

Função de Hash e Rolling Hash

- A função de hash transforma uma string em um número. O Rolling Hash permite atualizar o hash de uma substring de forma eficiente ao deslizar pela string. Isso é feito removendo o caractere à esquerda e adicionando o caractere à direita.

Matemática do Cálculo do Hash

- O hash de uma string s de comprimento m é calculado como:
- $$\text{hash}(s) = (s[0] * p^{(m-1)} + s[1] * p^{(m-2)} + \dots + s[m-1] * p^0) \% q$$
- Onde p é uma base (geralmente um número primo) e q é um grande número primo para evitar colisões.

txt = "birthboy"

pat = "birth"

d = 256 ASCII base

q = 101 prime modulus

t = 0 hash value of txt

p = 0 hash value of pat

b	i	r	t	h
---	---	---	---	---

$$p = (d * 0 + 98) \% q = 98$$

b	i	r	t	h
---	---	---	---	---

$$p = (256 * 98 + 105) \% 101 = 45$$

b	i	r	t	h
---	---	---	---	---

$$p = (256 * 45 + 114) \% 101 = 10$$

b	i	r	t	h
---	---	---	---	---

$$p = (256 * 10 + 116) \% 101 = 26$$

b	i	r	t	h
---	---	---	---	---

$$p = (256 * 26 + 104) \% 101 = 92$$

calculation of the hash value of the pat.

txt = "birthboy"

pat = "birth"

d = 256 ASCII base

q = 101 prime modulus

t = 0 hash value of txt

p = 0 hash value of pat

Match

b	i	r	t	h	b	o	y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$$t = 92$$

No Match

b	i	r	t	h	b	o	y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$$t = (t - (\text{text}[0] * (b^4)) \% p) * b + \text{text}[5]$$
$$t = 77$$

No Match

b	i	r	t	h	b	o	y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$$t = (t - (\text{text}[1] * (b^4)) \% p) * b + \text{text}[6]$$
$$t = 21$$

No Match

b	i	r	t	h	b	o	y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$$t = (t - (\text{text}[2] * (b^4)) \% p) * b + \text{text}[7]$$
$$t = 26$$

```

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class RabinKarp {

    // Function to search for all occurrences of 'pat' in 'txt' using Rabin-Karp
    public static ArrayList<Integer> search(String pat, String txt) {

        // Number of characters in the input alphabet (ASCII)
        int d = 256;
        // A prime number for modulo operations to reduce collisions
        int q = 101;
        // Length of the pattern
        int M = pat.length();
        // Length of the text
        int N = txt.length();
        // Hash value for pattern
        int p = 0;
        // Hash value for current window of text
        int t = 0;
        // High-order digit multiplier
        int h = 1;
        // ArrayList to store result indices
        ArrayList<Integer> ans = new ArrayList<>();

        // Precompute h = pow(d, M-1) % q
        for (int i = 0; i < M - 1; i++)
            h = (h * d) % q;

        // Compute initial hash values for pattern and first window of text
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
            p = (d * p + pat.charAt(i)) % q;
            t = (d * t + txt.charAt(i)) % q;
        }
    }
}

```

```

// Slide the pattern over text one by one
for (int i = 0; i <= N - M; i++) {

    // If hash values match, check characters one by one
    if (p == t) {
        boolean match = true;
        for (int j = 0; j < M; j++) {
            if (txt.charAt(i + j) != pat.charAt(j)) {
                match = false;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (match)
            ans.add(i + 1); // 1-based indexing
    }

    // Calculate hash value for the next window
    if (i < N - M) {
        t = (d * (t - txt.charAt(i) * h) + txt.charAt(i + M)) % q;

        // Ensure hash value is non-negative
        if (t < 0)
            t += q;
    }
}

return ans;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {

    // text and pattern
    String txt = "birthboy";
    String pat = "birth";

    // Search pattern in text
    ArrayList<Integer> res = search(pat, txt);

    // Print result
    for (int index : res)
        System.out.print(index + " ");
    System.out.println();
}
}

```

Vantagens, Desvantagens e Complexidade

Vantagens:

- Simples e eficiente para padrões curtos.
- Utiliza hashing para acelerar a busca.

Desvantagens:

- Pode ter colisões de hash.
- Menos eficiente para padrões longos.

Complexidade:

- Melhor caso: $O(n + m)$
- Pior caso: $O(nm)$ devido a colisões de hash.