

Encoding:

• s = "WEEKEND"

• i Original Suffixes

```
--      -----
0    W E E K E N D
1    E E K E N D W
2    E K E N D W E
3    K E N D W E E
4    E N D W E E K
5    N D W E E K E
6    D W E E K E N
```

• i Original Suffixes Sorted Suffixes

```
--      -----      -----
0    W E E K E N D      D W E E K E N
1    E E K E N D W      E E K E N D W
2    E K E N D W E      E K E N D W E
3    K E N D W E E      E N D W E E K
4    E N D W E E K      K E N D W E E
5    N D W E E K E      N D W E E K E
6    D W E E K E N      W E E K E N D
```

• t = , first =

Decoding

• `t =` , `first =`

• Sorted Suffixes

```
-----  
----- N  
----- W  
----- E  
----- K  
----- E  
----- E  
----- D
```

• Sorted Suffixes

```
-----  
D ----- N  
E ----- W  
E ----- E  
E ----- K  
K ----- E  
N ----- E  
W ----- D
```

• Sorted Suffixes `next []`

```
-----  
D ----- N      6  
E ----- W      2  
E ----- E      4  
E ----- K      5  
K ----- E      3  
N ----- E      0  
W ----- D      1
```

• Original Suffixes

```
-----  
W ----- D  
E ----- W  
E ----- E  
K ----- E  
E ----- K  
N ----- E  
D ----- N
```

• `s =`

Some tips for implementation of decode:

- Given `t` and `sortedT`, we can find `next[j]` as follows: Let c be the j th character in `sortedT`. Let i be the earliest instance of c in `sortedT` that has not been used. Then `next[j]=i`. You must do this in linear, not quadratic time.
- Given `next[j]`, we know that `next[first] = 0`th character of input string `s`. `next[next[first]] = 1`st character of input string `s`. `next[next[next[first]]] = 2`nd character, and so forth. This should be easy to do in Java.
- The hardest part of this assignment is just understanding the decode process. Make sure you really understand this before attempting your implementation. Our reference solution for the entire decode method is only about 10 lines, not counting whitespace, comments, and declarations.