

# **Software Engineering**

A Report on Gene Sequence

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### Goals:

- 1. Create an interface to upload a fasta file.
- 2. Validate the file with the given checks:
  - a. The information line starts with a '>' symbol only.
  - b. The information is contained in one single line and is not continued to the next line
  - c. There is no blank line between the information line and gene sequence.
  - d. Gene sequence contains only four characters, A,T,G and C.
- 3. If validated, display the file contents as an output file.

### Requirements, Design and Implementation:

#### Requirements:

- Fasta file
- Python 2.7

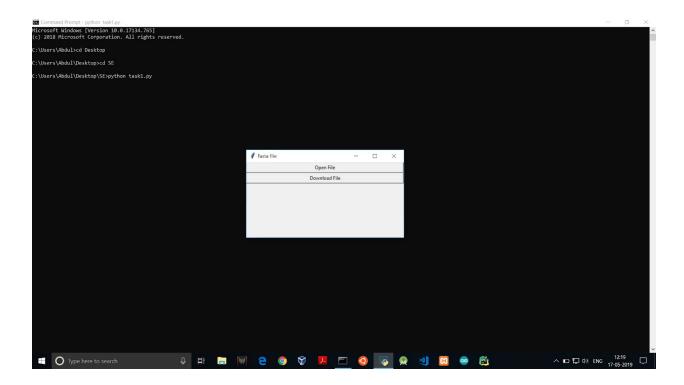
#### Design and Implementation:

- We took the fasta file as input and parsed the input into different elements.
- The gene info sequence was checked to be single line only and that it started with > symbol, the gene sequence was checked to contain only A, T, G, C.
- The output was formatted into the required form as stated in the task.

# Testing Techniques Used and Bugs Found:

We used Black Box testing and found out the following bugs:

- The loop was running infinitely while checking for blank lines between information line and gene sequence.
- Even if there was a blank line between information line and gene sequence, the output was validated.



### Goals:

- 1. Connect the GUI to the database
- 2. Information that is contained in the database are:

Sl.no, gene information, gene sequence, count\_A,count\_T,count\_G,count\_C,length (G+C)%

### Requirements, Design and Implementation:

#### Requirements:

- Fasta file
- Python 2.7
- MySQL database

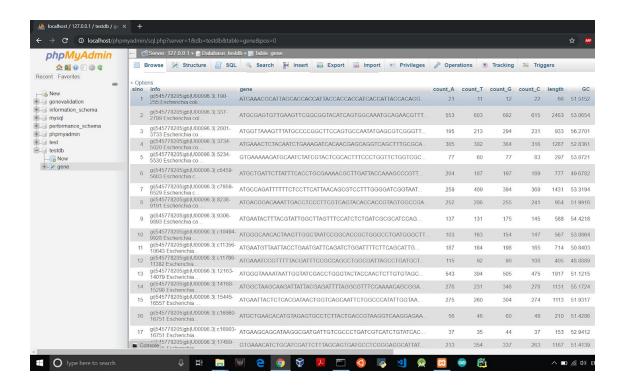
### Design and Implementation:

- We took the fasta file as input and parse it into the required components.
- Calculated the count\_A,count\_T,count\_G,count\_C,length,(G+C)%
- Designed the GUI and connected to the database.
- Inserted the values to the database.

# Testing Techniques Used and Bugs Found:

We used Black Box testing and found out the following bugs:

- The database insertion was not correct in the initial attempts.
- Some data was left out in the first attempt, which required reconsideration.



### Goals:

1. Add all the fields given in the gene detail list to the database.

#### Checks:

- If the location field of a gene in a gene sequence file contains:
  - a. 1798....1800,1919....2020

If there is a comma-separated location then we can ignore this gene and not add to your database.

b. c1666...17000

Here c means that the gene is present in the complementary strand, the location starting with c will be stored 17000...1666 in the gene detail list. While checking, check it in the reverse order.

### Requirements, Design and Implementation:

#### Requirements:

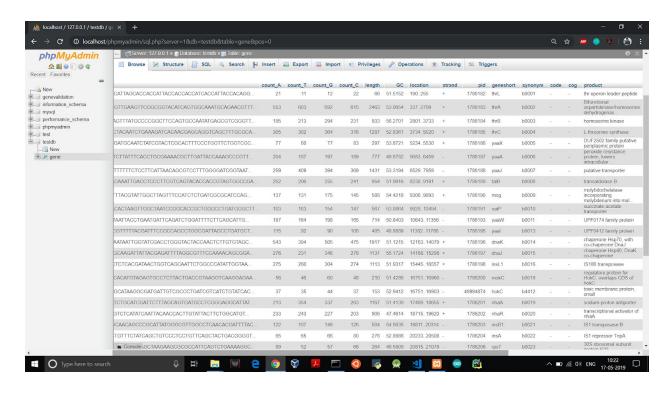
- Fasta file
- Python 2.7
- MySQL database

#### Design and Implementation:

- We took GeneDetails.txt file as input and created a dictionary to store the information.
- If the location field in the gene sequence file has the values 1798....1800,1919....2020 then remove that entry from the database.
- Inserted the updated values to the database.

### Testing Techniques Used and Bugs Found:

We used Black Box testing and bugs were found in the syntax of the SQL code. However, some gene sequence having a comma in them got included in the database, which we had to remove again by reconsidering all the possible errors.



### Goals:

1. Convert the gene sequence into protein sequence.

#### Checks:

• If any stop codon appears within a gene sequence, the generate a warning message stating "Stop codon found in gene gene\_name". gene\_name you will get from Task 3.

# Requirements, Design and Implementation:

#### Requirements:

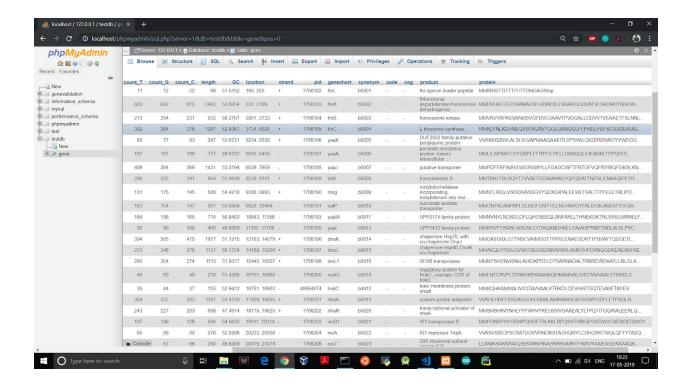
- Fasta file
- Python 2.7
- MySQL database

#### Design and Implementation:

- We took the GeneDetails.txt as input then scanned the input file and sequentially converted it to protein sequence.
- We have shown the output of the conversion into protein sequence in the database table by creating one new attribute for it.

### Testing Techniques Used and Bugs Found:

We used Black Box testing and bugs were found in the syntax of the SQL code, some codons remain unspotted, without stating the warning message.



### Goals

Calculate the effective number of codons for each Gene sequence and store them into the database.

### Requirements, Design and Implementation:

#### Requirements:

- Fasta file
- Python 2.7
- MySQL database

### Design and Implementation:

- We took the GeneDetails.txt as input then scanned the input file and counted and stored the effective number of codons.
- We have shown the stored number of codons in one new attribute in the database.

# Testing Techniques Used and Bugs Found:

We used Black Box testing and found out that the number of codons was being incorrectly inserted into the database because of a error we made while declaring the data type for the number of codons(nc) field.

