

Quelques slides sur les gr_n_s



dans la série : "hangman game for dummies"

Laurent

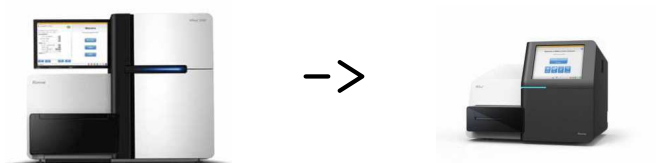
LIFL, Université Lille 1 - INRIA

Journées au vert

20 et 21 mai 2011

NGS : encore de nouvelles versions en “scale down”

mais je n'en parlerai pas ...



source : <http://www.illumina.com/systems/miseq.ilmn>

Alors, de quoi vais-je bien pouvoir parler ?



Une idée ??



Graines espacées

(PatternHunter 02, Burkhardt et al 01, BLASTz 03, YASS 04)

Definition

Une graine espacée π est un mot binaire sur l'alphabet $\{\#, -\}$:

- $\#$: accepte seulement un symbole *match* (|).
- $-$: accepte un symbole *match* (|) ou un symbole *mismatch* (.)

s : *span* (longueur), w : *weight* (nombre de $\#$).

Example

graine $\pi = \#\#\#-\#-\#\#$

```
ATCAGTGC GAATGCGCAAGA
| | | | . | | . | | | | . | | | |
ATCAGCGC AAATGCTCAAGA
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Example

Example

$\pi_c = #####$

$\pi_s = ###--#-##$

Example

$\pi_c = #####$

$\pi_s = ###--#-##$

$\alpha =$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | T | C | A | G | T | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A | T | C | A | G | T | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |

Example

$\pi_c = #####$

$\pi_s = ###--#-##$

$\alpha =$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | T | C | A | G | T | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A | T | C | A | G | T | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |

Example

$\pi_c = #####$

$\pi_s = ###--#-##$

$\alpha =$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | T | C | A | G | T | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A | T | C | A | G | C | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |

Example

$\pi_c = #####$

$\pi_s = ###--#-##$

$\alpha =$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | T | C | A | G | T | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | T | C | A | G | C | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |

Example

π_c = #####

π_s = ###--#-##

α =
ATCAGTGC AAATGCGCAAGA
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
ATCAGCGCAAATGCTCAAGA

Example

$\pi_c = #####$

$\pi_s = ###--#-##$

$\alpha =$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | T | C | A | G | T | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | G | C | A | A | G | A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A | T | C | A | G | C | G | C | A | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |

Example

$\pi_c = #####$

$\pi_s = ###--#-##$

$\alpha =$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | T | C | A | G | T | G | C | A | A | T | G | C | G | C | A | A | G | A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A | T | C | A | G | C | G | C | A | A | T | G | C | T | C | A | A | G | A |

Example

Example

```
ATCAGTGCAAATGCTCAAGA
|||||
ATCAGTGCAAATGCTCAAGA
```

```
ATCAGTGCAAATGCTCAAGA
|||||
ATCAGTGCAAATGCTCAAGA
```

Example

```
ATCAGTGCAAATGCTCAAGA
|||||||
ATCAGTGCAAATGCTCAAGA
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```
ATCAGTGCAAATGCTCAAGA
|||||||
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Example

```
ATCAGTGCTCAAATGCTCAAGA
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ATCAGTGCTCAAATGCTCAAGA
```

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```
ATCAGTGCTCAAATGCTCAAGA
|||||||||||
ATCAGTGCTCAAATGCTCAAGA
```

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```


Example

```
ATCAGTGCTCAAATGCTCAAGA  
| | | | | . | | | | | | | | | |  
ATCAGCGCAAATGCTCAAGA
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ATCAGTGCTCAAATGCTCAAGA  
| | | | | . | | | | | | | | | |  
ATCAGCGCAAATGCTCAAGA
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Example

```
ATCAGTGCAAAATGCTCAAGA  
| | | | | . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
ATCAGCGCAAATGCTCAAGA  
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```

```
ATCAGTGCAAAATGCTCAAGA  
| | | | | . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
ATCAGCGCAAATGCTCAAGA  
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```

Example

```
ATCAGTTGCAAATGCTCAAGA
|||||. |||||
ATCAGCGGCAAATGCTCAAGA
```

```
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#####
#####
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```

```
ATCAGTTGCAAATGCTCAAGA
|||||. |||||
ATCAGCGGCAAATGCTCAAGA
```

```
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```

Example

ATCAGTGC^{AA}ATGCTCAAGA
| | | | | . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
ATCAGCGCAAATGCTCAAGA

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ATCAGTGC^{AA}ATGCTCAAGA
| | | | | . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Example

ATCAGTGC^{AA}ATGC^GCAAGA
| | | | | . | | | | | | | . | | | | |
ATCAGC^GGCAAATGCT^TCAAGA

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ATCAGTGC^{AA}ATGC^GCAAGA
| | | | | . | | | | | | | . | | | | |
ATCAGC^GGCAAATGCT^TCAAGA

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Example

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| | | | | . | | | | | | | . | | | | |
ATCAGC^GGCAAATGCT^ACAAGA

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| | | | | . | | | | | | | . | | | | |
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Graines espacées

langage d'une graine

Besoin de connaître le *language* reconnu par la graine π .

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Alignement : mot sur l'alphabet binaire *match* / *mismatch*

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Notation : $\{1, 0\}$

Calculer la sensibilité d'une graine

exemple utilisant l'automate Aho-Corasick (Buhler et al 2003)

graine $\pi = \#-\#-\#$

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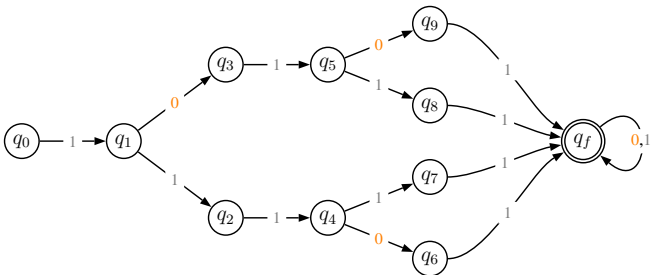
fragments d'alignement détectés : $\{10101,$
10111,
11101,
11111\}

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graine $\pi = \#-\#-\#$

fragments d'alignement détectés : $\{10101,$
 $10111,$
 $11101,$
 $11111\}$

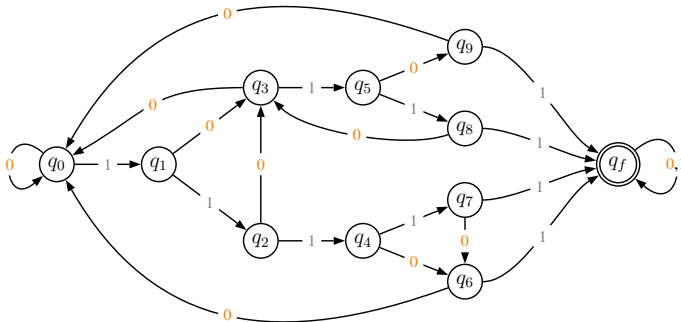


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graine $\pi = \#-\#-\#$

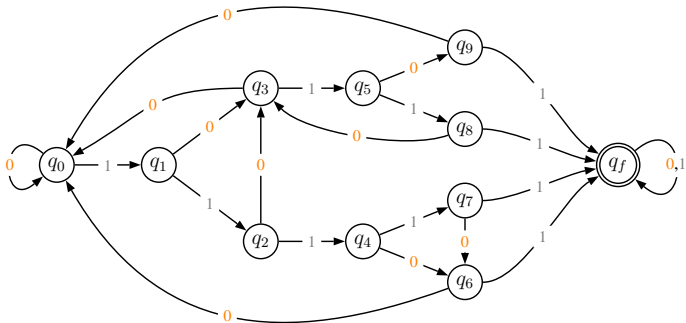
fragments d'alignement détectés : $\{10101,$
 $10111,$
 $11101,$
 $11111\}$



Calculer la sensibilité d'une graine

exemple utilisant l'automate Aho-Corasick (Buhler et al 2003)

- en Lossy (exemple du modèle de Bernoulli sur un alignement de taille m)
semi-anneau ($E = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, $\oplus = +$, $\otimes = \times$, $0_{\oplus} = 0$, $1_{\otimes} = 1$)
- en Lossless (exemple du modèle "k erreurs" sur un alignement de taille m)
semi-anneau *tropical* ($E = \mathbb{N}$, $\oplus = \min$, $\otimes = +$, $0_{\oplus} = \infty$, $1_{\otimes} = 0$)



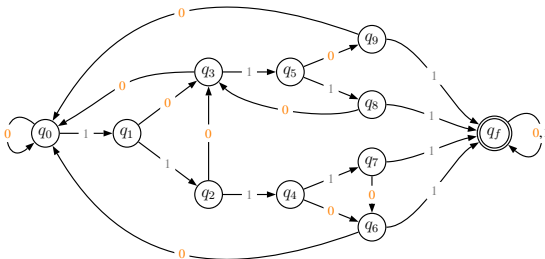
Calculer la sensibilité d'une graine

implémentation pratique : matrices creuses

$M =$

| | q_0 | q_1 | q_2 | q_3 | q_4 | q_5 | q_6 | q_7 | q_8 | q_9 | q_f |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| q_0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| q_1 | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| q_2 | | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| q_3 | 0 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| q_4 | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | | |
| q_5 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | |
| q_6 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| q_7 | | | | | | | 0 | | | | 1 |
| q_8 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| q_9 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| q_f | | | | | | | | | | | 0,1 |

$A =$



Calculer la sensibilité d'une graine

implémentation pratique : matrices creuses et produit

- Sensibilité \approx calculer M^m

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implémentation pratique : matrices creuses et produit

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- Sensibilité \approx calculer $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_m$

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implémentation pratique : matrices creuses et produit

- Sensibilité \approx calculer M^m
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implémentation pratique : matrices creuses et produit

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- Sensibilité \approx calculer $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_m$ et quelquefois ...
- Sensibilité \approx calculer **tous les** $M_i \times M_{i+1} \times \dots \times M_{i+l}$ ($\forall i \in [1..m - l]$)

Calculer la sensibilité d'une graine

implémentation pratique : matrices creuses et produit

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- Sensibilité \approx calculer $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_m$ et quelquefois ...
- Sensibilité \approx calculer **tous les** $M_i \times M_{i+1} \times \dots \times M_{i+l}$ ($\forall i \in [1..m-l]$)

et cela fait beaucoup de \times

OPTIMAL PREPROCESSING FOR ANSWERING ON-LINE PRODUCT QUERIES

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ABSTRACT

We examine the amount of preprocessing needed for answering certain on-line queries as fast as possible. We start with the following basic problem. Suppose we are given a semigroup (S, \cdot) . Let s_1, \dots, s_n be elements of S . We want to answer on-line queries of the form, "What is the product $s_i \cdot s_{i+1} \cdot \dots \cdot s_j \cdot s_j^{-1} \cdot \dots \cdot s_i^{-1}$ " for any given $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$. We show that a preprocessing of $\Theta(n \lambda(k, n))$ time and space is both necessary and sufficient to answer each such query in at most k steps, for any fixed k . The function $\lambda(k, \cdot)$ is the inverse of a certain function at the $\lfloor k/2 \rfloor$ -th level of the primitive recursive hierarchy. In case linear preprocessing is desired, we show that one can answer each such query in at most $O(\alpha(n))$ steps and that this is best possible. The function $\alpha(n)$ is the inverse Ackermann function.

We also consider the following extended problem. Let T be a tree with an element of S associated with each of its vertices. We want to answer on-line queries of the form, "What is the product of the elements associated with the vertices along the path from u to v ?" for any pair of vertices u and v in T . We derive results, which are similar to the above, for the preprocessing needed for answering such queries.

All our sequential preprocessing algorithms can be parallelized efficiently to give optimal parallel algorithms which run in $O(\log n)$ time on a CREW PRAM. These parallel algorithms are optimal in both running time and total number of operations.

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$$u_i = u_{i-1} + 2 \quad u_i = u_{i-1} + 1 + 2\sqrt{u_{i-1}} \quad u_i = u_{i-1} \times 2 \quad u_i = u_{i-1}^2 \quad u_i = 2^{u_{i-1}}$$

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- nombre de multiplications amorti constant pour chaque i successif.
- mais matrices “pleines” assez rapidement (graines normales), à priori moins gênant pour graines positionnées ...

Merci pour les nombreux PJIs encadrées cette année !!
n'hésitez pas à en proposer encore plus l'année prochaine :-)