## Indexing the Bijective BWT

Hideo Bannai (Kyushu University),

Juha Kärkkäinen (Helsinki Institute of Information Technology),

Dominik Köppl (Kyushu University),

Marcin Piątkowski (Nicolaus Copernicus University)

This presentation received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 690941.

### FM Index

#### ingredients

- BWT
- wavelet tree

#### FM Index

#### ingredients

- BWT
- wavelet tree

#### operation: backward search

- locate pattern
- time independent on number of occurrences
- O(|P|) rank/select for pattern P

# FM Index on bijective BWT

#### ingredients

- bijective BWT
- wavelet tree

operation: backward search

- locate pattern
- time independent on number of occurrences

O(|P| |g|P|) rank/select for pattern P

bijective BWT is the BWT of the Lyndon factorization of an input text with respect to  $\leq_{\omega}$ 

# bijective BWT is the BWT of the Lyndon factorization 1. of an input text with respect to $\leq_{\omega}$

### Lyndon words

- a
- aabab

#### Lyndon word is smaller than

- any proper suffix
- any rotation

### Lyndon words

- a
- aabab

#### Lyndon word is smaller than

- any proper suffix
- any rotation

#### not Lyndon words:

- abaab (rotation aabab smaller)
- abab (abab not smaller than suffix ab)

### Lyndon factorization [Chen+ '58]

- input: text T
- output: factorization  $T_1...T_t$  with
  - T<sub>i</sub> is Lyndon word
  - $-T_x \geq_{\mathsf{lex}} T_{x+1}$
  - factorization uniquely defined
  - linear time [Duval'88]

## properties [Duval' 88]

- *T<sub>t</sub>*:
  - smallest Lyndon word
  - smallest suffix of T
- T<sub>x</sub> primitive
- T<sub>1</sub> longest Lyndon prefix of T[1...]
- $T_{x+1}$  longest Lyndon prefix of  $T[|T_1 \cdots T_x| + 1..]$



•  $u <_{\omega} w : \iff uuuuu... <_{lex} wwww...$ 

- ab <<sub>lex</sub> aba
- aba ≺<sub>ω</sub> ab



•  $u <_{\omega} w : \iff uuuu ... <_{lex} wwww...$ 

- ab <<sub>lex</sub> aba
- aba ≺<sub>ω</sub> ab

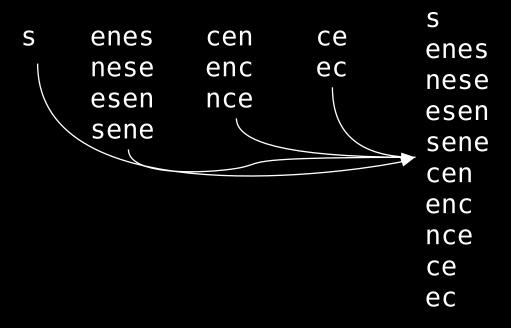
ab<mark>ababab...</mark> aba<mark>abaaba...</mark>

s | enes | cen | ce

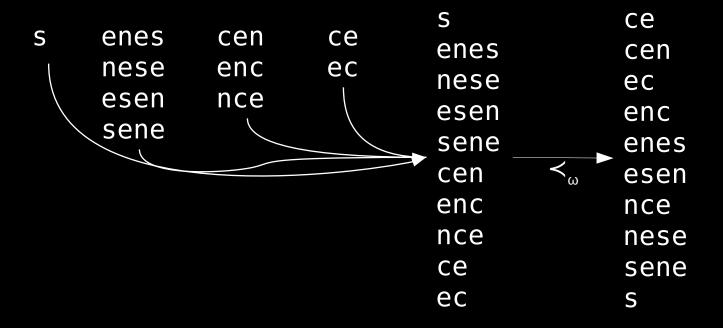
#### s enes cen ce

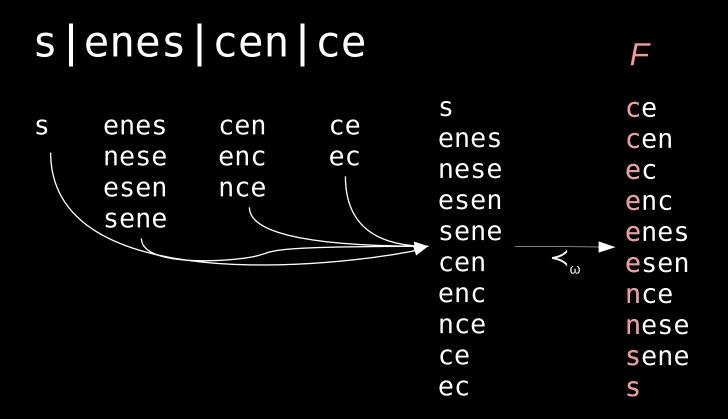
```
s enes cen ce
nese enc ec
esen nce
sene
```

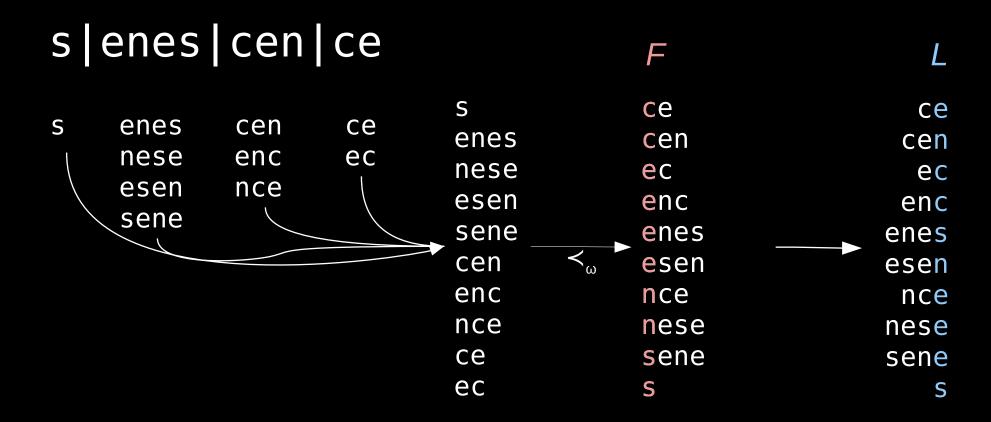
#### s enes cen ce

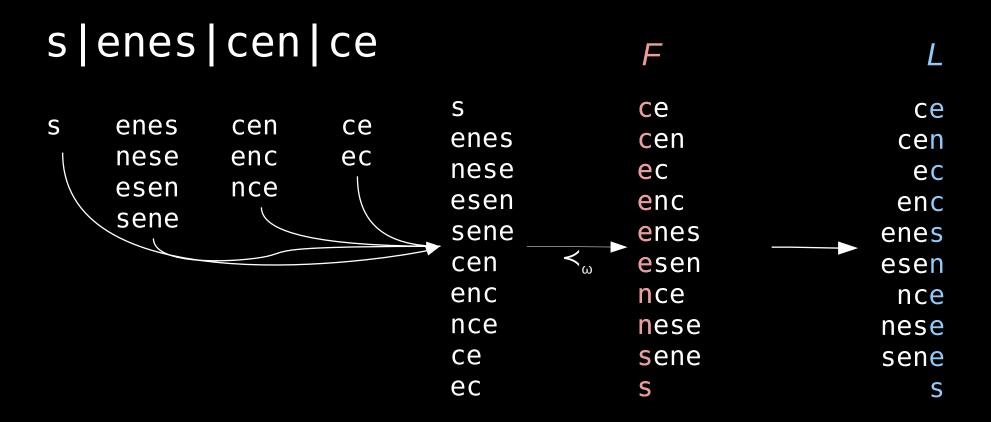


#### s enes cen ce





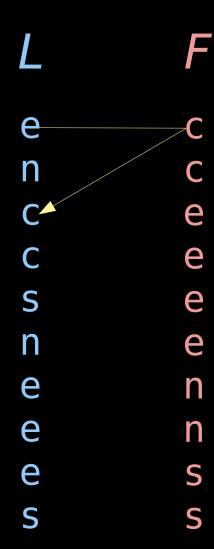


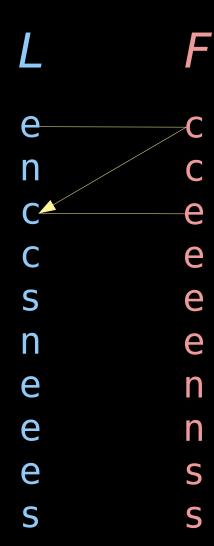


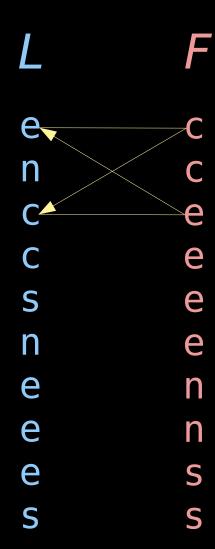
result: enccsneees

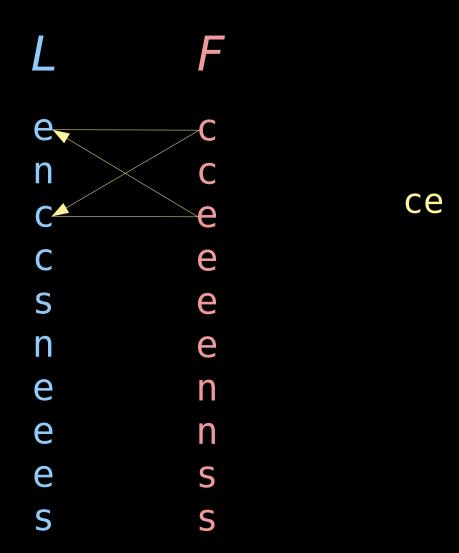
L	F
e	C
n	C
C	e
C	e
S	e
n	e
e	n
e	n
e	S
S	S

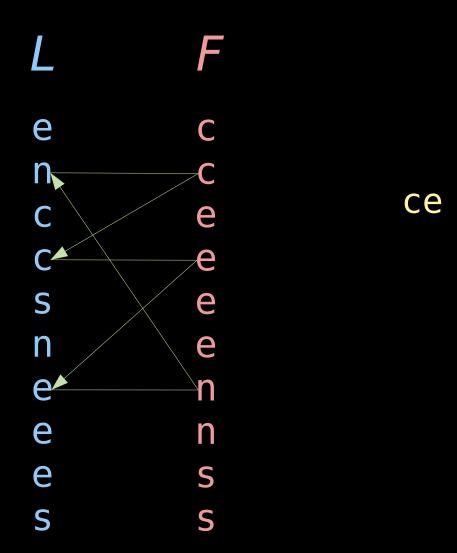
```
e
           e
S
           e
n
           e
```

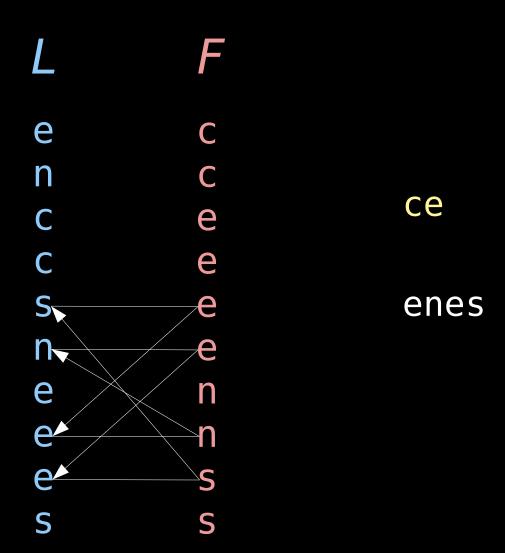


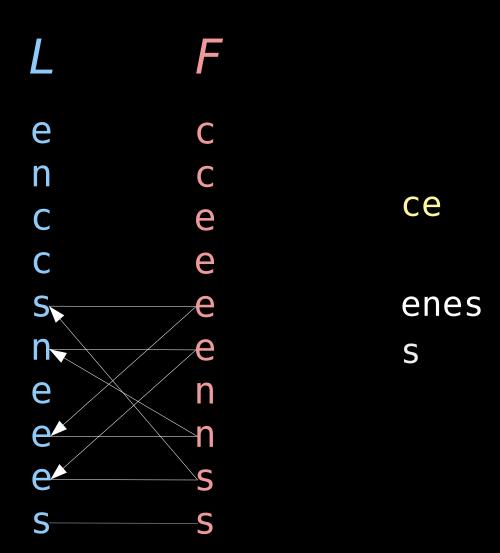


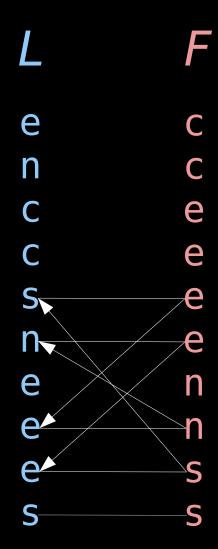


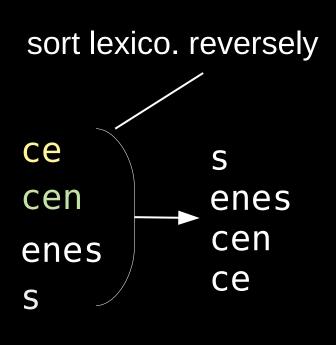






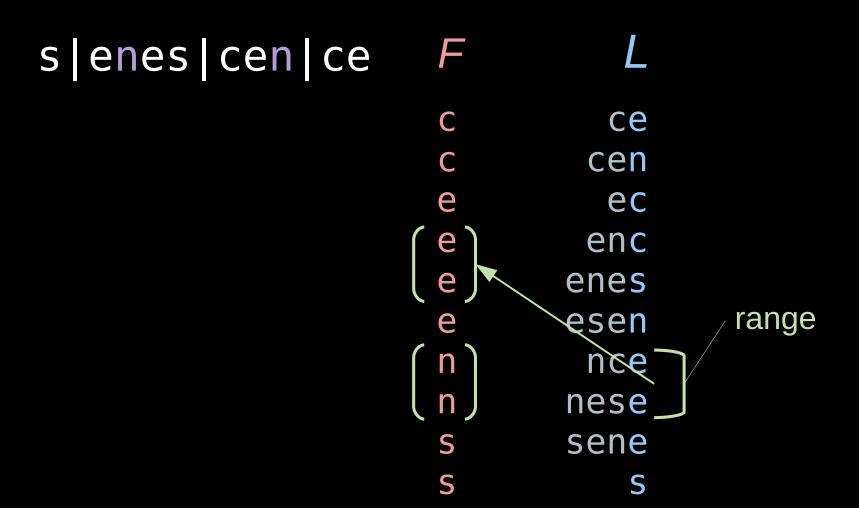




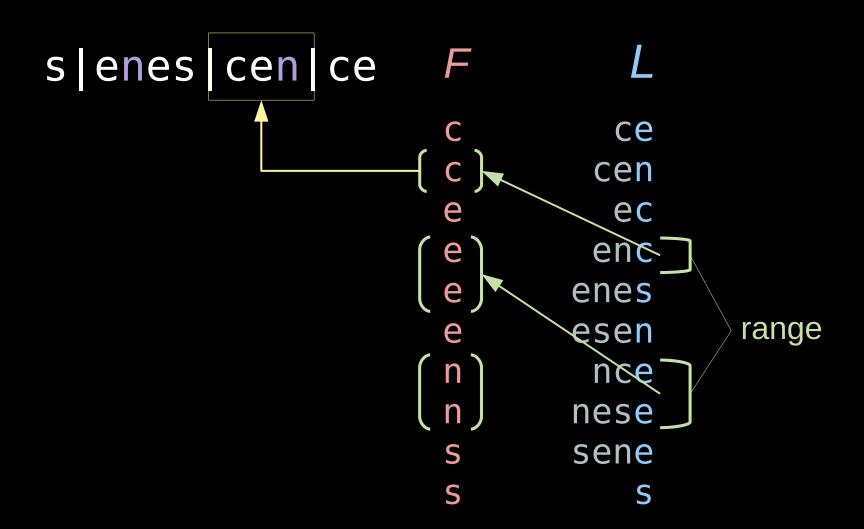


s   enes   cen   ce	F	L
	С	ce
	C	cen
	e	ec
	e	enc
	e	enes
	e	esen
	n	nce
	n	nese
	S	sene
	S	S

s enes cen ce	F	L
	С	ce
	C	cen
	e	ec
	e	enc
	e	enes
	e	esen
	(n)	nce
	$\lfloor n \rfloor$	nese
	S	sene
	C	C



s enes cen ce ce cen ec enc enes range esen nese sene



### backward search 'ss'

s   enes   cen   ce	F	L
	С	ce
	C	cen
	e	ec
	e	enc
	e	enes
	e	esen
	n	nce
	n	nese
	S	sene
	S	S

### backward search 'ss'

s enes cen ce	F	L
	С	ce
	C	cen
	e	ec
	e	enc
	e	enes
	e	esen
	n	nce
	n	nese
	(S)	sene
	S	S

### backward search 'ss'

```
s enes cen ce
                               ce
                              cen
                               ec
                      e
                              enc
                      e
                      e
                             enes
                             esen
                      e
                              nce
                      n
                             nese
                             sene
```

### backward search 'ss'

```
s enes cen ce
                                ce
                               cen
                                ec
                      e
                               enc
                      e
                             enes
                      e
                             esen
                      e
                               nce
                      n
                      n
                             nese
                             sene
```

### backward search 'ss'

s enes cen ce ce cen ec enc e enes e esen e • cen is Lyndon word nce n n nese • ss is not sene S

$$T = \boxed{ }$$



cannot cross Lyndon factor border

#### cannot cross Lyndon factor border

- ⇒ occur inside factors
- ⇒ found within cycles

backward search  $\cong$  FM-index

### pattern *P* is not a Lyndon word

- Lyndon factorization:  $P = P_1 \cdots P_m$
- $P_y$  substring of  $T_x$  or equal to  $T_x$

#### algorithm:

- search  $P_m$
- take care when starting with  $P_{m-1}$ !

F	L
С	ce
C	cen
e	ec
e	enc
e	enes
e	esen
n	nce
n	nese
S	sene
S	S

• 
$$P_2 = e$$

C ce
C cen
e ec
e enc
e enc
e esen
n nce
n nese
s sene
s

• 
$$P_2 = e$$

C

C

C

C

e

e

e

e

e

n

n

n

n

n

n

s

s

s

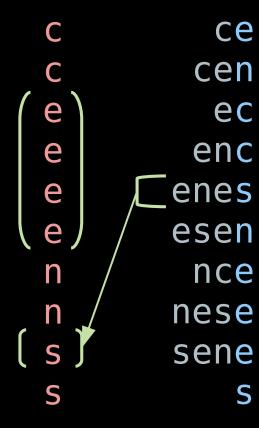
s

s

s

• 
$$P_2 = e$$

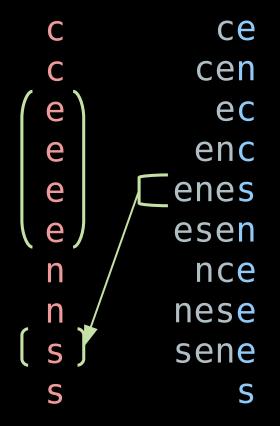
• 
$$P_1 = s$$

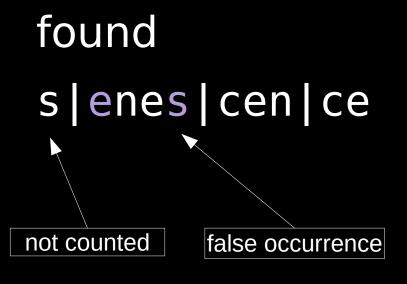


### s enes cen ce

• 
$$P_2 = e$$

•  $P_1 = s$ 

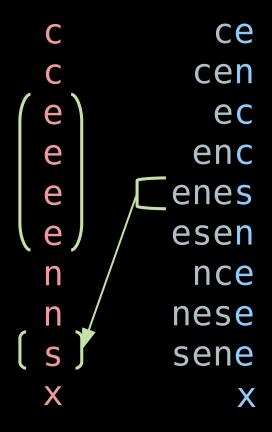


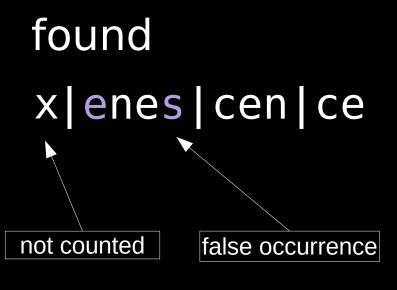


x enes cen ce

• 
$$P_2 = e$$

•  $P_1 = s$ 



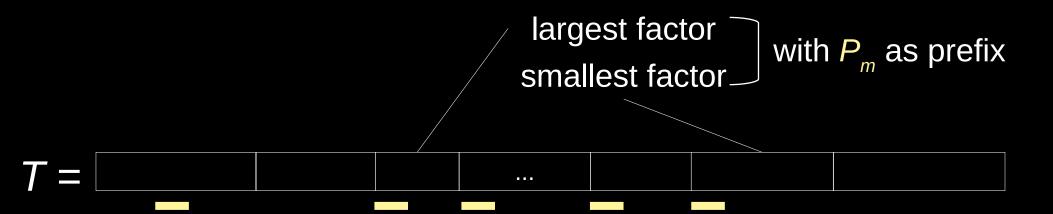


$$T =$$

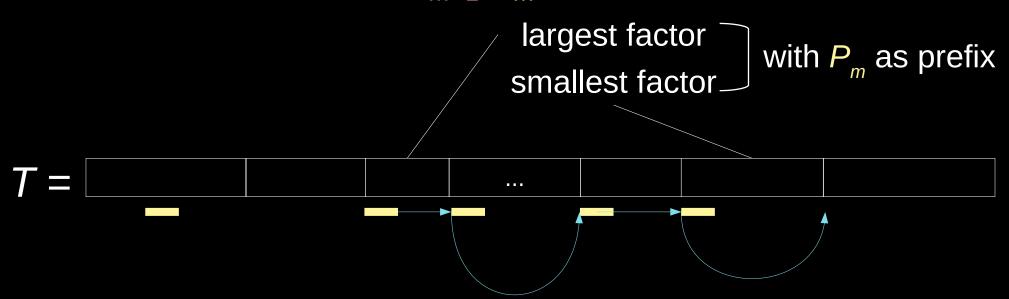
• backward search  $P_m$ 

$$T =$$

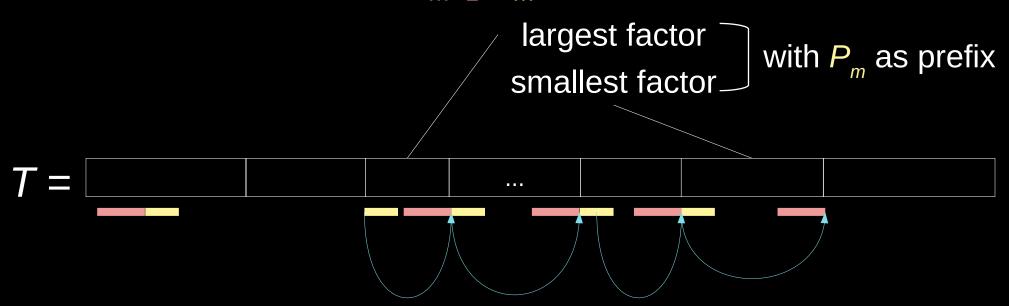
• backward search  $\overline{P_m}$ 



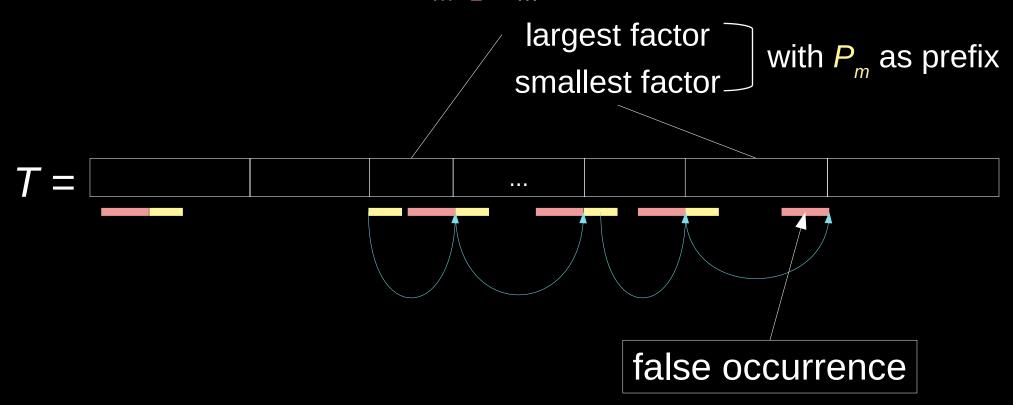
- backward search P<sub>m</sub>
- continue search  $P_{m-1}P_m$



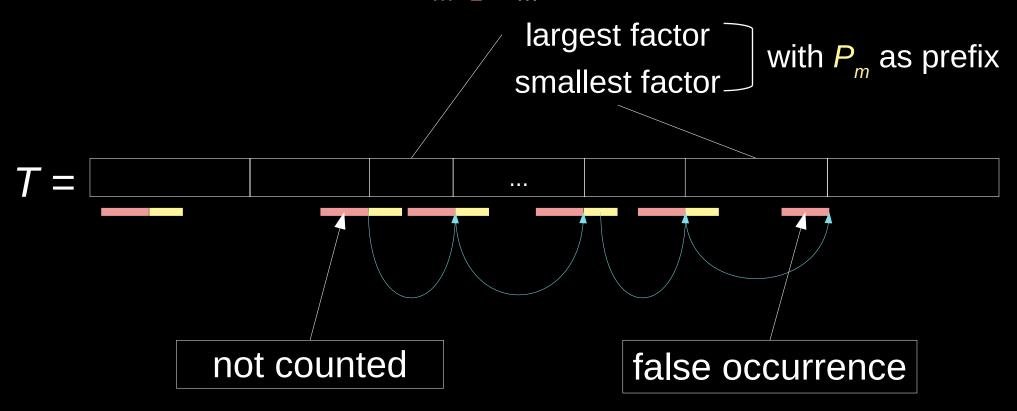
- backward search P<sub>m</sub>
- continue search  $P_{m-1}P_m$



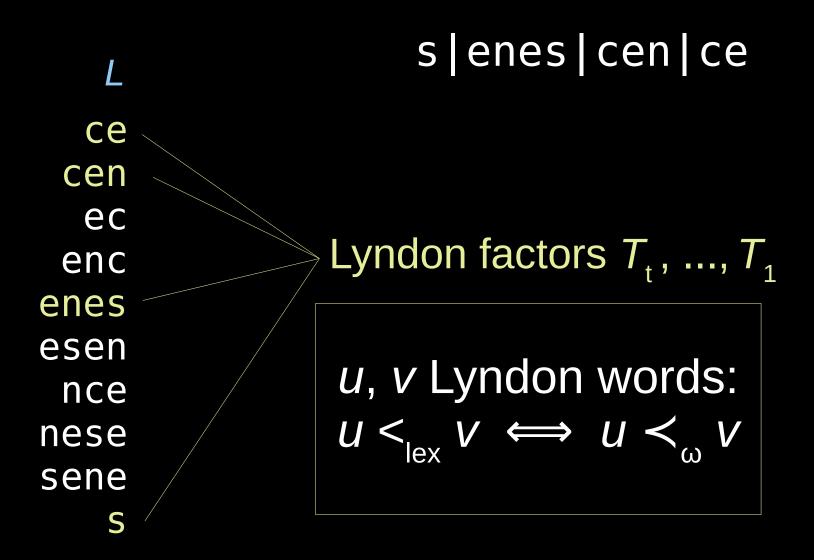
- backward search P<sub>m</sub>
- continue search  $P_{m-1}P_m$



- backward search P<sub>m</sub>
- continue search  $P_{m-1}P_m$

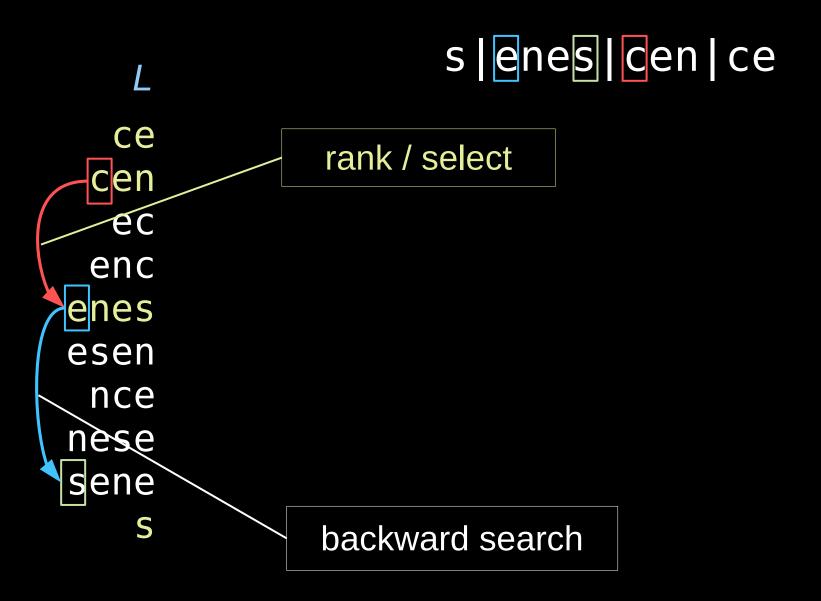


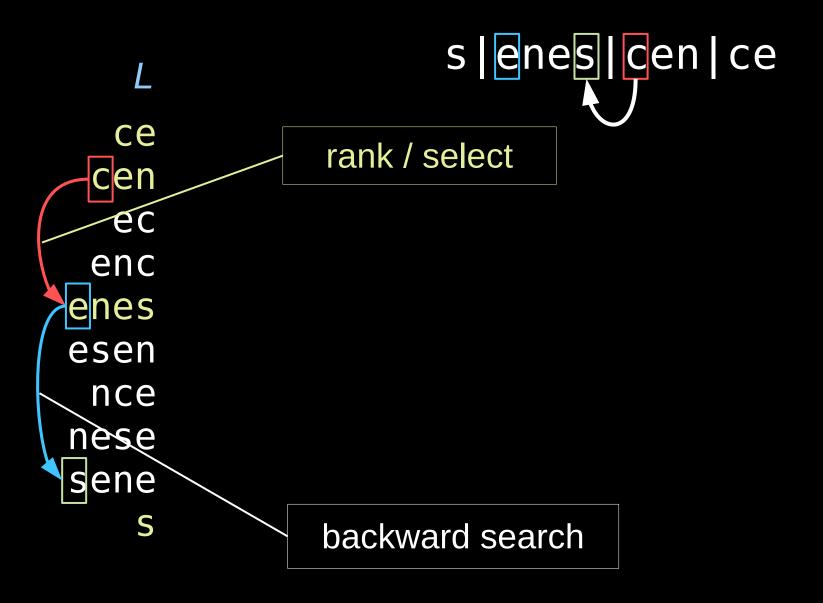
- after finding range of  $P_m$ :
  - for border  $P_{m-1}P_m$  maintain
    - pointer to not-counted occurrence
    - pointer to false occurrence
- in total backward search on
  - range
  - at most 2*m* individual values
- smallest/largest factor with  $P_m$  as prefix = ?



```
s | enes | cen | ce
  ce
 cen
  ec
 enc
enes
esen
 nce
nese
sene
```

```
s | enes | cen | ce
  ce
               rank / select
 cen
  ec
 enc
enes
esen
 nce
nese
sene
   S
```





### conclusion

- FM index with bijective BWT
  - for each pattern character O(lg |P|) additional rank/selects
  - $\Rightarrow$  O( $\lg |P|$ ) times slower than FM index
- uses properties of Lyndon factorization on
  - text
  - pattern *P*

### conclusion

- FM index with bijective BWT
  - for each pattern character O(lg |P|) additional rank/selects
  - $\Rightarrow$  O(|g|P|) times slower than FM index
- uses properties of Lyndon factorization on
  - text
  - pattern P

Thank you for your attention. Any questions are welcome!