

122COM: Searching

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Overview

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Linear search
- 3 Binary search
- 4 String searching
- 5 Recap

Introduction

Searching is used everywhere in computing.

- Obvious applications.
 - Text files.
 - Databases.
 - File systems.
- Hidden applications.
 - Computer games.
 - FOV search for objects in view.

Path finding

A

- Path finding algorithms in games
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=19h1g22hby8>
- Brute force approaches that find the best/shortest/fastest problem are too slow (travelling salesman).
- Heuristic approaches are used instead.
 - Find "good enough" solutions.
 - Not always the best solution.
 - Dijkstra's algorithm.
 - A* algorithm.

Linear search

C

Simplest search.

- Also called sequential search.
- Iterate over elements.
- Until found or until end of sequence.
- Potentially slow.
- $O(n)$
 - Will discuss $O()$ notation in a later week.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	B	Z	Q	K	L	G	H	U	A	P	L	F	N	R

↑
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Binary search

1

Muuuuuuch faster than linear search.

- Divide & conquer.
- Only works on sorted sequences.
- Algorithm is:
 - 1 Find middle value of sequence.
 - 2 If search value == middle value then success.
 - 3 If search value is $<$ middle value then forget about the top half of the sequence.
 - 4 If search value is $>$ middle value then forget about the bottom half of the sequence.
 - 5 Repeat from step 1 until `len(sequence) == 0`.



Find E.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O



Find E.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O

↑



Find E.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

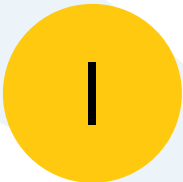
K

L

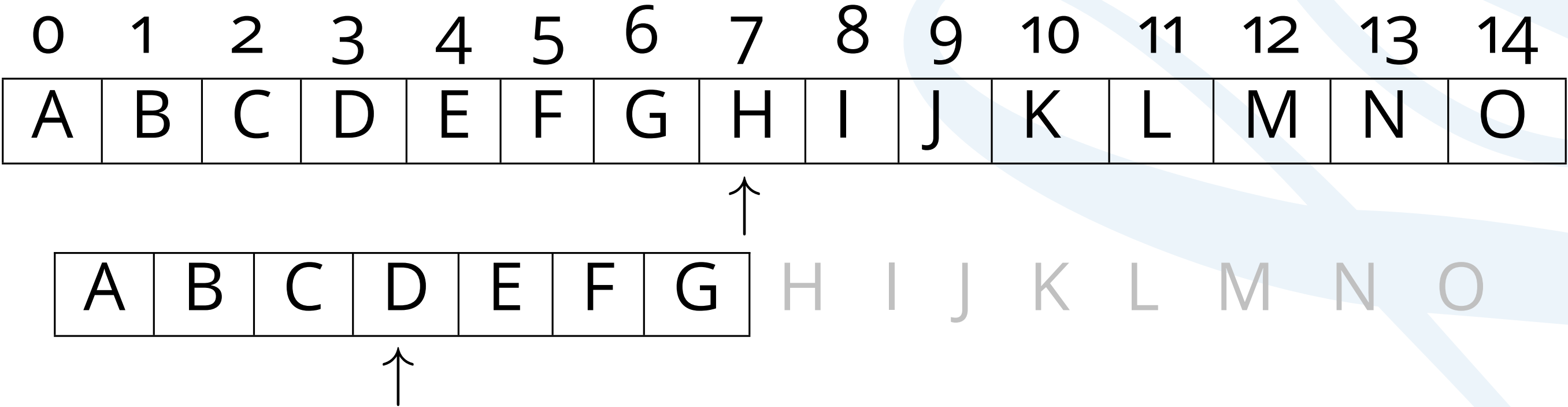
M

N

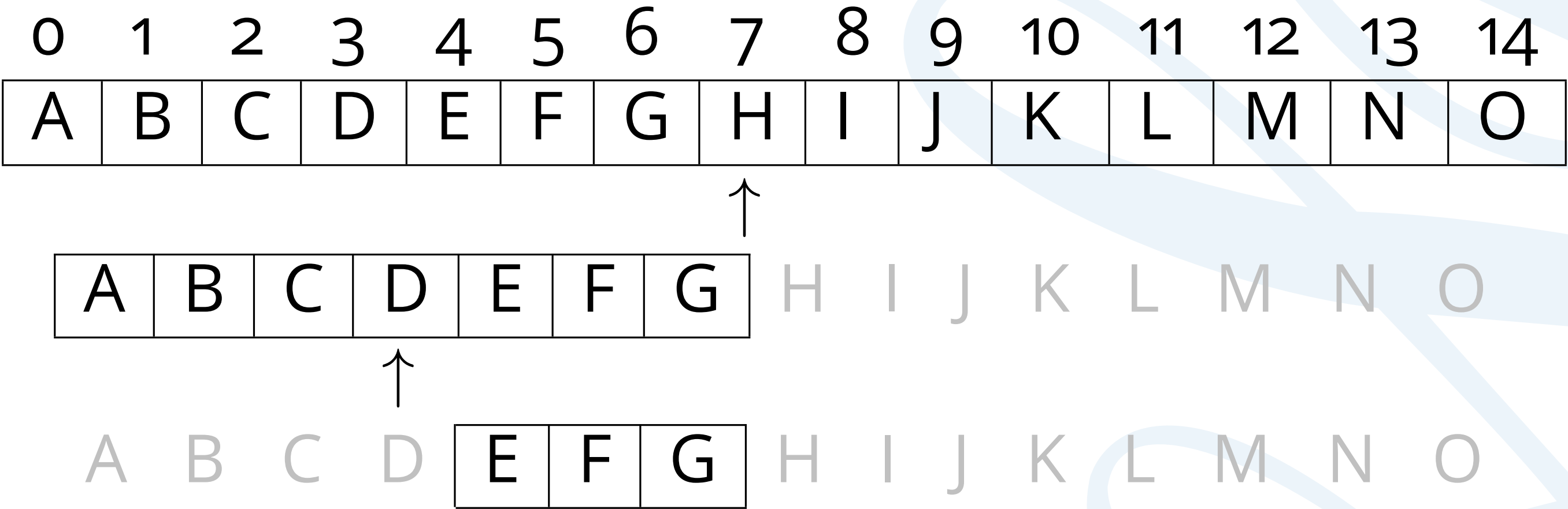
O



Find E.

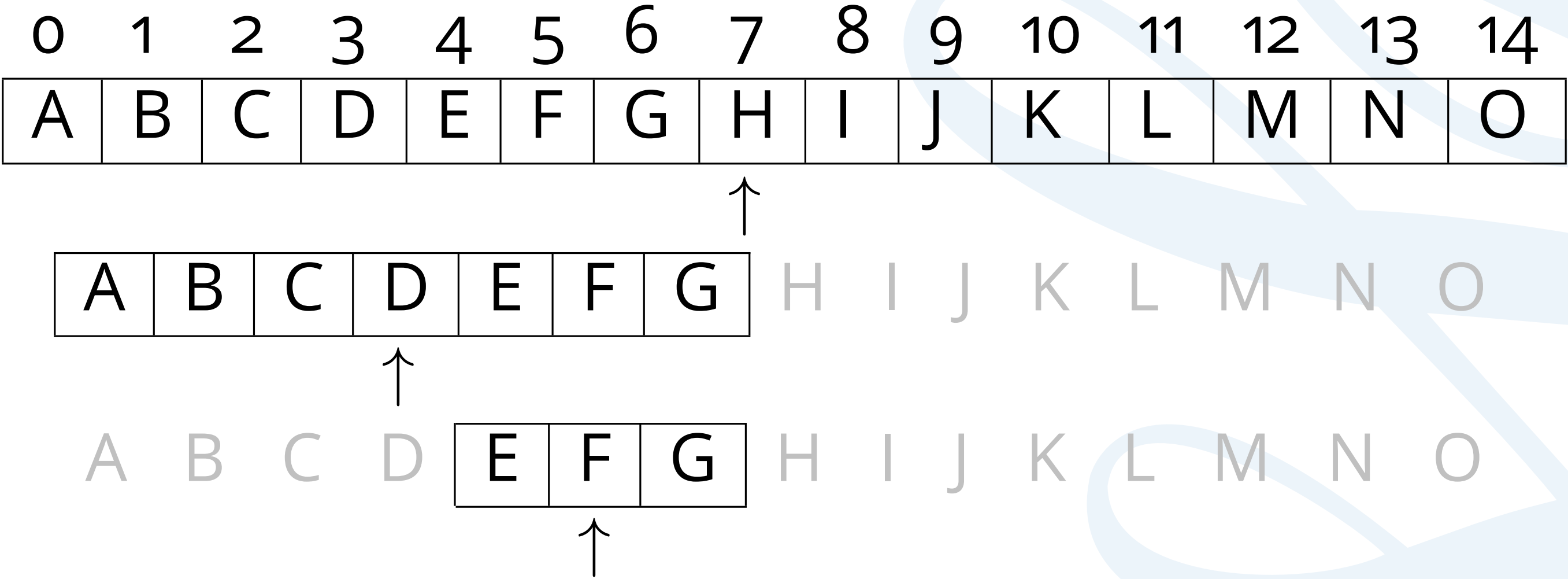


Find E.

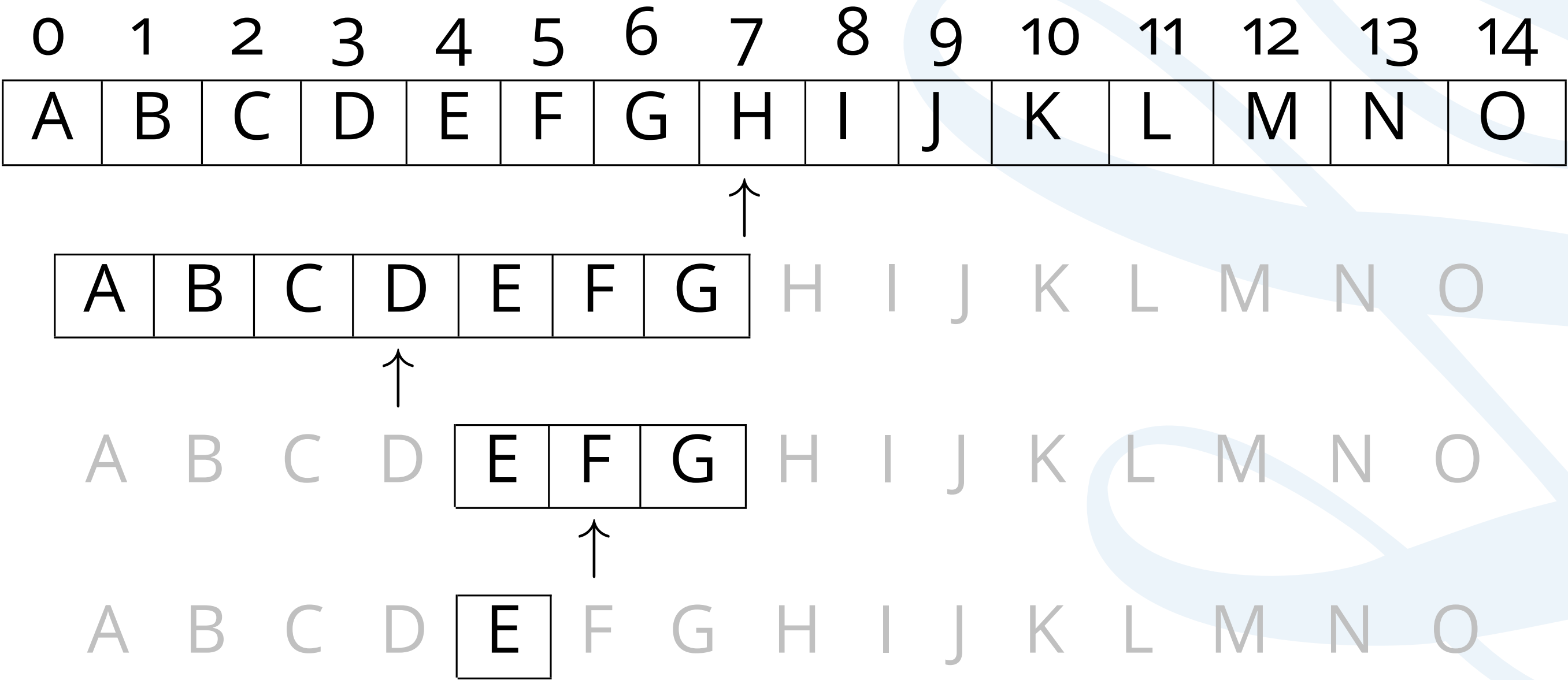




Find E.

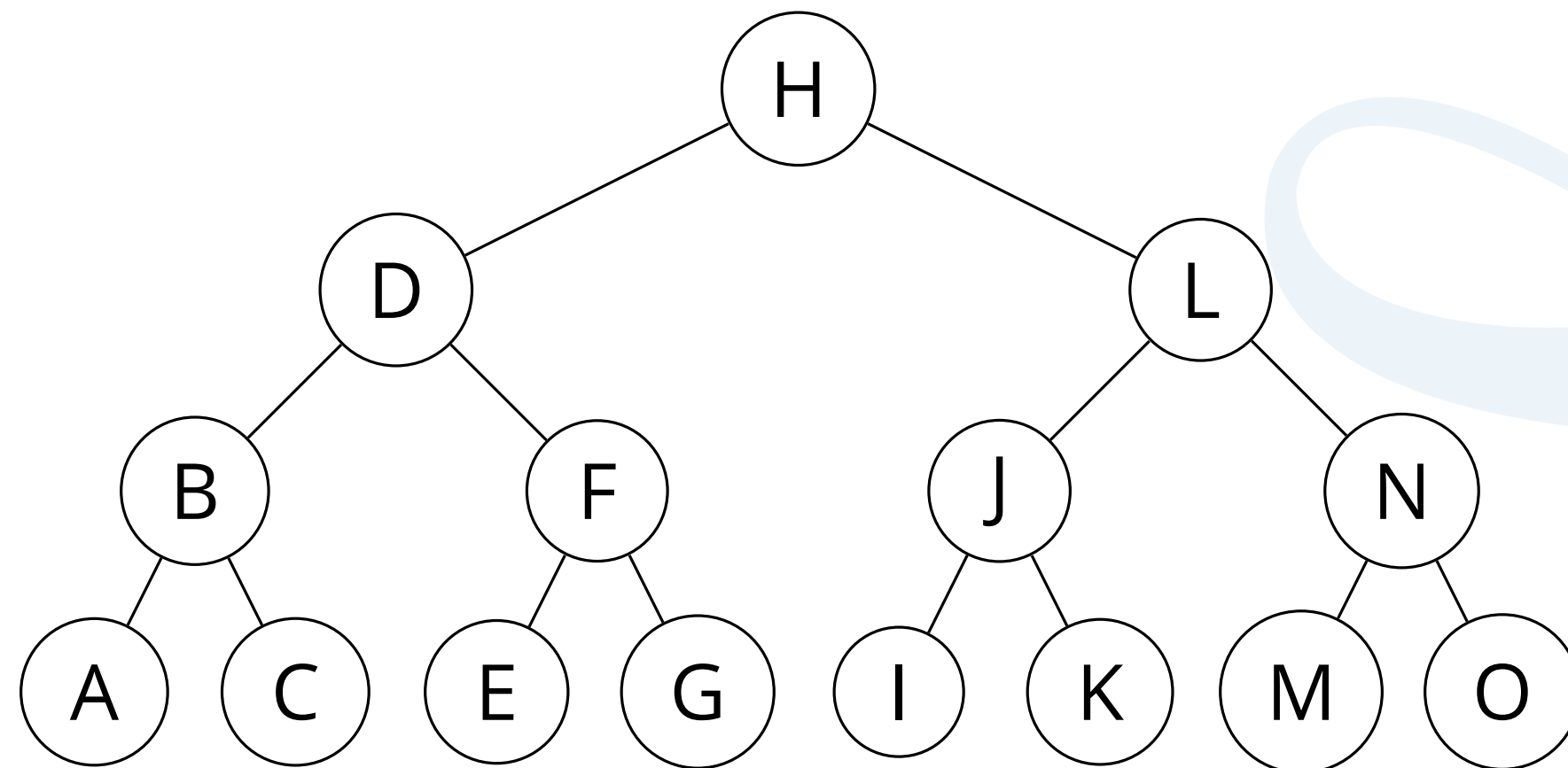


Find E.



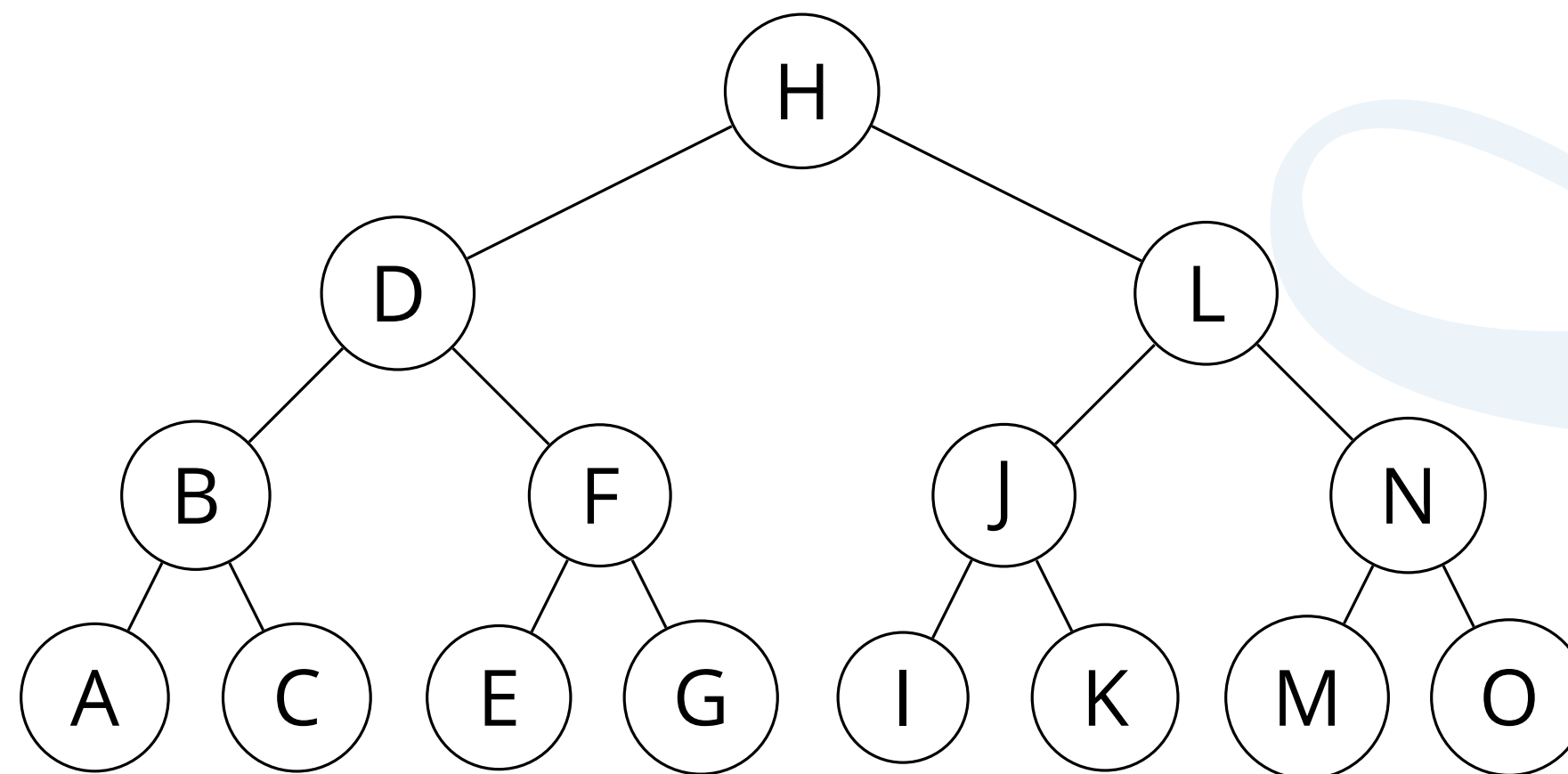
How many comparisons do we need to do for binary search?

- How many times can we divide our list by 2?



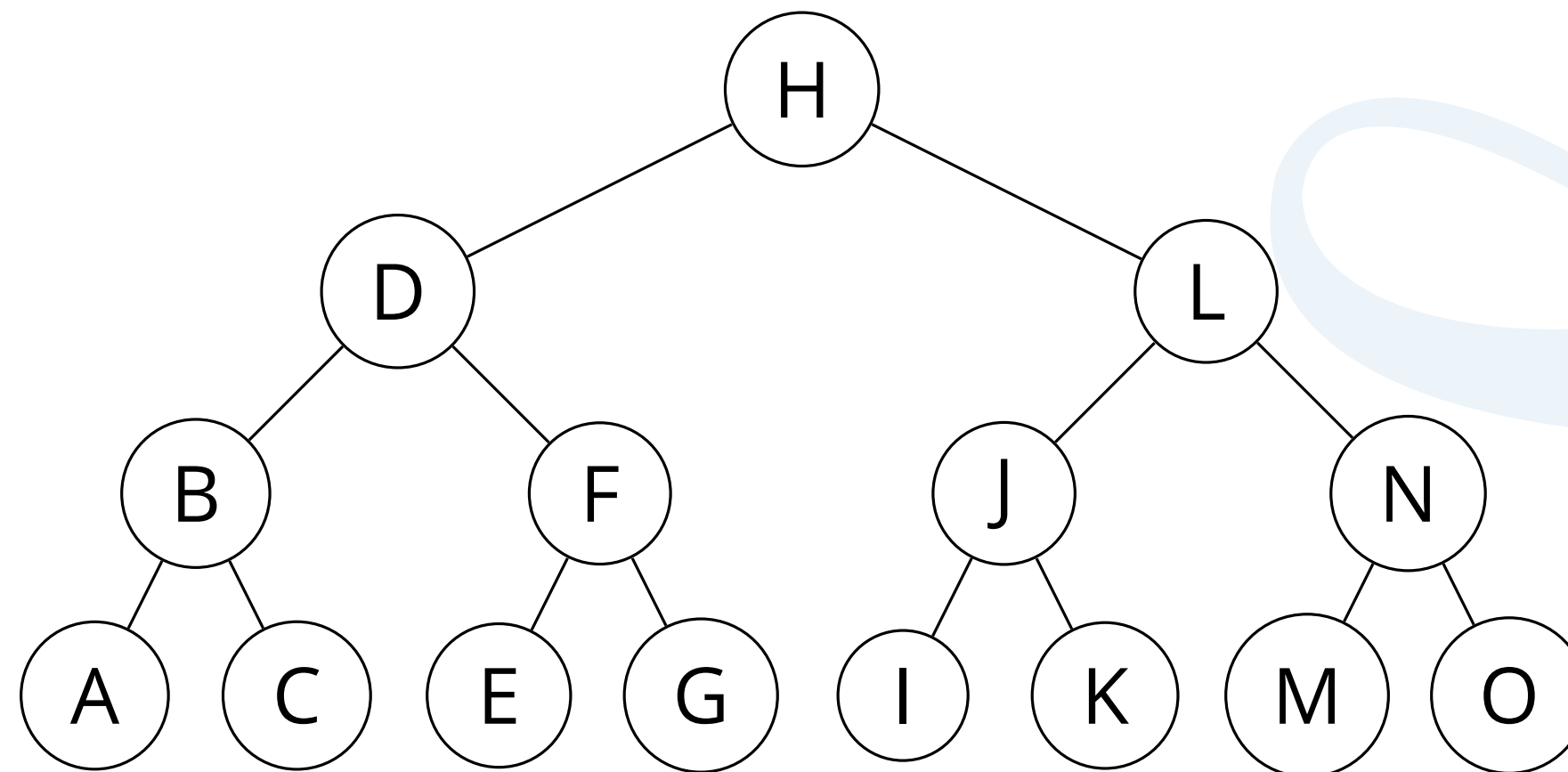
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- How many times can we divide our list by 2?
- Ideally depth of tree is $\log_2(n)$
 - $n = 14$.
 - $\log_2(14) = 3.9 \Rightarrow 3$



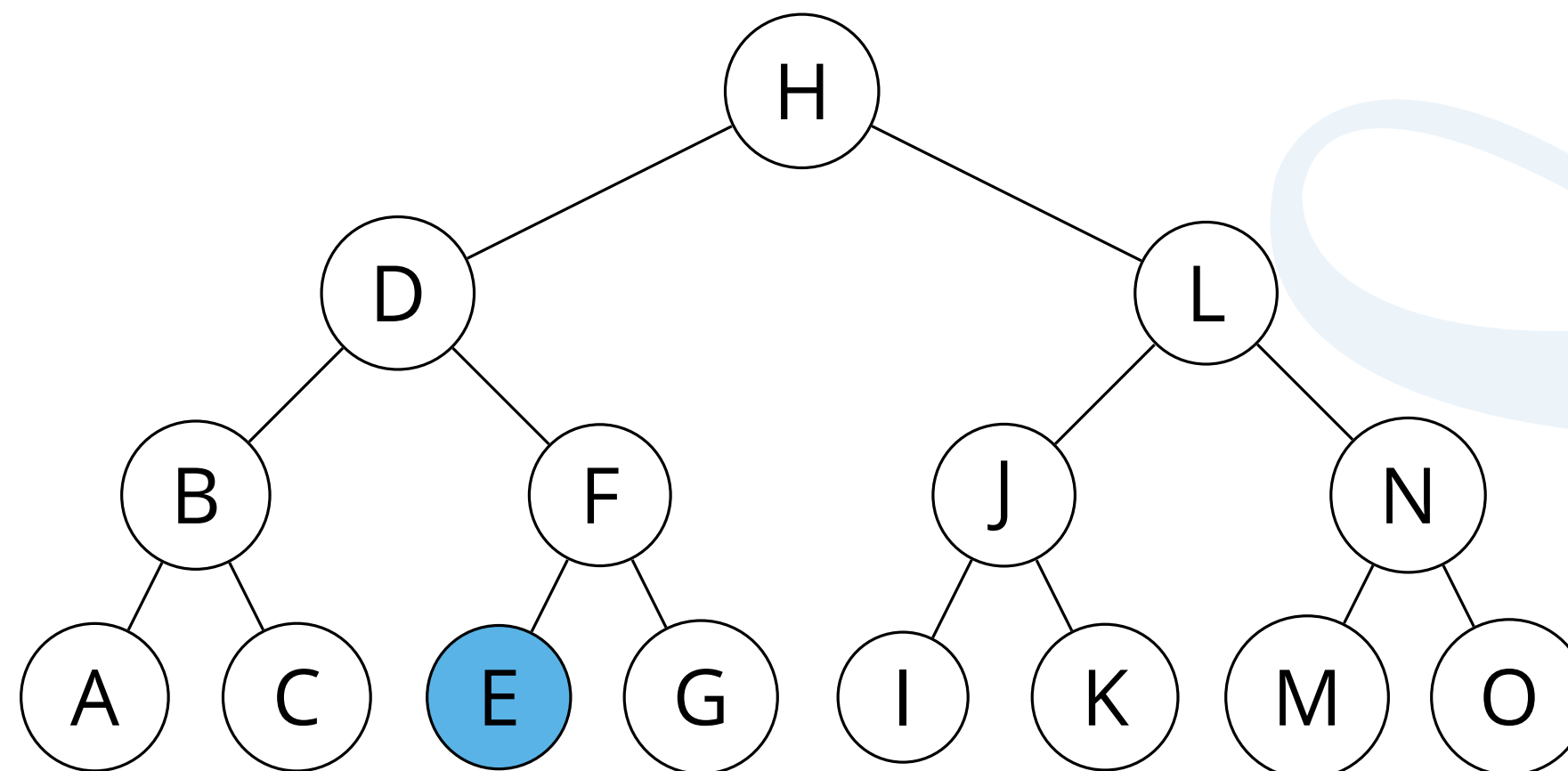
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- Binary search has a complexity of $O(\log n)$.
 - Will cover $O()$ complexity in later week.



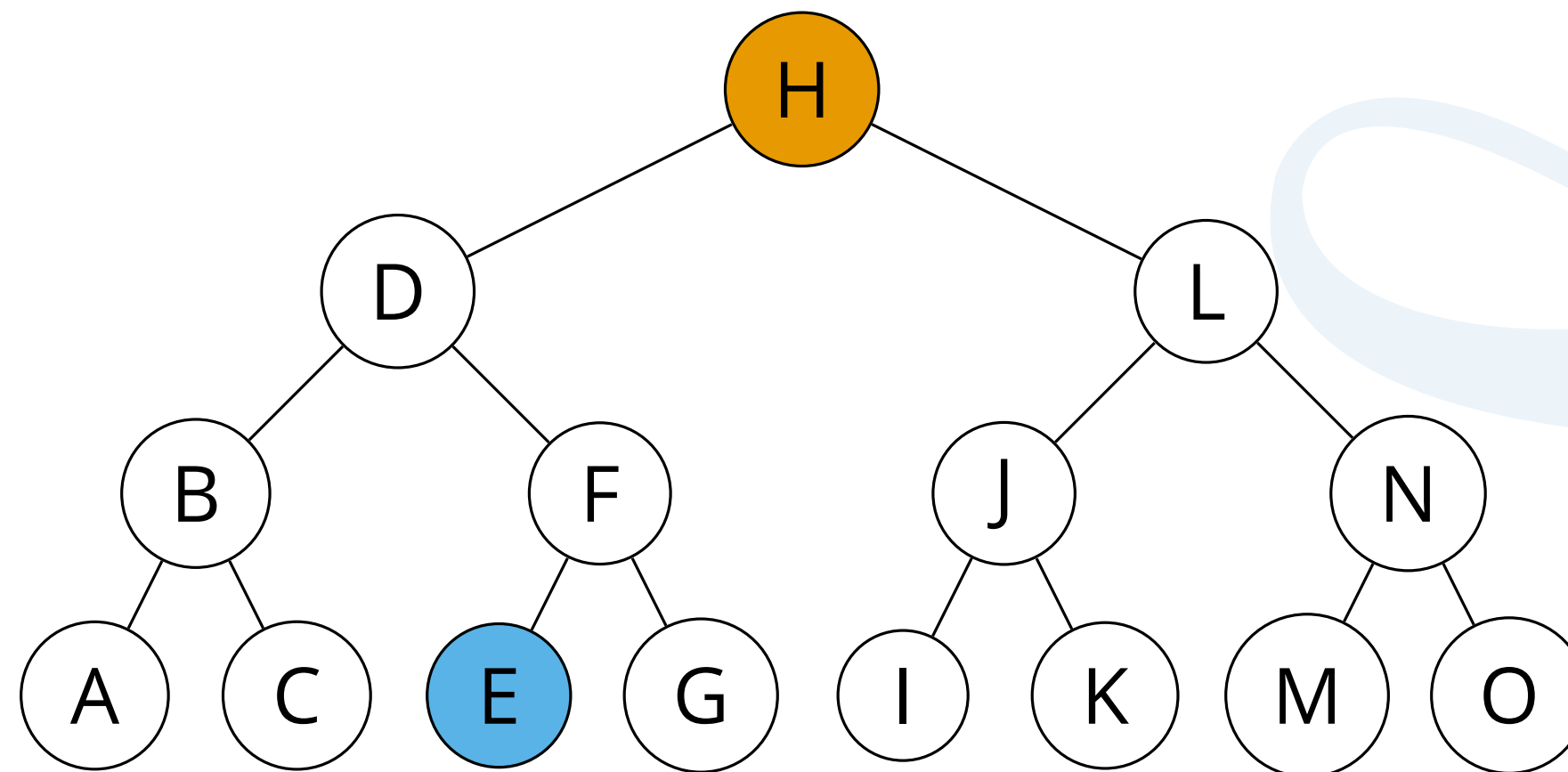
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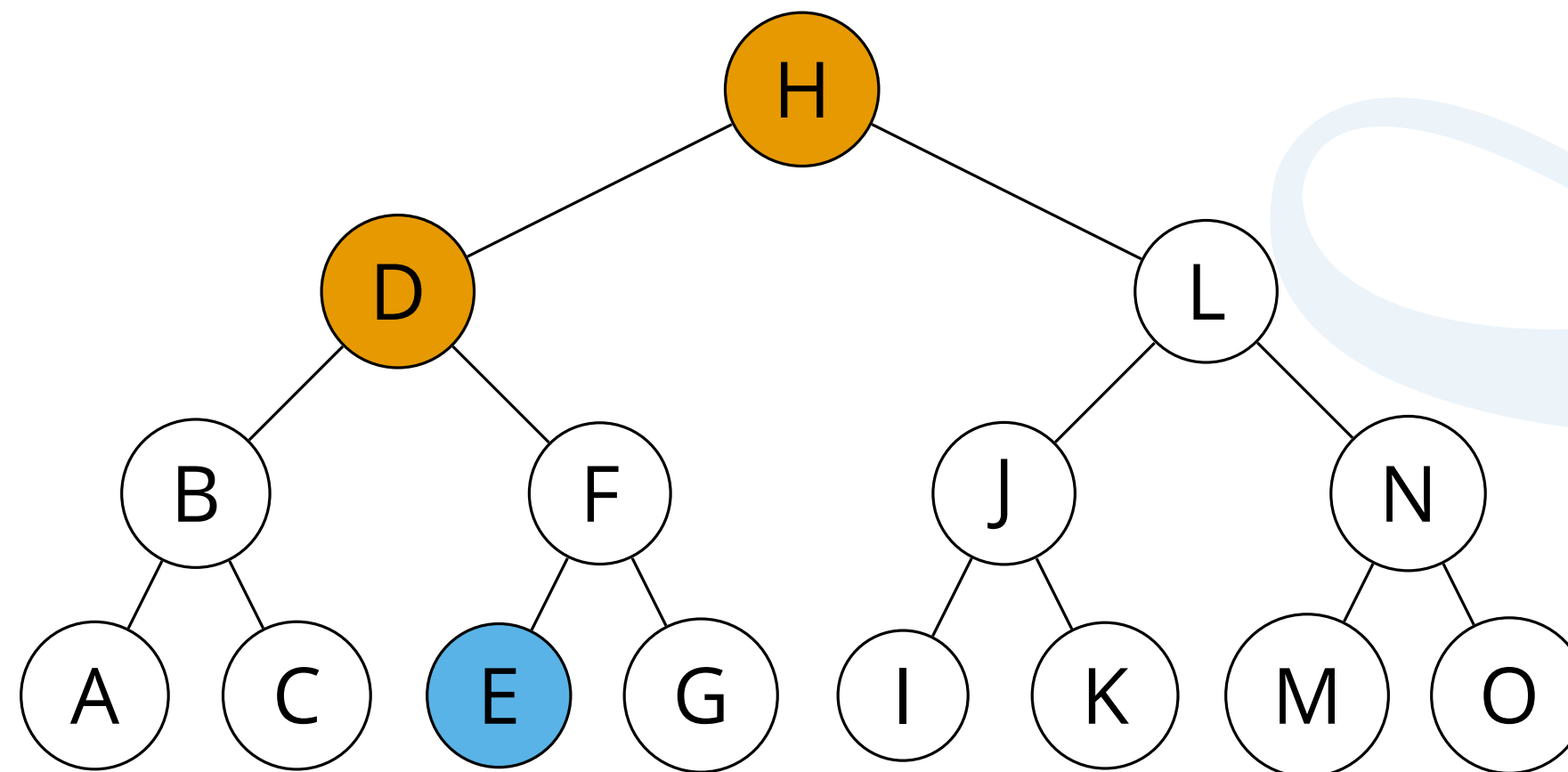
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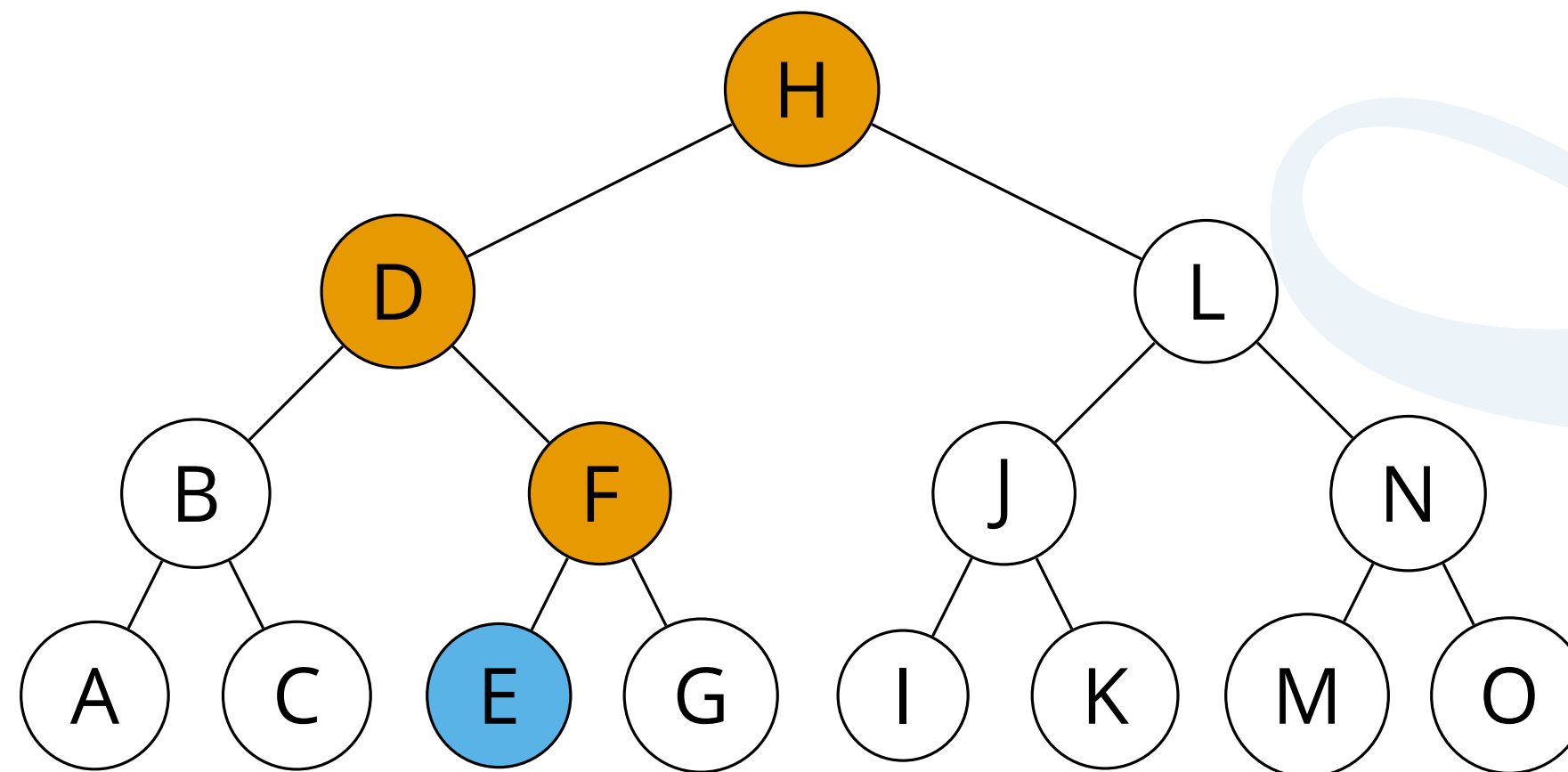
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It's HOW much faster?!?!!

I

Clearly much faster than linear search.

- To search a trillion elements linearly could mean a trillion comparisons.
- 40 with binary search.

But...

- Have to sort the list first.
- Sorting lists can be expensive.
- Can't always sort sequences.
- Ordering is important.
- Can't always search for sequences.
 - Text documents.
 - Genetic codes.

String searching

C

I.e. Text searching.

- Finding one sequence in another sequence.
- Naive search.
 - Like linear search.
 - Is very slow.

text =	t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
search =	e	x	a	m	p	l	e											

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
		e	x	a	m	p	l	e									

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
			e	x	a	m	p	l	e								

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
				e	x	a	m	p	l	e							

etc, etc, etc.

Boyer-Moore

A

Boyer-Moore string searching algorithm.

- 1977.
- Not going to talk about the whole algorithm here.
 - Gets really complex.
- Right to left comparison.
- Can skip sections of the text.
 - Don't need to test every position.
- How?

Boyer-Moore

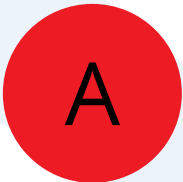
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- Right to left comparison.
- Can skip sections of the text.
 - Don't need to test every position.
- How?
- Pre-processes the search string.
 - Bad character rule table.
 - Explained in a minute.

example \Rightarrow

a	e	l	m	p	x	*
4	6	1	3	2	5	7

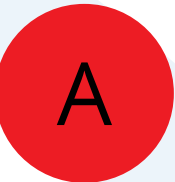


example \Rightarrow

a	e	l	m	p	x	*
4	6	1	3	2	5	7

text =	t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
search =	e	x	a	m	p	l	e											

Boyer-Moore II



example \Rightarrow

a	e	l	m	p	x	*
4	6	1	3	2	5	7

text =

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

search =

e	x	a	m	p	l	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Boyer-Moore II

A

example \Rightarrow

a	e	l	m	p	x	*
4	6	1	3	2	5	7

7
↓

text =	t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
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example \Rightarrow

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t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e	
								e	x	a	m	p	l	e				

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text =	t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
search =	e	x	a	m	p	l	e											

4
↓

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e	
								e	x	a	m	p	l	e				

example \Rightarrow

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↓
text =

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

search =

e	x	a	m	p	l	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4
↓

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

e	x	a	m	p	l	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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↓

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e

4
↓

t	h	i	s	_	i	s	_	a	n	_	e	x	a	m	p	l	e

6
↓

Boyer-Moore III

A

Creating the bad character table.

- For each character.
- Just count number of places between it and end of search string.

example \Rightarrow a e l m p x *

Boyer-Moore III

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Creating the bad character table.

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example \Rightarrow

a	e	l	m	p	x	*
<hr/>						
4						

Boyer-Moore III

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example \Rightarrow

a	e	l	m	p	x	*
4	6					

Boyer-Moore III

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Creating the bad character table.

- For each character.
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example \Rightarrow

a	e	l	m	p	x	*
4	6	1				

Boyer-Moore III

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Creating the bad character table.

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example \Rightarrow

a	e	l	m	p	x	*
4	6	1	3			

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Doesn't need to sort or modify the sequence being searched.

- Small amount of pre-processing on the search value.

Worst case.

- Linear time.

Average case

- Sub-linear.

Not the only string searching algorithm.

- Knuth-Morris-Pratt.
- Finite State Machine (FSM).
- Rabin-Karp.

Quiz

Recap

- Searching
 - Applications everywhere.
- Linear search.
 - Simple.
 - Slow.
- Binary search.
 - Ordered sequence.
 - Very fast.
- String searching.
 - Finding subsequence in sequence.
 - Boyers-Moore.
 - Preprocessing.
 - Skipping sections.

The End