

KMP算法

i=1

a	c	a	b	a	a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c	a	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

j=1

i=2

a	c	a	b	a	a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c	a	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

j=1

i=3

a	c	a	b	a	a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c	a	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

j=1

i=3

a	c	a	b	a	a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c	a	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

j=1

i=4

i=8

a	c	a	b	a	a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c	a	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

j=1

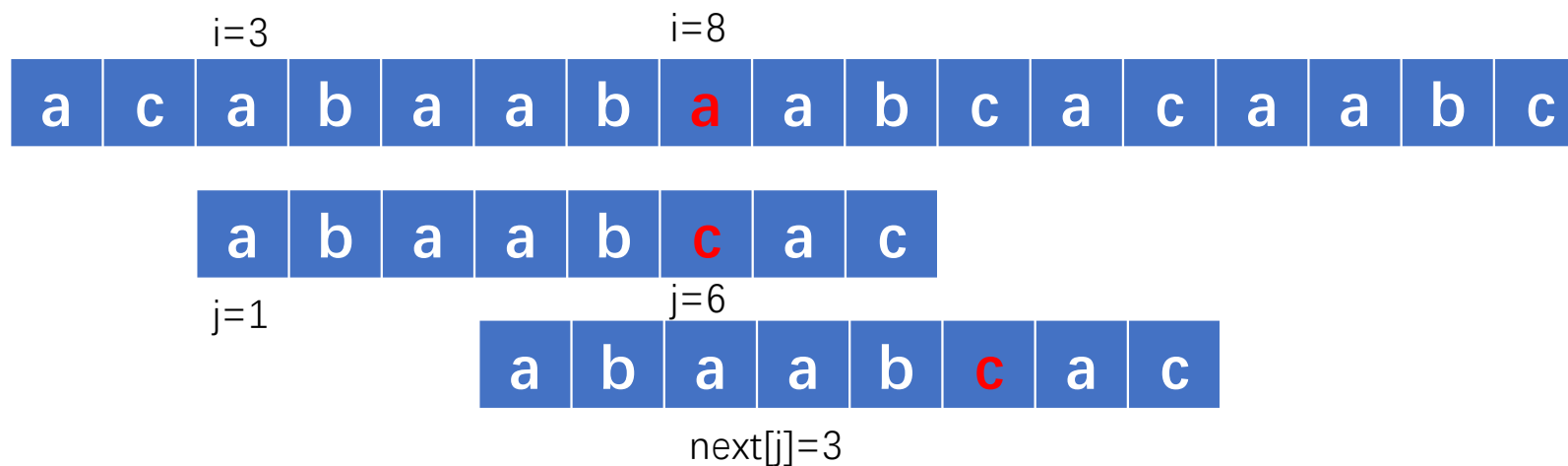
j=5

a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

j=4

a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

j=3



- 找到一个无回溯的算法，即i指针不回溯
- 问题是：模式串右滑多远可以继续和i指针比较
- 与主串没有关系，是模式串P内的部分匹配问题，仅依赖于P的前m个字符与失效位置前m个字符的构成 ($m=k-1$)
- 令 $next[j]$ 为与失效位置j对应的k值，即滑动后从哪个字符开始比较，那么P中前k-1个字符与失效位置j前的k-1个字符是相同的

KMP算法：

```
int Index_KMP(SString S, SString T, int pos) {  
    i=pos; j=1;  
    while(i<=S[0] && j<=T[0]) {  
        if (j==0 || S[i]==T[j]) {++i; ++j}  
        else j=next[j];  
    }  
    if (j>T[0]) return i-T[0]; //T[0]为T长度  
    else return 0;  
} //Index_KMP
```

- 如何计算next[j] ?
- 令next[j]为与失效位置j对应的k值，即滑动后从哪个字符开始比较，那么P中前k-1个字符与失效位置j前的k-1个字符是相同的

$$“p_1p_2\dots p_{k-1}” = “p_{j-k+1}p_{j-k+2}\dots p_{j-1}”$$

0 当 j=1 时

$$next[j] = \text{Max} \{k \mid 1 < k < j \text{ 且 } “p_1p_2\dots p_{k-1}” = “p_{j-k+1}p_{j-k+2}\dots p_{j-1}”\}$$

1 其它情况

a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0 当 $j=1$ 时
 $next[j] = \text{Max}\{k \mid 1 < k < j \text{ 且 } "p_1p_2...p_{k-1}" =$
 $"p_{j-k+1}p_{j-k+2}...p_{j-1}"$
 1 其它情况

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
next[j]	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	2

计算next函数值算法---在S中找前缀和后缀相同的最大真子串，目标串和模式串是同一个串

假设 $\text{next}[j]=k$ ，j是失效位置

- 如果 $p(j) = p(k)$ ，则 $\text{next}(j+1) = k+1 = \text{next}(j) + 1$
- 如果 $p(j) \neq p(k)$ ，匹配是否存在一个比长度k更小的匹配串，由于前k个位置已经匹配，等同于匹配 $k' = \text{next}[k]$
- 如果 $p(j) = p(k')$ ，则 $\text{next}(j+1) = k' + 1 = \text{next}(k) + 1$
- 以此类推，一直到找不到匹配的更小子串，则 $\text{next}(j+1) = 1$

计算next函数值算法---在S中找前缀和后缀相同的最大真子串，目标串和模式串是同一个串

```
void get_next(SString S, int next[ ]) {  
    i=1; next[1]=0; j=0;  
    while(i<T[0]) {  
        if (j==0 || T[i]==T[j]) {++i; ++j; next[i]=j; }  
        else j=next[j];  
    }  
} //get_next
```

KMP算法：

```
int Index_KMP(SString S, SString T, int pos) {  
    i=pos; j=1;  
    while(i<=S[0] && j<=T[0]) {  
        if (j==0 || S[i]==T[j]) {++i; ++j;}  
        else j=next[j];  
    }  
    if (j>T[0]) return i-T[0]; //T[0]为T长度  
    else return 0;  
} //Index_KMP
```

- next[j]的修正值

匹配在j处失效, $k = \text{next}[j]$, 如果 $p(j) = p(k)$, 则k处必然失效, $k = \text{next}[k]$, 以此类推, 直至 $p(j) \neq p(k)$

a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
next[j]	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	2
nextval[j]	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	2

计算nextval函数值算法

```
void get_nextval(SString S, int next[ ]) {  
    i=1; nextval[1]=0; j=0;  
    while(i<T[0]) {  
        if (j==0 || T[i]==T[j]) {  
            ++i; ++j;  
            if(T[i]!=T[j]) nextval[i]=j;  
            else nextval[i]=nextval[j];  
        }  
        else j=nextval[j];  
    }  
} //get_nextval
```

Next函数值算法

```
void get_next(SString S, int next[ ]) {  
    i=1; next[1]=0; j=0;  
    while(i<T[0]) {  
        if (j==0 || T[i]==T[j])  
            {++i; ++j; next[i]=j; }  
        else j=next[j];  
    }  
} //get_next
```

练习

a	b	c	a	a	b	b	a	b	c	a	b
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
next[j]	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
nextval[j]	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	5