

#### MONASH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

# FIT2004 Algorithms and Data Structures

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Ready?

# Agenda

String retrieval



# **Agenda**

String retrieval

Suffix array



#### Agenda

- String retrieval
- Suffix array
  - Very useful for a number of tasks...
  - Very popular question





Let us begin...

#### Sorted suffixes



Let say you have a word



- Let say you have a word
  - List out the suffixes
  - Sort the suffixes



String	М	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	ı	Р	Р	ı	\$
<b>-</b> 9		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	Ψ .



String M	I	S	S	I	S	S	I	Р	Р	I	\$	
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	--

```
1 M | S S | S S | P P | $
 ISSISSIPPI$
3 S S I S S I P P I $
  SISSIPPI$
  ISSIPPI$
10 P I $
12 $
```

#### Sorted suffixes



Τ String S S S S M Ρ Ρ \$ MISSISSIP SSISSIPP substring/suffix start with index 6 of array Sort Р SSISSIPPI 12 \$



- Let say you have a word
  - List out the suffixes
  - Sort the suffixes
- What is the complexity of this?
  - N is the number of character



- Let say you have a word
  - List out the suffixes
  - Sort the suffixes
- What is the complexity of this?
  - N is the number of character
  - O(N^2) to generate the suffixes

     k \* N log N k = N (comparison of the string)
     N log N is merge sort

     O(N^2 log N) to sort the suffixes quick sort or merge sort
  - - Note O(N) for string comparison



- Let say you have a word
  - List out the suffixes
  - Sort the suffixes
- What is the complexity of this?
  - N is the number of character
  - O(N^2) to generate the suffixes
  - O(N^2 log N) to sort the suffixes with merge sort
    - Note O(N) for string comparison



- Let say you have a word
  - List out the suffixes
  - Sort the suffixes
- What is the complexity of this?
  - N is the number of character
  - O(N^2) to generate the suffixes
  - O(N^2 log N) to sort the suffixes with merge sort
    - Note O(N) for string comparison
    - We can reduce this to O(N^2) with radix sort
      - N passes (columns)



# Questions?

#### Sorted suffixes





- Usage?
  - Search for substring
    - With binary search!



- Usage?
  - Search for substring
    - With binary search!
    - Search for IPP

#### Sorted suffixes



- Usage?
  - Search for substring
    - With binary search!
    - Search for IPP

binary search (since it is in-order) on first character then the second until the end of prompt then find whether there is terminal node

```
$
ISSIPPI
ISSISSIPPI$
MISSISSIPPI$
  $
SISSI
SSI
SSISSIPP
```



- Usage?
  - Search for substring
    - With binary search!
    - Search for IPP
    - Complexity?
      - M is length of pattern

```
$
ISSIPPI$
ISSISSIPPI$
MISSISSIPPI$
P | $
PPI$
SIPPI
SISSIPPI$
SSIPPI
SSISSIPPI$
```



- Usage?
  - Search for substring
    - With binary search!
    - Search for IPP O(M)
    - Complexity?
      - M is length of pattern
      - O(M log N) N for the original string length

```
$
ISSIPPI$
ISSISSIPPI$
MISSISSIPPI$
P | $
SISSIPPI$
SSIPP
SSISSIPP
```

#### Sorted suffixes



- Search for substring
  - With binary search!
  - Search for IPP
  - Complexity?
    - M is length of pattern
    - O(M log N)
- Finding longest repeated substring
  - Since it is in order, we can just compare one suffix with the next

#### Sorted suffixes



- Search for substring
  - With binary search!
  - Search for IPP
  - Complexity?
    - M is length of pattern
    - O(M log N)
- Finding longest repeated substring
  - Since it is in order, we can just compare one suffix with the next

```
0
   IPPI
ISSISSIPPI$
MISSISSIPP
  $
PPI$
SISSIPPI$
SSIPPI
SSISSIPP
```

#### Sorted suffixes

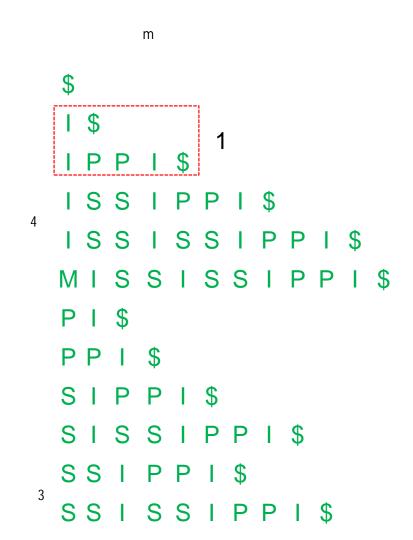


#### Usage?

- Search for substring
  - With binary search!
  - Search for IPP
  - Complexity
    - M is length of pattern
    - O(M log N) binary search for it

Ν

- Finding longest repeated substring
  - Since it is in order, we can just compare one suffix with the next



#### Sorted suffixes



- Search for substring
  - With binary search!
  - Search for IPP
  - Complexity?
    - M is length of pattern
    - O(M log N)
- Finding longest repeated substring
  - Since it is in order, we can just compare one suffix with the next

```
ISSIPPI$
MISSISSI
  $
PPI
SISSIPP
SSI
SSISSIPP
```

#### Sorted suffixes



- Search for substring
  - With binary search!
  - Search for IPP
  - Complexity?
    - M is length of pattern
    - $O(M \log N)$
- Finding longest repeated substring
  - Since it is in order, we can just compare one suffix with the next

```
$
IPP
               4
     SSI
MISSISSI
  $
PPI
SISSIPPI$
SSI
SSISSIPP
```

#### Sorted suffixes



- Search for substring
  - With binary search!
  - Search for IPP
  - Complexity?
    - M is length of pattern
    - O(M log N)
- Finding longest repeated substring
  - Since it is in order, we can just compare one suffix with the next

```
IPPI
   ISSIPPI$
MISSISSIP
  $
PPI
  SSIPP
SSIPPI$
SSISSIPP
```

#### Sorted suffixes



- Search for substring
  - With binary search!
  - Search for IPP
  - Complexity?
    - M is length of pattern
    - O(M log N)
- Finding longest repeated substring
  - Since it is in order, we can just compare one suffix with the next
  - This is the longest with length 4
    - ISSI
  - Complexity?

```
$
IPP
                           4
         SSI
M \mid S \mid S \mid S \mid S \mid S \mid
    $
PPI
SISSIPP
SSISSIPP
```

#### Sorted suffixes



#### Usage?

- Search for substring
  - With binary search!
  - Search for IPP
  - Complexity?
    - M is length of pattern
    - $O(M \log N)$

N number of suffix M

- Finding longest repeated substring
  - Since it is in order, we can just compare one suffix with the next
  - This is the longest with length 4
    - ISSI
  - Complexity?
    - $O(N^2)$
    - Due to O(N) for char comparison



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# Questions?

#### Sorted suffixes



Space complexity?



- Space complexity?
  - O(N^2)



- Space complexity?
  - O(N^2)
  - But can we do better?



index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	ı	Р	Р	ı	\$

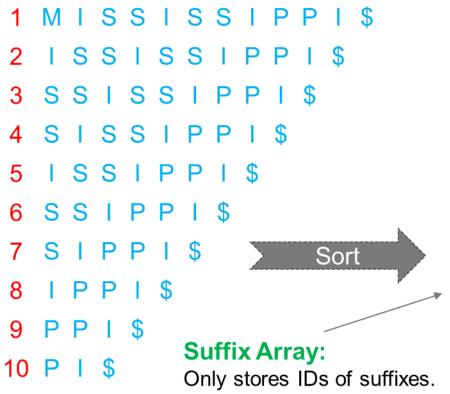
11

12 \$

#### Sorted suffixes



index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	ı	Р	Р	ı	\$



Only stores IDs of suffixes. The sorted suffices are shown just for illustration

```
12
11
10
3
                                     37
```



iı	ndex 1	2 3	4	5	6	7	8		9	1	0	1	1	12	2	
Suffix ID S	String <b>M</b>	I S	S	ı	S	S	ı		Р	F	•	ı		\$		
<b>†</b>			•					Use	rank	to fin	d					
1 M I	SSIS	SIPF	) I \$			12	\$									
2   S	SISS	IPPI	\$			11		\$								
3 S S	ISSI	PPI\$	3			8		P		\$						
4 S I	SSIP	P I \$				5		SS		P	P		\$			
5   S	SIPP	1 \$				2	(	SS		S	S		P	P		\$
6 S S	IPPI	\$				1	M	I S	S		S	S		P	P	\$
7 S I	PPI\$		Sort			10	Р	I \$								
8 I P	P I \$	2			*	9	PΙ	>	\$							
9 P P	1 \$					7	S	I P	P		\$					
10 P I		<b>uffix Array</b> nly stores ID		uffiyes		4	S	l S	S		Р	Р		\$		
11 I \$		ne sorted su			, 	6	S	SI	Р	Р		\$				
12 \$	sh	nown just for	illustr	ation		3	S	S 1	S	S		P	Р		\$	38



- Space complexity?
  - $O(N^2)$
  - But can we do better?
  - O(N) if we use suffix ID and store the suffix ID (in order) only



- Space complexity?
  - $O(N^2)$
  - But can we do better?
  - O(N) if we use suffix ID and store the suffix ID (in order) only
    - With suffix ID, we know where the suffix start
    - We can get the suffixes by doing suffix = string[id:]



## Questions?



- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID



- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID



- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
  - Yes with prefix doubling!
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID

## With prefix doubling



Let us see the example now

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	ı	Р	Р	I	\$

#### **Basic Idea:**

- Generate suffixes
- Sort suffixes on their 1st characters

#### Rank ID

-	1	M	1	S	S	1		S	1	P	P	1	\$
-	2	-	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
-	3	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$		
-	4	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
-	5	- 1			1	P	P	1	\$				
-	6	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$					
-	7	S	1	P	P	1	\$						
-	8	I	P	P	1	\$							
-	9	P	P	1	\$								
-	10	P	1	\$									
-	11	- 1	\$										
_	12	\$											

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	ı	Р	Р	ı	\$

#### **Basic Idea:**

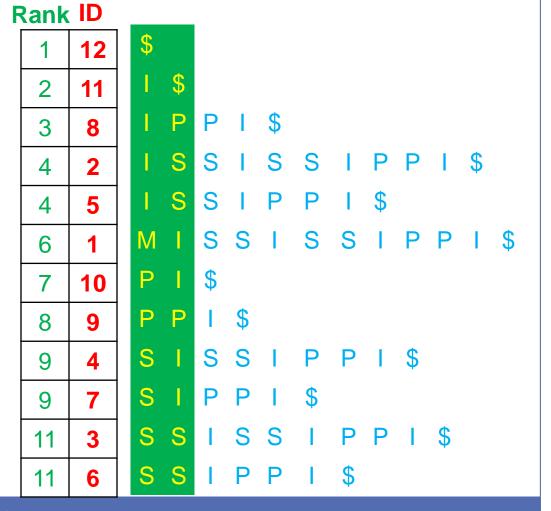
- Generate suffixes
- Sort suffixes on their 1st characters
- Sort suffixes on first 2 characters



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	ı	Р	Р	I	\$

#### **Basic Idea:**

- Generate suffixes
- Sort suffixes on their 1st characters
- Sort suffixes on first 2 characters
- Sort suffixes on first 4 characters



_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	I	S	S	I	Р	Р	ı	\$

#### **Basic Idea:**

- Generate suffixes
- Sort suffixes on their 1st characters
- Sort suffixes on first 2 characters
- Sort suffixes on first 4 characters
- ...

F	Rank	ID													
	1	12	\$												
	2	11	ı		\$										
	3	8	ı		P	Р	1	\$							
	4	2	ı		S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
	4	5	ı		S	S	1	Р	P	1	\$				
	6	1	N	1	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$
	7	10	F		1	\$									
	8	9	F		P	1	\$								
	9	7	S	3	1	Р	Р	1	\$						
	10	4	S	3	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
	11	6	5	3	S	1	Р	Р	1	\$					
	12	3	S	3	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	Ī	\$		

10

10

_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	I	S	S	I	Р	Р	ı	\$

#### **Basic Idea:**

- Generate suffixes
- Sort suffixes on their 1st characters
- Sort suffixes on first 2 characters
- Sort suffixes on first 4 characters
- ...
- Sort suffixes on all characters

# Rank ID 1 12 2 11 3 8 4 5 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 2 I 3 S 4 5 5 2 6 1 M I S I S I F F

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	I	S	S	I	Р	Р	I	\$

#### **Basic Idea:**

- · Generate suffixes
- Sort suffixes on their 1st characters
- Sort suffixes on first 2 characters
- Sort suffixes on first 4 characters
- •
- Sort suffixes on all N characters

#### Time complexity:

- Cost of first sort (1 character)
  - 1.N log N
- Cost of second sort (2 characters)
  - 2.N log N
- Cost of i-th sort (2<sup>i-1</sup> characters)
  - 2<sup>i-1</sup> N log N
- Total cost:
- NlogN+2NlogN+4NlogN+...+N.NlogN
- (1 + 2 + 4 + ... + N/2 + N)\* N log N
  - $(N+N/2 + N/4 + ... + 1) \rightarrow O(N)$
- Total cost is still O(N<sup>2</sup> log N)

#### Rank ID

- 1 12
- 2 | 11
- 3 8
- 4 5
- **5 2**
- 6 1
- 7 | 10
- 8 9
- 9 | 7
- 10 4
- 11 6
- 12 | 3

- \$
- 1 \$
- IPPI \$
- ISSIPPI \$
- ISSISSIPPI\$
- MISSISSIPPIS
- P | \$
- PPI\$
- SIPPI \$
- SSIPPI \$
- S S I S S I P P I \$



- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
  - Yes with prefix doubling! it is useless
  - But complexity still the same O(N^2 log N), even slower than radix sort
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID



- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
  - Yes with prefix doubling!
  - But complexity still the same O(N^2 log N), even slower than radix sort
    - Due to the O(N) comparison
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID



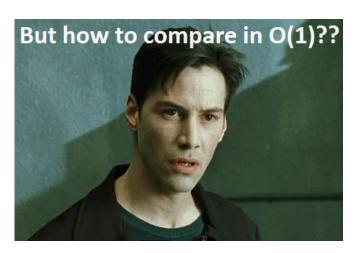
- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
  - Yes with prefix doubling!
  - But complexity still the same O(N^2 log N), even slower than radix sort
    - Due to the O(N) comparison
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID





- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
  - Yes with prefix doubling!
  - But complexity still the same O(N^2 log N), even slower than radix sort
    - Due to the O(N) comparison
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID







## Questions?



## With prefix doubling with O(1) comparison

- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
  - Yes with prefix doubling!
  - But complexity still the same O(N^2 log N), even slower than radix sort
    - Due to the O(N) comparison
    - We use the rank table to get O(1) comparison!
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	ı	Р	Р	ı	\$

#### **Basic Idea:**

- Generate suffixes
- Sort suffixes on their 1st characters
- Sort suffixes on first 2 characters
- Sort suffixes on first 4 characters
- ..
- Sort suffixes on all N characters
- Suppose we could compare in O(1)

logN time to sort

- logN sorts 1->2->4->8
- O(NlogN) for each binary sort for N length
- $O(NlogNlogN) = O(Nlog^2N)$

#### Rank ID

1	12
2	11
)	

3	80

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	-	Р	Р	ı	\$

#### **Comparing** suffixes in O(1):

- Suppose already sorted on first k characters (2 in this example)
- Now sorting on 2k characters (4 in this example)

#### Observation 1:

- If current ranks are different, suffix with smaller rank is smaller (because its first k characters are smaller)
  - E.g., PPI\$ < SSIP</li>
  - Note comparison cost is By rank

F	Rank	ID			I									
	1	12	\$											
	2	11	1	\$										
	3	8	1	P	Р	I	\$							
	4	2	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
	4	5	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$				
	6	1	M	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$
	7	10	P	1	\$									
(	8	9	Р	Р	I	\$								
	9	4	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
	9	7	S	1	Р	P	1	\$						
11	11	3	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$		
11(	11	6	S	S	I	Р	Р	l	\$					

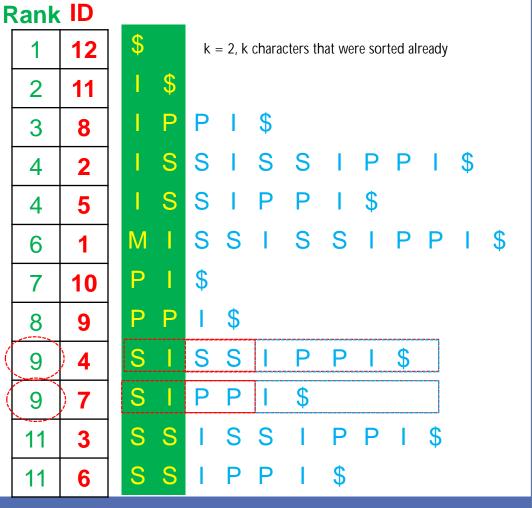
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
String	M	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	-	Р	Р	ı	\$

#### **Observation 2:**

#### If current ranks are the same

- First k characters must be the same
- •The tie is to be broken on the next k characters, e.g.,

```
for first two character rank(4) = 9
to compare
need to get the 2 characters behind (prefix doubling)
substring = prefix of subfix string
if rank(4) = rank(7)
9 = 9
then compare rank(4 + k)?= rank (7+k)
11?= 8
11 < 8
ID 7 before ID 4
since ID 4 + k is substring of ID 4
sine previous two characters were already shown
```



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#### **Observation 2:**

#### If current ranks are the same

- First k characters must be the same
- •The tie is to be broken on the next k characters, e.g.,
  - We need to compare "SSIPPI\$" and "PPI\$" on the first 2 characters

# Rank ID 11 SSIPP 10 9



#### **Observation 2:**

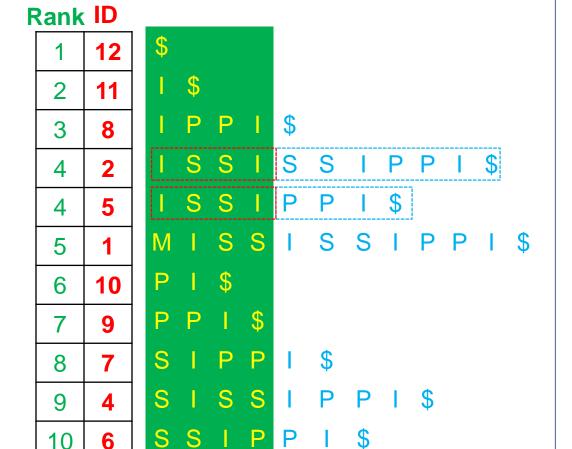
#### If current ranks are the same

- First k characters must be the same
- •The tie is to be broken on the next k characters, e.g.,
  - We need to compare "SSIPPI\$" and "PPI\$" on the first 2 characters
  - SSIPPI\$ and PPI\$ are suffixes and are already ranked on first 2 characters
    - E.g., PPI\$ < SSIPPI\$ because its rank is smaller
    - Therefore, suffix #7< suffix #4</li>

Rank	עו												
1	12	\$											
2	11	1	\$										
3	8	1	P	Р	I	\$							
4	2	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
4	5	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$				
5	1	M	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$
6	10	P	1	\$									
7	9	Р	Р	I	\$								
8	4	S	1	S	S		R	Р		\$			
8	7	S	1	Р	Р		\$	•					
9	3	S	S	1	S	Ś	1	P	P	1	\$		
9	6	S	S	I	Р	Р		\$					

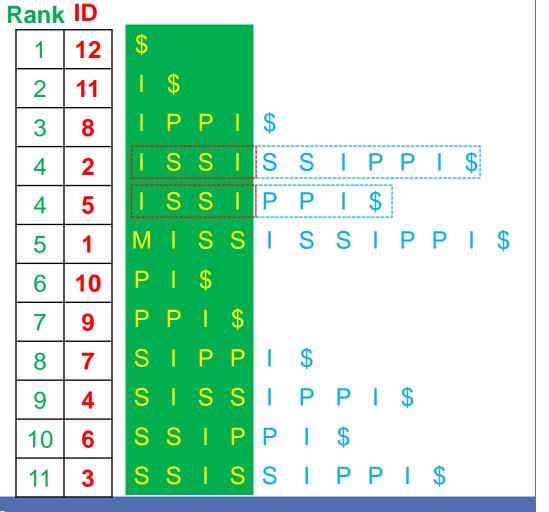


- BUT WAIT!
- How did we do that quickly?
   Surely looking up the "second half" suffixes is O(N)?





- BUT WAIT!
- How did we do that quickly?
   Surely looking up the "second half" suffixes is O(N)?
- USE SUFFIX IDs!

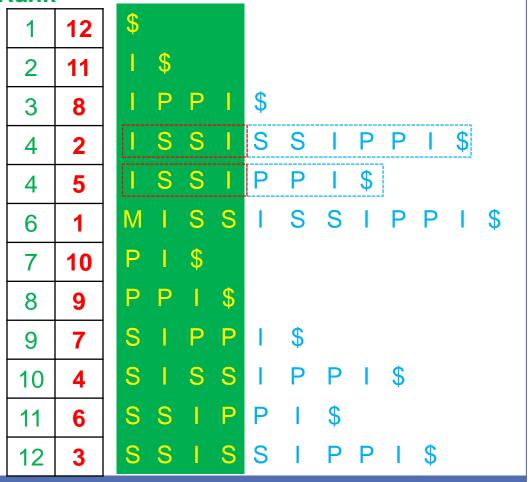




## Suppose we are comparing suffix with ID 2 and 5:

 We need to compare SSIPPI\$ and PPI\$

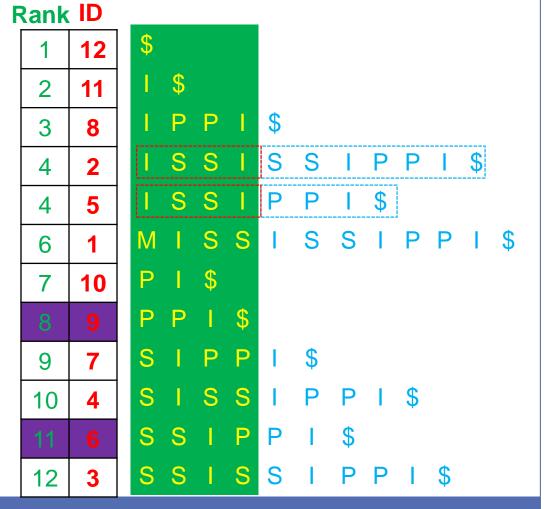
#### Rank ID





## Suppose we are comparing suffix with ID 2 and 5:

- We need to compare SSIPPI\$ and PPI\$
- How do we find their ranks quickly?





## Suppose we are comparing suffix with ID 2 and 5:

- We need to compare SSIPPI\$ and PPI\$
- How do we find their ranks quickly?
- We want the ranks of suffixes:
   2+k and 5+k
- I.e. suffixes 6 and 9
- This means we can calculate the IDs of the suffixes we want in O(1)
- Now we need to get from IDs to ranks in O(1)

## 1 12 2 11







## Suppose we are comparing suffix with ID 2 and 5:

- We need to compare SSIPPI\$ and PPI\$
- How do we find their ranks quickly?
- We want the ranks of suffixes:
   2+k and 5+k
- I.e. suffixes 6 and 9
- To have O(1) access to their ranks, we need an array indexed by ID which contains the ranks!
- In other words, the way the ranks are arranged on this slide is useless

#### Rank ID

- 1 12
- 2 11
- 3 | 8
- 4
- 4 5
- 6 **1**
- 7 | 10
- 8 9
- 9 | 7
- 10 4
- 11 6
- 12 | 3

- Ψ \_\_\_\_\_
- 1 \$
- IPPI
- 1 S S 1 P P 1 \$
- P I \$
- PPI S
- S I P P I \$
- S I S S I P P I \$
- SSIPPI\$
- <mark>SSIS</mark>SIPPI\$

Index/ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rank	6	4	12	10	4	11	9	3	8	7	2	1
String	M	ı	S	S	I	S	S	ı	Р	Р	ı	\$

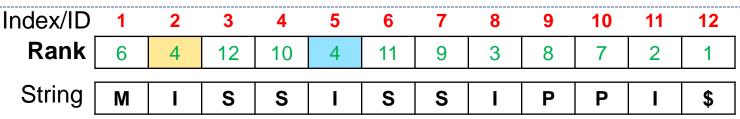
# Note: The greyed out oldRank array has been left for reference, but does not exist in implementation

- If we want the rank of ID i, look at Rank[i]
- Going back to our example...

#### oldRank ID

1	12
2	11
3	8
4	2
4	5
5	1
6	10
7	9
8	7
9	4
10	6
11	3

```
ISSIPPI$
```



# Note: The greyed out oldRank array has been left for reference, but does not exist in implementation

- If we want the rank of ID i, look at Rank[i]
- Going back to our example...
- We wanted to find the second parts of suffixes 2 and 5

#### oldRank ID

1	12
2	11
3	8
4	2
4	5
5	1
6	10
)	
7	9
	9
7	
7 8	7

```
IPPI
    SSIP
ISSIPPI$
```



# Note: The greyed out oldRank array has been left for reference, but does not exist in implementation

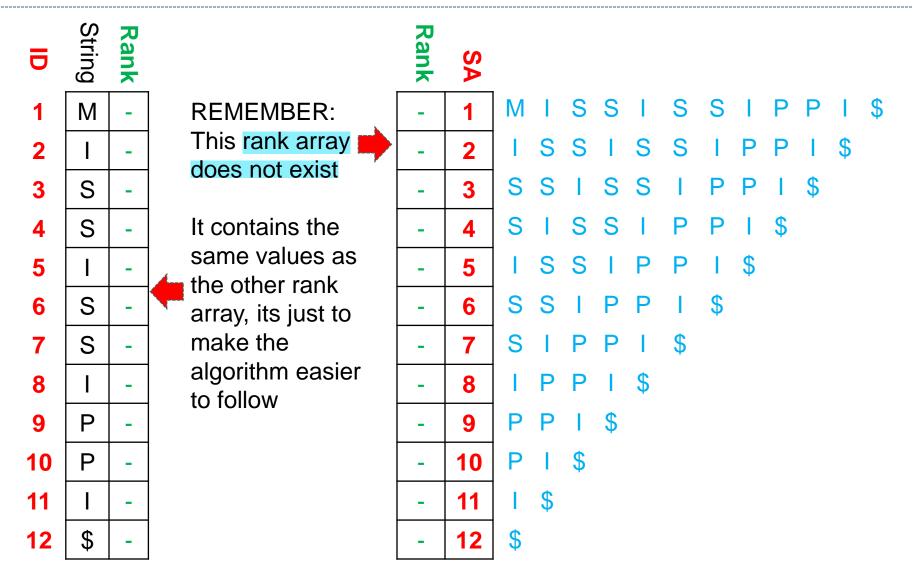
- If we want the rank of ID i, look at Rank[i]
- Going back to our example...
- We wanted to find the second parts of suffixes 2 and 5
- I.e. ID 6 and 9
- Rank[9] < rank[6]
- So ID 5 should come before ID 2 in the suffix array

#### oldRank ID

1	12
2	11
3	8
4	2
4	5
5	1
6	10
7	9
8	7
9	4
10	6
11	3

```
$
        IPPI
      SSIP
  SSIPPI$
```

## Lets do an example (by hand in lecture)





- 1 M -
- 2 I -
- 3 | S | -
- 4 | S | -
- **5** | I | -
- 6 | S | -
- 7 | S | -
- 8 | 1 | -
- 9 | P | -
- 10 P -
- 11 I -
- 12 \$

Rank the first characters of each suffix

Rank	SA												
-	1	M	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$
-	2	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
-	3	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$		
-	4	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
-	5	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$				
•	6	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$					
•	7	S	1	P	P	1	\$						
-	8	1	P	P	1	\$							
-	9	Р	P	1	\$								
-	10	Р	1	\$									
-	11	1	\$										
_	12	\$											



Rank the first characters of each suffix

In practice we would do this using ord(), but since ranks are only comparative, the actual values don't matter, just their order. So we use numbers starting at 1

Rank	SA												
3	1	M	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$
2	2	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
5	3	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$		
5	4	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
2	5	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$				
5	6	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$					
5	7	S	1	P	P	1	\$						
2	8	-	P	P	1	\$							
4	9	P	P	1	\$								
4	10	P	1	\$									
2	11	1	\$										
1	12	\$											

String

| D

1 M 3

2 | I | 2

3 S 5

4 | S | 5

5 | I | 2

6 | S | 5

7 | S | 5

0 1 0

9 P 4

10 | P | 4

**11** | 1 | 2

12 \$ 1

Sort SA by ranks

3 1 M I S S I S S I P P I \$
2 2 1 S S I S S I P P I \$
5 3 S S I S S I P P I \$
5 4 S I S S I P P I \$
2 5 6 S S I P P I \$
5 7 S I P P I \$

2 **8** I P P I

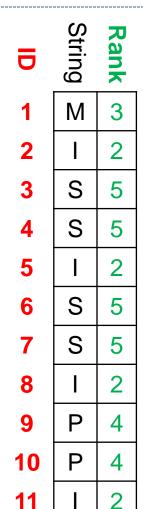
4 | <mark>9</mark> | P P I \$

4 **| 10** | P | \$

11 | 1

12

\$



**12** 

Sort SA by ranks

Note that this
does not change
the rank array,
since IDs have
kept the same
ranks

ank	SA
1	12
2	2
2	5
2	8
2	11
3	1
4	9
4	10
5	3
5	4
5	6
5	7

We just

SA

rearranged the

String

D

1 M 3

2 | I | 2

3 | S | 5

4 | S | 5

5 I 2

6 S 5

7 | S | 5

8 | 1 | 2

9 | P | 4

10 P 4

**11** | 1 | 2

12 \$ 1

Now sort on first 2 characters

For each comparison, we use the trick outlined in the previous section

SA Rank

2 2

2 5

2 8

2 | 11

3 | 1

4 9

4 10

**5 3** 

5 4

5 6

5 **7** 

I S S I S S I P P I S

ISSIPPI\$

IPPI\$

\$

M I S S I S S I P P I S

PPI\$

P | | \$

S S I S S I P P I \$

SISSIPPI\$

SIPPI \$

IPPI \$

ō	String	Rank
1	М	3
2	ı	2
3	S	2 5
4 5	S	5
	1	2
6	S	5 5 2
7	တ တ	5
8	_	2
9	Р	4
10	Р	4 4 2
11	I	2
12	\$	1

Rank	SA				No	)W \	νe ι	upd	ate	th	e ra	ank	S
1	12	\$											
2	11	1	\$										
2	8	1	P	P	1	\$							
2	2	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
2	5	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$				
3	1	M	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$
4	10	P	1	\$									
4	9	P	P	1	\$								
5	4	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
5	7	S	1	Р	P	1	\$						
5	3	S	S	ı	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$		
5	6	S	S	Τ	P	P	1	\$					

₽	String	Rank
1	М	3
2	ı	2
3	S	5
4	S	5
5	ı	2
6	S	5
7	တ တ	5
8	_	2
9	Ρ	4
10	Ρ	3 2 5 5 2 5 2 4 4 2
11	I	2
12	\$	1

```
Make an array, "Temp" to
          hold the new ranks
11
      SSISSIPPI$
10
```

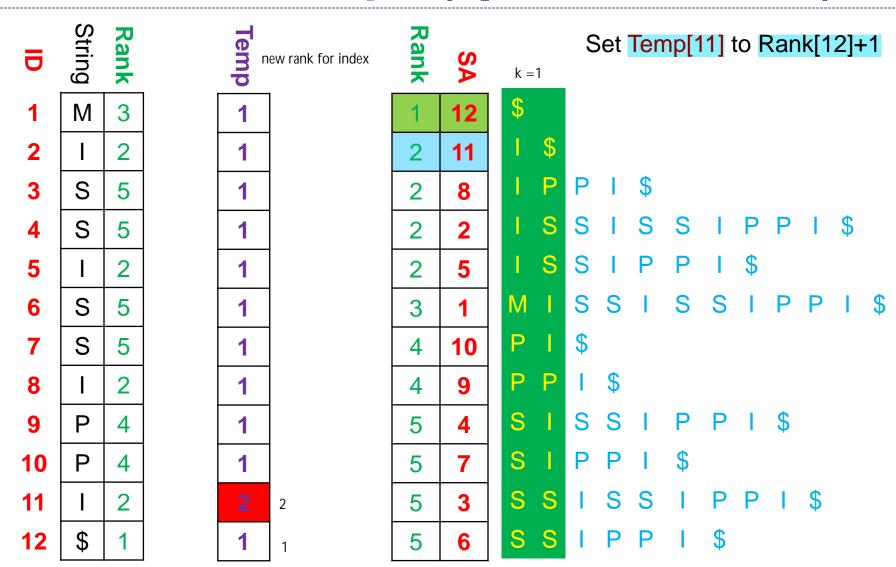
<b>5</b>	String	Rank
1	М	3 2 5
2	—	2
3	S	5
4	S	5
5	—	2
6	S	5
7	(S)	5
8	—	2
9	Ρ	4
10	Ρ	5 2 5 5 2 4 4 2
11	ı	2
12	\$	1

```
For each pair of adjacent
              suffixes, compare them
11
10
```

₽	String	Rank
1	М	3
2	—	3 2
3	()	5
4	S	5
5	—	2 5
6	S	
7	S	5 2 4 4
8	_	2
9	Ρ	4
10	Ρ	4
11	I	2
12	\$	1

Temp	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	

```
If they have different ranks
            already, then the second
            suffix is certainly larger
11
       SSISSIPP
10
```



If they have the same rank 

We need to use the O(1) trick 11 10

<b>5</b>	String	<b>Rank</b> 3 2 5 5 2 5 5
1	М	3
2	_	2
3	S	5
4	()	5
5	—	2
6	တ တ	5
7	()	5
8	—	2
9	Ը	4
10	Ρ	4
11	I	2
12	\$	1

```
Sometimes, one or both
            suffixes will not have 2k
            chars (like I$)
11
         SISSIPP
10
```

<b>=</b>	String	Rank
1	Μ	3
2	—	2
3	()	5
4	တ တ	2 5 5 2 5
5	—	2
6	တ တ	5
7	()	5
8	—	2 4 4 2
9	Ը	4
10	Р	4
11	I	2
12	\$	1

Rank	SA	In such a case, the shorter one comes earlier!											
1	12	\$											
2	11	1	\$										
2	8	1	P	Р	1	\$							
2	2	1	S	S	1	S	S	I	P	P	1	\$	
2	5	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$				
3	1	M	1	S	S	1	S	S	I	P	P	I	\$
4	10	P	1	\$									
4	9	P	P	T	\$								
5	4	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
5	7	S	1	Р	P	1	\$						
5	3	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$		
5	6	S	S	T	P	P	1	\$					

k + 1 for the one that has the same rank rank(8 + 1) > rank(1 + 1)

11 10 7

Set Rank[8] = Rank[11] +k + 1

String

Rank String

1 M 3

**2** | 1 | 2

3 S 5

4 S 5

5 | I | 2

6 | S | 5

7 | S | 5

8 | I | 2

9 | P | 4

10 P 4

**11** | I | 2

12 \$ 1

Temp

5

1

1

1

if x = 4, y = 4

1

1

3

2

6

Rank

1 12

2 11

2 8

2 2

2 5

3 | 1

4 10

4 9

5 4

**5 7** 

**5 3** 

5 6

Continue in this way

1 \$

I P P I \$

ISSISSIPPIS

ISSIPPI \$

MISSISSIPPI\$

P | \$

P P I \$

SISSIPPI\$

SIPPI\$

SSISSIPPIS

SSIPPI \$

4 S 5 5 I 2 6 S 5

7 S 5 8 I 2

9 P 4 10 P 4

11 I 2

12 \$ 1

Temp

5

9

0

9

3

6

2

SA Rank

1 12

2 11

2 2

2 5

3 | 1

4 10

4 9

5 4

**5 7** 

**5 3** 

5 6

Continue in this way

**)** 

SSISSIPPI

ISSIPPI\$

MISSISSIPPI\$

P | \$

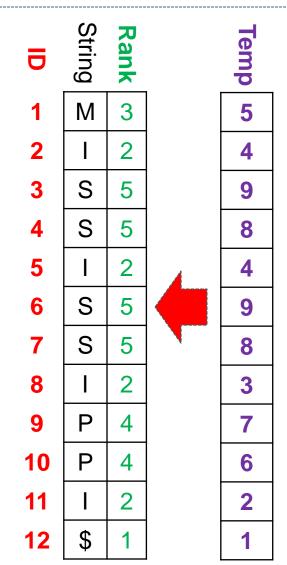
P P I \$

SISSIPPI\$

SIPPI\$

SSISSIPPI\$

SSIPPI\$



Rank	SA	This is our new Rank array, so overwrite the old											
1	12	\$			on	е							
2	11	1	\$										
2	8	1	P	Р	1	\$							
2	2	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
2	5	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$				
3	1	M	1	S	S	1	S	S	I	P	P	1	\$
4	10	P	1	\$									
4	9	P	P	1	\$								
5	4	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
5	7	S	1	Р	P	1	\$						
5	3	S	S	T	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$		
5	6	S	S	Τ	P	P	1	\$					

₽	String	Rank
1	M	5
1 2	I	4
3 4	S	9
4	S	5 4 9 8 4 9 8 3 7
5	I	4
6 7	S	9
7	S	8
8	I	3
9	Р	7
10	Р	6
11	I	2
12	\$	1

Temp	
5	
4	
9	
8	
4	
9	
8	
3	
7	
6	
2	
1	

Rank	SA	This is our new Rank array, so overwrite the old					ld						
1	12	\$			on	е							
2	11	1	\$										
3	8	1	Р	Р	1	\$							
4	2	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
4	5	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$				
5	1	M	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$
6	10	P	1	\$									
7	9	P	P	1	\$								
8	4	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
8	7	S	1	Р	P	1	\$						
9	3	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$		
9	6	S	S	Τ	P	P	1	\$					

₽	Rank String				
1	M	5			
2	I	5 4			
3	S	9			
4	S	9 8 4 9			
5	I	4			
6	<b>ω</b> ω	9			
7	S	8 3 7			
8	ı	3			
9	Р				
10	Р	6			
11		6 2			
12	\$	1			

Rank	SA	k =	: 2	Now we have the suffixes sorted by the first 2. Go for 4!									
1	12	\$			10	I <del>4</del> !							
2	11	1	\$										
3	8	1	P	Р	1	\$							
4	2	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$	
4	5	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$				
5	1	M	1	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$
6	10	P	1	\$									
7	9	P	Р	T	\$								
8	4	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$			
8	7	S	1	Р	P	1	\$						
9	3	S	S	1	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$		
9	6	S	S	1	P	P	1	\$					

₽	String	Rank
1	М	5
1 2	I	4
3 4 5	S	11
4	S	9
	I	4
6	S	10
6 7	S	8
8	I	<b>3 7</b>
9	Р	7
10	Р	
11	I	6 2
12	\$	1

Rank	₽
1	12
2	11
3	8
4	2
4	5
5	1
6	10
7	9
8	7
9	4
10	6
11	3

```
k = 4, compare rank(id + k)
```

₽	String	Rank
1	М	6
1 2	I	5
3 4 5	S	12
4	S	10
	I	4
6	S	11
6 7	S	9
8	ı	3
9	Р	8
10	Р	9 3 8 7 2
11	ı	2
12	\$	1

```
11
    10
10
```

₽	String	Rank
1	M	6
2		5
3	SSS	12
<b>4 5</b>	S	10
5	I	4
6	S	11
7	S	9
8	ı	3
9	Ρ	8
10	Р	7
11	ı	2
12	\$	1

```
10
10
```



# Questions?

#### MONASH University

With prefix doubling with O(1) comparison

Let say we have a suffix "SSISSIPPI\$"



- Let say we have a suffix "SSISSIPPI\$"
  - It has the suffix ID of 3
  - What is the suffix ID of "PPI\$"?



- Let say we have a suffix "SSISSIPPI\$"
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- Let say we have a suffix "SSISSIPPI\$"
  - It has the suffix ID of 3
  - What is the suffix ID of "PPI\$"?
    - -3+6=9
    - #ez

#### MONASH University

- Let say we have a suffix "SSISSIPPI\$"
  - It has the suffix ID of 3
  - What is the suffix ID of "PPI\$"?
    - -3+6=9
      - 3 is the original ID
      - 6 is the number of characters from start
    - #ez



## Questions?

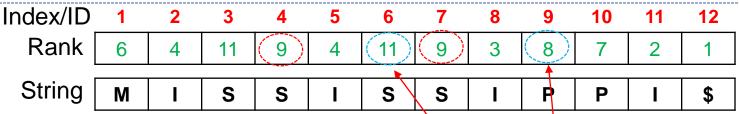
#### **Suffix Array**

#### MONASH University

### With prefix doubling with O(1) comparison

- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
  - Yes with prefix doubling!
  - But complexity still the same O(N^2 log N), even slower than radix sort
    - Due to the O(N) comparison
    - We use the rank table to get O(1) comparison!
    - So we can use this to sort very quickly within the same rank
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID

# O(1) Comparison

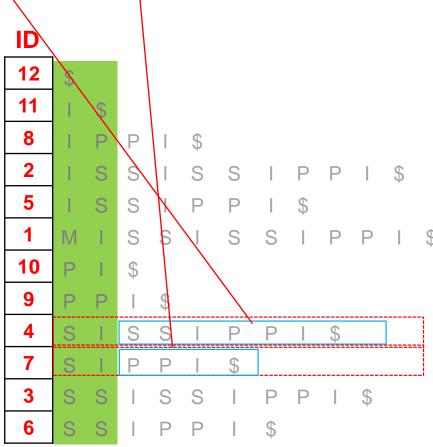


Note: We don't need to store the suffixes (shown grey) – we only need Suffix IDs.

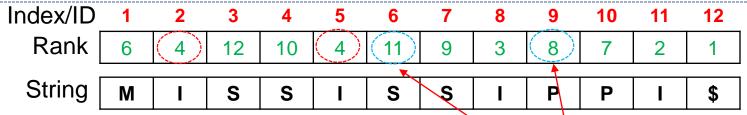
#### **Comparing Suffix with IDs 4 and 7:**

- Their ranks are equal.
  - Rank[4] = Rank [7]
  - E.g., they are the same on first 2 characters
- We need to compare them on the next 2 characters
- Compare ranks of suffixes 4+2=6 and 7+2=9
  - Rank[6] > Rank[9]
  - So, Suffix #7 is smaller than #4

**Note:** Comparison takes O(1) and we do not need to store all suffixes – space used is O(N)



# O(1) Comparison



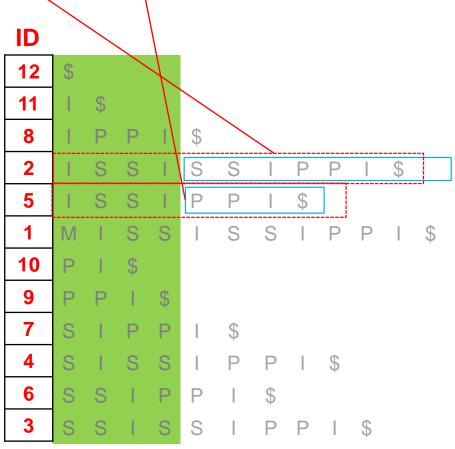
Note: We don't need to store the suffixes (shown grey) – we only need Suffix IDs.

Suppose array has been sorted on first 4 characters.

#### **Comparing Suffix with IDs 2 and 5:**

- Their ranks are equal.
  - Rank[2] = Rank [5]
  - E.g., they are the same on first 4 characters
- We need to compare them on the next 4 characters
  - Should we instead compare them on all remaining characters???
    - No, array is sorted on first 4 only
- Compare ranks of suffixes 2+4=6 and 5+4=9
  - Rank[6] > Rank[9]
  - So, Suffix #5 is smaller than #2

**Note:** Each comparison takes O(1) and we do not need to store all suffixes – space used is O(N)



# **Construction Cost of Suffix Array**

8

10

Index/ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rank	6	5	12	10	4	11	9	3	8	7	2	1
String	M	ı	S	S	ı	S	S	ı	Р	Р	ı	\$

O(N) prefix doubling

#### Time Complexity (prefix doubling):

- We need to sort O(log N) times
  - Sort on 1 characters
  - Sort on 2 characters
  - •
  - Sort on N/2 characters
  - Sort on N characters N downward for every suffix
- Each sorting requires O(N log N) comparisons
- Each comparison takes O(1)
- Total cost: O(N log<sup>2</sup> N)

#### **Space Complexity:**

O(N)

O(1) comparison
since just compare rank(id + k)
however, id + k would results logN
complexity at most
k = 1, 2, 4,8
may be possible to have
have repetitive comparison time
up to log(N) N is the length of string

#### **Suffix Array**



#### With prefix doubling with O(1) comparison

- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
  - Yes with prefix doubling!
    - K character is sorted
    - So when we calculate the next K character (total of 2K)
      - We reuse the sorted first K

first k appear before which is sorted just use it

- This is possible since they are suffixes of the same string!
- But complexity still the same O(N^2 log N), even slower than radix sort
  - Due to the O(N) comparison
  - We use the rank table to get O(1) comparison!
  - So we can use this to sort very quickly within the same rank
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID

#### **Suffix Array**



#### With prefix doubling with O(1) comparison

- Time complexity is O(N^2) with radix sort
  - Can we do better?
  - Yes with prefix doubling!
    - K character is sorted
    - So when we calculate the next K character (total of 2K)
      - We reuse the sorted first K
      - This is possible since they are suffixes of the same string!
  - But complexity still the same O(N^2 log N), even slower than radix sort
    - Due to the O(N) comparison
    - We use the rank table to get O(1) comparison!
    - So we can use this to sort very quickly within the same rank
    - So complexity now is O(N log^2 N) with prefix doubling that has O(1) comparison
- Space complexity is O(N) with suffix ID



## Questions?

### **Summary**

### String search



- We can build
  - Suffix trie
  - Suffix tree
  - Suffix array

#### **Summary**

### String search



- We can build
  - Suffix trie
  - Suffix tree
  - Suffix array
- For anything we can treat as a string
  - Including long text (as a single string!)

#### **Summary**

### String search



- We can build
  - Suffix trie
  - Suffix tree
  - Suffix array
- For anything we can treat as a string
  - Including long text (as a single string!)
- Next week, we learn Burrows-Wheeler Transform (BWT)
  - Which is even better!



## Questions?



### Thank You