LAB NOTEBOOK

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Summer internship
Beginning 26 May 26, 2025

Monday, May 26, 2025

Chapter 5. Flow Control

Topic: Flow Control- if-else, return, and exit

Today, I explored key flow control concepts in Bash scripting that help automate tasks and manage execution behaviour efficiently.

1. if-else Statements

- The if statement allows conditional execution based on whether an expression is true (exit status 0) or false (exit status ≠ 0).
- Example: Checking if a file exists

2. return Statement in Functions

- Used **only inside functions** to exit and pass an exit status.
- Syntax: return N (where N is an integer between 0-255).
- Example:

```
root@DESKTOP-DOHB370:~# check_file () {
   if [ -f "$1" ]; then
      echo "File found!"
      return 0 # Success
   else
      echo "File missing!"
      return 1 # Error
   fi
}
```

3. exit Statement

- Terminates **the entire script**, unlike return, which only exits a function.
- Syntax: exit N (similar to return).

The exit command in Bash is used with the syntax, exit [n]. Its function is to terminate a script and return a value to the parent script or shell. It's a way to signal the end of a script's execution and optionally return a status code to the calling process.

- #!/bin/bash
- echo 'Hello, World!'
- exit 0
- In this example, we've created a simple Bash script that prints 'Hello, World!' to the console
 and then terminates with an exit status of 0. The exit 0 command signals successful
 execution of the script

Tuesday, 27 May 2025

1. Retrieval and Preparation of FASTA Sequence

- Downloaded a FASTA file from NCBI for genomic analysis.
- Verified the file location using Is in the terminal.
- Navigated to the **Downloads** directory to ensure correct execution.

2. Development and Execution of Bash Script

- 1. Created a Bash script named **fasta_analysis.sh** to automate sequence analysis.
- 2. Implemented loops (while read -r line) for efficient line-by-line processing.
- 3. Extracted sequence identifiers (headers) using conditional statements.
- 4. Computed the **total sequence length** using \${#sequence}.
- 5. Calculated the **GC percentage** by counting occurrences of G and C bases:
- 3. Explored exit statuses (\$?), understand and performed how commands signal success or failure.
- 4. Practiced condition testing (-eq, -ne, -lt, -gt) for numerical comparisons.
- 5. Used string comparisons (=, !=, -z, -n) to validate file extensions and sequence headers.

Wednesday, 28 May 2025

1. File Attribute Checks:

- Practiced using file test operators:
 - o -f → check if a file exists.
 - if [-f "\$file"] → conditional used to verify file presence before proceeding with analysis.

2. Integer Conditionals:

- Used -gt, -lt, -eq etc. for numeric comparisons.
- Example:

if ["\$length" -gt 100]; then

echo "Sequence is longer than 100 bp"

3. String Conditionals:

• Learned how to compare strings:

- = for equality, != for inequality.
- Lexicographical comparisons using <, > (escaped as \< and \> in [] brackets).
- Example:

if ["\$gene" = "WNT2"]; then
echo "Gene of interest: WNT2"

4. FASTA File Handling:

- Checked FASTA format using head -n 1 and pattern match >.
- Removed FASTA headers using: grep -v "^>"
- Used tr -d '\n' to convert multi-line sequence into a single line.

5. Mini Projects & Scripts:

Created and executed the following bash scripts:

- **check_fasta.sh** Validates if a file is in FASTA format.
- check_length.sh Checks if sequence length exceeds 100 base pairs.
- **gc_content.sh** Calculates GC content of a sequence.

Each script used:

- Conditional logic (if-else)
- Commands like grep, wc, tr, echo, and head.

6. Project Contribution:

• Contributed to a WNT2 gene bioinformatics project.