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# Top- $k$ Frequent Patterns in Streams and Parameterized-Space LZ Compression

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dortmund



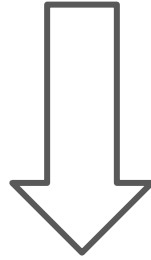
Università  
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# Lempel-Ziv (LZ) Compression

panaman\_ananas\_banana\_pancake

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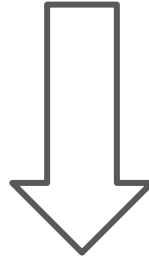
panaman\_ananas\_banana\_pancake



panam(4, 2)\_ananas\_banana\_pancake

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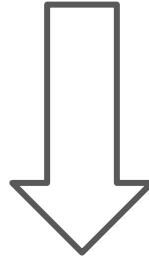
panaman\_anas\_banana\_pancake



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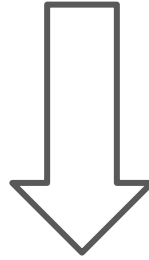
panaman\_ananas\_banana\_pancake



panam(4, 2)\_(7, 3)nas\_banana\_pancake

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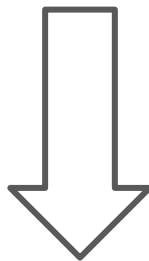
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panam(4, 2)\_(7, 3)(2, 2)s\_b(8, 5)\_(22, 3)cake

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panam(4, 2)\_(7, 3)(2, 2)s\_b(8, 5)\_(22, 3)cake

**LZ references**

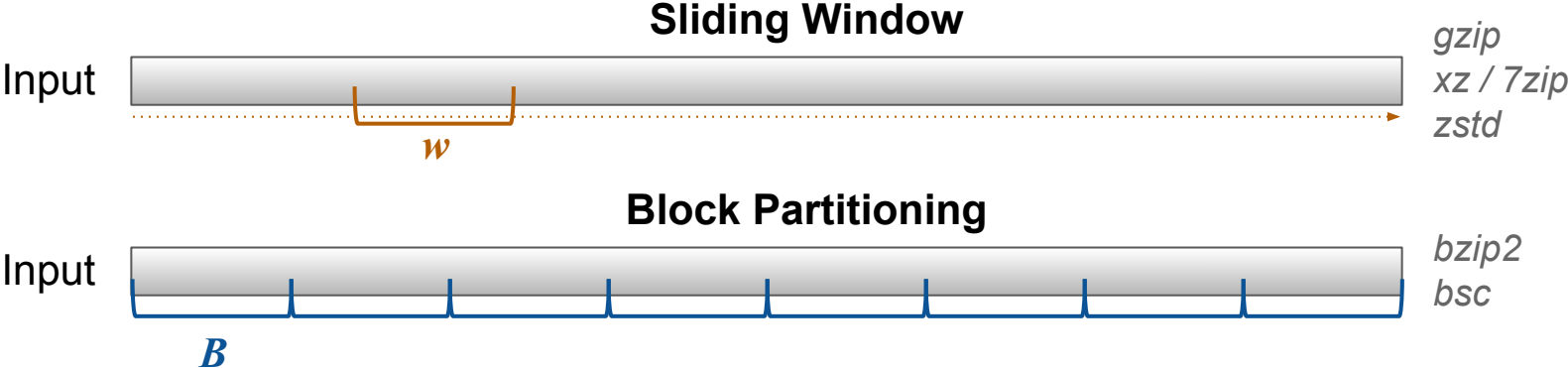
# Compression in parameterized space



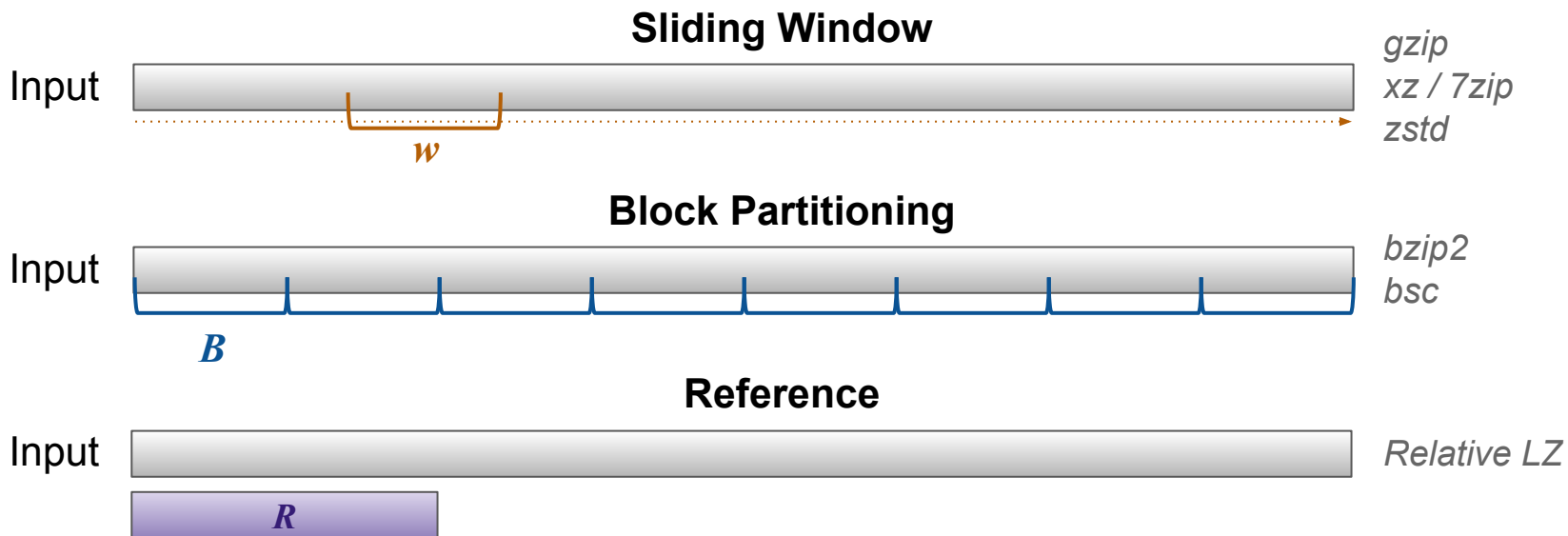
# Compression in parameterized space



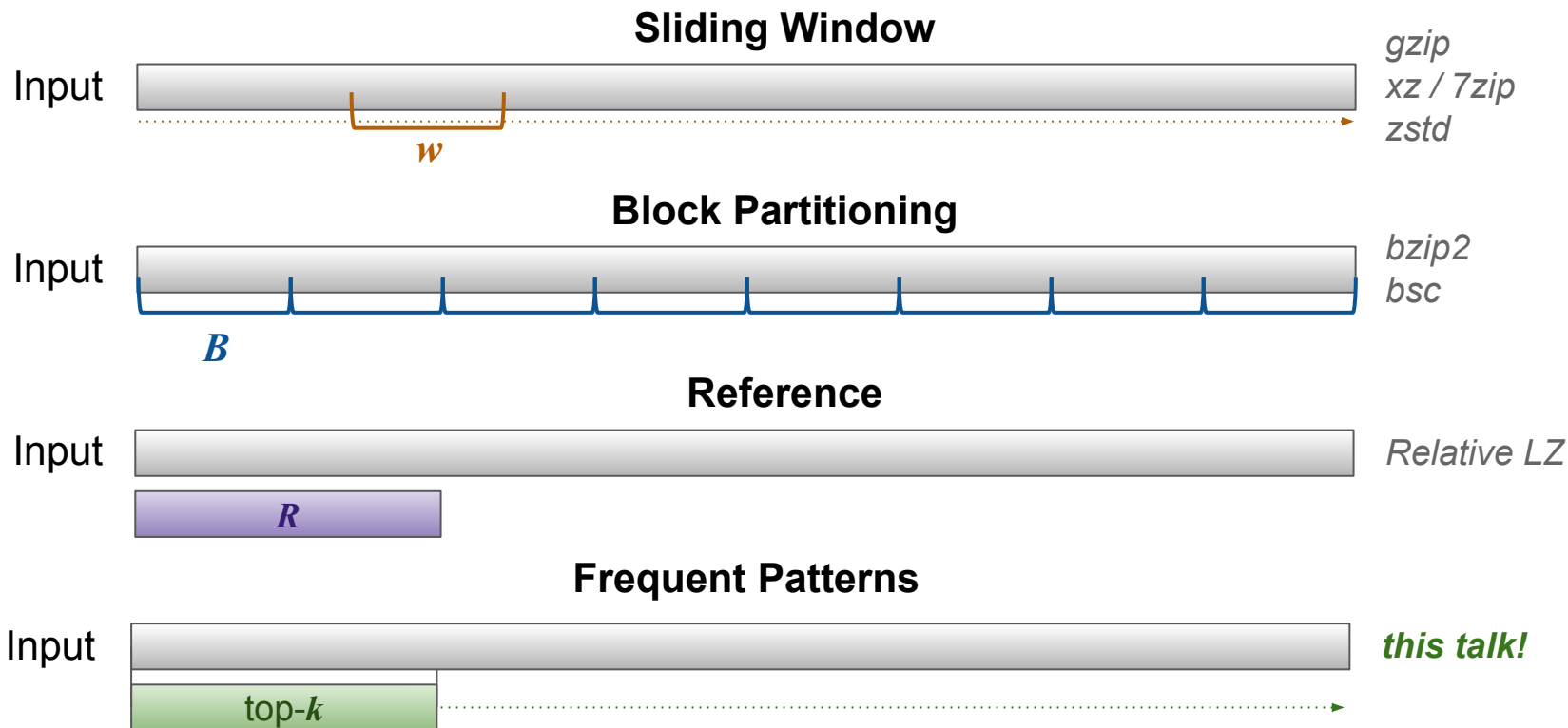
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# Frequent Patterns

→ We look for frequent **patterns**

in a stream  $S$  of characters

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# Compressing with Frequent Patterns

## Idea:

- Estimate online which  $k$  patterns are the most frequent
- Replace occurrences of frequent patterns by references

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→ The number of candidate patterns is **quadratic in  $|S|$**

**Frequent Patterns**

versus

**LZ References**

→ Frequent patterns are captured by LZ references

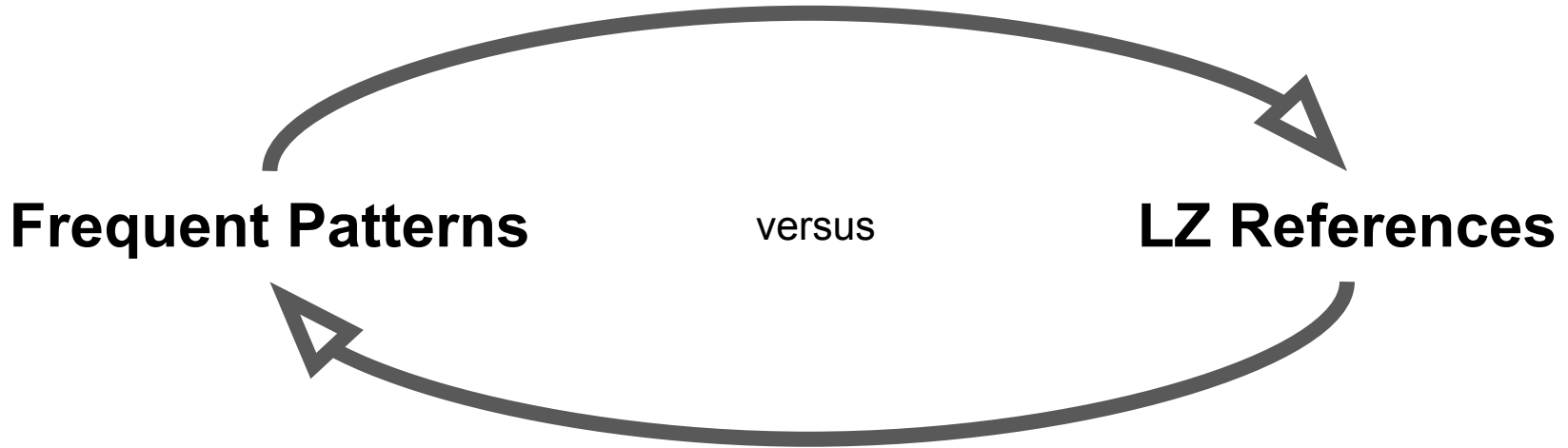


**Frequent Patterns**

versus

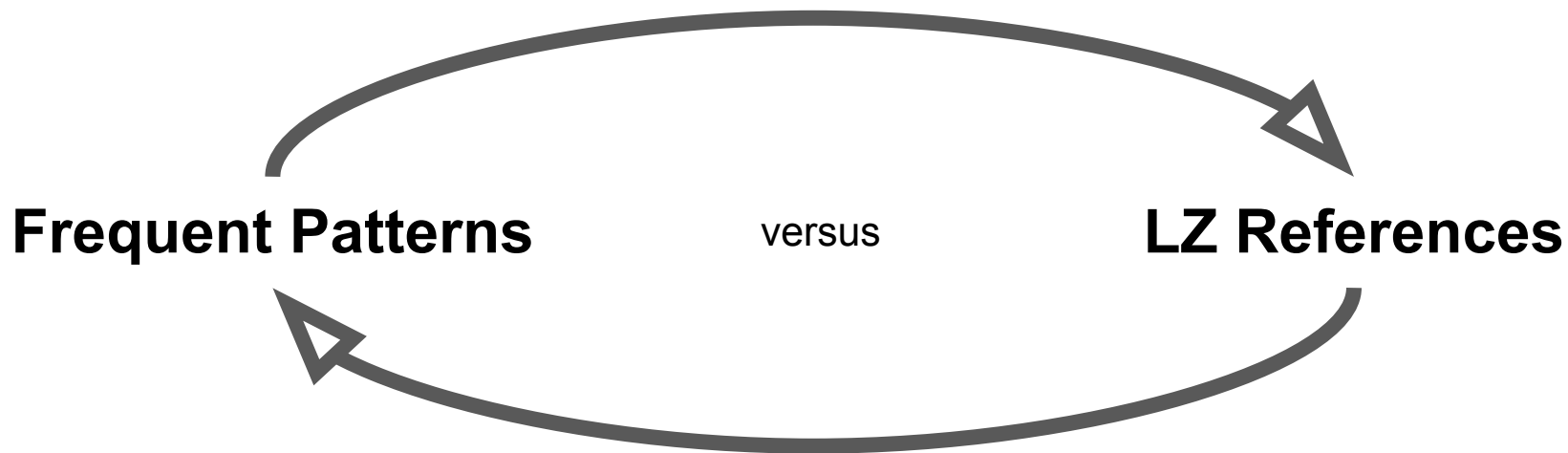
**LZ References**

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→ Patterns *not* captured by LZ references *cannot* be frequent (by any measure)

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→ The number of LZ references is **bounded by  $|S|$**

# top-k LZ78



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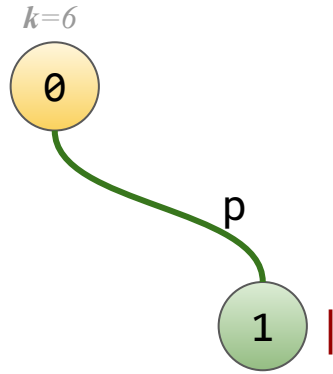


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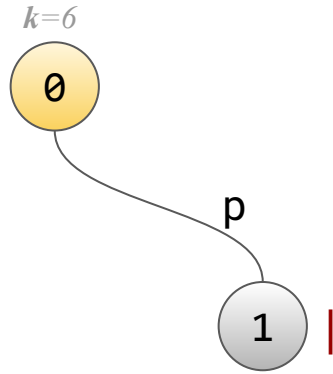
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(0,p)

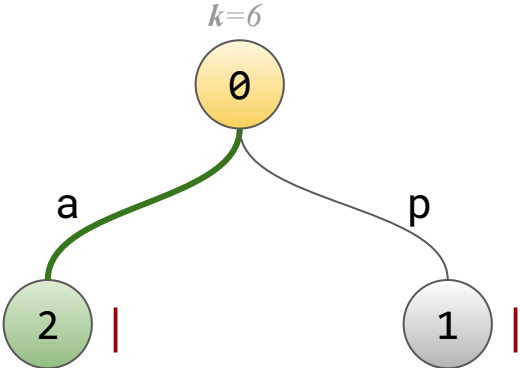
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(0, p)

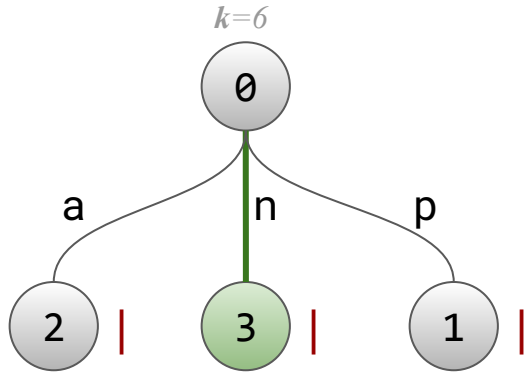
# top-k LZ78



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(0, p)(0, a)

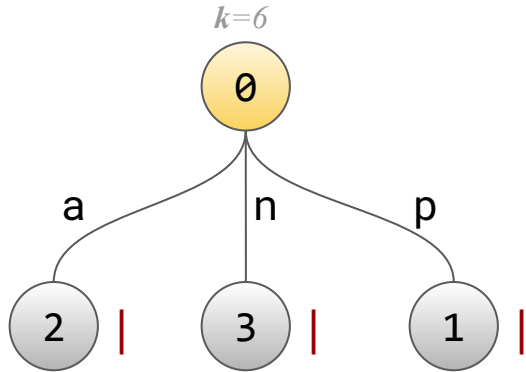
# top-k LZ78



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$(0, p)(0, a)(\underline{0, n})$

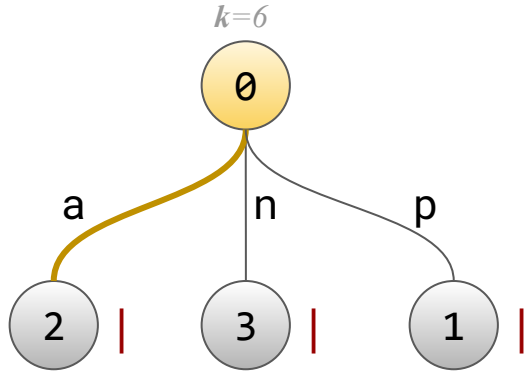
# top-k LZ78



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(∅, p)(∅, a)(∅, n)

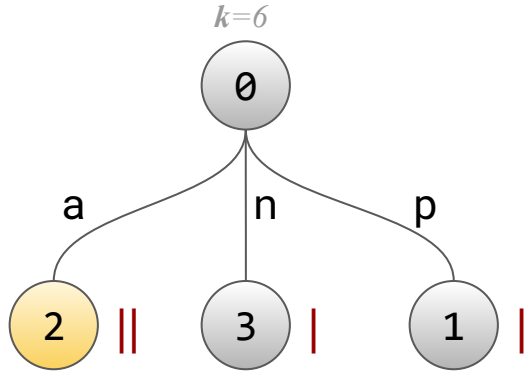
# top-k LZ78



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(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)

# top-k LZ78

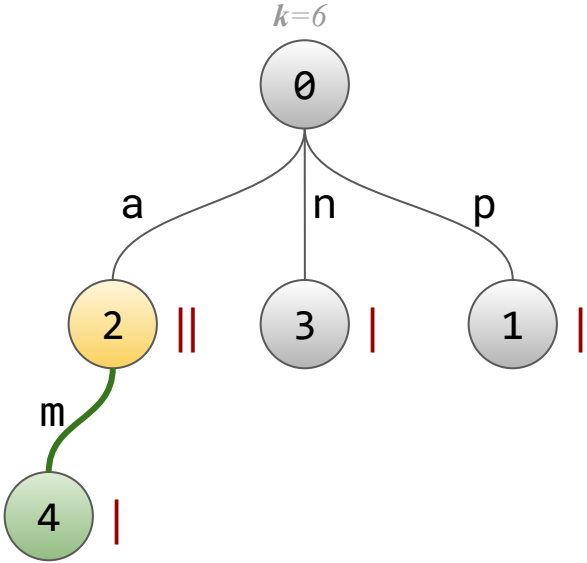


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( $\emptyset, p$ )( $\emptyset, a$ )( $\emptyset, n$ )



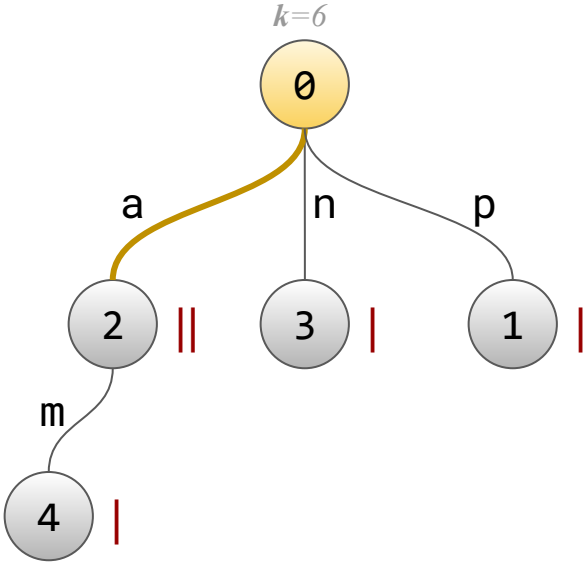
# top-k LZ78



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(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)(2, m)

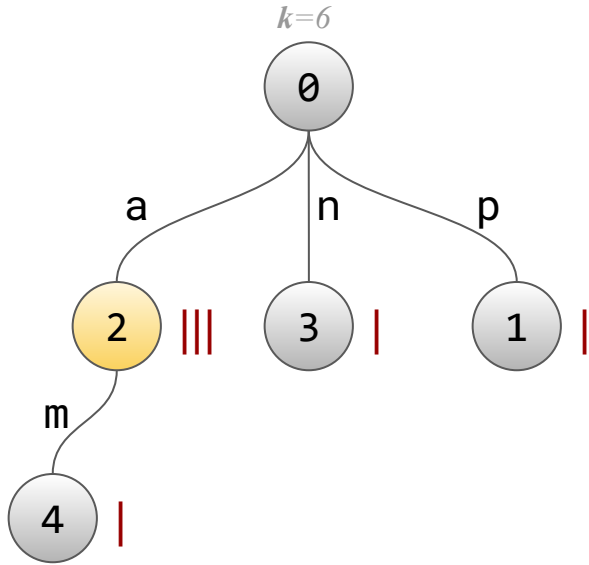
# top-k LZ78



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$(\emptyset, p)(\emptyset, a)(\emptyset, n)(2, m)$

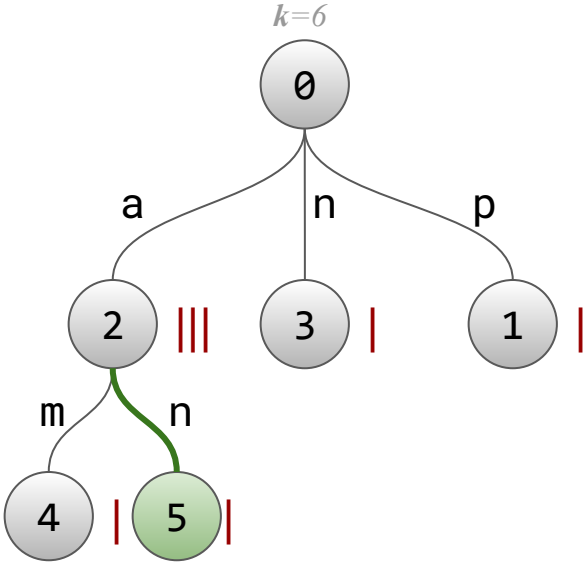
# top-k LZ78



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$(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)(2, m)$

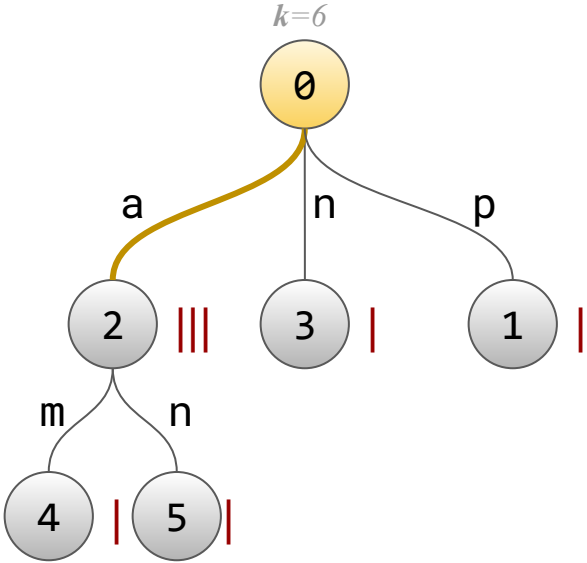
# top-k LZ78



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$(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)(2, m)(\underline{2, n})$

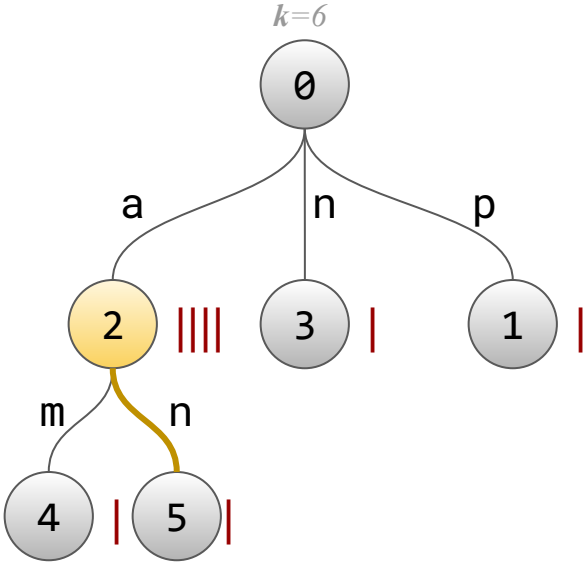
# top-k LZ78



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$(\emptyset, p)(\emptyset, a)(\emptyset, n)(2, m)(2, n)$

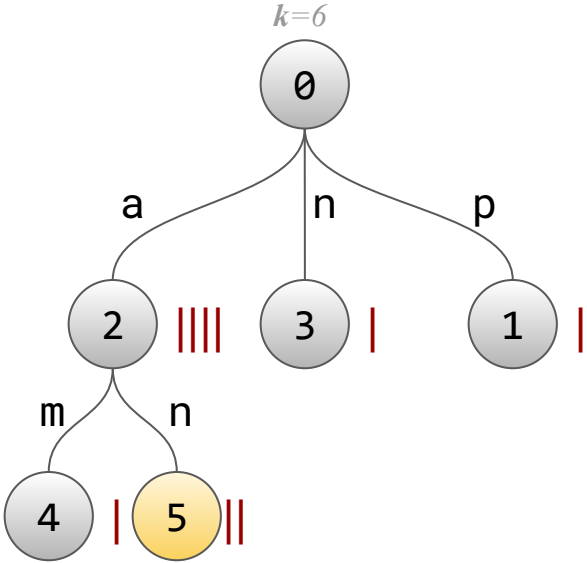
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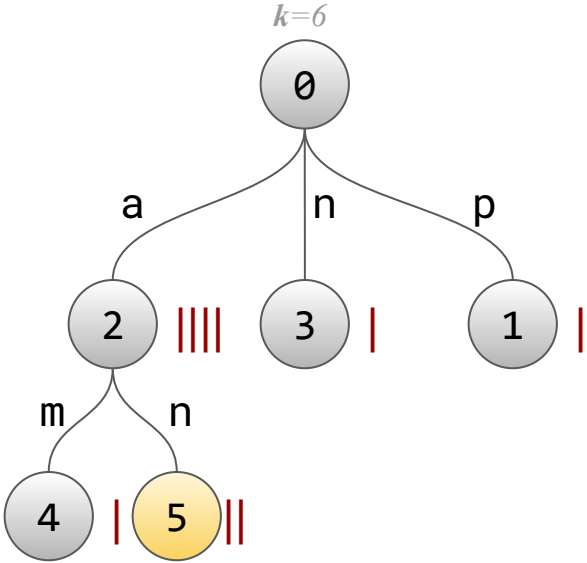
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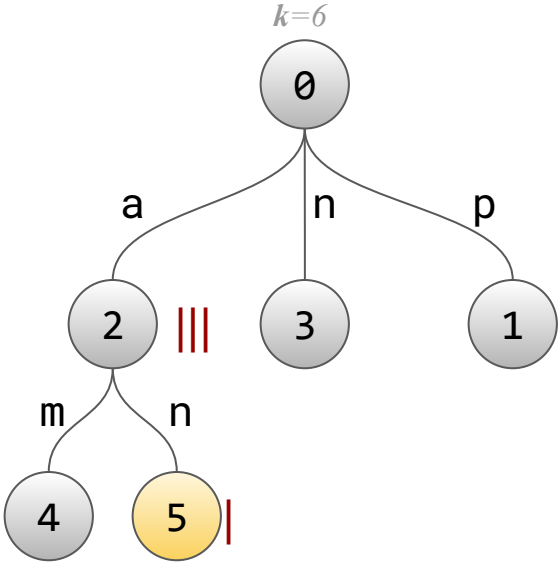
trie is full, nothing to “recycle”

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$(0, p) (0, a) (0, n) (2, m) (2, n) \underline{(5, a)}$



# top-k LZ78



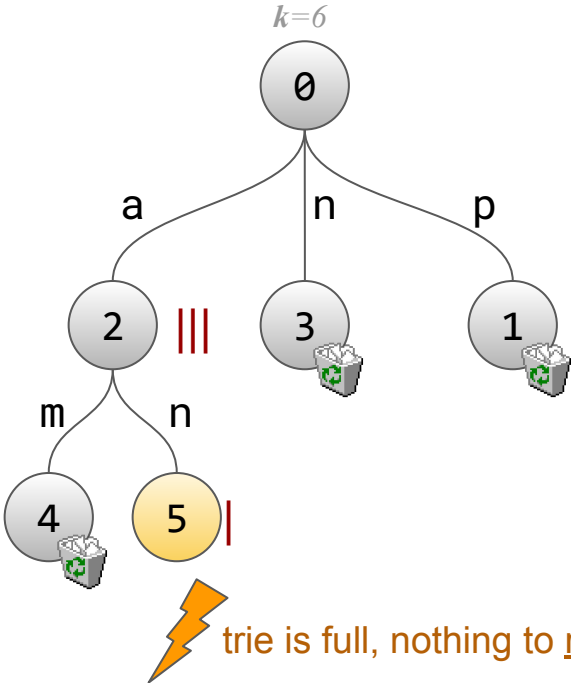
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trie is full, nothing to “recycle” → decrement **all** counters

(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)(2, m)(2, n)(5, a)

# top-k LZ78

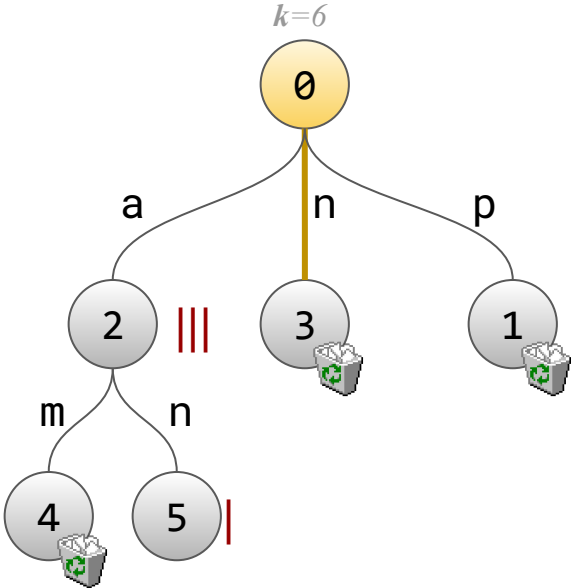


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⚡ trie is full, nothing to recycle → decrement **all** counters

(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)(2, m)(2, n)(5, a)

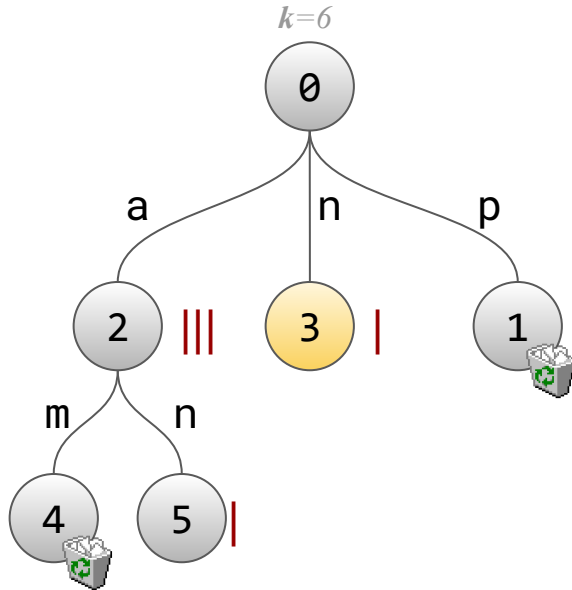
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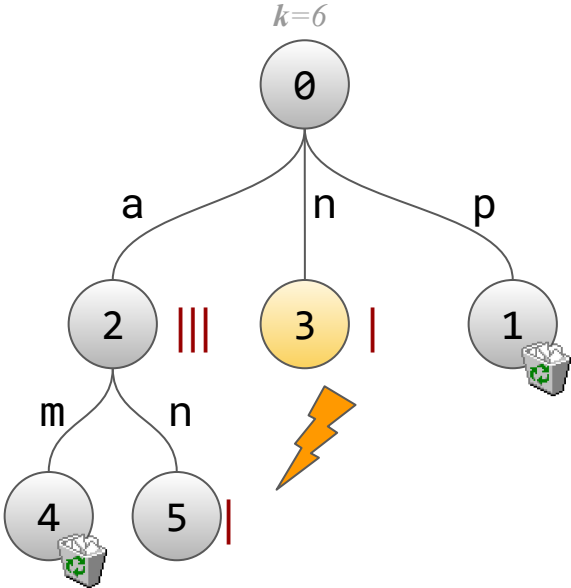
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$(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)(2, m)(2, n)(5, a)$

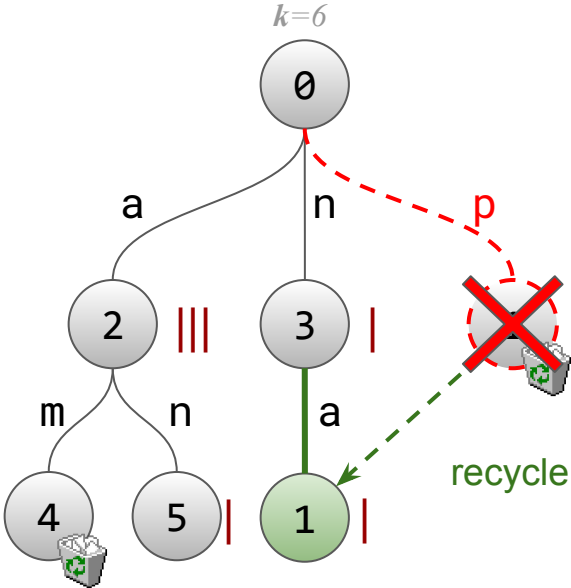
# top-k LZ78



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(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)(2, m)(2, n)(5, a)(3, a)

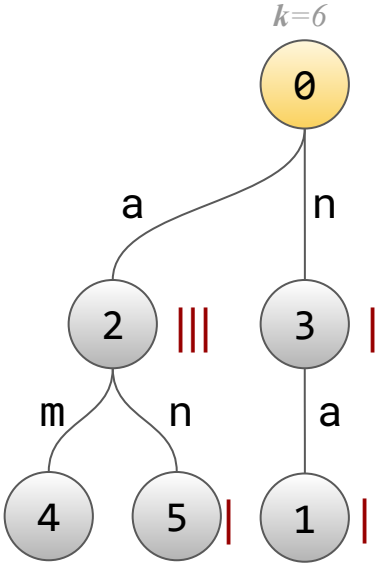
# top-k LZ78



panamananaasbananapancake

$(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)(2, m)(2, n)(5, a)(\underline{3, a})$

# top-k LZ78

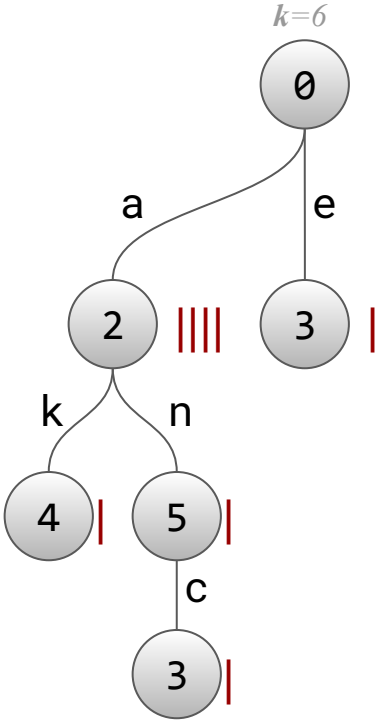


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... and so forth ...

(0, p)(0, a)(0, n)(2, m)(2, n)(5, a)(3, a)

# top-k LZ78



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(0,p)(0,a)(0,n)(2,m)(2,n)(5,a)(3,a)(0,s)(0,b)(5,a)(1,p)(5,c)(2,k)(0,e)



# top-k LZ78

( $\emptyset$ , p)( $\emptyset$ , a)( $\emptyset$ , n)(2, m)(2, n)(5, a)(3, a)( $\emptyset$ , s)( $\emptyset$ , b)(5, a)(1, p)(5, c)(2, k)( $\emptyset$ , e)

→ **time-dependent** top-k trie references

# top-k LZ78

( $\emptyset$ , p)( $\emptyset$ , a)( $\emptyset$ , n)(2, m)(2, n)(5, a)(3, a)( $\emptyset$ , s)( $\emptyset$ , b)(5, a)(1, p)(5, c)(2, k)( $\emptyset$ , e)

→ **time-dependent** top-k trie references

- hybrid of **LZ78** compression and **Misra-Gries** sketch
- simulate decrements & manage garbage queue using [Metwally et al., 2005]
- constant amortized time per input character

# LZ78 vs. LZ77

Input:  $a^n = \text{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa} \dots$

LZ78:

LZ77:

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Input:  $a^n = \text{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa} \dots$

LZ78:  $(\emptyset, a)(1, a)(2, a)(3, a) \dots \rightarrow \Theta(\sqrt{n})$  phrases

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Input:  $a^n = \text{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa} \dots$

LZ78:  $(\emptyset, a)(1, a)(2, a)(3, a) \dots \rightarrow \Theta(\sqrt{n})$  phrases

⊕ simple algorithm (compressed space by default)

⊕ straightforward efficient encoding

LZ77:  $a(1, n-1) \rightarrow 2$  phrases

⊖ much harder to compute

⊖ harder to encode efficiently

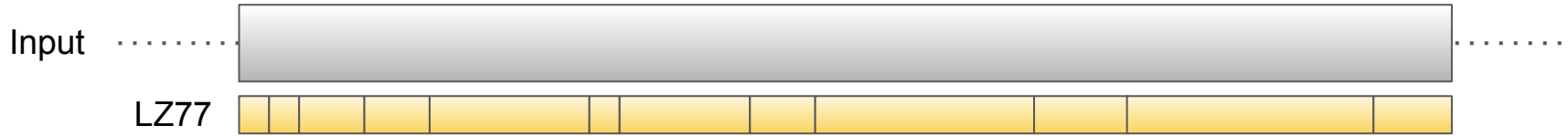
→ best of both worlds?

# top-k LZ77

## Algorithm Sketch:

1. Maintain a top-k trie of phrases (like in top-k LZ78)
2. Partition the input into blocks of size  $B = O(k)$
3. Compute the block's LZ77 parsing in time and space  $O(B) = O(k)$
4. Greedily pick the next LZ77 phrase or matching pattern from the trie

# top-k LZ77

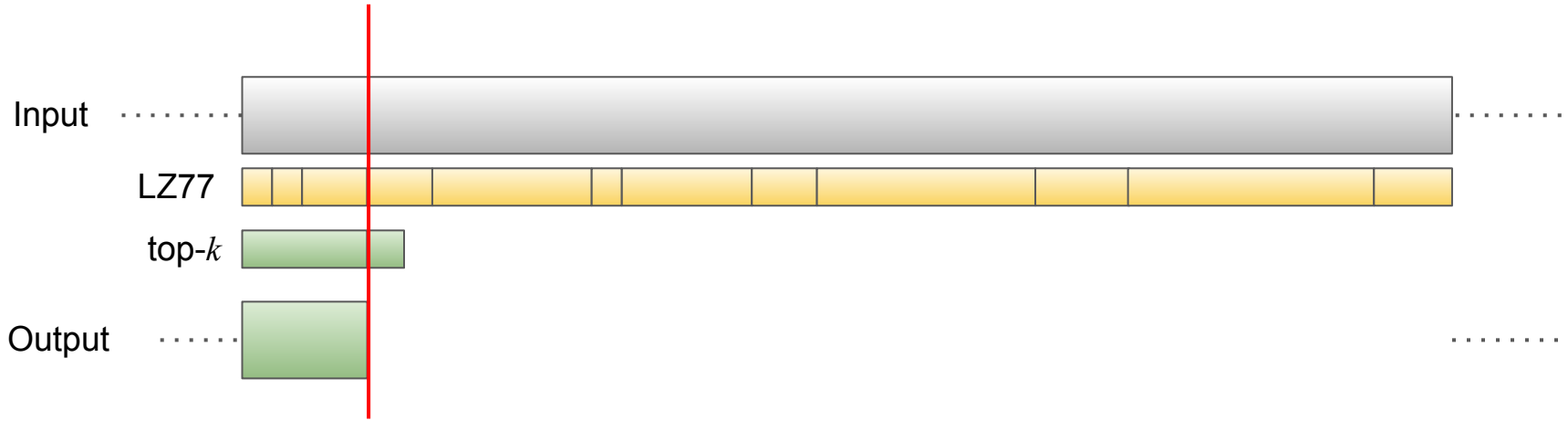




# top-k LZ77



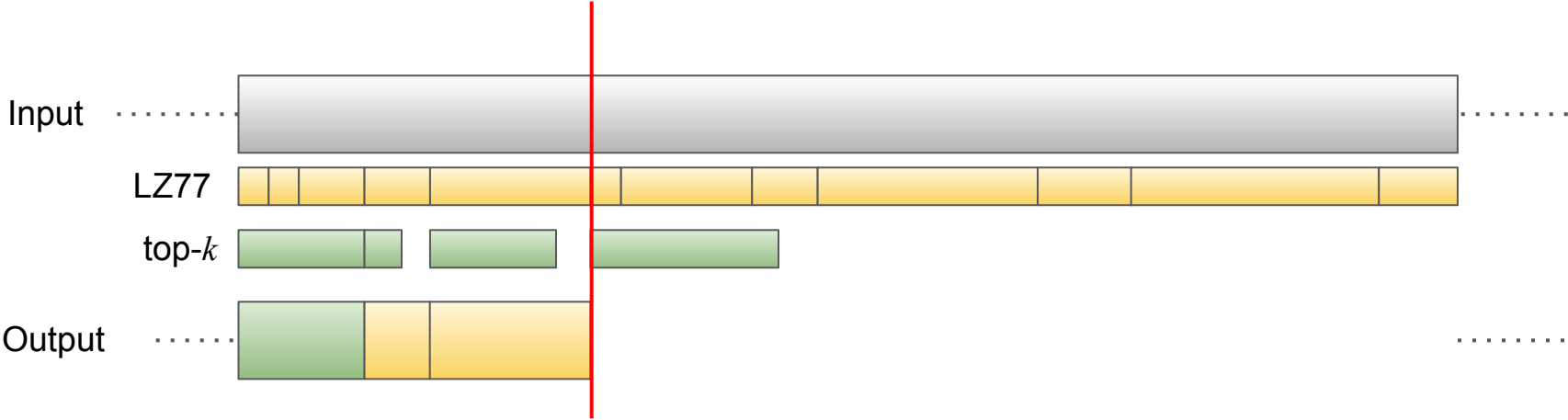
# top-k LZ77



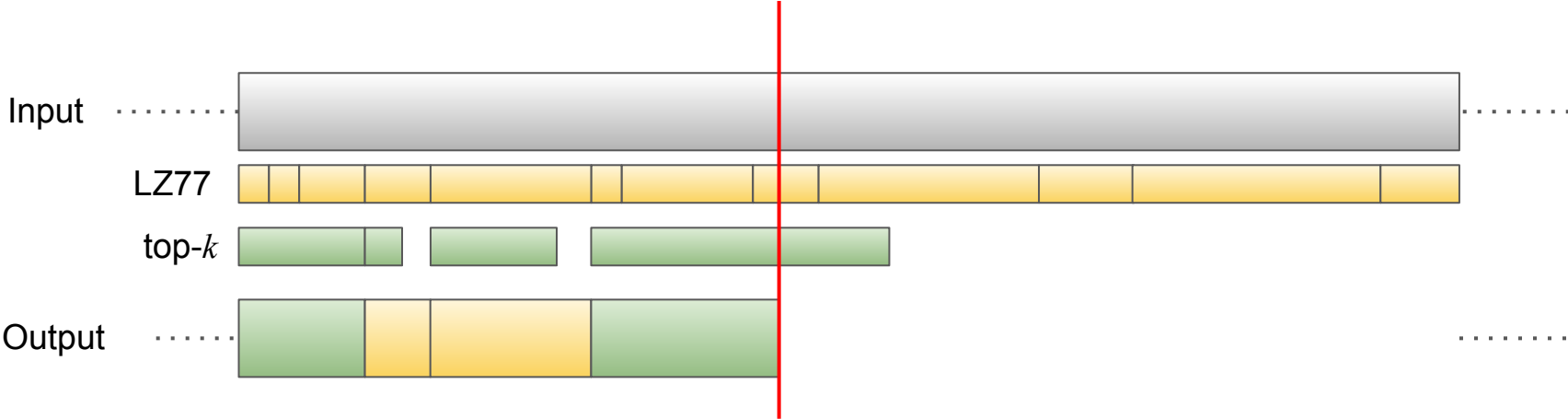
# top-k LZ77



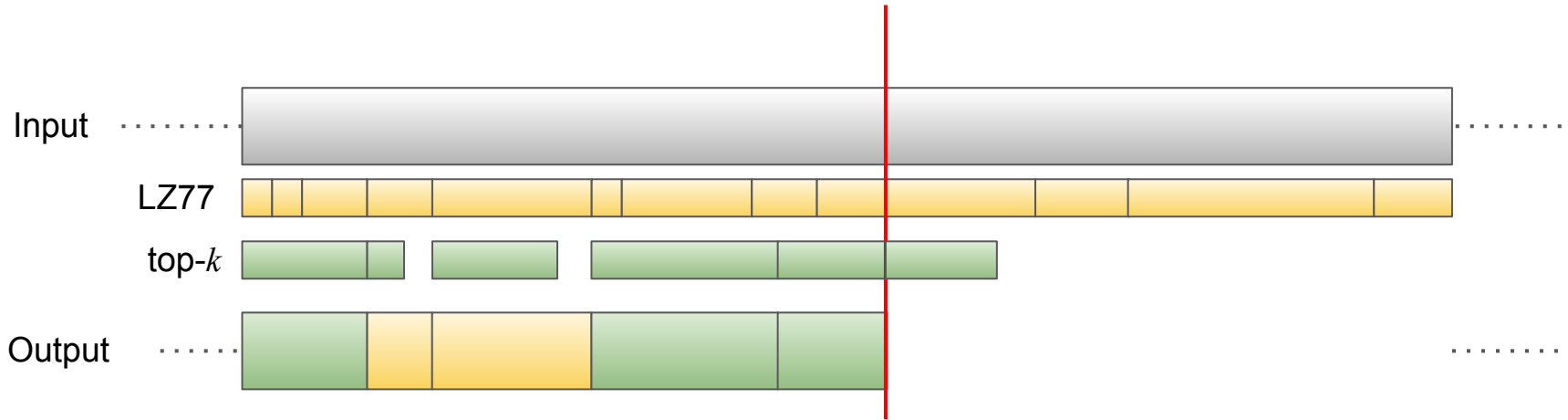
# top-k LZ77



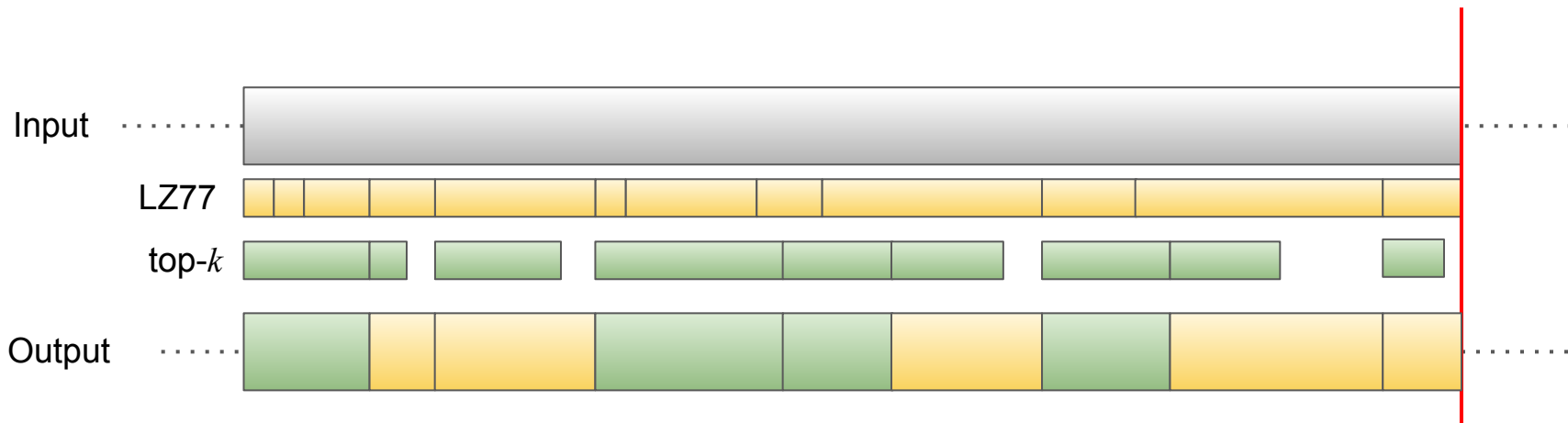
# top-k LZ77



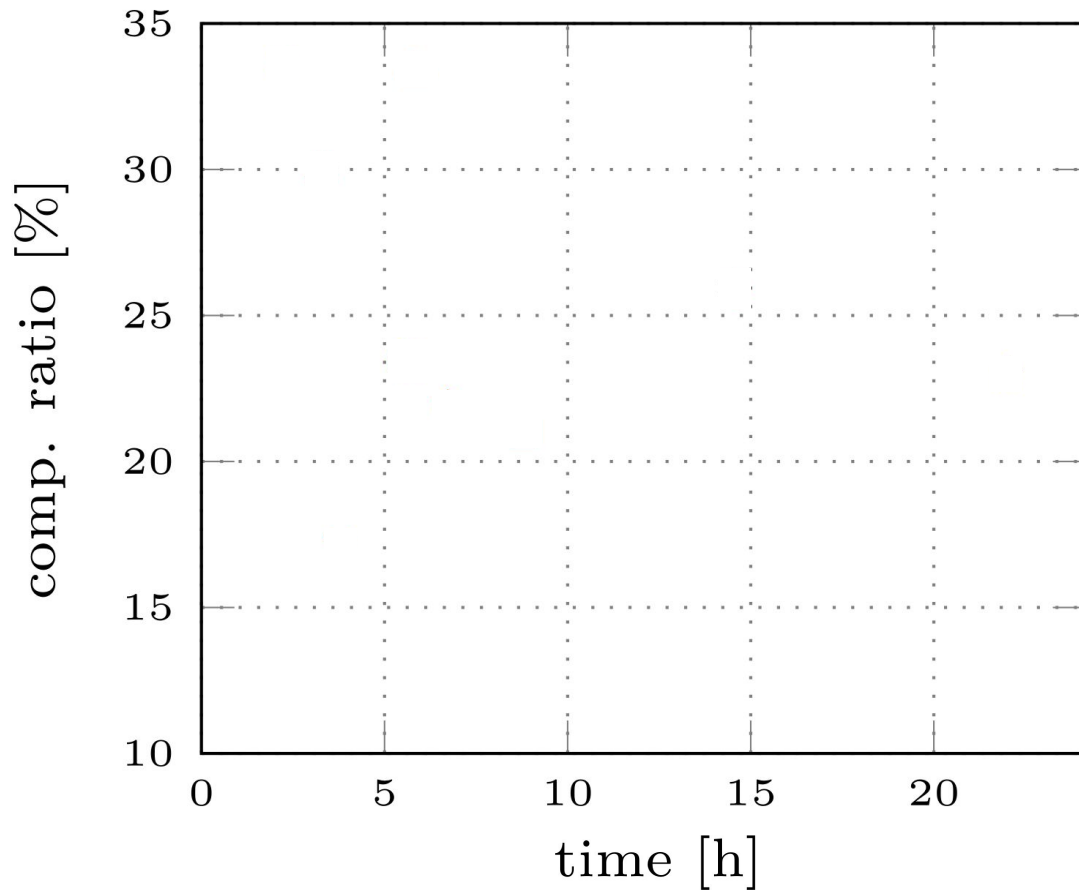
# top-k LZ77



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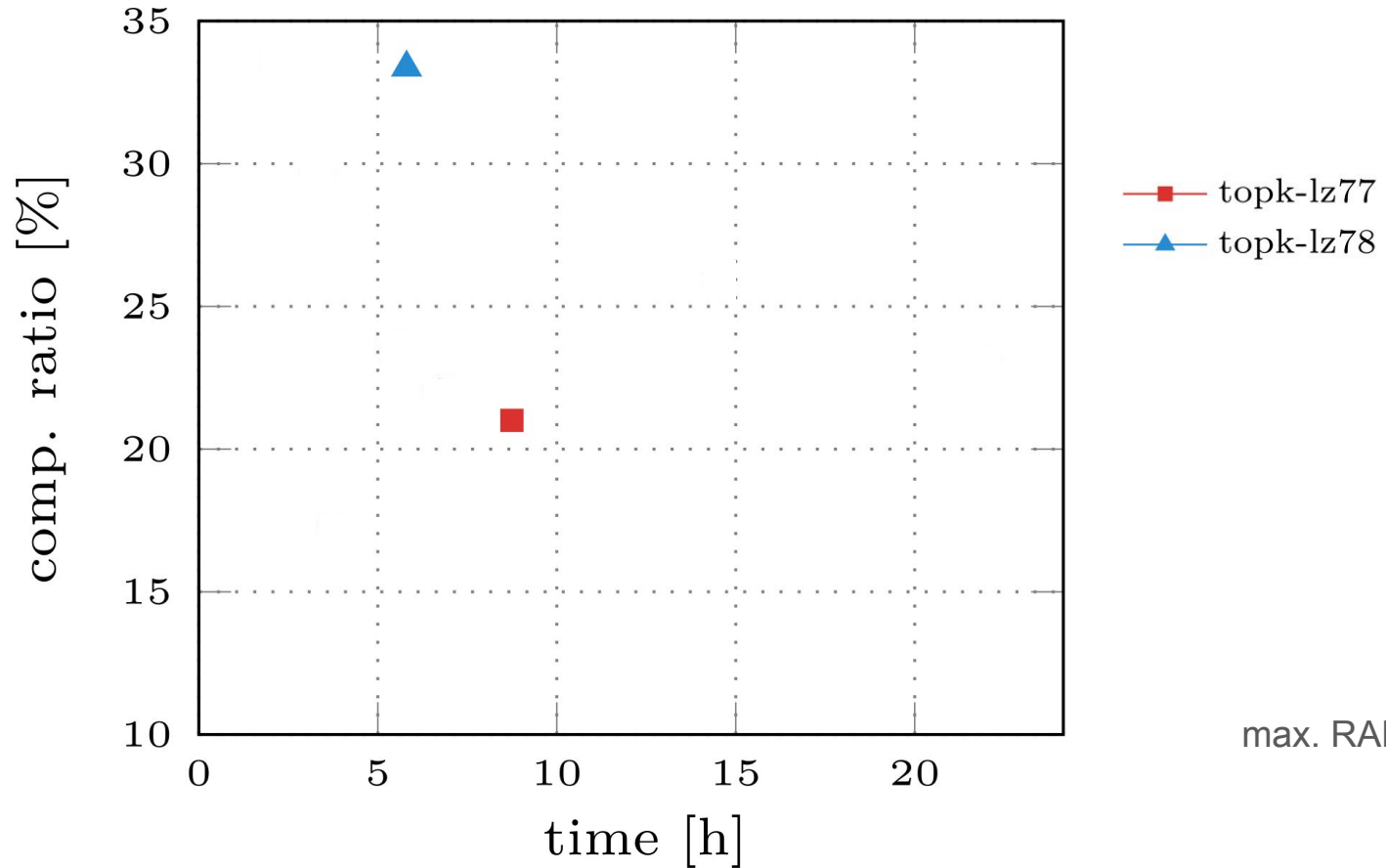
# COMMONCRAWL (100 GiB web text crawl)



max. RAM: 64 GB

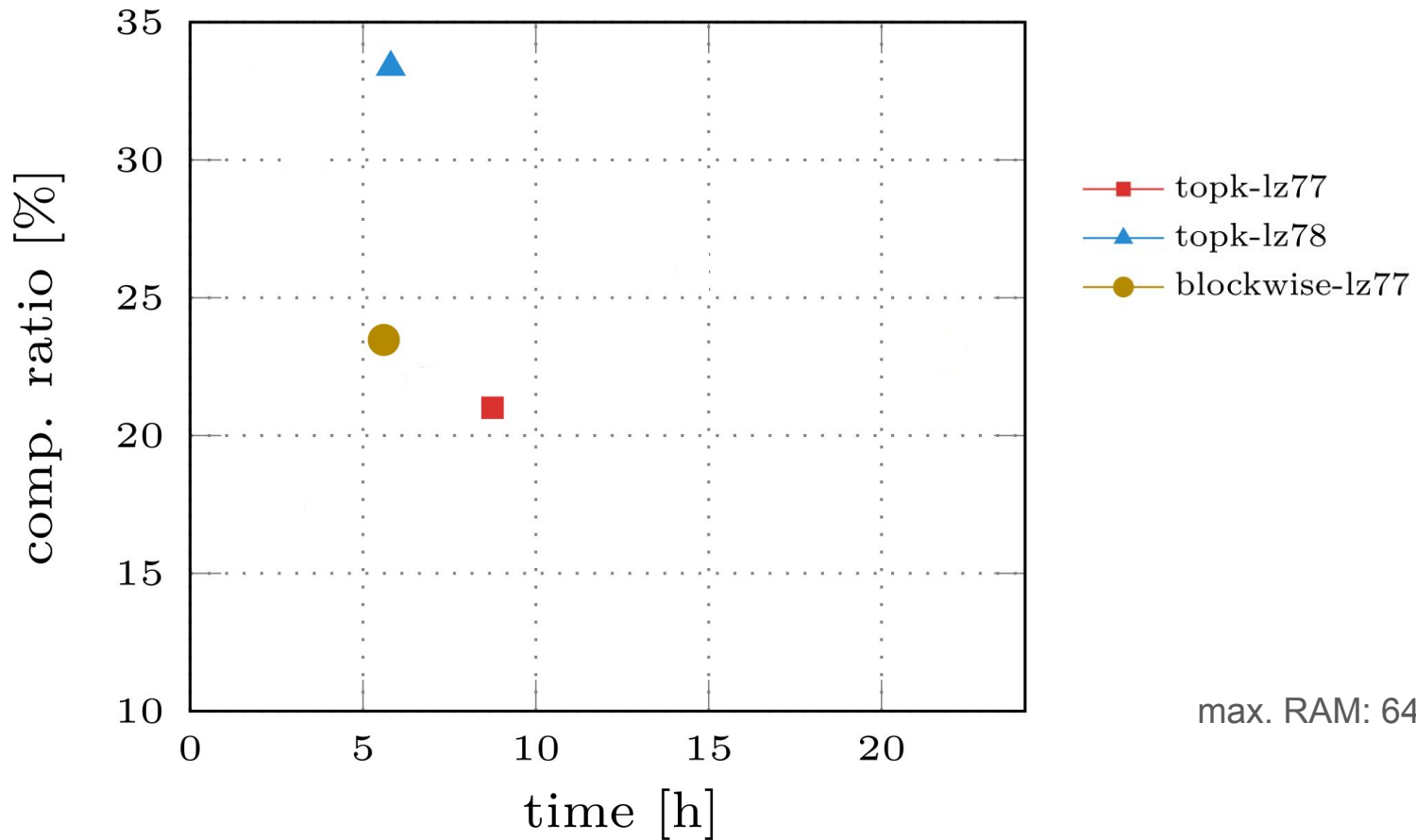


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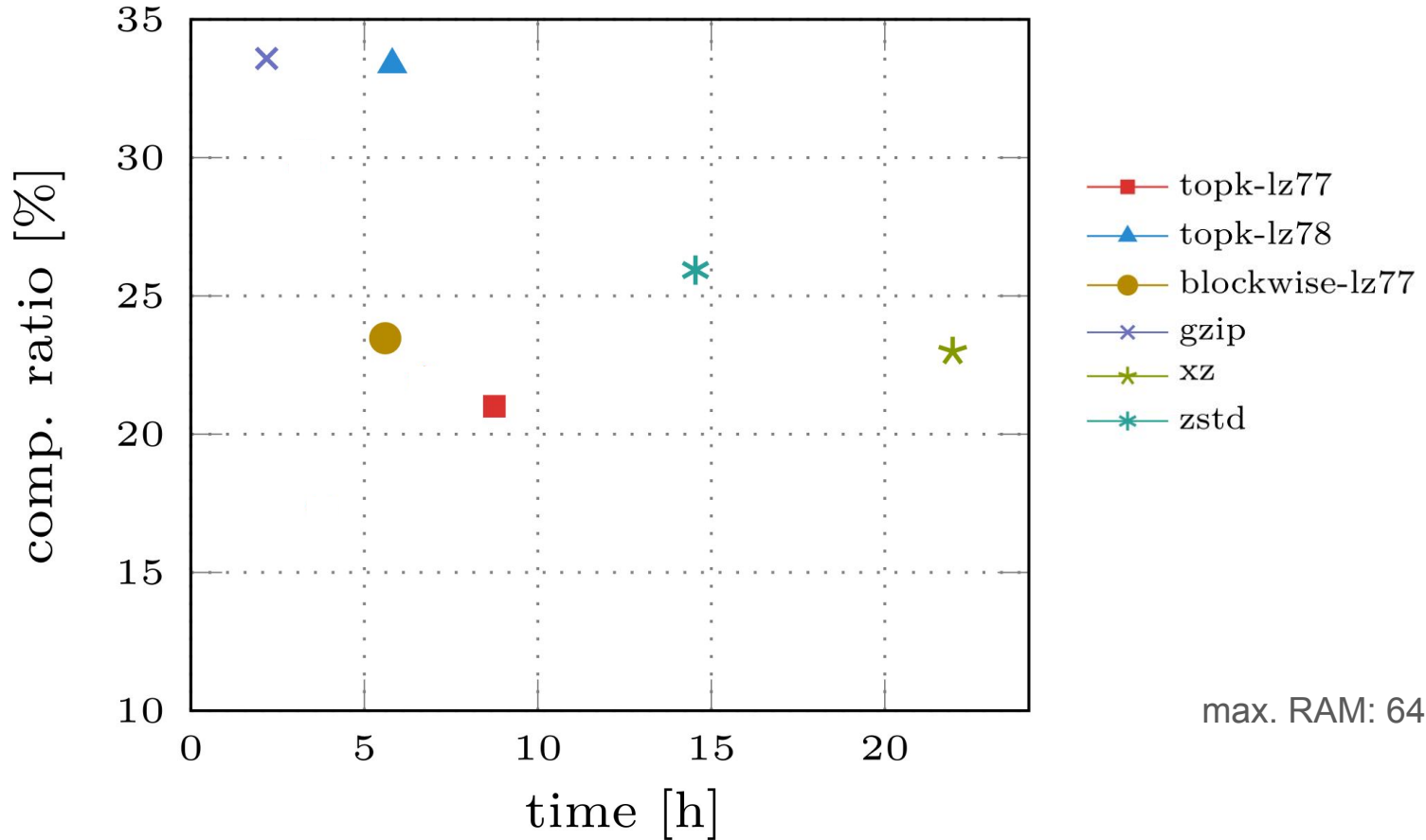
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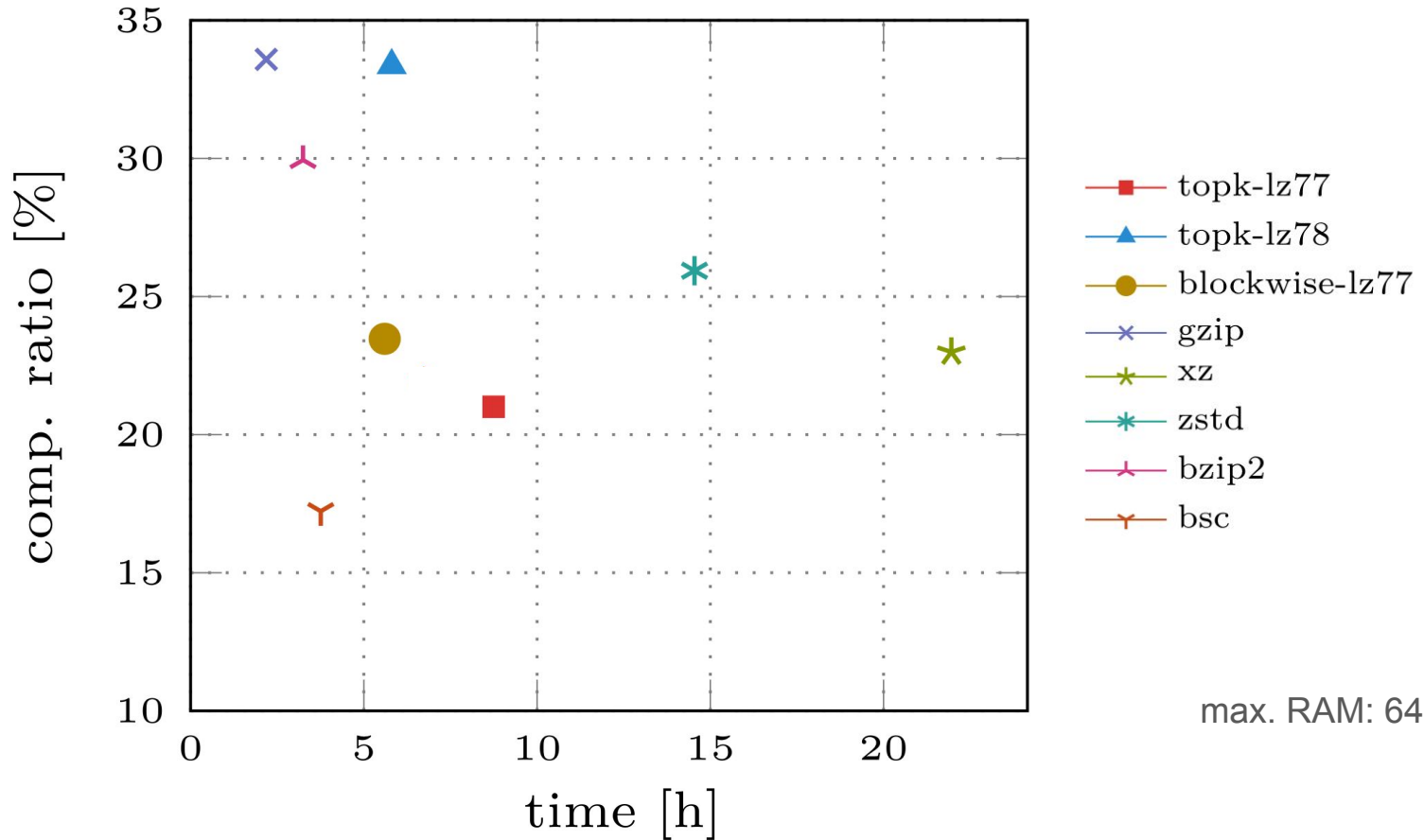


max. RAM: 64 GB

# COMMONCRAWL (100 GiB web text crawl)



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# Future Work

- Parallel computation
- Statistical encoding of trie references
- Dynamic string attractors? (as opp. to tries)
- **Precompression** of long repetitions
- Random Access (e.g., like [Arz & Fischer, 2018])
- Information Retrieval
- Your idea here!