# Quiz 2

TRANSCRIPTOMICS

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What are the difference between genetics and genomics

- **A**. There are none
- **B**. Genetics is the old name for genomics
- C. Genetics studies heredity whereas genomics studies the genome of an organism
- D. Genetics focuses on genes whereas genomics focuses on the whole genome of an organism

#### GENETICS VERSUS GENOMICS

Genetics is the study of heredity of traits of an organism & their variations within a population

Genomics is the study of genomes or the complete set of genetic material of an organism

Introduced by Gregor Mendel in 1865

Introduced by Tom Roderick in 1986

Focuses on the behavior of genes

Focuses on the entire genome of an organism

Can be studied with the use of biochemistry and biology

Can be studied with the use of bioinformatics and molecular biology

Involved in the study of a single gene

Involved in the study of interactions between genes

### Question 2:

Which of this experiment is not a genomics experiment?

- A. GWAS (Genome-wide association studies)
- B. ChIP-seq
- C. **DNA** mutation of one gene
- D. Hi-C

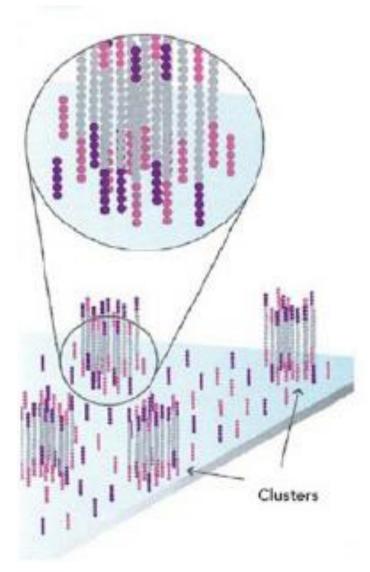
Which are the roles of the i5 and i7 part of the illumine adaptors?

- A. Adaptors to hybrid the reads to the flow cell adaptors.
- B. Barcode to trace from which sample the read came from.
- C. Primer for the cluster amplification process.
- D. Primer for the sequencing process.



What's the goal of the cluster amplification in the Illumina sequencing?

- A. Increase the number of reads to sequence billions of reads in low amount sample.
- B. Increase the optical signal on one spot for the detection of the base pair.
- C. Put the DNA on the flow cell.
- D. There is no cluster amplification during Illumina sequencing.



Which are the four lines of an entry in a fastq file?

- A. Read Id, sequence, a '+' and sequence quality
- B. There are only three lines.
- C. Read Id, sequence, sequence quality and a '@'
- D. Read Id, sequence, a '@' and sequence quality

score