

Lempel Ziv Computation In Small Space (LZ-CISS)

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CPM

LZ Parsing

Text: aaabaabaaabaa\$

		1	2	3	4	5	6
LZ77	Factor	a	aa	b	aabaa	abaa	\$
	Coding	a	1,2	b	2,5	3,4	\$

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LZ78	Factor	a	aa	b	aab	aaa	ba	a\$
	Coding	a	1,a	b	2,b	2,a	3,a	1,\$

Quest for small working space

■ LZ77

Time	Bits of working space	Authors
$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$3n \lg n$	Goto and Bannai'13
$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$2n \lg n$	Kärkkäinen et al.'13
$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$n \lg n + \mathcal{O}(\sigma \lg n)$	Goto and Bannai'14
$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$(1 + \epsilon)n \lg n + \mathcal{O}(n)$	this paper

■ LZ78

Time	Bits of working space	Authors
$\mathcal{O}(n \lg \sigma)$	$\mathcal{O}(z \lg z)$	folklore
$\mathcal{O}\left(n + z \frac{\lg^2 \lg \sigma}{\lg \lg \lg \sigma}\right)$	$\mathcal{O}(z \lg z)$	Fischer, Gawrychowski'15
$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{n \lg^2 \lg n}{(\lg_\sigma n \lg \lg \lg n)}\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(n \lg \sigma + n \frac{\lg \lg_\sigma n}{\lg_\sigma n}\right)$	Jansson et al.'15
$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n \lg n)$	Nakashima et al.'15
$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$(1 + \epsilon)n \lg n + \mathcal{O}(n)$	this paper

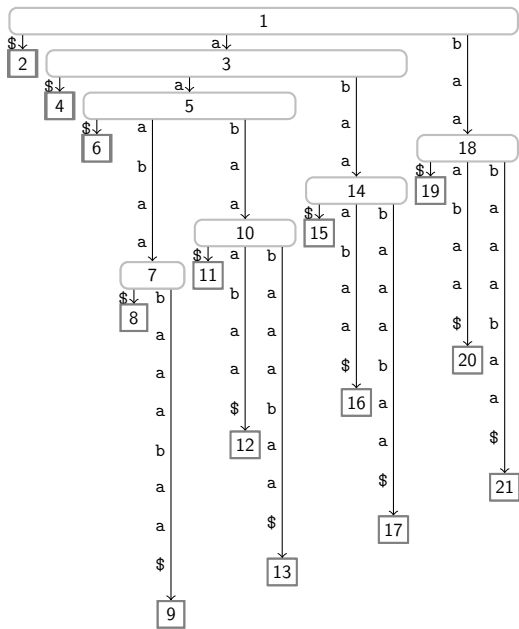
n : text size

σ : alphabet size

z : #factors

$0 < \epsilon \leq 1$ constant

Suffix Tree



ST of aaabaabaaabaa

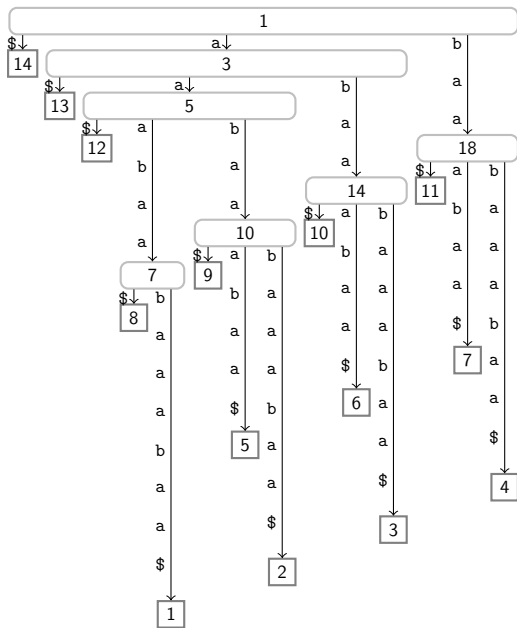
Labels

- internal nodes:
DFS number
- leaves:
text pos. of suffix

Superimposition

- suffix trie
superimposed by
suffix tree
- LZ78 trie subtree of
suffix trie
- edge counts how far
it got explored.

Suffix Tree



ST of aaabaabaaabaa

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- internal nodes:
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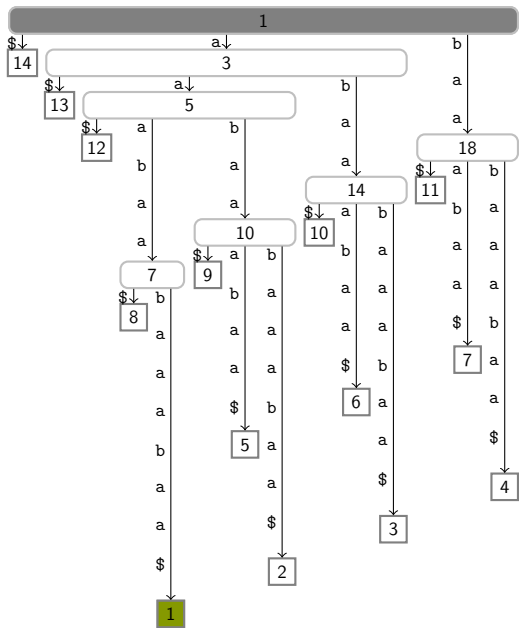


LZ78

LZ78

Add new factor \equiv append new node to trie:

- Classic Trie: Walk down from root.
- Now: Use **Level Ancestor Query** on ST leaf
- Traverse in $\mathcal{O}(1)$ time.



LZ78 parsing of
aaabaabaaabaa:

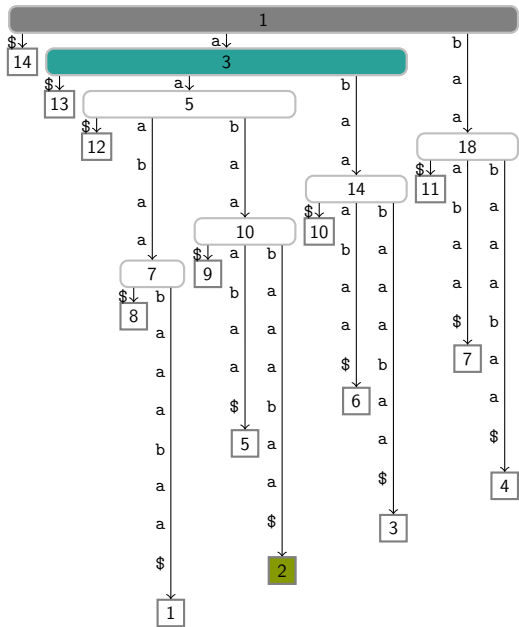
a | aa | b | aab | aaa | ba | a\$

Witnesses:

3, 5, 18, 10, 7, 18, 4

Definition

Witness: highest ST node
below of or equal to LZ78
trie node.



LZ78 parsing of
aaabaabaaabaa:

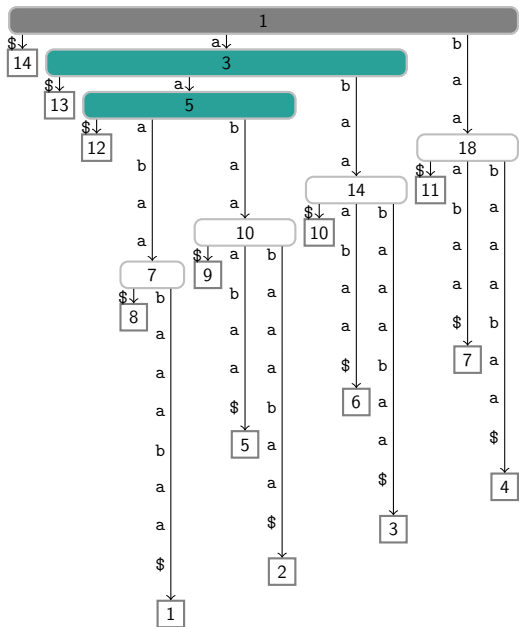
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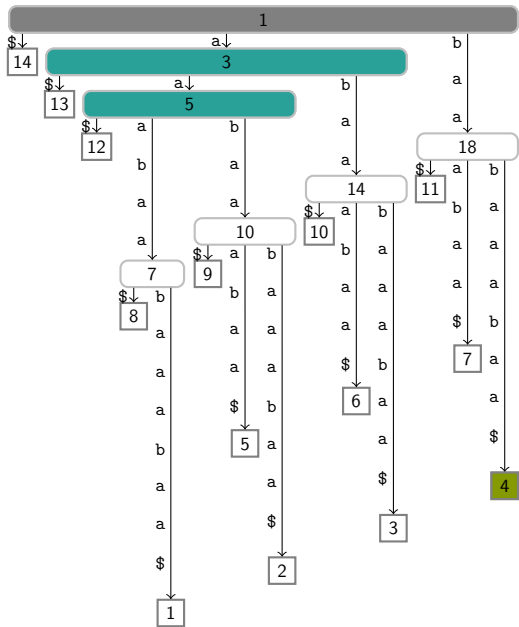
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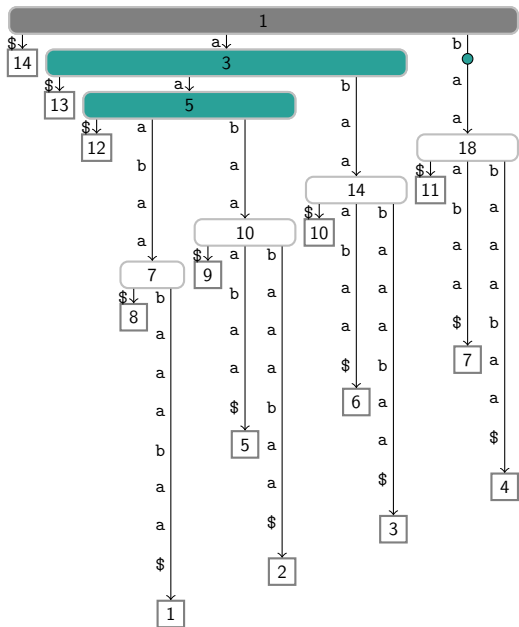
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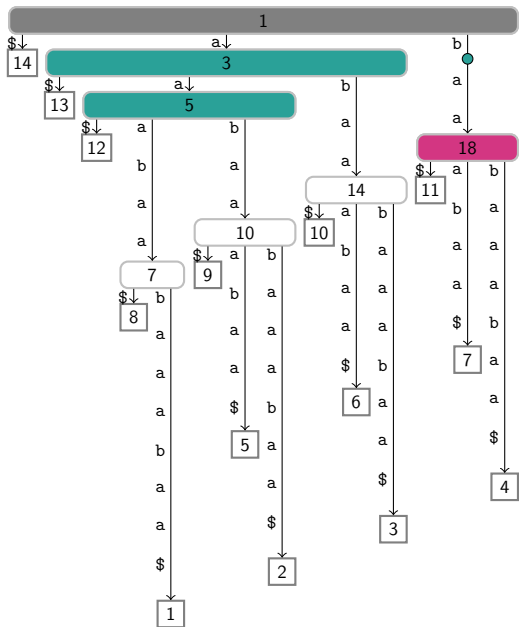
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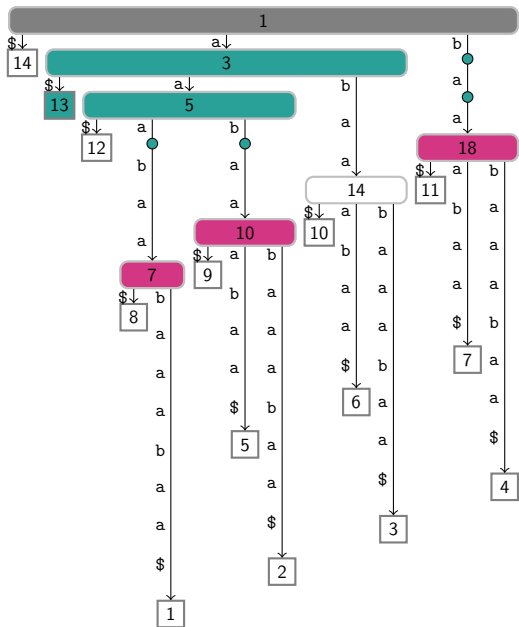
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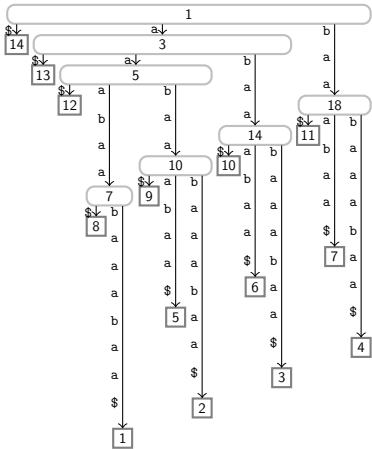
Witnesses:

3, 5, 18, 10, 7, 18, 4

Definition

Witness: highest ST node below of or equal to LZ78 trie node.

Witnesses → References

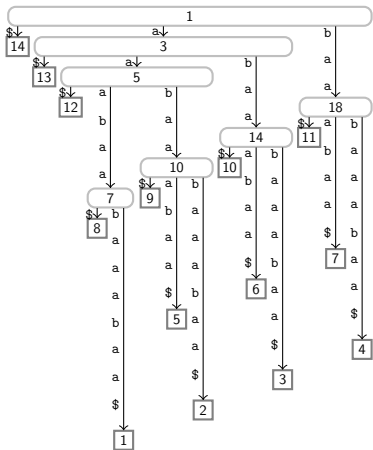


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	5	18	10	7	18	4

3	4	5	7	10	18

Working Space

Witnesses → References



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	5	18	10	7	18	4

Witnesses

Witnesses					
3	4	5	7	10	18

Working Space

Witnesses → References

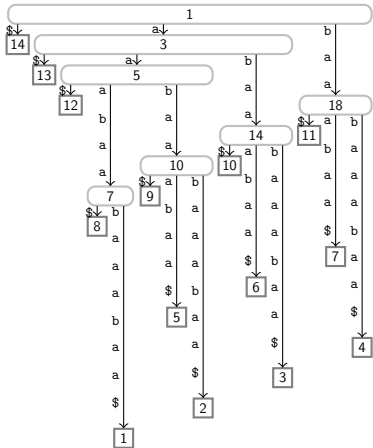
Select factor

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3	5	18	10	7	18	4
---	---	----	----	---	----	---

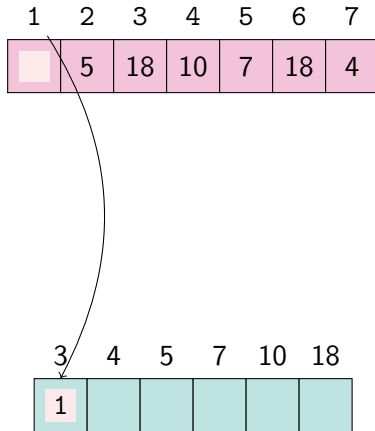
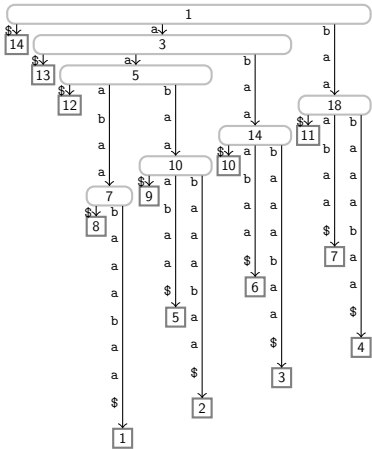
Lookup
previous
Factor

3	4	5	7	10	18
---	---	---	---	----	----



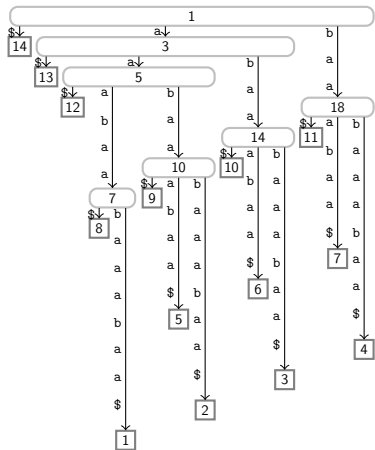
Working Space

Witnesses → References

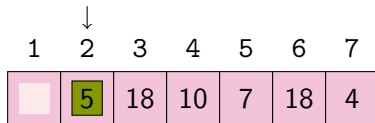


Working Space

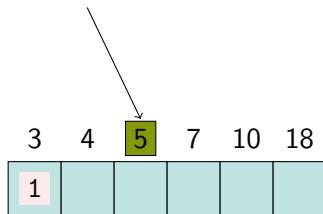
Witnesses → References



Select factor

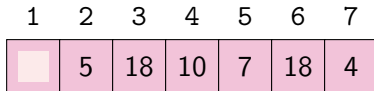
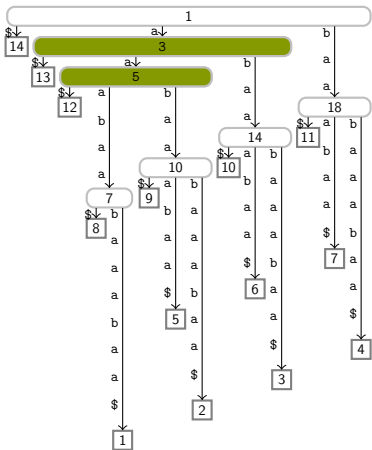


Lookup
previous
Factor

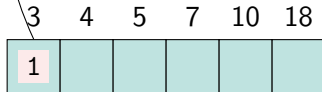


Working Space

Witnesses \rightarrow References

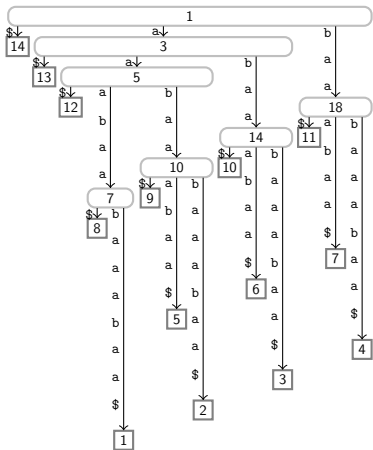


parent(5) = 3



Working Space

Witnesses → References



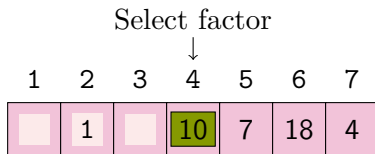
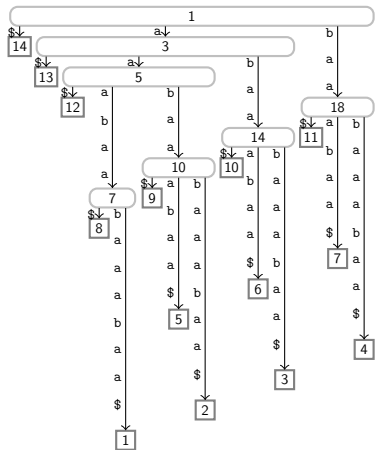
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1	18	10	7	18	4

3	4	5	7	10	18
1		2			

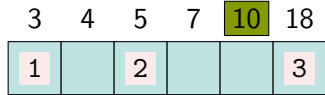
Working Space



Witnesses → References

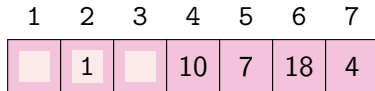
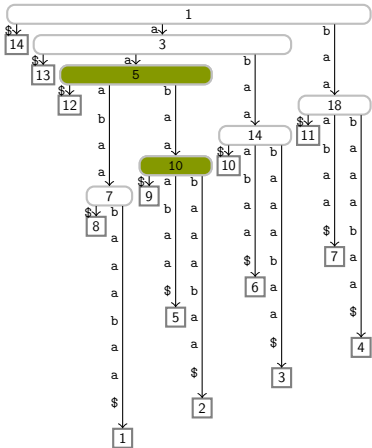


Lookup
previous
Factor

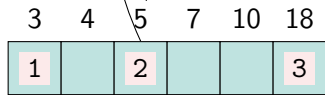


Working Space

Witnesses \rightarrow References

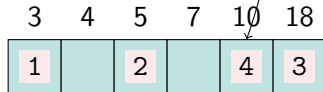
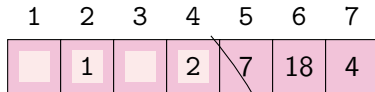
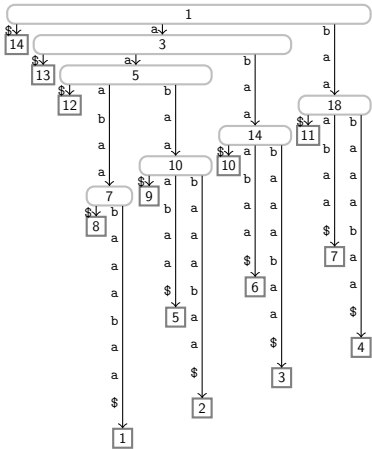


parent(10) = 5



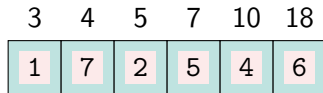
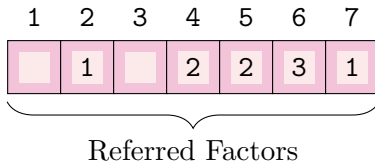
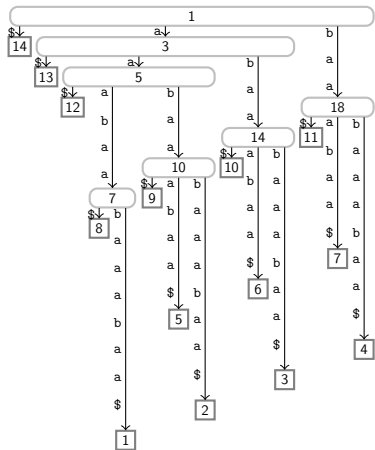
Working Space

Witnesses → References



Working Space

Witnesses → References



Working Space



LZ77

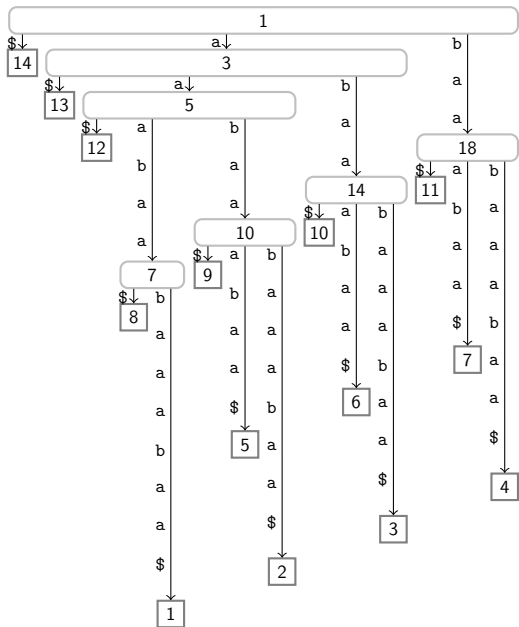
Two passes over the suffix tree:

1 Pass:

- Traverse from every leaf to the root
- Mark **visited** nodes
- Already marked nodes \equiv some reference
- These nodes **witness** references

2 Pass:

- Same procedure
- We know **witnesses** already!
- Which leaf discovers a **witness** first?



LZ77 parsing of
aaabaabaaabaa :

a |aa |b |aabaa |abaa |\$.

Starting positions of
factors (\equiv leaf labels):

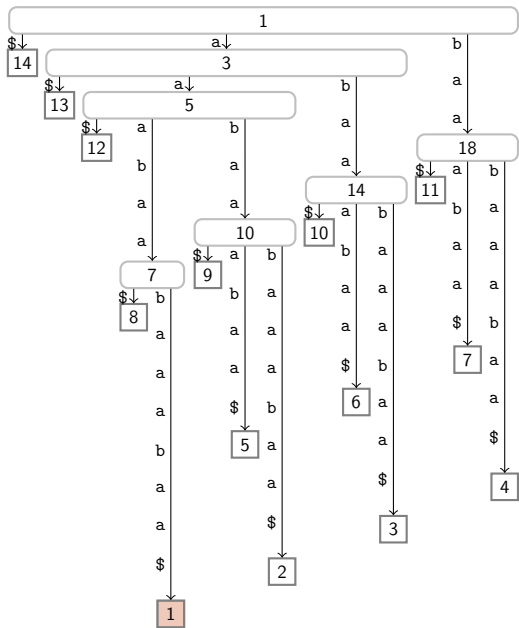
1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14

Witnesses:

5, 10, 14

Definition

Witness: already visited
node accessed by LZ leaf.



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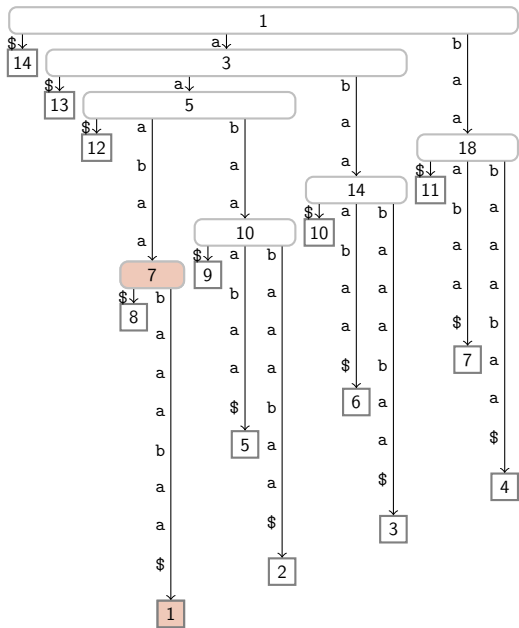
1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14

Witnesses:

5, 10, 14

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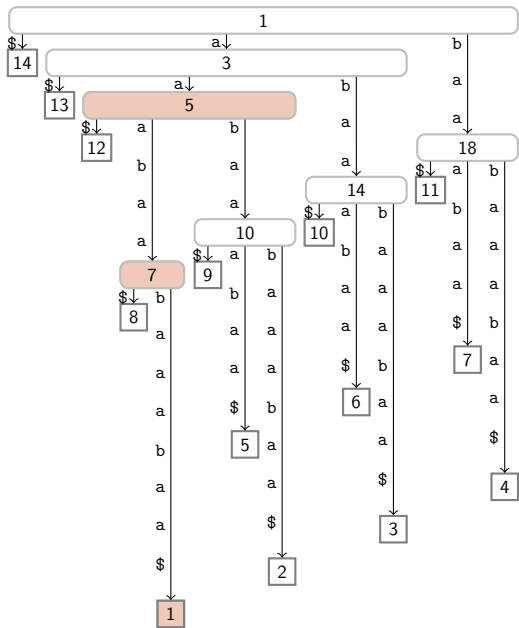
1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14

Witnesses:

5, 10, 14

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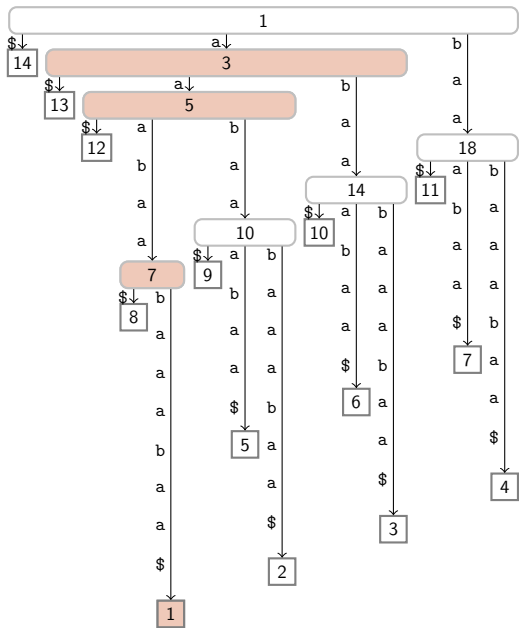
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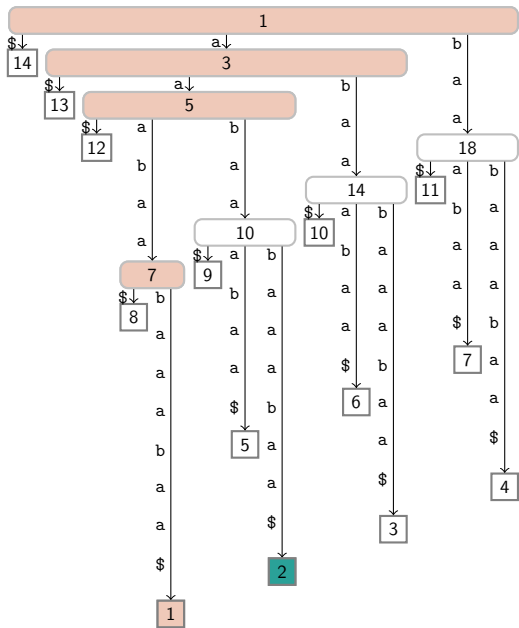
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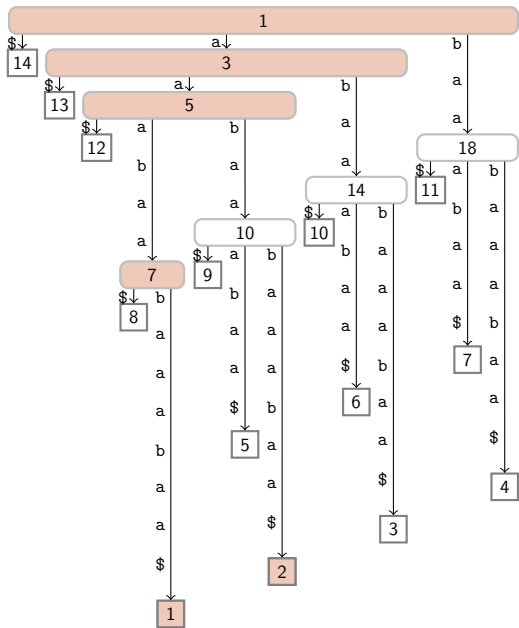
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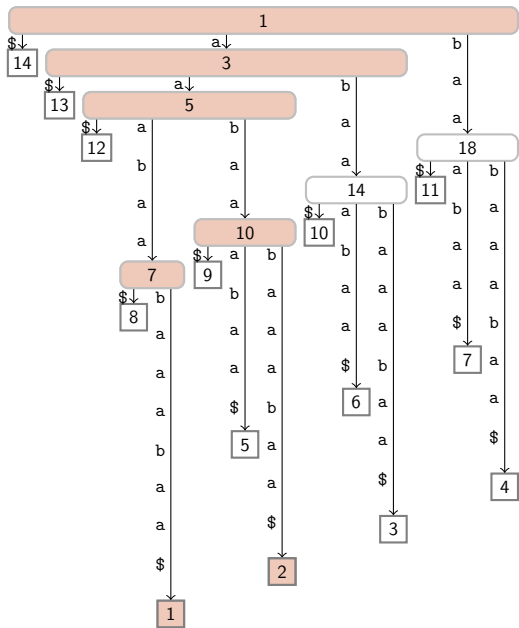
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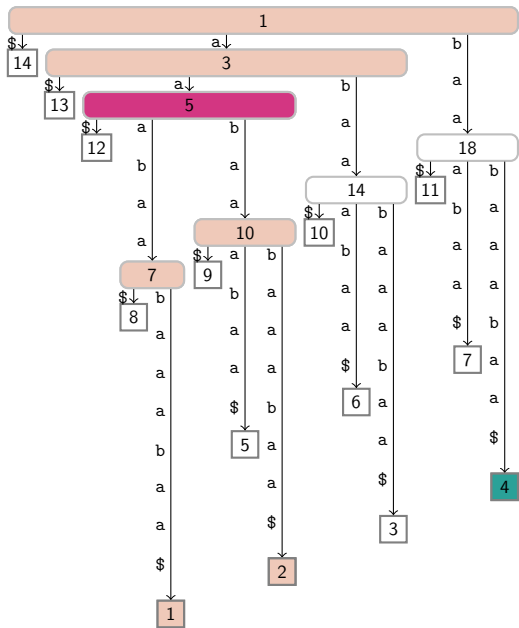
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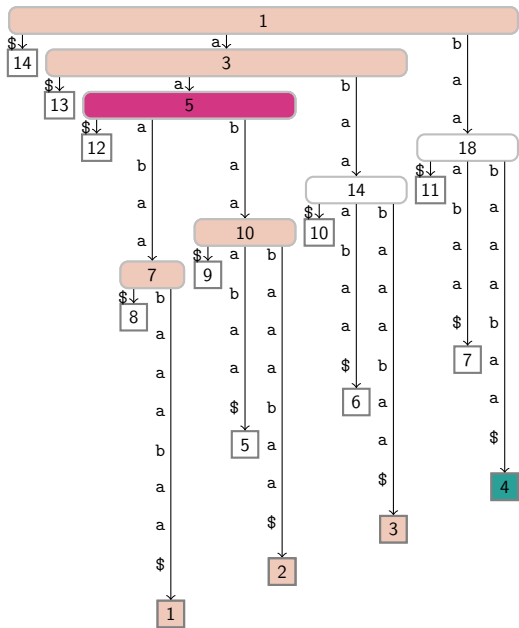
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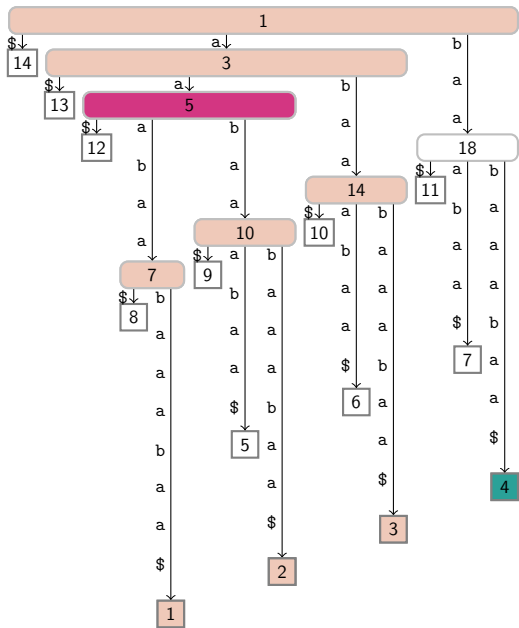
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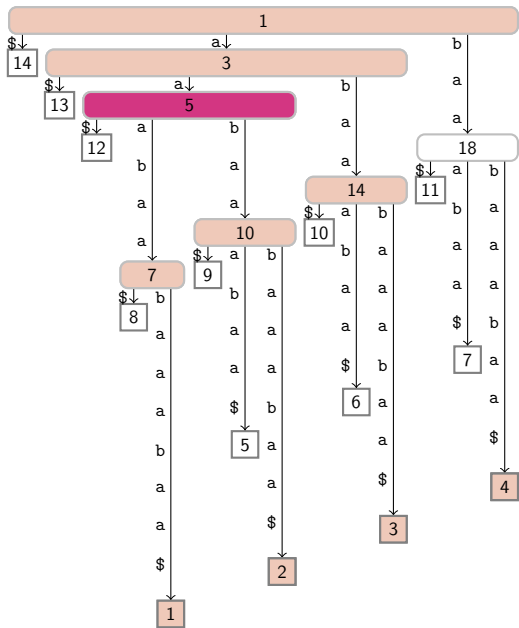
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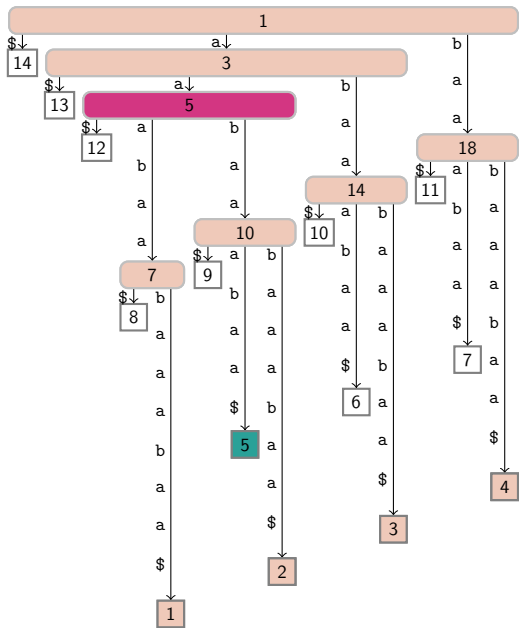
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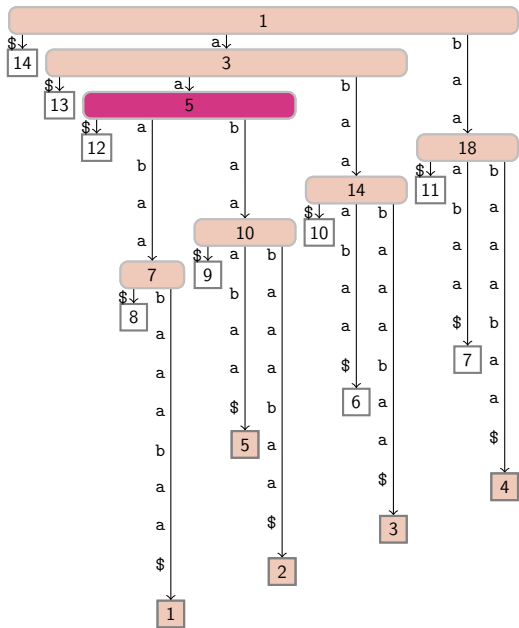
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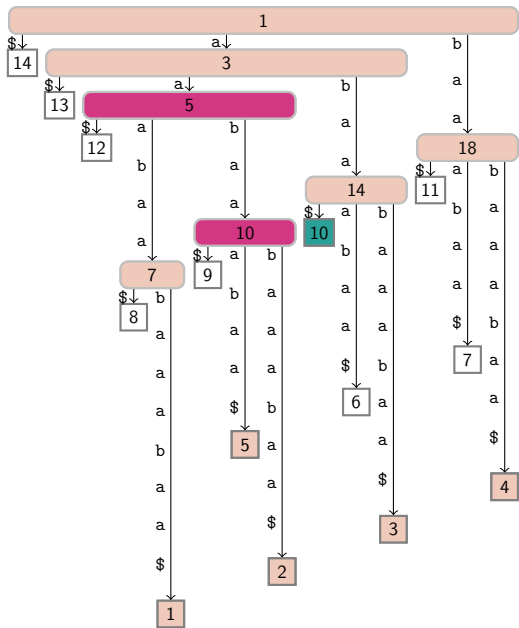
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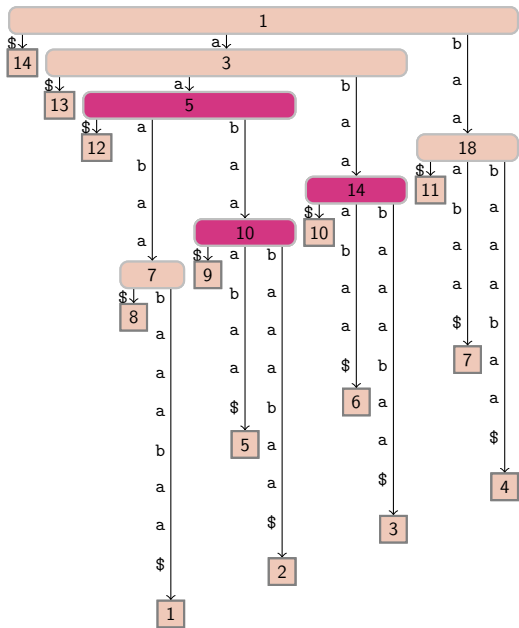
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aaabaabaaabaa :

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Starting positions of
factors (\equiv leaf labels):
1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14

Witnesses:
5, 10, 14

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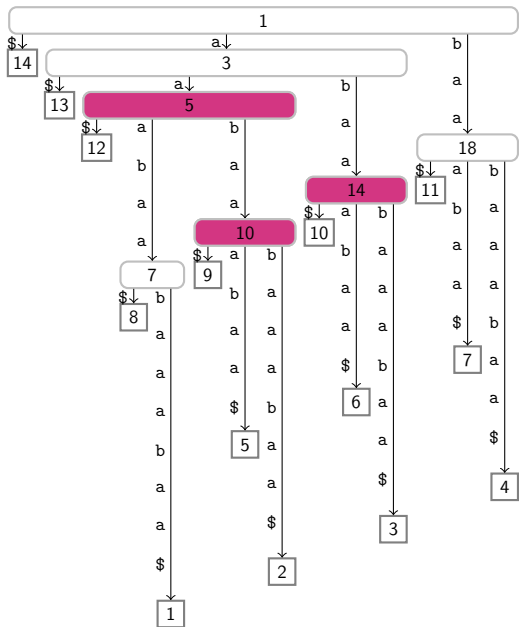
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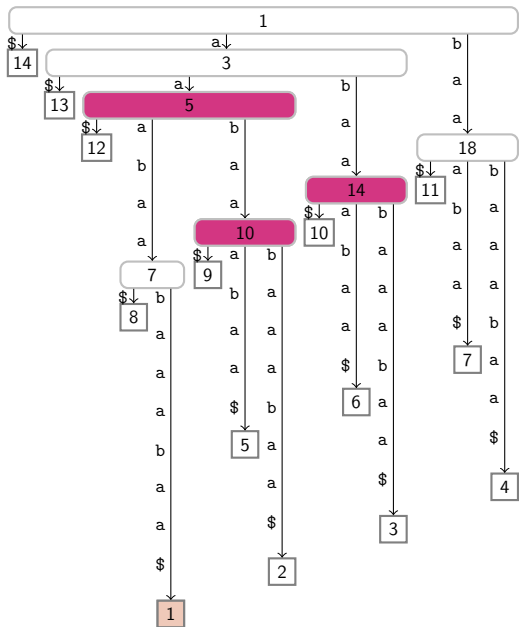
LZ77 parsing of $T =$
 $aaabaabaaabaa$ as
 $a \mid aa \mid b \mid aabaa \mid abaa \mid \$$.

Starting Positions of
 Factors (\equiv Leaf Labels):
 $1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14$

Witnesses:
 $5, 10, 14$

Map text positions to
 nodes:

1	2	3	5	10
5	10	5	14	10



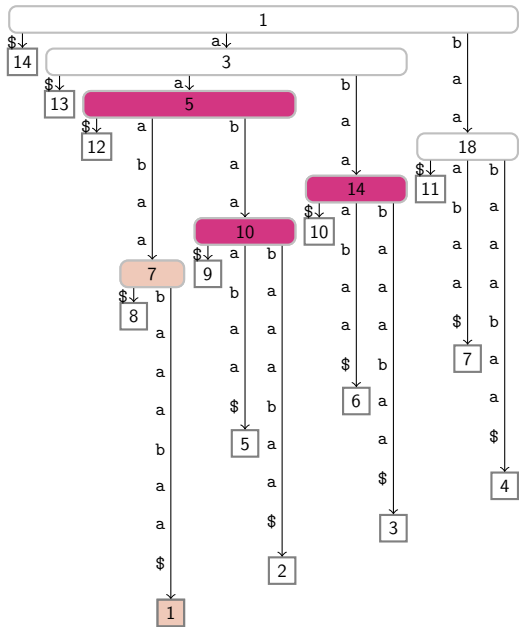
LZ77 parsing of $T =$
 aaabaabaaabaa as
 a | aa | b | aabaa | abaa | \$.

Starting Positions of
 Factors (\equiv Leaf Labels):
 1 , 2 , 4 , 5 , 10 , 14

Witnesses:
 5 , 10 , 14

Map text positions to
 nodes:

1	2	3	5	10
5	10	5	14	14



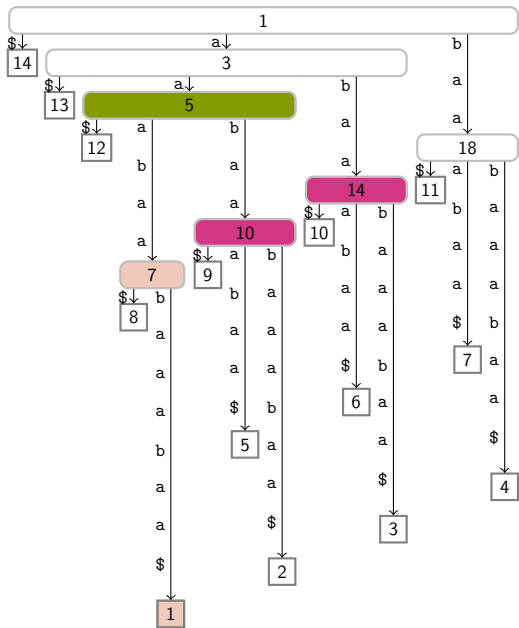
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 Factors (\equiv Leaf Labels):
 1 , 2 , 4 , 5 , 10 , 14

Witnesses:
 5 , 10 , 14

Map text positions to
 nodes:

1	2	3	5	10
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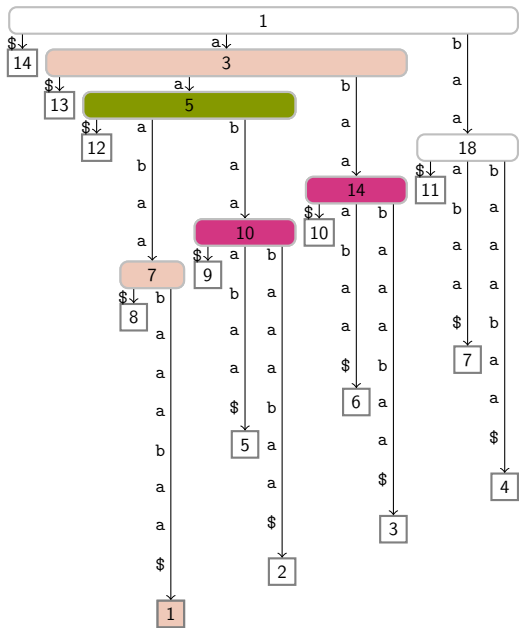
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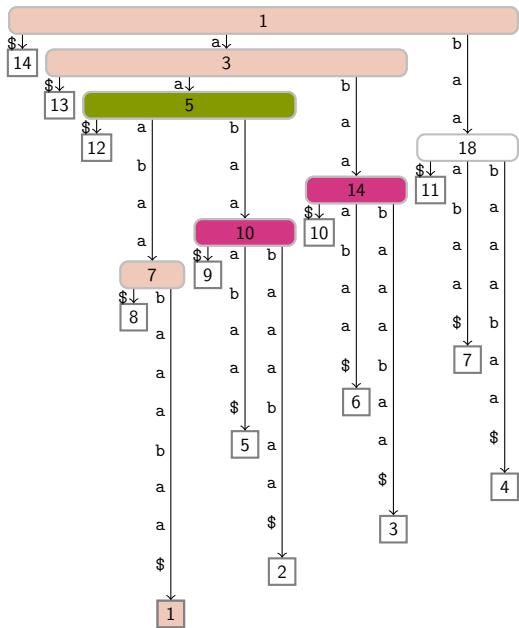
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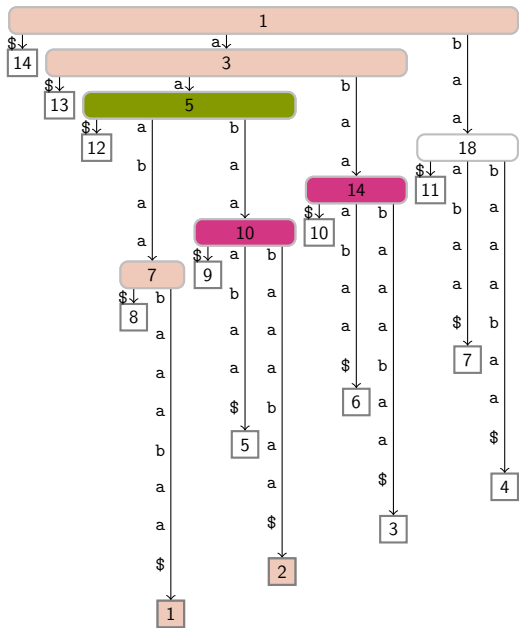
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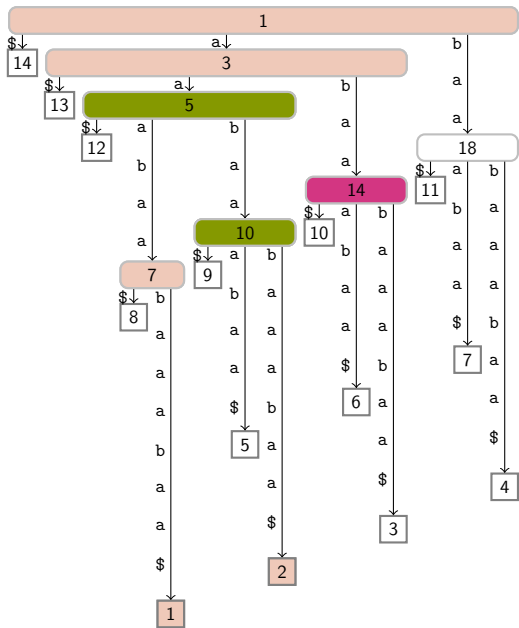
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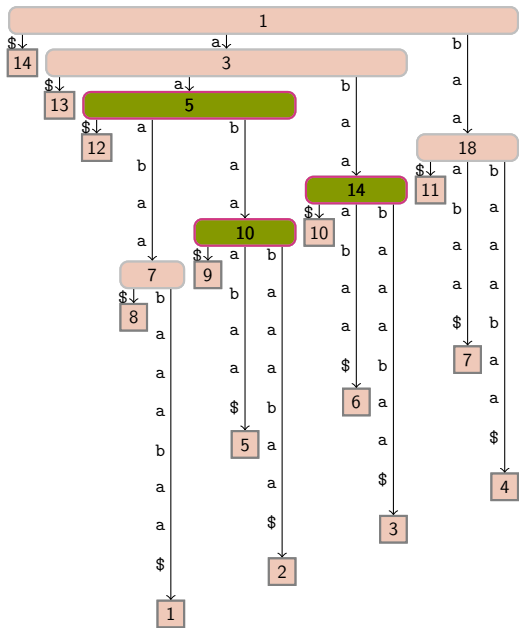
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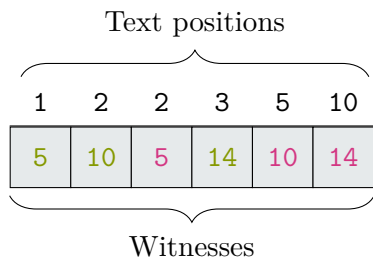
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Find Reference Starting Positions



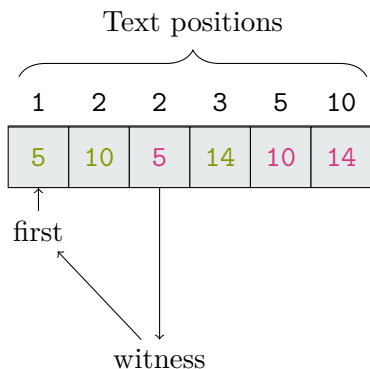
Match factors with referencing text positions.

- Take **witness** of factor.
- Search **first occurrence of witness**.
- We found the referring text position!

By this we get:

- Factor at text-pos 2 refers to pos 1.
- Factor at text-pos 5 refers to pos 2.

Find Reference Starting Positions



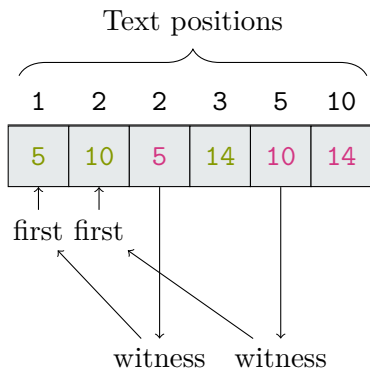
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Tricks & Techniques

Main Idea

Use Suffix Tree (ST):

- Take leaves by text position.
- String depth reveals factor length.
- Compute references indirectly by nodes called **witnesses**.

Auxiliary Data Structures

Build a lightweight Suffix Tree (ST) with:

- Enhanced Suffix Array
- DFUDS tree topology
- MinMax tree for ST navigation

DS	space in bits	constr. time	constr. space	Authors
SA	$n \lg n$	$\mathcal{O}(n/\epsilon^2)$	$(1 + \epsilon)n \lg n$	Kärkkäinen et al. '06
LCP	$2n + o(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	Välimäki et al. '09
DFUDS	$4n + 4$	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$n + o(n)$	Ohlebusch et al. '10
MinMax	$o(n)$	$o(n)$	$o(n)$	Navarro, Sadakane '14
RMQ	$2n + o(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$n + o(n)$	Fischer'10
total	$n \lg n + \mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$(1 + \epsilon)n \lg n + \mathcal{O}(n)$	
result		$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$(1 + \epsilon)n \lg n + \mathcal{O}(n)$	this paper

Two heavyweight arrays

SA ST string depth.

- + LCP: Factor length

ISA fetch ST leaf

- LZ scans text linear from left to right
- ST leaves in ISA order = LZ parsing order

Problem

*Cannot store SA, ISA and **output** in $(1 + \epsilon)n \lg n$ bits!*

DS for SA and ISA

But with a DS of Munro et al.'12:

Theorem

Given a permutation $A[1..n]$, A uses $n \lg n$ bits.

The array+inverse of A

- ▀ *answers A^{-1} in $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon)$ time.*
- ▀ *uses additional $\epsilon n \lg n$ bits*
- ▀ *is built in $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time.*

Managing Space

Store two arrays in $(1 + \epsilon)n \lg n$ bits:

- $n \lg n$ bits for
 - SA (in the beginning)
 - ISA (invert SA)
 - storing witnesses (indirect references)
- $\epsilon n \lg n$ bits for
 - array+inverse: SA with $\mathcal{O}(1/\epsilon)$ access time
 - helper array for comparisons

Summary

Theorem

Given text T of length n . LZ77 and LZ78 of T can be computed

- *with $\mathcal{O}(n)$ time*
- *with $(1 + \epsilon)n \lg n + \mathcal{O}(n)$ bits space*
- *without extra output space! (see paper)*

Techniques used:

- Succinct, but fast ST.
- Storing SA and ISA in $(1 + \epsilon)n \lg n$ bits.
- Indirect Matching (witnesses).

Thank you for listening. Any questions are welcome!

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