

## Exercise Sheet #11

### Advanced Algorithms (WS 2022/23)

#### Exercise 1 – Warm-up

Construct a suffix tree and a suffix array for the string mississippi. **6 Points**

#### Exercise 2 – Space requirement of suffix trees

Each edge of a suffix tree of a string  $T$  is labeled with an infix  $T[i, j]$  of  $T$ . In the lecture, we stated that these labels should be implicitly encoded by storing the indices  $i, j$  to ensure that the tree requires only  $\mathcal{O}(|T|)$  space. Construct an example where storing the labels explicitly (i.e.,  $T[i], T[i + 1], \dots, T[j]$ ) requires superlinear space. **3 Points**

#### Exercise 3 – Counting queries

Let  $T$  be a string over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . Describe a data structure to encode  $T$  such that all occurrences of a given pattern  $P$  can be *counted* in time  $\mathcal{O}(|P| \log |\Sigma|)$ . Your data structure should be constructable in time  $\mathcal{O}(|T|)$ . **3 Points**

#### Exercise 4 – Preprocessing multiple strings

Let  $T_1, T_2, \dots, T_\ell$  be strings of lengths  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_\ell$  over a common alphabet  $\Sigma$ . Describe a data structure that encodes these strings such that all occurrences of a given pattern  $P$  (over alphabet  $\Sigma$ ) in all of these strings can be reported in time independent of  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_\ell$  and  $\ell$ . Your data structure should be constructable in linear time. **4 Points**

#### Exercise 5 – Longest common substring

Let  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  be strings over a common alphabet  $\Sigma$ . Design an algorithm to find the longest common substring (a string that occurs in both  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ ) in  $\mathcal{O}(|T_1| + |T_2|)$  time.

*Hint:* Construct and traverse a suitably augmented suffix tree.

**4 Points**