Coursework 1

February 3, 2022

1 Task 1

First we get the S-protein nucleotide sequence from the NCBI ORFfinder tool which are roughly 3840 nucleotides long.

- For the Wuhan variant it is ORF26
- For the Omicron variant it is ORF26
- For the Hiroshima variant it is ORF18

These nucleotide sequences are downloaded first then restricted to nucleotides 1374 to 1449

The packages used in this notebook are: - Bio - pandas - matplotlib - numpy - networkx - copy

```
[1]: # Download the nucleotide sequences
     from Bio import Entrez
     Entrez.email = "Victor.Morland@warwick.ac.uk"
     handle = Entrez.efetch(db="nucleotide", id="NC_045512.2", rettype="fasta", __
      →retmode="xml")
     record = Entrez.read(handle, "fasta")
     handle.close()
     wuhanStrain = record[0]['TSeq_sequence']
     handle = Entrez.efetch(db="nucleotide", id="OMO95411.1", rettype="fasta", |
     →retmode="xml")
     record = Entrez.read(handle, "fasta")
     handle.close()
     omicronStrain = record[0]['TSeq_sequence']
     handle = Entrez.efetch(db="nucleotide", id="OL638173.1", rettype="fasta", _____
     →retmode="xml")
     record = Entrez.read(handle, "fasta")
     handle.close()
     hiroshimaStrain = record[0]['TSeq_sequence']
```

We get the S-proteins and restrict to the 1374 to 1449 nucleotides

Take the 1373 to 1449 slice of the string as in python we start at 0 but in the sequence we start at 1. And the last element of the slice is not taken.

We do the same for the S-protein nucleotide sequence

```
[2]: wuhanStrain = wuhanStrain[21535:25384][1373:1449]
   omicronStrain = omicronStrain[21487:25327][1373:1449]
   hiroshimaStrain = hiroshimaStrain[21510:25353][1373:1449]
   print("Wuhan:\n{}".format(wuhanStrain))
   print(len(wuhanStrain))
   print(' n/// n')
   print("Omicron:\n{}".format(omicronStrain))
   print(len(omicronStrain))
   print('\n///\n')
   print("Hiroshima:\n{}".format(hiroshimaStrain))
   print(len(hiroshimaStrain))
  Wuhan:
  76
  ////
  Omicron:
  76
  ////
  Hiroshima:
  76
```

1.1 Create the dot plots

This is done using matplotlib scatter plots. First we get the nucelotides where they are matching and describe where they match in the getYValues function. Then using that we can plot.

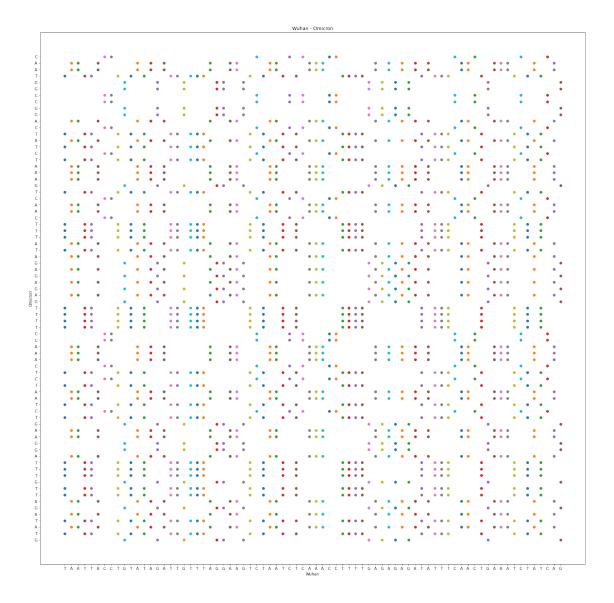
```
[3]: import pandas as pd
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def getYValues(s1,s2):
    y = []
    for i, nuc1 in enumerate(s1):
        subList = []
    for j,nuc2 in enumerate(s2):
        if nuc1 == nuc2:
            subList.append(j)
        else:
        #subList.append(-1)
```

```
y.append(subList)
    return y
def buildDotPlot(s1, s2, xAxis, yAxis):
   plt.figure(figsize=(25, 25))
    y = getYValues(s1,s2)
   x = range(len(s1))
   for xe, ye in zip(x, y):
       plt.scatter([xe] * len(ye), ye)
   plt.xticks(x, s1, rotation='horizontal')
   plt.yticks(x, s2, rotation='horizontal')
   plt.xlabel(xAxis)
   plt.ylabel(yAxis)
   plt.title('{} - {}'.format(xAxis, yAxis))
   plt.show()
#strain1 = 'ATTCGCCAT'
#strain2 = 'GTACCCTTC'
#buildDotPlot(strain1, strain2, 'Strain1', 'Strain2')
```

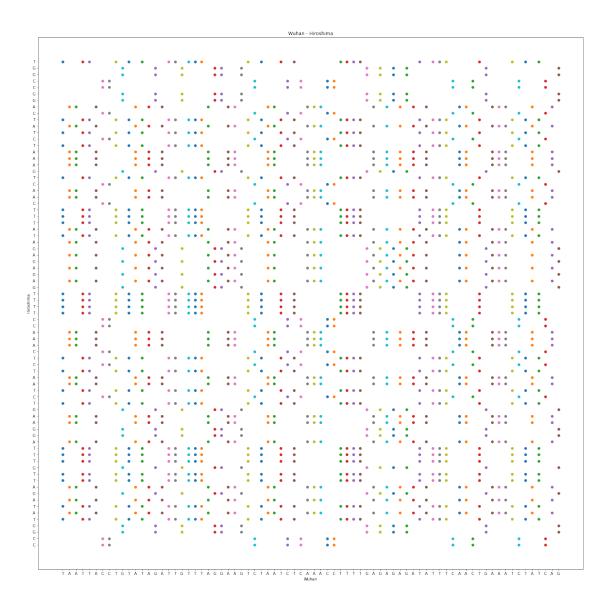
1.1.1 Dot plot of the Wuhan-Omicron Combination

```
[4]: buildDotPlot(wuhanStrain, omicronStrain, 'Wuhan', 'Omicron')
```



1.1.2 Dot plot of the Wuhan-Hiroshima Combination

[5]: buildDotPlot(wuhanStrain, hiroshimaStrain, 'Wuhan', 'Hiroshima')



1.1.3 Dot plot of the Hiroshima-Omicron Combination

[6]: buildDotPlot(hiroshimaStrain, omicronStrain, 'Hiroshima', 'Omicron')

1.2 Compute Needleman-Wunsch Scores for pairwise alignment

- First we create the algorithm to compute the F matrix to find the alignment scores between two sequences.
- Then we create the algorithm to get the best alignment (only returns one alignment if there are multiple best alignments) between two sequences that corresponds the the alignment score.

```
[7]: import numpy as np

def computeF(A,B,S,d=-1,lToA={'A': 0, 'C': 1, 'G': 2, 'T': 3}):

"""

Computes the alignment for two given sequences using the NWA matrix
```

```
Parameters
         _____
         A: str
             is a list of sequences that have already been aligned with each other \sqcup
      → (includes '-')
         B: str
             is a list of sequences that have already been aligned with eachother\sqcup
      → (includes '-')
         S: (4x4) 2D np array
             Scoring matrix
             penalty for matching with '-'
         lToA: char -> [0-3] dictionary
             dictionary which assigns a number to the letters in DNA for ...
      \rightarrow identification
         Return
         _____
         Returns the NWA matrix as a 2D numpy array of the input sequences
         F = np.zeros((len(A)+1,len(B)+1))
         for i in range(len(A)+1):
             F[i][0] = d * i
         for i in range(len(B)+1):
             F[0][i] = d * i
         for i in range(1,len(A)+1):
             for j in range(1,len(B)+1):
                 match = F[i-1][j-1] + S[lToA[A[i-1]]][lToA[B[j-1]]]
                 delete = F[i-1][j] + d
                 insert = F[i][j-1] + d
                 F[i][j] = max(match, delete, insert)
         return F
[8]: def findAlignment(A,B,F,S,d=-1,lToA={'A': 0, 'C': 1, 'G': 2, 'T': 3}):
         HHHH
         Computes the alignment for two given sequences using the NWA matrix
```

Parameters

```
A: str list
       is a list of sequences that have already been aligned with eachother_{\sqcup}
\rightarrow (includes '-')
   B: str
       is a list of sequences that have already been aligned with eachother\sqcup
\hookrightarrow (includes '-')
   F: (len(A) \times len(B)) \ 2D \ numpy \ array
       NWA matrix
   S: (4x4) 2D np array
       Scoring matrix
   d: int
       penalty for matching with '-'
   lToA: char -> [0-3] dictionary
       dictionary which assigns a number to the letters in DNA for ...
\rightarrow identification
   Return
   Returns a tuple of an optimal alignment of the two input sequences
   alignmentA = ''
   alignmentB = ''
  i = len(A)
   j = len(B)
   while i > 0 or j > 0:
       if i > 0 and j > 0 and F[i][j] == F[i-1][j-1] + 
\rightarrowS[lToA[A[i-1]]][lToA[B[j-1]]]:
           alignmentA = A[i-1] + alignmentA
           alignmentB = B[j-1] + alignmentB
           i = i - 1
           j = j - 1
       elif i > 0 and F[i][j] == F[i-1][j] + d:
           alignmentA = A[i-1] + alignmentA
           alignmentB = '-' + alignmentB
           i = i - 1
       else:
           alignmentA = '-' + alignmentA
           alignmentB = B[j-1] + alignmentB
           j = j -1
   return alignmentA, alignmentB
```

1.2.1 Gets the pairwise alignment scores for the three sequences and displays them in a table

```
[9]: df_scores = pd.DataFrame({'Match': [], 'Score': []})
     # Scoring Matrix
     S = np.array([[1,-1,-1,-1],[-1,1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,1,-1],[-1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,-1]])
     # Gap Penalty
     d = -1
     # Letter -> Array Map
     1ToA = {'A': 0, 'C': 1, 'G': 2, 'T': 3}
     # Wuhan - Omicron
     F1 = computeF(wuhanStrain,omicronStrain,S,d,lToA)
     score1 = F1[len(wuhanStrain)][len(omicronStrain)]
     # Wuhan - Hiroshima
     F2 = computeF(wuhanStrain,hiroshimaStrain,S,d,lToA)
     score2 = F2[len(wuhanStrain)][len(hiroshimaStrain)]
     # Hiroshima - Omicron
     F3 = computeF(hiroshimaStrain,omicronStrain,S,d,1ToA)
     score3 = F3[len(hiroshimaStrain)][len(omicronStrain)]
     df_scores.loc[len(df_scores.index)] = ['Wuhan - Omicron', score1]
     df_scores.loc[len(df_scores.index)] = ['Wuhan - Hiroshima', score2]
     df_scores.loc[len(df_scores.index)] = ['Hiroshima - Omicron', score3]
     print(df_scores.to_string(index=False))
     print('\nWuhan-Omicron:')
     print(F1)
     print('\nWuhan-Hiroshima:')
     print(F2)
     print('\nHiroshima-Omicron:')
     print(F3)
                  Match Score
        Wuhan - Omicron
                          49.0
      Wuhan - Hiroshima
                          56.0
    Hiroshima - Omicron
                          67.0
    Wuhan-Omicron:
    [[ 0. -1. -2. ... -74. -75. -76.]
     [-1. -1. 0. ... -72. -73. -74.]
     [-2. -2. -1. ... -70. -71. -72.]
     [-74. -72. -70. ... 47. 46. 45.]
     [-75. -73. -71. ... 49. 48. 47.]
     [-76. -74. -72. ... 51. 50. 49.]]
```

```
[ -1. -1. -2. ... -72. -73. -74.]
    [-2. -2. -2. ... -70. -71. -72.]
    [-74. -72. -70. ... 54. 53. 52.]
    [-75. -73. -71. ... 56. 55. 54.]
    [-76. -74. -72. ... 58. 57. 56.]]
    Hiroshima-Omicron:
    [[ 0. -1. -2. ... -74. -75. -76.]
    [ -1. -1. -2. ... -72. -73. -74.]
    [ -2. -2. -2. ... -70. -71. -72.]
    [-74. -72. -70. ... 65. 64. 63.]
    [-75. -73. -71. ... 67. 66.
                            65.]
    [-76. -74. -72. ... 69. 68. 67.]]
    1.2.2 Pairwise Alignment of the sequences
[10]: hiroshima_omicron_align =
     →findAlignment(hiroshimaStrain,omicronStrain,F3,S,d,lToA)
    wuhan_hiroshima_align = findAlignment(wuhanStrain,hiroshimaStrain,F2,S,d,1ToA)
    wuhan_omicron_align = findAlignment(wuhanStrain,omicronStrain,F1,S,d,lToA)
    print('Alignment Hiroshima with Omicron: \n{}\n{}'.
     →format(hiroshima_omicron_align[0], hiroshima_omicron_align[1]))
    print('\n')
    print('Alignment Wuhan with Hiroshima: \n{}\n{}'.
     →format(wuhan_hiroshima_align[0], wuhan_hiroshima_align[1]))
    print('\n')
    print('Alignment Wuhan with Omicron: \n{}\n{}\.format(wuhan_omicron_align[0],_
     →wuhan_omicron_align[1]))
    Alignment Hiroshima with Omicron:
    Alignment Wuhan with Hiroshima:
    GT
```

Wuhan-Hiroshima:

[[0. -1. -2. ... -74. -75. -76.]

Alignment Wuhan with Omicron:

1.3 Extend NWA to compute alignment of alignments

```
[11]: def computeF_Ext(A_lst,B_lst,S,lToA={'-': 0, 'A': 1, 'C': 2, 'G': 3, 'T': 4}):
          Computes the NWA matrix for two given alignments
          Parameters
          _____
          A_lst: str list
              is a list of sequences that have already been aligned with each other \sqcup
       → (includes '-')
          B_lst: str list
              is a list of sequences that have already been aligned with each other \sqcup
       → (includes '-')
          S: (5x5) 2D np array
              Scoring matrix
          lToA: char -> [0-4] dictionary
              dictionary which assigns a number to the letters in DNA for\sqcup
       \hookrightarrow identification
          Return
          Returns the NWA matrix as a 2D numpy array of the input alignments
          # Add '-' to start of sequences
          for i, align in enumerate(A_lst):
              A_{lst[i]} = '-' + align
          for i, align in enumerate(B_lst):
              B_lst[i] = '-' + align
          alignALen = len(A_lst[0])
          alignBLen = len(B_lst[0])
          # Start defining F matrix
          F = np.zeros((alignALen,alignBLen))
          for i in range(1,alignALen):
              temp = 0
```

```
for alignB in B_lst:
                      temp += S[lToA[alignA[i]]][lToA['-']]
              F[i][0] = temp + F[i-1][0]
          for i in range(1,alignBLen):
              temp = 0
              for alignB in B_lst:
                  for alignA in A_lst:
                      temp += S[lToA[alignB[i]]][lToA['-']]
              F[0][i] = temp + F[0][i-1]
          for i in range(1, alignALen):
              for j in range(1, alignBLen):
                  temp1 = 0
                  temp2 = 0
                  temp3 = 0
                  for alignA in A_lst:
                      for alignB in B_lst:
                          temp1 += S[lToA[alignA[i]]][lToA[alignB[j]]]
                          temp2 += S[lToA[alignA[i]]][lToA['-']]
                          temp3 += S[lToA[alignB[j]]][lToA['-']]
                  match = F[i-1][j-1] + temp1
                  delete = F[i-1][j] + temp2
                  insert = F[i][j-1] + temp3
                  F[i][j] = max(match, delete, insert)
          # Removing '-' from start of sequences
          for i, align in enumerate(A_lst):
              A_lst[i] = align[1:]
          # Removing '-' from start of sequences
          for i, align in enumerate(B_lst):
              B_lst[i] = align[1:]
          return F
[12]: def findAlignment_Ext(A_lst,B_lst,F,S,1ToA={'A': 0, 'C': 1, 'G': 2, 'T': 3}):
          Computes the alignment for two given alignments using the NWA matrix
          Parameters
          _____
```

for alignA in A_lst:

```
A_lst: str list
       is a list of sequences that have already been aligned with each other \sqcup
→ (includes '-')
  B_lst: str list
       is a list of sequences that have already been aligned with eachother,
→ (includes '-')
  F: (len(A_lst[0]) \times len(B_lst[0])) \ 2D \ numpy \ array
       NWA matrix
  S: (5x5) 2D np array
       Scoring matrix
   lToA: char -> [0-4] dictionary
       dictionary which assigns a number to the letters in DNA for ...
\rightarrow identification
  Return
  Returns a tuple of an optimal alignment of the two input alignments
   11 11 11
  alignmentA = ['' for align in A_lst]
  alignmentB = ['' for align in B_lst]
  i = len(A_lst[0])
  j = len(B_lst[0])
  while i > 0 or j > 0:
       temp1 = 0
       temp2 = 0
       \#temp3 = 0
       for alignA in A_lst:
           for alignB in B_lst:
               temp1 += S[lToA[alignA[i-1]]][lToA[alignB[j-1]]]
               temp2 += S[1ToA[alignA[i-1]]][1ToA['-']]
               #temp3 += S[lToA[alignB[j]]][lToA['-']]
       if i > 0 and j > 0 and F[i][j] == F[i-1][j-1] + temp1:
           for k, alignA in enumerate(A_lst):
               alignmentA[k] = alignA[i-1] + alignmentA[k]
           for k, alignB in enumerate(B_lst):
               alignmentB[k] = alignB[j-1] + alignmentB[k]
           i = i - 1
           j = j - 1
       elif i > 0 and F[i][j] == F[i-1][j] + temp2:
           for k, alignA in enumerate(A_lst):
```

```
alignmentA[k] = alignA[i-1] + alignmentA[k]
for k, alignB in enumerate(B_lst):
    alignmentB[k] = '-' + alignmentB[k]
    i = i - 1
else:
    for k, alignA in enumerate(A_lst):
        alignmentA[k] = '-' + alignmentA[k]
    for k, alignB in enumerate(B_lst):
        alignmentB[k] = alignB[j-1] + alignmentB[k]
    j = j - 1
return alignmentA, alignmentB
```

1.3.1 Gets the alignment of alignments scores for the three alignments and displays them in a table

```
[13]: df = pd.DataFrame({'Match': [], 'Score': []})
      # Scoring Matrix
      S = np.
      →array([[0,-1,-1,-1,-1],[-1,1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,-1]])
      # Letter -> Array Map
      1ToA = {'-': 0, 'A': 1, 'C': 2, 'G': 3, 'T': 4}
      \#A_lst = ['CCA']
      \#B\_lst = ['TATG-', 'ATGGG']
      \#A\_lst = ['GCATGCG']
      \#B_lst = ['GATTACA']
      #A_lst = [hiroshimaStrain]
      \#B_lst = [omicronStrain]
      A_lst_4 = [wuhanStrain]
      B_lst_4 = [hiroshima_omicron_align[0], hiroshima_omicron_align[1]]
      A_lst_5 = [omicronStrain]
      B_lst_5 = [wuhan_hiroshima_align[0], wuhan_hiroshima_align[1]]
      A_lst_6 = [hiroshimaStrain]
      B_lst_6 = [wuhan_omicron_align[0], wuhan_omicron_align[1]]
      F4 = computeF_Ext(A_lst_4, B_lst_4,S,lToA)
      score4 = F4[F4.shape[0]-1][F4.shape[1]-1]
      alignmentOfAlignments4 = findAlignment_Ext(A_lst_4, B_lst_4, F4, S, lToA)
      F5 = computeF_Ext(A_lst_5, B_lst_5,S,lToA)
```

```
score5 = F5[F5.shape[0]-1][F5.shape[1]-1]
alignmentOfAlignments5 = findAlignment_Ext(A_lst_5, B_lst_5, F5, S, 1ToA)
F6 = computeF_Ext(A_lst_6, B_lst_6,S,lToA)
score6 = F6[F6.shape[0]-1][F6.shape[1]-1]
alignmentOfAlignments6 = findAlignment_Ext(A_lst_6, B_lst_6, F6, S, 1ToA)
df.loc[len(df.index)] = ['Wuhan - Hiroshima/Omicron', score4]
df.loc[len(df.index)] = ['Omicron - Wuhan/Hiroshima', score5]
df.loc[len(df.index)] = ['Hiroshima - Wuhan/Omicron', score6]
print(df.to_string(index=False))
print('\nWuhan - Hiroshima/Omicron:')
print(F4)
print('\nOmicron - Wuhan/Hiroshima:')
print(F5)
print('\nHiroshima - Wuhan/Omicron:')
print(F6)
                    Match Score
Wuhan - Hiroshima/Omicron 105.0
Omicron - Wuhan/Hiroshima 116.0
Hiroshima - Wuhan/Omicron 123.0
Wuhan - Hiroshima/Omicron:
[[ 0.
         -1.
                -2. ... -150. -151. -152.]
[ -2.
          -2.
                -3. ... -146. -147. -148.]
 \begin{bmatrix} -4. \end{bmatrix}
         -4.
                -4. ... -142. -143. -144.]
 [-148. -146. -144. ...
                          99.
                                98.
                                      97.]
 [-150. -148. -146. ... 103.
                               102.
                                     101.]
 [-152. -150. -148. ... 107.
                               106.
                                     105.]]
Omicron - Wuhan/Hiroshima:
[[ 0.
          -1.
                -2. ... -149. -151. -152.]
 Γ -2.
         -2.
                -3. ... -145. -147. -148.]
 [ -4.
         -2.
                -3. ... -141. -143. -144.]
 [-148. -146. -144. ... 114.
                               118.
 [-150. -148. -146. ... 112.
                               116.
                                     118.]
 [-152. -150. -148. ... 110. 114. 116.]]
Hiroshima - Wuhan/Omicron:
0.
                -2. ... -150. -151. -152.]
         -1.
[ -2.
         -2.
                -3. ... -146. -147. -148.]
 Γ -4.
         -4. -4. ... -142. -143. -144.]
```

```
[-148. -146. -144. ... 123. 122. 121.]
[-150. -148. -146. ... 124. 123. 122.]
[-152. -150. -148. ... 125. 124. 123.]]
```

1.3.2 Alignment of Alignments

Alignment Wuhan - Hiroshima/Omicron:

```
[14]: alignmentOfAlignments4 = findAlignment_Ext(A_lst_4, B_lst_4, F4, S, lToA)
      alignmentOfAlignments5 = findAlignment_Ext(A_lst_5, B_lst_5, F5, S, lToA)
      alignmentOfAlignments6 = findAlignment_Ext(A_lst_6, B_lst_6, F6, S, lToA)
      print('Alignment Wuhan - Hiroshima/Omicron: \n{}\n{}\n{}\.
       →format(alignmentOfAlignments4[0][0],
       →alignmentOfAlignments4[1][0],
                                                                      ш
       →alignmentOfAlignments4[1][1]))
      print('\n')
      print('Alignment Omicron - Wuhan/Hiroshima: \n{}\n{}\n{}\.
       →format(alignmentOfAlignments5[0][0],
       →alignmentOfAlignments5[1][0],
                                                                       ш
       →alignmentOfAlignments5[1][1]))
      print('')
      print('Alignment Hiroshima - Wuhan/Omicron: \n{}\n{}\n{}\'.
       →format(alignmentOfAlignments6[0][0],
       →alignmentOfAlignments6[1][0],
       →alignmentOfAlignments6[1][1]))
```

2 Task 2

- Must first compute the NWA matrix
- Then we must get the alignment scores and lengths for each pair of sequences
- We then use these scores create the distance matrix
- Then build the tree combining the two closest sequences first recursively (using NJM)

```
[15]: handle = Entrez.efetch(db="nucleotide", id="NM_001030.6", rettype="fasta",
      →retmode="xml")
      record = Entrez.read(handle, "fasta")
      handle.close()
      human = record[0]['TSeq_sequence']
     handle = Entrez.efetch(db="nucleotide", id="NM_027015.4", rettype="fasta", __
      →retmode="xml")
      record = Entrez.read(handle, "fasta")
      handle.close()
      mouse = record[0]['TSeq_sequence']
      handle = Entrez.efetch(db="nucleotide", id="NM_001251997.1", rettype="fasta", __
       →retmode="xml")
      record = Entrez.read(handle, "fasta")
      handle.close()
      chimpanzee = record[0]['TSeq_sequence']
      handle = Entrez.efetch(db="nucleotide", id="XM_026928592.1", rettype="fasta", __
       →retmode="xml")
      record = Entrez.read(handle, "fasta")
      handle.close()
      catfish = record[0]['TSeq_sequence']
      handle = Entrez.efetch(db="nucleotide", id="XM_006030956.2", rettype="fasta", __
       →retmode="xml")
      record = Entrez.read(handle, "fasta")
      handle.close()
      alligator = record[0]['TSeq_sequence']
```

```
print("Human: \n{}".format(human))
print("\nMouse: \n{}".format(mouse))
print("\nChimpanzee: \n{}".format(chimpanzee))
print("\nCatfish: \n{}".format(catfish))
print("\nAlligator: \n{}".format(alligator))
```

Human:

Mouse:

Chimpanzee:

Catfish:

Alligator:

2.1 Get the NWA Matrices for all pairwise combinations to get pairwise alignment scores

```
[16]: # Scoring Matrix
      S = np.array([[1,-1,-1,-1],[-1,1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,1,-1],[-1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,-1,1]])
      # Gap Penalty
      d = -1
      # Letter -> Array Map
      1ToA = {'A': 0, 'C': 1, 'G': 2, 'T': 3}
      F_human_mouse = computeF(human,mouse,S,d,1ToA)
      F_human_chimpanzee = computeF(human,chimpanzee,S,d,lToA)
      F_human_catfish = computeF(human,catfish,S,d,1ToA)
      F_human_alligator = computeF(human,alligator,S,d,lToA)
      F_mouse_chimpanzee = computeF(mouse,chimpanzee,S,d,lToA)
      F_mouse_catfish = computeF(mouse,catfish,S,d,lToA)
      F_mouse_alligator = computeF(mouse,alligator,S,d,lToA)
      F_chimpanzee_catfish = computeF(chimpanzee,catfish,S,d,lToA)
      F_chimpanzee_alligator = computeF(chimpanzee,alligator,S,d,lToA)
      F_catfish_alligator = computeF(catfish,alligator,S,d,lToA)
```

2.1.1 Create Alignment Score Matrix

```
Scores_Matrix[0][4] = F_human_alligator[F_human_alligator.
  \rightarrowshape[0]-1][F_human_alligator.shape[1]-1]
Scores_Matrix[4][0] = F_human_alligator[F_human_alligator.
  \rightarrowshape [0] -1] [F_human_alligator.shape [1] -1]
# Mouse Alignment Scores
Scores_Matrix[1][2] = F_mouse_chimpanzee[F_mouse_chimpanzee.
 \rightarrowshape [0]-1] [F_mouse_chimpanzee.shape [1]-1]
Scores_Matrix[2][1] = F_mouse_chimpanzee[F_mouse_chimpanzee.
 \rightarrowshape [0]-1] [F_mouse_chimpanzee.shape [1]-1]
Scores_Matrix[1][3] = F_mouse_catfish[F_mouse_catfish.
 \rightarrowshape [0] -1] [F_mouse_catfish.shape [1] -1]
Scores_Matrix[3][1] = F_mouse_catfish[F_mouse_catfish.
 \rightarrowshape [0] -1] [F_mouse_catfish.shape [1] -1]
Scores_Matrix[1][4] = F_mouse_alligator[F_mouse_alligator.
 \rightarrowshape [0]-1] [F_mouse_alligator.shape [1]-1]
Scores_Matrix[4][1] = F_mouse_alligator[F_mouse_alligator.
 \rightarrow shape [0] -1] [F_mouse_alligator.shape [1] -1]
# Chimpanzee Alignment Scores
Scores_Matrix[2][3] = F_chimpanzee_catfish[F_chimpanzee_catfish.
 \rightarrowshape[0]-1][F_chimpanzee_catfish.shape[1]-1]
Scores_Matrix[3][2] = F_chimpanzee_catfish[F_chimpanzee_catfish.
 \rightarrowshape [0]-1] [F_chimpanzee_catfish.shape [1]-1]
Scores_Matrix[2][4] = F_chimpanzee_alligator[F_chimpanzee_alligator.
 \rightarrowshape[0]-1][F_chimpanzee_alligator.shape[1]-1]
Scores_Matrix[4][2] = F_chimpanzee_alligator[F_chimpanzee_alligator.
  \rightarrow shape [0]-1] [F_chimpanzee_alligator.shape [1]-1]
# Catfish Alignment Scores
Scores_Matrix[3][4] = F_catfish_alligator[F_catfish_alligator.
 \rightarrowshape [0]-1] [F_catfish_alligator.shape [1]-1]
Scores_Matrix[4][3] = F_catfish_alligator[F_catfish_alligator.
 \rightarrowshape[0]-1][F_catfish_alligator.shape[1]-1]
print("Alignment Scores Matrix")
print(Scores_Matrix)
Alignment Scores Matrix
[[ 0. 278. 327. 53. 33.]
```

[278. 0.306.75.48.]

```
[327. 306. 0. 73. 54.]
[53. 75. 73. 0. 225.]
[33. 48. 54. 225. 0.]]
```

2.2 Get Alignments for pairwise combinations of sequences

```
human_mouse_align = findAlignment(human,mouse,F_human_mouse,S,d,lToA)
human_chimpanzee_align =
ifindAlignment(human,chimpanzee,F_human_chimpanzee,S,d,lToA)
human_catfish_align = findAlignment(human,catfish,F_human_catfish,S,d,lToA)
human_alligator_align = findAlignment(human,alligator,F_human_alligator,S,d,lToA)

mouse_chimpanzee_align =
ifindAlignment(mouse,chimpanzee,F_mouse_chimpanzee,S,d,lToA)
mouse_catfish_align = findAlignment(mouse,catfish,F_mouse_catfish,S,d,lToA)
mouse_alligator_align = findAlignment(mouse,alligator,F_mouse_alligator,S,d,lToA)

chimpanzee_catfish_align =
ifindAlignment(chimpanzee,catfish,F_chimpanzee_catfish,S,d,lToA)
chimpanzee_alligator_align =
ifindAlignment(chimpanzee,alligator,F_chimpanzee_alligator,S,d,lToA)

catfish_alligator_align =
ifindAlignment(catfish,alligator,F_catfish_alligator,S,d,lToA)
```

2.2.1 Create Alignment Length Matrix

```
[19]: Length_Matrix = np.zeros((5,5))

# Human Alignment Scores
Length_Matrix[0][1] = len(human_mouse_align[0])
Length_Matrix[1][0] = len(human_chimpanzee_align[0])
Length_Matrix[0][2] = len(human_chimpanzee_align[0])
Length_Matrix[2][0] = len(human_chimpanzee_align[0])
Length_Matrix[0][3] = len(human_catfish_align[0])
Length_Matrix[3][0] = len(human_catfish_align[0])
Length_Matrix[0][4] = len(human_alligator_align[0])
Length_Matrix[4][0] = len(human_alligator_align[0])

# Mouse Alignment Scores
Length_Matrix[1][2] = len(mouse_chimpanzee_align[0])
Length_Matrix[2][1] = len(mouse_chimpanzee_align[0])
```

```
Length_Matrix[1][3] = len(mouse_catfish_align[0])
Length_Matrix[3][1] = len(mouse_catfish_align[0])
Length_Matrix[1][4] = len(mouse_alligator_align[0])
Length_Matrix[4][1] = len(mouse_alligator_align[0])
# Chimpanzee Alignment Scores
Length_Matrix[2][3] = len(chimpanzee_catfish_align[0])
Length_Matrix[3][2] = len(chimpanzee_catfish_align[0])
Length_Matrix[2][4] = len(chimpanzee_alligator_align[0])
Length_Matrix[4][2] = len(chimpanzee_alligator_align[0])
# Catfish Alignment Scores
Length_Matrix[3][4] = len(catfish_alligator_align[0])
Length_Matrix[4][3] = len(catfish_alligator_align[0])
print("Alignment Length Matrix")
print(Length_Matrix)
Alignment Length Matrix
[[ 0. 376. 363. 555. 603.]
         0. 376. 555. 604.]
 Γ376.
 [363. 376. 0. 555. 604.]
```

2.3 Calculate Distance Matrix using (A-S)/A

0. 637.]

0.]]

[555. 555. 555.

[603. 604. 604. 637.

Where A := length of the pairwise alignment And S := alignment score

D is a symmetric 5x5 matrix (Human, Mouse, Chimpanzee, Catfish, Alligator)

This is a good way to calculate the distances between sequences as it normalizes the values of distance for different alignment lengths. This is vital as if an alignment is longer than another the score is likely to be higher despite a lower percentage of the nucleotides matching.

To do this the alignmend score is divided by the length of the alignment. But we also want strong alignments to have small distances (at the moment it is the opposite way around). This leads to the equation 1 - S/A = (A-S)/A.

```
[20]: D = np.zeros((5,5))

for i, row in enumerate(D):
    for j, elem in enumerate(D[i]):
        if not i == j:
```

0.18617021 0.86486486 0.9205298]

0.86846847 0.91059603]

0.64678179]

11

```
[0.94527363 0.9205298 0.91059603 0.64678179 0.
```

Distance Matrix:

[0.09917355 0.18617021 0.

[0.9045045 0.86486486 0.86846847 0.

[[0.

2.4 NJM Code

```
[21]: def NJM(M):
          NJM implemention
          Parameters
           _____
          M: 2d numpy array
               (n x n) distance matrix for every pair of sequences
          Returns
           _____
          M2: 2d numpy array
               (n-1 \ x \ n-1) distance matrix with the closest pair removed and replaced \sqcup
       \rightarrow with a new point the distance
               from this point to all other points is calculated.
          min_i: int
               array row & column removed from M (belong to one of the closest pair)
          min_j: int
               array row & column removed from M (belonging to other of the closes pair)
          new_row: 1d numpy array
               array that stores the distances between new combined vertex and other\sqcup
       \rightarrow vertices
           11 11 11
          #print(M)
          n = M.shape[0]
          \#print('n = \{\}'.format(n))
          # calculate row sums
          r = np.zeros(n)
```

```
for i, row in enumerate(M):
    r[i] = row.sum()
# find minimum i, j
\min_{sum} = M[0][1] - (r[0]+r[1])/(n - 2)
min_i = 0
min_j = 0
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        if i == j:
             continue
        else:
             temp_sum = M[i][j] - (r[i]+r[j])/(n - 2)
             if temp_sum <= min_sum:</pre>
                 min_sum = temp_sum
                 min_i = i
                 min_j = j
new\_row = []
new_row_2 = []
for k, row in enumerate(M):
    if k == min_i:
        new\_row.append((M[min\_i][min\_j] + (r[min\_i]-r[min\_j])/(n-2))/2)
    elif k == min_j:
        new\_row.append((M[min\_i][min\_j] + (r[min\_j]-r[min\_i])/(n-2))/2)
        \label{lem:mew_row_append} \verb| new_row.append((M[min_i][k] + M[min_j][k] - M[min_i][min_j])/2) \\
        new_row_2.append((M[min_i][k] + M[min_j][k] - M[min_i][min_j])/2)
# update distance matrix
M2 = np.delete(M, min_i, axis=0)
M2 = np.delete(M2, min_i, axis=1)
M2 = np.delete(M2, min_j, axis=0)
M2 = np.delete(M2, min_j, axis=1)
M2 = np.column_stack((M2, new_row_2))
new_row_2.append(0)
M2 = np.append(M2, [new_row_2], axis=0)
return M2, min_i, min_j, new_row
```

2.4.1 Creates an Edge List representation for the Phylogenetic Tree using NJM

```
[22]: import copy
graph = []
Dist = copy.deepcopy(D)
```

```
vertices = list(range(Dist.shape[0]))
new_vertex = Dist.shape[0]
#print(vertices, new_vertex)
increment = 0
#print(D)
while Dist.shape[0] > 2:
    Dist, min_i, min_j, row = NJM(Dist)
    #print(' \mid n', M)
    #print('Mins: ({},{})'.format(min_i,min_j))
    #print(row)
    graph.append((vertices[min_i],new_vertex, row[min_i]))
    graph.append((vertices[min_j],new_vertex, row[min_j]))
    #print(graph)
    #print(vertices)
    vertices.pop(min_i)
    vertices.pop(min_j)
    vertices.append(new_vertex)
    #print(vertices)
    increment += 2
    new_vertex += 1
graph.append((vertices[0],new_vertex-1, Dist[0][1]))
print("Edge List of Tree: \n")
print(graph)
Edge List of Tree:
```

```
[(4, 5, 0.3464844984557208), (3, 5, 0.3002972911832117), (5, 6, 0.46486097298128076), (1, 6, 0.10444546529393711), (6, 7, 0.06937201316570765), (2, 7, 0.02213055040956266), (0, 7, 0.0770430033094456)]
```

2.4.2 Create and Display Phylogentic Tree using Networkx

```
[32]: import networkx as nx

renameNodes = {0: 'Human', 1: 'Mouse', 2: 'Chimpanzee', 3: 'Catfish', 4:

→'Alligator', 5: '1', 6: '2', 7: '3'}

phylogenetic_tree = nx.Graph()

graph_2 = []
```

```
for i, edge in enumerate(graph):
    phylogenetic_tree.add_edge(renameNodes[edge[0]], renameNodes[edge[1]],_u
 →edge_attr=edge[2])
    graph_2.append((renameNodes[edge[0]], renameNodes[edge[1]],__
 \rightarrowround(edge[2],3)))
graph_df = pd.DataFrame(data=graph_2)
graph_df.columns = ['Node 1', 'Node 2', 'Weight']
#nx.draw(phylogenetic_tree, with_labels = True)
GGG = nx.from_pandas_edgelist(df=graph_df, source='Node 1', target='Node 2', __
 →edge_attr='Weight')
pos = nx.spring_layout(GGG)
nx.draw(GGG, pos, with_labels=True)
labels = {e: GGG.edges[e]['Weight'] for e in GGG.edges}
nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(GGG, pos, edge_labels=labels)
print('Edge List of Tree (Weights Rounded to 3 d.p.):\n')
print(graph_df.to_string(index=False))

¬\n\nPhylogenetic Tree:')
plt.show()
Edge List of Tree (Weights Rounded to 3 d.p.):
   Node 1 Node 2 Weight
Alligator
              1 0.346
  Catfish
              1 0.300
```

```
2 0.465
   Mouse
           2 0.104
       2
            3 0.069
Chimpanzee
            3 0.022
   Human
            3 0.077
```

Phylogenetic Tree:

