

# Boyer-Moore Strategy

We visited the links provided by Harun Yahya Ozturk

On his github repository, And

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dsa/boyer-moore-algorithm-for-pattern-searching/>  
[\(https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dsa/boyer-moore-algorithm-for-pattern-searching/\)](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dsa/boyer-moore-algorithm-for-pattern-searching/)

<https://www.topcoder.com/thrive/articles/boyer-moore-algorithm-with-bad-character-heuristic>  
[\(https://www.topcoder.com/thrive/articles/boyer-moore-algorithm-with-bad-character-heuristic\)](https://www.topcoder.com/thrive/articles/boyer-moore-algorithm-with-bad-character-heuristic)

Then we asked ChatGPT to explain them to us.

Under ChatGPT's guidance we were able to implement

A functional Boyer-Moore Algorithm using both bad character and good suffix rules.

# PreAnalysis Strategy

Pattern length  $\leq 3 \rightarrow$  Naive

Reason: These patterns lead to very small m.

For small m, Naive often outperforms everything

Patterns with repeating prefixes  $\rightarrow$  KMP

Reason: KMP is built for periodic or repetitive patterns,

Because its LPS table eliminates redundant comparisons.

Long pattern ( $m > 10$ ) and long text ( $n > 1000$ )  $\rightarrow$  Rabin-Karp

Reason: Hashing becomes beneficial when both text and pattern are long.

Everything else  $\rightarrow$  Boyer-Moore

Reason: This is the general-purpose best-case algorithm.

It performs very well when,

pattern is moderately large,

text is mixed/randomized,

and the alphabet is not extremely small.

There are some other checks for certain edge cases.

They are explained at the comments within the method.

# Result Analysis

## Naive wins almost every case where:

Pattern is short ( $m < \sim 10$ )

Text is relatively small

Few matches are expected

No special structure

## KMP wins when:

Pattern is periodic, repeated (examples: "aaaaa...", "abababab")

Single-character pattern cases

DNA sequence case (very small alphabet!)

Alternating patterns

## Boyer–Moore wins when:

Text is very large

Pattern is longer

Alphabet is large or random-ish

## Rabin–Karp wins when:

Hashing quickly filters mismatches

Cases like:

Simple match

Worst case for Naive

Best case for BM

KMP advantage case (surprisingly)

Palindrome patterns

Empty text

RK seems to benefit from its low overhead + fast fail checks.

# **Our Student Information**

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