

Wheeler graphs, part 4: Consecutivity

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JOHNS HOPKINS

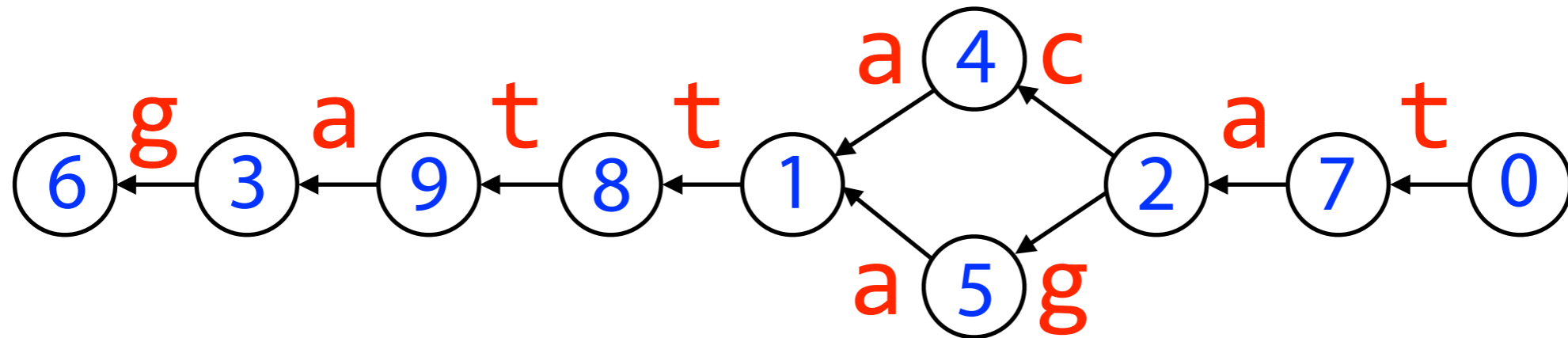
WHITING SCHOOL
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Wheeler graphs

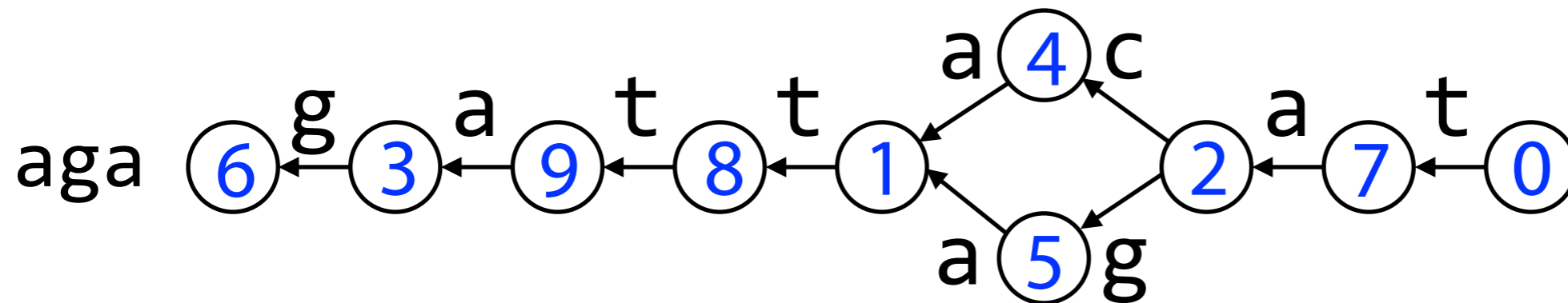


Do Wheeler Graphs have the kind of ***consecutivity*** that enables FM-Index-like matching?

Wheeler graphs

A graph is ***path coherent*** if nodes can be ordered such that:

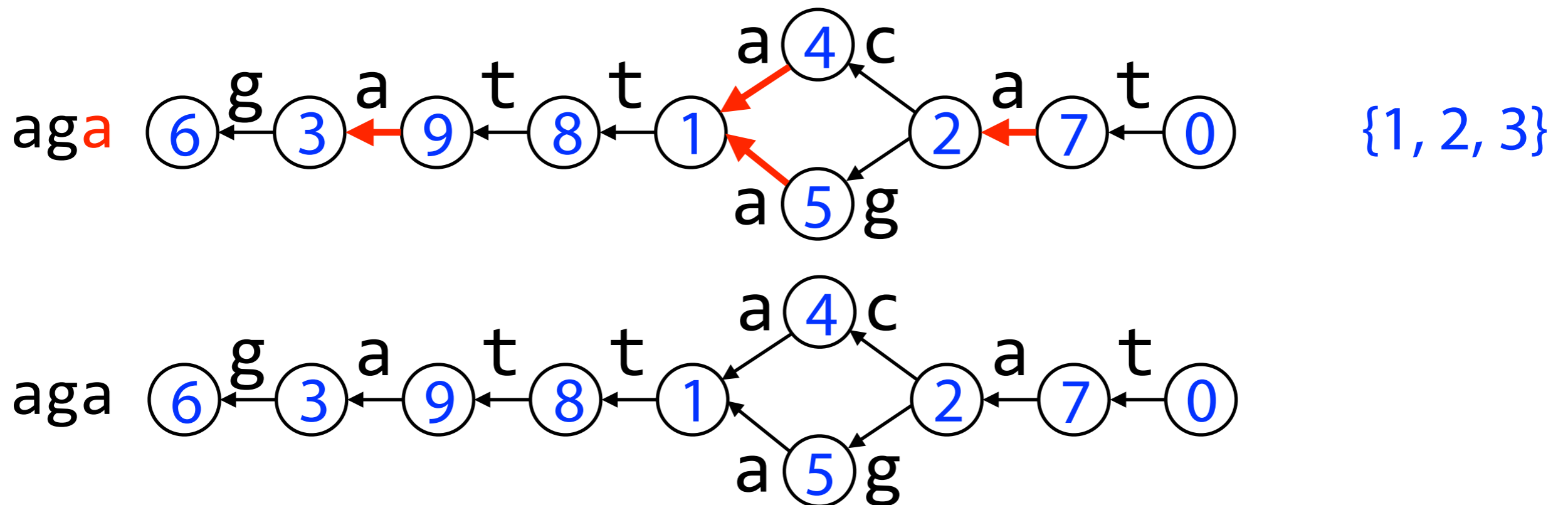
For any consecutive range $[i, j]$ of nodes and character c , the nodes reached by following edges matching c also form a consecutive range



Wheeler graphs

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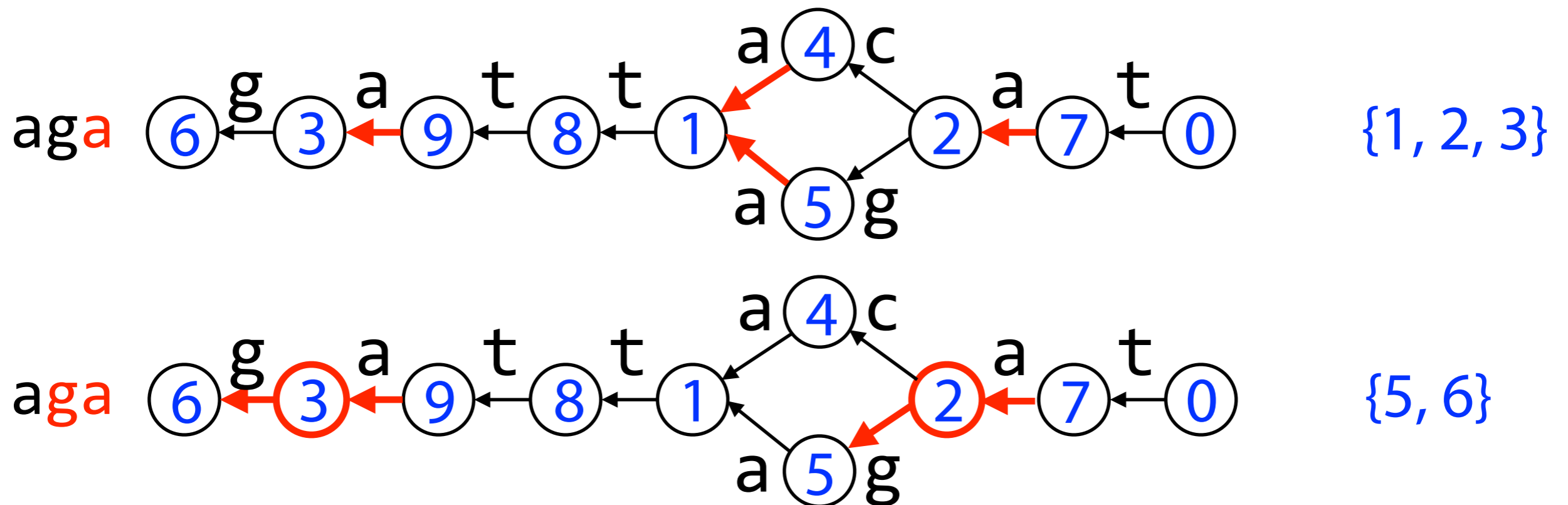
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Wheeler graphs

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Wheeler graphs

Consider one step:

Initial set of nodes are in consecutive range $[i, j]$

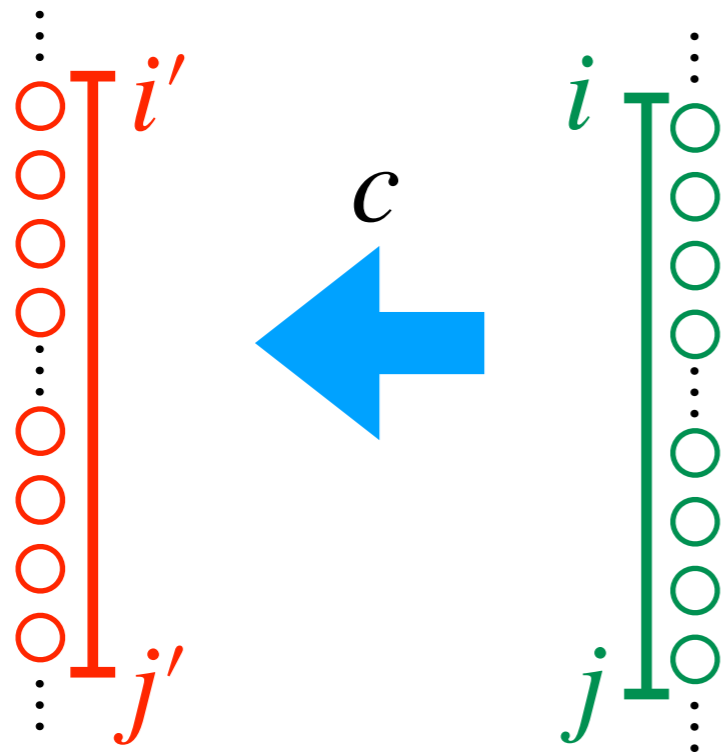
After advancing on character c , $[i', j']$ is the smallest range containing **next set of nodes**

Wheeler graphs

Consider one step:

Initial set of nodes are in consecutive range $[i, j]$

After advancing on character c , $[i', j']$ is the smallest range containing **next** set of nodes

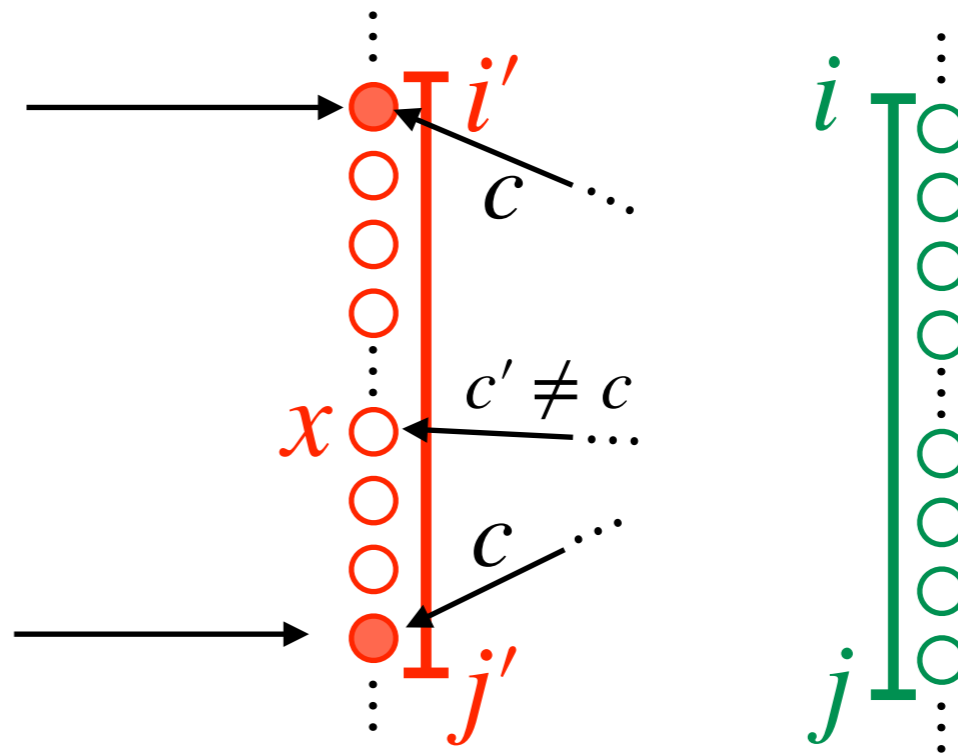


Do nodes in $[i', j']$ consist *only* of *the* c -successors of nodes in $[i, j]$?

Wheeler graphs

As defined, i' is reachable via an edge labeled c from a node in $[i, j]$

Same for j'



Consider node x , where $i' < x < j'$ with incoming edge labeled c' . Suppose $c' \neq c$.

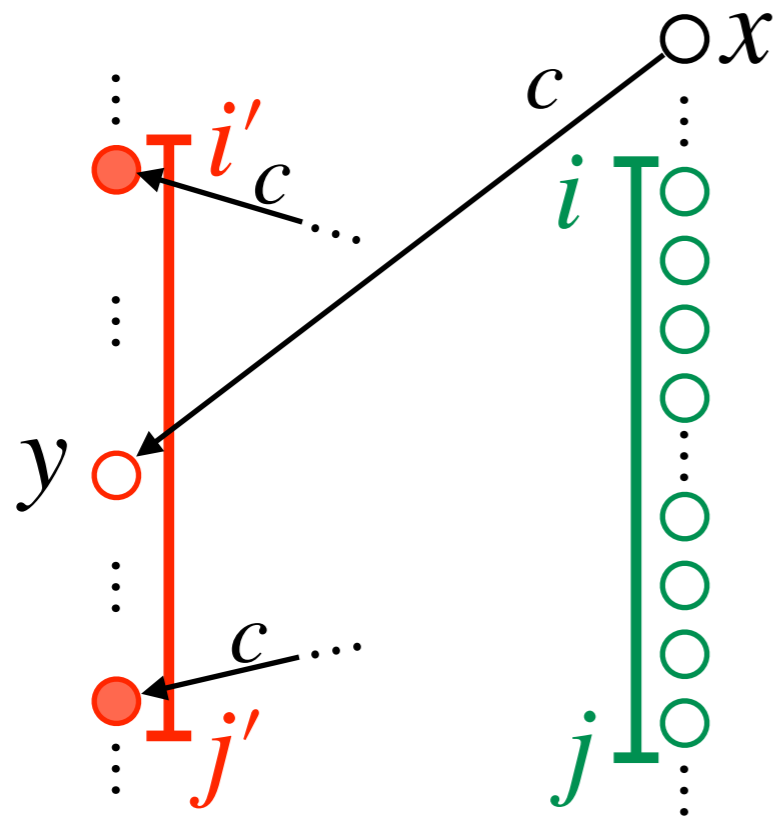
Recall: $a < a' \implies v < v'$

Since $x \not\prec i'$, we have $c' \not\prec c$

Since $j' \not\prec x$, we have $c \not\prec c'$

We have $c' \succcurlyeq c$, $c \succcurlyeq c'$, and $c' \neq c$, giving a contradiction

Wheeler graphs



Could node $x \notin [i, j]$ be a c -predecessor of a node y , $i' < y < j'$?

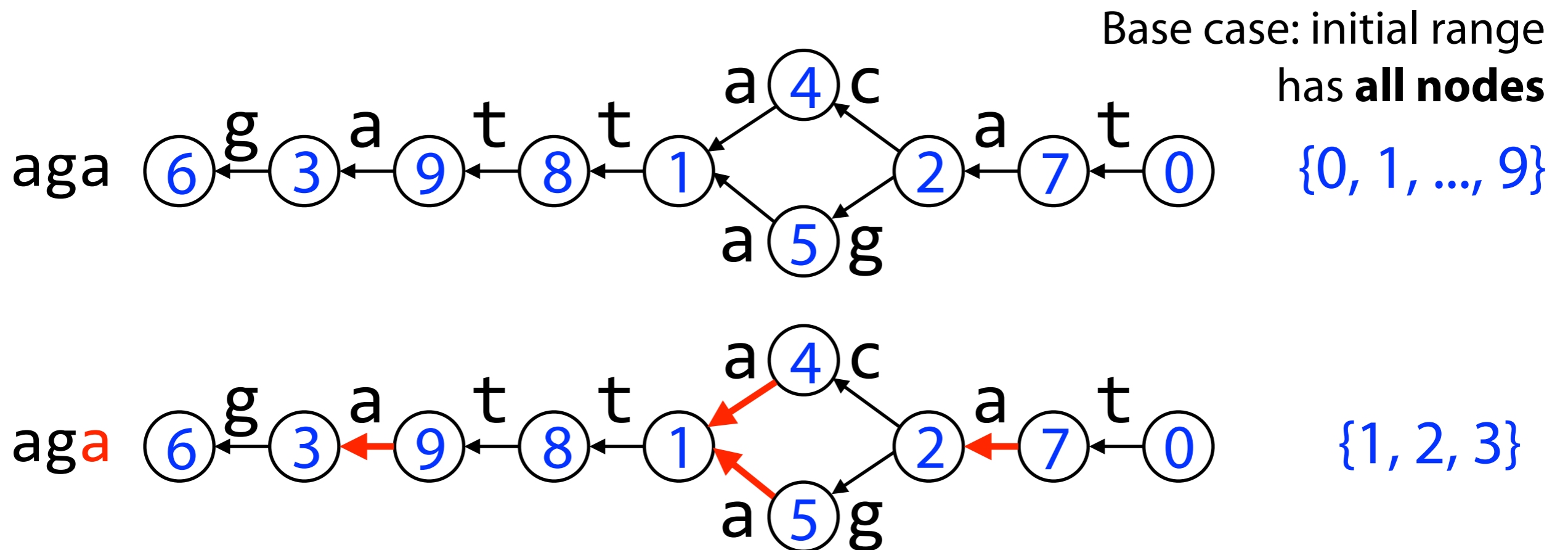
No. Proof idea: draw contradiction, similar to previous argument, but using rule 3:

$$(a = a') \wedge (u < u') \implies v \leq v'$$

Wheeler graphs

For consecutive range $[i, j]$ of nodes & string α , the nodes reached by matching α also form a consecutive range

Proof idea: extend previous arguments to string α inductively



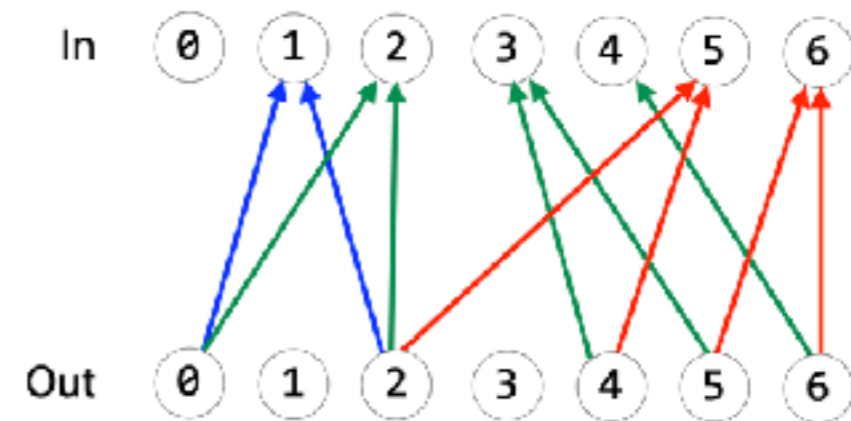
Wheeler graphs: review

Definition of Wheeler graph

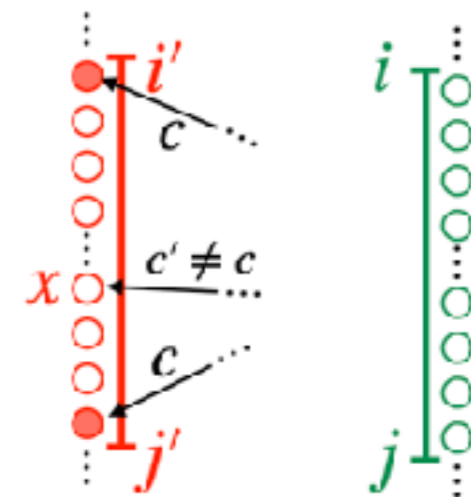
0 in-degree nodes come before others (1)

For all pairs of edges $\left[\begin{array}{l} a < a' \implies v < v' \quad (2) \\ (a = a') \wedge (u < u') \implies v \leq v' \quad (3) \end{array} \right.$

"Ordered destinations & no crossing" interpretation



Proved consecutivity property and, by extension, path coherence



Wheeler graphs: next

How do we represent & query a Wheeler graph?

Can we query with FM-Index-like ease & efficiency?