## **Tandem Repeat Detection**

This project implements Main & Lorentz's (1985) algorithm for tandem repeat/square detection.

make generates the following executables:

Executable	Time Complexity	Summary
./tr.o	O(nlogn)	Their main algorithm
./tr_fast.o	O(n)	Speedup to above through preprocessing
./tr_bf.o	O(n <sup>2</sup> )	Naive approach for comparison

## Quickstart

In addition to running each executable, you can run testing scripts:

```
bash test_scripts/test.sh
bash test_scripts/test_manual.sh
bash test_scripts/test_time_complexity.sh
```

Script	Description	Optional Argument
test.sh	Compares O(nlogn) algorithm to O(n²) on randomly generated strings	./tr_fast.o to test O(n) alg
test_manual.sh	Runs O(nlogn) algorithm on manually created strings with known answers	./tr_fast.o to test O(n) alg
test_time_complexity.sh	Times O(nlogn) and O(n) algorithms on long generated squarefree strings	some integer n to recreate input strings of length n

## **Executable Input Format**

Each executable reads data from stdin following this format:

```
num_tests start_char alphabet_size
query_string_for_test_1
query_string_for_test_2
...
```

and outputs 'YES' for each test case that contains a tandem repeat, and 'NO' otherwise. See tests/in/100w\_5n\_4k.in for a simple example.

The alphabet is defined as the alphabet\_size ASCII characters beginning from the start\_char. For example, start\_char = 'a' and alphabet\_size = 4 gives an alphabet of {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'}.

Note the following input requirements, which are not validated but must be followed:

- All query strings must only use characters from the defined alphabet
- The smallest allowed start\_char is "!"
- The alphabet size should be defined so that the largest character doesn't go beyond "~"
- The alphabet size should be greater than 1. I did not bother to implement the trivial handling of a one letter alphabet.