Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Text Indexing

Lecture 06: Wavelet Trees

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PINGO

https://pingo.scc.kit.edu/671262

Recap: Rank-Queries

- for a bit vector of size n
- blocks of size $s = \lfloor \frac{\lg n}{2} \rfloor$
- super blocks of size $s' = s^2 = \Theta(\lg^2 n)$
- information for 0s or 1s enough
  ℹ $rank_1(i) = i - rank_0(i)$

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- query in $O(1)$ time using three subqueries
  - one in super-block
  - one in block
  - one for remaining bitvector smaller than s

Select in $o(n)$ Space and $O(1)$ Time

- $select_0$ in a bit vector of size n that contains k zeros
- naive solutions
  - scan bit vector: $O(n)$ time and no space overhead
  - store k solutions in $S[1..k]$ and $select_0(i) = S[i]$ ℹ if $k \in O(n/lgn)$ this suffice

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- better: k/b variable-sized super-blocks B_i, such that super-block contains $b = \lg^2 n$ zeros
- $select_0(i) = \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor i/b \rfloor - 1} |B_j| + select_0(B_{\lfloor i/b \rfloor}, j - (\lfloor i/b \rfloor b))$

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- select on block depends on size of block
- $|B_{\lfloor i/b \rfloor}| \geq \lg^4 n$: store answers naively
  - requires $O(b \lg n) = O(\lg^3 n)$ bits of space
  - there are at most $O(n/\lg^4 n)$ such blocks
  - total $O(n/\lg n) = o(n)$ bits of space

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  - total $O(n/\lg n) = o(n)$ bits of space
- $|B_{\lfloor i/b \rfloor}| < \lg^4 n$: divide super-block into blocks
  - same idea: variable-sized blocks containing $b' = \sqrt{\lg n}$ zeros
  - (prefix) sum $O((k \lg \lg n)/b') = o(n)$ bits
  - if size $\geq \lg n$ store all answers
  - if size $< \lg n$ store lookup table

Rank- and Select-Queries on Bit Vectors

Lemma: Binary Rank- and Select-Queries

Given a bit vector of size n, there exists data structures that can be computed in time $O(n)$ of size $o(n)$ bits that can answer rank and select queries on the bit vector in $O(1)$ time

Preliminaries

Definition: Bit Representation

Given a text T over an alphabet of size σ, each character can be represented using $\lceil \lg \sigma \rceil$ bits.

- the leftmost bit is the **most significant bit** and
- the rightmost bit is the **least significant bit**

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
$(0$	$(0$	$(0$	$(0$	$(1$	$(1$	$(1$	$(1$	MSB
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
$0)_2$	$1)_2$	$0)_2$	$1)_2$	$0)_2$	$1)_2$	$0)_2$	$1)_2$	LSB

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0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
0)$_2$	1)$_2$	0)$_2$	1)$_2$	0)$_2$	1)$_2$	0)$_2$	1)$_2$	LSB

- for simplicity characters are integers
- bit representation is integer in binary

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Definition: Bit Prefix

A bit prefix of length k are the k MSBs of a characters bit representation

Wavelet Trees [GGV03] (1/2)

Definition: Wavelet Tree

Given a text T of length n over an alphabet $\Sigma = [1, \sigma]$, a **wavelet tree** is a binary tree, where

- each node represents characters in $[\ell, r] \subseteq [1, \sigma]$,
- if a node represents characters in $[\ell, r]$, then its left and right child
- represent characters in $[\ell, (\ell + r)/2)$ and $[(\ell + r)/2, r]$
- a node is a leaf if $\ell + 2 \geq r$
- characters are represented using a bit vector
- an entry is 1 if the character is represented in the right child and 0 otherwise

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A wavelet tree, where all bit vectors on the same depth in the tree are concatenated is called level-wise wavelet tree

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- in practice, level-wise wavelet trees have less overhead
- navigation still easy

Wavelet Trees (2/2)

$[0,7]$

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

	0	1	6	7	1	5	4	2	6	3
→	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

Wavelet Trees (2/2)

[0, 7]

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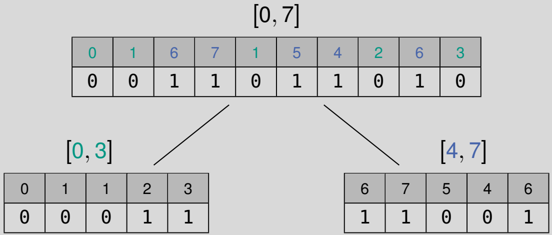
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

Wavelet Trees (2/2)



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	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
→	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

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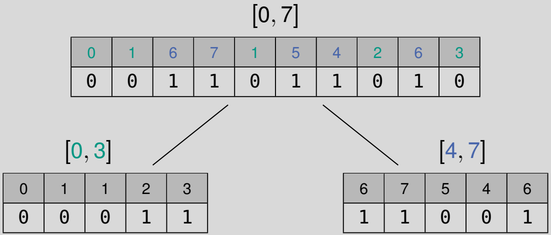

0	1	6	7	1	5	4	2	6	3
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

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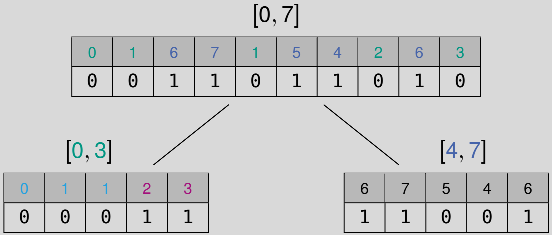

0	1	6	7	1	5	4	2	6	3
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

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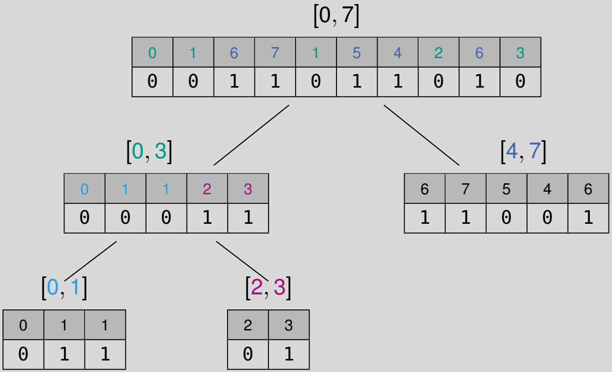

0	1	6	7	1	5	4	2	6	3
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

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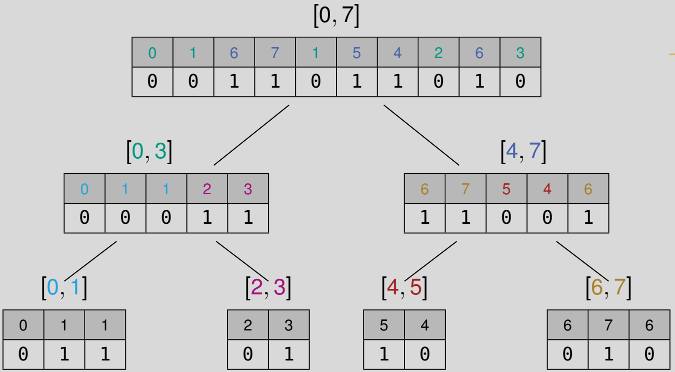

0	1	6	7	1	5	4	2	6	3
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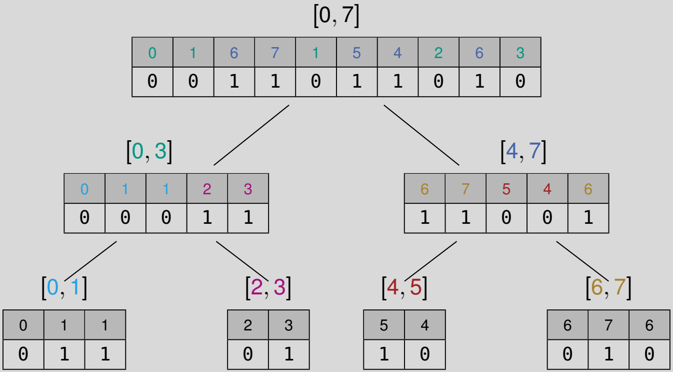

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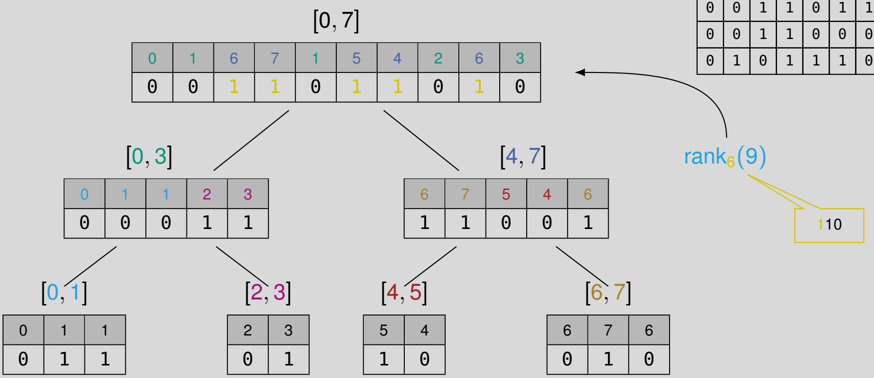
$\mathrm{rank}_6(9)$

110

Wavelet Trees (2/2)



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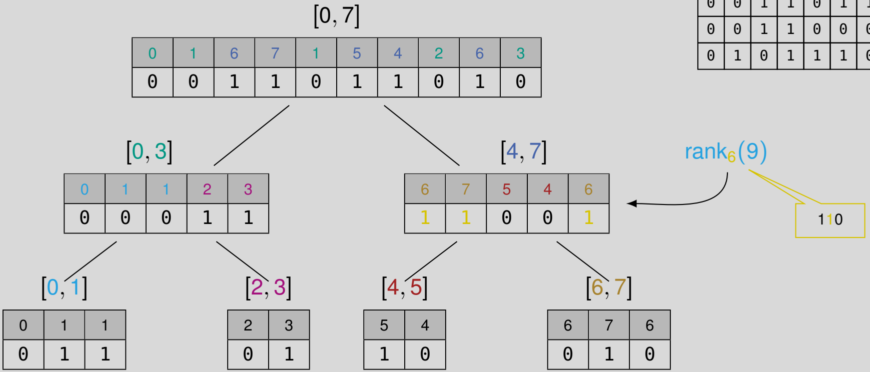

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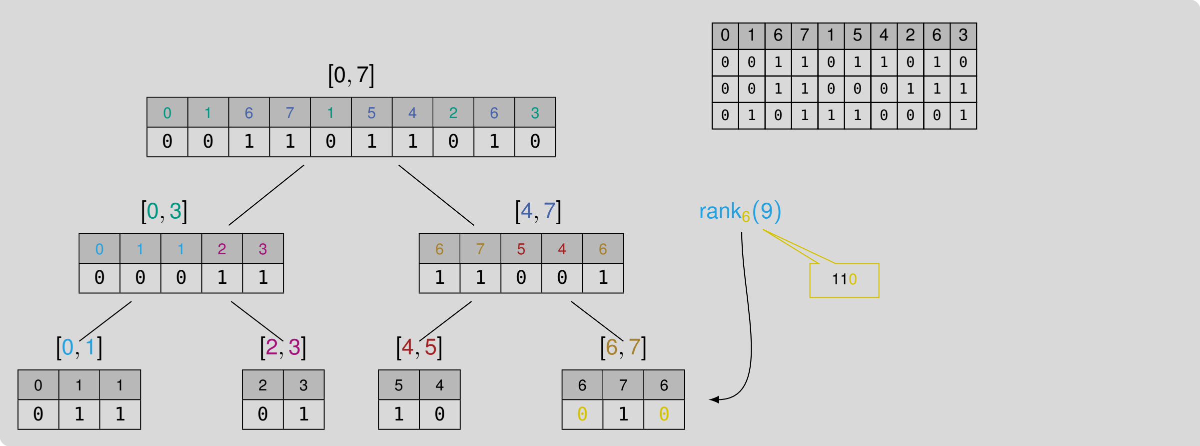

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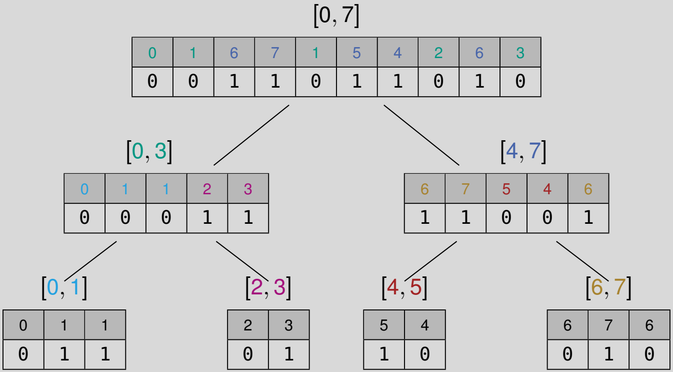

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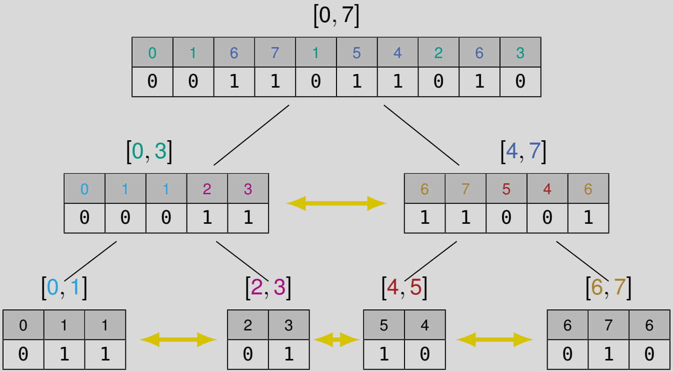

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- in each node, all represented characters share a bit prefix
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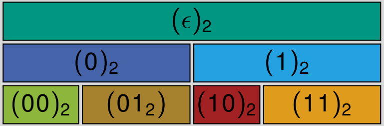

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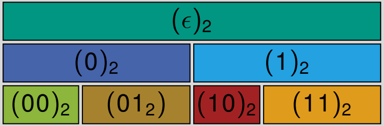

- finding characters in the wavelet tree requires finding the correct interval
- finding the position of a character requires finding the position in the last interval

Rank-, Select-, and Access-Queries in Wavelet Trees (1/2)

Rank-Queries

- use rank queries on bit vectors
- at depth ℓ as for ℓ-th MSB
- follow through tree according to bit

- as seen on a previous slide

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- backtrack position up the tree to the root

- requires up and down traversal of the wavelet tree
- see example on the board

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Access-Queries

- follow bits through the wavelet tree
- return read bits

- same as rank but returning bit pattern instead of final rank
- see example on the board

Rank-, Select-, and Access-Queries in Wavelet Trees (2/2)

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Lemma: Query Times Wavelet Tree

Given a text T over an alphabet of size σ, the wavelet tree of the text can answer *rank*, *select*, and *access* queries in $O(\lg \sigma)$ time

Proof (Sketch)

All queries require

- just a constant number of rank and select queries on the bit vectors and
- at most one traversals from the root of the tree to a leaf and
- one traversal from a leaf to the root of the tree

Bit Reversal Permutation

- given a bit representation of a character α
- *reverse*(α) reverses the bits
- the MSB becomes the least significant bit

Definition: Bit-Reversal Permutation

The **bit-reversal permutation** ρ_k is a permutation of the numbers $[0, 2^k)$ with

$$\rho_k(i) = \mathit{reverse}(i)$$

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- $\rho_2 = (0, 2, 1, 3) = ((00)_2, (10)_2, (01)_2, (11)_2)$
- $\rho_{k+1} = (2\rho_k(0), \ldots, 2\rho_k(2^k - 1), 2\rho_k(0) + 1, \ldots, 2\rho_k(2^k - 1) + 1)$

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- same intervals as a wavelet tree
- used in the wavelet matrix

Alternative Representation

- alternative representation of wavelet trees
- removing tree structure
- only two areas per level ℹ the intervals discussed before still exist

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Definition: Wavelet Matrix [CNP15]

Given a text T of length n over an alphabet of size σ a wavelet matrix consists of

- bit vectors BV_ℓ for $\ell \in [1, \lceil \lg \sigma \rceil]$ of size n and
- an array $Z[1..\sigma]$

Such that

- $Z[\ell]$ contains the number of zero bits in BV_ℓ
- BV_1 contains all MSBs in text order
- BV_ℓ contains the ℓ-th MSB the character at position i in $BV_{\ell-1}$ at position
  - $rank_0(i)$ if $BV_{\ell-1} = 0$ and
  - $Z[\ell-1] + rank_1(i)$ if $BV_{\ell-1} = 1$

Alternative Representation

- alternative representation of wavelet trees
- removing tree structure
- only two areas per level ℹ the intervals discussed before still exist

- better suited for large alphabets
- seemingly less structure
- retaining all important properties

Definition: Wavelet Matrix [CNP15]

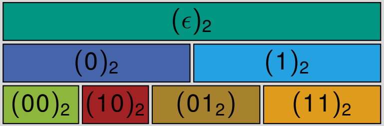
Given a text T of length n over an alphabet of size σ a wavelet matrix consists of

- bit vectors BV_ℓ for $\ell \in [1, \lceil \lg \sigma \rceil]$ of size n and
- an array $Z[1..\sigma]$

Such that

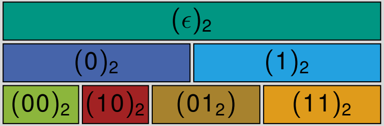
- $Z[\ell]$ contains the number of zero bits in BV_ℓ
- BV_1 contains all MSBs in text order
- BV_ℓ contains the ℓ-th MSB the character at position i in $BV_{\ell-1}$ at position
  - $rank_0(i)$ if $BV_{\ell-1} = 0$ and
  - $Z[\ell - 1] + rank_1(i)$ if $BV_{\ell-1} = 1$

Intervals of a Wavelet Matrix



- a wavelet matrix has the same intervals a wavelet tree has
- intervals not bounded by parent ℹ no tree structure

Intervals of a Wavelet Matrix



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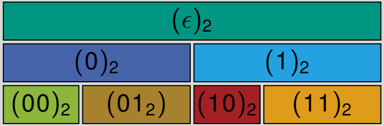

- intervals of a wavelet tree (for comparison)

Example Wavelet Tree and Wavelet Matrix

	0	1	3	7	1	5	4	2	6	3
BV_0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
	0	1	3	1	2	3	7	5	4	6
BV_1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
	0	1	1	3	2	3	5	4	7	6
BV_2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0

- queries on the wavelet matrix work similar
- example on the board

	0	1	3	7	1	5	4	2	6	3
BV_0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
	0	1	3	1	2	3	7	5	4	6
BV_1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
	0	1	1	5	4	3	2	3	7	6
BV_2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0

$Z[0] = 6$ $Z[1] = 5$ $Z[2] = 4$

Naive Wavelet Tree and Wavelet Matrix Construction (1/2)

	0	1	3	7	1	5	4	2	6	3
BV_0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
	0	1	3	1	2	3	7	5	4	6
BV_1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
	0	1	1	3	2	3	5	4	7	6
BV_2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0

Wavelet Tree

- first level are MSBs of characters of text
- for each level $\ell > 1$
  - stably sort text using Radix sort by bit prefixes of length $\ell - 1$
  - take ℓ-th MSB of sorted sequence
  - sorted sequence is new text

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Wavelet Matrix

- first level are MSBs of characters of text
- for each level $\ell > 1$
  - stably sort text by $\ell - 1$ MSB
  - take ℓ-th MSB of sorted sequence
  - sorted sequence is new text

Wavelet Tree and Wavelet Matrix Construction (2/2)

- to make both fully functional bit vectors are augmented with binary rank and select support

Lemma: Running Time and Memory Requirements Wavelet Tree and Wavelet Matrix

Given a text T over an alphabet of size σ, the wavelet tree and wavelet matrix require $(1 + o(1))n\lceil\lg\sigma\rceil$ bits of space and can be constructed in $O(n\lg\sigma)$ time

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Given a text T over an alphabet of size σ, the wavelet tree and wavelet matrix require $(1 + o(1))n\lceil \lg \sigma \rceil$ bits of space and can be constructed in $O(n \lg \sigma)$ time

- is there a asymptotically faster construction method

Better Wavelet Tree Construction [Bab+15; MNV16]

- using requires broadword programming
- every τ-th level is a big level
- big levels contain enough information to compute small levels below
- small levels computed by splitting big levels
- $O(b/\lg n)$ characters at a time with $b = o(\lg n)$
- sketch on board

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- can be implemented using AVX/SSE instructions [Kan18]

Huffman-shaped Wavelet Trees

- wavelet trees can be compressed
- more precise: the text can be compressed
- use Huffman codes
- wavelet trees cannot handle holes
- use canonical Huffman codes

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Huffman Codes (Recap)

- idea is to create a binary tree
- each character α is a leaf and has weight $\mathit{Hist}[\alpha]$
- create node for two nodes without parent with smallest weight
- give new node total weight of children
- repeat until only one node without parent remains
- label edges:
  - left edge: 0
  - right edge: 1
- path to children gives code for character

Huffman-shaped Wavelet Trees

- wavelet trees can be compressed
- more precise: the text can be compressed
- use Huffman codes
- wavelet trees cannot handle holes
- use canonical Huffman codes

Canonical Huffman Codes (Recap)

- start with Huffman codes, code word 0, and length 1
- to get canonical code for current length, then add 1 to code word
- to update length add 1 and append required amount of zeros to code word

Huffman Codes (Recap)

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- each character α is a leaf and has weight $\mathit{Hist}[\alpha]$
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- label edges:
  - left edge: 0
  - right edge: 1
- path to children gives code for character

Huffman-shaped Wavelet Trees

α	$hc(\alpha)$	$chc(\alpha)$
1	$(11)_2$	$(11)_2$
3	$(01)_2$	$(10)_2$
6	$(100)_2$	$(011)_2$
7	$(101)_2$	$(010)_2$
0	$(0000)_2$	$(0011)_2$
2	$(0001)_2$	$(0010)_2$
4	$(0010)_2$	$(0001)_2$
5	$(0011)_2$	$(0000)_2$

- Huffman codes (hc)
- canonical Huffman codes (chc) that are bit-wise negated

Huffman-shaped Wavelet Trees

α	$hc(\alpha)$	$chc(\alpha)$
1	$(11)_2$	$(11)_2$
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7	$(101)_2$	$(010)_2$
0	$(0000)_2$	$(0011)_2$
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- Huffman codes (hc)
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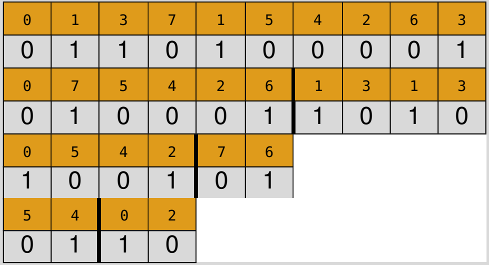


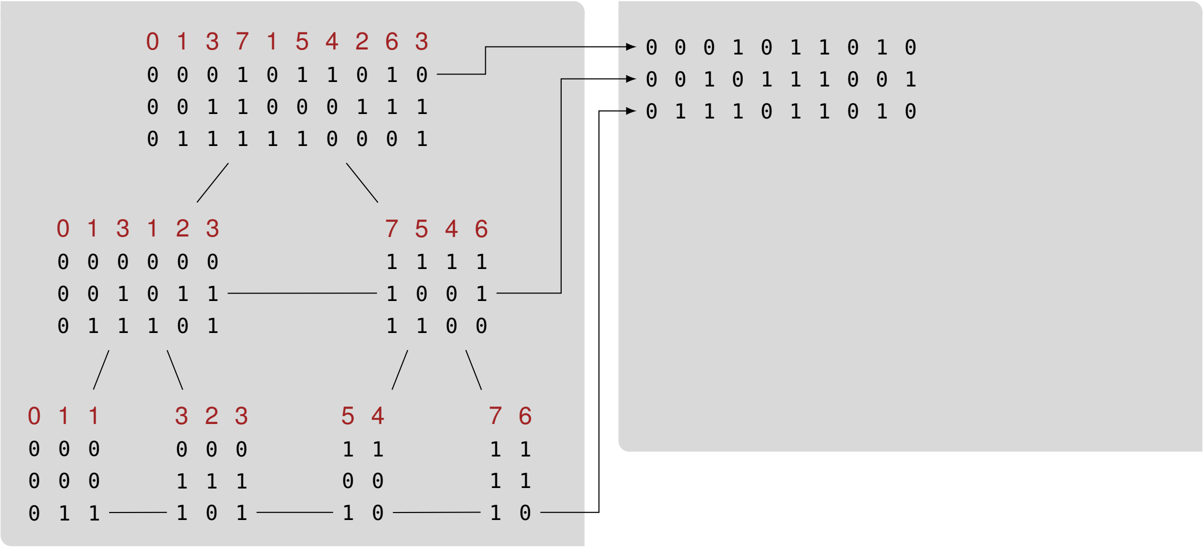
- intervals are only missing to the right (white space)
- no holes allow for easy querying

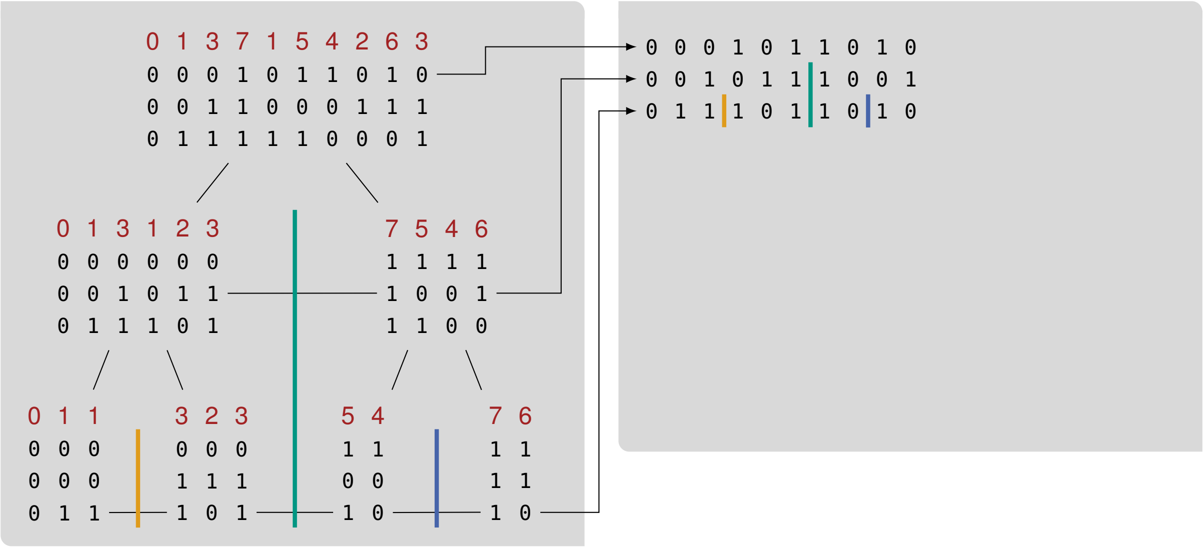
Practical Sequential Wavelet Tree Construction

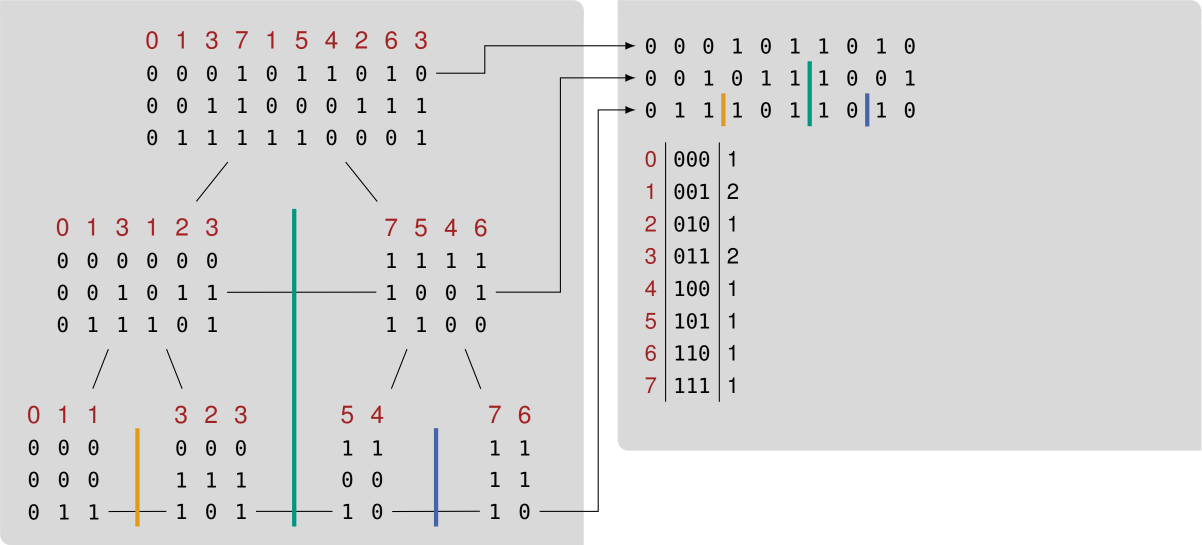
Bottom-Up Construction [FKL18]

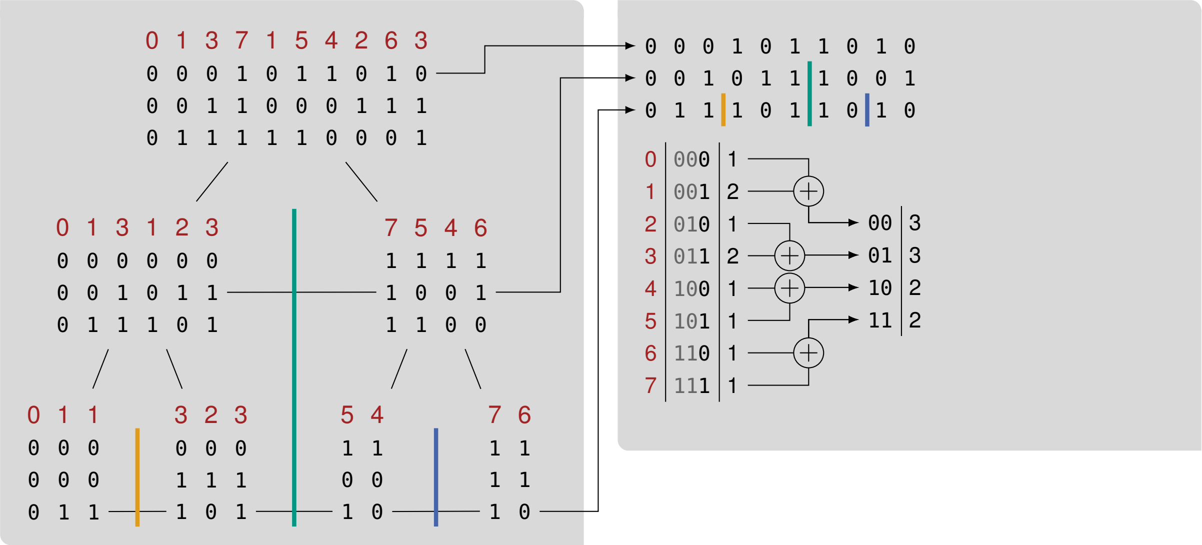
- scan the text and create histogram
- while scanning compute first level
- use histogram to compute borders of intervals
- scan text again and fill bit vectors

- example on the next slide


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


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


0 1 3 7 1 5 4 2 6 3
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 1 3 1 2 3
0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 1 1
0 1 1 1 0 1
7 5 4 6
1 1 1 1
1 0 0 1
1 1 0 0
0 1 1
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 1 1
3 2 3
0 0 0
1 1 1
1 0 1
5 4
1 1
0 0
1 0
7 6
1 1
1 1
1 0
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1
0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 000 1
1 001 2
2 010 1
3 011 2
4 100 1
5 101 1
6 110 1
7 111 1


0 1 3 7 1 5 4 2 6 3
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 1 3 1 2 3
0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 1 1
0 1 1 1 0 1
7 5 4 6
1 1 1 1
1 0 0 1
1 1 0 0
0 1 1
0 0 0
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3 2 3
0 0 0
1 1 1
1 0 1
5 4
1 1
0 0
1 0
7 6
1 1
1 1
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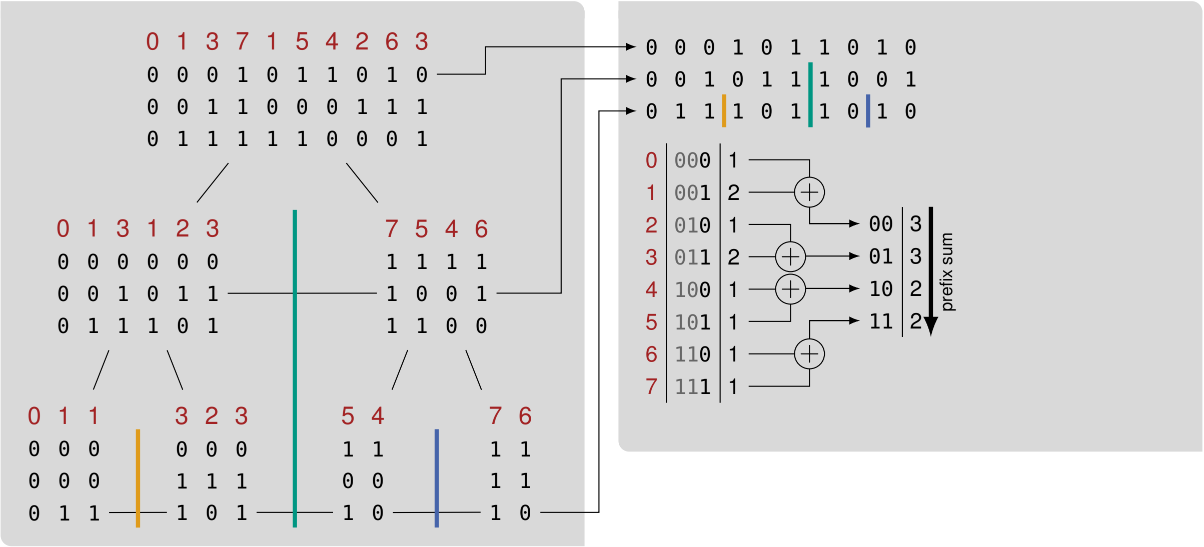
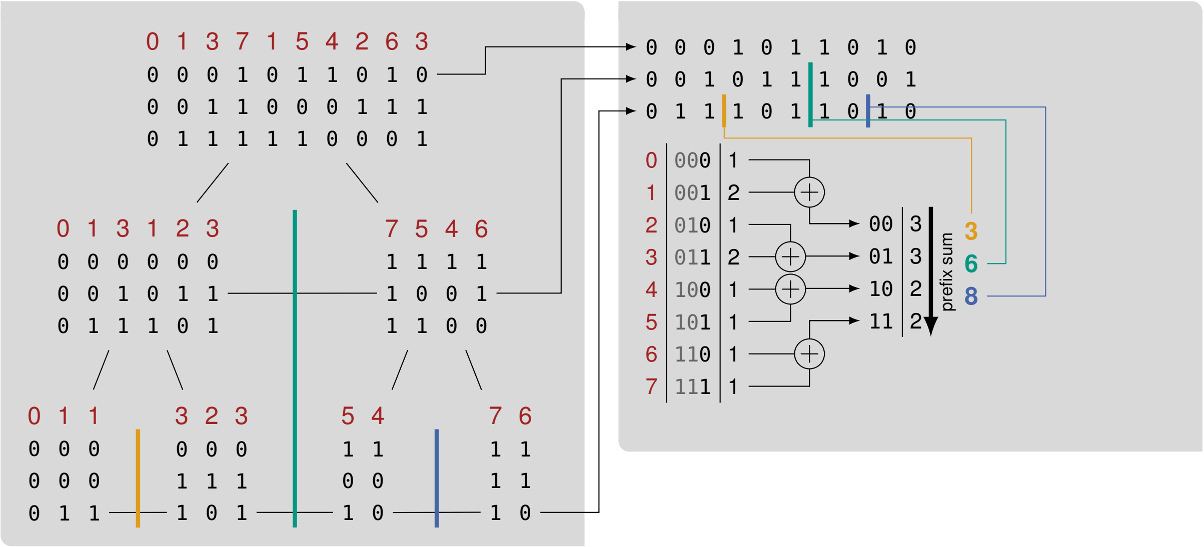
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1
0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 000 1
1 001 2
2 010 1
3 011 2
4 100 1
5 101 1
6 110 1
7 111 1
00 3
01 3
10 2
11 2



0 1 3 7 1 5 4 2 6 3
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 1 3 1 2 3
7 5 4 6
0 1 1
3 2 3
5 4
7 6
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1
0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 000 1
1 001 2
2 010 1
3 011 2
4 100 1
5 101 1
6 110 1
7 111 1
00 3
01 3
10 2
11 2
prefix sum


0 1 3 7 1 5 4 2 6 3
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 1 3 1 2 3
0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 1 1
0 1 1 1 0 1
7 5 4 6
1 1 1 1
1 0 0 1
1 1 0 0
0 1 1
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 1 1
3 2 3
0 0 0
1 1 1
1 0 1
5 4
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1 1
1 1
1 0
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1
0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
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2 010 1
3 011 2
4 100 1
5 101 1
6 110 1
7 111 1
00 3
01 3
10 2
11 2
prefix sum
3
6
8

Experimental Setup

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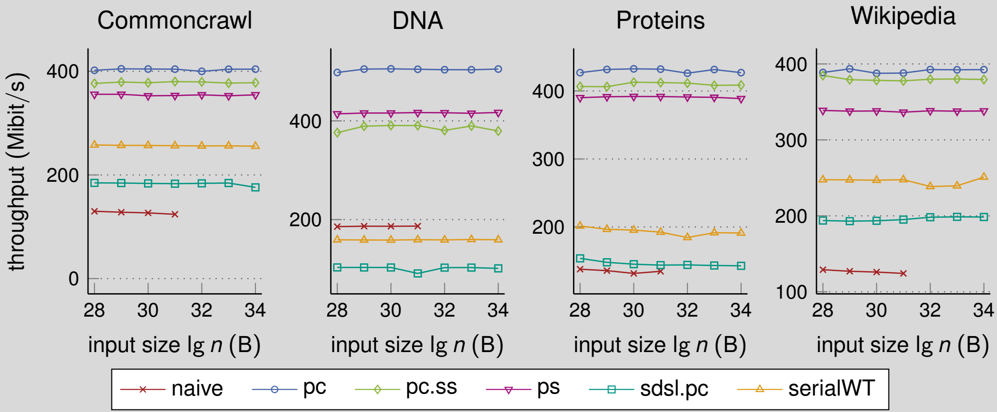
- 64 GB RAM
- two Intel Xeon E5-2640v4 CPUs (10 cores at 2.4 GHz base frequency, 3.4 GHz maximum turbo frequency, and cache sizes: 32 KB L1D and L1I, 256 KB L2, 25.6 MB L3)

- same texts as in chapter 04
- results are average of 5 runs

Experiments: Sequential Wavelet Tree Construction



Parallel Wavelet Tree Construction in Practice

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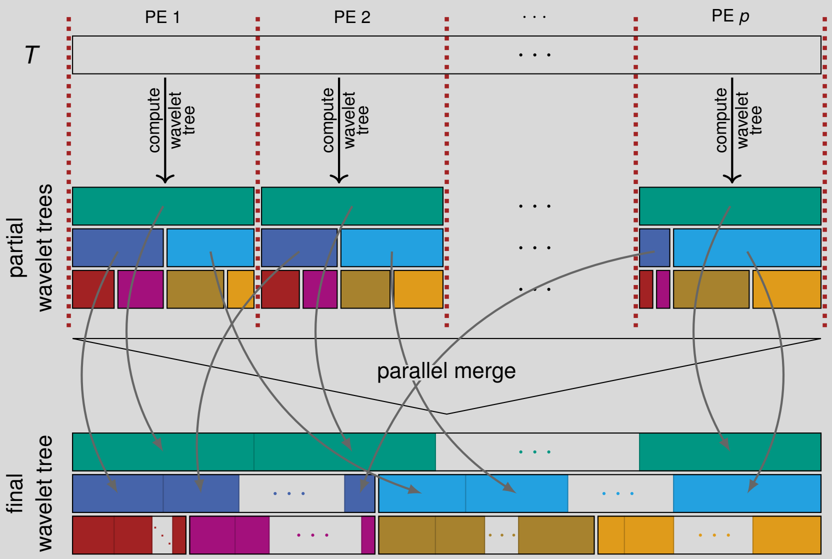
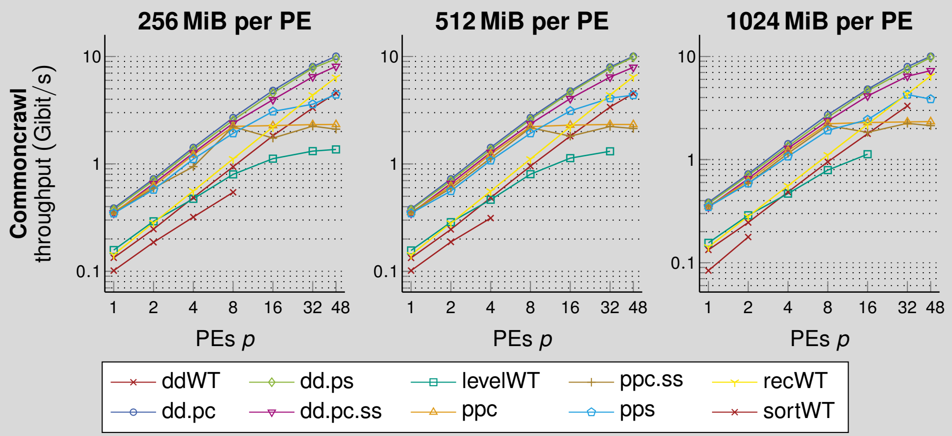
Domain Decomposition [Fue+17]

- create wavelet tree in parallel using p PEs
- each PE gets a consecutive slice of text
- each PE builds partial wavelet tree for its text
- merge partial wavelet trees in parallel

- can utilize any sequential algorithm
- very fast in practice
- $O(n \lg \sigma / \sqrt{\lg n})$ work and $O(\sigma + \lg n)$ time [Shu20]


PE 1
PE 2
...
PE p
T
compute wavelet tree
compute wavelet tree
compute wavelet tree
partial wavelet trees
parallel merge
final wavelet tree

Experiments: Parallel Wavelet Tree Construction 

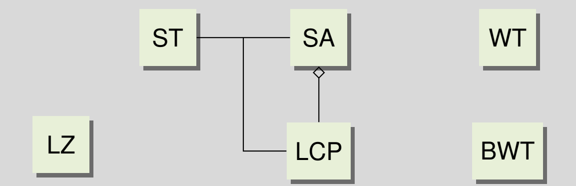


Conclusion and Outlook

This Lecture

- wavelet tree and wavelet matrix
- Huffman-shaped wavelet trees

Linear Time Construction



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- practical algorithms for wavelet tree construction

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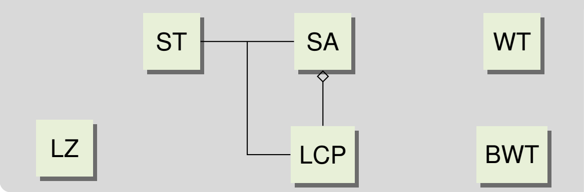

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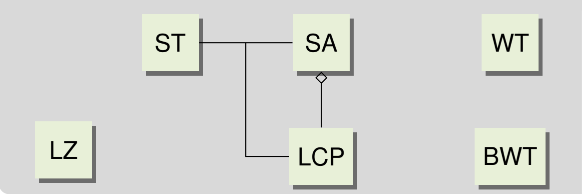
Next Lecture

- FM-index
- r-Index

Linear Time Construction



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