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## On Bubble Generators in Directed Graphs\*

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**Abstract** Bubbles are pairs of internally vertex-disjoint  $(s, t)$ -paths in a directed graph, which have many applications in the processing of DNA and RNA data. Listing and analysing all bubbles in a given graph is usually unfeasible in practice, due to the exponential number of bubbles present in real data graphs. In this paper, we propose a notion of bubble generator set, *i.e.*, a polynomial-sized subset of bubbles from which all the other bubbles can be obtained through a suitable application of a specific symmetric difference operator. This set provides a compact representation of the bubble space of

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a graph. A bubble generator can be useful in practice, since some pertinent information about all the bubbles can be more conveniently extracted from this compact set. We provide a polynomial-time algorithm to decompose any bubble of a graph into the bubbles of such a generator in a tree-like fashion. Finally, we present two applications of the bubble generator on a real RNA-seq dataset.

**Keywords** Bubbles · Bubble generator set · Decomposition algorithm

## 1 Introduction

Bubbles are pairs of internally vertex-disjoint  $(s, t)$ -paths in a directed graph, which find many applications in the processing of DNA and RNA data. For example, in the genomic context, genome assemblers usually identify and remove bubbles in order to linearise the graph [17, 22, 26]. Bubbles can also represent interesting biological events, *e.g.*, allelic differences (SNPs and indels) when processing DNA data [10, 24, 25], and alternative splicing events in RNA data [19, 18, 13, 20]. Due to their practical relevance, several theoretical studies concerning bubbles were carried out in the past few years [3, 5, 16, 19, 23], usually related to bubble-enumeration algorithms.

Although the enumeration of bubbles could be important to describe biological events appearing in the sequences, this approach has a significant disadvantage. Indeed, while many biological events can be represented by bubbles in a de Bruijn graph (see *e.g.* [20, 15, 18]) (the graph built from the reads provided by a sequencing process), the opposite is not true: most of the bubbles do not correspond to any biological phenomena and appear just because of a combination of other events [13, 18]. In practice, due to the high throughput of second-generation sequencing machines, the genomic and transcriptomic de Bruijn graphs tend to be huge, usually containing from millions to billions of vertices. As expected, the number of bubbles also tends to be huge, in the worst case exponential in the number of vertices. As a consequence, algorithms that deal with bubbles either tend to simplify the graph by removing them, or just enumerate a small subset of the bubbles. Such subsets usually correspond to bubbles with some predefined characteristics, and may not be the best representatives of the biological phenomena under study. More worrying is the fact that, by focusing only on these particular bubbles, all the relevant events described by bubbles that do not satisfy the constraints may be lost. On the other hand, any algorithm that tries to be more exhaustive, say by enumerating a large portion of the bubbles, will certainly spend a prohibitive amount of time in real data graphs and thus it is not likely to be practical [13, 18]. This motivates further work for finding efficient ways to recognise bubbles that correspond to relevant events and/or to represent the set of bubbles in a more concise way.

In this paper, we propose an elementary bubble generator, *i.e.*, a subset of bubbles that is able to generate any other bubble in the graph. More specifically, we show how to identify, for any given directed graph  $G$ , a generator

37 set  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  of bubbles which is of polynomial size in the input graph, and such  
38 that any bubble in  $G$  can be obtained in a polynomial number of steps by  
39 properly combining the bubbles in the generator  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  through a symmetric  
40 difference operator. In several biological applications, it is desirable to decom-  
41 pose a bubble into elementary bubbles in such a way that only bubbles can be  
42 generated at each step of the decomposition. This happens, for instance, when  
43 one wishes to decompose complex alternative splicing events [20] into several  
44 elementary alternative splicing events. Our bubble generator enjoys this prop-  
45 erty: in order to take this into account, we consider a constrained version of  
46 the symmetric difference operator, where two bubbles are combinable only if  
47 the output is also a bubble (*i.e.*, the operator is undefined if the output is not  
48 a bubble). Moreover, we present a  $O(n^3)$  time decomposition algorithm that,  
49 given a bubble  $B$  in the graph  $G$  with  $n$  vertices, finds a sequence of bub-  
50 bles from the generator  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  whose combination results in  $B$ . Our algorithm  
51 can be applied when one needs to know how to decompose a bubble into its  
52 elementary parts, *e.g.*, when one is interested in identifying and decompos-  
53 ing complex alternative splicing events [20] into several elementary alternative  
54 splicing events.

55 At first sight, a bubble generator might seem related to a cycle basis,  
56 which represents a compact description of all Eulerian subgraphs in a graph.  
57 The study of cycle bases started a long time ago [14] and has attracted much  
58 attention in the last fifteen years, leading to many interesting results, such as  
59 the classification of different types of cycle bases, the generalisation of these  
60 notions to weighted and to directed graphs, as well as to several complexity  
61 results for constructing bases. We refer the interested reader to the books of  
62 Deo [7] and Bollobás [4], and to the survey of Kavitha *et al.* [11] for an in-depth  
63 coverage of cycle bases. Unfortunately, problems related to bubble generators  
64 appear to be very different (and more difficult) from their counterparts in cycle  
65 bases, so that it does not seem possible to apply directly to bubble generators  
66 all the techniques developed for cycle bases. Indeed, a cycle basis in a directed  
67 graph contains subgraphs that are *not* necessarily directed cycles in the orig-  
68 inal graph, but more generally cycles in the underlying undirected graph [12].  
69 As a consequence, the techniques developed for cycle bases in undirected and  
70 directed graphs cannot be applied to our problem, since they do not guaran-  
71 tee a decomposition into elementary bubbles, which generates only bubbles at  
72 each step.

73 To test the practical effectiveness of our generator set of bubbles, we ap-  
74 plied it in two different directions in the analysis of a real RNA-seq dataset.  
75 First, we consider the use of the generator as a preprocessing step to reduce  
76 the graph in input for algorithms that find bubbles, by “cleaning” from the  
77 graph all unnecessary arcs (*i.e.* arcs that do not belong to any bubble). Sec-  
78 ond, we use it to find alternative splicing (henceforth denoted by AS) events  
79 in a reference-free context. In particular, some bubbles in our generator set  
80 correspond to AS events that are hard to find by the state-of-art algorithm for  
81 AS events enumeration [13]. However, this application should still be seen just  
82 as a proof-of-concept on the practical potential of the bubble generator or as

complementary to current methods, since it is still limited for the exhaustive enumeration of AS events. The latter would require a non-trivial procedure to enumerate AS-associated bubbles by combining generator bubbles and would be beyond the scope of this paper (see Section 6).

The remainder of this paper is organised as follows. Section 2 presents some definitions that will be used throughout the paper. Section 3 introduces our bubble generator. Section 4 presents a  $O(n^3)$  time algorithm for decomposing any bubble in a graph into elements of our bubble generator. Section 5 presents two applications of the bubble generator in processing and analysing RNA data. Finally, we conclude with open problems in Section 6.

## 2 Preliminaries

Throughout the paper we assume that the reader is familiar with the standard graph terminology, as contained for instance in [6]. A graph is a pair  $G = (V, E)$ , where  $V$  is the set of vertices, and  $E \subseteq V \times V$  is the set of edges. For convenience, we may also denote the set of vertices  $V$  of  $G$  by  $V(G)$  and its set of edges  $E$  by  $E(G)$ . We further set  $n = |V(G)|$  and  $m = |E(G)|$ . A graph may be *directed* or *undirected*, depending on whether its edges are directed or undirected. In this paper, we will deal with graphs that are directed, unweighted, finite and without parallel edges or self-loops. An edge  $e = (u, v)$  is said to be *incident* to the vertices  $u$  and  $v$ , and  $u$  and  $v$  are said to be the endpoints of  $e = (u, v)$ . For a directed graph, edge  $e = (u, v)$  is said to be leaving vertex  $u$  and entering vertex  $v$ . Alternatively,  $e = (u, v)$  is an outgoing edge for  $u$  and an incoming edge for  $v$ . The *in-degree* of a vertex  $v$  is given by the number of edges entering  $v$ , while the *out-degree* of  $v$  is the number of edges leaving  $v$ . The *degree* of  $v$  is the sum of its in-degree and out-degree.

We say that a graph  $G' = (V', E')$  is a *subgraph* of a graph  $G = (V, E)$  if  $V' \subseteq V$  and  $E' \subseteq E$ . Given a subset of vertices  $V' \subseteq V$ , the subgraph of  $G$  *induced* by  $V'$ , denoted by  $G_{V'}$ , has  $V'$  as vertex set and contains all edges of  $G$  that have both endpoints in  $V'$ . Given a subset of edges  $E' \subseteq E$ , the subgraph of  $G$  *induced* by  $E'$ , denoted by  $G_{E'}$ , has  $E'$  as edge set and contains all vertices of  $G$  that are endpoints of edges in  $E'$ . Given a subset of vertices  $V' \subseteq V$  and a subset of edges  $E' \subseteq E$ , we denote by  $G \setminus V'$  the graph induced by  $V \setminus V'$  and by  $G \setminus E'$  the graph induced by  $E \setminus E'$ . Given a set  $S$  of subgraphs of  $G$ ,  $G_S$  denotes the graph induced by the edges in  $\cup_{s \in S} E(s)$ . Given two subgraphs  $G$  and  $H$ , their union  $G \cup H$  is the graph  $F$  for which  $V(F) = V(G) \cup V(H)$  and  $E(F) = E(G) \cup E(H)$ . Their intersection  $G \cap H$  is the graph  $F$  for which  $V(F) = V(G) \cap V(H)$  and  $E(F) = E(G) \cap E(H)$ .

Let  $s, t$  be any two vertices in  $G$ . A (*directed*) *path* from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G$  is a sequence of vertices and edges  $s = v_1, e_1, v_2, e_2, \dots, v_{k-1}, e_{k-1}, v_k = t$ , such that  $e_i = (v_i, v_{i+1})$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$ . Since there is no danger of ambiguity, in the remainder of the paper we will also denote a path simply as  $s = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{k-1}, v_k = t$  (*i.e.*, as a sequence of vertices). A path is *simple* if it does not contain repeated vertices, except possibly for the first and the last vertex.

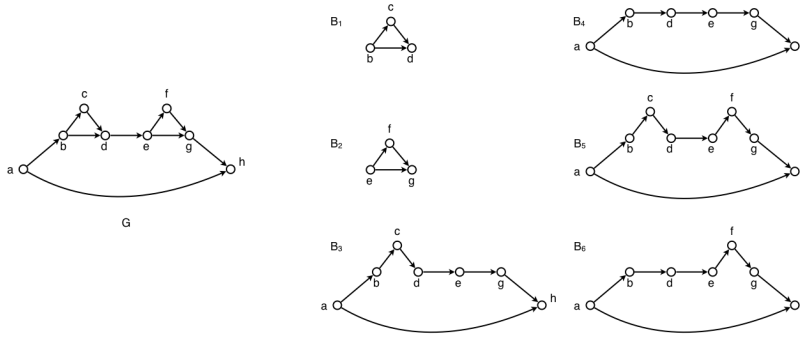


Fig. 1: An example of a graph  $G$  and the set  $B(G)$  of all the bubbles in  $G$ . The set  $\mathcal{G}(G) = \{B_1, B_2, B_4\}$  is a generator set that satisfies conditions of Theorem 1.

126 Throughout this paper, all the paths considered will be simple and referred to  
 127 as paths. A path from  $s$  to  $t$  is also referred to as an  $(s, t)$ -path. The length of  
 128 a path  $p$  is the number of edges in  $p$  and will be denoted by  $|p|$ . Note that, as  
 129 a special case, we also allow a single vertex to be a path, *i.e.*, a path of length  
 130 0. If  $p$  and  $q$  are paths, we say that  $p$  is a subpath of  $q$  if  $p$  is contained in  $q$ ,  
 131 and we denote this  $p \subseteq q$ . Given a path  $p_1$  from  $x$  to  $y$  and a path  $p_2$  from  
 132  $y$  to  $z$ , we denote by  $p_1 \cdot p_2$  their concatenation, *i.e.*, the path from  $x$  to  $z$   
 133 defined by the path  $p_1$  followed by  $p_2$ . A path  $q$  is a prefix of a path  $p$  if there  
 134 exists a path  $r$  such that  $p = q \cdot r$ . Similarly, a path  $q$  is a suffix of a path  $p$   
 135 if there exists a path  $r$  such that  $p = r \cdot q$ . A (*directed*) *cycle* is a simple path  
 136 (of length greater than zero) starting and ending on the same vertex.

137 **Definition 1** Given a directed graph  $G$  and two (not necessarily distinct)  
 138 vertices  $s, t \in V(G)$ , an  $(s, t)$ -*bubble* consists of two directed  $(s, t)$ -paths that  
 139 are internally vertex disjoint. Vertex  $s$  is the source and  $t$  is the target of the  
 140 bubble. If for a bubble  $B$  it holds that  $s = t$  then exactly one of the paths of  
 141 the bubble has length 0, and therefore  $B$  corresponds to a directed cycle. In  
 142 this case, we say that  $B$  is a *degenerate bubble*.

143 In Fig. 1 we show an example of a graph and all the bubbles in it. We denote  
 144 by  $B(G)$  the set of all bubbles in  $G$ . Before giving formally the definition  
 145 of bubble generator of  $G$ , we recall some basic definitions of cycle bases in  
 146 undirected graphs.

147 Let  $G$  be an undirected graph. Two subgraphs  $G_1, G_2$  of  $G$  can be combined  
 148 by the operator  $\Delta$  that simply consists in the symmetric difference of the set of  
 149 edges. More formally,  $G_1 \Delta G_2$  is the graph induced by the set of edges  $(E(G_1) \cup$   
 150  $E(G_2)) \setminus (E(G_1) \cap E(G_2))$ . It has been shown that the space of all Eulerian  
 151 subgraphs of  $G$  (called the *cycle space* of  $G$ ) forms a vector space over  $GF(2)$   
 152 with the  $\Delta$  operation and scalar multiplication  $1 \cdot A = A$ ,  $0 \cdot B = \emptyset$  for  $A, B$   
 153 in the cycle space of  $G$  [9, 11, 12, 14]. In the theory of vector spaces, a set of

154 vectors is said to be *linearly dependent* if one of the vectors in the set can be  
 155 defined as a linear combination of the others; if no vector in the set can be  
 156 written in this way, then the vectors are said to be *linearly independent* [21]. A  
 157 *basis* is a minimum set of vectors, such that any vector in the space is a linear  
 158 combination of this set. Clearly a basis is a set of linearly independent vectors.  
 159 Furthermore, given a vector space and a set of  $k$  linearly independent vectors  
 160  $\mathcal{F}$ , the subspace of vectors generated starting from elements in  $\mathcal{F}$  is called the  
 161 *span* of  $\mathcal{F}$  and its dimension is  $k$ . It is well-known that a cycle basis for a  
 162 connected undirected graph  $G$ , denoted by  $\mathcal{C}(G)$ , has dimension  $m - n + 1$ . If  
 163 the graph  $G$  is not connected this is generalised to  $m - n + c$ , where  $c$  is the  
 164 number of connected components (see, e.g., [9, 11, 12, 14]).

165 As mentioned in Section 1, we are interested in decomposing a bubble into  
 166 elementary bubbles in such a way that, at each step of the decomposition,  
 167 only bubbles are generated. To ensure this property, we define next a suitable  
 168 symmetric difference operator which takes as input two bubbles and produces  
 169 one bubble as output. Given two bubbles  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ , the *constrained symmetric*  
 170 *difference* operator  $\Delta$  is such that  $B_1 \Delta B_2$  is defined if and only if the subgraph  
 171 induced by  $(E(B_1) \cup E(B_2)) \setminus (E(B_1) \cap E(B_2))$  is a bubble. Otherwise, we say  
 172 that  $B_1 \Delta B_2$  is undefined. If  $B_1 \Delta B_2$  is defined, we also say that  $B_1$  and  $B_2$   
 173 are *combinable*. Given two combinable bubbles  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ , we refer to  $B_1 \Delta B_2$   
 174 as the *sum of  $B_1$  and  $B_2$* , and denote it also by  $B_1 + B_2$ . We also say that the  
 175 bubble  $B_1 + B_2$  is *generated* from bubbles  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ , or alternatively that  
 176 it can be *decomposed* into the bubbles  $B_1$  and  $B_2$ . Let  $\mathcal{B}$  be a set of bubbles  
 177 in  $G$ . We say that a bubble  $B$  is *spanned by  $\mathcal{B}$*  if it can be generated starting  
 178 from bubbles in  $\mathcal{B}$ . The set of all the bubbles spanned by  $\mathcal{B}$  is called the *span*  
 179 *of  $\mathcal{B}$* .  $\mathcal{B}$  is a *bubble generator* if each bubble in  $G$  is spanned by  $\mathcal{B}$ , i.e., each  
 180 bubble in  $G$  can be generated by starting from the bubbles in  $\mathcal{B}$ .

181 Due to our constrained symmetric difference operator  $\Delta$ , all subgraphs  
 182 generated by the elements in  $\mathcal{B}$  are necessarily bubbles. Since not all pairs of  
 183 bubbles of  $G$  are combinable, the bubble space is not closed under  $\Delta$ , and  
 184 therefore it does not form a vector space (over  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ ). Hence, the techniques  
 185 developed for cycle bases cannot be applied directly to bubble generators.

186 A generator is *minimal* if it does not contain a proper subset that is also  
 187 a generator; and a generator is *minimum* if it has the minimum cardinality.  
 188 We are interested in finding a minimum bubble generator of a given directed  
 189 graph  $G$ .

### 190 3 The bubble generator

191 In this section, we present a bubble generator for a directed graph  $G$ . Through-  
 192 out, we assume that shortest paths in  $G$  are unique. This is without loss of  
 193 generality, since there are many standard techniques for achieving this, in-  
 194 cluding perturbing edge weights by infinitesimals. However, for our goal, it  
 195 suffices to use a “lexicographic ordering”. Namely, we define an arbitrary or-  
 196 dering  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  on the vertices of  $G$ . A path  $p$  is considered lexicographically

197 smaller than a path  $q$  if the length of  $p$  is strictly smaller than the length of  $q$ ,  
 198 or, if  $p$  and  $q$  have the same length, the sequence of vertices associated with  
 199  $p$  is lexicographically smaller than the sequence associated with  $q$ . We denote  
 200 this by  $p <_{lex} q$ .

201 We denote by  $B = (p, q)$  the bubble having  $p, q$  as its two internally vertex-  
 202 disjoint paths, referred to as *legs*. We denote by  $\ell(B)$  (resp., by  $\mathcal{L}(B)$ ) the  
 203 shorter (resp., longer) between the two legs  $p, q$  of  $B$ . Note that, because of  
 204 the lexicographic order, there are no ties. We also denote by  $|B|$  the number  
 205 of edges of bubble  $B$ . Note that  $|B| = |\ell(B)| + |\mathcal{L}(B)|$ . Next, we define a total  
 206 order on the set of bubbles.

207 **Definition 2** Let  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  be any two bubbles.  $B_1$  is *smaller* than  $B_2$  (in  
 208 symbols,  $B_1 < B_2$ ) if one of the following holds: either (i)  $\mathcal{L}(B_1) <_{lex} \mathcal{L}(B_2)$ ;  
 209 or (ii)  $\mathcal{L}(B_1) = \mathcal{L}(B_2)$  and  $\ell(B_1) <_{lex} \ell(B_2)$ .

210 **Definition 3** A bubble  $B$  is *composed* if it can be obtained as a sum of two  
 211 smaller bubbles. Otherwise, the bubble  $B$  is called *simple*.

212 For a directed graph  $G$ , we denote by  $\mathcal{S}(G)$  the set of simple bubbles of  
 213  $G$ . It is not difficult to see that  $\mathcal{S}(G)$  is a generator. We are not able for now  
 214 to prove that any bubble in  $G$  can be obtained in a polynomial number of  
 215 steps from bubbles in  $\mathcal{S}(G)$ . Nevertheless, to achieve the latter goal, we will  
 216 introduce next another generator  $\mathcal{G}(G) \supseteq \mathcal{S}(G)$ . Let  $p : s = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_h = t$   
 217 be a path from  $s$  to  $t$  and let  $0 \leq i \leq j \leq h$ . To ease the notation, we denote  
 218 by  $p_{i,j}$  the subpath of  $p$  from  $x_i$  to  $x_j$ , and refer also to  $p_{0,j}$  as  $p_{s,j}$  and to  $p_{i,h}$   
 219 as  $p_{i,t}$ . The next theorem provides some properties of simple bubbles.

220 **Theorem 1** Let  $B$  be a simple  $(s, t)$ -bubble in a directed graph  $G$ . The follow-  
 221 ing holds:

- 222 (1)  $\ell(B)$  is the shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G$ ;  
 223 (2) Let  $\mathcal{L}(B) = s, v_1, \dots, v_r, t$ . Then  $s, v_1, \dots, v_r$  is the shortest path from  $s$   
 224 to  $v_r$  in  $G$ .

225 *Proof* Let  $B$  be a simple  $(s, t)$ -bubble: we show that both conditions (1) and  
 226 (2) must hold.

227 We first consider condition (1). If  $B$  is degenerate, then it trivially satisfies  
 228 condition (1). Therefore, assume that  $B$  is non-degenerate and, for contradic-  
 229 tion, that  $\ell(B)$  is not the shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$ . Let  $p^* : s = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_h = t$   
 230 be the shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G$ . For  $0 \leq i \leq j \leq h$ , by subpath op-  
 231 timality,  $p_{i,j}^*$  is the shortest path from  $x_i$  to  $x_j$ . Let  $k$  be the smallest index,  
 232  $0 \leq k < h$ , for which the edge  $(x_k, x_{k+1})$  does not belong to either one of the  
 233 legs of  $B$ . Such an index  $k$  must exist, as otherwise  $p^*$  would coincide with a  
 234 leg of  $B$ . Furthermore, let  $l, k < l \leq h$ , be the smallest index greater than  $k$   
 235 for which  $x_l \in V(B)$ . Such a vertex  $x_l$  must also exist, since  $x_h = t \in V(B)$ .  
 236 In other words,  $x_k$  is the first vertex of the bubble  $B$  where  $p^*$  departs from  
 237  $B$  and  $x_l, l > k$ , is the first vertex where the shortest path  $p^*$  intersects again  
 238 the bubble  $B$ . By definition of  $x_k$  and  $x_l, p_{k,l}^*$  is internally vertex-disjoint with



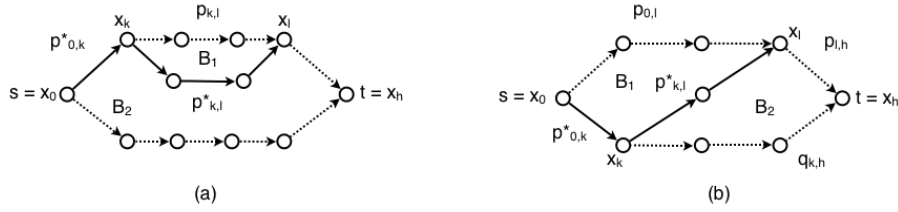


Fig. 2: Case (1) of the proof of Theorem 1. The prefix of the shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$  is shown as a solid line.

239 both legs of  $B$ . We now claim that  $B$  can be obtained as the sum of two smaller  
 240 bubbles, thus contradicting our assumption that  $B$  is a simple bubble.

241 To prove the claim, we distinguish two cases, depending on whether  $x_k$  and  
 242  $x_l$  are on the same leg of  $B$  or not. Consider first the case when  $x_k$  and  $x_l$  are  
 243 on the same leg  $p$  of  $B$  (see Fig. 2(a)). Let  $B_1$  be the bubble with  $\ell(B_1) = p_{k,l}^*$   
 244 and  $\mathcal{L}(B_1) = p_{k,l}$ . First, note that if either  $x_k \neq s$  or  $x_l \neq t$ , then  $p_{k,l}$  is a  
 245 proper subpath of a leg of  $B$ . Hence,  $|\mathcal{L}(B_1)| = |p_{k,l}| < |\mathcal{L}(B)|$ , and  $B_1 < B$ .  
 246 Otherwise, suppose  $s = x_k$  and  $t = x_l$ . Then either  $\mathcal{L}(B_1) = \ell(B) <_{lex} \mathcal{L}(B)$ ,  
 247 or  $\mathcal{L}(B_1) = \mathcal{L}(B)$  and  $\ell(B_1) = p_{k,l}^* = p^* <_{lex} \ell(B)$ . In both cases,  $B_1 < B$ .  
 248 Let  $B_2$  be the bubble which is obtained from  $B$  by replacing  $p_{k,l}$  by  $p_{k,l}^*$  (see  
 249 Fig. 2(a)). Since  $p_{k,l}^*$  is a shortest path, by subpath optimality,  $p_{k,l}^* <_{lex} p_{k,l}$ ,  
 250 thus  $B_2 < B$ . As a result,  $B$  can be obtained as the sum of two smaller bubbles  
 251  $B_1, B_2$ , thus contradicting the assumption that  $B$  is simple.

252 Consider now the case where  $x_k$  and  $x_l$  are on different legs of  $B$  (see  
 253 Fig. 2(b)). Notice that this means  $x_k \neq s$  and  $x_l \neq t$ . Let  $p$  be the leg containing  
 254  $x_l$  and  $q$  the one containing  $x_k$ . Note that  $p = p_{0,l} \cdot p_{l,h}$  and  $q = p_{0,k}^* \cdot q_{k,h}$ .  
 255 Moreover, the two legs of bubble  $B_1$  are  $p_{0,k}^* \cdot p_{k,l}^* <_{lex} q$  and  $p_{0,l}$ , which is a  
 256 proper subpath of  $p$ . Hence,  $B_1 < B$ . The two legs of bubble  $B_2$  are  $q_{k,h}$  which  
 257 is a proper subpath of  $q$  and  $p_{k,l}^* \cdot p_{l,h} <_{lex} p$ . Hence,  $B_2 < B$ , and  $B = B_1 + B_2$   
 258 which implies again that  $B$  is not simple.

259 We show now that  $B$  satisfies also condition (2). Assume, for contradiction,  
 260 that  $B$  satisfies condition (1) but not (2), and so  $p = s, v_1, \dots, v_r$  (note that  
 261  $p$  is equal to  $\mathcal{L}(B)$  without its last edge) is not the shortest path from  $s$  to  
 262  $v_r$  in  $G$ . Let  $p^* : s = x_0, \dots, x_{h-1} = v_r$ ,  $p^* \neq p$ , be such a shortest path in  
 263  $G$ . Similarly to the previous case, let  $k$  be the smallest index,  $0 \leq k < h - 1$ ,  
 264 for which the edge  $(x_k, x_{k+1})$  does not belong to either one of the legs of  $B$ ,  
 265 *i.e.*  $x_k$  is the first vertex where the shortest path  $p^*$  departs from  $B$ . Such  
 266 an index  $k$  must exist, as otherwise  $p^*$  would be contained in a leg of  $B$ . Let  
 267  $l, k < l \leq h - 1$ , be the smallest index such that  $x_l \in V(B)$ . Namely,  $x_l$  is  
 268 the first vertex after  $x_k$  where the shortest path  $p^*$  intersects again bubble  $B$ .  
 269 Such a vertex  $x_l$  must always exist, since  $x_{h-1} = v_r \in V(B)$ . Since  $k < l$ , we  
 270 have that  $|p_{k,l}^*| \geq 1$ . Furthermore, we claim that  $x_l$  must be in  $\mathcal{L}(B) \setminus \{s, t\}$ .  
 271 If this were not the case, *i.e.*  $x_l \in \ell(B)$ , using the assumption that  $B$  satisfies  
 272 condition (1) and hence  $\ell(B)$  is a shortest path, we would have two distinct

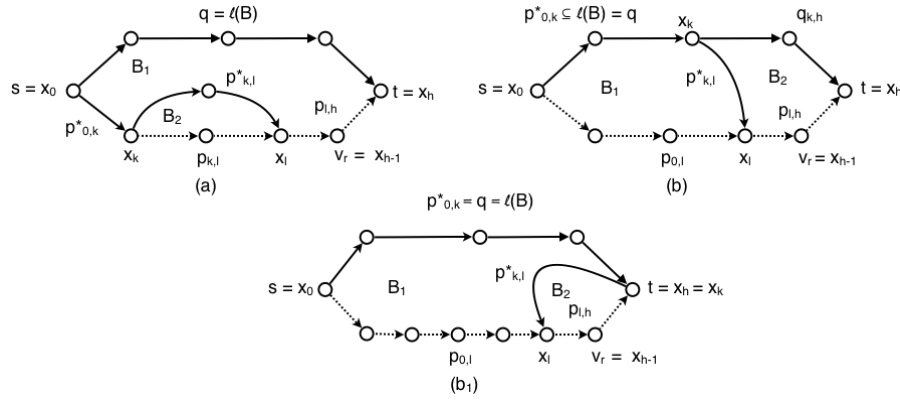


Fig. 3: Case (2) of the proof of Theorem 1. The shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$  and the prefix of the shortest path from  $s$  to  $v_r$  are shown as solid lines.

273 shortest paths from  $s$  to  $x_l$  in  $G$  ( $p_{x_0, x_l}^*$  and the subpath of  $\ell(B)$  from  $s = x_0$   
 274 to  $x_l$ ), which contradicts our assumption that shortest paths are unique.

275 As  $x_l \in \mathcal{L}(B)$  and  $x_k \in V(B)$ , we need to distinguish two cases: when  
 276 both  $x_k, x_l$  belong to  $\mathcal{L}(B)$ , and when  $x_k \in \ell(B)$  and  $x_l \in \mathcal{L}(B)$ . We set  
 277  $p = \mathcal{L}(B)$ ,  $q = \ell(B)$ .

278 In the first case (see Fig. 3(a)), let  $B_1$  be the bubble such that: (a) one  
 279 leg coincides with  $\ell(B)$  and as  $\ell(B)$  is the shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$  and that  
 280 shortest paths are unique, then this necessarily should be the shorter leg of  
 281  $B_1$ , hence  $\ell(B_1) = \ell(B)$ ; and (b) the other leg  $\mathcal{L}(B_1) = p_{0,k}^* \cdot p_{k,l}^* \cdot p_{l,h}$ . Since  
 282  $p_{k,l}^* <_{lex} p_{k,l}$  then  $\mathcal{L}(B_1) <_{lex} \mathcal{L}(B)$ , and thus  $B_1 < B$ . Let  $B_2$  be the bubble  
 283 with  $\ell(B_2) = p_{k,l}^*$ , and  $\mathcal{L}(B_2) = p_{k,l}$ . Since  $\mathcal{L}(B_2) \subset \mathcal{L}(B)$  (as  $x_k \neq t$ ),  $B_2 < B$ .  
 284 As a result,  $B$  can be obtained as the sum of two smaller bubbles  $B_1, B_2$ , thus  
 285 contradicting the assumption that  $B$  is simple.

286 In the second case (see Fig. 3(b)), let  $B_1$  be the bubble with  $\ell(B_1) =$   
 287  $p_{0,k}^* \cdot p_{k,l}^*$  (notice that  $\ell(B_1)$  is indeed the shorter path of  $B_1$  as a subpath of  
 288 a unique shortest path in the graph) and  $\mathcal{L}(B_1) = p_{0,l}$ . Since  $\mathcal{L}(B_1) \subset \mathcal{L}(B)$ ,  
 289  $B_1 < B$ . Let  $B_2$  be the bubble with  $\ell(B_2) = q_{k,h}$ , and  $\mathcal{L}(B_2) = p_{k,l}^* \cdot p_{l,h}$ . As  
 290  $\mathcal{L}(B) = p_{0,l} \cdot p_{l,h}$  and  $p_{0,k}^* \cdot p_{k,l}^*$  is strictly smaller than  $p_{0,l}$ , we have  $\mathcal{L}(B_2) <_{lex}$   
 291  $\mathcal{L}(B)$ ,  $B_2 < B$ . Again,  $B$  can be obtained as the sum of two smaller bubbles  
 292  $B_1, B_2$ , thus contradicting the assumption that  $B$  is simple. Finally, notice  
 293 that this includes also the case  $x_k = t$  and the argument holds identically with  
 294  $B_2$  being a degenerate bubble. For the sake of clarity, we depicted this case  
 295 separately in Fig. 3(b1). ■

296 Given a directed graph  $G$ , we denote by  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  the set of bubbles in  $G$   
 297 satisfying conditions (1) and (2) of Theorem 1. An example of a graph together  
 298 with a generator  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  is given in Fig. 1.

299 **Theorem 2** *Let  $G$  be a directed graph. The following holds:*

- 300 (1)  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  is a generator set for all the bubbles of  $G$ ;  
 301 (2)  $|\mathcal{G}(G)| \leq nm$ .

302 *Proof* (1) Recall that  $\mathcal{S}(G)$  is the set of simple bubbles. By Theorem 1,  $\mathcal{S}(G) \subseteq$   
 303  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ , and thus  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  is a generator set for all the bubbles of  $G$ .

304 (2) Since every bubble  $b$  in  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ , with  $\ell(b) = s, u_1, \dots, t$  and  $\mathcal{L}(b) = s, v_1, \dots, v_r, t$ ,  
 305 can be uniquely identified by its vertex  $s$  and its edge  $(v_r, t)$ , then the number  
 306 of bubbles in  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  is upper-bounded by  $nm$ . ■

307 The upper bound given in Theorem 2 is asymptotically tight, as shown by  
 308 the family of simple directed graphs on vertex set  $V_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and all  
 309 possible  $n * (n - 1)$  edges in their edge set  $E_n = \{(u, v) : u \neq v, u, v \in V\}$ .

310 *Remark 1* Conditions (1) and (2) of Theorem 1 are not sufficient to guarantee  
 311 that a bubble is simple, *e.g.*, see Fig. 4. Thus, the generator  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  is not  
 312 necessarily minimal. Recall that a generator is *minimal* if it does not contain  
 313 a proper subset that is also a generator; and a generator is *minimum* if it has  
 314 the minimum cardinality.

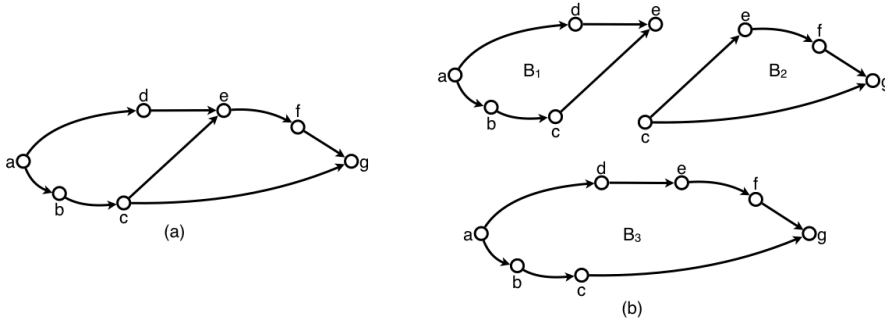


Fig. 4: An example showing that conditions (1) and (2) of Theorem 1 are not sufficient to guarantee that a bubble is simple. (a) A directed graph  $G$ . (b) The three bubbles  $B_1, B_2$  and  $B_3$  of  $G$  satisfying conditions (1) and (2) of Theorem 1, in which  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are simple, but  $B_3$  is composed, since  $B_1 < B_3, B_2 < B_3$  and  $B_3 = B_1 + B_2$ .

#### 315 4 A polynomial-time algorithm for decomposing bubbles

316 The main result of this section is to provide a polynomial-time algorithm for  
 317 decomposing any bubble  $B$  of  $G$  into bubbles of  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ . To do so, we make use of  
 318 a tree-like decomposition. Intuitively, a bubble  $B$  has a tree-like decomposition,  
 319 if  $B$  can be decomposed following a rooted tree structure where each node

320 corresponds to a bubble; in particular, the root and the leaves correspond  
 321 to  $B$  and bubbles in the generator, respectively. Moreover, each bubble in an  
 322 internal node is obtained by the sum of its children. We need to take extra care  
 323 in this decomposition since a naive approach could generate (several times) all  
 324 the bubbles that are smaller than  $B$ , yielding an exponential number of steps.

325 **Definition 4** A bubble  $B$  is *short* if it satisfies condition (1) of Theorem 1,  
 326 but not necessarily condition (2). Namely, let  $\mathcal{L}(B) = s, v_1, \dots, v_r, t$  be such  
 327 that  $\ell(B)$  is a shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G$  but  $s, v_1, \dots, v_r$  is not necessarily  
 328 the shortest path from  $s$  to  $v_r$  in  $G$ .

329 We next introduce a measure for describing how “close” a bubble is to  
 330 being short.

331 **Definition 5** Given an  $(s, t)$ -bubble  $B$ , let  $p^*$  be the shortest path from  $s$  to  
 332  $t$ . We say that  $B$  is  $k$ -short, for  $k \geq 0$ , if there is a leg  $p \in \{\ell(B), \mathcal{L}(B)\}$  for  
 333 which  $p^*$  and  $p$  share a prefix of exactly  $k$  edges.

334 Since in our case shortest paths are unique, only one leg of a bubble  $B$  can  
 335 share a prefix with the shortest path  $p^*$ . Furthermore, any bubble  $B$  is  $k$ -short  
 336 for some  $k$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq |\ell(B)|$ . In particular, a bubble is short if and only if it is  
 337  $k$ -short for  $k = |\ell(B)|$ .

338 **Definition 6** Given a  $k$ -short bubble, we define the *short residual* of  $B$  as  
 339 follows:  $\text{residual}_s(B) = |B| - k$ .

340 Since  $0 \leq k \leq |\ell(B)|$ , and  $|B| = |\ell(B)| + |\mathcal{L}(B)|$ , we have that  $|\mathcal{L}(B)| \leq$   
 341  $\text{residual}_s(B) \leq |B|$ .

342 We now present our polynomial time algorithm for decomposing a bubble  
 343 of the graph  $G$  into bubbles of  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ . In the following, we assume that we  
 344 have done a preprocessing step to compute all-pairs shortest paths in  $G$  in  
 345  $O(mn + n^2 \log n)$  time.

346 **Lemma 1** Let  $B$  be an  $(s, t)$ -bubble that is not short. Then,  $B$  can be decom-  
 347 posed into two bubbles  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  ( $B = B_1 + B_2$ ), such that: (a)  $B_1$  is short,  
 348 and (b)  $\text{residual}_s(B_2) < \text{residual}_s(B)$ . Moreover,  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  can be found in  
 349  $O(n)$  time.

350 *Proof* Let  $B$  be a  $k$ -short  $(s, t)$ -bubble,  $0 \leq k < |\ell(B)|$  and let  $p^* : s =$   
 351  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_h = t$  be the shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G$ . To prove (a), we  
 352 follow a similar approach to Theorem 1. Since  $B$  is  $k$ -short, there is a leg  
 353  $p \in \{\ell(B), \mathcal{L}(B)\}$  such that  $p^*$  and  $p$  share a prefix of exactly  $k$  edges,  $0 \leq$   
 354  $k < h$ . In other terms, leg  $p$  starts with edges  $(x_0, x_1), \dots, (x_{k-1}, x_k)$ , the edge  
 355  $(x_k, x_{k+1})$  is not in leg  $p$ , *i.e.*,  $x_k$  is the first vertex where the shortest path  $p^*$   
 356 departs from the leg  $p$ . Note that as a special case,  $k = 0$  and  $x_k = x_0 = s$ .  
 357 Let  $l, k < l \leq h$ , be the smallest index such that  $x_l \in V(B)$ . Namely,  $x_l$  is the  
 358 first vertex after  $x_k$  where the shortest path  $p^*$  intersects again the bubble  $B$ .  
 359 Such a vertex  $x_l$  must always exist, since  $x_h = t \in V(B)$ . Since  $k < l$ , we have

360 that  $|p_{k,l}^*| \geq 1$ . We have two possible cases: either the vertices  $x_k$  and  $x_l$  are  
 361 on the same leg of  $B$  (see Fig. 2(a)) or  $x_k$  and  $x_l$  are on different legs of  $B$  (see  
 362 Fig. 2(b)). In either case, we can decompose  $B$  as  $B = B_1 + B_2$ , as illustrated  
 363 in Fig. 2. Note that in both cases, the bubble  $B_1$  is short since one leg of  $B_1$  is  
 364 a subpath of the shortest path  $p^*$ , and hence a shortest path itself by subpath  
 365 optimality.

366 Consider now  $B_2$  in Fig. 2. To prove (b), we distinguish among the fol-  
 367 lowing three cases: (1)  $x_k \neq s$  and vertices  $x_k$  and  $x_l$  are on the same leg  
 368 of  $B$ ; (2)  $x_k \neq s$  and vertices  $x_k$  and  $x_l$  are on different legs of  $B$ ; (3)  
 369  $x_k = s$ . First, consider case (1) (see Fig. 2(a)) and note that  $residual_s(B) =$   
 370  $|p_{k,l}| + |p_{l,h}| + |q_{0,h}|$  where  $q$  is the other leg of  $B$  different from  $p$ . More-  
 371 over,  $residual_s(B_2) = |p_{l,h}| + |q_{0,h}|$ . Hence,  $residual_s(B) - residual_s(B_2) =$   
 372  $|p_{k,l}| \geq |p_{k,l}^*| \geq 1$ . Consider now case (2), (see Fig. 2(b)) and note that  
 373  $residual_s(B) = |p_{0,l}| + |p_{l,h}| + |q_{k,h}|$  and  $residual_s(B_2) = |p_{l,h}| + |q_{k,h}|$ , and  
 374 thus  $residual_s(B) - residual_s(B_2) = |p_{0,l}| \geq |p_{0,k}^*| + |p_{k,l}^*| \geq 1$ . The proof  
 375 of case (3) is completely analogous to the one of case (1), with  $x_k = s$  and  
 376  $p_{0,k}^* = \emptyset$ , and again  $residual_s(B) - residual_s(B_2) = |p_{k,l}| \geq |p_{k,l}^*| \geq 1$ . In all  
 377 cases,  $residual_s(B) - residual_s(B_2) > 0$ , and thus the claim follows. Finally,  
 378 note that in order to compute  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  from  $B$ , it is sufficient to trace the  
 379 shortest path  $p^*$ . Since all shortest paths are pre-computed in a preprocessing  
 380 step, this can be done in  $O(n)$  time. ■

381 **Lemma 2** *Any bubble  $B$  can be represented as a sum of  $O(n)$  (not necessarily*  
 382 *distinct) short bubbles. This decomposition can be found in  $O(n^2)$  time in the*  
 383 *worst case.*

384 *Proof* Each time we apply Lemma 1 to a bubble  $B$ , we produce in  $O(n)$  time  
 385 a short bubble  $B_1$  and a bubble  $B_2$  such that  $residual_s(B_2) < residual_s(B)$ .  
 386 Since  $residual_s(B) \leq |B| \leq n$ , the lemma follows. ■

387 We next show how to further decompose short bubbles. Before doing that,  
 388 we define the notion of *residual* for short bubbles, which measures how “close”  
 389 is a short bubble to being a bubble of our generator set  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ .

390 **Definition 7** Let  $B$  be a short  $(s, t)$ -bubble, let  $\ell(B) = p_1^*$  be the shortest  
 391 path from  $s$  to  $t$  in  $G$ , and let  $\mathcal{L}(B) = s, v_1, \dots, v_r, t$  be the other leg of  $B$ . Let  
 392  $p$  be the longest prefix of  $\mathcal{L}(B) - (v_r, t)$  such that  $p$  is a shortest path in  $G$ .  
 393 Then, the *residual* of  $B$  is defined as  $residual(B) = |\mathcal{L}(B)| - 1 - |p|$ .

394 Since  $p$  is a prefix of  $\mathcal{L}(B) - (v_r, t)$ , we have that  $0 \leq |p| \leq |\mathcal{L}(B)| - 1$ . Thus,  
 395  $0 \leq residual(B) \leq |\mathcal{L}(B)| - 1$ .

396 **Lemma 3** *Let  $B$  be a short  $(s, t)$ -bubble such that  $residual(B) > 0$ .  $B$  can*  
 397 *be decomposed into two bubbles  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  ( $B = B_1 + B_2$ ) such that  $B_1$  and*  
 398  *$B_2$  are short and  $residual(B_1) + residual(B_2) < residual(B)$ . Moreover, it is*  
 399 *possible to find the bubbles  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  in  $O(n)$  time.*

400 *Proof* Since  $B$  is a short  $(s, t)$ -bubble, it satisfies condition (1) of Theorem 1.  
 401 Furthermore, as  $\text{residual}(B) > 0$ , it does not satisfy condition (2). Therefore,  
 402 there exists two bubbles  $B_1 < B$  and  $B_2 < B$  such that  $B = B_1 + B_2$  (from  
 403 Theorem 1). Since  $\ell(B)$  is the shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$ , using arguments  
 404 similar to the ones in Theorem 1, it can be shown that  $B$  can be decomposed  
 405 into  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  and the only possible cases are the ones depicted in Fig. 3.  
 406 Note that in all three cases of Fig. 3, each of the bubbles  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  has  
 407 one leg that is a shortest path. Thus, in all three cases,  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are short.  
 408 Moreover, in Fig. 3(a),  $\text{residual}(B_1) \leq |p_{l,h}| - 1$  and  $\text{residual}(B_2) \leq |p_{k,t}| - 1$ .  
 409 Therefore,  $\text{residual}(B_1) + \text{residual}(B_2) \leq |p_{l,h}| - 1 + |p_{k,t}| - 1 = \text{residual}(B) -$   
 410  $1 < \text{residual}(B)$ . Similarly, in Fig. 3(b) and (b<sub>1</sub>),  $\text{residual}(B_1) \leq |p_{0,t}| - 1$ ,  
 411  $\text{residual}(B_2) \leq |p_{l,h}| - 1$ , and thus,  $\text{residual}(B_1) + \text{residual}(B_2) \leq |p_{0,t}| - 1 +$   
 412  $|p_{l,h}| - 1 = \text{residual}(B) - 1 < \text{residual}(B)$ . In all three cases,  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are  
 413 short and  $\text{residual}(B_1) + \text{residual}(B_2) < \text{residual}(B)$ . The claim thus follows.

414 Once again, observe that in order to compute  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  from  $B$ , it is suf-  
 415 ficient to trace the shortest path  $p^*$ . Since all shortest paths are pre-computed  
 416 in a preprocessing step, this can be done in  $O(n)$  time. ■

417 **Lemma 4** *Any short bubble  $B$  has a tree-like decomposition into  $O(n)$  (not*  
 418 *necessarily distinct) bubbles from the generator  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ . This decomposition can*  
 419 *be found in  $O(n^2)$  time in the worst case.*

420 *Proof* Each time we apply Lemma 3 to a short bubble  $B$ , we produce in  $O(n)$   
 421 time two short bubbles  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  such that  $\text{residual}(B_1) + \text{residual}(B_2) <$   
 422  $\text{residual}(B)$ . Since  $|\ell(B)| + \text{residual}(B) \leq n$ , this implies that a short bubble  
 423 can be decomposed in  $O(n)$  bubbles from the generator set  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  in  $O(n^2)$   
 424 time. ■

425 **Theorem 3** *Given a graph  $G$ , any bubble  $B$  in  $G$  can be represented as a sum*  
 426 *of  $O(n^2)$  bubbles that belong to  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ . This decomposition can be found in a*  
 427 *total of  $O(n^3)$  time.*

428 *Proof* The theorem follows by Lemma 2 and Lemma 4. ■

## 429 5 Applications of the bubble generator in analysing RNA-seq data

430 In this section, we describe as a proof-of-concept, two applications of the bub-  
 431 ble generator to the analysis of RNA-seq data.

432 Our test dataset is a subset (coming from the same chromosome) of reads  
 433 of the 58 million RNA-seq Illumina paired-end reads extracted from the mouse  
 434 brain tissue (available in the ENA repository under the following study: PR-  
 435 JEB25574). The length of the reads is 151bp. We mapped all reads to the *Mus*  
 436 *Musculus* reference genome and annotations (Ensembl release 94) using STAR  
 437 [8]. We then selected only the reads mapping to chromosome 10 of the genome,  
 438 comprising 4,932,572 reads, as our test dataset. We built the de Bruijn graph  
 439 from these reads and applied standard sequencing-error-removal procedures,

440 by using KISSPLICE [13,18], a method to find alternative splicing events in a  
441 reference-free context by enumerating bubbles in a de Bruijn Graph. Finally,  
442 we extracted the bubble generator from the resulting graph, and evaluated it  
443 on two aspects: (i) how well it can preprocess the de Bruijn graph to reduce  
444 the work required by a subsequent bubble enumeration algorithm, and (ii) how  
445 it performs in terms of finding alternative splicing events. These applications  
446 are detailed in the following subsections.

## 447 5.1 Preprocessing the de Bruijn graph

448 Similarly to the practical application of a cycle base, the bubble generator  
449 can be used as a preprocessing step in all algorithms that find bubbles, by  
450 “cleaning” from the graph all unnecessary edges and vertices, *i.e.* those that  
451 do not belong to any bubble. In KISSPLICE [13,18], this cleaning is based  
452 on a biconnected component (BCC) decomposition. A biconnected undirected  
453 graph  $G$  is a connected graph such that, for any  $v \in V(G)$ ,  $G - v$  is connected.  
454 Biconnected components (BCCs) are the maximal biconnected subgraphs of  
455 a graph  $G$ . Given a directed graph, consider its underlying undirected version  
456 by ignoring the direction of its edges. Clearly a bubble in the directed graph  
457 corresponds to a cycle in the underlying graph, and every edge that belongs  
458 to a cycle, belongs also to a BCC of the graph. The graph can then be cleaned  
459 by removing every vertex or edge that does not belong to a BCC. This clean-  
460 ing partitions a potentially massive graph into smaller subgraphs, which are  
461 then processed by a bubble enumeration algorithm (*e.g.* [13,18]). However,  
462 the BCC-decomposition-based cleaning is not perfect: some vertices and edges  
463 might belong only to undirected cycles and not to bubbles.

464 To improve over this, we perform a more refined cleaning: we compute a  
465 bubble generator  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  of the directed graph  $G$  and we remove every edge and  
466 vertex that do not belong to any bubble in  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ . Notice that this would be a  
467 perfect cleaning, meaning that after applying it, every edge of the graph would  
468 belong to some bubble.

469 We evaluated this cleaning procedure on the de Bruijn graph constructed  
470 from our test dataset. We first applied the BCC-decomposition-based cleaning  
471 on this de Bruijn graph. Then to the result obtained, which is now irreducible  
472 by this cleaning, we apply a second cleaning procedure using the bubble gener-  
473 ator. The bubble generator cleaning led to a reduction of 40.1% on the number  
474 of vertices and of 39.8% on the number of edges. This shows that the generator  
475 can indeed yield a better procedure for cleaning the graph, although comput-  
476 ing the generator requires more time than computing the BCCs (recall that  
477 the BCCs can be computed in linear time). In other words, as expected, a  
478 better cleaning comes at the expense of a higher computing time.

## 479 5.2 Calling alternative splicing events

480 As a second application, we consider the problem of finding AS events in a  
481 reference-free context. As already mentioned in the introduction, this is a chal-  
482 lenging problem in bioinformatics. Indeed, local assemblers such as KISSPLICE  
483 [13] are faced with a dramatically large (and often practically unfeasible) run-  
484 ning time due to the exponentially large number of bubbles present, most of  
485 which are not interesting as they are not related to AS events. Indeed, a signifi-  
486 cantly large number of bubbles is due to artifacts of the de Bruijn graph created  
487 by repeats longer than the reads (*i.e.*, artificial bubbles not associated with  
488 biological events). Hence, in order not to get “lost” in listing false positives,  
489 KISSPLICE relies on heuristics that try to avoid listing bubbles that traverse a  
490 repeat-induced subgraph. More specifically, based on the idea that subgraphs  
491 of the de Bruijn graph related to repeats have many branching vertices (*i.e.*  
492 vertices with in-degree or out-degree at least 2), KISSPLICE enumerates only  
493 bubbles with a number of branching vertices that is below some threshold  $b$ .  
494 This constraint significantly improved the scalability of KISSPLICE to the cost  
495 of losing the AS events that correspond to bubbles with more than  $b$  branching  
496 vertices.

497 The question we tackle in this section is how many AS events we are able  
498 to find just by looking at the bubbles in the generator set. Notice that the  
499 bubble generator can generate all the bubbles in the graph, thus a first idea  
500 is to focus on a subset of it in order to filter out bubbles that are not real  
501 AS events. To this purpose, given our dataset we consider the set of bubbles  
502 belonging to the generator and the set of bubbles generated by KISSPLICE  
503 (KISSPLICE being run with default parameters, with a maximum number of  
504 branching vertices set to 5). In both cases some simple filters are applied to  
505 filter out bubbles that probably do not correspond to AS events (*e.g.* the  
506 shorter leg of AS events usually has a length between  $2k - 8$  and  $2k - 2$ , with  
507  $k$  being the size of the  $k$ -mer in the de Bruijn graph [13,18]). Defining the  
508 bubble generator took 716 seconds while KISSPLICE took 129 seconds. We  
509 obtained, as putative AS events, 1403 bubbles for the generator set and 1293  
510 bubbles for KISSPLICE. In order to assess the precision of our method, we  
511 mapped the bubbles output by both methods to the *Mus Musculus* reference  
512 genome and annotations (Ensembl release 94) using STAR [8], which were then  
513 analysed by KISSPLICE2REFGENOME [2]. KISSPLICE2REFGENOME provides,  
514 for each bubble, the gene name, the AS event type (exon skipping, alternative  
515 acceptor/donor splice site, intron retention, etc), the genomic coordinates and  
516 the list of splice sites used (novel or annotated). We retrieved only those that  
517 corresponded to AS events.

518 Among the generator bubbles classified as putative AS events, 1085 bubbles  
519 correspond to true AS events, according to KISSPLICE2REFGENOME, yielding  
520 a precision (AS events / putative AS events) of 77.3%. Note that the preci-  
521 sion of KISSPLICE is 90.3% for this dataset. However, what is interesting to  
522 see is that 18.5% of the putative AS events from our bubble generator will  
523 never be found by KISSPLICE using the default parameters, as they have more



than 5 branching vertices. Moreover, 10% of these bubbles correspond to true AS events that are missed by KISSPLICE. Increasing the maximum number of allowed branching vertices will increase the running time of KISSPLICE's algorithm exponentially. A large threshold of  $b$  is in practice unfeasible. Since we have bubbles corresponding to putative AS events in the generator that have more than 20 branching vertices, these will be missed by KISSPLICE.

This analysis shows the practical interest of the bubble generator. Even this simple application led to results that were comparable with the state-of-art algorithm KISSPLICE and sometimes complementary.

## 6 Conclusions and open problems

Bubbles in de Bruijn graphs represent interesting biological events, like alternative splicing and allelic differences (SNPs and indels). However, the set of all bubbles in a de Bruijn graph built from real data is usually too large to be efficiently enumerated and analysed. To tackle this issue, in this paper we have proposed a bubble generator, which is a polynomial-sized subset of the bubble space that can be used to generate all and only the bubbles in a directed graph. In particular, we have presented efficient algorithms to identify, for any given directed graph  $G$ , a generator set of bubbles  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ , and to decompose any bubble  $B$  in  $G$  into bubbles from  $\mathcal{G}(G)$ . Concerning the applications of the bubble generator, we showed its usefulness in analysing RNA data. In particular, we indicated that our bubble generator can be used in addition to KISSPLICE to find AS events corresponding to bubbles with a high branching number.

Our work raises several open theoretical questions. First, our generator  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  is not necessarily minimal, *i.e.* it might happen that there exists three bubbles  $B_1, B_2, B_3 \in \mathcal{G}(G)$  such that  $B_1 < B_3$ ,  $B_2 < B_3$ , and  $B_3 = B_1 + B_2$ . Is it possible to find in polynomial time a generator  $\mathcal{G}'(G)$  that is minimal? Second, it seems natural to ask whether all minimal generators for bubbles in directed graphs have the same cardinality. Third, it would be interesting to find a generator  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  with some additional biologically motivated constraints, as for example the maximum length of the legs of a bubble [19]. Given an integer  $k$  and a graph  $G$ , is it possible to find a generator  $\mathcal{G}(G)$  that generates all and only the bubbles of  $G$  which have both legs of length at most  $k$ ? Fourth, are there faster algorithms to find a bubble generator? Fifth, this work is related to the research done in the direction of cycle bases. However, as we already mentioned, our problem displays characteristics that make it very different from the ones related to cycle bases. Thus, it may be of independent interest to further investigate the connections between those two problems.

There are also some practical questions that need to be addressed in future work, and which might be interesting on their own. We see three possible directions: (i) reduce the false positive AS events by adding more biologically motivated constraints (*e.g.* the ones mentioned in the previous paragraph) to the bubbles in the generator, (ii) find "complex" AS events by listing also

567 the bubbles that result from a combination of two or more bubbles from the  
568 generator.

569 Finally, our polynomial-time decomposition algorithm could be useful in  
570 the case where we want to identify and decompose complex alternative splicing  
571 events [20] into their elementary parts. We defer all those problems to further  
572 investigations.

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