Discussion Section 5

- HW4 questions?

- BLAST algorithm

- If time: the Stack vs. the Heap
  - Using *new* and *delete* in C++

HW4 Questions?

Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST)

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Original paper has been cited 63,813 times

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Some example matches

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- Heuristic
  - Some false negatives (misses some matches)
  - Some false positives (some incorrect matches)

Neighborhoods are sets of approximate matches

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1 difference neighborhood of ABBA:
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Hey look, another match?

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Neighborhoods are sets of approximate matches

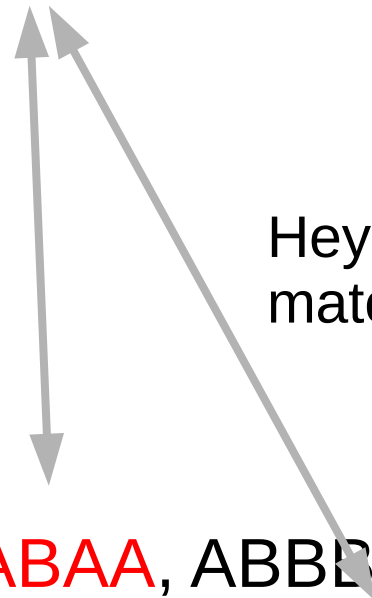Reference: ABBBAABABBABAABABABAABBBAAAAABBABBA

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Only members without prefixes in the neighborhood (why?)

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What k-mer size?   Something around log n

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Overlapping *k*-mers: {PPRHKK, PRHKKM, RHKKMF, HKKMFY, KKMFYA, KMFYAV, MFYAVG}

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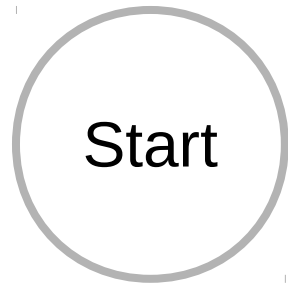 - Finite automaton, like a Mealy machine
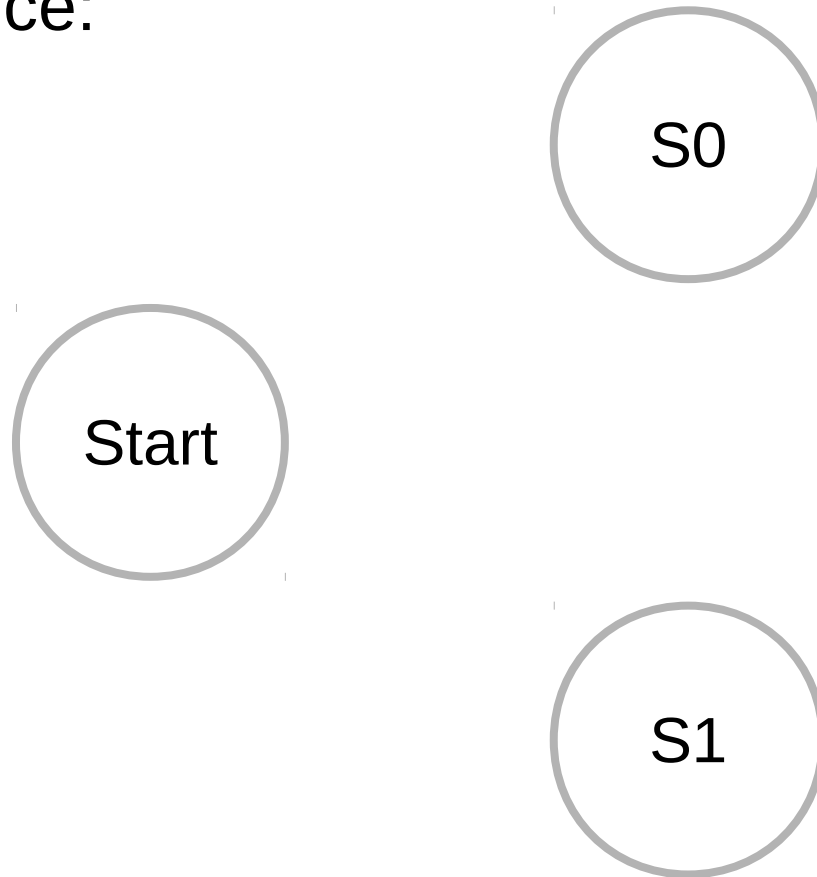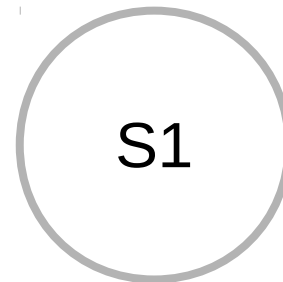
Brief Mealy machine example

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Input Sequence:
0010110

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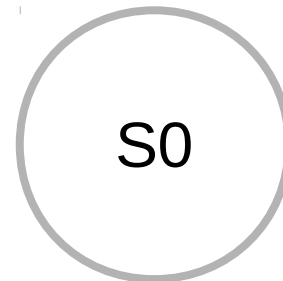# Brief Mealy machine example
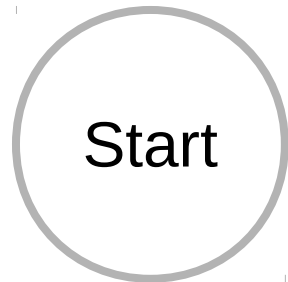
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S0

Start

S1

Brief Mealy machine example

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S1

Input/Output

→

Brief Mealy machine example

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Brief Mealy machine example

Brief Mealy machine example

Input Sequence:
0010110

0/0

Start

0/0

S0

0/1

1/1

1/0

S1

1/0

Input/Output

→

Brief Mealy machine example

Input Sequence:
0010110

0/0

Start

0/0

1/0

0/1

1/1

S0

S1

1/0

When does it output a 1?

Input/Output

Brief Mealy machine example

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  - If yes, continue doubling
  - If no, then stop (provably correct)

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Example:

2k-mer: 'PRHKKM'

New candidate match: GAMPRHKKQFFM

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  - Need some measure of significance
    - E-values based on Gumbel extreme value distribution

BLAST time complexity?

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    - Generating the condensed k-mer neighborhoods

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  - Generating the condensed k-mer neighborhoods
  - Identifying candidate matches
  - Extending candidate matches

- Generating neighborhoods and extending matches can be done in sublinear time (in terms of the size of the reference)
  - Use a precomputed hash index to look up k-mer matches

What about gapped alignment?

- Similar for steps 1 and 2 (list k-mers neighborhoods, find candidate matches

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- Similar for steps 1 and 2 (list *k*-mers neighborhoods, find candidate matches)

- Instead of extending
  - Look for candidate match pairs closer together than some distance threshold
  - Then extend from ends of paired matches

- Can also consider continuing to combine paired matches

Alternatively, you could have Gene Myers explain BLAST

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pVFX3V0Q2Rg
- http://myerslab.mpi-cbg.de/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/behind.blast_.pdf

Stack vs. Heap
Using *new* and *delete* in C++

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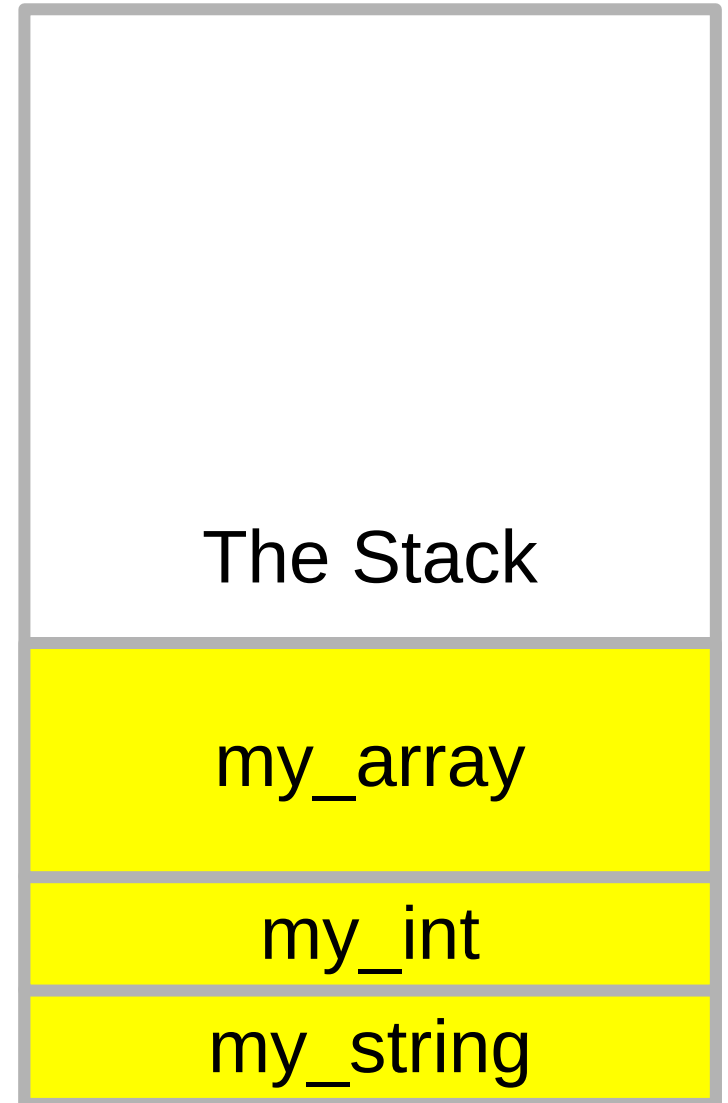
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my_string

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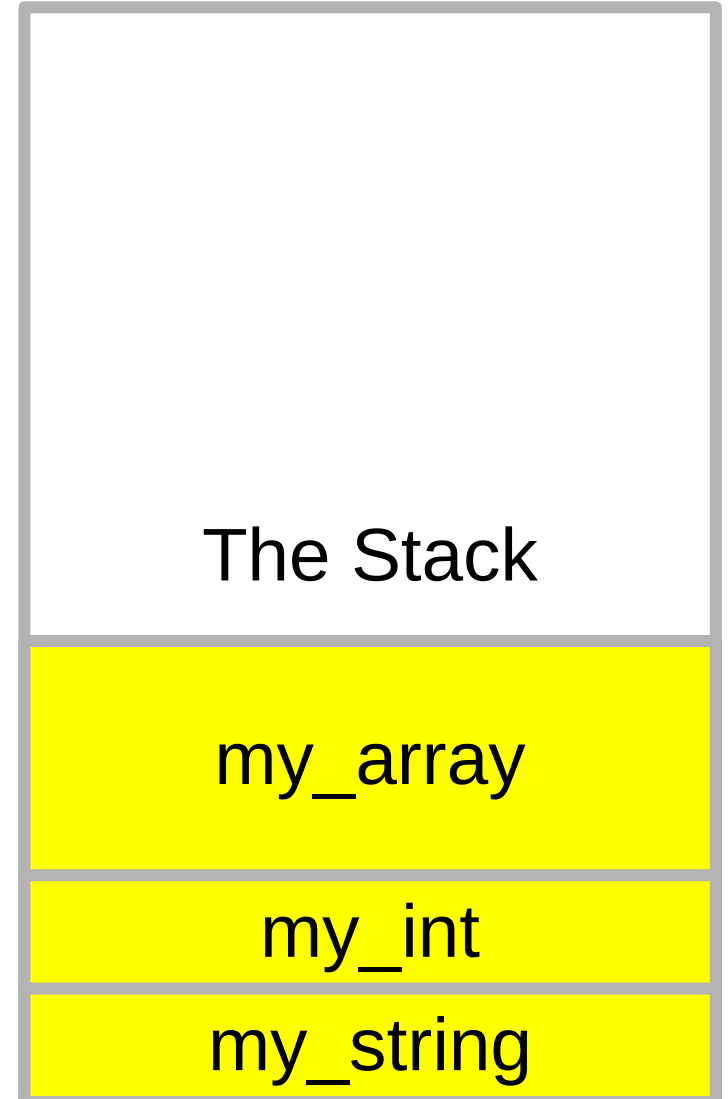
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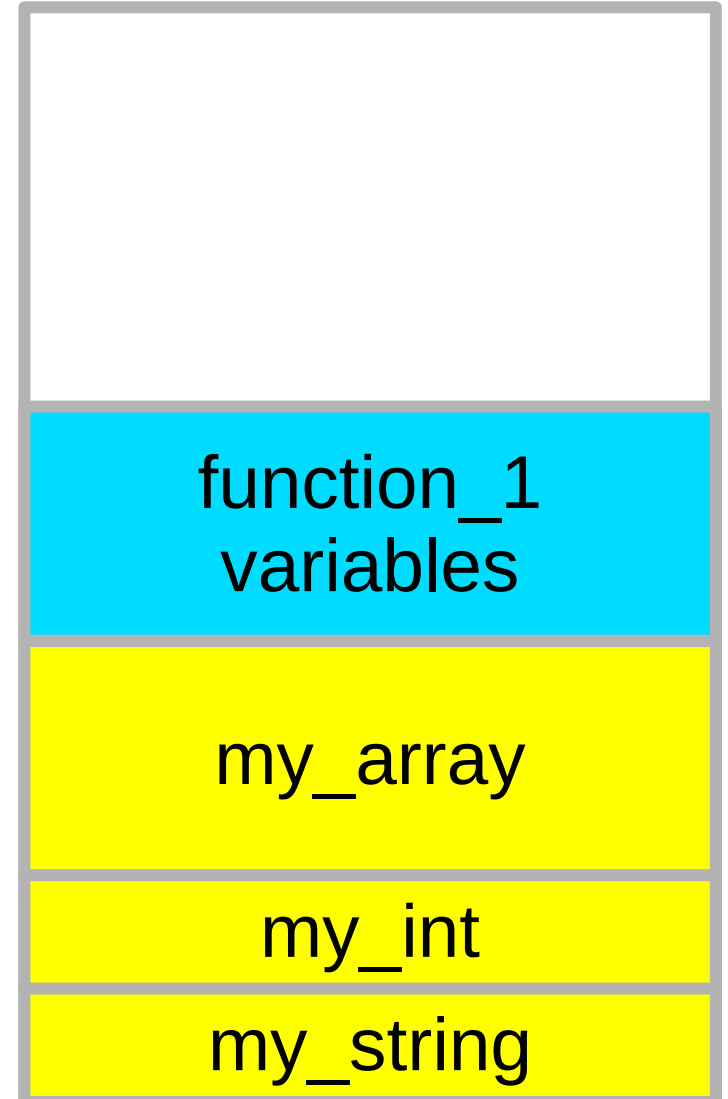
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Stack vs. Heap
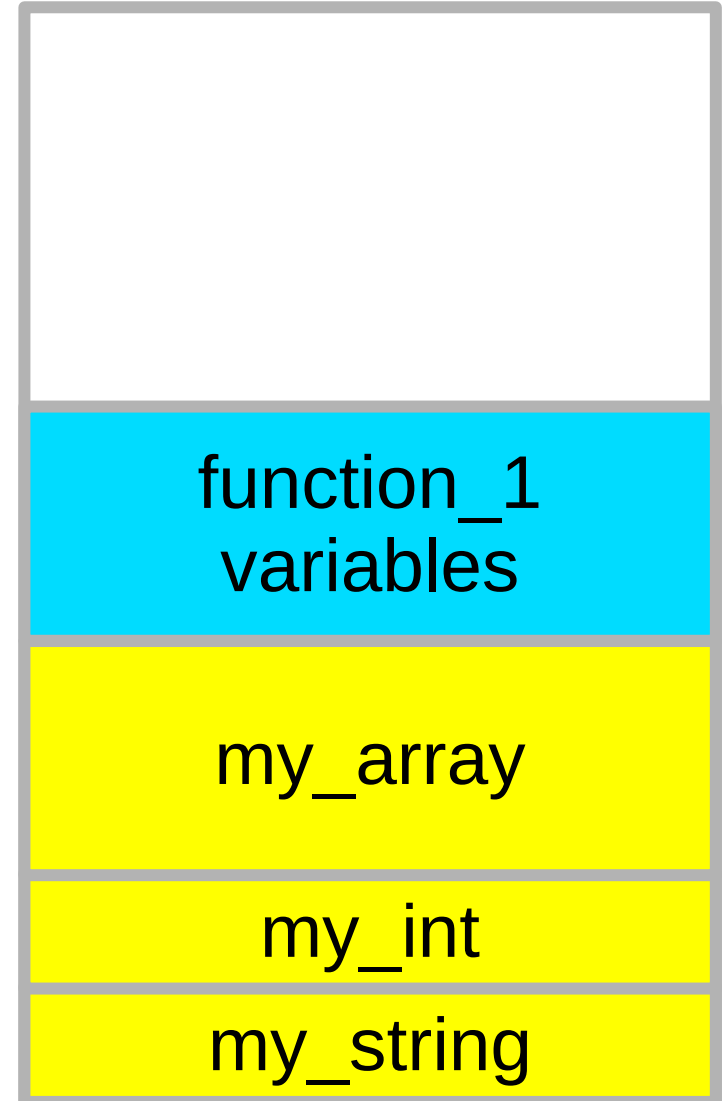## Using *new* and *delete* in C++

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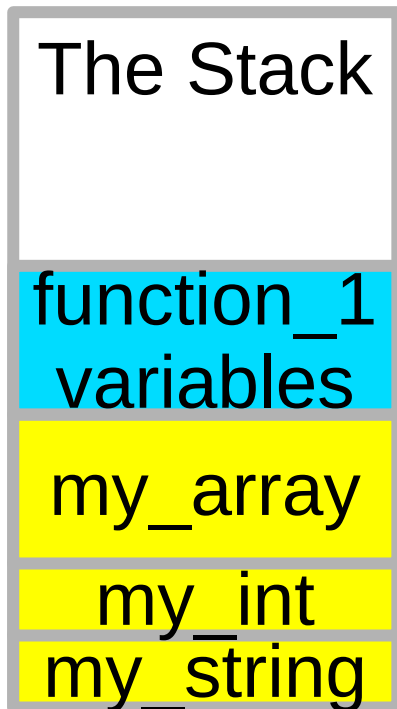| |
|---|
| |
| function_1 variables |
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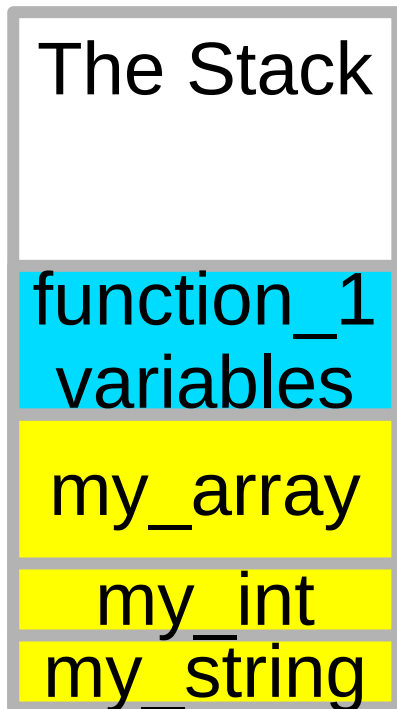 - This is how scoping gets determined

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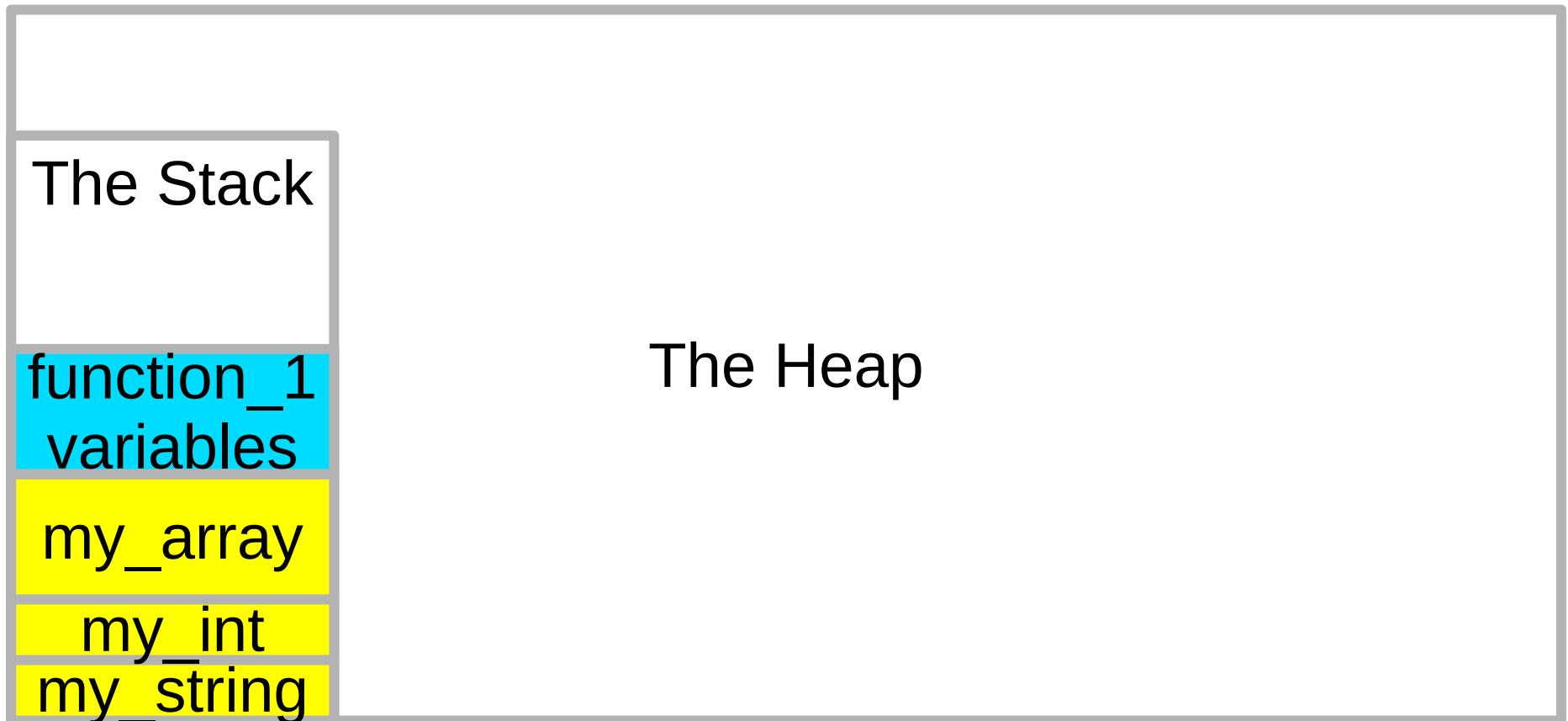- The heap is all non-allocated space in memory

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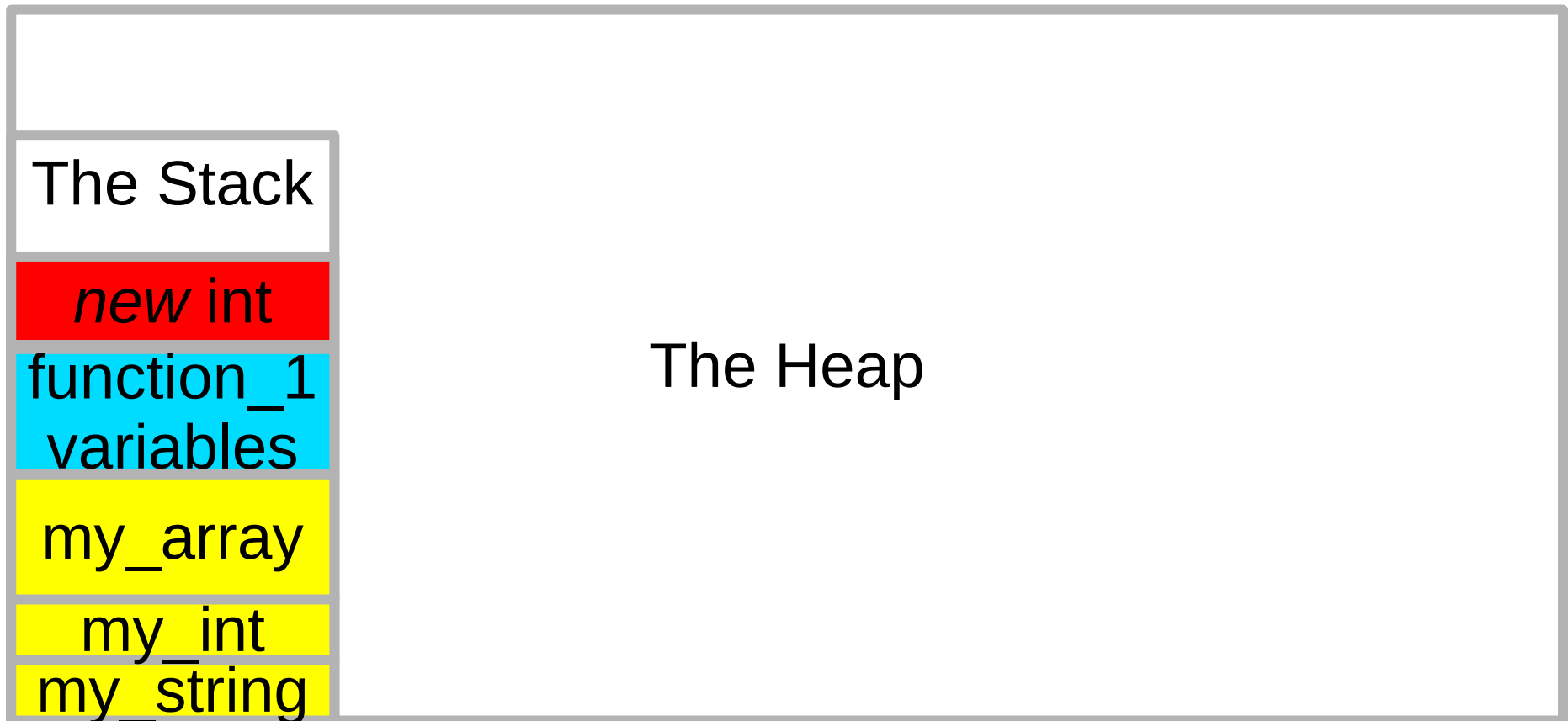- The heap is all non-allocated space in memory

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new int	
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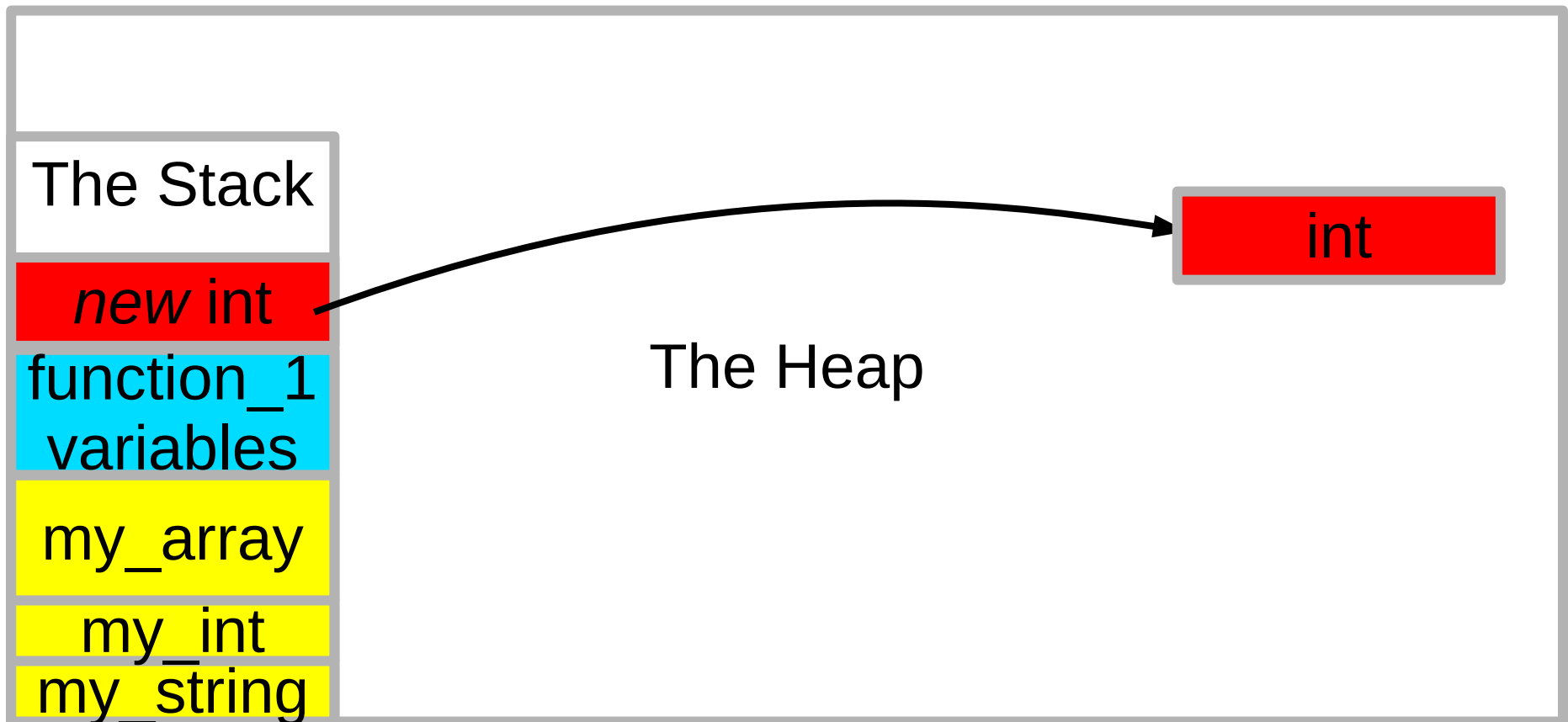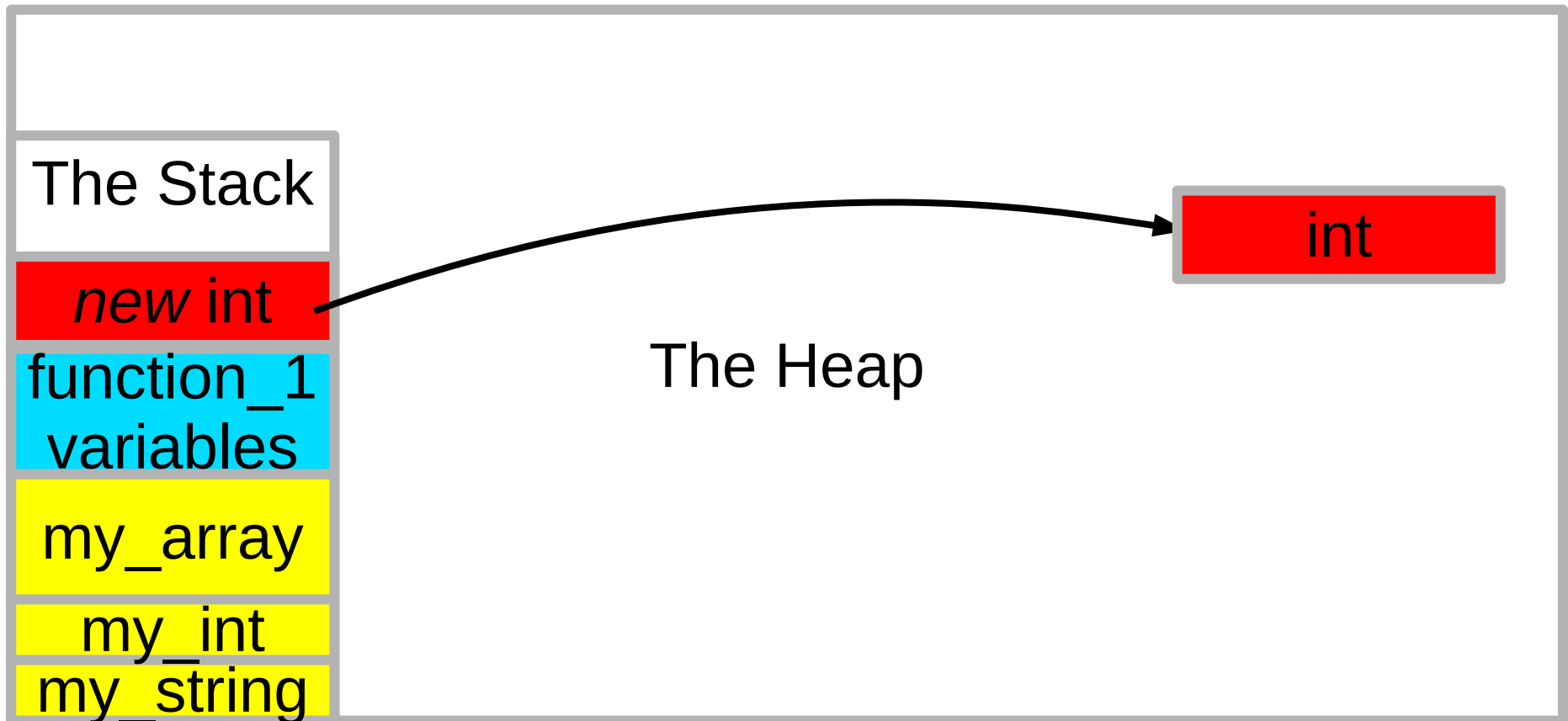
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- *delete* frees the space allocated by *new*

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  - But what problems could this cause?
    - Memory can't be used again while your program is running
      - It can't even be used by other programs

  - It's a good idea to *delete* things when you're done using them so you're not wasting memory