# **Day 3: Control flow Practicals**

Let's get down to business and start typing some real code. In order to solve the proposed exercises you are required to use the provided examples.

In [1]: from data import cytb, translations, acidAA, IUPAC\_codes

In this module you will find 3 things:

- examples.sequences
- · examples.translations
- examples.acid-aa

Just print() any one to see what's inside each of them.

## **Problem 1**

Verify that there are no illegal characters in any of the sequences in cytb.

#### Tip:

Use the IUPAC\_codes list that was imported from the data module to check if the sequence's nucleotides are legal.

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In [ ]:
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## Problem 2:

Translate the sequences in cytb from nucleotides into aminoacids.

#### Tips:

Use the translations dictionary from the data module (translations);

Use a for loop to iterate through the sequences in cytb;

Translating the sequences into a list of aminoacids rather than a string will save you work later on.

In [ ]:
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# **Problem 3:**

Reverse and complement the sequences in cytb.

## Tip

Use slicing to reverse the sequence.

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# Problem 4:

a) Find the aminoacids in acidAA in the sequences from cytb. Return the positions of both the amino acid (in the protein sequence) and the codon position (in the nucleotide sequence).

## Tip

Remember that an acid aminoacid may be present more than once.

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b) How frequent are the acid amino acids? Are they more or less frequent than what you would expect under a random distribution pattern (i.e., where every amino acid has the same probability of occurring)?

In [ ]:	
TII [ ] .	

c) Return the sequence's nucleotides from each sequence in cytb until any of the acid amino acids from acidAA is found; Return "Target

aminoacids not found" if neither of them is present in the sequence.

A while loop is the simplest choice here, but feel free to use any other way

In [ ]:	
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# Problem 5:

Find all the equal sequences in *cytb* and "collapse" them into a single sequence (with the name of all the collapsed sequences).