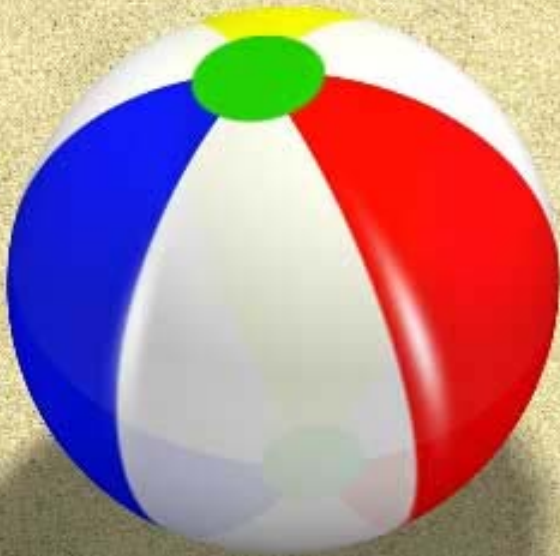
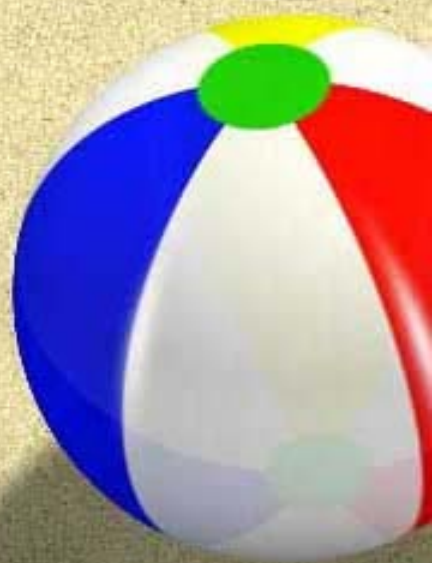


Simpson's Hidden Talents



Problem

★ Given two strings S_1 and S_2
find the longest prefix of S_1
that is a suffix of S_2



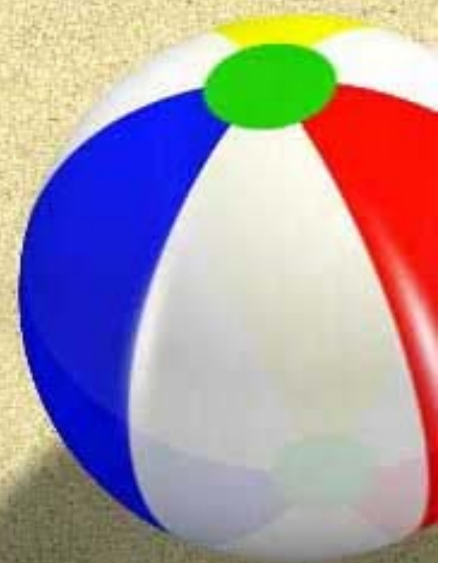
Problem

★ Given two strings S_1 and S_2
find the longest prefix of S_1
that is a suffix of S_2

★ Example:

S_1 : ababcbabbdaba

S_2 : babacbadababc



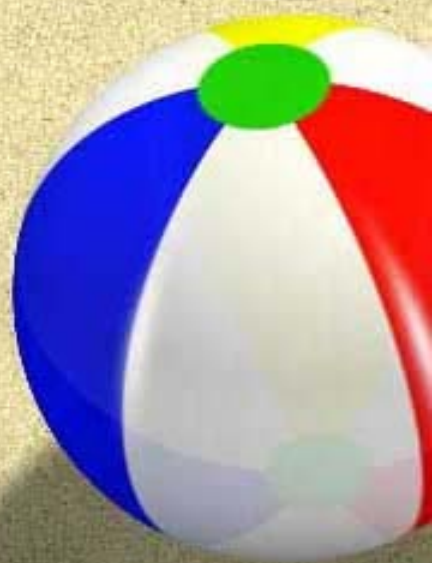
Problem

★ Given two strings S_1 and S_2
find the longest prefix of S_1
that is a suffix of S_2

★ Example:

S_1 : **ababc**ababdaba

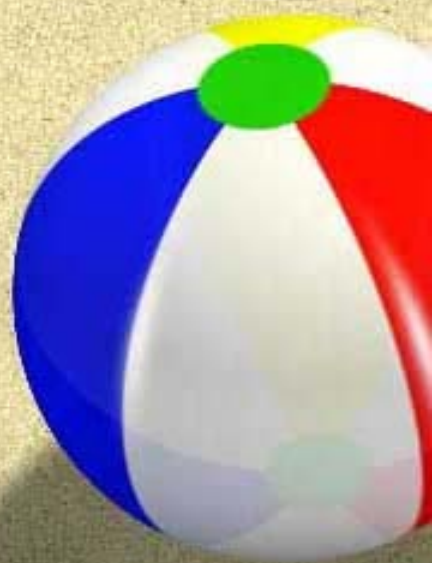
S_2 : babacbad**ababc**



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : b a b a c b a d a b a b c

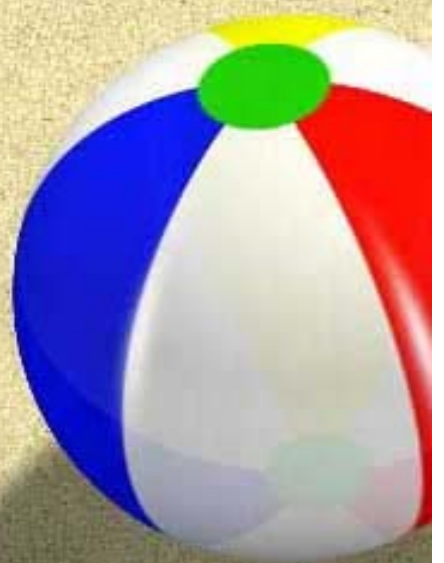


First Idea

S_1 : **a** b a b c a b a b d a b a

×

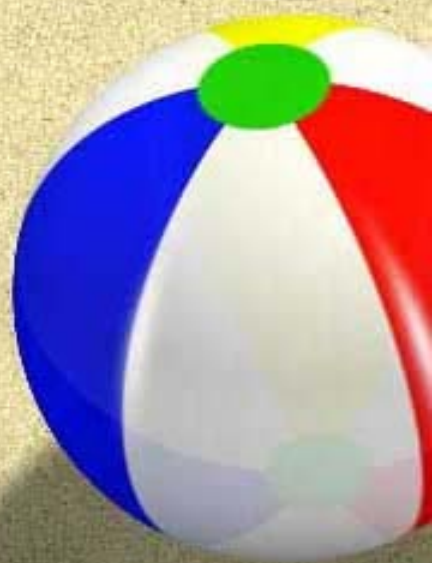
S_2 : **b** a b a c b a d a b a b c



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a

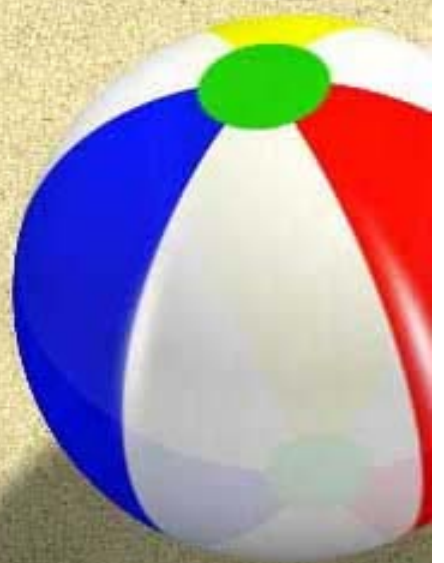
S_2 : a b a c b a d a b a b c



First Idea

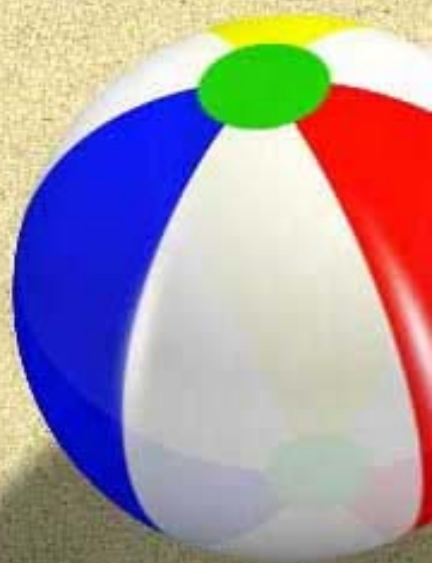
S_1 : **a** b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : **a** b a c b a d a b a b c



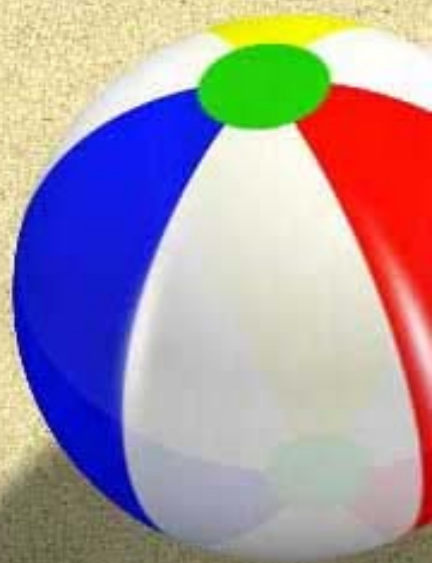
First Idea

S_1 : **a b** a b c a b a b d a b a
 | |
 S_2 : **a b** a c b a d a b a b c



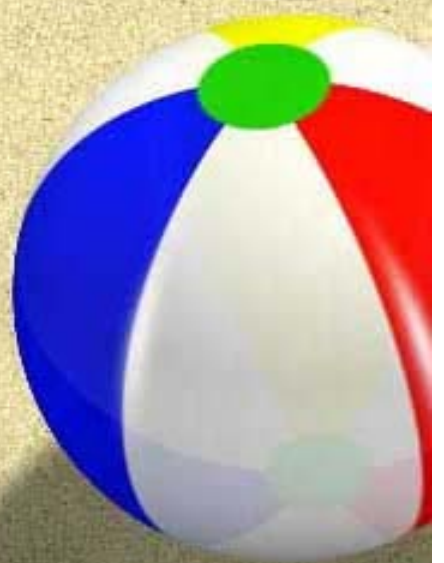
First Idea

S_1 : **a b a** b c a b a b d a b a
 | | |
 S_2 : **a b a** c b a d a b a b c



First Idea

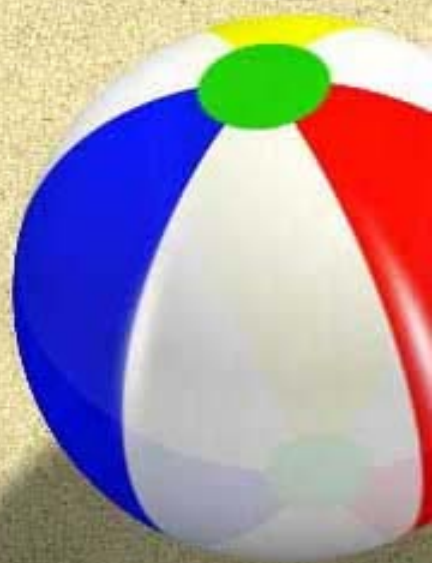
S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a
 | | | ×
 S_2 : a b a c b a d a b a b c



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : b a c b a d a b a b c

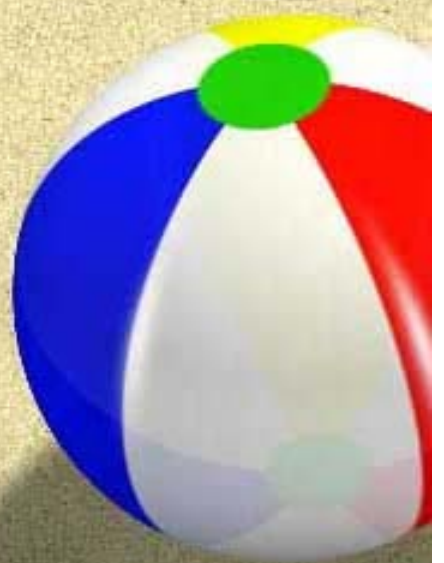


First Idea

S_1 : **a** b a b c a b a b d a b a

×

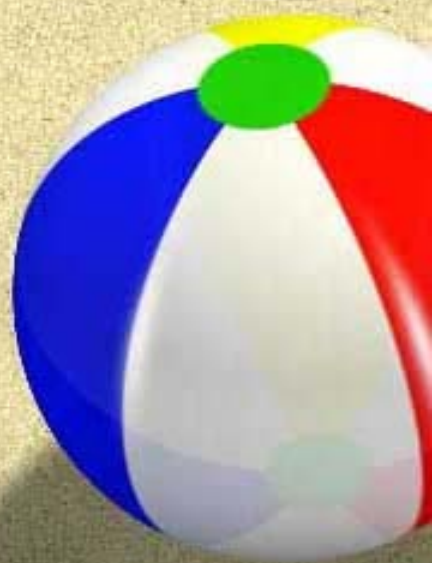
S_2 : **b** a c b a d a b a b c



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a

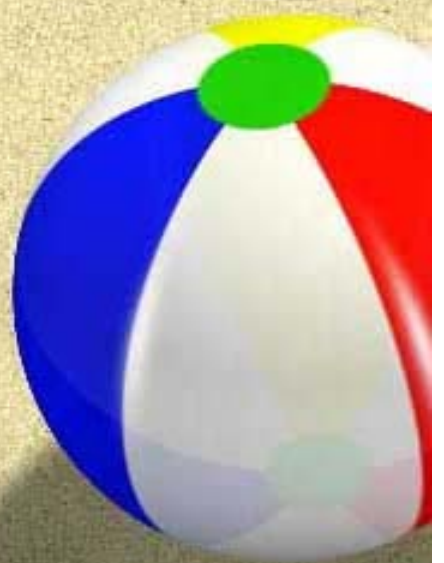
S_2 : a c b a d a b a b c



First Idea

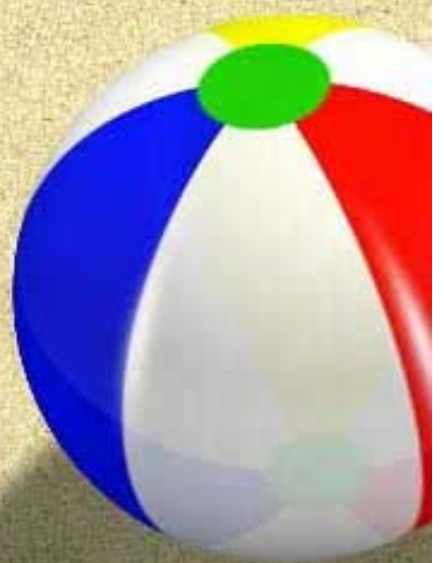
S_1 : **a** b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : **a** c b a d a b a b c



First Idea

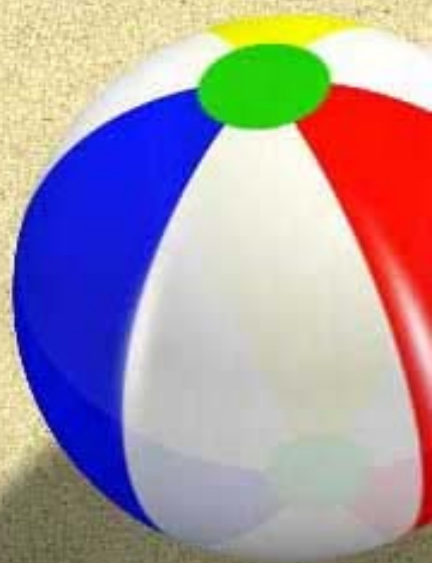
S_1 : **a b** a b c a b a b d a b a
 | ×
 S_2 : **a c** b a d a b a b c



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : c b a d a b a b c

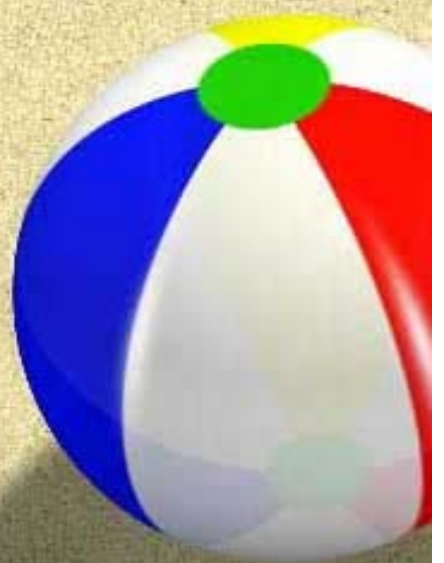


First Idea

S_1 : **a** b a b c a b a b d a b a

×

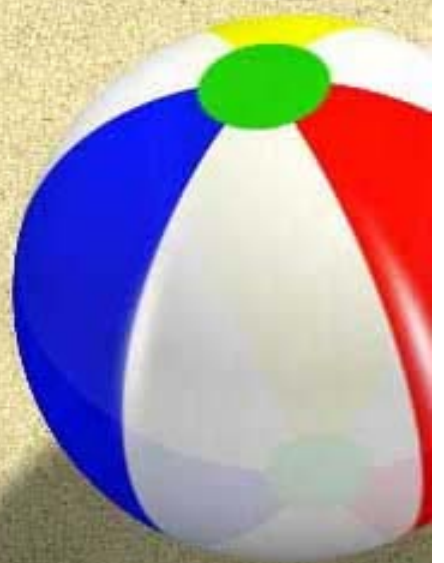
S_2 : **c** b a d a b a b c



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : b a d a b a b c

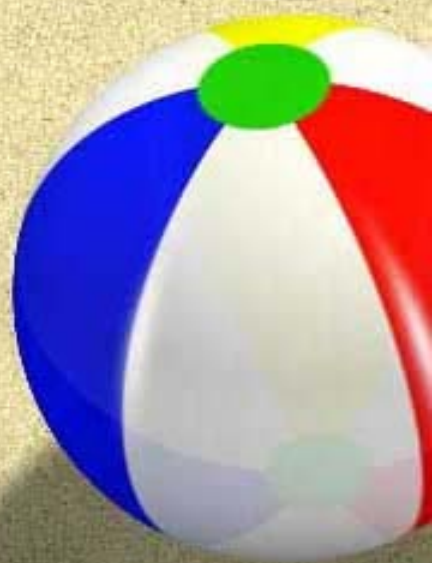


First Idea

S_1 : **a** b a b c a b a b d a b a

×

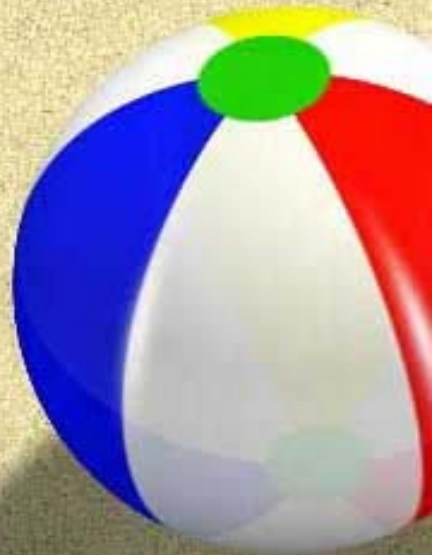
S_2 : **b** a d a b a b c



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : a d a b a b c

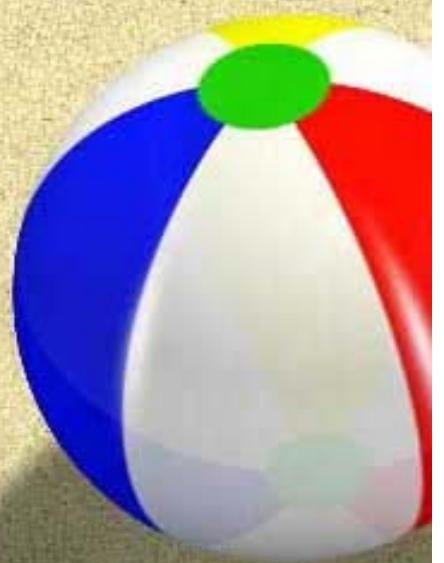


First Idea

S_1 : **a** b a b c a b a b d a b a

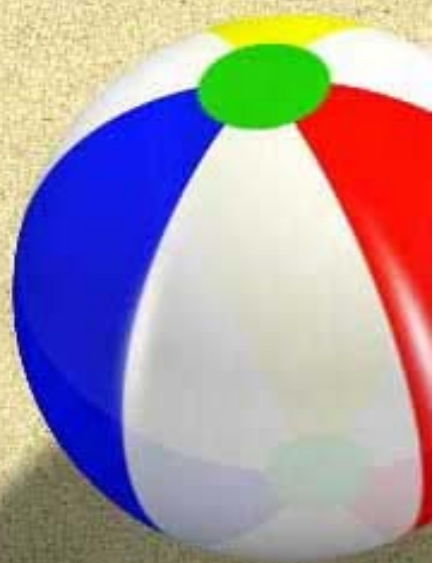
S_2 : **a** d a b a b c

|



First Idea

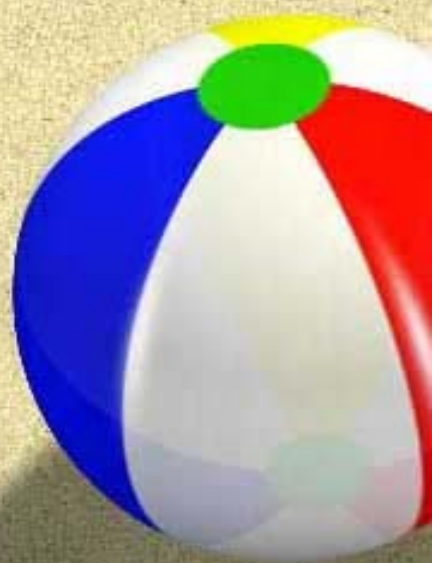
S_1 : **a b** a b c a b a b d a b a
 | ×
 S_2 : **a d** a b a b c



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : d a b a b c

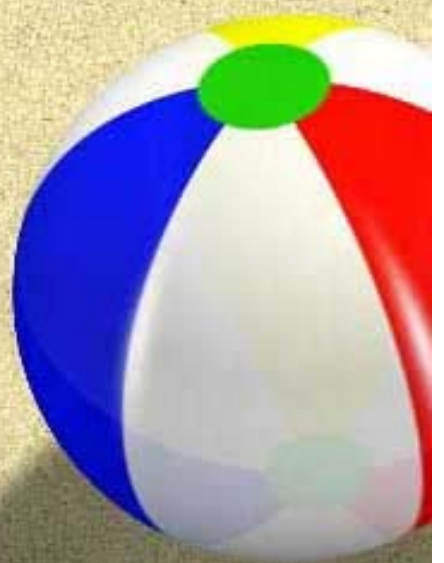


First Idea

S_1 : **a** b a b c a b a b d a b a

×

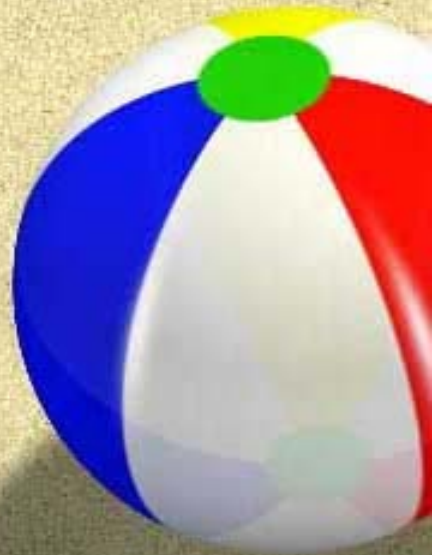
S_2 : **d** a b a b c



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : a b a b c

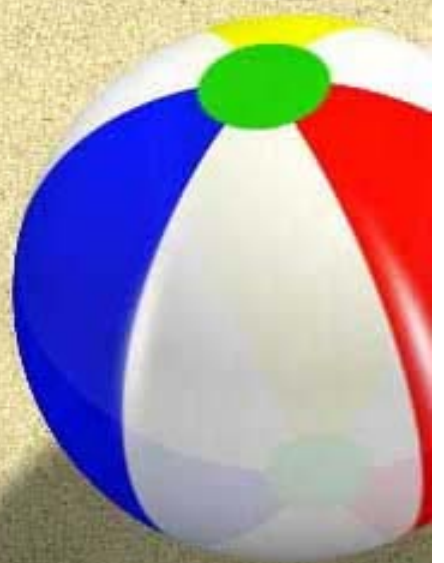


First Idea

S_1 : **a** b a b c a b a b d a b a

S_2 : **a** b a b c

 |

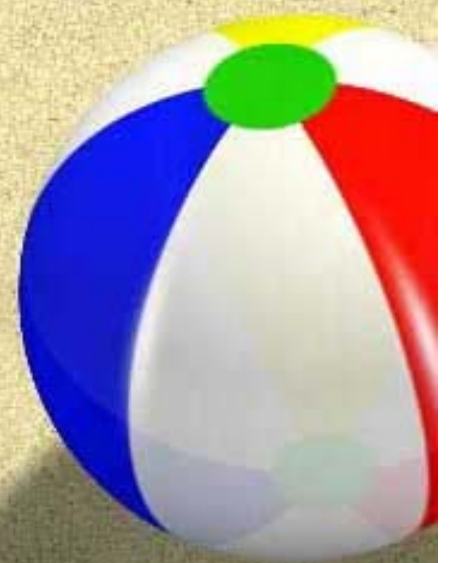


First Idea

S_1 : **a b** a b c a b a b d a b a

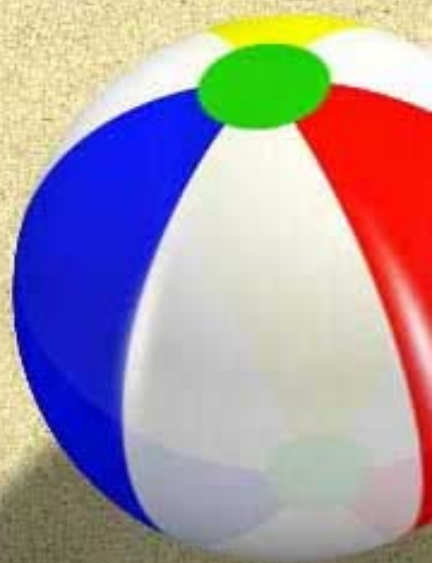
S_2 : **a b** a b c

 | |



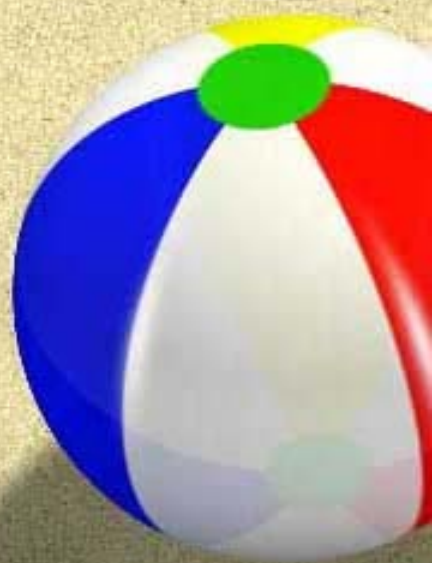
First Idea

S_1 : **a b a** b c a b a b d a b a
 | | |
 S_2 : **a b a** b c



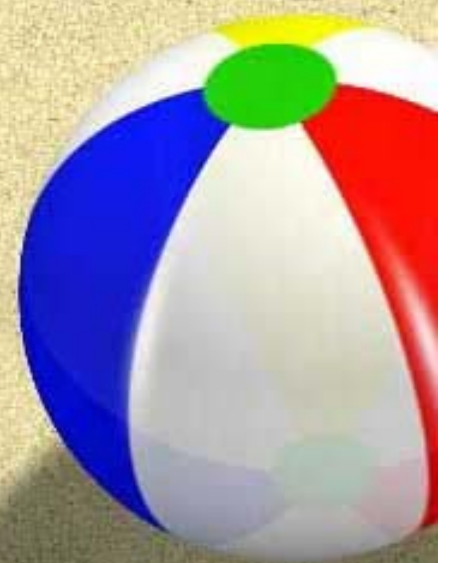
First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a
 | | | |
 S_2 : a b a b c



First Idea

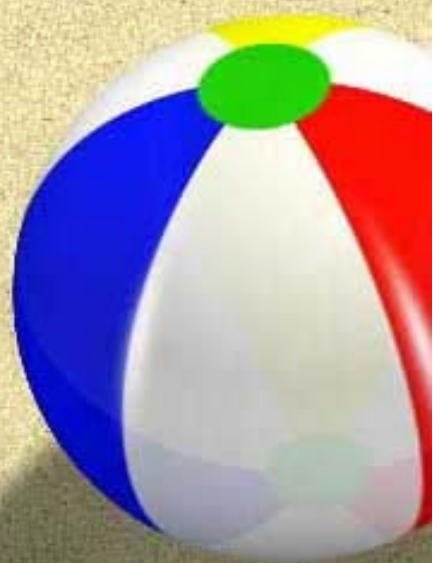
S_1 : **a b a b c** a b a b d a b a
 | | | | |
 S_2 : **a b a b c**



First Idea

S_1 : a b a b c a b a b d a b a
 | | | | |
 S_2 : a b a b c

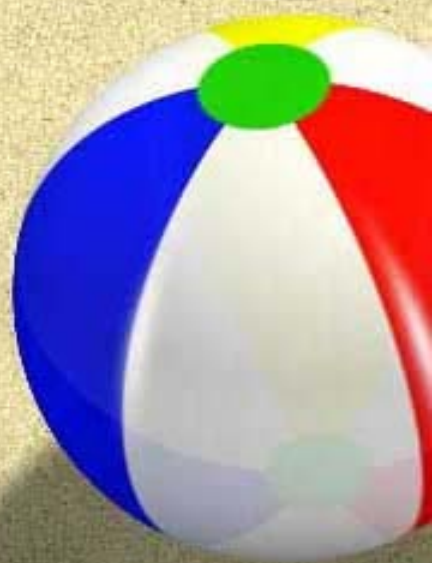
Answer



What if ...

S_1 : a a a a a a a a a a a

S_2 : a a a a a a a a a a a z



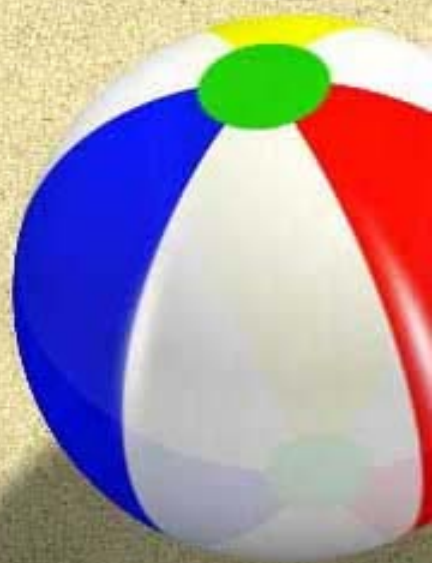
What if ...

S_1 : a a a a a a a a a a a a a

S_2 : a a a a a a a a a a a a z

How many comparisons?

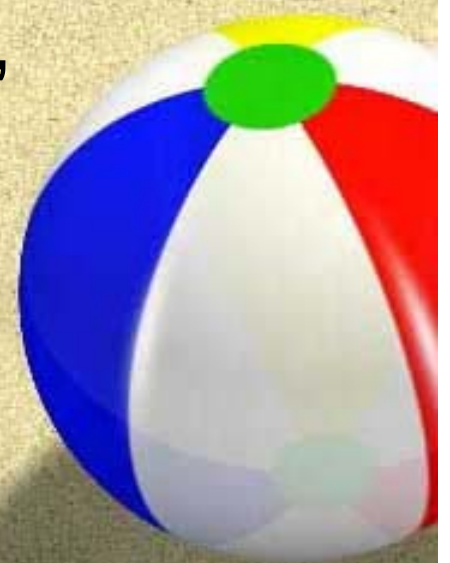
$$n + (n - 1) + \dots + 2 + 1 = \Theta(n^2)$$



Recall the Z algorithm*

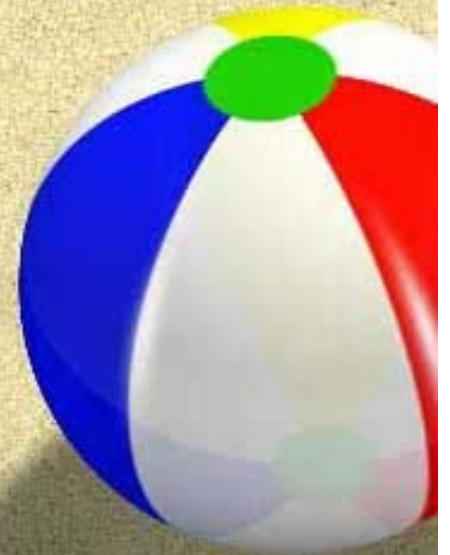
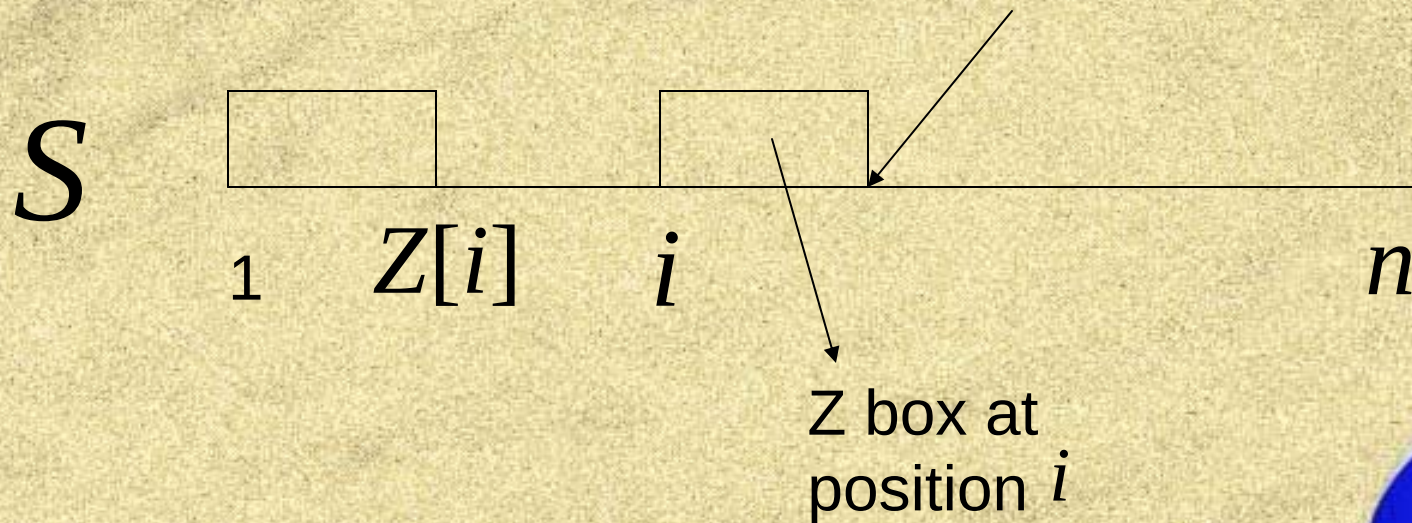
- ☾ Simplest linear string matching algorithm
- ☾ Given a string $S[1..n]$, denote by $Z[i]$ the length of the longest string starting at position i of S , that is a prefix of S
 - ☾ Note: just one string
- ☾ Compute $Z[i]$ iteratively

*Algorithms on strings, trees and sequences, D.Gusfield



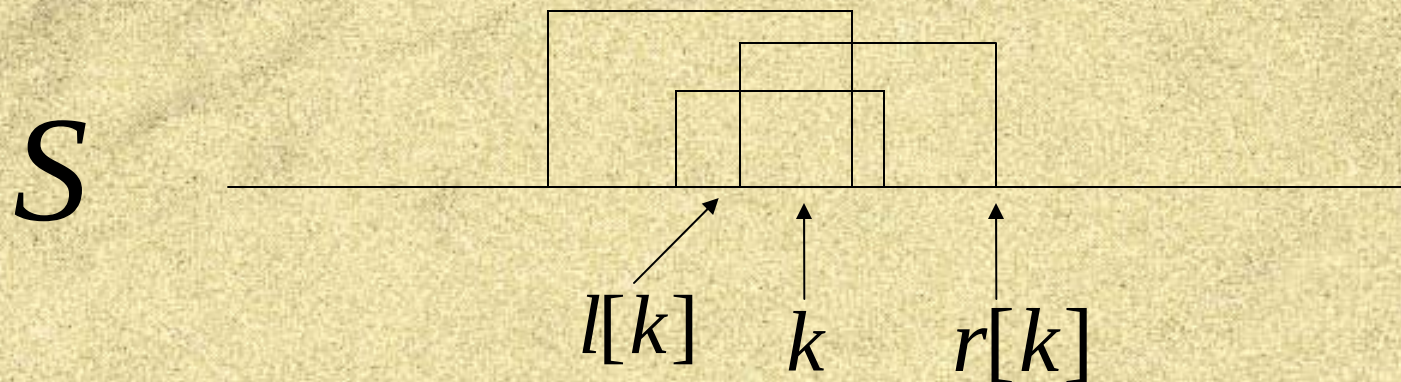
Definitions

$$Z[i] + i - 1$$



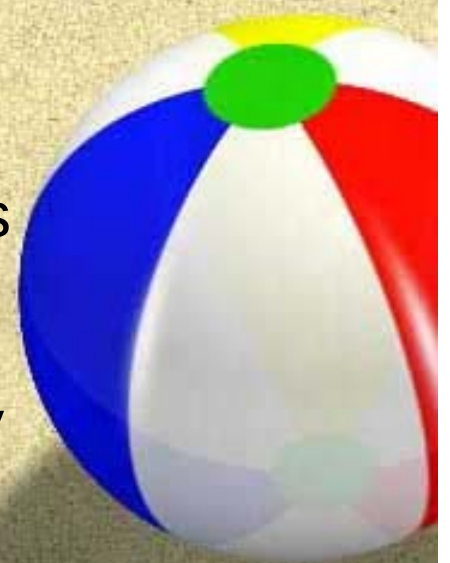
Definitions

Fix a position k



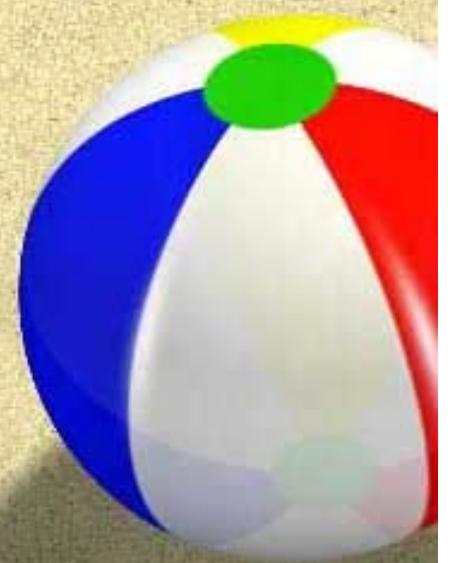
$r[k]$ Rightmost end of a Z box that starts at a position $1 < j \leq k$

$l[k]$ The left end of the Z box defined by $r[k]$



The Z Algorithm

- ☾ Compute iteratively $Z[i], l[i], r[i]$
- ☾ Only last value of $l[i], r[i]$ will be needed. Refer to them as l, r
- ☾ Three cases to consider

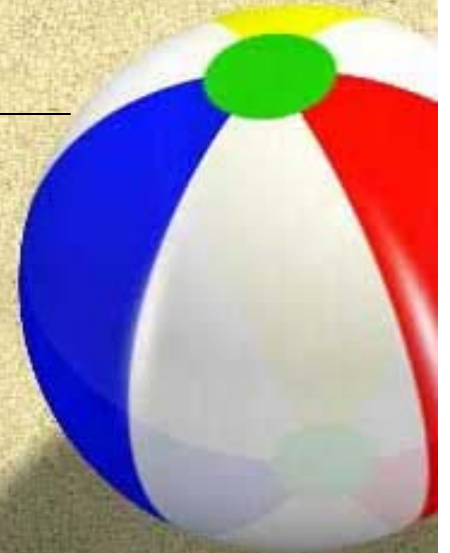
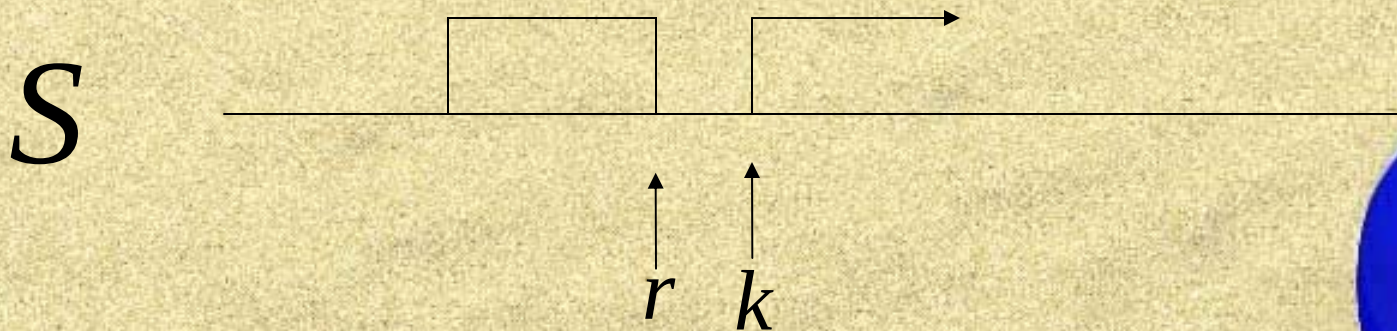


The Z Algorithm

Iteration k

Case 1: $k > r$

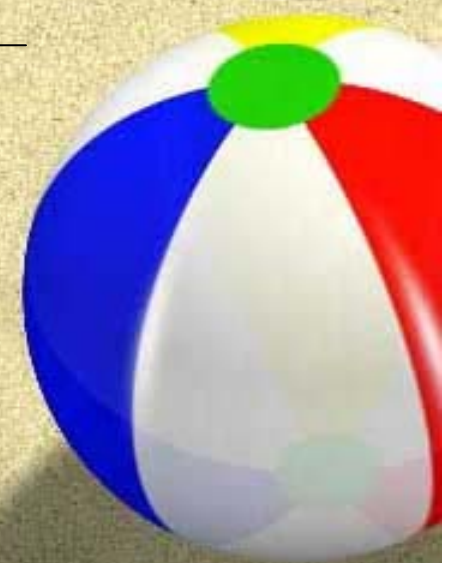
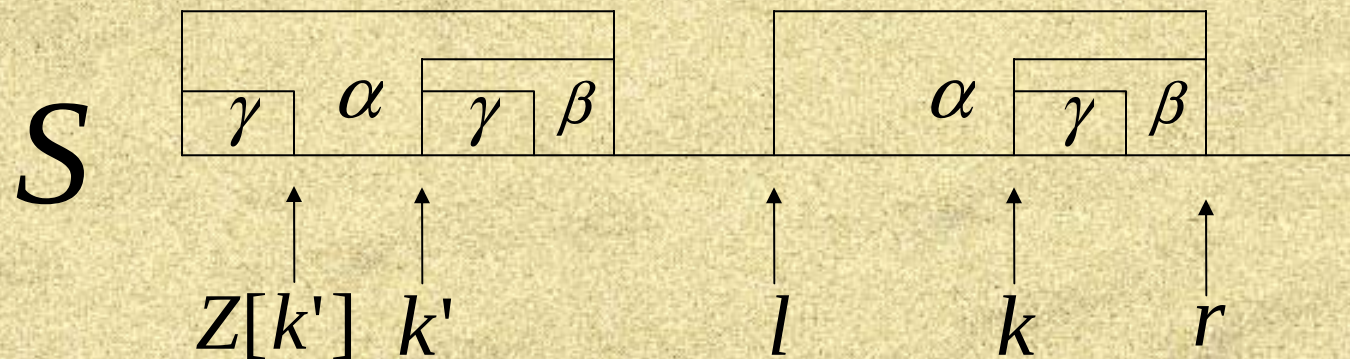
Compute $Z[k]$ by explicitly comparing the characters at position k and on with the characters at the beginning of the string



The Z Algorithm

Iteration $k, k \leq r$

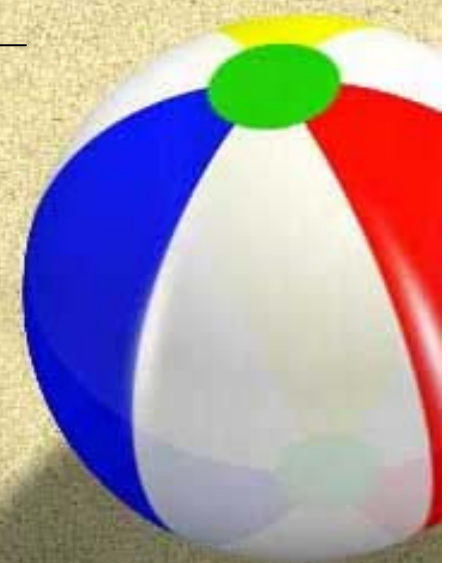
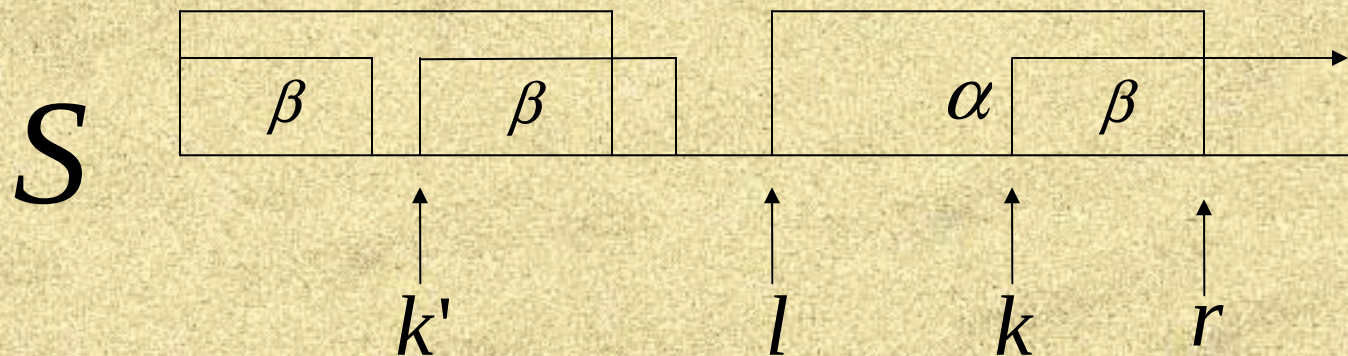
Case 2a: $Z[k'] < |\beta|$



The Z Algorithm

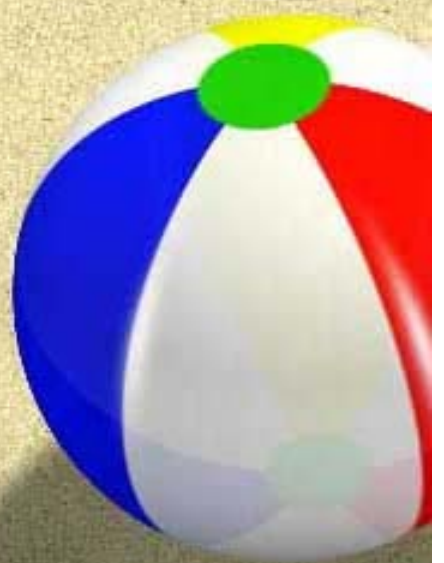
Iteration $k, k \leq r$

Case 2b: $Z[k'] \geq |\beta|$



The Z algorithm

★ Why does it run in linear time?

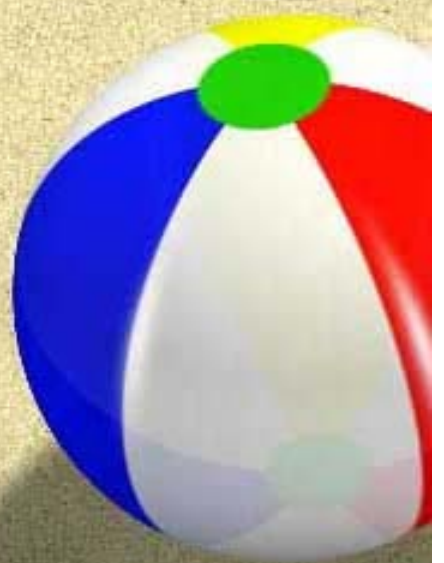


The Contest Problem

★ What if we have two strings?

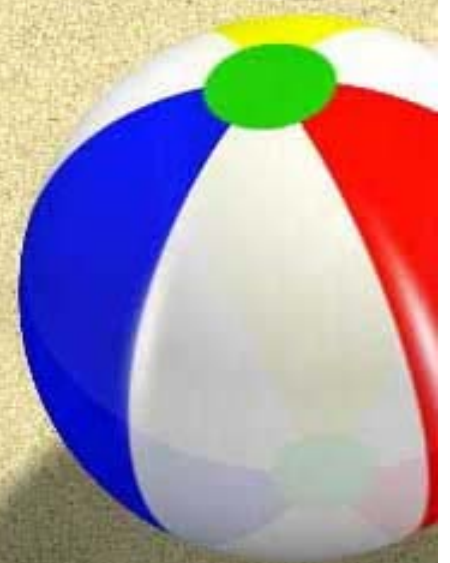
★ The solution is a simple extension of the Z algorithm

★ Call $Y[i]$ the longest string which starts at position i of s_2 and which is also a prefix of s_1



The Contest Problem

★ Definition of a Y box, l and r are analogous, this time with respect to S_2



Case 1

S_1

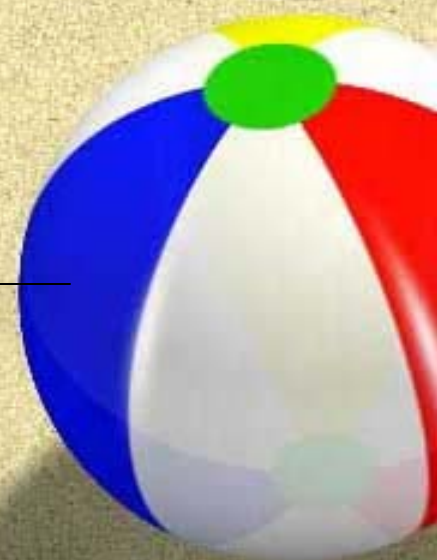


S_2



r

k

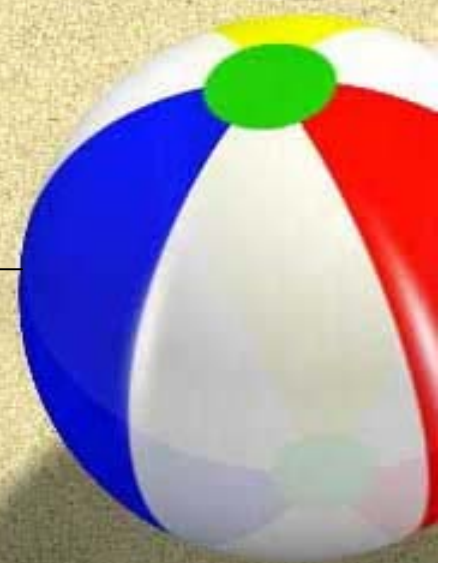
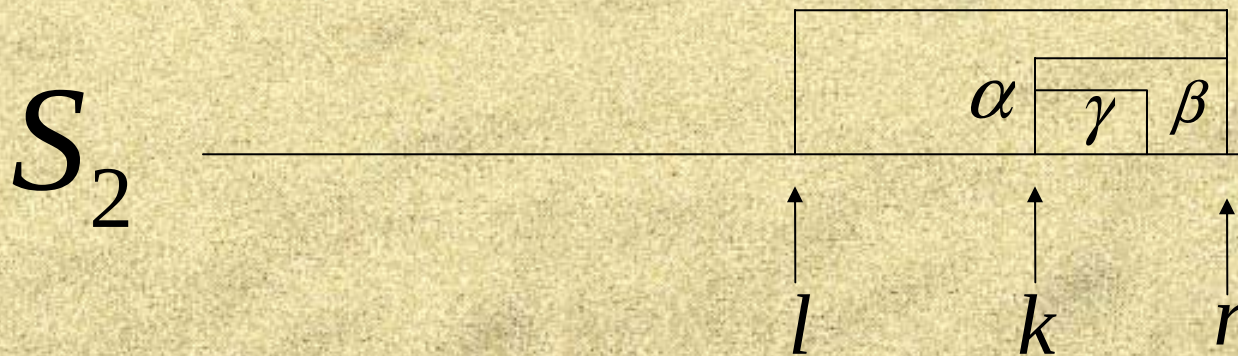
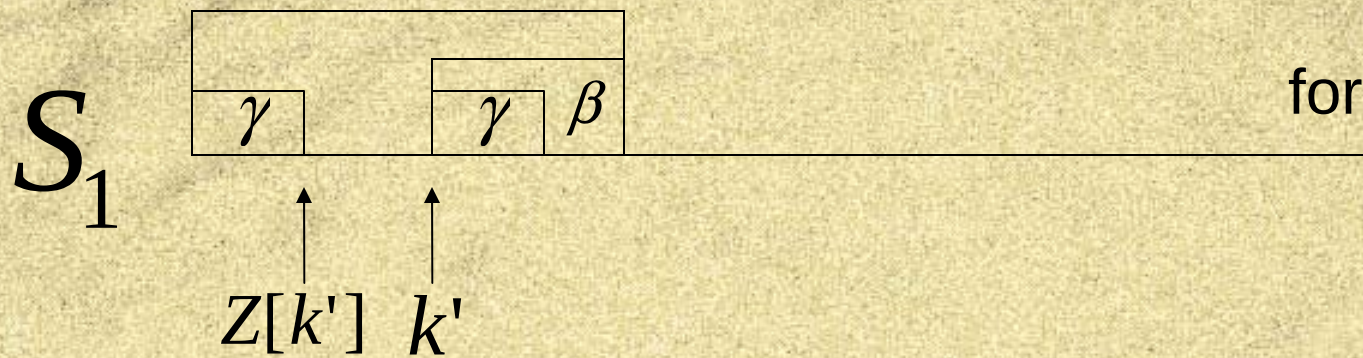


Case 2a

$$Z[k'] < |\beta|$$

Need Z values

for S_1



Case 2b

$$Z[k'] \geq |\beta|$$

