

Wavelet trees, part 2: space and time

Ben Langmead



JOHNS HOPKINS

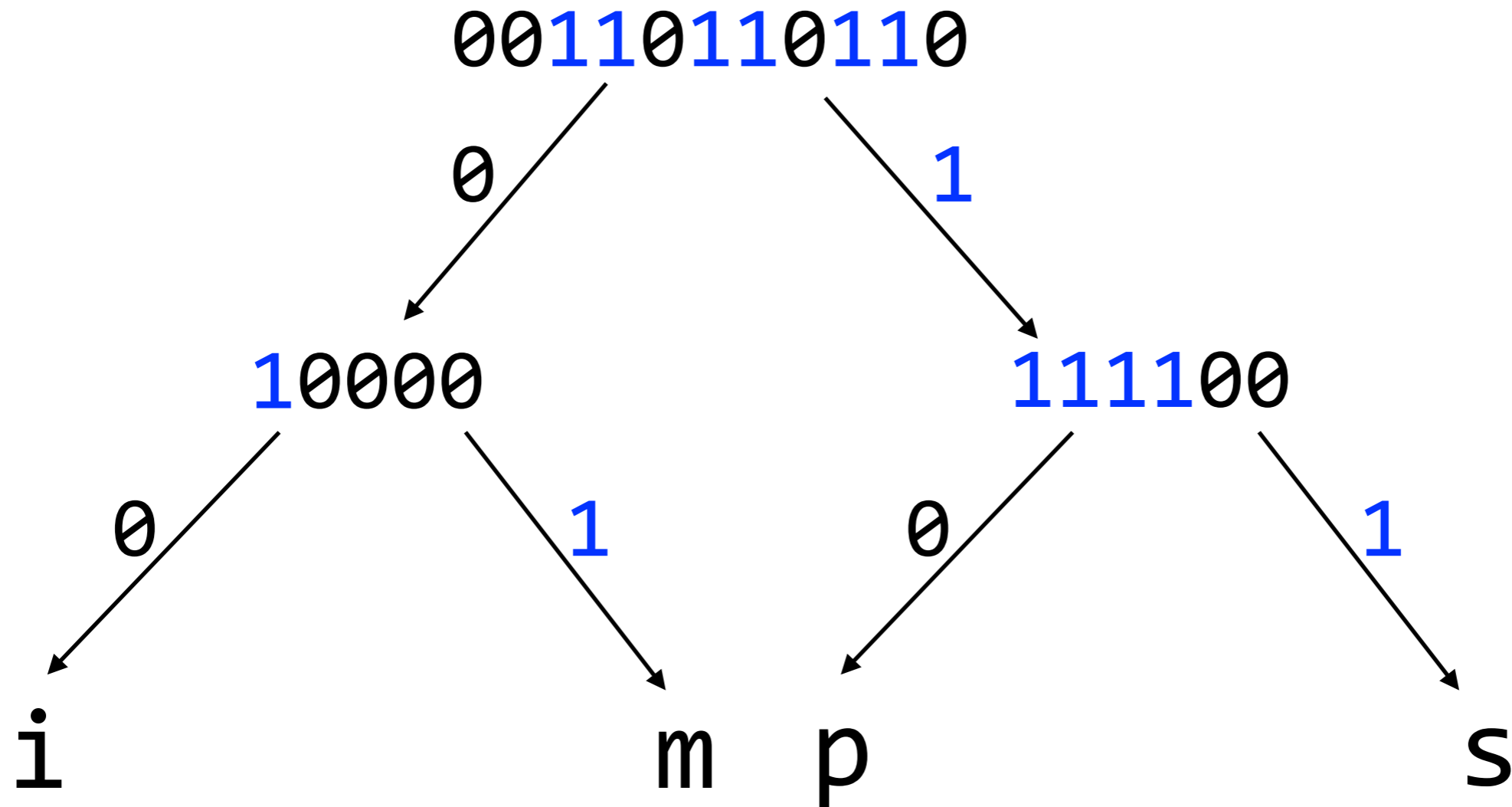
WHITING SCHOOL
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Department of Computer Science



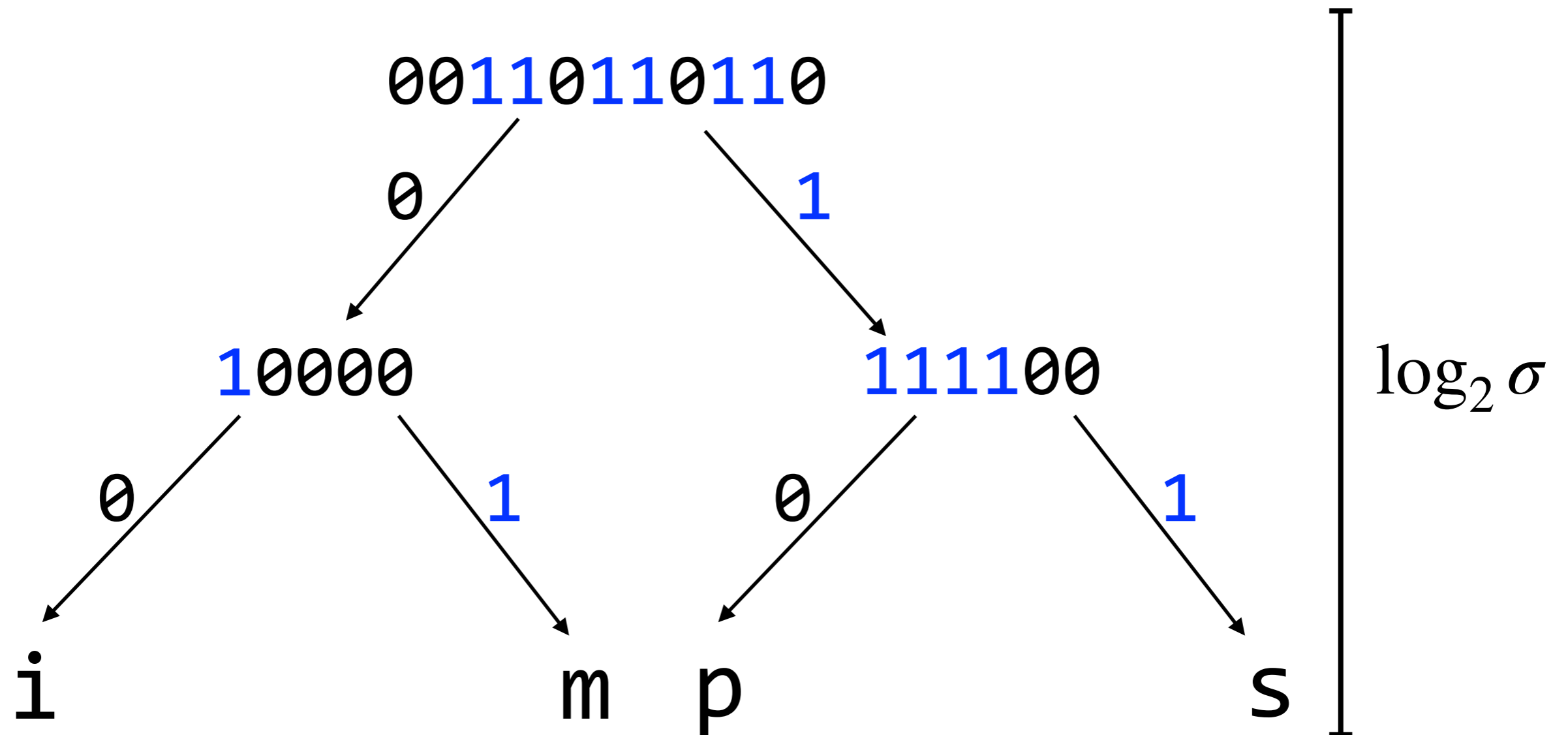
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Wavelet trees



Consider ***balanced*** wavelet tree

Wavelet trees



Consider ***balanced*** wavelet tree

Wavelet trees

$\text{access}(i)$:

$N \leftarrow \text{root}$

while N is not leaf

$B \leftarrow N.\text{bitvector}$

$b \leftarrow B.\text{access}(i)$

$N \leftarrow N.\text{child}(b)$

$i \leftarrow B.\text{rank}_b(i)$

return $N.\text{label}$

Wavelet trees

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return $N.\text{label}$

Wavelet trees

$\text{rank}_x(i)$:

$N \leftarrow \text{root}$

$k \leftarrow 0$

while N is not leaf

$B \leftarrow N.\text{bitvector}$

$b \leftarrow c(x)[k]$

$N \leftarrow N.\text{child}(b)$

$i \leftarrow B.\text{rank}_b(i)$

$k \leftarrow k + 1$

return i

Wavelet trees

$\text{rank}_x(i)$:

$N \leftarrow \text{root}$

$k \leftarrow 0$

while N is not leaf

$B \leftarrow N.\text{bitvector}$

$b \leftarrow c(x)[k]$

$N \leftarrow N.\text{child}(b)$

$i \leftarrow B.\text{rank}_b(i)$



$k \leftarrow k + 1$

return i

Wavelet trees

$\text{select}_x(i)$:

$N \leftarrow \text{leaf}(x)$

$l \leftarrow |c(x)| - 1$

while N is not root

$N \leftarrow N.\text{parent}()$

$B \leftarrow N.\text{bitvector}$

$b \leftarrow c(x)[k]$

$i \leftarrow B.\text{select}_b(i)$

$k \leftarrow k - 1$

return i

Wavelet trees

$\text{select}_x(i)$:

$N \leftarrow \text{leaf}(x)$


$l \leftarrow |c(x)| - 1$

while N is not root

$N \leftarrow N.\text{parent}()$

$B \leftarrow N.\text{bitvector}$

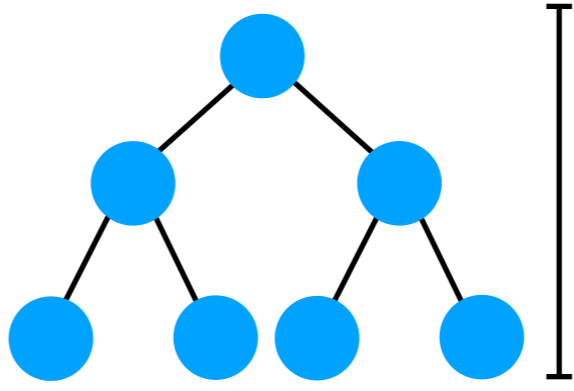
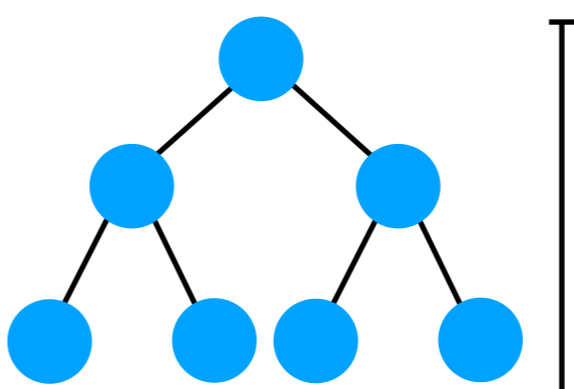
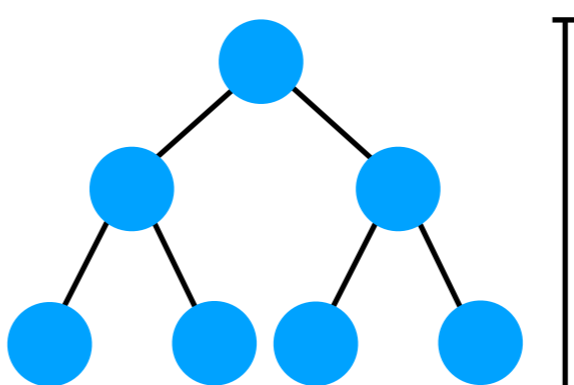
$b \leftarrow c(x)[k]$

$i \leftarrow B.\text{select}_b(i)$ 

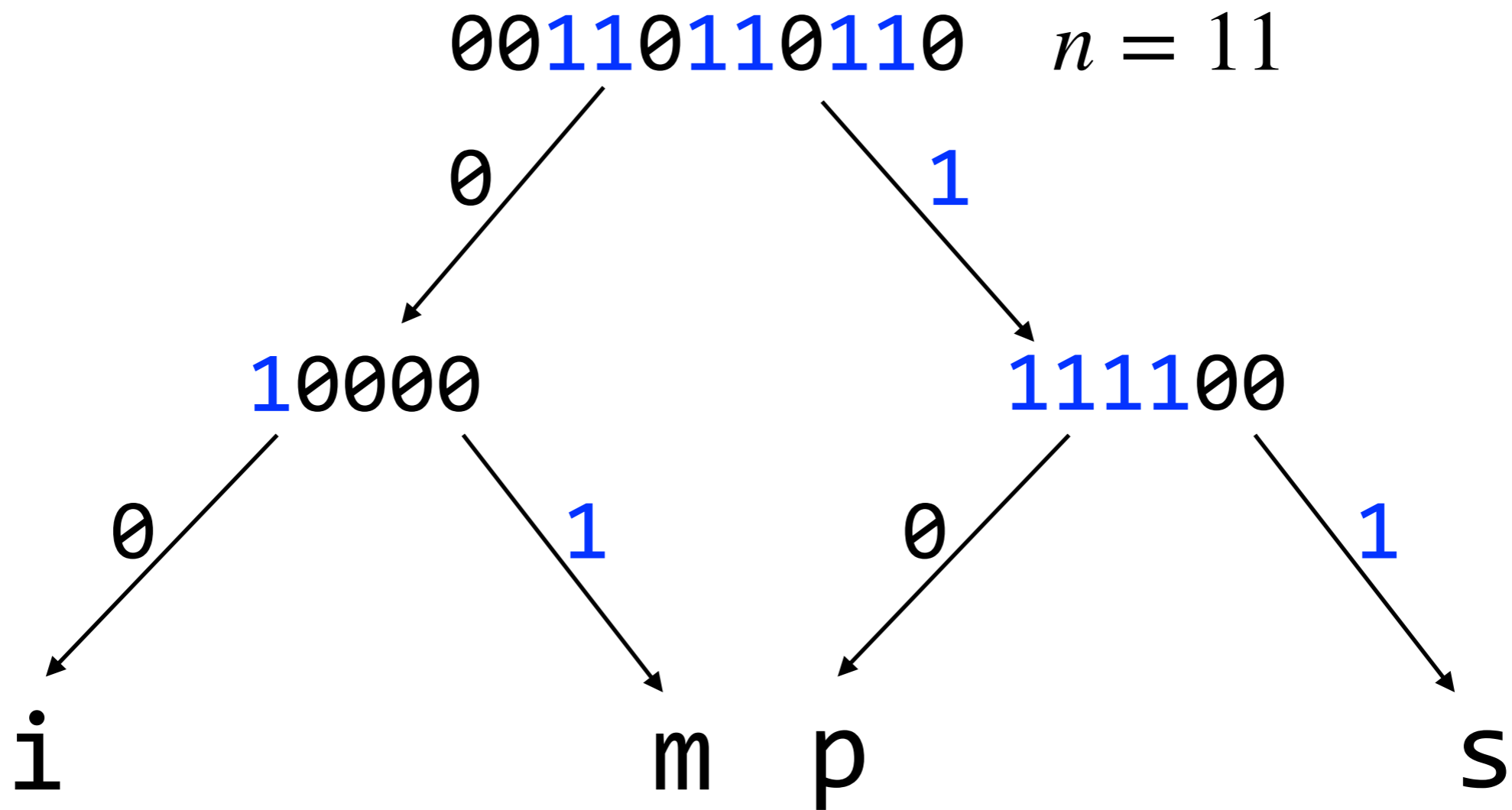
$k \leftarrow k - 1$

return i

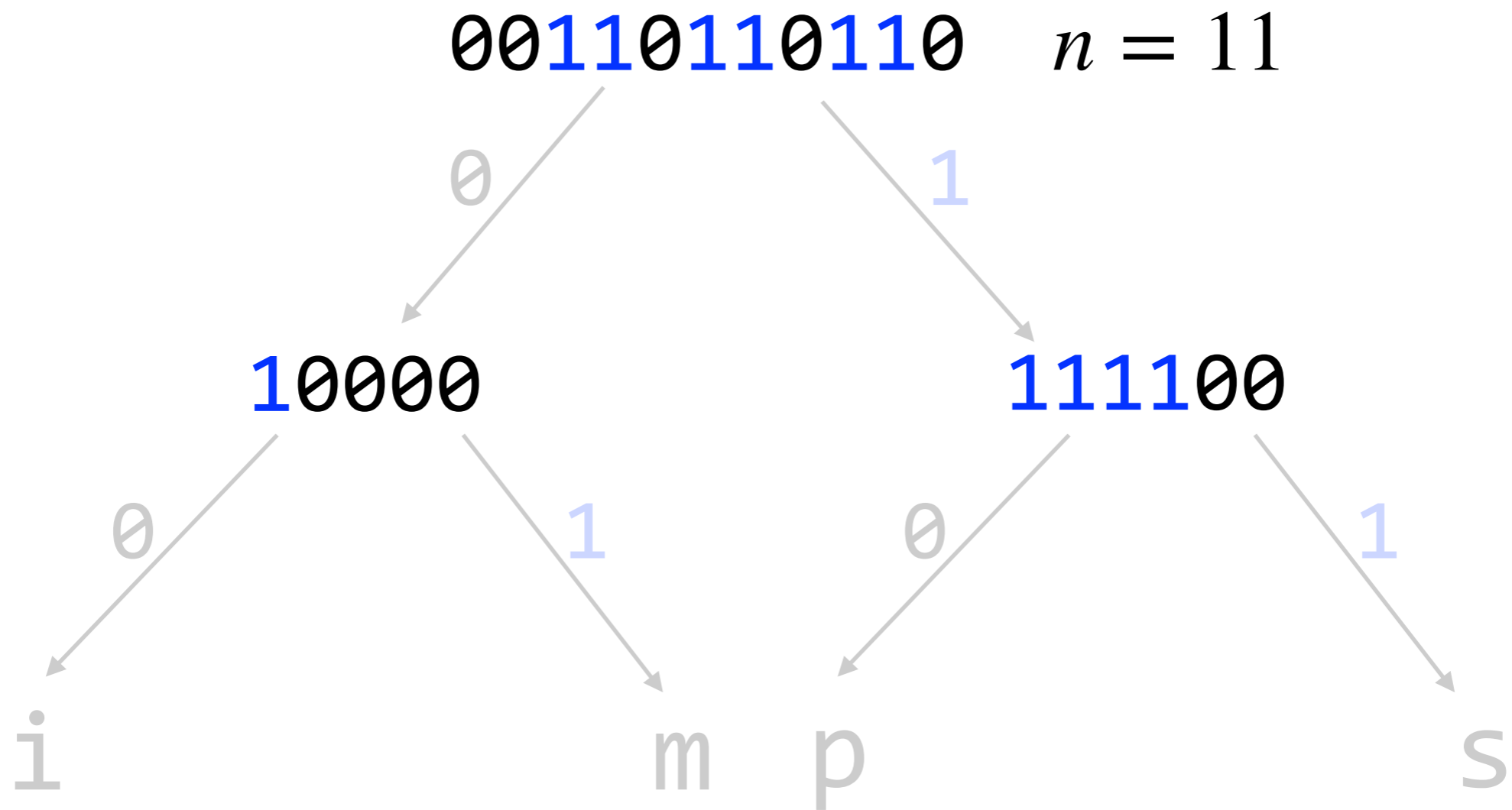
Wavelet trees

	Time	Note
$S . \text{access}$	$O(\log \sigma)$	 <p>Jacobson's rank is $O(1)$ time So is access</p>
$S . \text{rank}_c$	$O(\log \sigma)$	 <p>Jacobson's rank is $O(1)$ time</p>
$S . \text{select}_c$	$O(\log \sigma)$	 <p>Clark's select is $O(1)$ time</p>

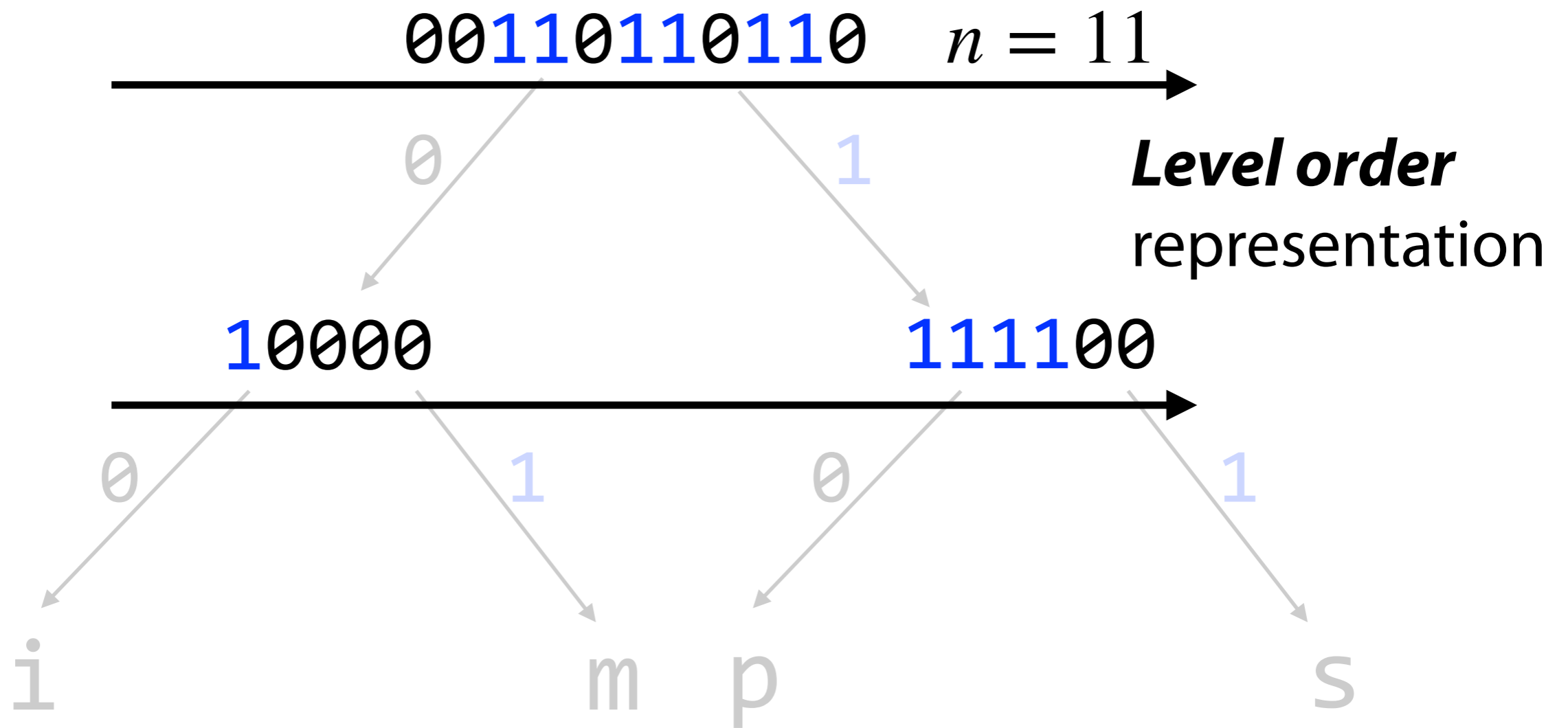
Wavelet trees



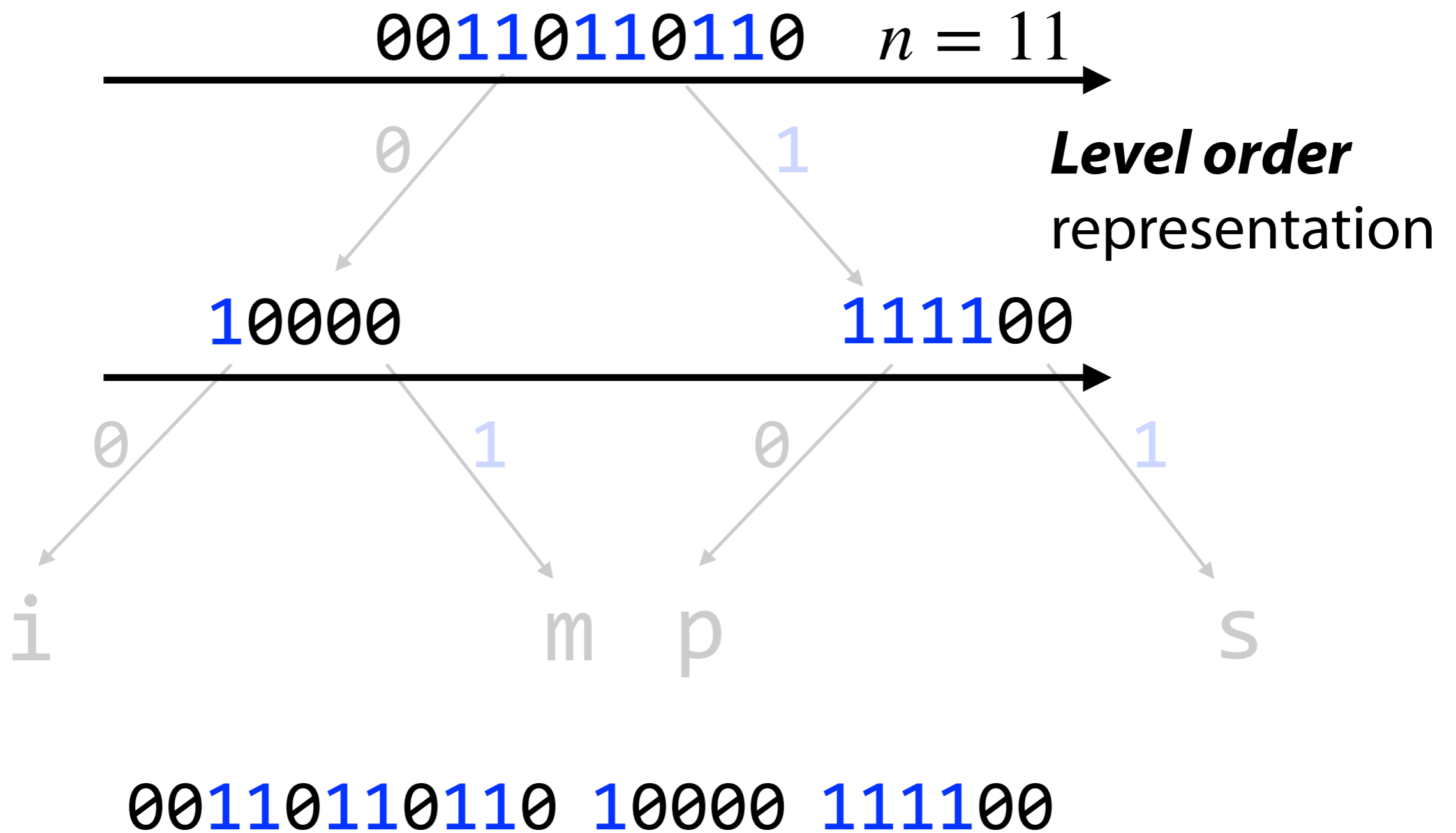
Wavelet trees



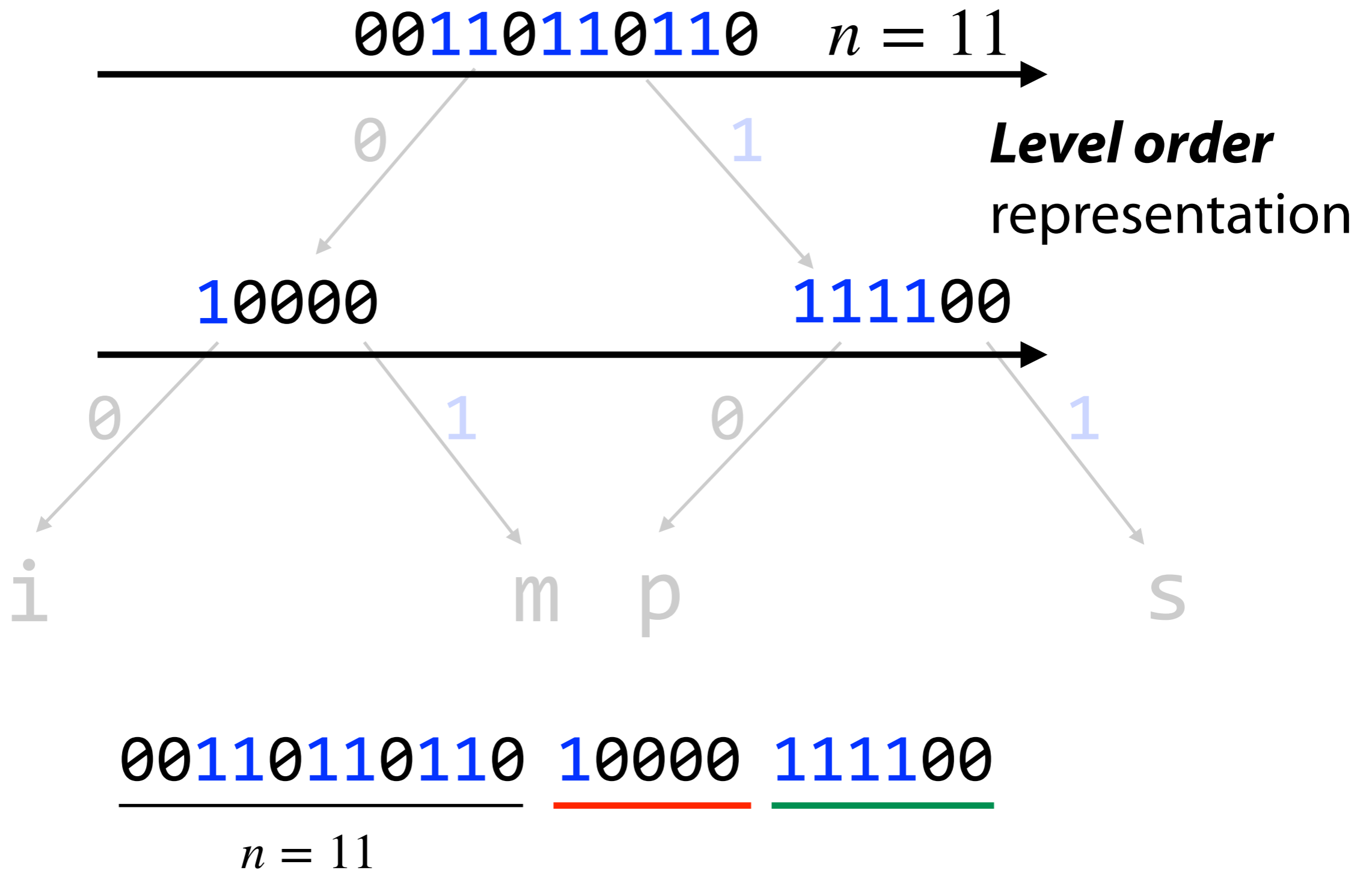
Wavelet trees



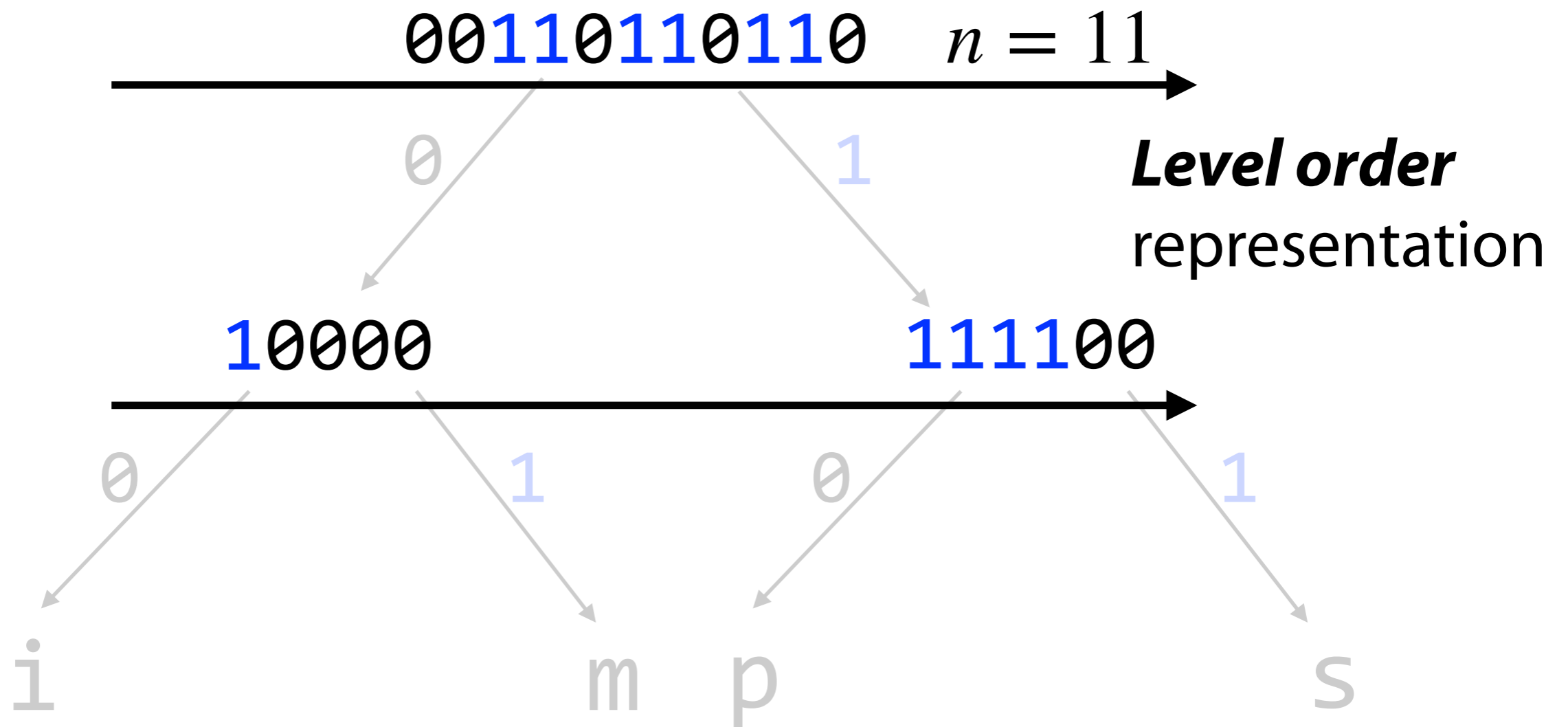
Wavelet trees



Wavelet trees



Wavelet trees



00110110110 10000 111100
 $n = 11$ $\cdot \text{rank}_0(\text{parent})$ $\cdot \text{rank}_1(\text{parent})$

Wavelet trees

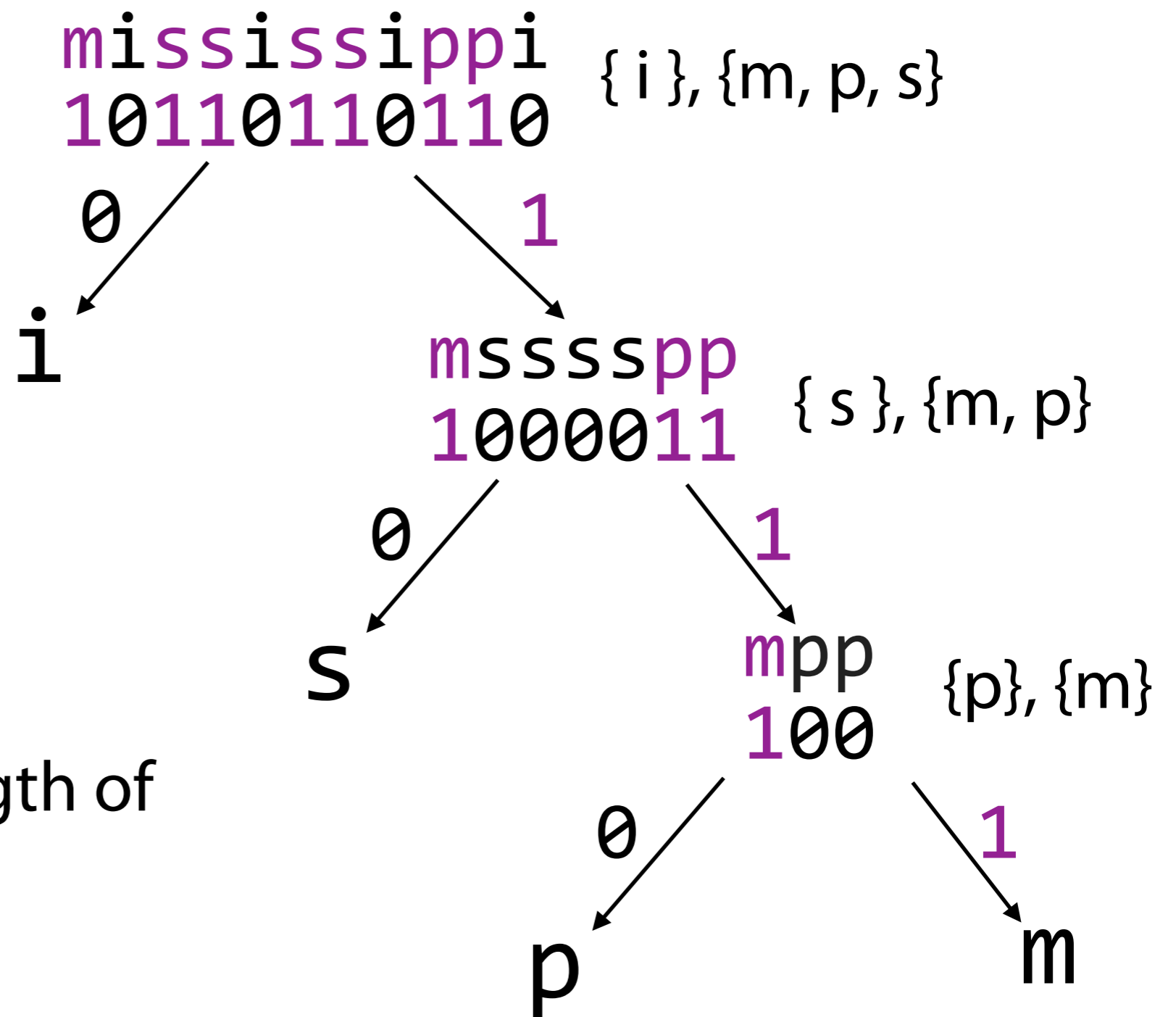
$$C(i) = 0$$

$$C(s) = 10$$

$$C(p) = 110$$

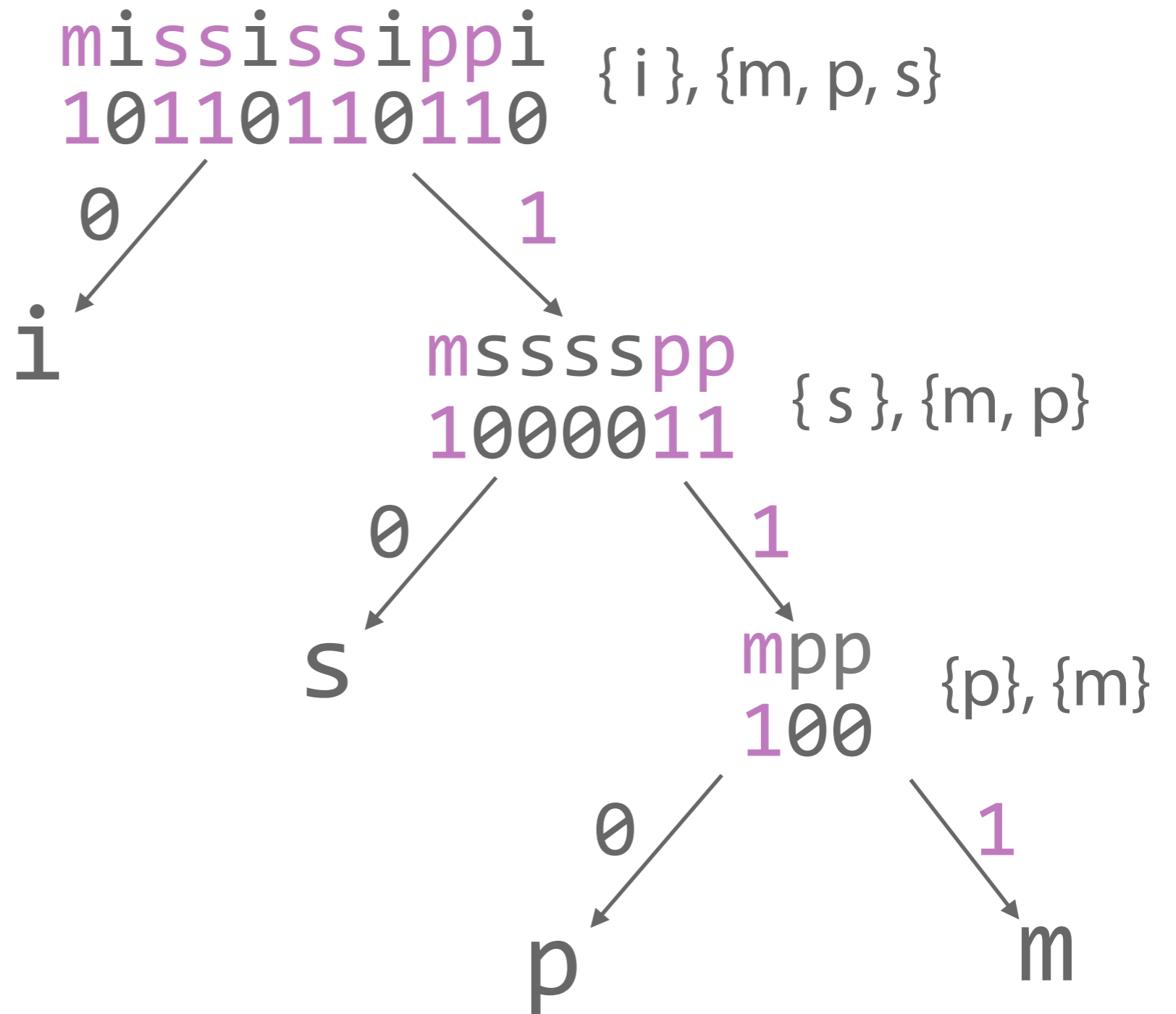
$$C(m) = 111$$

What's the total length of the bitvectors?



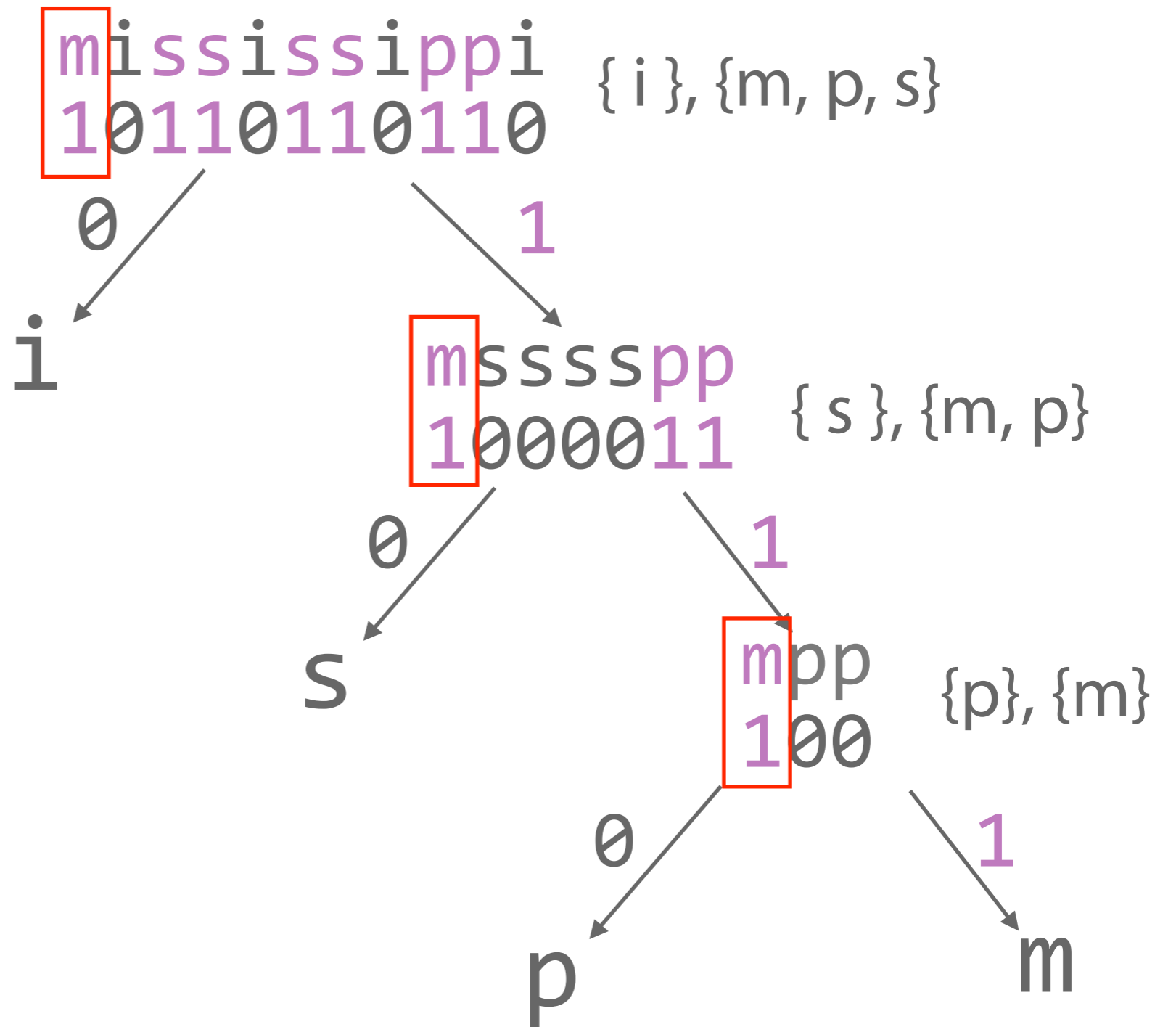
Wavelet trees

$C(i) = 0$
 $C(s) = 10$
 $C(p) = 110$
 $C(m) = 111$



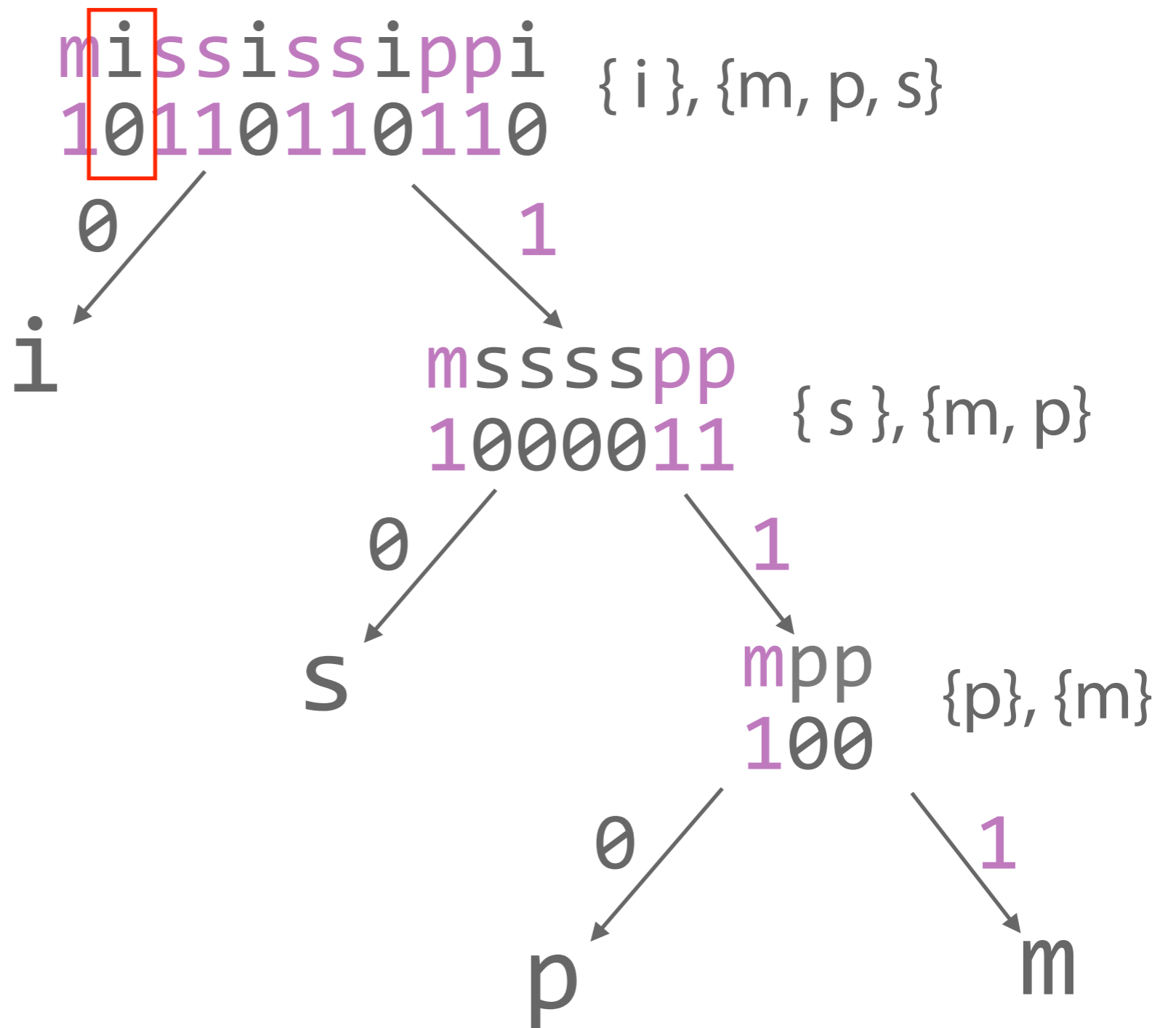
Wavelet trees

$$\begin{aligned} C(i) &= 0 \\ C(s) &= 10 \\ C(p) &= 110 \\ C(m) &= 111 \end{aligned}$$



Wavelet trees

$$\begin{aligned} C(i) &= 0 \\ C(s) &= 10 \\ C(p) &= 110 \\ C(m) &= 111 \end{aligned}$$



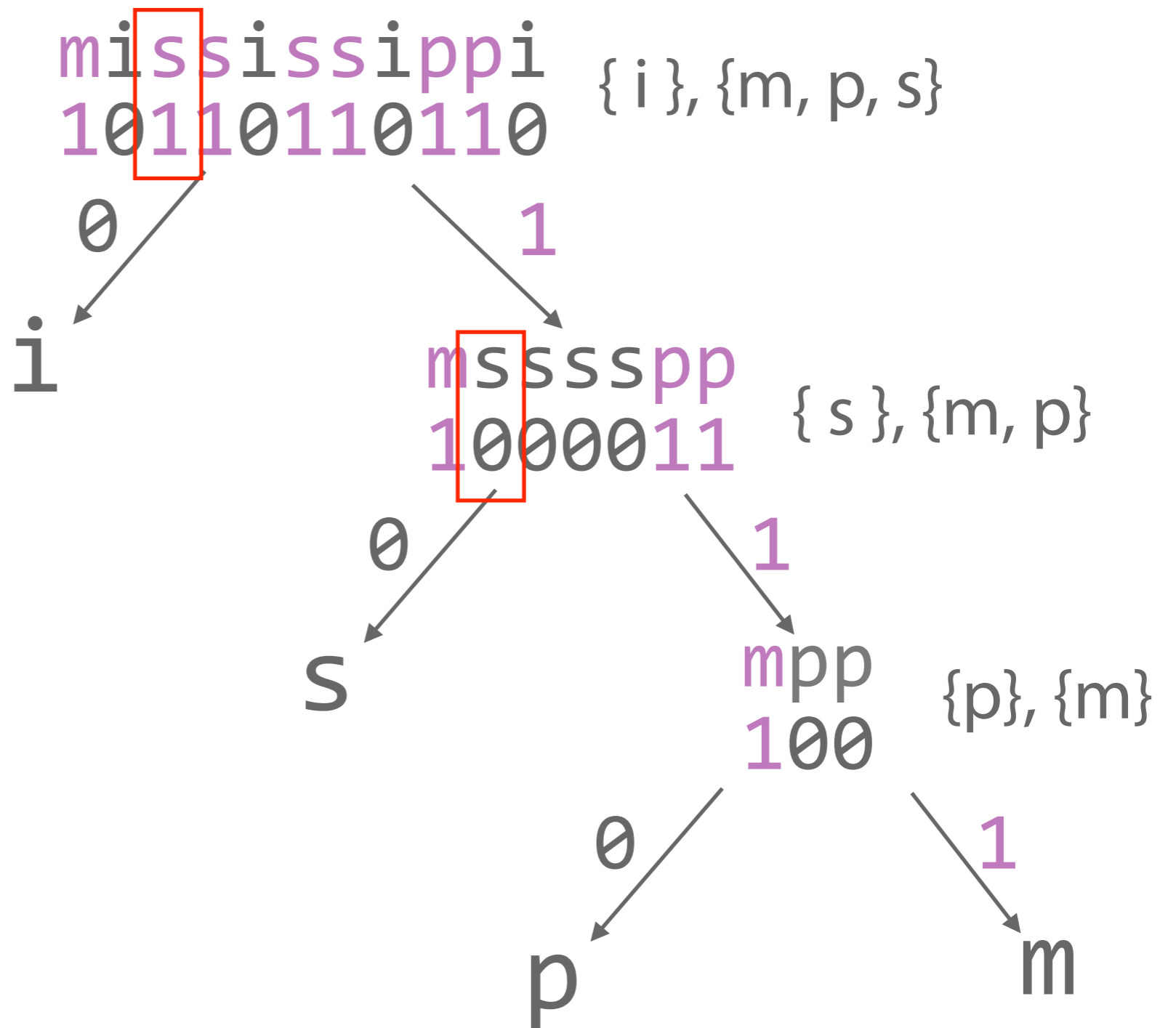
Wavelet trees

$$C(i) = 0$$

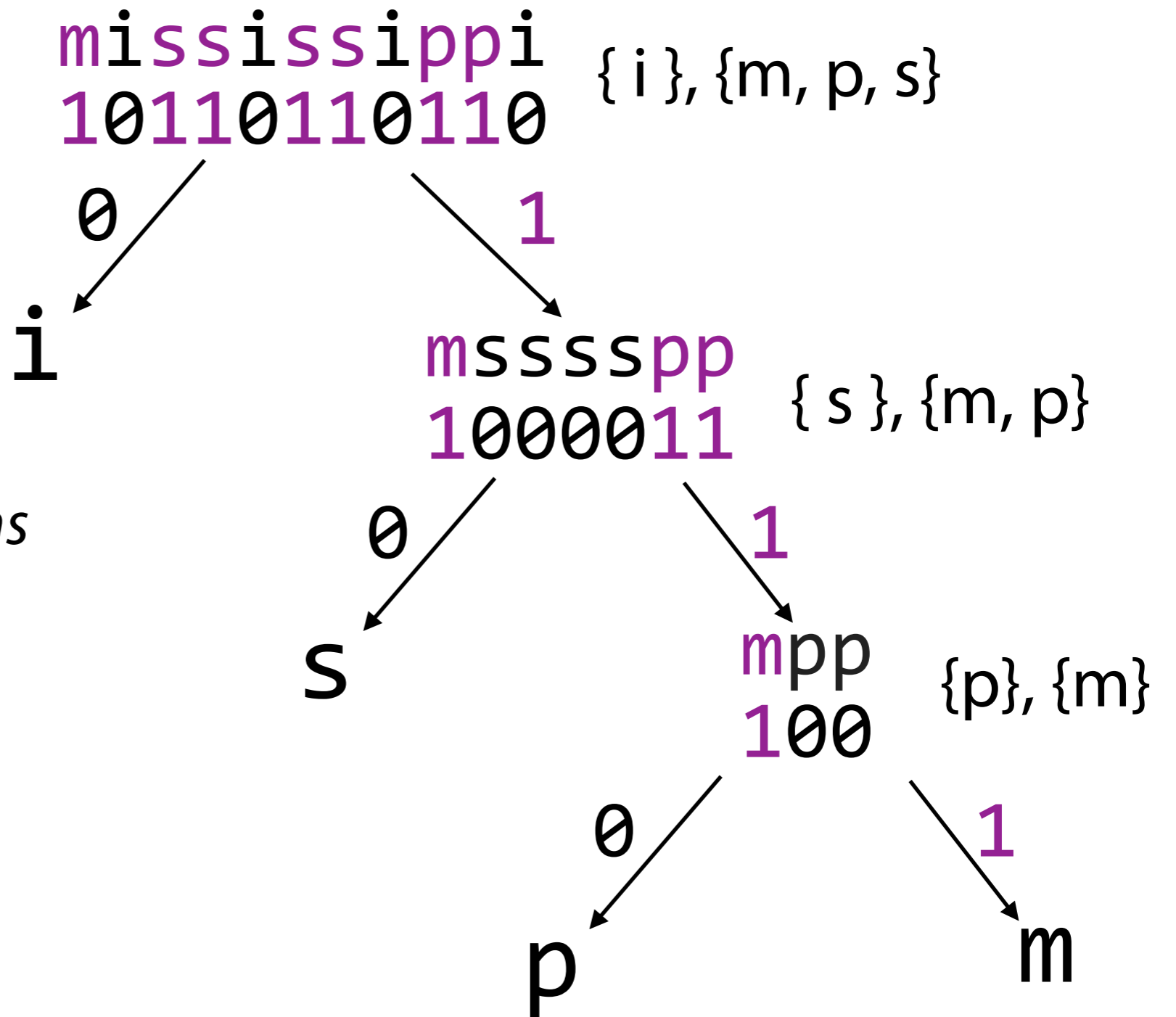
$$C(s) = 10$$

$$C(p) = 110$$

$$C(m) = 111$$

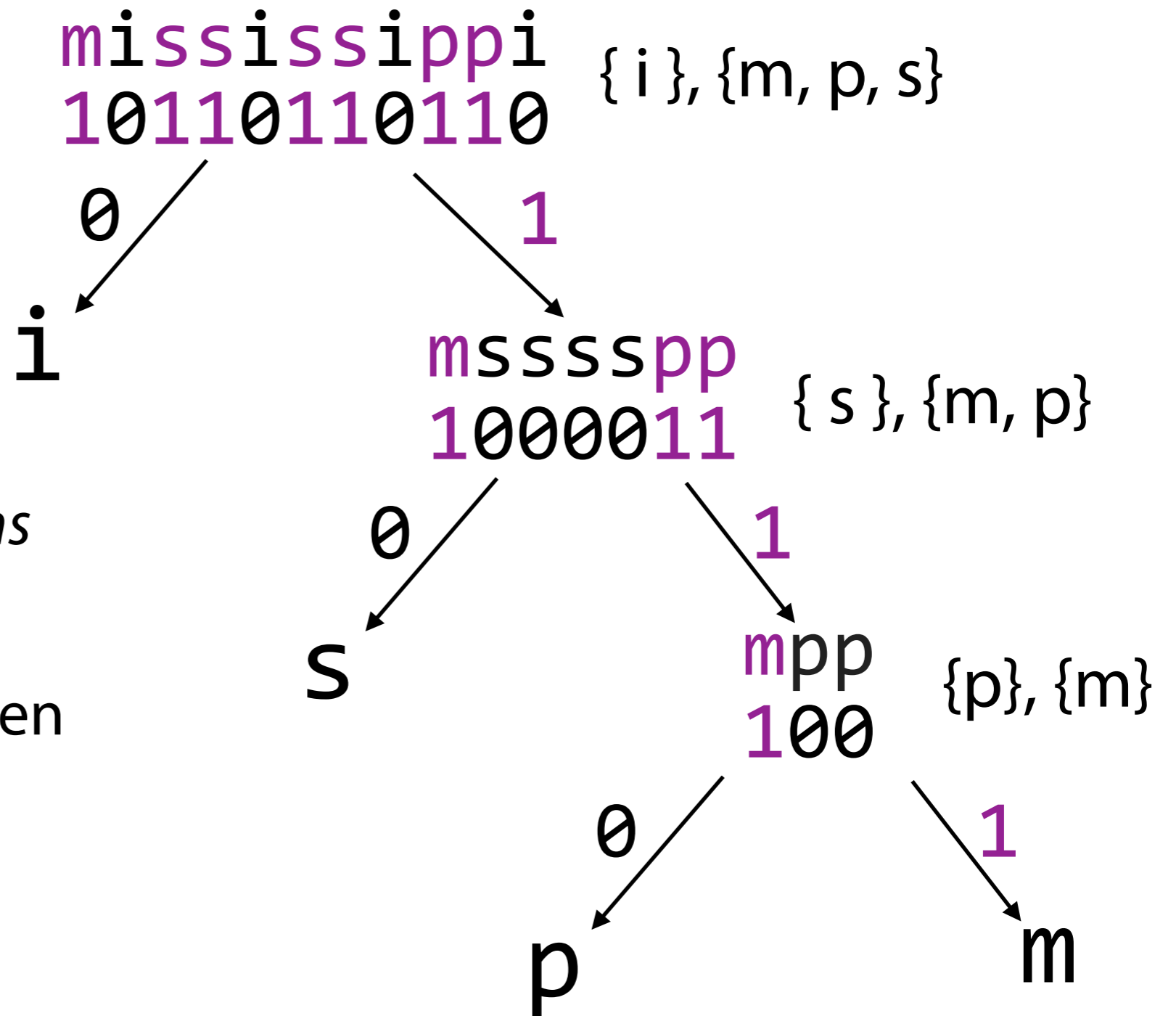


Wavelet trees



Total length of bitvectors
equals *sum of code lengths*
of characters

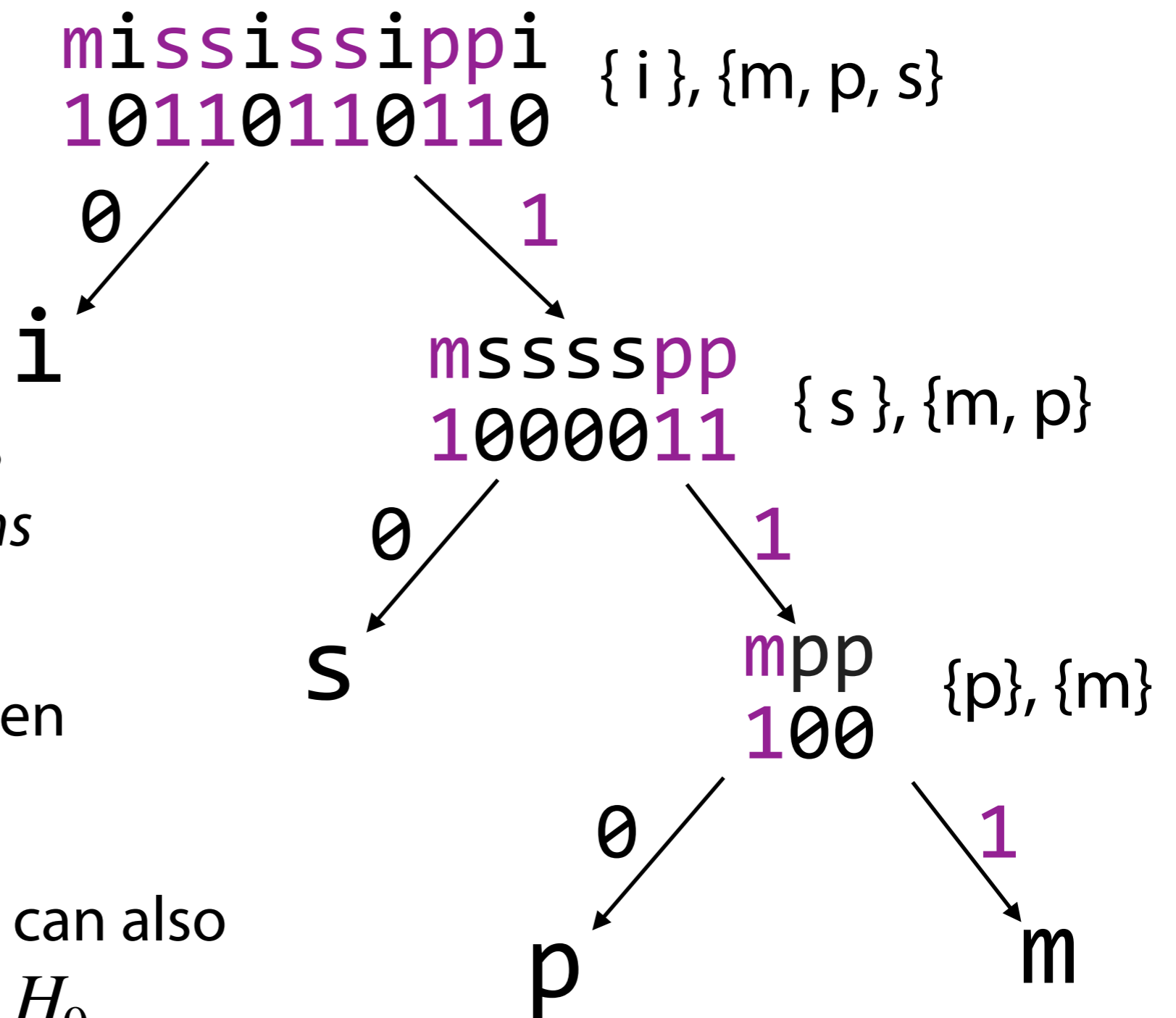
Wavelet trees



Total length of bitvectors
equals *sum of code lengths*
of characters

$\leq n(H_0(S) + 1)$ bits when
using a Huffman code!

Wavelet trees



Total length of bitvectors
equals *sum of code lengths*
of characters

$\leq n(H_0(S) + 1)$ bits when
using a Huffman code!

Average case query times can also
be expressed in terms of H_0