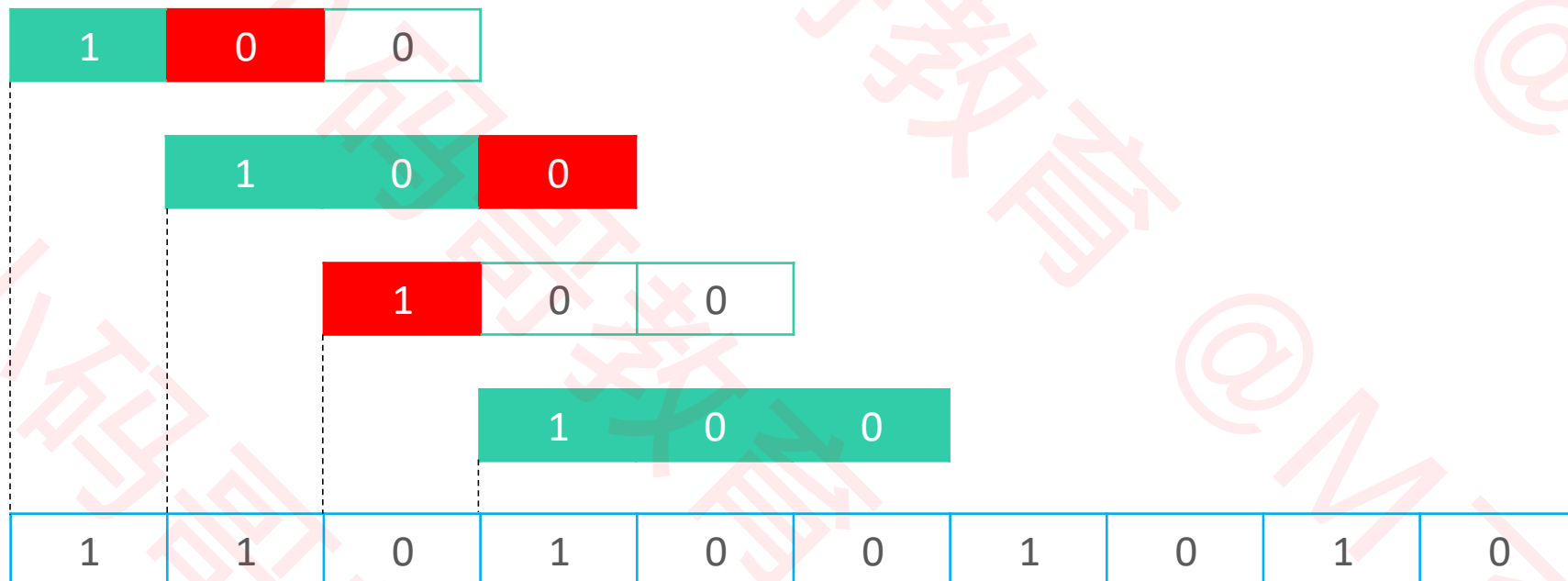


蛮力 (Brute Force)

- 以字符为单位，从左到右移动模式串，直到匹配成功



- 蛮力算法有 2 种常见实现思路

蛮力1 – 执行过程

pi=0

1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ti=0

pi=1

1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ti=1

pi=2

1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ti=2

■ pi 的取值范围 [0, plen)

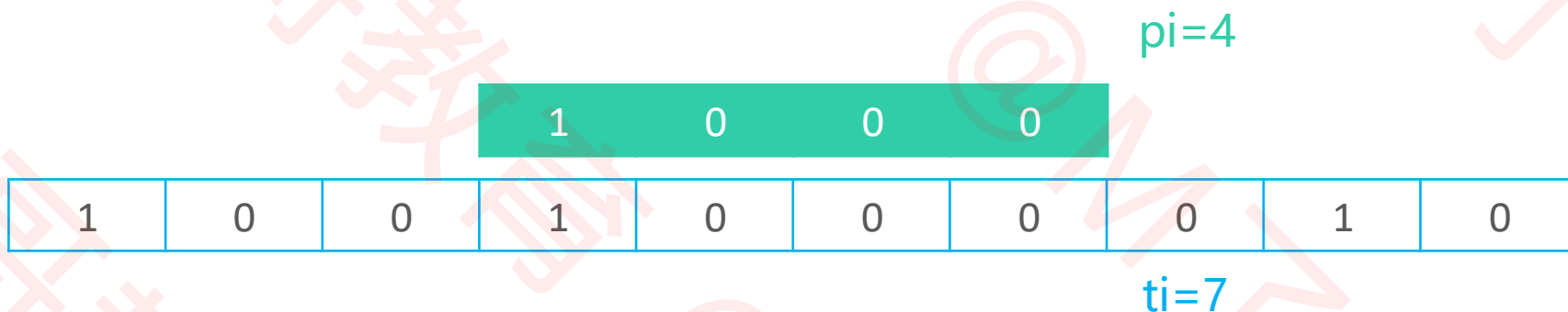
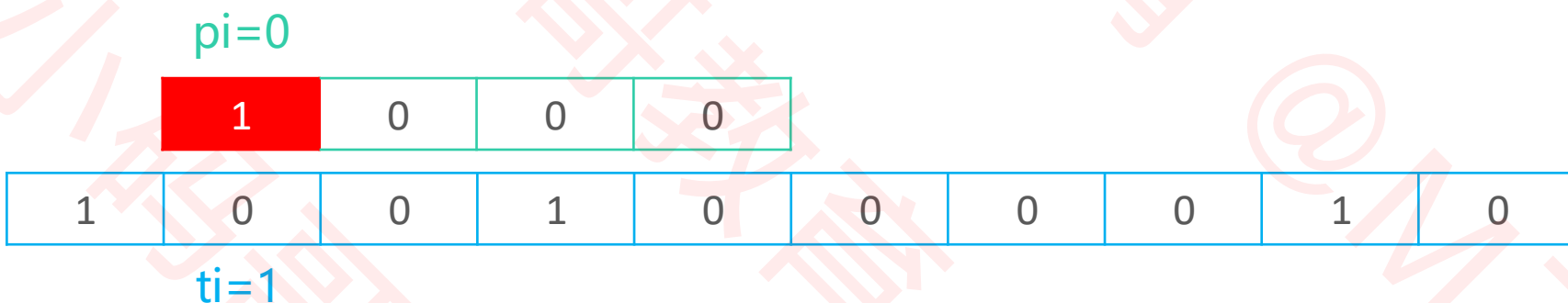
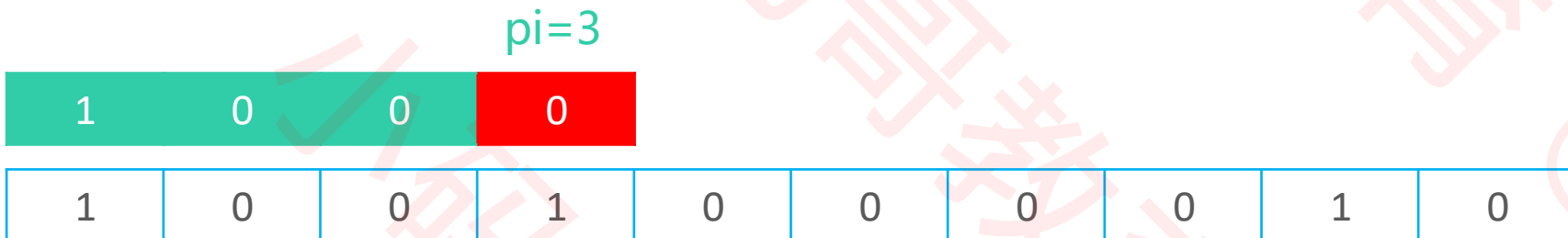
■ ti 的取值范围 [0, tlen)

■ 匹配成功

□ pi++

□ ti++

蛮力1 – 执行过程

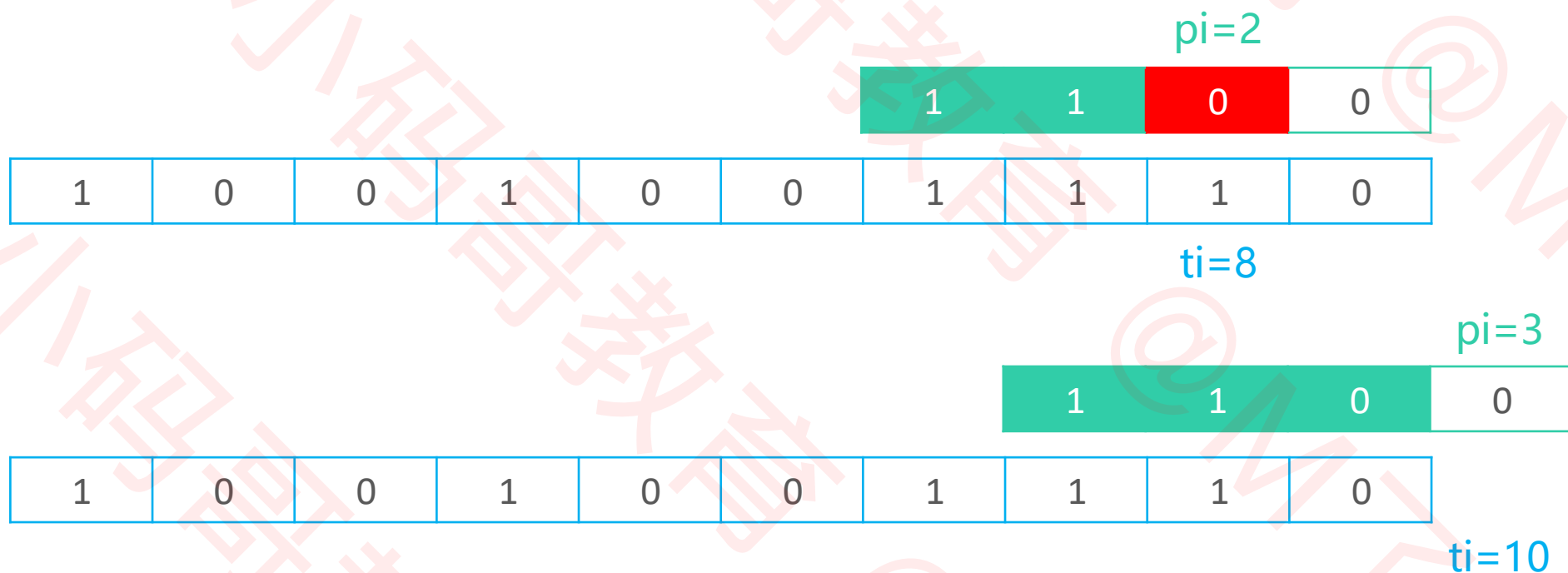


蛮力1 - 实现

```
public static int indexOf(String text, String pattern) {  
    if (text == null || pattern == null) return -1;  
    int tlen = text.length();  
    int plen = pattern.length();  
    if (tlen == 0 || plen == 0 || tlen < plen) return -1;  
    int pi = 0, ti = 0;  
    while (pi < plen && ti < tlen) {  
        if (text.charAt(ti) == pattern.charAt(pi)) {  
            ti++;  
            pi++;  
        } else {  
            ti -= pi - 1;  
            pi = 0;  
        }  
    }  
    return pi == plen ? ti - pi : -1;  
}
```

蛮力1 – 优化

- 此前实现的蛮力算法，在恰当的时候可以提前退出，减少比较次数



- 因此， ti 的退出条件可以从 $ti < tlen$ 改为

□ $ti - pi \leq tlen - plen$

□ $ti - pi$ 是指每一轮比较中 Text 首个比较字符的位置

这是完全没必要的比较

蛮力1 – 优化实现

```
public static int indexOf(String text, String pattern) {  
    if (text == null || pattern == null) return -1;  
    int tlen = text.length();  
    int plen = pattern.length();  
    if (tlen == 0 || plen == 0 || tlen < plen) return -1;  
    int pi = 0, ti = 0;  
    int tmax = tlen - plen;  
    while (pi < plen && ti - pi <= tmax) {  
        if (text.charAt(ti) == pattern.charAt(pi)) {  
            ti++;  
            pi++;  
        } else {  
            ti -= pi - 1;  
            pi = 0;  
        }  
    }  
    return pi == plen ? ti - pi : -1;  
}
```

蛮力2 – 执行过程

pi=0

■ pi 的取值范围 $[0, \text{plen})$

■ ti 的取值范围 $[0, \text{tlen} - \text{plen}]$

1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ti=0

pi=1

1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ti=0 ti + pi

pi=2

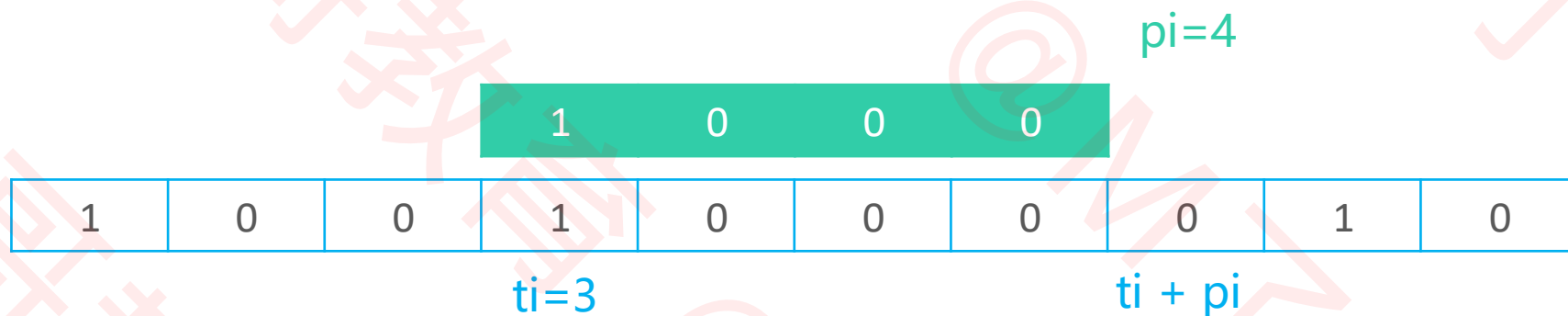
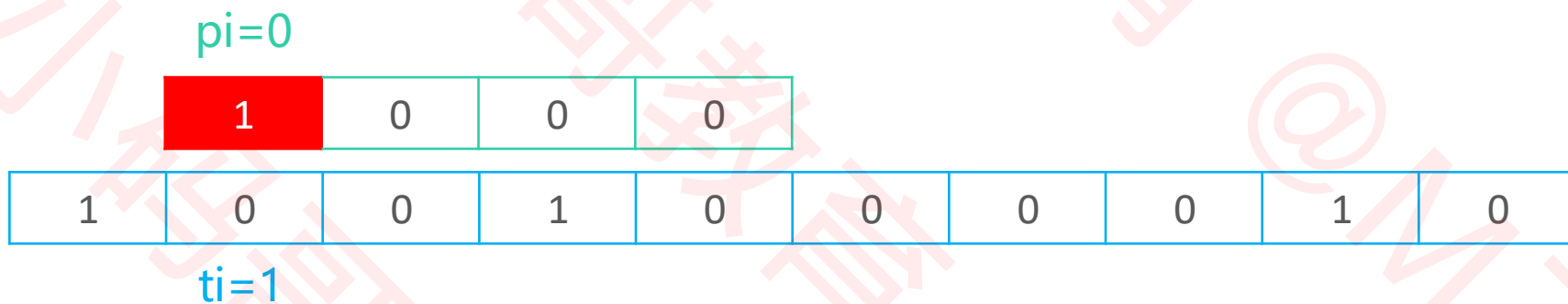
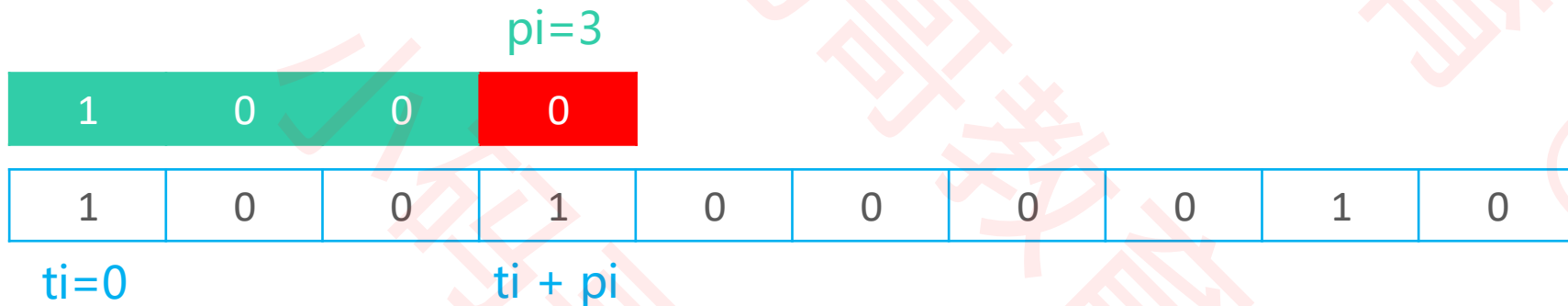
1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ti=0 ti + pi

■ ti 是指每一轮比较中 Text 首个比较字符的位置

蛮力2 – 执行过程



■ 匹配失败

□ $pi = 0$

□ $ti++$

$pi == plen$
代表匹配成功

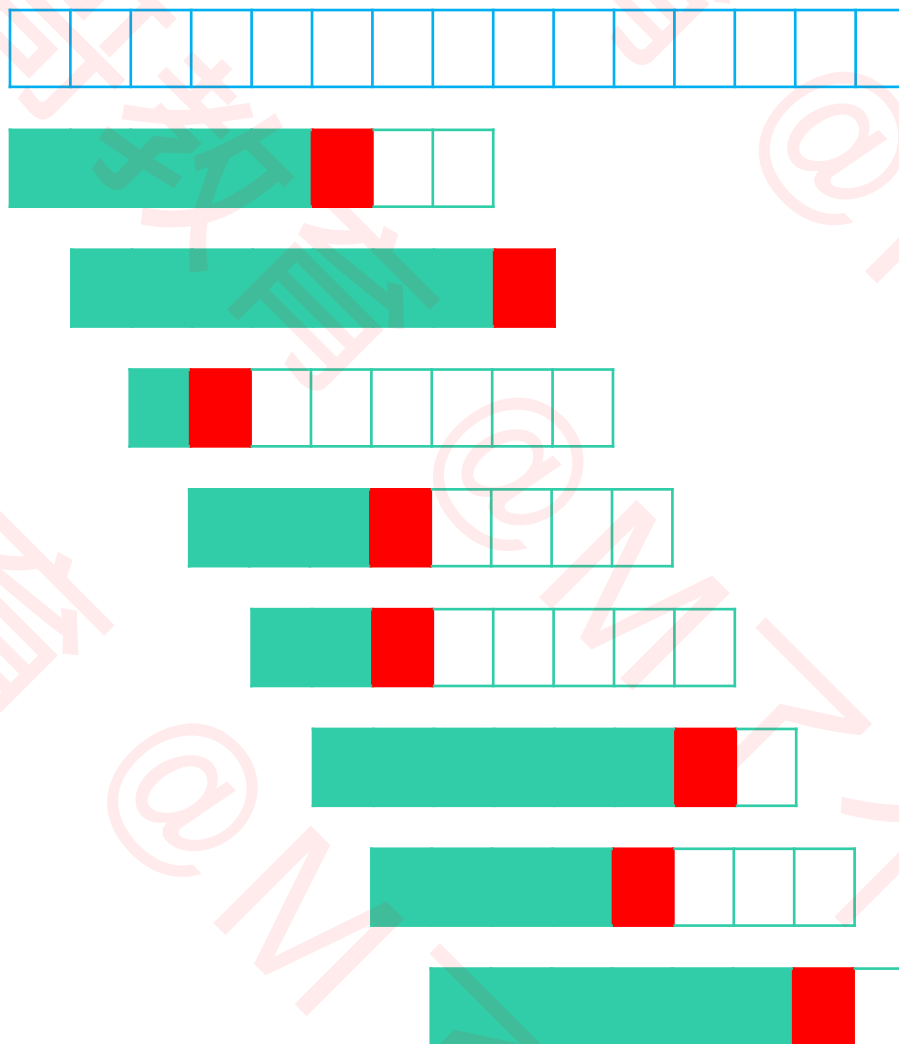
蛮力2 - 实现

```
public static int indexOf(String text, String pattern) {  
    if (text == null || pattern == null) return -1;  
    int tlen = text.length();  
    int plen = pattern.length();  
    if (tlen == 0 || plen == 0 || tlen < plen) return -1;  
    int tmax = tlen - plen;  
    for (int ti = 0; ti <= tmax; ti++) {  
        int pi = 0;  
        for (; pi < plen; pi++) {  
            if (text.charAt(ti + pi) != pattern.charAt(pi)) break;  
        }  
        if (pi == plen) return ti;  
    }  
    return -1;  
}
```

蛮力 - 性能分析

■ n 是文本串长度, m 是模式串长度

最多 $n - m + 1$ 轮





蛮力 - 性能分析

□ 时间复杂度为 $O(m)$

1 0

1	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---

■时间复杂度为 $O(m * (n - m + 1))$ ，由于一般 m 远小于 n ，所以为 $O(nm)$

1 1 0

[illegible]