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Upstart Puzzles

String Wars

SUPPOSE SOMEONE GIVES you two strings: X and Y . Your goal is to design a minimum-cost collection of smaller strings $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ that match and cover every character of string X with order independence without matching any substring of string Y .

Let us first break down the last sentence:

The collection of strings in $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ may have duplicates;

Matching and covering every character of string X means that the strings in $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ should tile string X without overlaps or gaps, and every tile should exactly match an underlying substring of X ;

Not matching a substring of string Y means there should be no exact match of any string in $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ to any substring of string Y ; and

Order independence means that no matter in which order the strings of $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ is introduced and where they match, X will be tiled once the last string in $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ is introduced.

When it satisfies all these properties, $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ is called a “proper covering of X with respect to Y .” The cost of $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ is the sum of the squares of each element in the collection, including the duplicates.

Here is a simple example to get started. If string X is `aaaaaaaaaa` and Y is `bbbbbbbbbbb`, then $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ consisting of 10 instances of “a” will be a proper covering. No instance of “a” will match any substring (letter, in this case) in Y . $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ is order-independent since the elements of $\text{coll}(X|Y)$ can be introduced in any order; all are just the single letter “a” after all. Further, the (total) cost is 10, because each “a” costs 1.

abaabaabaaba
bbabbbbaabba

A minimum-cost proper covering of the red string of characters with respect to the blue string is `aba, aba, aba, aba` for a cost of $4 \times 9 = 36$. A minimum-cost proper covering the blue string with respect to the red string is `abba, bbba, bbab` for a cost of $3 \times 16 = 48$. The red string thus “beats” the blue string. Can you find a string that beats the red string?

Warm-Up 1. Continuing with this example, suppose X were `ababababab` and Y were `aaaaaaaaaa`. What would be a proper covering of X with respect to Y ?

Solution to first warm-up. Five strings that are “ab” yielding a total cost of 20.

Warm-Up 2. Suppose X were `abababab` and Y were `bbababba`. What would be a proper covering for X with respect to Y ?

Solution to second warm-up. $\text{coll}(X|Y) = \{\text{abaa}, \text{babab}\}$. Breaking up either of these strings into shorter strings would entail some matches with Y .

Challenge. Given the scenario of the first warm-up, what would be a minimum-cost collection $\text{coll}(Y|X)$ for Y that would cover Y with respect to X ?

Solution. Note that five instances of “aa” would *not* be an order-independent cover of Y with respect to X . The reason is that, for example, one “aa” might match the second and third letters of Y , thus preventing a tiling, because no element would cover the first letter of Y . In fact, only $\text{coll}(Y|X) = \{\text{aaaaaaaaaa}\}$ would work. That would have a cost of $10 \times 10 = 100$.

We see that an inexpensive order-independent covering of X may not work when elements of the covering might match Y . This brings up the possibility

that an adversary—perhaps nature in the motivating use case of molecular biology—might create a Y that would greatly increase the cost of covering X .

String War Challenge: With respect to $X = \text{abaabaabaaba}$, the red string in the figure here, can you design a string Y of length 12 that can beat X ? That is, we seek a Y such that the minimum-cost proper covering of Y with respect to X costs less than the minimum-cost proper covering of X with respect to Y .

Solution. $Y = \text{bbbbabbbaba}$. $\text{coll}(Y|X) = \{\text{bbbbba}, \text{bbaba}\}$ having cost $36 + 36 = 72$. $\text{coll}(X|Y) = \{\text{abaabaabaaba}\}$ having cost 144.

String War Upstart. Given an X , can you always design a Y of the same length as X such that Y beats X ? If so, design an algorithm to do so. Can you also design an algorithm to give a maximal difference in cost?

All are invited to submit their solutions to upstartpuzzles@cacm.acm.org; solutions to upstarts and discussion will be posted at <http://cs.nyu.edu/cs/faculty/shasha/papers/cacmpuzzles.html>

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