Pre-processing for good suffix

- For a given i, let $k=|P|-i+1$, i.e., the length of $P[i, |P|]$
  - Let $L(i)=j<|P|$ be the largest position such that $P[i, |P|]$ matches $P[j-k+1, j]$ and $P(j-k) \neq P(i-1)$
  - If no such j exists, $L(i) = 0$
- Let $l(i)$ be the length of the largest suffix of $P(i, |P|)$ that is also a prefix
- These can be calculated in linear time (see Gusfield)

Pre-processing for Boyer-Moore

Position:	1	2	3	4	5	6
String:	x	t	p	x	t	d
Z_i:		0	0	2	0	0
$L(i)$:		0	0	0	0	0
$l(i)$:		0	0	0	0	0

$$R(x) = 4$$

$$R(t) = 5$$

$$R(p) = 3$$

$$R(d) = 6$$

Using good suffix and bad character

- Using simple bad character and strong good suffix
- Bad character: shift P by $\max(1, i - R(T(k)))$
- Good suffix:
  - If an occurrence of P is found then shift P by $|P| - l(2)$
  - Else if $i = |P|$ then advance P by 1
  - Else if mismatch is at $i-1$ of P and $L(i) > 0$ then shift P by $|P| - L(i)$
  - Else shift P by $|P| - l(i)$
- Shift by the max of these two rules

For current example

- All $l(i)$ and $L(i)$ are 0, hence Good Suffix rule becomes:
  - If $i = |P|$ and no match, advance by 1
  - otherwise if no match, advance by $|P|$

Boyer-Moore

x l u x t p x t d q w t d x t p x t s y x t p x t d y

x t p x t d

↑

Align both strings at their beginning position and begin comparing from the last character of P

Comparisons: 1

$\boldsymbol{R(x) = 4; R(t) = 5; R(p) = 3; R(d) = 6}$

Boyer-Moore

x l u x t p x t d q w t d x t p x t s y x t p x t d y

x t p x t d

↑

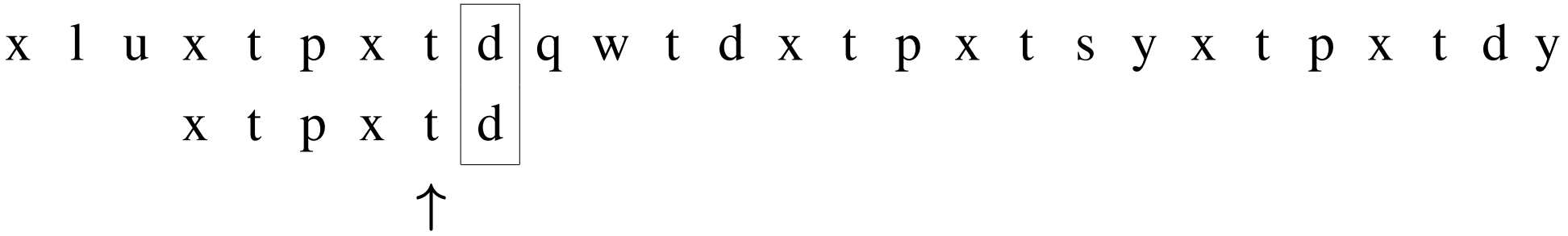
If symbols don't match, shift P by the max of the good suffix and bad character rules

Comparisons: 2

$R(p) = 3$, hence bad character: shift max(1,6-3)=3

$i = |P|$, hence good suffix: shift 1

Boyer-Moore



If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 3

Boyer-Moore

x l u x t p x t d q w t d x t p x t s y x t p x t d y

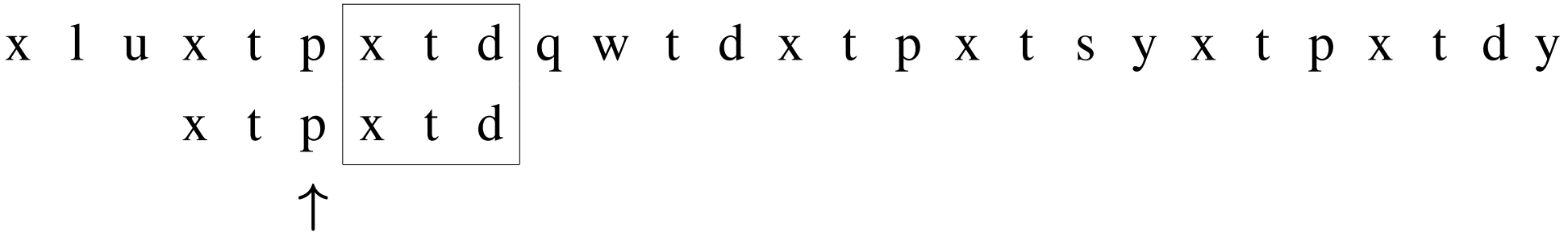
x t p x t d

↑

If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 4

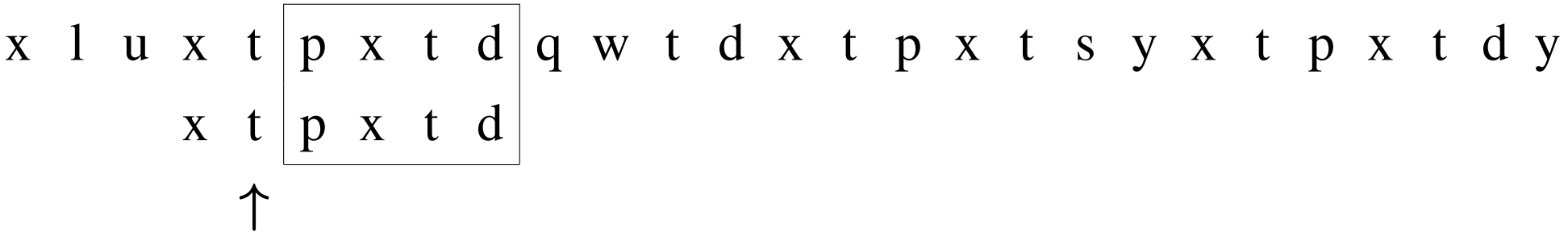
Boyer-Moore



If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 5

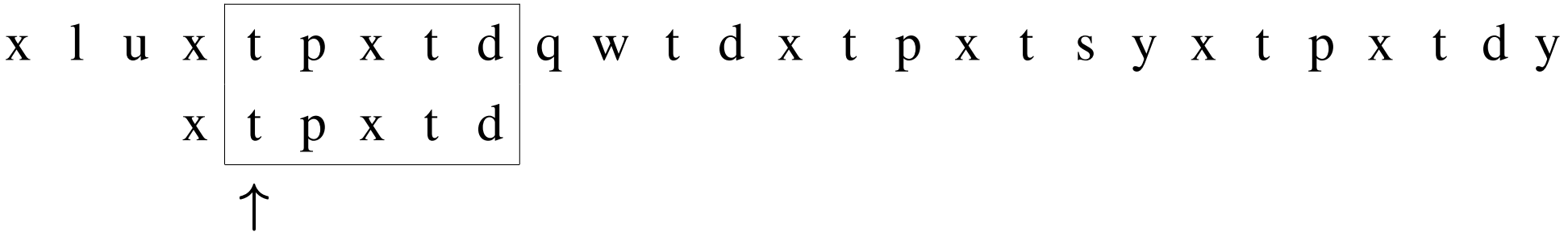
Boyer-Moore



If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 6

Boyer-Moore



If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 7

Boyer-Moore

x l u x t p x t d q w t d x t p x t s y x t p x t d y

x t p x t d

↑

If P is found, shift P by $|P| - l(2)$, begin at end

Comparisons: 8

$R(x) = 4; R(t) = 5; R(p) = 3; R(d) = 6$

Boyer-Moore

x l u x t p x t d q w t d x t p x t s y x t p x t d y

x t p x t d

↑

If symbols don't match, shift P by the max of the good suffix and bad character rules

Comparisons: 9

$R(t) = 5$, hence bad character: shift max(1,6-5)=1

$i = |P|$, hence good suffix: shift 1

Boyer-Moore

x l u x t p x t d q w t d x t p x t s y x t p x t d y

x t p x t d

↑

If symbols don't match, shift P by the max of the good suffix and bad character rules

Comparisons: 10

$R(p) = 3$, hence bad character: shift max(1,6-3)=3

$i = |P|$, hence good suffix: shift 1

Boyer-Moore

x l u x t p x t d q w t d x t p x t s y x t p x t d y

x t p x t d

↑

If symbols don't match, shift P by the max of the good suffix and bad character rules

Comparisons: 11

$R(s) = 0$, hence bad character: shift max(1,6-0)=6

$i = |P|$, hence good suffix: shift 1

Boyer-Moore

x l u x t p x t d q w t d x t p x t s y x t p x t d y

x t p x t d

↑

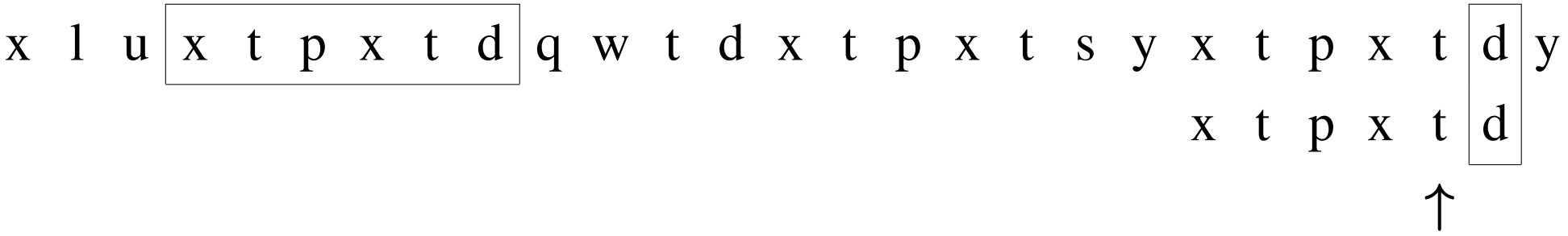
If symbols don't match, shift P by the max of the good suffix and bad character rules

Comparisons: 12

$R(t) = 5$, hence bad character: shift max(1,6-5)=1

$i = |P|$, hence good suffix: shift 1

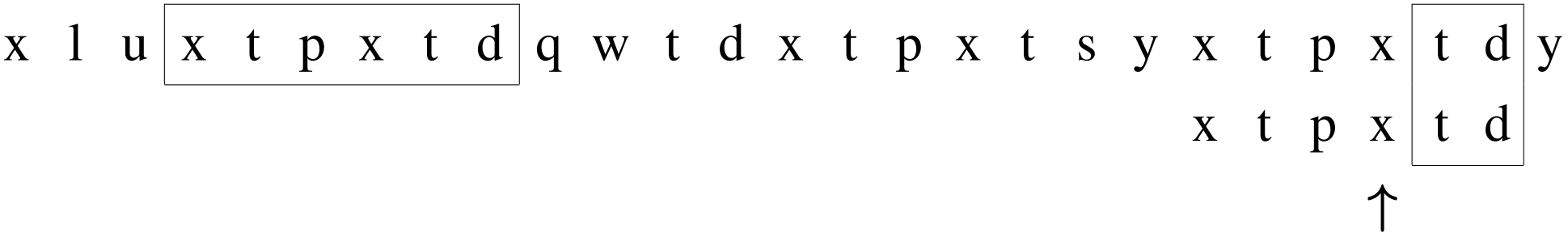
Boyer-Moore



If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 13

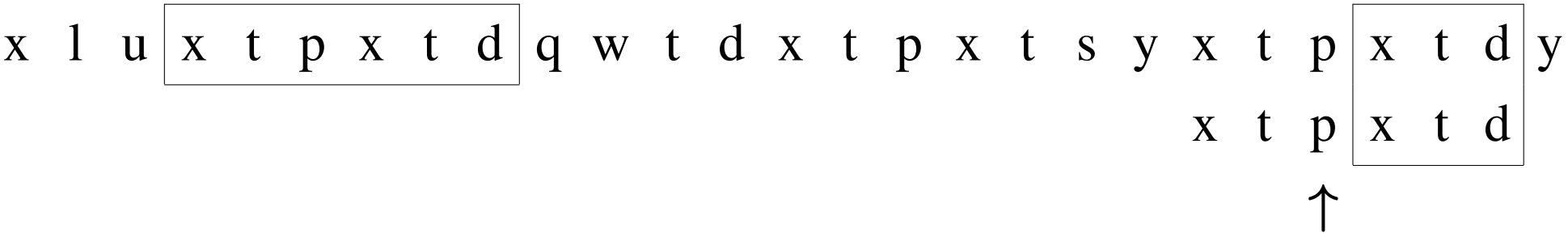
Boyer-Moore



If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 14

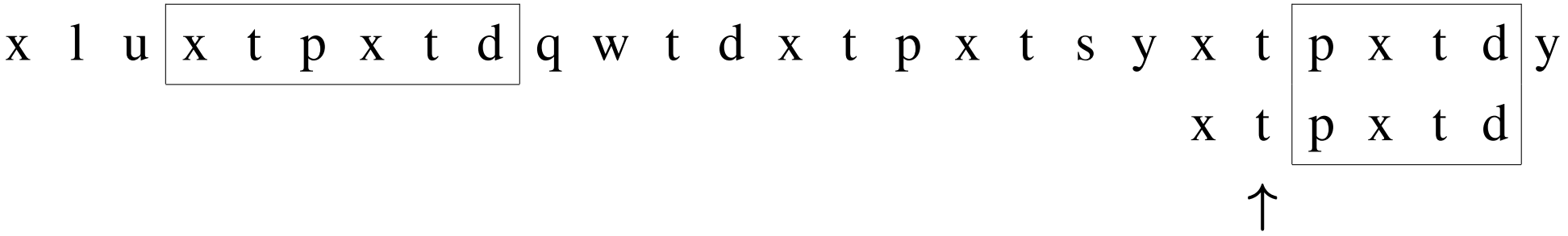
Boyer-Moore



If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 15

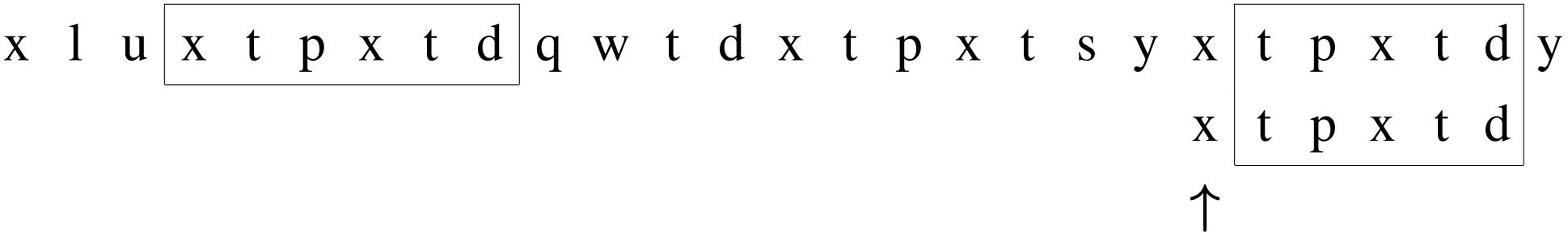
Boyer-Moore



If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 16

Boyer-Moore



If symbols match, compare previous symbols

Comparisons: 17

Boyer-Moore

x l u x t p x t d q w t d x t p x t s y x t p x t d y
x

If P is found, shift P by $|P| - l(2)$, begin at end (past end... finished)

Comparisons: 17

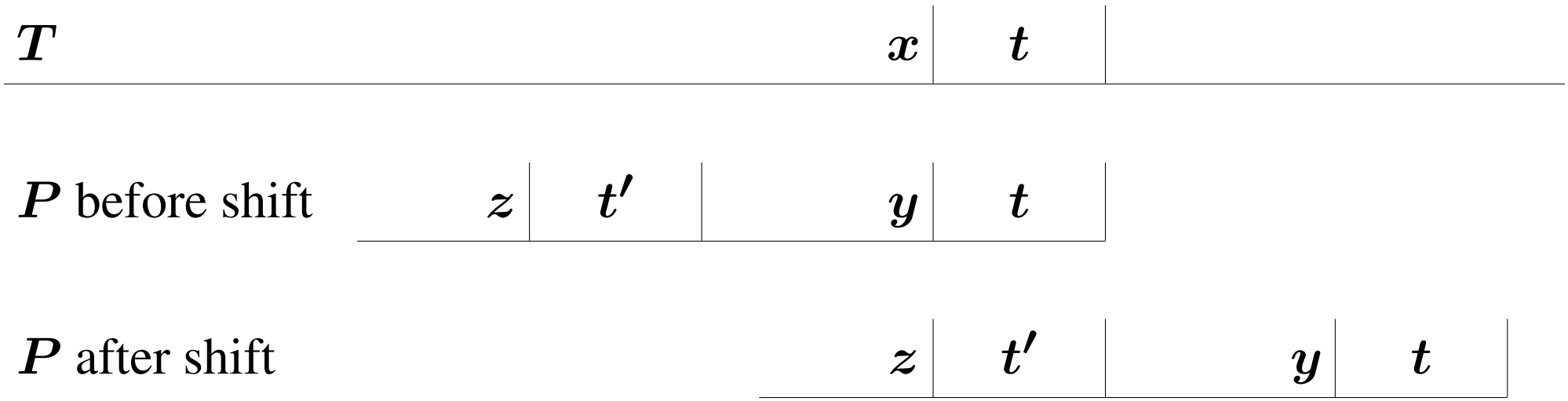
vs. 42 for naive algorithm and
30 for Knuth-Morris-Pratt

Boyer Moore algorithm

- **Current example does not show some parts of Boyer Moore that are de-emphasized in the text**
- **When using the good suffix for shifting with $L(i)$ or $l(i)$, some of string is already matched**
- **Without skipping already matched material, lots of duplicate effort**

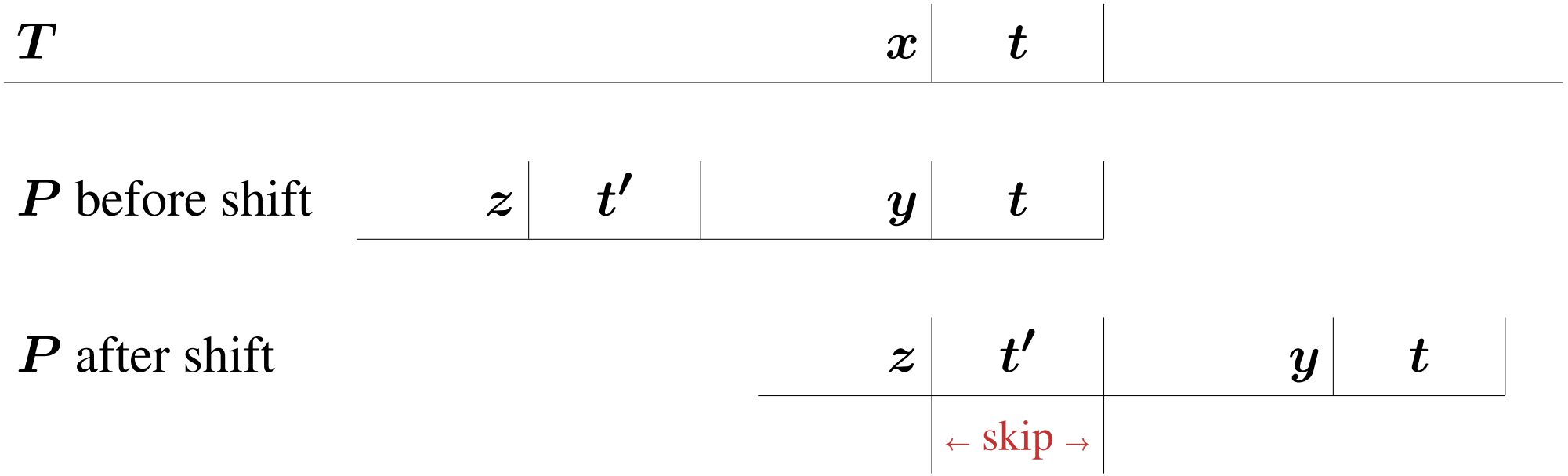
Good suffix rule (strong)

Illustration from Gusfield



Good suffix rule (strong)

Illustration from Gusfield



Algorithm in Gusfield Text

$k \leftarrow |P|$

while $k \leq |T|$

    $i \leftarrow |P|$

    $h \leftarrow k$

    while $i > 0$ and $P(i) = T(h)$

        $i \leftarrow i - 1$

        $h \leftarrow h - 1$

    if $i = 0$

        found P ending at k

        $k \leftarrow k + |P| - l'(2)$

    else

        $k \leftarrow k + \max(\text{bad-char}, \text{good-suffix})$

More to keep track of

$k \leftarrow |P|$

while $k \leq |T|$

  $i \leftarrow |P|$

  $h \leftarrow k$

  while $i > 0$ and $P(i) = T(h)$

    $i \leftarrow i - 1$

    $h \leftarrow h - 1$ ← may need to skip over some

  if $i = 0$

    found P ending at k

    $k \leftarrow k + |P| - l'(2)$ ← anything to skip over?

  else

    $k \leftarrow k + \max(\text{bad-char}, \text{good-suffix})$ ← anything to skip over?