Average Complexity for Updating a Suffix Array

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Introduction

Suffix Array

- Index introduced in 1990.
- Matching a pattern of length m in a text T of length n in $O(m \log n)$ worst-case time (or $O(m + \log n)$ with a LCP array).
- Compressed suffix arrays (2000).

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Updating a suffix array when T is altered

- Gallé, Peterlongo, Coste (2008);
- Salson, Lecroq, Léonard, Mouchard (2009);
- Al-Hafeedh, Mouchard, Salson, Smyth.

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Question

- Why is it quicker than reconstructing the suffix array? [1]
- Do we reorder many suffixes?

[1] For a little number of modifications

Suffix Array

$$T = \begin{array}{cccccccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \mathsf{C} & \mathsf{G} & \mathsf{A} & \mathsf{G} & \mathsf{A} & \mathsf{C} & \mathsf{G} & \mathsf{A} & \mathsf{A} & \$ \end{array}$$

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Sorted suffixes

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Sorted suffixes

9 $

Suffix Array

$$T = \begin{array}{cccccccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ C & G & A & G & A & C & G & A & A & \$ \end{array}$$

	Sorted suffixes
9	\$
8	A \$

Suffix Array

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	Sorted suffixes
9	\$
8	A \$
7	A A \$

Suffix Array

$$T = \begin{array}{cccccccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ C & G & A & G & A & C & G & A & A & \$ \end{array}$$

	Sorted suffixes
9	\$
8	A \$
7	A A \$
4	A C G A A \$

Suffix Array

$$T = \underset{\uparrow}{\overset{0\ 1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 9}{\mathrm{C\ G\ A\ G\ A\ C\ G\ A\ A\ \$}}}$$

Sorted suffixes

9	$
8	A $
7	A A $
4	A C G A A $
2	A G A C G A A $

Suffix Array

$T =$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	G	A	G	A	C	G	A	A	$

Sorted suffixes

9	$
8	A $
7	A A $
4	A C G A A $
2	A G A C G A A $
5	C G A A $

Suffix Array

$$T = \overset{0}{C}\ \overset{1}{G}\ \overset{2}{A}\ \overset{3}{G}\ \overset{4}{A}\ \overset{5}{C}\ \overset{6}{G}\ \overset{7}{A}\ \overset{8}{A}\ \overset{9}{\$}$$

Sorted suffixes

9	$
8	A $
7	A A $
4	A C G A A $
2	A G A C G A A $
5	C G A A $
0	C G A G A C G A A $

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Suffix Array

$T =$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	G	A	G	A	C	G	A	A	$

↑

Sorted suffixes

9	$
8	A $
7	A A $
4	A C G A A $
2	A G A C G A A $
5	C G A A $
0	C G A G A C G A A $
6	G A A $

Suffix Array

$$T = \begin{array}{cccccccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ C & G & A & G & A & C & G & A & A & \$ \end{array}$$

	Sorted suffixes
9	$
8	A $
7	A A $
4	A C G A A $
2	A G A C G A A $
5	C G A A $
0	C G A G A C G A A $
6	G A A $
3	G A C G A A $

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Suffix Array

$T =$ C G A G A C G A A $

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Sorted suffixes

9	$
8	A $
7	A A $
4	A C G A A $
2	A G A C G A A $
5	C G A A $
0	C G A G A C G A A $
6	G A A $
3	G A C G A A $
1	G A G A C G A A $

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Suffix Array

$$T = \overset{0}{C}\overset{1}{G}\overset{2}{A}\overset{3}{G}\overset{4}{A}\overset{5}{C}\overset{6}{G}\overset{7}{A}\overset{8}{A}\overset{9}{\$}$$

Sorted suffixes

9	\$
8	A \$
7	A A \$
4	A C G A A \$
2	A G A C G A A \$
5	C G A A \$
0	C G A G A C G A A \$
6	G A A \$
3	G A C G A A \$
1	G A G A C G A A \$

→ LCP

Suffix Array

$$T = \begin{array}{cccccccccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ C & G & A & G & A & C & G & A & A & \$ \end{array}$$

	Sorted suffixes
9	$
8	A $
7	A A $
4	A C G A A $
2	A G A C G A A $
5	C G A A $
0	C G A G A C G A A $
6	G A A $
3	G A C G A A $
1	G A G A C G A A $

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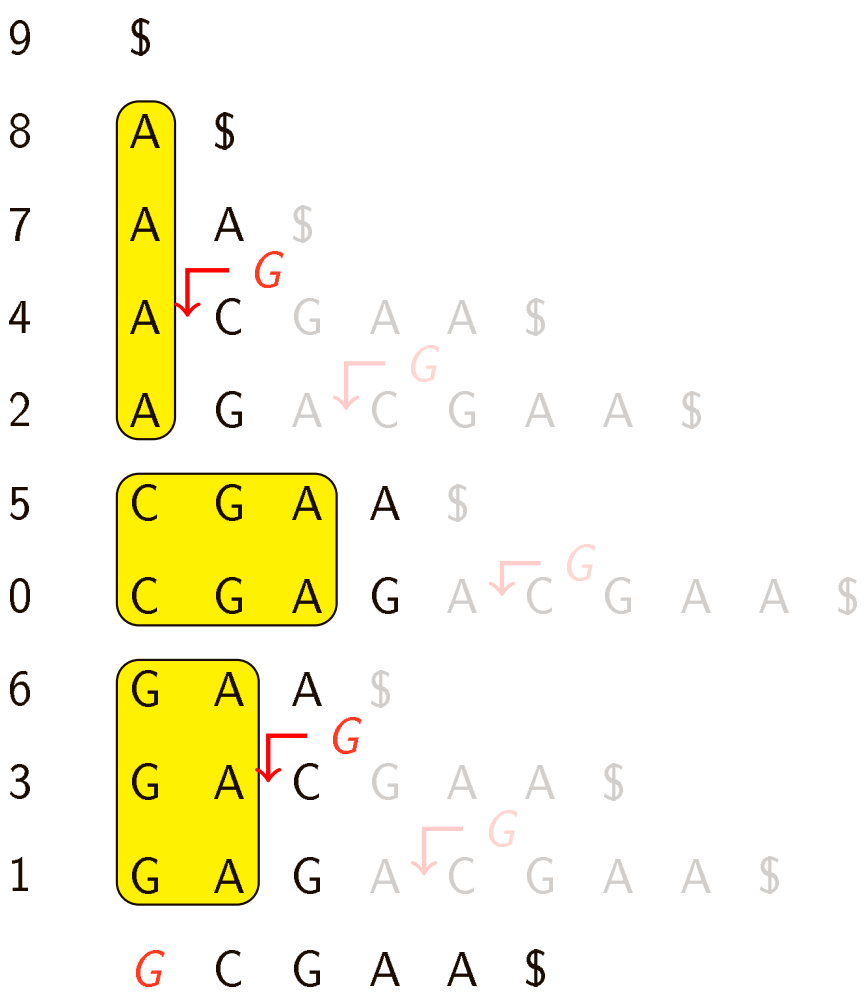
Suffix Array

$$T' = \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ = & C & G & A & G & A & G & C & G & A & A & \$ \end{array}$$

Sorted suffixes



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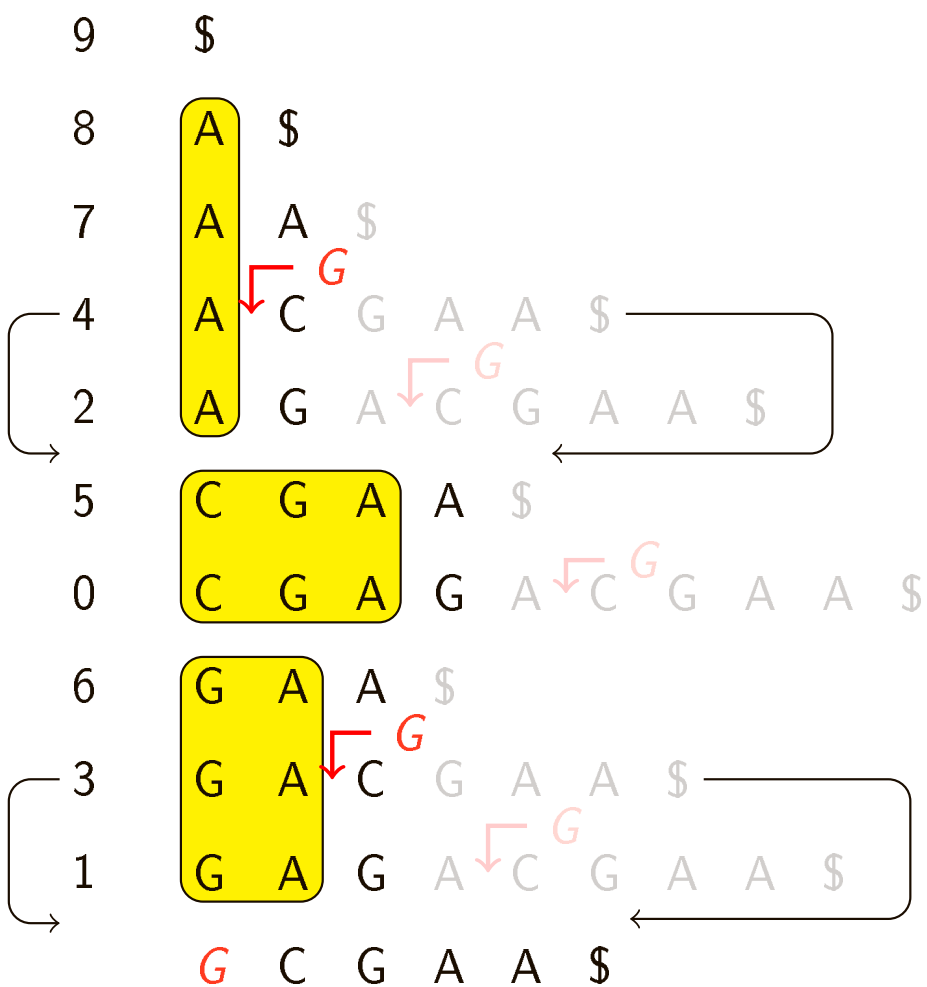
Suffix Array

$$T' = \overset{0\ 1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 9\ 10}{C\ G\ A\ G\ A\ G\ C\ G\ A\ A\ \$}$$

Sorted suffixes



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Number of Suffixes Moved

Question

How many suffixes are not well ordered, after a modification in the text?

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How many suffixes are not well ordered, after a modification in the text?

A partial answer

In the worst case $n-1$ (*e.g.* $A^n\$$, insertion of a B: $A^nB\$$).

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A partial answer

In the worst case $n-1$ (*e.g.* $A^n\$$, insertion of a B: $A^nB\$$).

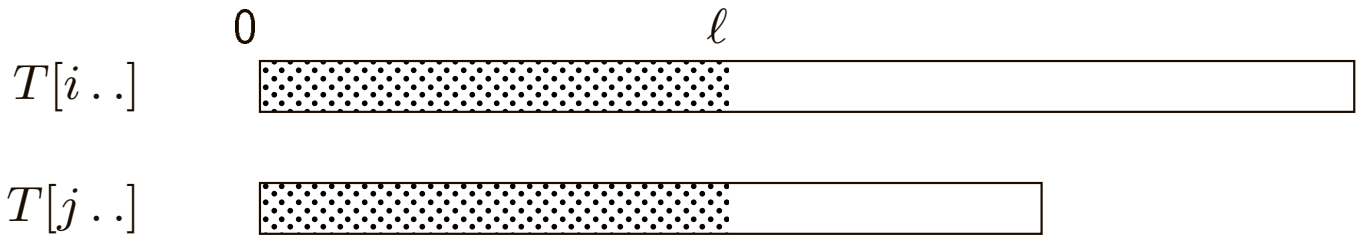
Remark

Depending on the LCP value, only few suffixes may be moved.

Number of Suffixes Moved

Idea

Let us consider two consecutive suffixes in the suffix array, and ℓ their LCP.



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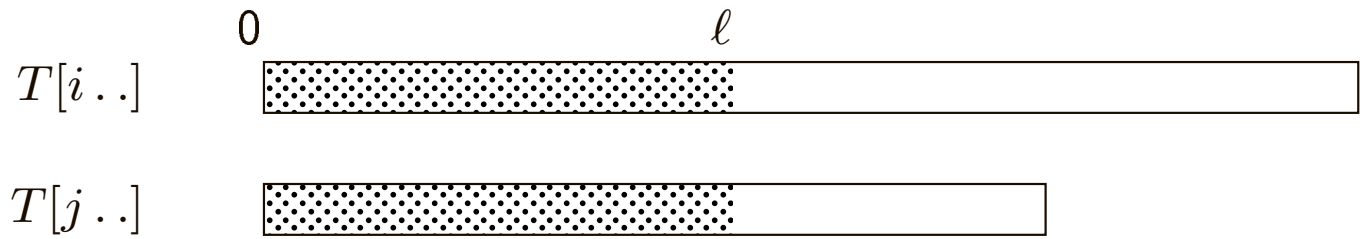

No more than ℓ suffixes will be moved if the text is modified at position $i + \ell + 1$.

Number of Suffixes Moved

Idea

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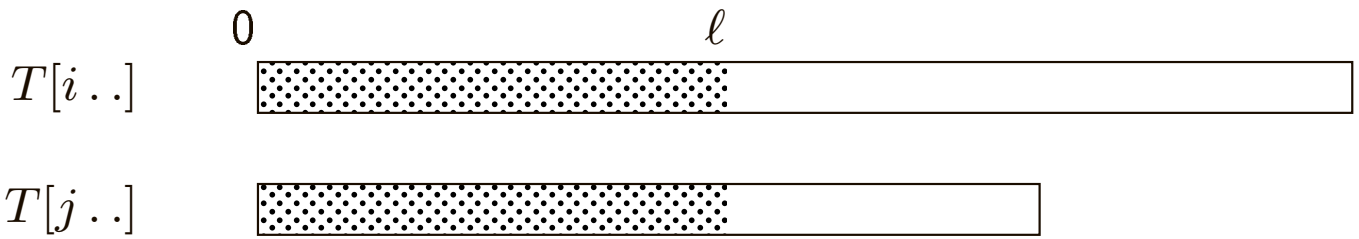

No more than ℓ suffixes will be moved if the text is modified at position $i + \ell + 1$.

Proof

To be moved, LCP must be ≥ 1.

Number of Suffixes Moved

Idea

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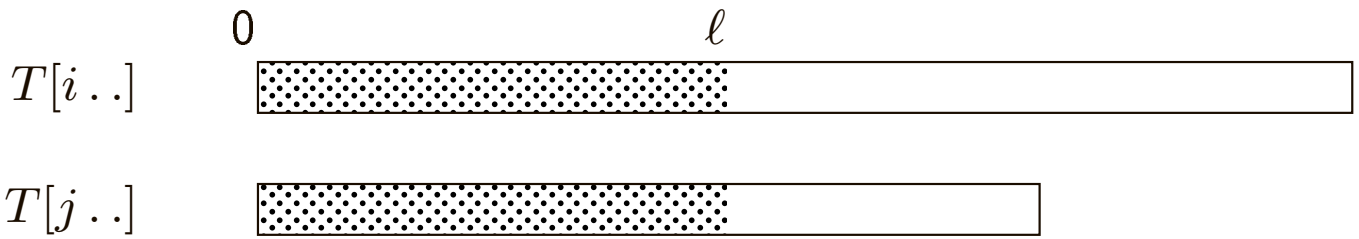

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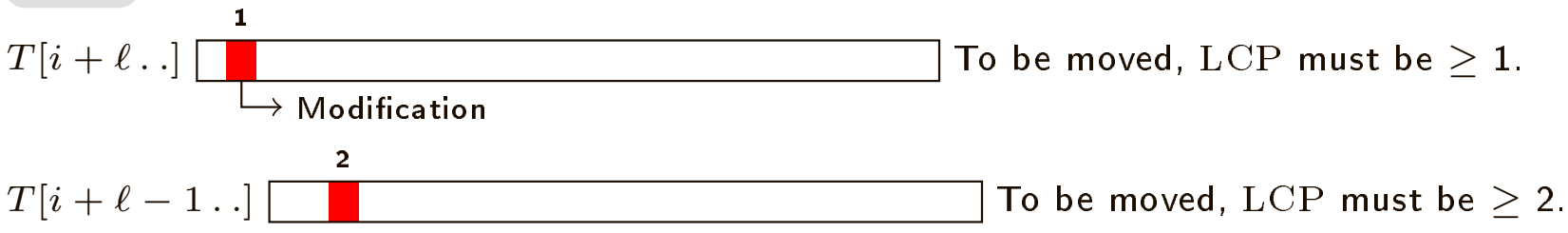

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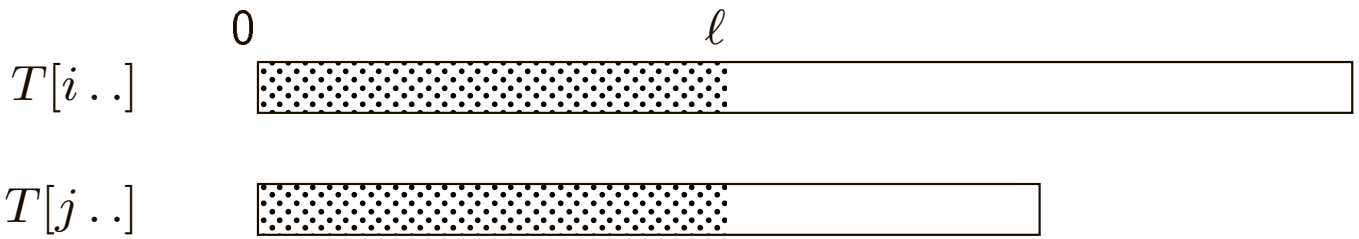

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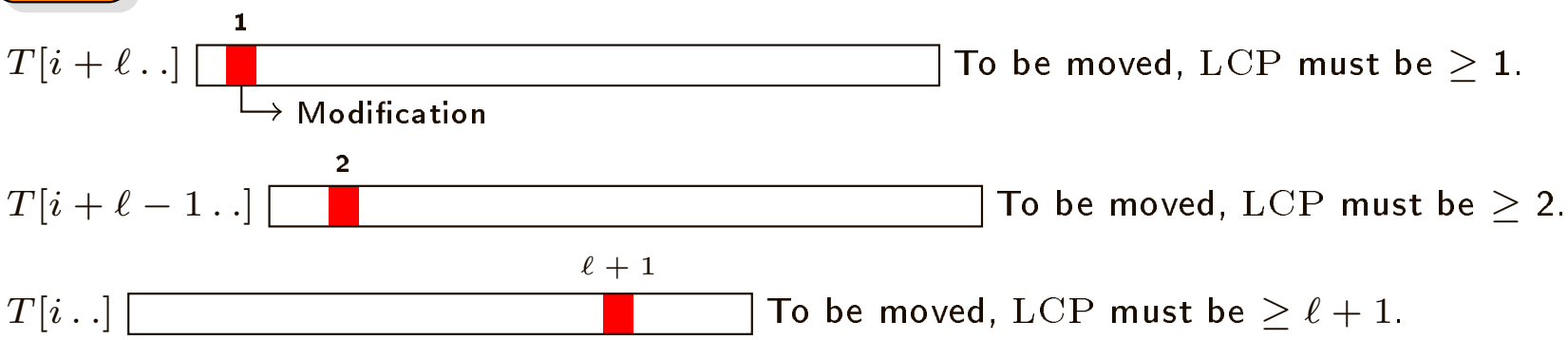

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Number of Suffixes Moved

Let $r[i]$ be the maximal number of suffixes to be reordered when updating the text at position i.

Property

The r array is a permutation of the LCP array.

Corollary

The average number of suffixes moved when updating the suffix array is L_{ave}, the average LCP value of the text.

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Average LCP Value

On average, L_{ave} suffixes are moved when updating the suffix array.

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On average, L_{ave} suffixes are moved when updating the suffix array.

What do we know about L_{ave}?

- ranges from 0 to $n/2$, depending on texts;
- logarithmic for texts generated using a Markovian source of order one (Fayolle and Ward, 2005).

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In practice

Texts indexed are usually:

- genome sequences;
- natural language texts.

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L_{ave} on genome sequences

How repetitive are genomes?

Haubold and Wiehe (2006) classified genome sequences according to an index of repetitiveness.
Result: *Methylobacillus Flagellatus* is the most repeated one.

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L_{ave} on genome sequences

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Results

Name	Length	L_{max}	L_{ave}
Most repeated sequences			
M. flagellatus	$2,971,519$	$143,034$	$3,452$
S. agalactiae	$2,211,485$	$47,068$	546
Sequences of interest			
D. melanogaster	$120,290,946$	$30,892$	66
C. elegans	$100,269,917$	$38,987$	45

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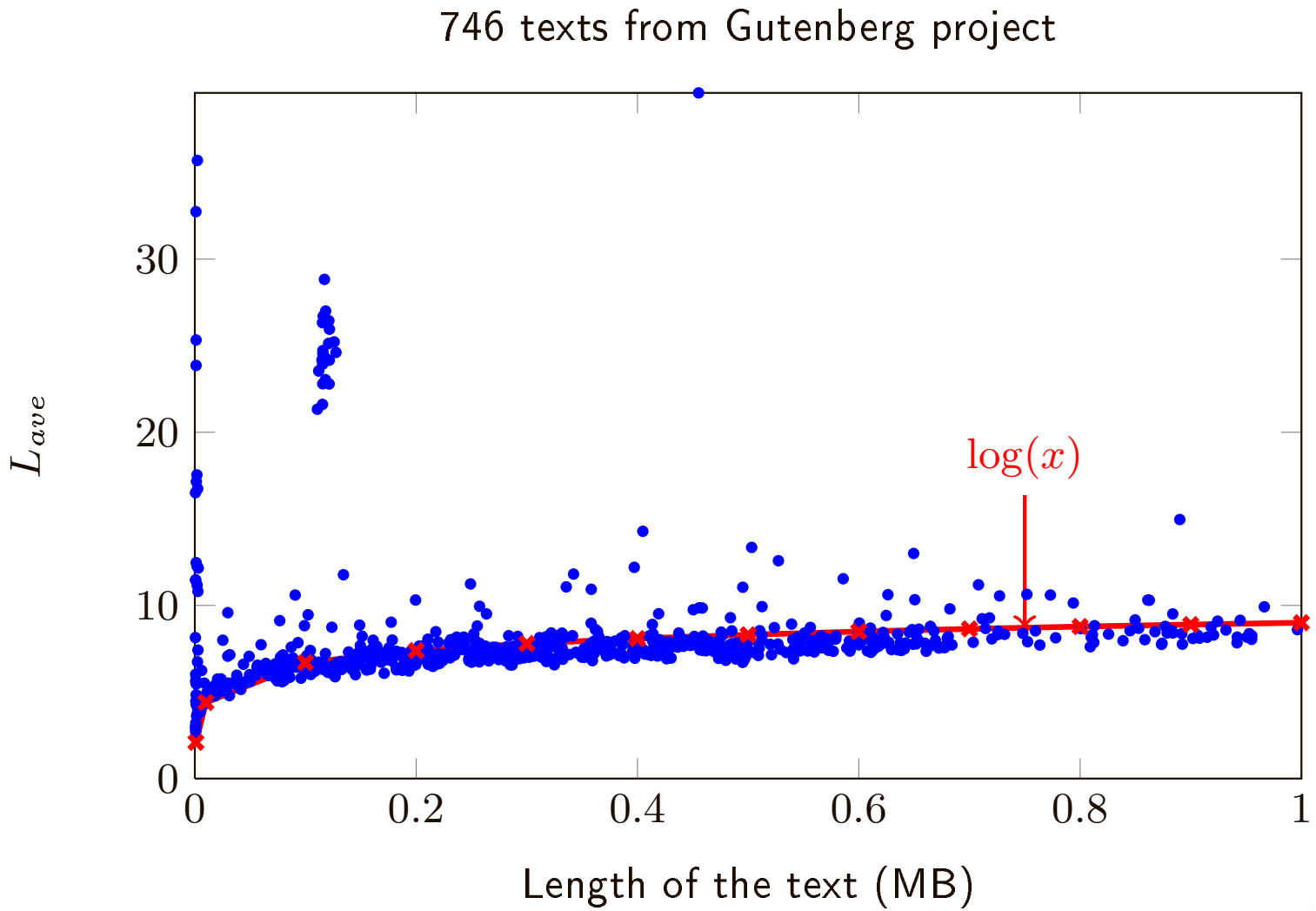
L_{ave} for natural language texts

Plain texts

Digitalised books and texts from Gutenberg project.



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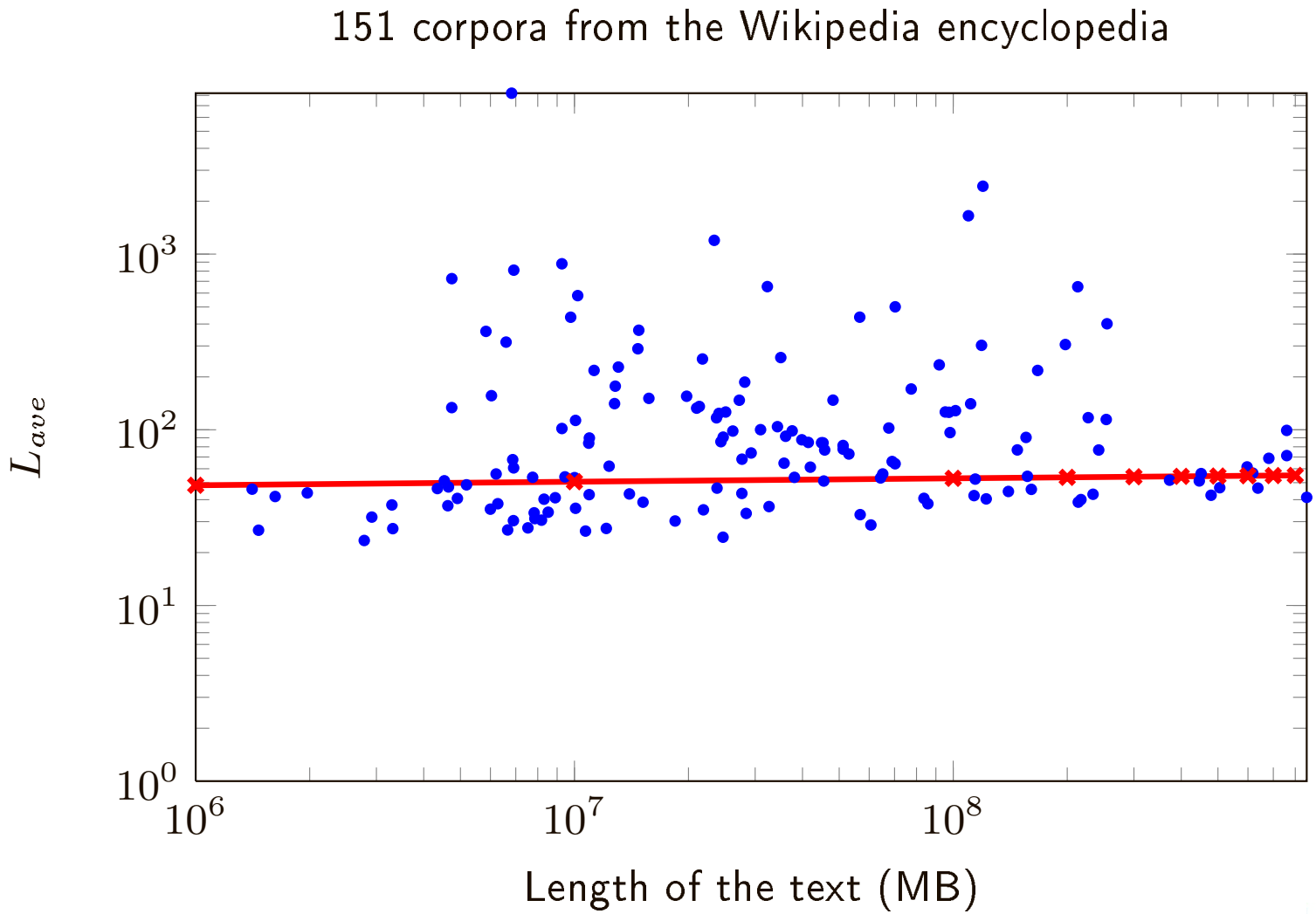
L_{ave} for natural language texts

Formatted texts

Wiki-formatted corpora from the Wikipedia encyclopedia.



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Conclusion

Theoretically

- L_{ave} suffixes are moved on average, when updating a suffix array;
- L_{ave} is logarithmic for random texts.

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Number of suffixes moved in practice

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Number of suffixes moved in practice

- $\simeq 1/1000$, for pathological cases; much less in other cases;

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Conclusion

Theoretically

- L_{ave} suffixes are moved on average, when updating a suffix array;
- L_{ave} is logarithmic for random texts.

Number of suffixes moved in practice

- $\simeq 1/1000$, for pathological cases; much less in other cases;
- logarithmic for plain natural-language texts.