

Compacto dos melhores momentos

AULA 25

Busca de substring

Problema: Dada uma string *pat* e uma string *txt*, encontrar uma (todas) ocorrência(s) de *pat* em *txt*.

Exemplo: encontre **ATTGG** em:

```
TGGTAAGCGGTTCTGCCCGGCTCAGGGCCAAGAACAGATGAGACAGCTGAGTGATGGGCCAAACAGGATATCTGTGG
TAAGCAGTTCTGCCCGGCTCGGGGCCAAGAACAGATGGTCCCCAGATGCGGTCCAGCCCTCAGCAGTTTCTAGTGAA
TCATCAGATGTTTTCCAGGGTGCCCAAGGACCTGAAAATGACCCTGTACCTTATTTGAACTAACCAATCAGTTCGCTTC
TCGCTTCTGTTTCGCGCGCTCCGCTCTCCGAGCTCAATAAAGAGCCACAACCCCTCACTCGGCGCGCCAGTCTTCCG
ATAGACTGCGTCGCGCGGTACCCGTATTCCCAATAAAGCCTCTTGCTGTTGTCATCCGAATCGTGGTCTCGCTGTCC
TTGGGAGGGTCTCCTCTGAGTGATTGACTACCCACGACGGGGTCTTTTCATTTGGGGGCTCGTCCGGGATTTGGAGACC
CCTGCCACGGGACCACCGACCCACCACCGGGAGGTAAGCTGGCCAGCACTTATCTGTGTCTGTCCGATGTCTAGTGT
CTATGTTTGATGTTATGCGCCTGCGTCTGTACTAGTTAGCTAACTAGCTCTGTATCTGGCGGACCCGTTGGAACTGA
CGAGTTCTGAACACCCGGCCGAACCCCTGGGAGACGTCCCAGGGACTTTGGGGCCGTTTTTGTGGCCCGACCTGAGGA
AGGGAGTCGATGGAATCCGACCCCGTCAGGATATGTGGTCTGGTAGGAGACGAGAACCTAAAAAGTTCGCCCTC
CGTCTGAATTTTTGCTTTCGGTTCGAAACCGAGCCGCGCTTGTCTGCTGCAGCATCGTTCGTGTGTTCTGTCT
TGACTGTGTTTCTGATTTGTCTGAAAAATTAGGGCCAGACTGTTACCCTCCCTTAAGTTTGACCTTAGGTCACTGGAA
AGATGTCGAGCGGATCGCTCACAACCACTCGGTAGATGTCAAGAAGAGACGTTGGGTTACCTTCTGCTCTGCAGAATGG
CCAACCTTTAACGTCGGATGGCCGCGAGACGGCACCTTTAACCGAGACCTCATACCCAGGTTAAGATCAAGGTCTTTT
CACCTGGCCCGCATGGACACCCAGACCGGTCCCCTACATCGTGACCTGGGAAGCCTTGGCTTTTGACCCCCCTCCCTG
GGTCAAGCCCTTTGTACACCCTAAGCCTCCGCTCCTCTTCTCCATCCGCCCCGTCTCTCCCCCTTGAACCTCCTCGT
TCGACCCCGCTCGATCCTCCCTTATCCAGCCCTCACTCCTTCTTAGGCGCCGGAATTCGTTAACTCGAGGATCCGG
CTGTGGAATGTGTGTGAGTTAGGGTGTGGAAAGTCCCAGGCTCCCAGCAGGCAGAAGTATGCAAAGCATGCATCTCA
ATTAGTCAGCAACCAGGTGTGGAAAGTCCCAGGCTCCCAGCAGGCAGAAGTATGCAAAGCATGCATCTCAATTAGTC
AGCAACCATAGTCCCGCCCTAACTCCGCCATCCCGCCCTAACTCCGCCAGTTCGGCCCACTTCCGCCCCATGGC
TGACTAATTTTTTTATTTATGACAGAGCCGAGCCGCTCGGCTTGTAGCTATTCCAGAAGTAGTGAGGAGGCTTTT
TTGAGGCGCTAGGCTTTTGCAAAAGCTGCCAAGCTGATCCCGGGGCAATGAGATATGAAAAAGCCTGAACCTCAC
CGCAGCTGTGTCGAGAAGTTTCTGATCGAAAAGTTCGACAGCGTCTCCGACCTGATGCAGCTCTCGGAGGGCGAAGAAAT
```

Algoritmo KMP

Examina os caracteres de `txt` um a um, da esquerda para a direita, *sem nunca retroceder*.

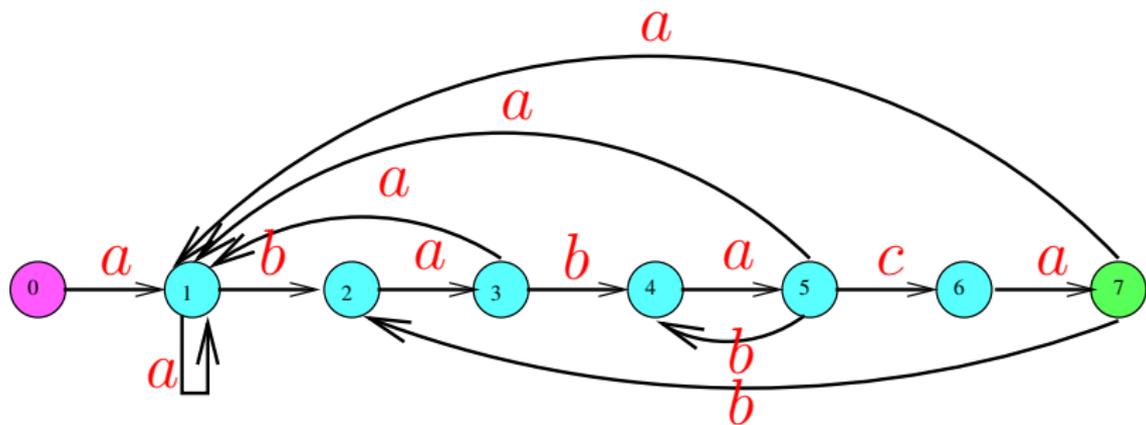
Em cada iteração, o algoritmo sabe qual posição `k` de `pat` deve ser emparelhada com a próxima posição `i+1` de `txt`.

O algoritmo **KMP** usa uma tabela `dfa` `[] []` que armazena os índices mágicos `k`.

O nome da tabela deriva da expressão *deterministic finite-state automaton*.

O **algoritmo KMP** **simula** o funcionamento do autômato de estados.

Autômato de estados determinístico (DFA)



0..7 = conjunto de **estados**

$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ = **alfabeto**

δ = função de **transição**

0 é estado **inicial** e 7 é estado **final**

Exemplo: pat = ABABAC

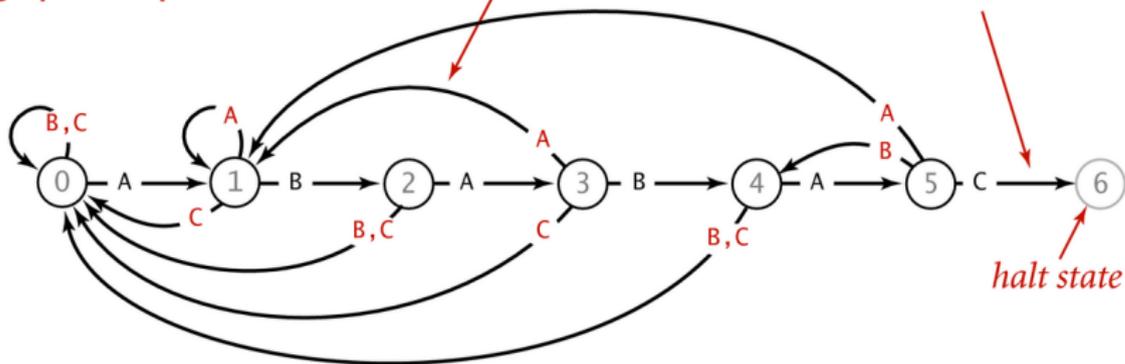
internal representation

j	0	1	2	3	4	5
pat.charAt(j)	A	B	A	B	A	C
dfa[][j]	A	1	3	1	5	1
	B	0	2	4	0	4
	C	0	0	0	0	6

mismatch transition (back up)

match transition (increment)

graphical representation



Algoritmo KMP

Retorna a posição a partir de onde `pat` ocorre em `txt` se `pat` não ocorre em `txt` retorna `n`.

```
public int search(String txt) {
    int i, n = txt.length();
    int j, m = pat.length();

    for (i = 0, j = 0; i < n && j < m; i++)
        j = dfa[txt.charAt(i)][j];

    if (j == m) return i - m;
    return n;
}
```

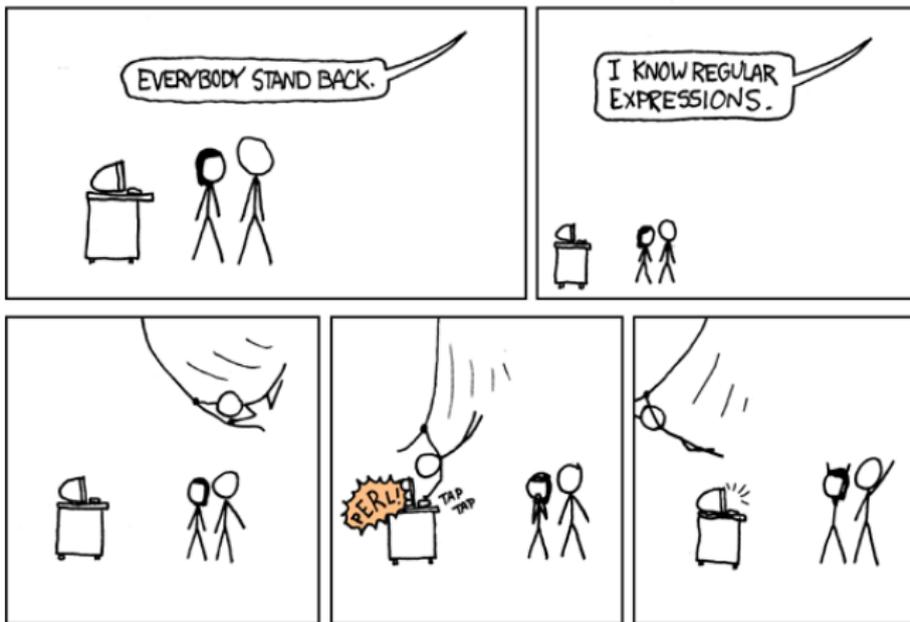
Próximo passo

Que acontece se o **padrão** não é apenas uma string mas um **conjunto de strings** descrito por uma **expressão regular** como $A^* | (A^*BA^*BA^*)^*$ ou $((A^*B | AC)D)$, por exemplo?

Essa generalização do problema de busca é muito importante. A solução envolve o conceito de **autômato de estados não determinístico**.

AULA 26

Expressões regulares



Fonte: <https://xkcd.com/208/>

Referências: Regular expressions (SW), slides (SW), vídeo (SW).

Busca de padrões

Problema: Dado um conjunto L de strings uma string txt , encontrar uma (todas) ocorrência(s) de **padrões** pat de L em txt .

Essa é uma generalização do problema de busca de substring.

O conjunto L será uma **linguagem regular**.

Linguagem regulares, mesmo infinitas, admitem uma representação bem compacta através de uma string que é uma **expressão regular**.

Uma **expressão regular** define um conjunto de **strings** ou **padrões** sobre um alfabeto.

Expressões regulares

Uma string re sobre um alfabeto é **expressão regular** se é:

- ▶ a string **vazia**; ou
- ▶ a string formada por apenas um caractere/símbolo do alfabeto; ou
- ▶ uma string (re_1re_2) obtida através da “*concatenação*” de duas expressões regulares re_1 e re_2 ; ou
- ▶ uma string $(re_1|re_2)$ obtida através da “*união*” de duas expressões regulares re_1 e re_2 ;
- ▶ uma string (re^*) obtida através do “*operador fecho de Kleene*”.

Exemplos

- ▶ **concatenação**: se **ABC** e **DEF** são padrões **(ABCDEF)** representa o padrão **ABCDEF**;
- ▶ **ou**: **((((A | E) | I) | O) | U)** ou simplesmente **A | E | I | O | U** representa os padrões *vogais*;
- ▶ **fecho**: **(A(B*))** ou simplesmente **AB*** representa todos os padrões **A, AB, ABB, ABBB, ...**

Parênteses e precedência

Os **parênteses** em uma expressão regular podem ser omitidos.

Se isso ocorre, o cálculo é feito na ordem da precedência:

- ▶ **estrela/fecho**;
- ▶ **concatenação**;
- ▶ **união/ou**;

Exemplos

- ▶ $A(B|C)D$ representa ABD e ACD ;
- ▶ $A^*|(AB^*B(C|A))^*$ representa
 $\epsilon, A, AA, AAA\dots$
 $ABC, ABC, ABCABC\dots$
 $ABA, ABA, ABAABA\dots$
 $ABA, ABA, ABCABA\dots$

Abreviaturas

É conveniente utilizarmos abreviaturas como:

- ▶ ".": representa qualquer caractere, $AB \cdot BA$ representa $ABABA$, $ABBBBA$, $ABCBA$, ...
- ▶ "+": fecho um uma ou mais cópias, $A+B$ representa AB , AAB , $AAAB$, $AAAAB$, ...
- ▶ "?": zero ou uma cópia, $(AB)?C^*$ representa C , CC , CCC , ... ABC , $ABCC$, $ABCCC$, ...
- ▶ "{k}": k cópias, $(AB)\{3\}$ representa $ABABAB$
- ▶ "[]": conjunto, $[AEIOU]^*$ representa todos os padrões de vogais.

E muitas mais ...

Busca de padrões

Problema: Dada uma expressão regular `regex` e uma string `txt`, encontrar uma (todas) ocorrência(s) de `padrões pat` de `regex` em `txt`.

Teorema de Kleene

Para toda `regex` existe `dfa` que `reconhece` as strings `representadas` por `regex`.

Para todo `dfa` existe uma `regex` `representa` as strings `reconhecidas` por `dfa`.

Plano

Proceder como no algoritmo **KMP**, dadas as strings **regex** e **txt**:

- ▶ **construir** um autômato **dfa** que reconhece as strings em **regex**;
- ▶ **examinar** os caracteres de **txt** andando no autômato.

Dificuldade: o autômato **dfa** pode ter um **número exponencial de estados** no tamanho **m** da **regex**.

Solução

Utilizar outro tipo de autômato.

Substituir um DFA por um NFA (*nondeterministic finite-state automata*).

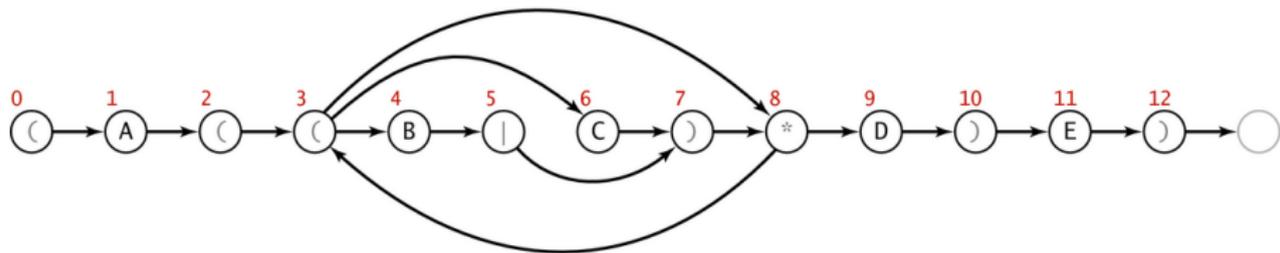
Teorema de Kleene

Para toda regexp existe um nfa que reconhece as strings representadas por regexp.

Para todo nfa existe uma regexp representa as strings reconhecidas por dfa.

Boa notícia: o autômato nfa tem $m+1$ estados.

NFA: (A ((B | C) * D) E)



One-state-per-character NFA corresponding to the pattern (A ((B | C) * D) E)

regex para nfa

Por simplicidade, o algoritmo supõe que o primeiro caractere da **regex** é (e o último é).

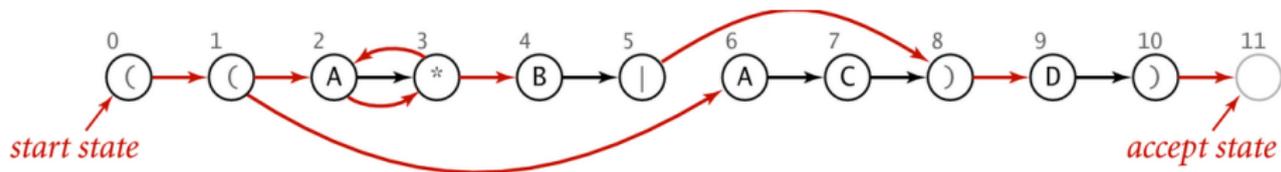
nfa tem **um estado** para cada caractere na **regex**.

Arcos vermelho correspondem a **ϵ -transições**: mudamos do estado sem olhar caractere de **txt**.

Arcos pretos correspondem a transições que mudamos de estado após soletrar um caractere de **txt**; como em um **dfa**.

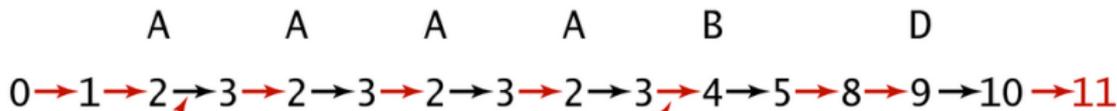
Aceita se **existe** uma sequência de transições, após soletrar todos os caracteres em **txt**, que termina em um estado de **aceite**.

NFA: ((A * B | A C) D)



NFA corresponding to the pattern ((A * B | A C) D)

NFA: soletrando



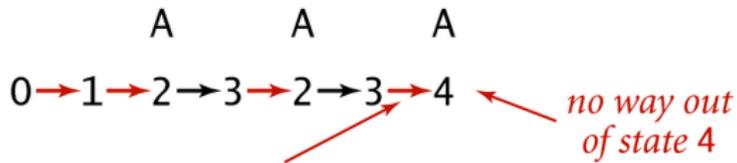
*match transition:
scan to next input character
and change state*

*ϵ -transition:
change state
with no match*

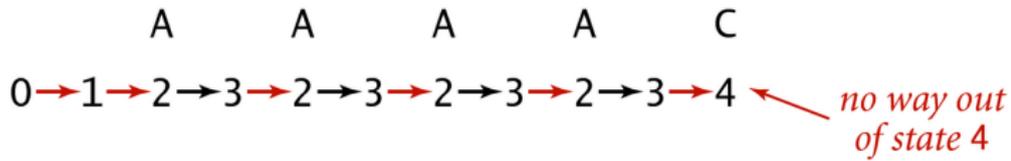
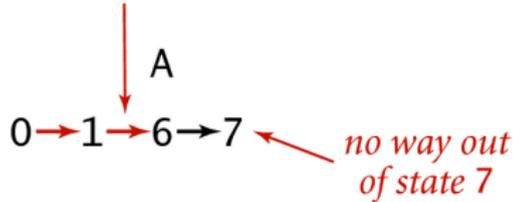
*accept state reached
and all text characters scanned:
NFA recognizes text*

Finding a pattern with $((A * B | A C) D)$ NFA

NFA: soletrando



wrong guess if input is
A A A A B D



Stalling sequences for $((A * B | A C) D)$ NFA

NFA: mais estrutura

Um estado para cada caractere de **regexp**.

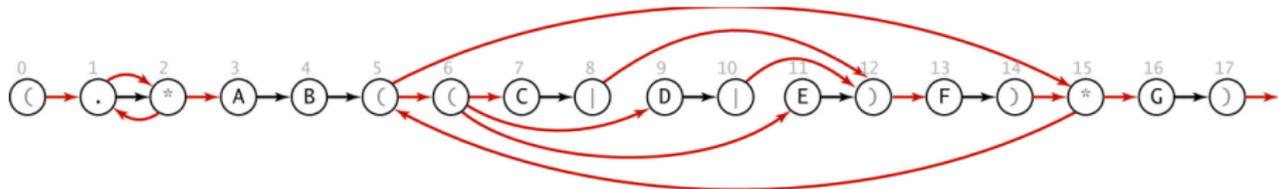
Estados correspondentes a letras tem apenas um **arco preto** saindo para o estado seguinte.

Estados correspondents a (, *, |,) têm apenas **arcos vermelhos saindo**.

Estados têm no máximo um **arco preto** entrando.

Rejeita se **existe** uma sequência de transições, após soletrar todos os caracteres em **txt**, que termina em um estado de **aceite**.

NFA: (. * A B ((C | D | E) F) * G)



NFA corresponding to the pattern (. * A B ((C | D | E) F) * G)

Plano

Proceder como no algoritmo **KMP**, dadas as strings **regex** e **txt**:

- ▶ **construir** um autômato **nfa** que reconhece as strings em **regex**;
- ▶ **examinar** os caracteres de **txt** andando no autômato.

Como determinar aceitação de uma string?

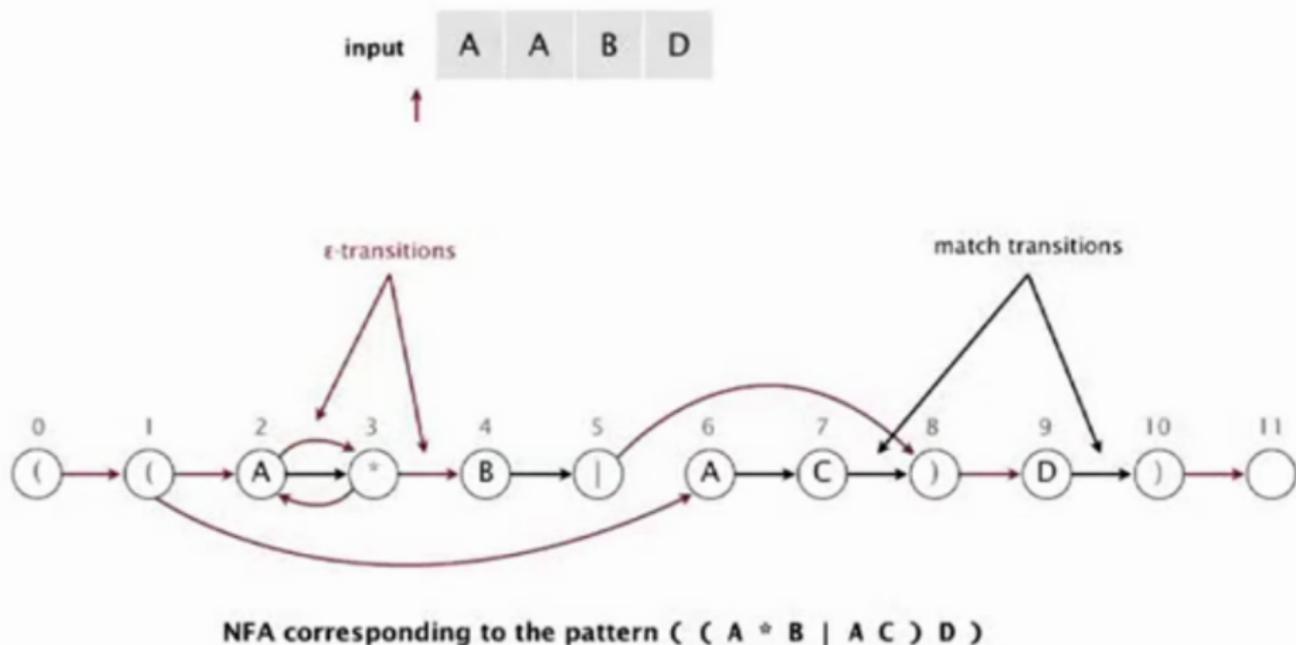
DFA \Rightarrow soletrar **txt**, aplicando **transições pretas**, fácil

NFA \Rightarrow podemos aplicar várias transições. . .

Para simular a **NFA** sistematicamente consideramos **todas** as transições possíveis.

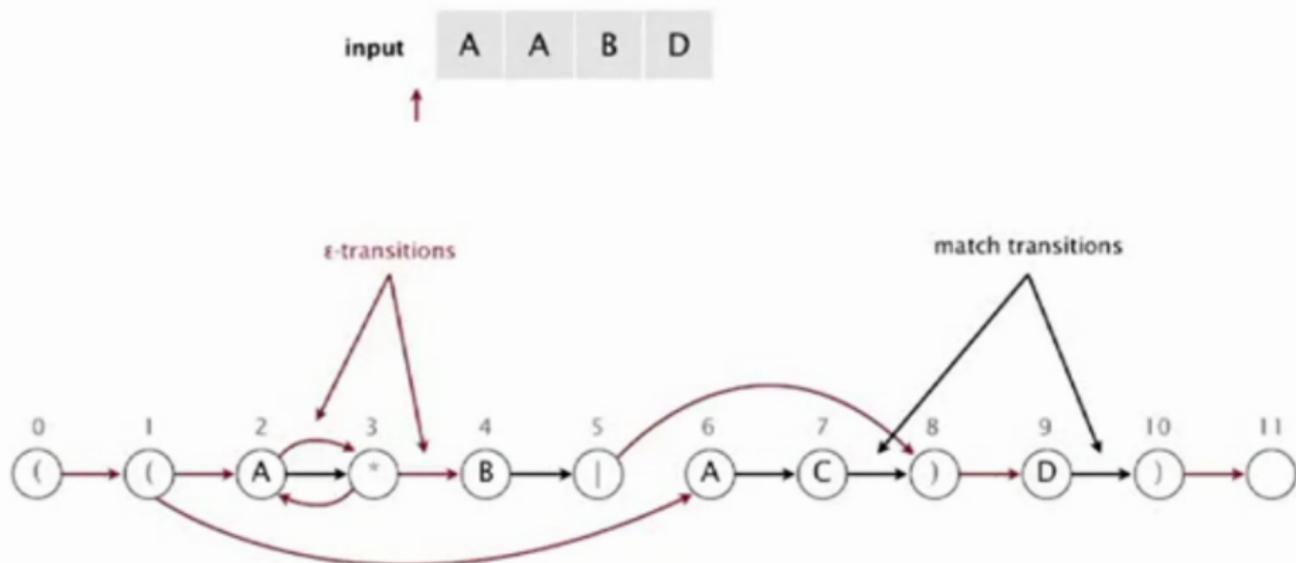
NFA simulation demo

Goal. Check whether input matches pattern.



NFA simulation demo

Goal. Check whether input matches pattern.

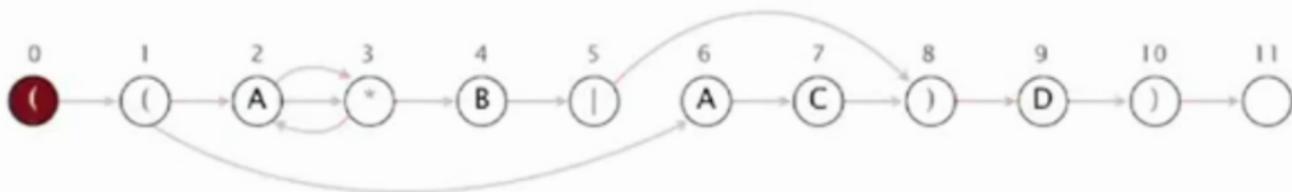


NFA corresponding to the pattern $((A^*B|AC)D)$

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

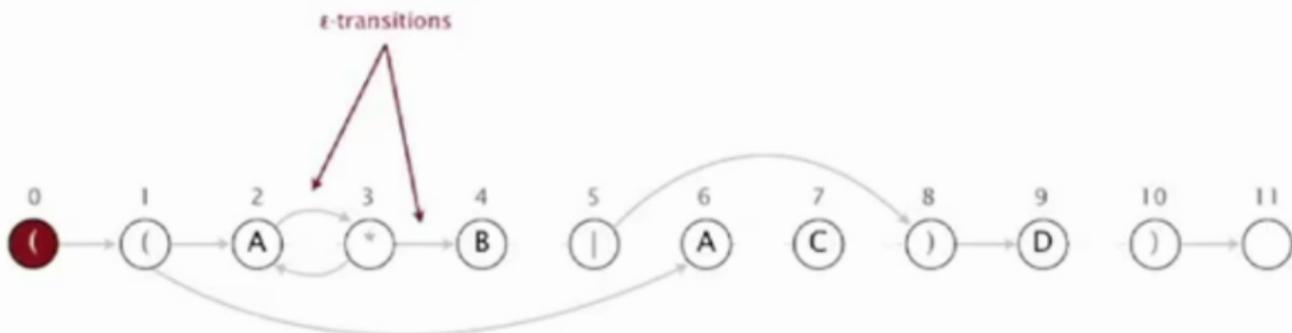


set of states reachable from start: 0

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

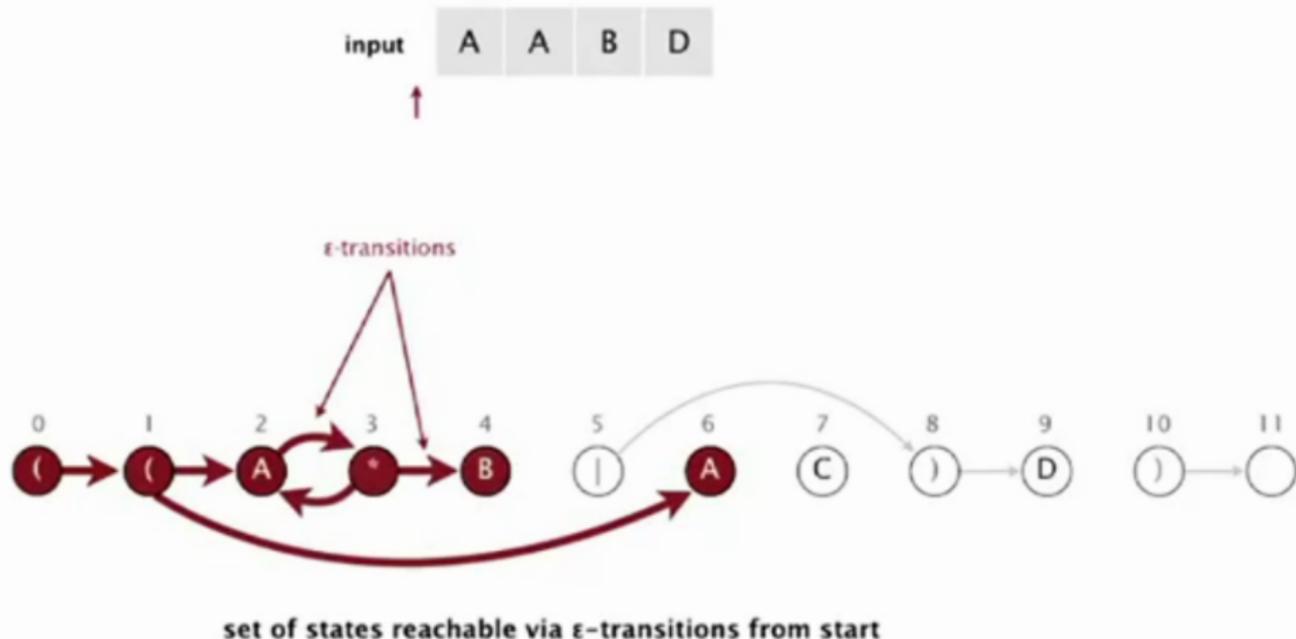


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions from start

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

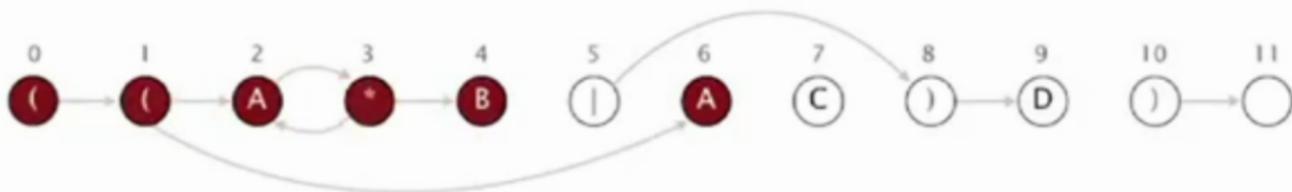
- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions



NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

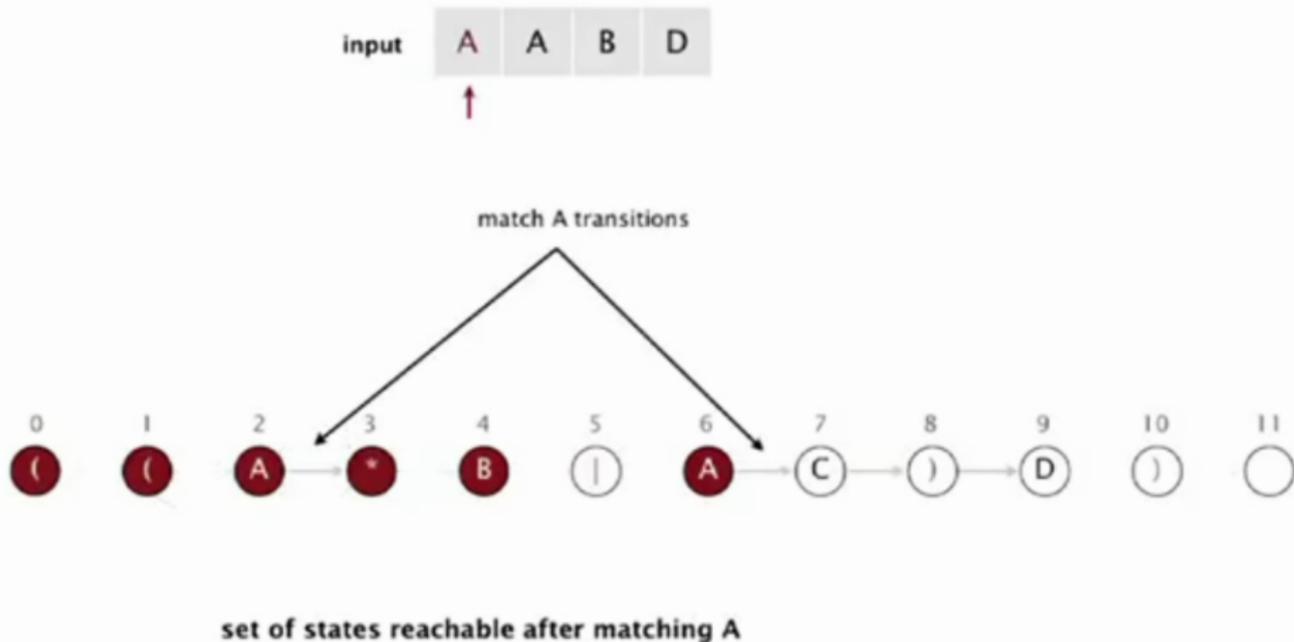


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions from start : { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 }

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

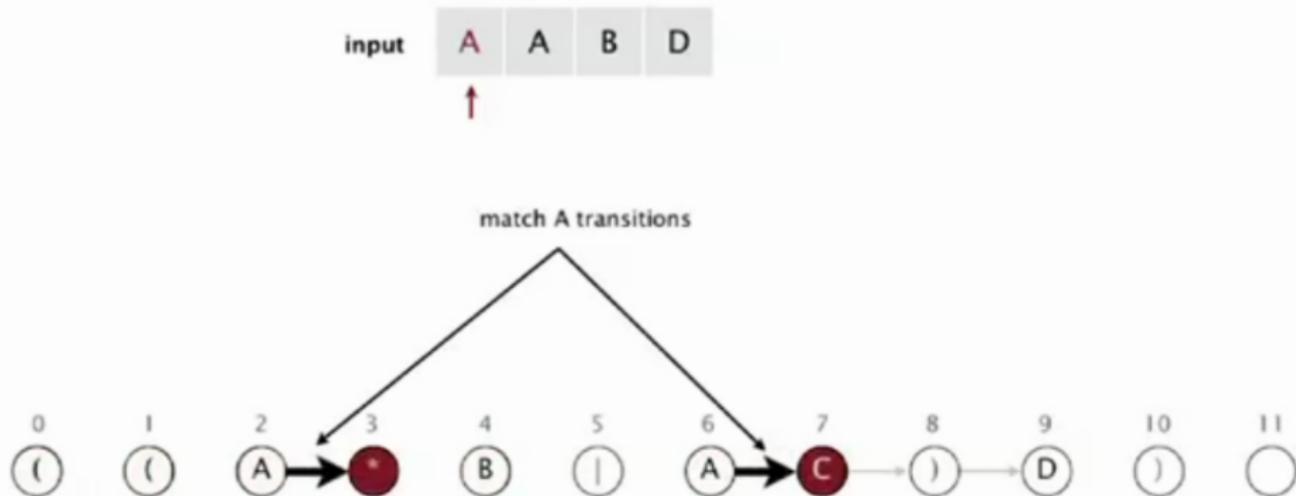
- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions



NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

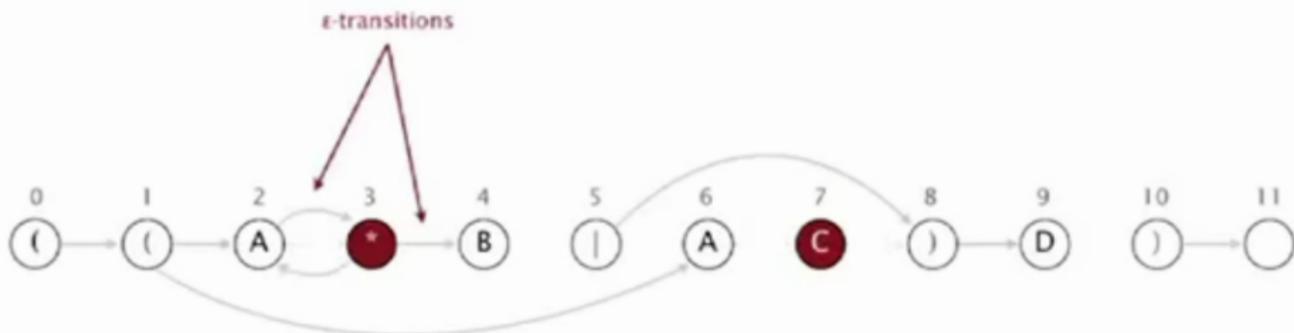


set of states reachable after matching A

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

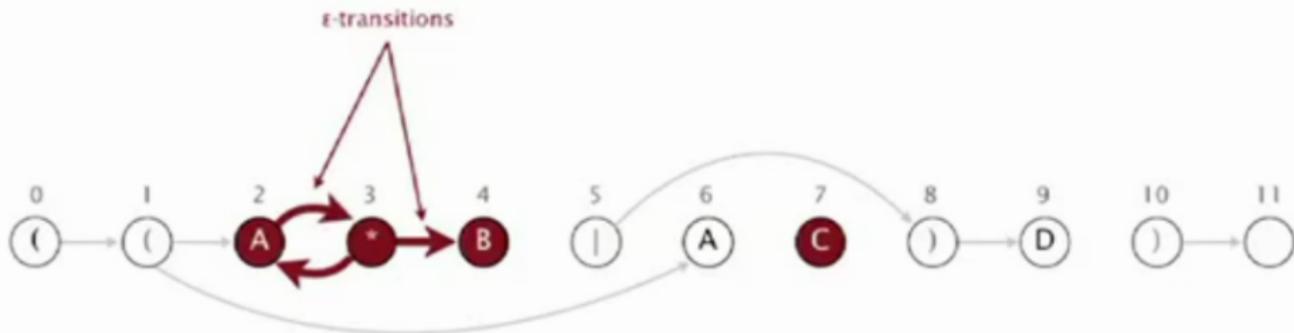


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

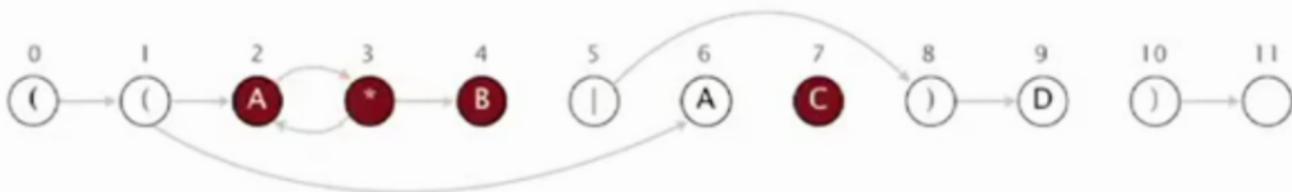


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

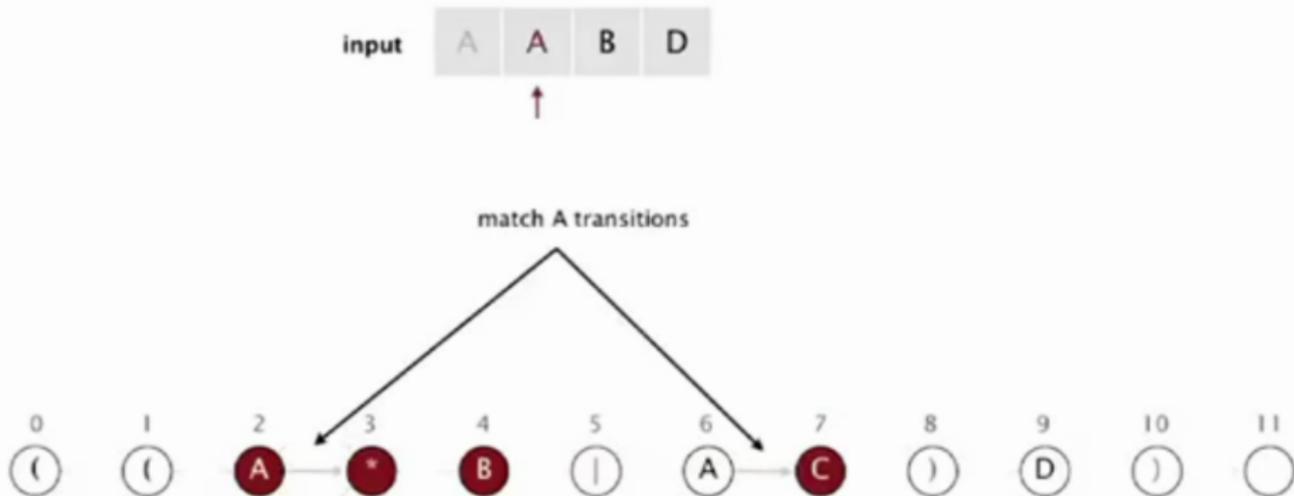


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A : { 2, 3, 4, 7 }

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

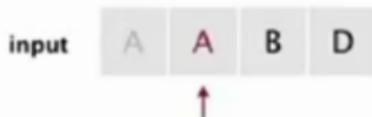


set of states reachable after matching A A

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

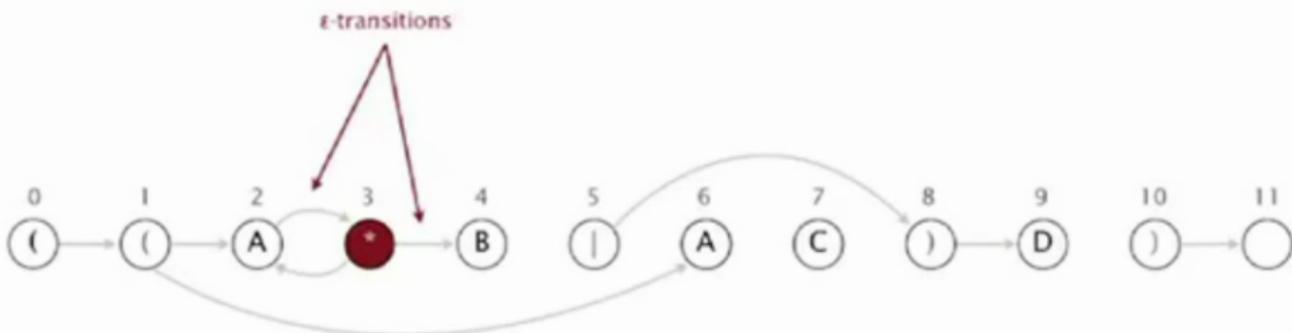


set of states reachable after matching A A : { 3 }

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

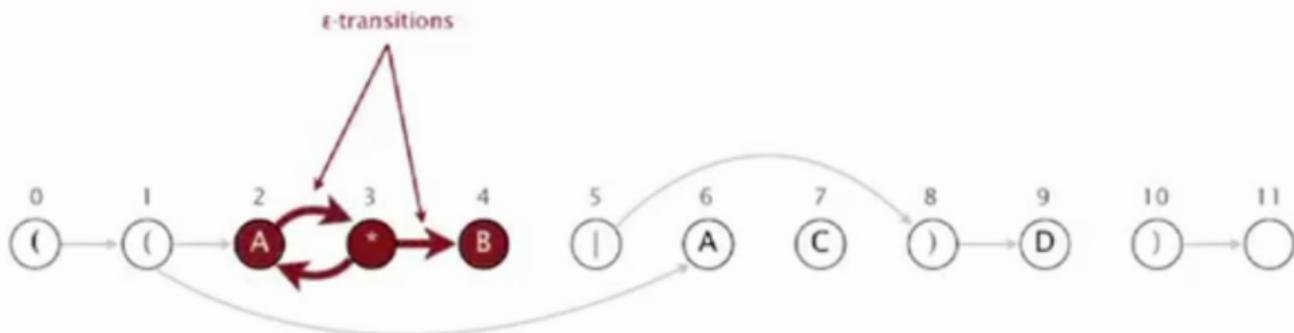


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A A

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

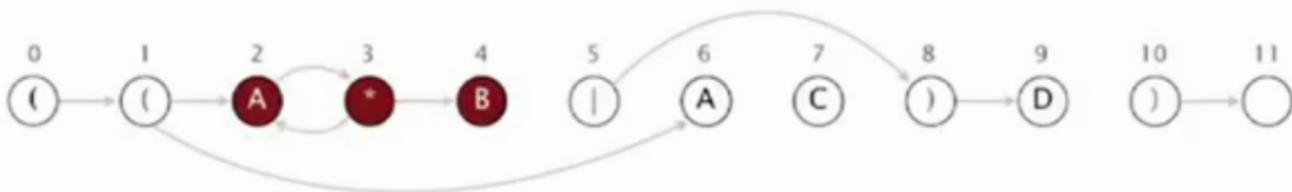


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A A

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

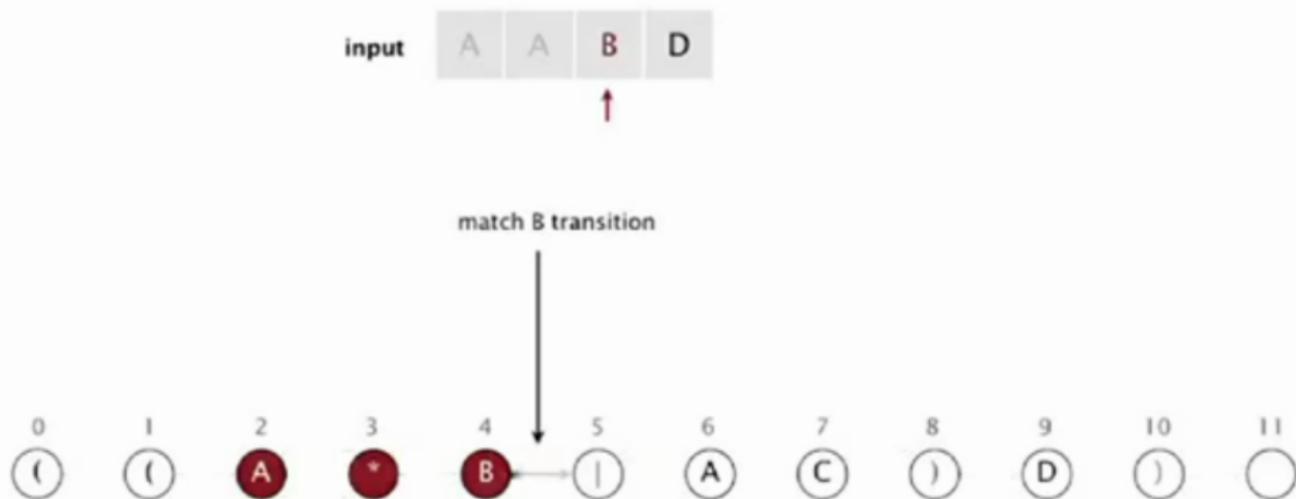


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A A : { 2, 3, 4 }

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

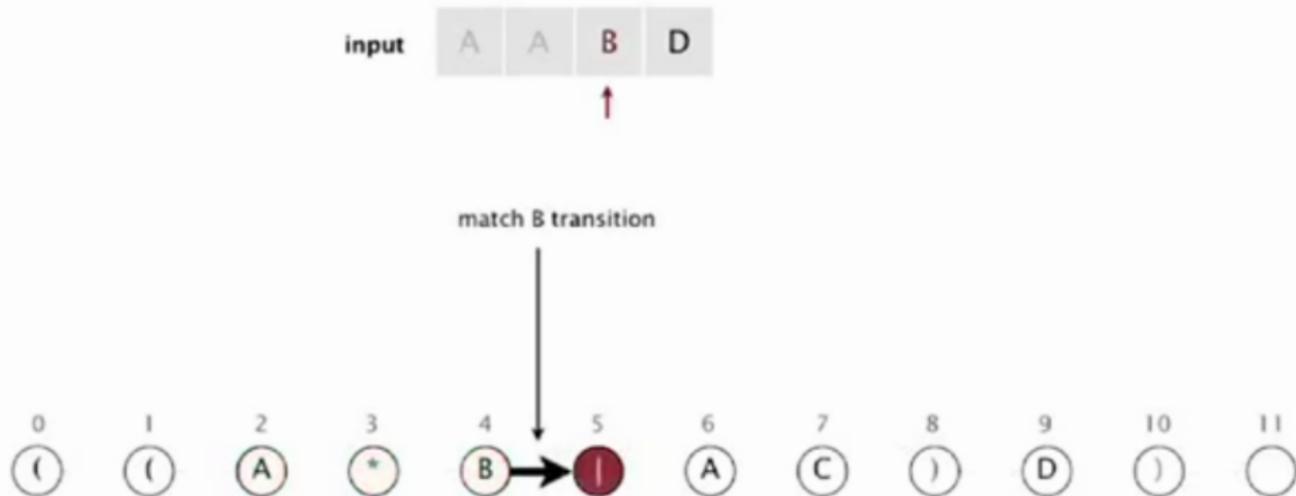


set of states reachable after matching A A B

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

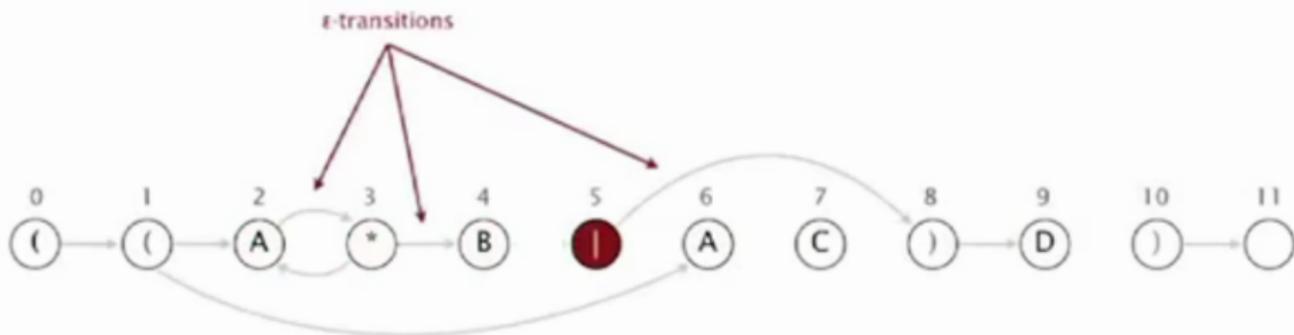


set of states reachable after matching A A B

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

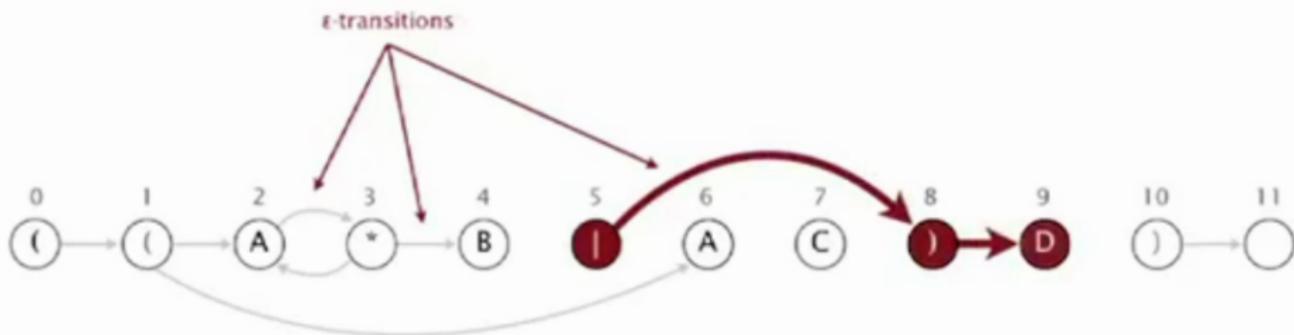


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A A B

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

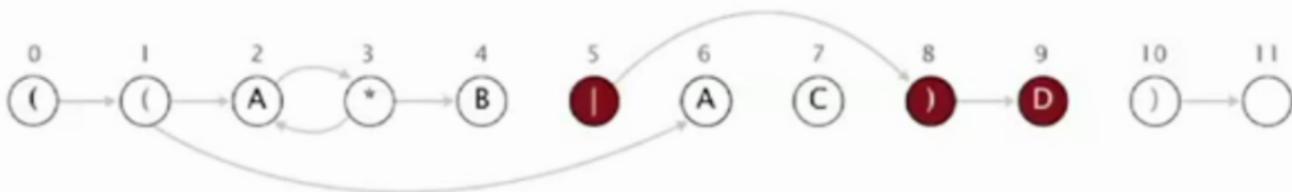


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A A B

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions



set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A A B : { 5, 8, 9 }

NFA simulation demo

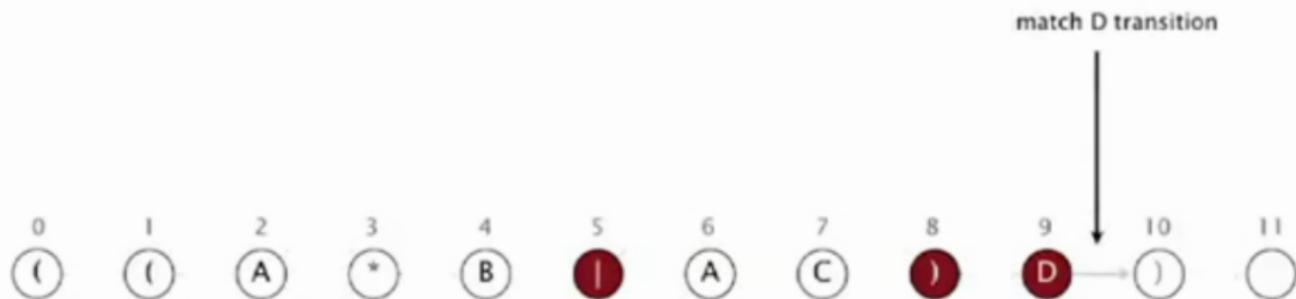
Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

input

A	A	B	D
---	---	---	---

↑



set of states reachable after matching A A B D

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

input

A	A	B	D
---	---	---	---

↑



set of states reachable after matching A A B D

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

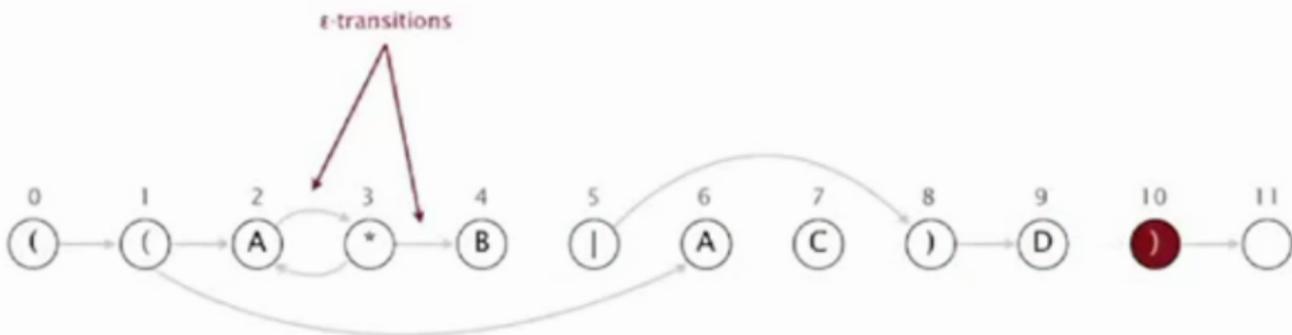


set of states reachable after matching A A B D : { 10 }

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

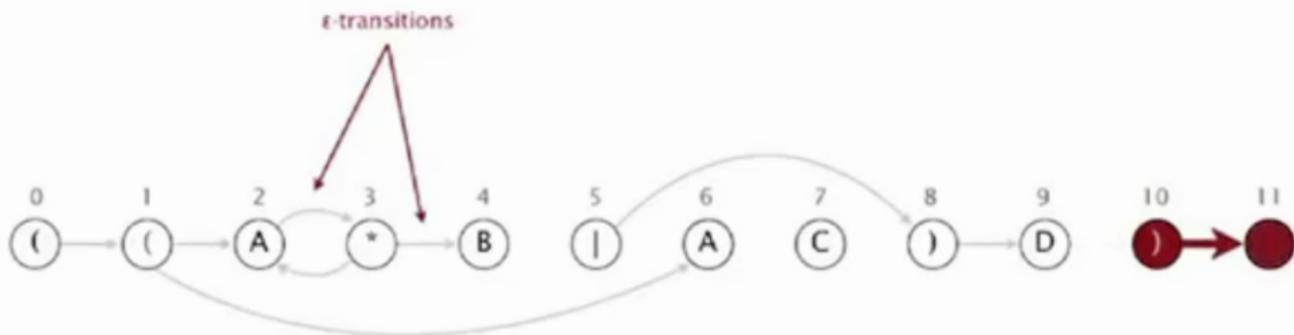


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A A B D

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

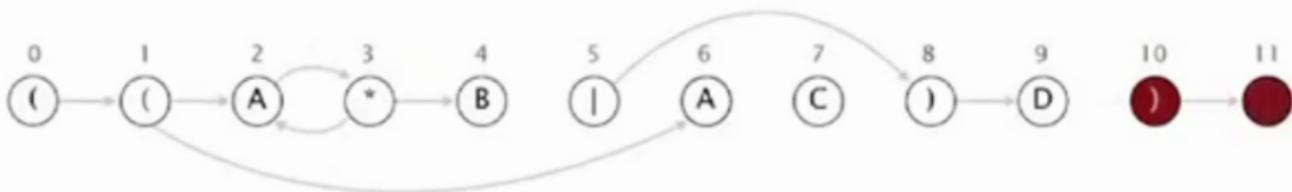


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A A B D

NFA simulation demo

Read next input character.

- Find states reachable by match transitions.
- Find states reachable by ϵ -transitions

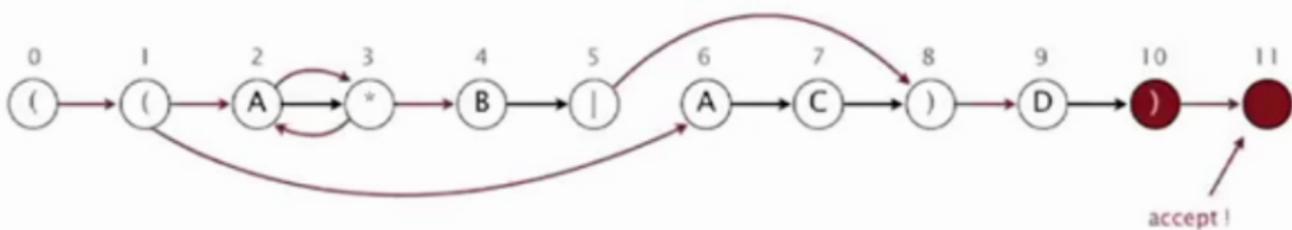


set of states reachable via ϵ -transitions after matching A A B D : { 10, 11 }

NFA simulation demo

When no more input characters:

- Accept if any state reachable is an accept state.
- Reject otherwise.



set of states reachable : { 10, 11 }

Representação de nfa

Os caracteres da **regexp** são mantidos em um vetor **re[]**.

Os estados são os vértices $0, 1, \dots, m$ de um digrafo **G**.

O estado **inicial** é 0 e o de **aceitação** é **m**.

Os arcos do digrafo **G** correspondem **apenas** a **ϵ -transições**.

Cada vértice **j** corresponde a um caractere **re[j]**.

Classe DFSpaths

```
public class DFSpaths {  
    public DFSpaths(Digraph G, s) {...}  
    public DFSpaths(Digraph G,  
                    Iterable<Integer> S) {...}  
    public hasPath(int v) {...}  
}
```

Consumo de tempo para vetores de listas de adjacência é $O(V + E)$.

Como a construção do nfa garante que $E \leq 3m$ temos que esse consumo de tempo é $O(m)$.

Classe NFA: esqueleto

```
public class NFA {  
    // digrafo das transições epsilon  
    private Digraph G;  
  
    // expressão regular  
    private String re;  
  
    // number of caracteres em re  
    private final int m;  
  
    public NFA(String regexp) {...}  
  
    public boolean recognizes(String txt)  
    {...}
```

NFA: recognizes()

Decide se o string `txt` pertence a linguagem determinada pela expressão regular `re`.

```
public boolean recognizes(String txt) {  
    int i, n = txt.length();  
    DFSpaths dfs = new DFSpaths(G, 0);  
    Bag<Integer> pc = new Bag<Integer>();  
    for (int v = 0; v < G.V(); v++)  
        if (dfs.hasPath(v)) pc.add(v);  
}
```

NFA: recognizes()

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    Bag<Integer> match = new Bag<Integer>();  
    for (int v : pc) {  
        if (v == m) continue;  
        if ( re[v] == txt.charAt(i)  
            || re[v] == '.' )  
            match.add(v+1);  
    }  
    dfs = new DFSpaths(G, match);  
    pc = new Bag<Integer>();  
    for (int v = 0; v < G.V(); v++)  
        if (dfs.hasPathTo(v)) pc.add(v);  
}
```

NFA: recognizes()

```
// verifica se aceita
for (int v: pc)
    if (v == m) return true;
return false;
}
```

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo de `recognizes()` para decidir se um string `txt` de comprimento `n` pertence a linguagem determinada por uma expressão regular `regex` de comprimento `m` é proporcional a `n m`.

Construção do nfa

Inclua um estado para cada caractere na **regex** mais um estado de aceitação.

Metacaracteres: () * . |

Concatenação: na **nfa** corresponde a uma simples transição para o **estado seguinte**; a transição saindo de metacaracteres é uma **ϵ -transição**.

Parenteses: acrescente uma **ϵ -transição** para o **estado seguinte**.

Construção do nfa

fecho: um * ocorre depois de um caractere ou de um fecha parênteses.

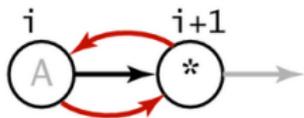
Depois de um **caractere** acrescenta **ϵ -transições** para e do caractere.

Depois de um **parênteses** acrescenta **ϵ -transições** para e do correspondente abre parênteses.

Acrescenta uma **ϵ -transição** para o **estado seguinte**.

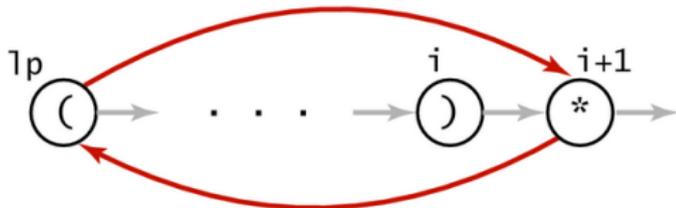
NFA: fecho

single-character closure



```
G.addEdge(i, i+1);  
G.addEdge(i+1, i);
```

closure expression



```
G.addEdge(lp, i+1);  
G.addEdge(i+1, lp);
```

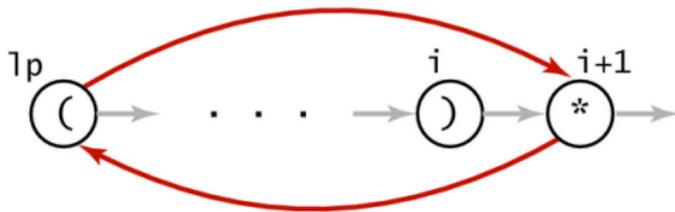
Construção do nfa

ou: temos $(re_1|re_2)$ onde re_1 e re_2 são expressões regulares.

Acrecente uma ϵ -transição de (para o estado depois de |.

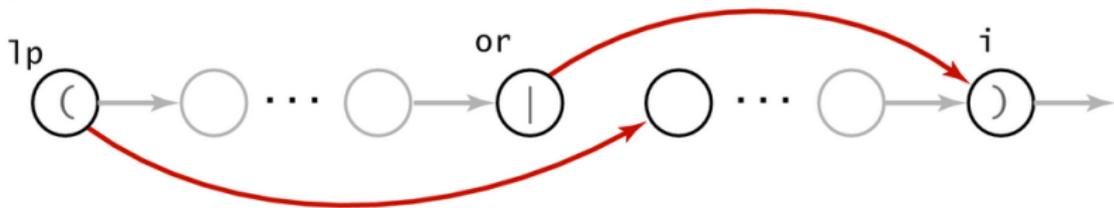
Acrecente uma ϵ -transição de | para o estado de).

Acrecente uma ϵ -transição de) para o estado seguinte.



```
G.addEdge(1p, i+1);
G.addEdge(i+1, 1p);
```

or expression



```
G.addEdge(1p, or+1);
G.addEdge(or, i);
```

NFA construction rules

NFA construction demo

stack

((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Left parenthesis.

- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Push index of state corresponding to (onto stack.

stack

0
(

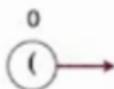
((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Left parenthesis.

- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Push index of state corresponding to (onto stack.

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

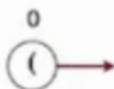
NFA construction demo

Left parenthesis.

- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Push index of state corresponding to (onto stack.

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Left parenthesis.

- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Push index of state corresponding to (onto stack.

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

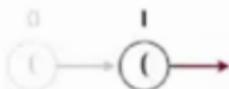
NFA construction demo

Left parenthesis.

- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Push index of state corresponding to (onto stack.

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Alphabet symbol.

- Add match transition to next state.
- Do one-character lookahead:
add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.



1

0

stack

((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Alphabet symbol.

- Add match transition to next state.
- Do one-character lookahead:
add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.

1

0

stack

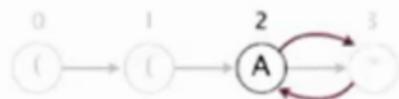


((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Alphabet symbol.

- Add match transition to next state.
- Do one-character lookahead:
add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.



1

0

stack

((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Closure symbol.

- Add ϵ -transition to next state.



1

0

stack

((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

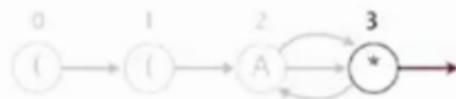
Closure symbol.

- Add ϵ -transition to next state.

1

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

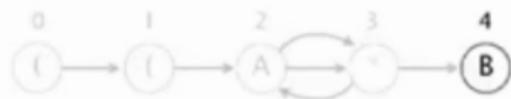
Alphabet symbol.

- Add match transition to next state.
- Do one-character lookahead:
add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.

1

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Or symbol.

- Push index of state corresponding to | onto stack.



1

0

stack

((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Alphabet symbol.

- Add match transition to next state.
- Do one-character lookahead:
add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.

5

1

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Alphabet symbol.

- Add match transition to next state.
- Do one-character lookahead:
add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.

5

1

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Alphabet symbol.

- Add match transition to next state.
- Do one-character lookahead:
add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.

5

1

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Right parenthesis.

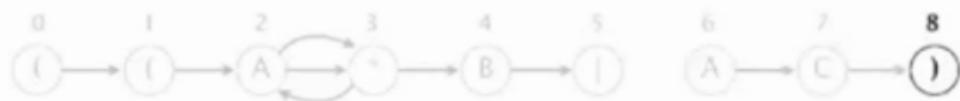
- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Pop corresponding (and possibly intervening |; add ϵ -transition edges for or.
- Do one-character lookahead: add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.

5

1

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Right parenthesis.

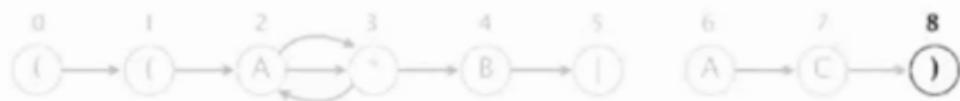
- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Pop corresponding (and possibly intervening |; add ϵ -transition edges for or.
- Do one-character lookahead: add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.

5

1

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Right parenthesis.

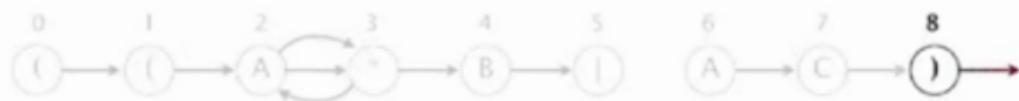
- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Pop corresponding (and possibly intervening |; add ϵ -transition edges for or.
- Do one-character lookahead: add ϵ -transitions if next character is *.

5

1

0

stack



((A * B | A C) D)

NFA construction demo

Right parenthesis.

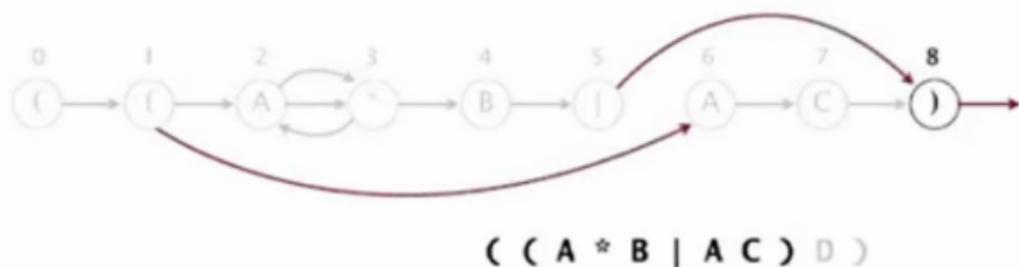
- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Pop corresponding (and possibly intervening |; add ϵ -transition edges for or.
- Do one-character lookahead: add ϵ -transitions if next character is *.

5

1

0

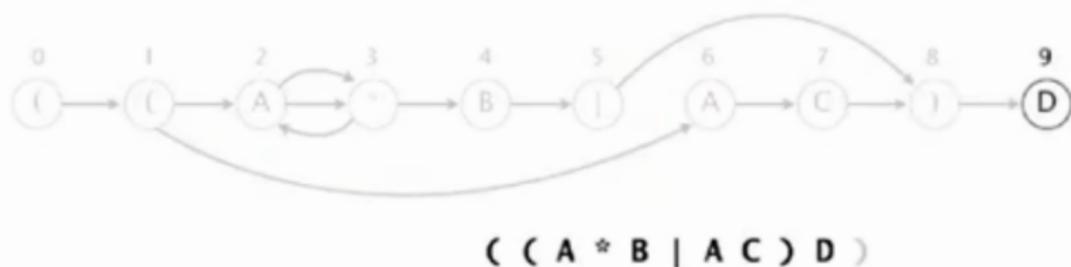
stack



NFA construction demo

Alphabet symbol.

- Add match transition to next state.
- Do one-character lookahead:
add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.



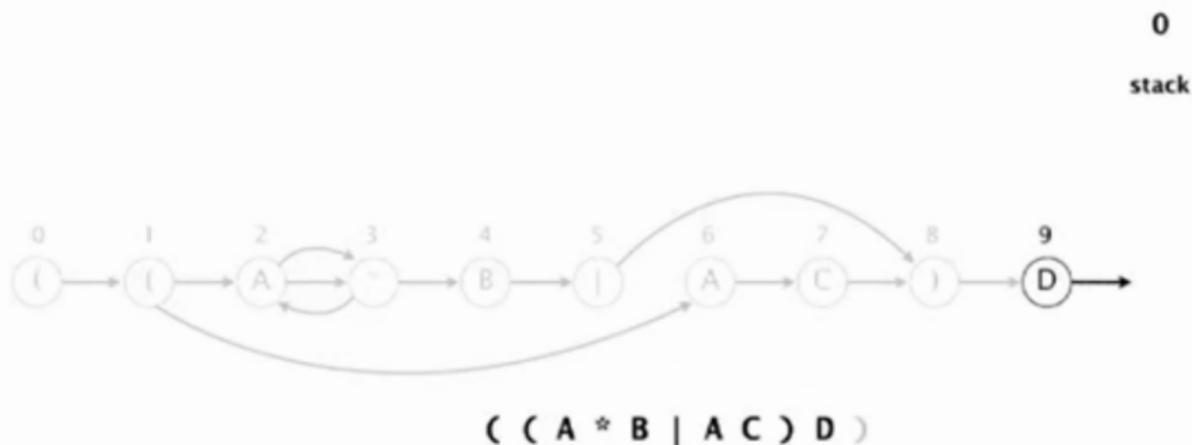
0

stack

NFA construction demo

Alphabet symbol.

- Add match transition to next state.
- Do one-character lookahead:
add ϵ -transitions if next character is $*$.



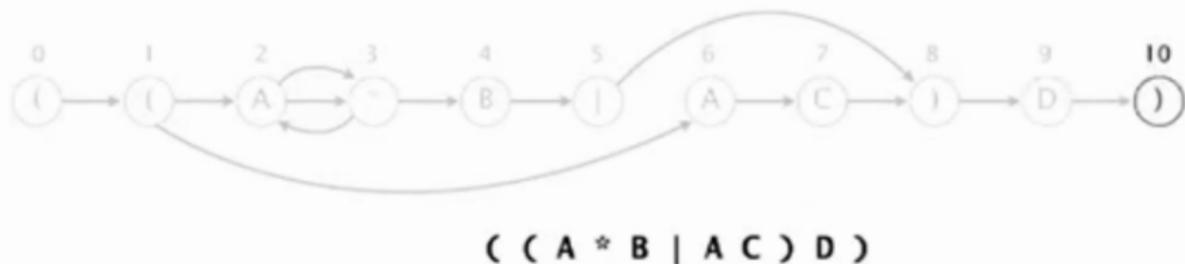
NFA construction demo

Right parenthesis.

- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Pop corresponding (and possibly intervening |; add ϵ -transition edges for or.
- Do one-character lookahead: add ϵ -transitions if next character is *.

0

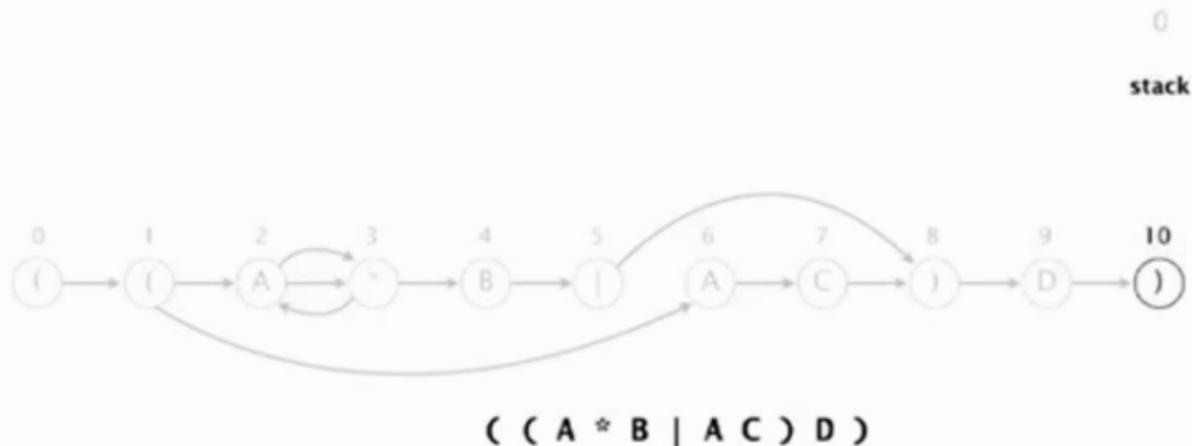
stack



NFA construction demo

Right parenthesis.

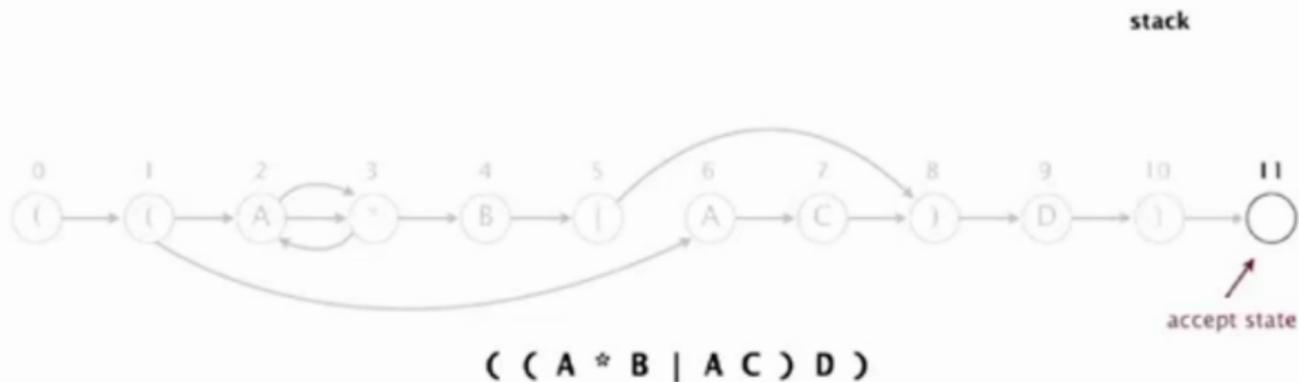
- Add ϵ -transition to next state.
- Pop corresponding (and possibly intervening |; add ϵ -transition edges for or.
- Do one-character lookahead: add ϵ -transitions if next character is *.



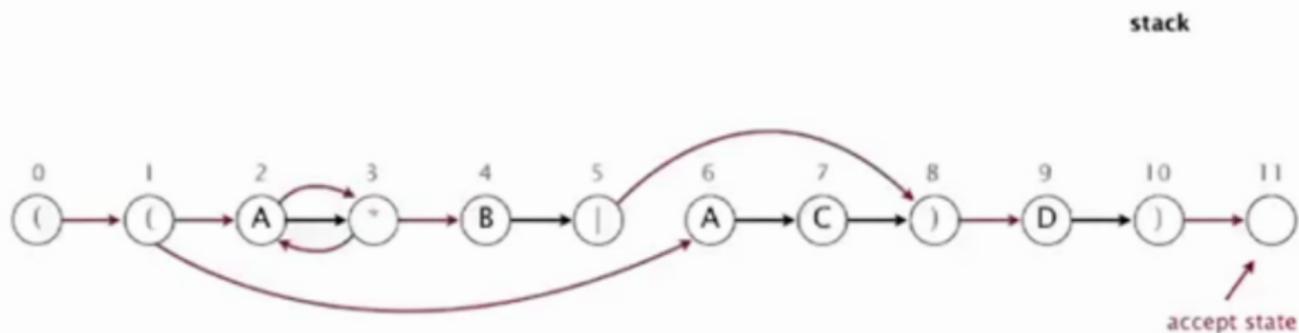
NFA construction demo

End of regular expression.

- Add accept state.



NFA construction demo



NFA: constructor

```
public NFA(String regexp) {
    re = regexp.toCharArray();
    m = re.length;
    Stack<Integer>ops=new Stack<Integer>();
    G = new Digraph(m+1);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        int lp = i;
        if (re[i] == '('
            || re[i] == '|')
            ops.push(i);
    }
}
```

NFA: constructor

```
for (int i = 0; ...
    else if (re[i] == ')') {
        int or = ops.pop();
        if(re[or] == '|') {
            lp = ops.pop();
            G.addEdge(lp, or+1);
            G.addEdge(or, i);
        }
        else if(re[or] == '(')
            lp = or;
    }
```

NFA: construtor

```
// fecho: usa um caractere lookahead
if (i < m-1 && re[i+1] == '*') {
    G.addEdge(lp, i+1);
    G.addEdge(i+1, lp);
}
if (re[i] == '('
    || re[i] == '*'
    || re[i] == ')')
    G.addEdge(i, i+1);
}
}
```

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo para construir um **NFA** correspondente a uma **regex** de comprimento **m** cosome tempo e espaço proporcional a **m**.

GREP

O clássico cliente `grep` para reconhecimento de padrões.

```
public class GREP {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        String regexp = "(.*"+args[0]+".*)";
        NFA nfa = new NFA(regexp);
        while (StdIn.hasNextLine()) {
            String txt= StdIn.readLine();
            if (nfa.recognizes(txt))
                StdOut.println(txt);
        }
    }
}
```

Conclusão

Dada um expressão regular `regex` de comprimento `m` representando uma linguagem `L` e um texto `txt` de comprimento `n` o consumo de tempo de `GREP` para reconhecer as linhas de `txt` que contêm uma substring `pat` em `L` é proporcional a `nm`.

Comentários

O utilitário `grep` parece construir um `dfa` e não um `nfa`.

Vejam o arquivo `dfasearch.c` que está no diretório `glibc` ou baixem o fonte do `grep` da página <https://www.gnu.org/software/grep>.

Mais comentários

A página **Regular expressions** do [algs4](#) tem alguns comentários interessantes sobre bibliotecas com implementação de busca por expressões regulares.

Segundo essa página a busca em várias dessas bibliotecas utiliza uma **algoritmo backtracking** que pode consumir tempo exponencial.

Os exemplos a seguir, copiados da página do [algs4](#) são devidos ao método

```
public boolean matches(String regexp)
```

da classe **String** do Java.

Mais comentários

```
java Validate "(a|aa)*b"  
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaac  
1.6 seconds  
java Validate "(a|aa)*b"  
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaac  
3.7 seconds  
java Validate "(a|aa)*b"  
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaac  
9.7 seconds  
java Validate "(a|aa)*b"  
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaac  
23.2 seconds  
java Validate "(a|aa)*b"  
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaac  
62.2 seconds  
java Validate "(a|aa)*b"  
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaac  
161.6 seconds
```

Mais referências

Mais algumas referências *da hora*.

- ▶ Regular Expression Matching Can Be Simple And Fast (but is slow in Java, Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby, ...) por Russ Cox;
- ▶ Building a RegExp machine por Dmitry Soshnikov;