### Exercise sheet 8: Suffix-Trees

#### Exercise 1

You are given the text T = CAGTAGTAGC

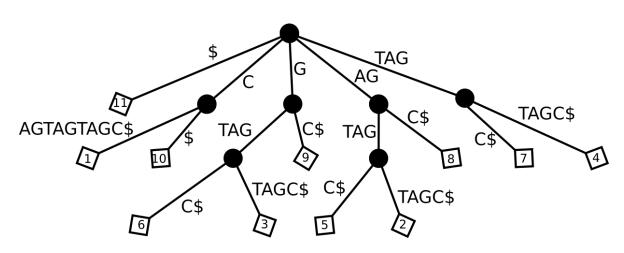
1a)

Draw the corresponding suffix tree

#### Hide

#### Solution

## **CAGTAGTAGC**



1b) Describe the steps of a counting query for P = TAG

#### Hide

#### Solution

- start at root node
- locate outgoing edge that starts with T
- match subsequent characters of the pattern
- in the subtree rooted at  $\overline{TAG}$  count the number of leaves  $\Rightarrow 2$

#### 1c)

Describe the steps of a reporting query for P = AG

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#### Solution

- start at root node
- locate outgoing edge that start with A
- match subsequent characters of the pattern
- in the subtree rooted at  $\overline{AG}$  report the labels of all leaves  $\Rightarrow \{2, 5, 8\}$

#### Exercise 2

#### 2a)

Draw a generalized suffix tree for the sequences A = CCATG and B = CATG.

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Hint 1 Concatenate the two sequences using a unique character for splitting. e.g. CCATG#CATG\$. Dont forget to include suffix links

Formulae sl(v) = w

$$v = \overline{cb}$$

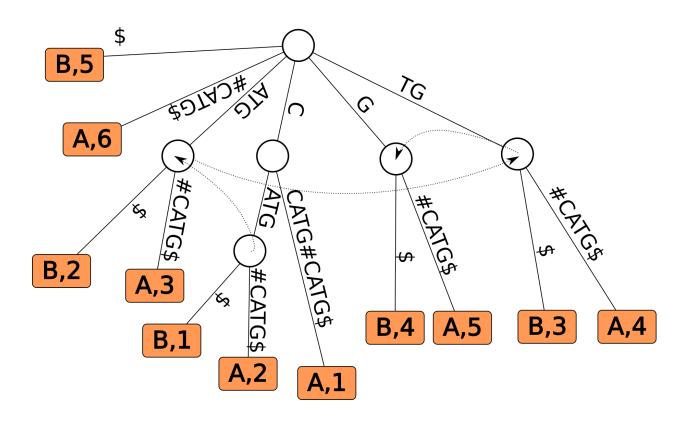
$$w = \overline{b}$$

c: character, b: string

remember: over lined strings are a representation for the node at that string

#### Solution

## CCATG#CATG\$



#### **2**b)

Find the Maximal Unique Matches of the sequences A = CCATG and B = CATG using the tree from A)

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**Solution** CATG is the only MUM as  $v = \overline{CATG}$  has no suffix links pointing to it

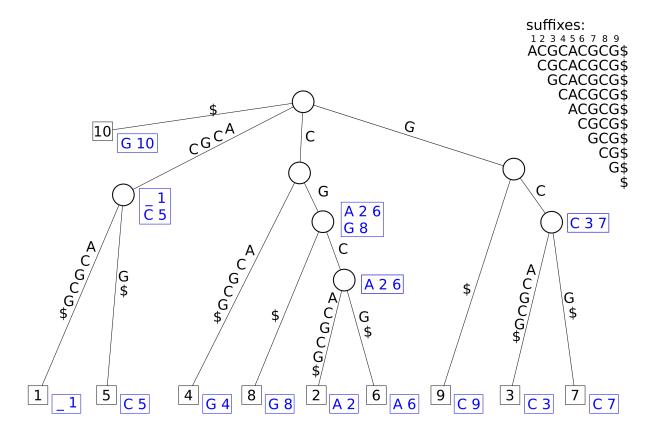
#### Exercise 3

#### **3a**)

Draw a generalized suffix tree for the sequence A = ACGCACGCG.

#### Hide

#### Solution



# 3b) Find all maximal pairs of length at least 2

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**Solution** ACGC: (1, 5, 4)CG: (2, 8, 2), (6, 8, 2)

#### **3c**)

Why is C:(2,8,1) not a maximal pair?

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**Solution** It is not right maximal. This can be seen since CG:(2,8,2) already includes the indices 2 and 8 with a longer match.