

# Back-To-Front Online Lyndon Forest Construction

Golnaz Badkobeh, Maxime Crochemore, Jonas Ellert, Cyril Nicaud



$w$  is Lyndon  $\iff w$  is lex. smaller than all its suffixes  
 $\forall i \in [2, |w|] : w \prec w[i.. |w|]$



b a n a n a

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 $\forall i \in [2, |w|] : w \prec w[i.. |w|]$



a  
ana  
anana  
**banana**  
na  
nana

b a n a n a

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a  
ana  
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**not Lyndon** X

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a  
ana  
anana  
**banana**  
na  
nana

b a n a n a

a n a n a s

not Lyndon **X**

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 $\forall i \in [2, |w|] : w \prec w[i.. |w|]$



a  
ana  
anana  
**banana**  
na  
nana

b a n a n a

not Lyndon **X**

a n a n a s

**ananas**  
anas  
as  
nanas  
nas  
s

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 $\forall i \in [2, |w|] : w \prec w[i.. |w|]$



a  
ana  
anana  
**banana**  
na  
nana

b a n a n a

**not Lyndon** X

a n a n a s

**Lyndon** ✓

**ananas**  
anas  
as  
nanas  
nas  
s

$w$  is Lyndon  $\iff w$  is lex. smaller than all its suffixes  
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b a n a n a o r a n a n a s

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b a n a n a o r a n a n a s

A horizontal sequence of letters representing the word "banana". The letter 'a' at index 4 is highlighted with a yellow square, and the suffix "ana" from index 7 to 10 is highlighted with a yellow bar.

$w$  is Lyndon  $\iff w$  is lex. smaller than all its suffixes  
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b a n a n a o r a n a n a s  
5

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 $\forall i \in [2, |w|] : w \prec w[i.. |w|]$



b a n a n a o r a n a n a s

$$Lyn = [ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccc} 1 & 13 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} ]$$

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$$Lyn = [ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} 1 & 13 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} ]$$



$b \text{ a n a n a o r a n a n a s}$

$Lyn = [ 1 \quad 13 \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 6 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 ]$

The string  $b$  is shown above its Lyndon factorization array. The array consists of 14 integers. The first element is 1. The second element is 13, indicating the length of the longest proper Lyndon suffix of the first character 'a'. Subsequent elements are 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, 1, 6, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, and 1, corresponding to the lengths of the longest proper Lyndon suffixes for each subsequent character in the string.

Lyndon forest: recursively find longest proper Lyndon suffix

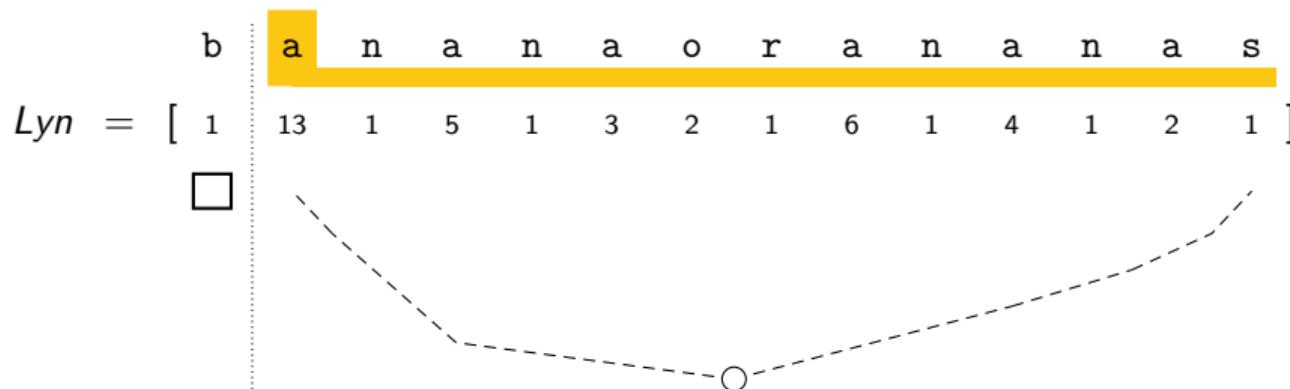


$b \text{ a n a n a o r a n a n a s}$

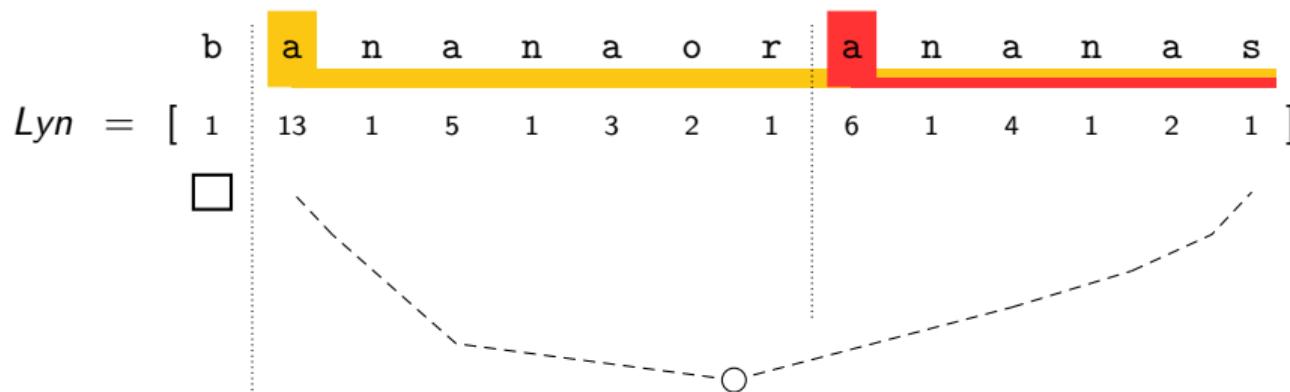
$Lyn = [ 1 \quad 13 \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 6 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 ]$

□

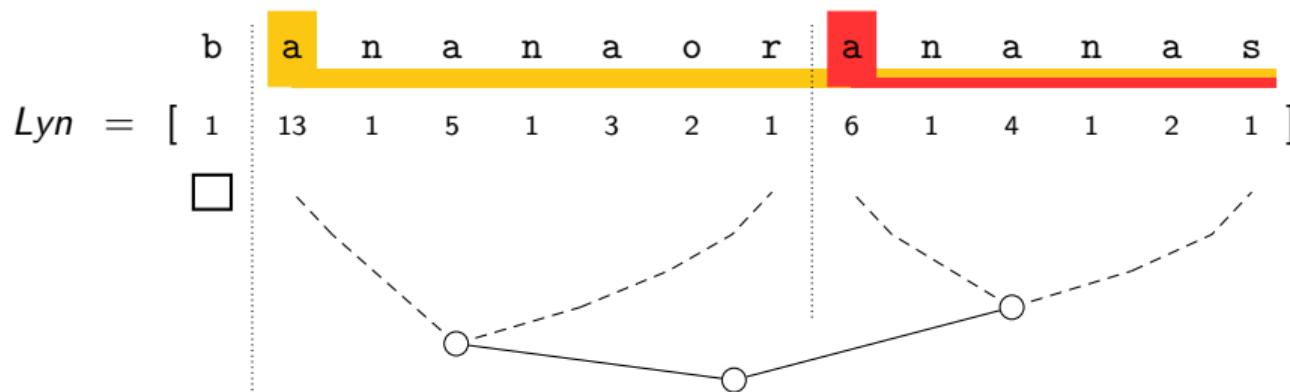
Lyndon forest: recursively find longest proper Lyndon suffix



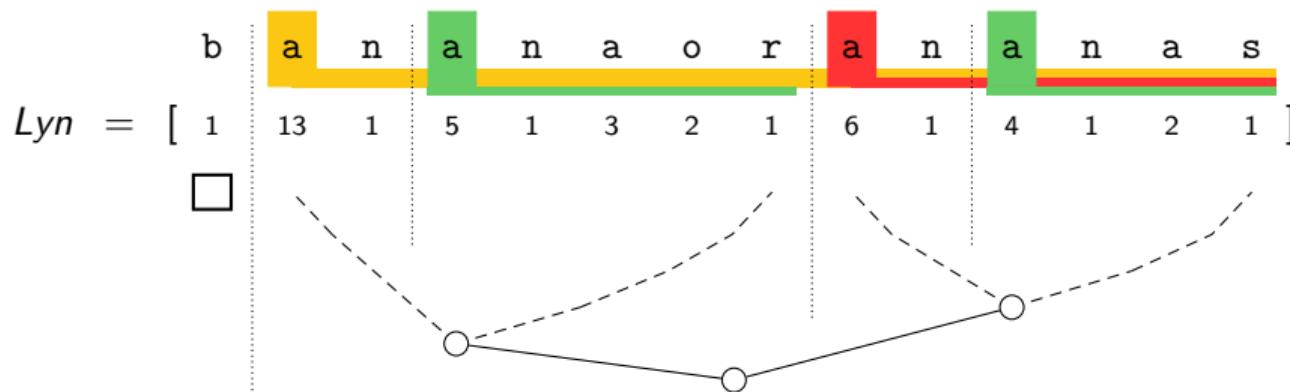
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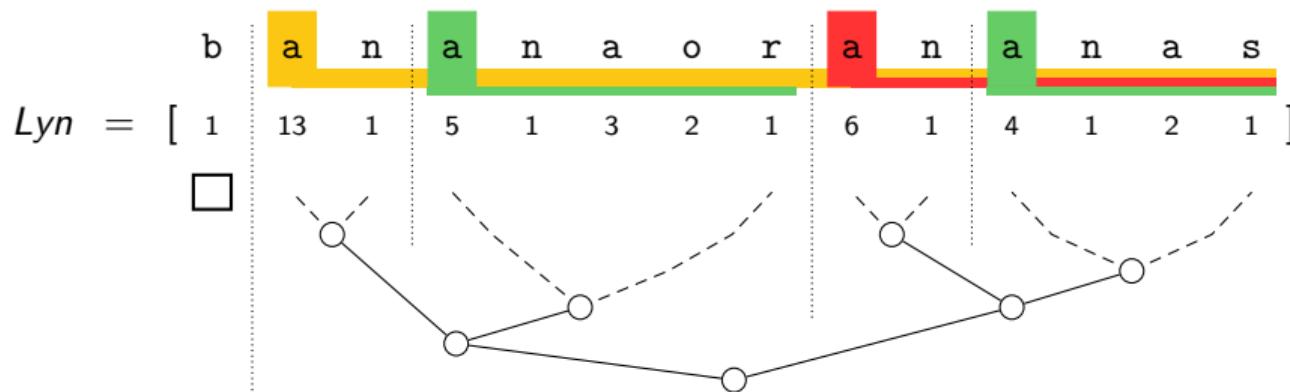
Lyndon forest: recursively find longest proper Lyndon suffix



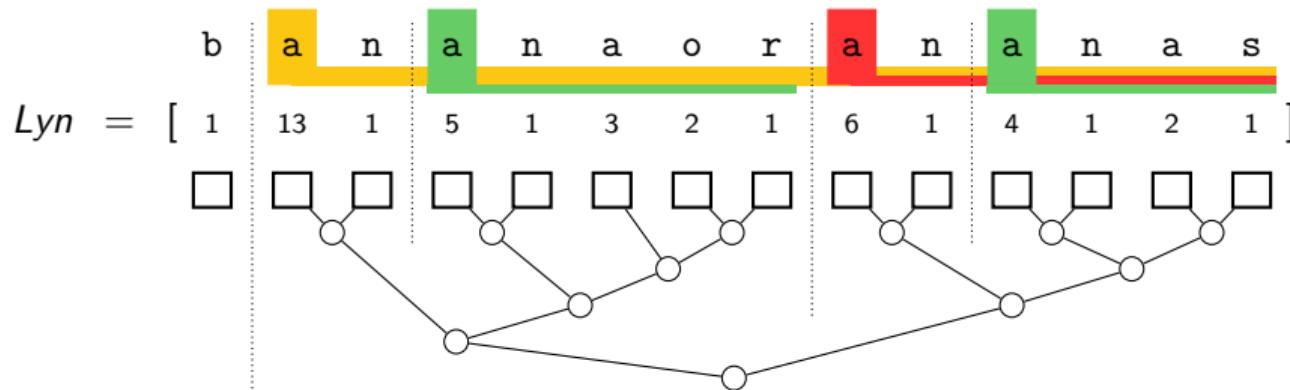
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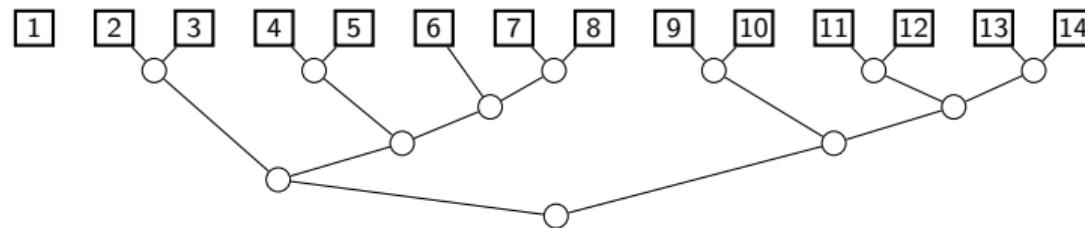


Lyndon forest: recursively find longest proper Lyndon suffix



b a n a n a o r a n a n a s

$$Lyn = [ \begin{matrix} 1 & 13 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix} ]$$

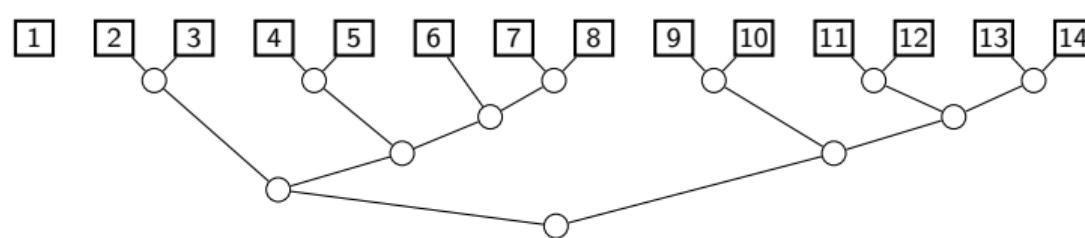


Lyndon forest: recursively find longest proper Lyndon suffix



b a n a n a o r a n a n a s

$$Lyn = [ 1 \ 13 \ 1 \ 5 \ 1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 6 \ 1 \ 4 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 ]$$



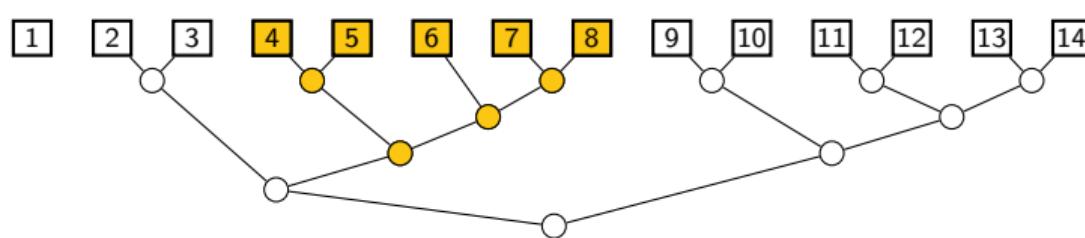
**For any  $i$ , leaves  $\{i, \dots, i + Lyn[i] - 1\}$  form a subtree.**

Lyndon forest: recursively find longest proper Lyndon suffix



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**Goal:** Compute  $Lyn$  back-to-front online in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  time.



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**Why?**



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**Why?** ■ find all maximal repetitions (runs) [Bannai et al. 17, Ellert+Fischer 21]



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- Why?**
- find all maximal repetitions (runs) [Bannai et al. 17, Ellert+Fischer 21]
  - full-text indexing (Lyndon SLPs) [Tsuruta et al. 20]



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- Why?**
- find all maximal repetitions (runs) [Bannai et al. 17, Ellert+Fischer 21]
  - full-text indexing (Lyndon SLPs) [Tsuruta et al. 20]
  - because it is combinatorially insightful and fun



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  - full-text indexing (Lyndon SLPs) [Tsuruta et al. 20]
  - because it is combinatorially insightful and fun

**Previously:** Compute  $Lyn$  front-to-back in  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  time, but not online [Bille et al. 20]

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
\$	b	a	n	a	n	a	o	r	a	n	a	n	a	s	\$

$Lyn = [ 1 \quad 13 \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 6 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 1 ]$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
\$	b	a	n	a	n	a	o	r	a	n	a	n	a	s	\$

*Lyn* = [ 1    13    1    5    1    3    2    1    6    1    4    1    2    1 ]

*nss* = [ ]

- next smaller suffixes:  $nss[i] = \min\{j \mid j > i \wedge w[j..|w|] \prec w[i..|w|]\}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
\$	b	a	n	a	n	a	o	r	a	n	a	n	a	s	\$
<i>Lyn</i>	= [ 1    13    1    5    1    3    2    1    6    1    4    1    2    1 ]														
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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
\$	b	a	n	a	n	a	o	r	a	n	a	n	a	s	\$	
<i>Lyn</i>	=	[	1	13	1	5	1	3	2	1	6	1	4	1	2	1
<i>nss</i>	=	[													]	

[Hohlweg+Reutenaer 03]  
 [Franek et al. 16]  
 [Franek+Liut 19]

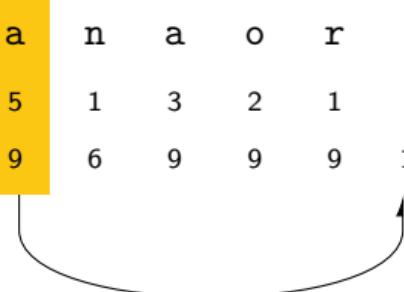
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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
\$	b	a	n	a	n	a	o	r	a	n	a	n	a	s	\$	
<i>Lyn</i>	=	[	1	13	1	5	1	3	2	1	6	1	4	1	2	1
<i>nss</i>	=	[			9										]	

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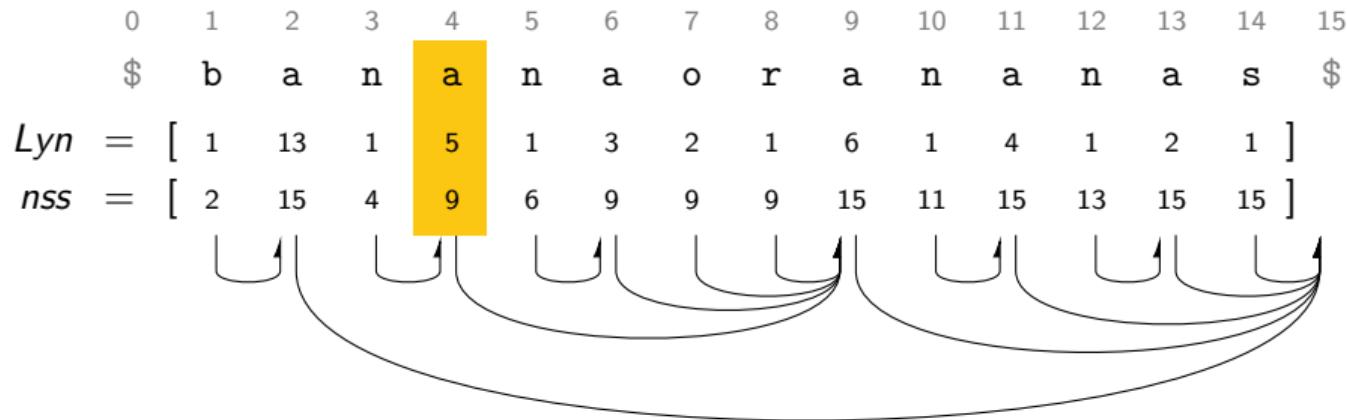
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\$	b	a	n	a	n	a	o	r	a	n	a	n	a	s	\$		
$Lyn$	=	[	1	13	1	5	1	3	2	1	6	1	4	1	2	1	]
$nss$	=	[	2	15	4	9	6	9	9	9	15	11	15	13	15	15	]



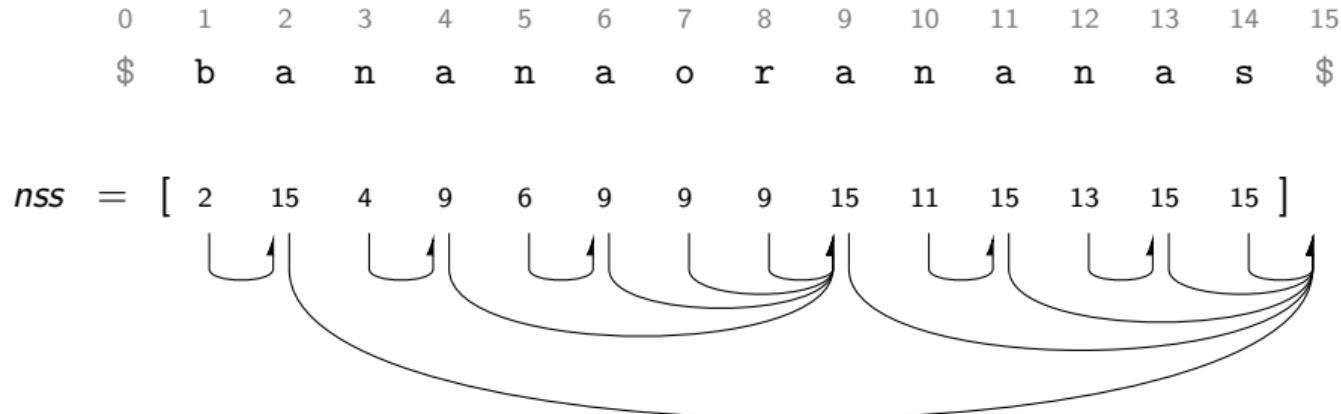
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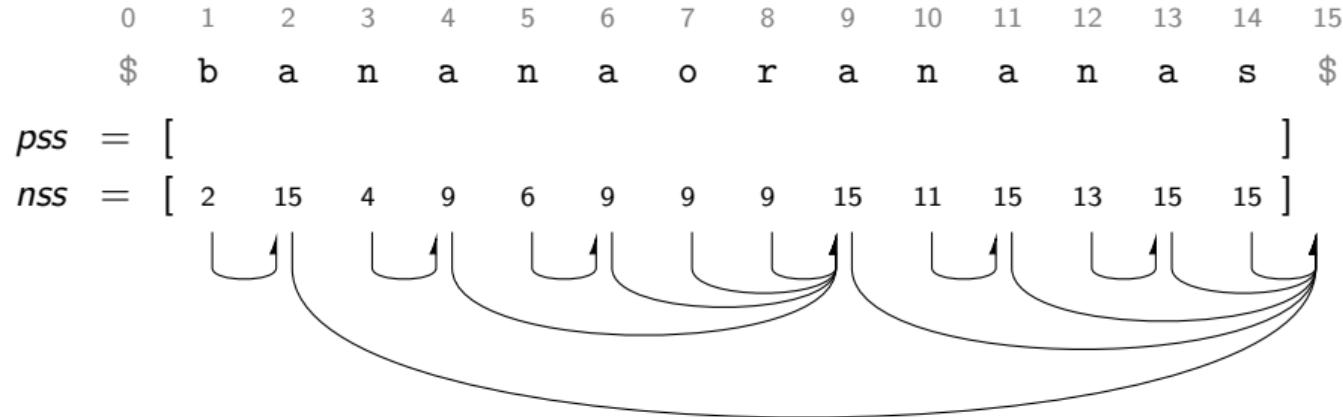
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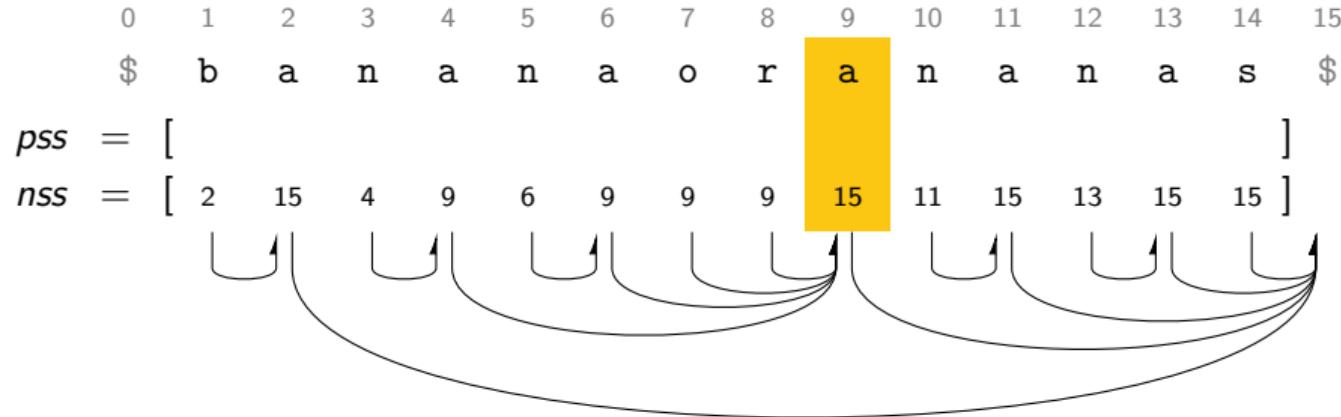
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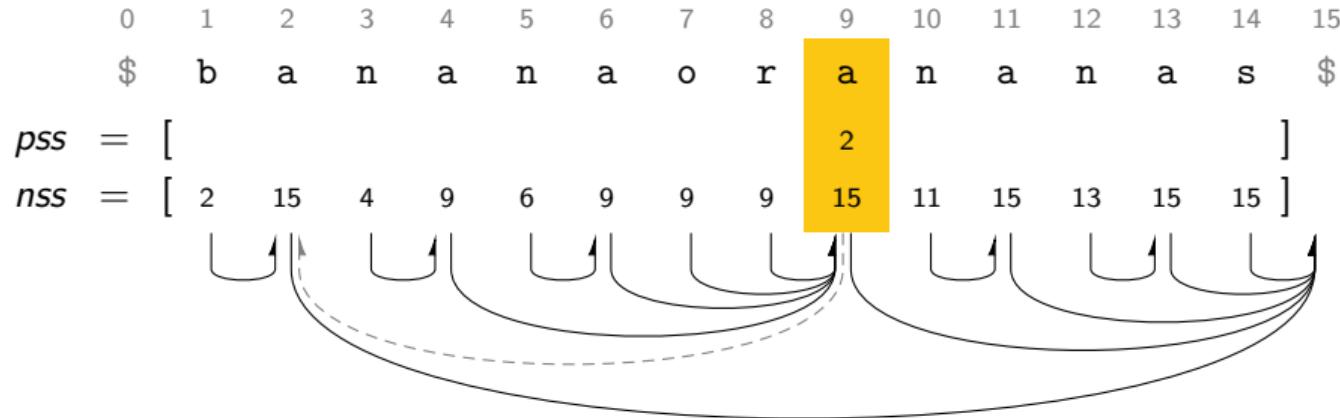
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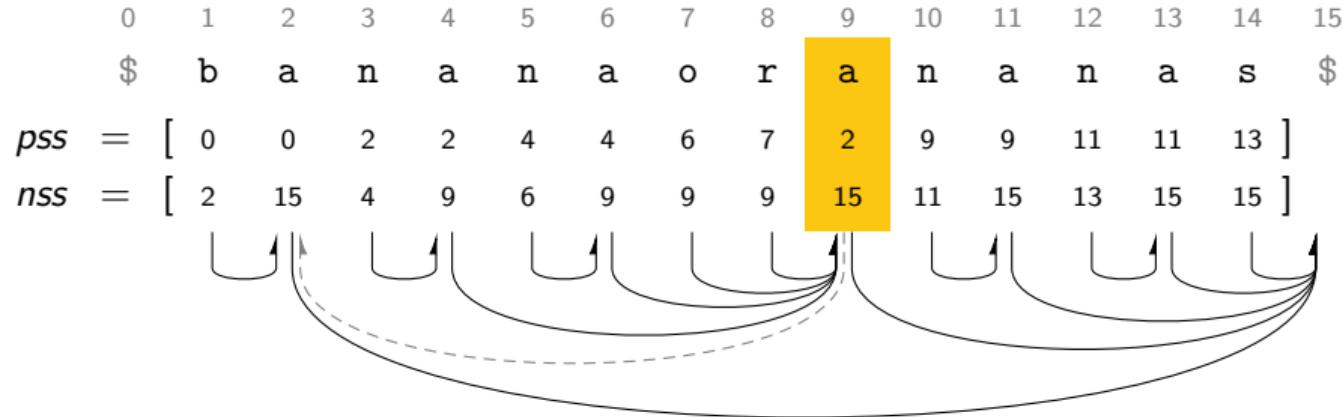
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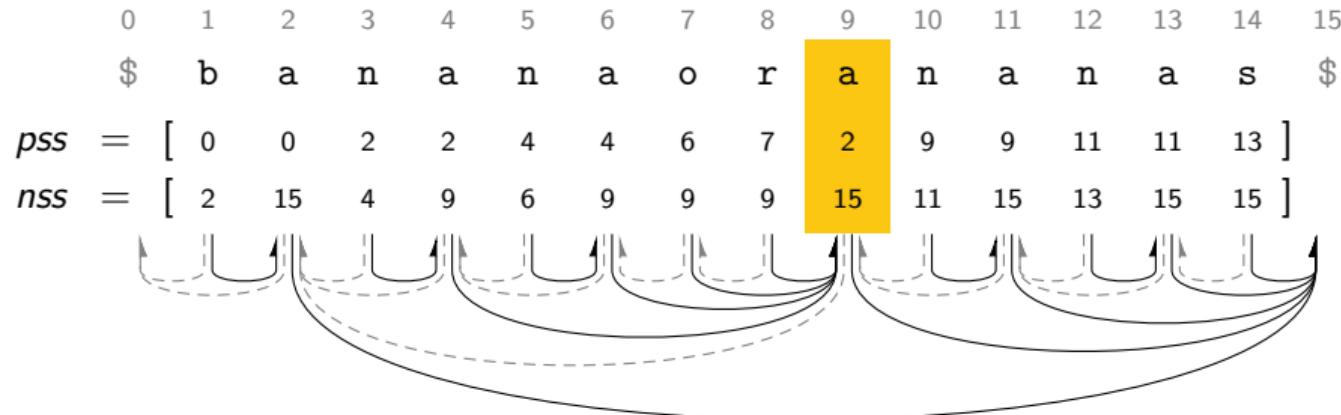
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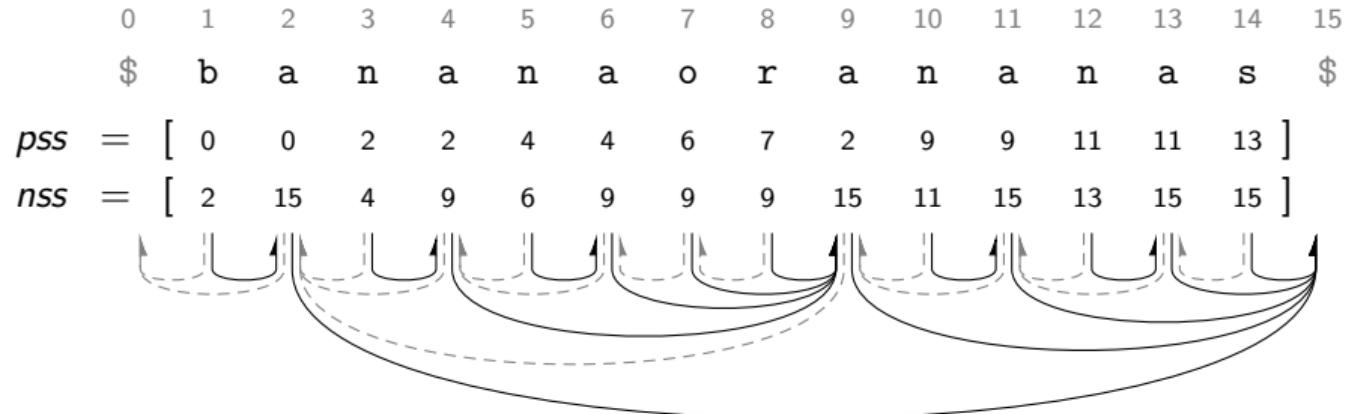
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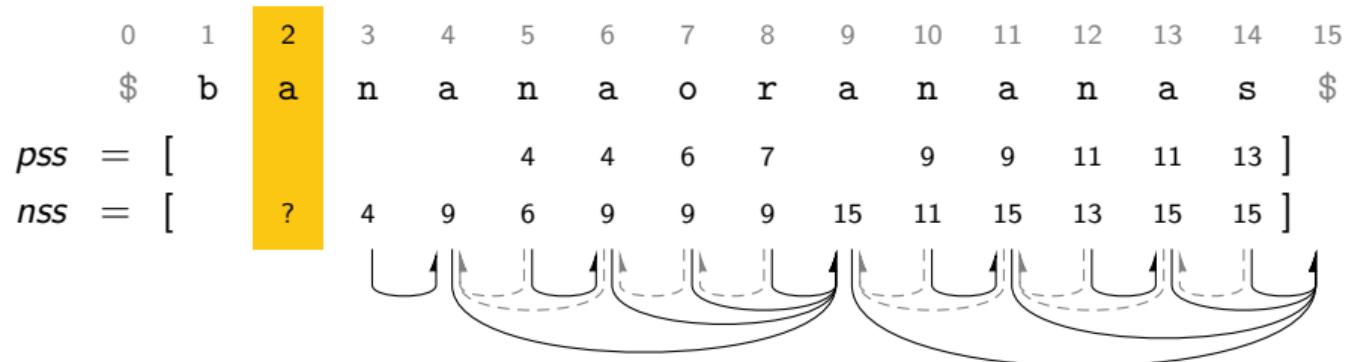
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```

1: for  $i = n$  down to 1 do
2:    $j \leftarrow i + 1$ 
3:
4:   while  $w[i..|w| + 1] \prec w[j..|w| + 1]$  do
5:      $pss[j] \leftarrow i$ 
6:      $j \leftarrow nss[j]$ 
7:
8:    $nss[i] \leftarrow j$ 

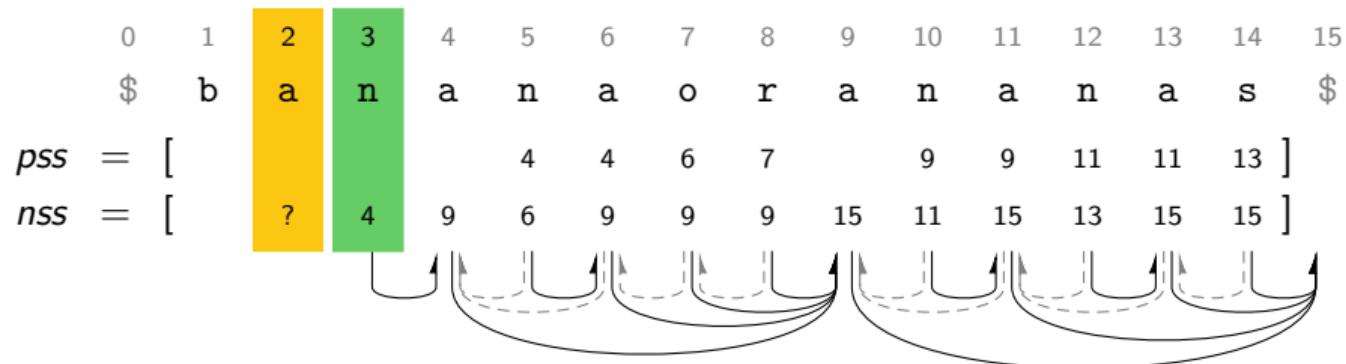
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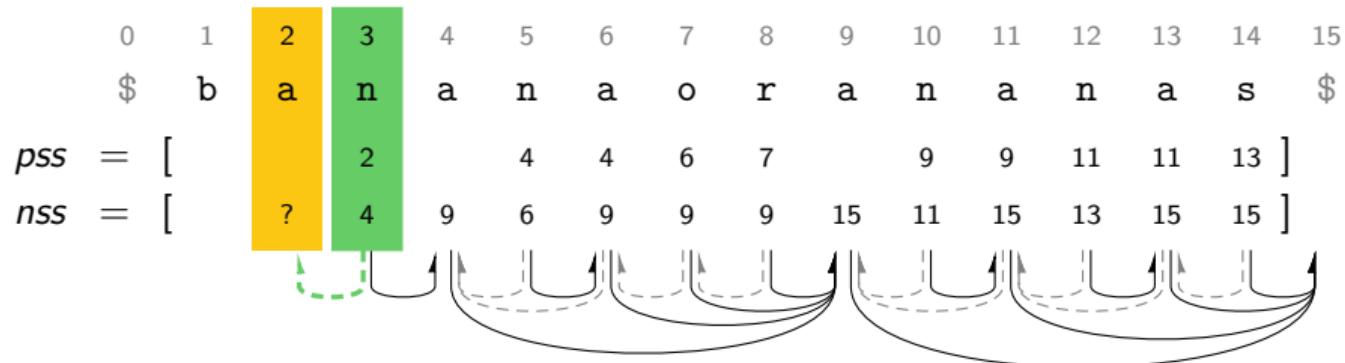
```



```

1: for  $i = n$  down to 1 do
2:    $j \leftarrow i + 1$ 
3:   ananaao.. ↘ nanaor..
4:   while  $w[i..|w| + 1] < w[j..|w| + 1]$  do
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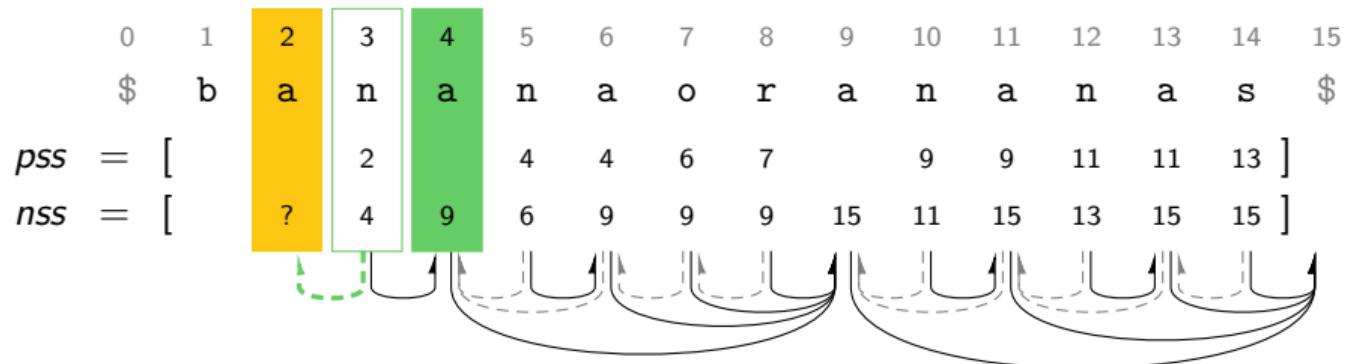
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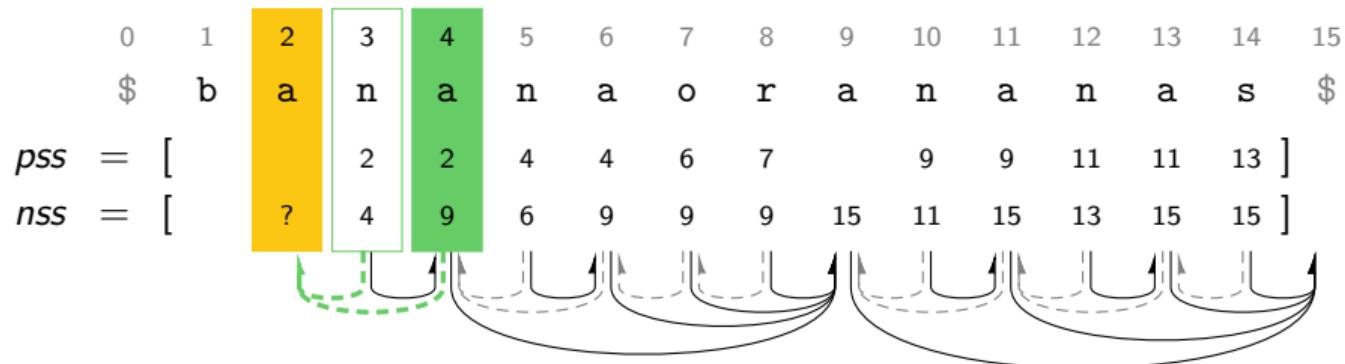
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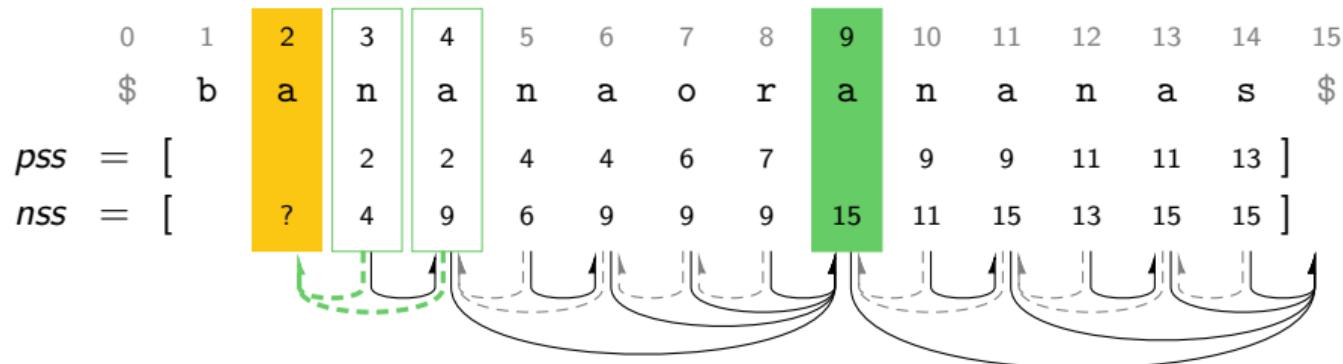
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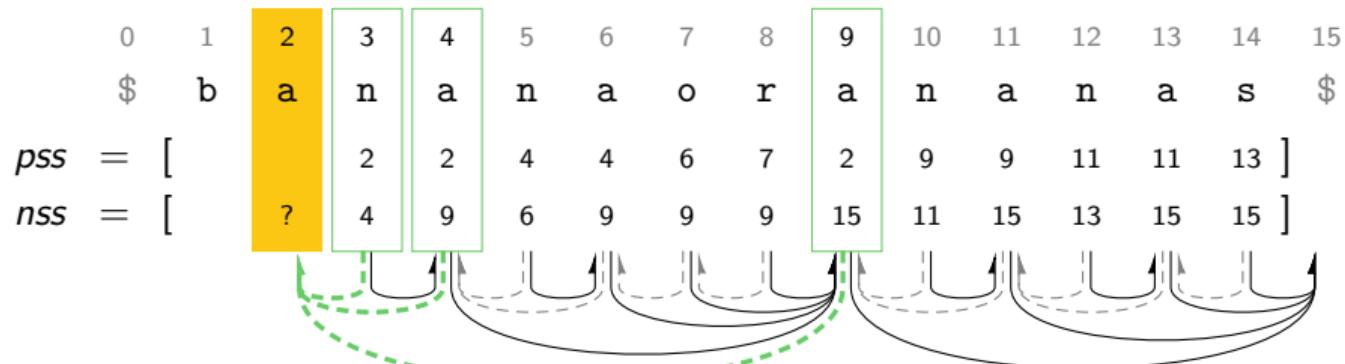


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ananao..  $\prec$  nanaor..  
ananao..  $\prec$  anaora..  
ananao..  $\prec$  ananas\$

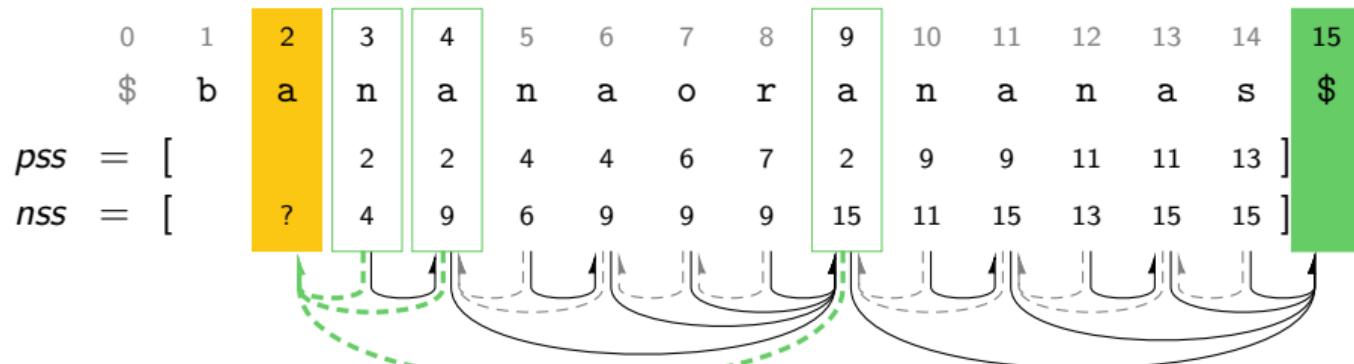


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```

ananaao..  $\prec$  nanaor..  
 ananaao..  $\prec$  anaora..  
 ananaao..  $\prec$  ananas\$  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

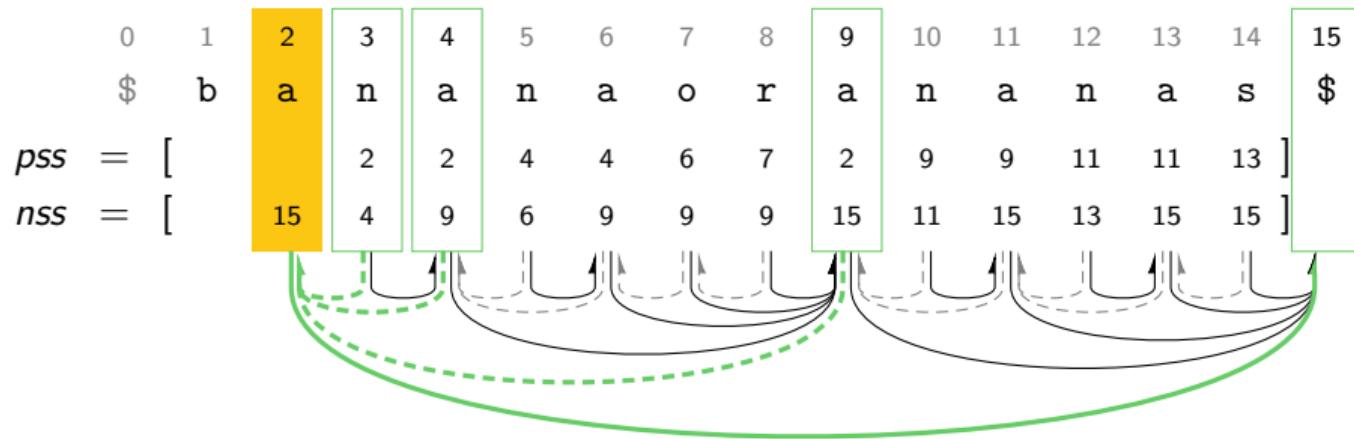


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```

ananao..  $\prec$  nanaor..  
ananao..  $\prec$  anaora..  
ananao..  $\prec$  ananas\$  
ananao..  $\prec$  \$



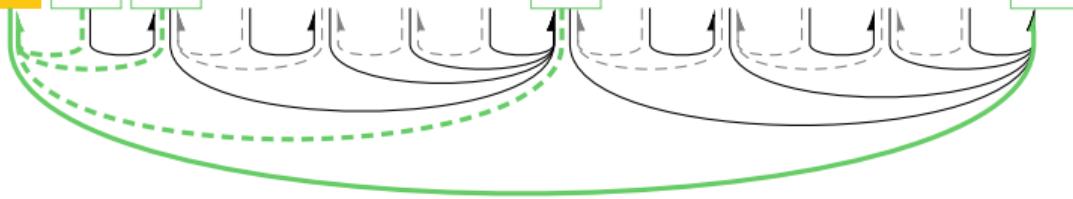
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ananaao..  $\prec$  anaora..  
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ananaao..  $\prec$  \$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
\$	b	a	n	a	n	a	o	r	a	n	a	n	a	s	\$	
<i>pss</i>	=	[														
<i>nss</i>	=	[														



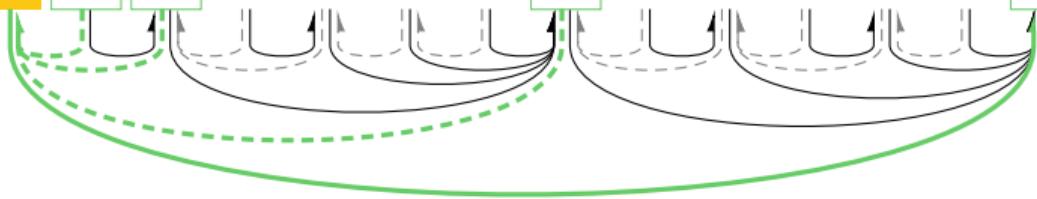
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ananao.. $\prec$ anaora..	$lce(2, 4) = 3$
ananao.. $\prec$ ananas\$	$lce(2, 9) = 5$
ananao.. $\prec$ \$	$lce(2, 15) = 0$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	\$	b	a	n	a	n	a	o	r	a	n	a	n	a	s	\$
<i>pss</i>	=	[	15	2	2	4	4	6	7	2	9	9	11	11	13	]
<i>nss</i>	=	[	15	4	9	6	9	9	9	15	11	15	13	15	15	]



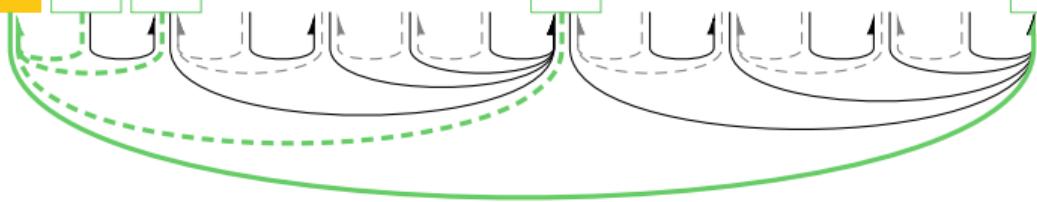
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	\$	b	a	n	a	n	a	o	r	a	n	a	n	a	s	\$
$pss = [$																$]$
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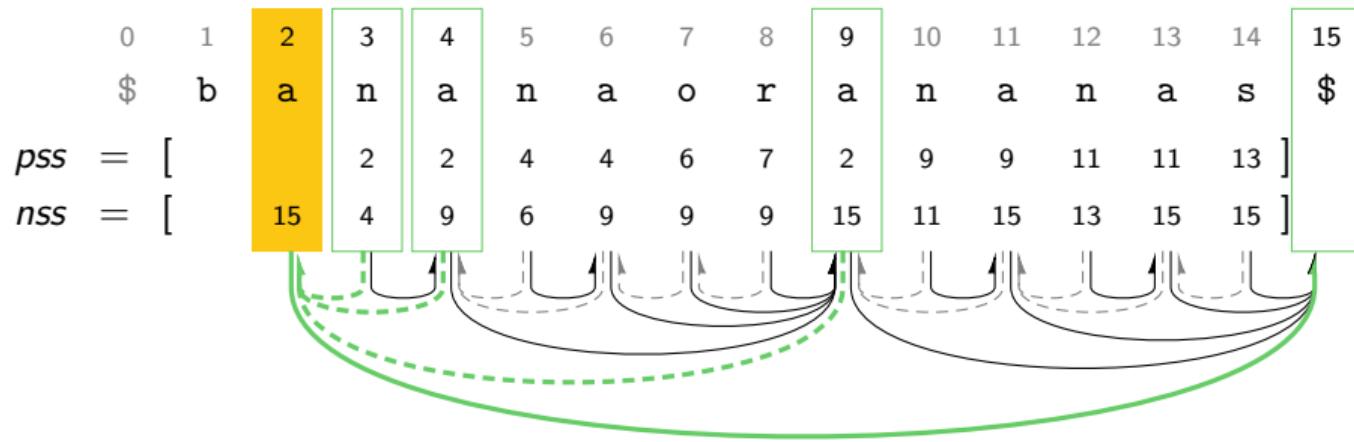


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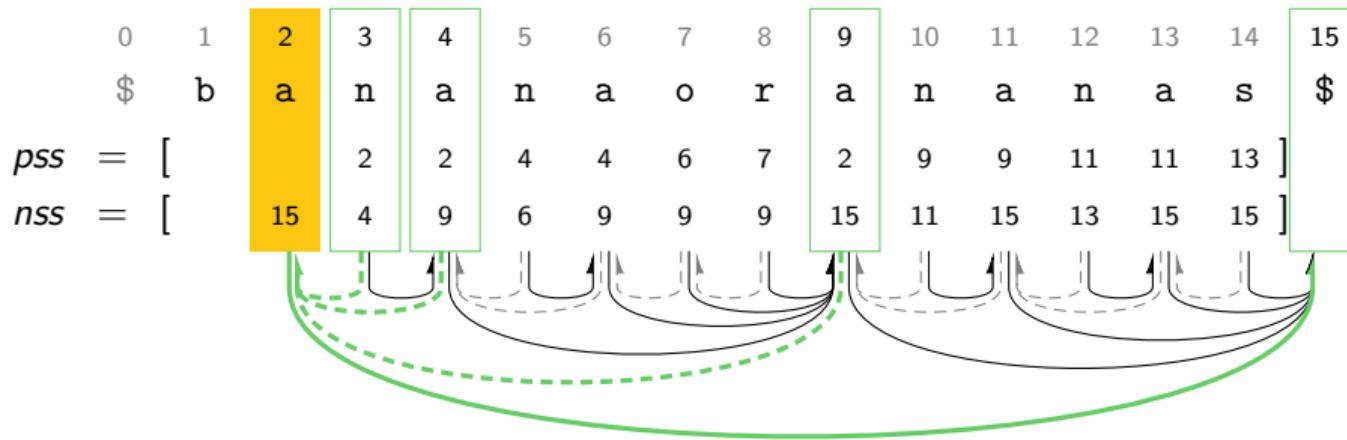


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```

Worst case  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$  time,  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  iterations.



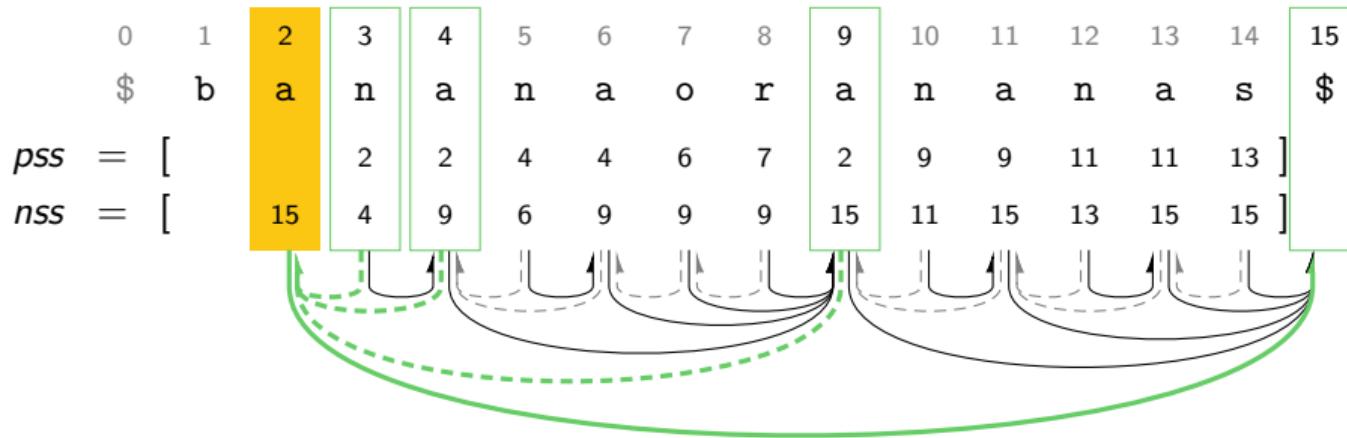
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**Theorem 1:** Expected  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  time, if  $w$  is drawn uniformly at random from  $\Sigma^n$  (for any  $\Sigma$  with  $|\Sigma| \geq 2$ ).

**Theorem 2:** Extra tricks lead to  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  worst-case time.

## Trick 1: Getting the first LCE for free

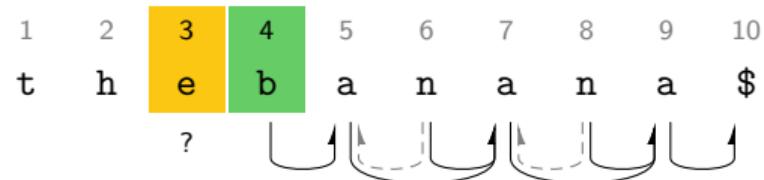
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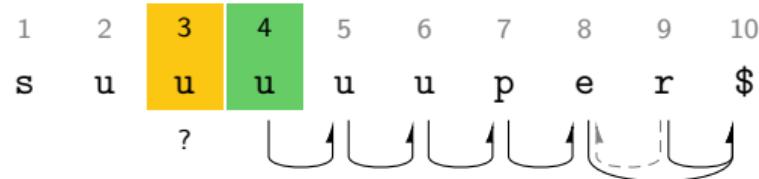
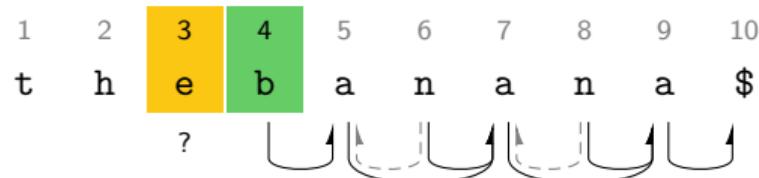
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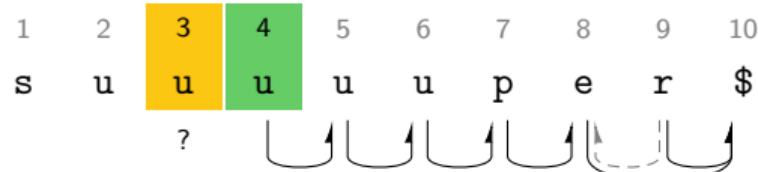
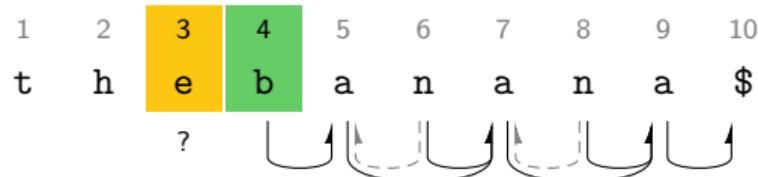
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$lce(4, 5)$  known from previous computation

# Trick 1: Getting the first LCE for free

```

1: for  $i = n$  down to 1 do
2:    $j \leftarrow i + 1$ 
3:   if  $w[i] \neq w[j]$  then  $\ell \leftarrow 0$ 
3:   else  $\ell \leftarrow 1 + lce(j, j + 1)$ 
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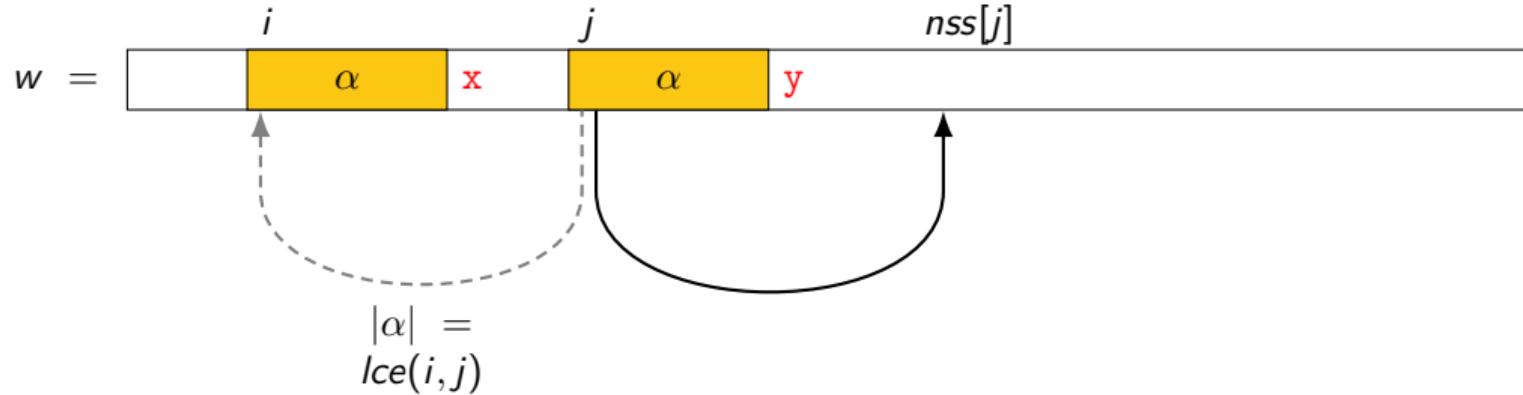
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
t	h	e	b	a	n	a	n	a	\$
?									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
s	u	u	u	u	u	p	e	r	\$
?									

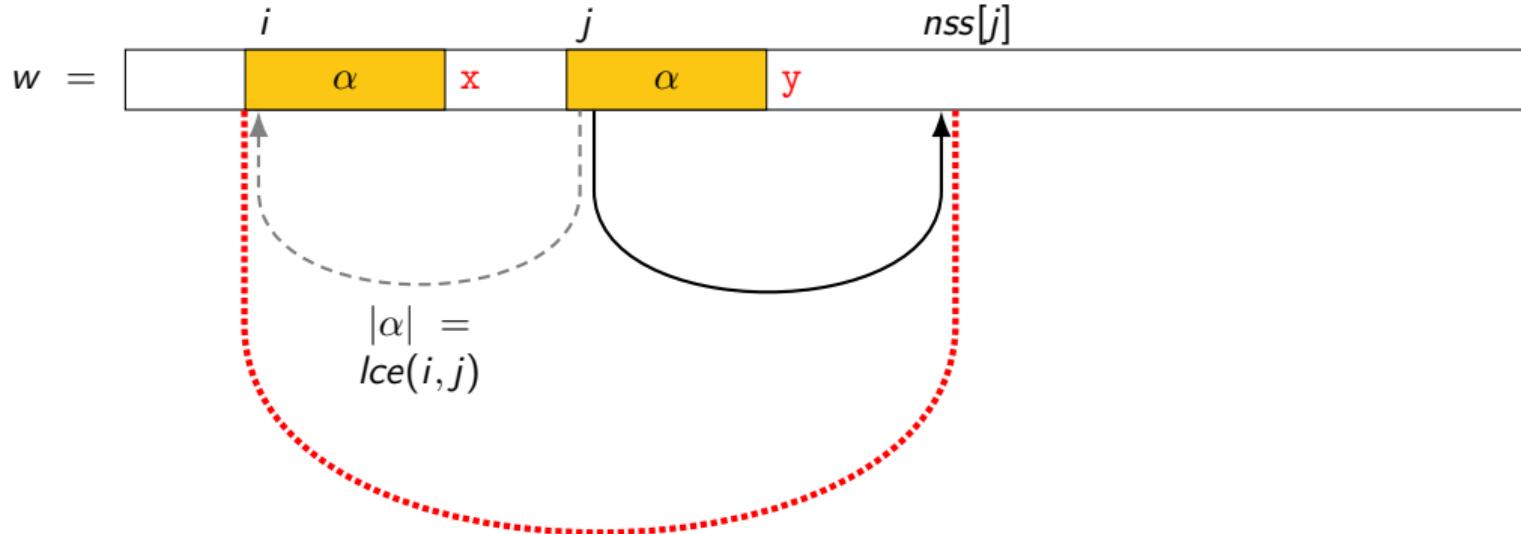


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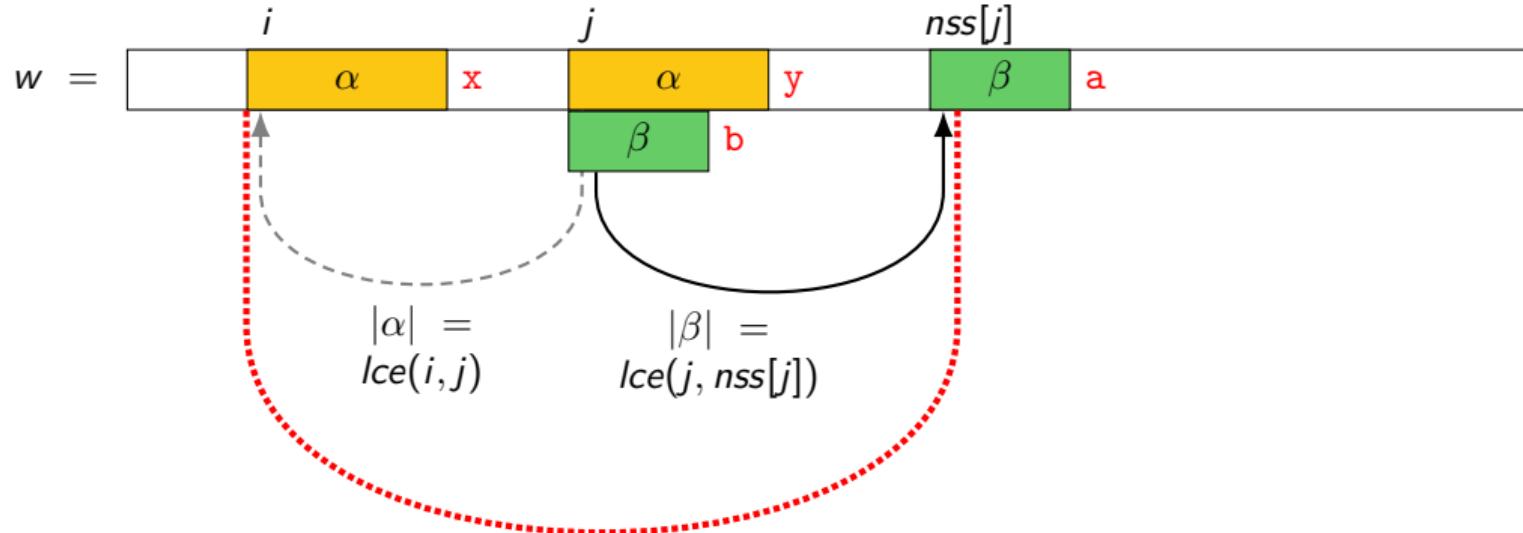
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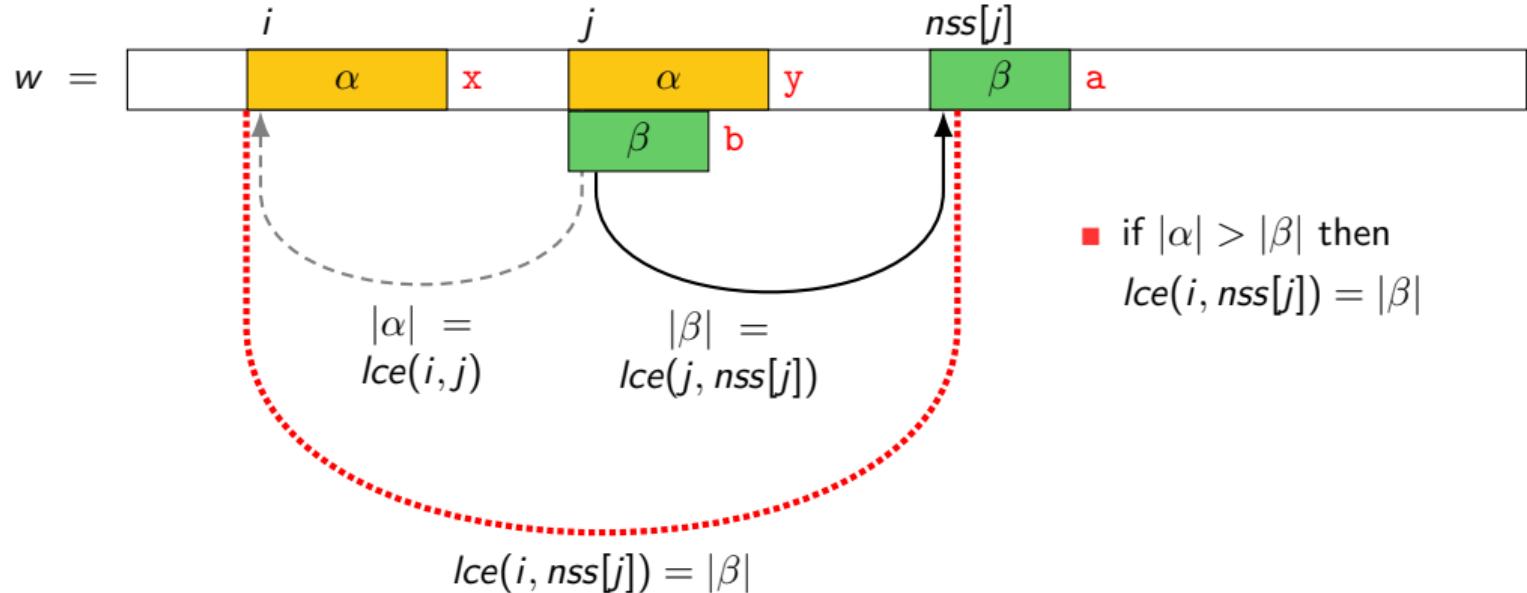
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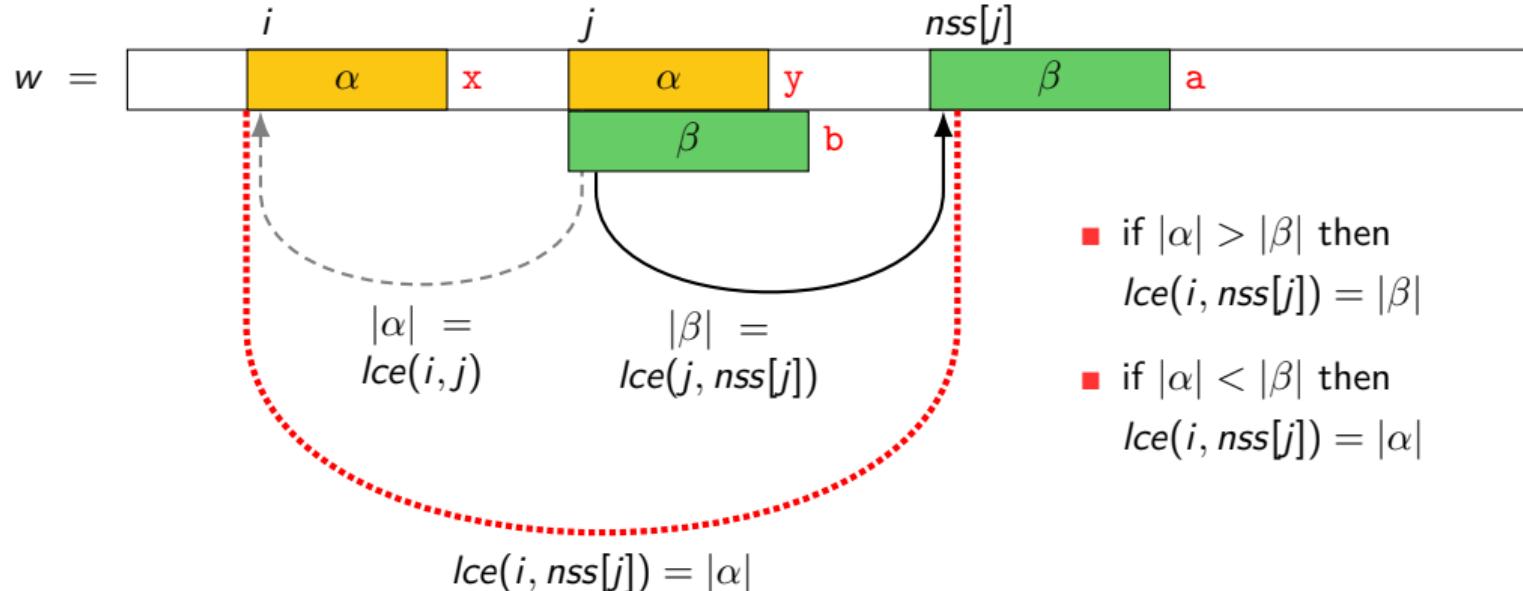
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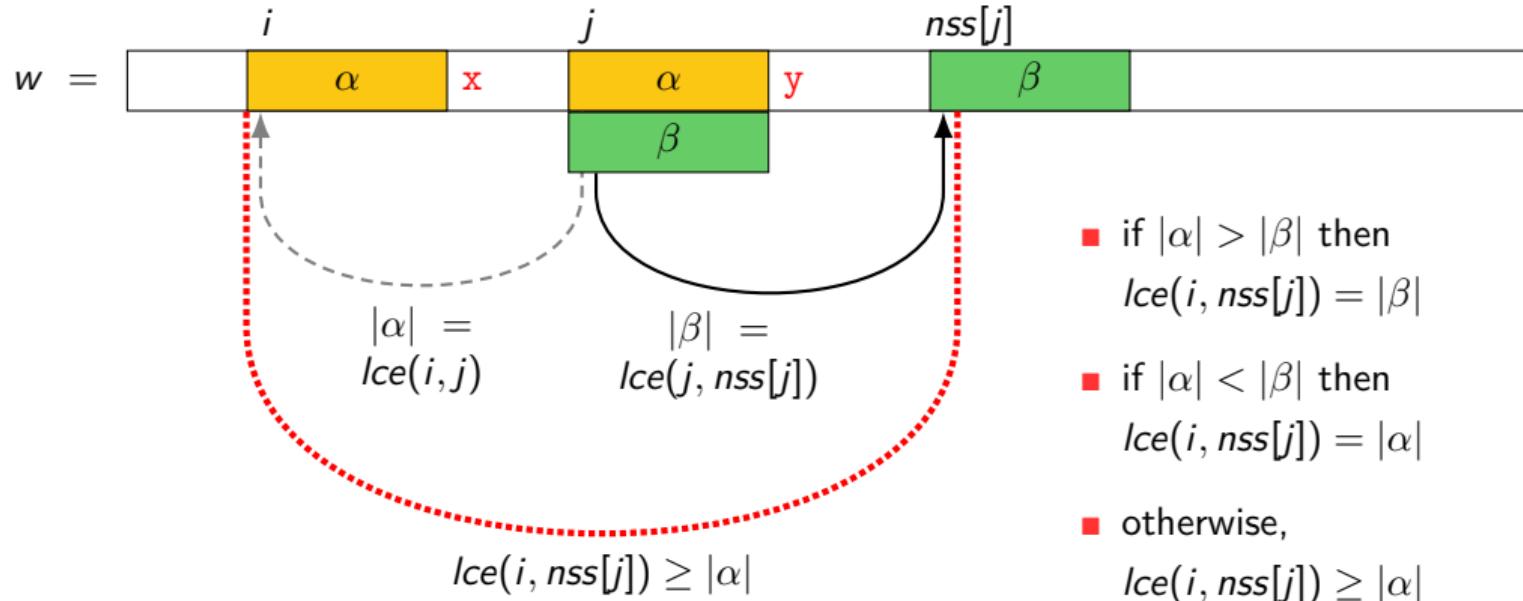
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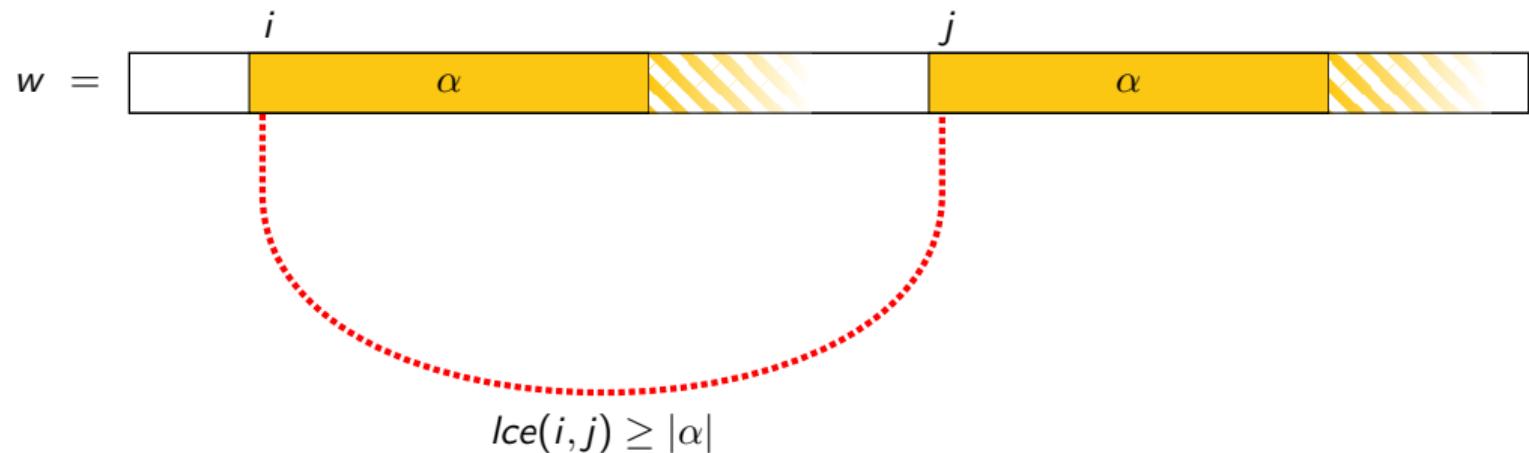
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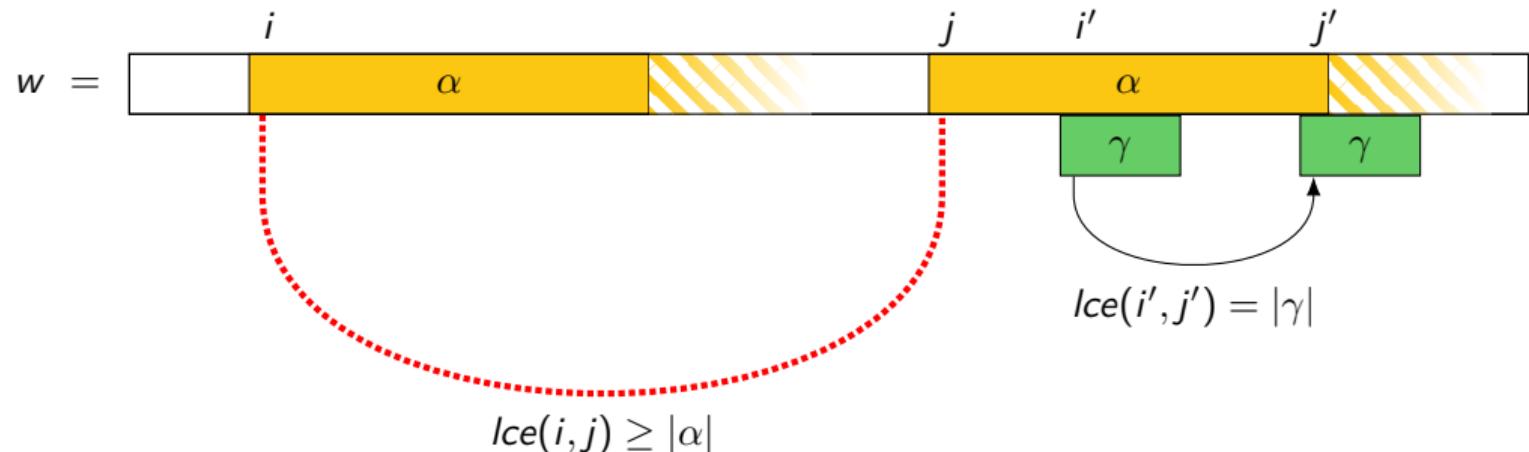
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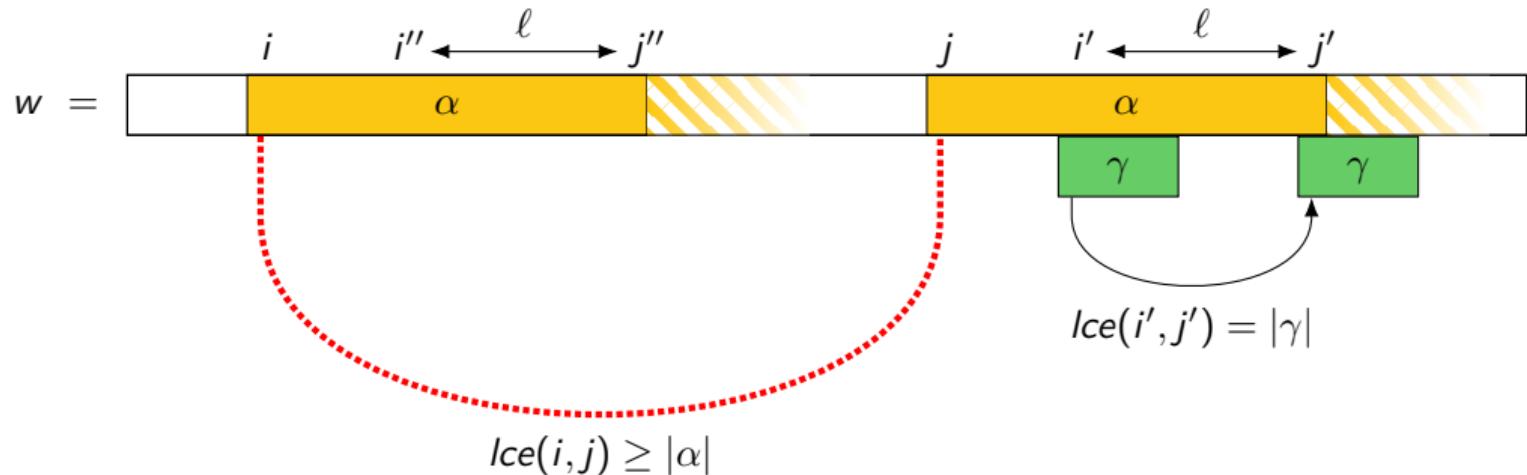
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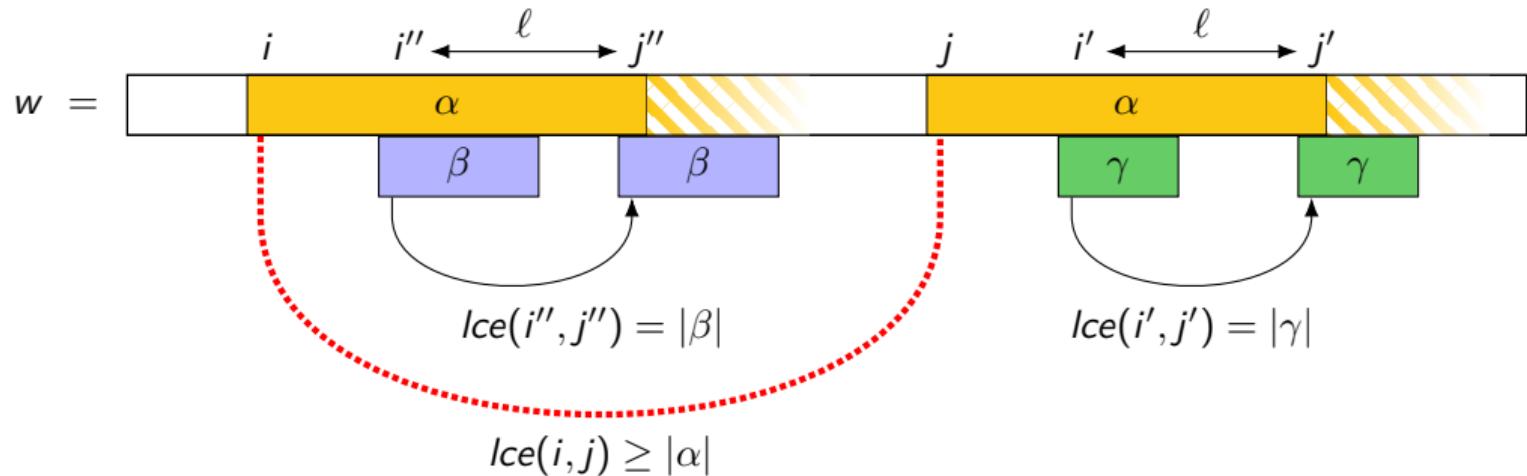
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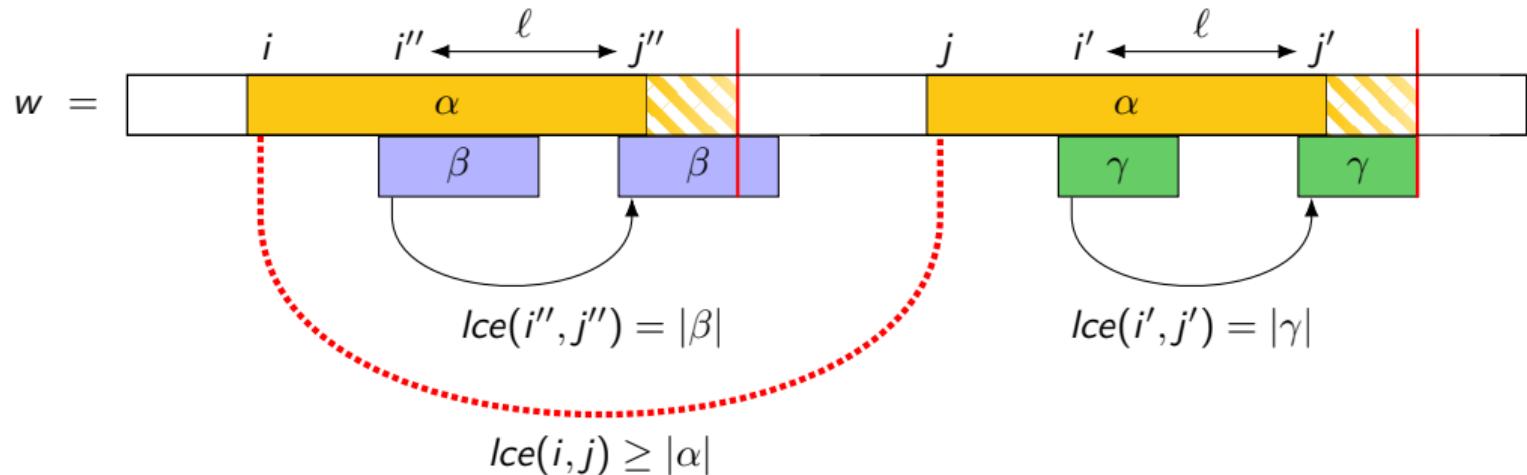
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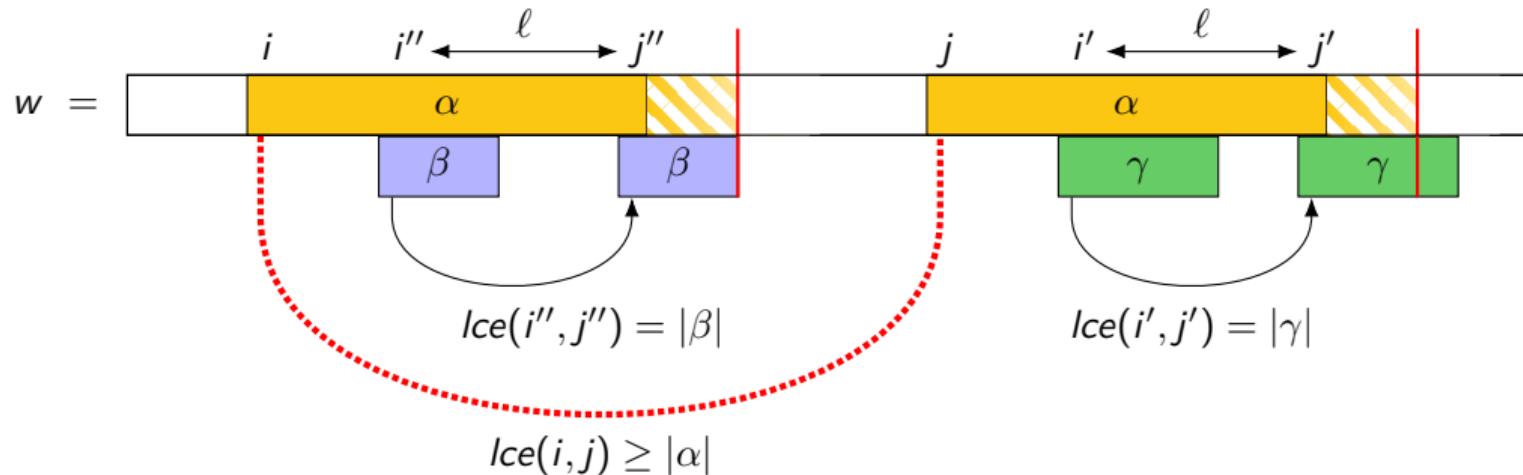


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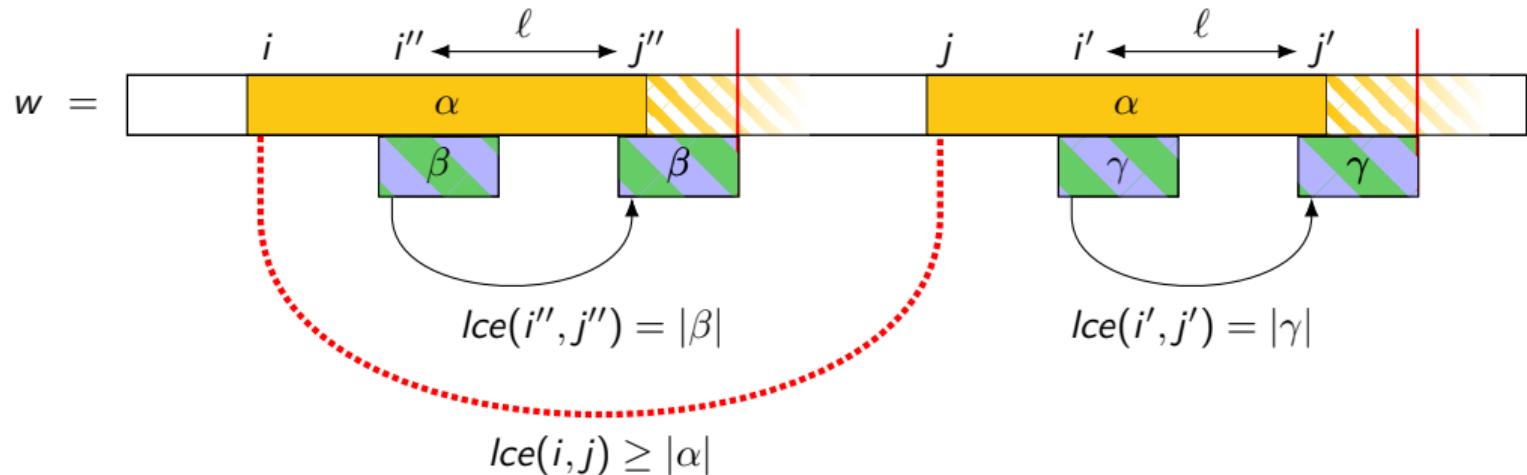
- if  $|\beta| > |\gamma|$  then  $\text{lce}(i, j) = |\alpha| + |\gamma| - 1$

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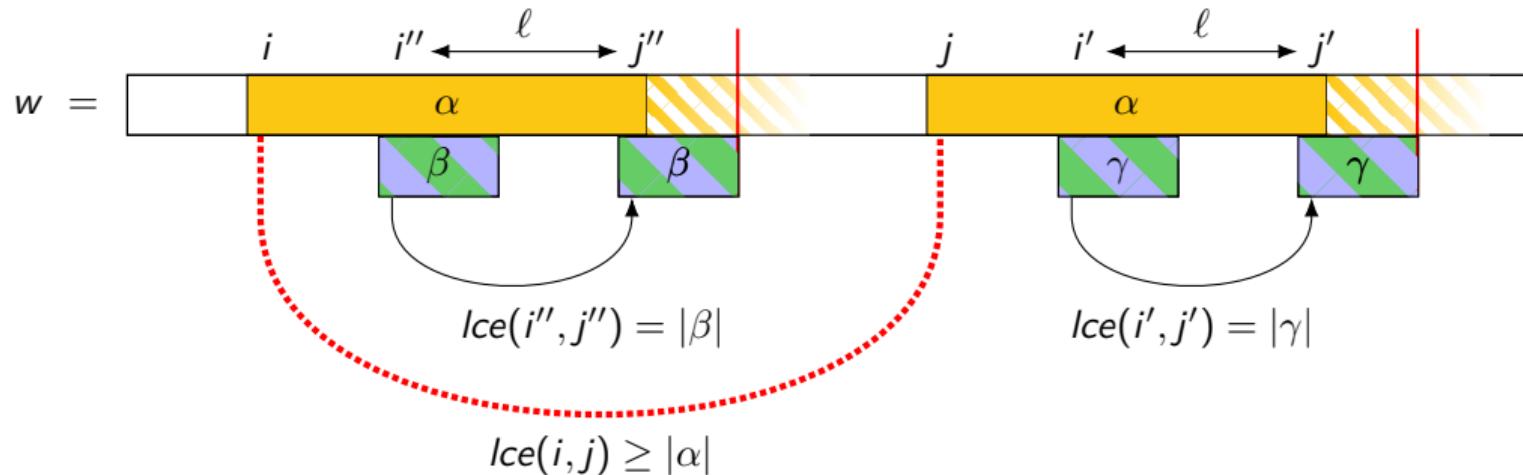
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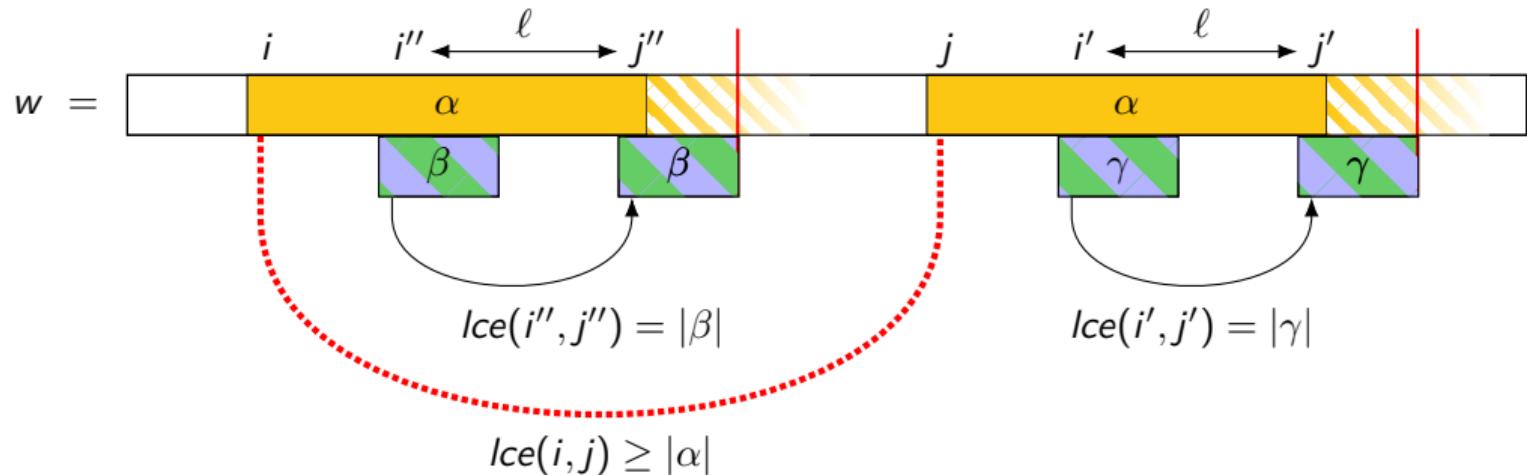
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**With a bit of extra care:**

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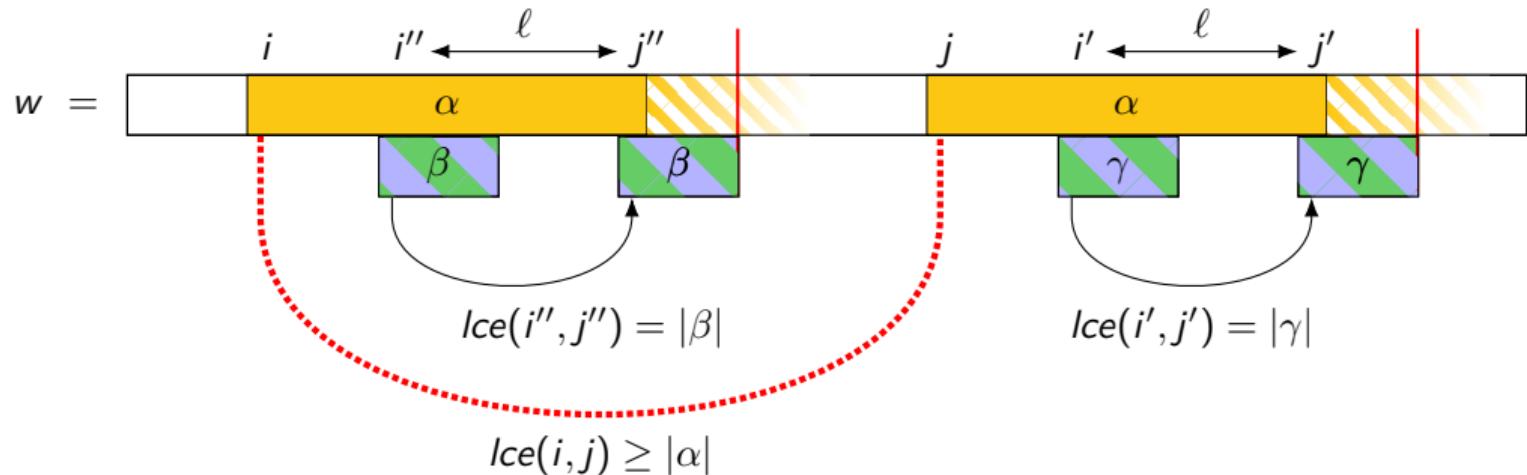


**With a bit of extra care:**

- there are always suitable  $i''$  and  $i'$

- if  $|\beta| > |\gamma|$  then  $lce(i, j) = |\alpha| + |\gamma| - 1$
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## Trick 3: Exploiting previously computed LCEs



**With a bit of extra care:**

- there are always suitable  $i''$  and  $i'''$
- the case  $|\beta| = |\gamma|$  happens  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  times

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## Results for online Lyndon table computation:

- naive algorithm: expected  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  time, but worst case  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
- can be improved to  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  in the worst case

## Not in the presentation:

- proof of expected time bound
- combining the tricks to achieve optimal time

## In the future:

- use the online algorithm for detecting repetitions and for indexing

## Code on Github!

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Thanks for  
listening!









