AC自动机

# 回顾

- Trie的结构
- KMP中的next数组 fail指针

• 数据结构

```
int chd[MAX_NODE][MAX_CHILD];
int fail[MAX_NODE];//类比next数组
int val[MAX_NODE];
int ID[128];
int sz;
```

• Next数组的意义 当P[i+1]不匹配(P[0]..P[i]已经匹配成功)时, 那么P[0]..P[next[i]]一定是匹配成功的, 那么只需要沿着next一直找到P[next[i]+1]匹配的时候, 继续进行匹配,否则i=next[i](沿着next继续找)

```
• Kmp中的匹配
int kmp(char *A, char *B, int *next) {
    int j = -1, ret = 0;
    for (int i = 0; A[i]; i++) {
        while (j != -1 \&\& A[i] != B[j + 1]) j = next[j];
        if (A[i] == B[j + 1]) j++;
        if (!B[j + 1]) {
            ret++;
            j = next[j];
    return ret;
```

• 用fail匹配 int Query(const char \*s) { int ret = 0; int cur = 1, tmp;//Trie的根节点为1号节点 for (int i = 0; s[i]; i++) { if (chd[cur][ID[s[i]]) cur = chd[cur][ID[s[i]]]; else { while (cur != 1 && chd[cur][ID[s[i]]] == 0) cur = fail[cur]; if (chd[cur][ID[s[i]]) cur = chd[cur][ID[s[i]]];

• 用fail匹配

```
tmp = cur;
while (tmp != 1 && val[tmp] != -1) {
    ret += val[tmp];
    val[tmp] = -1;//单次匹配
    tmp = fail[tmp];
}
return ret;
```

```
• KMP中的next数组 — fail指针
void prekmp(char *B, int *next) {
    next[0] = -1;
    int j = -1;
    for (int i = 1; B[i]; i++) {
        while (j != -1 \&\& B[i] != B[j + 1])
            j = next[j];
        if (B[i] == B[j + 1]) j++;
        next[i] = j;
```

• fail指针

• fail指针 if (cur == 1) fail[chd[cur][i]] = 1; else { int tmp = fail[cur]; while (tmp != 1 && chd[tmp][i] == 0) tmp = fail[tmp];if (chd[tmp][i]) fail[chd[cur][i]] = chd[tmp][i]; else fail[chd[cur][i]] = 1; q.push(chd[cur][i]);

• fail指针 if (cur == 1) fail[chd[cur][i]] = 1; else { int tmp = fail[cur]; while (tmp != 1 && chd[tmp][i] == 0) tmp = fail[tmp];if (chd[tmp][i]) fail[chd[cur][i]] = chd[tmp][i]; else fail[chd[cur][i]] = 1; q.push(chd[cur][i]);

• 大牛博客

http://www.notonlysuccess.com/index.php/aho-corasick-automaton/

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