6 Text Indexing – Searching whole genomes

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Outline

6 Text Indexing

6.1 Motivation

Text indexing

- *Text indexing* (also: *offline text search*):
  - case of string matching: find $P[0..m-1]$ in $T[0..n-1]$
  - but with *fixed* text $\rightsquigarrow$ preprocess T (instead of P)
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ expect many queries P, answer them without looking at all of T
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ essentially a data structuring problem: "building an *index* of T"

Latin: "one who points out"

- application areas
  - web search engines
  - online dictionaries
  - online encyclopedia
  - DNA/RNA data bases
  - ... searching in any collection of text documents (that grows only moderately)

Inverted indices

same as "indexes"

- original indices in books: list of (key) words $\mapsto$ page numbers where they occur
- assumption: searches are only for **whole** (key) **words**

$\rightsquigarrow$ often reasonable for natural language text

Inverted index:

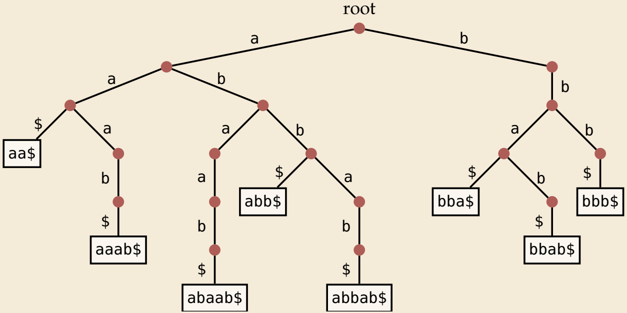
- collect all words in T
  - can be as simple as splitting T at whitespace
  - actual implementations typically support *stemming* of words
    `goes` $\rightarrow$ `go`, `cats` $\rightarrow$ `cat`
- store mapping from words to a list of occurrences $\rightsquigarrow$ *how?*

Tries

- efficient dictionary data structure for strings
- name from re**trie**val, but pronounced “try”
- tree based on symbol comparisons

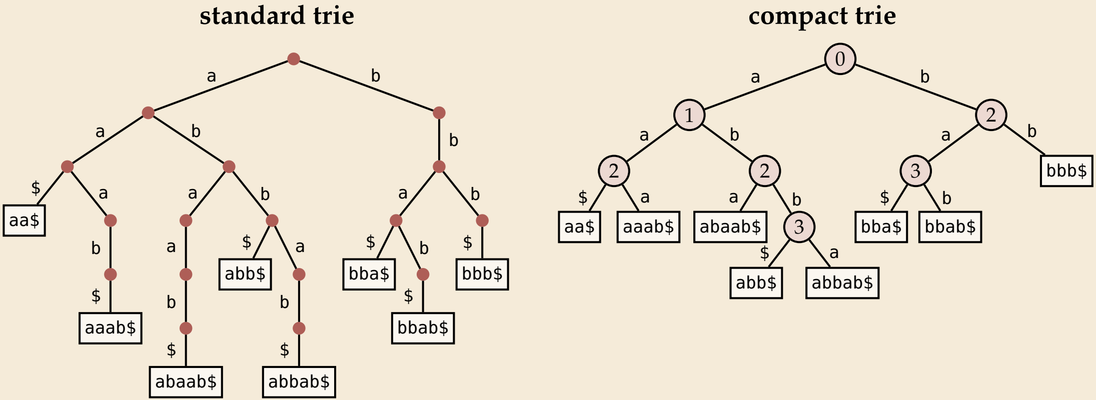
- **Assumption:** stored strings are *prefix-free* (no string is a prefix of another)
  - strings of same length ✓
  - strings have “end-of-string” marker \$ ✓ some character $\notin \Sigma$

- **Example**:
  {aa\$, aaab\$, abaab\$, abb\$,
  abbab\$, bba\$, bbab\$, bbb\$}



Compact tries

- compress paths of unary nodes into single edge (unary: =1 child)
- nodes store index of next character



⇝ searching slightly trickier, but same time complexity as in trie

- all nodes ≥ 2 children ⇝ #nodes $\leq$ #leaves = #strings ⇝ linear space

Tries as inverted index

- simple
- fast lookup

- cannot handle more general queries:
  - search part of a word
  - search phrase (sequence of words)

- what if the ‘text’ does not even have words to begin with?!
  - biological sequences

    ACAAGATGCCATTGTCCCCCGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCACCGCTGCCCTGCCCCTGGAGGGTGGCCCCACCGGC
    CGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAATAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCCTCGCTTGGTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCCAGGC
    CAGTGCCGGGCCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGGCGCACCCCCCCAGCAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAA
    TGCCCTGCAGGAACTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCTCCTGCAAATAAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
  - binary streams

    00000010101001111010111000001111100011111011111001101101000011100010011011110000010001101010
    01101100001101011010000000100000000111010110000010000111101011101100100011001011011101111111
    11000101000101100101000000111010101001100000000110110000110011111000010 1 0101011101111000011
    10101110010010101010100000111110100110000001111001101010000000100100100000101100011000110111

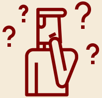
⇝ need new ideas

6.2 Suffix Trees

Suffix trees – A ‘magic’ data structure

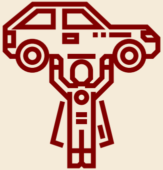
Appetizer: Longest common substring problem

- Given: strings $S_1, \ldots, S_k$ **Example:** S_1 = `superiorcalifornialives`, S_2 = `sealiver`
- Goal: find the longest substring that occurs in all k strings $\rightsquigarrow$ `alive`



Can we do this in time $O(|S_1| + \cdots + |S_k|)$? How??

Enter: ***suffix trees***



- versatile data structure for index with full-text search
- linear time (for construction) and linear space
- allows efficient solutions for many advanced string problems

“Although the longest common substring problem looks trivial now, given our knowledge of suffix trees, it is very interesting to note that in 1970 Don Knuth conjectured that a linear-time algorithm for this problem would be impossible.” [*Gusfield: Algorithms on Strings, Trees, and Sequences (1997)*]

Suffix trees – Definition

- suffix tree $\mathcal{T}$ for text $T = T[0..n-1]$ = compact trie of all suffixes of $T\$$ (set $T[n] := \$$)
- except: in leaves, store *start index* (instead of actual string)

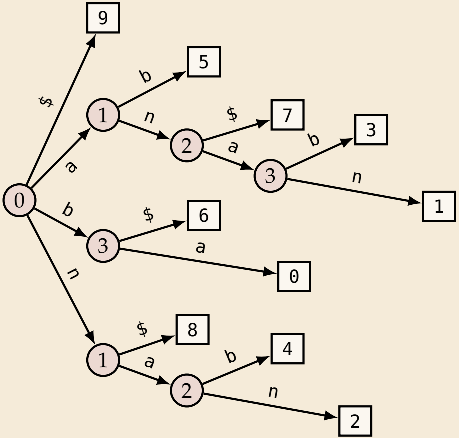
Example:

T = bananaban$

suffixes: {bananaban$, ananaban$, nanaban$,
anaban$, naban$, aban$, ban$, an$, n$, $}

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b	a	n	a	n	a	b	a	n	$

- also: edge labels like in compact trie
- (more readable form on slides to explain algorithms)



Suffix trees – Construction

- $T[0..n-1]$ has $n+1$ suffixes (starting at character $i \in [0..n]$)
- We can build the suffix tree by inserting each suffix of T into a compressed trie.
  But that takes time $\Theta(n^2)$. $\rightsquigarrow$ not interesting!

same order of growth as reading the text!

Amazing result: Can construct the suffix tree of T in $\Theta(n)$ time!

- algorithms are a bit tricky to understand
- but were a theoretical breakthrough
- and they are efficient in practice (and heavily used)!

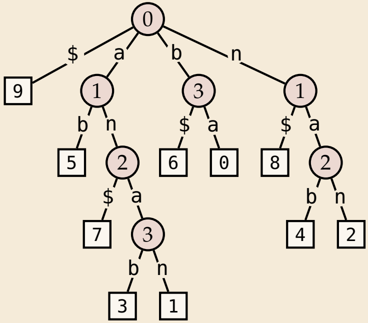
$\rightsquigarrow$ for now, take linear-time construction for granted. What can we do with them?

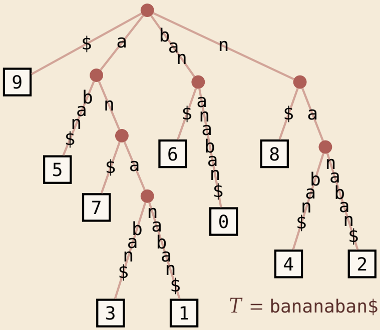
6.3 Applications

Applications of suffix trees

- In this section, always assume suffix tree $\mathcal{T}$ for T given.

Recall: $\mathcal{T}$ stored like this: but think about this:





T = bananaban$

- Moreover: assume internal nodes store pointer to leftmost leaf in subtree.
- Notation: $T_i = T[i..n]$ (including $)

Application 1: Text Indexing / String Matching

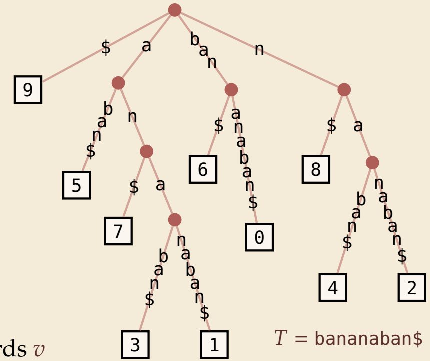
- $\boxed{P \text{ occurs in } T \iff P \text{ is a prefix of a suffix of } T}$
- we have all suffixes in $\mathcal{T}$!

$\rightsquigarrow$ (try to) follow path with label P, until

1. **we get stuck**
   at internal node (no node with next character of P)
   or *inside edge* (mismatch of next characters)
   $\rightsquigarrow$ P does not occur in T
2. **we run out of pattern**
   reach end of P at internal node v or inside edge towards v
   $\rightsquigarrow$ P occurs at all leaves in subtree of v
3. **we run out of tree**
   reach a leaf ℓ with part of P left $\rightsquigarrow$ compare P to ℓ.

   ⚠ This cannot happen when testing edge labels since $\$ \notin \Sigma$,
   but needs check(s) in compact trie implementation!

- Finding first match (or `NO_MATCH`) takes $O(|P|)$ time!



T = `bananaban$`

Examples:

- P = `ann`
- P = `ana`
- P = `briar`

Application 2: Longest repeated substring

- **Goal:** Find longest substring $T[i..i+\ell)$ that occurs also at $j \neq i$: $T[j..j+\ell) = T[i..i+\ell)$.

  e. g. for compression $\rightsquigarrow$ Unit 7

How can we efficiently check *all possible substrings*?

Repeated substrings = shared paths in *suffix tree*

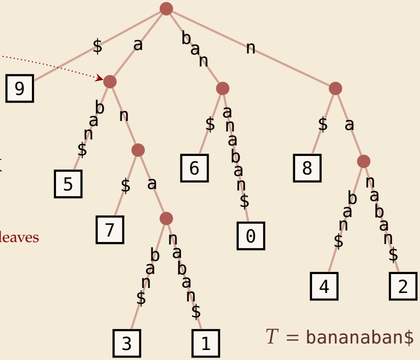
- T_5 = `aban$` and T_7 = `an$` have *longest common prefix* '`a`'

$\rightsquigarrow$ $\exists$ internal node with path label '`a`'

here single edge, can be longer path

$\rightsquigarrow$ longest repeated substring = longest common prefix (LCP) of two suffixes

actually: adjacent leaves



T = `bananaban$`

- Algorithm:
  1. Compute *string depth* (=length of path label) of nodes
  2. Find internal nodes with maximal string depth

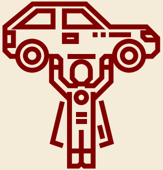
- Both can be done in depth-first traversal $\rightsquigarrow$ $\Theta(n)$ time

Generalized suffix trees

- longest *repeated* substring (of one string) feels very similar to longest *common* substring of several strings $T^{(1)}, \ldots, T^{(k)}$ with $T^{(j)} \in \Sigma^{n_j}$
- can we solve that in the same way?
- could build the suffix tree for each $T^{(j)}$ … but doesn't seem to help

$\rightsquigarrow$ need a *single/joint* suffix tree for *several* texts

Enter: ***generalized suffix tree***



- Define $T := T^{(1)}\$_1 T^{(2)}\$_2 \cdots T^{(k)}\$_k$ for k new end-of-word symbols
- Construct suffix tree $\mathcal{T}$ for T

$\rightsquigarrow$ $\$_j$-edges always leads to leaves $\rightsquigarrow$ $\exists$ leaf (j, i) for each suffix $T_i^{(j)} = T^{(j)}[i..n_j]$

Application 3: Longest common substring

- With that new idea, we can find longest common superstrings:

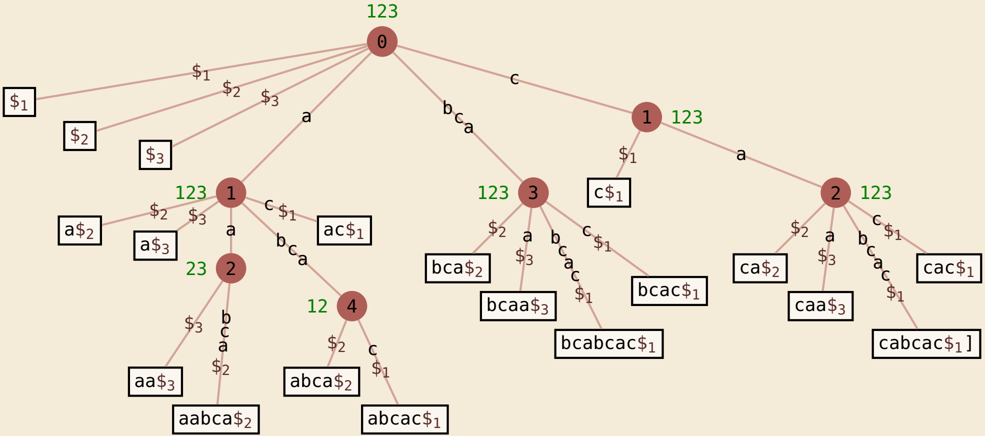
  1. Compute generalized suffix tree $\mathcal{T}$.
  2. Store with each node the *subset of strings* that contain its path label:
     2.1. Traverse $\mathcal{T}$ bottom-up.
     2.2. For a leaf (j, i), the subset is $\{j\}$.
     2.3. For an internal node, the subset is the union of its children.
  3. In top-down traversal, compute *string depths* of nodes. (as above)
  4. Report deepest node (by string depth) whose subset is $\{1, \ldots, k\}$.

- Each step takes time $\Theta(n)$ for $n = n_1 + \cdots + n_k$ the total length of all texts.

"Although the longest common substring problem looks trivial now, given our knowledge of suffix trees, it is very interesting to note that in 1970 Don Knuth conjectured that a linear-time algorithm for this problem would be impossible." *[Gusfield: Algorithms on Strings, Trees, and Sequences (1997)]*

Longest common substring – Example

$T^{(1)} = \texttt{bcabcac}, \quad T^{(2)} = \texttt{aabca}, \quad T^{(3)} = \texttt{bcaa}$



6.4 Longest Common Extensions

Application 4: Longest Common Extensions

- We implicitly used a special case of a more general, versatile idea:

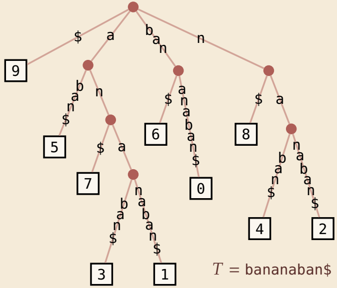
  The ***longest common extension (LCE)*** data structure:

  - **Given:** String $T[0..n-1]$
  - **Goal:** Answer LCE queries, i. e.,
    given positions i, j in T,
    how far can we read the same text from there?
    formally: $\mathrm{LCE}(i, j) = \max\{\ell : T[i..i+\ell) = T[j..j+\ell)\}$

$\rightsquigarrow$ use suffix tree of T!

longest common prefix of ith and jth suffix

- In $\mathcal{T}$: $\mathrm{LCE}(i, j) = \mathrm{LCP}(T_i, T_j)$ $\rightsquigarrow$ same thing, different name!
  $=$ string depth of *lowest common ancester (LCA)* of leaves $\boxed{i}$ and $\boxed{j}$



- in short: $\boxed{\mathrm{LCE}(i, j) = \mathrm{LCP}(T_i, T_j) = \mathrm{stringDepth}\big(\mathrm{LCA}(\boxed{i}, \boxed{j})\big)}$

Efficient LCA

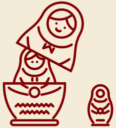
How to find lowest common ancestors?

- Could walk up the tree to find LCA $\rightsquigarrow$ $\Theta(n)$ worst case
- Could store all LCAs in big table $\rightsquigarrow$ $\Theta(n^2)$ space and preprocessing

Amazing result: Can compute data structure in $\Theta(n)$ time and space that finds any LCA is **constant(!) time**.

- a bit tricky to understand
- but a theoretical breakthrough
- and useful in practice

and suffix tree construction inside . . .



$\rightsquigarrow$ for now, use $O(1)$ LCA as black box.

$\rightsquigarrow$ After linear preprocessing (time & space), we can find LCEs in $O(1)$ time.

Application 5: Approximate matching

k**-mismatch matching**:

- **Input:** text $T[0..n-1]$, pattern $P[0..m-1]$, $k \in [0..m)$
- **Output:**

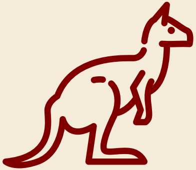
  "Hamming distance $\leq k$"

  - smallest i so that $T[i..i+m)$ are P differ in at most k characters
  - or NO_MATCH if there is no such i

$\rightsquigarrow$ searching with typos

- Assume longest common extensions in $T\$_1P\$_2$ can be found in $O(1)$
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ generalized suffix tree $\mathcal{T}$ has been built
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ string depths of all internal nodes have been computed
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ constant-time LCA data structure for $\mathcal{T}$ has been built

Kangaroo Algorithm for approximate matching



```
procedure kMismatch(T[0..n − 1], P[0..m − 1])
    // build LCE data structure
    for i := 0, . . . , n − m − 1 do
        mismatches := 0;  t := i;  p := 0
        while mismatches ≤ k ∧ p < m do
            ℓ := LCE(t, p) // jump over matching part
            t := t + ℓ + 1;  p := p + ℓ + 1
            mismatches := mismatches + 1
        if p == m then
            return i
```

- **Analysis:** $\Theta(n+m)$ preprocessing $+$ $O(n \cdot k)$ matching

$\rightsquigarrow$ very efficient for small k

- State of the art
  - $O\left(n\frac{k^2 \log k}{m}\right)$ possible with complicated algorithms
  - extensions for edit distance $\leq k$ possible

Application 6: Matching with wildcards

- Allow a wildcard character in pattern

  stands for arbitrary (single) character

```
      unit*       P
in␣unit5␣we␣will  T
```

- similar algorithm as for k-mismatch $\rightsquigarrow$ $O(n \cdot k + m)$ when P has k wildcards

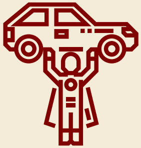
* * *

Many more applications, in particular for problems on biological sequences

20+ described in Gusfield, *Algorithms on strings, trees, and sequences* (1999)

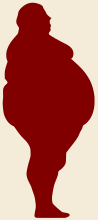
Suffix trees – Discussion

- Suffix trees were a threshold invention



linear time and space

suddenly many questions efficiently solvable in theory



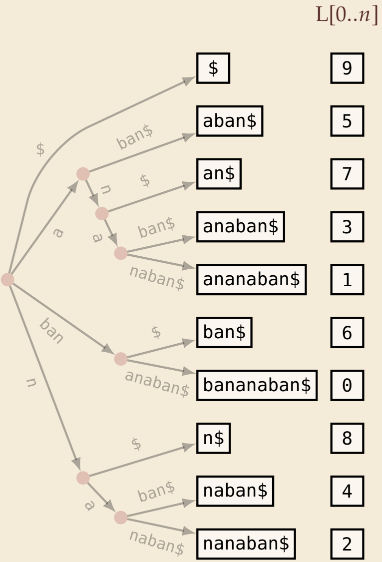
construction of suffix trees:
linear time, but significant overhead

construction methods fairly complicated

many pointers in tree incur large space overhead

6.5 Suffix Arrays

Putting suffix trees on a diet



- **Observation:** order of leaves in suffix tree
  = suffixes lexicographically *sorted*

- Idea: only store list of leaves $L[0..n]$
- Enough to do efficient string matching!
  1. Use binary search for pattern P
  2. check if P is prefix of suffix after found position
- **Example:** P = ana

⇝ $L[0..n]$ is called ***suffix array***:

$L[r]$ = (start index of) rth suffix in sorted order

- using L, can do string matching with
  $\le (\lg n + 2) \cdot m$ character comparisons

Suffix arrays – Construction

How to compute $L[0..n]$?

- from suffix tree
  - possible with traversal ...
  - but we are trying to avoid constructing suffix trees!
- sorting the suffixes of T using general purpose sort
  - trivial to code!
  - but: comparing two suffixes can take $\Theta(n)$ character comparisons
  - $\Theta(n^2 \log n)$ time in worst case
- we do better!

Fat-pivot radix quicksort – Example

she	by	by			
sells	are	are			
seashells	she	sells	sells	seashells	
by	sells	seashells	seashells	sea	...
the	seashells	sea	sea	seashells	
sea	sea	sells	sells	sells	
shore	shore	seashells	seashells	sells	...
the	shells	she	she	she$	
shells	she	shore	shells	shells	...
she	sells	shells	she	she$	
sells	surely	she	shore		
are	seashells	surely			
surely	the	the	the	the	
seashells	the	the	the	the	

Fat-pivot radix quicksort

details in §5.1 of Sedgewick, Wayne *Algorithms 4th ed.* (2011), Pearson

- **partition** based on d**th character** only (initially $d = 0$)

⇝ 3 segments: smaller, equal, or larger than dth symbol of pivot

- recurse on smaller and large with same d, on equal with $d + 1$
  - ⇝ never compare equal prefixes twice

⇝ can show: $\sim 2\ln(2) \cdot n \lg n \approx 1.39 n \lg n$ character comparisons in expectation

👍 simple to code

👍 efficient for sorting many lists of strings

random pivots

- fat-pivot radix quicksort finds suffix array in $O(n \log n)$ expected time

but we can do $O(n)$ time worst case!

6.6 Linear-Time Suffix Sorting

Inverse suffix array: going left & right

- to understand the fastest algorithm, it is helpful to define the *inverse suffix array*:
  - $R[i] = r \iff L[r] = i$ L = *leaf array*
    $\iff$ there are r suffixes that come before T_i in sorted order
    $\iff$ T_i has (0-based) *rank* r $\rightsquigarrow$ call $R[0..n]$ the ***rank array***

i	$R[i]$	T_i
0	6^{th}	bananaban$
1	4^{th}	ananaban$
2	9^{th}	nanaban$
3	3^{th}	anaban$
4	8^{th}	naban$
5	1^{th}	aban$
6	5^{th}	ban$
7	2^{th}	an$
8	7^{th}	n$
9	0^{th}	$

right

$R[0] = 6$

$L[8] = 4$

left

r	$L[r]$	$T_{L[r]}$
0	9	$
1	5	aban$
2	7	an$
3	3	anaban$
4	1	ananaban$
5	6	ban$
6	0	bananaban$
7	8	n$
8	4	naban$
9	2	nanaban$

sort suffixes

Linear-time suffix sorting

DC3 / Skew algorithm

not a multiple of 3

1. Compute rank array $R_{1,2}$ for suffixes T_i starting at $i \not\equiv 0 \pmod 3$ *recursively.*
2. Induce rank array R_3 for suffixes $T_0, T_3, T_6, T_9, \ldots$ from $R_{1,2}$.
3. Merge $R_{1,2}$ and R_0 using $R_{1,2}$.
   $\leadsto$ rank array R for entire input

- We will show that steps 2. and 3. take $\Theta(n)$ time

$\leadsto$ Total complexity is $n + \frac{2}{3}n + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 n + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 n + \cdots \;\le\; n \cdot \sum_{i\ge 0} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^i \;=\; 3n \;=\; \Theta(n)$

- **Note:** L can easily be computed from R in one pass, and vice versa.
  $\leadsto$ Can use whichever is more convenient.

DC3 / Skew algorithm – Step 2: Inducing ranks

- **Assume:** rank array $R_{1,2}$ known:
  - $$R_{1,2}[i] \;=\; \begin{cases} \text{rank of } T_i \text{ among } T_1, T_2, T_4, T_5, T_7, T_8, \ldots & \text{for } i = 1,2,4,5,7,8,\ldots \\ \text{undefined} & \text{for } i = 0,3,6,9,\ldots \end{cases}$$
- **Task:** sort the suffixes $T_0, T_3, T_6, T_9, \ldots$ in linear time (!)

- Suppose we want to compare T_0 and T_3.
  - Characterwise comparisons too expensive
  - but: after removing first character, we obtain T_1 and T_4
  - these two can be compared in *constant time* by comparing $R_{1,2}[1]$ and $R_{1,2}[4]$!

$\rightsquigarrow$ T_0 comes before T_3 in lexicographic order
iff pair $(T[0], R_{1,2}[1])$ comes before pair $(T[3], R_{1,2}[4])$ in lexicographic order

DC3 / Skew algorithm – Inducing ranks example

T = `hannahbansbananasman$$$` (append 3 \$ markers)

T_0	`hannahbansbananasman$$$`
T_3	`nahbansbananasman$$$`
T_6	`bansbananasman$$$`
T_9	`sbananasman$$$`
T_{12}	`nanasman$$$`
T_{15}	`asman$$$`
T_{18}	`an$$$`
T_{21}	`$$`

`sman$$$` = T_{16}

T_1	`annahbansbananasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[22] = 0$	T_{22}	`$`
T_2	`nnahbansbananasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[20] = 1$	T_{20}	`$$$`
T_4	`ahbansbananasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[\ 4] = 2$	T_4	`ahbansbananasman$$$`
T_5	`hbansbananasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[11] = 3$	T_{11}	`ananasman$$$`
T_7	`ansbananasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[13] = 4$	T_{13}	`anasman$$$`
T_8	`nsbananasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[\ 1] = 5$	T_1	`annahbansbananasman$$$`
T_{10}	`bananasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[\ 7] = 6$	T_7	`ansbananasman$$$`
T_{11}	`ananasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[10] = 7$	T_{10}	`bananasman$$$`
T_{13}	`anasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[\ 5] = 8$	T_5	`hbansbananasman$$$`
T_{14}	`nasman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[17] = 9$	T_{17}	`man$$$`
T_{16}	`sman$$$`	$R_{1,2}[19] = 10$	T_{19}	`n$$$`
T_{17}	`man$$$`	$R_{1,2}[14] = 11$	T_{14}	`nasman$$$`
T_{19}	`n$$$`	$R_{1,2}[\ 2] = 12$	T_2	`nnahbansbananasman$$$`
T_{20}	`$$$`	$R_{1,2}[\ 8] = 13$	T_8	`nsbananasman$$$`
T_{22}	`$`	$R_{1,2}[16] = 14$	T_{16}	`sman$$$`

$R_{1,2}$ (known)

$R_{1,2}[16] = 14$

T_0	`h05`
T_3	`n02`
T_6	`b06`
T_9	`s07`
T_{12}	`n04`
T_{15}	`a14`
T_{18}	`a10`
T_{21}	`$00`

radix sort

T_{21}	`$00`	$\rightsquigarrow$	$R_0[21] = 0$
T_{18}	`a10`	$\rightsquigarrow$	$R_0[18] = 1$
T_{15}	`a14`	$\rightsquigarrow$	$R_0[15] = 2$
T_6	`b06`	$\rightsquigarrow$	$R_0[\ 6] = 3$
T_0	`h05`	$\rightsquigarrow$	$R_0[\ 0] = 4$
T_3	`n02`	$\rightsquigarrow$	$R_0[\ 3] = 5$
T_{12}	`n04`	$\rightsquigarrow$	$R_0[12] = 6$
T_9	`s07`	$\rightsquigarrow$	$R_0[\ 9] = 7$

R_0

- sorting of pairs doable in $O(n)$ time by 2 iterations of counting sort

$\rightsquigarrow$ Obtain R_0 in $O(n)$ time

DC3 / Skew algorithm – Step 3: Merging

T_{21}	`$$`
T_{18}	`an$$$`
$\boxed{T_{15}}$	`asman$$$`
T_6	`bansbananasman$$$`
T_0	`hannahbansbananasman$$$`
T_3	`nahbansbananasman$$$`
T_{12}	`nanasman$$$`
T_9	`sbananasman$$$`

T_{22}	`$`
T_{20}	`$$$`
T_4	`ahbansbananasman$$$`
$\boxed{T_{11}}$	`ananasman$$$`
T_{13}	`anasman$$$`
T_1	`annahbansbananasman$$$`
T_7	`ansbananasman$$$`
T_{10}	`bananasman$$$`
T_5	`hbansbananasman$$$`
T_{17}	`man$$$`
T_{19}	`n$$$`
T_{14}	`nasman$$$`
T_2	`nnahbansbananasman$$$`
T_8	`nsbananasman$$$`
T_{16}	`sman$$$`

T_{22}	`$`
T_{21}	`$$`
T_{20}	`$$$`
T_4	`ahbansbananasman$$$`
T_{18}	`an$$$`

- Have:
  - sorted 1,2-list:
    $T_1, T_2, T_4, T_5, T_7, T_8, T_{10}, T_{11}, \ldots$
  - sorted 0-list:
    $T_0, T_3, T_6, T_9, \ldots$
- Task: Merge them!
  - use standard merging method from Mergesort
  - but speed up comparisons using $R_{1,2}$
  - $\rightsquigarrow$ $O(n)$ time for merge

Compare T_{15} to T_{11}

Idea: try same trick as before

$T_{15} = \texttt{asman\$\$\$}$
$= \texttt{asman\$\$\$}$
$= \texttt{a}T_{16}$

can't compare T_{16} and T_{12} either!

$T_{11} = \texttt{ananasman\$\$\$}$
$= \texttt{ananasman\$\$\$}$
$= \texttt{a}T_{12}$

$\rightsquigarrow$ Compare T_{16} to T_{12}

$T_{16} = \texttt{sman\$\$\$}$
$= \texttt{sman\$\$\$}$
$= \texttt{s}T_{17}$

always at most 2 steps then can use $R_{1,2}$!

$T_{12} = \texttt{nanasman\$\$\$}$
$= \texttt{aanasman\$\$\$}$
$= \texttt{a}T_{13}$

DC3 / Skew algorithm – Fix recursive call

- both step 2. and 3. doable in $O(n)$ time!

- But: we cheated in 1. step! *"compute rank array $R_{1,2}$ recursively"*
  - Taking a *subset* of suffixes is *not* an instance of the same problem!

$\leadsto$ Need a single *string* T' to recurse on, from which we can deduce $R_{1,2}$.

How can we make T' "skip" some suffixes?

redefine alphabet to be *triples of characters* $\boxed{\texttt{abc}}$

$$T = \texttt{bananaban\$\$\$}$$

$$\leadsto \quad T^{\square} = \boxed{\texttt{ban}}\boxed{\texttt{ana}}\boxed{\texttt{ban}}\boxed{\texttt{\$\$\$}}$$

$$\boxed{\texttt{ana}}\boxed{\texttt{ban}}\boxed{\texttt{\$\$\$}}$$

$$\boxed{\texttt{ban}}\boxed{\texttt{\$\$\$}}$$

$$\boxed{\texttt{\$\$\$}}$$

$\leadsto$ suffixes of $T^{\square}$ $\leftrightsquigarrow$ $T_0, T_3, T_6, T_9, \ldots$

- $T' = T[1..n)^{\square}\ \boxed{\texttt{\$\$\$}}\ T[2..n)^{\square}\ \boxed{\texttt{\$\$\$}} \quad \leftrightsquigarrow \quad T_i$ with $i \not\equiv 0 \pmod 3$.

$\leadsto$ Can call suffix sorting recursively on T' and map result to $R_{1,2}$

DC3 / Skew algorithm – Fix alphabet explosion

- Still does not quite work!
  - Each recursive step *cubes* σ by using triples!
  - $\leadsto$ (Eventually) cannot use linear-time sorting anymore!

- But: Have at most $\frac{2}{3}n$ different triples $\boxed{\mathsf{abc}}$ in T'!

$\leadsto$ Before recursion:

1. Sort all occurring triples. (using counting sort in $O(n)$)
2. Replace them by their *rank* (in Σ).

$\leadsto$ Maintains $\sigma \le n$ without affecting order of suffixes.

DC3 / Skew algorithm – Step 3. Example

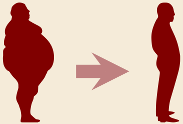
$T' = T[1..n)^{\square}$ $\boxed{\$\$\$}$ $T[2..n)^{\square}$ $\boxed{\$\$\$}$

- T = `hannahbansbananasman$` T_2 = `nnahbansbananasman$`
  T' = ann ahb ans ban ana sma n$$ $$$ nna hba nsb ana nas man $$$
- Occurring triples:
  ann ahb ans ban ana sma n$$ $$$ nna hba nsb nas man
- Sorted triples with ranks:

Rank	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Triple	$$$	ahb	ana	ann	ans	ban	hba	man	n$$	nas	nna	nsb	sma

- T' = ann ahb ans ban ana sma n$$ $$$ nna hba nsb ana nas man $$$
  T'' = 03 01 04 05 02 12 08 00 10 06 11 02 09 07 00

Suffix array – Discussion



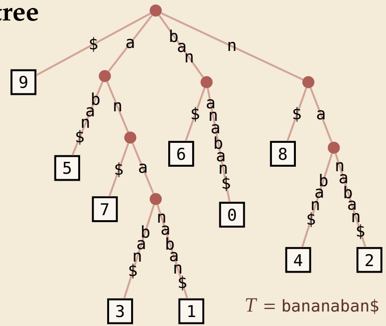
- 👍 sleek data structure compared to suffix tree
- 👍 simple and fast $O(n \log n)$ construction
- 👍 more involved but fast $O(n)$ construction
- 👍 supports efficient string matching

- 👎 string matching takes $O(m \log n)$, not optimal $O(m)$
- 👎 Cannot use more advanced suffix tree features
  e. g., for longest repeated substrings

6.7 The LCP Array

String depths of internal nodes

- Recall algorithm for longest repeated substring in **suffix tree**
  1. Compute *string depth* of nodes
  2. Find *path label to node* with maximal string depth



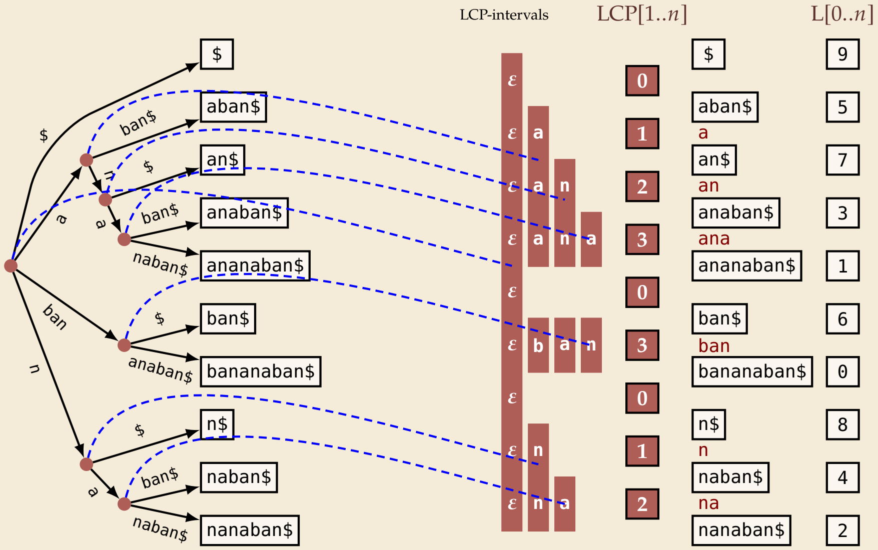
- Can we do this using **suffix *arrays***?

- Yes, by **enhancing** the suffix array with the ***LCP array***!
  $\mathrm{LCP}[1..n]$
  $\mathrm{LCP}[r] = \mathrm{LCP}(T_{L[r]}, T_{L[r-1]})$

longest common prefix of suffixes of rank r and $r-1$

$\rightsquigarrow$ longest repeated substring $=$ find maximum in $\mathrm{LCP}[1..n]$

LCP array and internal nodes



⇝ Leaf array $L[0..n]$ plus LCP array $\mathrm{LCP}[1..n]$ encode full tree!

LCP array construction

- computing $\mathrm{LCP}[1..n]$ naively too expensive
  - each value could take $\Theta(n)$ time
  - $\Theta(n^2)$ in total
- but: seeing one large (= costly) LCP value $\rightsquigarrow$ can find another large one!
- Example: T = `Buffalo␣buffalo␣buffalo␣buffalo$`
  - first few suffixes in sorted order:

$T_{L[0]}$ = `$`
$T_{L[1]}$ = `alo␣buffalo$`
$T_{L[2]}$ = `alo␣buffalo␣buffalo$`
alo␣buffalo␣buffalo $\rightsquigarrow$ $\mathrm{LCP}[3] = \mathbf{19}$
$T_{L[3]}$ = `alo␣buffalo␣buffalo␣buffalo$`

$\rightsquigarrow$ **Removing first character** from $T_{L[2]}$ and $T_{L[3]}$ gives two new suffixes:

$T_{L[?]}$ = `lo␣buffalo␣buffalo$`
lo␣buffalo␣buffalo $\rightsquigarrow$ $\mathrm{LCP}[?] = 18$
$T_{L[?]}$ = `lo␣buffalo␣buffalo␣buffalo$`
unclear where. . .

Shortened suffixes might *not* be *adjacent* in sorted order! $\rightsquigarrow$ no LCP entry for them!

Kasai's algorithm – Example

- Kasai et al. used above observation systematically
- Key idea: *compute* LCP values in ***text order***
- Dropping first character of adjacent suffixes might not lead to *adjacent* shorter suffixes, but LCP entry can only be *longer*.

i	$R[i]$	T_i
0	6^{th}	bananaban$
1	4^{th}	ananaban$
2	9^{th}	nanaban$
3	3^{th}	anaban$
4	8^{th}	naban$
5	1^{th}	aban$
6	5^{th}	ban$
7	2^{th}	an$
8	7^{th}	n$
9	0^{th}	$

r	$L[r]$	$T_{L[r]}$	LCP$[r]$
0	9	$	–
1	5	aban$	0
2	7	an$	1
3	3	anaban$	2
4	1	ananaban$	3
5	6	ban$	0
6	0	bananaban$	3
7	8	n$	0
8	4	naban$	1
9	2	nanaban$	2

Kasai's algorithm – Code

```
procedure computeLCP(T[0..n], L[0..n], R[0..n])
    // Assume T[n] = $, L and R are suffix array and inverse
    ℓ := 0
    for i := 0, ..., n − 1
        r := R[i]
        // compute LCP[r]; note that r > 0 since R[n] = 0
        i₋₁ := L[r − 1]
        while T[i + ℓ] == T[i₋₁ + ℓ] do
            ℓ := ℓ + 1
        LCP[r] := ℓ
        ℓ := max{ℓ − 1, 0}
    return LCP[1..n]
```

- remember length ℓ of induced common prefix
- use L to get start index of suffixes

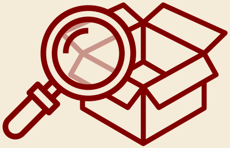
Analysis:

- dominant operation: character comparisons
- separately count those with outcomes "=" resp. "≠"
- each ≠ ends iteration of for-loop
  $\rightsquigarrow$ $\le n$ cmps
- each = implies increment of ℓ, but $\ell \le n$ and decremented $\le n$ times
  $\rightsquigarrow$ $\le 2n$ cmps

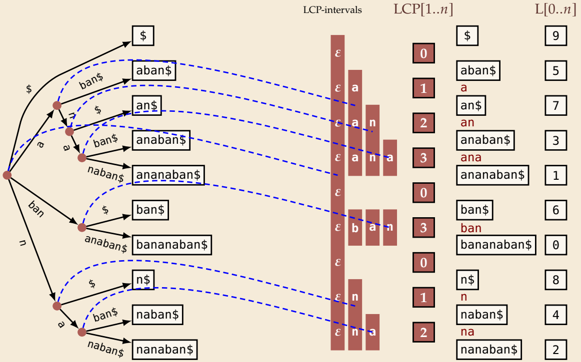
$\rightsquigarrow$ $\Theta(n)$ overall time

Back to suffix trees

We can finally look into the black box of linear-time suffix-array construction!



1. Compute suffix array for T.
2. Compute LCP array for T.
3. Construct $\mathcal{T}$ from suffix array and LCP array.



Conclusion

- *(Enhanced) Suffix Arrays* are the modern version of suffix trees

👎 can be harder to reason about

👍 can support same algorithms as suffix trees

👍 but use much less space

👍 simpler linear-time construction