Q1)

A)py file submitted in zip

b)

Output is

Q2)

(A)server output

			NNNN
1	SGFRKMAFPSGKVEGCMVQVTCGTTTLNGLWLDDTVYCPRHVICTAEDML	50	~~~~
	TTTT HHHHHH EEEEEETTEEEEEEETTEEEEEGGGG HHHHH		NNNN
			~~~~
			NNNN
51	NPNYEDLLIRKSNHSFLVQAGNVQLRVIGHSMQNCLLRLKVDTSNPKTPK	100	~~~~
	HHHHHHH GGG EEEETTEEE EEEEEEETTEEEEEE TTTT		~~~~
			NNNN
			NNNN
101	YKFVRIQPGQTFSVLACYNGSPSGVYQCAMRPNHTIKGSFLNGSCGSVGF	150	~~~~
	TTTEEEEEEEEETTEEEEEEEEEETTTT B TTTTTTTEE		~~~~
			~~~~
			NNNN

Results our:

SGFRKMAFPSGKVEGCMVQVTCGTTTLNGLWLDDTVYCPRHVICTAEDMLNPNYEDLLIRKSN HSFLVQAGNVQLRVIGHSMQNCLLRLKVDTSNPKTPKYKFVRIQPGQTFSVLACYNGSPSGVY QCAMRPNHTIKGSFLNGSCGSVGF

The region of difference is denoted by '^':

Our algo is working only for beta strand and alpha helix but the web server is working for all beta strand , alpha helix , turn , coil and bridge. In the web server output E refers to strand , B refers to bridge , H refers to helix , T refers to turn .

(B)
Differences in this assignment were noted because the STRIDE method uses an empirically derived H-bond energy and Psi twist angle criteria to assign secondary structure, while ChouFasman uses residue propensity, which is the percentage of residue in that percentage conformation. of all remainders in the same commit as the parameter to assign the secondary structure. In addition to hydrogen bonds, STRIDE also includes the backbone geometry in the form of dihedral angle inclinations. Their goal is to provide secondary structures that more closely match the assignment made by the experimenters who determined the structure of the protein. Also, it is assigned to the other secondary structures and the chou fasman depends entirely on the propensities of the amino acid residues that we observe the differences. Chau-Fasman method also fails to identify other parameters like protien folding and hydrophobicity between different proteins.he Chou-Fasman method is generally not able to be highly accurat