

Suffix sorting

Lecture 5.1

Algorithm based on Larsson fast suffix sorting

Reading:

<http://www.larsson.dogma.net/ssrev-tr.pdf>

How do we construct the suffix array

- The suffix array can be constructed from the suffix tree
- Why NOT to do it:
 - The suffix tree construction algorithms are complex
 - We need an intermediate space to store the suffix tree – which may be too big!

Larsson algorithm: intuition

- Sort suffixes by prefix of length **1** character
- Now, in order to sort suffixes by prefix of length **2**, we can look at the results of the previous sorting at position $i+1$
- Once the suffixes are sorted by prefix of length **2**, we can now produce a suffix order for prefixes of length **4**, by looking at the results of the previous step at position $i+2$
- Once suffixes are sorted by prefix of length **4**, we can immediately produce sorting of **8**-character prefixes by looking at the results at position $i+4$

- At each iteration h , we produce total suffix sorting for prefixes of length 2^h , and in at most **$\log N$** iterations we produce the final ranks for each suffix in the suffix array

Larsson suffix sorting

- Complexity: $O(N \log N)$
- Assumption: the entire input string is in memory and all the intermediate ranks are in memory to be read at random position in a constant time

SAMPLE RUN OF THE LARSSON ALGORITHM

pos	c	h	i	h	u	a	h	u	a	\$
<i>i</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Sort (bucket or merge sort) by the first character of each suffix:

h-order with h=1

	\$	a	a	c	h	h	h	i	u	u
SA (Start pos of sorted suffixes)	9	5	8	0	1	3	6	2	4	7
Pos in SA: X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rank	0	1	1	3	4	4	4	7	8	8
Group length	1	-2		1	-3			1	-2	

For the next step we need rank (SA[X]+1)

pos	c	h	i	h	u	a	h	u	a	\$
<i>i</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

To resolve equal ranks we look at ranks at position $i+1$

h-order with $h=2$

	\$	a	a	c	h	h	h	i	u	u
Start pos	9	5	8	0	1	3	6	2	4	7
Pos in SA: X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rank	0	1	1	3	4	4	4	7	8	8
Group length	1	-2		1	-3			1	-2	

Rank 1 for a at position 5 is followed by rank 4, while rank 1 for a at position 8 is followed by rank 0, so we can resolve ranks for two a's

pos	c	h	i	h	u	a	h	u	a	\$
<i>i</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

To resolve equal ranks we look at ranks at position $i+1$

h-order with $h=2$

	\$	a	a	c	h	h	h	i	u	u
Start pos	9	8	5	0	1	3	6	2	4	7
Pos in SA: X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rank	0	1	2	3	4	4	4	7	8	8
Group length	1	1	1	1	-3			1	-2	

Rank 1 for a at position 5 is followed by rank 4, while rank 1 for a at position 8 is followed by rank 0, so we can resolve ranks for two a 's

pos	c	h	i	h	u	a	h	u	a	\$
<i>i</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

To resolve equal ranks we look at ranks at position $i+1$

h-order with $h=2$

	\$	a	a	c	h	h	h	i	u	u
Start pos	9	8	5	0	1	3	6	2	4	7
Pos in SA: X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rank	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	8
Group length	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	-2	

Similarly, we resolve ranks for h1, h3 and h6:

$h1 - (4,7)$, $h3 - (4,8)$, $h6 - (4,8)$

and for u4 and u7:

$u4 - (8,1)$, $u7 - (8,1)$

pos	c	h	i	h	u	a	h	u	a	\$
<i>i</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

To resolve equal ranks we look at ranks at position $i+1$

h-order with $h=2$

	\$	a	a	c	h	h	h	i	u	u
Start pos	9	8	5	0	1	3	6	2	4	7
Pos in SA: X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rank	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	8
Group length	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	-2	

Because prefixes of length 2 are already sorted, next we look at ranks at position $SA[X] + 2$

pos	c	h	i	h	u	a	h	u	a	\$
<i>i</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

To resolve equal ranks we look at ranks at position $i+2$

h-order with $h=4$

	\$	a	a	c	h	h	h	i	u	u
Start pos	9	8	5	0	1	3	6	2	4	7
Pos in SA: X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rank	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	8
Group length	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	-2	

To resolve ranks for h3 and h6:

$h3 - (5,2)$, $h6 - (5,1)$

To resolve ranks for u4 and u7:

$u4 - (8,5)$, $u7 - (8,0)$

pos	c	h	i	h	u	a	h	u	a	\$
<i>i</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

To resolve equal ranks we look at ranks at position $i+2$

h-order with $h=4$

	\$	a	a	c	h	h	h	i	u	u
Start pos	9	8	5	0	1	6	3	2	7	4
Pos in SA: X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
rank	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group length	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

To resolve ranks for h3 and h6:
 $h3 - (5,2)$, $h6 - (5,1)$

To resolve ranks for u4 and u7:
 $u4 - (8,5)$, $u7 - (8,0)$

Final suffix array

SA	9	8	5	0	1	6	3	2	7	4
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c	h	i	h	u	a	h	u	a	\$
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Checking suffix order

SA2	9	8	5	0	1	6	3	2	7	4
	\$	a	a	c	h	h	h	i	u	u
		\$	h	h	i	u	u	h	a	a
			u	...	h	a	a	...	\$	h
			a		...	\$	h			u
			\$				u			...
							...			

SA	9	8	5	0	1	6	3	2	7	4
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It works!