

This is quicker in practice than brute force, but worst case it is still $O(nm)$. There are some optimizations that can make Booyer-Moore $O(n + m)$ in every case, but we will not cover them in this course.

The last function determines how far you need to shift when you see each character. It is generated by creating a map for each letter. Then, for every character `c` in the needle, `map[c] = max(needle.length() - needle.lastIndexOf(c) - 1, 1)`. If a character `c` is not in the needle, then `map[c] = needle.length()`.

To run the algorithm line up the first character in the needle to the first character in the haystack. Then start comparing from the end of the needle. When there is a mismatch on character `c` in the haystack, shift the needle to the right by `map[c]` places. Then restart comparing from the end of the needle.

```
crush kkyale with aardvarks
aardvark..... shift by map[k] = 1
.aardvark..... shift by map[y] = 8
.....aardvark..... shift by map[ ] = 8
.....aardvark..... match at 17
```