

Estructura de Datos y Algoritmos

ITBA 2024-Q2

Algoritmos para texto

Hemos analizado algunos de los algoritmos que manejan “similitud” entre strings o textos. Es decir, algoritmos que no necesariamente buscan matching exacto.

Pero sobre el procesamiento de textos hay muchos más desafíos.

Por ejemplo: “**búsqueda exacta**”



Algoritmos para texto

Búsqueda exacta: ideal, por ejemplo para cuando realizamos una búsqueda (opcionalmente para realizar un reemplazo) en un editor de texto.

Ej: notepad, vi, etc.



Problema 1

Dado dos arreglos de chars (no strings por ahora) target y query, queremos un código Java que permita calcular la primera aparición de source en target, o -1 si no hay tal aparición.

Ej: target="abracadabra" query="ra" , entonces se obtiene 2

Ej: target="abracadabra" query="abra" , entonces se obtiene 0

Ej: target="abracadabra" query="aba" , entonces se obtiene -1

Java viene con indexOf para Strings. Pero antes de conocer qué estrategia siguieron, veamos varias existentes.

From scratch (no usar API)

Lo invocaríamos así: `ExactSearch.indexOf(char[] query, char[] target)`

```
char[] target= "abracadabra".toCharArray();  
char[] query= "ra".toCharArray();  
System.out.println(ExactSearch.indexOf( query, target) ); //2
```

```
char[] target= "abracadabra".toCharArray();  
char[] query= "abra".toCharArray();  
System.out.println(ExactSearch.indexOf( query, target) ); //0
```

```
char[] target= "abracadabra".toCharArray();  
char[] query= "aba".toCharArray();  
System.out.println(ExactSearch.indexOf( query, target) ); //-1
```

```
char[] target= "ab".toCharArray();  
char[] query= "aba".toCharArray();  
System.out.println(ExactSearch.indexOf( query, target) ); //-1
```

```
char[] target= "xa".toCharArray();  
char[] query= "aba".toCharArray();  
System.out.println(ExactSearch.indexOf( query, target) ); //-1
```

```
char[] target= "abracadabras".toCharArray();  
char[] query= "abras".toCharArray();  
System.out.println(ExactSearch.indexOf( query, target) ); //7
```

TP 2B- Ejer 1.1



Implementarlo (sin usar métodos Java, es un arreglo de chars!!!)

Algoritmo Fuerza Bruta o Naïve. Ej:

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



R	A
---	---



Algoritmo Fuerza Bruta o Naive

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



R	A
---	---



Algoritmo Fuerza Bruta o Naive

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



R	A
---	---



Algoritmo Fuerza Bruta o Naive

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



R	A
---	---



Algoritmo Fuerza Bruta o Naïve. Ej:

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A	B	A
---	---	---



Algoritmo Fuerza Bruta o Naïve. Ej:

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A	B	A
---	---	---



Algoritmo Fuerza Bruta o Naïve. Ej:

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A	B	A
---	---	---



Algoritmo Fuerza Bruta o Naïve. Ej:

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



A	B	A
---	---	---



Y así continua...

Posible solución:

```
public static int indexOf(char[] query, char[] target)
{
    int idxTarget= 0;
    int idxQuery= 0;

    while(idxTarget < target.length && idxQuery < query.length) {
        if (query[idxQuery] == target[idxTarget]) {
            idxQuery++;
            idxTarget++;
        }
        else {
            idxTarget= idxTarget - idxQuery + 1;
            idxQuery = 0;
        }
    }

    if (idxQuery == query.length) // found!
        return idxTarget-idxQuery;
    return -1;
}
```

Otra posible implementación

```
public static int indexOf(char[] query, char[] target)
{
    int idxTarget= 0;
    int idxQuery 0;

    while(idxTarget < target.length && idxQuery < query.length) {
        if (query[idxQuery] == target[idxTarget]) {
            idxQuery++;
            idxTarget++;
            if (idxQuery == query.length)
                return idxTarget-idxQuery;
        }
        else {
            idxTarget= idxTarget - idxQuery + 1;
            idxQuery = 0;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
```


TP 2B- Ejer 1.2 y 1.3



Cuál es el peor caso?

Complejidad espacial?

Complejidad temporal?

El algoritmo anterior se denomina “naïve”.

¿Cuál es el peor caso? Que el query no se encuentre en el target

¿Complejidad temporal? $O(n * m)$ Sea $|target| = n$ y $|source| = m$

¿Complejidad espacial? $O(1)$

TP 2B- Ejer 1.4



Buscar cómo implementa
Java el `String.indexOf`

Es el algoritmo naive?



¿Habr  otro algoritmo?  Mejor en lo temporal o en lo espacial?

El algoritmo Na ve no aprovecha lo que aprendi  durante el recorrido cuando encuentra un mismatch. Hace **backtracking en el query y en el target**.

El algoritmo Knuth-Morris-Pratt: no vuelve a chequear un caracter que ya sabe que matche ! No hace backtracking en el target.

Primero la idea...

Algoritmo Knuth-Morris-Pratt.

- Scanea el target de izquierda a derecha, pero usa conocimiento sobre los caracteres comparados antes de determinar la próxima posición del patrón a usar.
- Preprocesa el query antes de la búsqueda una vez, con el objetivo de analizar la estructura (las características del patrón query). Para ello construye una tabla Next del mismo tamaño del query.
- La tabla de Next tiene en cada posición “i” la longitud del **borde propio** más grande para el substring query desde 0 hasta i.

Algoritmo Knuth-Morris-Pratt

Cálculo de Next

query	A	B	A
Next			

Next[2]?

Next[1]?

Next[0]

Algoritmo Knuth-Morris-Pratt

Ejercicio 1. Calcular el next en cada caso

query	X	E	E	E
Next				

query	B	C	B	C
Next				

query	A	B	X	A	B	U
Next						

Algoritmo Knuth-Morris-Pratt. Cálculo de Next

query	A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
Next											

query	S		A		S		S	
Next								

Revisando propiedades de los next

query	A	B	A
Next	0	0	1

query	X	E	E	E
Next	0	0	0	0

query	B	C	B	C
Next	0	0	1	2

query	A	B	X	A	B	U
Next	0	0	0	1	2	0

query	A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A
Next	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	4

$N[i] \leq N[i - 1] + 1$ Pero
puede ser que $N[i] = 0$

query	S	A	S	S
Next	0	0	1	1

Implementacion Original

Queremos calcular Next para un cierto String.

Aprovechando la propiedad de Next

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
  
    int next[] = new int[query.length];  
    next[0] = 0;    // Always. There's no proper border.  
    int border = 0; // Length of the current border  
  
    for (int rec = 1; rec < query.length; rec++) {  
        while ((border > 0) && (query[border] != query[rec]))  
            border = next[border-1];    // Improving previous computation  
        if (query[border] == query[rec])  
            border++;  
        // else border = 0; // redundant  
        next[rec] = border;  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

Otra forma

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

r
e
c

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0							

Border= 0

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

rec

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0							

Border= 0

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

rec

Border= 1

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1						

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

rec

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1						

Border= 1

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

rec

Border= 0

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1						

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```


rec

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1						

Border= 0

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```

rec

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0					

Border= 0

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```

rec

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0					

Border= 0

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```

rec

Border= 0

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0					

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

r
e
c

Border= 1

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1				

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```

rec

Border= 1

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1				

```

private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}

```

rec

Border= 1

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1				

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

rec
↓

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2			

Border= 2

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```


rec
↓

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2			

Border= 2

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```

rec

Border= 1

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2			

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```

rec

Border= 1

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2			

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

r
e
c

Border= 2

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2	2		

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```

r
e
c

Border= 2

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2	2		

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];
```

```
    int border=0; // Length of the current border
```

```
    int rec=1;
```

```
    while(rec < query.length){
```

```
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
```

```
            if(border!=0)
```

```
                border=next[border-1];
```

```
            else
```

```
                next[rec++]=0;
```

```
        }
```

```
        else{
```

```
            border++;
```

```
            next[rec]=border;
```

```
            rec++;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    return next;
```

```
}
```

rec

Border= 3

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2	2	3	

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```

rec

Border= 0

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2	2	3	

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```

rec

Border= 0

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2	2	3	

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {
    int[] next = new int[query.length];

    int border=0; // Length of the current border

    int rec=1;
    while(rec < query.length){
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){
            if(border!=0)
                border=next[border-1];
            else
                next[rec++]=0;
        }
        else{
            border++;
            next[rec]=border;
            rec++;
        }
    }
    return next;
}
```


Border= 0

A	A	T	A	A	A	T	U
0	1	0	1	2	2	3	0

```
private static int[] nextComputation(char[] query) {  
    int[] next = new int[query.length];  
  
    int border=0; // Length of the current border  
  
    int rec=1;  
    while(rec < query.length){  
        if(query[rec]!=query[border]){  
            if(border!=0)  
                border=next[border-1];  
            else  
                next[rec++]=0;  
        }  
        else{  
            border++;  
            next[rec]=border;  
            rec++;  
        }  
    }  
    return next;  
}
```



El algoritmo que calcula next tiene

Complejidad espacial: $O(m)$

Complejidad temporal: $O(m)$

TP 2B- Ejer 2.1



Escribir la clase KMP

Agregar el método de clase
nextComputation

Una vez calculada la tabla Next, ¿cómo se usa para calcular search sin hacer backtracking en el text?

Idea:

Supongamos un **rec** que apunta al caracter en **target** y que **pquery** que apunta a un caracter en **query**

Mientras haya coincidencia, avanzo en ambos.

Cuando no la haya se “shiftea” query a next[pquery-1], salvo que pquery sea 0, en cuyo caso hay que avanzar **rec** en **target**

S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Si $pquery > 0$ cambiaría solo $pquery$ por $next[pquery-1]$
 Pero en este caso es 0, o sea, sólo avanza **rec**

S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Como coinciden, avanzan los 2

S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Como coinciden, avanzan los 2

S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Como coinciden, avanzan los 2

S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Si $pquery > 0$ cambiaría solo $pquery$ por $next[pquery-1]$
 Entonces, $pquery$ apunta a la "b" de la posición 1

S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Si $pquery > 0$ cambiaría solo $pquery$ por $next[pquery-1]$
 Entonces, $pquery$ apunta a la "a" de la posición 0

S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Si $pquery > 0$ cambiaría solo $pquery$ por $next[pquery-1]$
 Pero es 0. Entonces solo avanza rec



S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Como coinciden, avanzan los 2



S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Como coinciden, avanzan los 2



S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Como coinciden, avanzan los 2

S	A	B	A	S	A	B	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



query	A	B	A	B
Next	0	0	1	2



Como coinciden, pero alcancé el final de query, lo encuentre!!!
 Cuál es el cálculo de la primera posición encontrada? $Rec - pquery$



Otro ejemplo

Otro ejemplo

A	B	X	A	B	X	A	B	U	F
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



quer y	A	B	X	A	B	U
Next	0	0	0	1	2	0



El $\text{next}[\text{pquery}-1]$ dice de donde seguir

Si $\text{pquery} > 0$ cambiaría solo pquery por $\text{next}[\text{pquery}-1]$
Pero en este caso es 0, o sea, sólo avanza **rec**

Otro ejemplo

A	B	X	A	B	X	A	B	U	F
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



quer y	A	B	X	A	B	U
Next	0	0	0	1	2	0



Y sigue...

Si $pquery > 0$ cambiaría solo $pquery$ por $next[pquery-1]$
Pero en este caso es 0, o sea, sólo avanza **rec**