**Indexing extra-large data for long patterns using small space**

**Text indexing** is a classic problem in computer science. It consists in constructing a compact index over a given text for answering subsequent pattern matching queries. From early days, and in contrast to the traditional data structure literature, where the focus is on **space**-**query time** trade-offs, the main focus in text indexing has been on the **construction time**. This focus can be explained by the myriad applications of text indexing in bioinformatics and elsewhere. That was until the breakthrough result of Farach [FOCS 1997], who showed that suffix trees can be constructed in linear time. After that, more and more attention had been given to reducing the space of the index via compression techniques [Grossi and Vitter, SIAM J. Comput. 2005; Ferragina and Manzini, J. ACM 2005]. Nowadays, as the data volume grows rapidly, **construction space** is as well becoming crucial [Belazzougui et al., ACM Trans. Algorithms 2020]. This completes the four absolute measures anyone should pay attention to when designing or implementing a text index. Unfortunately, however, most (if not all) widely-used indexes are not optimized for all four measures simultaneously, as it is difficult to have the best of all four worlds. A new approach to text indexing assumes a lower bound on the length of the pattern matching queries and exploits it by first sampling the text with locally-consistent anchors (i.e., carefully selecting some positions on the text), and then indexing only the suffixes starting at these anchors (positions). Loukides and Pissis [ESA 2021] have recently shown that this paradigm is a very effective towards meeting the best of all four worlds. In this project, we plan to investigate trade-offs between construction time and construction space. We will re-visit the **sparse suffix sorting** problem, which lies at the heart of indexing with locally-consistent anchors, and try to improve it for this special regime. This re-visit will hopefully result in a new index construction, which meets the best of all four worlds. We are looking for someone with a background in algorithms and strong programming skills (e.g. C++).

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