

Algorithmen auf Sequenzen

Exakte Mustersuche: Sublineare Algorithmen

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Sublineare Algorithmen zur exakten Mustersuche

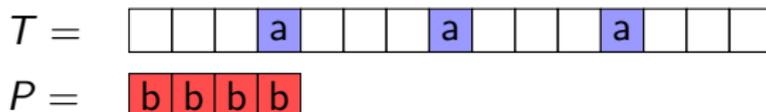


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- Kleinstmögliche Anzahl von Vergleichen zwischen P und T ?

Sublineare Algorithmen zur exakten Mustersuche

- Bisherige Algorithmen haben jeden Buchstaben im Text exakt einmal gelesen.
- Kleinstmögliche Anzahl von Vergleichen zwischen P und T ?
- Wenn das Muster von rechts verglichen wird und der Textbuchstabe nicht in P vorkommt, kann man das Muster sofort um m Stellen verschieben.
- Wenn aber in einem Block von m Textzeichen keins vergleicht, kann man das Muster übersehen.
- Eine untere Schranke für die exakte Mustersuche ist demnach $\Omega(n/m)$.

Szenario für untere Schranke



Das Muster kann immer um m Stellen verschoben werden.

Szenario für untere Schranke

$$T = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & a & \square & \square & \square & a & \square & \square & \square & a & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$P = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline b & b & b & b \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Das Muster kann immer um m Stellen verschoben werden.

Allgemein: Für jedes $\sigma \in \Sigma$ ermitteln, wie weit verschoben werden darf, ohne eine Instanz des Musters zu übersehen.

Der **Horspool-Algorithmus** realisiert diesen Ansatz.

Beginnend mit einem Suchfenster ganz links im Text, bis das Suchfenster rechts den Text verlässt:

- Das rechteste Zeichen c des Text-Suchfensters wird mit $P[m - 1]$ verglichen.
- Berechne Verschiebung an Hand von c .
- Bei Nichtübereinstimmung: Verschiebe sofort.
- Bei Übereinstimmung: Vergleiche P mit Textabschnitt, verschiebe dann.

Berechnung der Verschiebung (shift): Sei

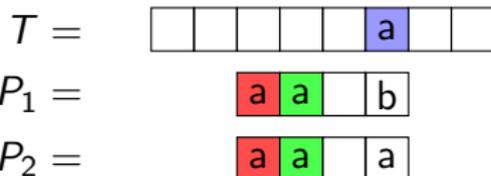
$$\ell[c] := \max\{\{0 \leq j < m - 1 : P[j] = c\} \cup \{-1\}\}$$

die rechteste Position von c in $P[: m - 1]$ (bzw. -1)

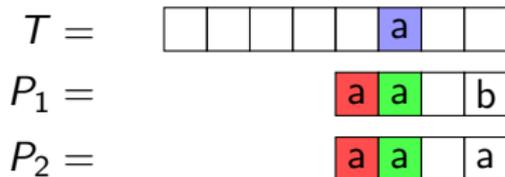
Verschiebung: $shift[c] := m - 1 - \ell[c]$

Der Horspool-Algorithmus

Vor der Verschiebung:



Nach der Verschiebung:



Erstellen der Verschiebungstabelle:

```
1 def create_shifts(P, S):  
2     m = len(P)  
3     shifts = {s: m for s in S}  
4     for i, c in enumerate(P[:m-1]):  
5         shifts[c] = m - 1 - i  
6     return shifts
```

$P =$ a b a b a c a

shifts =

a 7

b 7

c 7

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$P =$ **a** b a b a c a

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$P =$ a b a b a c a

shifts =

a 6

b 7

c 7

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$P =$ a b a b a c a

shifts =

a 2

b 3

c 1

```
1 def horspool(P, T):
2     m, n, S = len(P), len(T), set(P + T)
3     shifts = create_shifts(P, S)
4     lastP = P[-1]
5     last = m-1 # rechteste Pos. des Suchfensters
6     while True:
7         while last < n and T[last] != last_P:
8             last += shifts[T[last]]
9         if last >= n:
10            break
11        if T[last-m+1:last] == P[:m-1]:
12            yield (last-m+1, last+1)
13        last += shifts[last_P]
```

Mustersuche mit dem Horspool-Algorithmus:

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```

$T =$

b	a	b	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 6$

$shifts:$

a: 2, b: 3, c: 1

Der Horspool-Algorithmus

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b	a	b	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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b	a	b	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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b	a	b	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 9$

$shifts:$

a: 2, b: 3, c: 1

Der Horspool-Algorithmus

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b	a	b	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 9$

$shifts:$

a: 2, b: 3, c: 1

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$T =$

b	a	b	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 12$

shifts:

a: 2, b: 3, c: 1

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b	a	b	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 14$

$shifts:$

$a: 2, b: 3, c: 1$

Der Horspool-Algorithmus

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---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
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---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 14$

$shifts:$

yield 8,15

a: 2, b: 3, c: 1

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$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 18$

$shifts:$

$a: 2, b: 3, c: 1$

Der Horspool-Algorithmus

Mustersuche mit dem Horspool-Algorithmus:

```
1 while True:
2     while last < n and T[last] != last_P:
3         last += shifts[T[last]]
4     if last >= n: break
5     if T[last-m+1:last] == P[:m-1]:
6         yield (last-m+1, last+1)
7     last += shifts[last_P]
```

$T =$

b	a	b	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 18$

$shifts:$

$a: 2, b: 3, c: 1$

- Best-case-Laufzeit: $\Omega(m + n/m)$
- Worst-case-Laufzeit: $\mathcal{O}(nm)$.

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- Der Horspool-Algorithmus ist eine vereinfachte Version des *Boyer-Moore-Algorithmus*, welcher auch eine Best-case-Laufzeit von $\Omega(m + n/m)$, aber eine Worst-case-Laufzeit von $\mathcal{O}(m + n)$ hat.

- Best-case-Laufzeit: $\Omega(m + n/m)$
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- Der Horspool-Algorithmus ist eine vereinfachte Version des *Boyer-Moore-Algorithmus*, welcher auch eine Best-case-Laufzeit von $\Omega(m + n/m)$, aber eine Worst-case-Laufzeit von $\mathcal{O}(m + n)$ hat.
- Erwartete Laufzeit: Erwartete Verschiebungslänge in vielen Szenarien $\Theta(m)$, erwartete Laufzeit für Suche dann $\mathcal{O}(n/m)$.
Nicht für "kleine Alphabete"

- Sei Σ_P die Menge der Zeichen in P
- Zeichen in $\Sigma \setminus \Sigma_P$ haben Shiftlänge m .
- Worst case: Die Zeichen in Σ_P haben kleinstmögliche Shiftlängen $1, \dots, |\Sigma_P|$.
- Annahme: Text ist zufällig i.i.d.; d.h. letztes Zeichen jedes Suchfensters ist zufällig.

Laufzeitanalyse

- Sei Σ_P die Menge der Zeichen in P
- Zeichen in $\Sigma \setminus \Sigma_P$ haben Shiftlänge m .
- Worst case: Die Zeichen in Σ_P haben kleinstmögliche Shiftlängen $1, \dots, |\Sigma_P|$.
- Annahme: Text ist zufällig i.i.d.; d.h. letztes Zeichen jedes Suchfensters ist zufällig.

Erwartete Shiftlänge s erfüllt:

$$s \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{|\Sigma_P|} i + (|\Sigma| - |\Sigma_P|) \cdot m}{|\Sigma|} = \frac{|\Sigma_P|(|\Sigma_P| + 1)}{2|\Sigma|} + m \left(1 - \frac{|\Sigma_P|}{|\Sigma|} \right).$$

Laufzeitanalyse

- Sei Σ_P die Menge der Zeichen in P
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Erwartete Shiftlänge s erfüllt:

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Also $s \in \Theta(m)$, sobald $|\Sigma| > |\Sigma_P|$ oder $\Sigma_P \in \Theta(m)$.

Fall $|\Sigma| = |\Sigma_P| \in O(1)$ liefert konstantes \tilde{s} .

- Verschiebungen des Suchfensters um bis zu m Zeichen; dadurch Laufzeit $\Theta(m + n/m)$ möglich
- Horspool-Algorithmus ist einfach und daher schnell (bei großem Alphabet und/oder $|\Sigma_P| \ll |\Sigma|$)
- Verschiebungen nicht optimal
- Idee: Bessere Verschiebungen mit mehr Informationen?

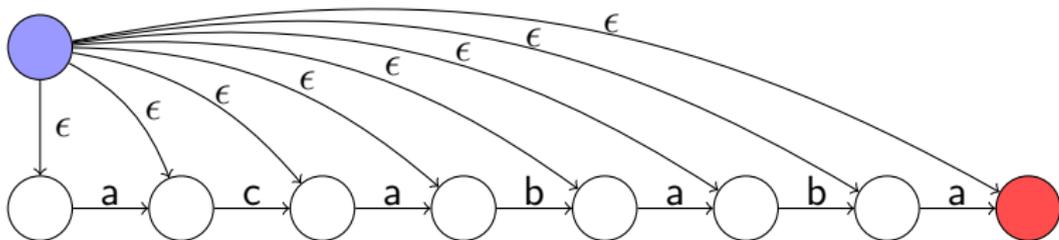
- Mehr Informationen pro Suchfenster sammeln:
Längstes Suffix des Suchfensters, das auch Teilstring / Präfix des Musters ist?
- Eine Datenstruktur hierfür muss erlauben:
 - einem gelesenen Fenster von rechts nach links Zeichen anzufügen,
 - festzustellen, ob der bisher gelesene Teil ein Teilstring des Patterns ist,
 - festzustellen, ob der bisher gelesene Teil sogar ein Präfix des Patterns ist.

Der **Suffixautomat** für den String x ist ein Automat mit folgenden Eigenschaften:

- Es existiert vom Startzustand aus ein Pfad mit Label y genau dann, wenn y ein Teilstring von x ist.
- Der Pfad mit Label y endet genau dann in einem akzeptierenden Zustand, wenn y ein Suffix von x ist.
- Es muss nicht zu jedem Zustand und jedem Buchstaben eine ausgehende Kante geben.

Wird der Suffixautomat für das reverse Pattern P^{rev} zu P konstruiert, so erlaubt die zweite Eigenschaft das Erkennen von Präfixen von P .

$P = ababaca$



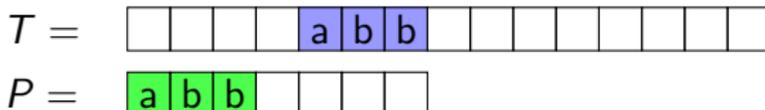
Suffixautomat für das reverse Pattern $P^{\text{rev}} = acababa$.

Eigenschaften:

- Zu Beginn alle Zustände aktiv.
- Aktive Zustände, solange gelesene Zeichenfolge Teilstring des Musters ist.
- Akzeptiert, wenn Suffix des Musters gelesen wurde.

Backward Nondeterministic DAWG Matching (BNDM)

- Suffixautomat ist DAWG: *directed acyclic word graph*
- Suffixautomat wird zu P^{rev} konstruiert
- Bitparallele Realisierung, ähnlich Shift-And (für $|P| \leq W$)
Aktive Zustandsmenge wird durch Verschieben und *Verunden* mit Masken aktualisiert
- Präfix $P[:j]$ gefunden, wenn akzeptierend nach j gelesenen Zeichen



- Ist $j = m$, dann wird ein Match gemeldet.
- Ist $0 \leq j < m$, wird j als *lastsuffix* gespeichert.
- Das Suchfenster wird um $m - \textit{lastsuffix}$ Positionen verschoben.

```
1 def bndm(P, T):  
2     m, n = len(P), len(T)  
3     full = (1 << m) - 1 # m ones  
4     accept = 1 << (m - 1)  
5     masks = create_masks(P[::-1], set(P+T))  
6     last = m # Position direkt hinter Suchfenster  
7     ...
```

Schleife des BNDM-Algorithmus

```
1      ...
2      while last <= n:
3          A = full
4          lastsuffix = 0
5          j = 1
6          while A:
7              A &= masks[T[last-j]]
8              if A & accept:
9                  if j == m:
10                     yield (last-m, last)
11                     break
12                 else:
13                     lastsuffix = j
14             j += 1
15             A <<= 1
16         last += m-lastsuffix
```

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 7$ $j = -$ $A = -$ $lastsuffix = -$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 7$ $j = -$ $A = -$

mask: a: 1010101
b: 0101000
c: 0000010

lastsuffix = -

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 7$ $j = 1$ $A = 1111111$ $lastsuffix = 0$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 $mask:$ a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 7$ $j = 1$ $A = 0101000$ $lastsuffix = 0$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 7$ $j = 1$ $A = 0101000$ $lastsuffix = 0$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 7$ $j = 2$ $A = 1010000$ $lastsuffix = 0$

mask: a: 1010101
b: 0101000
c: 0000010

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 7$ $j = 2$ $A = 1010000$ $lastsuffix = 0$

$mask:$ a: 1010101
 b: 0101000
 c: 0000010

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 $mask:$ a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 7$ $j = 2$ $A = 1010000$ $lastsuffix = 0$

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

b: 0101000

c: 0000010

$last = 7$ $j = 2$ $A = 1010000$ $lastsuffix = 2$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 7$ $j = 3$ $A = 0100000$ $lastsuffix = 2$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 b: 0101000
 c: 0000010

$last = 7$ $j = 3$ $A = 0100000$ $lastsuffix = 2$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 7$ $j = 3$ $A = 0100000$

mask: a: 1010101
b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$lastsuffix = 2$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 7$ $j = 4$ $A = 1000000$

mask: a: 1010101
b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$lastsuffix = 2$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 7$ $j = 4$ $A = 1000000$

$mask:$ a: 1010101
 b: 0101000
 c: 0000010

$lastsuffix = 2$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 7$ $j = 4$ $A = 1000000$ $lastsuffix = 2$

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 7$ $j = 4$ $A = 1000000$ $lastsuffix = 4$

$mask:$ a: 1010101
b: 0101000
c: 0000010

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 7$ $j = 5$ $A = 0000000$ $lastsuffix = 4$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 7$ $j = 5$ $A = 0000000$ $lastsuffix = 4$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 5$ $A = 0000000$ $lastsuffix = 4$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	$mask:$	a:	1010101
$P =$				a	b	a	b	a	c	a			b:	0101000	
$last =$	10	$j =$	5	$A =$	0000000	$lastsuffix =$	4	c:	0000010						

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000

$last = 10$ $j = 1$ $A = 1111111$ $lastsuffix = 0$ c: 0000010

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 10$ $j = 1$ $A = 1010101$ $lastsuffix = 0$

mask: a: 1010101
b: 0101000
c: 0000010

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 10$ $j = 1$ $A = 1010101$ $lastsuffix = 0$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$last = 10$ $j = 1$ $A = 1010101$

mask: a: 1010101

b: 0101000

c: 0000010

$lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 10$ $j = 2$ $A = 0101010$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 2$ $A = 0101010$ $lastsuffix = 1$

$T =$	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>a</td><td>c</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr></table>	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	$mask:$	a: 1010101
a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c				
$P =$	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>a</td><td>c</td><td>a</td></tr></table>	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b: 0101000						
a	b	a	b	a	c	a									
		c: 0000010													
$last = 10$	$j = 2$	$A = 0000010$	$lastsuffix = 1$												

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 2$ $A = 0000010$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$$\begin{array}{l} T = \boxed{a} \boxed{b} \boxed{c} \boxed{a} \boxed{b} \boxed{a} \boxed{b} \boxed{a} \boxed{c} \boxed{a} \boxed{b} \boxed{c} \\ P = \quad \quad \boxed{a} \boxed{b} \boxed{a} \boxed{b} \boxed{a} \boxed{c} \boxed{a} \\ last = 10 \quad j = 3 \quad A = 0000100 \quad mask: \begin{array}{l} a: 1010101 \\ b: 0101000 \\ c: 0000010 \end{array} \\ lastsuffix = 1 \end{array}$$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$	<table border="1"><tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>a</td><td>c</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr></table>	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c	$mask:$	a: 1010101
a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c				
$P =$	<table border="1"><tr><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>a</td><td>c</td><td>a</td></tr></table>	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b: 0101000	c: 0000010					
a	b	a	b	a	c	a									
$last = 10$	$j = 3$	$A = 0000100$	$lastsuffix = 1$												

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 10$ $j = 3$ $A = 0000100$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 10$ $j = 3$ $A = 0000100$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 4$ $A = 0001000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 4$ $A = 0001000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 10$ $j = 4$ $A = 0001000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 5$ $A = 0010000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 10$ $j = 5$ $A = 0010000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 5$ $A = 0010000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 10$ $j = 5$ $A = 0010000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000

$last = 10$ $j = 6$ $A = 0100000$ $lastsuffix = 1$ c: 0000010

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 $mask:$ a: 1010101
 b: 0101000
 c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 6$ $A = 0100000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 6$ $A = 0100000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 10$ $j = 7$ $A = 1000000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 10$ $j = 7$ $A = 1000000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 $mask:$ a: 1010101

$P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000

$last = 10$ $j = 7$ $A = 1000000$ $lastsuffix = 1$ c: 0000010

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 yield 3, 10 b: 0101000
 $last = 10$ $j = 7$ $A = 1000000$ $lastsuffix = 1$ c: 0000010

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010
 $last = 10$ $j = 7$ $A = 1000000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 $mask:$ a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 16$ $j = 7$ $A = 1000000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

BNDM: Beispiel

$T =$

a	b	c	a	b	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

mask: a: 1010101
 $P =$

a	b	a	b	a	c	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 b: 0101000
c: 0000010

$last = 16$ $j = 7$ $A = 1000000$ $lastsuffix = 1$

- BNDM nutzt nichtdeterministischen Suffixautomaten zu P^{rev} , um Präfixe des Musters im Suchfenster zu finden.
- BNDM nutzt Bitparallelismus zur Simulation des Suffixautomaten ($|P| < W$)
- Deterministisch z.B. mit Suffixbaum zu P^{rev} (später)
- Längere Shifts als Horspool vs. mehr Aufwand pro Fenster
- Best-case Laufzeit $\mathcal{O}(m + n/m)$,
- Worst-case Laufzeit $\mathcal{O}(m + nm)$

<i>Algorithmus</i>	<i>Best-case</i>	<i>Worst-case</i>	<i>Speicher</i>
Naiv	$\Omega(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(mn)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$
KMP	$\Omega(m + n)$	$\mathcal{O}(m + n)$	$\mathcal{O}(m)$
Shift-And*	$\Omega(m + n)$	$\mathcal{O}(m + n)$	$\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$
Horspool	$\Omega(m + n/m)$	$\mathcal{O}(mn)$	$\mathcal{O}(m + \Sigma)$
BNDM*	$\Omega(m + n/m)$	$\mathcal{O}(mn)$	$\mathcal{O}(m + \Sigma)$

*: bit-parallel, $|P| < \text{Registerbreite}$

<i>Algorithmus</i>	<i>Best-case</i>	<i>Worst-case</i>	<i>Speicher</i>
Naiv	$\Omega(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(mn)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$
KMP	$\Omega(m + n)$	$\mathcal{O}(m + n)$	$\mathcal{O}(m)$
Shift-And*	$\Omega(m + n)$	$\mathcal{O}(m + n)$	$\mathcal{O}(\Sigma)$
Horspool	$\Omega(m + n/m)$	$\mathcal{O}(mn)$	$\mathcal{O}(m + \Sigma)$
BNDM*	$\Omega(m + n/m)$	$\mathcal{O}(mn)$	$\mathcal{O}(m + \Sigma)$

*: bit-parallel, $|P| < \text{Registerbreite}$

Diskussion: Welcher Algorithmus für welches Szenario?