# **Practical 5**

Name	Shreyash Yadav
Section and Batch	A4 - B3
Roll no.	41

**Aim**: Implement a dynamic algorithm for Longest Common Subsequence (LCS) to find the length and LCS for DNA sequences.

#### **Problem Statement:**

(i) DNA sequences can be viewed as strings of A, C, G, and T characters, which represent nucleotides. Finding the similarities between two DNA sequences are an important computation performed in bioinformatics.

[Note that a subsequence might not include consecutive elements of the original sequence.]

## TASK 1: Find the similarity between the given X and Y sequence.

X=AGCCCTAAGGGCTACCTAGCTT Y= GACAGCCTACAAGCGTTAGCTTG

#### Code:

```
def lcs(X, Y):
   m, n = len(X), len(Y)
    dp = [[0]*(n+1) for _ in range(m+1)]
    direction = [['']*(n+1) for in range(m+1)]
    for i in range(1, m+1):
        for j in range(1, n+1):
            if X[i-1] == Y[j-1]:
                dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1
                direction[i][j] = '\'
            else:
                if dp[i-1][j] >= dp[i][j-1]:
                    dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j]
                    direction[i][j] = '^'
                else:
                    dp[i][j] = dp[i][j-1]
                    direction[i][j] = '←'
    i, j = m, n
```

```
lcs seq = []
   while i > 0 and j > 0:
       if direction[i][j] == '\':
           lcs_seq.append(X[i-1])
           j -= 1
       elif direction[i][j] == '^':
       else: # '←'
           j -= 1
   lcs seq.reverse()
   print("DP matrix (LCS lengths):")
   for row in dp:
       print(row)
   print("\nDirection matrix:")
   for row in direction:
       print(row)
   print(f"\nLength of LCS = {dp[m][n]}")
   print(f"LCS = {''.join(lcs_seq)}")
   return dp[m][n], ''.join(lcs_seq)
X = "AGCCCTAAGGGCTACCTAGCTT"
Y = "GACAGCCTACAAGCGTTAGCTTG"
lcs_length, lcs_sequence = lcs(X, Y)
```

#### **Output:**

```
→ DP matrix (LCS lengths):
    1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,
    [0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6]
    [0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7]
    [0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7]
    [0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9]
       1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10]
   [0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11]
[0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12]
    [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12]
    [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12]
    [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12]
    [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13]
    [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13]
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14]
   [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14, 14]
   [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 15] [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 15, 16, 16]
```

Length of LCS = 16 LCS = AGCCCAAGGTTAGCTT **TASK-2:** Find the longest repeating subsequence (LRS). Consider it as a variation of the longest common subsequence (LCS) problem.

Let the given string be S. You need to find the LRS within S. To use the LCS framework, you effectively compare S with itself. So, consider string1 = S and string2 = S.

#### Code:

```
def longest repeating subsequence(S):
   dp = [[0]*(n+1) for in range(n+1)]
   direction = [['']*(n+1) for _ in range(n+1)]
   for i in range(1, n+1):
        for j in range(1, n+1):
                dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1
                direction[i][j] = '\'
                if dp[i-1][j] >= dp[i][j-1]:
                    dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j]
                    dp[i][j] = dp[i][j-1]
                    direction[i][j] = '←'
   lrs seq = []
        if direction[i][j] == '\\':
            lrs seq.append(S[i-1])
   lrs seq.reverse()
    for row in dp:
```

```
print(row)
print("\nDirection matrix:")
for row in direction:
    print(row)

print(f"\nLength of Longest Repeating Subsequence = {dp[n][n]}")
print(f"LRS = {''.join(lrs_seq)}")

return dp[n][n], ''.join(lrs_seq)

S = "AABCBDC"

lrs_length, lrs_sequence = longest_repeating_subsequence(S)
```

### **Output:**

```
→ DP matrix (LRS lengths):
    [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
    [0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
    [0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
    [0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2]
    [0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3]
    [0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3]
    [0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3]
    [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3]
    Direction matrix:
              '↑',
                        '<sub>1</sub>',
                    '†',
                              '†',
                                   '†',
    ['', 'f', 'f', 'f', 'K', 'e', 'e', 'f']
    Length of Longest Repeating Subsequence = 3
    LRS = ABC
```

#### LeetCode Assessment:

https://leetcode.com/problems/longest-common-subsequence/description/

## **Execution:**



