

# The Haar Wavelet Transform of The DNA Signal Representation

Abdelkader Magdy, Magdy Saeb, A. Baith Mohamed, Ahmed Khadragi

Computer Engineering Department,  
Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport,  
Alexandria, EGYPT.

**Abstract**— The Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) is a double-stranded helix of nucleotides consists of: Adenine (A), Cytosine (C), Guanine (G) and Thymine (T). In this work, we convert this genetic code into an equivalent digital signal representation. Applying a wavelet transform, such as Haar wavelet, we will be able to extract details that is not so clear in the original genetic code. We compare between different organisms using the results of the Haar wavelet Transform. This is achieved by using the trend part of the signal since the trend part bears the most energy of the digital signal representation. Consequently, we will be able to quantitatively reconstruct different biological families.

**Keywords**— DNA, Haar wavelet, Digital Signal, nucleotides, Trend part, Fluctuation part.

## I. INTRODUCTION

ALL organisms on this planet are made of the same type of genetic blueprint that is the deciding factor of organism specifications. This is called Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) which is a double-stranded helix of nucleotides that carries the genetic information of a cell. DNA is a combination of 4 nucleotides: Adenine (A), Cytosine (C), Guanine (G) and Thymine (T).

The massive amounts of these combinations allow for the multitude of differences between all living things on the planet from the large scale (mammal versus plant), to the small scale (blue eyes versus green eyes).

In this work, we compare between multi species DNA by transferring the data stored in DNA from its biological space in the signal space. Hence, the proposed approach will take advantage of the techniques of signal processing. The signal representation of DNA sequences will enable us to apply wavelet transforms to the resulting signal [1].

The human is considered a member of the Ape family. There are 193 living species of apes, 192 of them are covered with hair. The exception is a naked ape self-named Homosapien [2].

The recent publication of the complete chimp genome [3], marked by a celebratory issue of the journal “Nature” recounts that humans and chimps share 96 percent of the same genetic

material. The number of genetic differences between humans and chimps is ten times smaller than that among mice and rats [4].

In the following sections, we will discuss and explain how we compare between different organisms by extracting information from DNA code not so clear in the original biological space. In section II, we present the binary and quaternary representation of the DNA sequence and the length of DNA code. In section III, the Haar wavelet is applied to the resulting signal to enable us to extract information from DNA code. In section IV, we compare between different species of the same evolutionary space. In section V, we compare between different species of different evolutionary families.

## II. DNA SIGNAL REPRESENTATIONS

To deal with DNA code we must convert it into signal space. That means taking the advantage of the signal processing and hence can apply known signal processing techniques to analyze genomic information.

### A. DNA Binary and Quaternary Representations

Mapping the DNA sequences to binary representation is a simple and a straightforward procedure. For most tasks, a flat encoding of 2 bits/nucleotide, assigned in an alphabetical order would be a sufficient starting point [5].

$$A = (00)_2 \quad \text{or} \quad A = 0Q$$

$$C = (01)_2 \quad \text{or} \quad C = 1Q$$

$$G = (10)_2 \quad \text{or} \quad G = 2Q$$

$$T = (11)_2 \quad \text{or} \quad T = 3Q$$

For example the DNA sequence:

ACTGGTTTAAACTC

will be represented in binary format as:

$$(00,01,11,10,10,11,11,11,00,00,00,01,11,01)_2$$

It will be represented in quaternary format as:

(0,1,3,2,2,3,3,3,0,0,0,1,3,1)<sub>4</sub>

### B. DNA Genomic Length

The length of the DNA sequence may reach millions of bases. The DNA sequence of any organism can be downloaded from the gene bank [6].

When the length of the DNA sequence increases, the resulting resolution increases accordingly and vice versa. These results are used to distinguish between different organisms.

The following examples compare between three different species such as Human, Shaping frog and Eurasian wolf in a small and large DNA sequence.

#### 1) Choose only 100 DNA sequences for each species

Applying Haar wavelets on the three strands, we get:

Human = 16.528621010235557520218208082952

Frog = 14.49568901432423118080805579666

Wolf = 17.235727791422103649665586999618

#### 2) Choose only 5000 DNA sequences for each species

Applying Haar wavelets on the three strands, we get:

Human = 131.57710401797817212354857474566

Frog = 127.22397789629849285120144486427

Wolf = 119.2358809775816865794695331715

From the above results, when the number of the DNA sequences decreases the results between Human and the two other species are too close and the resultant resolution is not clear. However, when the DNA sequence increases, the results between Human and two other species are more separate.

The DNA of any organism contains millions of DNA sequences. In our experiments we use only 5000 base pairs of this DNA sequence to increase the resultant resolution and to reduce execution time.

## III. THE HAAR WAVELET

A wavelet is a function with some special properties. Literally, the term "wavelet" means little wave [7]. The Haar wavelet is the simplest type of wavelets [8], [9]. Usually it is used for compressing signals and for removing noise.

The Haar transform decomposes signal into two half sub-signals. The first half is called the "Trend" and the second half is called the "Fluctuations".

### A. Haar Trend Part

The first trend sub-signal  $a^1 = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N/2})$ , (define N) for the signal  $\mathbf{f}$  is computed by the general formula for the values of  $a^1$  is

$$a_m = \frac{f_{2m-1} + f_{2m}}{2} * \sqrt{2} \quad (1)$$

Where  $m = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N/2$ .

The second value of the trend part is called  $a^2$ . Similarities on the other pairs to compute the other values of the trend part (Do you mean here to define the trend's second part, if so this needs to be rewritten and what does  $a^2$  equal)[8].

### B. The Haar Fluctuation Part

The first fluctuation sub-signal  $d^1 = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{N/2})$ , for the signal  $\mathbf{f}$  is computed by the general formula for the values of  $d^1$  ('is'-erase)

$$a_m = \frac{f_{2m-1} - f_{2m}}{2} * \sqrt{2} \quad (2)$$

Where  $m = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N/2$ .

The second value of the trend part is called  $d^2$  Similarities on the other pairs to compute the other values of the fluctuation part [8]. (Again, please check my comment above)

### C. Conservation of Energy

The Total energy of the original signal defined by

$$\epsilon_f = f_1^2 + f_2^2 + \dots + f_N^2 \quad (3)$$

Where,  $f_N$ , represents the elements of the original signal.

The Haar transform redistributes the energy in a signal by compressing most of the energy into the trend sub-signal [8]. So we can compute the energy of the original signal by calculating energy of the total trends  $N^{\text{th}}$  parts.

## IV. METHODOLOGY

In this section, we compare between organisms DNA by comparing the results extracted from DNA sequence; by applying the Haar wavelet on the DNA code. The process is repeated until the trend part becomes one term only. This term has the most focused energy of the original signal. It can be considered as a good approximation to the original signal [8].

### A. Comparing DNA results for Mammal's Family

Mammals are warm-blooded vertebrates which, with the exception of a few notable species, nurse their young with milk produced by the female's mammary glands. They give birth to live young, and have bodies insulated by hair [10].

Table I compares between different species of the mammalian family.

TABLE I

THE N<sup>TH</sup> TREND FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF MAMMAL FAMILY

#	Family	Type	Nth Trend
1	Carnivorous	Spectacled Bear	124.50603620611269661822007037699
2		Sloth Bear	122.87085177461878515714488457888
3		Malayan Sun Bear	122.67197799241004929626797093078
4		Asiatic Lion	118.78289069588404913702106568962
5		Snow Leopard	117.58964800263174765859730541706
6		Cheetah	115.21421115958318637240154203027
7		Amur Tiger	115.02638592083050639303110074252
8	Hoofed	Bactrian Camel	118.92652176081256243378447834402
9		Eurasian Elk	116.38535676592341872037650318816
10		American Bison	119.15854117338940909576194826514
11		Horse	114.15355098780338494179886765778
12	Apes	Human	131.57710401797817212354857474566
13		Chimpanzee	132.20687099497243366386101115495
14		Gorilla	119.22483243412564490881777601317
15	Monkeys	Western Lowland Gorilla	121.33510423422924873193551320583
16		Proboscis Monkey	118.0315897408733434303940157406
17		Black Snub-Nosed Monkey	120.07557028024069722960120998323
18		Grivet Monkey	114.05411409669900990593305323273

In this Table, we show the n<sup>th</sup> trends for some mammal species. Each species are indicated by a family type.

In the carnivorous part, all species of the same type are close to each other like bears and tigers family.

We note that in the hoofed part, camel and bison are much closer to each other, but at the other species they are relatively close.

In the ape family, we found some apes are much closer to each other. Human and chimpanzee DNA results are much closer than any other species.

The last part is the monkey family, some of them are much closer to each other.

### B. Comparing DNA results for Reptiles Family

The Reptile family is a cold-blooded, scaly-skinned vertebrates. Most reptiles reproduce by laying leathery eggs. However, many lizards and snakes give birth to live young [10].

Table II compares between different species of the reptile family.

TABLE II

THE N<sup>TH</sup> TREND FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF REPTILES FAMILY

#	Family	Type	Nth Trend
1	Alligators And Crocodiles	Nile Crocodile	118.17522080580187093801214359701
2		American Alligator	117.14770626439016609765531029552
3		Chinese Alligator	118.78289069588404913702106568962
4	Snakes	Ball Python	114.83856068207784062451537465677
5		king cobra	115.58986163708856054199713980779
6	Tortoises And Turtles	Vietnamese Big-headed Turtle	117.29133732931866518356400774792
7		Egyptian Tortoise	112.02118210078768356652290094644
8		Annam leaf turtle	113.68951216264969161784392781556
9	Chameleon	Parson's	114.17564807471543986139295157045
10		spiny leaf	115.98760920150598963118682149798

In this Table, we present the n<sup>th</sup> trends for some reptile species. Each species is separated by a family type with a horizontal line.

In the Alligator and Crocodile family, the results are close to each other. The same is true at the snake and chameleon families. However, in the Tortoises and Turtles some results are close as Egyptian Tortoise and the Annam leaf turtle.

### C. Comparing DNA results for Amphibians Category

Amphibians include frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and the curiously worm-like caecilians. Some of amphibians live

permanently on land, while others, such as the axolotl, never leave the water [10].

Table III compares between different species of amphibian family.

TABLE III  
THE N<sup>TH</sup> TREND FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF AMPHIBIAN FAMILY

#	Family	Type	Nth Trend
1	Frogs and Toads	Lake Victoria Clawed Frog	123.92046340294257333880523219705
		Shaping Frog	127.22397789629849285120144486427
		Chusan Island Toad	129.00279339272088918733061291277
4	Newts	Ryukyu Spiny Newt	118.56191982676325835655006812885
		Hong Kong Warty Newt	116.5400363743079594769369577989

In this Table, we present the n<sup>th</sup> trends for some amphibian species. Each species is separated by a family type.

In the frogs and toads family, the results are relatively close like, shaping frog and Chusan island toad. In the Newts family, the results are close to each other.

#### D. Comparing DNA results for Canis Family

Canis family includes dogs, wolves and foxes. Table IV compares between different species of canis family.

TABLE IV  
THE N<sup>TH</sup> TREND FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF CANIS FAMILY

#	Type	Nth Trend
1	Domestic Dog	119.50104602052664404254755936563
2	Coyote	120.42912367083400226874800864607
3	Eurasian Wolf	119.2358809775816865794695331715
4	Mongolian Wolf	119.68887125927932402191800065339

In this Table, we present the n<sup>th</sup> trends for some canis species. The results of this family are relatively the same for different species.

#### E. Comparing DNA results for Felines Family

Table V compares between different species of feline family. The feline family includes cats, lions, tigers, and cheetahs.

TABLE V  
THE N<sup>TH</sup> TREND FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF FELINES FAMILY

#	Type	Nth Trend
1	Asiatic Lion	118.78289069588404913702106568962
2	Leopard	116.86044413453313950412848498672
3	Snow Leopard	117.58964800263174765859730541706
4	Clouded Leopard	115.86607522348953125401749275625
5	Cheetah	115.21421115958318637240154203027

In this Table, we present the n<sup>th</sup> trends for some feline species. The results are relatively close to each other.

#### F. Comparing DNA results for Fish Family

Fish were the earliest vertebrates to appear on Earth, having evolved more than 500 million years ago. Fish typically have fins and are covered in scales, are cold-blooded and breathe using gills [10].

Table VI compares between different species of fish family.

TABLE VI  
THE N<sup>TH</sup> TREND FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF FISH FAMILY

#	Family	Type	Nth Trend
1	Shark	Shark Mullet	126.55001674548003620657254941761
		Elephant Shark	126.27380315907903707284276606515
		Gummy Shark	129.49997784824267910153139382601
4	Blue Whale	117.78852178484048351947421906516	
5	Whale	Pygmy Right Whale	112.57360927358968183398246765137
		Striped Dolphin	114.09830827052317658854008186609
7	Beluga	121.2135702562128045656208996661	
8	Other	American Angler	119.69991980273536569256975781173
		Swordfish	126.50582257165589794567495118827

In this Table, we present the n<sup>th</sup> trends for some fish species. Each species are separated by a family type.

In the shark family, some results are close to each other like, mullet and elephant shark. Swordfish is much closer to shark family than any other families.

Table VII compares between different species of different families by the value of the energy concentrated in the trend part, and the ratio calculated between the species and human energy.

TABLE VII  
THE RATIO BETWEEN SPECIES AND HUMAN BY TOTAL TREND ENERGY

#	Type	Total Energy	Ratio
1	Homo	17312.53430175784887978807091713	
2	Chimp	17478.656738281282741809263825417	99.04956978
3	Pig	17210.922363281290017766878008842	99.413073
4	Snow Leopard	13827.325317382836146862246096134	79.86886886
5	Nile Crocodile	13965.382812500027284841053187847	80.66631129
6	Cheetah	13274.314453125023646862246096134	76.67458861
7	Python	13187.895019531273646862246096134	76.17541597
8	Shaping Frog	16185.940551757847060798667371273	93.49261217
9	Domestic Dog	14280.50000000027284841053187847	82.48647917
10	Swordfish	16003.723144531282741809263825417	92.44009494
11	Blue Whale	13874.135864257841603830456733704	79.37758646

This Table gives a ratio between human and different species. Pig is added as a new species.

Amazingly, with 5000 base pairs-based computation, The ratio between human and pig is much closer than the ratio between human and chimpanzee.

Dr. L. Schook and J. Beever at University of Illinois animal geneticists, have created a side-by-side comparison of the human genome and the pig genome that reveals remarkable similarities. Dr. Schook said, we took the human genome, cut it into 173 puzzle pieces and rearranged it to make a pig, everything matches up perfectly. The pig is genetically very close to humans [11].

Within the cells of any organism is a substance called Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) acting as the genetic blueprint. DNA sequence consists of A, C, G and T. Applying multi-resolution Haar Transform on the quaternary digital signal equivalent of the DNA, we were able to compare different genetic codes quantitatively. In the appendix, a chart that provides Nth-trend value of different species is shown. In this work we have discussed the following:

- Converting a DNA biological signal into a digital signal.
- The digital representation of DNA sequences will enable us to apply wavelet transforms to the developed signal.
- The wavelet transform has a lot of families but a Haar wavelet is chosen since Haar wavelet is the simplest and fastest type of wavelet families.
- The results are depicted in Tables I-VI to show the numeric relations between the species of the same family.
- Table VII compares between different species of the different families by the value of the energy concentrated in the trend parts.

Applying this methodology, different biological families can be quantitatively reconstructed.

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## BIOGRAPHY



**Abdel-kader Magdy** received the BSc. In Computer Engineering, Alexandria Higher Institute of Engineering & Technology (AIET), in 2010. He is a Master degree student in Computer Engineering at Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport, Alexandria, Egypt; He is an instructor in Computer Engineering at Alexandria Higher Institute of Engineering & Technology (AIET).



**Magdy Saeb** received the BSEE, School of Engineering, Cairo University, in 1974, the MSEE, and Ph.D. degrees in Electrical & Computer Engineering, University of California, Irvine, in 1981 and 1985, respectively. He was with Kaiser Aerospace and Electronics, Irvine California, and The Atomic Energy Establishment, Anshas, Egypt. Currently, he is a professor and head of the Department of Computer Engineering, Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport, Alexandria, Egypt; He was on-leave working as a principal researcher in the Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems (MIMOS). He holds five International Patents in Cryptography. His current research interests include Cryptography, FPGA Implementations of Cryptography and Steganography Data Security Techniques, Encryption Processors, Mobile Agent Security and Bioinformatics. [www.magdysaeb.net](http://www.magdysaeb.net).

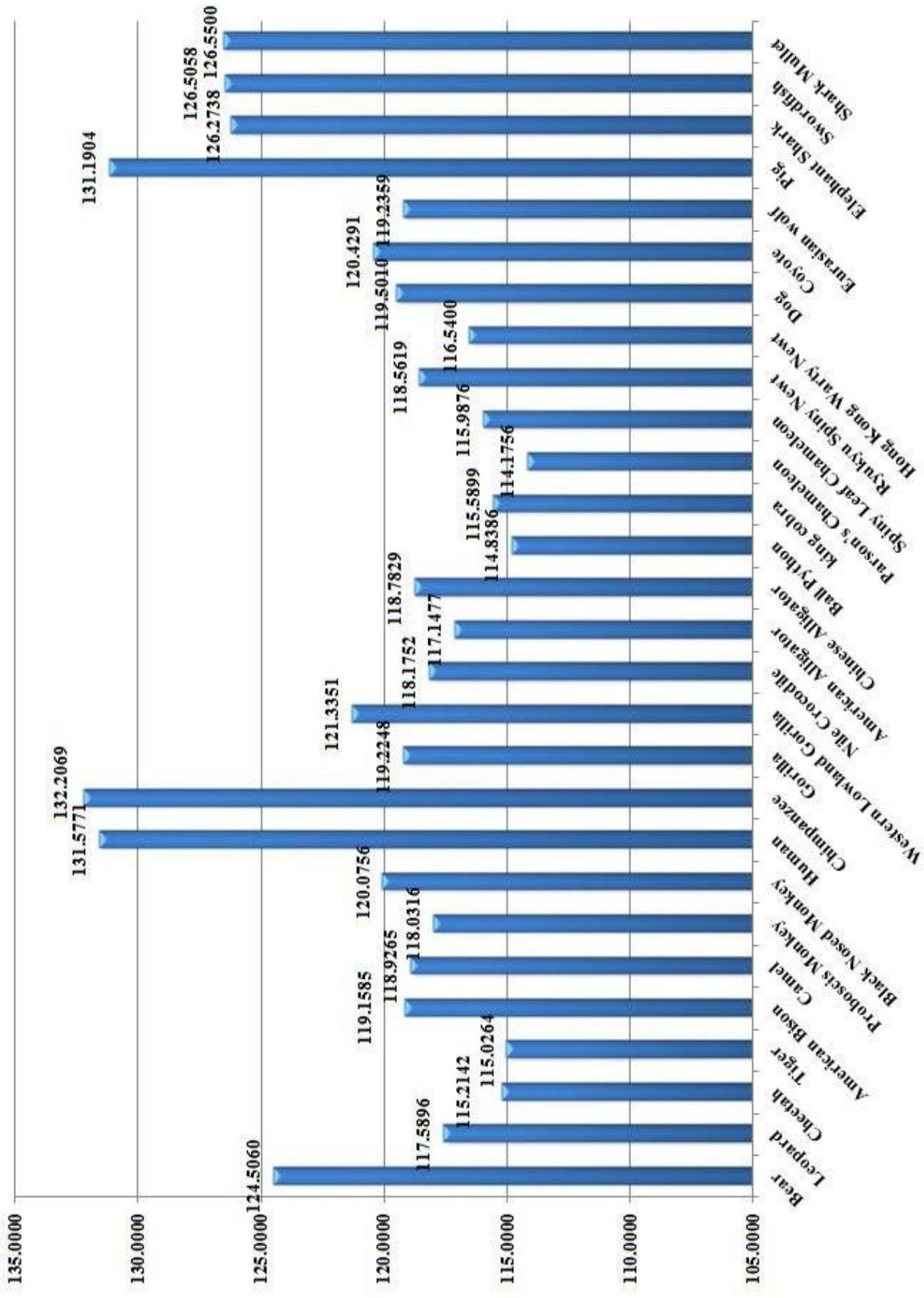


**A. Baith Mohamed**, received the BSc. In Computer Science, Vienna University, MSc. And Ph.D. in Computer Science Vienna University, in 1992. He is a Professor at the Arab Academy for Science and Technology (AASTMT), Computer Engineering Department. In addition, he holds the position of Vice Dean for Training and Community Services, College of Engineering and Technology. His research interests include computer and Network Security, Bioinformatics, Steganography, cryptography, and Genetic Algorithms. He was also a member of an International project team in Europe, for design and implementation and maintenance of subsystems in the environment of peripheral processor controls as part of a large Public Switched Systems (EWS) in SIEMENS, AG. Austria. Also, he was a scientific researcher in the department of Information Engineering, Seibersdorf Research Institute in Austria for design and implementation of security software system in the domain of railway automation project (VAX/VMS, DEC system), and Austria. He was also a member of software testing for distribution points in an international project in AEG, Vienna, Austria. He is a senior member of IEEE Computer Society since 2001.



**Ahmed Khadragi** received the BSc. And MSc. in Computer Engineering, College of Engineering and Technology, The Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport, Egypt, in 2000 and 2003 respectively. He received the PhD in Computer Science, School of Computing, Science & Engineering, College of Science & Technology, The University of Salford, UK, in 2011. In 2000 Ahmed started his academic career as a Graduate Teaching Assistant in the Department of Computer Engineering, The Arab Academy, Egypt. He was then promoted to an Assistant Lecturer in 2003. Currently he is a lecturer in the same department. Through the study of

his PhD, he has acquired and built an advanced knowledge base in computer engineering, microcontroller based system design, data acquisition, modeling and animation. Dr. Khadragi has recently designed and implemented a system that interprets and teaches sign language that met a lot of success locally and internationally. He has constructed his own hardware and software lab through assembling all the different equipments and supporting materials from USA, Egypt, Italy, France and UK. Currently his main research interests include intelligent systems design, graphic modeling and animation, steganography and cryptography.



n<sup>th</sup> Trend Chart Of Different Species For Different Families