

# Euler paths and circuits on digraphs and genome sequencing

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# Overview

- 1 Definitions
- 2 Eulerian Graphs
- 3 Applications

# Definitions

## Definition (Graph)

A **graph**  $G$  consists of a non-empty finite set  $V(G)$  of elements called **vertices**, and a finite 'family'  $E(G)$  of unordered pairs of (not necessarily distinct) elements of  $V(G)$  called **edges**.

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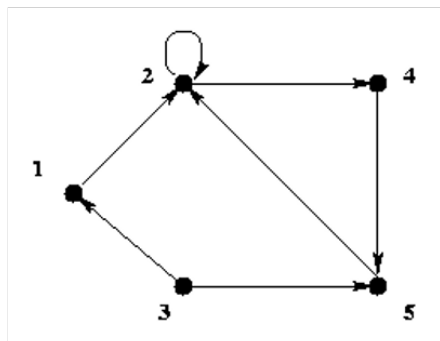
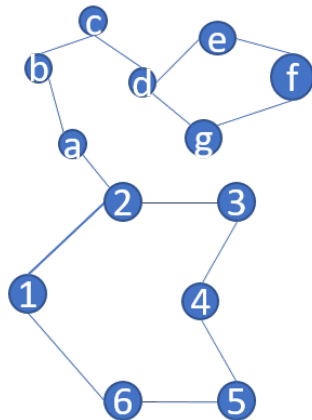
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- NYC grid with all the streets being one-way, which then restricts our movement on the graph.

# Graphs and Digraphs



# Euler Paths vs. Circuits

## Definition (Euler Path)

An **Euler path** on a graph  $G$  is a special walk that uses each edge exactly once, and it starts and ends at **different** vertices.

## Definition (Euler Circuit)

An **Euler circuit** on a graph  $G$  is a walk that uses each edge exactly once, and it starts and ends at the **same** vertex.



# Criterion for an Euler path or circuit on a graph

## Euler Path

A given graph  $G$  has an Euler path if and only if the graph is connected and **all but 2 vertices in the graph are of odd degree.**

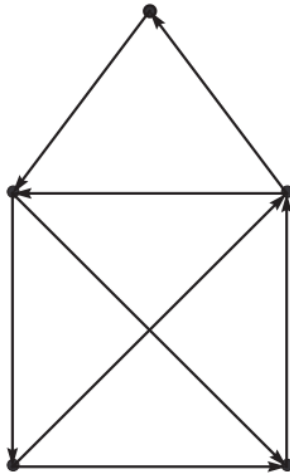
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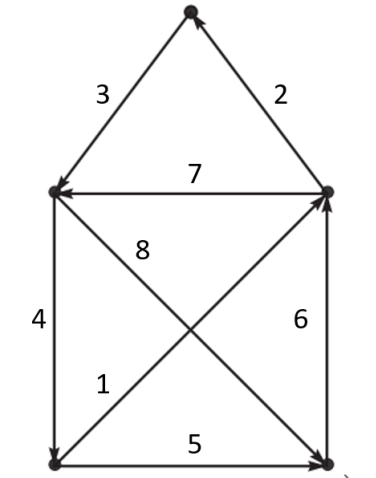
A given graph  $G$  has an Euler path if and only if the graph is connected and **all but 2 vertices in the graph are of odd degree.**

- What extra condition do you think we need to add for a digraph to have an Euler path?

# Can we find an Euler Path?



# YES WE CAN!



# Criterion for an Euler path on a digraph

## Euler Path

A given graph  $G$  has an Euler path if and only if the graph is connected and **all but 2 vertices in the graph are of odd degree.**

## Euler Path on a digraph

A digraph  $D_g$  has an Euler path iff

- The graph is connected
- All but 2 vertices in the graph are of odd degree
- **the  $|\text{indegree} - \text{outdegree}| = 1$  for those two odd vertices in  $D_g$ .**

# Criterion for an Euler circuit on a digraph

## Euler Circuit

A graph  $G$  has an Euler circuit if and only if  $G$  is connected and all the vertices are of **even degree** .

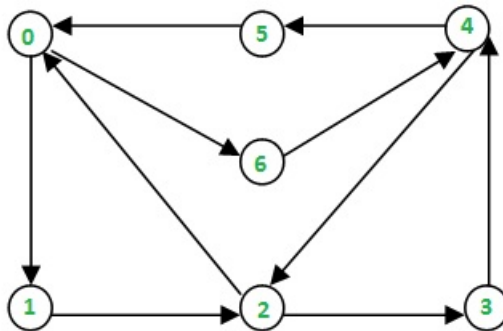
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## Euler Circuit

A graph  $G$  has an Euler circuit if and only if  $G$  is connected and all the vertices are of **even degree** .

- What extra condition do you think will be needed on a digraph for it to have an Euler circuit?

# Euler Circuit on digraph



**Euler Circuit :** 0 -> 6 -> 4 -> 5 -> 0 -> 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 2 -> 0



# Criterion for an Euler circuit on a digraph

## Euler Circuit

A graph  $G$  has an Euler circuit if and only if  $G$  is connected and all the vertices are of **even degree**.

## Euler circuit on a digraph

A graph  $D_g$  has an Euler circuit if and only if  $D_g$  is connected and all the vertices are of even degree and the **indegree = outdegree** for all vertices.

- A formal proof done as part of the final project in Senior Seminar (Spring 2017)

# How to find an Euler path and/or circuit on a graph?

Recall: For an Euler Path all but 2 vertices must be of odd degree and to have an Euler circuit has all vertices must be of even degree.

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- Follow edges one at a time and if you come across a bridge and a non-bridge: Always choose Non-bridge

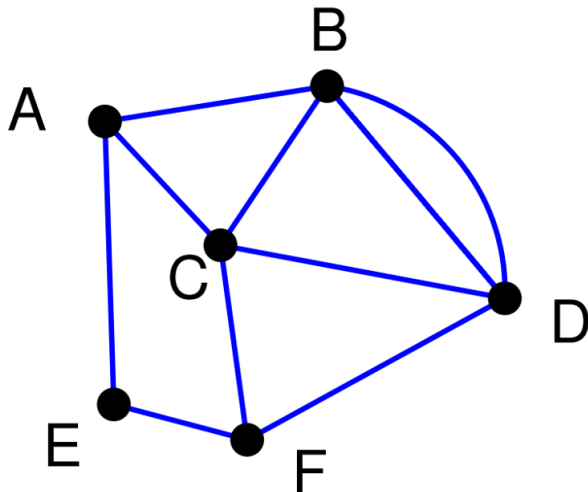
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This is called **Fleury's Algorithm**

# Find an Euler Path?



# What's next?

This is cool, but for all the applied mathematicians in the room and computer engineers like me the question becomes:

**How does that help me?**

# Applications

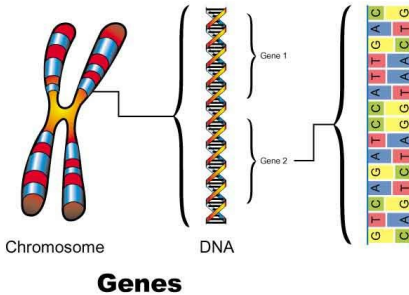
- 1 Mathematical modeling
- 2 **DNA fragment reconstruction**
- 3 Postman problem
- 4 Traveling salesman problem
- 5 many more ....



# Genome Sequencing

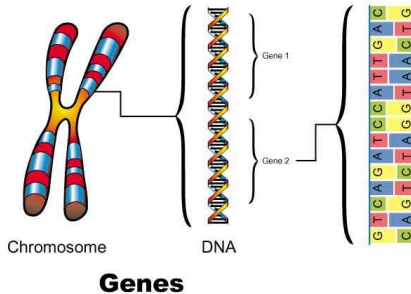
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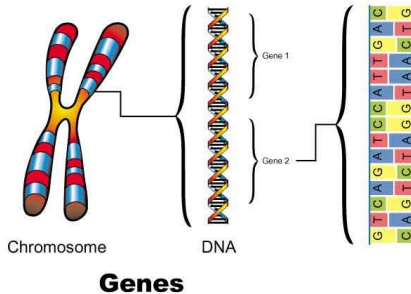
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- Four components to it: A, T, G, C. A connects to T and G connects to C
- Fragments of DNA are used in genetic research and discovery
- Strings of such **ATGC** pairs have this information stored in them

# Genome Sequencing

- Reads are taken of a known DNA strand (Sanger, 1977)
- They vary in size from 30-800 nucleotides
- Reads are taken in an overlapping form
- Reconstructing the specific genome with the overlapping to create a superstring is NP-complete

# Shortest Super String Problem

**Problem: Given a set of strings, find a shortest string that contains all of them - NP Complete**

## The Shortest Superstring problem

Set of strings: {000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111}

Concatenation

Superstring 000 001 010 011 100 101 110 111

Shortest

superstring

010  
110  
011  
000  
0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0  
001  
111  
101  
100

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- Consolidate the duplicate edges (collapse them, while conserving the directed edges)
- The final directed Euler Path is the super string

# What is a $k$ – mer composition of a given genome string

Given a string : ***TAATGCCATGGGATGTT***, what is a 3-mer composition?

$= \{TAA, AAT, ATG, TGC, GCC, CCA, CAT, ATG, TGG, GGG, GGA, GAT, ATG, TGT, GTT\}$

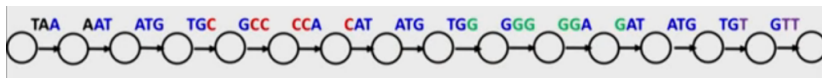
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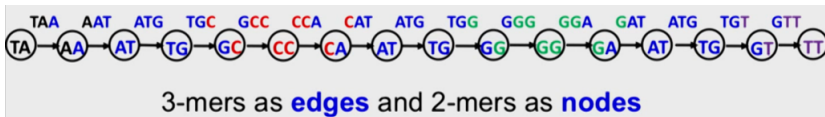


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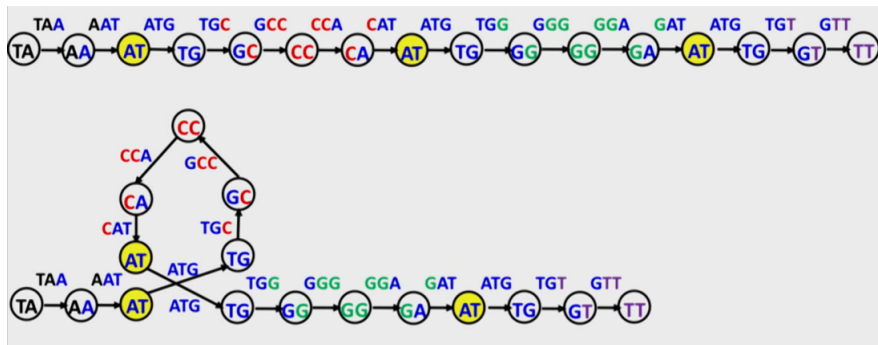
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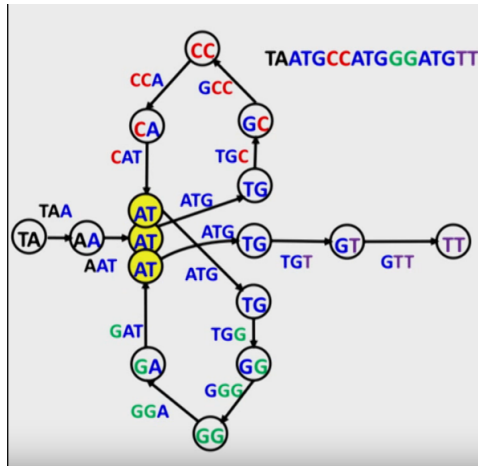
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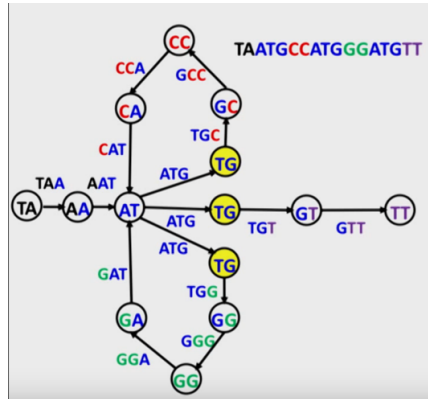
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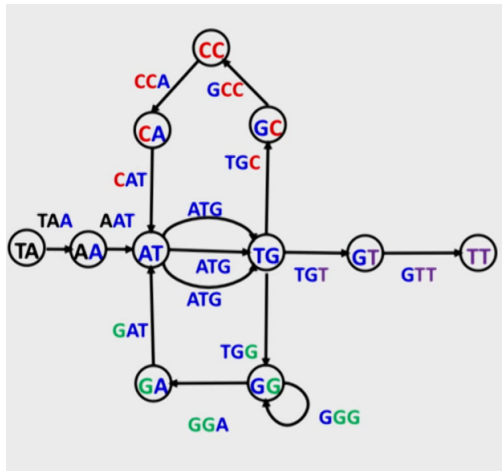


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# DeBruijn Graph of TAATGCCATGGGATGTT



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- What if there are multiple Euler paths?
- That is where we use paired Debruijn graphs (A special form of 4-mer and 6-mer pairing)

# References



John Smith (2012)

Title of the publication

*Journal Name* 12(3), 45 – 678.

# The End