



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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Experiment-9

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Subject Name: DAA

- 1. Aim:** Develop a program and analyze complexity to find all occurrences of a pattern P in a given string S.
- 2. Objective:** To implement Rabin-Karp algorithm in C++ for string matching and efficiently find all occurrences of a pattern in a given text.

3. Procedure:

1. Start
2. Compute the hash value of the pattern P and the first substring of S of length equal to the pattern.
3. Initialize indexes strIdx and patIdx to iterate over the text and the pattern.
4. For each substring of S:
 - If hash values match, compare characters of substring with the pattern to confirm the match.
 - If pattern matches, print the index of occurrence.
5. Compute the hash for the next substring of S using a rolling hash formula to avoid recomputation.
6. Repeat until the end of the text is reached.
7. This approach finds all occurrences of the pattern efficiently.

4. Code:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

#define d 256

void rabinKarp(string text, string pattern, int q) {
    int n = text.length();
    int m = pattern.length();
    int i, j;
```



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```
int p = 0;
int t = 0;
int h = 1;
for(i = 0; i < m-1; i++)
    h = (h*d) % q;
for(i = 0; i < m; i++) {
    p = (d*p + pattern[i]) % q;
    t = (d*t + text[i]) % q;
}

for(i = 0; i <= n - m; i++) {
    if(p == t) {
        for(j = 0; j < m; j++) {
            if(text[i+j] != pattern[j])
                break;
        }
        if(j == m)
            cout << "Pattern found at index " << i << endl;
    }
    if(i < n - m) {
        t = (d*(t - text[i]*h) + text[i+m]) % q;
        if(t < 0) t += q;
    }
}

int main() {
    string text, pattern;
    int q;
    cout << "Enter text: ";
    cin >> text;
    cout << "Enter pattern: ";
    cin >> pattern;
    cout << "Enter prime modulus q: ";
    cin >> q;
    rabinKarp(text, pattern, q);
    return 0;
}
```



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5. Observations:

```
Enter text: 31415926535
Enter pattern: 26
Enter prime modulus q: 11
Pattern found at index 6
```

6. Time Complexity:

Case	Time Complexity
Best Case	$O(n+m)$
Average Case	$O(n+m)$
Worst Case	$O((n-m+1) \cdot m) \approx O(n \cdot m)$

7. Learning Outcome:

- ❖ Learned how to implement Rabin-Karp string matching algorithm using C++.
- ❖ Understood the concept of hashing and rolling hash for efficient pattern searching.
- ❖ Gained experience in finding all occurrences of a pattern in a text.
- ❖ Learned the difference between naive and hash-based string matching.
- ❖ Strengthened understanding of average-case vs worst-case complexity for string algorithms.