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课程名称:分子生物计算 实验名称:实验4基序和循环

授课对象:生物医学工程与技术学院 2013 级生信班(本)

实验人数:28

实验类型(验证型、综合型、设计型、创新型):验证型 实验分组:一人一机

学时数:2 教材版2

教材版本:Perl 语言在生物信息学中的应用——基础篇

实验目的与要求:

• 了解 Perl 语言中的流程控制。

• 熟悉 Perl 语言中的 if-elsif-else 和 while;写入文件的方法。

• 掌握 Perl 语言在生物序列数据处理中的应用。

实验内容及学时分配:

• (5') 流程控制: 总结 Perl 语言中的条件判断和循环语句。

• (5') 字符串操作: 总结 Perl 语言中常见的字符串操作。

• (5') 写入文件: 总结在 Perl 语言中写入文件的基本步骤。

• (85') 实验操作:应用 Perl 语言处理生物序列数据。

主要仪器和实验材料:

• 主要仪器: 一台安装有 Perl 语言 (Linux 操作系统) 的计算机。

实验重点、难点及解决策略:

• 重点难点:应用 Perl 语言处理生物序列数据。

• 解决策略:通过演示进行学习,通过练习熟练掌握。

思考题:

- 总结 Perl 语言中的流程控制。
- · 总结 Perl 语言中常见的字符串操作。
- · 总结 Perl 语言中写入文件的基本步骤。

参考资料:

- Beginning Perl for Bioinformatics, James Tisdall, O'Reilly Media, 2001.
- Perl 语言入门 (第六版) , Randal L. Schwartz, brian d foy & Tom Phoenix 著, 盛春 译, 东南大学出版社, 2012。
- Mastering Perl for Bioinformatics, James Tisdall, O'Reilly Media, 2003.
- 维基百科等网络资源。

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一、 流程控制 (5分钟)
                                       3. 提取子字符串: substr
     1. 条件判断: if, if-else, unless
                                       4. 计数: tr
                                 三、 写入文件 (5 分钟)
     2. 循环: while, for, foreach
二、 字符串操作 (5 分钟)
                                       1. 关联文件和文件句柄
     1. 数组变标量: join
                                       2. 通过文件句柄写入数据
                                       3. 解关联文件和文件句柄
     2. 字符串变数组: split
四、 实验操作 (85 分钟)
     1. if-elsif-else
       #!/usr/bin/perl -w
       $word = 'MNIDDKL';
       if ( $word eq 'QSTVSGE' ) {
           print "QSTVSGE\n";
       elsif ( $word eq 'MRQQDMISHDEL' ) {
           print "MRQQDMISHDEL\n";
       elsif ( $word eq 'MNIDDKL' ) {
           print "MNIDDKL-the magic word!\n";
       else {
           print "Is \"$word\" a peptide? This program is not sure.\n";
     2. 在蛋白质序列中查找用户指定的基序
       #!/usr/bin/perl -w
       $proteinfilename = <STDIN>;
       chomp $proteinfilename;
       unless ( open( PROTEINFILE, $proteinfilename ) ) {
           print "Cannot open file \"$proteinfilename\"\n\n";
           exit;
       @protein = <PROTEINFILE>;
       close PROTEINFILE;
       $protein = join( '', @protein );
       protein = ~ s/\s//g;
       do {
           print "Enter a motif to search for: ";
           $motif = <STDIN>;
           chomp $motif;
           if ( $protein =~ /$motif/ ) {
               print "I found it!\n\n";
           else {
               print "I couldn\'t find it.\n\n";
       } until ( motif = ~/^\s*$/ );
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3. 对 DNA 序列中的碱基进行计数 (策略一)
  #!/usr/bin/perl -w
  print "Please type the filename of the DNA sequence data: ";
  $dna filename = <STDIN>;
  chomp $dna filename;
  unless ( open( DNAFILE, $dna filename ) ) {
      print "Cannot open file \"$dna filename\"\n\n";
      exit;
  @DNA = <DNAFILE>;
  close DNAFILE;
  $DNA = join( '', @DNA );
  DNA = ~ s/\s//q;
  @DNA = split( '', $DNA );
  count of A = 0;
  count of C = 0;
  count of G = 0;
  count_of_T = 0;
  ext{$errors} = 0;
  foreach $base (@DNA) {
      if ( $base eq 'A' ) {
          ++$count of A;
      elsif ( $base eq 'C' ) {
          ++$count of C;
      elsif ( $base eq 'G' ) {
          ++$count of G;
      elsif ( $base eq 'T' ) {
          ++$count of T;
      }
      else {
          print "!!!!!!! Error - I don\'t recognize this base: $base
  \n";
          ++$errors;
      }
  print "A = \$count of A\n";
  print "C = \$count of C\n";
  print "G = \$count of G\n";
  print "T = \$count of T\n";
  print "errors = $errors\n";
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4. 对 DNA 序列中的碱基进行计数 (策略二) #!/usr/bin/perl -w print "Please type the filename of the DNA sequence data: "; \$dna filename = <STDIN>; chomp \$dna filename; unless (-e \$dna filename) { print "File \"\$dna filename\" doesn\'t seem to exist!!\n"; exit; unless (open(DNAFILE, \$dna filename)) { print "Cannot open file \"\$dna filename\"\n\n"; exit; @DNA = <DNAFILE>; close DNAFILE; \$DNA = join('', @DNA); DNA = s/s/g;\$count of A = 0;count of C = 0;count of G = 0;count of T = 0;\$errors = 0; for (\$position = 0 ; \$position < length \$DNA ; ++\$position) { \$base = substr(\$DNA, \$position, 1); if (\$base eq 'A') { ++\$count of A; elsif (\$base eq 'C') { ++\$count of C; elsif (\$base eq 'G') { ++\$count of G; elsif (\$base eq 'T') { ++\$count of T; } else { print "Error - I don't recognize this base: \$base\n"; ++\$errors; } print "A = \$count of A\n"; print "C = \$count of $C\n$ "; print "G = \$count of $G\n";$ print "T = \$count of $T\n$ "; print "errors = \$errors\n";

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5. 对 DNA 序列中的碱基进行计数 (策略三), 结果保存到文件
  #!/usr/bin/perl -w
  print "Please type the filename of the DNA sequence data: ";
  $dna filename = <STDIN>;
  chomp $dna filename;
  unless ( -e $dna filename ) {
      print "File \"$dna filename\" doesn\'t seem to exist!!\n";
      exit;
  unless ( open( DNAFILE, $dna filename ) ) {
      print "Cannot open file \"$dna filename\"\n\n";
      exit;
  @DNA = <DNAFILE>;
  close DNAFILE;
  $DNA = join( '', @DNA );
  DNA =  s/s/g;
  $a = 0; $c = 0; $q = 0; $t = 0; $e = 0;
  while ( \$DNA = \sim /a/ig )
                          { $a++ }
  while (\$DNA = \sim /c/iq)
                               { $c++ }
  while ( \$DNA = \sim /g/ig )
                               \{ $g++ \}
                          { $t++ }
  while ( \$DNA = \sim /t/ig )
  while (\$DNA = \sim /[^acqt]/iq) { \$e++ }
  print "A=$a C=$c G=$g T=$t errors=$e\n";
  $outputfile = "countbase";
  unless ( open( COUNTBASE, ">$outputfile" ) ) {
      print "Cannot open file \"$outputfile\" to write to!!\n\n";
      exit;
  print COUNTBASE "A=$a C=$c G=$g T=$t errors=$e\n";
  close(COUNTBASE);
6. Perl 对数字和字符串的智能化处理
  #!/usr/bin/perl -w
  num = 1234;
  str = '1234';
  print $num, " ", $str, "\n";
  num or str = num + str;
  print $num or str, "\n";
  num or str = num . str;
  print $num_or_str, "\n";
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