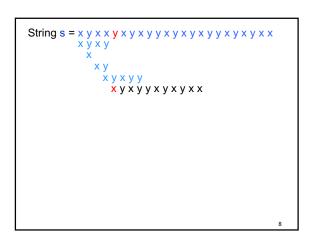
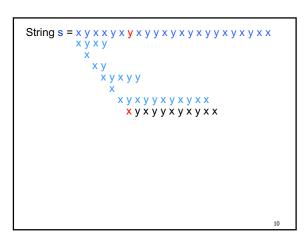
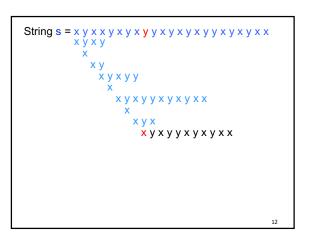
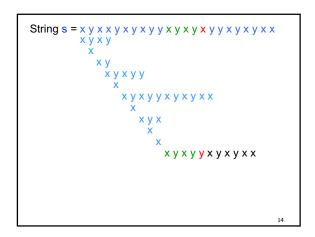
# CSE 322: Introduction to Formal Models in Computer Science Pattern Matching Paul Beame

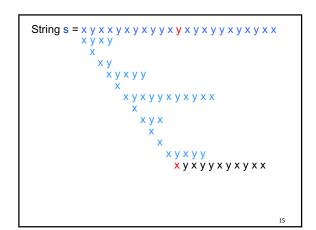
## Pattern Matching Given a string, s, of n characters a pattern, p, of m characters usually m<<n Find all occurrences of the pattern p in the string s Obvious algorithm: try to see if p matches at each of the positions in s, stopping at a failed match

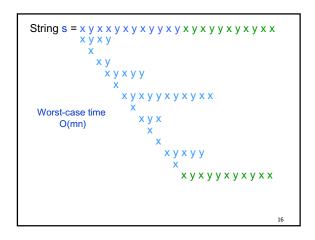


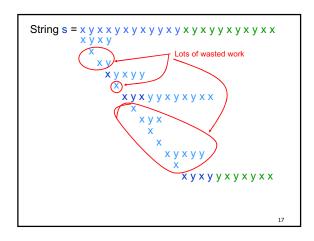






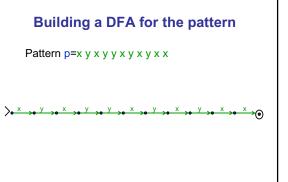


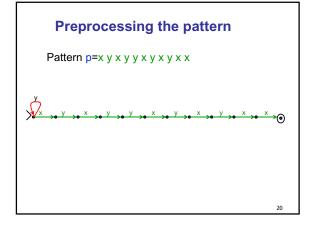


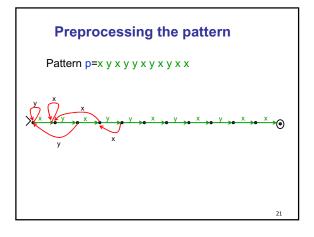


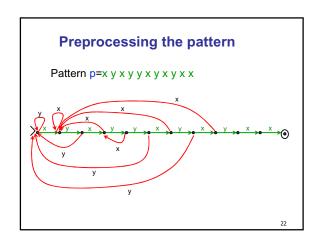
### **Better Pattern Matching via Finite Automata**

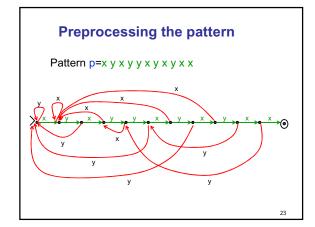
- Build an DFA for the pattern (preprocessing) of size O(m)
  - n Keep track of the 'longest match currently active'
  - <sup>n</sup> The DFA will have only O(m) states
- $_{\scriptscriptstyle \rm I\! I}$  Run the DFA on the string O(n)
- Obvious construction method for DFA will be  $O(m^2)$  but can be done in O(m) time.
- <sub>n</sub> Total O(m+n) time











### Once the preprocessing is done there are only n steps on any string of size n just follow your nose Obvious algorithm for doing preprocessing is O(m²) steps still usually good since m<<n Knuth-Morris-Pratt Algorithm can do the pre-processing in O(m) steps

<sub>n</sub> Total O(m+n) time

**Knuth-Morris-Pratt Algorithm** 

### Generalizing

- n Can search for arbitrary combinations of patterns not just a single pattern
  - Build NFA for pattern then convert to DFA 'on the fly'. (Compare DFA constructed with subset construction for the obvious NFA.)
- Typical text searches are based on finite automata designs
  - Perl builds this in as a first-class component of the programming language
  - n grep