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Magister en Ciencias de la Computación

# PROGRAMACIÓN COMPETITIVA

Ciencia de la Computación – UNSA  
Segundo semestre 2021

# TERCERA UNIDAD

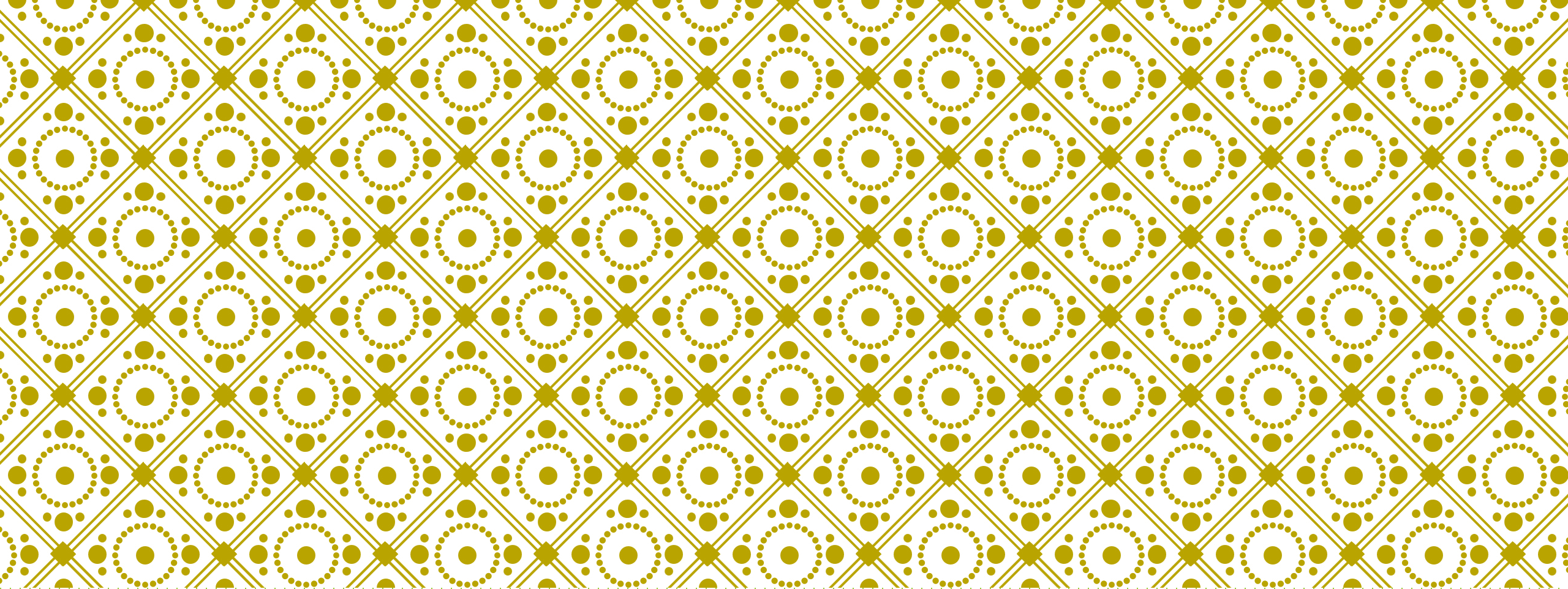
Nota Evaluación Continua

Repositorio

- Directorios para cada aula
- Nombres de archivos

Participaciones en clase

Examen



# STRINGS

# 1. SUBSTRING ORDER I

<https://cses.fi/problemset/task/2108>

Given a string of length  $n$ .

If all of its distinct substrings are ordered lexicographically, what is the  $k$ th smallest of them?

Input:

babaacbaab

10

Output:

aba

The 10 smallest distinct substrings in order are

a, aa, aab, aac, aacb, aacba, aacbaa, aacbaab, ab, and aba.

# 1. SUBSTRING ORDER I

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
b a b a a c b a a b  
8 3 7 1 4 9 6 0 2 5

	LCP	SA
7	0	aab
3	2	aacbaab
8	1	ab
1	2	abaaacbaab
	⋮	

unique	repeated
a	
aa	
aab	
aac	a
aacb	aa
aacba	
aacbaa	
aacbaab	
ab	a
aba	a
abaa	ab
⋮	

## 2. SUBSTRING ORDER II

<https://cses.fi/problemset/task/2109>

Given a string of length  $n$ .

If all of its substrings (not necessarily distinct) are ordered lexicographically, what is the  $k$ th smallest of them?

Input:

baabaa

10

Output:

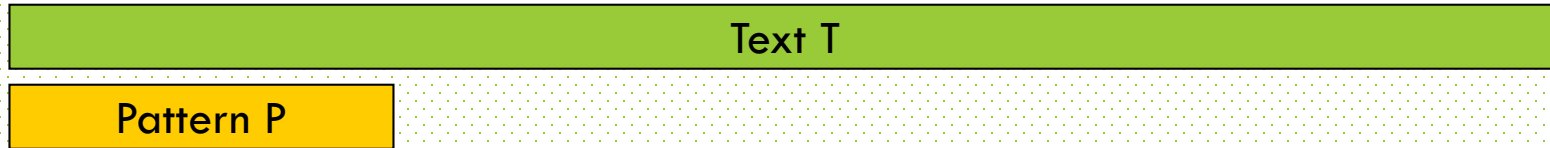
ab

The 10 smallest substrings in order are

a, a, a, a, aa, aa, aab, aaba, aabaa, and ab

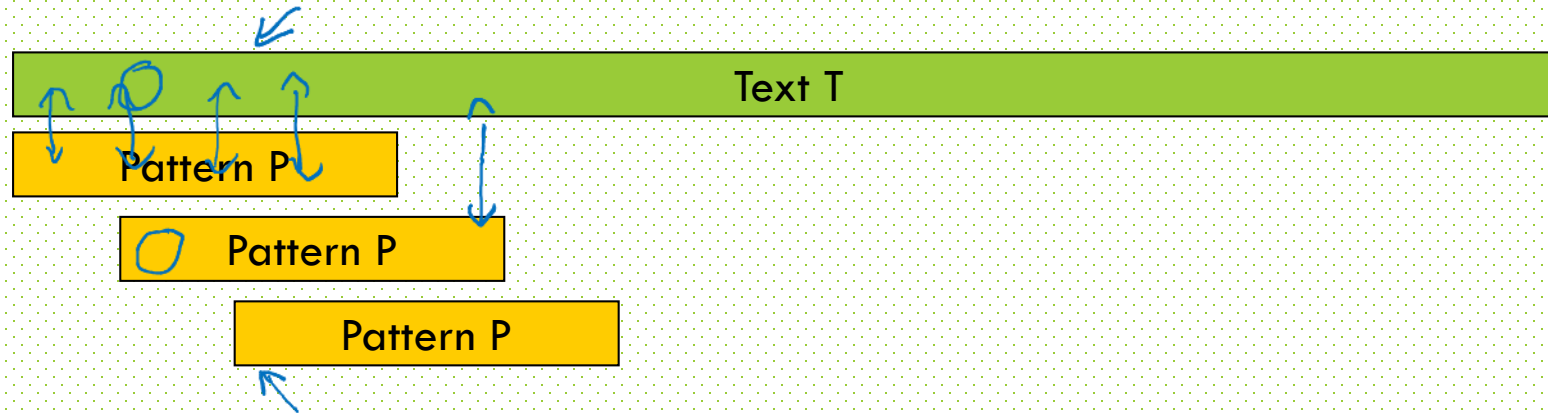
### 3. STRING MATCHING

Given a string  $T$ , the problem of string matching deals with finding whether a pattern  $P$  occurs in  $T$  and if  $P$  does occur then return the position in  $T$  where  $P$  occurs.



# NAÏVE ALGORITHM (OR BRUTE FORCE)

Assume  $|T| = n$  and  $|P| = m$



Compare until a match is found.

If so return the index where match occurs else return -1

$O(m*n)$



# KNUTH MORRIS PRATT

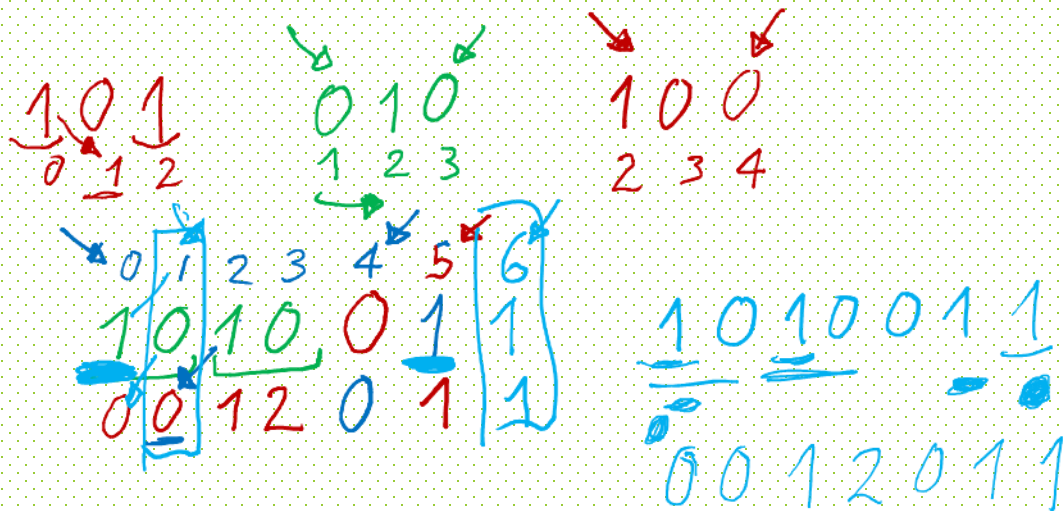
KMP

Compute in advance how far to jump in P when a match fails.

P = 1010011  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

ab x ab

0012



# KNUTH MORRIS PRATT

Compute in advance how far to jump in P when a match fails.

P = aabaabaaa

0 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 2

aabaaba

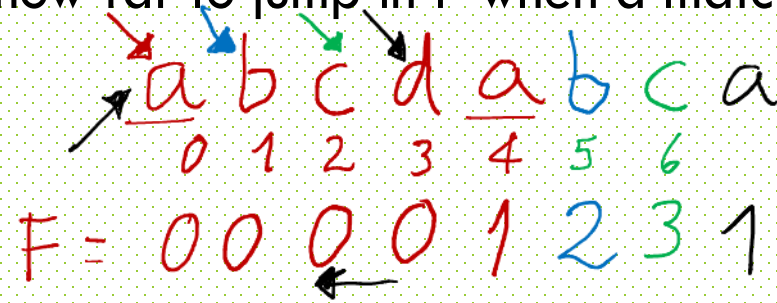
aabaabaa

aabaabaaa

# KNUTH MORRIS PRATT

Compute in advance how far to jump in P when a match fails.

P = abcdabca



# KMP PRE-PROCESS ALGORITHM

$m = |P|;$

Define a table F of size m

$F[0] = 0;$

$i = 1; j = 0;$

while( $i < m$ ) {

    compare  $P[i]$  and  $P[j];$

    if( $P[j] == P[i]$ )

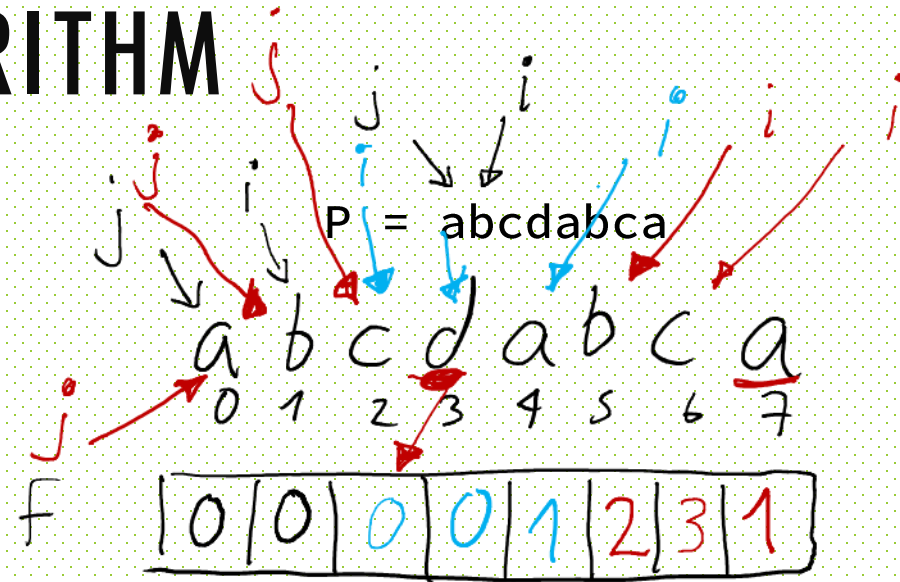
        {  $F[i] = j+1;$

$i++; j++;$  }

    else if ( $j > 0$ )  $j = F[j-1];$  }

    else {  $F[i] = 0; i++;$  }

}



# KNUTH MORRIS PRATT

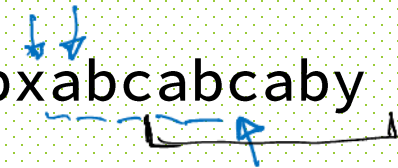
T = abxabcabcaby

P = abcdabca

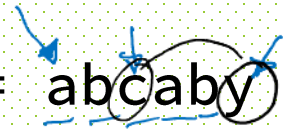
F = 00001231

# KNUTH MORRIS PRATT

T = abxabcabcaby



P = abcaby



F = 000120

# KMP ALGORITHM

input: Text T and Pattern P

$|T| = n$

$|P| = m$

Compute Table F for Pattern P

$i=j=0$

$O(m)$

```
while( $i < n$ ) {
```

```
    if( $P[j] == T[i]$ )
```

```
        { if ( $j == m-1$ ) return  $i-m+1$ ;
```

```
           $i++$ ;  $j++$ ; }
```

```
    else if ( $j > 0$ )  $j = F[j-1]$ ;
```

```
    else  $i++$ ;
```

```
}
```

$O(n)$

$O(m+n)$

output: first occurrence of P in T

### 3. STRING MATCHING

<https://open.kattis.com/problems/stringmatching>

For each test case, output one line containing the positions of all the occurrences of pattern in text, from first to last, separated by a single space.

[p	2 4
—Popup	
[helo	5
—Hello there!	7
[peek a boo	
—you speak a bootiful language	
[anas	
—bananananaspaj	