

# Algorithms 2022: String Processing

(Based on [Manber 1989])

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## 1 Data Compression

### Data Compression

**Problem 1.** *Given a text (a sequence of characters), find an encoding for the characters that satisfies the prefix constraint and that minimizes the total number of bits needed to encode the text.*

The *prefix constraint* states that the prefixes of an encoding of one character must not be equal to a complete encoding of another character.

Denote the characters by  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  and their frequencies by  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$ . Given an encoding  $E$  in which a bit string  $s_i$  represents  $c_i$ , the length (number of bits) of the text encoded by using  $E$  is  $\sum_{i=1}^n |s_i| \cdot f_i$ .

### A Code Tree

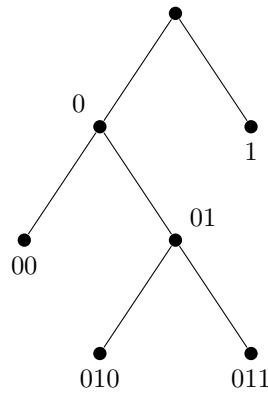


Figure: The tree representation of encoding.

Source: redrawn from [Manber 1989, Figure 6.17].

### A Huffman Tree

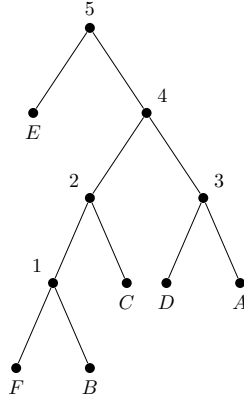


Figure: The Huffman tree for a text with frequencies of A: 5, B: 2, C: 3, D: 4, E: 10, F:1. The code of B, for example, is 1001. The numbers labeling the internal nodes indicate the order in which the corresponding subtrees are formed.

Source: redrawn from [Manber 1989, Figure 6.19].

/\* The basic idea of a Huffman tree is for the characters with lower frequencies to get longer codes so that the total number of bits is minimized. In the tree above, the two nodes for the two characters with the lowest frequencies, namely F and B, are the lowest leaves. Node 1 may be regarded as the node for an imaginary character combining F and B, with frequency 3 ( $= 1 + 2$ ). If we remove the two leaves for F and B, then we get another Huffman tree with Node 1 as a new leaf. In the new tree, the two nodes for the two characters with the lowest frequencies, now C and the imaginary character represented by Node 1, are among the lowest leaves. This generalizes to subtrees obtained by removing two sibling leaves at a time.

Did you see how induction works here? The whole tree is a code tree for  $n$  characters, which can be seen as obtained from a code tree for  $n - 1$  characters, one of which is a combination of the two characters with the lowest frequencies in the original tree (the other  $n - 2$  characters being the same). \*/

## Huffman Encoding

**Algorithm Huffman\_Encoding** ( $S, f$ );

```

insert all characters into a heap  $H$ 
according to their frequencies;
while  $H$  not empty do
  if  $H$  contains only one character  $X$  then
    make  $X$  the root of  $T$ 
  else
    delete  $X$  and  $Y$  with lowest frequencies;
    from  $H$ ;
    create  $Z$  with a frequency equal to the
      sum of the frequencies of  $X$  and  $Y$ ;
    insert  $Z$  into  $H$ ;
    make  $X$  and  $Y$  children of  $Z$  in  $T$ 

```

What is its time complexity?  $O(n \log n)$

/\* The while loop requires  $n$  iterations, as the heap  $H$  initially contains  $n$  elements and each iteration reduces its size by one (removing two elements and adding one new element). Each iteration takes  $O(\log n)$  time. \*/

## 2 String Matching

### String Matching



- We can tell this by just looking at  $B$ , as  $a_{13}a_{14}a_{15}$  equals  $b_8b_9b_{10}$ .

```

B =  x  y  x  y  y  x  y  x  y  x  x
      x  .  .  .
          x  y  x  .  .  .
              x  .  .  .
                  x  .  .  .
                      x  y  x  y  y
                          x  .  .  .
                              x  y  x

```

Figure: Matching the pattern against itself.

Source: redrawn from [Manber 1989, Figure 6.21].

### The Values of $next$

```

i =      1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11
B =      x  y  x  y  y  x  y  x  y  x  x
next =   -1  0  0  1  2  0  1  2  3  4  3

```

Figure: The values of  $next$ .

Source: redrawn from [Manber 1989, Figure 6.22].

The value of  $next[j]$  tells the length of the longest proper prefix that is equal to a suffix of  $b_1b_2 \dots b_{j-1}$ .

If the ongoing matching fails at  $b_j$  against  $a_i$ , then  $b_{next[j]+1}$  is the next to try against  $a_i$ .

/\* This is safe (without missing an earlier matching substring of  $A$ ), as  $b_1b_2 \dots b_{next[j]}$  is the longest proper prefix of  $b_1b_2 \dots b_{j-1}$  that equals a suffix of  $b_1b_2 \dots b_{j-1}$ , namely  $b_{j-next[j]}b_{j-next[j]+1} \dots b_{j-1}$ , which equals  $a_{i-next[j]}a_{i-next[j]+1} \dots a_{i-1}$ . \*/

Note:  $next[1]$  is set to  $-1$  so that this unique case is easily differentiated (see the main loop of the KMP algorithm).

### The KMP Algorithm

**Algorithm** `String_Match` ( $A, n, B, m$ );

**begin**

$j := 1; i := 1;$

$Start := 0;$

**while**  $Start = 0$  and  $i \leq n$  **do**

**if**  $B[j] = A[i]$  **then**

$j := j + 1; i := i + 1$

**else**

$j := next[j] + 1;$

**if**  $j = 0$  **then**

$j := 1; i := i + 1;$

**if**  $j = m + 1$  **then**  $Start := i - m$

**end**

### The KMP Algorithm (cont.)

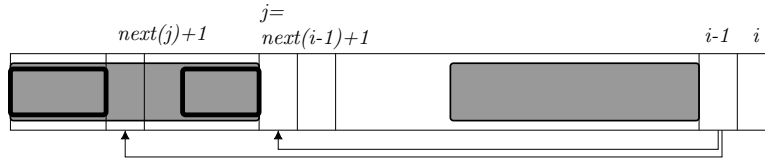


Figure: Computing  $next(i)$ .

Source: redrawn from [Manber 1989, Figure 6.24].

### The KMP Algorithm (cont.)

**Algorithm Compute\_Next** ( $B, m$ );

**begin**

$next[1] := -1$ ;  $next[2] := 0$ ;

**for**  $i := 3$  **to**  $m$  **do**

$j := next[i - 1] + 1$ ;

**while**  $B[i - 1] \neq B[j]$  **and**  $j > 0$  **do**

$j := next[j] + 1$ ;

$next[i] := j$

**end**

### The KMP Algorithm (cont.)

- What is its time complexity?
  - Because of backtracking,  $a_i$  may be compared against
    - \*  $b_j$ ,
    - \*  $b_{j-1}$ ,
    - \* ..., and
    - \*  $b_2$
  - However, for these to happen, each of  $a_{i-j+2}, a_{i-j+3}, \dots, a_{i-1}$  was compared against the corresponding character in  $b_1 b_2 \dots b_{j-1}$  just once.
  - We may re-assign the costs of comparing  $a_i$  against  $b_{j-1}, b_{j-2}, \dots, b_2$  to those of comparing  $a_{i-j+2} a_{i-j+3} \dots a_{i-1}$  against  $b_1 b_2 \dots b_{j-1}$ .
- Every  $a_i$  is incurred the cost of at most two comparisons.
- So, the time complexity is  $O(n)$ .

## 3 String Editing

### String Editing

**Problem 3.** Given two strings  $A (= a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)$  and  $B (= b_1 b_2 \dots b_m)$ , find the minimum number of changes required to change  $A$  character by character such that it becomes equal to  $B$ .

Three types of changes (or edit steps) allowed: (1) insert, (2) delete, and (3) replace.

### String Editing (cont.)

Let  $C(i, j)$  denote the minimum cost of changing  $A(i)$  to  $B(j)$ , where  $A(i) = a_1a_2 \cdots a_i$  and  $B(j) = b_1b_2 \cdots b_j$ .

For  $i = 0$  or  $j = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} C(i, 0) &= i \\ C(0, j) &= j \end{aligned}$$

/\*  $C(i, 0)$  is the cost of editing a string of length  $i$  into the empty string by deleting  $i$  characters, while  $C(0, j)$  is the cost of editing the empty string into a string of length  $j$  by inserting  $j$  characters. \*/

For  $i > 0$  and  $j > 0$ ,

$$C(i, j) = \min \begin{cases} C(i-1, j) + 1 & (\text{deleting } a_i) \\ C(i, j-1) + 1 & (\text{inserting } b_j) \\ C(i-1, j-1) + 1 & (a_i \rightarrow b_j) \\ C(i-1, j-1) & (a_i = b_j) \end{cases}$$

### String Editing (cont.)

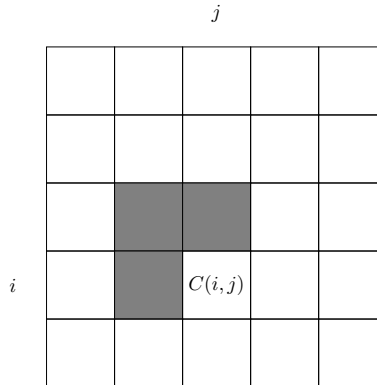


Figure: The dependencies of  $C(i, j)$ .

Source: redrawn from [Manber 1989, Figure 6.26].

### String Editing (cont.)

**Algorithm Minimum\_Edit\_Distance** ( $A, n, B, m$ );

```
for  $i := 0$  to  $n$  do  $C[i, 0] := i$ ;
for  $j := 1$  to  $m$  do  $C[0, j] := j$ ;
for  $i := 1$  to  $n$  do
  for  $j := 1$  to  $m$  do
     $x := C[i-1, j] + 1$ ;
     $y := C[i, j-1] + 1$ ;
    if  $a_i = b_j$  then
       $z := C[i-1, j-1]$ 
    else
       $z := C[i-1, j-1] + 1$ ;
     $C[i, j] := \min(x, y, z)$ 
```

Its time complexity is clearly  $O(mn)$ .