

Radix and Suffix Sorting

- Radix Sort
- Suffix Sort

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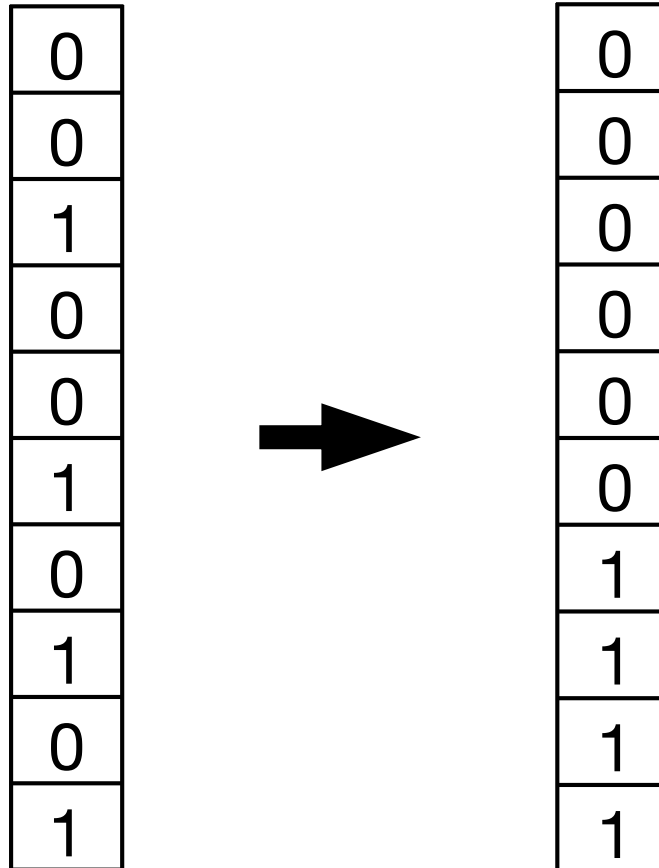
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Radix Sort

- **Sorting small universes.** Given a sequence of n integers from a universe $U = \{0, 1, \dots, u-1\}$.
- How fast can we sort sequence if the size of the universe is not too big?

Radix Sort

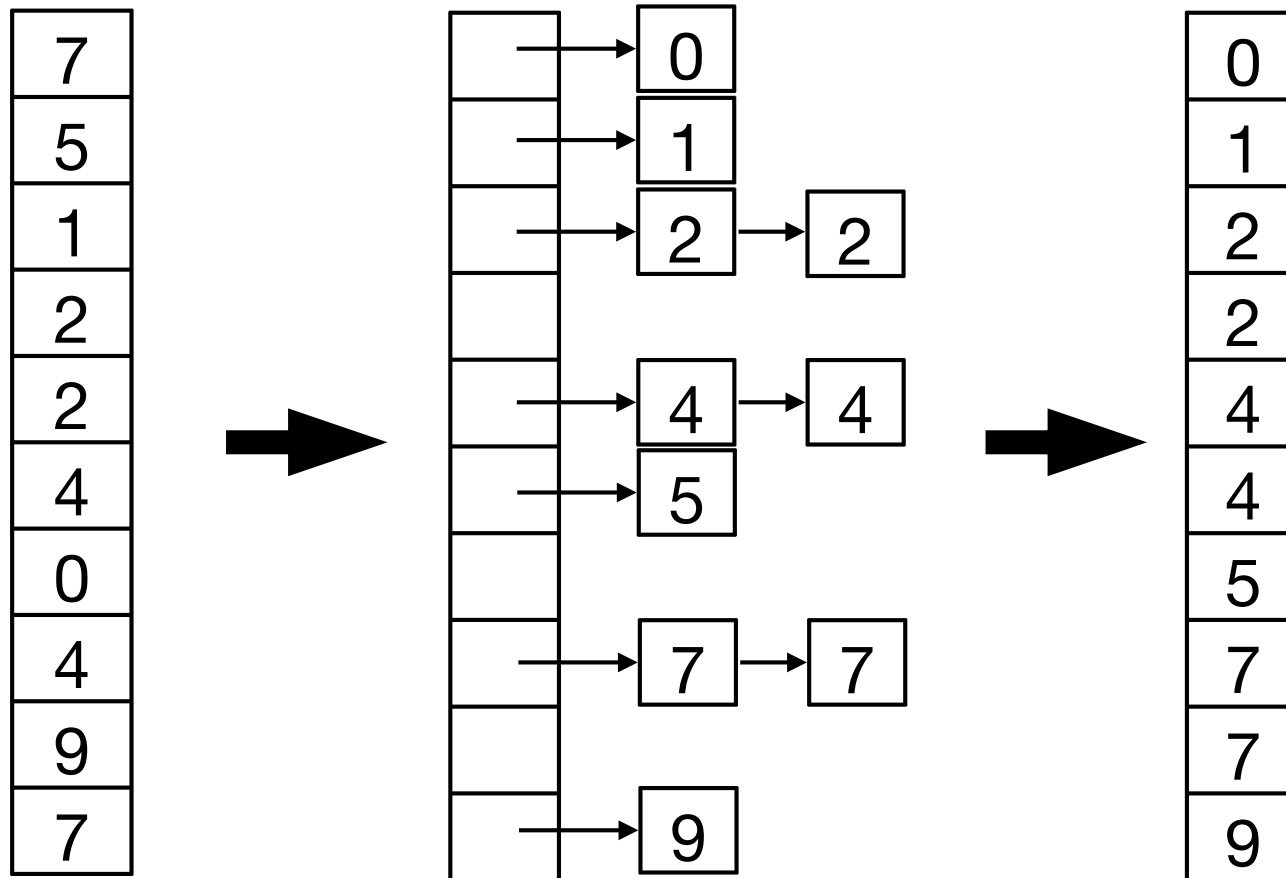
$n = 10, U = \{0,1\}$



- **Algorithm.** Count 0s and 1s.
- **Time.** $O(n)$.

Radix Sort

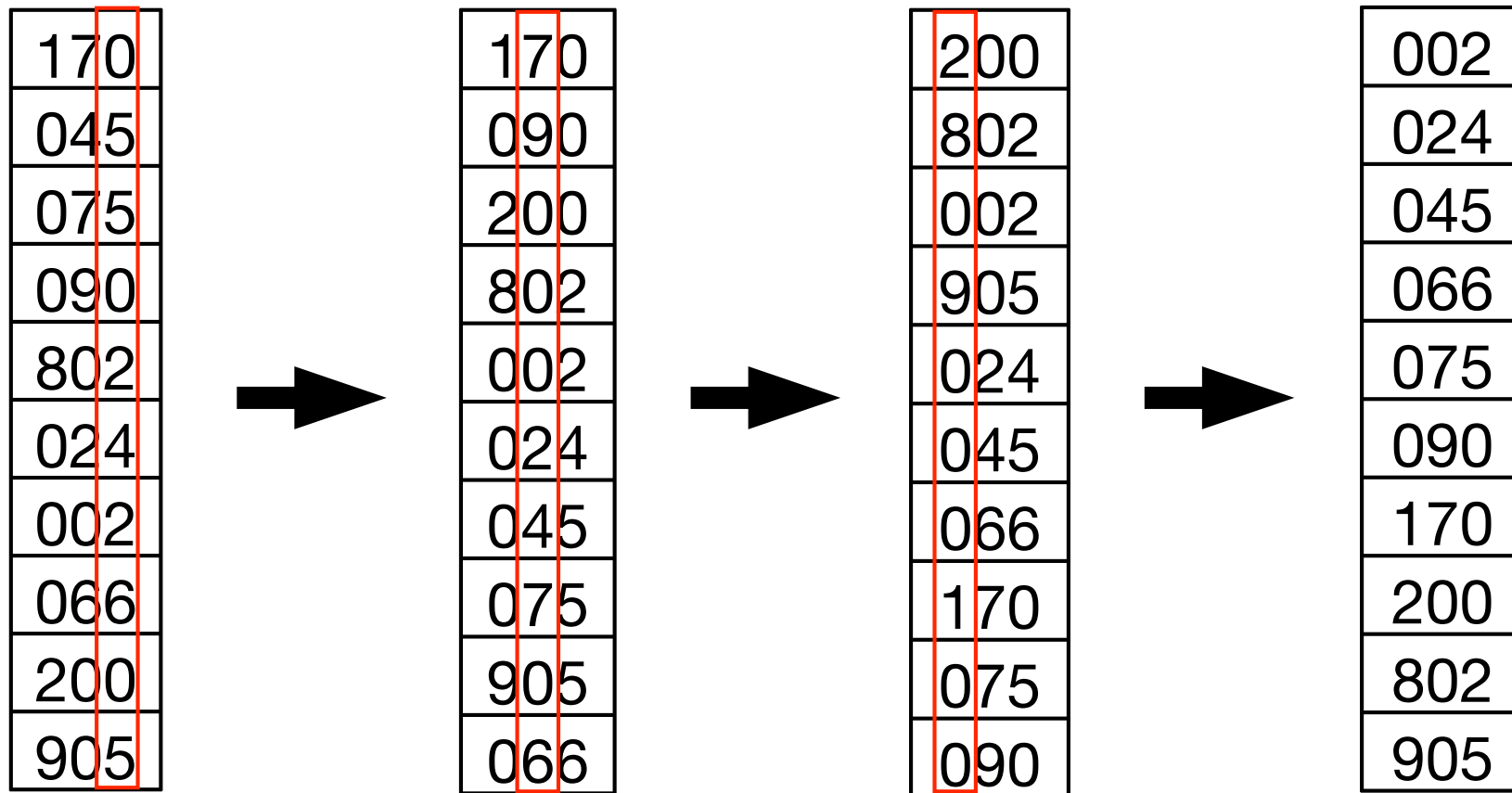
$n = 10, U = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1 = 9\}$



- **Algorithm.** Insert into array of linked list + traverse array of linked list.
- **Time.** $O(n + u) = O(n)$
- Sorting can be **stable**.

Radix Sort

$n = 10, U = \{0, \dots, n^3 - 1 = 999\}$



- **Radix Sort.** Sort on each digit from right to left using stable sort.
- **Time.** $O(n + n + n) = O(n)$

Radix Sort

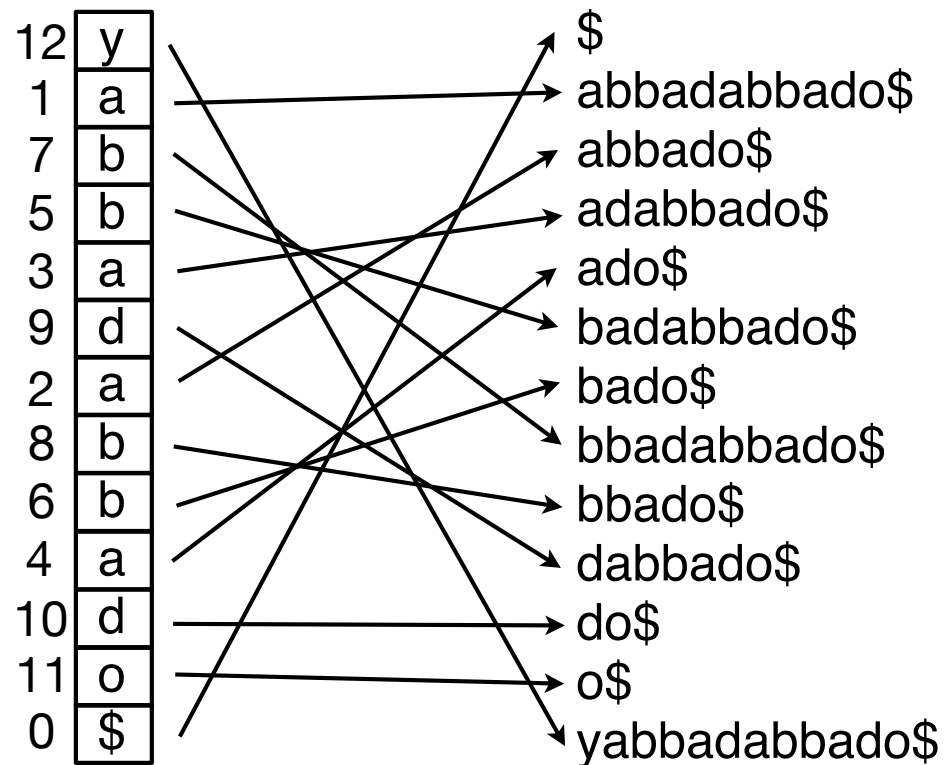
- **Radix Sort [Hollerith 1887]**. Sort sequence of n integers from $U = \{0, \dots, n^k-1\}$.
 - Write each element in sequence as a base n integer $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$
 - Sort sequence according to each digit from right to left. Sorting should be **stable**.
- **Time**. $O(nk)$

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Suffix Sort

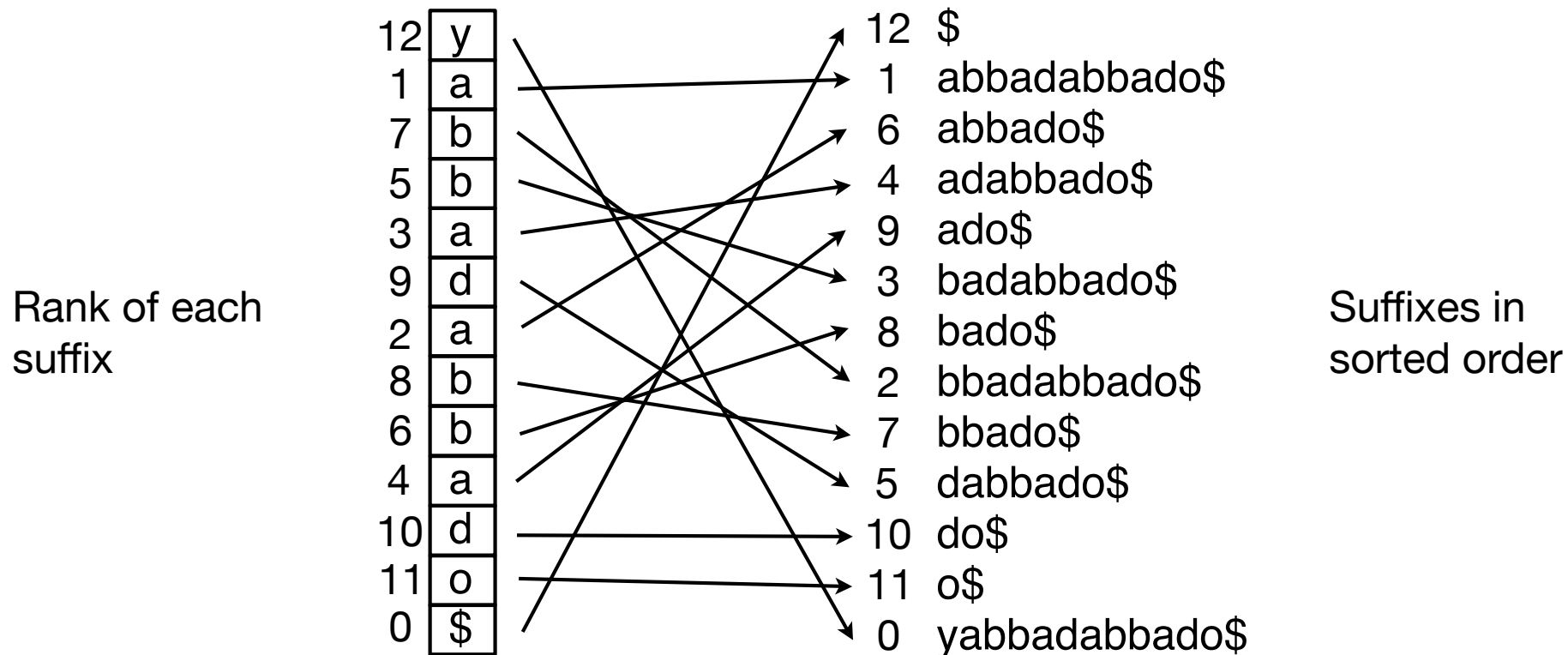
- **Suffix sorting.** Given string S of length n over alphabet Σ , compute the sorted **lexicographic order** of all suffixes of S .



- **Theorem [Kasai et al. 2001].** Given the sorted lexicographic order of suffixes of S , we can construct the suffix tree for S in linear time.

Suffix Sort

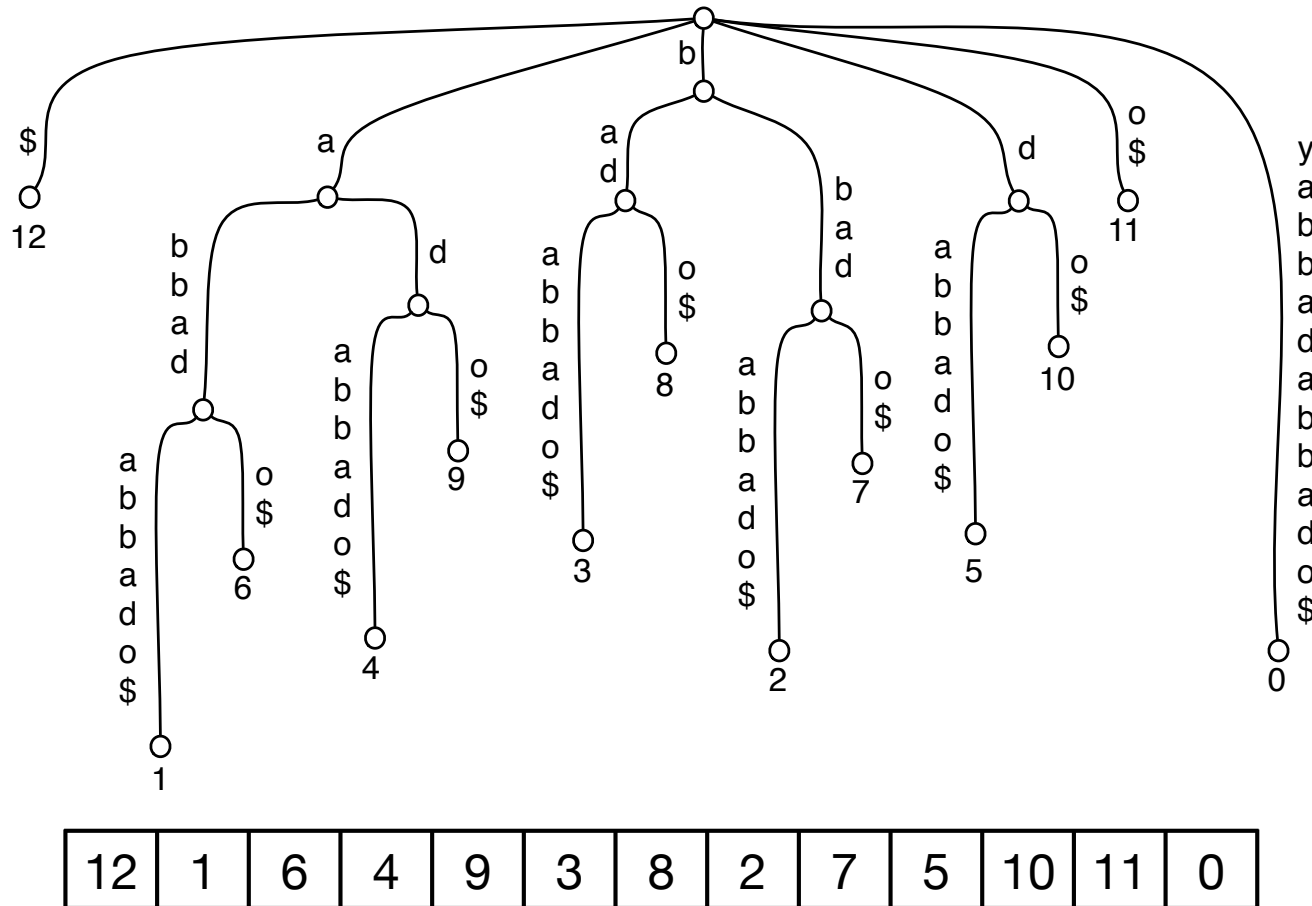
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Suffix Sort

- **Suffix trees and sorting.** The lexicographic order of the suffixes is the same ordering as suffixes in the leaves of the suffix tree.
- **Suffix array.** The array of the sorted order of the suffixes.



Suffix Sort

- **Goal.** Compute the lexicographic order of all suffixes of S fast.
- For simplicity assume $|\Sigma| = O(n)$
- **Solution in 3 steps.**
 - Solution 1: Radix sorting
 - Solution 2: Prefix doubling
 - Solution 3: Difference cover sampling

Solution 1: Radix Sort

- Radix Sort.

- Generate all suffixes (pad with \$).
- Radix sort.

yabbadabbado\$
abbadabbado\$\$
bbadabbado\$\$\$
badabbado\$\$\$\$
adabbado\$\$\$\$\$
dabbado\$\$\$\$\$\$
abbado\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
bbado\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
bado\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
ado\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
do\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
o\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

- Time. $O(n^2)$

Solution 2: Prefix Doubling

- Prefix doubling [Manber and Myers 1990]. Sort substrings (padded with \$) of lengths 1, 2, 4, 8, ..., n. Each step uses radix sort on pair from previous step.

5	y
1	a
2	b
2	b
1	a
3	d
1	a
2	b
2	b
1	a
3	d
4	o
0	\$

8	51	ya
1	12	ab
4	22	bb
3	21	ba
2	13	ad
5	31	da
1	12	ab
4	22	bb
3	21	ba
2	13	ad
6	34	do
7	40	o\$
0	00	\$\$

10	84	yabb
1	13	abba
6	42	bbad
4	35	bada
2	21	adab
7	54	dabb
1	13	abba
6	42	bbad
5	36	bado
3	27	ado\$
8	60	do\$\$
9	70	o\$\$\$
0	00	\$\$\$\$

.....

- Time. $O(n \log n)$

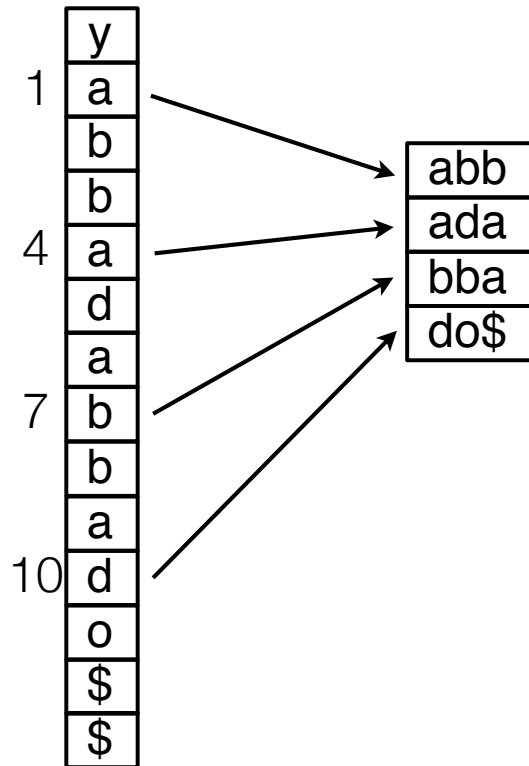
Solution 3: Difference Cover Sampling

- [DC3 Algorithm \[Karkkainen et al. 2003\]](#). Sort suffixes in three steps:
 - [Step 1](#). Sort sample suffixes.
 - Sample all suffixes starting at positions $i = 1 \pmod 3$ and $i = 2 \pmod 3$.
 - Recursively sort sample suffixes.
 - [Step 2](#). Sort non-sample suffixes.
 - Sort the remaining suffixes (starting at positions $i = 0 \pmod 3$).
 - [Step 3](#). Merge.
 - Merge sample and non-sample suffixes.

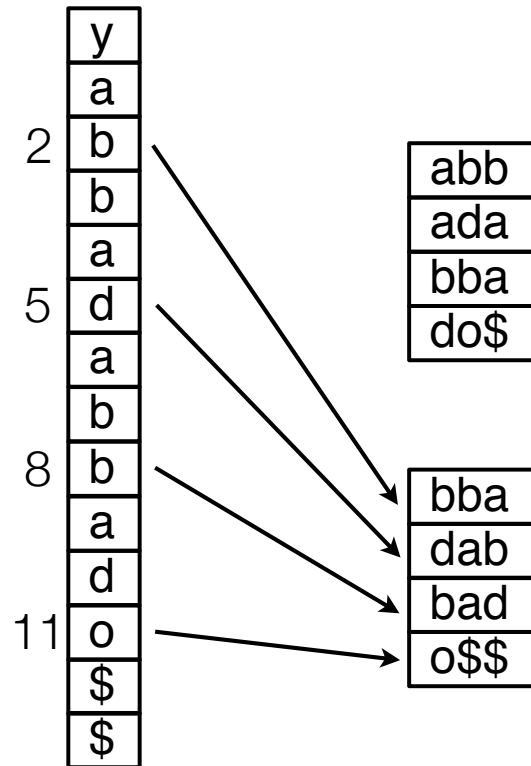
Step 1: Sort Sample Suffixes

y
a
b
b
a
d
a
b
b
a
d
o
\$
\$

Step 1: Sort Sample Suffixes



Step 1: Sort Sample Suffixes



Step 1: Sort Sample Suffixes

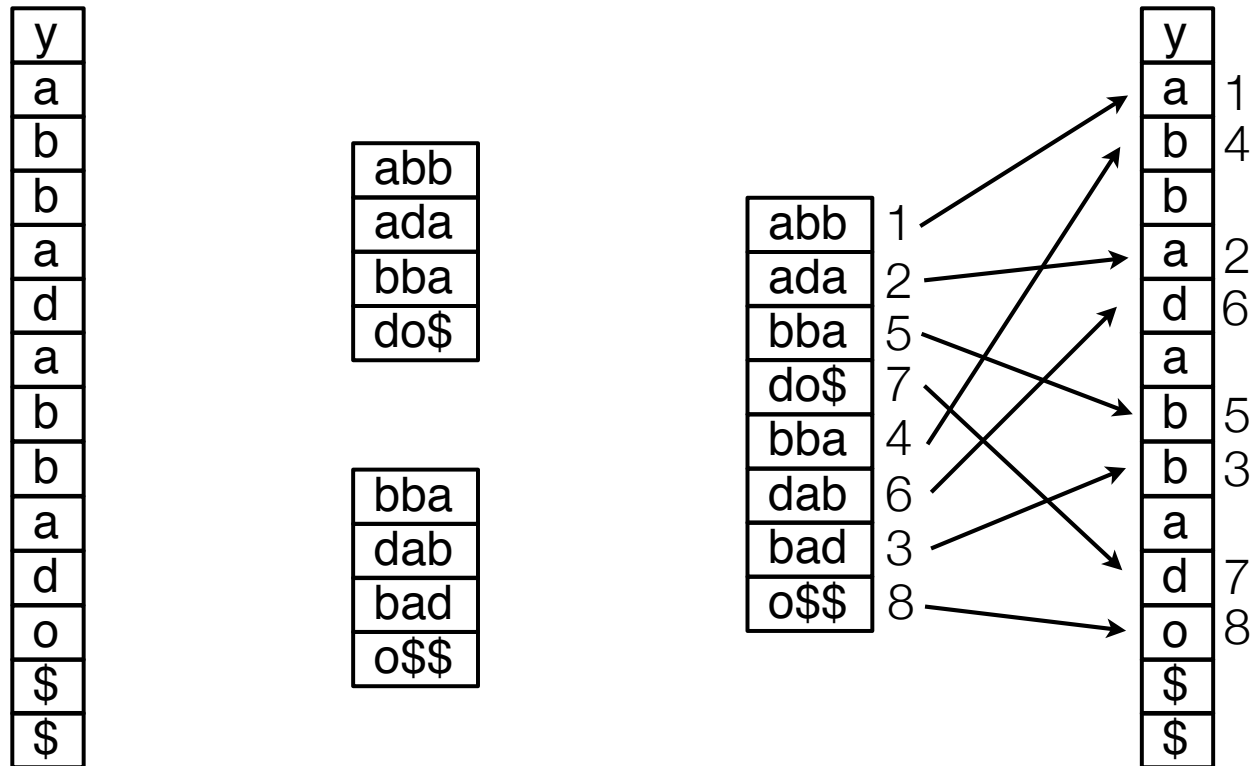
y
a
b
b
a
d
a
b
b
a
d
o
\$
\$

abb
ada
bba
do\$

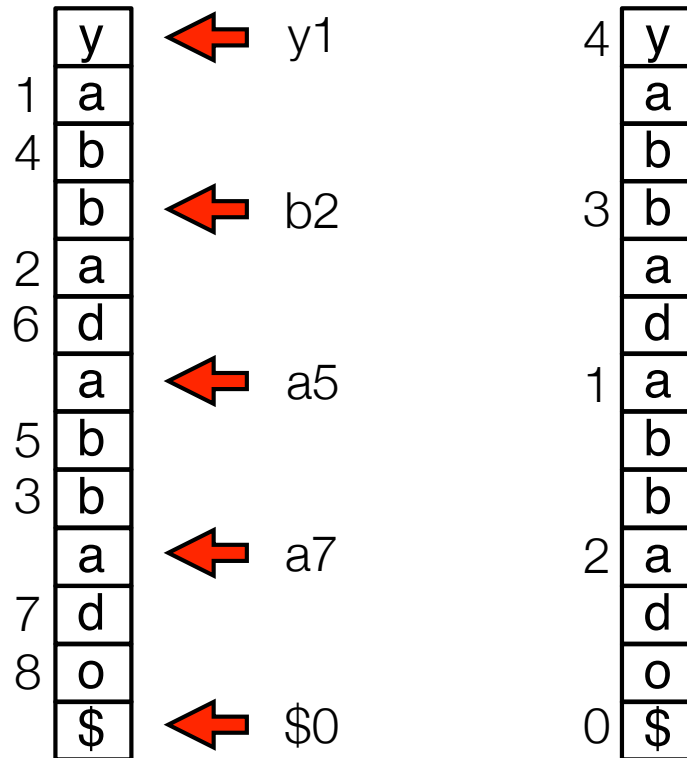
bba
dab
bad
o\$\$

abb	1
ada	2
bba	5
do\$	7
bba	4
dab	6
bad	3
o\$\$	8

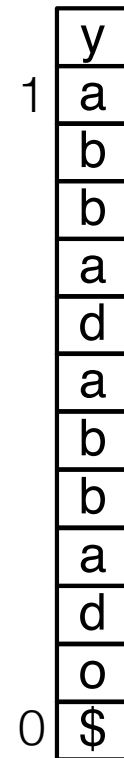
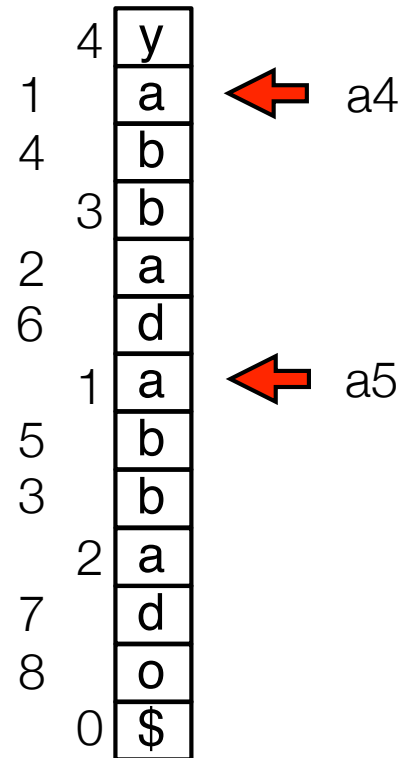
Step 1: Sort Sample Suffixes



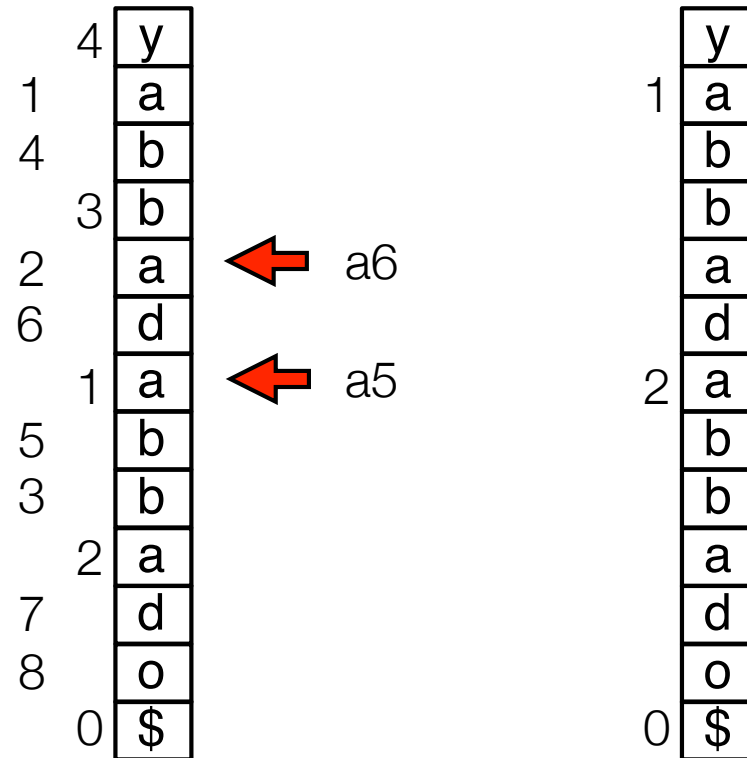
Step 2: Sort Non-Sample Suffixes



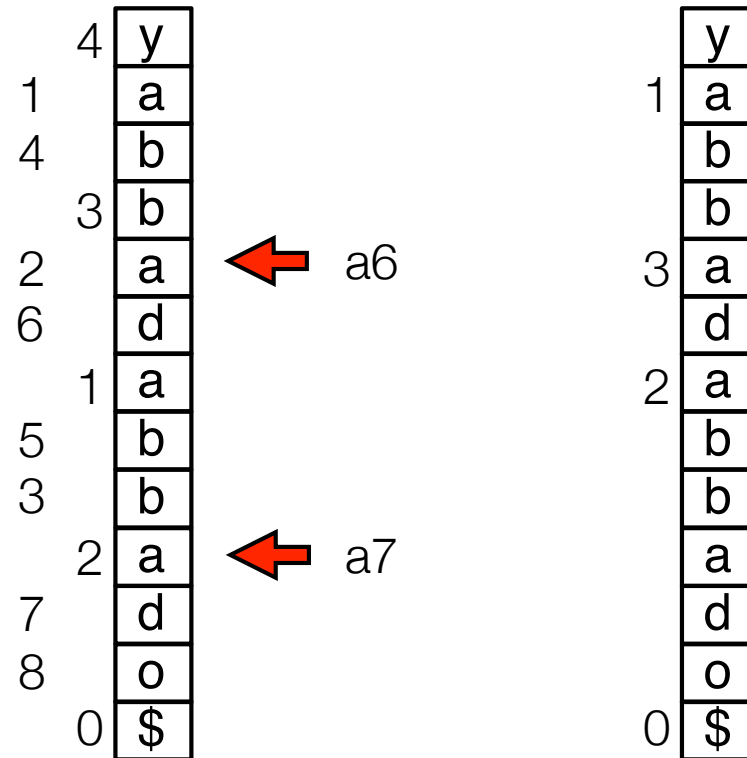
Step 3: Merge



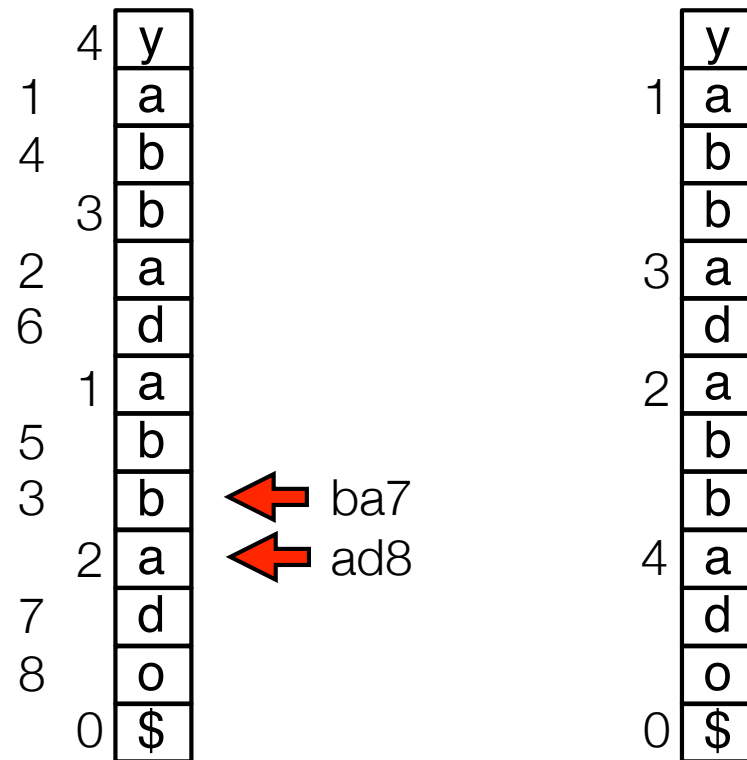
Step 3: Merge



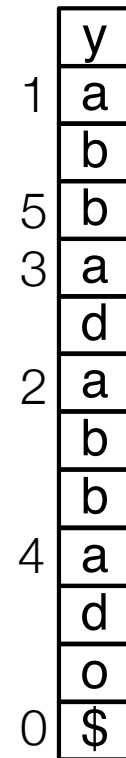
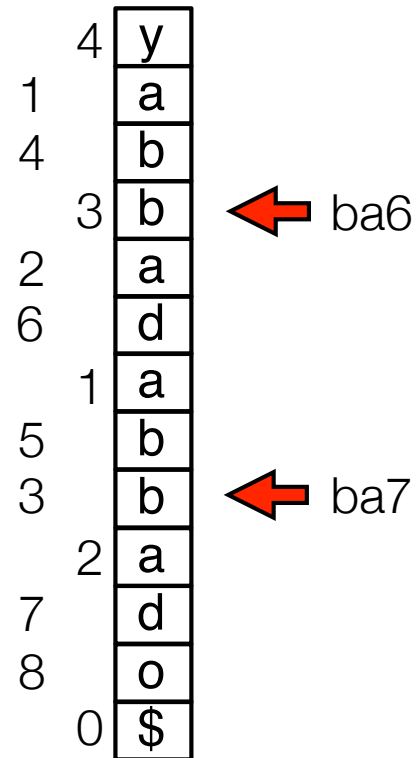
Step 3: Merge



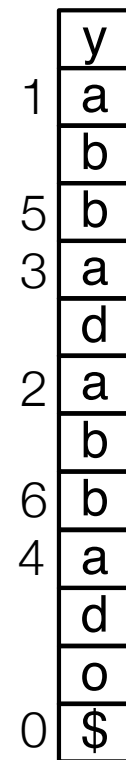
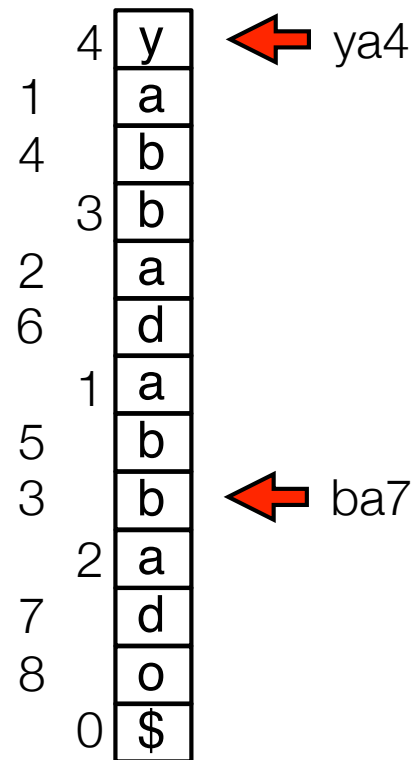
Step 3: Merge



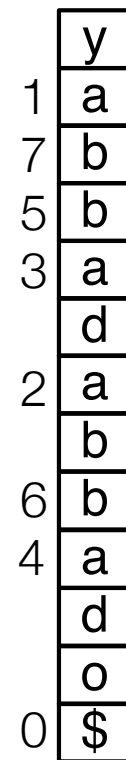
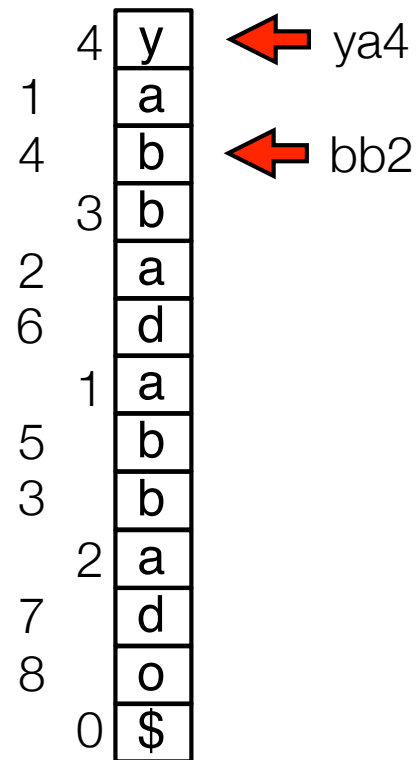
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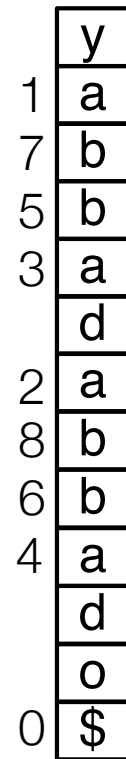
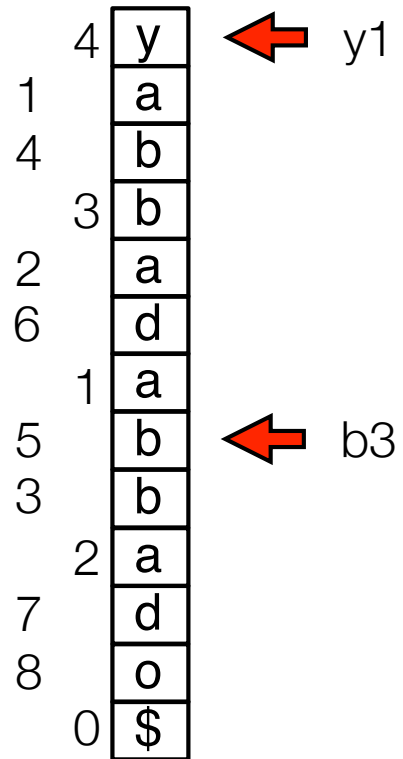
Step 3: Merge



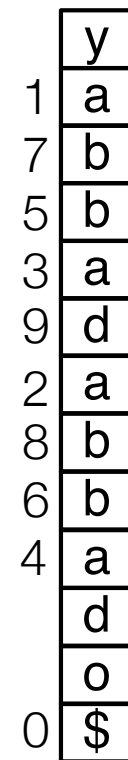
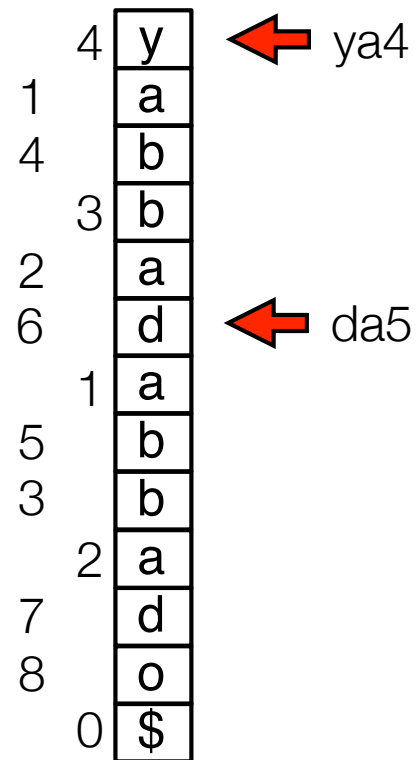
Step 3: Merge



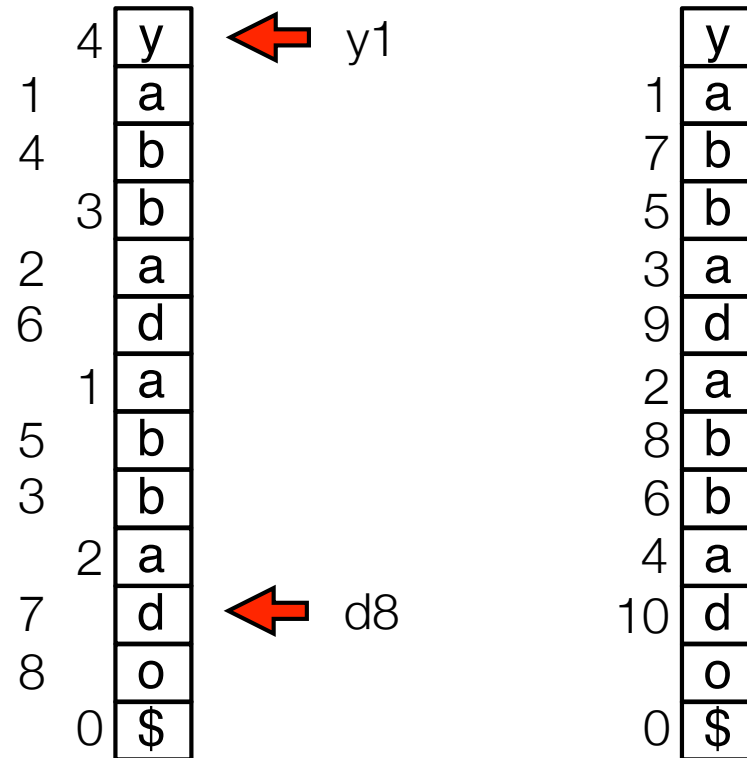
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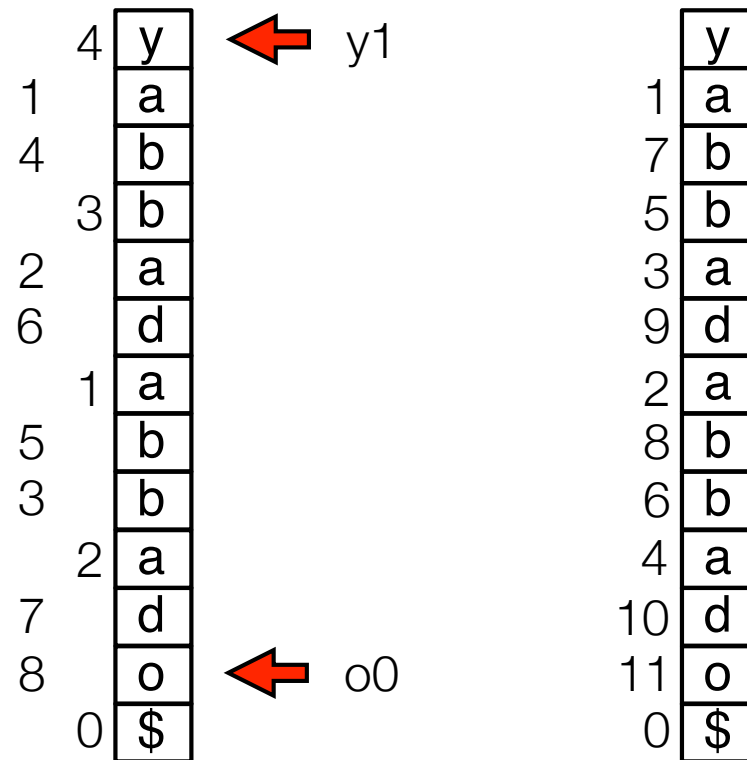
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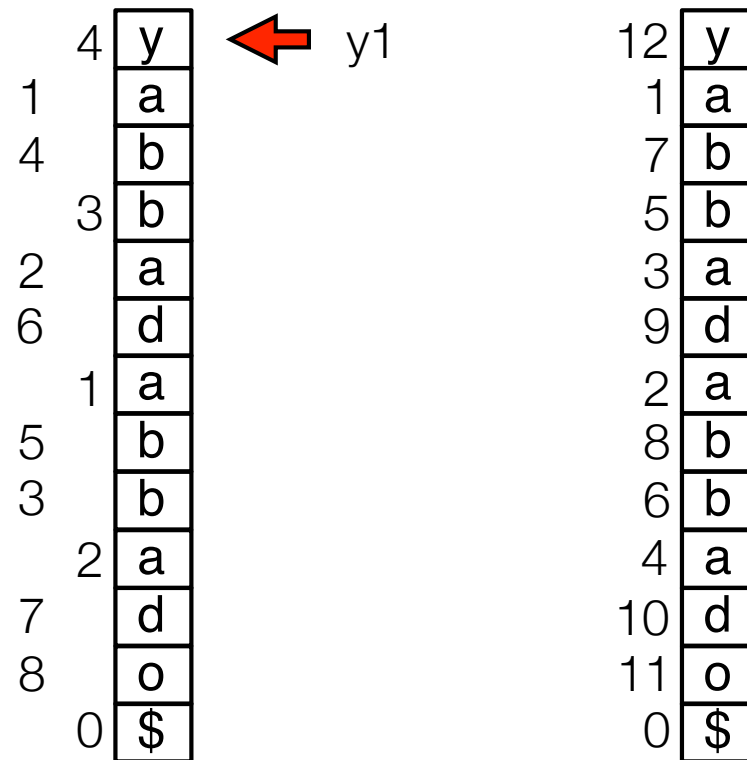
Step 3: Merge



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Solution 3: Difference Cover Sampling

- **DC3 Algorithm.** Sort suffixes in three steps:
 - **Step 1.** Sort sample suffixes.
 - Sample all suffixes starting at positions $i = 1 \pmod 3$ and $i = 2 \pmod 3$. $O(n)$
 - Recursively sort sample suffixes. $T(2n/3)$
 - **Step 2.** Sort non-sample suffixes.
 - Sort the remaining suffixes (starting at positions $i = 0 \pmod 3$). $O(n)$
 - **Step 3.** Merge.
 - Merge sample and non-sample suffixes. $O(n)$
- $T(n)$ = time to suffix sort a string of length n over alphabet of size n

- **Time.** $T(n) = T(2n/3) + O(n) = O(n)$

Solution 3: Difference Cover Sampling

- **Theorem.** We can suffix sort a string of length n over alphabet Σ of size n in time $O(n)$.
- **Theorem.** We can suffix sort a string of length n over alphabet Σ $O(\text{sort}(n, |\Sigma|))$ time.

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