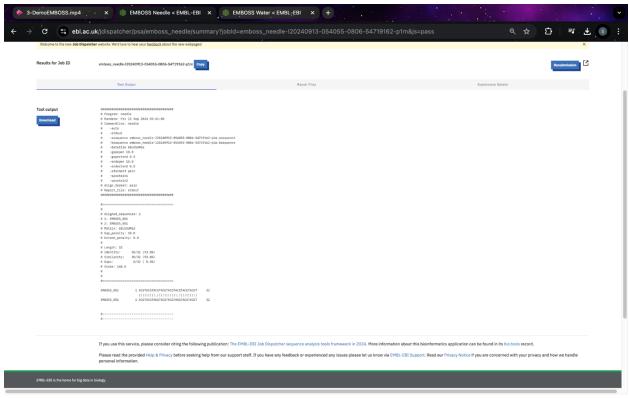
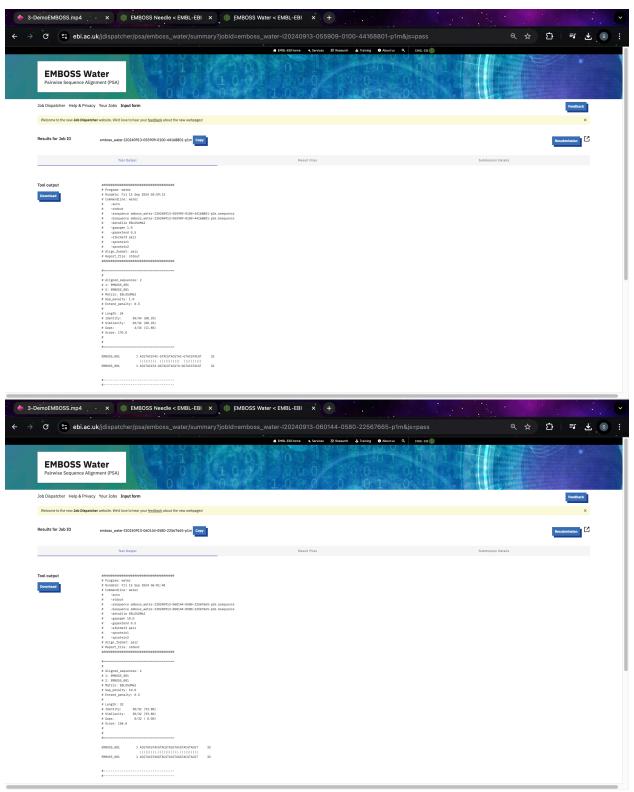
## Global Alignment using Needle



ACGTACGTACGTACGTACGTACGTACGT were aligned. As shown in the results, the identity between the sequences is 30/32 (93.8%), indicating that most of the nucleotides match perfectly between the two sequences. The few differences are highlighted by the gaps introduced in the alignment, which is expected in global alignment as it tries to match the entire sequence length.

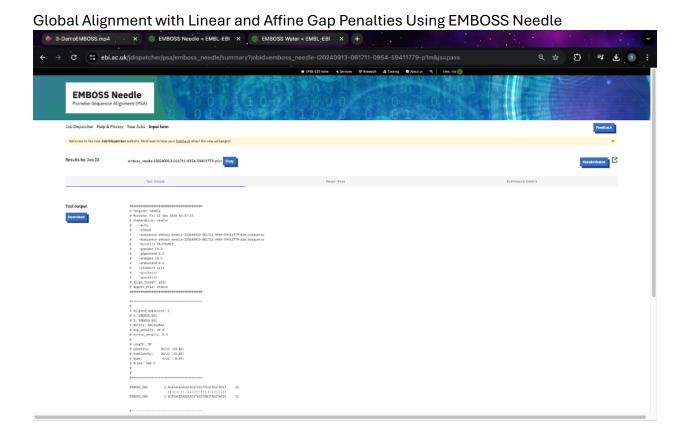
Local Alignment Using Water

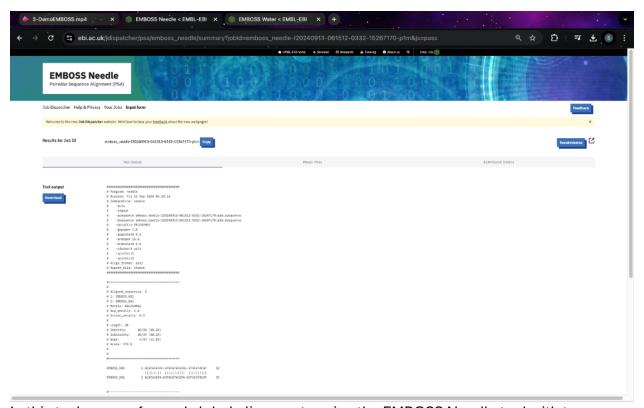


Local alignment is a sequence comparison method that identifies the best matching region between two sequences without attempting to align the entire sequence length. This approach is particularly useful when comparing sequences that may share regions of similarity but differ significantly elsewhere. Unlike global alignment, which attempts to

align two sequences from start to end and introduces gaps as necessary to force the alignment, local alignment focuses exclusively on areas of high similarity, disregarding regions that do not match well. This makes local alignment ideal for sequences that may only partially overlap, are of different lengths, or have significant variations in non-critical regions.

ACGTACGTACGTACGTACGTACGTACGT. The Water tool identified and aligned only the most similar regions of these sequences, focusing on the highest scoring match. The results showed an identity of 30/32 (93.8%) with a similarity of 32/32 (100%), demonstrating a strong alignment within the region of interest. This highlights the advantage of local alignment when analyzing sequences that do not align across their entire lengths. In contrast to global alignment (performed earlier with Needle), which aligns all parts of both sequences even if gaps are needed, the Water tool only aligns the regions that share the most homology, ignoring non-matching ends. The local alignment in this case successfully captured the highly similar core of the two sequences while disregarding the less relevant mismatches at the edges.





In this task, we performed global alignments using the EMBOSS Needle tool with two different gap penalty schemes: a linear-like gap penalty and an affine gap penalty. The linear-like penalty was simulated by setting the gap opening penalty to 1, while the affine gap penalty was achieved by setting the gap opening penalty to 10. In both cases, the gap extension penalty was kept at 0.5. Additionally, the end gaps were not penalized, as the "End Gap" setting was set to "False" to avoid penalizing gaps at the ends of the sequences. The linear-like penalty (gapopen = 1) encourages more frequent gaps since the cost of opening a gap is relatively low. As a result, this alignment introduced a greater number of gaps throughout the sequences to achieve a better overall match. This allowed for more flexibility in matching the sequences, as evidenced by the alignment having a similarity score of 93.8%, but with more interruptions caused by the frequent gaps. On the other hand, the affine gap penalty (gapopen = 10) discourages the introduction of new gaps due to the high cost of opening them. This resulted in fewer gaps in the alignment, but the gaps tended to be longer. In this case, the similarity score remained the same at 93.8%, but the pattern of gaps was different, reflecting the preference for fewer but more extended gaps. The identity score in both alignments was the same, but the gap structure was different, reflecting how the choice of gap penalties affects the alignment. By comparing the two alignments, we can see the impact that different gap penalties have on sequence alignment. The linear-like penalty results in more gaps but offers more flexibility, while the affine penalty favors longer, uninterrupted stretches of matching sequences by discouraging the frequent introduction of new gaps. Both approaches are valuable depending on the biological context of the sequences being aligned.