Faculty of Information Technology, Monash University

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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FIT2004: Algorithms and Data Structures

Week 7: Burrows-Wheeler Transform

These slides are prepared by <u>M. A. Cheema</u> and are based on the material developed by <u>Arun Konagurthu</u> and <u>Lloyd</u> Allison.

Outline

- Compression
- 2. Burrows-Wheeler Transform (BWT)
- 3. Why BWT is effective for compression
- 4. Decompressing BWT
 - A. Naïve Approach
 - **B.** Efficient Approach
- 5. Substring search using BWT

Compression problem

Suppose you have a large sequence of characters (e.g., English text or DNA sequence). How can you compress the data?

<u>Idea:</u>

Original Text: this is mississippi's history. is this mississippi's history?

Modified: (rearrange such that we get many "runs" of the same characters) hhhhiiiiooiiiiiiiiiiittttmmssssssssssrrppppyysssss (text length: 50)

Compressed: 4h4i2o10i4t2m11s2r4p2y5s (compressed length: 24)

Compression problem

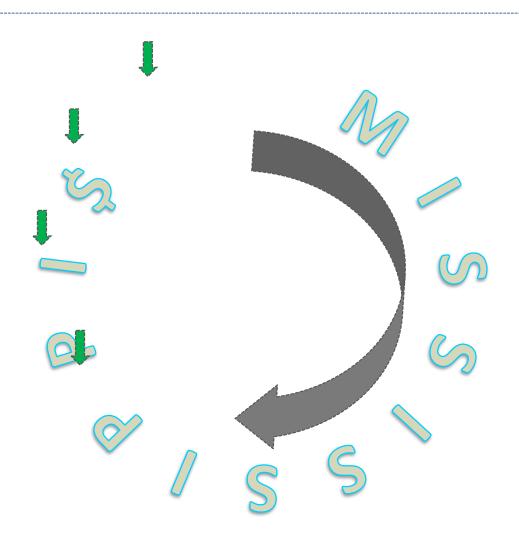
- Sorting the text provides "runs" of maximal lengths.
 - hhhhiiiiiiiiiimmoopppprrsssssssssssssssttttyy (text length: 50)
 - 4h14i2m2o4p2r16s4t2y (Compressed length: 20)
- However, sorting is not an acceptable solution! We must be able to recover the original text from the compressed data, i.e., decompression.
- So, the question is how to modify the original text such that there are many "runs" of the characters (to effectively compress the data) and the original text can be recovered from the decompressed data.
- Burrows-Wheeler Transform! Used in bzip2.

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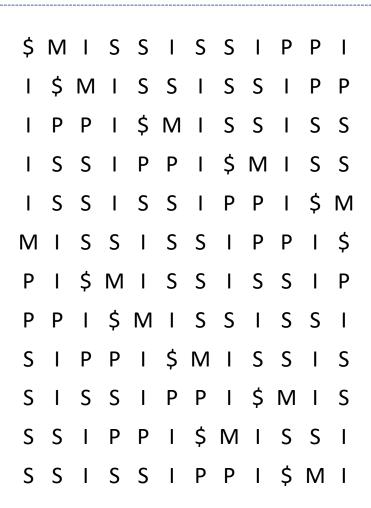
Burrows-Wheeler Transform

```
MISSISSIPPI$
$ M I S S I S S I P P
 $ M I S S I S S I P P
  $MISSISSIP
  I $ M I S S I S S I
 PPI$MISSISS
 IPPI$MISSIS
SSIPPI$MISSI
ISSIPPI$MISS
 ISSIPPI$MIS
SSISSIPPI $ M I
ISSISSIPPI$M
```



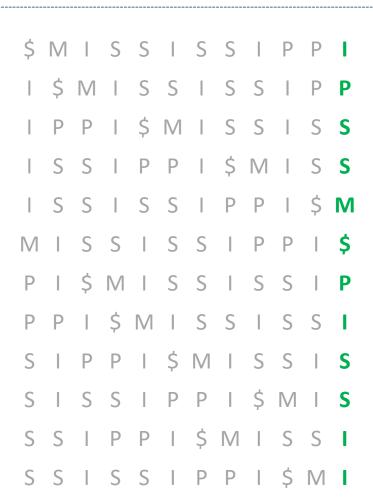
All cyclic rotations of the text

```
$ M
```



All cyclic rotations of the text

Sort the strings in alphabetical order assuming \$ is the smallest



All cyclic rotations of the text

The last column of the sorted matrix is Burrows-Wheeler Transform

Note similarity with suffix array which corresponds to IDs of these suffixes/cyclic rotations

All cyclic rotations of the text

The last column of the sorted matrix is Burrows-Wheeler Transform

Once you get BWT, you can use run-length encoding to compress it (if the goal is compression).

All cyclic rotations of the text

The last column of the sorted matrix is Burrows-Wheeler Transform

Exercise

What is the Burrows-Wheeler Transform of BIRD?

- A. \$BIRD
- B. BI\$RD
- C. D\$RBI
- D. IRBD\$
- E. RDI\$B
- F. None of the above

Quiz time!

https://flux.qa - RFIBMB

Outline

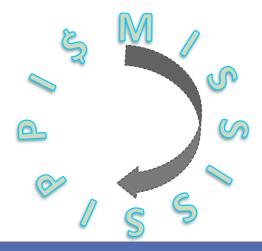
- 1. Compression
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Why is BWT effective for compression?

Last-First Property:

The last character of a row comes before the first character of the row in the input string.

 because each string in the matrix is a cyclic rotation of the text



```
$ M | S S | S S |
            $ M
   $ M | S S | S S
    $ M I S S I S S
       I $ M I S S I
        PPI$MIS
          $ M I S S I
SSISSIPPIŚMI
```

All cyclic rotations of the text

For each rotation, the char in the BWT comes **before** the **first char**

Why is BWT effective for compression?

- Consider a large English text. IS is a very common word. Thus, I appears before S
 in the text much more frequently compared to some other letters, e.g., IS is more
 frequent than CABS, BOSS etc.
- When the cyclic rotation matrix is sorted, all the occurrences of S in the first column appear together. The last column which is BWT will contain a lot of occurrences of Is because I appears before S much more frequently than the other letters.
- E.g., this-is-a-historical-story (space replaced with for clarity)

s-a-historical-story\$this-i s-is-a-historical-story\$thi storical-story\$this-is-a-hi story\$this-is-a-historical-

• Effective for compression when text is large and has such biases in it (i.e., some letters appear before some others much more frequently).

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Decompressing (Inverting) BWT

- We saw that BWT produces "runs" of characters which is effective in compression.
- But how do we invert BWT, i.e., how do we decompress the data to recover original text.
- If we could rebuild all the sorted permutations, the one that ends in \$ is the original text

k-mers

k-mers of a string refers to its all possible substrings of size k (considering cyclic rotation).

- 2-mers of \$MISSISSIPPI are \$M, MI, IS, SS, SI, IS, SS, SI, IP, PP, PI, I\$.
- 3-mers of \$MISSISSIPPI are \$MI, MIS, ISS, SSI, SIS, ISS, SSI, SIP, IPP, PPI, PI\$, I\$M.

Which of the following represents 2-mers of BIRD\$.

- A. D\$, RI, BI, RD, \$B
- B. IR, D\$, BI, \$B, RD
- c. \$B, DR, BI, IR, D\$
- D. \$D, DR, RI, IB, B\$
- E. None of the above

Quiz time!

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```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
                            The first column is the last column,
I $ M I S S I S S I P P
                            sorted
IPPI$MISSISS
ISSIPPI$MISS
ISSISSIPPI$M
MISSISSIPPI$
                    sort
PI$MISSISSIP
PPI$MISSISSI
S I P P I $ M I S S I S
S I S S I P P I $ M I S
S S I P P I $ M I S S I
SSISSIPPI$MI
```

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
ISMISSISSIPP
IPPI$MISSISS
ISSIPPI$MISS
ISSISSIPPI$M
MISSISSIPPI$
P | $ M | S S | S S | P
PPI$MISSISSI
SISSIPPI$MIS
S S I P P I $ M I S S I
S S I S S I P P I $ M I
```

The first column is the last column, sorted

The letters in the first column come after the letter in the last column

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
I $ M I S S I S S I P P
IPPI$MISSISS
ISSIPPI$MISS
ISSISSIPPI$M
MISSISSIPPI$
PI$MISSISSIP
PPI$MISSISS I
S I P P I S M I S S I S
S I S S I P P I $ M I S
S S I P P I $ M I S S I
SSISSIPPI$MI
```

The first column is the last column, sorted

The letters in the first column come after the letter in the last column

Concatenating the first column with the last column gives us all 2-mers

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
                      1 $
I $ M I S S I S S I P P
IPPI$MISSISS
ISSIPPI$MISS
                     SI
ISSISSIPPI$M
                     M I
MISSISSIPPIŠ
                     $ M
PI$MISSISSIP
PPI$MISSISS I
S I P P I $ M I S S I S
                     S S
S I S S I P P I $ M I S
                     SS
S S I P P I $ M I S S I
SSISSIPPI$MI
```

The first column is the last column, sorted

The letters in the first column come after the letter in the last column

Concatenating last column + first column gives us all 2-mers

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
                   1 $
I $ M I S S I S S I P P
IPPI$MISSISS
ISSIPPI$MISS
ISSISSIPPI$M
                   M I
MISSISSIPPI$
                   $ M
PI$MISSISSIP
PPI$MISSISS I
S S
S I S S I P P I $ M I S
                   SS
S S I P P I S M I S S I
SSISSIPPI$MI
```

The first column is the last column, sorted

The letters in the first column come after the letter in the last column

Concatenating the first column with the last column gives us all 2-mers

Sorting the 2-mers gives us the first 2 columns

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
                       1 $
                                    $ M
I $ M I S S I S S I P P
                                    1$
IPPI$MISSISS
ISSIPPI$MISS
                                    \mathsf{I}\mathsf{S}
ISSISSIPPI$M
                       MI
                                    IS
                             sort
                       $ M
MISSISSIPPI$
                                    ΜI
PI$MISSISSIP
                                    PΙ
PPI$MISSISSI
                                    PP
SIPPI$MISSIS
                       SS
                                    SI
S I S S I P P I $ M I S
                       SS
                                    SI
S S I P P I $ M I S S I
                                    SS
S S I S S I P P I $ M I
                                    SS
```

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
                   $ M
I $ M I S S I S S I P P
                   1$
IPPI$MISSISS
                   I P
ISSIPPI$MISS
                   IS
ISSISSIPPI$M
                   IS
MISSISSIPPI$
                   M I
PI$MISSISSIP
PPI$MISSISS I
                   PP
SIPPI$MISSIS
S I S S I P P I $ M I S
                   SI
SSIPPIŚMISSI
                   SS
SSISSIPPI$MI
                   SS
```

We have all sorted 2-mers (first 2 columns)

We want all the 3-mers, so we can sort them and get the first 3 columns

Last column comes before first column

Concatenate again!

\$ M S S S S P P	1	\$ M	I \$ M		\$ M I
\$ M S S S S P P	P	Ι\$	P I \$		I \$ M
I P P I \$ M I S S I S S	S	ΙP	SIP		I P P
ISSIPPI\$MIS S	S	I S	SIS		ISS
S S S S P P \$ M	M	I S	MIS		ISS
M	\$	МІ	\$ M I	sort	MIS
P \$ M S S S S P	P	PI	PPI		P I \$
PPI\$MISSISS	1	PP	IPP		PPI
S I P P I \$ M I S S I S	S	SI	SSI		SIP
S I S S I P P I \$ M I S	S	SI	SSI		SIS
S S I P P I \$ M I S S I	1	SS	ISS		SSI
S S I S S I P P I \$ M I	1	SS	ISS		SSI

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
                        $ M I
                               Now we have sorted 3-mers (first 3
                        1 $ M
I $ M I S S I S S I P P
                               columns)
                        I P P
IPPI$MISSISS
ISSIPPI$MISS
                        ISS
                               Keep
                        I S S
ISSISSIPPI$M

    prepending the last column to the

                        M I S
MISSISSIPPI$
                                 sorted k-mers
P | $ M | S S | S S | P
                        P | $

    sorting the result

PPI$MISSISS I
                        PPI
                               until you have reconstructed all the
SIPPI$MISSIS
                        SIP
                               sorted cyclic rotations
                        SIS
S I S S I P P I $ M I S
S S I P P I $ M I S S I
                        SSI
                               Return first row without $
                        S S I
S S I S S I P P I $ M I
```

Inverting BWT

Create an empty table M

Make a column C containing BWT

Repeat len(BWT) times

Concatenate C with M

Sort M alphabetically

Return the first row (ignore \$).

Let N be the total number of characters in the original string. What is the complexity?

Time complexity:

Requires N calls to sorting

Cost of sorting N rows where each row has N characters: O (N²) using radix sort

Total cost for sorting: O(N3) if radix sort is being used

Space complexity:

Size of matrix: $O(N^2)$

Can we improve?

Yes! It is possible to invert in O(N) time complexity and O(N) space complexity

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```
    $MISSISSIPPI
    $MISSISSIPPI
```

\$ M I S S I S S I P P I

We will use different colors for different occurrences of S in \$MISSISSIPPI.

Quiz time!

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```
$MISSISSIPPI
  I $ M | S S | S S | P P
  I P P I $ M I S S I S S
  ISSIPPI$MISS
  ISSISSIPPI$M
  MISSISSIPPI$
  P | $ M | S S | S S | P
  PPI$MISSISSI
  S I P P I $ M I S S I S
10 SISSIPPI$MIS
```

11 SSIPPI\$MISSI

12 **S** S I S S I P P I \$ M **I**

\$ M | S S | S S | P P | I

We have used different colors for different occurrences of S in \$MISSISSIPPI.

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
  I $ M I S S I S S I P P
  I P P I $ M I S S I S S
  ISSIPPI$MISS
  ISSISSIPPI$M
  M | S S | S S | P P | $
  P | $ M | S S | S S | P
  PPI$MISSISSI
  S I P P I $ M I S S I S
10 SISSIPPI$MIS
11 SSIPPI$MISSI
12 SSISSIPPI$MI
```

\$ M | S S | S S | P P | I

We have used different colors for different occurrences of S in \$MISSISSIPPI.

Observation

The relative orders of the <u>same</u> characters in the first column and the last column is the same.

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P |
   ISMISSISS
   I P P I $ M I S S I
9
```

\$ M I S S I S S I P P I

We have used different colors for different occurrences of S in \$MISSISSIPPI.

Observation

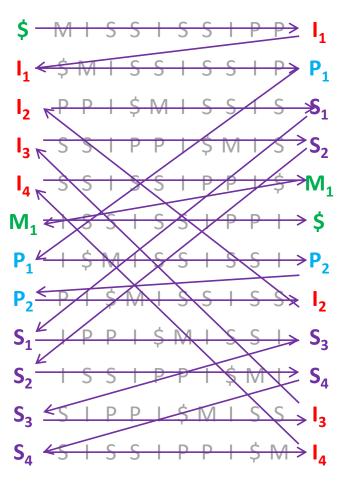
The relative orders of the <u>same</u> characters in the first column and the last column is the same.

E.g., the i-th S in the first column is the i-th S in the last column

```
PPI$MISSIS
  SSIPPIŚMIS
  I $ M I S S I S S I
  PI$MISSISS
  I P P I $ M I S S I
  SIPPI$MISS
S_4 SISSIPPI$M
```

i-th occurrence of a letter in first column and i-th occurrence of the letter in the last column point to the same letter.

Why does this observation hold? **\$** M | S S | S S | P P | Rotate each row that ends at S by one character First characters of all these are the same (i.e., S) This means the sorting is based on the remaining characters, i.e., the sorting order is determined by stripping off S. Hence, the row that appeared earlier before rotation must appear earlier after rotation. I\$MISSISS PPI\$MISSISSI IPPI\$MISSI ISSIPPI\$MI**S** S S I P P I S M I S S I 2 **S** 1 S 1 S 1 P 1 1 1



- So, we know which character in the last column corresponds to which character in the first column. The inversion can then be done as follows.
- Start from \$ in the first column (F)
- The previous letter in this row I is the letter before \$ in the original string (Last-First property). Recover this letter.
- Now, find this I in the first column
- The previous letter in this row P is the letter before this I in the original string (Last-First property). Recover this letter
- Now, find this P in the first column.
- The previous letter in this row P is the letter before this P in the original string (Last-First property). Recover it.
- and so on ...

MISSISSIPPI\$

```
MISSISSIPP
  $MISSISSIP
  PPI$MISSIS
  SSIPPI$MIS
  I $ M I S S I S S I
  PI$MISSISS
  I P P I $ M I S S I
 SIPPI$MISS
S_4 SISSIPPI$M I_4
```

- Each step should be O(1)
- What do we need to know?

Quiz time!

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```
MISSISSIPP
  $MISSISSIP
  PPI$MISSIS
  SSIPPIŚMIS
                 M_1
                 $
  1 S S 1 S S
                 P_2
  I $ M I S S I S S I
  PI$MISSISS
  I P P I $ M I S S I
  ISSIPPI$MI
  SIPPI$MISS
S_4 SISSIPPI$M
```

- Each step should be O(1)
- What do we need to know?
- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)
- How can we collect this information quickly?

Occ

I ₁	Ρ	Ρ	ı	5	5	ı	5	5	ı	IVI	>
P_1	P		S	S		S	S		M	\$	I ₁
S_1	S		S	S		M	\$		Р	Р	I ₂
S_2	S		M	\$		Р	P		S	S	I ₃
M_1	\$		Р	Р		S	S		S	S	I ₄
\$		Р	Р		S	S		S	S		M_1
P_2		S	S		S	S		M	\$		P_1
I ₂	S	S		S	S		M	\$		Р	P ₂
Sa	ı	S	S	ı	M	\$	ı	Р	Р	ı	S.

 S_2 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

 S_3 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

 S_a SISSIPPI\$M I_a

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S

<u>Rank</u>



Ş	IVI I	5	5	ı	5	5		Р	Р	l ₁
l ₁	\$ M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
l ₂	PP		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1

$$I_4$$
 SSISSIPPI\$ M_1

$$P_1 \mid SM \mid SS \mid SS \mid P_2$$

$$P_2$$
 PI\$MISSISS I_2

$$S_2$$
 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

$$S_3$$
 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

$$S_4$$
 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank



>	IVI I	5	5	ı	5	5	ı	Ρ	Ρ	I ₁
I ₁	\$ N	1 1	S	S		S	S		Р	$\mathbf{P_1}$
_			_							_

- I_2 PPI\$MISSIS S_1
- I_3 SSIPPI\$MIS S_2 Occ
- I_{Δ} SSISSIPPI\$ M_1
- M_1 ISSISSIPPI \$
- $P_1 \mid SM \mid SS \mid SS \mid P_2$
- P_2 PI\$MISSISS I_2
- S₁ IPPI\$MISSI S₂
- S_2 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4
- S_3 SIPPI\$MISS I_3
- S_4 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank



Occ

\$	M		S	S		S	S		P	Р	I_1
I ₁	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
l ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1

_					_			_
l ₃	S	S	Р	Р	Ş	M	S	S_2

$$I_4$$
 SSISSIPPI\$ M_1

$$P_1 \mid SM \mid SS \mid SS \mid P_2$$

$$P_2$$
 PI\$MISSISS I_2

$$S_1$$
 | PP| $$M| SS| S_3$

$$S_2$$
 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

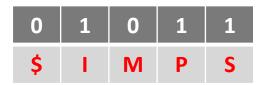
$$S_3$$
 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

$$S_4$$
 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S



Count

Occ

Ş	IVI I	S	S	ı	S	5		Р	Р	I ₁
I ₁	\$ N	1	S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
I ₂	P P)	\$	M		S	S		S	S_1

I ₃	S	S		P	P		\$	M		S	S ₂
----------------	---	---	--	---	---	--	----	---	--	---	----------------

$$I_4$$
 SSISSIPPI\$ M_1

$$P_1 \mid SM \mid SS \mid SS \mid P_2$$

$$P_2$$
 PI\$MISSISS I_2

$$\mathbf{S_1}$$
 IPPI\$MISSI $\mathbf{S_2}$

$$S_2$$
 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

$$S_3$$
 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

$$S_4$$
 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S



Count

Occ

Ş	M		S	S		S	S	ı	Р	Р	I ₁
I_1	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
l ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1
I ₃	S	S		Р	P		\$	M		S	S_2
I ₄	S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$	$\mathbf{M_1}$
M_1		S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$
P_1		\$	M		S	S		S	S		P_2
P_2	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S	l ₂
S_1		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S_3

 S_2 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

 S_3 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

 S_4 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S



Count

Occ

Ş	M		S	S		S	5		Р	Р	I ₁
I ₁	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
l ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1

l.	S	S	ı	Р	Р	ı	\$	M	ı	S	S_2
'3		\mathcal{I}					7	IVI			J 2

$$P_1 \mid SM \mid SS \mid SS \mid P_2$$

$$P_2$$
 PI\$MISSISS I_2

$$S_2$$
 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

$$S_3$$
 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

$$S_4$$
 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S



Count

\$	MI	S	S		S	S		P	Р	l ₁
I ₁	\$ M		S	S		S	S		Р	$\mathbf{P_1}$
l ₂	PP		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1

$$I_3$$
 SSIPPI\$MIS S_2 Occ

$$P_1$$
 | \$M| SS| SS| P_2

$$P_2$$
 PI\$MISSISS I_2

$$S_1$$
 | PP| \$M| SS| S_3

$$S_2$$
 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

$$S_3$$
 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

$$S_4$$
 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S



Count

Occ

\$	MI	S	S		S	S		P	P	I_1
I ₁	\$ M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
I ₂	PP		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1
l ₃	SS		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S_2

I ₄	S	S		S	S		P	P		\$	M_1
NΛ	- 1	C	C	1	C	C	1	D	D	1	¢

$$P_1 \mid \$M \mid \$S \mid \$S \mid P_2$$

$$S_1$$
 IPPI\$MISSI S_3

$$S_2$$
 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

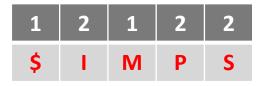
$$S_3$$
 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

$$S_4$$
 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S



Count

Ş	M		S	S	ı	S	S		Р	Р	I ₁
I ₁	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
l,	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S ₁

$$I_3$$
 SSIPPI\$MIS S_2 Occ

$$P_1 \mid SM \mid SS \mid SS \mid P_2$$

$$P_2$$
 PI\$MISSISS I_2

$$S_2$$
 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

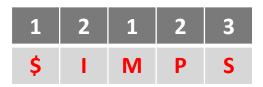
$$S_3$$
 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

$$S_4$$
 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	0
11	0
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S



Count

Occ

l ₁	Р	Р	ı	5	5	ı	5	5	ı	IVI	Ş
P_1	Р		S	S		S	S		M	\$	I ₁
S_1	S		S	S		M	\$		Р	Р	l ₂
S_2	S		M	\$		Р	Р		S	S	l ₃
M_1	\$		Р	Р		S	S		S	S	I ₄
\$		Р	Р		S	S		S	S		M_1
P_2		S	S		S	S		M	\$		P_1
l ₂	S	S		S	S		M	\$		Р	P_2

 S_1 | PP| \$M| SS| S_2

 S_3 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

 S_a SISSIPPI\$M I_a

ISSIPPI\$MI S4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	0
4.0	

0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank



Occ

\$	MI	S	S		S	S		P	Р	l ₁
$\mathbf{I_1}$	\$ M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
I ₂	PP		\$	M		S	S		S	$\mathbf{S_1}$

l ₃	S	S		P	P		\$	\mathbb{N}		S	S_2
----------------	---	---	--	---	---	--	----	--------------	--	---	-------

$$I_4$$
 SSISSIPPI\$ M_1

$$P_1 \mid SM \mid SS \mid SS \mid P_2$$

$$P_2$$
 PI\$MISSISS I_2

$$S_2$$
 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

$$S_3$$
 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

$$S_4$$
 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2
12	0

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S



Count

Occ

Ş	IVI	ı	5	5	ı	5	5	ı	Ρ	Ρ	¹ 1
I ₁	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	$\mathbf{P_1}$
I ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1
I ₃	S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S_2
I ₄	S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M_1
M_1		S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$
P_1		\$	M		S	S		S	S		P_2
P_2	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S	l ₂
S_1		Р	P		\$	M		S	S		S_3

 S_2 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

 S_3 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

 S_4 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2
12	2

0	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank



Occ

Ş	M		S	S		S	S		Р	Р	l ₁
I ₁	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
I ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1
I ₃	S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S_2
I ₄	S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M_1
M_1		S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$
P_1		\$	M		S	S		S	S		P_2
P_2	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S	l ₂
S_1		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S_3

 S_2 ISSIPPI\$MI S_4

 S_3 SIPPI\$MISS I_3

 S_a SISSIPPI\$M I_a

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2

3

12

1	0	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank



Occ

\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	Р	I ₁
I ₁	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
I ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1
I ₃	S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S_2
I ₄	S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M_{1}
M_1		S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$
P_1		\$	M		S	S		S	S		P_2
P_2	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S	l ₂
S_1		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S_3
S ₂		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S_4
S ₃	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S	l ₃

 S_4 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2
4.2	2

1	2	0	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank



Occ

\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	Р	I ₁
I ₁	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
I ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1
I ₃	S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S_2
I ₄	S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M_{1}
M_1		S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$
P_1		\$	M		S	S		S	S		P_2
P_2	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S	l ₂
S_1		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S_3
S ₂		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S_4
S ₃	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S	l ₃

 S_4 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2

12

1	2	6	0	0
\$	1	M	P	S

<u>Rank</u>



Occ

\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	P	I ₁
I ₁	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	$\mathbf{P_1}$
I ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1
l ₃	S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S_2
I ₄	S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M_1
M_1		S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$
P_1		\$	M		S	S		S	S		P_2
P ₂	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S	l ₂
S_1		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S_3
S ₂		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S ₄
Sa	S	ı	Р	Р	ı	Ś	M	ı	S	S	l,

 S_a SISSIPPI\$M I_a

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2
40	

1	2	6	7	0
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank



Occ

\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	Р	I ₁
I ₁	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	P_1
I ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1
I ₃	S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S_2
I ₄	S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M_1
M_1		S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$
P_1	1	\$	M		S	S		S	S		P_2
P ₂	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S	l ₂
S_1		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S_3
S ₂	I	S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S_4
S ₃	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S	l ₃

 S_4 SISSIPPI\$M I_4

- Position of each block of letters in left column
- Which letter we are looking at in right column (i.e. which S are we looking at?)

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2
12	2

1	2	6	7	9
\$	1	M	P	S

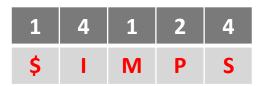
Rank



```
PPI$MISSIS S_1
    SSIPPI$MIS
   PI$MISSISS
    IPPI$MISSI
12 S_4 SISSIPPI$M
```

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2
12	3

1	2	6	7	9
\$	1	M	P	S

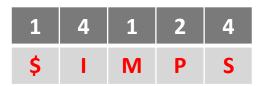


Count

```
PPI$MISSIS
    PI$MISSISS
    I P P I $ M I S S I
12 S_4 SISSIPPI$M
```

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2
12	3

1	2	6	7	9
\$	$\langle 1 \rangle$	M	P	S

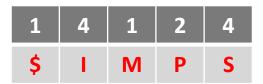


Count

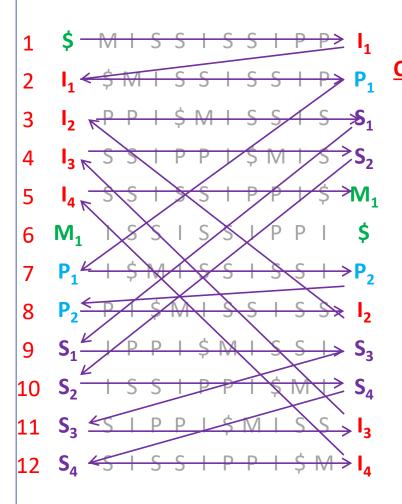
```
PPI$MISSIS
    PI$MISSISS
     IPPI$MISSI
12 S<sub>4</sub> S I S S I P P I $ M
```

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2
12	3

1	2	6	7	9
\$	$\langle 1 \rangle$	M	P	S



Count



1	0
2	0
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0
7	1
8	1
9	2
10	3
11	2
12	3

1	2	6	7	9
\$	1	M	P	S

1	4	1	2	4
\$	1	M	P	S

Count

Practice

What is Burrows-Wheeler Transform of REFERRER?

- A. RRRFEE\$RE
- B. \$REFERRER
- C. RRRFE\$ERE
- D. RRREFEE\$R
- E. None of the above

Quiz time!

https://flux.qa - RFIBMB

Practice: Burrows-Wheeler Transform

R E F E R R E R \$

\$ R E F E R R E R R E R

R \$ R E F E R R E R

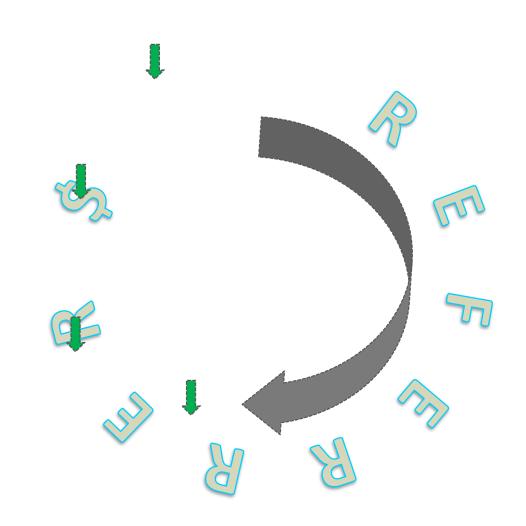
E R \$ R E F E R R

R E R \$ R E F E R

R R E R \$ R E F E F

E R R E R \$ R E R \$ R

E F E R R E R \$ R



All cyclic rotations of the text

Practice: Burrows-Wheeler Transform

R E F E R R E R \$

\$ R E F E R R E R R E R

\$ R E F E R R E R R

\$ R E R E F E R R

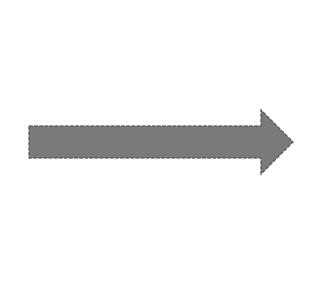
\$ R E R \$ R E F E R

\$ R E R \$ R E F E R

\$ R E R \$ R E R \$ R E F

\$ E R R E R \$ R E R \$ R

\$ E R R E R \$ R E R \$ R



\$ R E F E R R E R
E R R E R R E R
E R R E R R E R R
E R R E R R E R R
E R R E R R E R R
E R R E R R E R R
E R R E R R E R R
R E R R E R R E R
R E R R E R R E R

Sort all rows alphabetically

The last colum is BWT.

All cyclic rotations of the text

- 1 \$ R E F E R R E R
- 2 EFERRER\$R
- 3 ER\$REFERR
- 4 ERRER\$REF
- 5 FERRER\$RE
- 6 R \$ R E F E R R E
- 7 REFERRER\$
- 8 RER\$REFER
- 9 RRER\$REFE

What are the values in the Rank array?

- A. 1, 2, 4, 5
- B. 1, 4, 5, 9
- C. 1, 2, 5, 6
- D. None of the above

Quiz time!

https://flux.ga - RFIBMB



- 1 \$ REFERRER
- 2 EFERRER\$R
- 3 ER\$REFERR
- 4 ERRER\$REF
- 5 FERRER\$RE
- 6 R \$ R E F E R R E
- 7 REFERRER\$
- 8 RER\$REFER
- 9 RRER\$REFE

What are the values in the Rank array?

- A. 1, 2, 4, 5
- B. 1, 4, 5, 9
- C. 1, 2, 5, 6
- D. None of the above



1	2	5	6
\$	E	F	R

- 1 \$ R E F E R R E R
- 2 EFERRER\$R
- 3 ER\$REFERR
- 4 ERRER\$REF
- 5 FERRER\$RE
- 6 R \$ R E F E R R E
- 7 REFERRER\$
- 8 RER\$REFER
- 9 RRER\$REFE

Occ

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0

What are the values in the Occ array?

- 1 \$ R E F E R R E R
- 2 EFERRER\$R
- 3 ER\$REFERR
- 4 ERRER\$REF
- 5 FERRER\$RE
- 6 R \$ R E F E R R E
- 7 REFERRER\$
- 8 RER\$REFER
- 9 RRER\$REFE

Occ

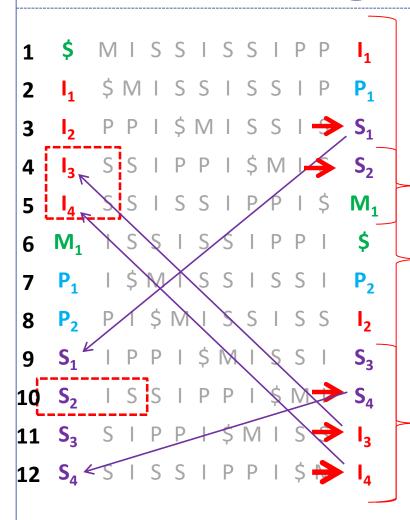
1	0
2	1
3	2
4	0
5	0
6	1
7	0
8	3
9	2

What are the values in the Occ array?

Outline

- 1. Compression
- 2. Burrows-Wheeler Transform (BWT)
- 3. Why BWT is effective for compression
- 4. Decompressing BWT
 - A. Naïve Approach
 - B. Efficient Approach
- 5. Substring search using BWT

Substring search using BWT



Suppose we want to search **SIS** in the string.

- Initially the range contains all rows of BWT
- Start from the last character S of SIS.
- Find first S in the range and the last S in the range in the Last column
- Find the corresponding Ss in the first column and update the range
- Now, find the first I in the range and the last I in the range in the Last column
- Find the corresponding Is in the first column and update the range.
 - Now, find the first S in the range and the last S in the range
 - Find the corresponding Ss in first column and update the range

At any stage, if the character is not found in the range then the substring is not present and false can be returned.



Substring search using BWT

1	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	Р	l ₁
2	I_1	\$	M		S	S		S	S		Р	$\mathbf{P_1}$
3	l ₂	Р	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S_1
4	l ₃	S	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S ₂
5	I ₄	S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M_1
6	$\mathbf{M_1}$		S	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$
7	$\mathbf{P_1}$		\$	M		S	S		S	S		P ₂
8	P_2	Р		\$	M		S	S		S	S	l ₂
9	S_1		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S	→	S ₃
10	S ₂		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M	→	S ₄
11	S ₃	S		Р	Р		\$	M		S	S	l ₃
12	S,	S		S	S		Р	Р		\$	M	I ₄

How to efficiently compute first and last occurrence of a character c in the range.

 For each character, create a sorted array of their positions in the last column – this can be done in linear time

To search a character c in range(i,j), use binary search.

- to search the first S in the range (5,11), binary search for the smallest position equal to or larger than 5 in the array of S
- to search the last S in the range (5,11), binary search for the largest position smaller than or equal to 11

Time	Comp	lovity
IIIIIe	Comp	exity.

O(M log N) where M is length of substring.

Could be improved to O(M) by maintaining an occ array of size alphabet * M (example to follow)_____

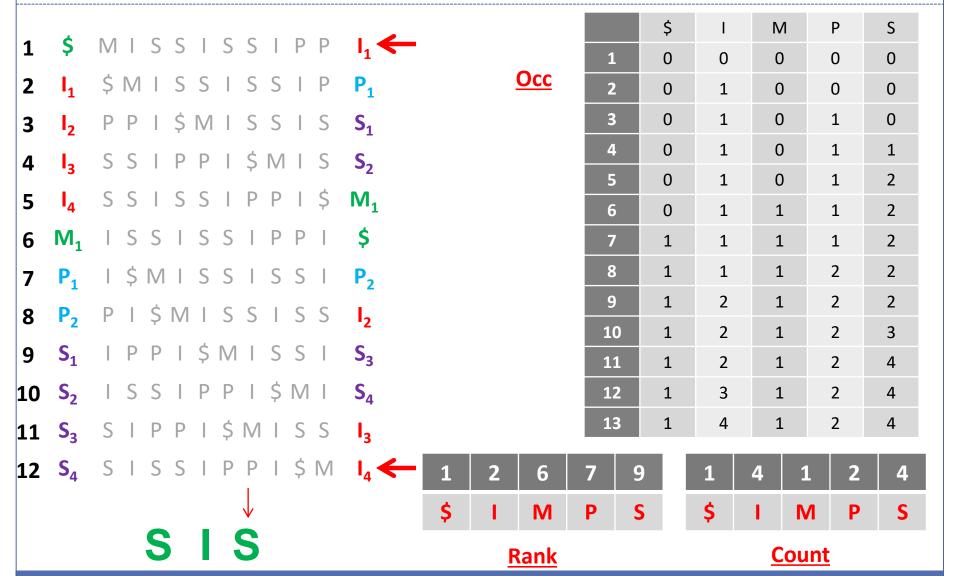
T.	1, 8, 11, 12
M	5
P	2, 7
S	3, 4, 9, 10

Substring search in linear O(M) time

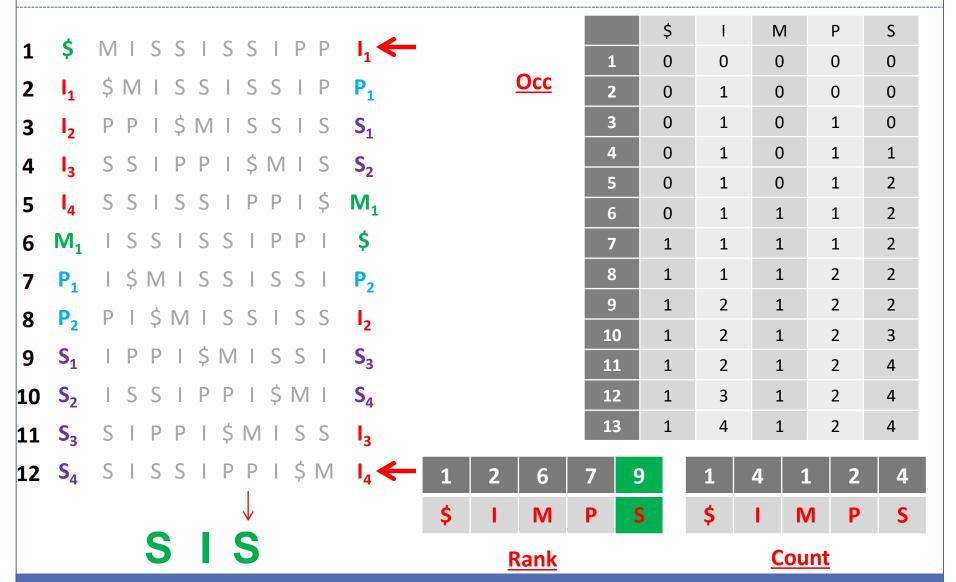
- In the following slides, we use a larger version of "occ"
- Occ[row,char] is the number of times we have seen character "char" before this row
- We have two pointers to keep track of our range, first and last

Substring search in linear O(M) time

- Occ[row,char] is the number of times we have seen character "char" before this row
- Update rules for first and last
- Next_char refers to the next character in the pattern that we are searching
- First = rank[next_char] + occ[first, next_char]
- Last = rank[next_char] + occ[last + 1, next_char] 1



FIT2004: Lec-7: Burrows-Wheeler Transform



FIT2004: Lec-7: Burrows-Wheeler Transform

```
$MISSISSIPPI_1 \leftarrow
                                            Occ
    I_1 $MISSISSIP P_1
    I<sub>2</sub> PPI$MISSIS S<sub>1</sub> First S: rank[S] +
      SSIPPI$MIS S<sub>2</sub> occ[1,S] =
                            M_1 9 + 0 = 9
                                 Last S: rank[S] +
   P_1 | $M| SS| SS|
                              P_2 occ[12+1,S] – 1
                              | | | = 9 + 4 - 1 = 12
   P<sub>2</sub> P | $ M | S S | S S
      I P P I $ M I S S I
10 S<sub>2</sub> ISSIPPI$MI
11 S_3 SIPPI$MISS I_3
```

	\$	I	М	Р	S
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	1	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	2
6	0	1	1	1	2
7	1	1	1	1	2
8	1	1	1	2	2
9	1	2	1	2	2
10	1	2	1	2	3
11	1	2	1	2	4
12	1	3	1	2	4
13	1	4	1	2	4



4	1	2	6	7	9
	\$	1	M	P	S

1	4	1	2	4
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P
   1 $MISSISSIP
                                         Occ
   I<sub>2</sub> PPI$MISSIS S<sub>1</sub> First S: rank[S] +
      SSIPPI$MIS S<sub>2</sub> occ[1,S] =
                           M_1 9 + 0 = 9
       ISSISSIPPI
                               Last S: rank[S] +
   P_1 | $M| SS| SS|
                            P_2 occ[12+1,S] – 1
                           | = 9 + 4 - 1 = 12
   P<sub>2</sub> P | $ M | S S | S S
      |PPI$MISSI S_3 \leftarrow
10 S_2 ISSIPPI$MI S_4
11 S_3 SIPPI$MISS I_3
```

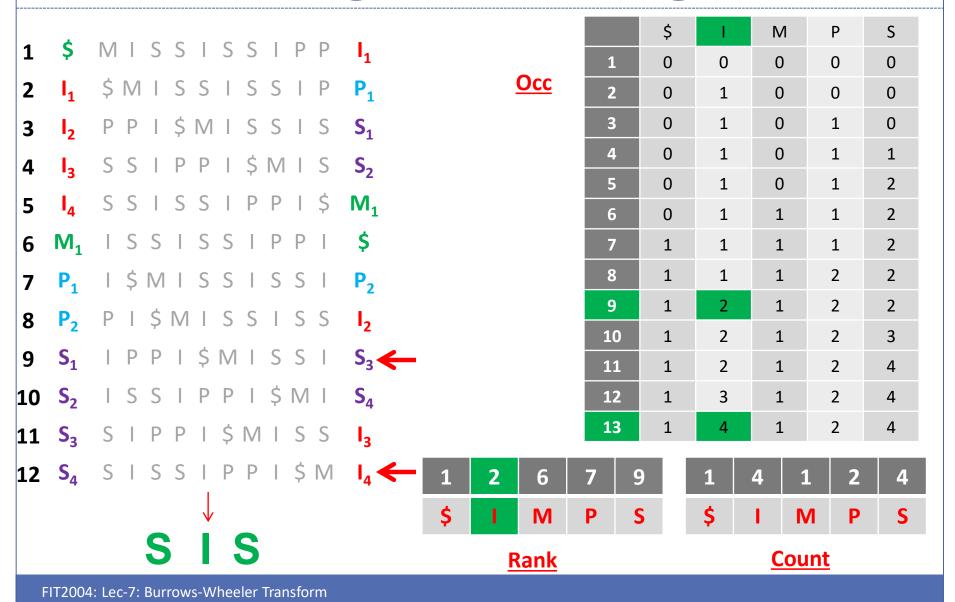
	\$	I	М	Р	S
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	1	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	2
6	0	1	1	1	2
7	1	1	1	1	2
8	1	1	1	2	2
9	1	2	1	2	2
10	1	2	1	2	3
11	1	2	1	2	4
12	1	3	1	2	4
13	1	4	1	2	4

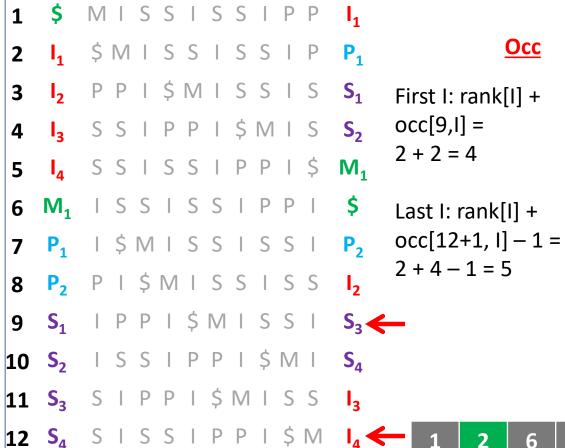


I ₄←	1	2	6	7	9
	\$	1	M	P	S

1	4	1	2	4
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank





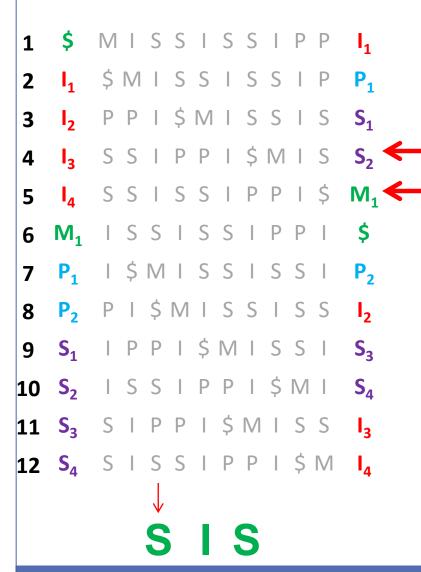
	\$	1	М	Р	S
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	1	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	2
6	0	1	1	1	2
7	1	1	1	1	2
8	1	1	1	2	2
9	1	2	1	2	2
10	1	2	1	2	3
11	1	2	1	2	4
12	1	3	1	2	4
13	1	4	1	2	4



1	2	6	7	9
\$	1	M	P	S

1	4	1	2	4
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank



_	
$oldsymbol{\cap}$	~
u	

	\$	I	М	Р	S
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	1	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	2
6	0	1	1	1	2
7	1	1	1	1	2
8	1	1	1	2	2
9	1	2	1	2	2
10	1	2	1	2	3
11	1	2	1	2	4
12	1	3	1	2	4
13	1	4	1	2	4

1	2	6	7	9
\$	1	M	P	S

1	4	1	2	4
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank

```
$ M | S S | S S | P P
                                       Occ
   I_1 $MISSISSIP P_1
   I_2 PPI$MISSIS S_1
   I_2 SSIPPI$MIS S_2
      SSISSIPPI$ M<sub>1</sub> \leftarrow
      occ[4, S] =
   P<sub>1</sub> | $ M | S S | S S | P<sub>2</sub>9 + 1 = 10
  P<sub>2</sub> P | $ M | S S | S S
                          S<sub>2</sub> Last S: rank[S] +
   S_1 | PP| $M| SS|
                           occ[5, S] =
10 S_2 | SSIPPI$M| S_{49} + 2 - 1 = 10
11 S_3 SIPPI$MISS I_3
```

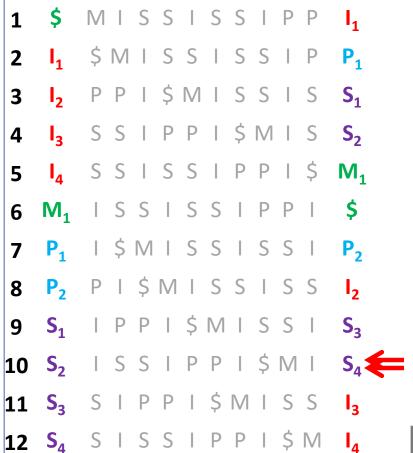
	\$	I	М	Р	S
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	1	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	2
6	0	1	1	1	2
7	1	1	1	1	2
8	1	1	1	2	2
9	1	2	1	2	2
10	1	2	1	2	3
11	1	2	1	2	4
12	1	3	1	2	4
13	1	4	1	2	4



1	2	6	7	9
\$	1	M	P	S

1	4	1	2	4
\$	1	M	P	S

Rank



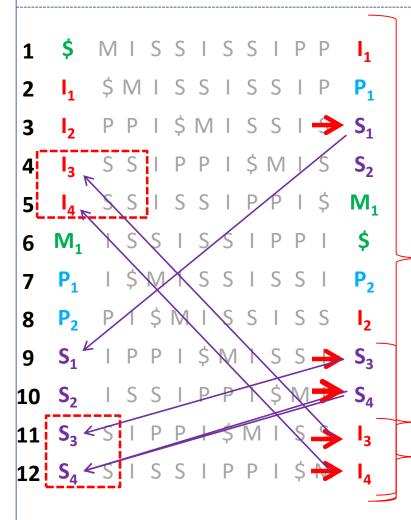
	_		
1			
l	U	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	L
8		_	•

	\$	- 1	М	Р	S
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	1	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	2
6	0	1	1	1	2
7	1	1	1	1	2
8	1	1	1	2	2
9	1	2	1	2	2
10	1	2	1	2	3
11	1	2	1	2	4
12	1	3	1	2	4
13	1	4	1	2	4

1	2	6	7	9
\$	1	M	P	S

1 4 1 2 4 \$ I M P S

Rank



Another example:

Suppose we want to search **ISS** in the string.

- Initially the range contains all rows of BWT
- Start from the last character S of SIS.
- Find first S in the range and the last S in the range in the Last column
- Find the corresponding Ss in the first column and update the range
- Now, find the first **S** in the range and the last S in the range in the Last column
 - Find the corresponding Ss in the first column and update the range.
 - Now, find the first I in the range and the last I in the range
 - Find the corresponding Is in first column and update the range



Practice: Substring matching

- 1 \$ R E F E R R E R
- 2 EFERRER\$R
- 3 ER\$REFERR
- 4 ERRER\$REF
- 5 FERRER\$RE
- 6 R \$ R E F E R R E
- 7 REFERRER\$
- 8 RER\$REFER
- 9 RRER\$REFE

- Search ER
- Search RE
- Search FEF

Summary

Take home message

 Burrows-Wheeler Transform is an elegant algorithm that allows efficient and effective compression and substring matching

Things to do (this list is not exhaustive)

- Read more about Burrows-Wheeler Transform and understand how and why it works
- Implement it in Python

Coming Up Next

Introduction to Graphs and Path problems on Graphs