# Module Interface Specification for SubLiMat

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# 1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
March 10, 2025	1.0	Document's first version

# 2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

See SRS Documentation at SRS Documentation

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## 3 Introduction

The following document details the Module Interface Specifications for the SubLiMatsoftware. The software is designed to evaluate the effect of given substitution matrices in the quality of the alignment of a set of DNA sequences.

Complementary documents include the System Requirement Specifications and Module Guide. The full documentation and implementation can be found at <a href="https://github.com/UGarCil/UGarcil-capstone">https://github.com/UGarCil/UGarcil-capstone</a>.

Many components from the present documentation follow the template for a MIS for scientific computing software used in Patel (2023), Bicket (2017). These documentations were adapted from the MIS template.

## 4 Notation

This section is taken from the MIS template.

The structure of the MIS for modules comes from Hoffman and Strooper (1995), with the addition that template modules have been adapted from Ghezzi et al. (2003). The mathematical notation comes from Chapter 3 of Hoffman and Strooper (1995). For instance, the symbol := is used for a multiple assignment statement and conditional rules follow the form  $(c_1 \Rightarrow r_1|c_2 \Rightarrow r_2|...|c_n \Rightarrow r_n)...$ 

The following table summarizes the primitive data types used by the SubLiMatsoftware.

Data Type	Notation	Description
character	char	a single symbol or digit
integer	$\mathbb{R}$	a real (i.e. non complex) number defined within $(-\infty, \infty)$ , which common values between -3.0 to 3.0
natural number	N	a number without a fractional component in $[1, \infty)$

The specification of SubLiMat uses some derived data types: sequences, strings, and tuples. Sequences are lists filled with elements of the same data type. Strings are sequences of characters. Tuples contain a list of values, potentially of different types. In addition, SubLiMat uses functions, which are defined by the data types of their inputs and outputs. Local functions are described by giving their type signature followed by their specification.

## 5 Module Decomposition

The following table is taken directly from the Module Guide document for this project.

Level 1	Level 2
Hardware-Hiding	
Behaviour-Hiding	Alignment (Needleman-Wunsch) Interface Module Substitution Matrix Module Result Concatenation Module Data Output Module
Software Decision	Sequence Data Structure Module F-Matrix Handler Module Backtracking Algorithm Module

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

It is important to highlight the categorization for the Alignment Interface Module in the table above. While the use of the Needleman-Wunsch algorithm sits at a high level behavior that defines the main architecture of the software, it is also a Software Decision, as future releases of the software may opt for other alignment algorithms. Its placement in the documentation as Behaviour-Hiding follows a functional justification by making the Needleman-Wunsch algorithm a high-behavior decision component.

## 6 MIS of Alignment (Needleman-Wunsch) Module

#### 6.1 Module

needleman\_wunsch

#### 6.2 Uses

- Sequence Data Structure Module: For representing and manipulating sequences.
- Substitution Matrix Module: For accessing substitution matrices and gap penalties.
- Backtracking Module: For determining the optimal alignment score.
- **F-Matrix Handler**: To traverse the scores calculated across the pairwise comparison between two sequences.

## 6.3 Syntax

#### 6.3.1 Exported Constants

None

#### 6.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	${f In}$	Out	Exceptions
needleman_wunsch	seq0:str, seq1:str, sub-	score:float	See Table
	mat: dict		2 and $3$
			in VnV
			plan

#### 6.4 Semantics

#### 6.4.1 State Variables

None

#### 6.4.2 Environment Variables

#### 6.4.3 Assumptions

- The input sequences (seq0 and seq1) are valid strings containing only the characters A, T, G, C or \_.
- The substitution matrix (submat) is a valid dictionary containing penalizing costs and a gap penalty.

#### 6.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

align\_sequences(seq0: str, seq1: str, submat: dict):

- **Transition**: Computes the optimal global alignment between seq0 and seq1 using the Needleman-Wunsch algorithm.
- Output: Returns a dictionary containing the alignment score and other relevant results.
- Exception: Raises InvalidSequenceError (see Tables 2 and 3 of VnV plan) if either sequence contains invalid characters or goes beyond the boundaries accepted by the program.

#### 6.4.5 Local Functions

- $\bullet \ backtracking(matrix: \ List[List[float]], \ seq0: \ str, \ seq1: \ str) \rightarrow float:$ 
  - Backtracks through the alignment matrix to determine the optimal alignment path.
  - Returns the final alignment score.
- $\bullet \ evaluateTransTransv(s1: \ str, \ s2: \ str, \ submat: \ List[List[float]]) \rightarrow float:$ 
  - Evaluates the cost of a transition or transversion between two nucleotides.
- evaluate(x: int, y: int, dir: str, submat: List[List[float]], matrix\_F: List[List[float]], seq0: str, seq1: str)  $\rightarrow$  float:
  - Evaluates the cost of transitioning from one cell to another in the alignment matrix.

## 7 MIS of Substitution Matrix Module

#### 7.1 Module

substitution\_matrix

#### 7.2 Uses

- Sequence Data Structure Module: For representing and manipulating sequences.
- Alignment (Needleman-Wunsch) Module: For using substitution matrices in sequence alignment.

## 7.3 Syntax

### 7.3.1 Exported Constants

- **penalizingCostOf\_baseline**: A 4x4 matrix representing the baseline penalizing costs for nucleotide comparisons.
- penalizingCostOf\_JC: A 4x4 matrix representing the Jukes-Cantor penalizing costs.
- penalizingCostOf\_K80: A 4x4 matrix representing the Kimura 1980 penalizing costs.
- **penalizingCostOf\_HKY85**: A 4x4 matrix representing the Hasegawa-Kishino-Yano 1985 penalizing costs.
- **penalizingCostOf\_TN93**: A 4x4 matrix representing the Tamura-Nei 1993 penalizing costs.

#### 7.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
get_substitution	_matrix name: str	submat: dict	see Table
			4  in  VnV
			Plan

#### 7.4 Semantics

#### 7.4.1 State Variables

None

#### 7.4.2 Environment Variables

#### 7.4.3 Assumptions

- The substitution matrices are valid 4x4 matrices containing penalizing costs for nucleotide comparisons.
- The gap penalty is a valid float value.

#### 7.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

 ${\tt get\_substitution\_matrix(name:\ str)} \rightarrow {\tt dict:}$ 

- **Transition**: Retrieves the substitution matrix and gap penalty associated with the given name.
- Output: Returns a dictionary containing the substitution matrix and gap penalty.
- Exception: Raises InvalidMatrixError (see Table 4 of VnV Plan for further details) if the matrix dimensions are invalid.

#### 7.4.5 Local Functions

## 8 MIS of Result Concatenation Module

#### 8.1 Module

 $result\_concatenation$ 

#### 8.2 Uses

- Alignment (Needleman-Wunsch) Module: For performing sequence alignments and obtaining alignment scores.
- Substitution Matrix Module: For accessing substitution matrices and gap penalties.
- Pandas Library: For organizing and displaying results in a tabular format.

## 8.3 Syntax

#### 8.3.1 Exported Constants

None

### 8.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
main	seq0: str, seq1: str	result: List[dict]	

#### 8.4 Semantics

#### 8.4.1 State Variables

None

#### 8.4.2 Environment Variables

None

#### 8.4.3 Assumptions

- As stated in Alignment (Needleman-Wunsch) and Substitution Matrix modules.
- The Pandas library is available for data manipulation.

#### 8.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

 $main(seq0: str, seq1: str) \rightarrow pandas.DataFrame:$ 

- **Transition**: Computes the alignment scores for the given sequences using all available substitution matrices.
- Output: Returns a list of dictionaries, where each dictionary contains the name of the substitution matrix and the corresponding alignment score.
- Exception: Raises InvalidSequenceError if either sequence contains invalid characters.

#### 8.4.5 Local Functions

## 9 MIS of Data Output Module

#### 9.1 Module

data\_output

#### 9.2 Uses

- Result Concatenation Module: For providing the alignment results to be displayed.
- Pandas Library: For organizing and displaying results in a tabular format.

## 9.3 Syntax

### 9.3.1 Exported Constants

None

#### 9.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	$\mathbf{Out}$	Exceptions
display_results	result: List[dict]	None	InvalidResultError

### 9.4 Semantics

#### 9.4.1 State Variables

None

#### 9.4.2 Environment Variables

None

#### 9.4.3 Assumptions

- The input result is a valid list of dictionaries, where each dictionary contains the name of the substitution matrix and the corresponding alignment score.
- The Pandas library is available for data manipulation and display.

#### 9.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

 $display\_results(result: List[dict]) \rightarrow None:$ 

• **Transition**: Converts the list of alignment results into a Pandas DataFrame and displays it in a tabular format.

- Output: None (the results are displayed directly to the console or output medium).
- Exception: Raises InvalidResultError if the input result is not a valid list of dictionaries.

## 9.4.5 Local Functions

## 10 MIS of Sequence Data Structure Module

#### 10.1 Module

sequence\_data\_structure

#### 10.2 Uses

None

## 10.3 Syntax

#### 10.3.1 Exported Constants

None

#### 10.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
validate_sequence	seq: str	bool	InvalidSequenceError

#### 10.4 Semantics

#### 10.4.1 State Variables

None

#### 10.4.2 Environment Variables

None

#### 10.4.3 Assumptions

- Sequences are represented as strings containing only the characters A, T, G, C, or \_.
- Sequences are non-empty and valid for alignment purposes.

#### 10.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

validate\_sequence(seq: str)  $\rightarrow$  bool:

- **Transition**: Validates the input sequence to ensure it contains only valid characters (A, T, G, C, or \_).
- Output: Returns True if the sequence is valid, otherwise raises InvalidSequenceError.
- Exception: Raises InvalidSequenceError (see Table 2 and 3 from VnV documentation) if the sequence contains invalid characters.

## 10.4.5 Local Functions

## 11 MIS of F-Matrix Handler Module

#### 11.1 Module

matrix

#### 11.2 Uses

- Sequence Data Structure Module: For accessing sequences to be aligned.
- Substitution Matrix Module: For accessing substitution matrices and gap penalties.

## 11.3 Syntax

#### 11.3.1 Exported Constants

None

#### 11.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
initialize_matrix	seq0: str, seq1: str	matrix:	InvalidSequenceError
		List[List[float]]	
$fill_matrix$	seq0: $str,$ $seq1:$	matrix:	Invalid Sequence Error
	str, submat:	List[List[float]]	
	List[List[float]]		

#### 11.4 Semantics

#### 11.4.1 State Variables

None

#### 11.4.2 Environment Variables

None

#### 11.4.3 Assumptions

- The input sequences (seq0 and seq1) are valid strings containing only the characters A, T, G, C, or \_.
- The substitution matrix (submat) is a valid 4x4 matrix of penalizing costs.
- The gap penalty is a valid float value.

#### 11.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

 $initialize\_matrix(seq0: str, seq1: str) \rightarrow List[List[float]]:$ 

- **Transition**: Initializes the F-matrix with dimensions based on the lengths of seq0 and seq1.
- Output: Returns a 2D list (matrix) initialized with zeros.
- Exception: Raises InvalidSequenceError if either sequence contains invalid characters.

 $fill_matrix(seq0: str, seq1: str, submat: List[List[float]]) \rightarrow List[List[float]]:$ 

- **Transition**: Fills the F-matrix with alignment scores based on the sequences and substitution matrix.
- Output: Returns the filled F-matrix.
- Exception: Raises InvalidSequenceError if either sequence contains invalid characters.

#### 11.4.5 Local Functions

## 12 MIS of Backtracking Algorithm Module

#### 12.1 Module

backtracking

#### 12.2 Uses

- F-Matrix Initialization and Manipulation Module: For accessing the filled F-matrix.
- Sequence Data Structure Module: For accessing the sequences to be aligned.

## 12.3 Syntax

#### 12.3.1 Exported Constants

None

### 12.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
backtracking	matrix:	float	InvalidMatrixError
	List[List[float]],	seq0:	
	str, seq1: str		

#### 12.4 Semantics

#### 12.4.1 State Variables

None

#### 12.4.2 Environment Variables

None

#### 12.4.3 Assumptions

- The input matrix is a valid 2D list (F-matrix) filled with alignment scores.
- The input sequences (seq0 and seq1) are valid strings containing only the characters A, T, G, C, or \_.

#### 12.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

 $backtracking(matrix: List[List[float]], seq0: str, seq1: str) \rightarrow float:$ 

- **Transition**: Backtracks through the F-matrix to determine the optimal alignment path (i.e. the highest value out of the global alignment).
- Output: Returns the final alignment score.
- Exception: Raises InvalidMatrixError if the input matrix is not a valid 2D list or if the sequences are invalid.

#### 12.4.5 Local Functions

## References

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