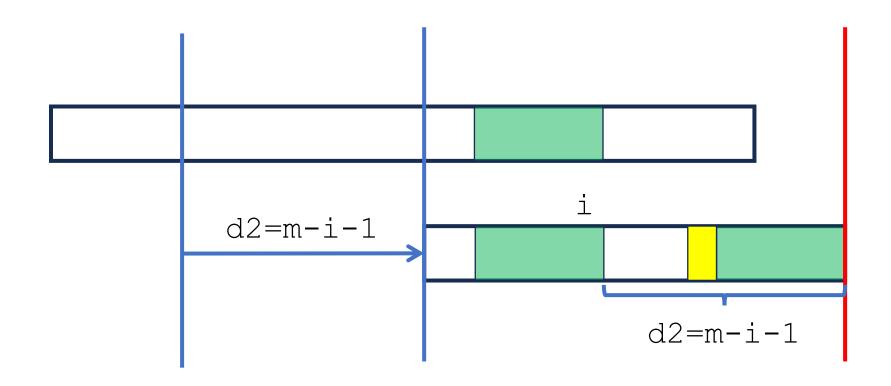






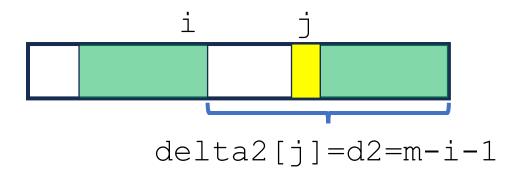


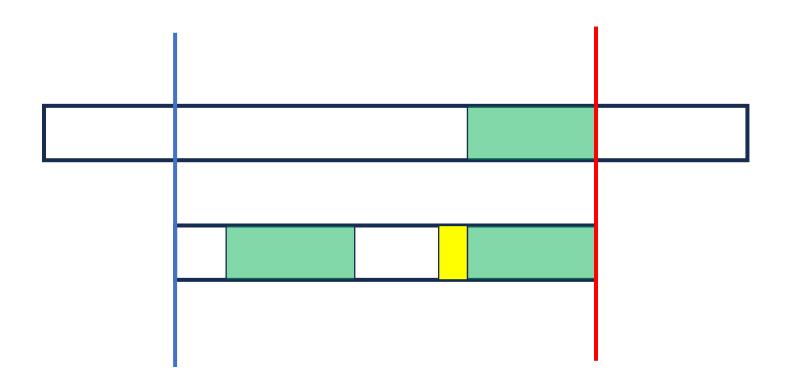


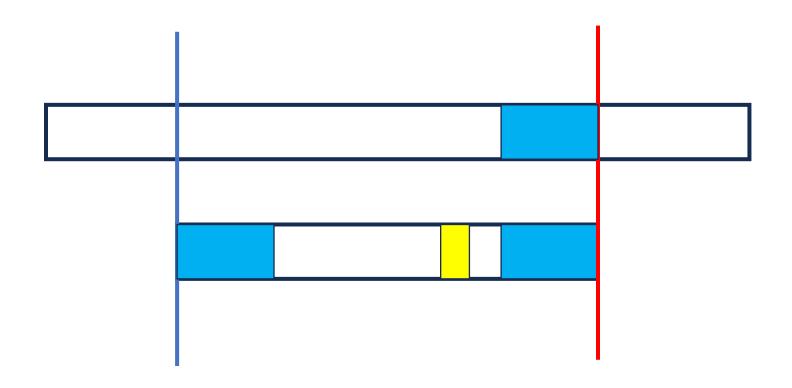


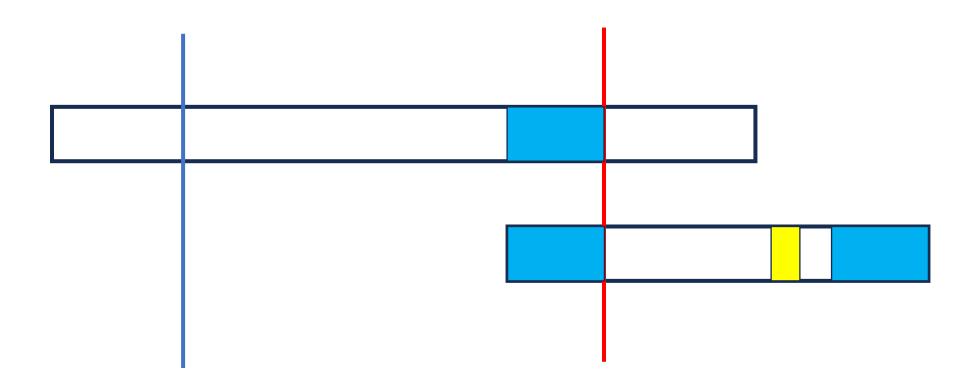
情况1:

- 1. 在j位置前,能找到完整的后缀
- 2. 移动距离记录在 delta2[j] 中

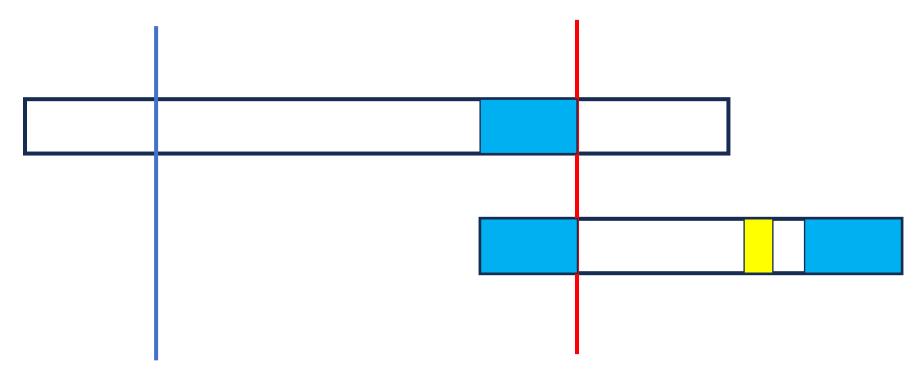




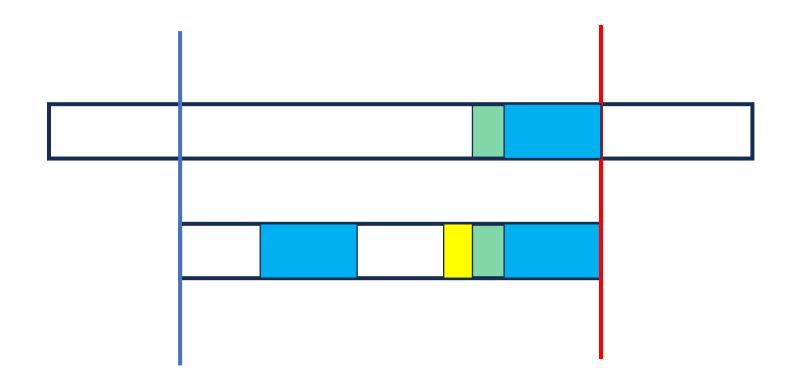




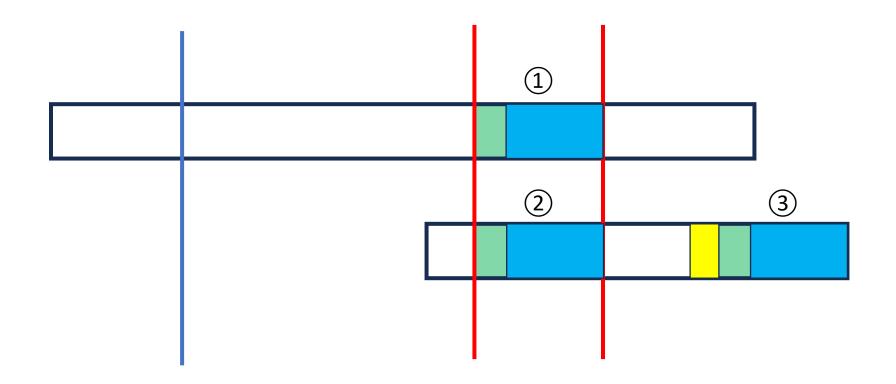
问题:蓝色部分后缀的起始位置,一定是从模式串的开头匹配的么?



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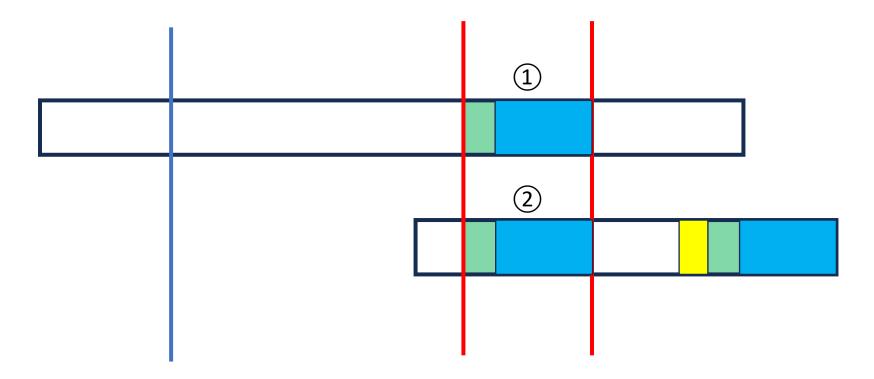


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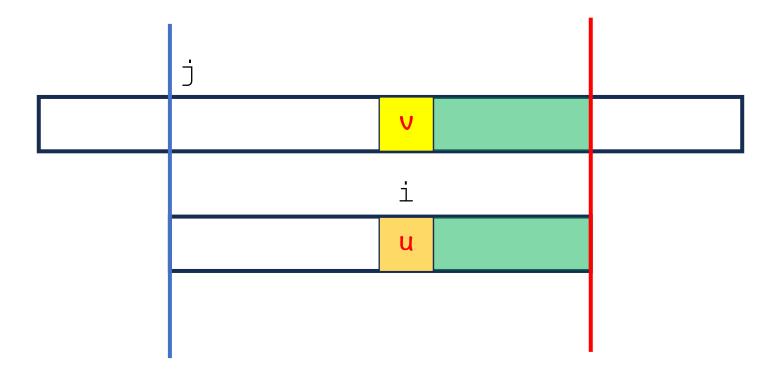
核心目标:移动以后,能匹配成功

- 1. 当初能找到完整的后缀匹配
- 2. 蓝色部分不是最长的后缀匹配



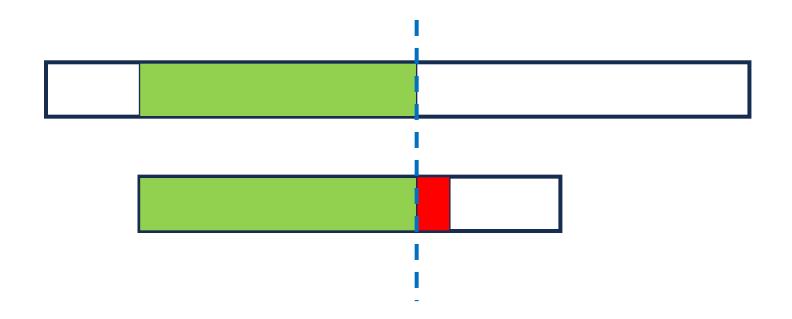
Boyer Moore 算法-总结

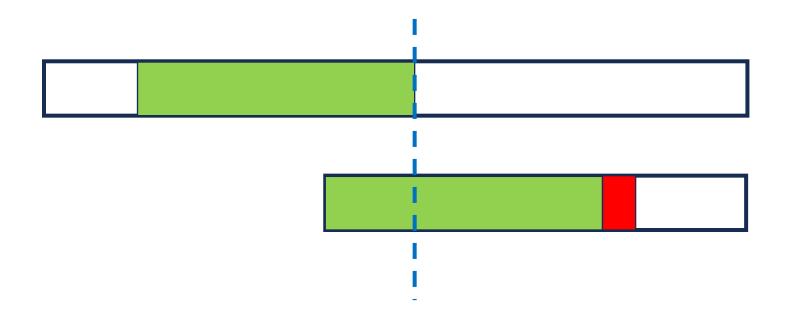
- 1. 通过字符 v, 得到 delta1[v]
- 2. 通过位置 i, 得到 delta2[i]
- 3. j += max(i-delta1[v], delta2[i])

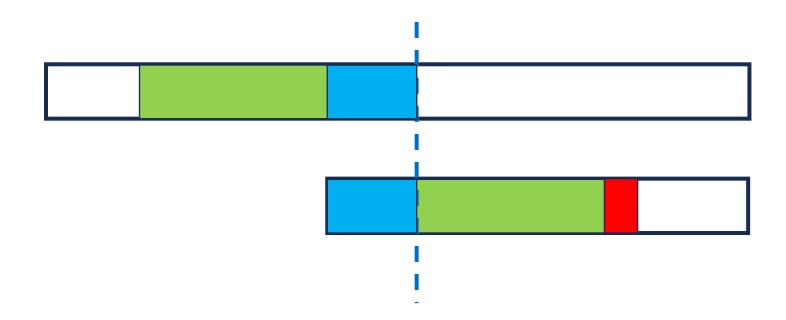


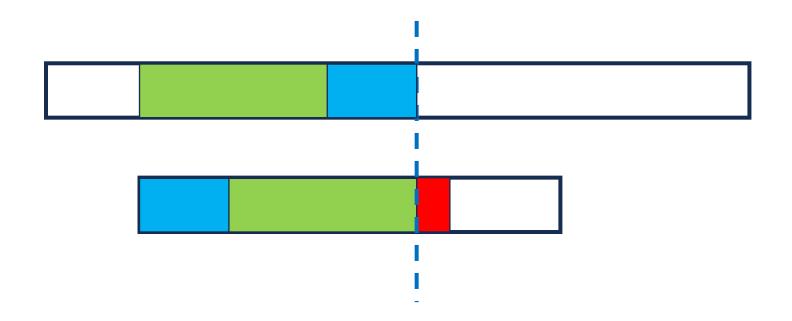
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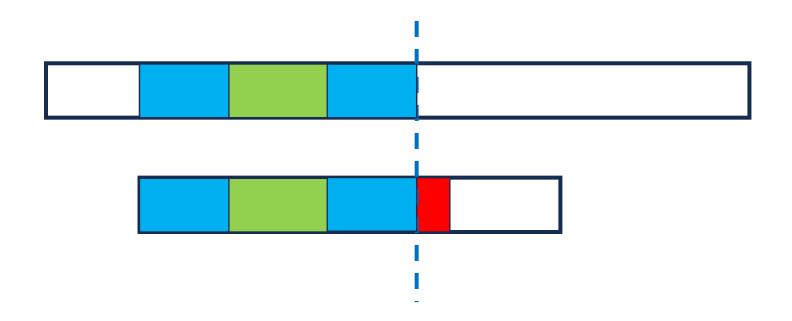
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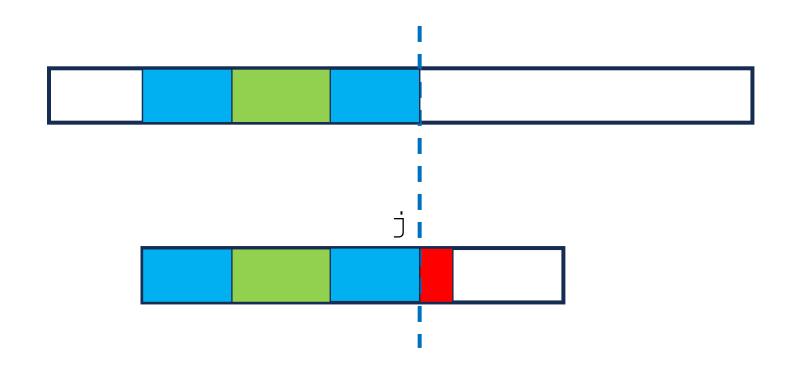


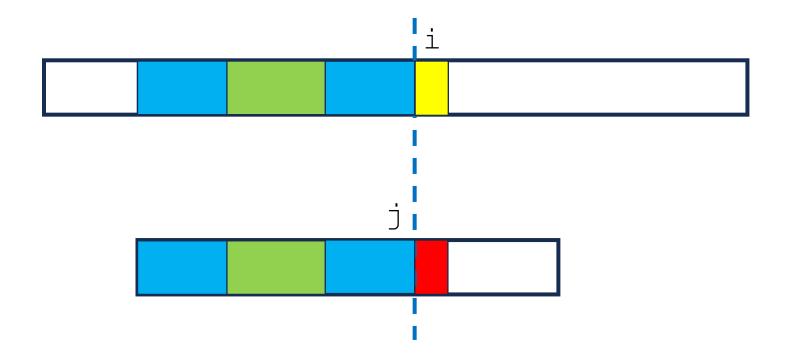


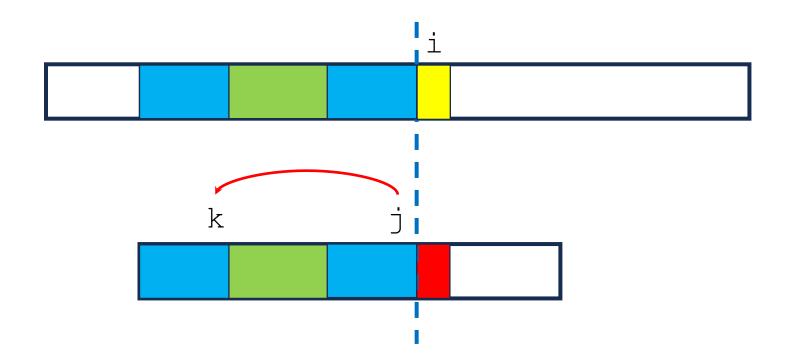


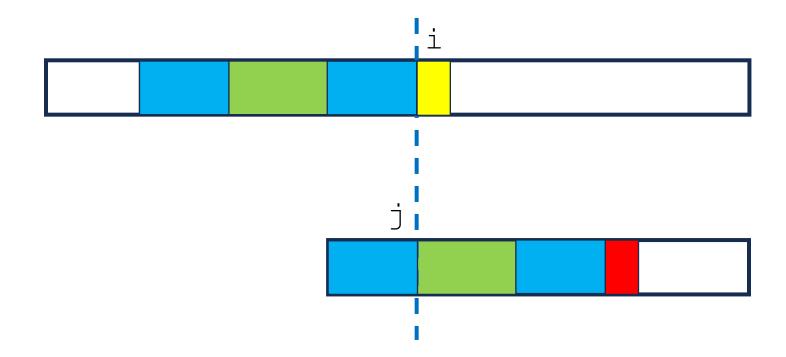


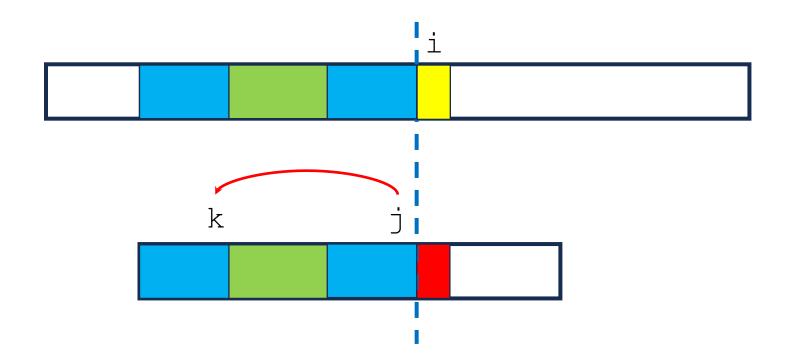




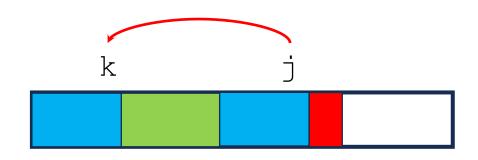








- 1. 最长前缀信息存储在 next 数组中, next[j] = k
- 2. next[j] 的值可以通过之前的 next 值求得



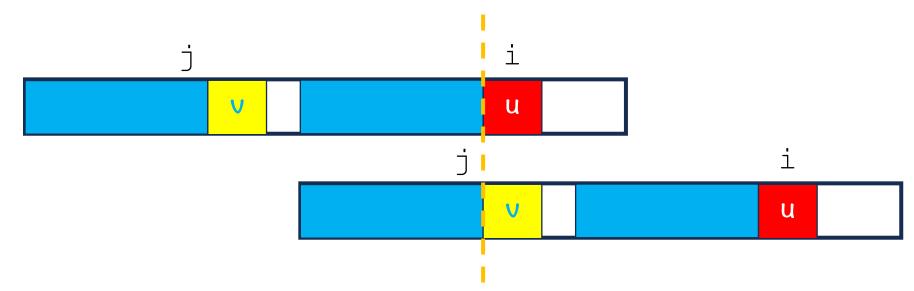
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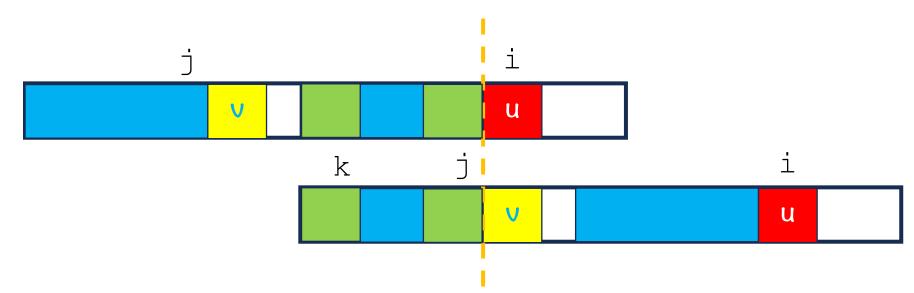
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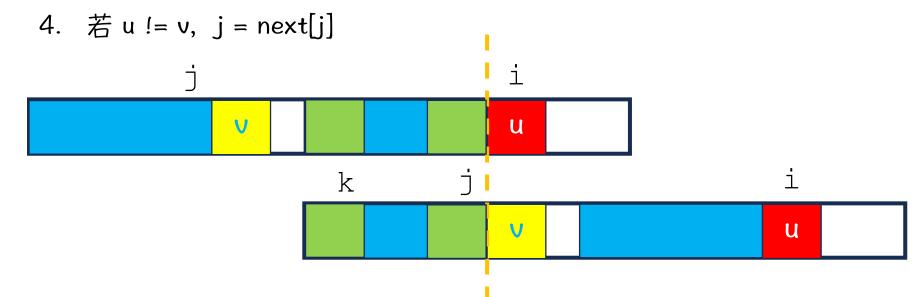
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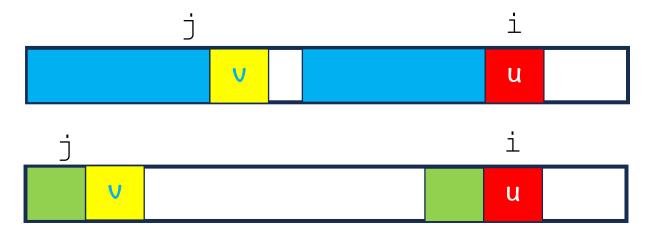
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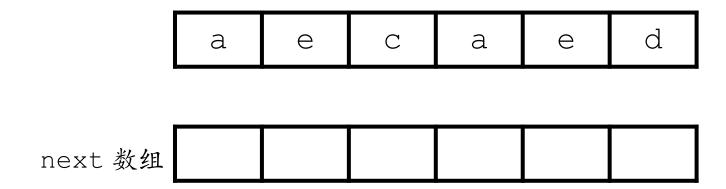


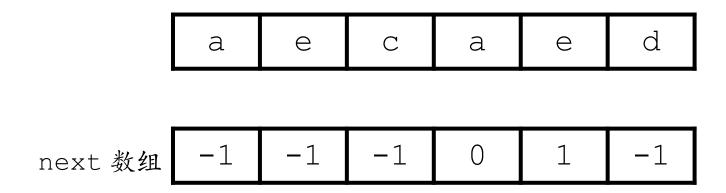
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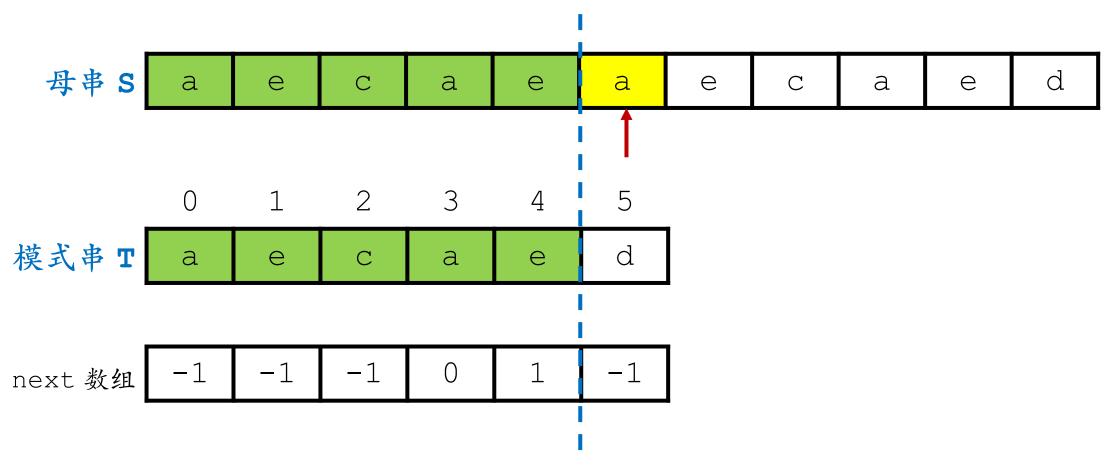


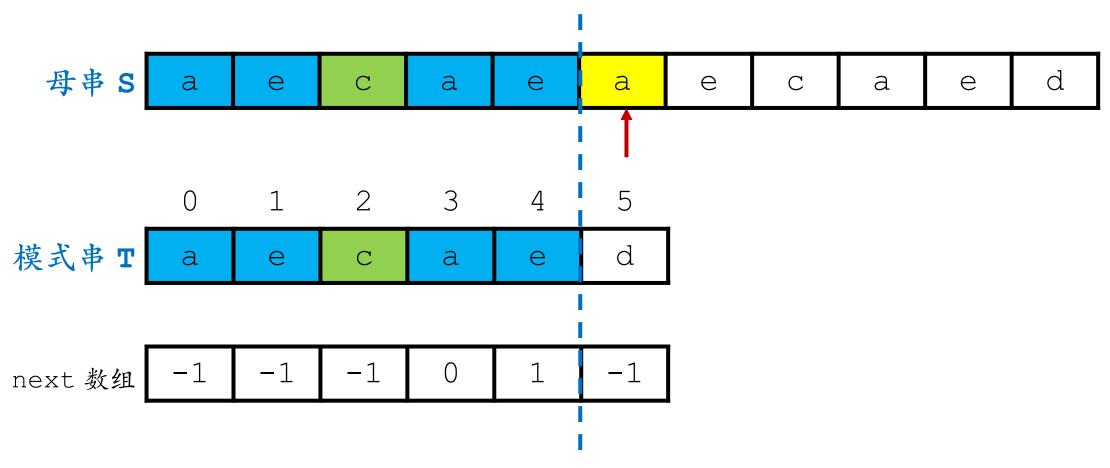
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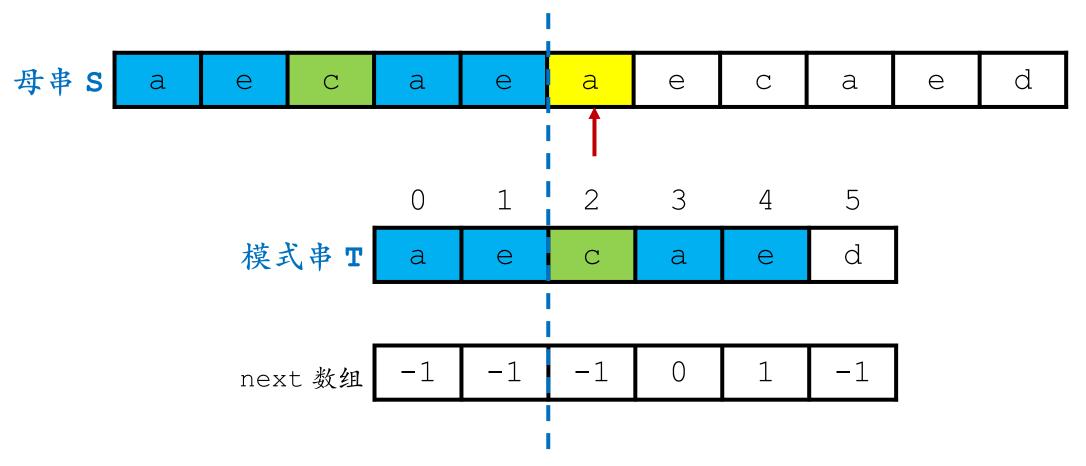


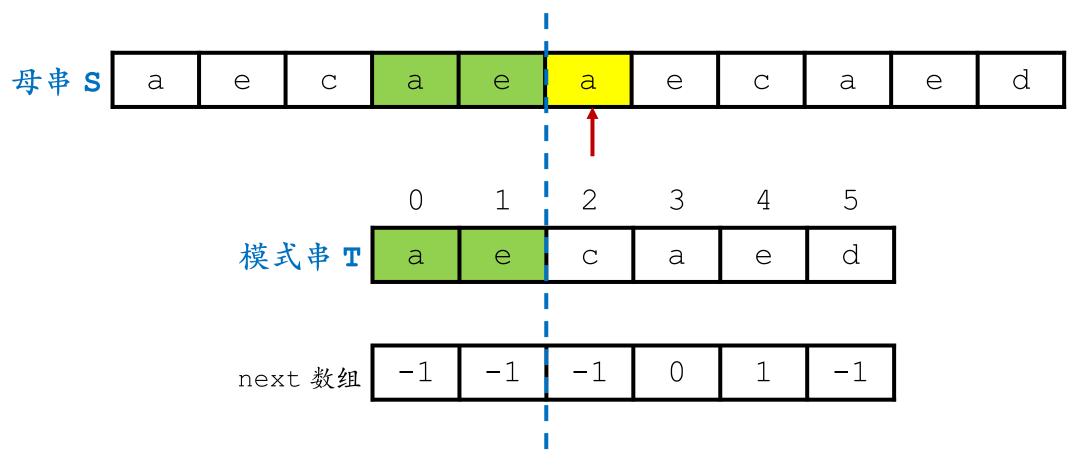


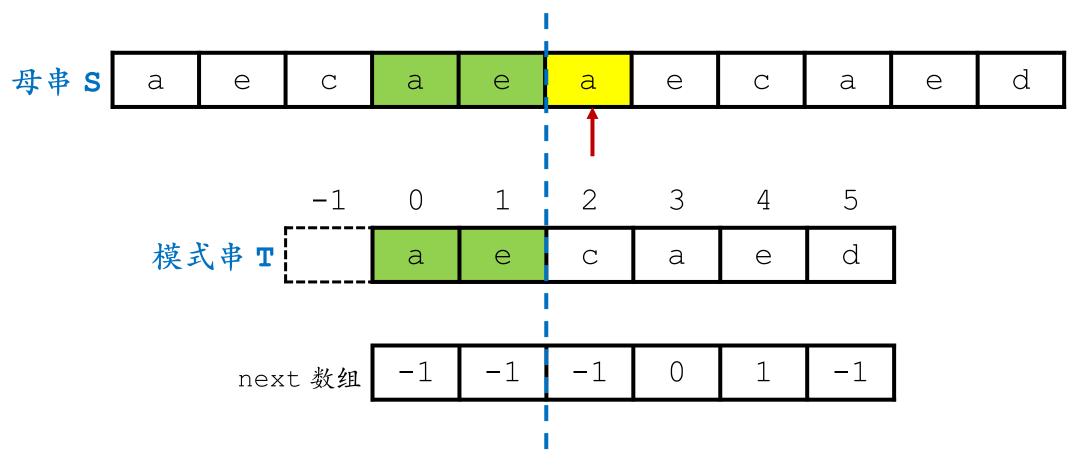


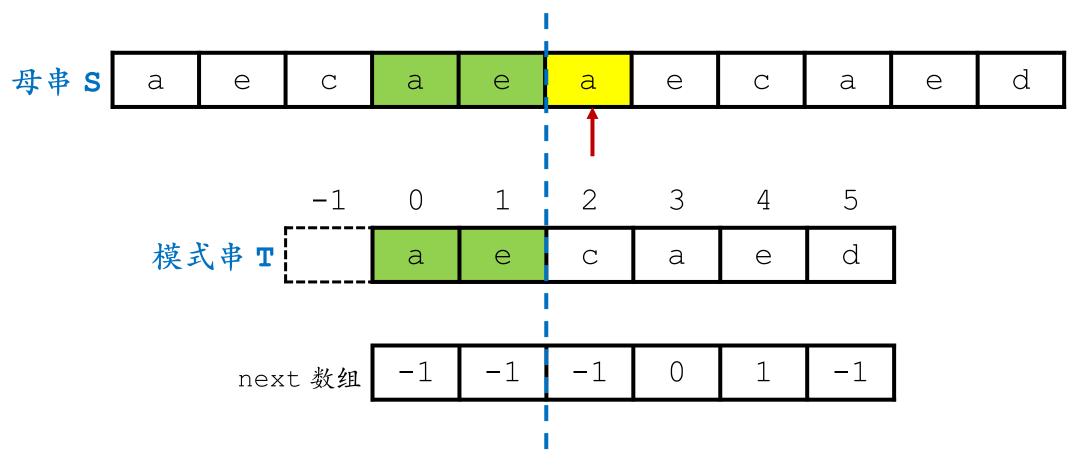


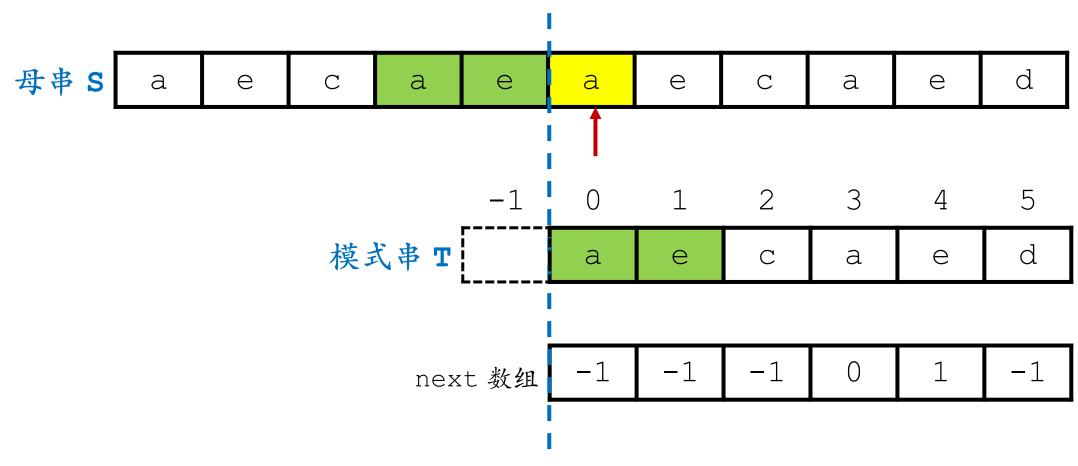


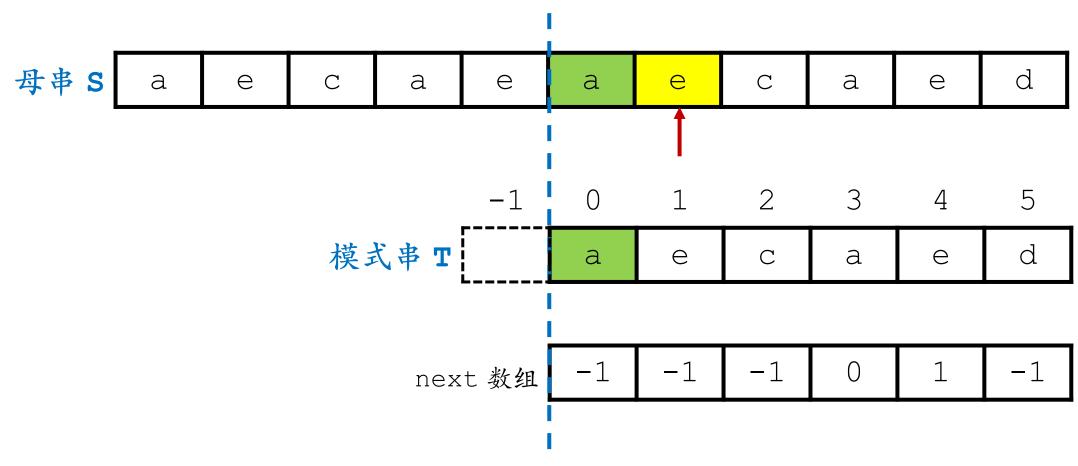


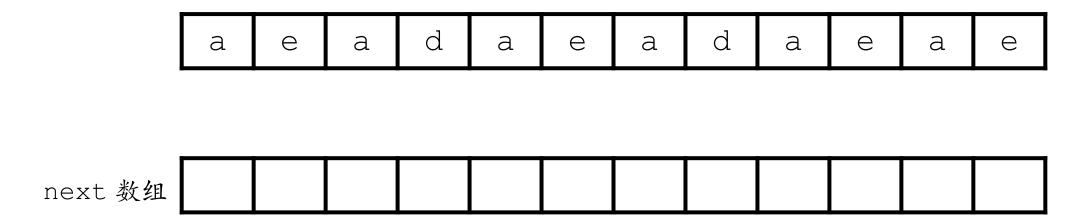


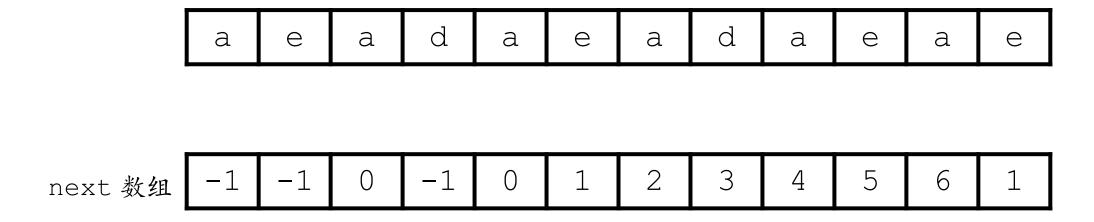


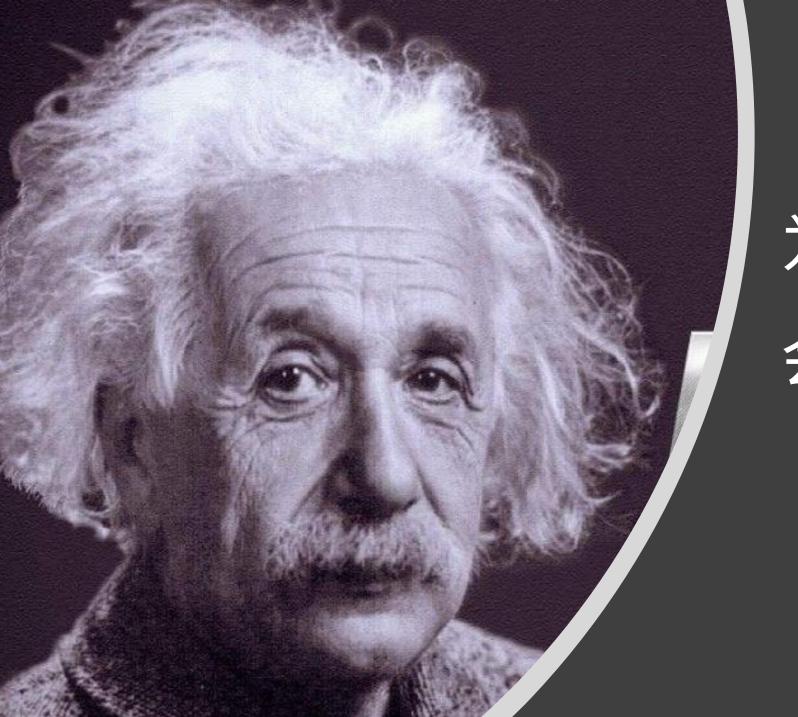












为什么会出一样的题目?