

```
//
// knuth_morris_pratt.cpp
// helloworld
//
// Created by BETA on 12/14/16.
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//
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
class KMP {
private:
    string pat;
    int M;
    int R; // 256:extended ASCII
    vector<vector<int>> dfa;
```

```
public:
    KMP(string pat){
        this->pat = pat;
        M = pat.length();
        R = 256;
        dfa = vector<vector<int>>(R, vector<int>(M, 0));
```

```
// build DFA table from pattern
//buildDFA();
dfa[pat[0]][0] = 1; // 因为buildDFA表的时候从1开始
for(int X = 0, j=1; j<M; j++){ // 关键在这里j=1, 如果j=0开始, 的话在状态j=1
    开始时X=1, 而X应该是0
    for(int c = 0; c < R; c++){
        dfa[c][j] = dfa[c][X]; // mismatch
        dfa[pat[j]][j] = j+1; // match
        X = dfa[pat[j]][X]; // keep track of X state
    }
}
```

```
int search(string txt){
    int i, j, N = txt.length();
    // simulate operation of DFA on text, frame comes from brute force
    search v2
    for(i=0, j=0; i<N && j< M; i++){
        j = dfa[txt[i]][j]; // dfa simulation
        if(j==M) return i-M; // found
    }
    return N; // not found
}
```

```
void print() {
    for(int i='a'; i<='z'; i++) {
        cout<<char(i)<<": ";
        for(int j=0; j<M; j++){
            cout<< dfa[i][j];
        }
    }
}
```

DFA:

	0	1	2	3	...	M
pat	a	b	a	b		
a	1					
b	0					
c	0					

→ pat[1, j-1]
→ pat[j]

且X在上一轮结束后才能更新

⚠️ 走状态机
在状态j下, 对应的是
状态X. 状态j结束时, 相当于
添加了一个 pat[j] 字符. 所以

新X即为下Pat[j].

```

        cout<<endl;
    }
}

int size(){return M;}

};

int main2() {
    string txt = "abababababcde";
    KMP k("ababcde");
    cout<<k.search(txt)<<endl;
    k.print();
    return 0;
}

int main() {

    string txt = "From 1820 to 1850, Jacksonian democracy began a set of
        reforms which included wider white male suffrage; it led to the rise of
        the Second Party System of Democrats and Whigs as the dominant parties
        from 1828 to 1854.";
    KMP k("white");
    k.print();
    int i =k.search(txt);
    cout<< i<<endl;
    cout<< txt.substr(i, k.size())<<endl;
    return 0;
}

// only on pat
// 自己写的, 思路比较复杂, 不如algs4清晰, 建议抛弃
// void buildDFA() {
//     int X = 0;
//     for(int j=1; j<M; j++){
//         for(int c=0; c<R; c++){
//             if(pat[j] == c) dfa[pat[j]][j] = j+1; // match
//             else {
//                 dfa[c][j] = dfa[c][X]; // mismatch
//                 // 不能在这里更新X, X更新早了一步, 应该是这轮结束时跟新, 如果在这里更
// 新, 那么X实际上是下一轮的X
//             }
//         }
//         X = dfa[pat[j]][X]; // keep track of X state,
//     }
// }

// 这个版本也是在找问题, 但也是错的, 问题在于下面的j应该从1开始

```

调试3-下午.

```

// void buildDFA2() {
//     int X = 0;
//     for(int j=0; j<M; j++){
//         for(int c=0; c<R; c++)
//             dfa[c][j] = dfa[c][X]; // mismatch
//         dfa[pat[j]][j] = j+1; // match
//         X = dfa[pat[j]][X]; // keep track of X state
//     }
// }

```

```

/*
// 思路清晰, 先从状态X拷贝所有过来, 再set match的那个值, 最后更新X
void buildDFA() {
    dfa[pat[0]][0] = 1; // 因为buildDFA表的时候从1开始
    for(int X = 0, j=1; j<M; j++){ // 关键在这里j=1, 如果j=0开始, 的话在状态j=1开始
        时X=1, 而X应该是0
        for(int c=0; c<R; c++)
            dfa[c][j] = dfa[c][X]; // mismatch
        dfa[pat[j]][j] = j+1; // match
        X = dfa[pat[j]][X]; // keep track of X state
    }
}
*/

```

Kmp:

build DFA — use pattern.

search is the process of
steps on DFA machine.

next $j = \text{DFA}[\text{pat}][j]$

next