

Figure 6.1 A Finder window in Mac OS X and the partial corresponding tree representation. Ovals represent folders and rectangles represent files.

Control characters	Space	Punctuation characters	Digits	Punctuation characters	Upper case letters	Punctuation characters	Lower case letters	Punctuation characters	Delete
0	31	32 33	47 48	57 58	64 65	90 91	96 97	122 123	126 127

Figure 6.2 An overview of the organization (not to scale) of the ASCII character set (and the Basic Latin segment of the Unicode character set) with decimal code ranges. For the complete Unicode character set, refer to <http://unicode.org>.

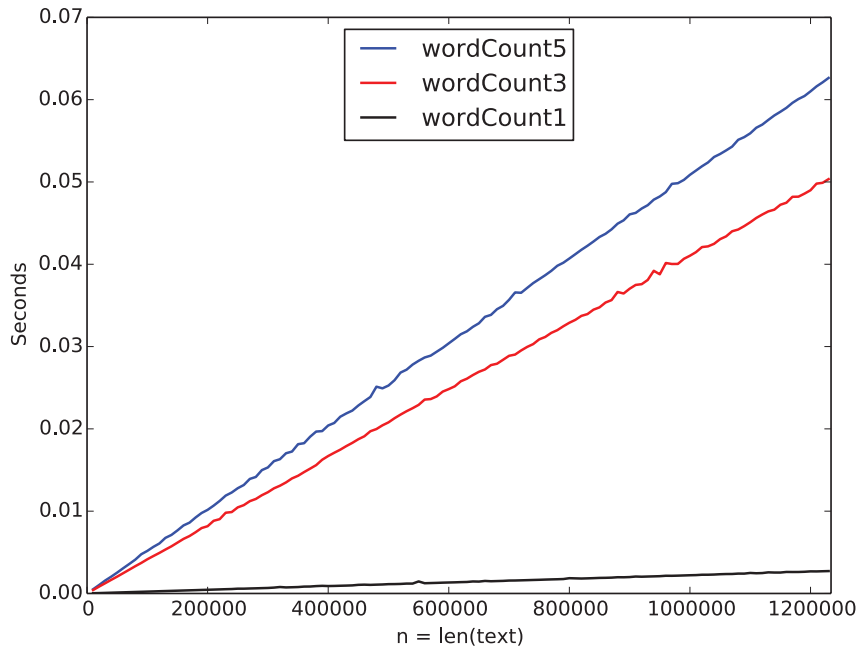
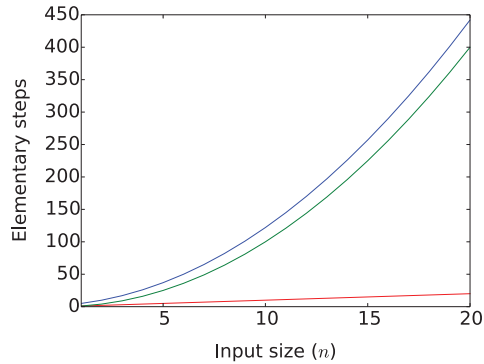
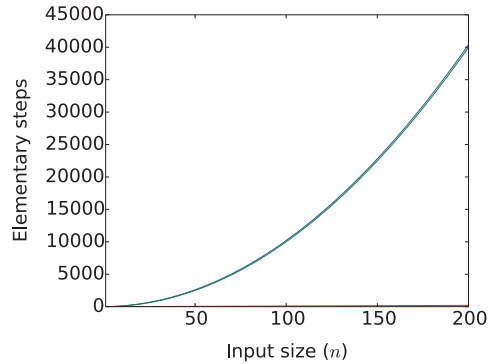


Figure 6.3 An empirical comparison of the time complexities of the wordCount1, wordCount3, and wordCount5 functions.



(a)



(b)

Figure 6.4 Two views of the time complexities  $n^2 + 2n + 2$  (blue),  $n^2$  (green), and  $n$  (red).

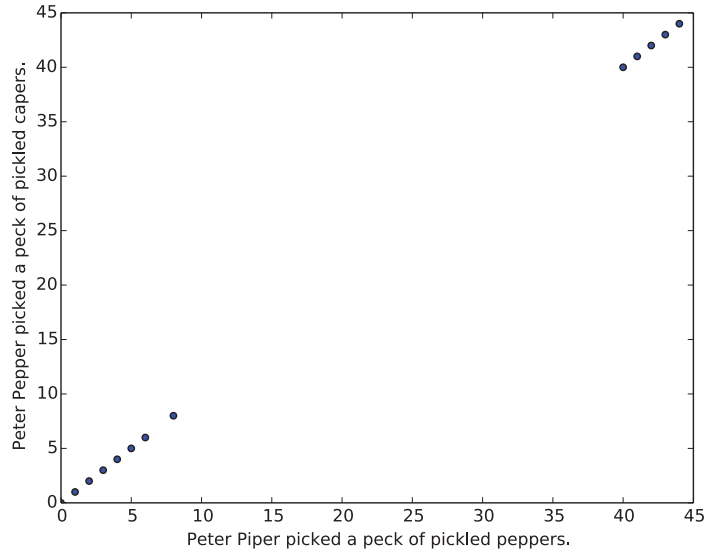


Figure 6.5 Output from the dotplot1 function.

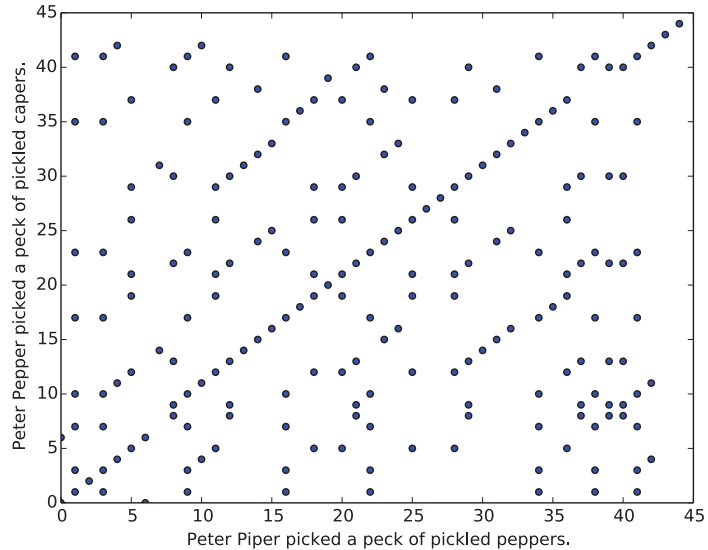


Figure 6.6 Output from the revised dotplot function.

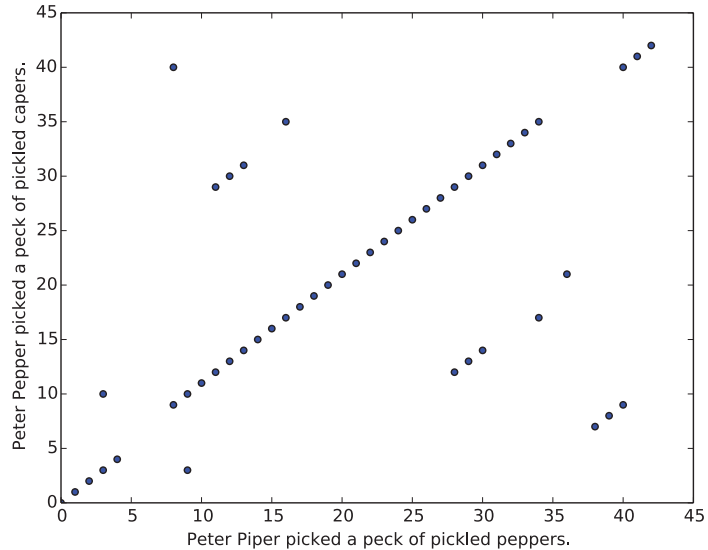


Figure 6.7 Output from the dotplot function from Exercise 6.6.5 (3-grams).

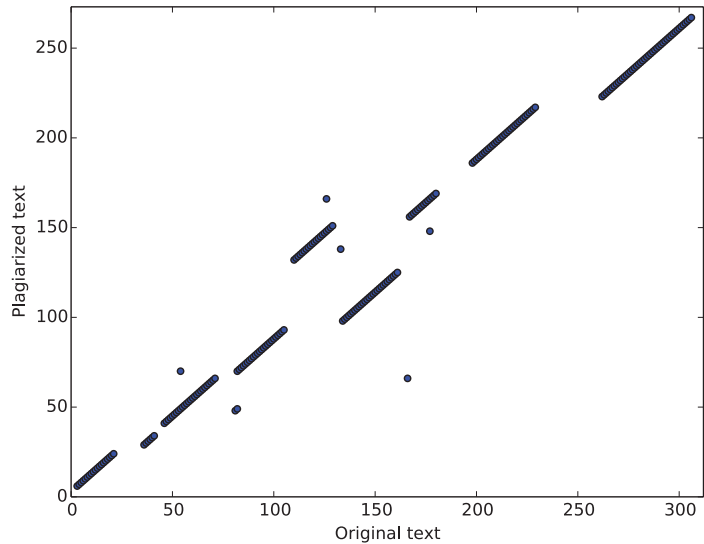
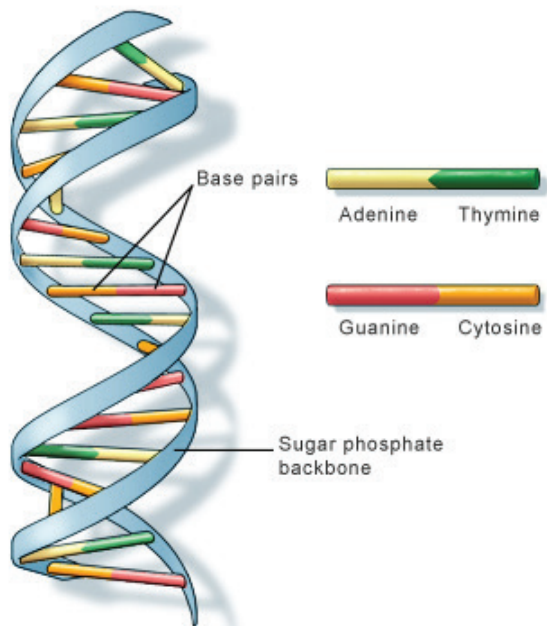


Figure 6.8 A dot plot comparing 6-grams from an original and a plagiarized passage.





U.S. National Library of Medicine

Figure 6.9 An illustration of a DNA double helix.

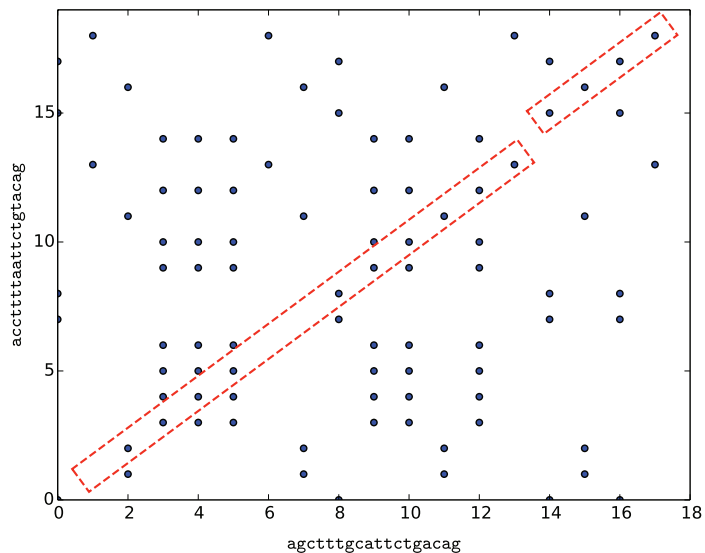


Figure 6.10 A dot plot comparing individual bases in `agctttgcattctgacag` and `acctttaattctgtacag`. The dots representing the main alignment are highlighted.

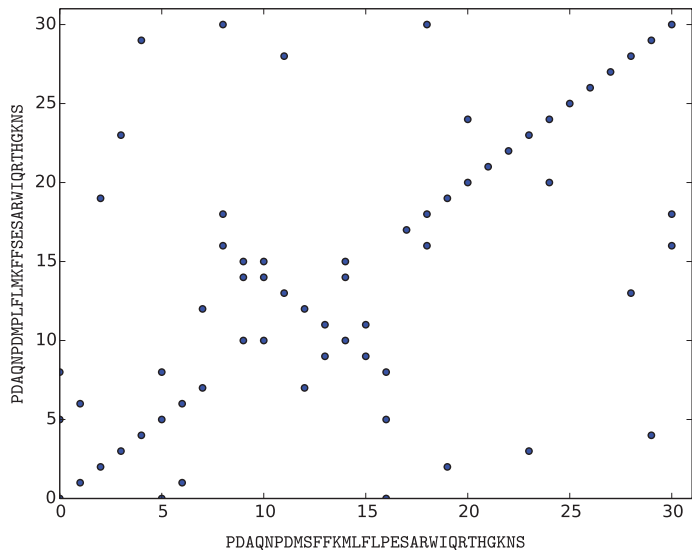


Figure 6.11 A dot plot comparing two hypothetical short proteins PDAQNPDMPSFFKMLFLPESARWIQRTHGKNS and PDAQNPDMLFLMKFFSESARWIQRTHGKNS.

Courtesy of CRC Press/Taylor & Francis Group

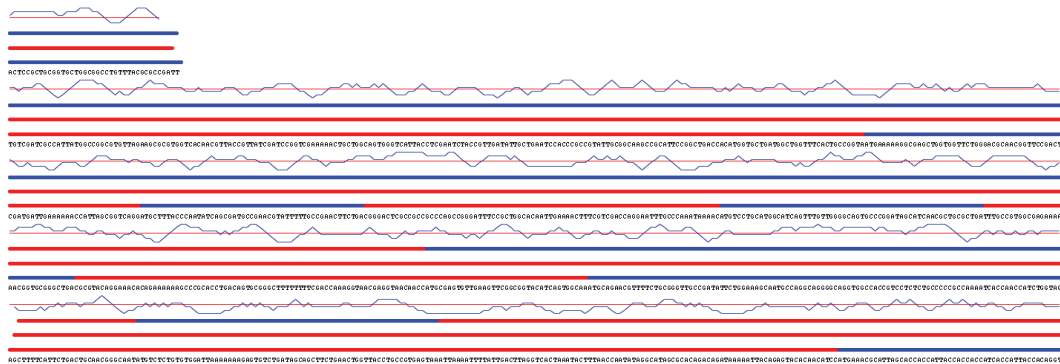


Figure 6.12 The finished product.