

Gk-arrays

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1 Class Index

1.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

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2 Class Index

2.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

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gkarrays::GkArraysBuilder	11
gkarrays::GkCFPSBuilder	12
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3 Class Documentation

3.1 gkarrays::gkArrays Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- [gkArrays](#) (char *tags_file, uint threshold, bool use_bitvector=false, uint tag_length=0, bool stranded=false, uint nb_threads=1)
- [gkArrays](#) (char *tags_file1, char *tags_file2, uint threshold, bool use_bitvector=false, uint tag_length=0, bool stranded=false, uint nb_threads=1)
- uintSA [convertPposToQpos](#) (uintSA i)
- uintSA [getEndPosOfTagNum](#) (uint tag_num)
- uintSA [getGkCFA](#) (uintSA i)
- uintSA [getGkCFALength](#) ()
- uintSA [getGkISA](#) (uintSA i)
- uintSA [getGkSA](#) (uintSA i)
- uintSA [getGkSALength](#) ()
- uintSA [getNbPposition](#) (uintSA nb_reads)
- uint [getNbTags](#) ()

- uint [getNbTagsWithFactor](#) (uint tag_num, uint pos_factor, bool multiplicity=0)
- uint [getNbThreads](#) ()
- uint [getPair](#) (uint i)
- uintSA [getPosInCommon](#) (uint tag_num, uint pos_factor)
- [readsReader](#) * [getReads](#) ()
- uintSA [getStartPosOfTagNum](#) (uint tag_num)
- uintSA [getStartQPosOfTagNum](#) (uint tag_num)
- uint * [getSupport](#) (uint i)
- uint [getSupportLength](#) (uint i=0)
- char * [getTag](#) (uint i)
- uint [getTagLength](#) (uint i=0)
- char * [getTagFactor](#) (uint i, uint p, uint l)
- uint [getTagNum](#) (uintSA pos)
- std::pair< uint, uint > [getTagNumAndPosFromAbsolutePos](#) (uintSA pos)
- uint * [getTagNumWithFactor](#) (uint tag_num, uint pos_factor)
- std::pair< uint, uint > * [getTagsWithFactor](#) (uint tag_num, uint pos_factor)
- std::pair< uint, uint > * [getTagsWithFactor](#) (char *factor, uint factor_length, uint &nb_fact)
- char * [getTextFactor](#) (uintSA pos, uint length)
- uint [getThreshold](#) ()
- array_type [getType](#) ()
- bool [isLarge](#) ()
- bool [isPposition](#) (uintSA pos)
- bool [isStranded](#) ()
- bool [isTheFirstMemberOfPair](#) (uint i)

Static Public Member Functions

- static bool [isDiscarded](#) (uint actual_length, uint theoretical_length=0, uint k=0)

3.1.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

- 3.1.1.1 **gkarrays::gkArrays::gkArrays** (char * *tags_file*, uint *threshold*, bool *use_bitvector* = false, uint *tag_length* = 0, bool *stranded* = false, uint *nb_threads* = 1)

Construct the read index

Parameters

<i>tags_file</i>	Name of the file containing the reads
<i>threshold</i>	length of k-mers we have to use
<i>use_bitvector</i> ,:	true iff we must store the array using a bit vector (slower but more space efficient)
<i>tag_length</i>	length of the reads. If a shorter read is found, it raises an error. If a longer read is found, only the prefix of <i>tag_length</i> characters is kept. If <i>tag_length</i> == 0 (default), just guess what the read length is.

<i>stranded</i> ,:	true iff we know which strand has been sequenced and, therefore, (for instance) AACG must not be considered as equal to its revcomp (CGT-T).
<i>nb_threads</i>	allows to build GkSA on a multi-thread architecture

3.1.1.2 gkarrays::gkArrays::gkArrays (*char * tags_file1*, *char * tags_file2*, *uint threshold*, *bool use_bitvector = false*, *uint tag_length = 0*, *bool stranded = false*, *uint nb_threads = 1*)

Alternative to construct the read index with paired-end reads

Parameters

<i>tags_file1</i>	Name of the file containing the reads of the first pair
<i>tags_file2</i>	Name of the file containing the reads of the second pair
<i>threshold</i>	length of k-mers we have to use
<i>use_bitvector</i> ,:	true iff we must store the array using a bit vector (slower but more space efficient)
<i>tag_length</i>	length of the reads. If a shorter read is found, it raises an error. If a longer read is found, only the prefix of <i>tag_length</i> characters is kept. If <i>tag_length</i> == 0 (default), just guess what the read length is.
<i>stranded</i> ,:	true iff we know which strand has been sequenced and, therefore, (for instance) AACG must not be considered as equal to its revcomp (CGT-T).
<i>nb_threads</i>	allows to build GkSA on a multi-thread architecture

3.1.2 Member Function Documentation

3.1.2.1 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::convertPposToQpos (*uintSA i*)

Convert a position from P-position to Q-position (if you do not understand this, please read our article!). That converts a position as in the concatenation of reads to the position in GkIFA (for example). In the article, values of GkSA are also renumbered to Q-position but we do not renumber them in practice (it is quite useless).

Parameters

<i>i</i> ,:	a P-position
-------------	--------------

Returns

a Q-position

3.1.2.2 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getEndPosOfTagNum (*uint tag_num*)

Gives the end position of a given read in the concatenation of reads.

Parameters

<i>tag_num</i> ,:	tag number
-------------------	------------

Returns

the end position of the read #tag_num in C_R (the concatenation of reads)

3.1.2.3 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getGkCFA (uintSA i)

Parameters

<i>i</i>	the index position in the array (starting at 0).
----------	--

Returns

the value of GkCFA at the given index ie. the number of k-factors of rank i, where i is the requested index.

3.1.2.4 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getGkCFALength ()

Returns

the number of elements in the GkCFA array. In other terms it corresponds to the number of distinct k-mers in the input.

3.1.2.5 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getGkISA (uintSA i)

Parameters

<i>i</i>	the index position in the array (starting at 0).
----------	--

Returns

the value of GkISA at the given index ie. the rank of the k-factor at position P-position i.

3.1.2.6 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getGkSA (uintSA i)

Parameters

<i>i</i>	the index position in the array (starting at 0).
----------	--

Returns

the value of GkSA at the given index ie. the P-position of the k-factor whose rank is i

3.1.2.7 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getGkSALength ()

Returns

the number of entries in gkSA (ie. the number of P-positions)

3.1.2.8 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getNbPposition (uintSA *nb_reads*)**Returns**

the number of P-positions in Cr from a number of reads (fixed length or not) This function is available before the construction of gkSA.

3.1.2.9 uint gkarrays::gkArrays::getNbTags ()**Returns**

the number of tags (or reads) indexed in the Gk Arrays

3.1.2.10 uint gkarrays::gkArrays::getNbTagsWithFactor (uint *tag_num*, uint *pos_factor*, bool *multiplicity* = 0)**Parameters**

<i>tag_num</i>	The number of the tag in the index
<i>pos_factor</i>	Position of the factor in the tag
<i>multiplicity</i>	Counts (if false) only once a tag that contains the factor many times

Returns

Return the number of tags sharing the factor starting at position *pos_factor* in the tag *tag_num*. This is the number of elements returned by the function `getTagsWithFactor(.)`

3.1.2.11 uint gkarrays::gkArrays::getNbThreads ()**Returns**

the number of threads the GkArrays have been told to use. The threads can be used for the construction.

3.1.2.12 uint gkarrays::gkArrays::getPair (uint *i*)**Parameters**

<i>i</i>	The number of the tag in the index
----------	------------------------------------

Returns

the tag number of the paired-end read associated with *i* or -1 if reads are not paired-end.

3.1.2.13 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getPosInCommon (uint tag_num, uint pos_factor)

Returns

the rank of the P-k factor starting at position pos_factor in the read number tag_num.

3.1.2.14 readsReader * gkarrays::gkArrays::getReads ()

Returns

the object that allows to get a [readliterator](#)

3.1.2.15 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getStartPosOfTagNum (uint tag_num)

Gives the start position of a given read in the concatenation of reads.

Parameters

<i>tag_num,:</i>	tag number
------------------	------------

Returns

the start position of the read #tag_num in C_R (the concatenation of reads)

3.1.2.16 uintSA gkarrays::gkArrays::getStartQPosOfTagNum (uint tag_num)

Gives the start Q-position of a given read in the ISA array

Parameters

<i>tag_num,:</i>	tag number
------------------	------------

Returns

the start Q-position of the read #tag_num in GkISA.

3.1.2.17 uint * gkarrays::gkArrays::getSupport (uint i)

Parameters

<i>i</i>	Tag number
----------	------------

Returns

an array whose length is getSupportLength(i) and where the value at position k is the number of occurrences of the k-factor starting at position k in the reads among all the Pk-factors.

3.1.2.18 uint gkarrays::gkArrays::getSupportLength (uint *i* = 0)

Return the length of the support.

Returns

getTagLength(*i*) - [getThreshold\(\)](#)+1

3.1.2.19 char * gkarrays::gkArrays::getTag (uint *i*)

Parameters

<i>i</i>	the read number to be retrieved
----------	---------------------------------

Returns

the read number *i*.

3.1.2.20 char * gkarrays::gkArrays::getTagFactor (uint *i*, uint *p*, uint *l*)

Parameters

<i>i</i>	The number of the tag in the index
<i>p</i>	Position of the factor in the tag
<i>l</i>	The length of the factor

Returns

the factor at the position *p* in the tag number *i*

3.1.2.21 uint gkarrays::gkArrays::getTagLength (uint *i* = 0)

Parameters

<i>i</i>	Tag number (if the length is not constant)
----------	--

Returns

the length of the read.

3.1.2.22 uint gkarrays::gkArrays::getTagNum (uintSA *pos*)

Gives the number of a read

Parameters

<i>pos</i>	a position in SA or in the concatenated sequence of reads
------------	---

Returns

the read number where this position lies

3.1.2.23 `std::pair< uint, uint > gkarrays::gkArrays::getTagNumAndPosFromAbsolutePos (uintSA pos)`

Return the number of tag and the relative position in that tag corresponding to a given position in the concatenation of reads

Parameters

<i>pos</i>	position in the concatenation of reads
------------	--

Returns

a pair whose first element is the tag number and the second element is the position in the tag.

3.1.2.24 `uint * gkarrays::gkArrays::getTagNumWithFactor (uint tag_num, uint pos_factor)`

Parameters

<i>tag_num</i>	The number of the tag in the index
<i>pos_factor</i>	Position of the factor in the tag

Returns

Return an array that contains each tag number where the factors matches.

Postcondition

The array is sorted

3.1.2.25 `pair< uint, uint > * gkarrays::gkArrays::getTagsWithFactor (uint tag_num, uint pos_factor)`

Parameters

<i>tag_num</i>	The number of the tag in the index
<i>pos_factor</i>	Position of the factor in the tag

Returns

Return an array composed of pairs (tag, pos) corresponding to all the Pk-factors equal to the Pk-factor starting at position pos_factor in the tag tag_num.

Postcondition

The array is sorted according to read number and read position

3.1.2.26 `pair< uint, uint > * gkarrays::gkArrays::getTagsWithFactor (char * factor, uint factor_length, uint & nb_fact)`

Parameters

<i>factor</i>	the pattern to be searched.
<i>factor_length</i>	the length of the factor, should be \leq <code>getThreshold()</code>
<i>nb_fact</i>	<code>nb_fact</code> is used to give the number of occurrences in the array.

Returns

Return an array composed of pairs (tag, pos) corresponding to all the Pk-factors equal to the k-factor factor

3.1.2.27 `char * gkarrays::gkArrays::getTextFactor (uintSA pos, uint length)`

Parameters

<i>pos</i>	The position from where we want to retrieve a text substring. The position must be given in the original text (not the filtered one).
<i>length</i>	the length of the substring to be retrieved.

Returns

text factor at position `pos` of length `length`. The returned string is NULL-terminated.

3.1.2.28 `uint gkarrays::gkArrays::getThreshold ()`

Returns

return the length of the k-factors (ie. return `k`).

3.1.2.29 `array_type gkarrays::gkArrays::getType ()`

Returns

the array type used for building GkSA and GkISA (either `SMALL_ARRAY`, `LARGE_ARRAY` or `OPTIMAL_ARRAY`).

3.1.2.30 `bool gkarrays::gkArrays::isDiscarded (uint actual_length, uint theoretical_length = 0, uint k = 0) [static]`

Returns

true iff the read is not suitable ie. if it is shorter than the specified length (if any) or shorter than the specified k-mer length.

3.1.2.31 bool gkarrays::gkArrays::isLarge ()

Returns

true if the nbPposition > 2³²

3.1.2.32 bool gkarrays::gkArrays::isPposition (uintSA pos)

Returns

true iff the position does not lie in the threshold - 1 last characters of a read, ie. if it is a P-position.

3.1.2.33 bool gkarrays::gkArrays::isStranded ()

Returns

true iff the GkArrays have been built as a strand-dependant index. Therefore a k-mer and its revcomp won't be considered as equal.

3.1.2.34 bool gkarrays::gkArrays::isTheFirstMemberOfPair (uint i)

Parameters

<i>i</i>	the number of the tag in the index
----------	------------------------------------

Returns

true if the tag is the first member of its pair in case of paired-end files. False either

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- gkArrays.h
- gkArrays.cpp

3.2 gkarrays::GkArraysBuilder Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- [GkArraysBuilder](#) (unsigned char *cr, uintSA length, int k, [gkArrays](#) *gk, array_type type, uint nb_threads)

3.2.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.2.1.1 gkarrays::GkArraysBuilder::GkArraysBuilder (unsigned char * cr, uintSA length, int k, gkArrays * gk, array_type type, uint nb_threads)

Build the tables of the GkArrays for the input data.

Parameters

<i>cr</i> ,:	the concatenation of reads
<i>length</i> ,:	length of the read concatenation
<i>k</i> ,:	length of the k-mers
<i>gk</i> ,:	gkArrays to be used for computing gkIFA
<i>type</i> ,:	the type of array to build
<i>nb_threads</i> ,:	the number of threads that can be used

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- gkArraysBuilder.h
- gkArraysBuilder.cpp

3.3 gkarrays::GkCFPSBuilder Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- void [build](#) ([SolArray](#) *values, uintSA length, array_type t, uint nb_threads=1)
- [SolArray](#) * [getGkCFPS](#) ()

3.3.1 Member Function Documentation

3.3.1.1 void [gkarrays::GkCFPSBuilder::build](#) ([SolArray](#) * *values*, uintSA *length*, array_type *t*, uint *nb_threads* = 1)

Build a GkCFPS

Parameters

<i>values</i> ,:	a sorted array containing k-mer integer values
<i>length</i> ,:	length of the array values (number of elements)
<i>t</i> ,:	the type of array to build
<i>nb_threads</i> ,:	the number of threads that can be used

3.3.1.2 [SolArray](#) * [gkarrays::GkCFPSBuilder::getGkCFPS](#) ()

Returns

the last GkCFPS that has been built

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- gkCFPSBuilder.h
- gkCFPSBuilder.cpp

3.4 gkarrays::GkIFABuilder Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- void [build](#) ([gkArrays](#) *gk, [SolArray](#) *gkSA, [SolArray](#) *gkCFPS, array_type t, uint nb_threads=1)
- [SolArray](#) * [getGkIFA](#) ()

3.4.1 Member Function Documentation

3.4.1.1 void [gkarrays::GkIFABuilder::build](#) ([gkArrays](#) * *gk*, [SolArray](#) * *gkSA*, [SolArray](#) * *gkCFPS*, array_type *t*, uint *nb_threads* = 1)

Build a GkIFA

Parameters

<i>gk</i> ,:	gkArrays to be used for computing gkIFA
<i>gkSA</i> ,:	gkSA to be used for computing gkIFA
<i>gkCFPS</i> ,:	gkCFPS to be used for computing gkIFA
<i>t</i> ,:	the type of array to build
<i>nb_threads</i> ,:	the number of threads that can be used

3.4.1.2 [SolArray](#) * [gkarrays::GkIFABuilder::getGkIFA](#) ()

Returns

the last GkIFA that has been built

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [gkIFABuilder.h](#)
- [gkIFABuilder.cpp](#)

3.5 gkarrays::GkSABuilder Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- void [build](#) ([SolArray](#) *values, unsigned char *cr, uintSA length, int k, [gkArrays](#) *gk, int threshold_sort, array_type type, uint nb_threads)
- [SolArray](#) * [getGkSA](#) ()

3.5.1 Member Function Documentation

3.5.1.1 void [gkarrays::GkSABuilder::build](#) ([SolArray](#) * *values*, unsigned char * *cr*, uintSA *length*, int *k*, [gkArrays](#) * *gk*, int *threshold_sort*, array_type *type*, uint *nb_threads*)

Build a GkSA

Parameters

<i>values</i> ,:	array storing the integer values of the k-mers
<i>cr</i> ,:	the concatenation of reads
<i>length</i> ,:	length of the read concatenation
<i>k</i> ,:	length of the k-mers
<i>gk</i> ,:	gkArrays to be used for computing gkIFA
<i>threshold_sort</i> ,:	threshold below which an insertion sort is performed rather than a quicksort
<i>type</i> ,:	the type of SolArray to build
<i>nb_threads</i> ,:	the number of threads that can be used

3.5.1.2 SolArray * gkarrays::GkSABuilder::getGkSA ()

Returns

the last GkSA that has been built.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- gkSABuilder.h
- gkSABuilder.cpp

3.6 gkarrays::ifa_builder_thread Struct Reference

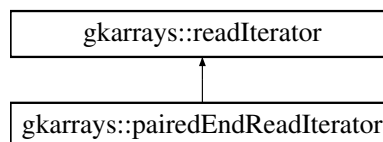
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- gkIFABuilder.h

3.7 gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator Class Reference

```
#include <readsReader.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator:



Public Member Functions

- [pairedEndReadIterator](#) (char *filename1, char *filename2, uint k=0, uint length=0, bool [printWarnings](#)=false)
- [pairedEndReadIterator](#) (const [pairedEndReadIterator](#) &mit)
- virtual [~pairedEndReadIterator](#) ()

- virtual [readIterator](#) & [operator++](#) ()
- virtual [pairedEndReadIterator operator++](#) (int)
- virtual `kseq_t` & [operator*](#) ()
- virtual `size_t` [getLength](#) ()
- virtual `char *` [getName](#) ()
- [readIterator](#) & [getPair](#) ()
- virtual `char *` [getQuality](#) ()
- virtual `uint` [getReadNumber](#) ()
- virtual `char *` [getSequence](#) ()
- virtual `bool` [isFinished](#) ()
- `bool` [isTheFirstMemberOfPair](#) ()

3.7.1 Detailed Description

[pairedEndReadIterator](#) allows to retrieve information on each read by traversing them in order, one after one in the case of paired-end reads. If the k-mer length or the read length are given, only reads that are long enough to fulfill those values are considered.

3.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.7.2.1 gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::pairedEndReadIterator (`char * filename1`, `char * filename2`, `uint k = 0`, `uint length = 0`, `bool printWarnings = false`)

Constructor. Reads are retrieved from the given file.

Parameters

<i>filename1</i> ,:	file we must iterate on
<i>filename2</i> ,:	second file (for paired-end) we must iterate on
<i>k</i> ,:	k-mer length used (0 if unknown or not applicable)
<i>length</i> ,:	Read length (0 for variable)
<i>printWarnings</i> ,:	if true print warnings when skipping a read

3.7.2.2 gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::pairedEndReadIterator (`const pairedEndReadIterator & mit`)

Copy constructor

3.7.2.3 gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::~~pairedEndReadIterator () [virtual]

Destructor

3.7.3 Member Function Documentation

3.7.3.1 `size_t gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::getLength ()` [virtual]

Returns

the length of the read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.7.3.2 `char * gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::getName ()` [virtual]

Returns

the name of the read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.7.3.3 `readIterator & gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::getPair ()`

Returns

the paired iterator with the current one

3.7.3.4 `char * gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::getQuality ()` [virtual]

Returns

the quality of the read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.7.3.5 `uint gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::getReadNumber ()` [virtual]

Returns

the number of the read in the file

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.7.3.6 `char * gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::getSequence ()` [virtual]

Returns

the sequence of the read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.7.3.7 `bool gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::isFinished ()` [virtual]

Returns

true iff we have read the whole file

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.7.3.8 bool gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::isTheFirstMemberOfPair ()

Returns

true if the current read is the first member of the pair

3.7.3.9 kseq_t & gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::operator* () [virtual]

Returns

the kseq_t related to the current read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.7.3.10 readIterator & gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::operator++ () [virtual]

Go to next sequence prefix

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.7.3.11 pairedEndReadIterator gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator::operator++ (int) [virtual]

Go to next sequence postfix

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- readsReader.h
- readsReader.cpp

3.8 gkarrays::qs Struct Reference

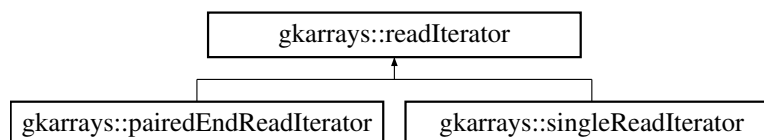
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- gkSABuilder.h

3.9 gkarrays::readIterator Class Reference

```
#include <readsReader.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for gkarrays::readIterator:



Public Member Functions

- virtual [~readlterator](#) ()
- virtual [readlterator & operator++](#) ()=0
- virtual [kseq_t & operator*](#) ()=0
- virtual [size_t getLength](#) ()=0
- virtual [char * getName](#) ()=0
- virtual [char * getQuality](#) ()=0
- virtual [uint getReadNumber](#) ()=0
- virtual [char * getSequence](#) ()=0
- virtual [bool isFinished](#) ()=0
- [bool printWarnings](#) ()
- [void setPrintWarnings](#) (bool isVisible)

3.9.1 Detailed Description

[readlterator](#) allows to retrieve information on each read by traversing them in order, one after one. If the k-mer length or the read length are given, only reads that are long enough to fulfill those values are considered.

3.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.9.2.1 virtual `gkarrays::readlterator::~~readlterator ()` [`inline`, `virtual`]

Virtual destructor, necessary in c++

3.9.3 Member Function Documentation

3.9.3.1 virtual `size_t gkarrays::readlterator::getLength ()` [`pure virtual`]

Returns

the length of the read

Implemented in [gkarrays::pairedEndReadlterator](#), and [gkarrays::singleReadlterator](#).

3.9.3.2 virtual `char* gkarrays::readlterator::getName ()` [`pure virtual`]

Returns

the name of the read

Implemented in [gkarrays::pairedEndReadlterator](#), and [gkarrays::singleReadlterator](#).

3.9.3.3 virtual `char* gkarrays::readlterator::getQuality ()` [`pure virtual`]

Returns

the quality of the read

Implemented in [gkarrays::pairedEndReadlterator](#), and [gkarrays::singleReadlterator](#).

3.9.3.4 virtual uint **gkarrays::readIterator::getReadNumber** () [pure virtual]

Returns

the number of the read in the file

Implemented in [gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator](#), and [gkarrays::singleReadIterator](#).

3.9.3.5 virtual char* **gkarrays::readIterator::getSequence** () [pure virtual]

Returns

the sequence of the read

Implemented in [gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator](#), and [gkarrays::singleReadIterator](#).

3.9.3.6 virtual bool **gkarrays::readIterator::isFinished** () [pure virtual]

Returns

true iff we have read the whole file

Implemented in [gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator](#), and [gkarrays::singleReadIterator](#).

3.9.3.7 virtual kseq_t& **gkarrays::readIterator::operator*** () [pure virtual]

Returns

the kseq_t related to the current read

Implemented in [gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator](#), and [gkarrays::singleReadIterator](#).

3.9.3.8 virtual readIterator& **gkarrays::readIterator::operator++** () [pure virtual]

Go to next sequence

Implemented in [gkarrays::pairedEndReadIterator](#), and [gkarrays::singleReadIterator](#).

3.9.3.9 bool **gkarrays::readIterator::printWarnings** ()

Returns

true if warnings are visible false either.

3.9.3.10 void **gkarrays::readIterator::setPrintWarnings** (bool *isVisible*)

Parameters

<i>isVisible</i>	Printwarnins visible value.
------------------	-----------------------------

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- readsReader.h

- readsReader.cpp

3.10 gkarrays::readsReader Class Reference

```
#include <readsReader.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [readsReader](#) (char *filename, uint k=0, uint length=0)
- [readsReader](#) (char *filename1, char *filename2, uint k=0, uint length=0)
- [readIterator](#) * [begin](#) (bool printWarnings=false)
- bool [isPairedEnd](#) ()

3.10.1 Detailed Description

[readsReader](#) is a class that allows you to store informations about an RNA_Seq experiment. It works both for single reads and paired-end reads. You can get an iterator using method [begin\(\)](#) in order to go trough all reads.

3.10.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.10.2.1 gkarrays::readsReader::readsReader (char * filename, uint k = 0, uint length = 0)

Single reads constructor

Parameters

<i>filename</i>	The name of the file containg reads
<i>k</i>	length of k-mers we have to use (0 for variable-length reads)
<i>length</i>	length of the reads. If a shorter read is found, it raises an error. If a longer read is found, only the prefix of tag_length characters is kept. If tag_length == 0 (default), just gess what the read length is.

3.10.2.2 gkarrays::readsReader::readsReader (char * filename1, char * filename2, uint k = 0, uint length = 0)

Single reads constructor

Parameters

<i>filename1</i>	The name of the first file containing reads
<i>filename2</i>	The name of the second file containing reads
<i>k</i>	length of k-mers we have to use (0 for variable-length reads)
<i>length</i>	length of the reads. If a shorter read is found, it raises an error. If a longer read is found, only the prefix of tag_length characters is kept. If tag_length == 0 (default), just gess what the read length is.

3.10.3 Member Function Documentation

3.10.3.1 readIterator * gkarrays::readsReader::begin (bool printWarnings = false)

Parameters

<i>print- Warnings</i>	Value of printWarnings option
----------------------------	-------------------------------

Returns

an read iterator that goes through the read file(s)

3.10.3.2 bool gkarrays::readsReader::isPairedEnd ()

Returns

true is the reads are paired-end (i.e there is two reads files)

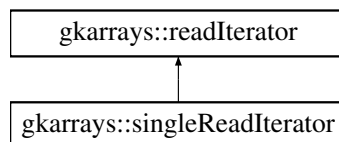
The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- readsReader.h
- readsReader.cpp

3.11 gkarrays::singleReadIterator Class Reference

```
#include <readsReader.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for gkarrays::singleReadIterator:



Public Member Functions

- [singleReadIterator](#) (char *filename, uint k=0, uint length=0, bool [printWarnings](#)=false, bool autoDiscard=true, bool autoFirstIteration=true)
- [singleReadIterator](#) (kseq_t *seq, uint k=0, uint length=0)
- [singleReadIterator](#) (const [singleReadIterator](#) &mit)
- [~singleReadIterator](#) ()
- virtual [readIterator](#) & [operator++](#) ()
- virtual [singleReadIterator](#) [operator++](#) (int)
- virtual kseq_t & [operator*](#) ()
- virtual char * [getName](#) ()
- virtual char * [getQuality](#) ()

- virtual char * [getSequence](#) ()
- virtual uint [getReadNumber](#) ()
- virtual size_t [getLength](#) ()
- virtual bool [isFinished](#) ()
- bool [isDiscarded](#) ()
- void [setAutoDiscard](#) (bool value)

3.11.1 Detailed Description

[singleReadIterator](#) allows to retrieve information on each read by traversing them in order, one after one. If the k-mer length or the read length are given, only reads that are long enough to fulfill those values are considered.

3.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.11.2.1 gkarrays::singleReadIterator::singleReadIterator (char * filename, uint k = 0, uint length = 0, bool printWarnings = false, bool autoDiscard = true, bool autoFirstIteration = true)

Constructor. Reads are retrieved from the given file.

Parameters

<i>filename</i> ,:	file we must iterate on
<i>k</i> ,:	k-mer length used (0 if unknown or not applicable)
<i>length</i> ,:	Read length (0 for variable)
<i>printWarnings</i> ,:	if true print warnings when skipping a read
<i>autoDiscard</i> ,:	if true skip automatically bad reads
<i>autoFirstIteration</i> ,:	automatically perform the first iteration (meaning that it initializes the data structure)

3.11.2.2 gkarrays::singleReadIterator::singleReadIterator (kseq_t * seq, uint k = 0, uint length = 0)

Constructor. [singleReadIterator](#) starts at the given sequence.

Parameters

<i>seq</i> ,:	the sequence to start at.
<i>k</i> ,:	k-mer length used (0 if unknown or not applicable)
<i>length</i> ,:	Read length (0 for variable)

3.11.2.3 `gkarrays::singleReadIterator::singleReadIterator (const singleReadIterator & mit)`

Copy constructor

3.11.2.4 `gkarrays::singleReadIterator::~~singleReadIterator ()`

Destructor

3.11.3 Member Function Documentation

3.11.3.1 `size_t gkarrays::singleReadIterator::getLength () [virtual]`

Returns

the length of the read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.11.3.2 `char * gkarrays::singleReadIterator::getName () [virtual]`

Returns

the name of the read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.11.3.3 `char * gkarrays::singleReadIterator::getQuality () [virtual]`

Returns

the quality of the read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.11.3.4 `uint gkarrays::singleReadIterator::getReadNumber () [virtual]`

Returns

the number of the read in the file

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.11.3.5 `char * gkarrays::singleReadIterator::getSequence () [virtual]`

Returns

the sequence of the read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.11.3.6 `bool gkarrays::singleReadIterator::isDiscarded ()`

Returns

true if real tag length is inferior to k or to wanted length

3.11.3.7 `bool gkarrays::singleReadIterator::isFinished ()` [virtual]

Returns

true iff we have read the whole file

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.11.3.8 `kseq_t & gkarrays::singleReadIterator::operator*()` [virtual]

Returns

the `kseq_t` related to the current read

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.11.3.9 `readIterator & gkarrays::singleReadIterator::operator++ ()` [virtual]

Go to next sequence prefix

Implements [gkarrays::readIterator](#).

3.11.3.10 `singleReadIterator gkarrays::singleReadIterator::operator++ (int)`
[virtual]

Go to next sequence postfix

3.11.3.11 `void gkarrays::singleReadIterator::setAutoDiscard (bool value)`

Parameters

<i>value</i>	Value to set AutoDiscard mode
--------------	-------------------------------

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `readsReader.h`
- `readsReader.cpp`

3.12 gkarrays::SolArray Class Reference

```
#include <solArray.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [SolArray](#) ()
- [SolArray](#) (uintSA nbElements, array_type t)
- [SolArray](#) (void *ptr, array_type t, uintSA nbElements) throw (invalid_argument)

- [SolArray](#) ([SolArray](#) &sa)
- void [init](#) (uintSA nbElements, array_type t)
- uintSA [get](#) (uintSA pos)
- array_type [getType](#) ()
- uintSA [length](#) ()
- void [realloc](#) (uintSA nbElements) throw (logic_error)
- void [set](#) (uintSA pos, uintSA value)
- uintSA [operator\[\]](#) (uintSA pos)

3.12.1 Detailed Description

Small Or Large (SOL) Array storing integers. A SOL array can either store 32-bit, 64-bit integers, or fixed length integers on a different number of bits, depending on the user choice. This class allows to deal with the same variable whatever the type of integers we are storing.

3.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.12.2.1 gkarrays::SolArray::SolArray ()

Default constructor

Postcondition

[getType\(\)](#) == SMALL_ARRAY && [length\(\)](#) == 0

3.12.2.2 gkarrays::SolArray::SolArray (uintSA nbElements, array_type t)

Parameters

<i>nb-Elements,:</i>	number of elements to be stored in the array.
<i>t,:</i>	type of the array to be constructed. This specifies if we need to build a small array (32-bit integers) a large array (64-bit integers) or an optimal array which uses the optimal number of bits in memory (but which is longer)

3.12.2.3 gkarrays::SolArray::SolArray (void * ptr, array_type t, uintSA nbElements) throw (invalid_argument)

Parameters

<i>ptr,:</i>	pointer to an already allocated memory
<i>t,:</i>	type of the array to be built
<i>nb-Elements,:</i>	Number of elements that can be stored in the array

Precondition

`t == SMALL_ARRAY || t == LARGE_ARRAY` (doesn't work for bit vectors -- yet?)

3.12.2.4 gkarrays::SolArray::SolArray (SolArray & sa)

Copy constructor. Warning, the arrays are not copied, only the pointers are (to avoid huge memory consumption).

3.12.3 Member Function Documentation

3.12.3.1 uintSA gkarrays::SolArray::get (uintSA pos) [inline]

Parameters

<i>pos</i> ,:	position in the array
---------------	-----------------------

Precondition

`pos >= 0 && pos < length()`

Returns

the value in the array at position `pos`

3.12.3.2 array_type gkarrays::SolArray::getType () [inline]

Returns

the type of the [SolArray](#) that was constructed .

3.12.3.3 void gkarrays::SolArray::init (uintSA nbElements, array_type t)

Parameters

<i>nb-Elements</i> ,:	number of elements to be stored in the array.
<i>t</i> ,:	type of the array to be constructed

Precondition

The previous arrays must have been deleted if needed.

Postcondition

`length() == nbElements && getType() == t`

3.12.3.4 uintSA gkarrays::SolArray::length () [inline]

Returns

The number of elements we can store in the array.

3.12.3.5 uintSA gkarrays::SolArray::operator[] (uintSA pos) [inline]

A shortcut to the get method.

3.12.3.6 void gkarrays::SolArray::realloc (uintSA nbElements) throw (logic_error)

Parameters

<i>nb-Elements,:</i>	number of elements the array must be reallocated to
----------------------	---

Precondition

`getType() != OPTIMAL_ARRAY`

Postcondition

`length() == nbElements` AND the memory has been reallocated.

3.12.3.7 void gkarrays::SolArray::set (uintSA pos, uintSA value) [inline]

Parameters

<i>pos,:</i>	position in the array
<i>value,:</i>	value to be stored.

Precondition

`pos >= 0 && pos < length()`

Postcondition

`get(pos) == value`

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- solArray.h
- solArray.cpp

3.13 gkarrays::subGkSA Struct Reference

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- gkSABuilder.h