Fundamentos de Algoritmos e Estrutura de Dados – Lecture 07 – Pattern Matching

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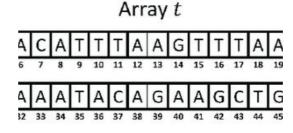
Plano de Aula

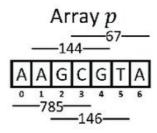
- Lecture 06
 - Fluxo Máximo: Ford-Fulkerson
- Lecture 06
 - Pattern Matching (correspondência de cadeias)
 - Exato (Força Bruta, KMP, Rabin-Karp)

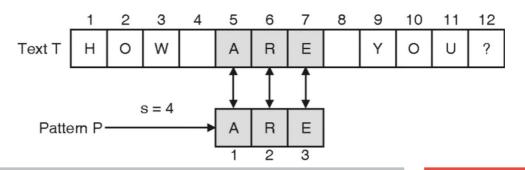
Pattern Matching Correspondência de Cadeias

Correspondência de Cadeias

- Problema:
 - Encontrar todas as ocorrências de um padrão dentro de uma sequência
- Aplicações
 - Busca de Texto
 - DNA, RNA, proteínas
 - Compiladores
 - Compressão de dados
 - CiberSegurança



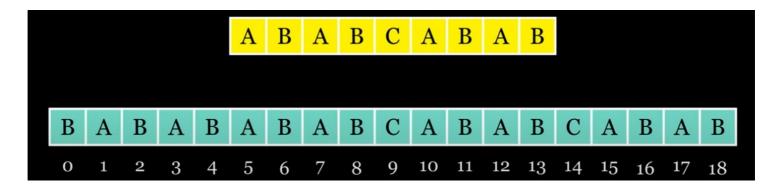


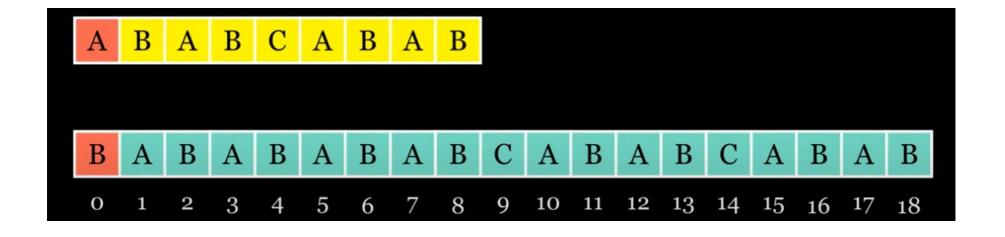


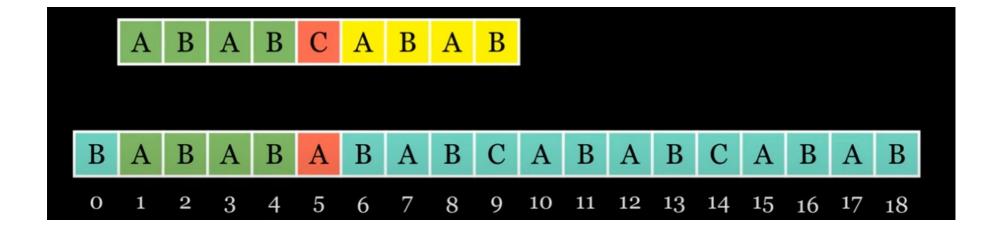
Correspondência de Cadeias

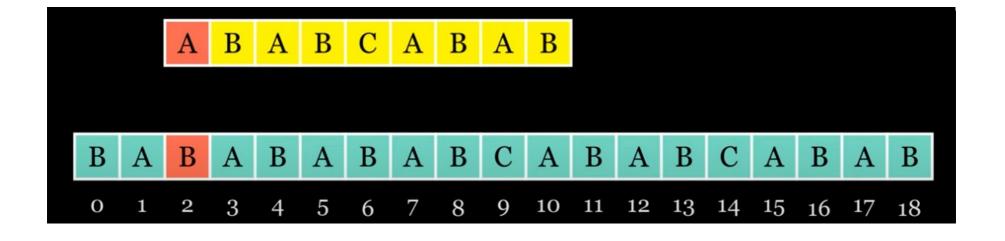
- Algoritmos:
 - Correspondência Exata
 - Força Bruta
 - KMP
 - Rabin-Karp
 - Aproximação
 - Edit Distance

- Compara o padrão P com todas as substrings possíveis do texto T de mesmo comprimento que P, posição por posição.
 - Percorrer o texto do índice 0 até n-m (onde n= tamanho do texto, m = tamanho do padrão).
 - Para cada posição i do texto:
 - Comparar T[i..i+m-1] com P[0..m-1], caractere por caractere.
 - Se todos os caracteres coincidem, registrar que o padrão foi encontrado na posição i
 - · Repetir até o final da sequência

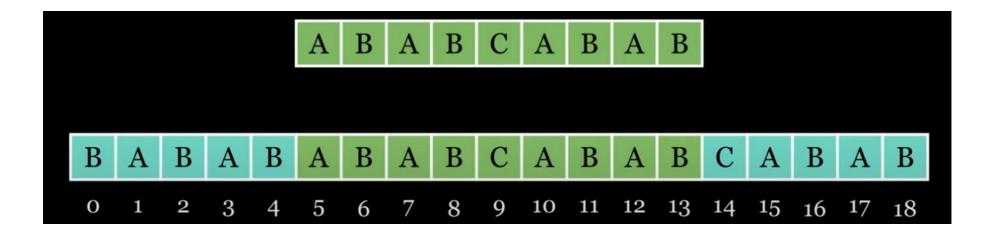






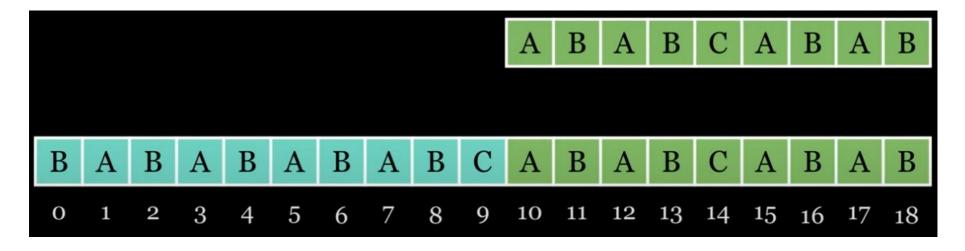


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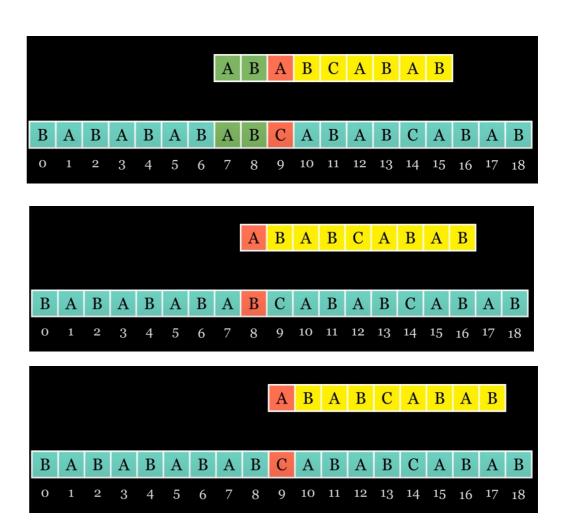
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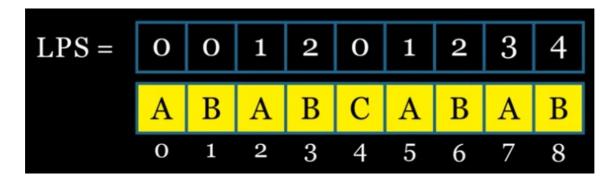


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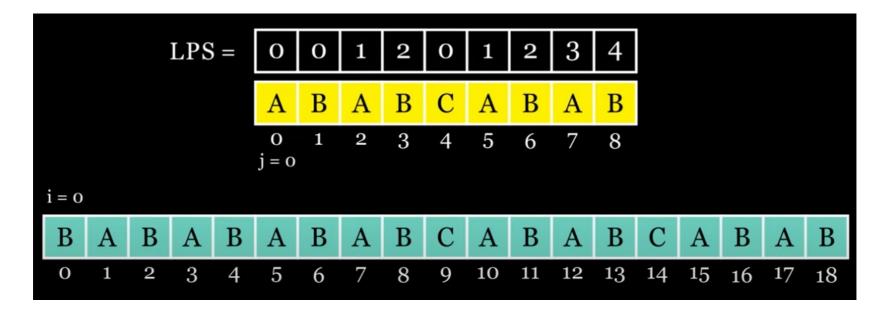
- Simples e Sem Pré-Processamento
- Extremamente Custoso
- Comparações Desnecessárias

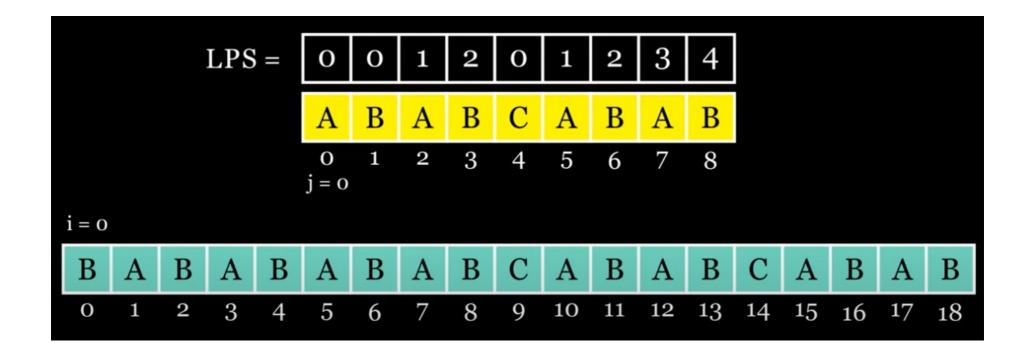


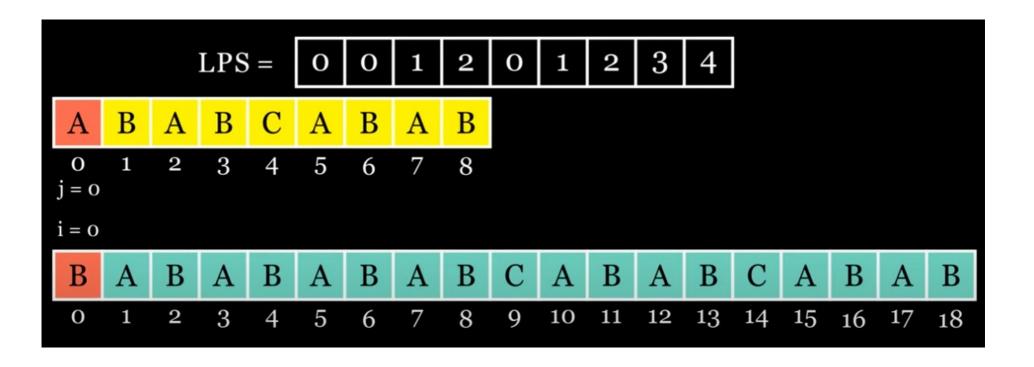
- Donald Knut, James Morris e Vaughan Pratt
- Passo 1: vetor de prefixo (Longest Proper Prefix)

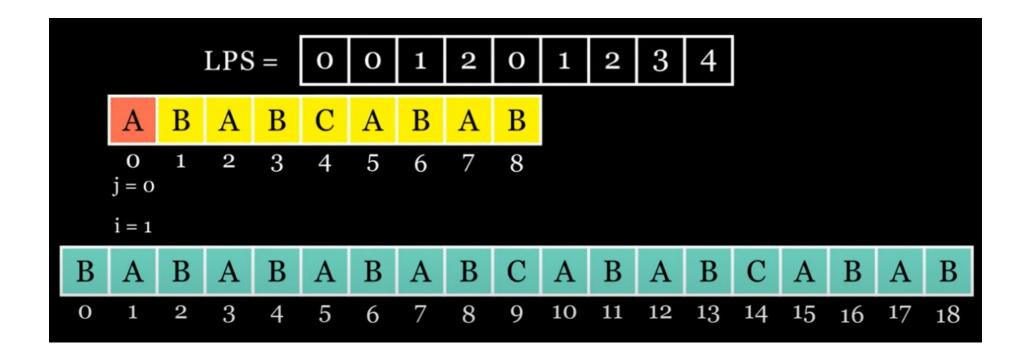


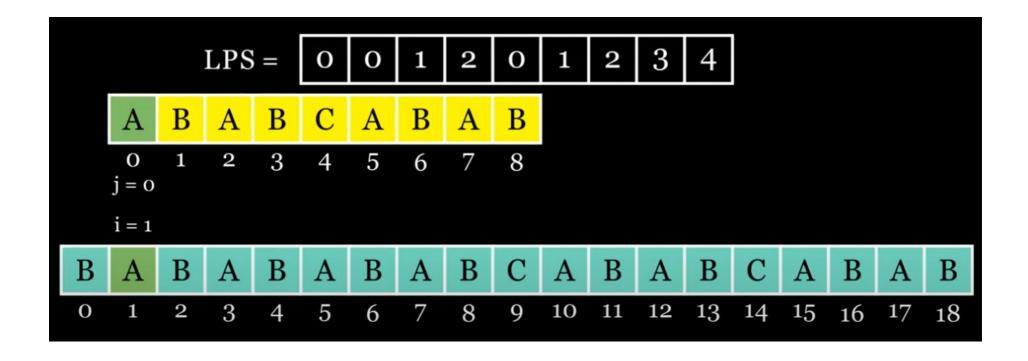
- Donald Knut, James Morris e Vaughan Pratt
 - Passo 2 Buscar o padrão no texto usando a tabela LPS
 - Se houver match, avançar nos índices do texto e do padrão.
 - Se houver mismatch, usar a tabela LPS para ajustar o índice do padrão, sem retroceder no texto.

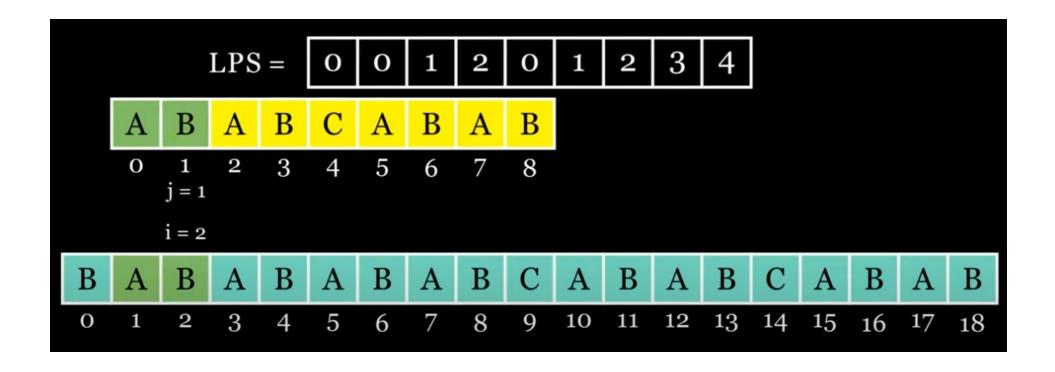




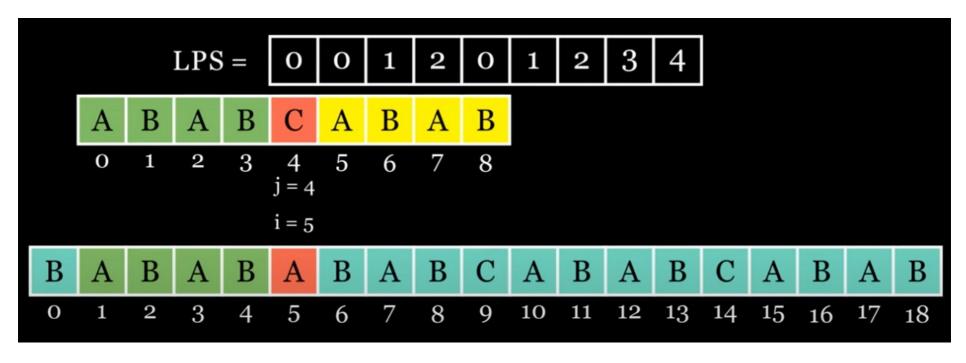


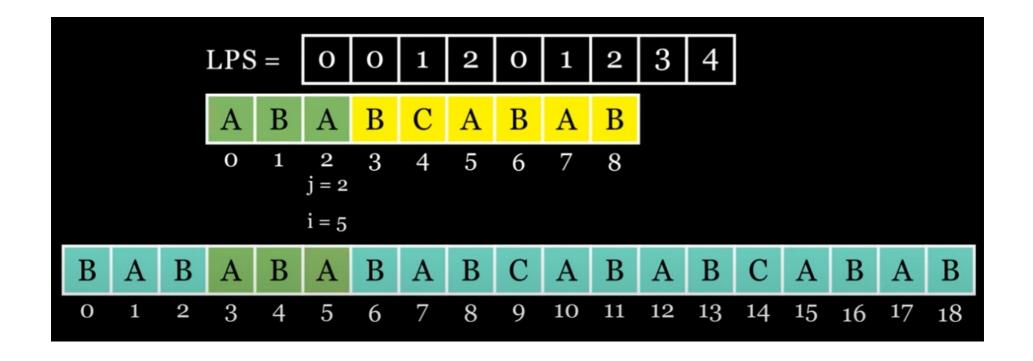




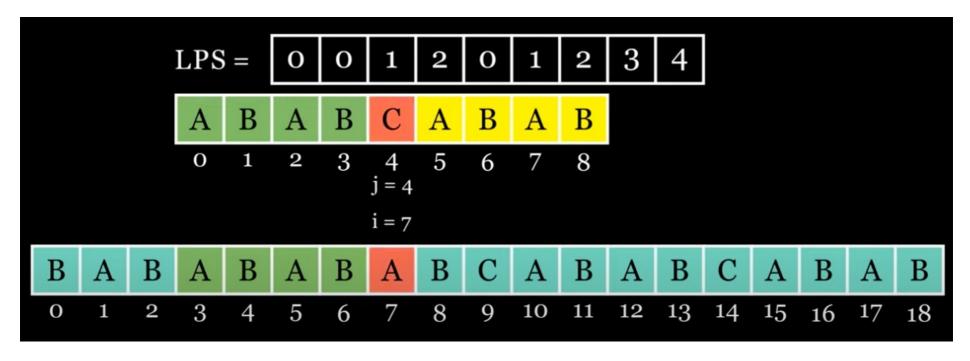


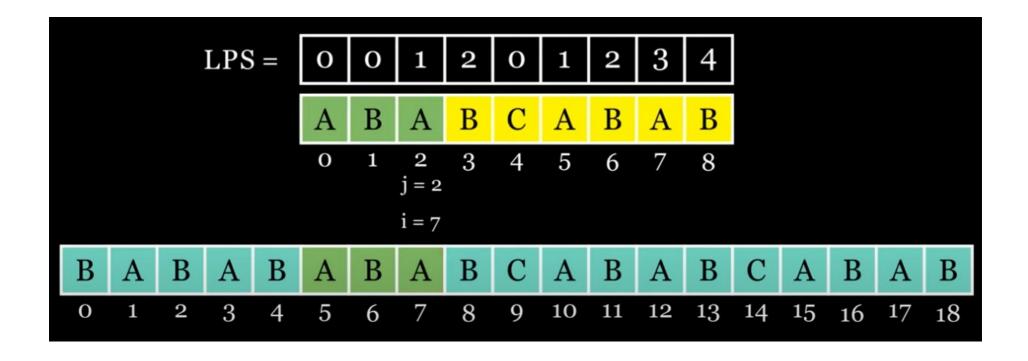
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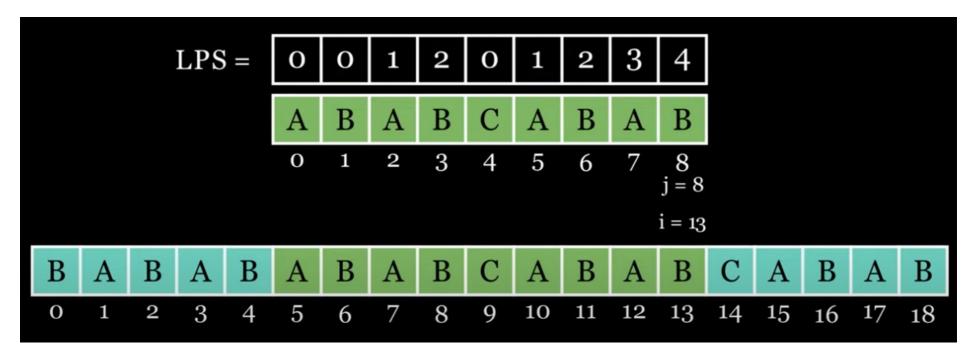


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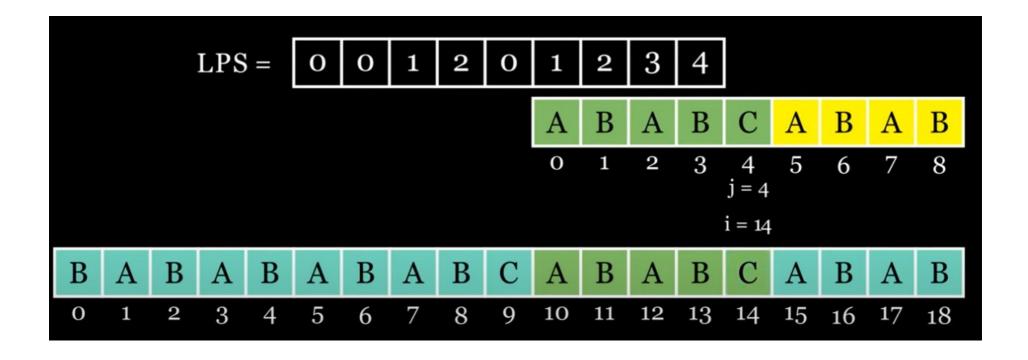


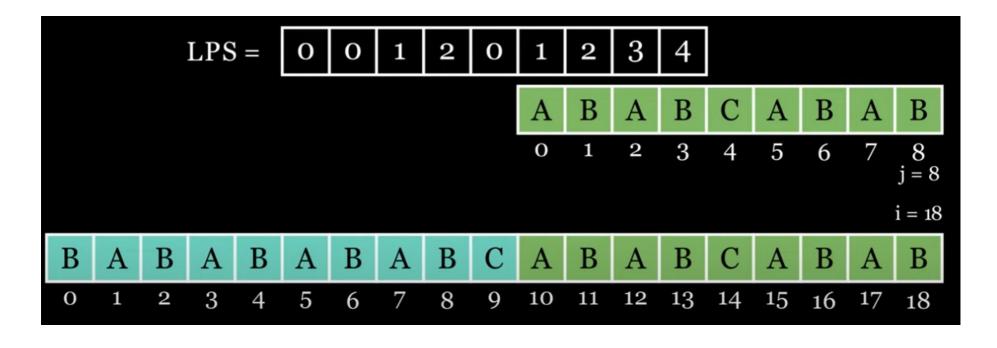


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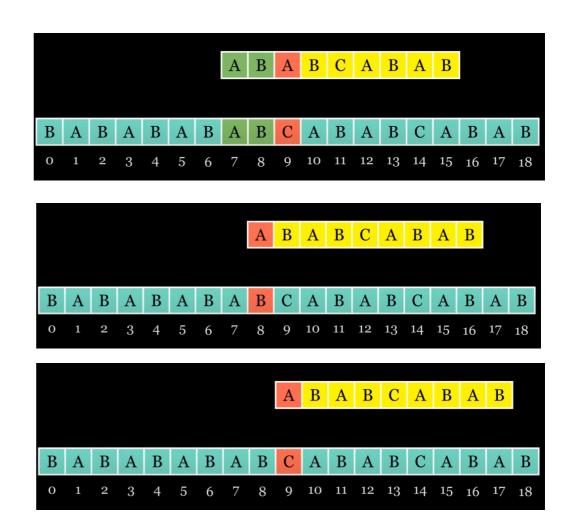
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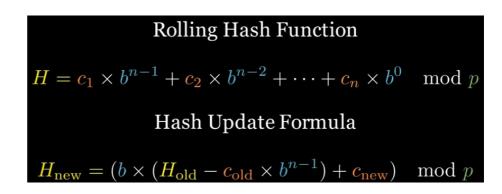


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- Evita comparações repetidas
- Necessita pré-processamento
 - LPS (Vetor)

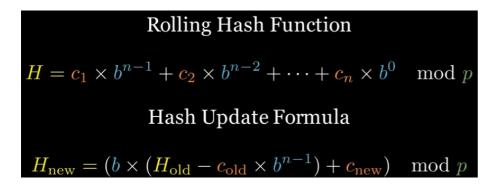


- Eficiente
- Hash-Based
- Rolling Hash
 - Comprimento do padrão (janela)
 - Base
 - Primo (hash)





- Deslizar a janela sobre o texto
- Para cada posição da janela:
- Aplicar a fórmula de rolling hash para remover o caractere mais à esquerda e adicionar o novo caractere à direita
- · Comparar o hash da janela com o hash do padrão
- Se houver igualdade, comparar caractere a caractere para confirmar correspondência





Rolling Hash Function

$$H = c_1 \times b^{n-1} + c_2 \times b^{n-2} + \dots + c_n \times b^0 \mod p$$

$$H_{\text{new}} = (b \times (H_{\text{old}} - c_{\text{old}} \times b^{n-1}) + c_{\text{new}}) \mod p$$

- ullet Comprimento da janela m=3
- Base b=256 (ASCII)
- Módulo primo p=101

$$H("CCB") = (67 \cdot 256^2 + 67 \cdot 256 + 66) \bmod 101$$



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Rolling Hash Function

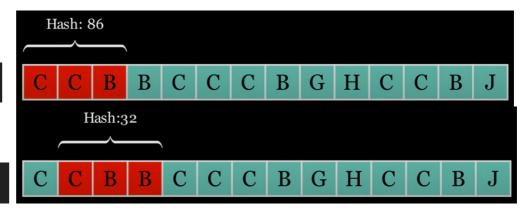
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$$H(CBB) = (256 \cdot (86 - 67 \cdot 256^2) + 66) \mod 101$$

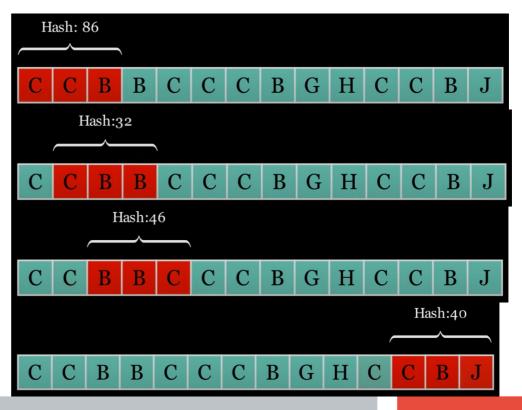


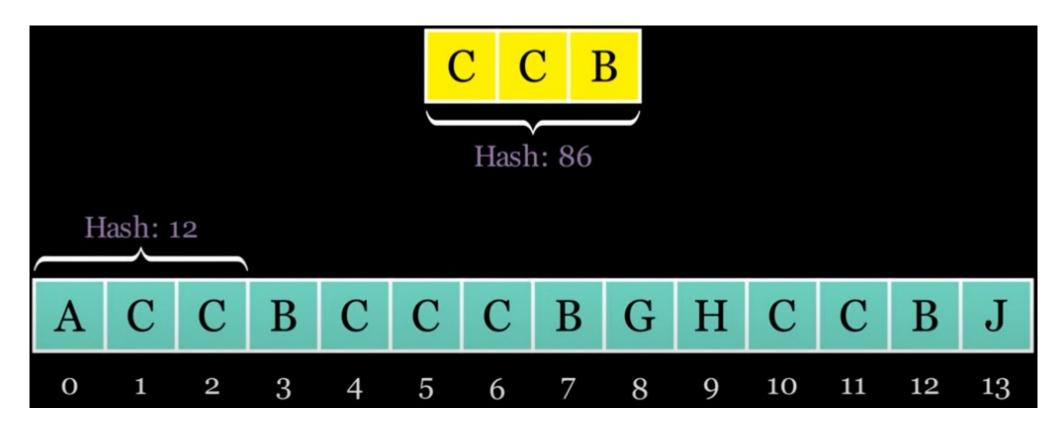
Rolling Hash Function

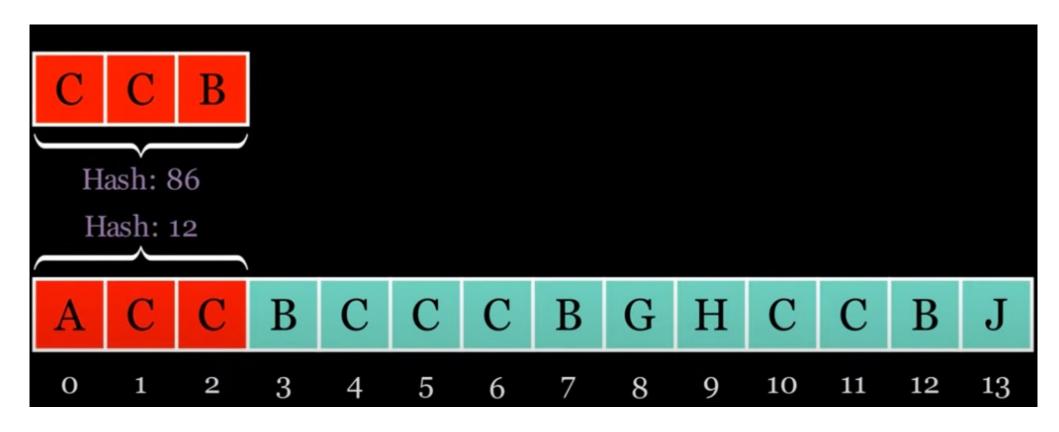
$$H = c_1 \times b^{n-1} + c_2 \times b^{n-2} + \dots + c_n \times b^0 \mod p$$

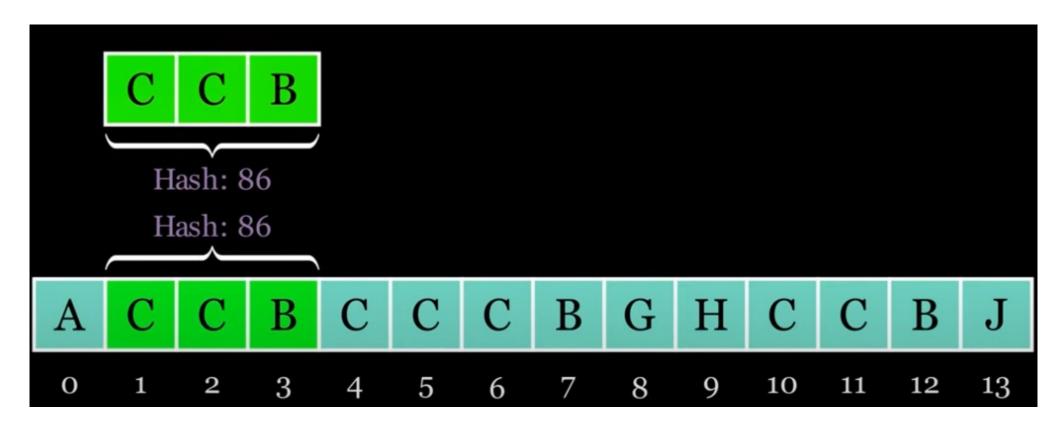
$$H_{\text{new}} = (b \times (H_{\text{old}} - c_{\text{old}} \times b^{n-1}) + c_{\text{new}}) \mod p$$

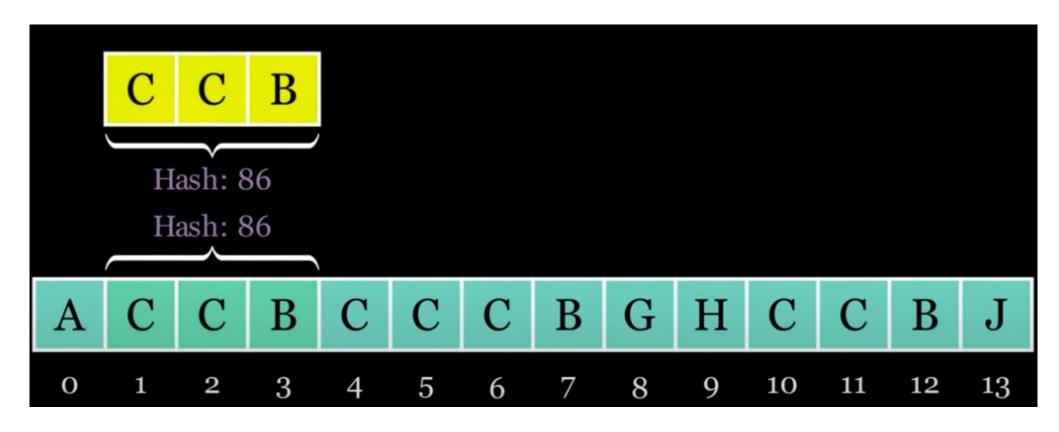
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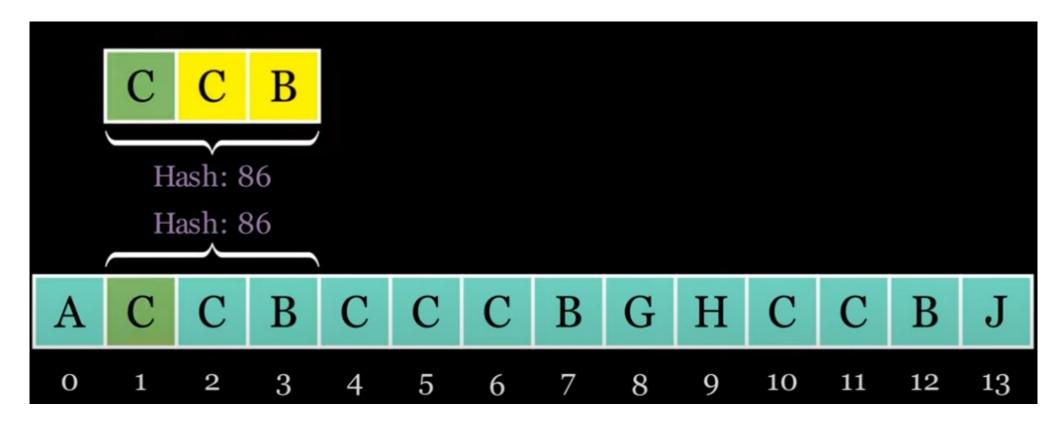


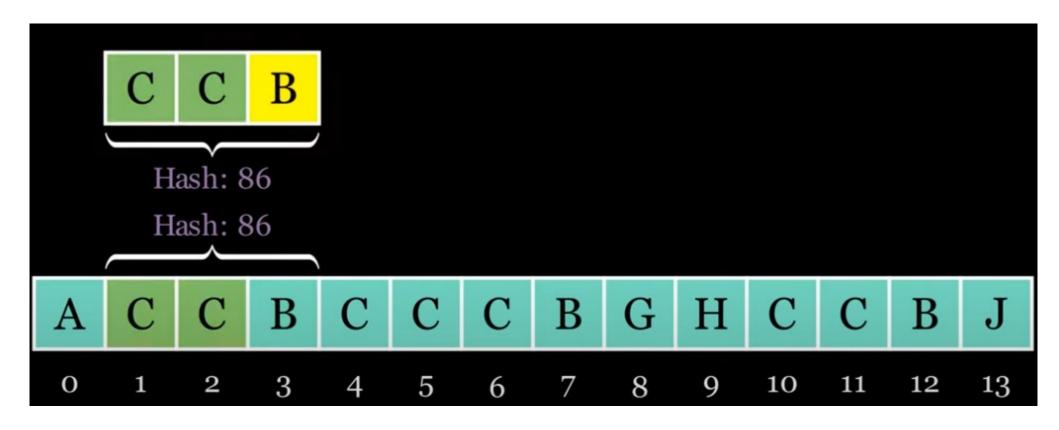


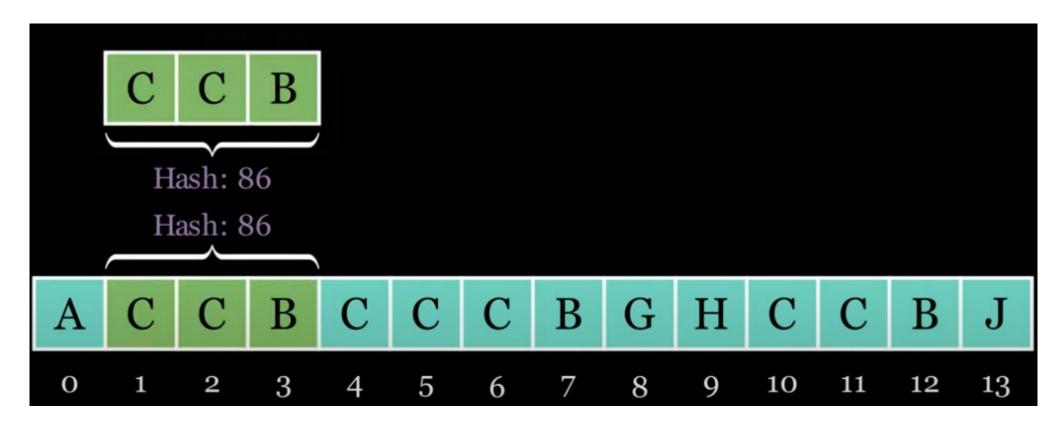


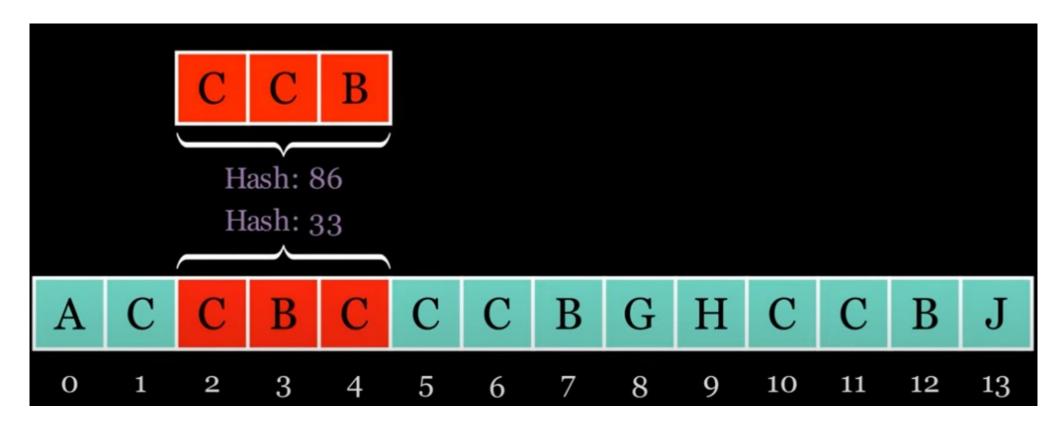


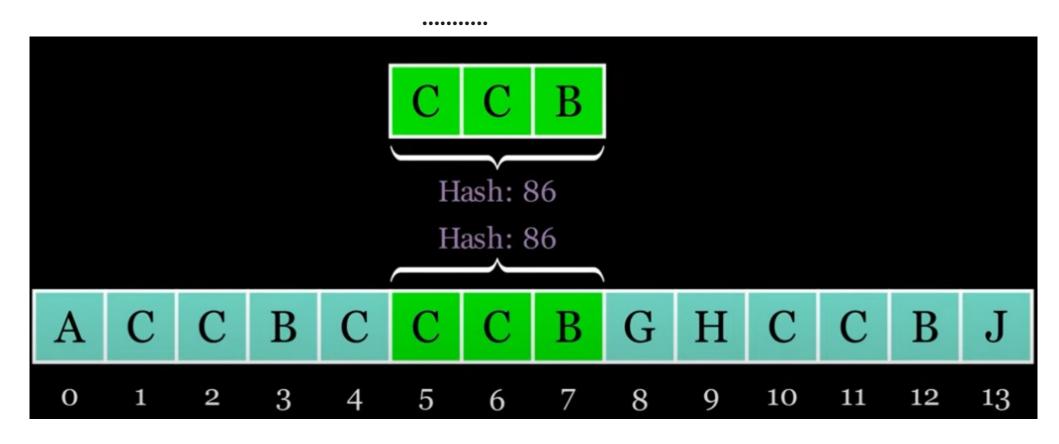




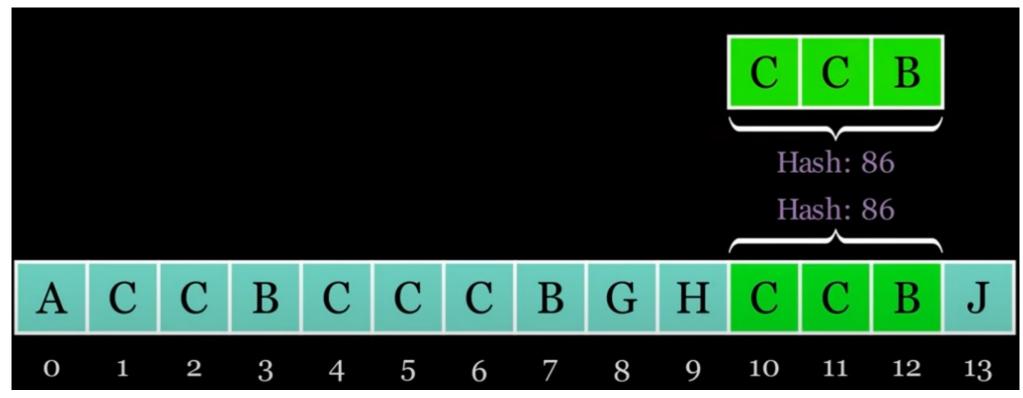




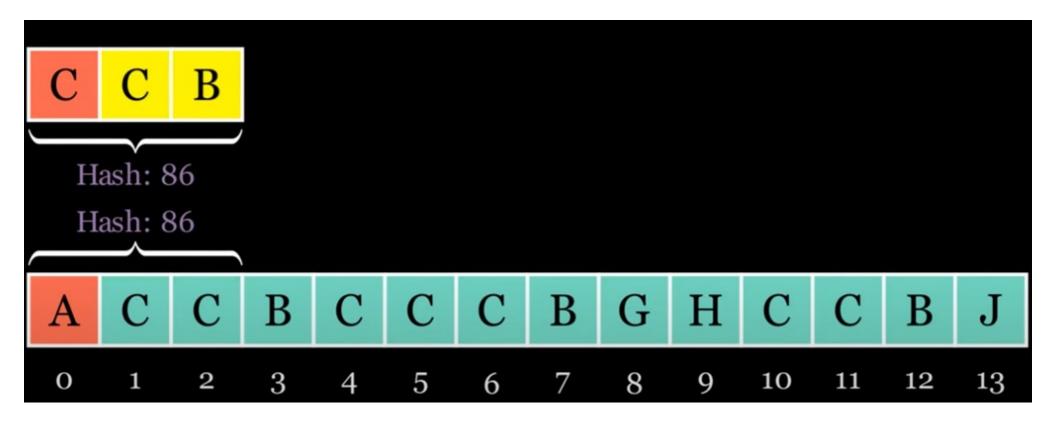




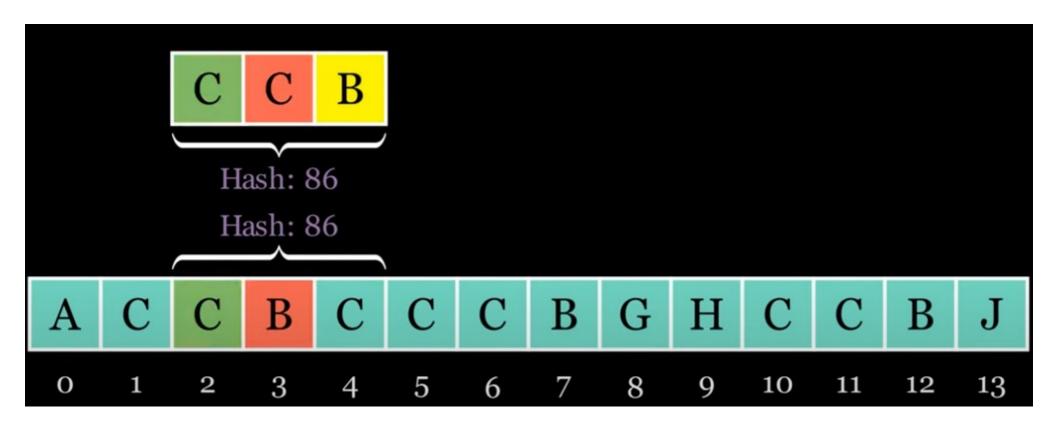
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Falso Positivo



Falso Positivo



Pior Caso == Força Bruta

Lets Code!!