#### 本节内容

## 字符串

KMP算法

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# 

### KMP算法

由D.E.Knuth, J.H.Morris和V.R.Pratt提出, 因此称为 KMP算法



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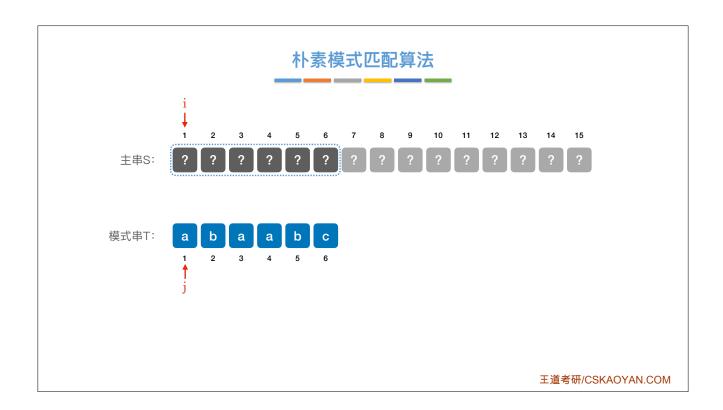
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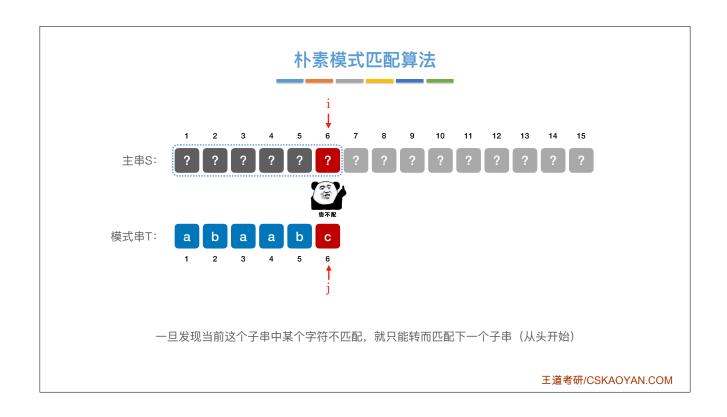
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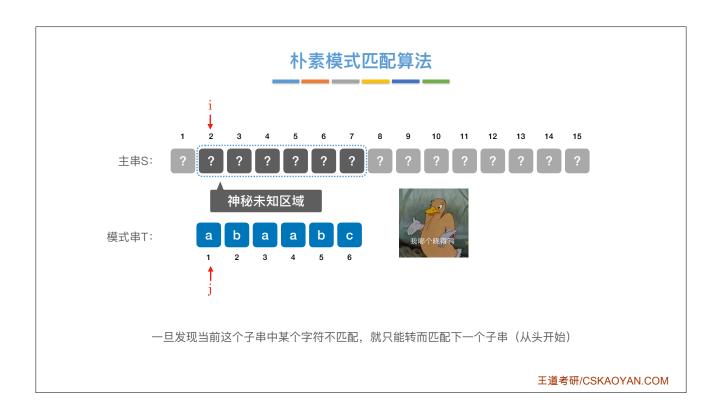
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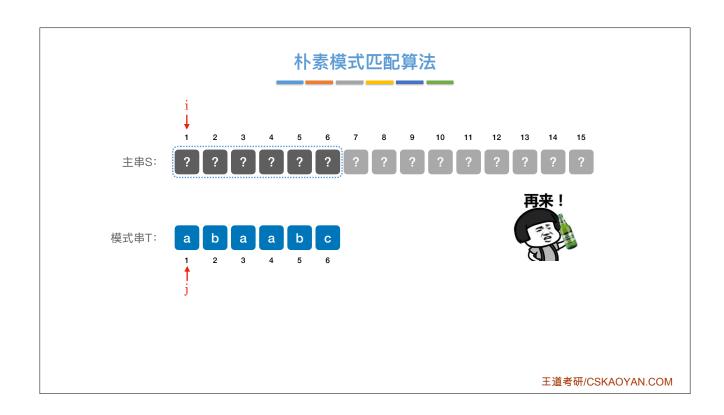
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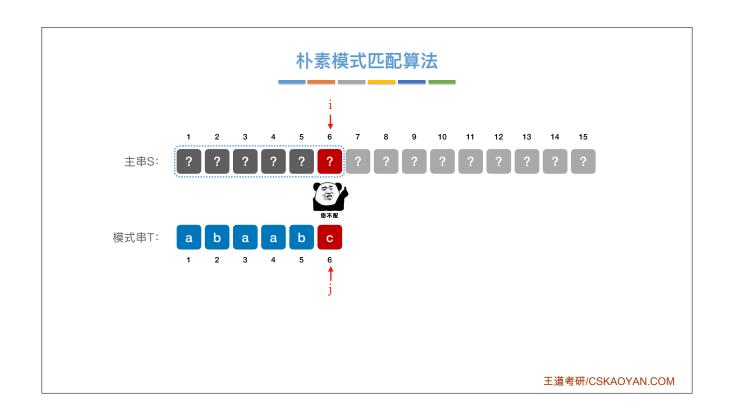




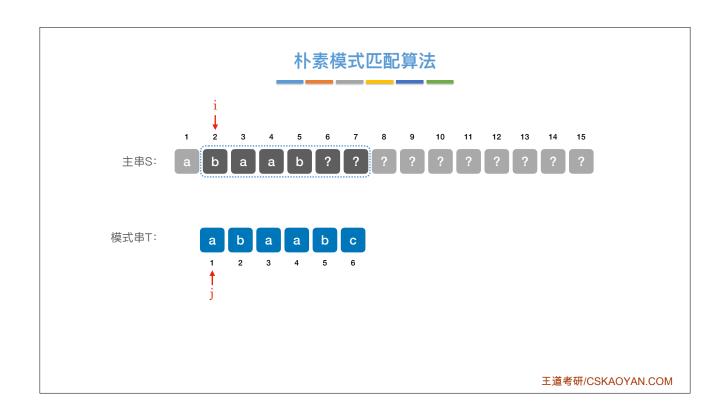


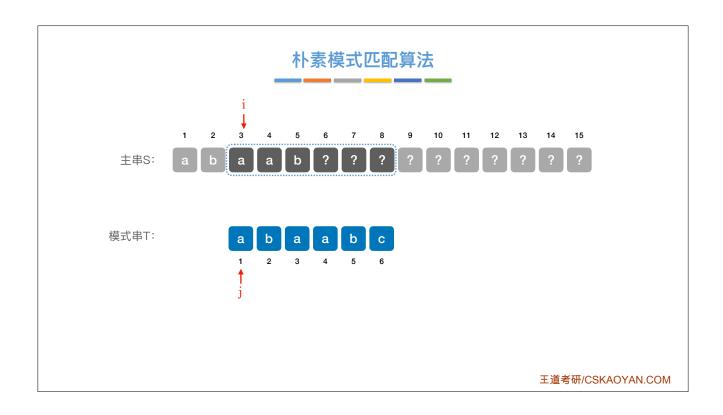


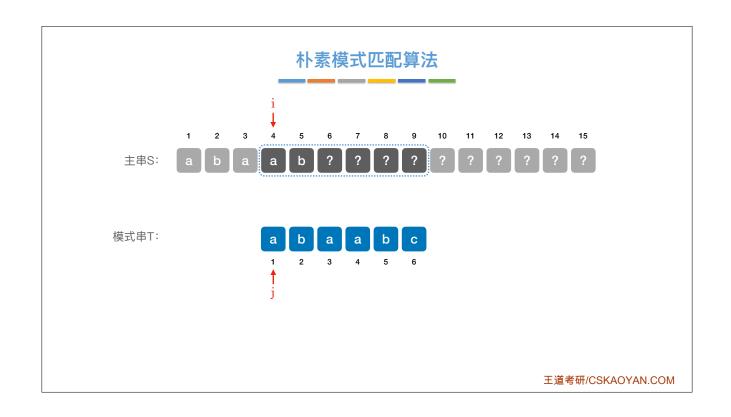


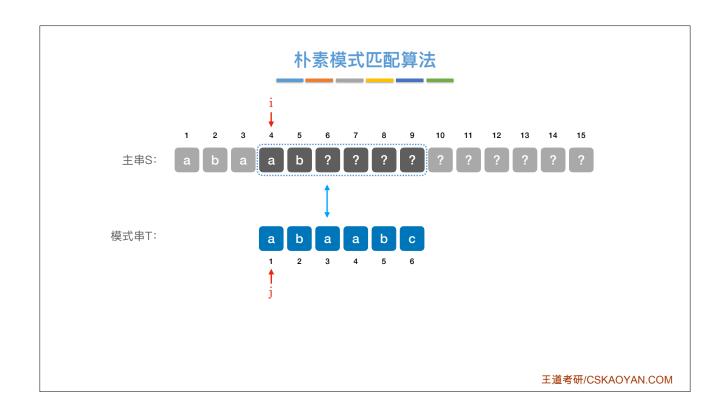


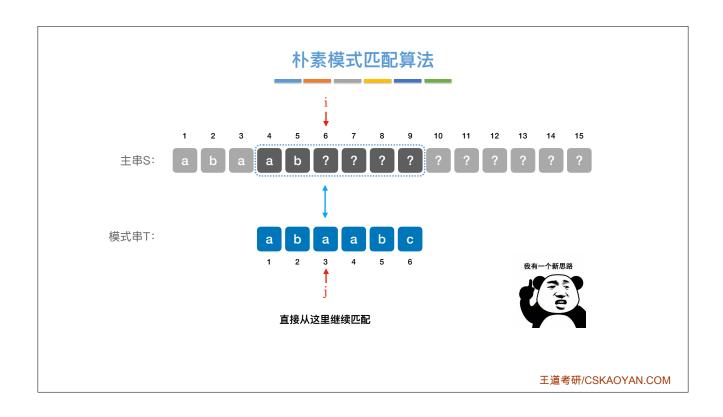


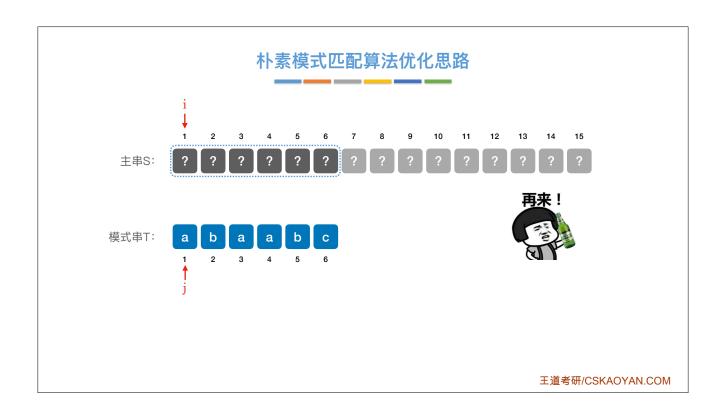


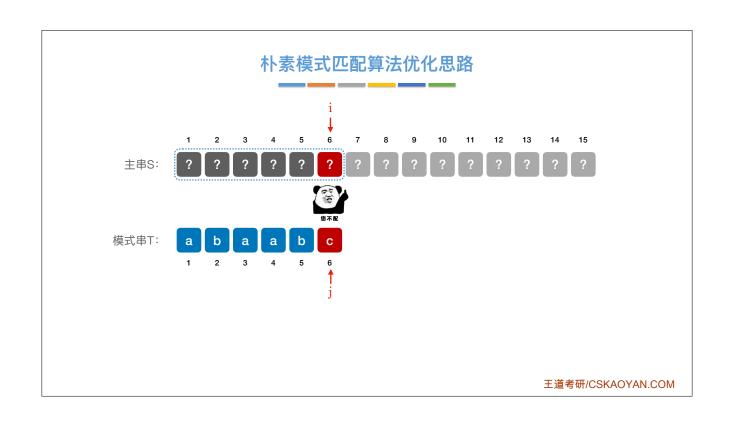


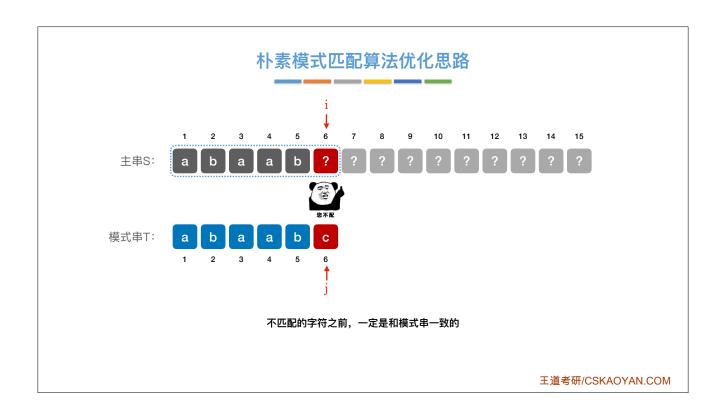


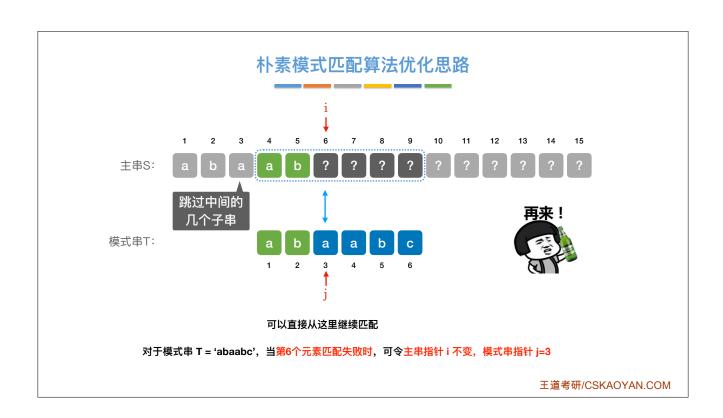


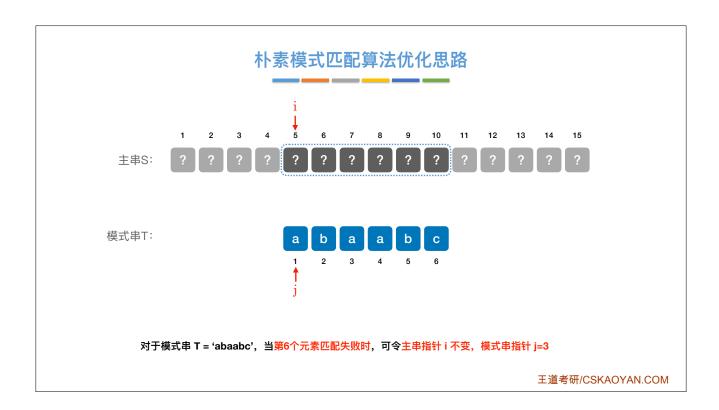


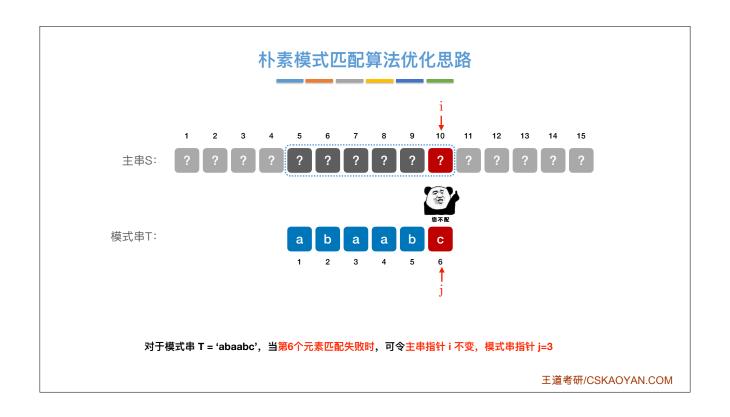


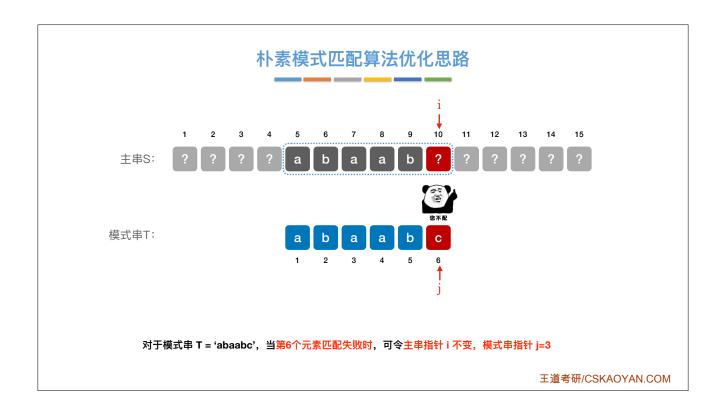


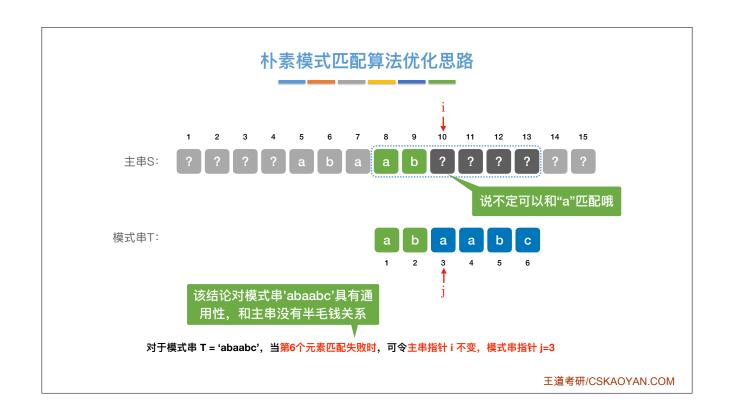


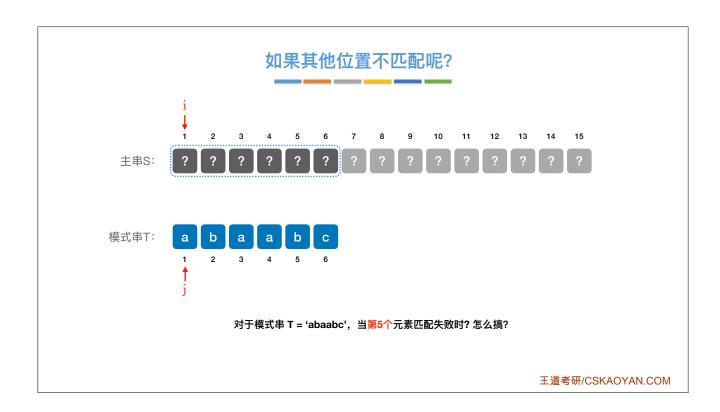


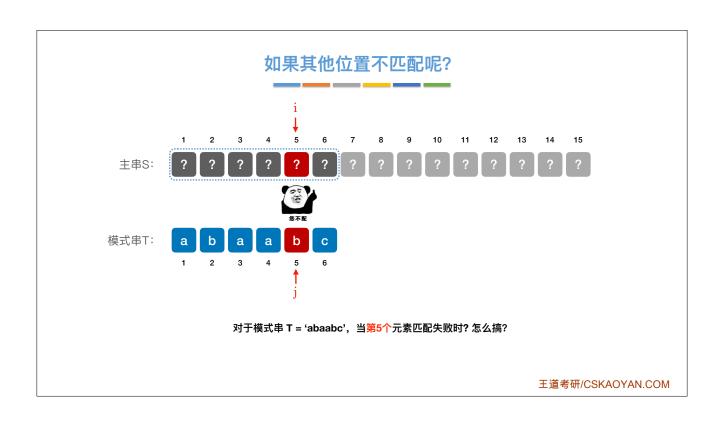




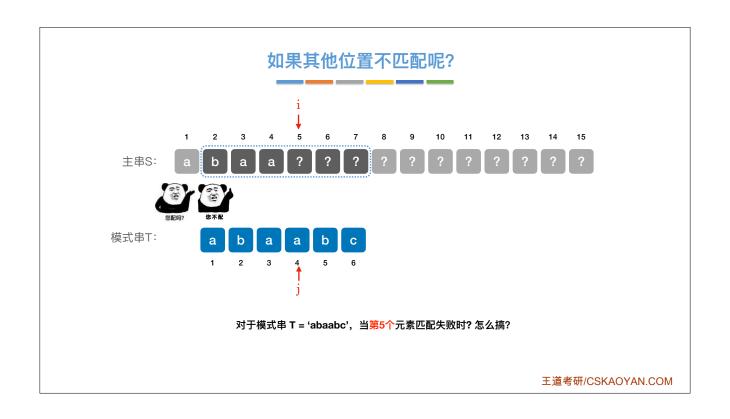


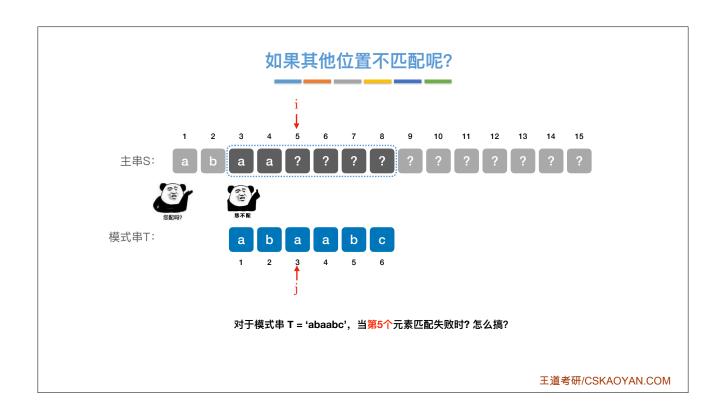




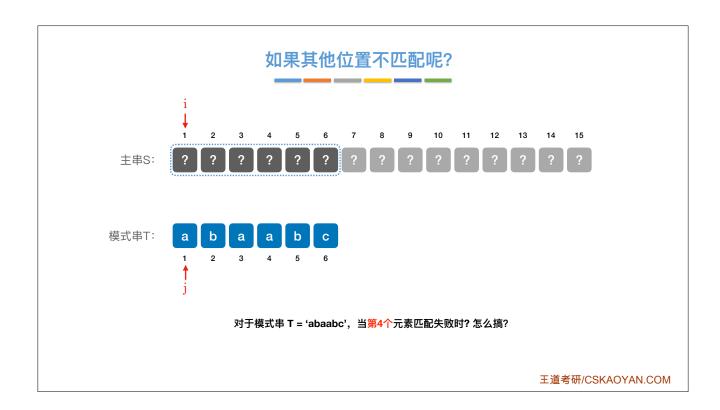


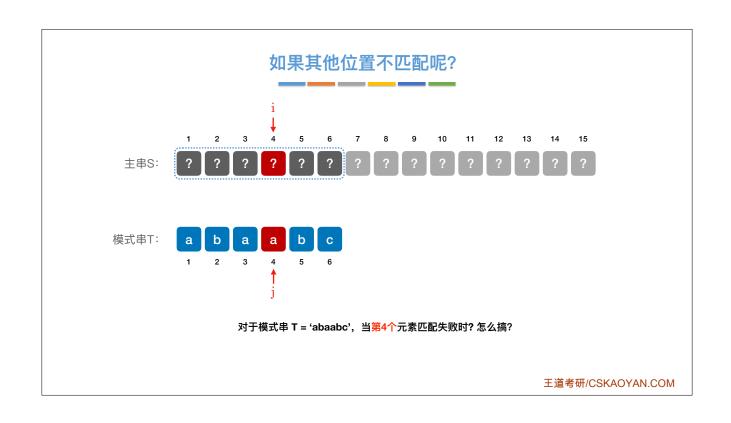


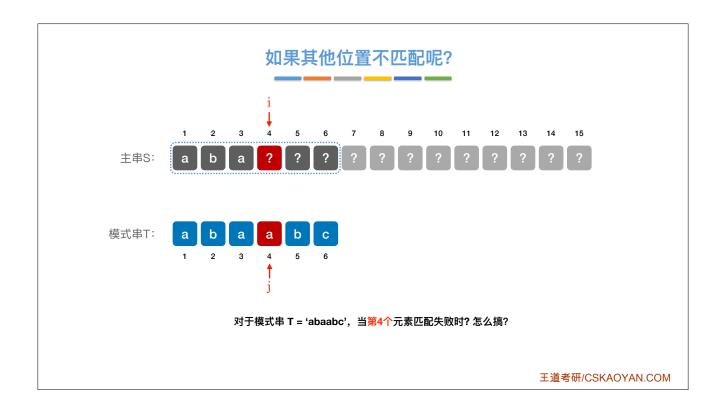


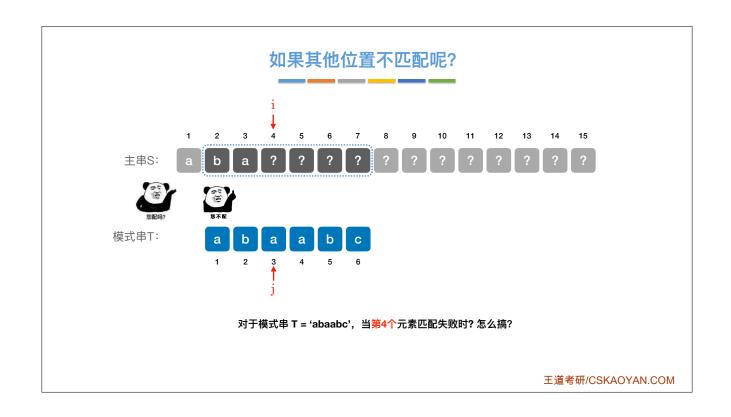


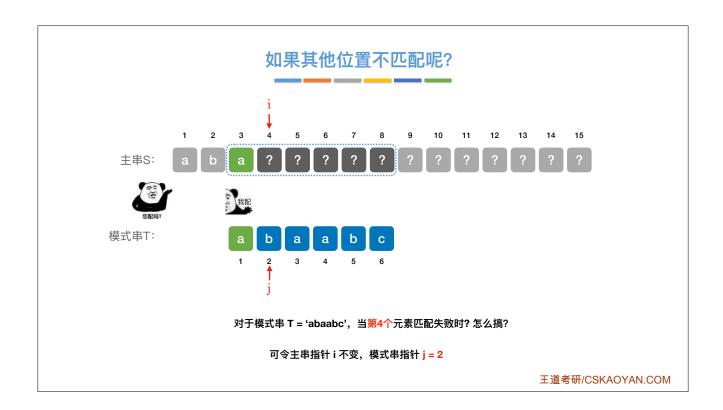


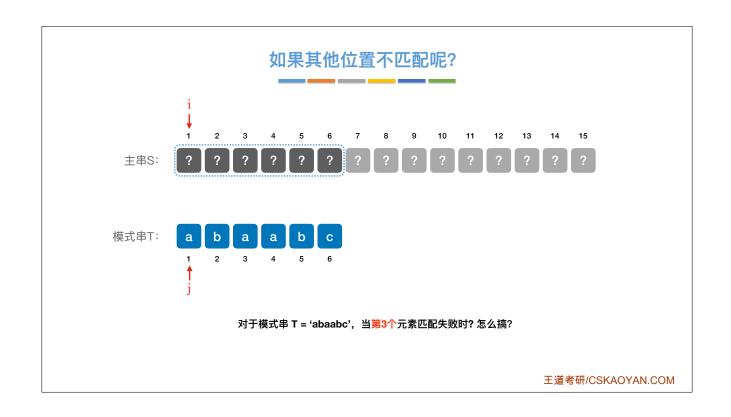


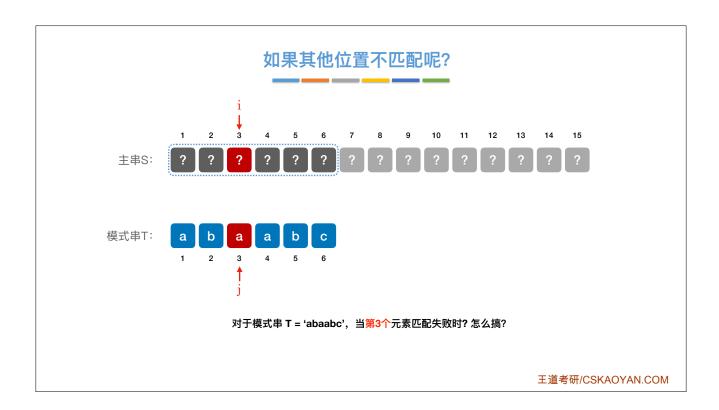


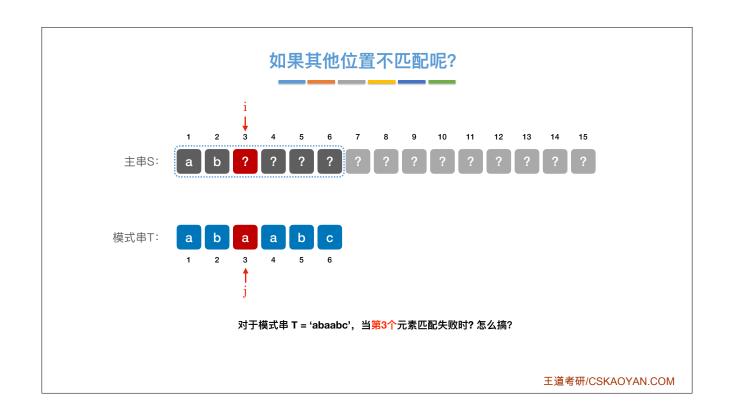


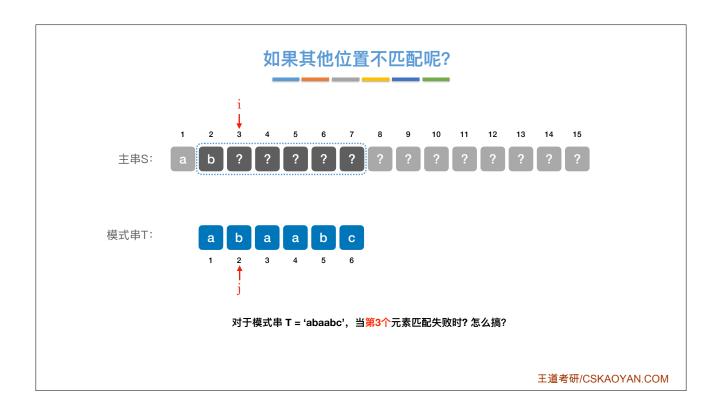


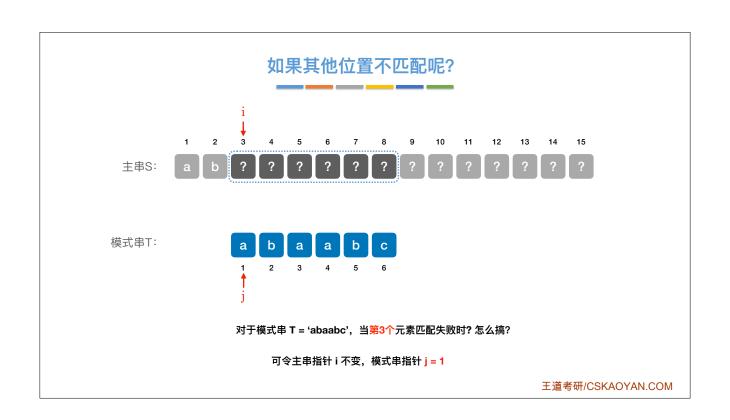


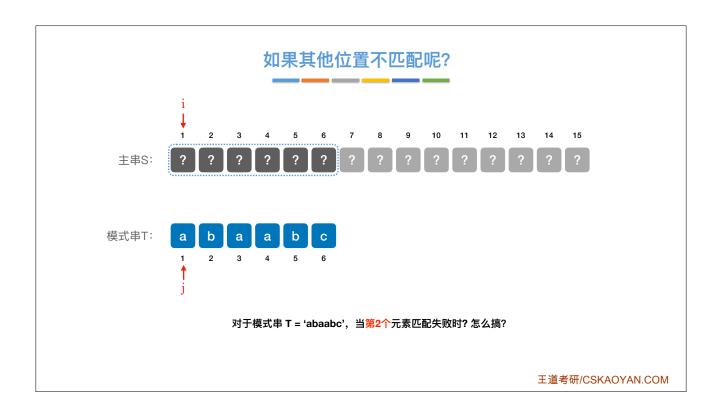


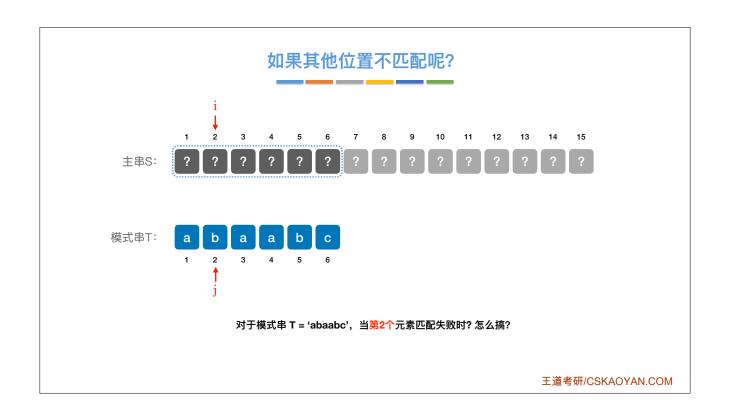


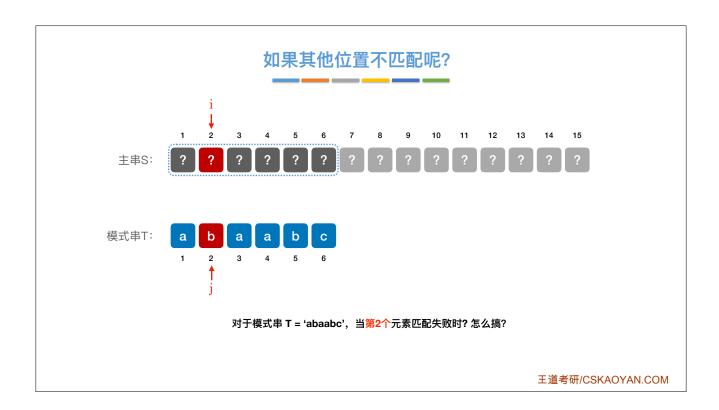


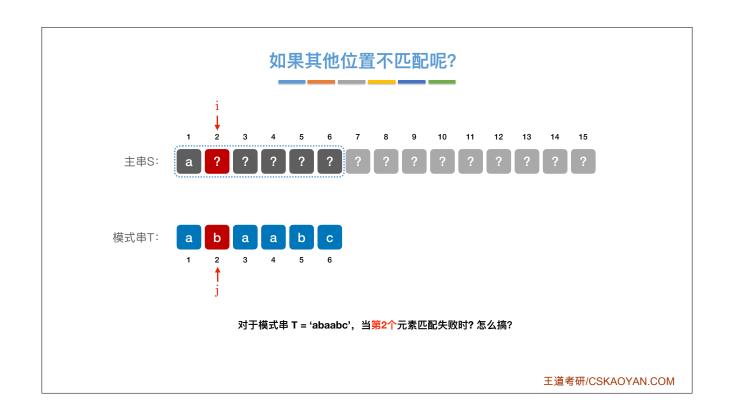


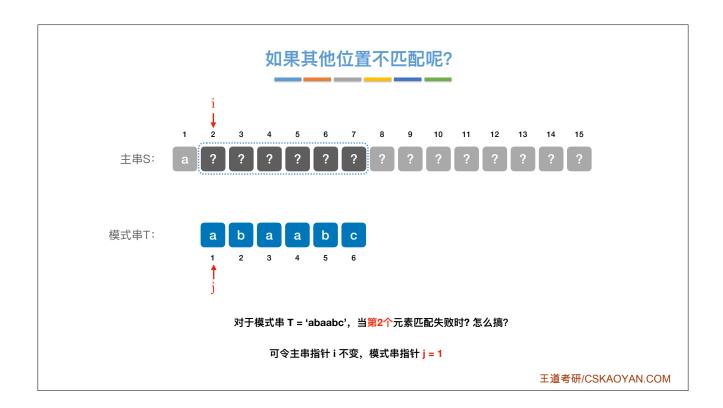


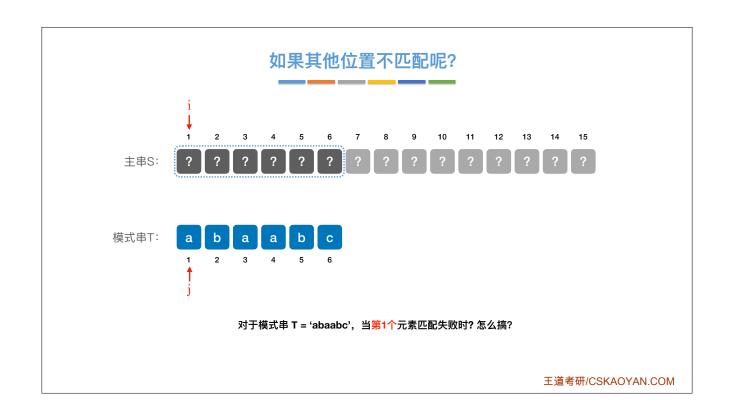


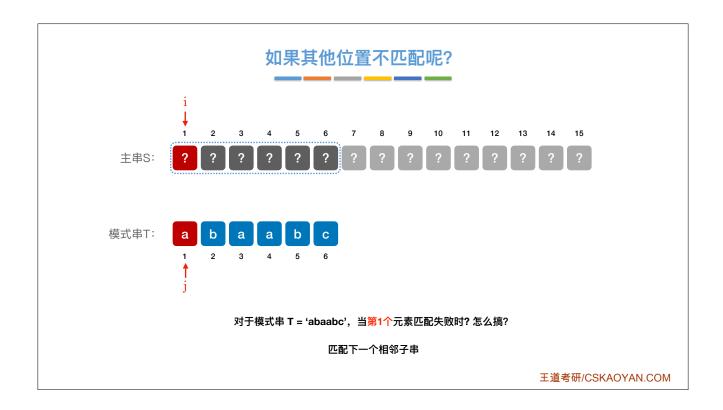


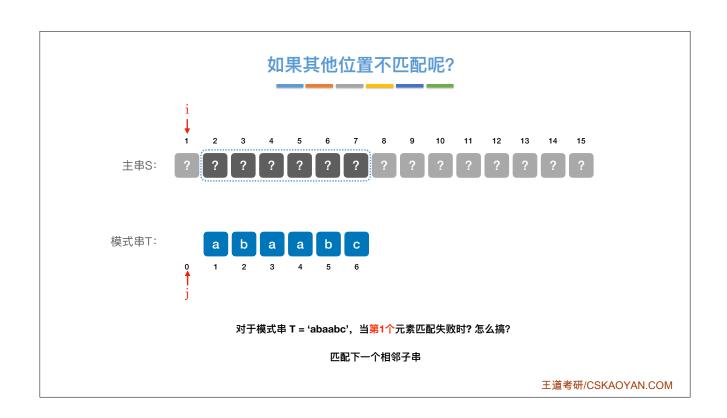


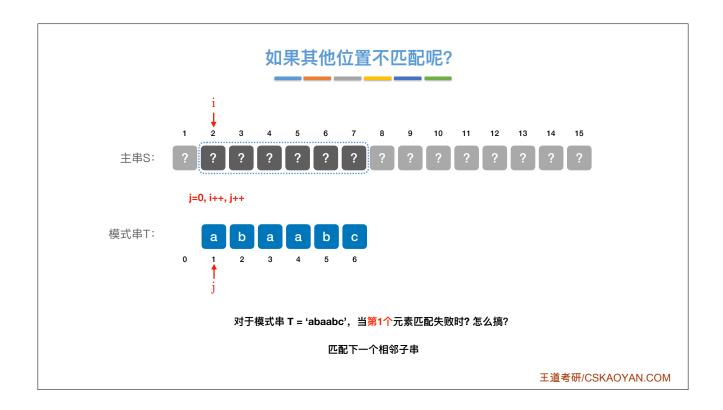


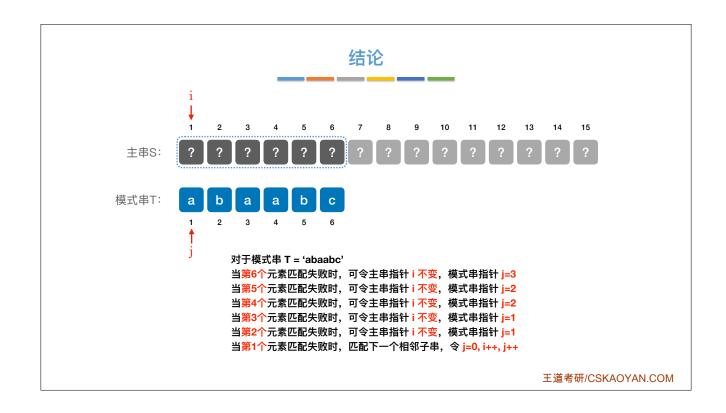


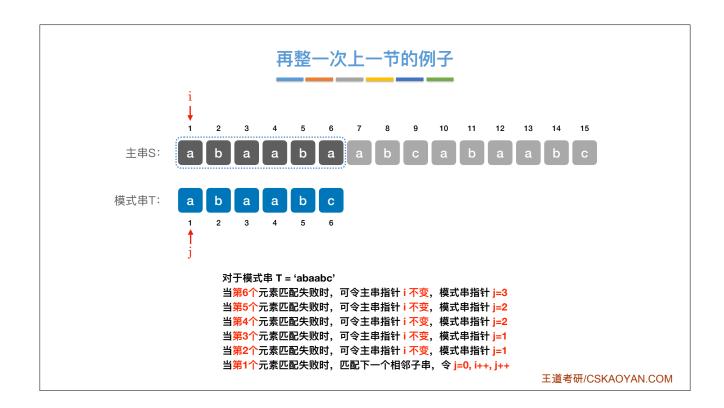


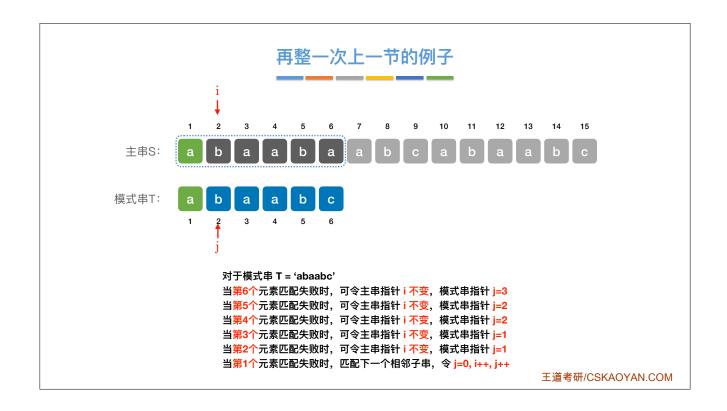


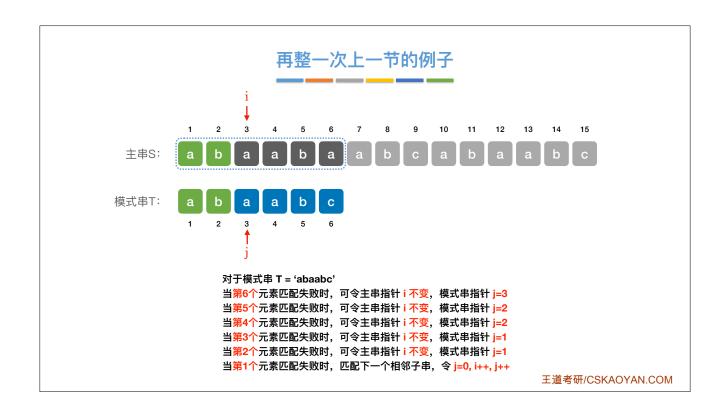


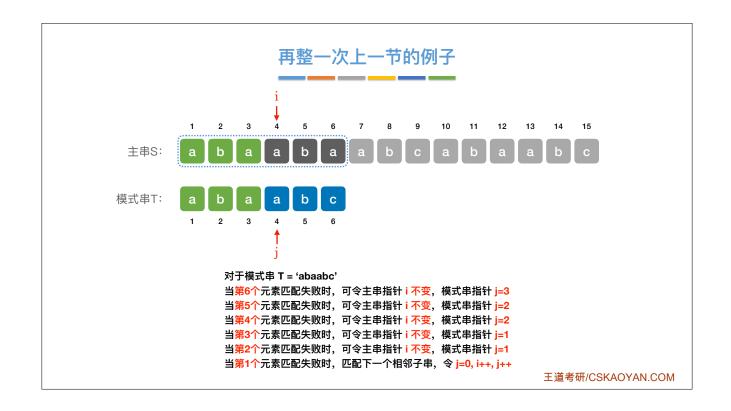


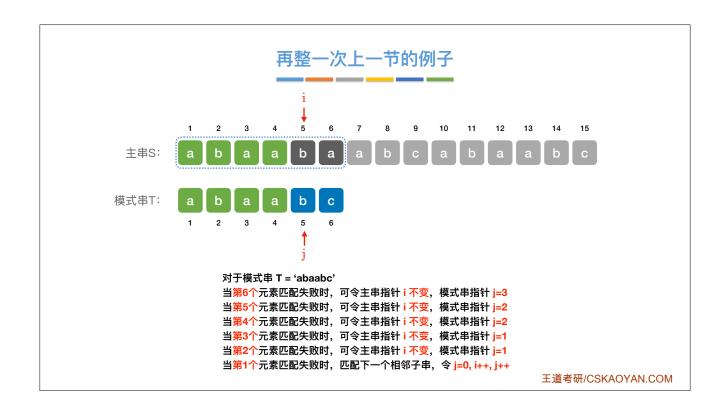


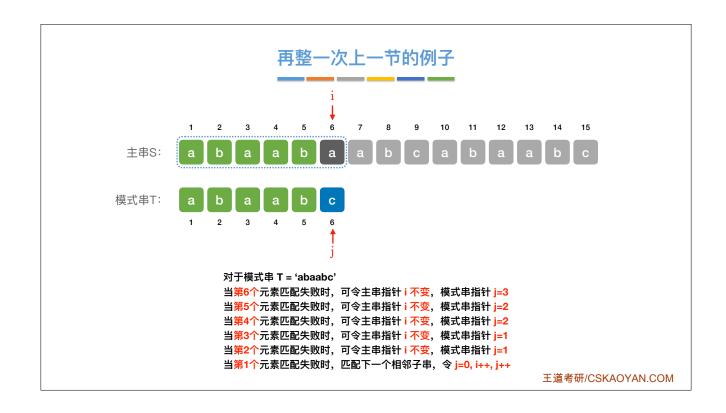








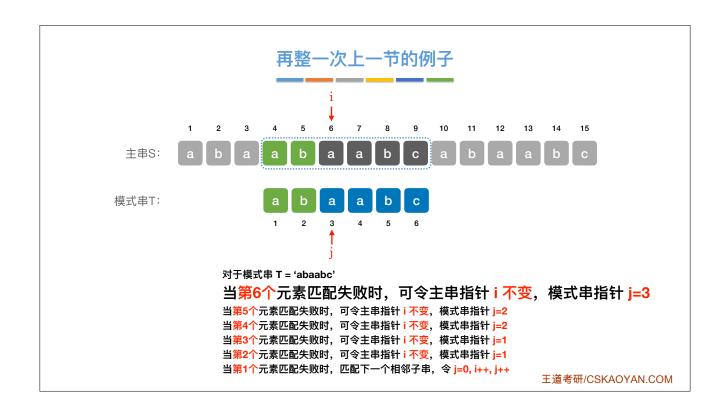


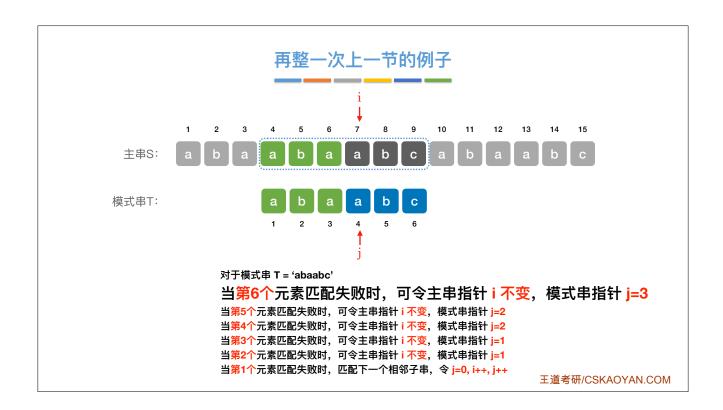


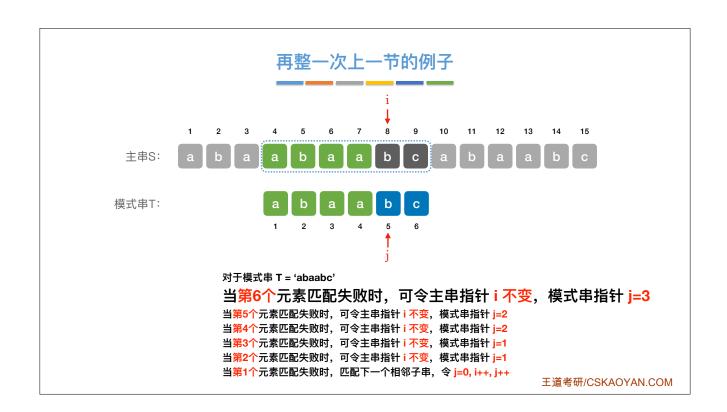






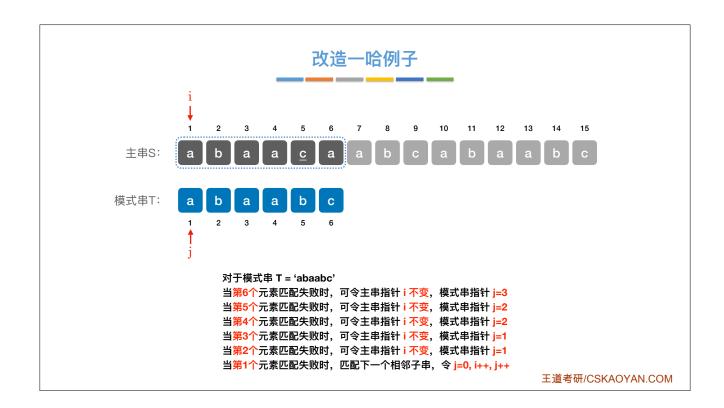


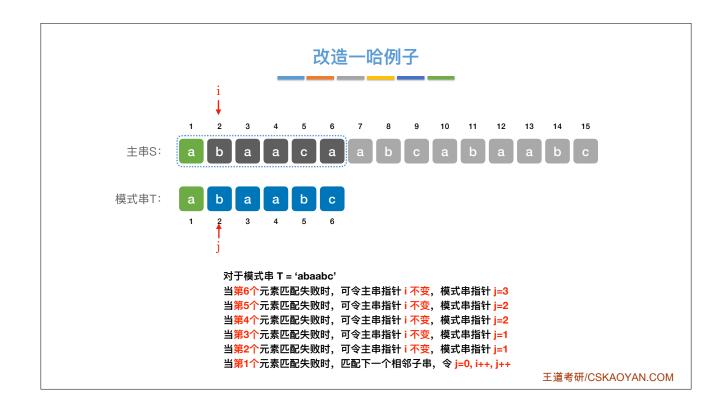


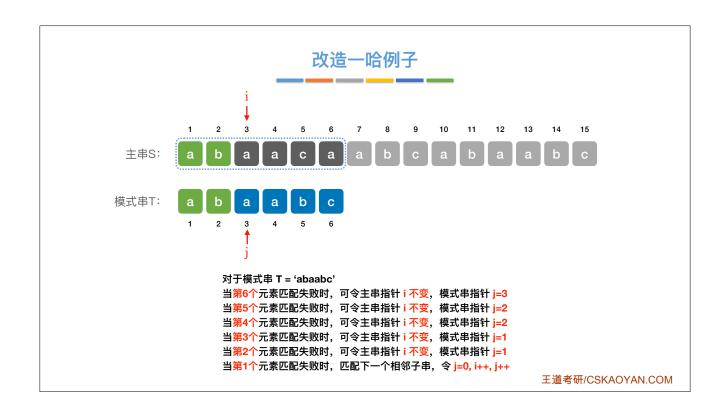


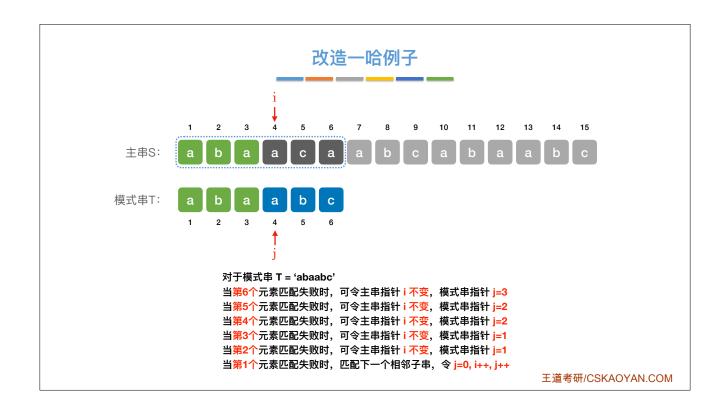


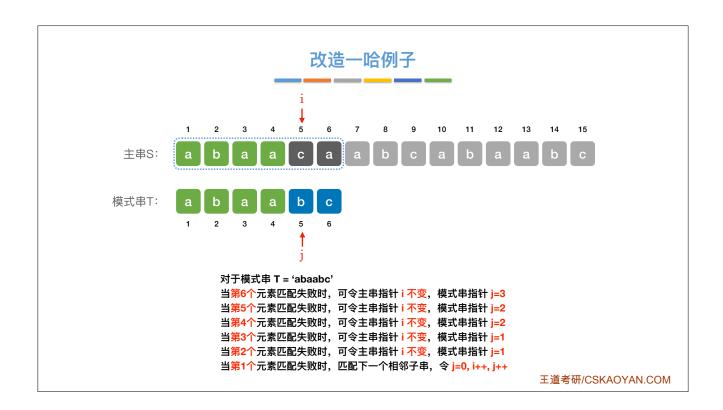


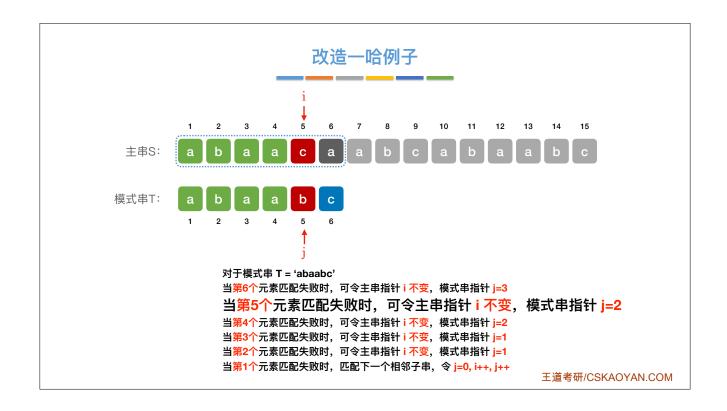




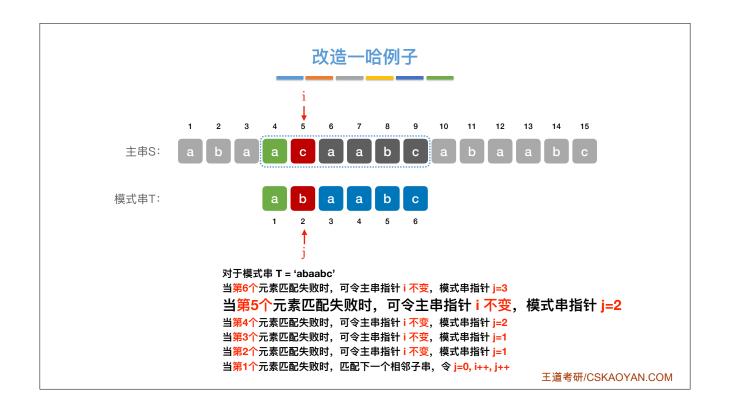


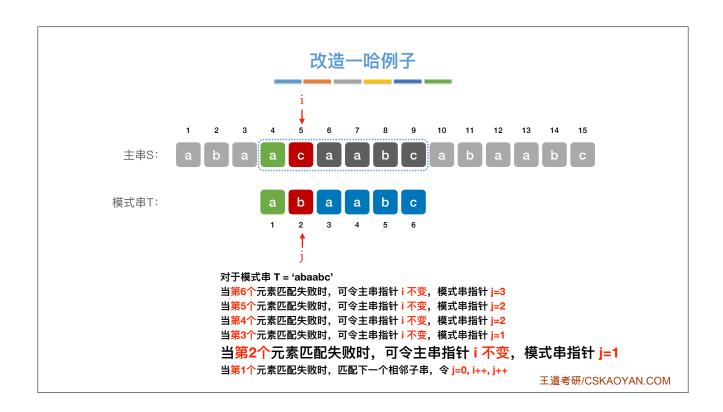


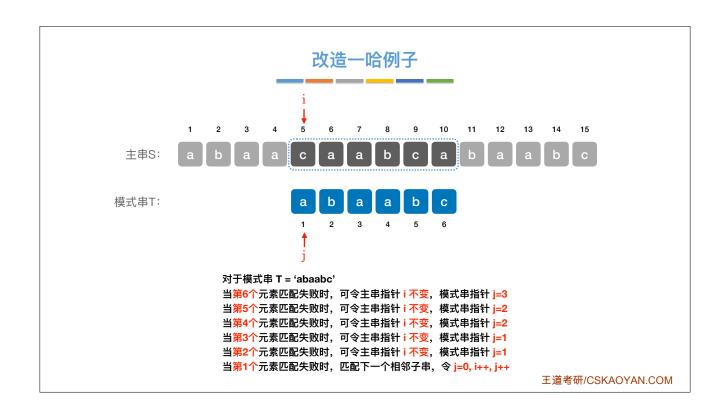


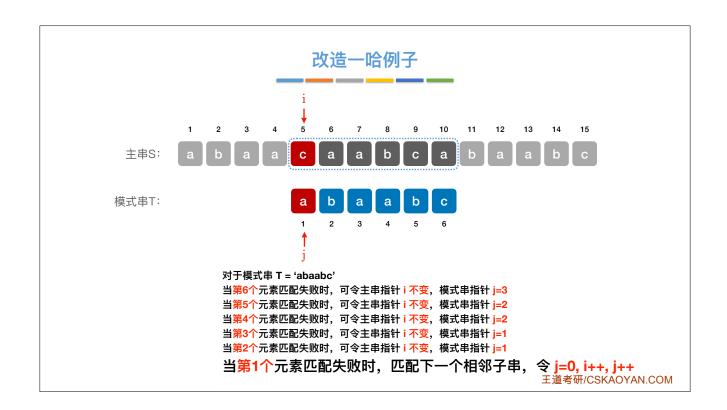


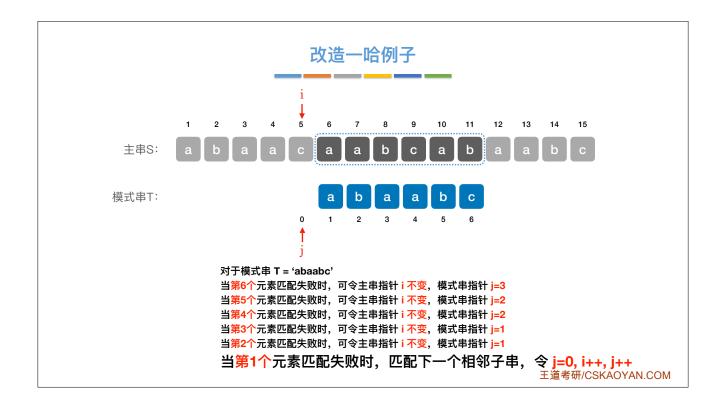




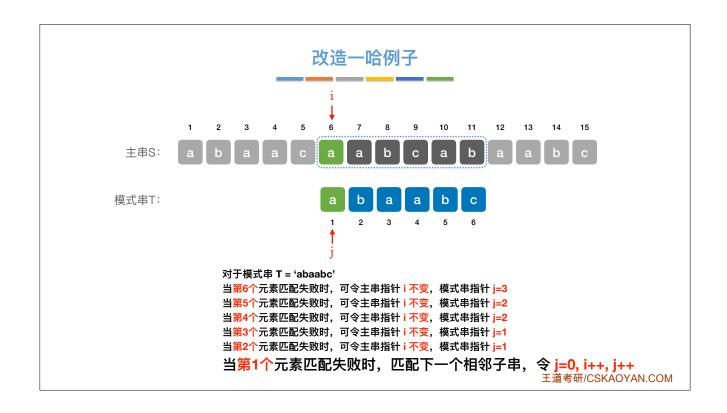


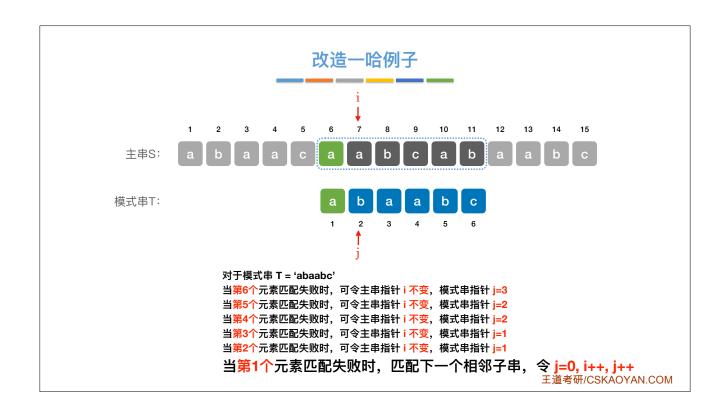


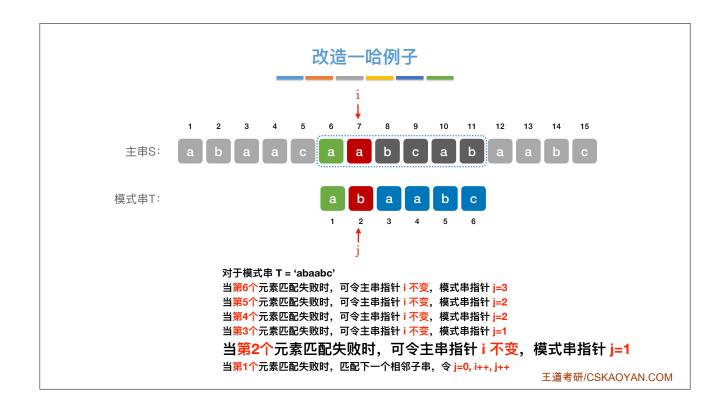


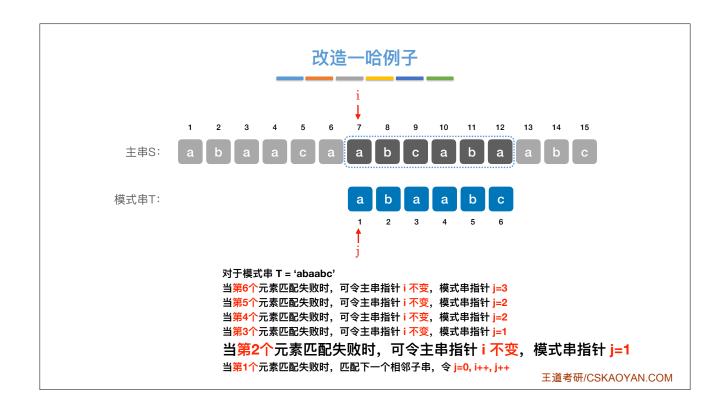


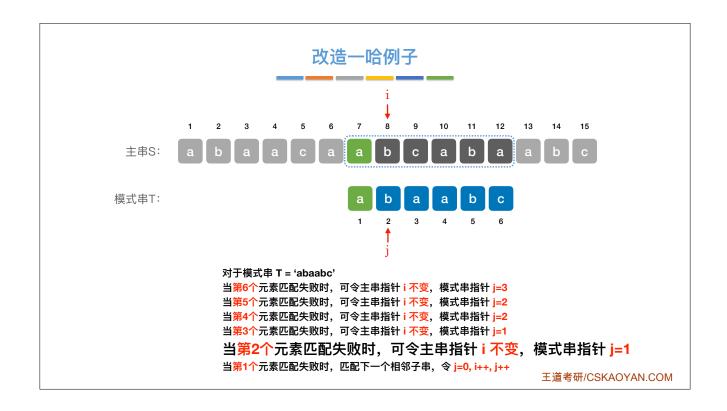


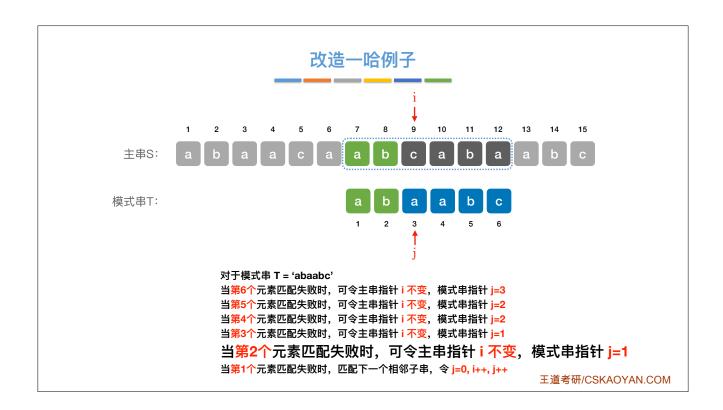


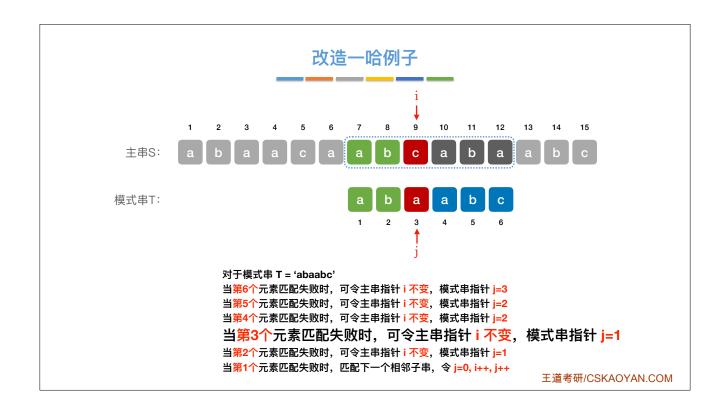


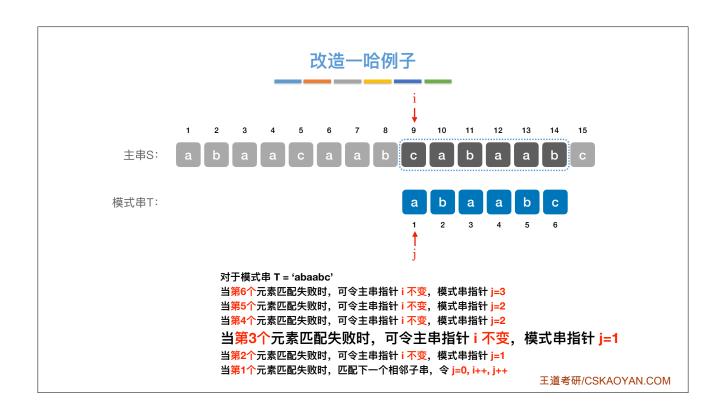


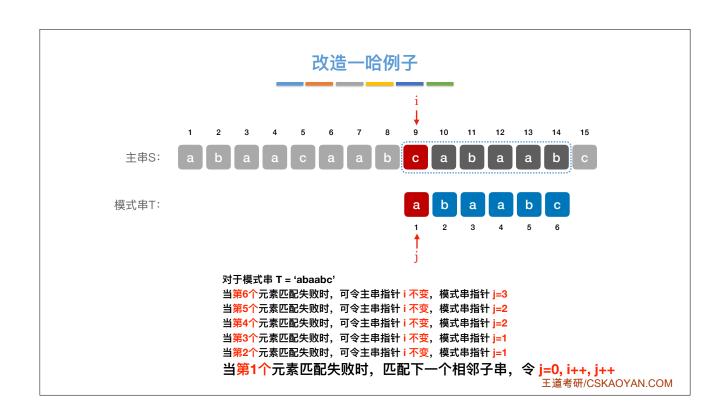


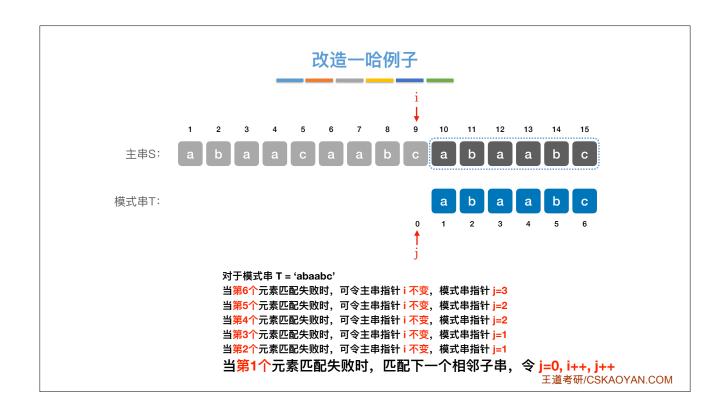


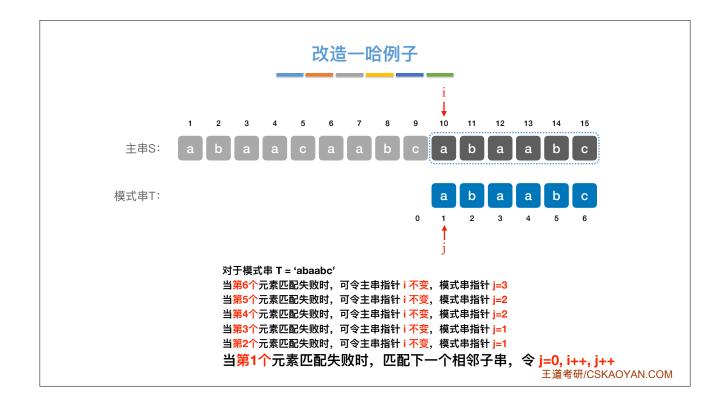




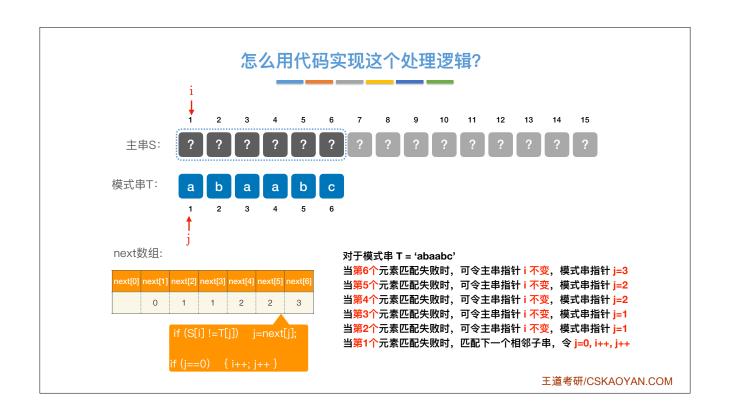


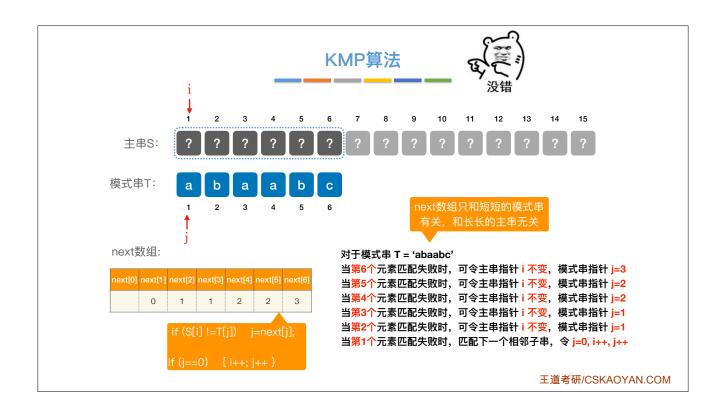


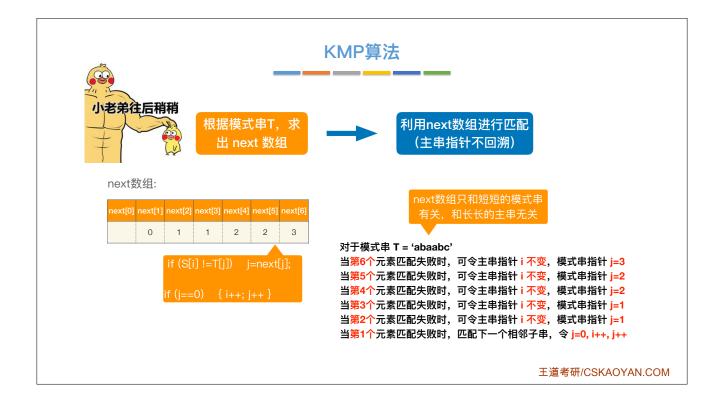












# KMP算法

## 利用next数组进行匹配 (主串指针不回溯)

next数组:

```
next[0] next[1] next[2] next[3] next[4] next[5] next[6]
                                 2
                                         2
                                                 3
```

```
int Index_KMP(SString S,SString T,int next[]){
    int i=1, j=1;
    while(i<=S.length&&j<=T.length){</pre>
        if(j==0]|S.ch[i]==T.ch[j]){
           ++i;
           ++j;
                               //继续比较后继字符
       else
           j=next[j];
                               //模式串向右移动
    if(j>T.length)
        return i-T.length;
                               //匹配成功
        return 0;
}
```

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## 朴素模式匹配 v.s. KMP算法

```
int Index_KMP(SString S,SString T,int next[]){
int Index(SString S,SString T){
                                                     int i=1, j=1;
   int i=1, j=1;
                                                     while(i<=S.length&&j<=T.length){</pre>
    while(i<=S.length && j<=T.length){</pre>
                                                        if(j==0||S.ch[i]==T.ch[j]){
       if(S.ch[i]==T.ch[j]){
                                                             ++i;
           ++i; ++j; //继续比较后继字符
                                                                                //继续比较后继字符
                                                             ++j;
       else{
           i=i-j+2;
                                                        else
           j=1;
                      //指针后退重新开始匹配
                                                         j=next[j];
                                                                                //模式串向右移动
                     匹配失败时,主串
                                                     if(j>T.length)
                       指针i疯狂回溯
   if(j>T.length)
                                                         return i-T.length;
                                                                                //匹配成功
       return i-T.length;
                                                     else
                                                         return 0;
       return 0;
                                                 }
}
```

朴素模式匹配算法,最坏时间复杂度 O(mn) KMP算法,最坏时间复杂度 O(m+n)

> 其中, 求 next 数组时间复杂度 O(m) 模式匹配过程最坏时间复杂度 O(n)

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# KMP算法

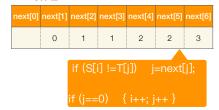
#### 根据模式串T,求 出 next 数组



### 利用next数组进行匹配 (主串指针不回溯)

KMP算法精髓: 利用好已经匹配过的模式串的信息

next数组:



KMP算法,最坏时间复杂度 O(m+n)

其中,求 next 数组时间复杂度 O(m) 模式匹配过程最坏时间复杂度 O(n)

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