Linear-Time Suffix-Sorting Proseminar Datenkompression

bei Prof. Böttcher – WS 16/17 – Clemens Damke



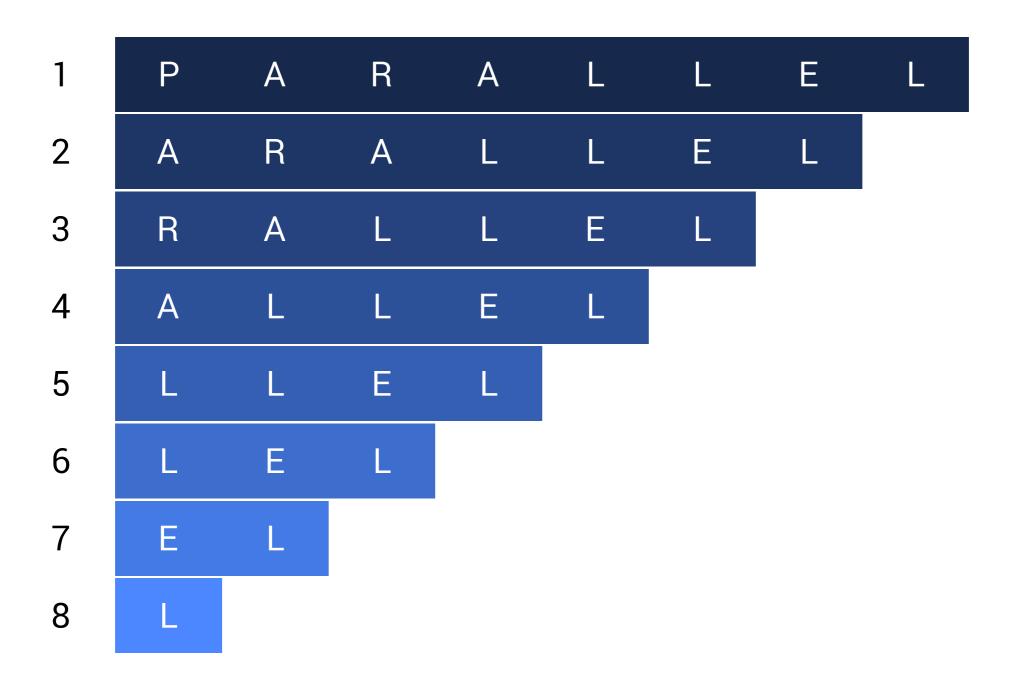
Konstruktion eines **Suffix Arrays** mit einem **rekursionsfreien Linearzeit-Algorithmus**.

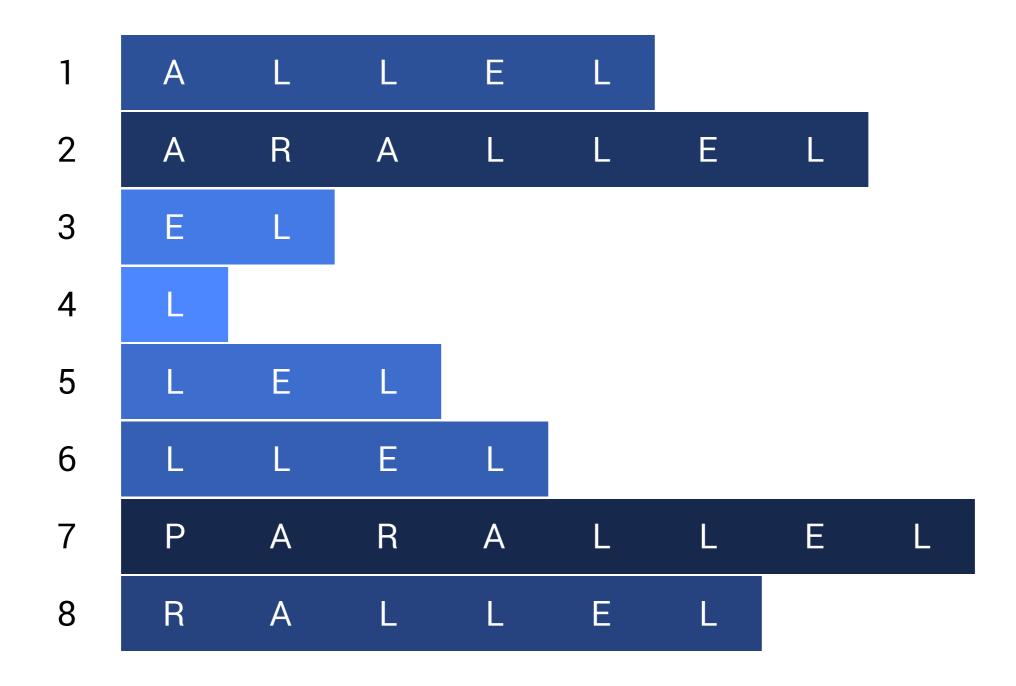
Konstruktion eines Suffix Arrays mit

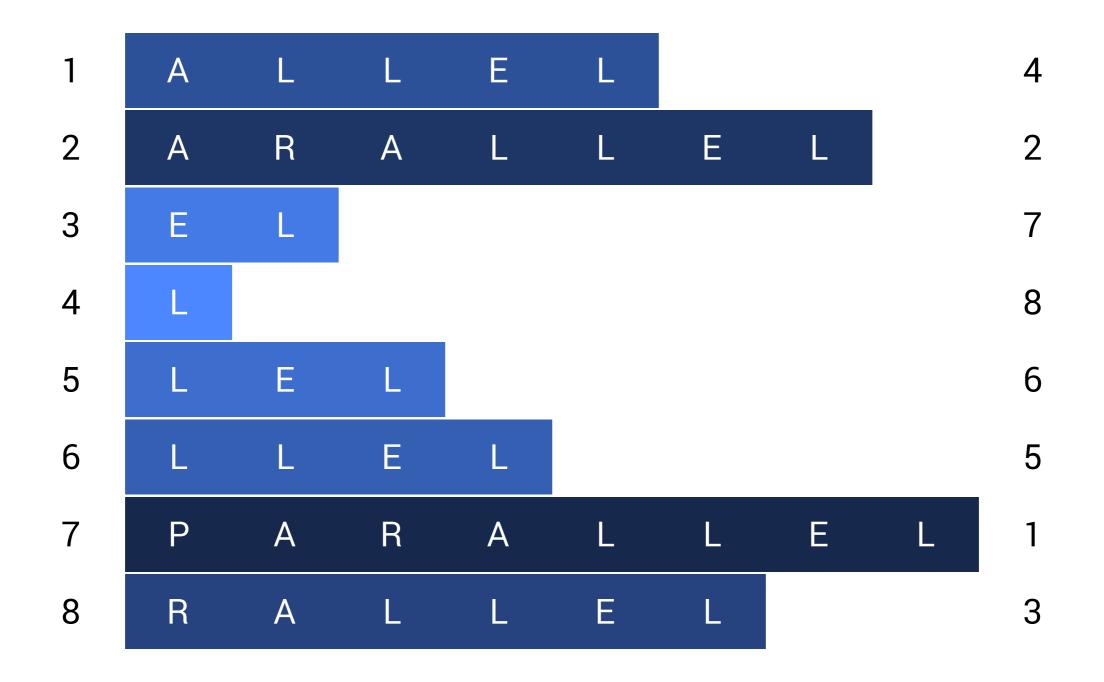
einem rekursionsfreien Linearzeit-Algorithmus.

P A R A L L E L

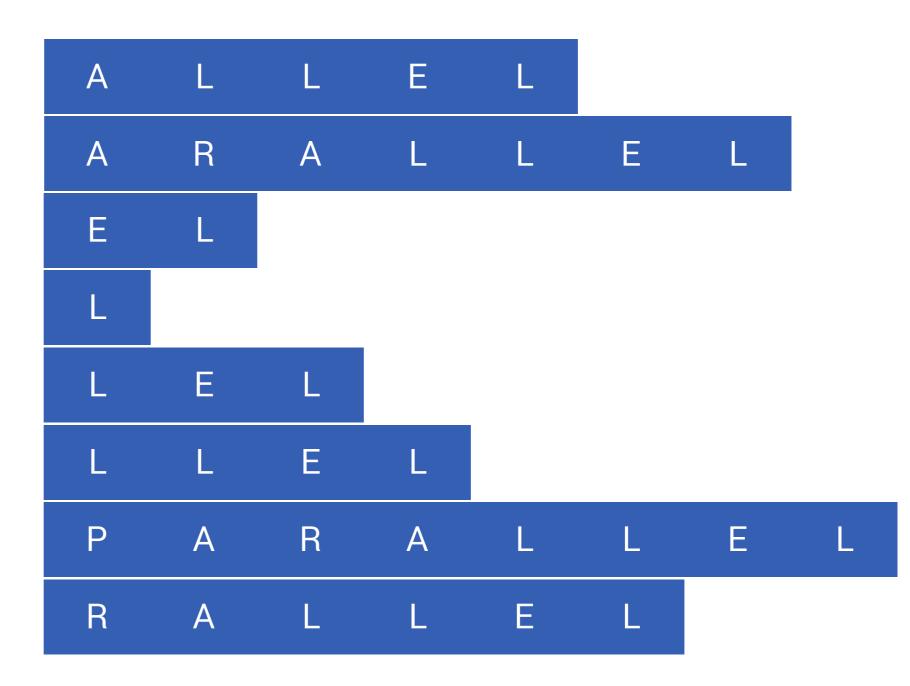
1	Р	Α	R	Α	L	L	Е	L
2		Α	R	Α	L	L	Е	L
3			R	Α	L	L	Е	L
4				А	L	L	Е	L
5					L	L	Е	L
6						L	Е	L
7							Е	L
8								L



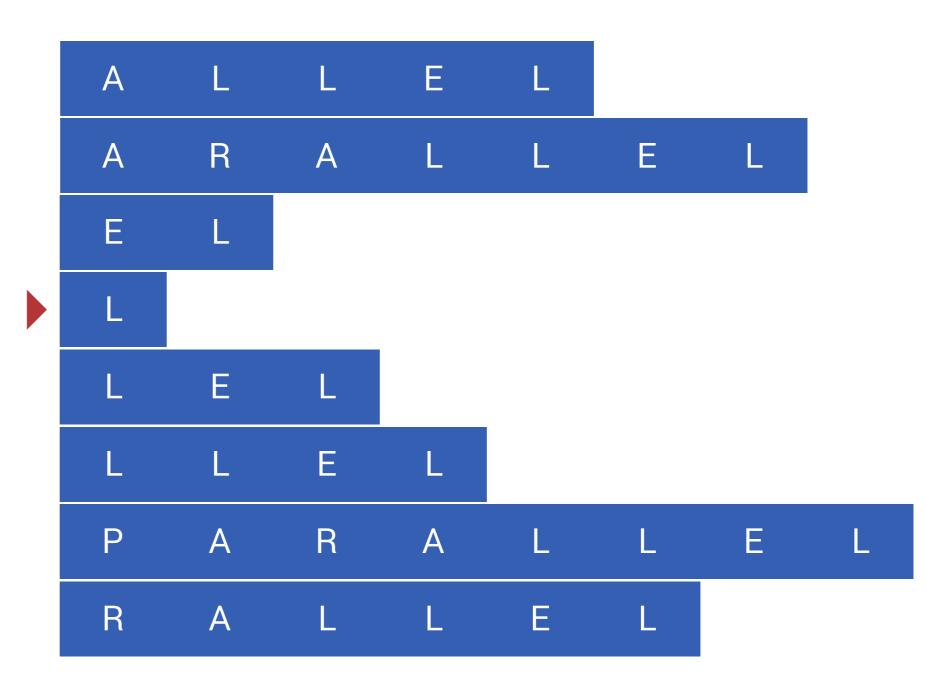




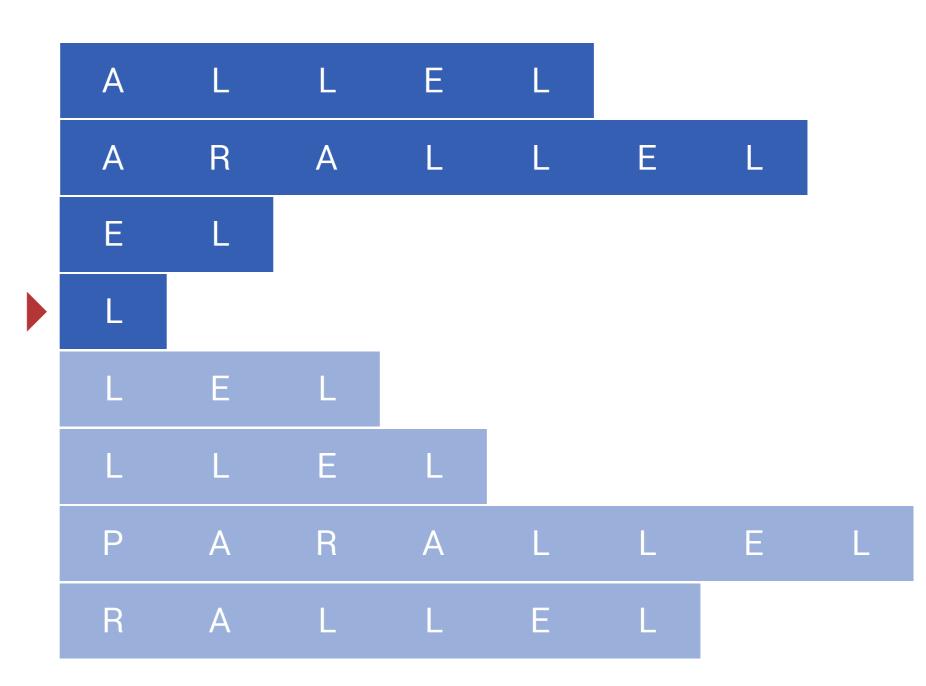
Substringsuche



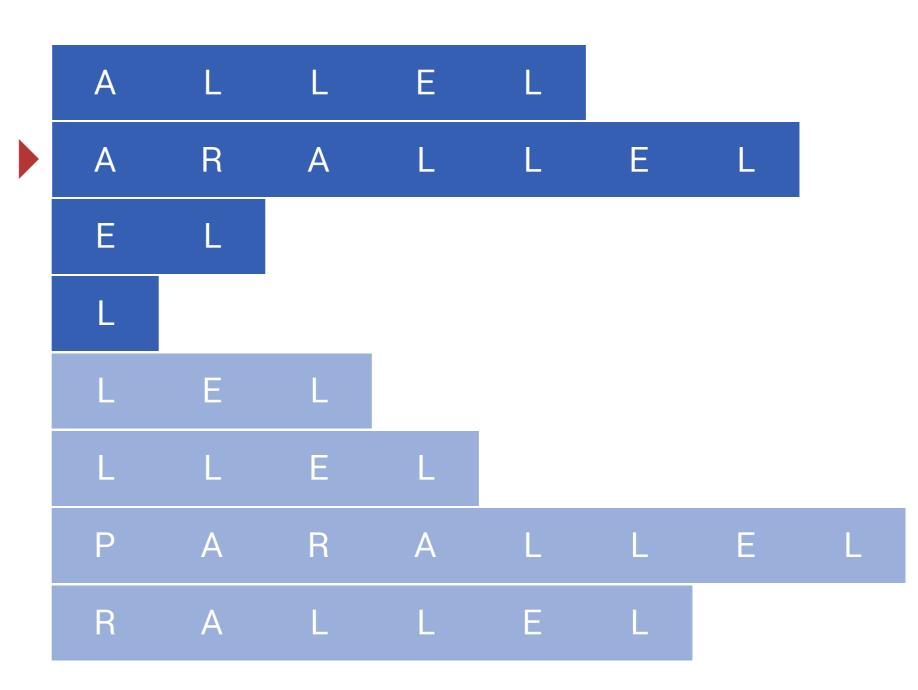
Substringsuche



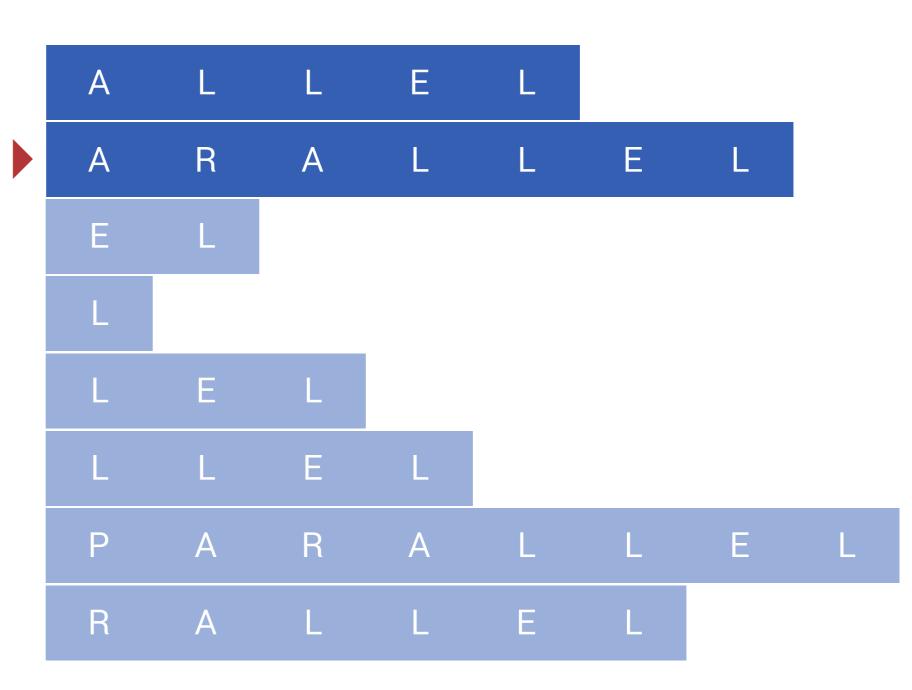
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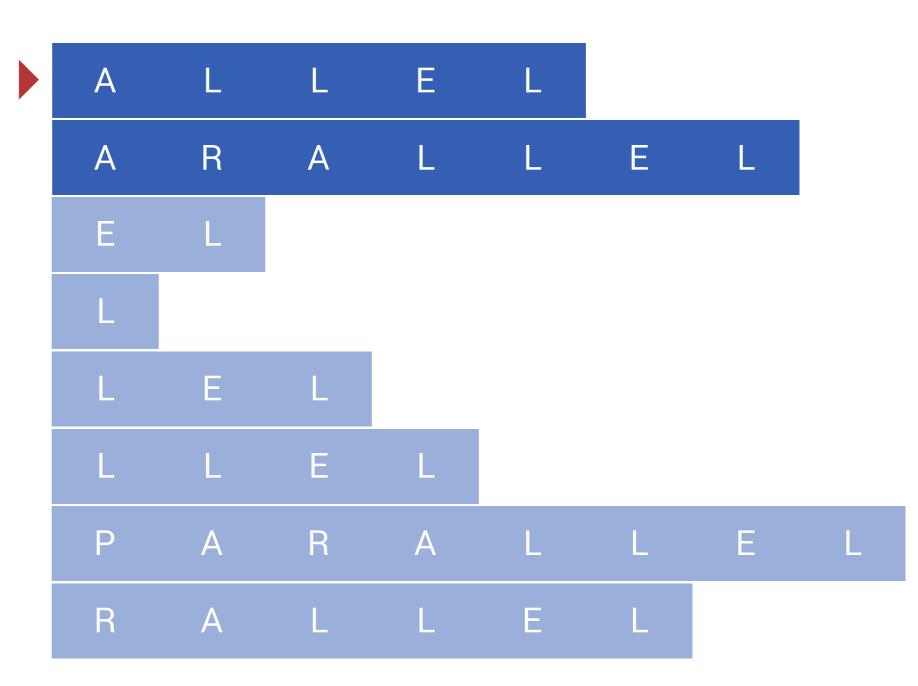
Substringsuche



Substringsuche



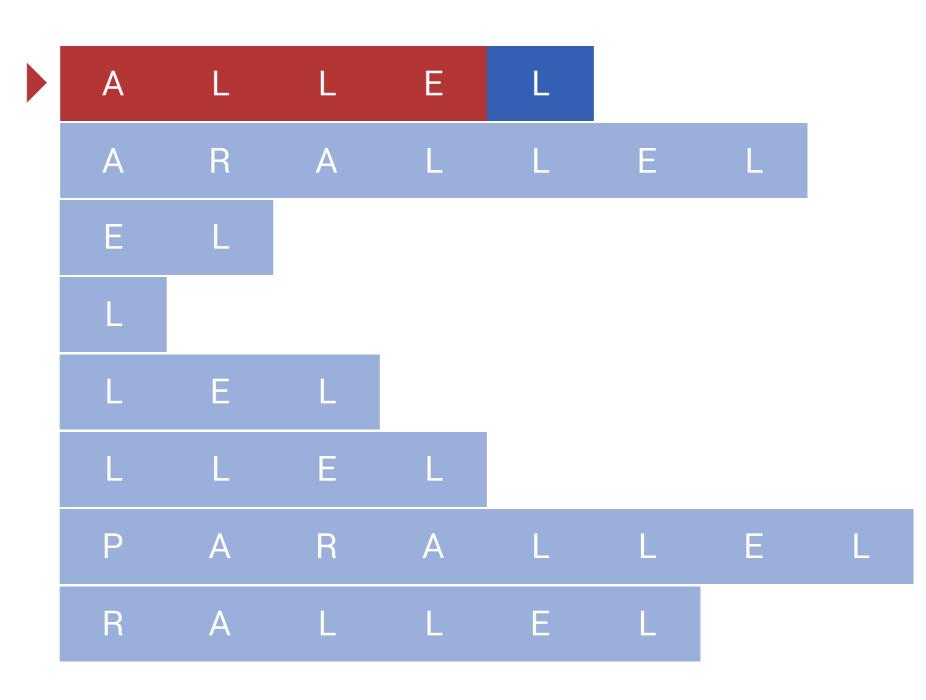
Substringsuche



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

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Lösungsansätze

GSACA

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Rückblick

Übersicht

Problemstellung



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Lösungsansätze

Naiver Ansatz

Verwendung eines allgemeinen Sortierverfahrens (z. B. Quicksort)

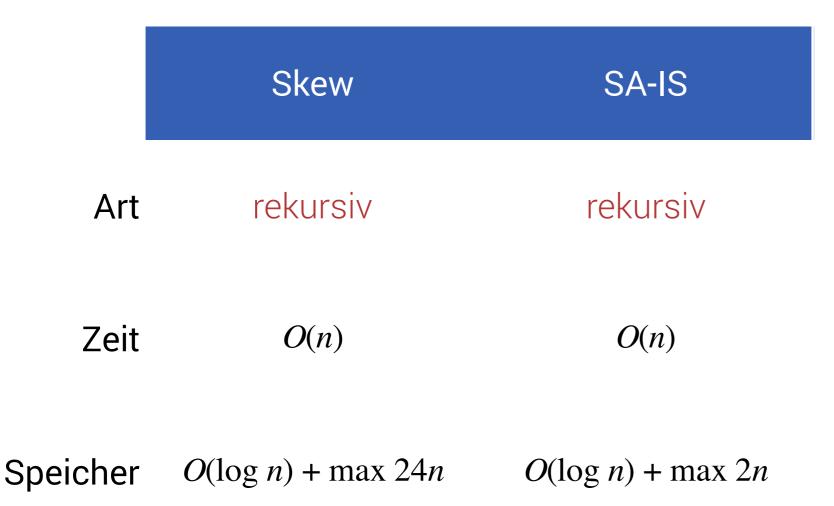
$$O(n \log n) \cdot O(n) = O(n^2 \log n)$$

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



Problemstellung Lösungsansätze GSACA Performance Rückblick

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) +?

Problemstellung Lösungsansätze GSACA Performance Rückblick

?

iterativ

O(n)

O(1) +?

GSACA

iterativ

O(n)

O(1) +?

GSACA

Greedy Suffix Array Construction Algorithm

Р	Α	R	Α	L	L	Е	L	\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Problemstellung Lösungsansätze GSACA Performance Rückblick

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

Problemstellung Lösungsansätze GSACA Performance Rückblick

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[4	8)			

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

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

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

S₄

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

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

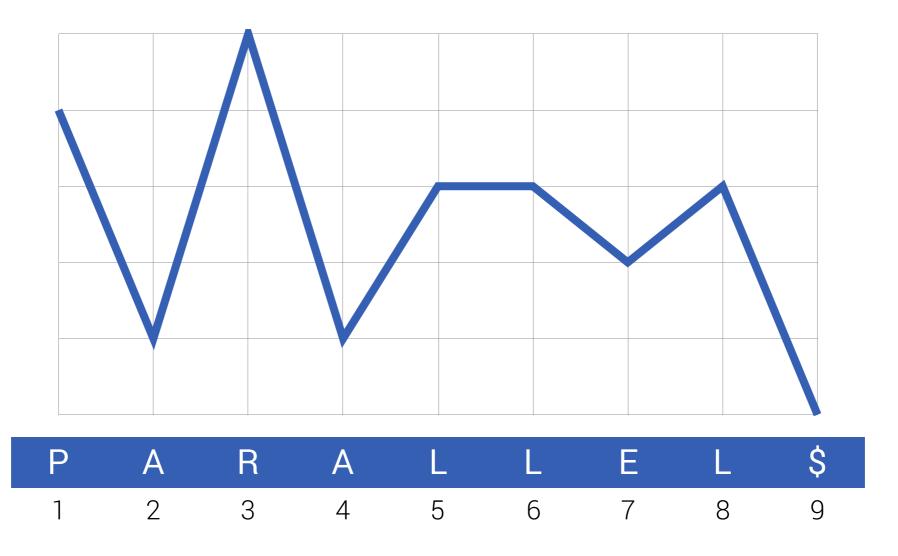
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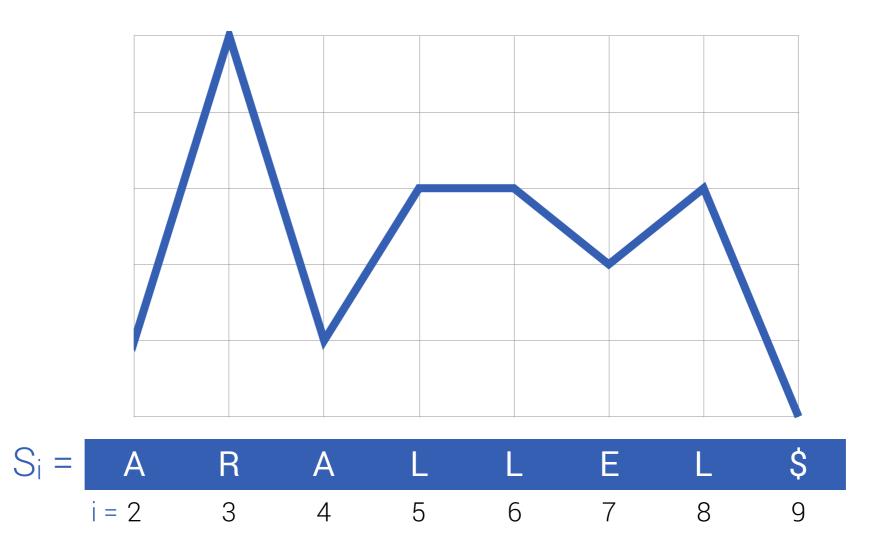
$$S_i := S[i ... n]$$

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

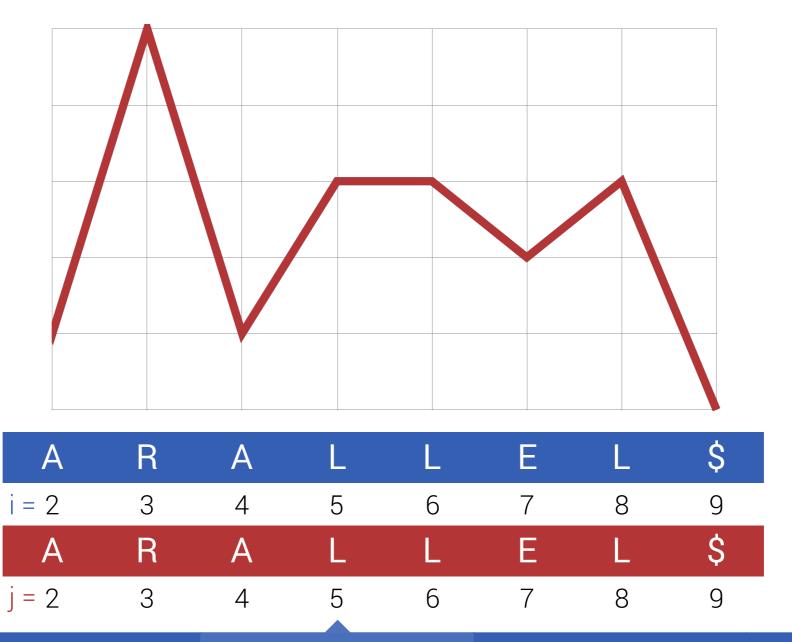
 $\hat{\mathbf{i}} := min \{ \mathbf{j} \in [\mathbf{i} .. \mathbf{n}] : \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{j}} <_{lex} \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{i}} \}$



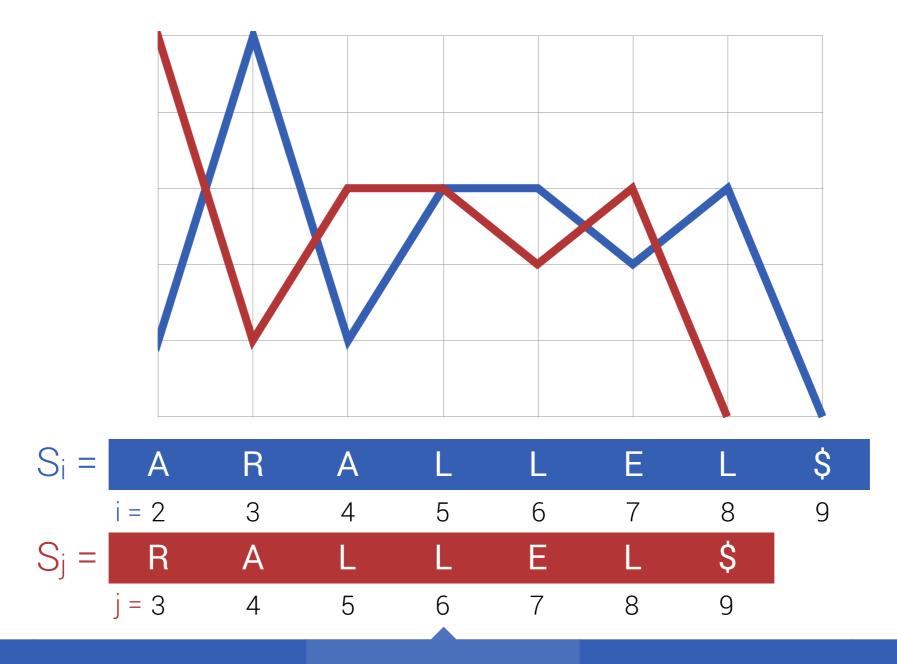
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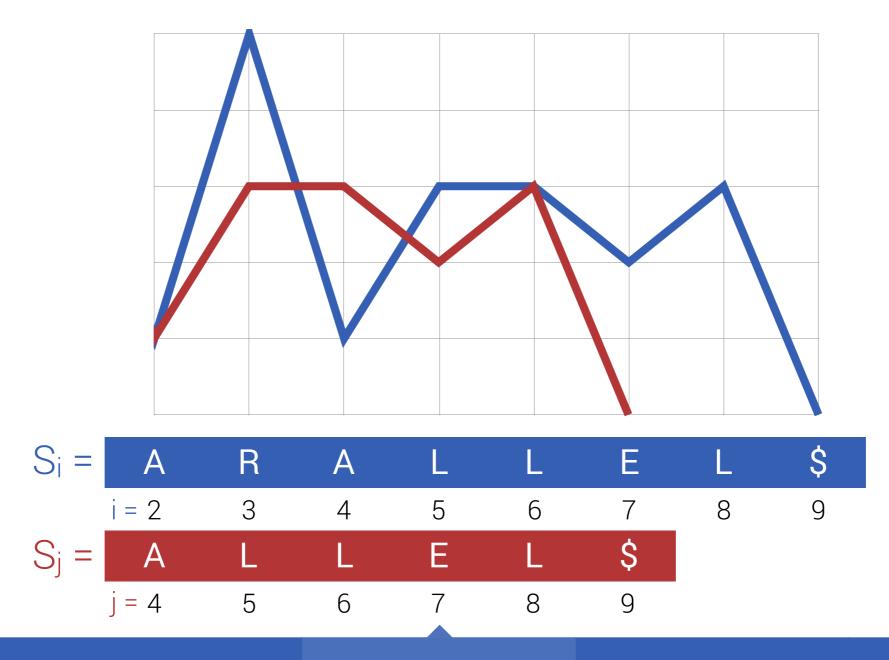
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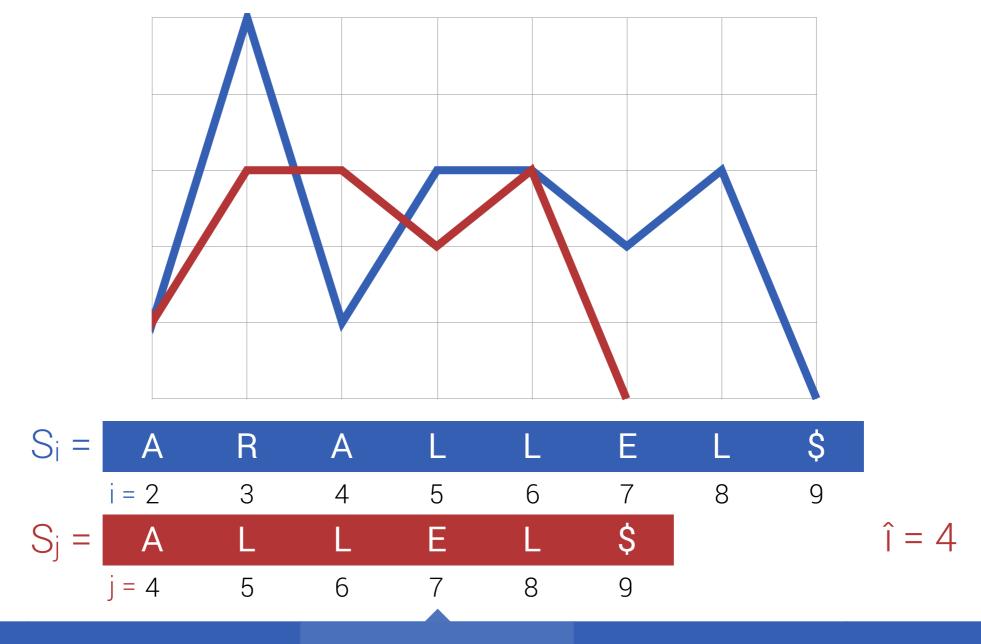
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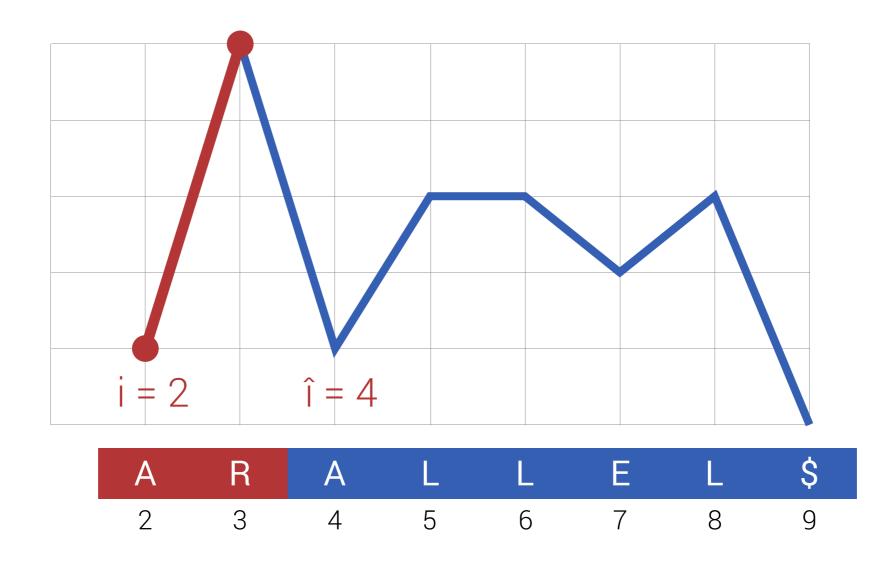
Problemstellung

Lösungsansätze

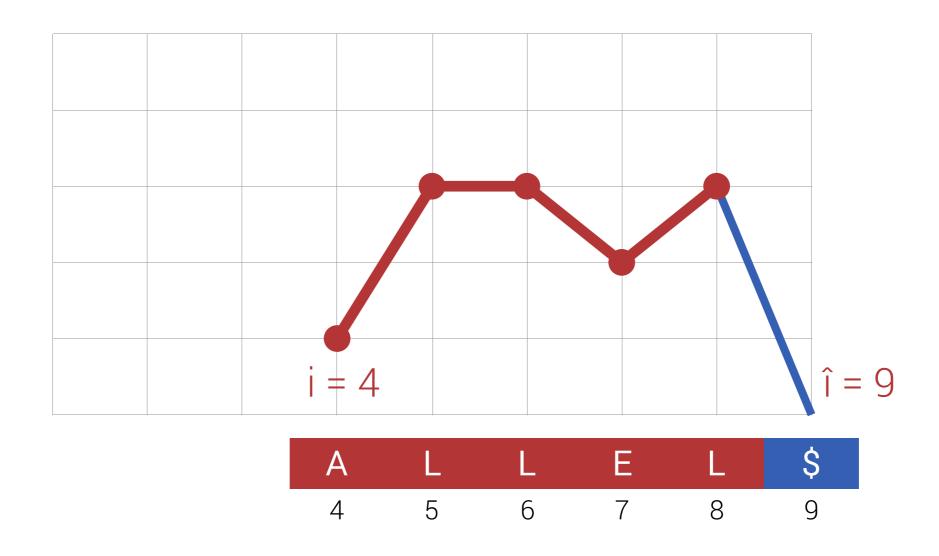
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Performance

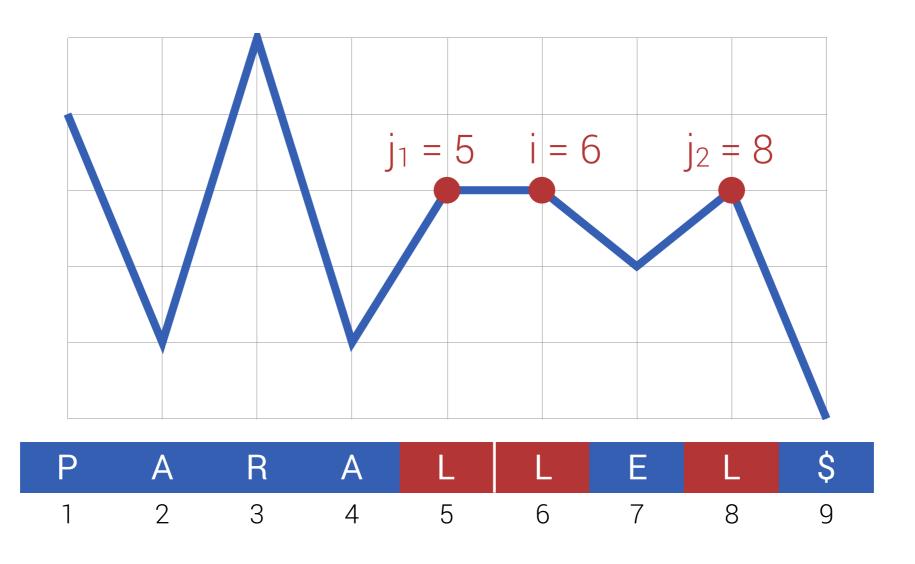
Gruppenkontext von $S_i := S[i .. \hat{i})$



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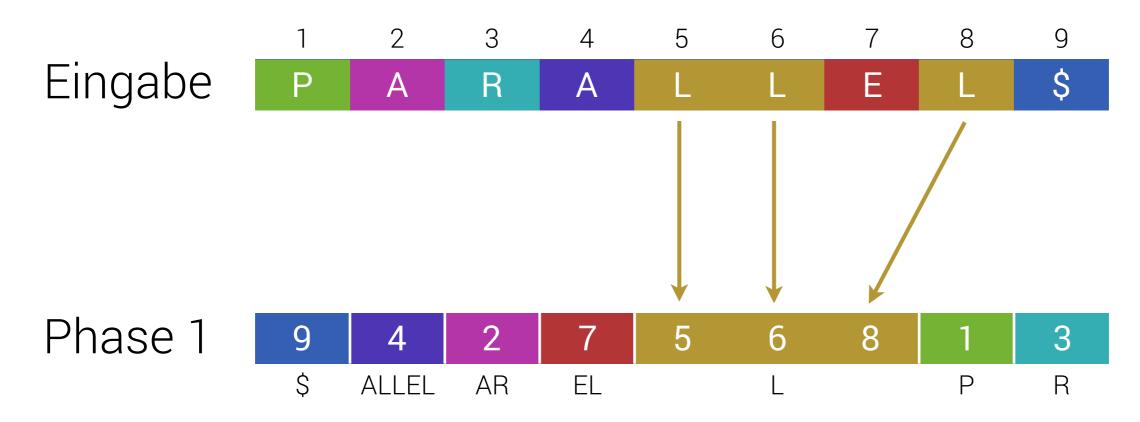


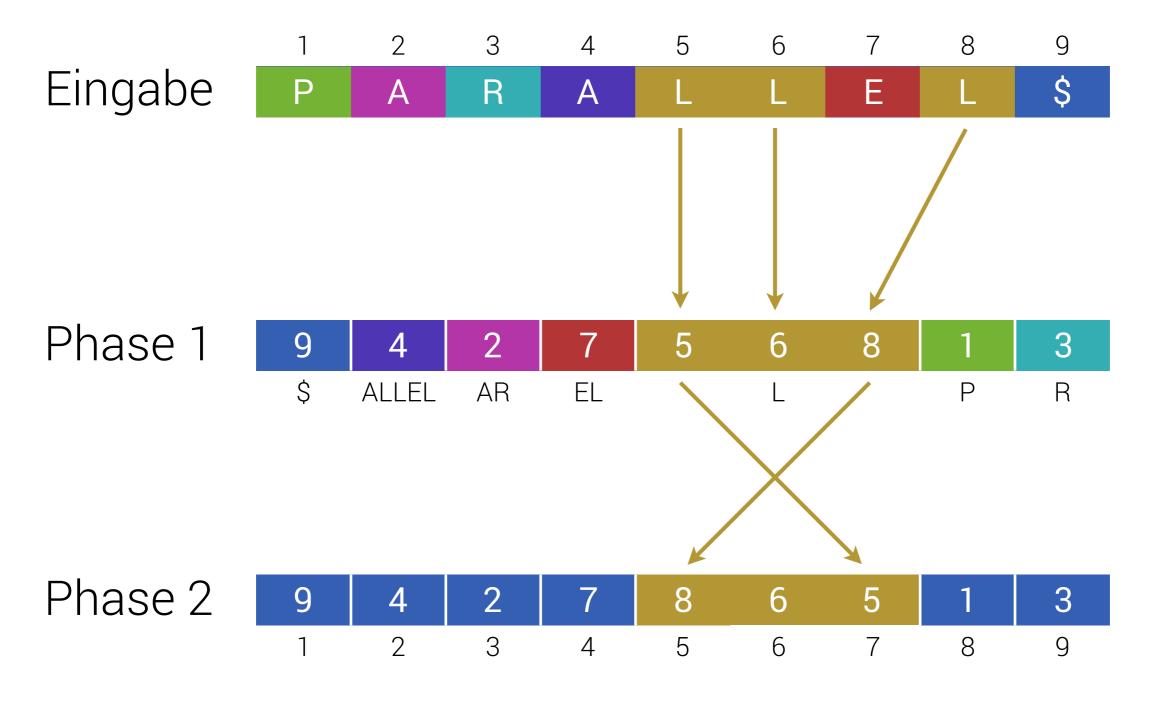
Gruppe von $S_i := \{ S_j : Gr.kontext S_j = Gr.kontext S_i \}$



Eingabe







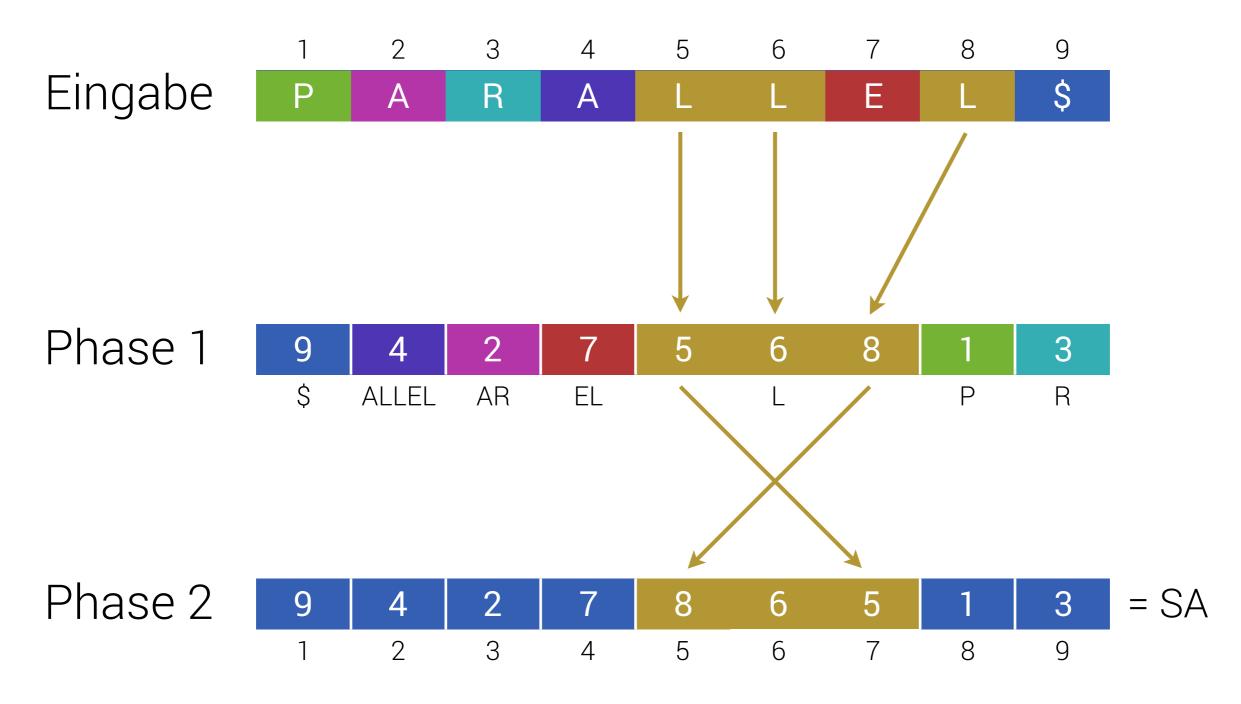
Problemstellung Lösungsansätze

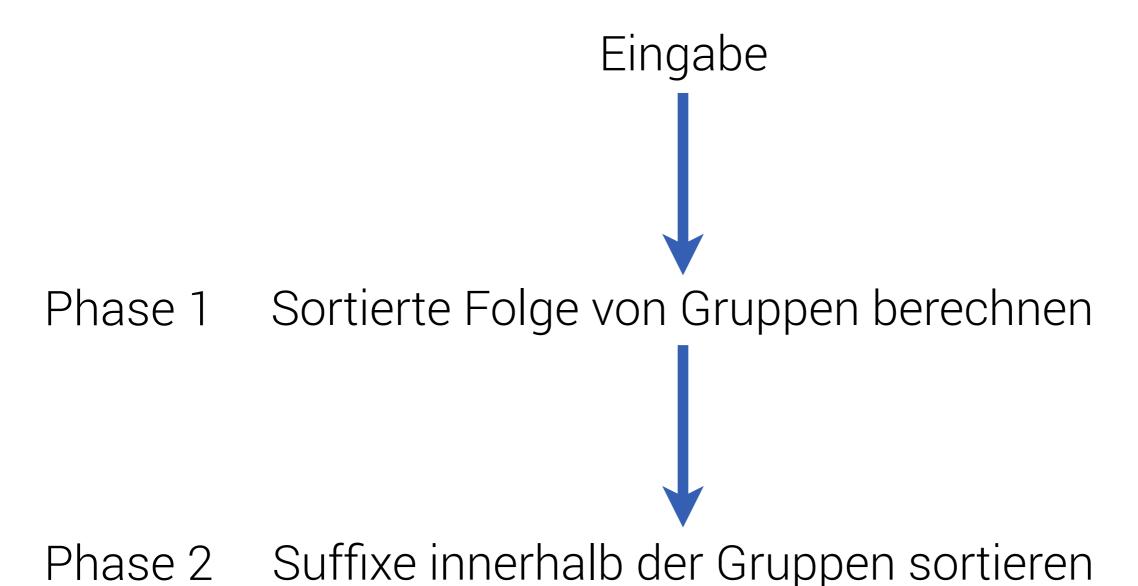
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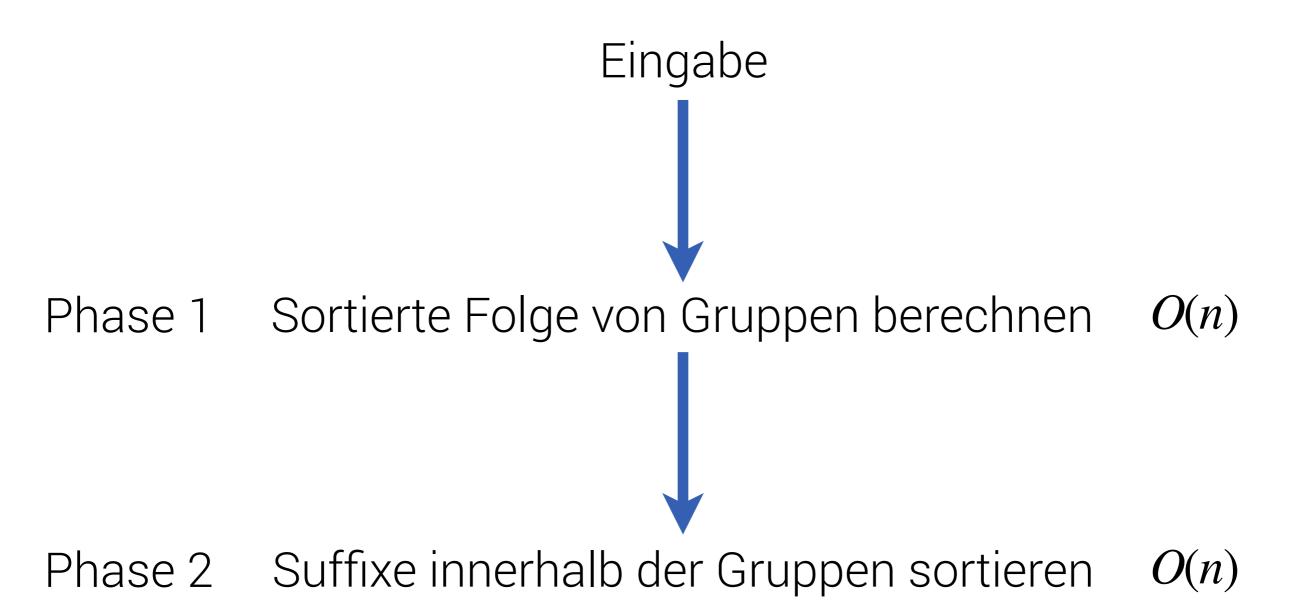
Performance

Rückblick

Grundprinzip



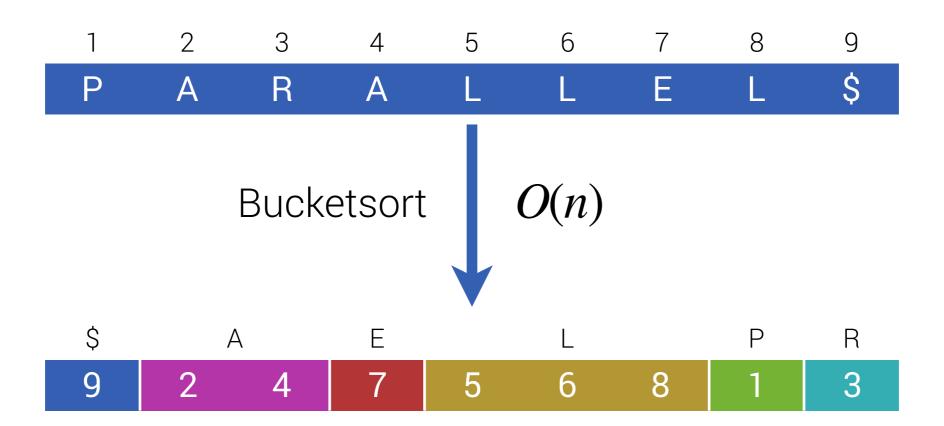




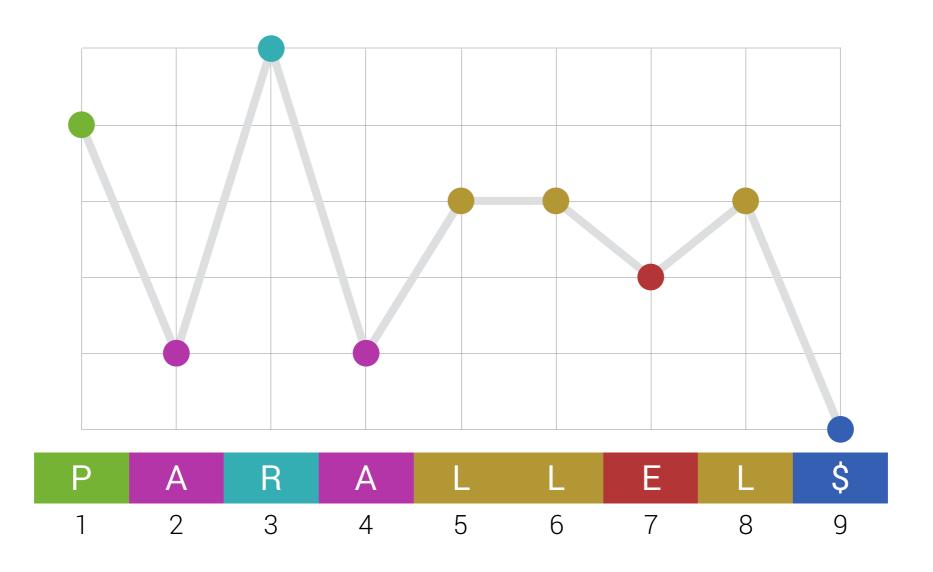
Sortierte Folge von Gruppen berechnen



Sortierte Folge von Gruppen berechnen





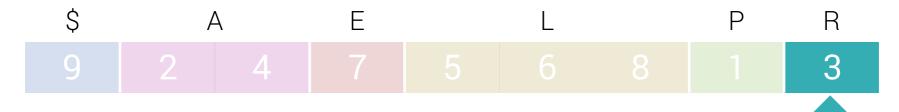


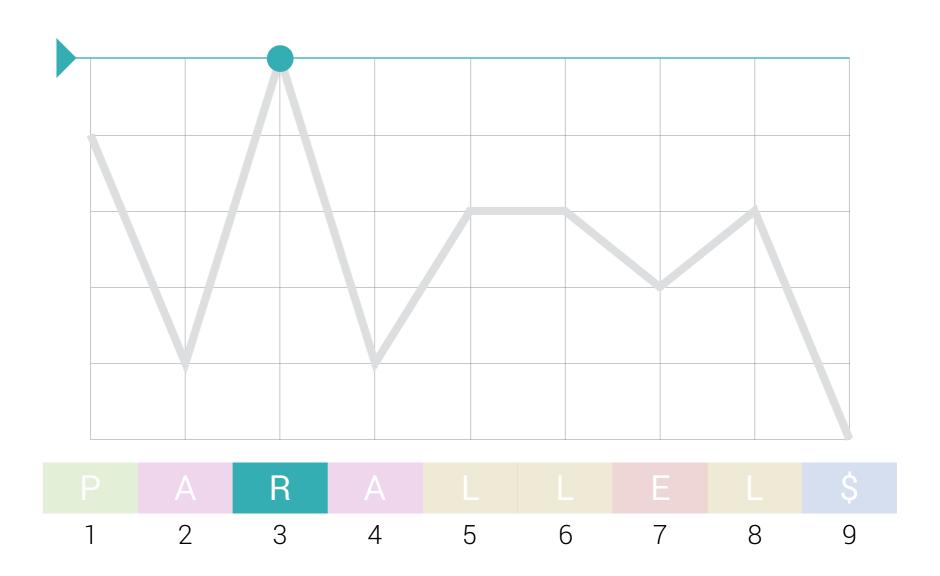
Problemstellung

Lösungsansätze

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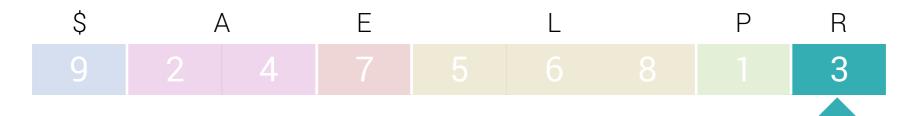


Problemstellung

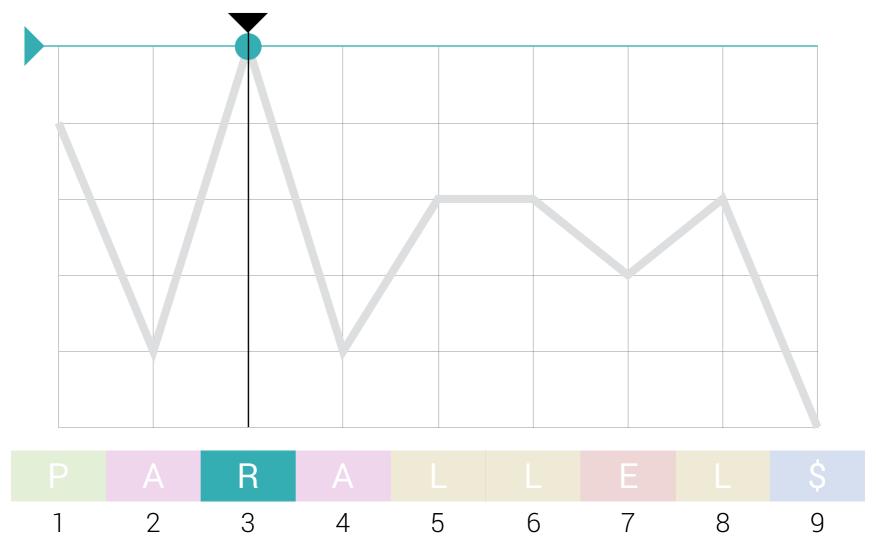
Lösungsansätze

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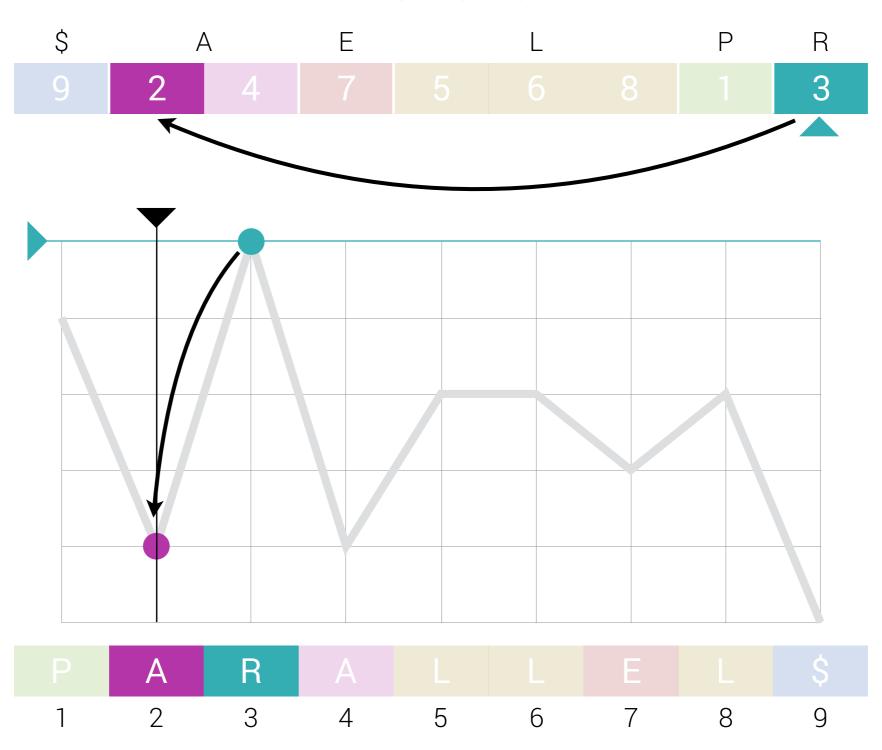
Performance

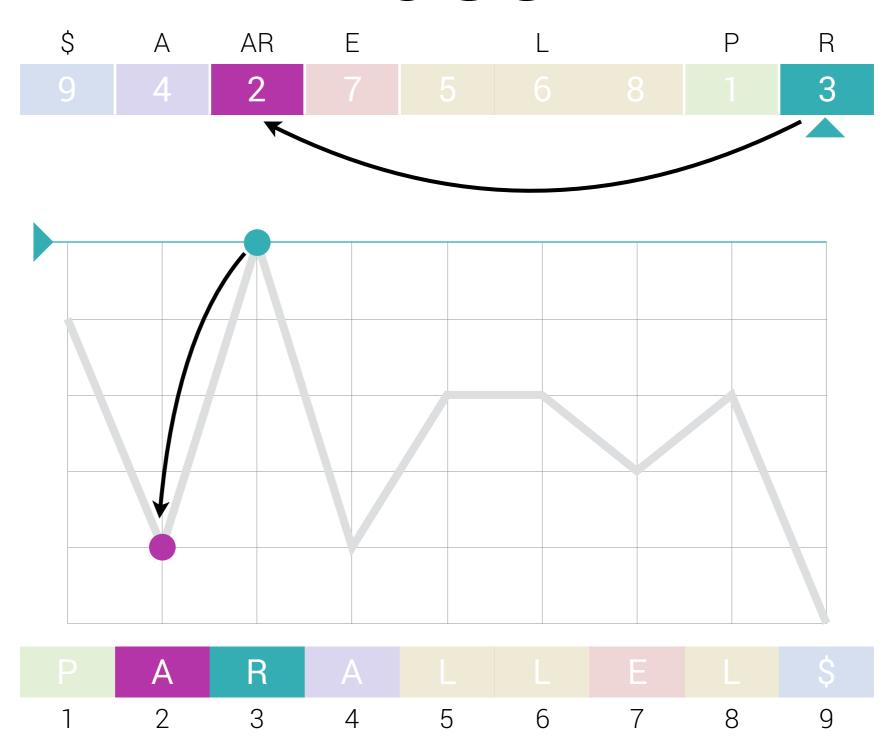


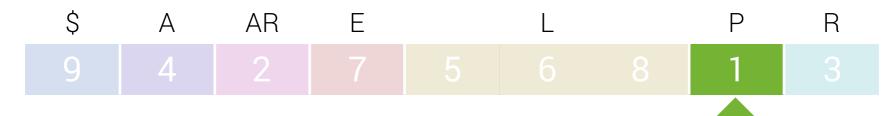
 $prev(i) := max \{ j \in [1 .. i]: Gr.kontext S_j <_{lex} Gr.kontext S_i \}$

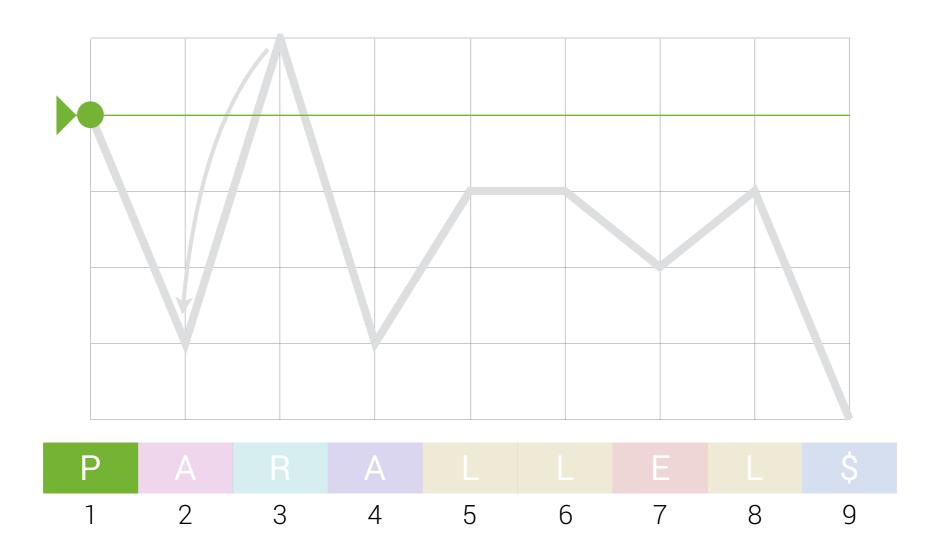


Problemstellung







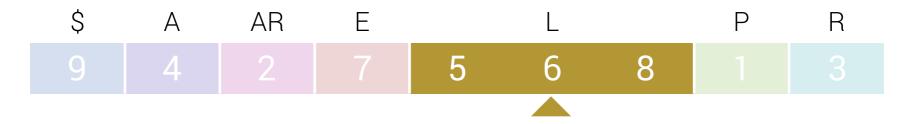


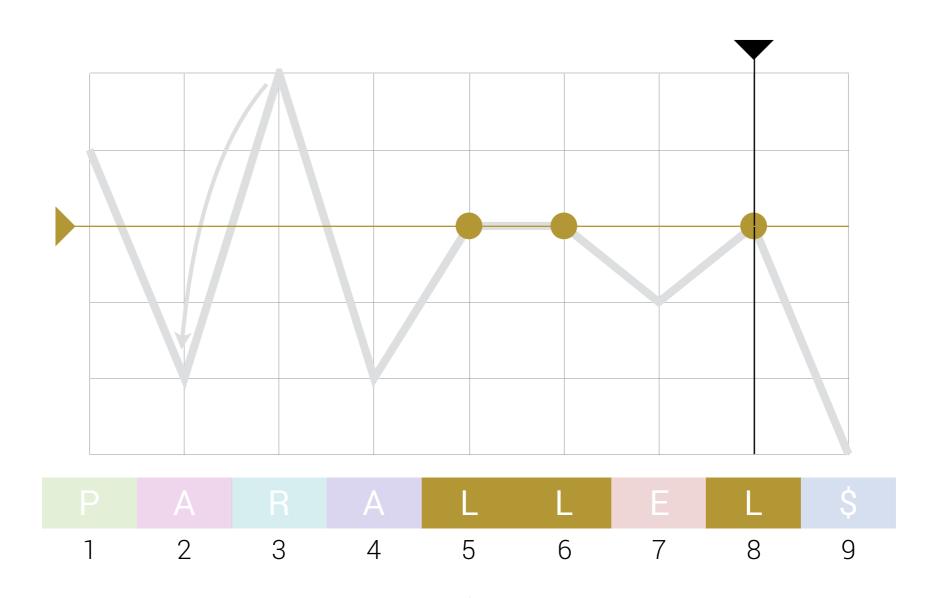
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Lösungsansätze

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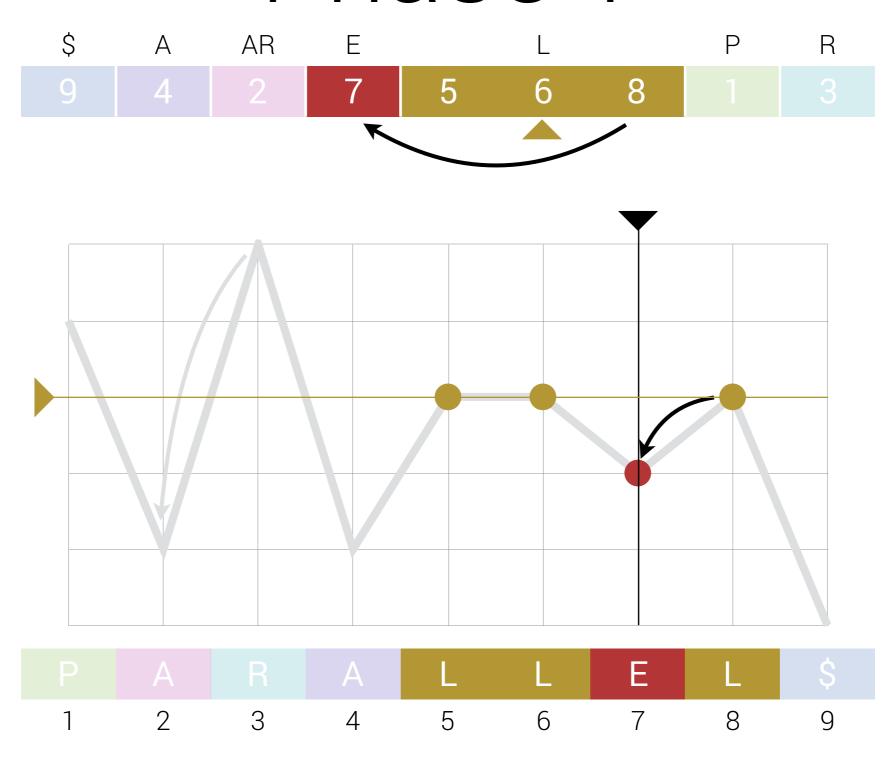


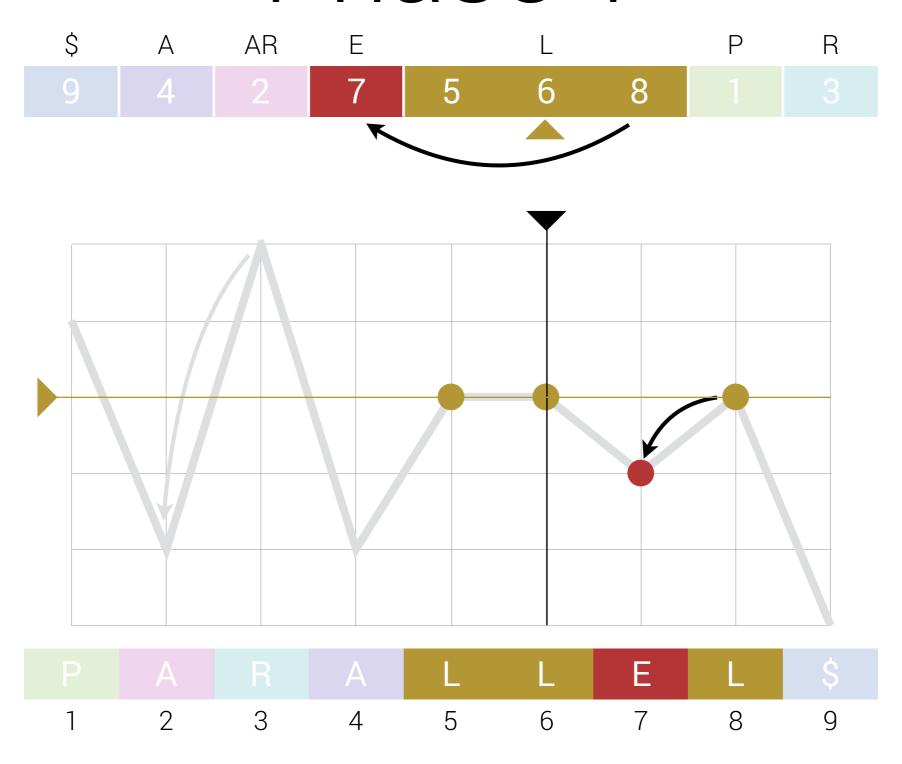
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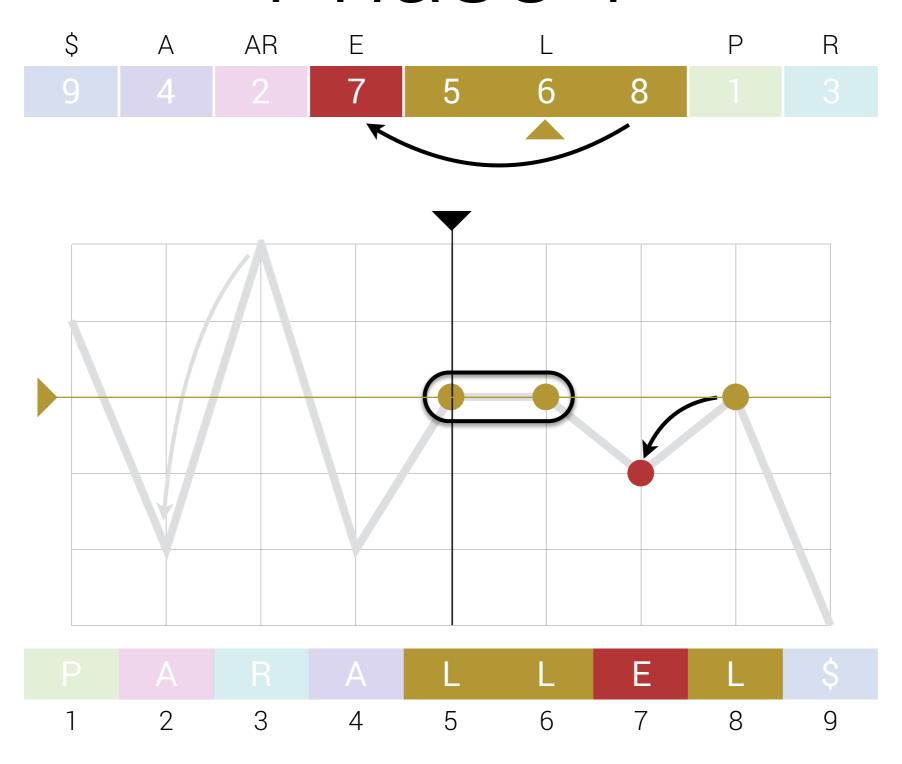
Lösungsansätze

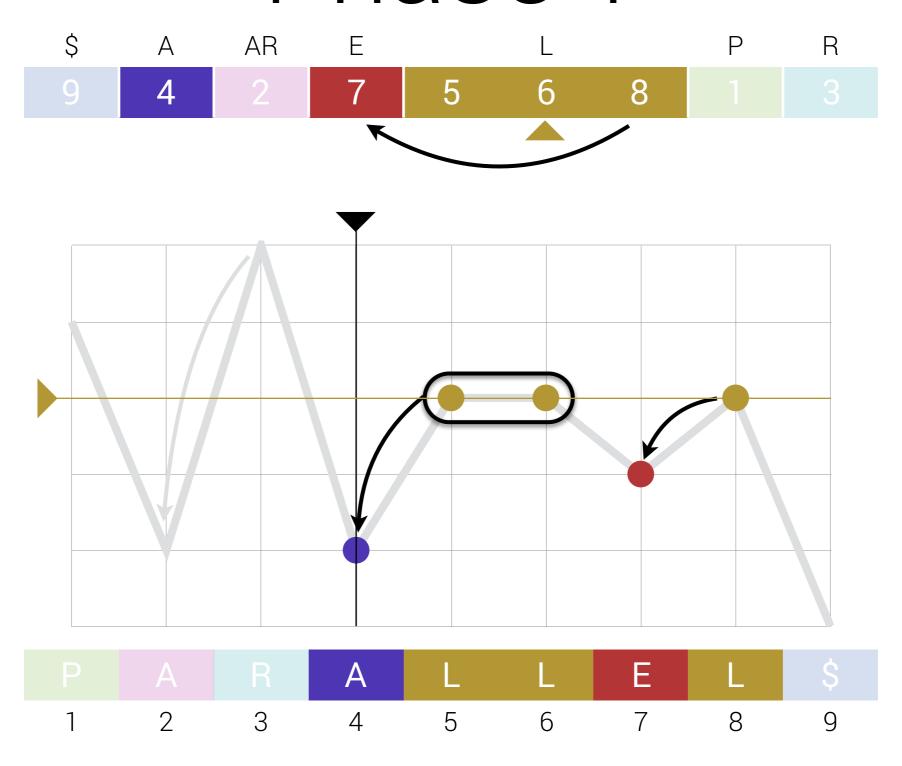
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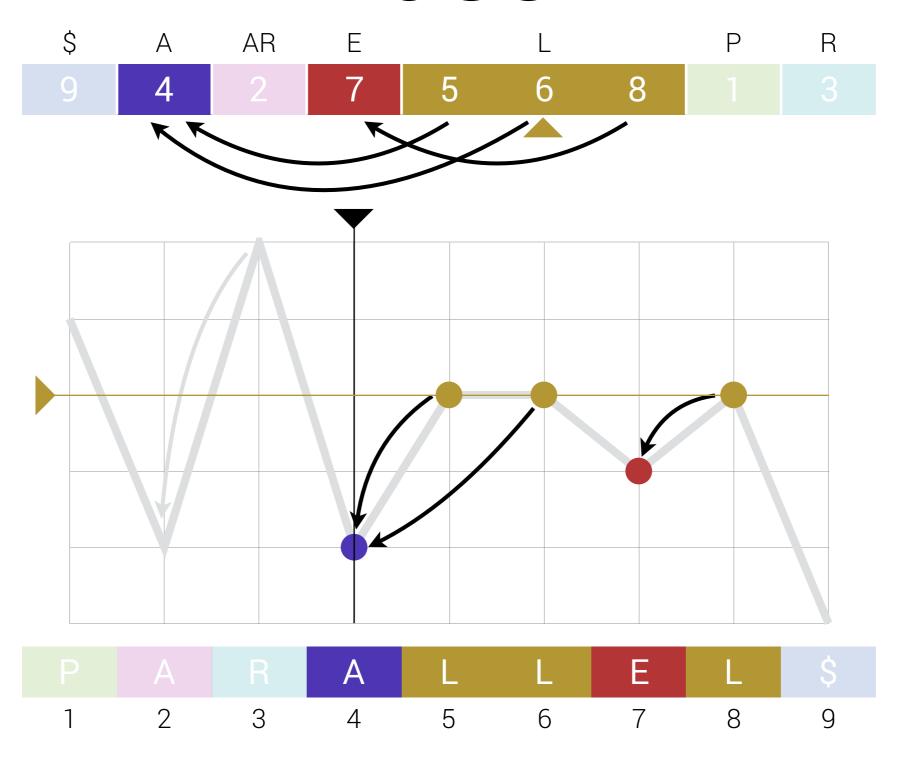
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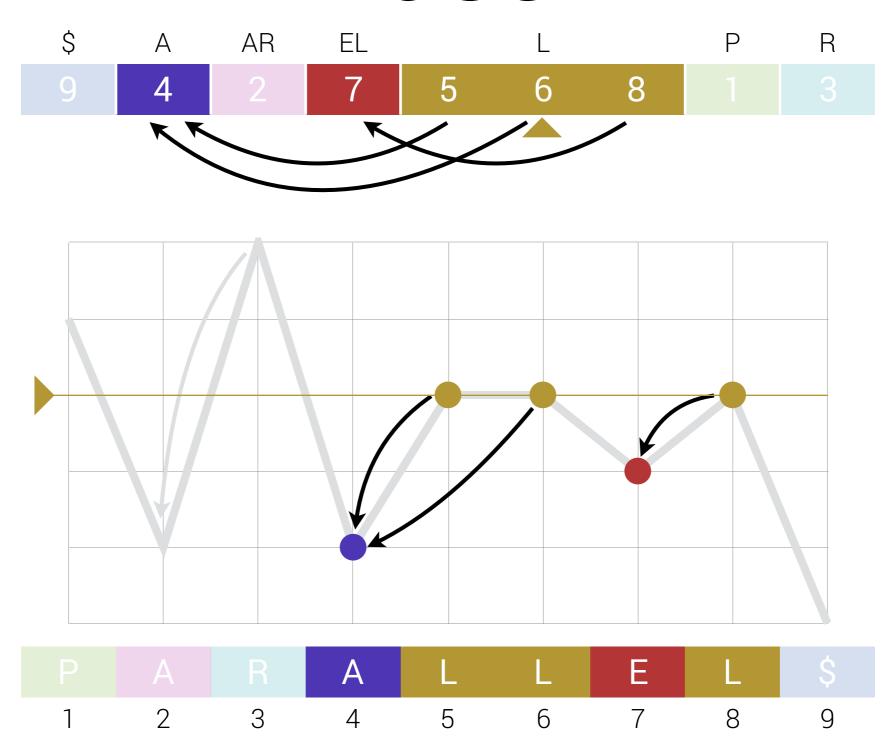


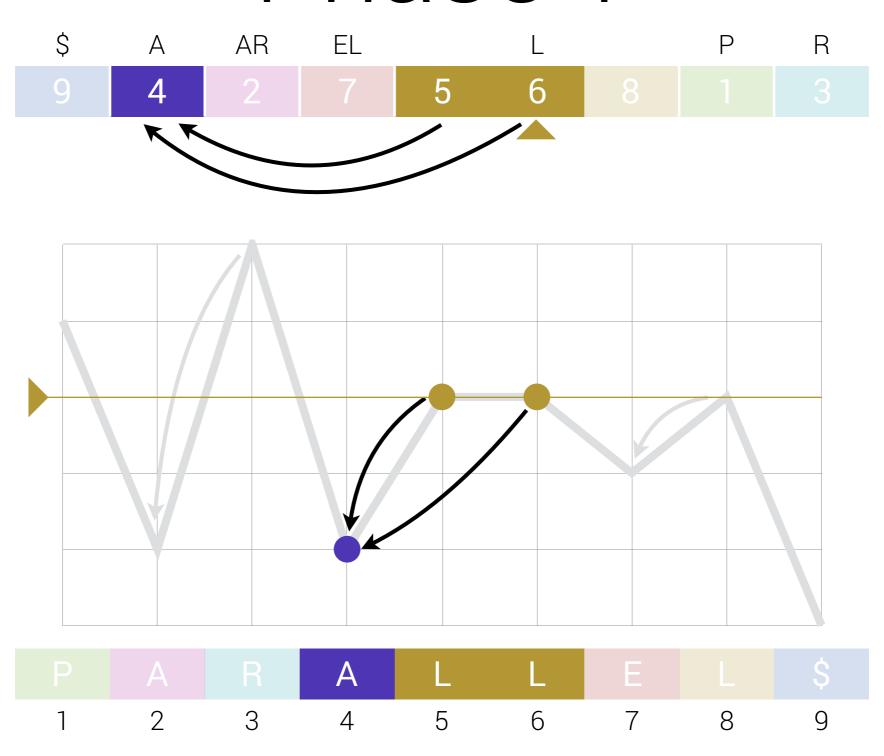


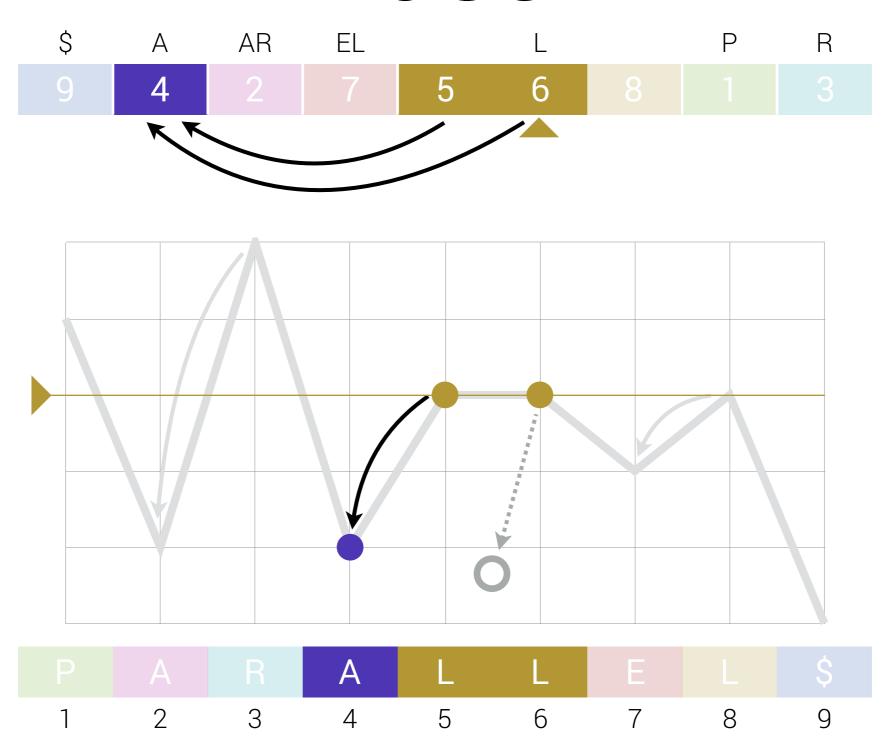


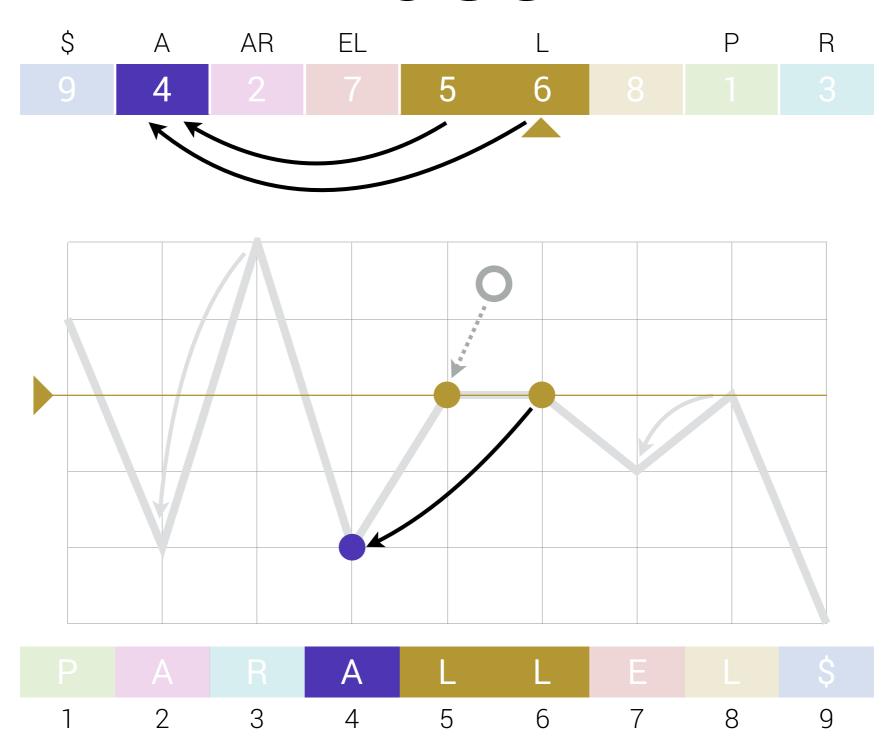


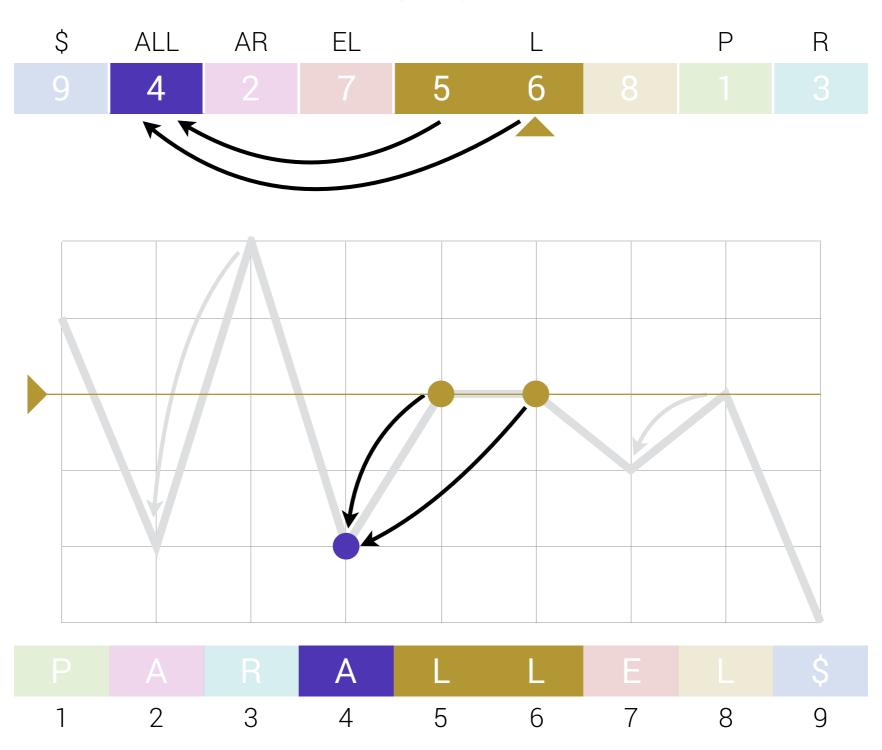


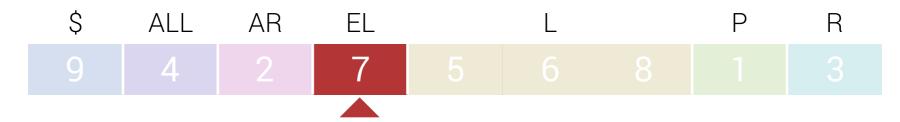


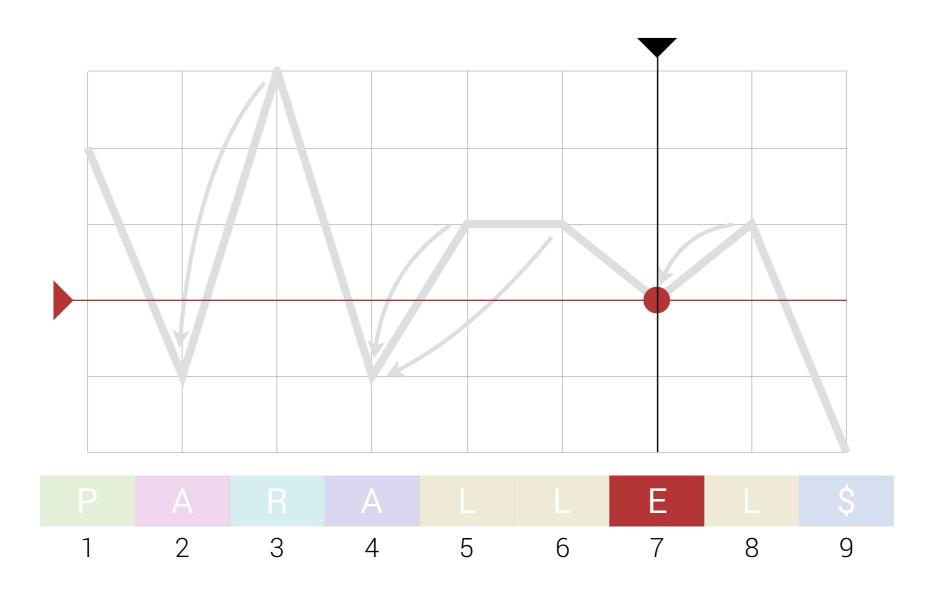












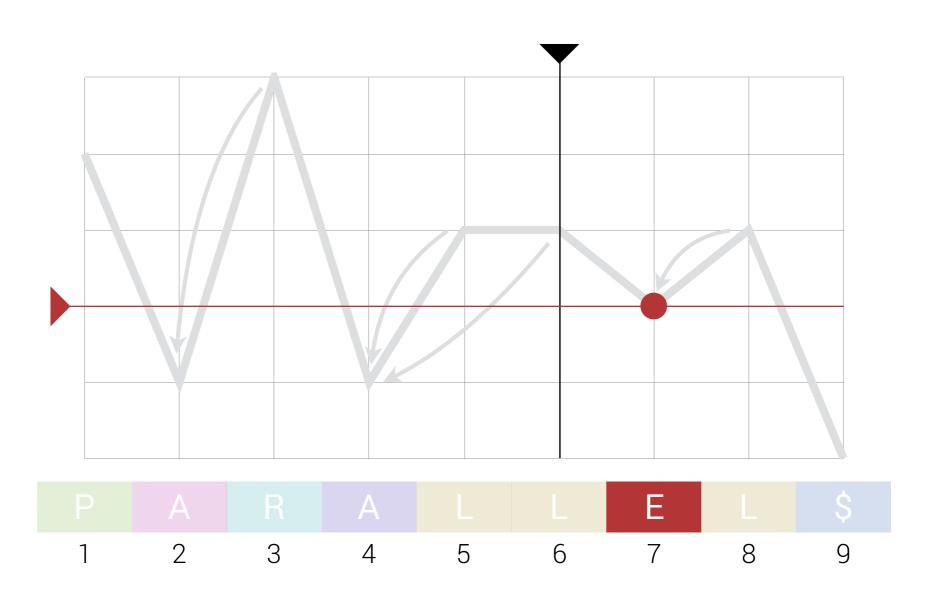
Problemstellung

Lösungsansätze

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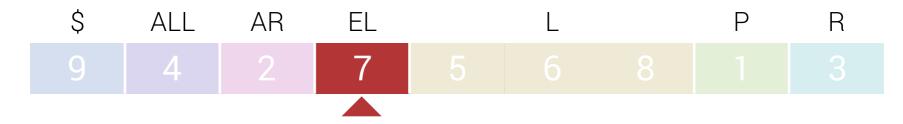


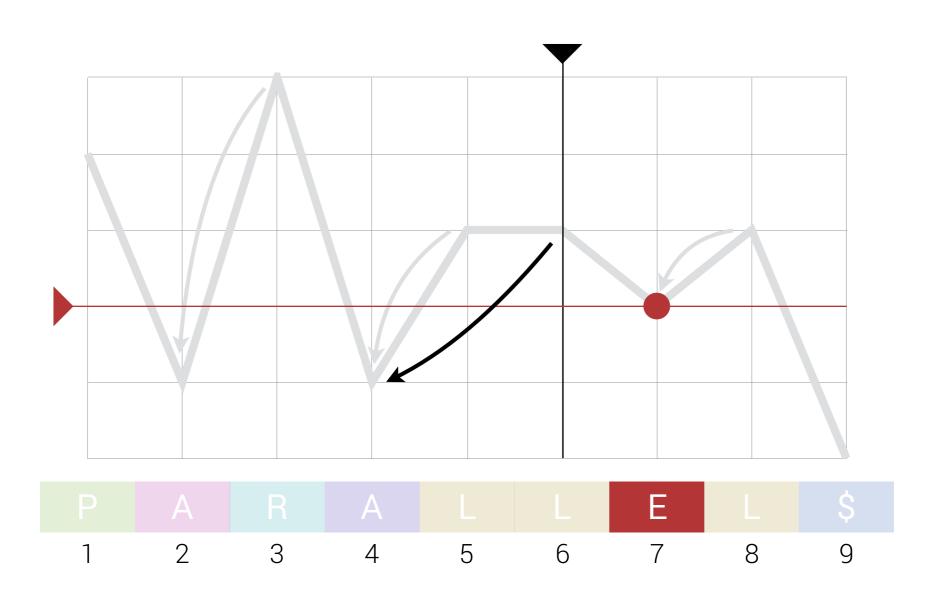
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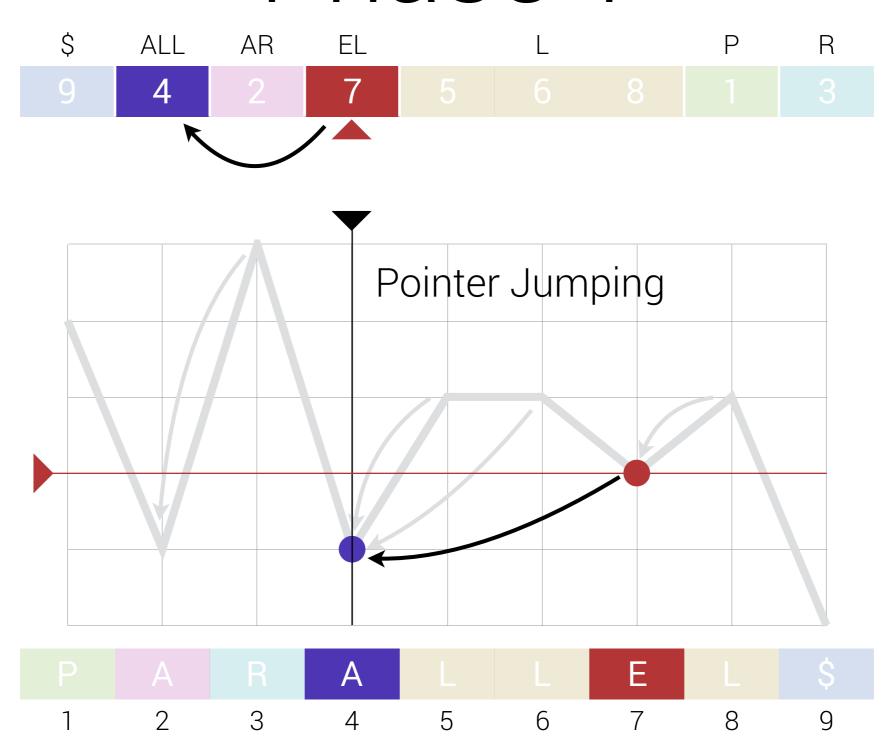


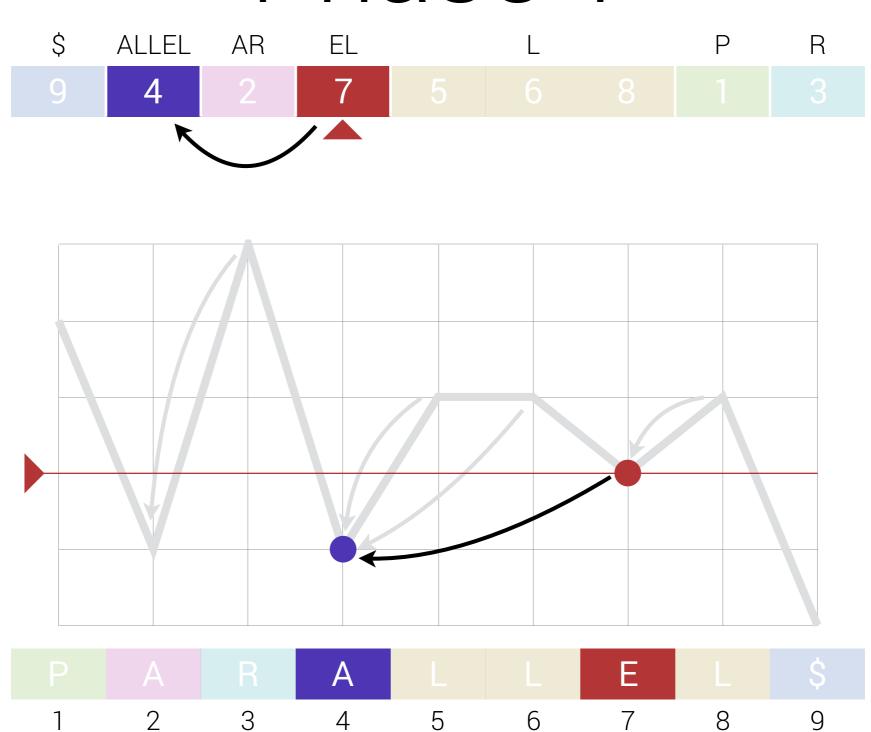
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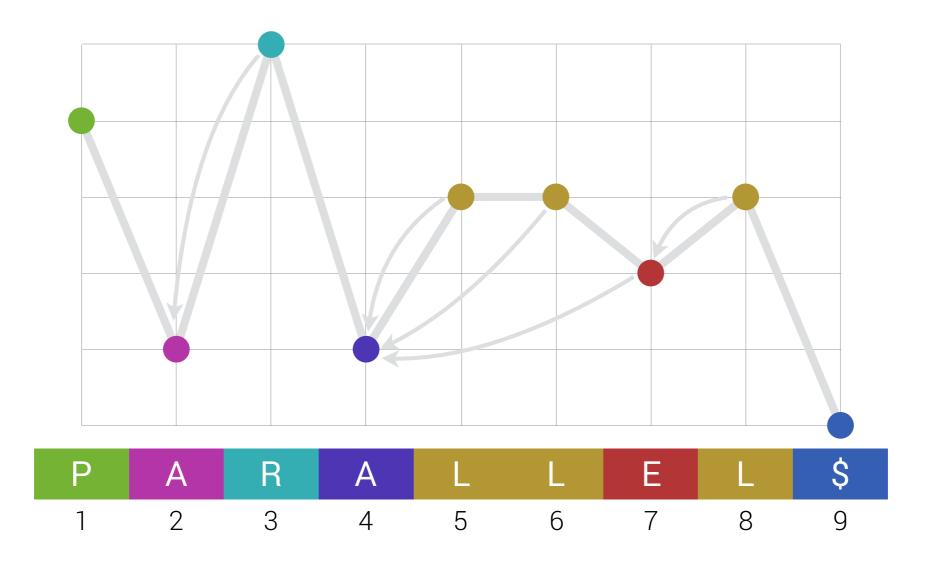
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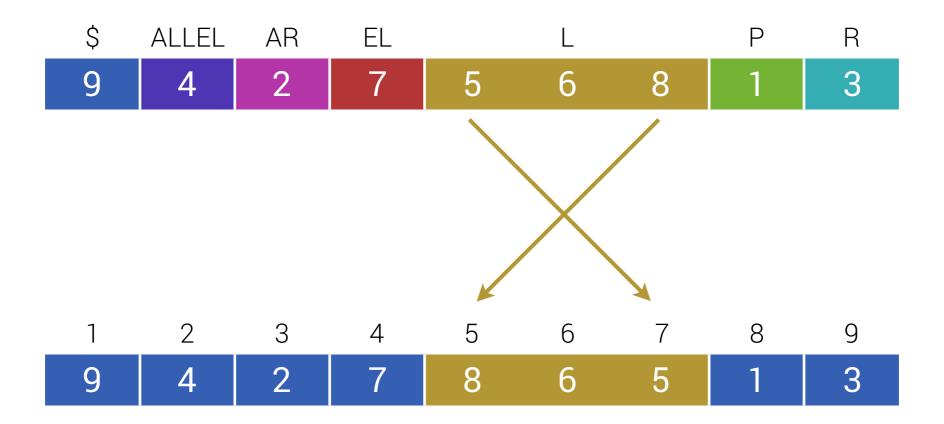
Problemstellung

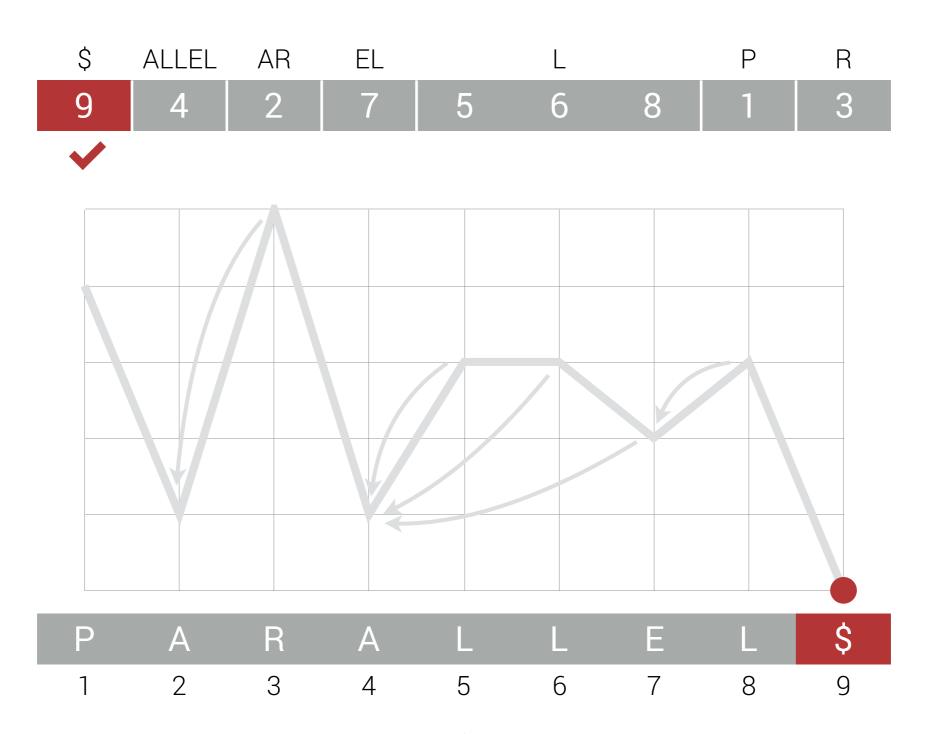
Lösungsansätze

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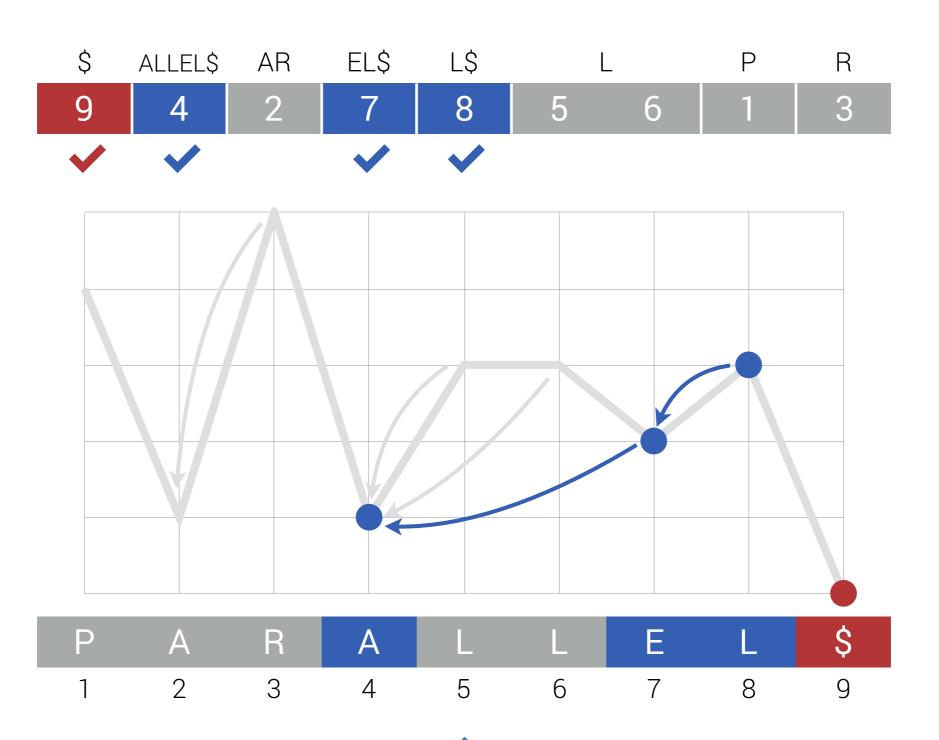
Performance

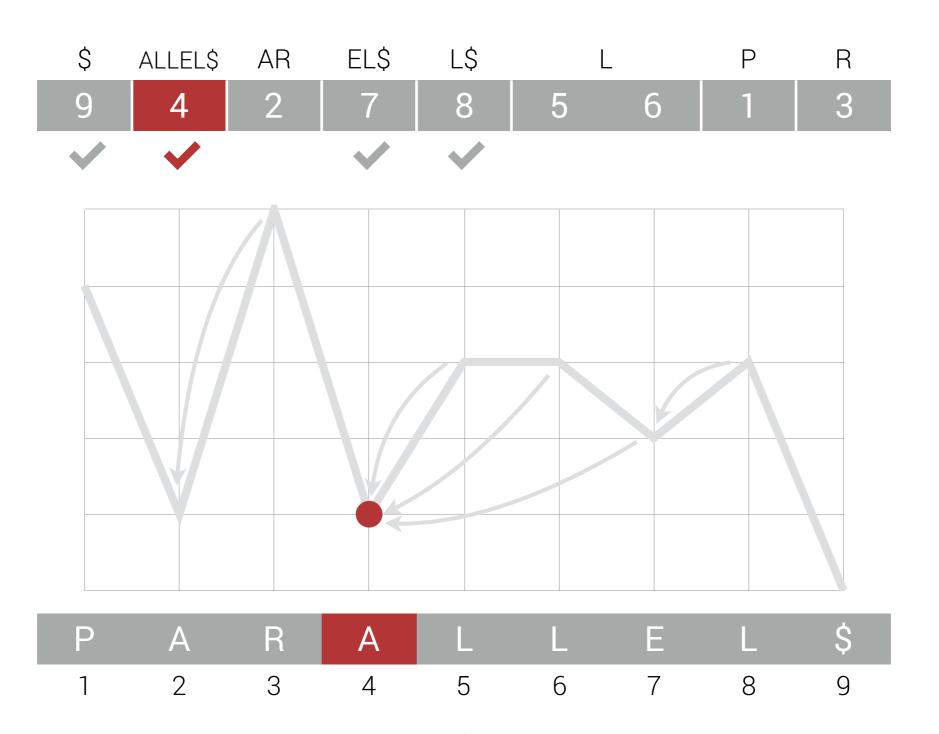
Suffixe innerhalb der Gruppen sortieren

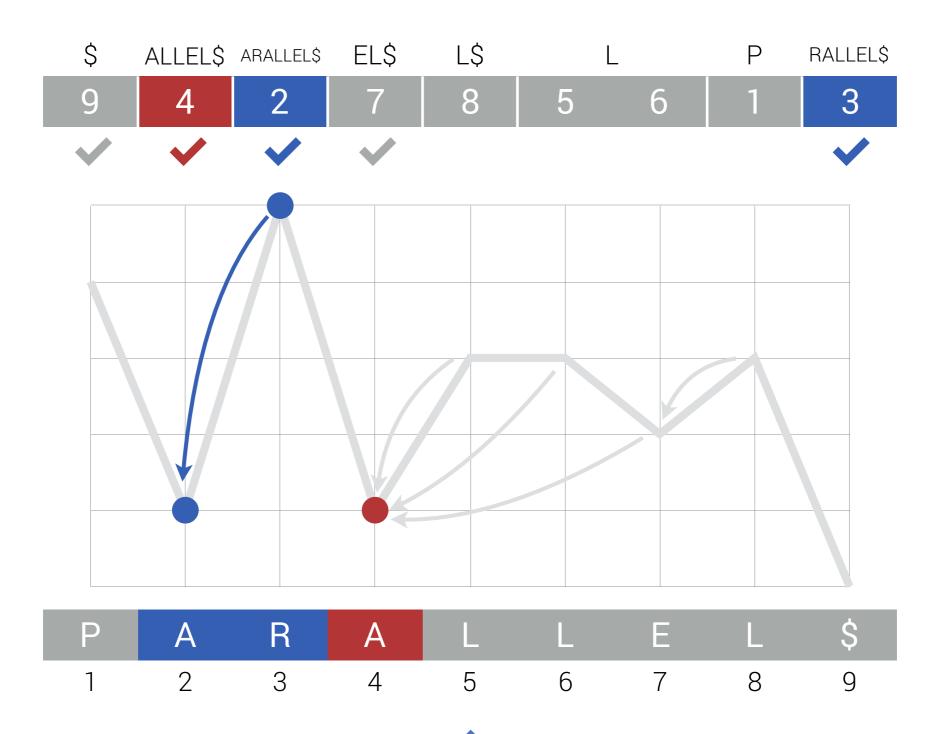




Problemstellung





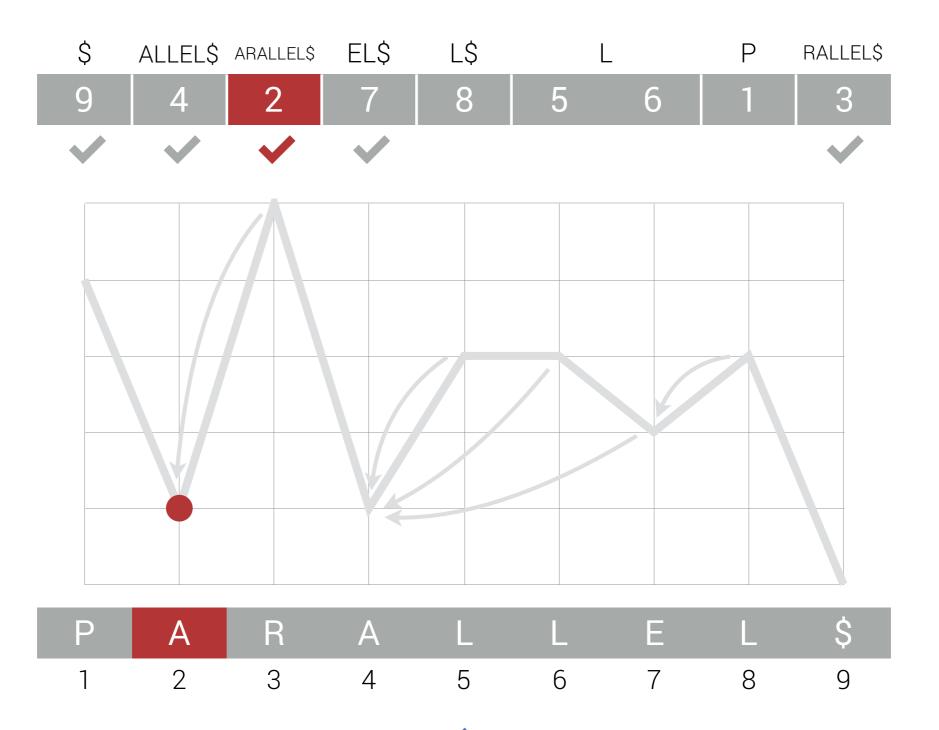


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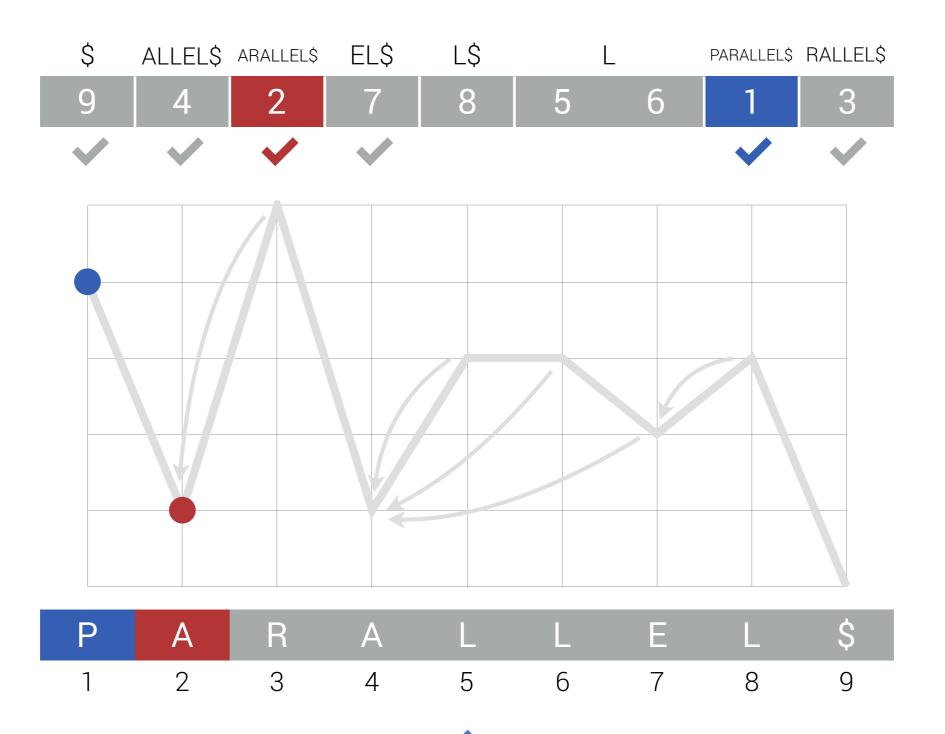


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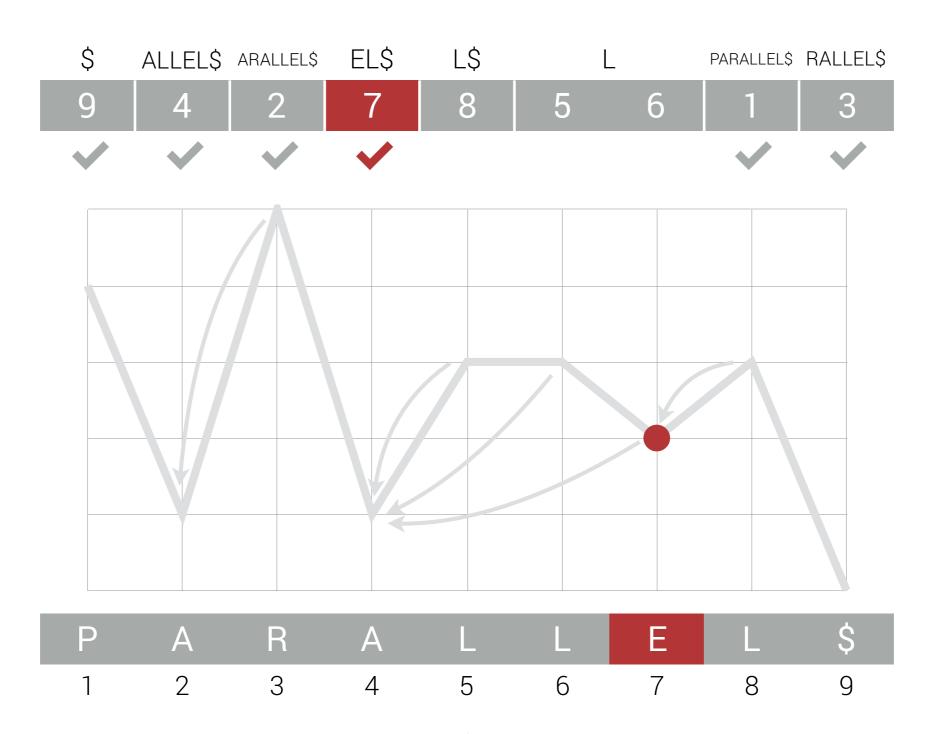


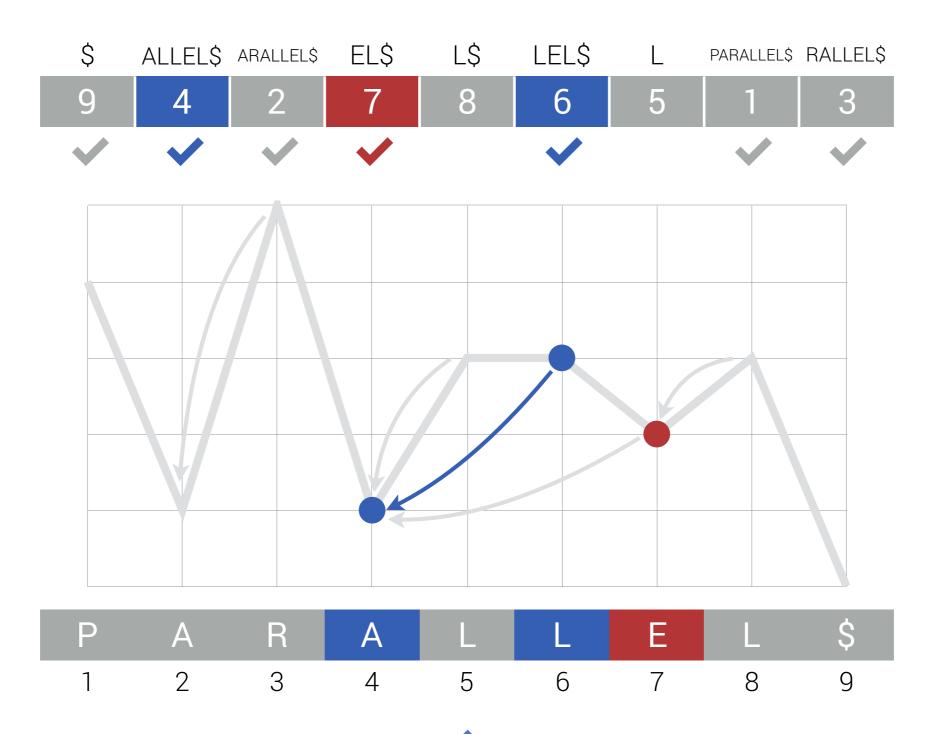
Problemstellung

Lösungsansätze

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Problemstellung Lösungsansätze

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Performance

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

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

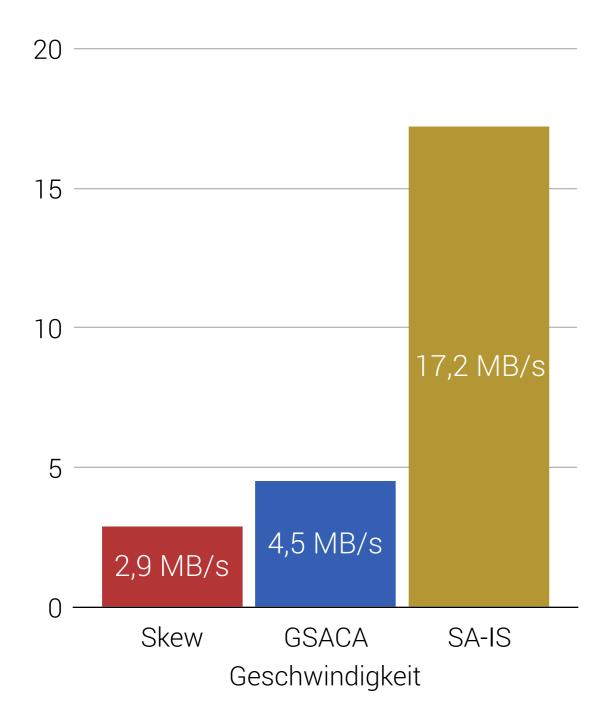
Linearzeit Ansätze

	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

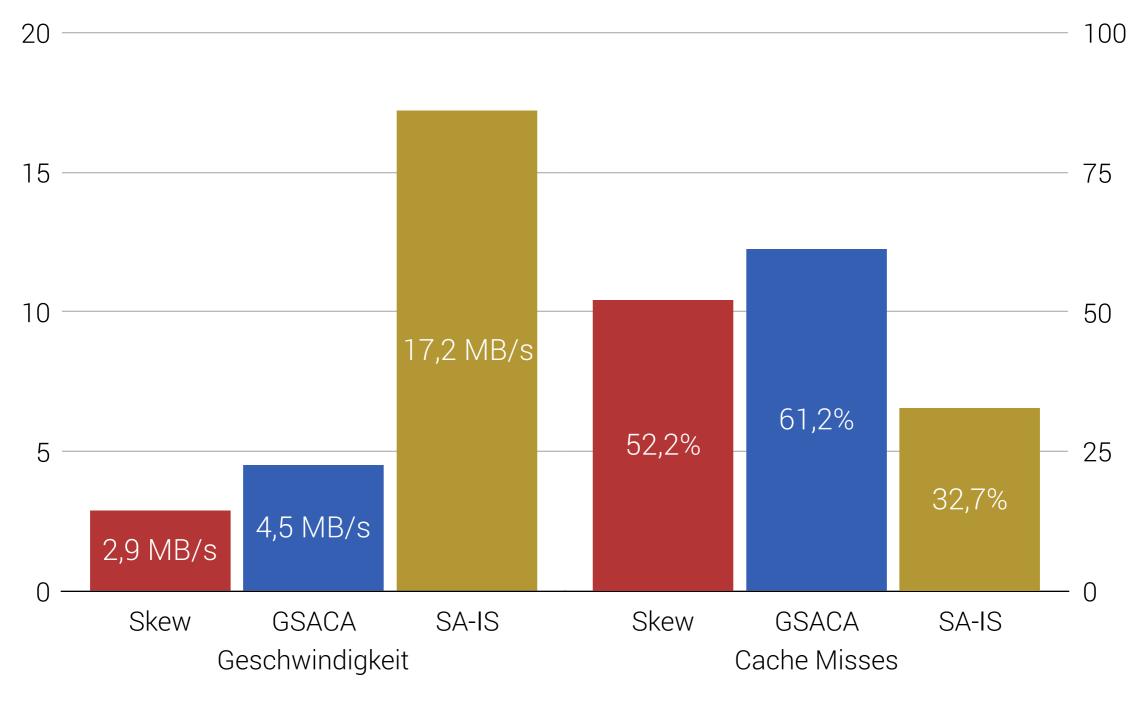
	Skew	SA-IS	GSACA	
Art	rekursiv	rekursiv	iterativ	
Zeit	O(n)	O(n)	O(n)	
Speicher	$O(\log n) + \max 24n$	$O(\log n) + \max 2n$	O(1) + 12n	

GSACA im Vergleich



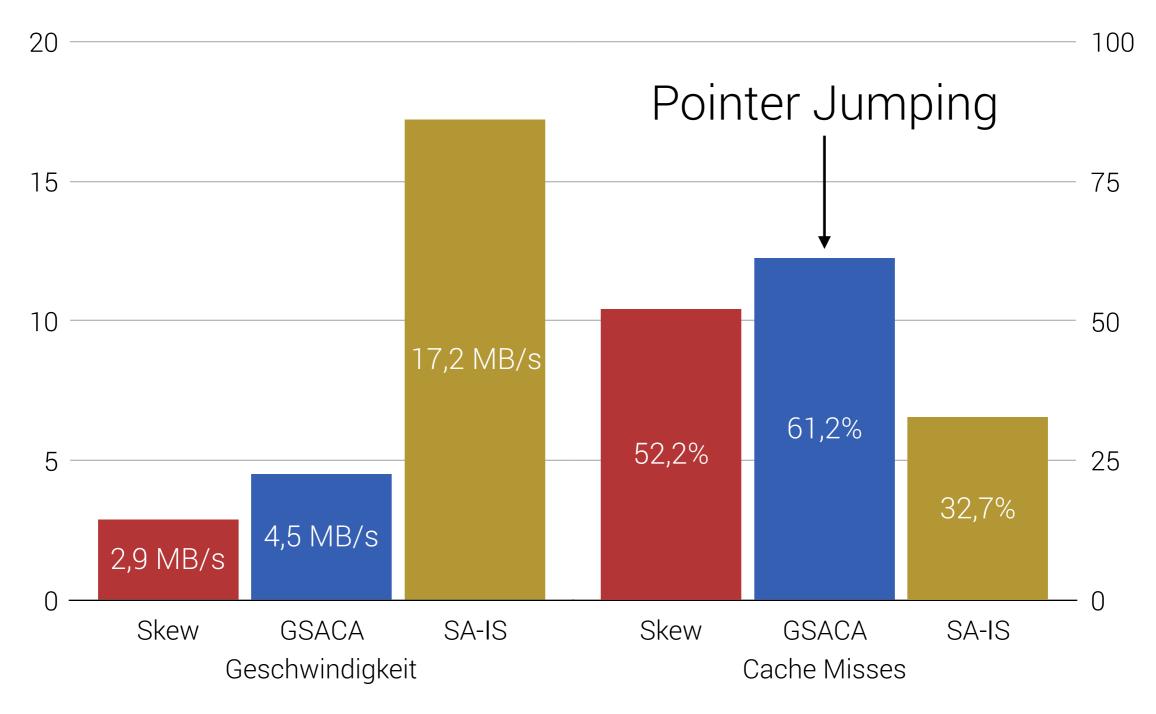
Testdaten: <u>Silesia Corpus</u>

GSACA im Vergleich



Testdaten: <u>Silesia Corpus</u>

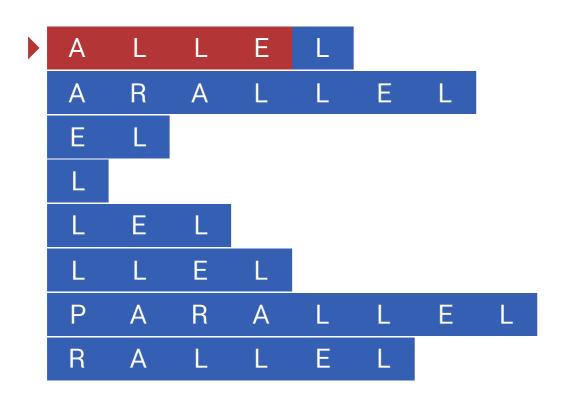
GSACA im Vergleich



Testdaten: <u>Silesia Corpus</u>

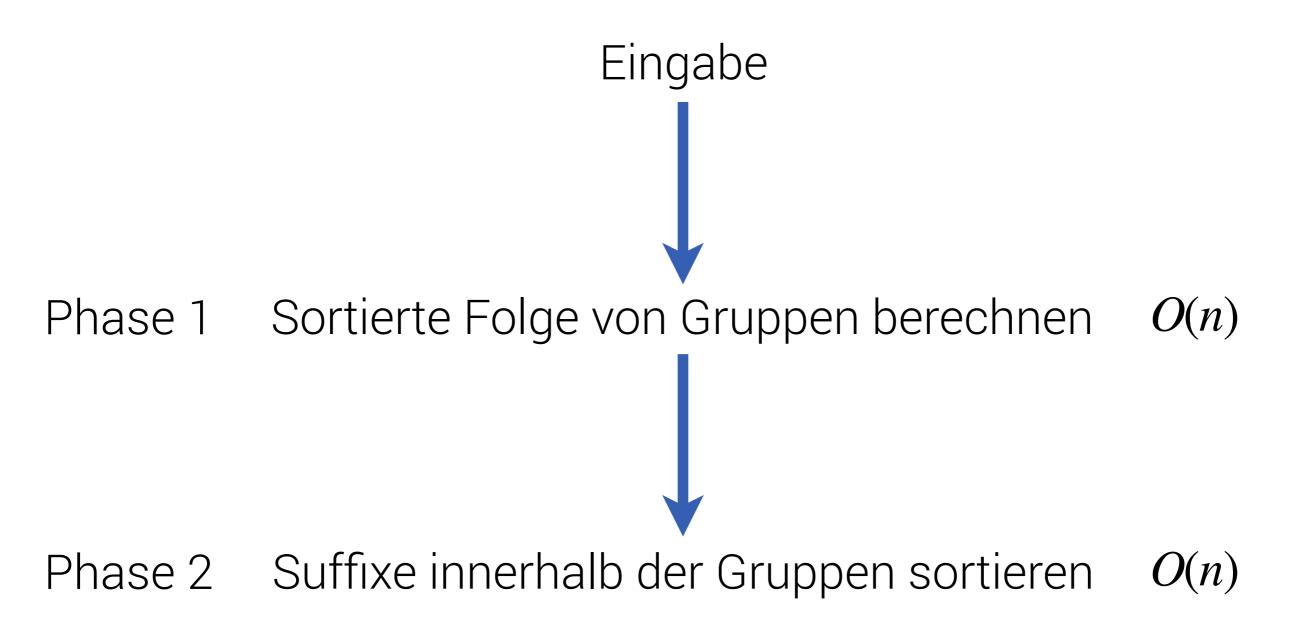
Einsatzgebiete

Substringsuche



LZ77 Kompression

GSACA



Noch nicht praxistauglich.

Noch nicht praxistauglich.

Noch nicht praxistauglich.

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

Danke!

Ergänzungen

```
1: order all suffixes of S into groups according to their first character:
    Let S_i and S_j be two suffixes. Then, group(i) = \text{group}(j) \Leftrightarrow S[i] = S[j].
 2: order the suffix groups: Let \mathcal{G}_1 be a suffix group with group context character u,
     \mathcal{G}_2 be a suffix group with group context character v. Then, \mathcal{G}_1 < \mathcal{G}_2 if u < v.
 3: for each group \mathcal{G} in descending group order do
         for each i \in \mathcal{G} do
              \operatorname{prev}(i) \leftarrow \max(\{j \in [1 \dots i] \mid \operatorname{group}(j) < \operatorname{group}(i)\} \cup \{0\})
 5:
         let \mathcal{P} be the set of previous suffixes from \mathcal{G},
          \mathcal{P} \coloneqq \{ j \in [1 \dots n] \mid \operatorname{prev}(i) = j \text{ for any } i \in \mathcal{G} \}.
         split \mathcal{P} into k subsets \mathcal{P}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{P}_k such that a subset \mathcal{P}_l contains
 7:
           suffixes whose number of prev pointers from \mathcal{G} pointing to them
          is equal to l, i.e. i \in \mathcal{P}_l \Leftrightarrow |\{j \in \mathcal{G} \mid \operatorname{prev}(j) = i\}| = l.
         for l = k down to 1 do
 8:
              split \mathcal{P}_l into m subsets \mathcal{P}_{l_1}, \ldots, \mathcal{P}_{l_m} such that suffixes
 9:
               of same group are gathered in the same subset.
              for q = 1 up to m do
10:
                   remove suffixes of \mathcal{P}_{l_q} from their group and put them into a new
11:
                     group placed as immediate successor of their old group.
```

```
12: SA[1] \leftarrow n
13: for i = 1 up to n do
    j \leftarrow \mathsf{SA}[i] - 1
14:
    while j \neq 0 do
15:
            let sr be the number of suffixes placed in lower groups,
16:
             i.e. sr := |\{ s \in [1 ... n] \mid group(s) < group(j) \}|.
            if SA[sr+1] \neq nil then
17:
                break
18:
            \mathsf{SA}[sr+1] \leftarrow j
19:
            remove j from its current group and put it in a new group
20:
             placed as immediate predecessor of j's old group.
            j \leftarrow \text{prev}(j)
21:
```

Text Corpus		divsufsort	SA-IS	Ko-Aluru	Skew	GSACA
Silesia Dateien < 40 MB	speed	15,9 MB/s	17,2 MB/s	8,1 MB/s	2,9 MB/s	4,5 MB/s
	cache misses	26,5 %	32,7 %	24,2 %	52,0 %	61,2 %
Pizza & Chilli Dateien ~200 MB	speed	9,2 MB/s	8,1 MB/s	3,5 MB/s	1,1 MB/s	3,0 MB/s
	cache misses	49,5 %	74,8 %	55,2 %	86,1 %	79,0 %
Repetitive Dateien > 45 MB	speed	12,5 MB/s	14,2 MB/s	5,3 MB/s	1,7 MB/s	3,5 MB/s
	cache misses	41,9 %	68,6 %	49,7 %	78,0 %	76,9 %