

(Boyer-Moore algorithm)

a. Implement a C-function

```
int *lastOccurrence(char *pattern, char *alphabet) { ... }
```

that computes the last-occurrence function for the Boyer-Moore algorithm. The function should return a newly created dynamic array indexed by the numeric codes of the characters in the given alphabet (a non-empty string of ASCII-characters).

Ensure that your function runs in  $O(m+s)$  time, where  $m$  is the size of the pattern and  $s$  the size of the alphabet.

*Hint:* You can obtain the numeric code of a `char c` through type conversion: `(int)c`.

a. `#define ASCII_SIZE 128`

```
int *lastOccurrenceFunction(char *pattern, char *alphabet) {
    int *L = malloc(ASCII_SIZE * sizeof(int));
    assert(L != NULL);

    int i, s = strlen(alphabet);
    for (i = 0; i < s; i++)                // for all chars in the alphabet
        L[(int)alphabet[i]] = -1;          // ... initialise L[] to -1

    int m = strlen(pattern);
    for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
        L[(int)pattern[i]] = i;            // set L[]

    return L;
}
```

