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C Programming Basic – week 13

String Pattern Matching

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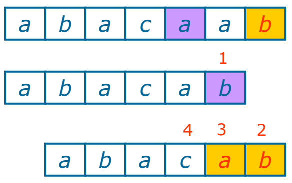
Topics of this week

- String pattern matching algorithms
  - Naive algorithm
  - Knuth-Morris-Pratt algorithm
  - Boyer-Moore algorithm
- Exercises



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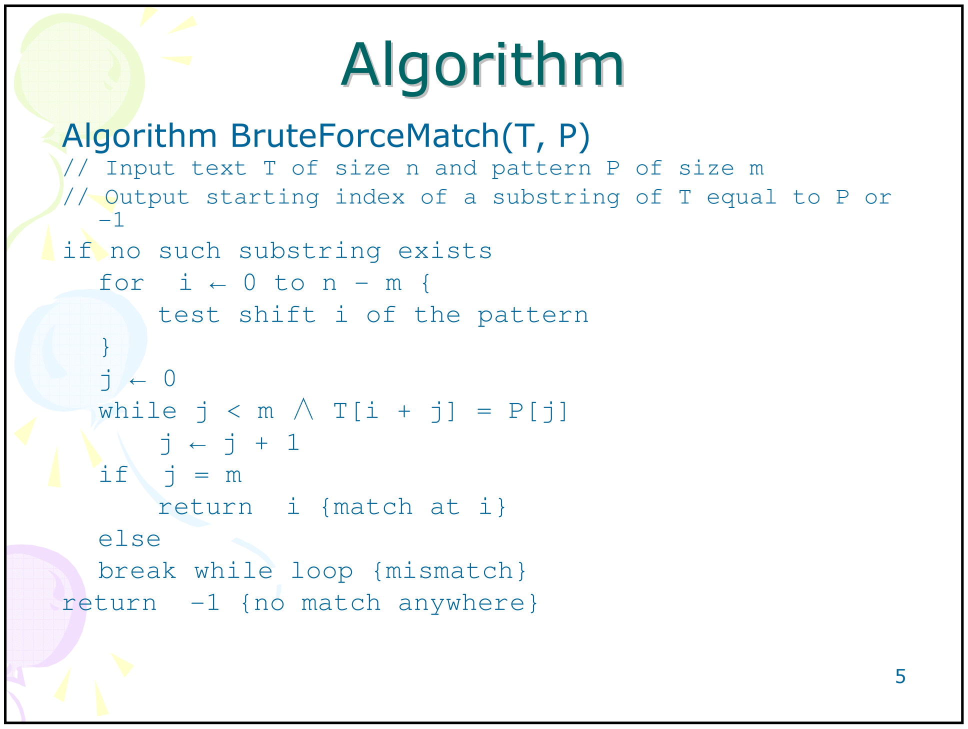
String matching problem

- Let P be a string of size m
  - A substring P[i .. j] of P is the subsequence of P consisting of the characters with ranks between i and j
  - A prefix of P is a substring of the type P[0 .. i]
  - A suffix of P is a substring of the type P[i ..m − 1]
- Given strings T (text) and P (pattern), the pattern matching problem consists of finding a substring of T equal to P
- Applications:
  - Text editors, Search engines, Biological research

Brute Force Matching

- The brute-force pattern matching algorithm compares the pattern P with the text T for each possible shift of P relative to T, until either
  - a match is found, or
  - all placements of the pattern have been tried
- Brute-force pattern matching runs in time O(nm)
- Example of worst case:
  - T = aaa … ah
  - P = aaah
  - may occur in images and DNA sequences
  - unlikely in English text



Algorithm

Algorithm BruteForceMatch(T, P)

```
// Input text T of size n and pattern P of size m
// Output starting index of a substring of T equal to P or
   -1
if no such substring exists
   for  i ← 0 to n − m {
        test shift i of the pattern
   }
   j ← 0
   while j < m ∧ T[i + j] = P[j]
        j ← j + 1
   if  j = m
        return  i {match at i}
   else
   break while loop {mismatch}
return  -1 {no match anywhere}
```

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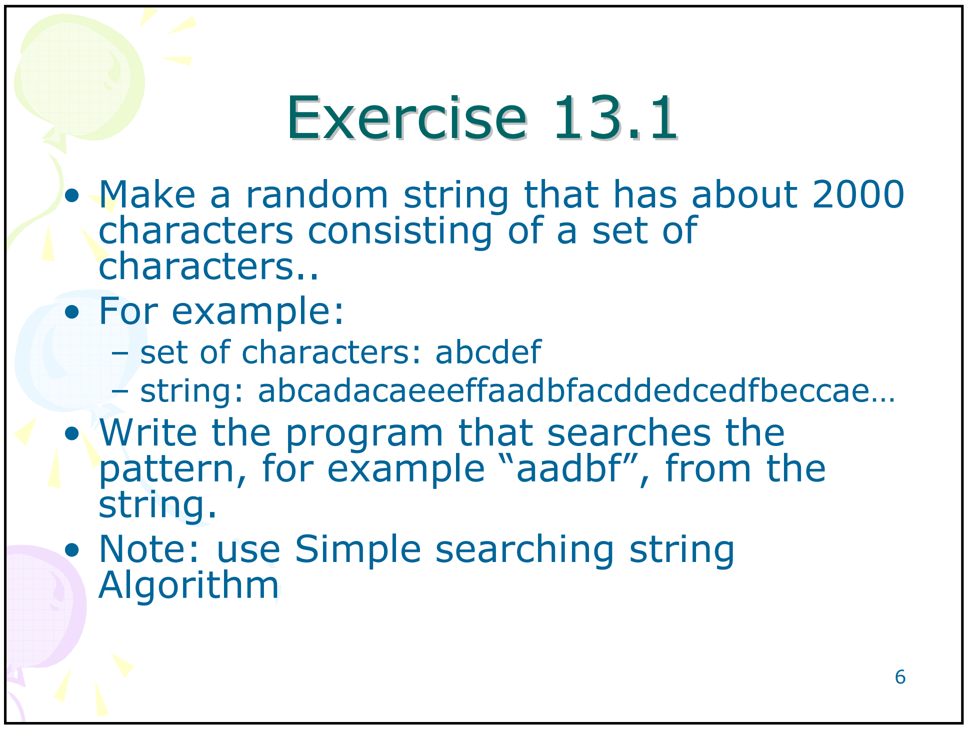

Exercise 13.1

- Make a random string that has about 2000 characters consisting of a set of characters..
- For example:
  - set of characters: abcdef
  - string: abcadacaeeeffaadbfacddedcedfbeccae…
- Write the program that searches the pattern, for example “aadbf”, from the string.
- Note: use Simple searching string Algorithm

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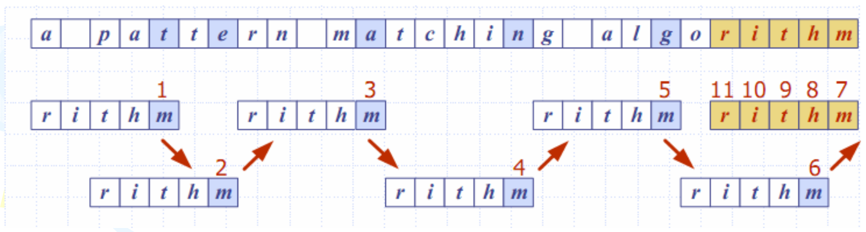
Boyer-Moore Heuristics

- The Boyer-Moore's pattern matching algorithm is based on two heuristics
- Looking-glass heuristic: Compare P with a subsequence of T
- moving backwards
- Character-jump heuristic: When a mismatch occurs at T[i] = c
  - If P contains c, shift P to align the last occurrence of c in P with T[i]
  - Else, shift P to align P[0] with T[i + 1]

Example



Last-Occurrence Function

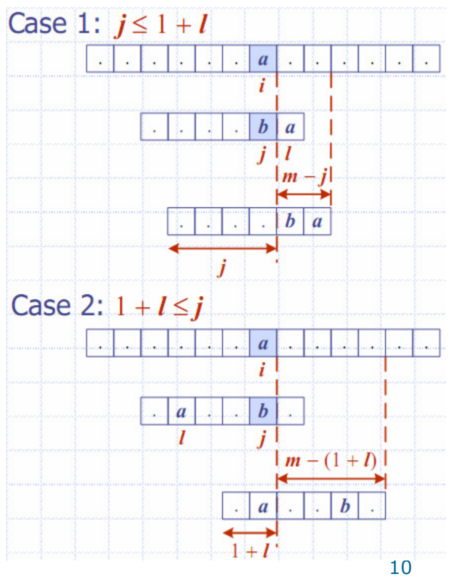
- Boyer-Moore’s algorithm preprocesses the pattern P and the alphabet Σ to build the last-occurrence function L mapping Σ to integers, where L(c) is defined as
  - the largest index i such that P[i] = c or
  - −1 if no such index exists
- Example:
  - Σ = {a, b, c, d}
  - P = abacab

c	a	b	c	d
L(c)	4	5	3	−1

- The last-occurrence function can be represented by an array indexed by the numeric codes of the characters
- The last-occurrence function can be computed in time O(m + s), where m is the size of P and s is the size of Σ

Algorithm Boyer Moore

```
Algorithm BoyerMooreMatch(T, P, Σ)
    L ← lastOccurenceFunction(P, Σ )
    i ← m − 1
    j ← m − 1
    repeat
    if T[i] = P[j]
            if j = 0
            return i { match at i }
            else
            i ← i − 1
            j ← j − 1
    else
    { character-jump }
            l ← L[T[i]]
            i ← i + m – min(j, 1 + l)
            j ← m − 1
    until i > n − 1
    return −1 { no match }
```



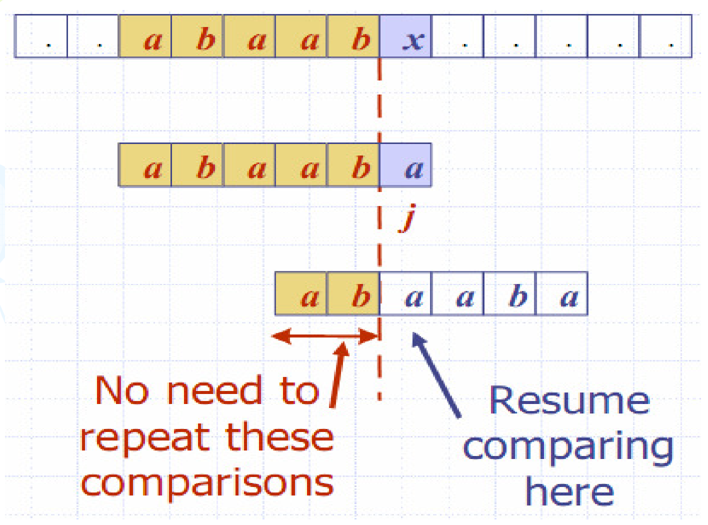
Exercise 13.2: Searching string by Boyer-Moore

- Make a random string that has about 2000 characters consisting of a set of characters.
- set of characters: abcdef
- string: abcadacaeeeffaadbfacddedcedfbeccae…
- Write the program that search the pattern, for example “aadbf”, from the string.
- Note: use Boyer-Moore Algorithm

KMP string matching

- Knuth-Morris-Pratt’s algorithm compares the pattern to the text in left-to-right, but shifts the pattern more intelligently than the brute-force algorithm.
- When a mismatch occurs, what is the most we can shift the pattern so as to avoid redundant comparisons?
- Answer: the largest prefix of P[0..j] that is a suffix of P[1..j]

Example



. . a b a a b x . . . . .
a b a a b a
j
a b a a b a
No need to repeat these comparisons
Resume comparing here

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KMP Failure Function

- Knuth-Morris-Pratt's algorithm preprocesses the pattern to find matches of prefixes of the pattern with the pattern itself
- The failure function F(j) is defined as the size of the largest prefix of P[0..j] that is also a suffix of P[1..j]
- Knuth-Morris-Pratt's algorithm modifies the brute-force algorithm so that if a mismatch occurs at $P[j] \neq T[i]$ we set

$j \leftarrow F(j - 1)$

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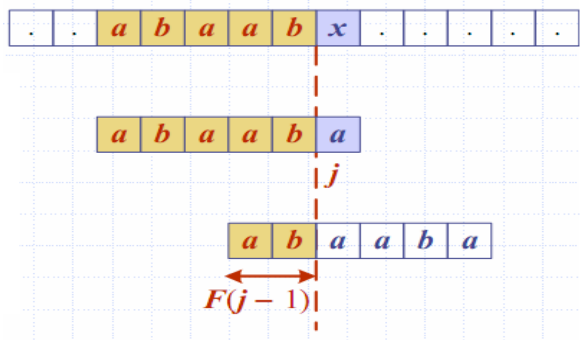
Example

j	0	1	2	3	4	5
$P[j]$	a	b	a	a	b	a
$F(j)$	0	0	1	1	2	3



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```
Algorithm failureFunction(P)
    F[0] ← 0
    i ← 1
    j ← 0
    while i < m
        if P[i] = P[j]
        {we have matched j + 1 chars}
            F[i] ← j + 1
            i ← i + 1
            j ← j + 1
        else if  j > 0 then
        {use failure function to shift P}
            j ← F[j − 1]
        else
            F[i] ← 0 { no match }
            i ← i + 1
```

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Exercise 13.3

- Repeat the exercise 13.2 using the KMP algorithm.
- Calculate the number of comparisons.

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The KMP algorithm

- The failure function can be represented by an array and can be computed in $O(m)$ time
- At each iteration of the while-loop, either
  - i increases by one, or
  - the shift amount $i - j$ increases by at least one (observe that $F(j - 1) < j$)
- Hence, there are no more than $2n$ iterations of the while-loop
- Thus, KMP's algorithm runs in optimal time $O(m + n)$

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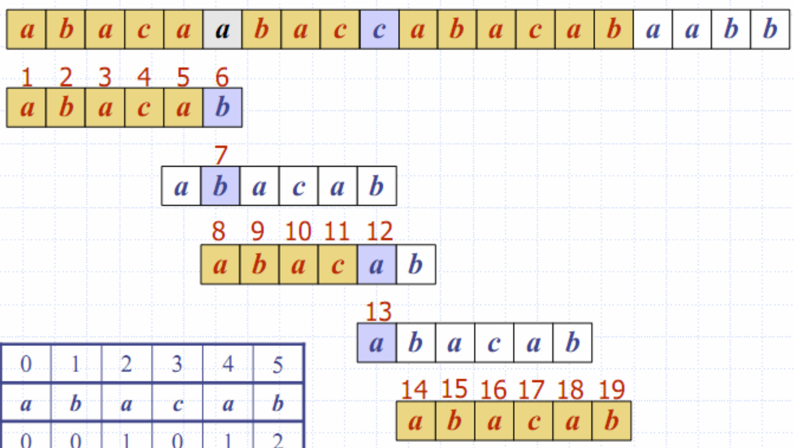
```
Algorithm KMPMatch(T, P)
    F ← failureFunction(P)
    i ← 0
    j ← 0
    while i < n
        if T[i] = P[j]
            if j = m − 1
                return i − j { match }
            else
                i ← i + 1
                j ← j + 1
        else
            if j > 0
                j ← F[j − 1]
            else
                i ← i + 1
    return −1 { no match }
```

Example



j	0	1	2	3	4	5
$P[j]$	a	b	a	c	a	b
$F(j)$	0	0	1	0	1	2