Reading and writing from files

```
▶ ### open function and file objects
 In [4]:
             f = open("/Users/pmagwene/Downloads/covid-ref.fsa")
          ▶ ### reading everything from a file as a single string
 In [ ]:
          M s = f.read()
 In [5]:
 In [7]:
          ▶ len(s)
    Out[7]: 30429
 In [ ]:
          ## reading a file line by line
In [16]:

  | f2 = open("/Users/pmagwene/Downloads/covid-ref.fsa")

In [17]:
          ▶ lines = [line for line in f2.readlines()]
 In [ ]:
          M
In [20]:
          lines[1]
   Out[20]: 'ATTAAAGGTTTATACCTTCCCAGGTAACAAACCAACCTTTCGATCTCTTGTAGATCTGTTCTCTAAA\n'
          ▶ ### reading a file line by line
 In [ ]:
```

Write a function to parse a FASTA file

Introducing the FASTA file format for sequence data

The most ubiquitous file format used to represent nucleotide and protein sequence data is the FASTA format. Wikipedia has a good <u>overview of the FASTA format (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FASTA_format)</u>. We'll illustrate this format with an example - the COVID-19 reference genome, which can be found on <u>Genbank (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/)</u> via <u>this link (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/NC_045512)</u>.

Summary of FASTA format:

- · Each file can hold one or more sequence records
- The beginning of each record is delimited by a line called a header, which has a > character at the beginning, followed by the name associated with that record (and an optional description). For example >seq1 Involved in... would indicate the beginning of a record with the name seq1 and the description "Involved in...".
- On or more sequence lines follow header lines. These lines are usually wrapped to have length <=80 characters but this
 is not required.

```
f = open(fname, 'r')
                recname = ""
                                     # will hold names of records
                seq = ""
                                      # will hold seq strings
                active record = False # indicates whether we are currently working on building a record
                for line in f.readlines():
                    line = line.strip() # strip any whitespace at beginning/end of line
                    if line == "":
                                        # empty line
                        continue
                                        # go to next iteration of for loop
                    if line[0] == ">":
                                                       # are we dealing with a new record?
                        if active_record:
                                                       # did we already have an active record?
                            record_dict[recname] = seq # if so, add to old active record to the dict so we can
                                                       # begin a new one
                        recname = line[1:].split()[0] # name of new record
                        seq = ""
                                                       # reset variable holding the string
                        active_record = True
                                                      # set flag to indicate we now have an active record
                        continue
                                                       # go to the next iteration of for loop, as there's noth
                    seq += line
                if active_record:
                                               # if we've exhausted all the lines, we might still have an act
                    record_dict[recname] = seq # if so, add it to the dict
                return record_dict
In [ ]:
         M
In [ ]:
         M
         M
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
```

Using our parse_FASTA function

Download the following files to your computer:

- covid-ref.fsa (https://github.com/bio208fs-class/bio208fs-lecture/raw/master/data/covid-ref.fsa)
- covid-S-and-E.fsa (https://github.com/bio208fs-class/bio208fs-lecture/raw/master/data/covid-S-and-E.fsa)

Assignment 01

In [8]: def parse_FASTA(fname):

record_dict = {}

Using codeblocks, solve the following problems:

a) Show how to use the parse_FASTA function to read the file covid-S-and-E.fsa file. (1 pt)

```
In [9]: # code for 1a
x = parse_FASTA("/Users/cleve/OneDrive/Documents/Notes/Notebooks Linked Materials/Duke University/
print(x)
```

{'YP_009724390.1': 'MFVFLVLLPLVSSQCVNLTTRTQLPPAYTNSFTRGVYYPDKVFRSSVLHSTQDLFLPFFSNVTWFHAIHVSGTNGTK RFDNPVLPFNDGVYFASTEKSNIIRGWIFGTTLDSKTQSLLIVNNATNVVIKVCEFQFCNDPFLGVYYHKNNKSWMESEFRVYSSANNCTFEYVSQP FLMDLEGKQGNFKNLREFVFKNIDGYFKIYSKHTPINLVRDLPQGFSALEPLVDLPIGINITRFQTLLALHRSYLTPGDSSSGWTAGAAAYYVGYLQ PRTFLLKYNENGTITDAVDCALDPLSETKCTLKSFTVEKGIYQTSNFRVQPTESIVRFPNITNLCPFGEVFNATRFASVYAWNRKRISNCVADYSVL YNSASFSTFKCYGVSPTKLNDLCFTNVYADSFVIRGDEVRQIAPGQTGKIADYNYKLPDDFTGCVIAWNSNNLDSKVGGNYNYLYRLFRKSNLKPFE RDISTEIYQAGSTPCNGVEGFNCYFPLQSYGFQPTNGVGYQPYRVVVLSFELLHAPATVCGPKKSTNLVKNKCVNFNFNGLTGTGVLTESNKKFLPF QQFGRDIADTTDAVRDPQTLEILDITPCSFGGVSVITPGTNTSNQVAVLYQDVNCTEVPVAIHADQLTPTWRVYSTGSNVFQTRAGCLIGAEHVNNS YECDIPIGAGICASYQTQTNSPRRARSVASQSIIAYTMSLGAENSVAYSNNSIAIPTNFTISVTTEILPVSMTKTSVDCTMYICGDSTECSNLLLQY GSFCTQLNRALTGIAVEQDKNTQEVFAQVKQIYKTPPIKDFGGFNFSQILPDPSKPSKRSFIEDLLFNKVTLADAGFIKQYGDCLGDIAARDLICAQ KFNGLTVLPPLLTDEMIAQYTSALLAGTITSGWTFGAGAALQIPFAMQMAYRFNGIGVTQNVLYENQKLIANQFNSAIGKIQDSLSSTASALGKLQD VVNQNAQALNTLVKQLSSNFGAISSVLNDILSRLDKVEAEVQJDRLITGRLQSLQTYVTQQLIRAAEIRASANLAATKMSECVLGQSKRVDFCGKGY HLMSFPQSAPHGVVFLHVTYVPAQEKNFTTAPAICHDGKAHFPREGVFVSNGTHWFVTQRNFYEPQIITTDNTFVSGNCDVVIGIVNNTVYDPLQPE LDSFKEELDKYFKNHTSPDVDLGDISGINASVVNIQKEIDRLNEVAKNLNESLIDLQELGKYEQYIKWPWYIWLGFIAGLIAIVMVTIMLCCMTSCC SCLKGCCSCGSCCKFDEDDSEPVLKGVKLHYT', 'YP_009724392.1': 'MYSFVSEETGTLIVNSVLLFLAFVVFLLVTLAILTALRLCAYC CNIVNVSLVKPSFYVYSRVKNLNSSRVPDLLV'}

b) Show how to use list comprehension to get the gene names of each of the records in covid-S-and-E.fsa (1 pt)

c) Show how to get the sequence corresponding to the gene with the name YP 009724390.1 (1 pt)

```
In [211]: # code for 1c
print(x['YP_009724390.1'])
```

MFVFLVLLPLVSSQCVNLTTRTQLPPAYTNSFTRGVYYPDKVFRSSVLHSTQDLFLPFFSNVTWFHAIHVSGTNGTKRFDNPVLPFNDGVYFASTEK SNIIRGWIFGTTLDSKTQSLLIVNNATNVVIKVCEFQFCNDPFLGVYYHKNNKSWMESEFRVYSSANNCTFEYVSQPFLMDLEGKQGNFKNLREFVF KNIDGYFKIYSKHTPINLVRDLPQGFSALEPLVDLPIGINITRFQTLLALHRSYLTPGDSSSGWTAGAAAYYVGYLQPRTFLLKYNENGTITDAVDC ALDPLSETKCTLKSFTVEKGIYQTSNFRVQPTESIVRFPNITNLCPFGEVFNATRFASVYAWNRKRISNCVADYSVLYNSASFSTFKCYGVSPTKLN DLCFTNVYADSFVIRGDEVRQIAPGQTGKIADYNYKLPDDFTGCVIAWNSNNLDSKVGGNYNYLYRLFRKSNLKPFERDISTEIYQAGSTPCNGVEG FNCYFPLQSYGFQPTNGVGYQPYRVVVLSFELLHAPATVCGPKKSTNLVKNKCVNFNFNGLTGTGVLTESNKKFLPFQQFGRDIADTTDAVRDPQTL EILDITPCSFGGVSVITPGTNTSNQVAVLYQDVNCTEVPVAIHADQLTPTWRVYSTGSNVFQTRAGCLIGAEHVNNSYECDIPIGAGICASYQTQTN SPRRARSVASQSIIAYTMSLGAENSVAYSNNSIAIPTNFTISVTTEILPVSMTKTSVDCTMYICGDSTECSNLLLQYGSFCTQLNRALTGIAVEQDK NTQEVFAQVKQIYKTPPIKDFGGFNFSQILPDPSKPSKRSFIEDLLFNKVTLADAGFIKQYGDCLGDIAARDLICAQKFNGLTVLPPLLTDEMIAQY TSALLAGTITSGWTFGAGAALQIPFAMQMAYRFNGIGVTQNVLYENQKLIANQFNSAIGKIQDSLSSTASALGKLQDVVNQNAQALNTLVKQLSSNF GAISSVLNDILSRLDKVEAEVQIDRLITGRLQSLQTYVTQQLIRAAEIRASANLAATKMSECVLGQSKRVDFCGKGYHLMSFPQSAPHGVVFLHVTY VPAQEKNFTTAPAICHDGKAHFPREGVFVSNGTHWFVTQRNFYEPQIITTDNTFVSGNCDVVIGIVNNTVYDPLQPELDSFKEELDKYFKNHTSPDV DLGDISGINASVVNIQKEIDRLNEVAKNLNESLIDLQELGKYEQYIKWPWYIWLGFIAGLIAIVMVTIMLCCMTSCCSCLKGCCSCGSCCKFDEDDS EPVLKGVKLHYT

d) Show how to use a single for-loop to create two lists containing the name of each protein in covid-S-and-E.fsa and a corresponding list giving the length of each of those proteins (2 pts)

Assignment 02

Using codeblocks, solve the following problems:

a) Refer to the <u>GenBank record page for the COVID-19 reference genome</u>
(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/NC_045512). What are the genome coordinates for the coding sequence of the "E" (envelope) gene? Assign the start and stop coordinates for each of these genes to variables with appropriate names (1 pt)

```
In [213]: # code for 2a

s_gene_start = 21563

s_gene_stop = 25384

e_gene_start = 26245

e_gene_stop = 26472
```

b) Using the DNA nucleotide sequence you loaded from the covid-ref.fsa file, show how to retrieve the nucleotide sequences corresponding to the "S" and "E" genes. Remember that Python strings are 0-indexed, whereas GenBank using 1-index coordinates (3 pts)

```
In [214]: # code for 2b
y = parse_FASTA("/Users/cleve/OneDrive/Documents/Notes/Notebooks Linked Materials/Duke University/
print(y[key][s_gene_start-1:s_gene_stop-1])
print()
print(y[key][e_gene_start-1:e_gene_stop-1])
```

ATGTTTGTTTTTCTTGTTTTATTGCCACTAGTCTCTAGTCAGTGTGTTAATCTTACAACCAGAACTCAATTACCCCCTGCATACACTAATTCTTTCA ${\tt CCATGCTATACATGTCTCTGGGACCAATGGTACTAAGAGGTTTGATAACCCTGTCCTACCATTTAATGATGGTGTTTATTTTGCTTCCACTGAGAAG}$ TCTAACATAATAAGAGGCTGGATTTTTGGTACTACTTTAGATTCGAAGACCCAGTCCCTACTTATTGTTAATAACGCTACTAATGTTGTTATTAAAG TGCGAATAATTGCACTTTTGAATATGTCTCTCAGCCTTTTCTTATGGACCTTGAAGGAAAACAGGGTAATTTCAAAAAATCTTAGGGAATTTGTGTTT AAGAATATTGATGGTTATTTTAAAATATATTCTAAGCACACGCCTATTAATTTAGTGCGTGATCTCCCTCAGGGTTTTTCGGCTTAGAACCATTGG TAGATTTGCCAATAGGTATTAACATCACTAGGTTTCAAACTTTACTTGCTTTACATAGAAGTTATTTGACTCCTGGTGATTCTTCTTCAGGTTGGAC AGCTGGTGCTGCAGCTTATTATGTGGGTTATCTTCAACCTAGGACTTTTCTATTAAAATATAATGAAAATGGAACCATTACAGATGCTGTAGACTGT AATCTATTGTTAGATTTCCTAATATTACAAACTTGTGCCCTTTTGGTGAAGTTTTTAACGCCACCAGATTTGCATCTGTTTATGCTTGGAACAGGAA GAGAATCAGCAACTGTGTTGCTGATTATTCTGTCCTATATAATTCCGCATCATTTTCCACTTTTAAGTGTTATGGAGTGTCTCCTACTAAATTAAAT GATCTCTGCTTTACTAATGTCTATGCAGATTCATTTGTAATTAGAGGTGATGAAGTCAGACAAATCGCTCCAGGGCAAACTGGAAAGATTGCTGATT ATAATTATAAATTACCAGATGATTTTACAGGCTGCGTTATAGCTTGGAATTCTAACAATCTTGATTCTAAGGTTGGTGGTAATTATAATTACCTGTA TACATGCACCAGCAACTGTTTGTGGACCTAAAAAGTCTACTAATTTGGTTAAAAACCAAATGTGTCAATTTCAACTTCAATGGTTTAACAGGCACAGG TGTTCTTACTGAGTCTAACAAAAAGTTTCTGCCTTTCCAACAATTTGGCAGAGACATTGCTGACACTACTGATGCTGTCCGTGATCCACAGACACTT GAGATTCTTGACATTACACCATGTTCTTTTGGTGGTGTCAGTGTTATAACACCAGGAACAAATACTTCTAACCAGGTTGCTGTTCTTATCAGGATG TTAACTGCACAGAAGTCCCTGTTGCTATTCATGCAGATCAACTTACTCCTACTTGGCGTGTTTATTCTACAGGTTCTAATGTTTTTCAAACACGTGC AGGCTGTTTAATAGGGGCTGAACATGTCAACAACTCATATGAGTGTGACATACCCATTGGTGCAGGTATATGCGCTAGTTATCAGACTCAGACTAAT TCTCCTCGGCGGGCACGTAGTGTAGCTAGTCAATCCATCATTGCCTACACTATGTCACTTGGTGCAGAAAATTCAGTTGCTTACTCTAATAACTCTA TTGCCATACCCACAAATTTTACTATTAGTGTTACCACAGAAATTCTACCAGTGTCTATGACCAAGACATCAGTAGATTGTACAATGTACATTTGTGG TGATTCAACTGAATGCAGCAATCTTTTGTTGCAATATGGCAGTTTTTTGTACACAATTAAACCGTGCTTTAACTGGAATAGCTGTTGAACAAGACAAA CATCAAAACCAAGCAAGAGTCATTTATTGAAGATCTACTTTTCAACAAAGTGACACTTGCAGATGCTGGCTTCATCAAACAATATGGTGATTGCCT TGGTGATATTGCTGCTAGAGACCTCATTTGTGCACAAAAGTTTAACGGCCTTACTGTTTTGCCACCTTTGCTCACAGATGAAATGATTGCTCAATAC ACTTCTGCACTGTTAGCGGGTACAATCACTTCTGGTTGGACCTTTGGTGCAGGTGCTGCATTACAAATACCATTTGCTATGCAAATGGCTTATAGGT TTCTTCCACAGCAAGTGCACTTGGAAAACTTCAAGATGTGGTCAACCAAAATGCACAAGCTTTAAACACGCTTGTTAAACAACTTAGCTCCAATTTT GGTGCAATTTCAAGTGTTTTAAATGATATCCTTTCACGTCTTGACAAAGTTGAGGCTGAAGTGCAAATTGATAGGTTGATCACAGGCAGACTTCAAA GTTTGCAGACATATGTGACTCAACAATTAATTAGAGCTGCAGAAATCAGAGCTTCTGCTAATCTTGCTGCTACTAAAATGTCAGAGTGTGTACTTGG GTCCCTGCACAAGAAAAGAACTTCACAACTGCTCCTGCCATTTGTCATGATGGAAAAGCACACTTTCCTCGTGAAGGTGTCTTTGTTTCAAATGGCA CACACTGGTTTGTAACACAAAGGAATTTTTATGAACCACAAATCATTACTACAGACAACACATTTGTGTCTGGTAACTGTGATGTTGTAATAGGAAT TGTCAACACACAGTTTATGATCCTTTGCAACCTGAATTAGACTCATTCAAGGAGGAGTTAGATAAATATTTTAAGAATCATCACCAGATGTT GATTTAGGTGACATCTCTGGCATTAATGCTTCAGTTGTAAACATTCAAAAAGAAATTGACCGCCTCAATGAGGTTGCCAAGAATTTAAATGAATCTC TCATCGATCTCCAAGAACTTGGAAAGTATGAGCAGTATATAAAATGGCCATGGTACATTTGGCTAGGTTTTATAGCTGGCTTGATTGCCATAGTAAT GGTGACAATTATGCTTTGCTGTATGACCAGTTGCTGTAGTTGTCTCAAGGGCTGTTGTTCTTGTGGATCCTGCAAATTTGATGAAGACGACTCT GAGCCAGTGCTCAAAGGAGTCAAATTACATTACACATA

ATGTACTCATTCGTTTCGGAAGAGACAGGTACGTTAATAGTTAATAGCGTACTTCTTTTTTCTTGCTTTCGTGGTATTCTTGCTAGTTACACTAGCCA
TCCTTACTGCGCTTCGATTGTGTGCGTACTGCTGCAATATTGTTAACGTGAGTCTTGTAAAACCTTCTTTTTACGTTTACTCTCGTGTTAAAAATCT
GAATTCTTCTAGAGTTCCTGATCTTCTGGTCTA

Assignment 03

a) Write a translation function, translate, that takes as an input a string representing a DNA coding sequence and returns a string representing the corresponding protein sequence (5 pts)

```
def translate(seq):
                   protein = ""
                   table = {
                        'ATA':'I', 'ATC':'I', 'ATT':'I', 'ATG':'M',
                        'ACA':'T', 'ACC':'T', 'ACG':'T', 'ACT':'T'
                        'AAC':'N', 'AAT':'N', 'AAA':'K', 'AAG':'K'
                        'AGC':'S', 'AGT':'S', 'AGA':'R', 'AGG':'R', 'CTA':'L', 'CTC':'L', 'CTG':'L', 'CTT':'L', 'CCA':'P', 'CCC':'P', 'CCT':'P',
                        'CAC':'H', 'CAT':'H', 'CAA':'Q', 'CAG':'Q',
                        'CGA':'R', 'CGC':'R', 'CGG':'R', 'CGT':'R'
                        'GTA':'V', 'GTC':'V', 'GTG':'V', 'GTT':'V'
                        'GCA':'A', 'GCC':'A', 'GCG':'A',
                                                          'GCT':'A'
                        'GAC':'D', 'GAT':'D', 'GAA':'E', 'GAG':'E'
                        'GGA':'G', 'GGC':'G', 'GGG':'G', 'GGT':'G',
                        'TCA':'S', 'TCC':'S', 'TCG':'S', 'TCT':'S',
                        'TTC':'F', 'TTT':'F', 'TTA':'L', 'TTG':'L'
                        'TAC':'Y', 'TAT':'Y', 'TAA':'_', 'TAG':'_'
                        'TGC':'C', 'TGT':'C', 'TGA':'_', 'TGG':'W',
                   }
                   while len(seq)%3 != 0:
                            seq = seq[:-1]
                   if len(seq)%3 == 0:
                        for i in range(0, len(seq), 3):
                            codon = seq[i:i + 3]
                            protein += table[codon]
                   return protein
```

b) Test your translate function by applying it to the coding sequence of the "S" and "E" genes, and comparing your results to the protein sequences from the covid-S-and-E.fsa file provided above.

MFVFLVLLPLVSSQCVNLTTRTQLPPAYTNSFTRGVYYPDKVFRSSVLHSTQDLFLPFFSNVTWFHAIHVSGTNGTKRFDNPVLPFNDGVYFASTEK SNIIRGWIFGTTLDSKTQSLLIVNNATNVVIKVCEFQFCNDPFLGVYYHKNNKSWMESEFRVYSSANNCTFEYVSQPFLMDLEGKQGNFKNLREFVF KNIDGYFKIYSKHTPINLVRDLPQGFSALEPLVDLPIGINITRFQTLLALHRSYLTPGDSSSGWTAGAAAYYVGYLQPRTFLLKYNENGTITDAVDC ALDPLSETKCTLKSFTVEKGIYQTSNFRVQPTESIVRFPNITNLCPFGEVFNATRFASVYAWNRKRISNCVADYSVLYNSASFSTFKCYGVSPTKLN DLCFTNVYADSFVIRGDEVRQIAPGQTGKIADYNYKLPDDFTGCVIAWNSNNLDSKVGGNYNYLYRLFRKSNLKPFERDISTEIYQAGSTPCNGVEG FNCYFPLQSYGFQPTNGVGYQPYRVVVLSFELLHAPATVCGPKKSTNLVKNKCVNFNFNGLTGTGVLTESNKKFLPFQQFGRDIADTTDAVRDPQTL EILDITPCSFGGVSVITPGTNTSNQVAVLYQDVNCTEVPVAIHADQLTPTWRVYSTGSNVFQTRAGCLIGAEHVNNSYECDIPIGAGICASYQTQTN SPRRARSVASQSIIAYTMSLGAENSVAYSNNSIAIPTNFTISVTTEILPVSMTKTSVDCTMYICGDSTECSNLLLQYGSFCTQLNRALTGIAVEQDK NTQEVFAQVKQIYKTPPIKDFGGFNFSQILPDPSKPSKRSFIEDLLFNKVTLADAGFIKQYGDCLGDIAARDLICAQKFNGLTVLPPLLTDEMIAQY TSALLAGTITSGWTFGAGAALQIPFAMQMAYRFNGIGVTQNVLYENQKLIANQFNSAIGKIQDSLSSTASALGKLQDVVNQNAQALNTLVKQLSSNF GAISSVLNDILSRLDKVEAEVQIDRLITGRLQSLQTYVTQQLIRAAEIRASANLAATKMSECVLGQSKRVDFCGKGYHLMSFPQSAPHGVVFLHVTY VPAQEKNFTTAPAICHDGKAHFPREGVFVSNGTHWFVTQRNFYEPQIITTDNTFVSGNCDVVIGIVNNTVYDPLQPELDSFKEELDKYFKNHTSPDV DLGDISGINASVVNIQKEIDRLNEVAKNLNESLIDLQELGKYEQYIKWPWYIWLGFIAGLIAIVMVTIMLCCMTSCCSCLKGCCSCGSCCKFDEDDS EPVLKGVKLHYT

MYSFVSEETGTLIVNSVLLFLAFVVFLLVTLAILTALRLCAYCCNIVNVSLVKPSFYVYSRVKNLNSSRVPDLLV

Assigment 04

The protein coding regions of many genes are encoded not as single continuous blocks of the genome, but instead in regions called "exons" that are separated by non-coding regions called "introns". Following transcription, intronic sequences are "spliced out" of messenger RNA (mRNA) by a protein complex called the "Sliceosome". The end product of this splicing process is the sequence that will actually be translated by ribosomes.

a) Write a splicing function that takes as input two arguments:

- 1. a string representing the genomic DNA sequence of the gene
- 2. a list of list (or tuples), where each sublist (tuple) contains a pair of numerical (integer) coordinates giving the start and stop coordinates (1-indexed, relative to the beginning of the sequence) of the exons of the gene.

The output should be a string representing to the spliced DNA sequence of the gene (i.e. the exons concatenated in the correct order) (5 pts)

```
In [220]:  # code for 4a

def splice(seq, exons):
    gene = ""
    exon_temp = ""
    for j,k in exons:
        exon_temp = seq[j - 1: k -1]
        gene = gene + exon_temp
    return gene
```

ATGC

b) test your splice function by looking up the exon information for the yeast gene <u>ACT1</u> (https://www.yeastgenome.org/locus/S000001855) at the <a href="https://github.com/bio208fs-class/

<u>lecture/raw/master/data/ACT1-genomic.fsa)</u> and then comparing your result to the spliced version of ACT1 in the file <u>ACT1-coding.fsa</u> (https://github.com/bio208fs-class/bio208fs-lecture/raw/master/data/ACT1-coding.fsa) (2 pts)

```
In [ ]: ▶
```