Algorithmics (6EAP)

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Succinct Trees

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Thanks to S. Srinivasa Rao

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Suppose that $Z$ is the information-theoretical optimal number of bits needed to store some data. A representation of this data is called

- *implicit* if it takes $Z + O(1)$ bits of space,
- *succinct* if it takes $Z + o(Z)$ bits of space, and
- *compact* if it takes $O(Z)$ bits of space.

In computer science, a succinct data structure is a data structure which uses an amount of space that is "close" to the information-theoretic lower bound, but (unlike other compressed representations) still allows for efficient query operations. The concept was originally introduced by Jacobson[1] to encode bit vectors, (unlabeled) trees, and planar graphs. Unlike general lossless data compression algorithms, succinct data structures retain the ability to use them in-place, without decompressing them first. A related notion is that of a compressed data structure, in which the size of the data structure depends upon the particular data being represented.
Succinct Representations of Trees

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Outline

- Succinct data structures
  - Introduction
  - Examples

- Tree representations
  - Motivation
  - Heap-like representation
  - Jacobson’s representation
  - Parenthesis representation
  - Partitioning method
  - Comparison and Applications

- Rank and Select on bit vectors
Succinct data structures

- Goal: represent the data in close to optimal space, while supporting the operations efficiently.
  (optimal — information-theoretic lower bound)

- Introduced by [Jacobson, FOCS ‘89]

- An “extension” of data compression.
  (Data compression:
  - Achieve close to optimal space
  - Queries need not be supported efficiently)
Applications

Potential applications where memory is limited: small memory devices like PDAs, mobile phones etc.

- massive amounts of data: DNA sequences, geographical/astronomical data, search engines etc.
Examples

- Trees, Graphs
- Bit vectors, Sets
- Dynamic arrays
- Text indexes
  - suffix trees/suffix arrays etc.
- Permutations, Functions
- XML documents, File systems (labeled, multi-labeled trees)
- DAGs and BDDs
- ...
Memory model

- Word RAM model with word size $\Theta(\log n)$ supporting
  - read/write
  - addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
  - left/right shifts
  - AND, OR, XOR, NOT

  operations on words in constant time.

($n$ is the “problem size”)
Succinct Tree Representations
Motivation

Trees are used to represent:

- **Directories** (Unix, all the rest)
- **Search trees** (B-trees, binary search trees, digital trees or tries)
- **Graph structures** (we do a tree based search)
- **Search indexes for text** (including DNA)
  - Suffix trees
- **XML documents**
- ...
Drawbacks of standard representations

- Standard representations of trees support very few operations. To support other useful queries, they require a large amount of extra space.

- In various applications, one would like to support operations like “subtree size” of a node, “least common ancestor” of two nodes, “height”, “depth” of a node, “ancestor” of a node at a given level etc.
Drawbacks of standard representations

- The space used by the tree structure could be the dominating factor in some applications.
  
  **Eg.** More than half of the space used by a standard suffix tree representation is used to store the tree structure.

- “A pointer-based implementation of a suffix tree requires more than $20n$ bytes. A more sophisticated solution uses at least $12n$ bytes in the worst case, and about $8n$ bytes in the average. For example, a suffix tree built upon $700Mb$ of DNA sequences may take $40Gb$ of space.”

  -- Handbook of Computational Molecular Biology, 2006
Standard representation

Binary tree:
each node has two
pointers to its left
and right children

An $n$-node tree takes
$2n$ pointers or $2n \lg n$ bits
(can be easily reduced to
$n \lg n + O(n)$ bits).

Supports finding left child or right child of a node
(in constant time).

For each extra operation (eg. parent, subtree size)
we have to pay, roughly, an additional $n \lg n$ bits.
Can we improve the space bound?

- There are less than $2^{2n}$ distinct binary trees on $n$ nodes.
  - "The Art of Computer Programming", Volume 4, Fascicle 4: Generating all trees

- $2n$ bits are enough to distinguish between any two different binary trees.

- Can we represent an $n$ node binary tree using $2n$ bits?
How Many Binary Trees Are There?

There are five distinct shapes of binary trees with three nodes:

```
  o   o   o   o   o
 / \ / \ / \ / \ / \ /
```

But how many are there for n nodes?

Let $C(n)$ be the number of distinct binary trees with n nodes. This is equal to the number of trees that have a root, a left subtree with $j$ nodes, and a right subtree of $(n-1)-j$ nodes, for each $j$. That is,

$$C(n) = C(0)C(n-1) + C(1)C(n-2) + \ldots + C(n-1)C(0)$$

which is

$$C_0 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad C_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_i C_{n-1-i} \quad \text{for} \quad n \geq 1.$$

http://cs.lmu.edu/~ray/notes/binarytrees/
How many binary trees of size n?
The first few terms:

\[
\begin{align*}
c(0) &= 1 \\
c(1) &= c(0)c(0) = 1 \\
c(2) &= c(0)c(1) + c(1)c(0) = 2 \\
c(3) &= c(0)c(2) + c(1)c(1) + c(2)c(0) = 5 \\
c(4) &= c(0)c(3) + c(1)c(2) + c(2)c(1) + c(3)c(0) = 14
\end{align*}
\]

You can prove

\[
C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} \quad \text{for } n \geq 0.
\]

Here's the number of 8-node binary trees:

\[
c(8) = \frac{16!}{9 \times 8!8!} = \frac{16 \times 15 \times 14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11 \times 10}{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 13 \times 11 \times 10 = 1430
\]

Also see Wikipedia's article on the Catalan Numbers.

Belgian mathematician Eugène Charles Catalan (1814–1894).
Heap-like notation for a binary tree

Add external nodes

Label internal nodes with a 1 and external nodes with a 0

Write the labels in level order

1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

One can reconstruct the tree from this sequence

An n node binary tree can be represented in \(2n+1\) bits.

What about the operations?
Heap-like notation for a binary tree

left child($x$) = $\lfloor 2x \rfloor$
right child($x$) = $\lfloor 2x + 1 \rfloor$
parent($x$) = $\left\lfloor x/2 \right\rfloor$

$X \rightarrow X$: # 1’s up to $x$
$X \rightarrow X$: position of $x$-th 1
Heap-like notation for a binary tree
Example 2 (JV)
Example 2 (JV)

Node = 1 2 3 4 5 6
BitVector = 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
Bvrank = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Rchild(4) = Rank $1(2 \times 4 + 1) = 6$
Example 2 (JV)

Node = 1 2 3 4 5 6
BitVector = 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
Bvrank = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Parent(5) = 5

5 => 8 => 4th node

4th node is at index 7
Succinct tree representations

1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
Rank/Select on a bit vector

Given a bit vector $B$

$\text{rank}_1(i) = \# \text{1's up to position } i \text{ in } B$

$\text{select}_1(i) = \text{position of the } i\text{-th 1 in } B$

(similarly $\text{rank}_0$ and $\text{select}_0$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Given a bit vector of length $n$, by storing an additional $o(n)$-bit structure, we can support all four operations in $O(1)$ time.

$\text{rank}_1(5) = 3$
$\text{select}_1(4) = 9$
$\text{rank}_0(5) = 2$
$\text{select}_0(4) = 7$

An important substructure in most succinct data structures.

Implementations: [Kim et al.], [Gonzalez et al.], …
Binary tree representation

- A binary tree on \( n \) nodes can be represented using \( 2n + o(n) \) bits to support:
  - parent
  - left child
  - right child

  *in constant time.*

[Jacobson '89]
- Store the rank up to the beginning of each block: \((m/b) \log m\) bits
- Store the `rank within the block’ up to the beginning of each sub-block: \((m/b)(b/s) \log b\) bits
- Store a pre-computed table to find the rank within each sub-block: \(2^s \cdot s \log s\) bits
Rank/Select on bit vector

- Choosing $b = (\log m)^2$, and $s = (1/2) \log n$ makes the overall space to be $O(m \log \log m / \log m)$ $= o(m)$ bits.

- Supports rank in constant time.

- Select can also be supported in constant time using an auxiliary structure of size $O(m \log \log m / \log m)$ bits.

[Clark-Munro ‘96] [Raman et al. ‘01]

http://alexbowe.com/rrr/ -> RRR succinct rank/select index...
Lower bounds for rank and select

If the bit vector is read-only, any index (auxiliary structure) that supports rank or select in constant time (in fact in $O(\log m)$ bit probes) has size $\Omega(m \log \log m / \log m)$

[Miltersen ‘05] [Golynski ‘06]
Space measures

- Bit-vector (BV):
  - space used be $m + o(m)$ bits.

- Bit-vector index:
  - bit-sequence stored in read-only memory
  - index of $o(m)$ bits to assist operations

- Compressed bit-vector: with n 1’s
  - space used should be $B(m,n) + o(m)$ bits.

$$B(m,n) = \left\lceil \log \binom{m}{n} \right\rceil$$
Results on Bitvectors

- Elias (JACM 74)
- Jacobson (FOCS 89)
- Clark+Munro (SODA 96)
- Pagh (SICOMP 01)
- Raman et al (SODA 02)
- Miltersen (SODA 04)
- Golynski (ICALP 06)
- Gupta et al.

Implementations:
- Geary et al. (TCS 06)
- Kim et al. (WEA 05)
- Delpratt et al. (WEA 06, SOFSEM 07)
- Okanohara+Sadakane (ALENEX 07)

(Entry in *Encyclopaedia of Algorithms*)
Ordered trees?

A rooted ordered tree (on \( n \) nodes):

Navigational operations:
- parent\((x)\) = a
- first child\((x)\) = b
- next sibling\((x)\) = c

Other useful operations:
- degree\((x)\) = 2
- subtree size\((x)\) = 4
Ordered trees

- A binary tree representation taking $2n+o(n)$ bits that supports parent, left child and right child operations in constant time.

- There is a one-to-one correspondence between binary trees (on $n$ nodes) and rooted ordered trees (on $n+1$ nodes).

- Gives an ordered tree representation taking $2n+o(n)$ bits that supports first child, next sibling (but not parent) operations in constant time.

- **We will now consider ordered tree representations that support more operations.**
Level-order degree sequence

Write the degree sequence in level order

3 2 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0

But, this still requires $n \lg n$ bits

Solution: write them in unary

1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

Takes $2n-1$ bits

A tree is uniquely determined by its degree sequence
Supporting operations

Add a dummy root so that each node has a corresponding parent.

node $k$ corresponds to the $k$-th 1 in the bit sequence.

parent($k$) = # 0's up to the $k$-th 1

children of $k$ are stored after the $k$-th 0

supports: parent, $i$-th child, degree

(using rank and select)
Level-order unary degree sequence

- Space: $2n + o(n)$ bits

- Supports
  - parent
  - $i$-th child (and hence first child)
  - next sibling
  - degree
    
in constant time.

Does not support subtree size operation.

[Jacobson '89]
[Implementation: Delpratt-Rahman-Raman '06]
Another approach

Write the degree sequence in depth-first order

3 2 0 1 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0

In unary:

1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0

Takes $2n-1$ bits.

The representation of a subtree is together.

Supports subtree size along with other operations. (Apart from rank/select, we need some additional operations.) Which?
Depth-first unary degree sequence ($DFUDS$)

- Space: $2n + o(n)$ bits

- Supports
  - parent
  - i-th child (and hence first child)
  - next sibling
  - degree
  - subtree size
    - in constant time.

[Benoit et al. '05] [Jansson et al. '07]
Other useful operations

XML based applications:

level ancestor(x, l): returns the ancestor of x at level l

eg. level ancestor(11, 2) = 4

Suffix tree based applications:

LCA(x, y): returns the least common ancestor of x and y

eg. LCA(7, 12) = 4
Parenthesis representation

Associate an open-close parenthesis-pair with each node

Visit the nodes in pre-order, writing the parentheses

length: $2n$

space: $2n$ bits

One can reconstruct the tree from this sequence

( ( ( ( ( ( ) ) ) ) ( ) ( ( ) ( ( ) ( ( ) ( ( ) ( ) ) ( ) ) ) ) ) )
Operations

**parent** – enclosing parenthesis

**first child** – next parenthesis (if ‘open’)

**next sibling** – open parenthesis following the matching closing parenthesis (if exists)

**subtree size** – half the number of parentheses between the pair

with \( o(n) \) extra bits, all these can be supported in constant time
Parenthesis representation

- Space: $2n+o(n)$ bits

- Supports:
  - parent
  - first child
  - next sibling
  - subtree size
  - degree
  - depth
  - height
  - level ancestor
  - LCA
  - leftmost/rightmost leaf
  - number of leaves in the subtree
  - next node in the level
  - pre/post order number
  - i-th child

in constant time.

[Munro-Raman ‘97] [Munro et al. 01] [Sadakane ‘03] [Lu-Yeh ‘08] [Implementation: Geary et al., CPM-04]
A different approach

- If we group $k$ nodes into a block, then pointers with the block can be stored using only $\lg k$ bits.

- For example, if we can partition the tree into $n/k$ blocks, each of size $k$, then we can store it using $(n/k) \lg n + (n/k) k \lg k = (n/k) \lg n + n \lg k$ bits.

A careful two-level `tree covering’ method achieves a space bound of $2n+o(n)$ bits.
Tree covering method

- **Space**: $2n + o(n)$ bits

- **Supports**: in constant time.
  - parent
  - first child
  - next sibling
  - subtree size
  - degree
  - depth
  - height
  - level ancestor
  - LCA
  - leftmost/rightmost leaf
  - number of leaves in the subtree
  - next node in the level
  - pre/post order number
  - i-th child

[Geary et al. ‘04] [He et al. ‘07] [Farzan-Munro ‘08]
## Ordered tree representations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LOUDS</th>
<th>DFUDS</th>
<th>PAREN</th>
<th>PARTITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>parent, first child, sibling</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i-th child, child rank</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subtree size</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth, LCA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next node in the level</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level ancestor</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level-order rank, select</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-order rank, select</td>
<td></td>
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<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>post-order rank, select</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DFUDS-order rank, select</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaf operations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Unified representation

- A single representation that can *emulate* all other representations.

- Result: A $2n + o(n)$ bit representation that can *generate* an arbitrary word ($O(\log n)$ bits) of DFUDS, PAREN or PARTITION in constant time

- Supports the union of all the operations supported by each of these three representations.

[Farzan et al. ‘09]
Applications

Representing

- suffix trees
- XML documents (supporting XPath queries)
- file systems (searching and Path queries)
- representing BDDs
- ...

Open problems

- **Making the structures dynamic** (there are some existing results)

- **Labeled trees** (two different approaches supporting different sets of operations)

- **Other memory models**
  - External memory model (a few recent results)
  - Flash memory model
  - (So far mostly RAM model)
References

- Jacobson, FOCS 89
- Munro-Raman-Rao, FSTTCS 98 (JAlg 01)
- Benoît et al., WADS 99 (Algorithmica 05)
- Lu et al., SODA 01
- Sadakane, ISSAC 01
- Geary-Raman-Raman, SODA 04
- Munro-Rao, ICALP 04
- Jansson-Sadakane, SODA 06

Implementation:

- Geary et al., CPM 04
- Kim et al., WEA 05
- Gonzalez et al., WEA 05
- Delpratt-Rahman-Raman., WAE 06
Thank You