# Factor Oracle for Machine Improvisation

#### Jaime Arias

Université de Bordeaux, LaBRI, UMR 5800 Inria - Bordeaux Sud-Ouest

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### **Preliminaries**

#### Word

A word s is a finite sequence  $s = s_1 s_2 \dots s_m$  of length |s| = m on a finite alphabet  $\Sigma$ .

#### **Factor**

A word  $x \in \Sigma^*$  is a factor of s if and only if s can be written s = uxv with  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ . Given integers i, j where  $1 \le i \le j \le m$ , we denote a factor of s as  $s[i \dots j] = s_i s_{i+1} \dots s_j$ .

### **Preliminaries**

#### **Prefix**

A factor x of s is a prefix of s if s = xu with  $u \in \Sigma^*$ . The ith prefix of s, denoted  $pref_s(i)$ , is the prefix s[1 ... i].

#### **Suffix**

A factor x of s is a suffix of s if s = ux with  $u \in \Sigma^*$ . The ith suffix of s, denoted  $suff_s(i)$ , is the suffix s[i ... m].

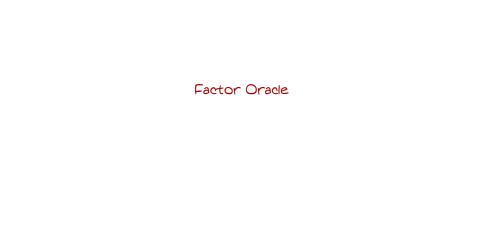
### **Preliminaries**

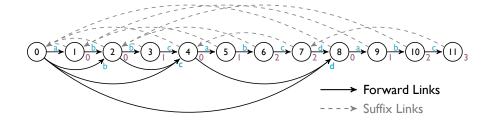
## Longest Repeated Suffix (LRS)

A factor x of s is the longest repeated suffix of s if x is a suffix of s and |x| is maximal.

$$s = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & b & c & d & a & b & c \end{bmatrix}$$

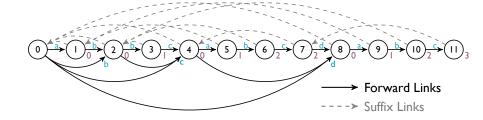
$$Irs(s)$$





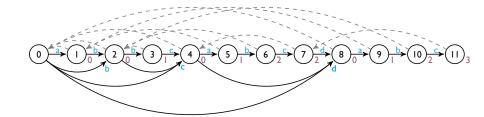
### Factor Oracle

The factor oracle of a word s of length m is a deterministic finite automaton  $(Q,q_0,F,\delta)$  where  $Q=\{0,1,\ldots,m\}$  is the set of states,  $q_0=0$  is the starting state, F=Q is the set of terminal states and  $\delta$  is the transition function.



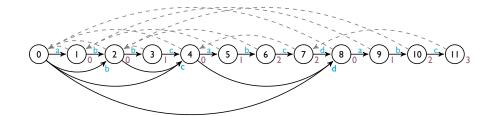
### Suffix Link

The suffix link of a state i of the factor oracle of a word s, is equal to the state in which the *longest repeated suffix* (lrs) of s[1 ... i] is recognized.



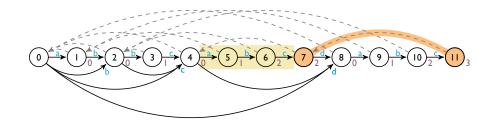
## Suffix Links

• s = abbcabcdabc



## Suffix Links

- s = abbcabcdabc
- lrs(s) = abc



## Suffix Links

- s = abbcabcdabc
- lrs(s) = abc
- S(11) = 7

Thank you for your attention! ©

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