Institute of Pervasive Computing

Algorithms and Data Structures 1
Summer term 2024
Jäger, Rihani, Vázquez Pufleau, Anzengruber-Tanase

Assignment 7

Deadline: **Thu. 27.06.2024, 12:00**
Submission via: **Moodle**

Elaboration time
Remember the time you need for the elaboration of this assignment and document it in Moodle.

Strings & Pattern Matching

Please submit for example 1 a PDF of your solution and for example 2 your **rabin_karp.py** file.

1. KMP (Pen&Paper) — 4+4 points

a) Create the failure function (P[j], f[j]) according to the Knuth-Morris-Pratt (KMP) algorithm for the pattern **"aabaabb"** and provide your result in the following table. In the blank space below the table insert your calculations step by step as presented in the exercise.

j	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
P[j]							
f[j]							

b) Apply the KMP algorithm with the pattern **"aabaabb"** (from example 1a) to the following text sequence **"baaabbaabaabaabb"**, and determine the number of required comparisons. For this, write down the characters of the pattern that you currently compare to the character in the text (one character per cell) and add in parantheses "()" the number of comparisons (continuously increasing counter) as illustrated in the 2nd line of the table.

b	a	a	a	b	b	a	a	b	a	a	b	a	a	b	b
a(1)															

Total number of comparisons: ___

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2. Rabin-Karp algorithm — 16 points

Implement the **Rabin-Karp** search algorithm as presented in the exercise. A hash value is calculated for the pattern (of length *m*), and for a partial sequence from the text (with the same length *m)*. If the two hash values are equal, the brute-force method is used to verify character by character if the pattern and the sequence are identical. Implement the **rolling-hash function** for computing the **hash values** for **base b=29,** using the following **skeleton**:

```
class RabinKarp:

    # param pattern - The string pattern that is searched in the text.
    # param text - The text string in which the pattern is searched.
    # return a list with the starting indices of pattern occurrences in the text, or None if not found.
    # raises ValueError if pattern or text is None or empty.
    def search(self, pattern, text):

    # param sequence - The char sequence for which the (rolling) hash shall be computed.
    # param last_character - The character to be removed from the hash when a new character is added.
    # param previous_hash - The most recent hash value to be reused in the new hash value.
    # return hash value for the given character sequence using base 29.
    def get_rolling_hash_value(self, sequence, last_character, previous_hash):
```

The **search method** should return a **list** with the starting indices of the positions where the pattern was found in the input text, or **None** if not found.

The **alphabet** of the input text and pattern is **letters** (upper- and lower case), **spaces** (‘ ’), **periods** (‘.’) and **commas** (‘,’), and the match must be **case sensitive**. None or empty strings in the pattern or text should trigger a ***ValueError*** exception. In case of partially **overlapping** matches, as in the example below (see index 11 and 12), all of them should be counted.
Example: For sequence „***AbCdExxx, Xxxxxke***“ and pattern „**xxx**“ the search should return `[5,11,12]`.

For the characters use the ASCII coding as presented in the exercise. For further information you can find an ASCII table here: *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ASCII-Table-wide.svg*