Mini Project: Dynamic programming

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小项目报告: 动态规划在序列比对中的应用

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1. Needleman-Wunsch algorithm (global alignment)

- Generate 1000 random DNA sequences with the same A/C/G/T proportions as the chromosome 1, human reference genome (Note: You need to download the chr1 of the human genome, and count them).
- Use your pre-built library to parse the DNA sequences stored in a FASTA file, and output the optimal pairwise global alignment score, and store them in a square matrix.
- Draw a histogram of the alignment scores using the functions in Matplotlib package. Does it look like the bell-shape? That is, is it similar to Gaussian (normal) distribution?
- You need to repeat the process with different length setting: \$N=50, 100, 200, 500

2. Smith-Waterman algorithm (local alignment)

- Write Smith-Waterman algorithm in Python using the fashion of object-oriented programming.
- Run local alignment on the random sequences generated in the exercise above.

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一、引言

本项目采用经典的动态规划算法——Needleman—Wunsch(全局比对)和 Smith—Waterman(局部比对)——对随机生成的 DNA 序列进行比对,验证其得分分布,并演示局部比对如何捕捉两条序列中最相似的片段。

二、项目文件结构

mini_project/

⊢ chr1.fa

-- count_freqs.py

-- random_seqs.py

-- compute_scores.py

plot_histograms.py

- run_all.py

-- smith_waterman.py

|-- local_alignment_demo.py

├─ requirements.txt

--- README.md

下载并解压后的 chr1 序列

计算 chr1 中 A/C/G/T 频率

按频率随机生成 DNA 序列

计算全局比对得分矩阵

绘制得分直方图

串联全过程: 生成→比对→绘图

Smith-Waterman 局部比对 OOP 实现

在随机序列上运行局部比对并回溯

numpy, matplotlib, biopython

使用说明

三、算法与代码

1. 下载并解压后的 chr1 序列

```
curl -0
ftp://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg38/chromosomes/chr1.fa.gz
gunzip chr1.fa.gz
```

2. 计算 chr1 中 A/C/G/T 频率

```
# count_freqs.py
from collections import Counter
def count_bases(fasta_path):
    freqs = Counter()
   total = 0
   with open(fasta_path) as f:
        for line in f:
           if line.startswith(">"):
                continue
            seq = line.strip().upper()
            freqs.update(seq)
            total += len(sea)
   # 归一化得到 A/C/G/T 的概率
    probs = {b: freqs[b]/total for b in "ACGT"}
    return probs
if __name__ == "__main__":
    p = count_bases("chr1.fa")
    print("A,C,G,T 频率:", p)
```

3. 按频率随机生成 DNA 序列

```
# random_seqs.py
import random

def generate_random_seqs(probs, N, M=1000):
    """返回 M 条长度为 N、基于给定频率随机生成的序列列表"""
    bases, weights = zip(*probs.items())
```

```
seqs = [
    "".join(random.choices(bases, weights, k=N))
    for _ in range(M)
]
return seqs

if __name__ == "__main__":
    from count_freqs import count_bases
    probs = count_bases("chr1.fa")
# 示例: N=50 的随机序列
    seqs50 = generate_random_seqs(probs, 50)
```

4. 全局比对(Needleman-Wunsch)

```
# compute_scores.py
import numpy as np
from Bio import pairwise2
def score_matrix(seqs, match=1, mismatch=-1, gap_open=-2,
gap_extend=-0.5):
   M = len(seqs)
   mat = np.zeros((M, M))
    for i in range(M):
        for j in range(i, M):
            # globalms 使用 match/mismatch/gap 分数
            aln = pairwise2.align.globalms(
                seqs[i], seqs[j],
                match, mismatch,
                gap_open, gap_extend,
                score_only=True
            mat[i,j] = mat[j,i] = aln
    return mat
if __name__ == "__main__":
    from random_seqs import generate_random_seqs
```

```
from count_freqs import count_bases

probs = count_bases("chr1.fa")

for N in [50, 100, 200, 500]:

    seqs = generate_random_seqs(probs, N)

    print(f"正在计算 N={N} 的比对得分 ...")

    mat = score_matrix(seqs)

    np.save(f"scores_N{N}.npy", mat)
```

5. 绘制直方图

```
# plot_histograms.py
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['font.family'] = 'Heiti TC'
def plot_hist(mat, N):
    idx = np.triu_indices_from(mat, k=1)
   scores = mat[idx]
   plt.figure()
    plt.hist(scores, bins=50)
    plt.title(f"全局比对得分分布 (N={N})")
   plt.xlabel("得分")
   plt.ylabel("频数")
   plt.grid(True)
    plt.savefig(f"hist_N{N}.png")
    plt.close()
if __name__ == "__main__":
    for N in [50, 100, 200, 500]:
       mat = np.load(f"scores_N{N}.npy")
       plot_hist(mat, N)
        print(f"已保存 hist_N{N}.png")
```

6. 串联全过程: 生成→比对→绘图

```
# run_all.py
import os
from count_freqs import count_bases
from random_seqs import generate_random_seqs
from compute_scores import score_matrix
from plot_histograms import plot_hist
import numpy as np
def main():
    probs = count_bases("chr1.fa")
    for N in [50, 100, 200, 500]:
        print(f"\n=== N = {N} ===")
        seqs = generate_random_seqs(probs, N)
        mat = score_matrix(seqs)
        npy = f"scores_N{N}.npy"
        png = f"hist_N{N}.png"
        np.save(npy, mat)
        print(f"已保存 {npy}")
        plot_hist(mat, N)
        print(f"已保存 {png}")
if __name__ == "__main__":
   main()
```

7. 局部比对(Smith-Waterman)

```
# smith_waterman.py

import numpy as np

class SmithWaterman:
    """
    Smith-Waterman 本地比对实现。
```

```
参数:
   match : 匹配得分 (默认为 +2)
   mismatch : 错配惩罚 (默认为 -1)
   qap : 缺口惩罚 (默认为 -1)
   score(seq1, seq2) -> (max_score, H, max_pos)
       计算得分矩阵 H 并返回最大得分及其位置。
   traceback(seq1, seq2, H, max_pos) -> (aligned1, aligned2)
       从 H 和 max_pos 回溯出一条最优局部比对。
def __init__(self, match=2, mismatch=-1, gap=-1):
   self.match = match
   self.mismatch = mismatch
   self.gap = gap
def score(self, seq1: str, seq2: str):
   m, n = len(seq1), len(seq2)
   H = np.zeros((m+1, n+1), dtype=int)
   max\_score = 0
   max_pos = (0, 0)
   # 填表
   for i in range(1, m+1):
       for j in range(1, n+1):
           if seq1[i-1] == seq2[j-1]:
               diag = H[i-1, j-1] + self.match
           else:
               diag = H[i-1, j-1] + self.mismatch
           up = H[i-1, j] + self.gap
           left = H[i, j-1] + self.gap
           H[i, j] = max(0, diag, up, left)
           if H[i, j] > max_score:
               max\_score = H[i, j]
               max_pos = (i, j)
```

return max_score, H, max_pos

```
def traceback(self, seq1: str, seq2: str, H: np.ndarray, max_pos):
       从 max_pos 开始回溯, 直到遇到 Ø 为止, 重构一条最优局部比对串。
       返回 aligned1, aligned2 (带 '-' 的对齐序列)。
       aligned1, aligned2 = [], []
       i, j = max_pos
       while i > 0 and j > 0 and H[i, j] > 0:
           score_cur = H[i, j]
           if seq1[i-1] == seq2[j-1]:
               score\_diag = H[i-1, j-1] + self.match
           else:
               score\_diag = H[i-1, j-1] + self.mismatch
           if score_cur == score_diag:
               aligned1.append(seq1[i-1])
               aligned2.append(seq2[j-1])
               i -= 1; j -= 1
           elif score_cur == H[i-1, j] + self.qap:
               aligned1.append(seq1[i-1]); aligned2.append('-')
           else:
               aligned1.append('-'); aligned2.append(seq2[j-1])
       return ''.join(reversed(aligned1)),
''.join(reversed(aligned2))
```

8. 在随机序列上运行局部比对并回溯

```
# local_alignment_demo.py
import numpy as np
from count_freqs import count_bases
```

```
from random_seqs import generate_random_seqs
from smith_waterman import SmithWaterman
def compute_local_matrix(seqs, aligner):
   M = len(seas)
   mat = np.zeros((M, M), dtype=int)
    for i in range(M):
       for j in range(i, M):
           score, _, _ = aligner.score(seqs[i], seqs[j])
           mat[i, j] = mat[j, i] = score
    return mat
if __name__ == "__main__":
   # 示例: N=50, 序列数 M=10 (为了快速演示)
   N, M = 50, 10
    probs = count_bases("chr1.fa")
    seqs = generate_random_seqs(probs, N, M)
    aligner = SmithWaterman(match=2, mismatch=-1, gap=-1)
   # 1) 计算局部比对得分矩阵
    local_mat = compute_local_matrix(seqs, aligner)
    print("Local score matrix shape:", local_mat.shape)
    print(local_mat)
   # 2) 对第 0 条和第 1 条序列回溯一次
    s1, s2 = seqs[0], seqs[1]
    max_score, H, max_pos = aligner.score(s1, s2)
    aln1, aln2 = aligner.traceback(s1, s2, H, max_pos)
    print("\nSeq[0]:", s1)
    print("Seq[1]:", s2)
    print("Local alignment score:", max_score)
    print("Alignment result:")
    print(aln1)
    print(aln2)
```

3) 保存矩阵到文件

np.save(f"local_scores_N{N}.npy", local_mat)
print(f"已保存 local_scores_N{N}.npy")

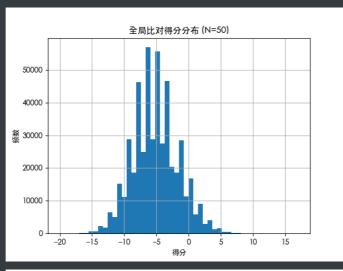
四、运行与结果

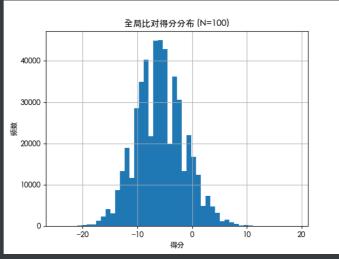
1. 全局比对

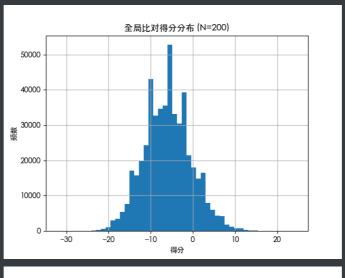
- 对每个 N∈{50,100,200,500},生成 1000 条随机序列,计算 1000×1000 全局得分矩阵,保存为 scores_N{N}.npy。
- 绘制直方图 hist_N{N}.png 。

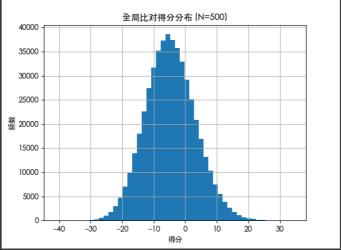
观察: 随着 N 增大, 得分分布更趋近于钟形, 标准差相对集中, 符合中心极限定理。

结果:图 1-4 全局比对得分直方图(N=50,100,200,500)









2. 局部比对

■ 在 M=10、N=50 的小样本上演示:

```
Local score matrix shape: (10, 10)
ΓΓ100 34
           34
               34
                       39
                            35
                               29
                   38
                                    28
                                        417
                                        37]
 [ 34 100
           33
               34
                       39
                            37 41
                                    41
                   39
 Γ 34
       33 100
               35
                   35
                       33
                            38
                               38
                                    29
                                        38]
 Γ 34
       34
           35 100
                   45
                       40
                            32
                               34
                                    33
                                        367
 Γ 38
       39
           35
               45 100
                       45
                            34
                               40
                                    31
                                        39]
                   45 100
 Γ 39
       39
           33
               40
                            32
                               39
                                    32
                                        347
 Γ 35
       37
           38
              32
                   34
                       32 100
                               32
                                    34
                                        37]
 Γ 29
       41
           38
              34
                       39
                            32 100
                                    36
                   40
                                        327
 Γ 28
       41
           29
              33
                   31
                       32
                            34
                                36 100
                                       327
 Γ 41
           38
                   39
                       34
       37
               36
                            37
                               32
                                   32 100]]
```

■ 对序列 0 和 1 回溯:

Seq[0]: TTCGCAAGAGCGTGTCTTGGCCATCGGAAAGTTGCTAGCGTGCATTATCA Seq[1]: AGATGCTCCCTCATATAGTACAGCACGTGATGCCTAATTTAAAACACAGA

Local alignment score: 34

Alignment result:

AGAGCGTGTCTTGGCCATCGGA-A-AGT--TGCTAGCGTGCAT---T-AT
AGA---TG-C-T--CCCTC--ATATAGTACAGC-A-CGTG-ATGCCTAAT

五、结论

■ **全局比对**:随机序列之间的全局得分分布近似正态,且随序列长度增加,分布更加集中。

■ 局部比对:能够精准捕捉两条序列中连续相似的片段,对功能域或保守区分析尤为有效。

六、附录

requirements.txt

numpy>=1.24.0

matplotlib>=3.7.0

biopython>=1.81

README.md

Mini Project: Dynamic Programming in Sequence Alignment

项目简介

本项目演示了两种经典的生物序列比对算法:

- **Needleman-Wunsch** (全局比对)
- **Smith-Waterman** (局部比对)

通过随机生成与人类 Chr1 相同碱基频率的 DNA 序列,并实施全局和局部比对,分析比对得分分布与示例对齐结果。

文件结构

```text

mini\_project/