Advantages of Shared Data Structures for Sequences of Balanced Parentheses

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Succinct RMQ and LCA

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Outline

- Basic Definitions
- Our DS for RMQ
- Geary et al.'s DS for balanced parentheses
- Our result
 - Computing RMQs with 2n + o(n) bits
 - Computing LCA with 2n + o(n) bits
- Experimental study
 - Comparison of RMQ data structures
 - Comparison of CST implementations
- Conclusion

Definition

Given an array *A* of *n* values. A range minimum query (RMQ) $rmq_A(i,j)$ with $i \leq j$ returns index *k* and $A[k] = min\{A[\ell] | i \leq \ell \leq j\}$.

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Example

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A[i]	-1	2	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	-1

 $rmq_A(1,5) =$

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Solution

- Preprocess a RMQ data structure R for A
- R answers a RMQ then in constant time
- Two versions of the problem
 - Systematic: R needs A to answer RMQs
 - Non-systematic: R answers RMQs

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Our solution

- Non-systematic
- 2n + o(n) bits (3n bits in practice)
- 3n + o(n) bits for construction in linear time

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Balanced Parentheses Sequences (BPS)

- Sequence S over the alphabet '(' and ')'
- Each prefix of S contains more '('s than ')'s
- Fundamental operations on S:
 - rank((S, i))
 - select((S, i
 - $excess(S, i) = rank_{(i)} rank_{(i)}(i)$
 - find_close(S,i) and find_open(S,i
 - enclose(S, i)

Example

(()(()(()())()()())))))))

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Example

 $\frac{(()(())(()()()()()())))}{rank_{(}(S,5) = 4}$

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Example

(()(()(()(()())())))))))select₍(S,2) = 1

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Example

 $\frac{(()(())(()()()()()())))}{excess_{(}(S,5)=3)}$

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Example

(()(()(()()()()))))))find_close(S,3) = 20 and find_open(S,20) = 3

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< D > < A > < B >

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Time and space

Geary et al.'s data structure of size o(n) supports all operations in constant time

Geary et al.'s support structure for BP



- Partition BPS into *b* blocks of length $O(\log n)$
- Calculate far parentheses/pioneers to answer find_close, find_open, enclose
- pioneer bitmap takes $\mathcal{O}(\frac{n\log\log n}{\log n})$ bits

Geary et al.'s support structure for BP



- set of pioneers is again a BPS (of length $n_1 < 4b 6$)
- recusively build data structure for pioneers
- store answers explicitly on the second level

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The range restricted enclose method

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Construction of the BP of the SCT

Example

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A[i]	-1	2	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	-1	
(-1												

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(-1 2	$\binom{1}{2}$	(1	() 3 3	(1	(2) 2) 1				

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(-1 :	(2) 2	(1	(3) 3	(1	(2) 2) 1) 1	(0	(2) 2	

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((-1 2) 2 2	(1	() 3 3	(1	(2) 2)) 1 1	(0	(2) (2 C)

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(-1	(2) 2	(1	(3) 3	(1	(2) 2) 1) 1	(0	(2) 2	(0	(1	

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((-1 2	() 2 2	(1	() 3 3	((2) 2))	(0	(2) 2 ((() 1) 1) 0	(-1		

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A[i]	-1	2	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	1		-1						
((-1 2 1 2) 2 2	(1 3	() 3 3 4	(1 5	(26) 2)) 1 1	(0 7	(28) 2	(0 9	(1 10) 1) 0	(-1 11) -1) -1	

RMQ: Peak memory consumption at construction



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RMQ: Final memory consumption and query time



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Compressed Suffix Trees: Memory



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Other data structures for RMQs

Non-systematic solutions

- sada: BPS of the extended Caresian Tree (4n + o(n) bits) by Sadakane (JDA 2007)
- 2dmin: BPS of the 2d-Min-Heap (2n + o(n)) by Fischer (2009)

Systematic solutions

- succ: Succinct solution (7n bits+size of input array) by Fischer ()
- compr: Compressed solution (≈ 3n bits + size of input array) by Fischer et al. (DCC 2008)

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The algorithm

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Experimental results

Experimental results

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Any Questions?

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