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FSA algorithm: O((Z|xm+n) = O(cxm+n) = O(m+n)
Algorithm: FSA(T, P):
  1. n \leftarrow len(T), m \leftarrow len(P)
  2. \delta \leftarrow \text{Transition}(P, \Sigma)
  3. q \leftarrow 0 // q is the state of the FSA.
  4. for i \leftarrow 1 to n
         q \leftarrow \delta(q,T[i])
         if q = m
                pattern occurs with shift i - m
 Prefix Function (新缀函数 next Array): 表示第i个字符之新的最长/公共新后缀
given P[1..m], the prefix function \pi for P is \pi: {1, 2
..., m} -> {0, 1, ..., m-1} such that:
    \pi[i]=\max\{k, k < i \text{ and } P[1,..,k]=P[i-k+1,...,i]\}
                                             在D中找最长的右缀与新绿相同。
Algorithm: NextArray(P):
   1. m \leftarrow len(P)
   2. Let \pi[1,...,m] be a new array
   3. \pi[1] = 0, k \leftarrow 0
   4. for q = 2 to m
            while k > 0 and P[k+1] != P[q]
                  k \leftarrow \pi[k]
          if P[k+1] = P[q]
                  k \leftarrow k + 1
   9.
            \pi [q] \leftarrow k
   10. return \pi
 KMP algorithm: O(m+n)
                                                        KMP的标定数值可用 nextAmay,也有用FSA.
Algorithm: KMP(T, P):
 1. n \leftarrow len(T), m \leftarrow len(P)
                                                        最重要的是老匹配不上,则要机道在回到
 2. \pi \leftarrow \text{NextArray}(P)
 3. q ← 0
                                                        何处.
 4. for i = 1 to n
 5. while q > 0 and P[q+1] != T[i]
               q \leftarrow \pi[q]
 7.
        if (P[q+1] = T[i])
                q \leftarrow q + 1
          if q == m
                print "Pattern occurs with shift" i-m
 10.
 11.
                q \leftarrow \pi[q]
```



