# Linear-Time Suffix-Sorting Proseminar Datenkompression

WS 16/17 - Clemens Damke

Problemstellung

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Lösungsansätze

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GSACA

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Performance

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Performance

Rückblick

### Problemstellung

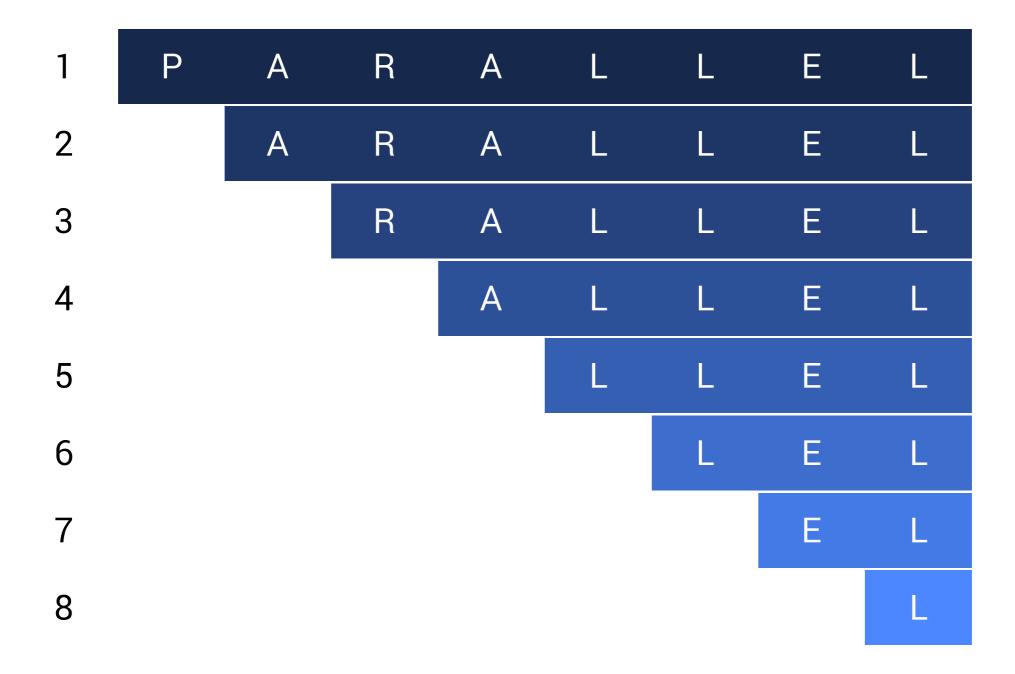
Konstruktion eines Suffix Arrays mit

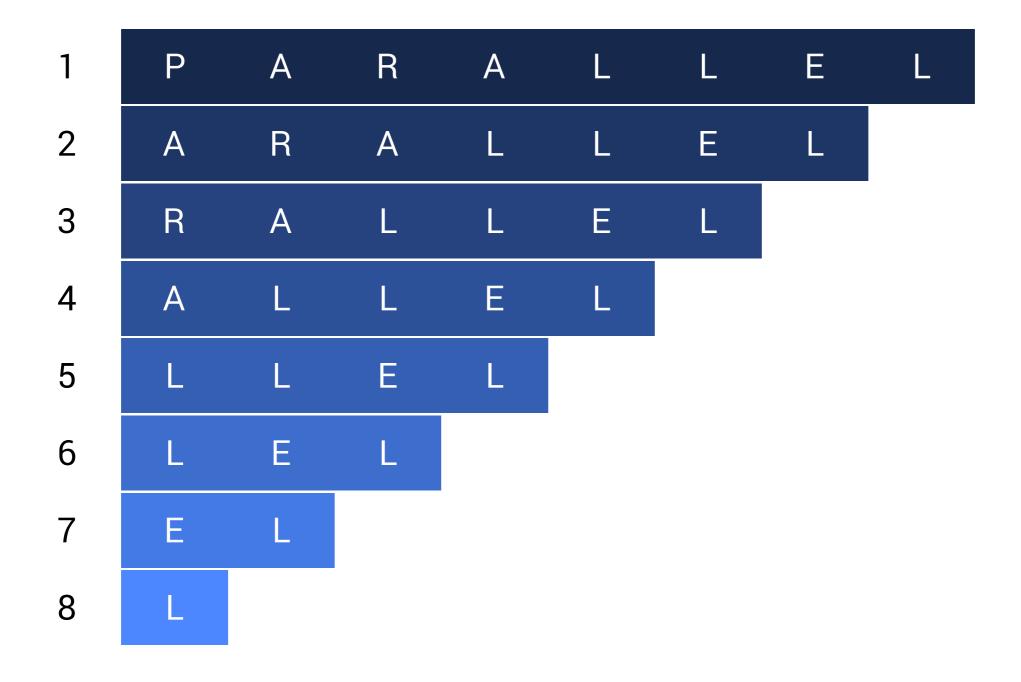
einem rekursionsfreien Linearzeit-Algorithmus.

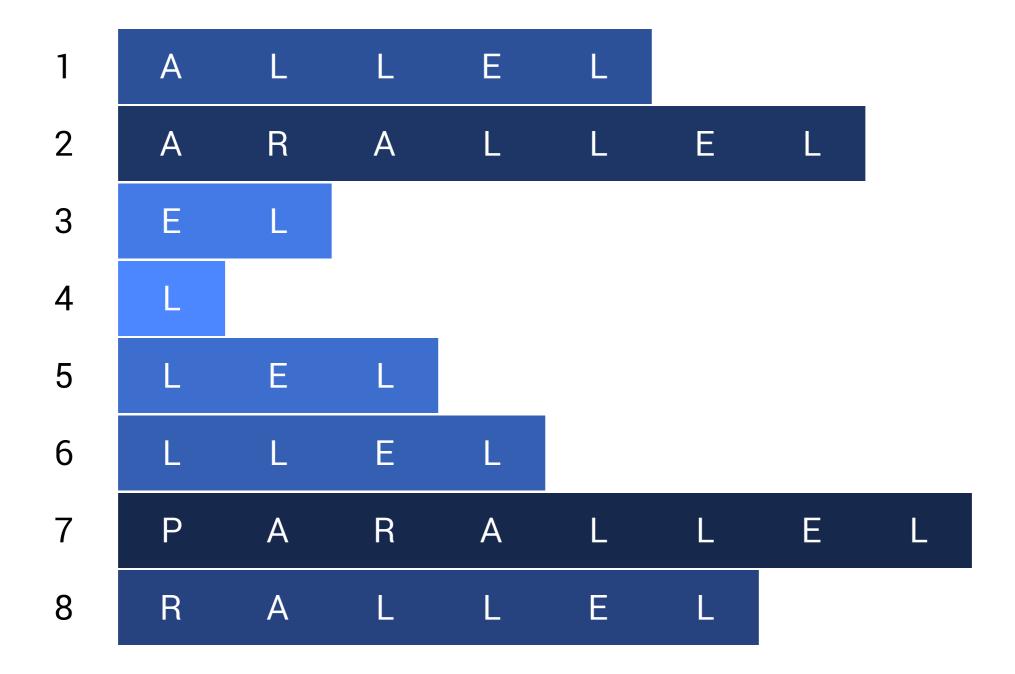
Konstruktion eines Suffix Arrays mit

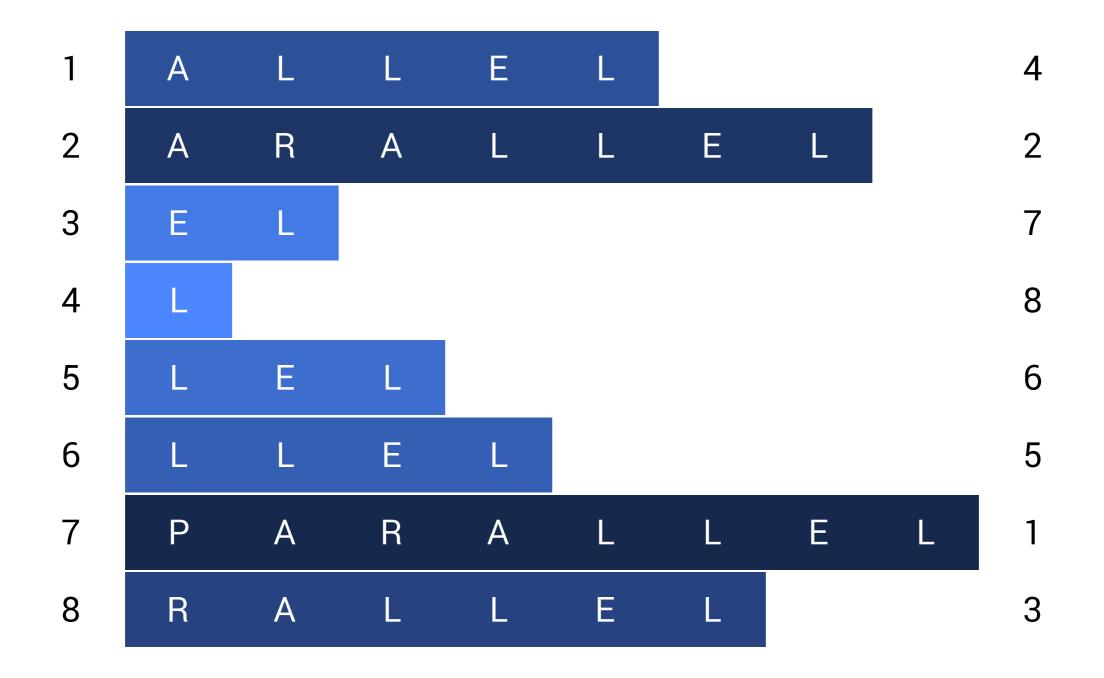
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P A R A L L E L



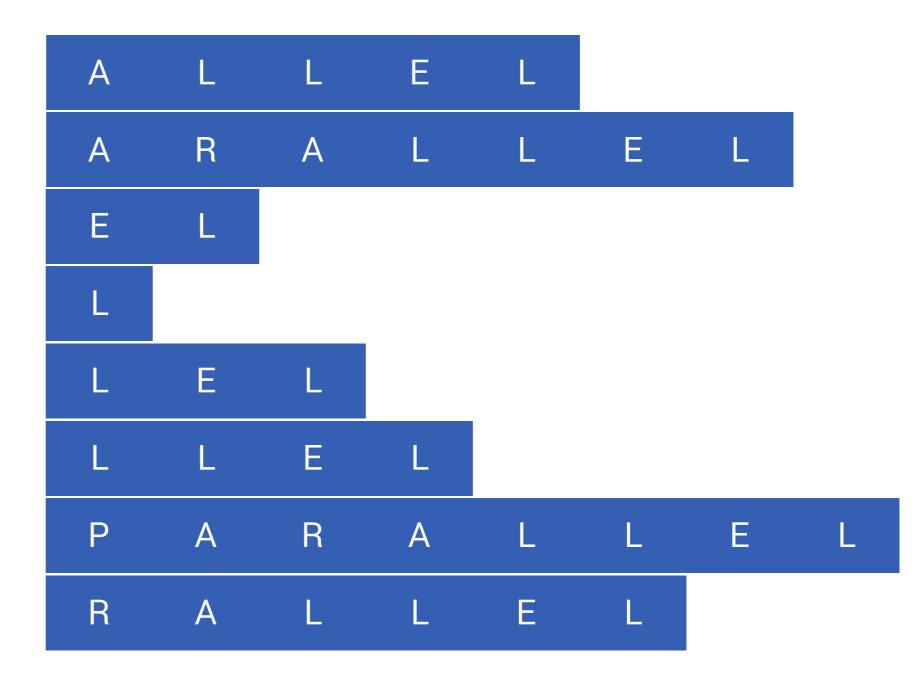






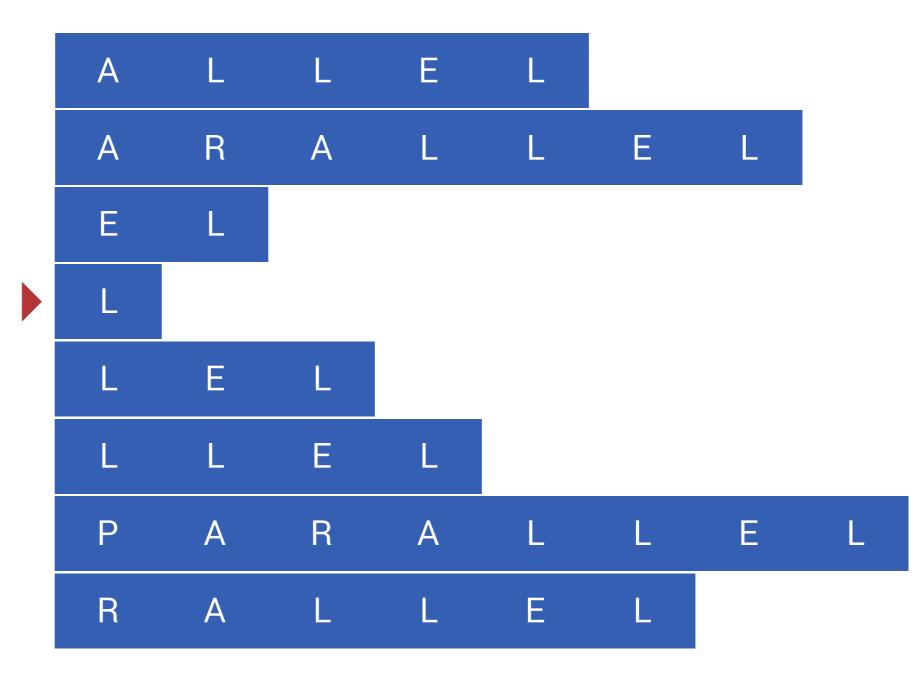
#### Substringsuche

Ist *alle* in *parallel* enthalten?



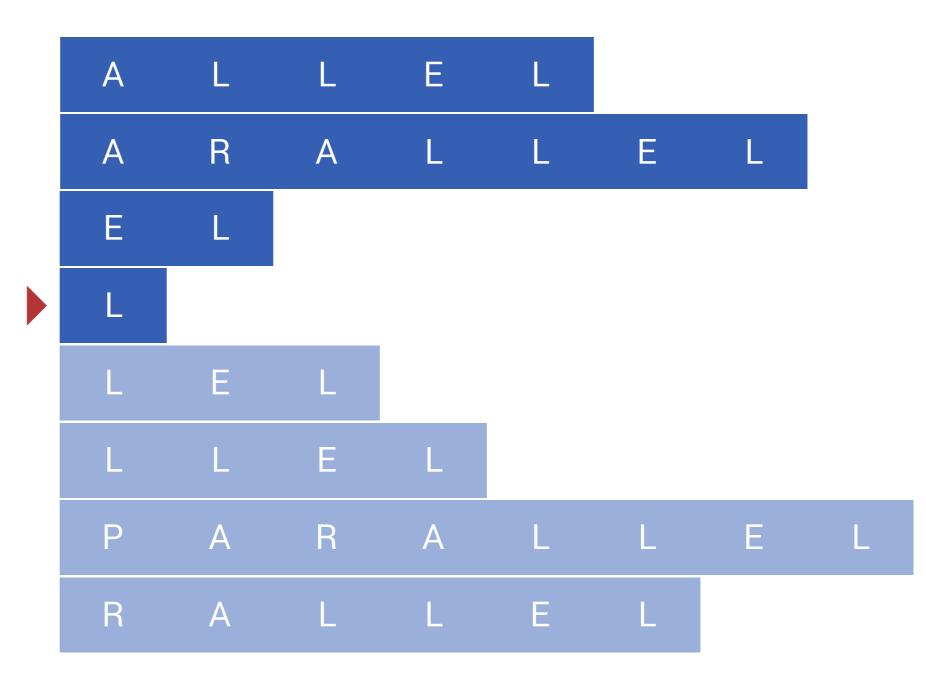
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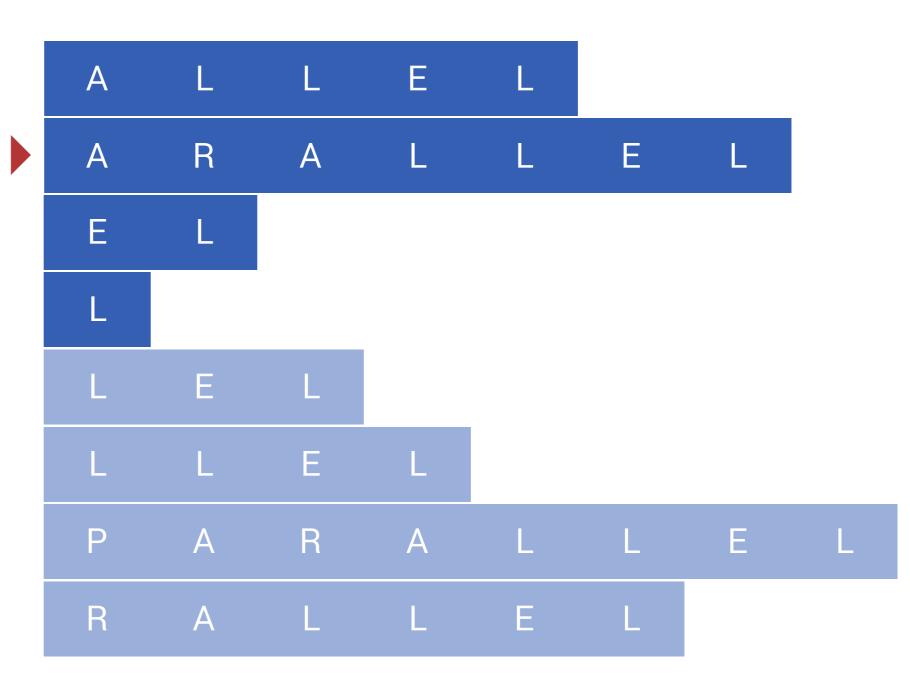
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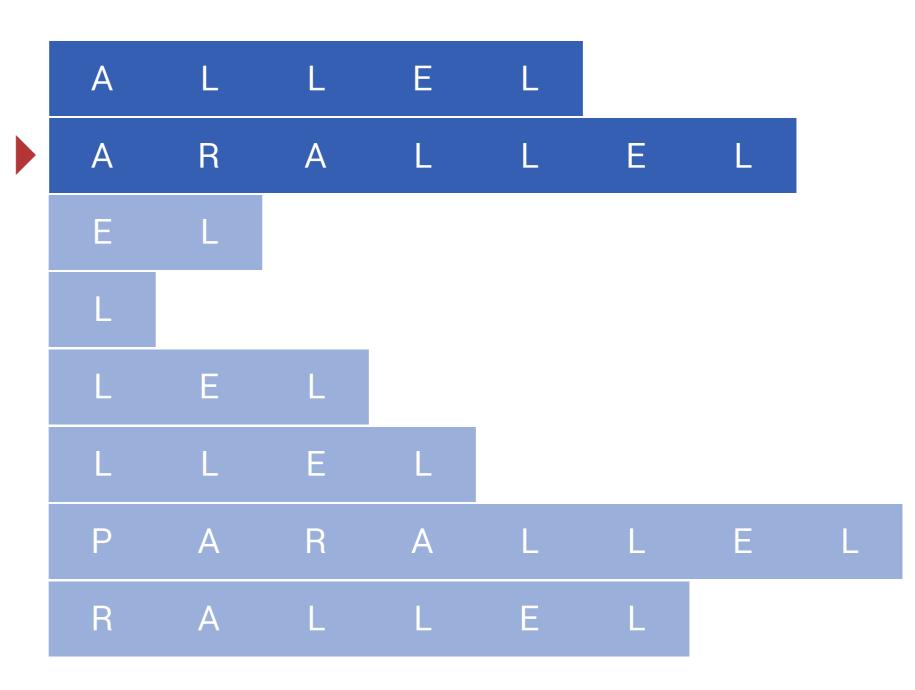
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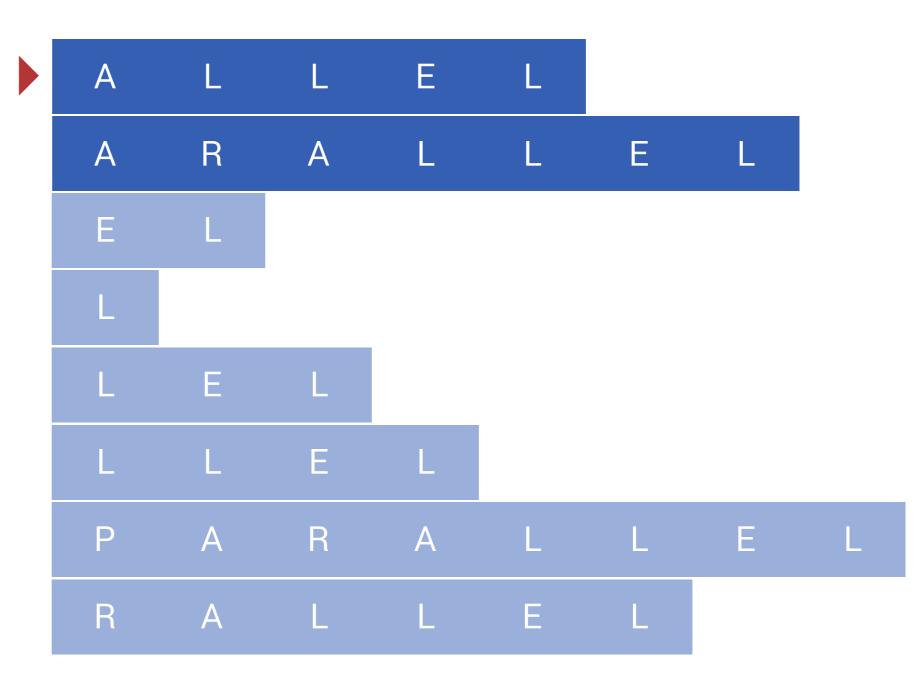
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#### Substringsuche

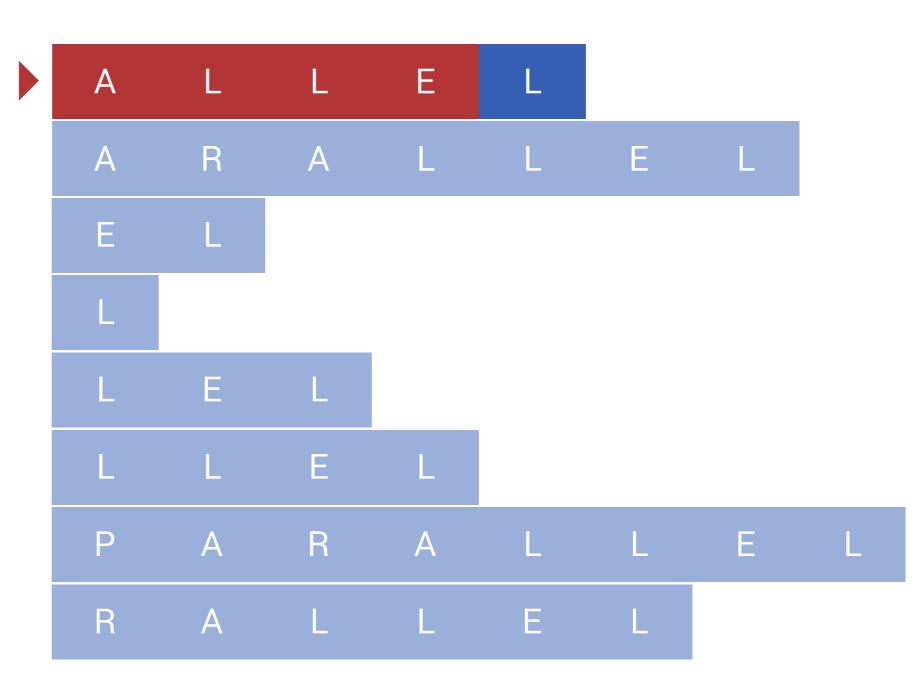
Ist *alle* in *parallel* enthalten?



#### Substringsuche

Ist *alle* in *parallel* enthalten?

Ja, an Stelle 4.



Verwendet in Implementationen

des LZ77-Kompressionsalgorithmus

Konstruktion eines Suffix Arrays mit

einem rekursionsfreien Linearzeit-Algorithmus.

Konstruktion eines Suffix Arrays mit

einem rekursionsfreien Linearzeit-Algorithmus)

### Lösungsansätze

### Naiver Ansatz

Verwendung eines allgemeinen Sortierverfahrens (z. B. Quicksort)

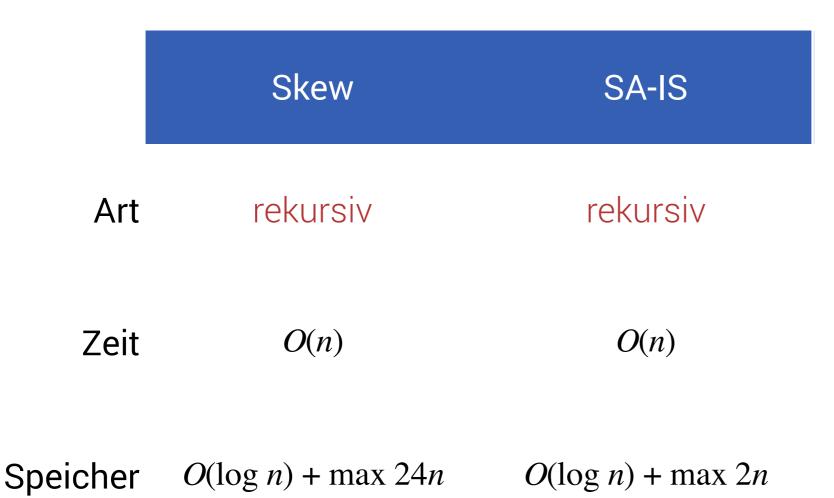
$$O(n \log n) \cdot O(n) = O(n^2 \log n)$$

### Naiver Ansatz

Verwendung eines allgemeinen Sortierverfahrens (z. B. Quicksort)

$$O(n \log n) \cdot O(n) = O(n^2 \log n) \neq O(n)$$

### Linearzeit Ansätze



### Linearzeit Ansätze

	Skew	SA-IS	?		
Art	rekursiv	rekursiv	iterativ		
Zeit	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)		
Speicher	$O(\log n) + \max 24n$	$O(\log n) + \max 2n$	<i>O</i> (1) + ?		

?

iterativ

O(n)

*O*(1) +?

GSACA

iterativ

O(n)

*O*(1) +?

### GSACA

Greedy Suffix Array Construction Algorithm

### Definitionen

Р	Α	R	Α	L	L	Е	L	\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

### Definitionen

S := Eingabe, eine mit \$ terminierte Zeichenkette der Länge n

### Definitionen

S[4]



S := Eingabe, eine mit \$ terminierte Zeichenkette der Länge n

S[i] := i-tes Zeichen von S

S =	Р	Α	R	Α	L	L	Е	L	\$	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 1	7 = 9	
			S[48)							

S := Eingabe, eine mit \$ terminierte Zeichenkette der Länge n

S[i] := i-tes Zeichen von S

$$S[i ... j + 1) := S[i ... j] := S[i] ... S[j]$$

S<sub>4</sub>

S =	Р	Α	R	Α	L	L	Е	L	\$
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 n	= 9

S := Eingabe, eine mit \$ terminierte Zeichenkette der Länge n

$$S[i ... j + 1) := S[i ... j] := S[i] ... S[j]$$

$$S_i := S[i ... n]$$

S =	Р	Α	R	Α	L	L	Е	L	\$
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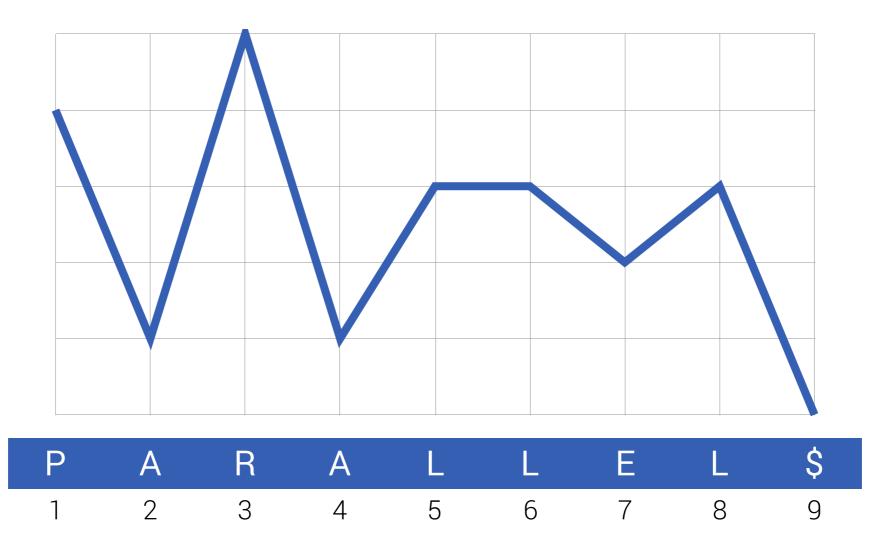
S[i] := i-tes Zeichen von S

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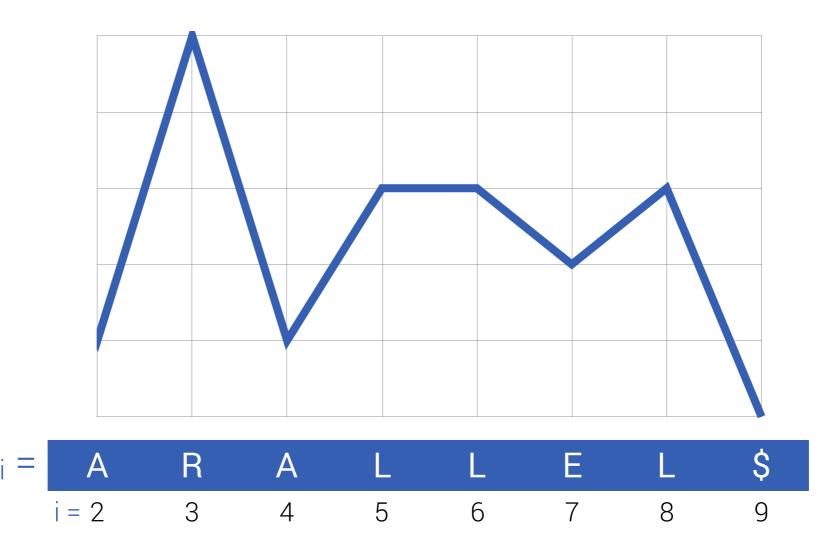
$$S_i := S[i ... n]$$

$$\hat{i} := min \{ j \in [i .. n]: S_j <_{lex} S_i \}$$

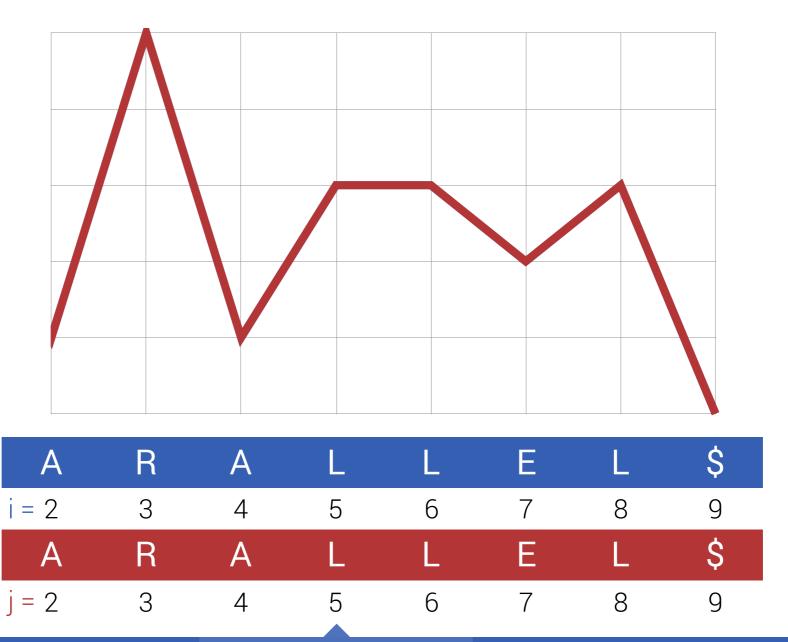
 $\hat{\mathbf{i}} := min \{ \mathbf{j} \in [\mathbf{i} .. \mathbf{n}] : \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{j}} <_{lex} \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{i}} \}$ 



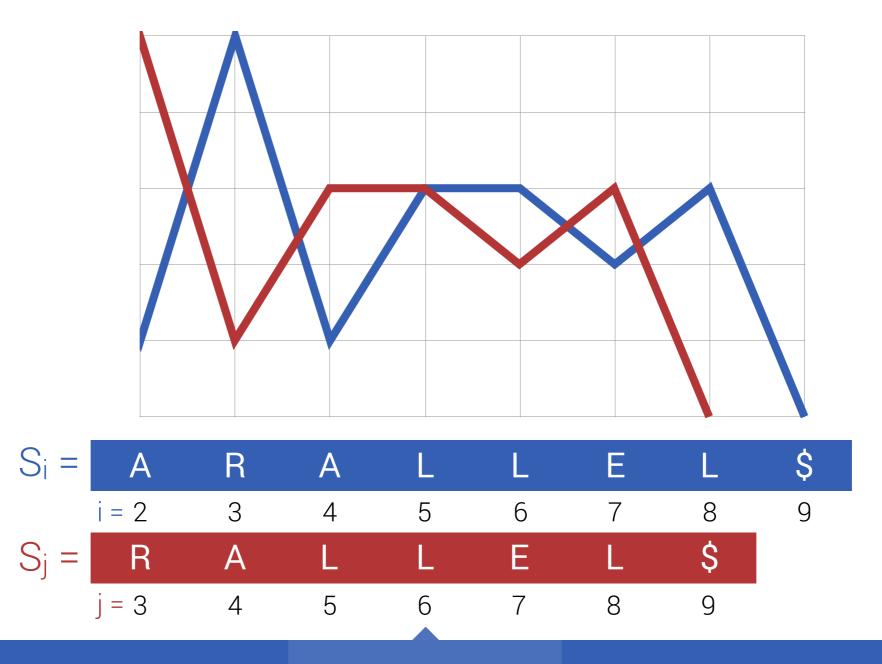
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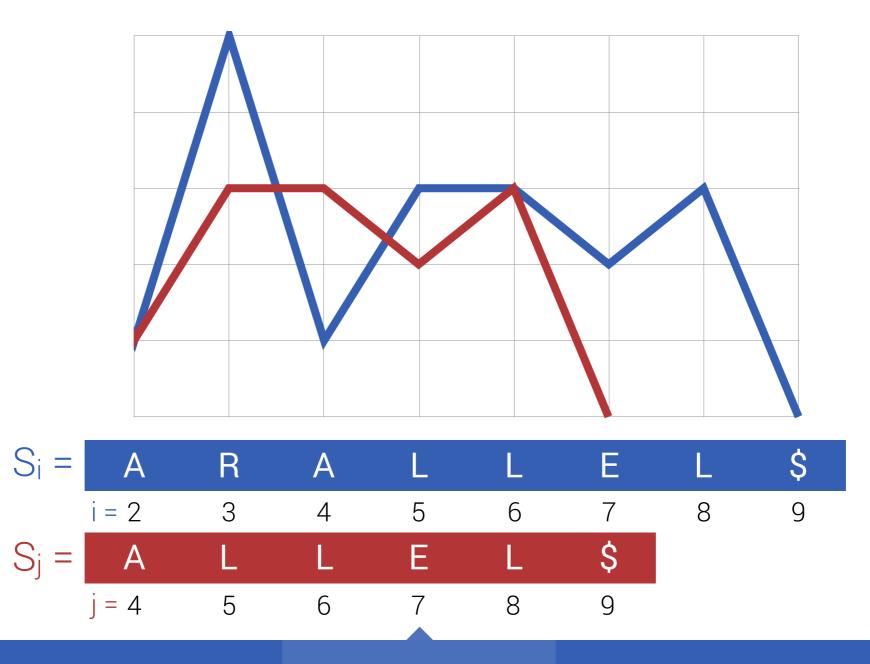
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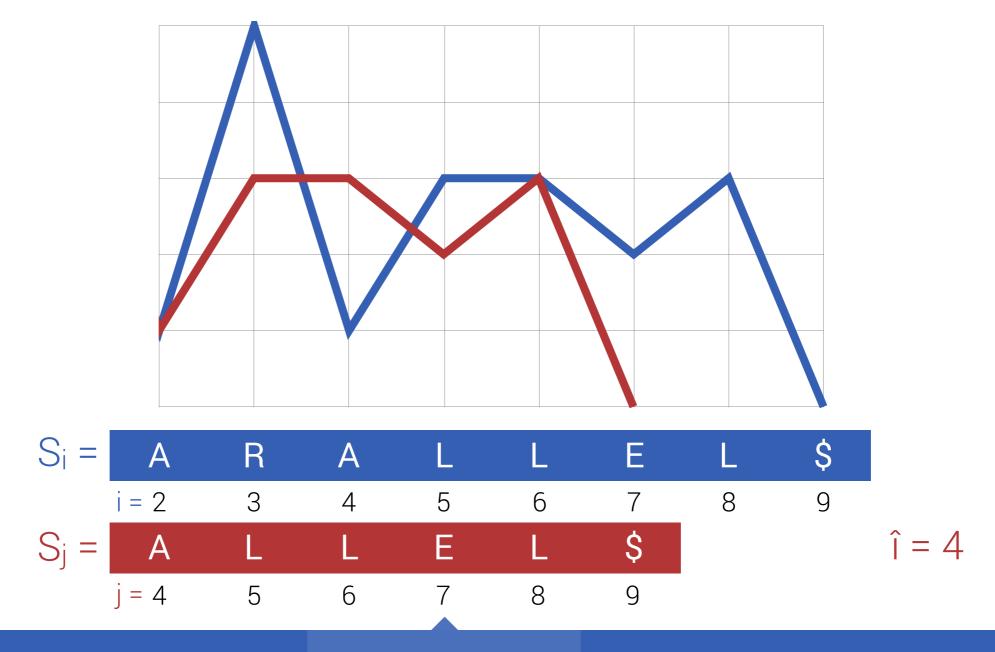
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Problemstellung

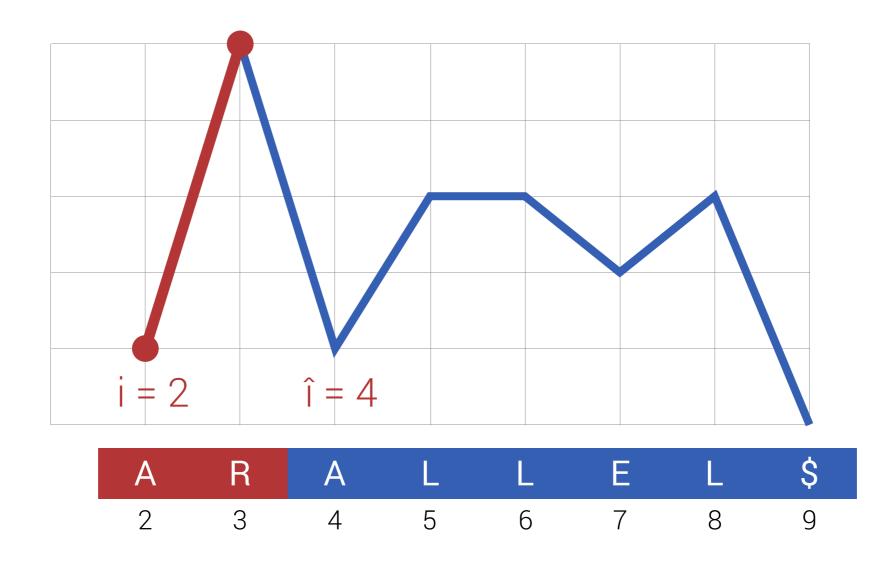
Lösungsansätze

GSACA

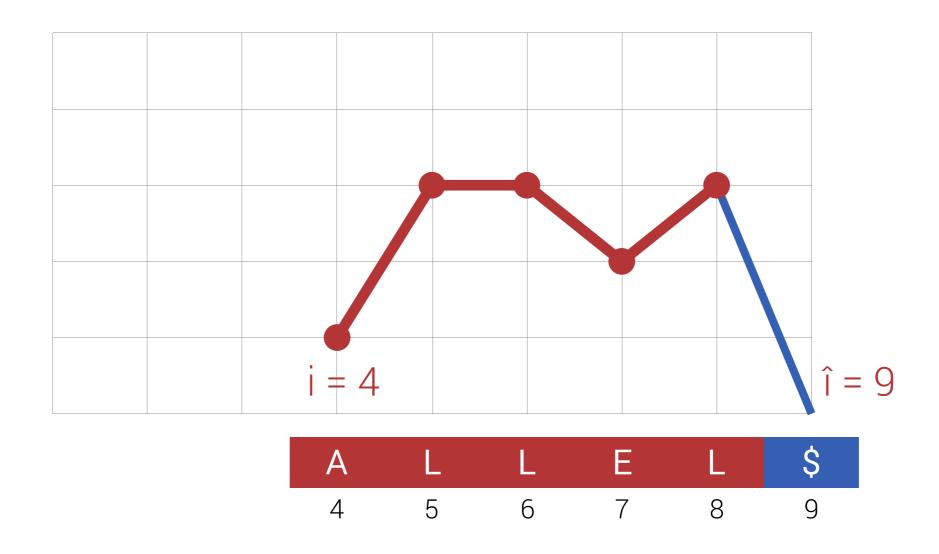
Performance

Rückblick

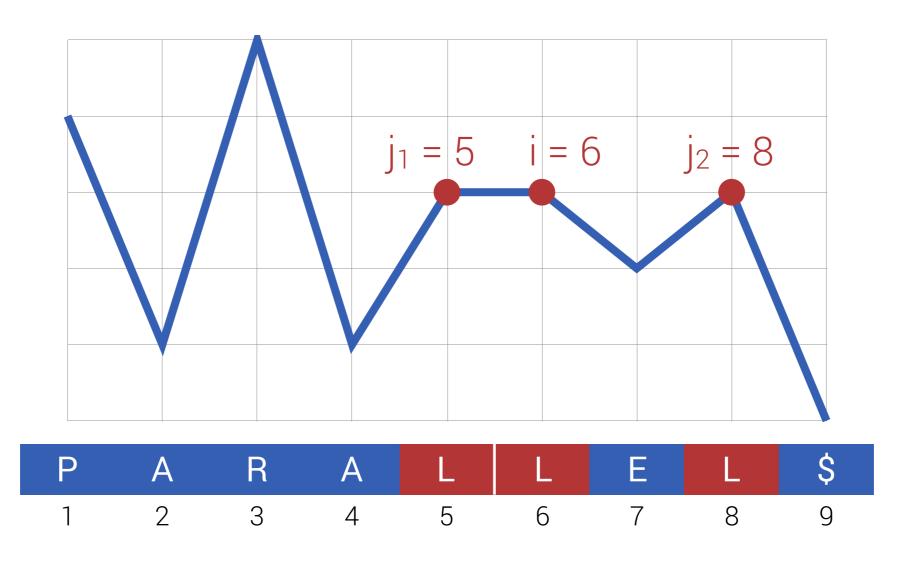
Gruppenkontext von  $S_i := S[i .. \hat{i})$ 



Gruppenkontext von  $S_i := S[i .. \hat{i})$ 



Gruppe von  $S_i := \{ S_j : Gr.kontext S_j = Gr.kontext S_i \}$ 

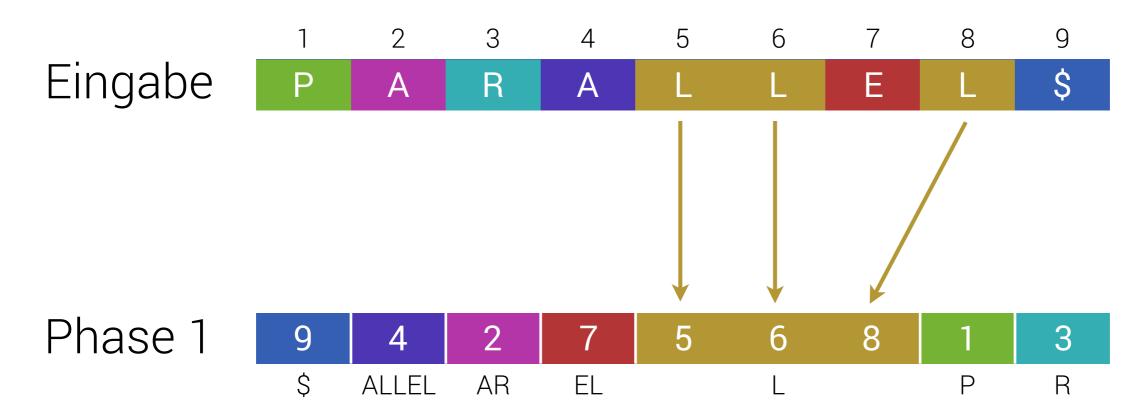


Eingabe

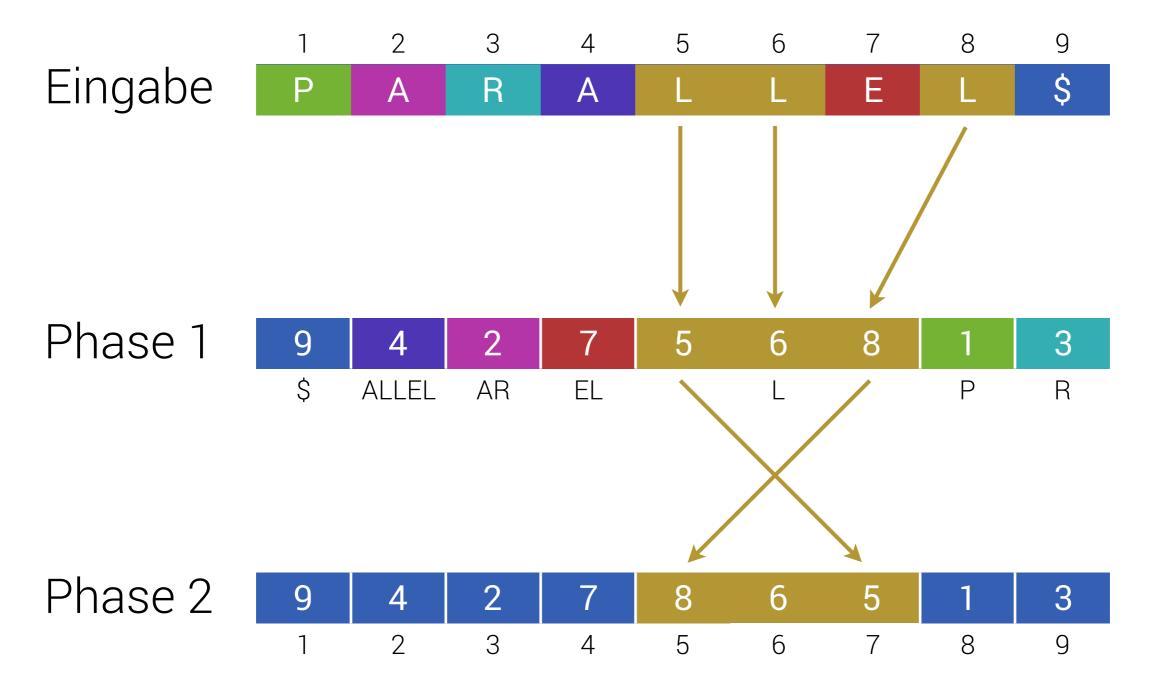
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

P A R A L L E L \$

Problemstellung Lösungsansätze GSACA Performance Rückblick

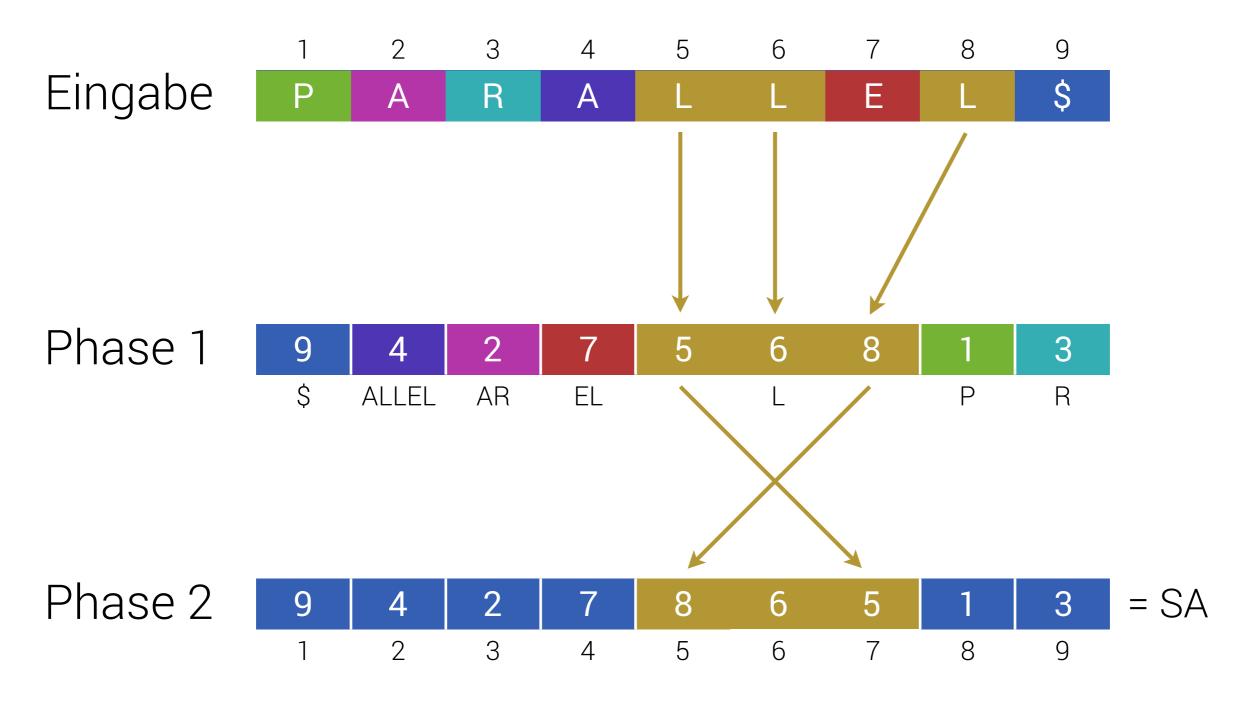


Problemstellung Lösungsansätze GSACA Performance Rückblick

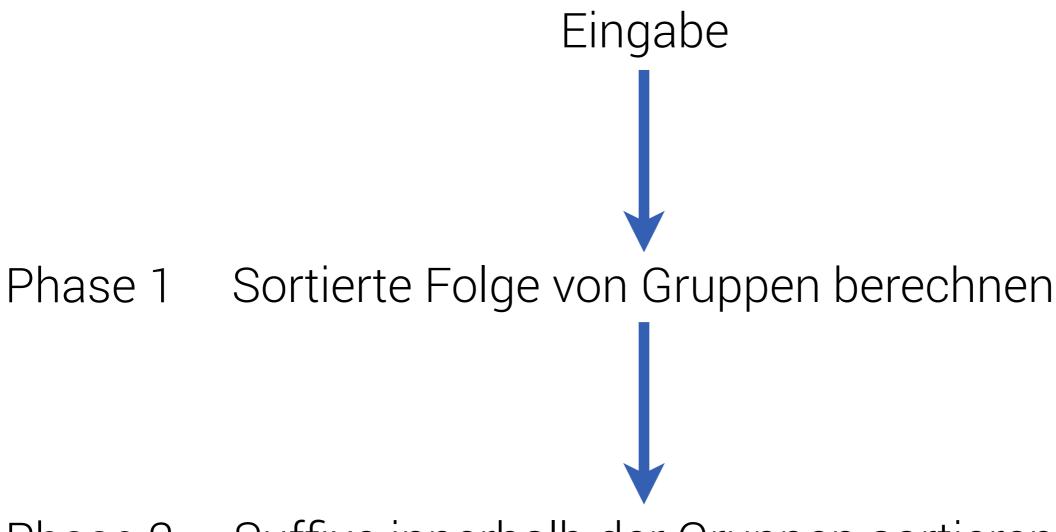


Problemstellung Lösungsansätze

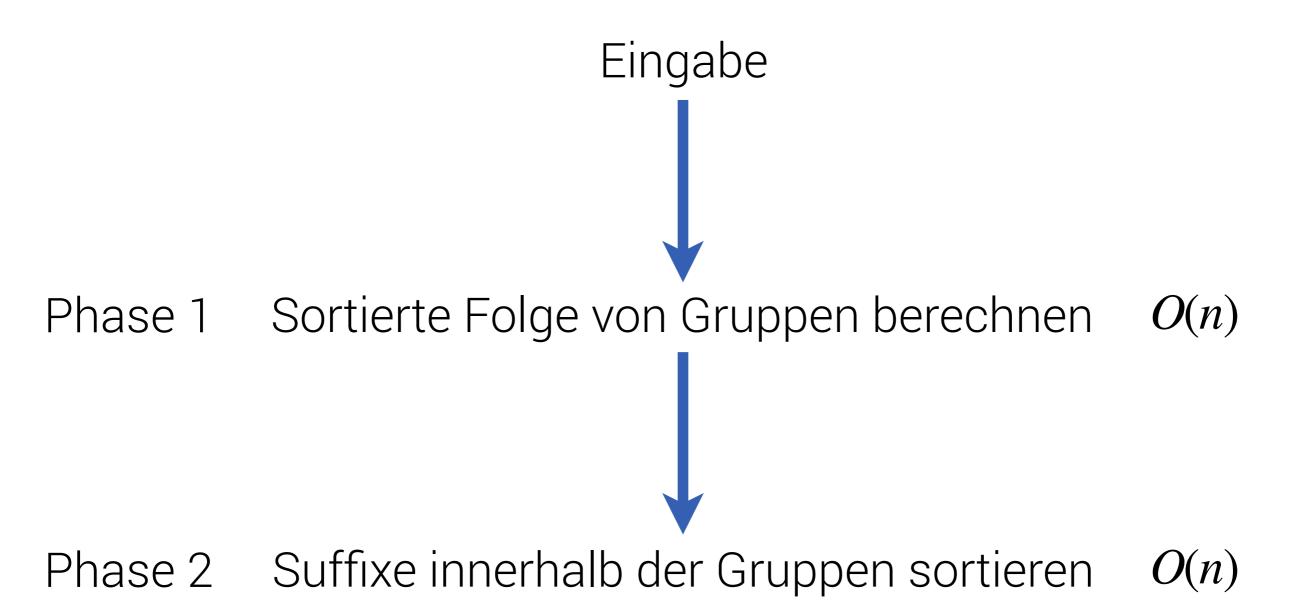
**GSACA** 



Problemstellung Lösungsansätze



Phase 2 Suffixe innerhalb der Gruppen sortieren



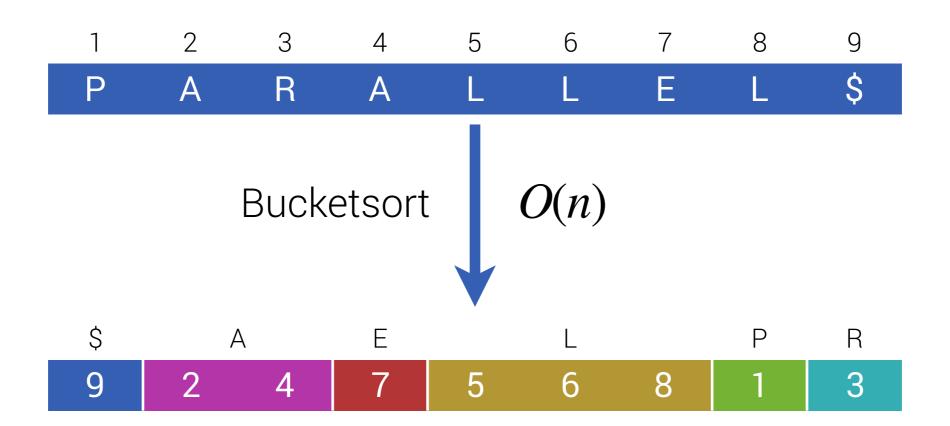
Problemstellung Lösungsansätze GSACA Performance Rückblick

Sortierte Folge von Gruppen berechnen

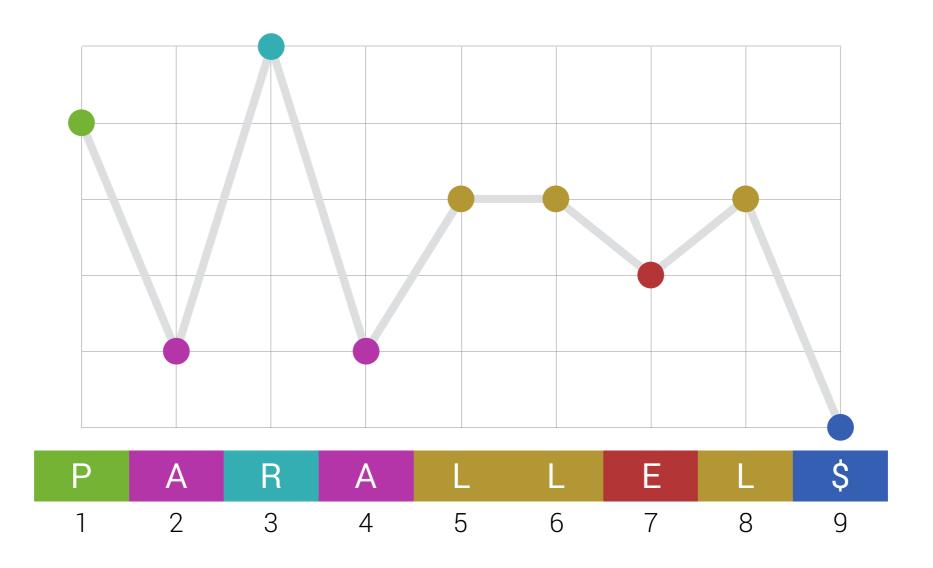


Problemstellung Lösungsansätze GSACA Performance Rückblick

Sortierte Folge von Gruppen berechnen







Problemstellung

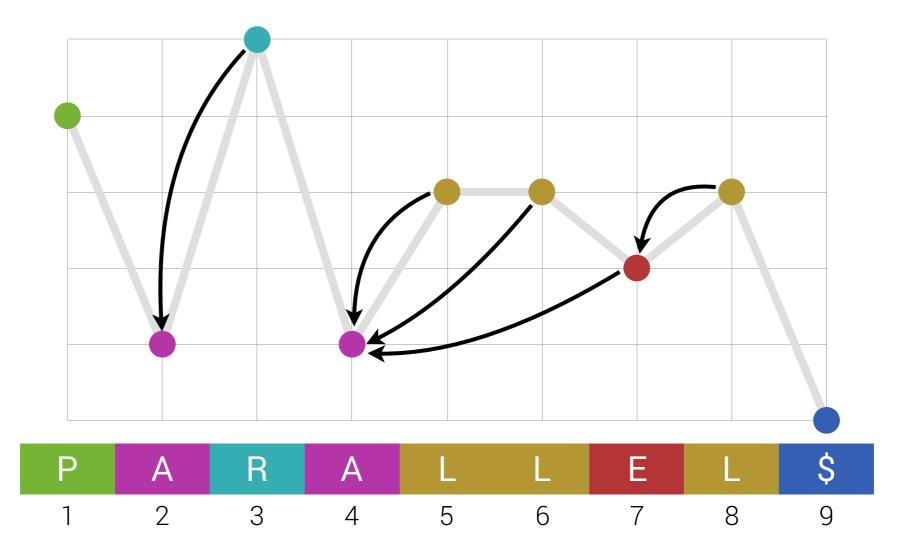
Lösungsansätze

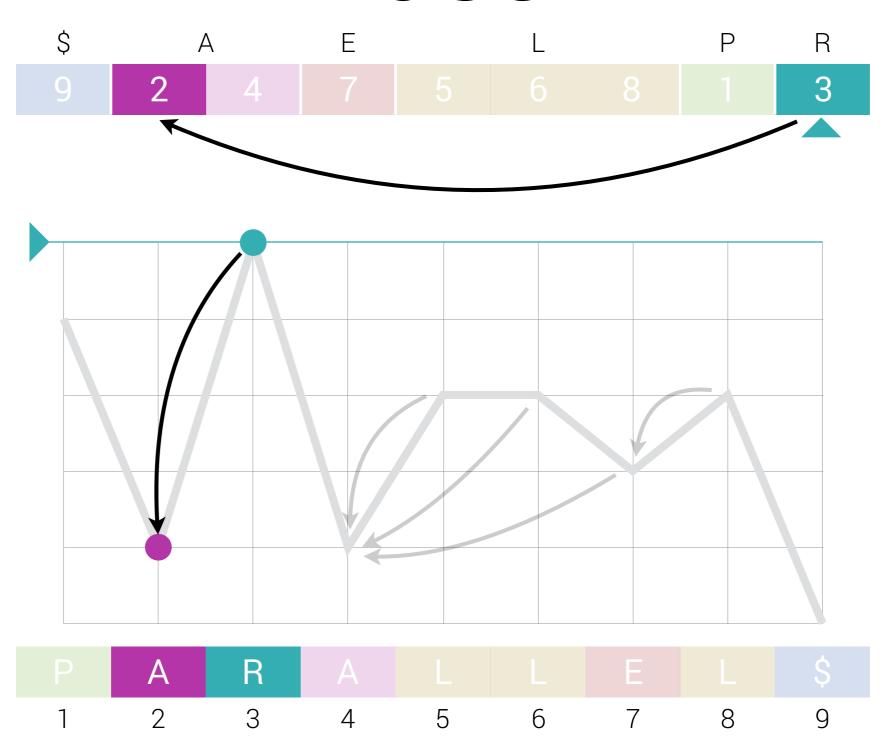
GSACA

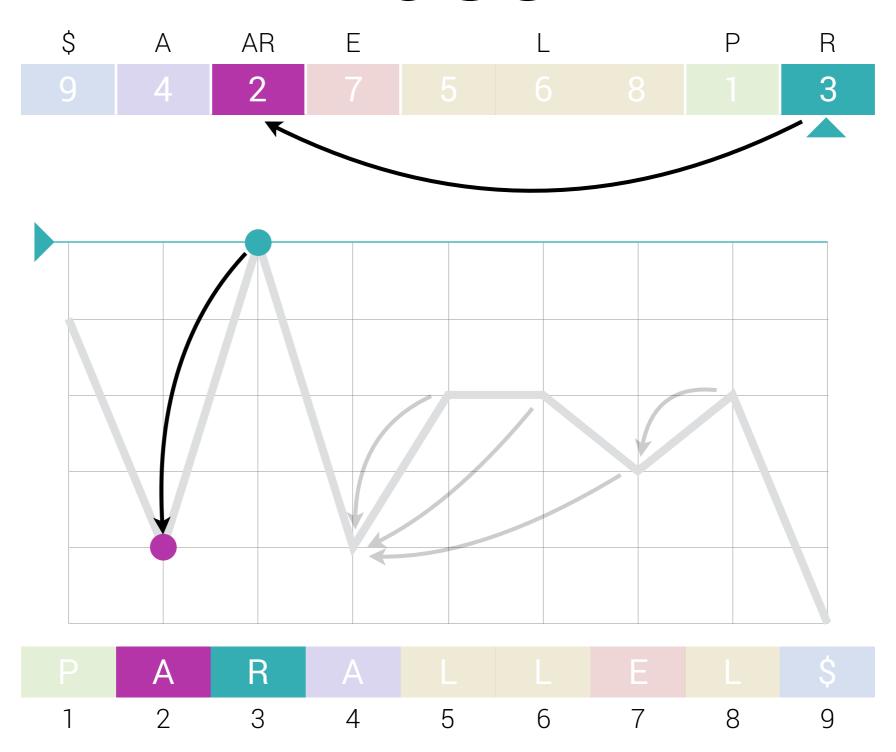
Performance

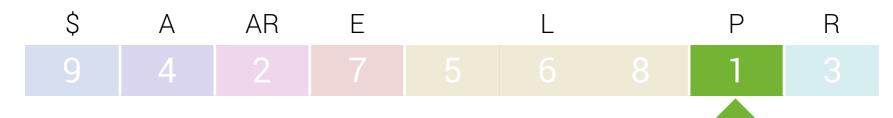
Rückblick

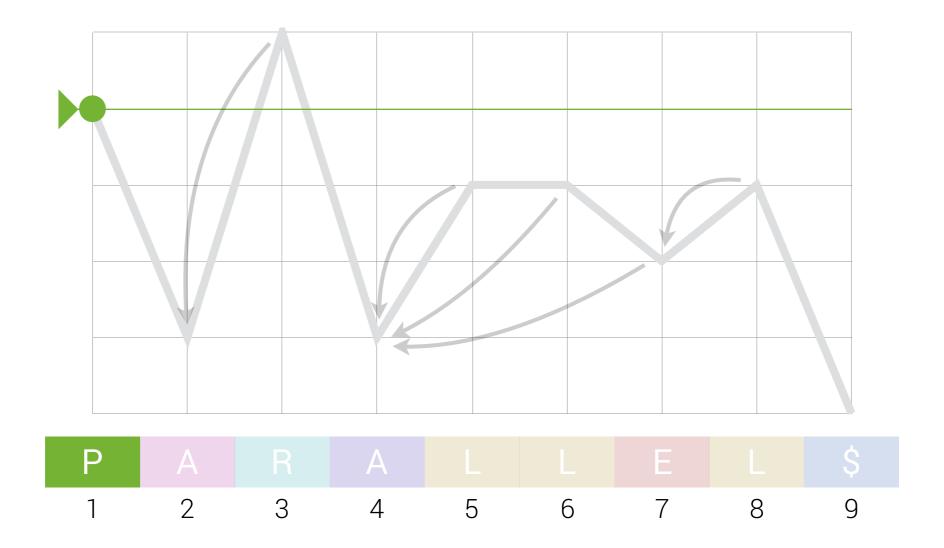












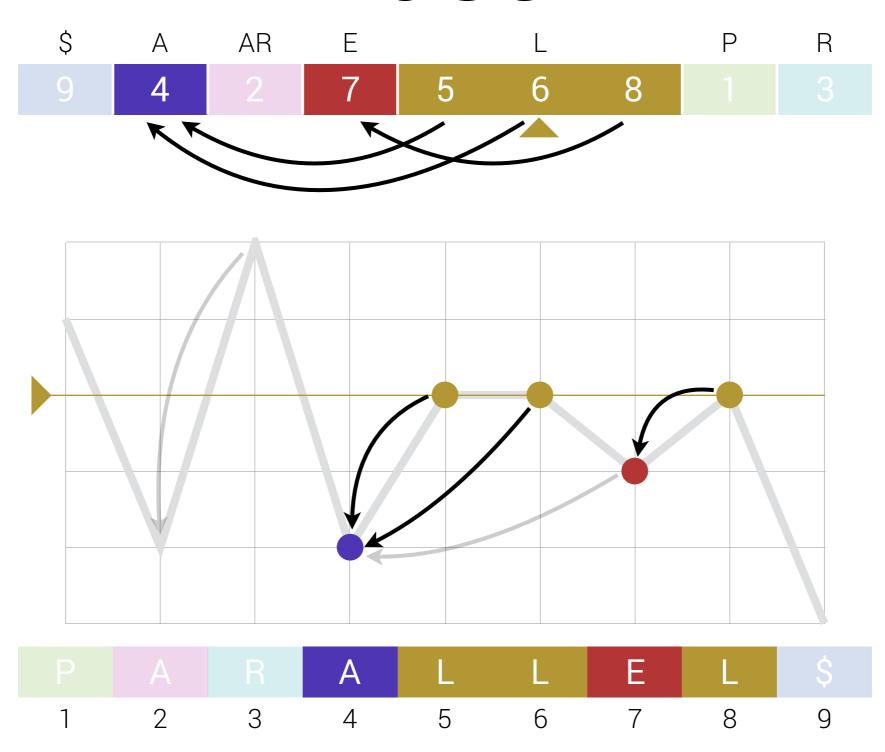
Problemstellung

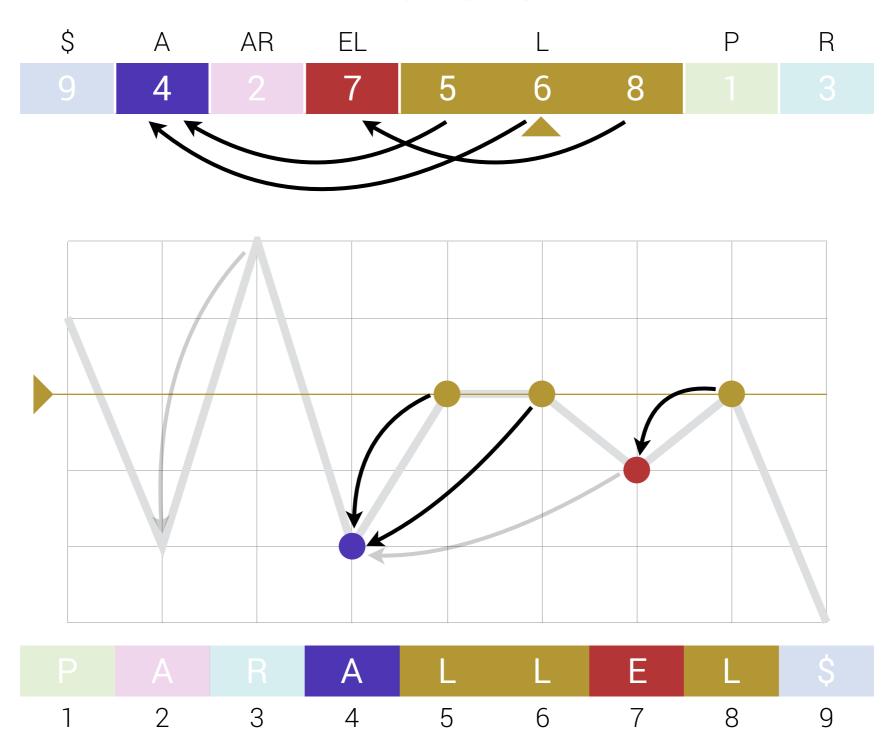
Lösungsansätze

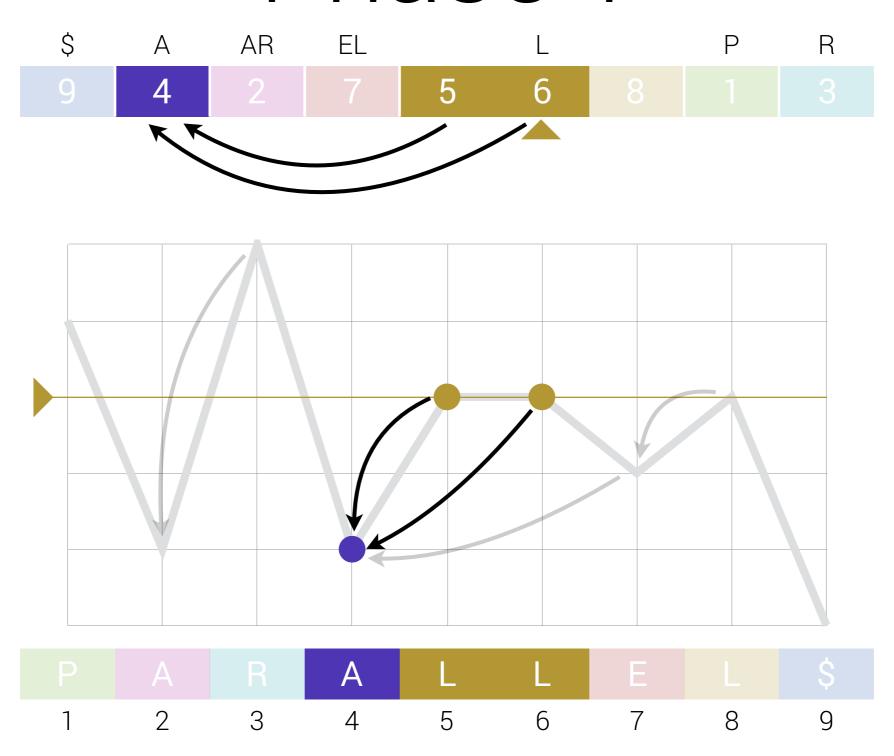
GSACA

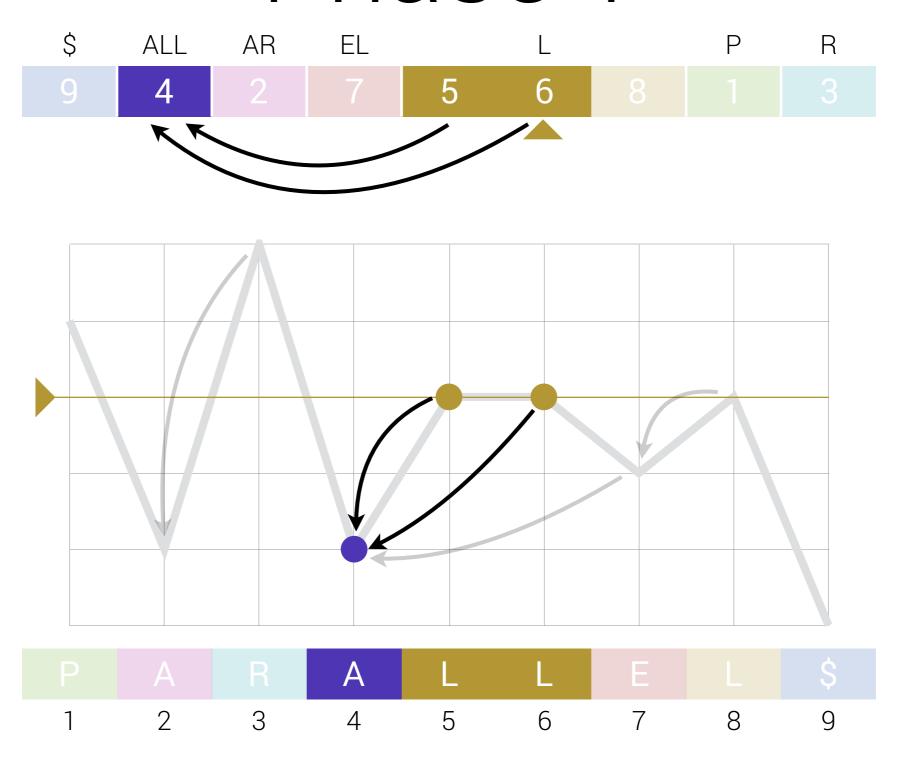
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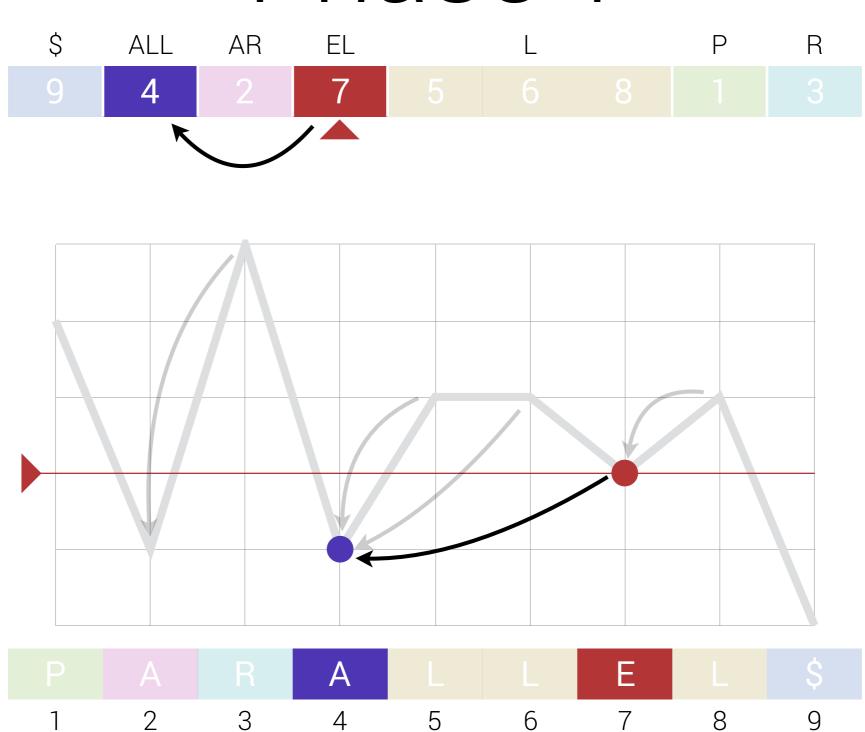
Rückblick

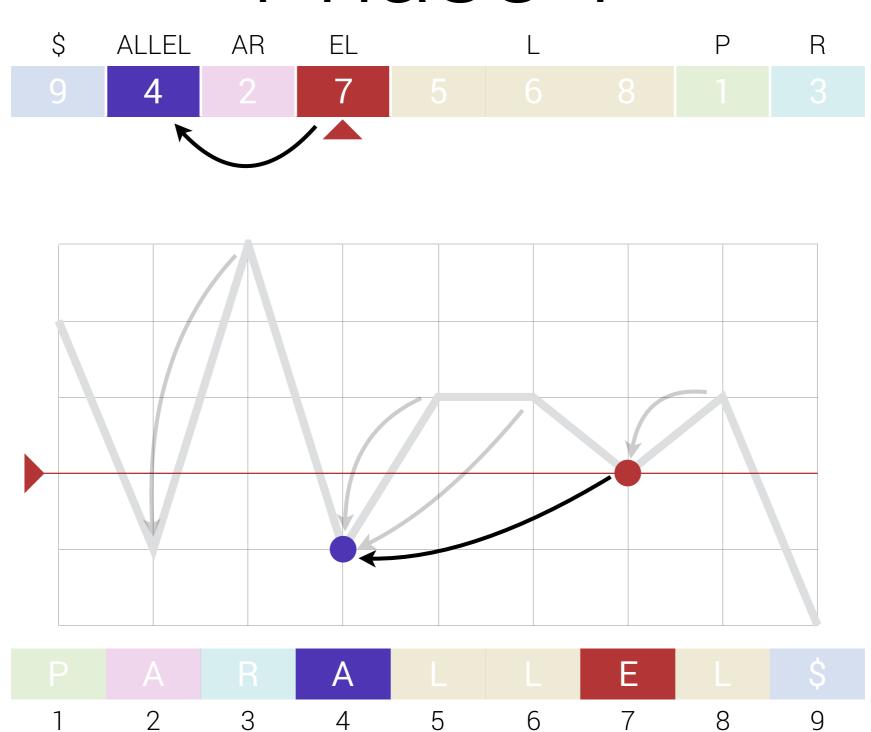




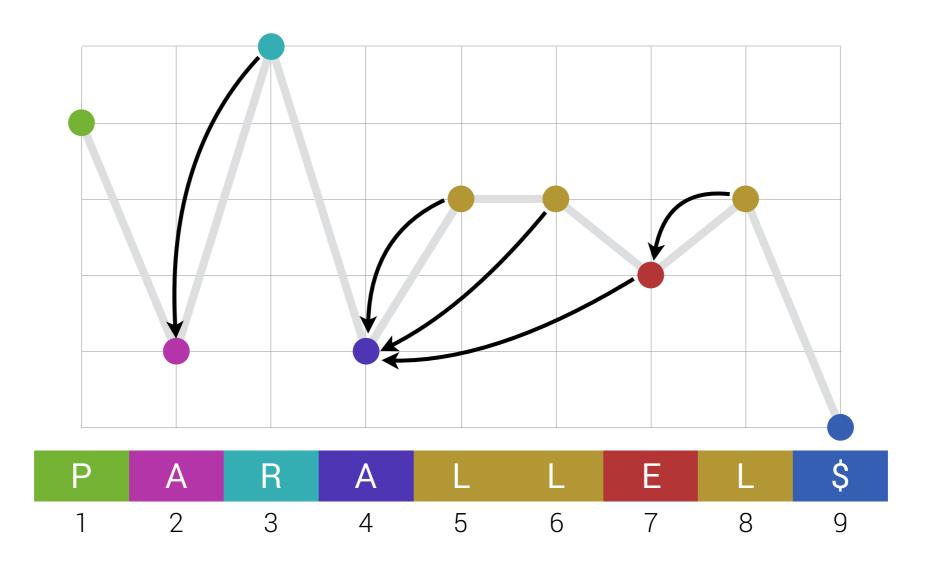




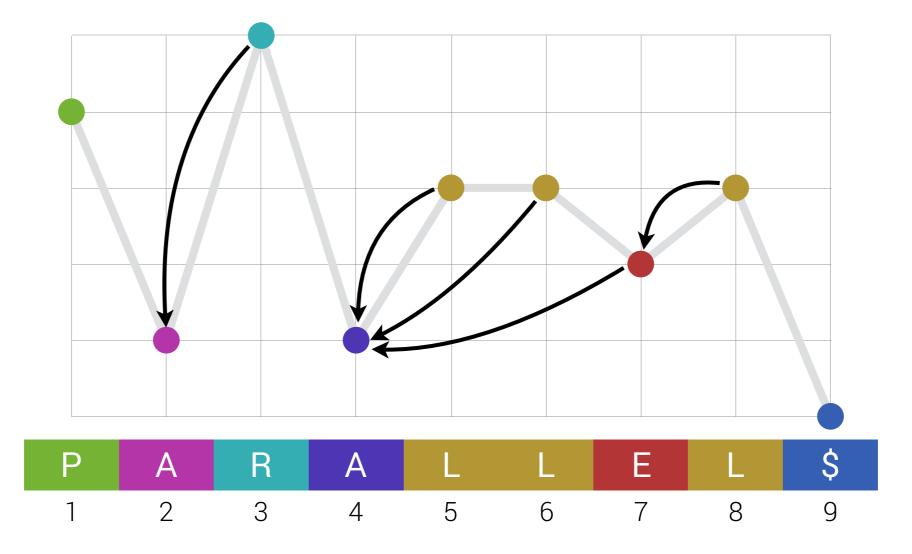


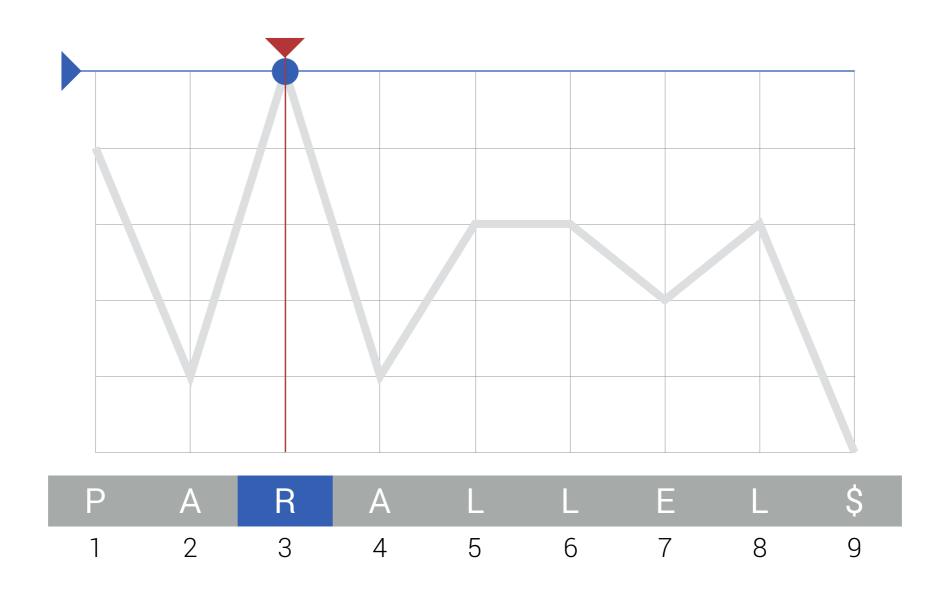


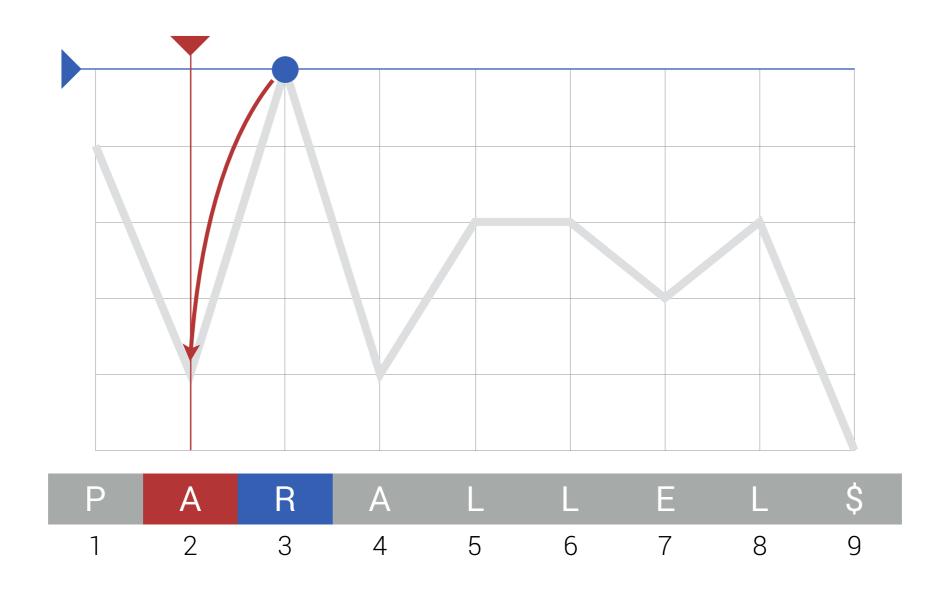


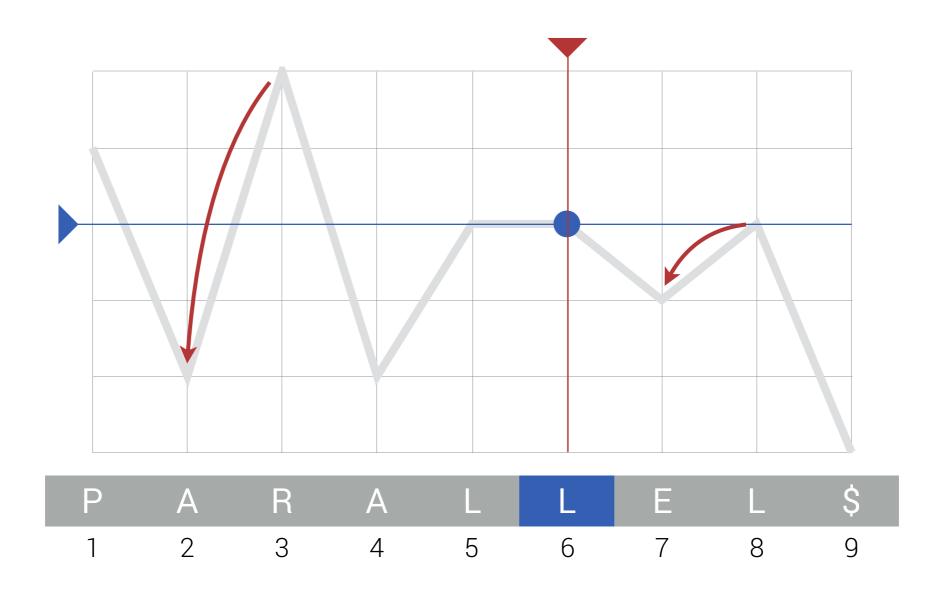




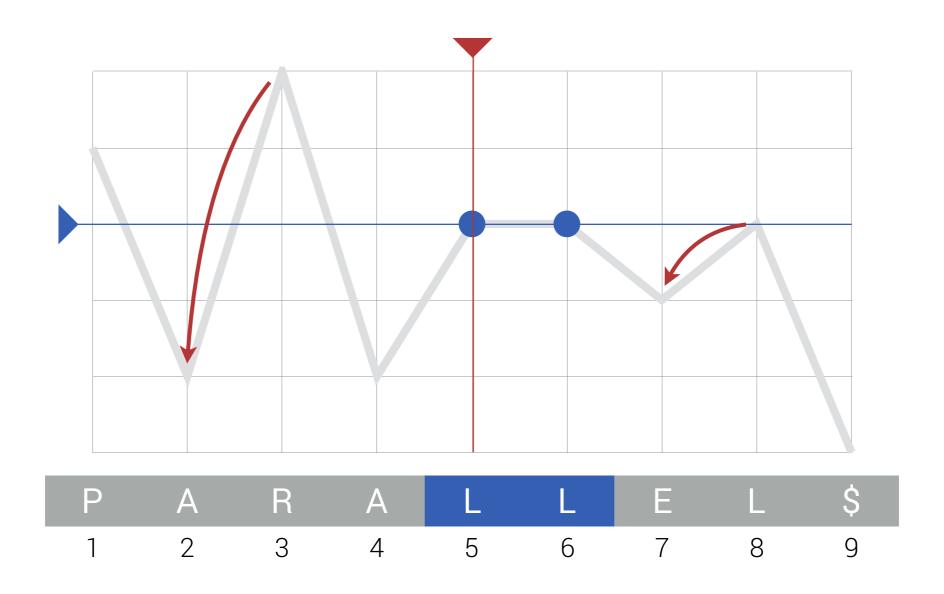








 $prev(i) := max \{ j \in [1 .. i]: Gr.kontext S_j <_{lex} Gr.kontext S_i \}$ 

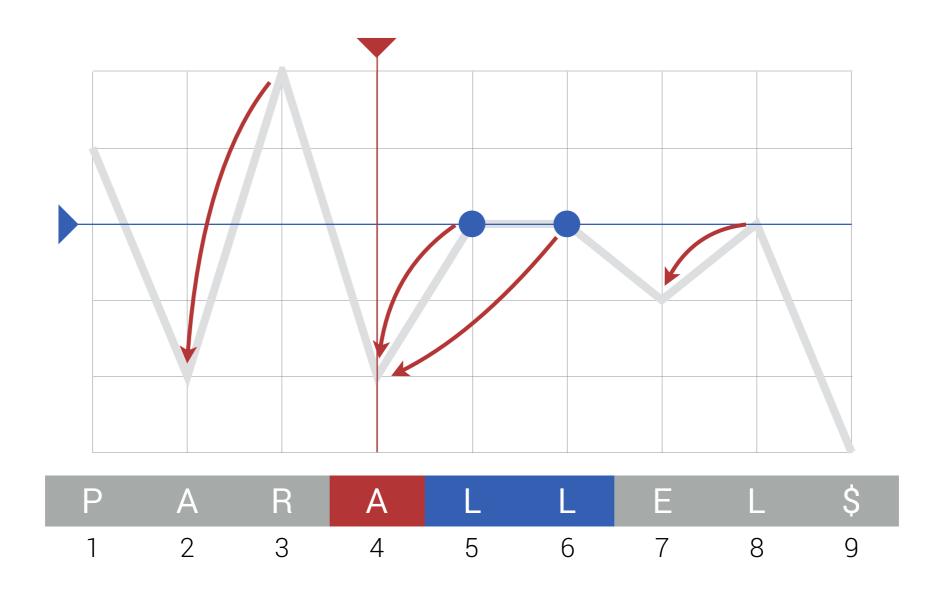


Problemstellung Lösungsansätze

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Performance

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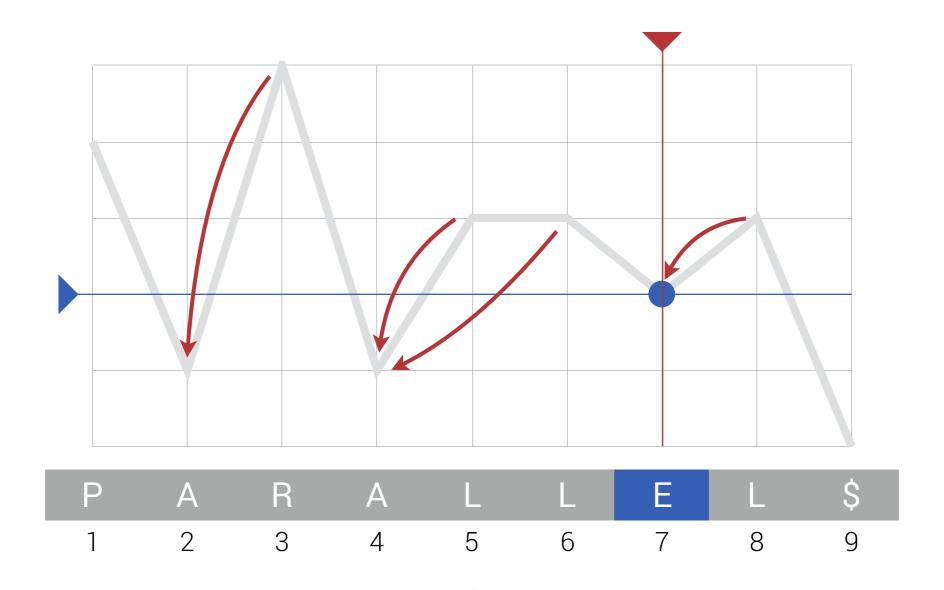


Problemstellung Lösungsansätze

GSACA

Performance

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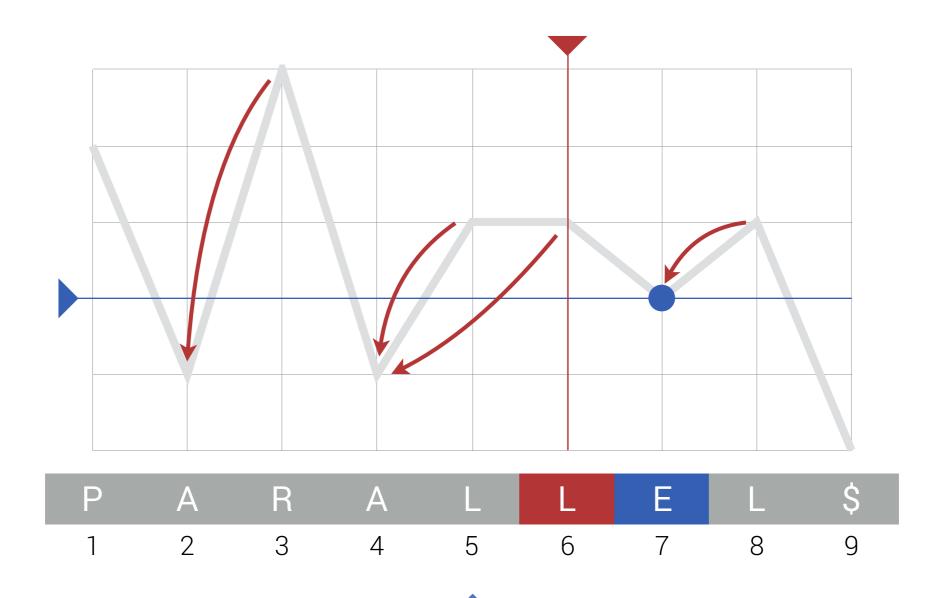
Problemstellung Li

Lösungsansätze

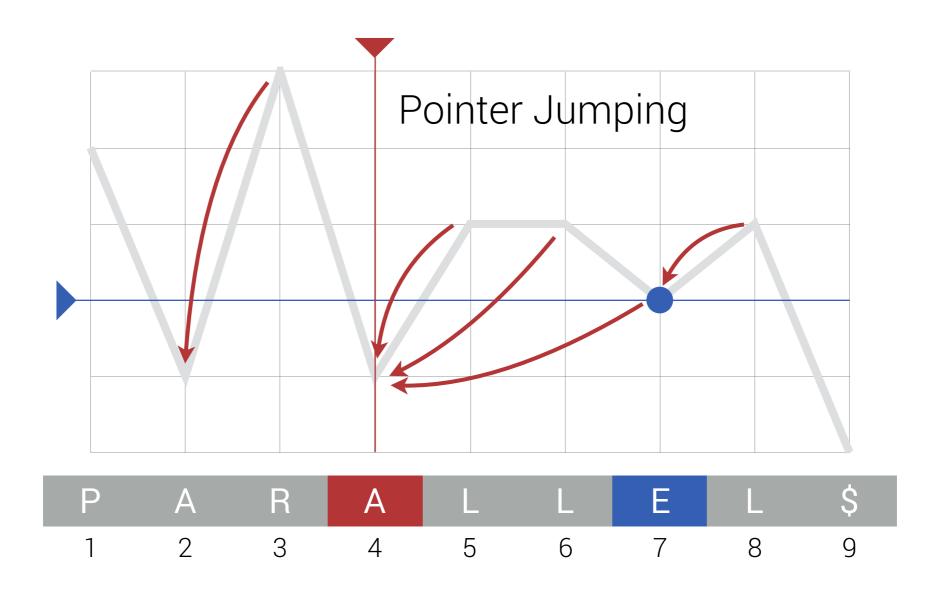
GSACA

Performance

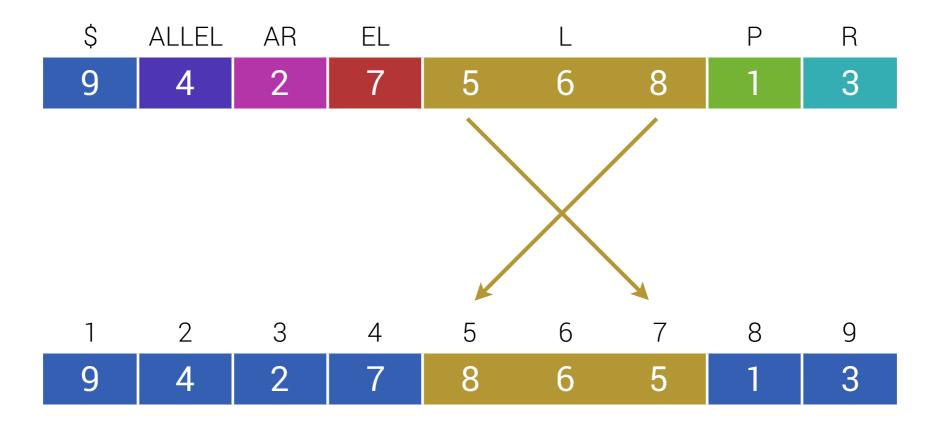
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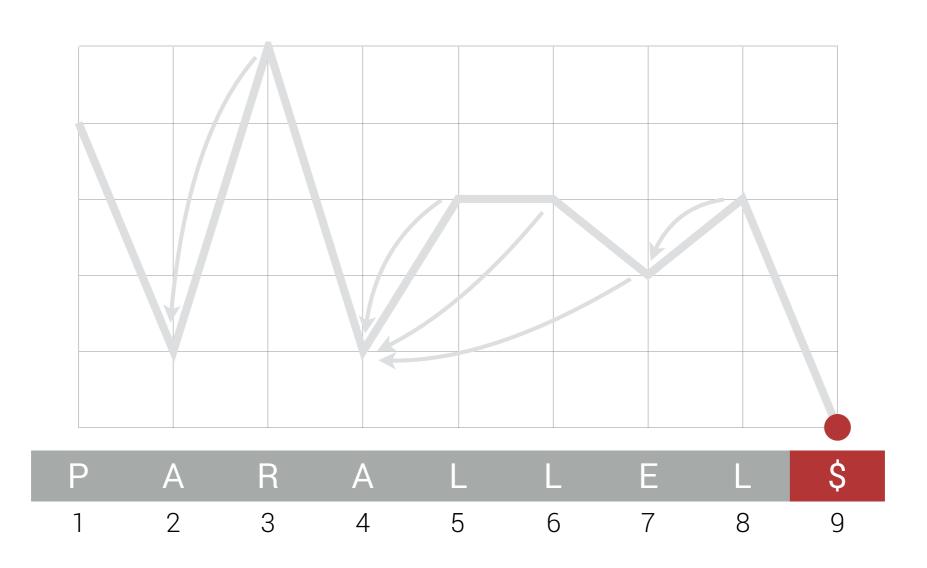
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Suffixe innerhalb der Gruppen sortieren







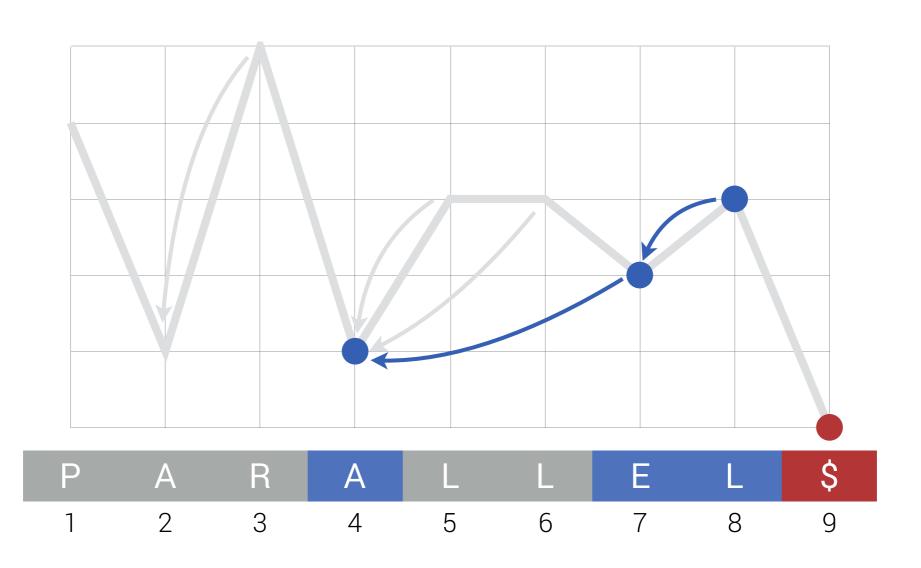
Problemstellung

Lösungsansätze

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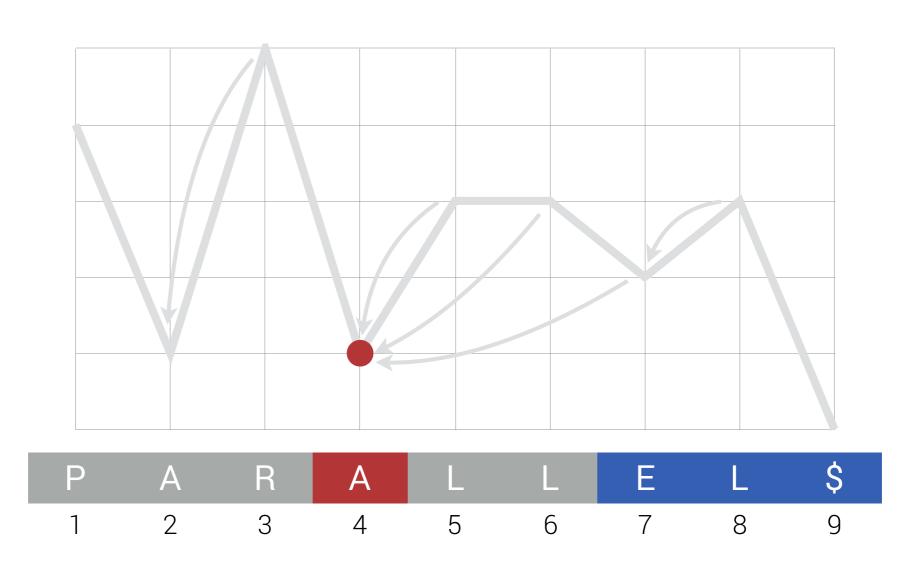
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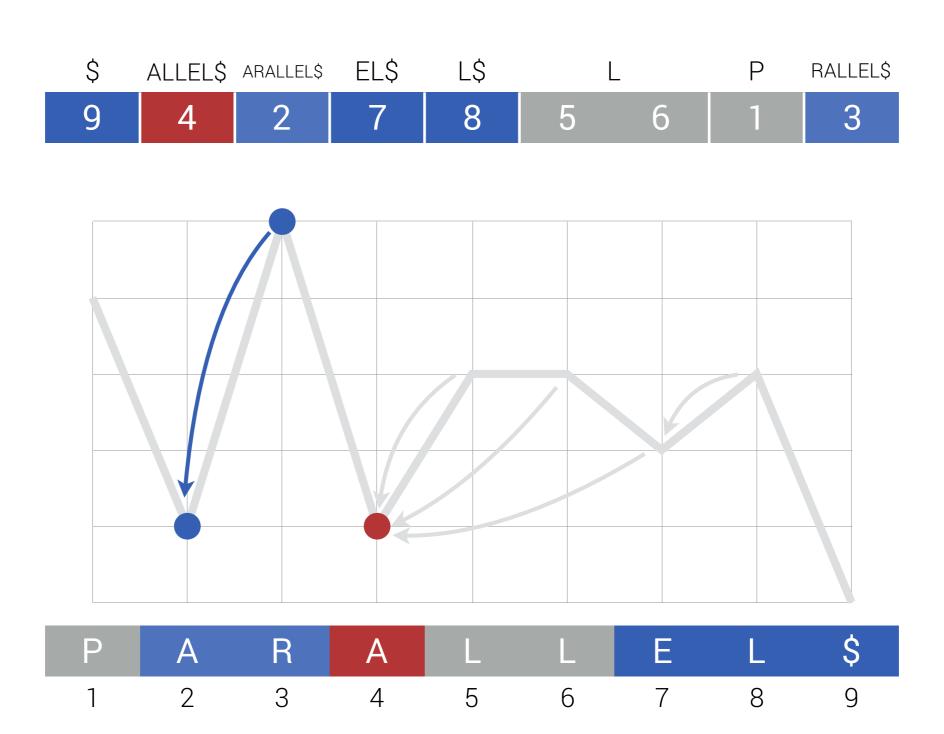


Problemstellung

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GSACA

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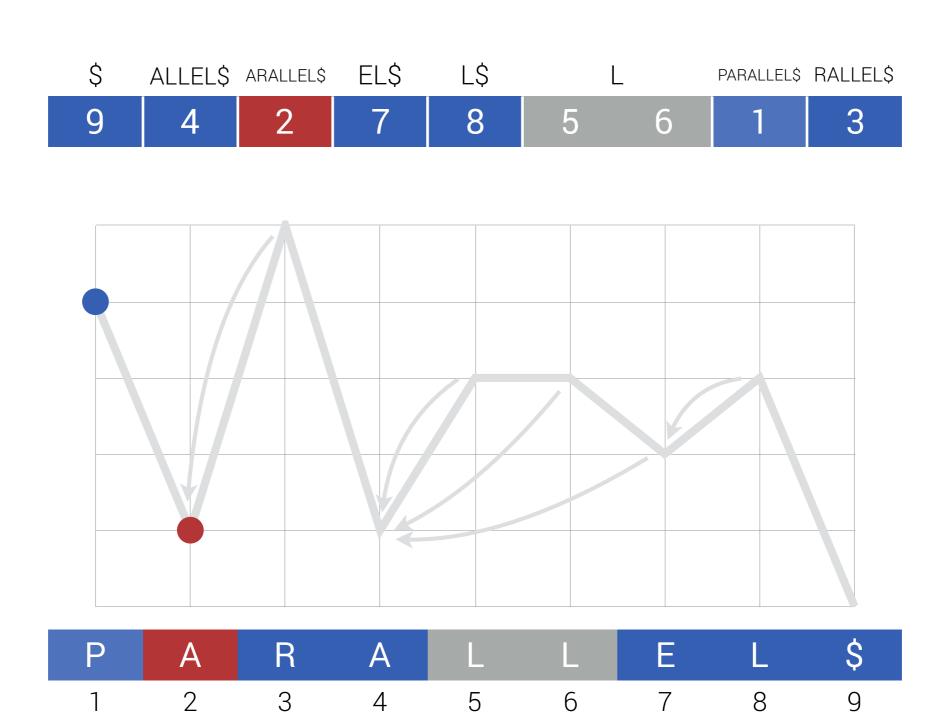


Problemstellung

Lösungsansätze

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Performance

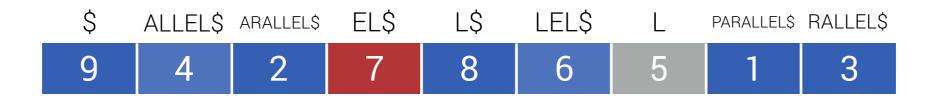


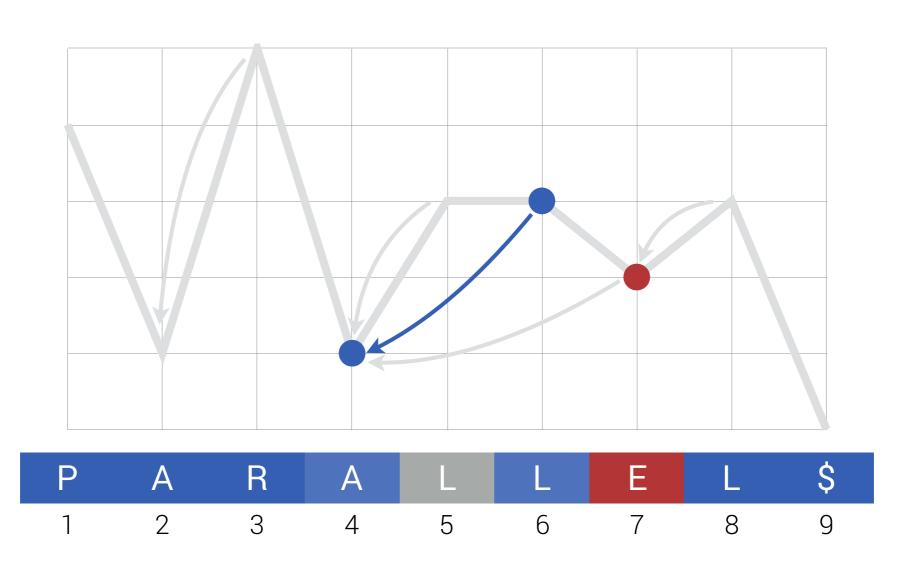
Problemstellung

Lösungsansätze

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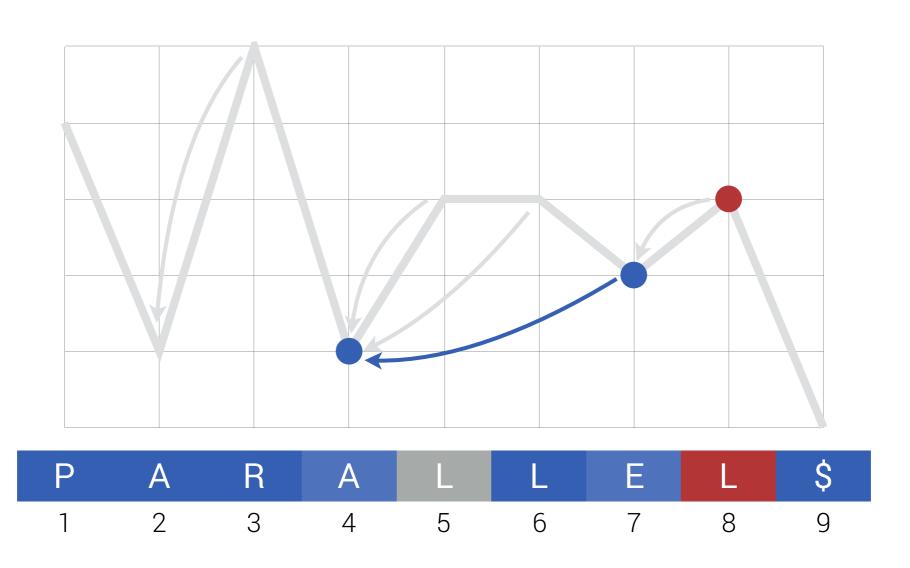
Problemstellung

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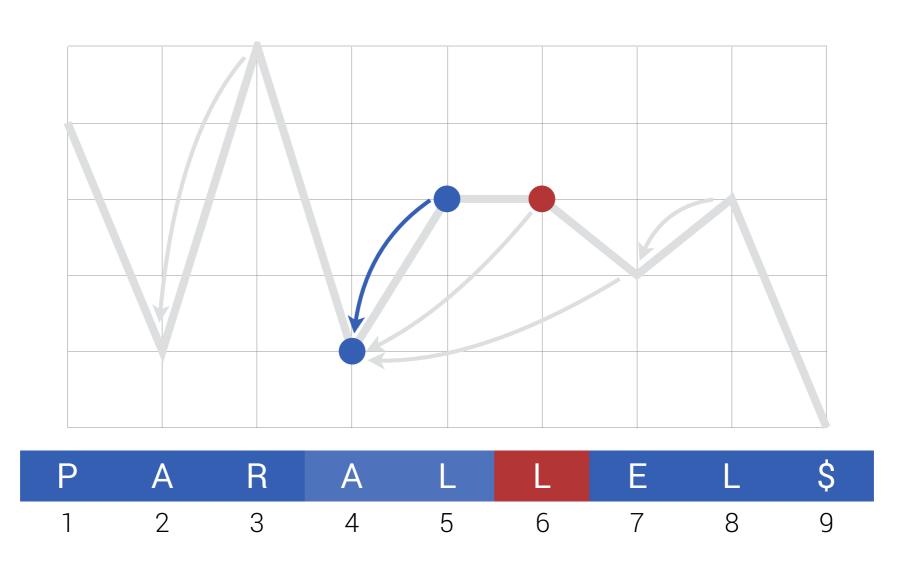
Problemstellung

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Problemstellung

Lösungsansätze

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```
$ ALLEL$ ARALLEL$ EL$ L$ LEL$ LLEL$ PARALLEL$ RALLEL$

SA = 9 4 2 7 8 6 5 1 3
```

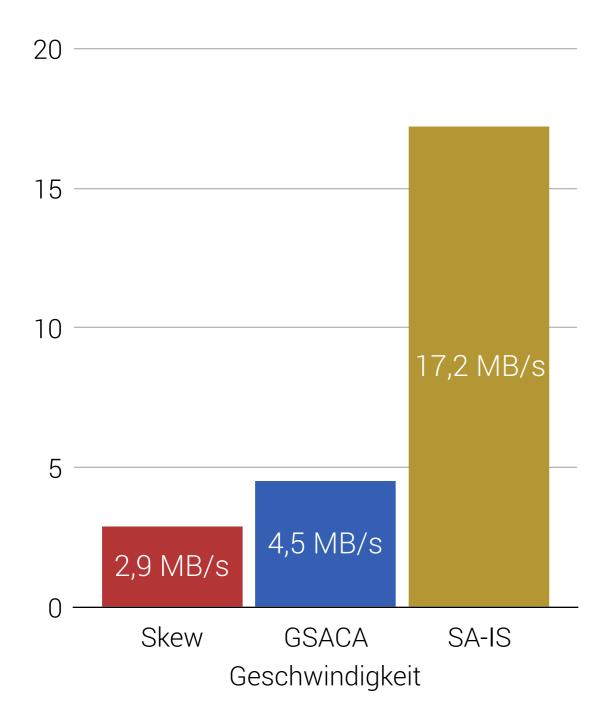
## Linearzeit Ansätze

	Skew	SA-IS	GSACA
Art	rekursiv	rekursiv	iterativ
Zeit	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)
Speicher	$O(\log n) + \max 24n$	$O(\log n) + \max 2n$	<i>O</i> (1) + ?

## Linearzeit Ansätze

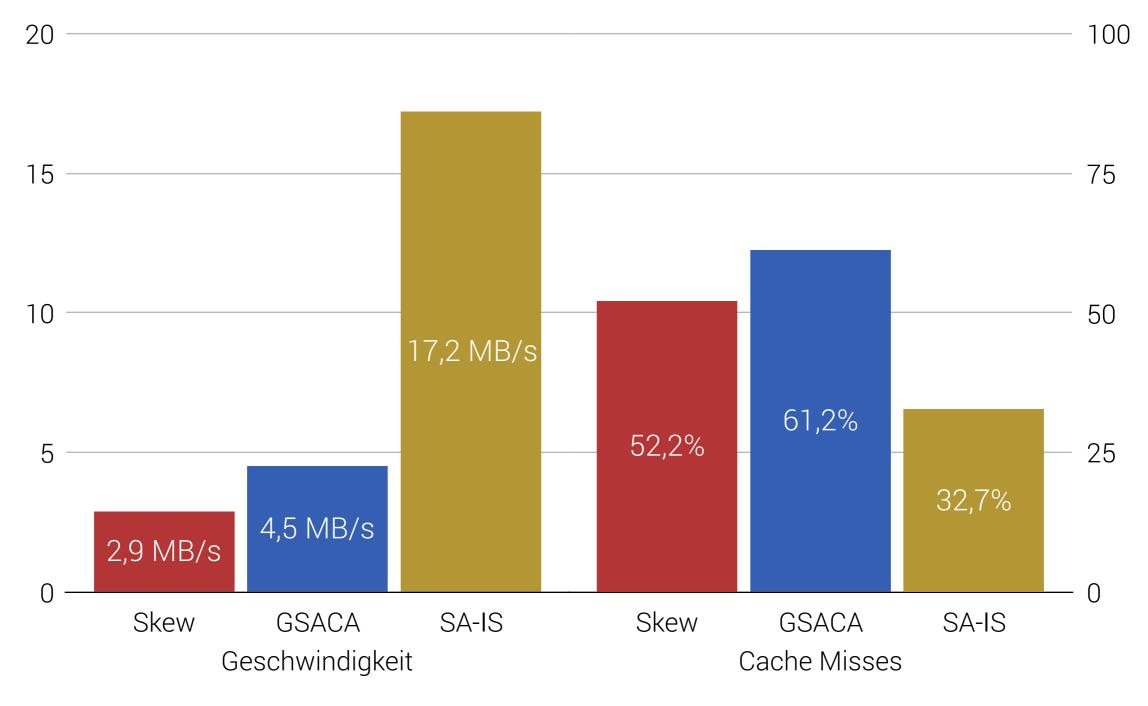
	Skew	SA-IS	GSACA
Art	rekursiv	rekursiv	iterativ
Zeit	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)
Speicher	$O(\log n) + \max 24n$	$O(\log n) + \max 2n$	O(1) + 12n

# GSACA im Vergleich



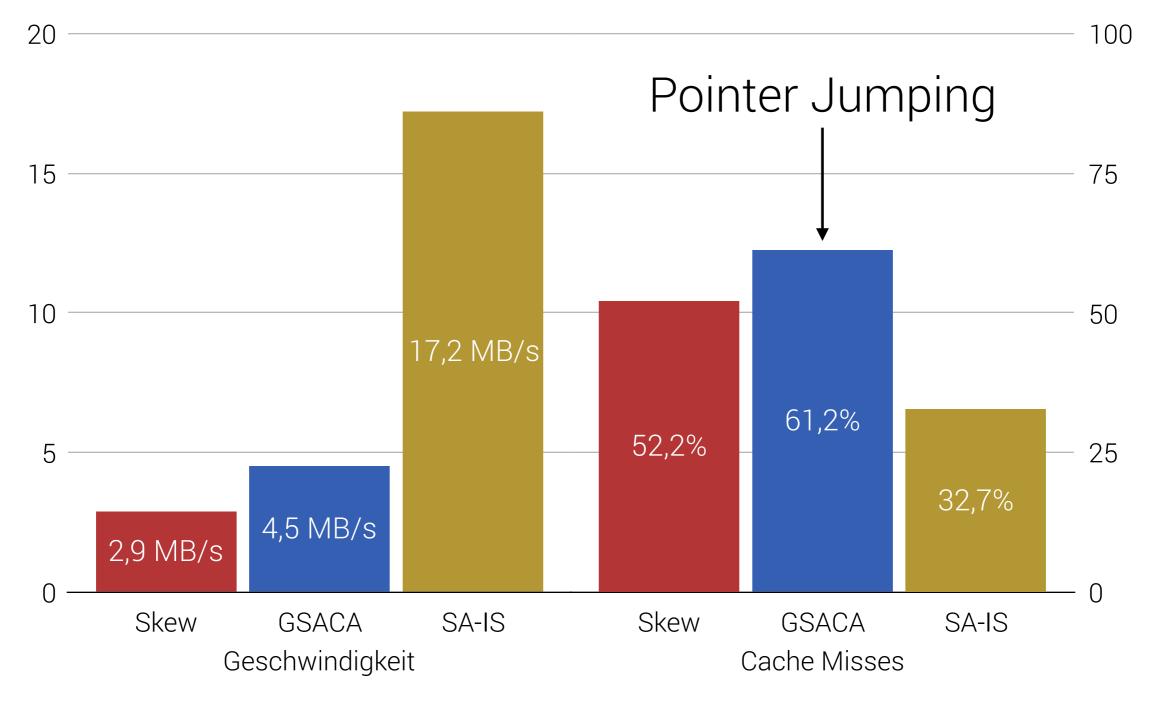
Testdaten: <u>Silesia Corpus</u>

# GSACA im Vergleich



Testdaten: <u>Silesia Corpus</u>

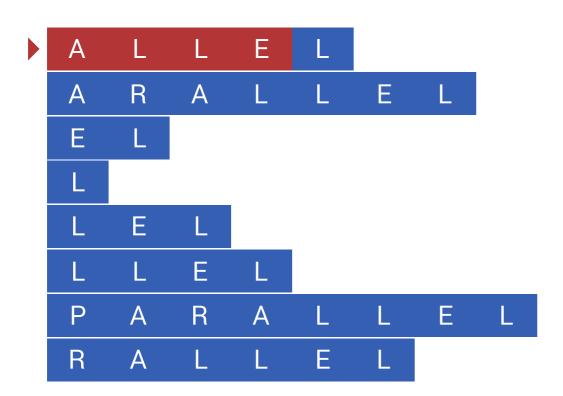
# GSACA im Vergleich



Testdaten: <u>Silesia Corpus</u>

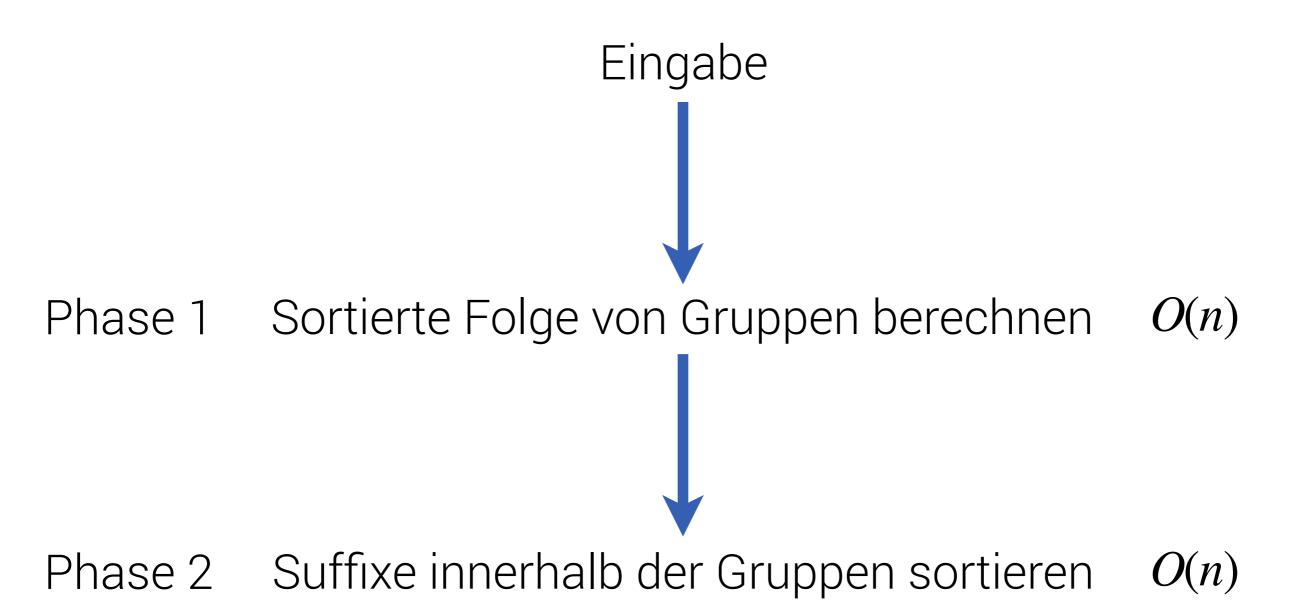
# Einsatzgebiete

#### Substringsuche



LZ77 Kompression

#### GSACA



Noch nicht praxistauglich.

Noch nicht praxistauglich.

Noch nicht praxistauglich.

Neuartiges Konzept mit vielen spannenden noch zu lösenden Problemen...

# Danke!