

## Week 11 handout

### 1. Data Compression

#### (a) Burrows-Wheeler transform

- i. What is the Burrows-Wheeler transform of b a n a n a?

```
suffix[0] = b a n a n a
suffix[1] =
suffix[2] =
suffix[3] =
suffix[4] =
suffix[5] =
```

Sorted Suffixes

```
suffix[0] =
suffix[1] =
suffix[2] =
suffix[3] =
suffix[4] =
suffix[5] =
```

Write your answer in the box.

- ii. Apply the Burrows-Wheeler inverse transform to find the original string

```
6
t[] = helweer
```

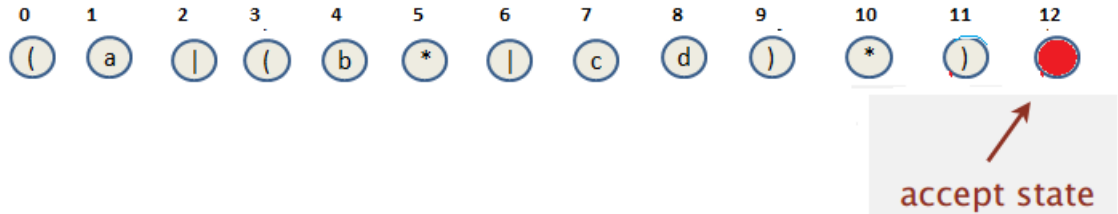
Construct the next array as shown in the Burrows-Wheeler assignment and find the original string.

i	sorted suffixes	t	next
0			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

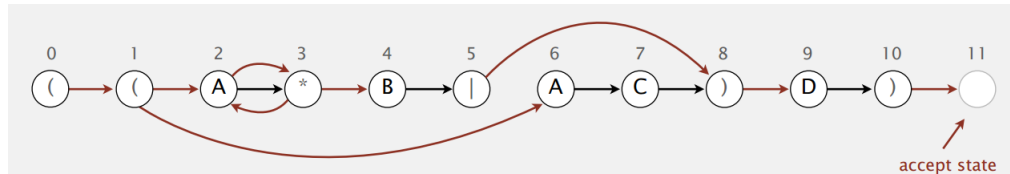
Write your answer in the box.

## 2. Regular expressions and Non-Deterministic Finite Automata(NFA)

- (a) Convert the regular expression  $(a \mid (b^* \mid cd)^*)$  into an equivalent NFA using the algorithm described in lecture by adding black edges and  $\epsilon$  transition edges to the diagram below.



- (b) Which of the following strings are accepted by the NFA given below? For a string that is accepted show how the machine transitions get to the accept state and when a string is not accepted, show that machine transitions never get to the accept state. You can take epsilon transitions and can be in multiple states before character  $A$  is scanned.



- i.  $AB$
- ii.  $BD$
- iii.  $AAAAAB$
- iv.  $ACD$

### 3. LZW Compression (Bonus Problem)

Assume that we are working with the ASCII alphabet where a=61, b=62 in hexadecimal. The end of file character is 80. The next available code is 81.

- (a) Encode the message **abbbabba** using LZW compression. Fill in the following table using new codes discovered

symbol	code

Write the encoded message in the box.

- (b) You receive the following LZW encoded message. Decode the message. Note that decoding this message involves the tricky case, where you see a code, before it is in the table. Hence you need to construct the missing code from prior knowledge.

61 62 81 83 62 80