

NCKU Programming Contest Training Course 2013/08/11

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http://myweb.ncku.edu.tw/~p76014143/20130811_KMP.rar

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String Matching

- Judge if a given string is the substring of another string
 - "abcde" is the substring of "reabcdeef"
 - "abcde" is not the substring of "aibeckdle"
 - "abcde" is the subsequence of "aibeckdle"
- Brute Force Method
 - For loop with O(?)

cool	cat	Rolo	went	over	the	fence
cat						
cool	cat	Rolo	went	over	the	fence
c at						
cool	cat	Rolo	went	over	the	fence
c at	t					
cool	cat	Rolo	went	over	the	fence
Cá	at					
cool	_cat	Rolo	went	over	the	fence
	cat					
cool	cat	Rolo	went	over	the	fence
	cat					







- Rabin-Karp Algorithm
 - Hash a pattern
 - $\{A, B, C, ..., Z\} = \{0, 1, 2, ..., 25\}$
- Hash Technique
 - Choose two prime p and q
 - ABC = $\{0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow 0*(p^2) + 1*(p^1) + 2*(p^0)$
 - ABCDE $\rightarrow 0*(p^4) + 1*(p^3) + 2*(p^2) + 3*(p^1) + 4*(p^0)$
- If too large
 - Mod q





- IBM. event sponsor
- So...Given a string and matching pattern, how to efficiently find the matching?
 - string = "ABCDEFGHIJ"
 - pattern = "EFG"

Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Η	I	J

Design complexity?





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Matching pattern: **EFG** = $4(p^2) + 5(p^1) + 6(p^0)$

Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
X	X								



HASH: $ABC = 0(p^2) + 1(p^1) + 2(p^0)$







Matching pattern: **EFG** = $4(p^2) + 5(p^1) + 6(p^0)$

Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
X	X								



HASH: $BCD = 1(p^2) + 2(p^1) + 3(p^0)$







Matching pattern: **EFG** = $4(p^2) + 5(p^1) + 6(p^0)$

Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
X	X								



HASH: CDE= $2(p^2) + 3(p^1) + 4(p^0)$







Matching pattern: **EFG** = $4(p^2) + 5(p^1) + 6(p^0)$

Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Η	I	J
X	Х								



HASH: DEF= $3(p^2) + 4(p^1) + 5(p^0)$







HASH:
$$ABC = 0(p^2) + 1(p^1) + 2(p^0)$$



HASH:
$$BCD = 1(p^2) + 2(p^1) + 3(p^0)$$



HASH: $CDE = 2(p^2) + 3(p^1) + 4(p^0)$



HASH: DEF=
$$3(p^2) + 4(p^1) + 5(p^0)$$

Step 1.
$$k = 0(p^2) + 1(p^1) + 2(p^0) - 0(p^2)$$

Step 2. $k*p$
Step 3. $k*p + D*(p^0)$

Get:
$$1(p^2) + 2(p^1) + 3(p^0)$$

Design Complexity: O(?)







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Main Algorithm

How to choose the two primes?

```
RABIN-KARP-MATCHER (T, P, d, q)
 1 n \leftarrow length[T]
 2 m \leftarrow length[P]
 3 h \leftarrow d^{m-1} \mod q
 4 p \leftarrow 0
 5 t_0 \leftarrow 0
 6 for i ← 1 to m ▶ Preprocessing.
     do p \leftarrow (dp + P[i]) \mod q
         t_0 \leftarrow (dt_0 + T[i]) \mod q
 9 for s \leftarrow 0 to n - m  Matching.
10
        do if p = t_s
               then if P[1 \square m] = T[s+1 \square s+m]
11
12
                         then print "Pattern occurs with shift" s
13
            if s < n - m
14
               then t_{s+1} \leftarrow (d(t_s - T[s+1]h) + T[s+m+1]) \mod q
```







• POJ 1200





2D Rabin-Karp

• 2D extension (ural 1486)

Text: Pattern:

abcde dc

edcba cb

dcbea

abcde

edeca





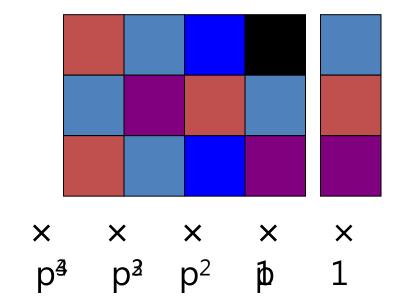
2D Rabin-Karp

• Extend to 2D



2D Rabin-Karp

• Extend to 2D





Outline



Rabin-Karp Algorithm









- KMP Algorithm
 - Two-Stage Technique
 - differs from the brute-force algorithm by keeping track of information gained from previous comparisons
 - Shifting idea: avoid non-necessary moving and comparison
- First Stage
 - Prefix function
- Second Stage
 - Matching





- First Stage
 - Prefix Function pi[i]
 - The longest prefix of the current suffix

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
pattern	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2	3	0	1



- First Stage
 - Prefix Function pi[i]
 - The longest prefix of the current suffix

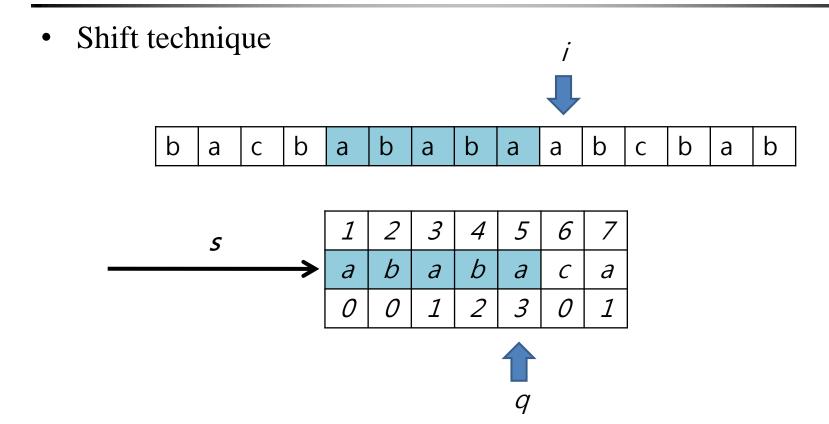
i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
pattern	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2	3	0	1

Pi[4] = 2 means: ab (1~2) = ab (3~4)

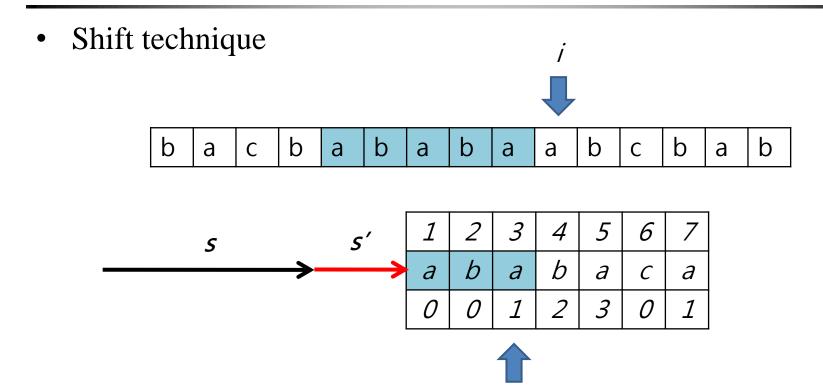
Pi[4] = 2 means: *prefix* = *suffix*













text b a c b a b a b a c a c b a b

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1

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KMP Algorithm

text b a c b a b a c a c b a b

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1

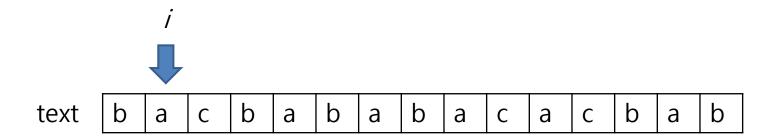


9

Pattern[q+1]!= text[i] → Tune the prefix function





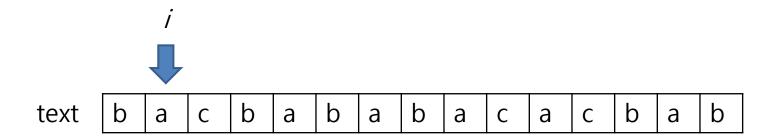


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1









1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1

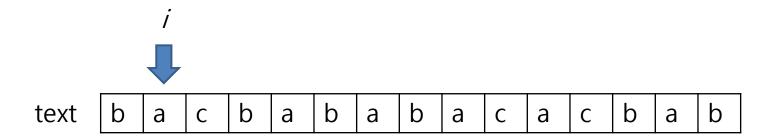


Pattern[q+1] = text[i] → increase

9





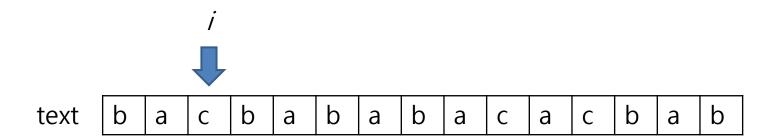


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1







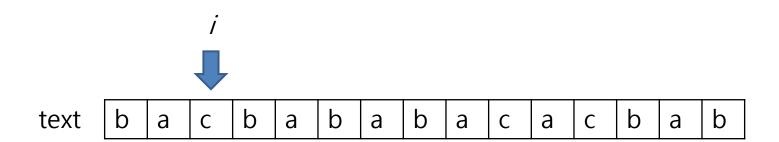


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1









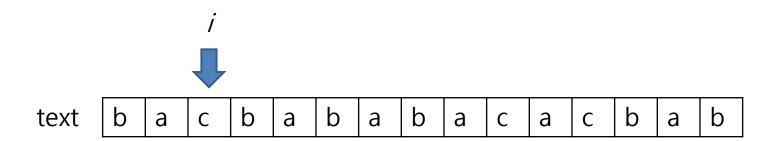
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1



Pattern[q+1]!= text[i] → tune the prefix function





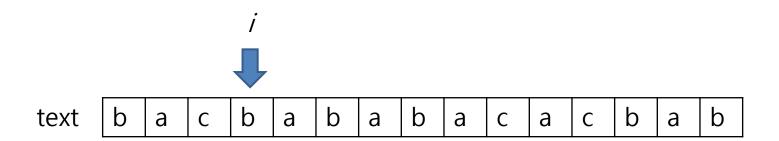


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1









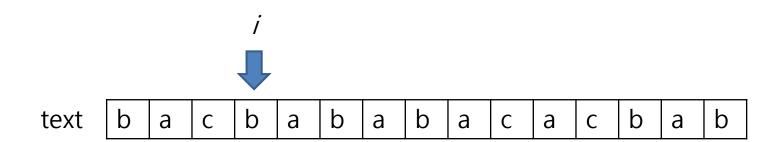
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1





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KMP Algorithm



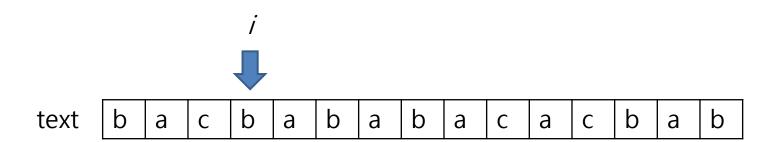
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1



Pattern[q+1]!= text[i] → tune the prefix function





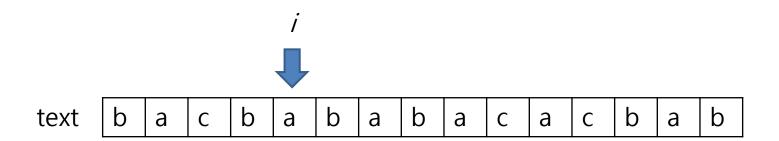


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1







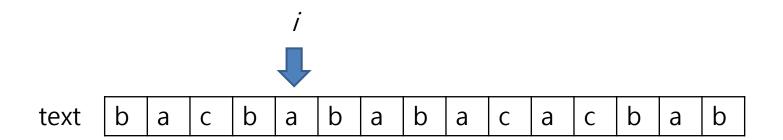


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1









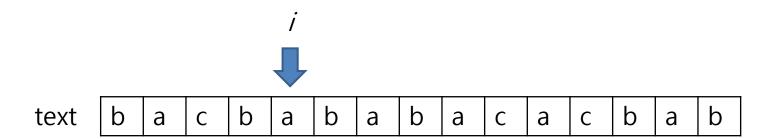
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1



Pattern[q+1] = text[i] → increase q





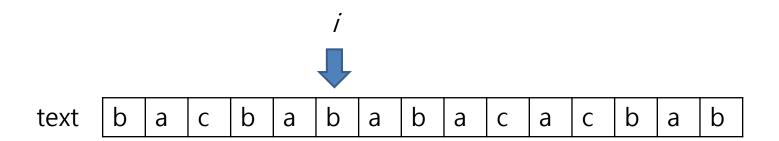


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1





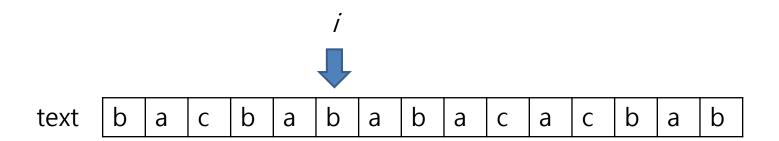




1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1





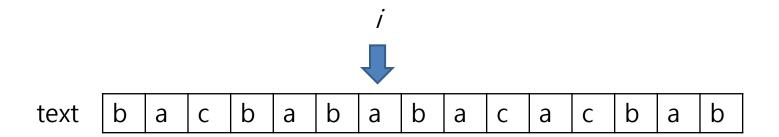


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1







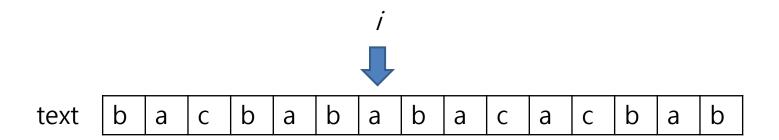


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1







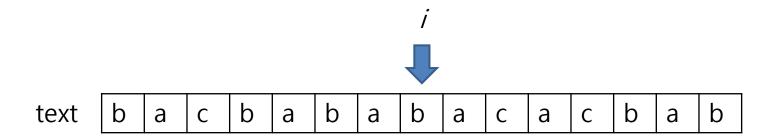


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1







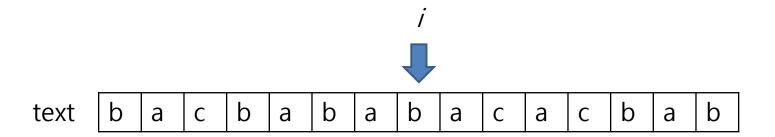


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Ī	0	0	1	2	3	0	1







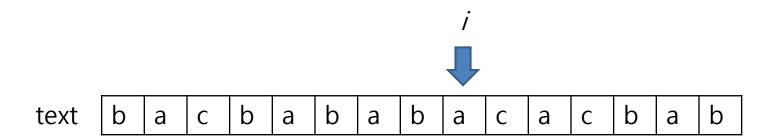


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Ī	0	0	1	2	3	0	1







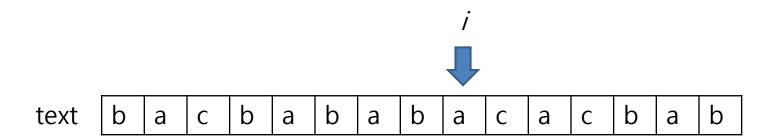


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Ī	0	0	1	2	3	0	1





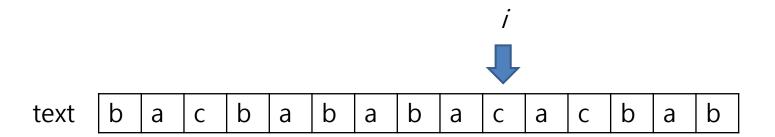




	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Ī	0	0	1	2	3	0	1





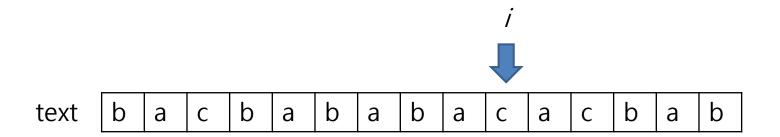


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1





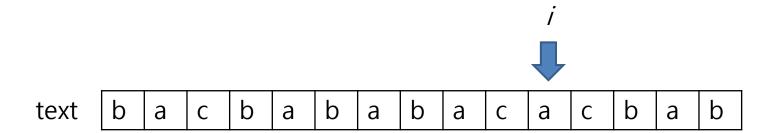




1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1



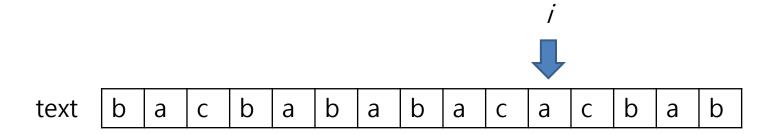




1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1



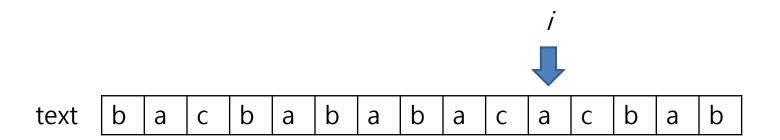




1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1







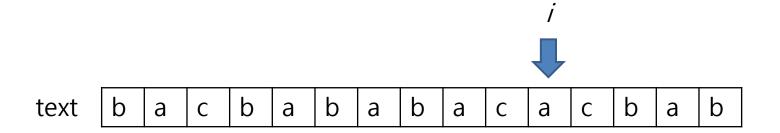
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1



Got a matching → tune the prefix function







1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1





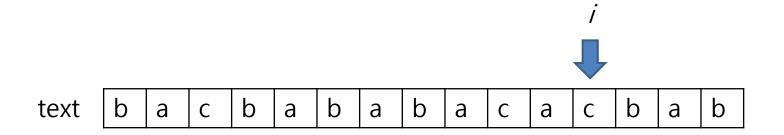


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1









1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1



9

Pattern[q+1]!= text[i] → tune the prefix function



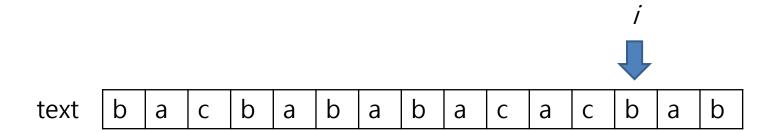


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1









1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1











IBM, ever

KMP Algorithm

text b a c b a b a c a c b a b

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1



9

Pattern[q+1]!= text[i] → tune the prefix function





1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1







a c b a b

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Ī	0	0	1	2	3	0	1







1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1









text

b	а	С	b	а	b	а	b	а	С	а	С	b	а	b
		l												

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
а	b	а	b	а	С	а
0	0	1	2	3	0	1







```
KMP-MATCHER (T, P)
 1 n \leftarrow length[T]
 2 m \leftarrow length[P]
 3 \pi \leftarrow \text{COMPUTE-PREFIX-FUNCTION}(P)
                                           ▶Number of characters matched.
 4 q \leftarrow 0
 5 for i \leftarrow 1 to n
                                           ▶Scan the text from left to right.
          do while q > 0 and P[q + 1] \neq T[i]
 7
                  do q \leftarrow \pi[q] Next character does not match.
             if P[q + 1] = T[i]
 9
                 then q \leftarrow q + 1 Next character matches.
10
             if q = m
                                                 ▶ Is all of P matched?
                 then print "Pattern occurs with shift" i - m
12
                        q \leftarrow \pi[q] \rightarrow \text{Look for the next match.}
```



• How to compute the prefix function?

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2	3	0	1



• Example

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0						

Pattern[0+1] = Pattern[2] ?





• Example

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0					

Pattern[0+1] = Pattern[3] ?





Example

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1				

Pattern[1+1] = Pattern[4] ?





• Example

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2			

Pattern[2+1] = Pattern[5] ?





• Example

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2	3		

Pattern[3+1] = Pattern[6] ?





Example

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2	3		

Pattern[3+1] = Pattern[6] ?

Pattern[1+1] = Pattern[6] ?





• Example

j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2	3		

Pattern[3+1] = Pattern[6] ?

Pattern[1+1] = Pattern[6] ?

Pattern[0+1] = Pattern[6] ?





• Example

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2	3	0	

Pattern[3+1] = Pattern[6] ?

Pattern[1+1] = Pattern[6] ?

Pattern[0+1] = Pattern[6] ?





Example

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2	3	0	

Pattern[0+1] = Pattern[7] ?





Example

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
patter n	а	b	а	b	а	С	а
Pi[i]	0	0	1	2	3	0	1

Pattern[0+1] = Pattern[7] ?





```
COMPUTE-PREFIX-FUNCTION (P)
 1 m \leftarrow length[P]
 2 \pi [1] \leftarrow 0
 3 k \leftarrow 0
 4 for q \leftarrow 2 to m
           do while k > 0 and P[k + 1] \neq P[q]
                      do k \leftarrow \pi[k]
                if P[k + 1] = P[q]
                    then k \leftarrow k + 1
                \pi[q] \leftarrow k
10 return π
```





POJ 2406

POJ 3461



Homework



POJ-1961

POJ-2406

POJ-2752

POJ-2185

POJ-1200

POJ-3461

UVA -10298

UVA -11475

