INFORME PROYECTO ALM

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Abstract

En este documento se recoge el código desarrollado así como los resultados obtenidos durante la realización de las práctias de laboratorio.

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1 Distancias de edición

Implementaión de distancias de edición entre cadenas de forma iterativa y mediante programación dinámica

1.1 Distancia de Levensthtein

Considerando las operaciones de inserción, borrado y sustitución con coste=1.

Listing 1: Algoritmo distancia de levenshtein

```
mat = matriz(x, y)
2
        res = np.zeros(shape=(len(x)+1,len(y)+1))
3
        for i in range (0, len(x)+1):
          for j in range(0,len(y)+1):
4
5
                if i == 0 or j == 0:
                   res[i,j] = res[i,j] + i + j
                   res[i,j] =min(
8
                      mat[i-1,j-1] + res[i-1,j-1],
9
10
                       1 + res[i-1,j],
11
                       1 + res[i,j-1]
12
13
14
        return res[len(x),len(y)]
```

1.2 Distancia de Damerau-Levensthtein restringida

Listing 2: Sample Python code – Damerau-Levensthtein restringido

```
INF = len(x) + len(y)
2
3
        mat = matriz(x, y)
        res = np.zeros(shape=(len(x)+1,len(y)+1))
5
        for i in range(0,len(x)+1):
6
7
          for j in range(0,len(y)+1):
                 if i=0 or j=0:
8
                   res[i,j] = res[i,j] + i + j
                 elif i == 1 or j == 1:
10
                    res[i,j] =min(
11
12
                       mat[i-1,j-1] + res[i-1,j-1],
13
                       1 + res[i-1,j],
                       1 + res[i,j-1],
14
                    )
15
16
                 else:
17
                    res[i,j] =min(
                       mat[i-1,j-1] + res[i-1,j-1],
18
                       1 + res[i-1,j],
19
20
                       1 + res[i,j-1],
21
                       1 \; + \; res[i-2,j-2] \; + \; (mat[i-2,j-1] \; + \; mat[i-1,j-2]) \; * \; INF
        return res[len(x),len(y)]
```

1.3 Distancia de Damerau-Levensthtein intermedia

Considerando las operaciones de edición cuando:

$$|u| + |v| \leqslant cte \Leftarrow cte = 1 \tag{1}$$

Listing 3: Damerau-Levensthtein intermedio

```
M = np.zeros((len(x) + 1, len(y) + 1))
1
2
        for i in range(1, len(x) + 1):
3
          M[i, 0] = i
        for j in range (1, len(y) + 1):
          M[0, j] = j
5
6
        for i in range(1, len(x) + 1):
            for j in range(1, len(y) + 1):
7
                 minInit = 0
if x[i - 1] == y[j - 1]:
8
9
                     minInit = min(M[i-1, j] + 1, M[i, j-1] + 1, M[i-1][j-1])
10
11
                      minInit = min(M[i-1, j] + 1, M[i, j-1] + 1, M[i-1][j-1] + 1)
12
13
                  if \ j \ > \ 1 \ and \ i \ > \ 1 \ and \ x[i \ - \ 2] \ == \ y[j \ - \ 1] \ and \ x[i \ - \ 1] \ == \ y[j \ - \ 2]: 
14
                      M[i,j] = min(minInit, M[i-2][j-2] + 1)
15
16
                  elif j > 2 and i > 1 and x[i-2] == y[j-1] and x[i-1] == y[j-3]:
                      M[i,j] = min(minInit, M[i-2][j-3] + 2)
17
                  elif i > 2 and j > 1 and x[i - 3] == y[j-1] and x[i-1] == y[j-2]:
18
19
                     M[i,j] = \min(\min Init, M[i-3][j-2] + 2)
20
21
                      M[i,j] = minInit
        return M[len(x), len(y)]
```

1.4 Distancia de Damerau-Levensthtein general

Esta por hacer

Listing 4: Damerau-Levensthtein general

```
M = np.zeros((len(x) + 1, len(y) + 1))
2
            for i in range(1, len(x) + 1):
             M[i, 0] = i
3
            for j in range(1, len(y) + 1):
              M[0, j] = j
            for i in range(1, len(x) + 1):
6
                for j in range(1, len(y) + 1):
                    minInit = 0
8
9
                    if x[i - 1] == y[j - 1]:
                        minInit = min(M[i-1, j] + 1, M[i, j-1] + 1, M[i-1][j-1])
10
11
                         minInit = min(M[i-1, j] + 1, M[i, j-1] + 1, M[i-1][j-1] + 1)
12
13
                    if j > 1 and i > 1 and x[i - 2] == y[j - 1] and x[i - 1] == y[j - 2]:
14
                        M[i,j] = min(minInit, M[i-2][j-2] + 1)
15
16
                     \mbox{elif $j > 2$ and $i > 1$ and $x[i-2] == y[j-1]$ and $x[i-1] == y[j-3]$} :
                        M[i,j] = min(minInit, M[i-2][j-3] + 2)
17
                     elif i > 2 and j > 1 and x[i - 3] == y[j-1] and x[i-1] == y[j-2]:
18
                        M[i,j] = min(minInit, M[i-3][j-2] + 2)
19
20
21
                        M[i,j] = minInit
22
            return M[len(x), len(y)]
```

2 Distancias de edición con thresholds

Listing 5: Sample Bash code.

```
1 #! /bin/bash
2 python stage1.py
3 echo "Stage I done!"
4 python stage2.py
5 echo "Stage II done!"
6 python stage3.py
7 echo "Stage III done!"
```

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