

## 术语

## T s i n g h u a





$$S.substr(i, k) = S[i, i + k), \ 0 \le i < n, \ 0 \le k$$

$$[i, i+k)$$

$$[i+k, n)$$

$$S.prefix(k) = S.substr(0, k) = S[0, k), \ 0 \le k \le n$$

[0, k)

$$S.suffix(k) = S.substr(n-k,k) = S[n-k,n), \ 0 \le k \le n$$

$$[0, n-k)$$

$$[n-k, n)$$

$$S.substr(i, k) = S.prefix(i + k).suffix(k) = S.suffix(n - i).prefix(k)$$

## **ADT**

```
length()
                                  [ 0 , n )
  charAt(i)
                                 [[i]
                     [ 0 , i)
                                              [i+k,n)
                [0,i)
                          [i,i+k)
substr(i, k)
                     [0,k)
  prefix(k)
                        [ 0 , n - k )
                                              [n-k,n)
  suffix(k)
  concat(T)
                                   indexOf(P)
   equal(T)
                            S
           S
                                         [k,k+m)
                                          P[0, m)
```

## 实例

```
"data structures".prefix(4) = "data" "data structures".suffix(10) = "structures"
 "data structures".concat(" & algorithms") = "data structures & algorithms"
 "algorithms".equal("data structures") = false
 "data structures and algorithms".indexOf("string") = -1
 "data structures and algorithms".indexOf("algorithm") = 20
❖ <string.h>中的对应功能: strlen()、strcpy()、strcat()、strcmp()、strstr()
❖ 以下,直接利用字符数组实现字符串,转而重点讨论串匹配算法
```