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Dash

Search Pattern (KMP-Algorithm) □



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Difficulty: Medium Accuracy: 45.04% Submissions: 98K+ Points: 4

Given two strings, one is a text string txt and the other is a pattern string pat. The task is to print the indexes of all the occurrences of the pattern string in the text string. Use **0-based** indexing while returning the indices.

Note: Return an empty list in case of no occurrences of pattern.

Examples:

Input: txt = "abcab", pat = "ab"

Output: [0, 3]

Explanation: The string "ab" occurs twice in txt, one starts at index 0 and

the other at index 3.

Input: txt = "abesdu", pat = "edu"

Output: []

Explanation: There's no substring "edu" present in txt.

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Input: txt = "aabaacaadaabaaba", pat = "aaba"

Output: [0, 9, 12]

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Java (1.8)
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29
30
31 -
    class Solution {
32
    ArrayList<Integer> search(String pat, String txt) {
33
            ArrayList<Integer> result = new ArrayList<>();
34
            int m = pat.length();
35
             int n = txt.length();
             int[] lps = computeLPSArray(pat);
36
37
            int i = 0:
38
            int j = 0;
            while (i < n) {
39 -
40
                 if (pat.charAt(j) == txt.charAt(i)) {
41
                     i++:
42
                     j++;
43
                 if (j == m) {
44
45
                     result.add(i - j);
46
                     j = lps[j - 1];
47
                 } else if (i < n && pat.charAt(j) != txt.charAt(i)) {</pre>
48
                     if (j != 0) {
                         j = lps[j - 1];
49
                     } else {
50
51
                         i++;
52
                     }
53
54
            return result;
55
56
```

```
57
        private int[] computeLPSArray(String pat) {
            int m = pat.length();
58
            int[] lps = new int[m];
59
            int len = 0;
60
            int i = 1;
61
            lps[0] = 0;
62
            while (i < m) {
63 -
                 if (pat.charAt(i) == pat.charAt(len)) {
64
                     len++;
65
                     lps[i] = len;
66
                     i++;
67
                 } else {
68
                     if (len != 0) {
69
                         len = lps[len - 1];
70
                     } else {
71
                         lps[i] = 0;
72
                         i++;
73
74
75
76
            return lps;
77
        }
78
79
```