



**BRAC University**  
**Department of Computer Science and Engineering**  
CSE 443: Bioinformatics-I (B)  
Quiz 01: Summer 2025    Time: 20 Minutes    Marks: 15

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Name		ID		Section	
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1. What is the minimum number of mismatches between “AAGTC” and any k-mer in “CTTAAGTCTG”?
2. How many distinct 6-mers are in a 1000 bp genome?
3. What is the Hamming distance between ‘ATCG’, ‘ATGG’, ‘ATGA’, ‘ATGA’ and the consensus ‘ATGA’?
4. The greedy search can be trapped in suboptimal motif configurations.[True / False]
5. The sum of probabilities in each profile position may exceed 1 and we need normalization to handle that.[True / False]
6. A motif with lower information content is typically more conserved.[True / False]
7. A profile matrix must be recomputed after each motif update.[True / False]

8. Reverse complements are unnecessary when searching for motifs on single-stranded DNA.[True / False]
9. Which step in Gibbs sampling introduces randomness?
- (a) Profile update
  - (b) Resampling one motif instance
  - (c) Scoring motifs
  - (d) Initial motif selection
10. A profile matrix for one position is: A=2, C=1, G=1, T=0. What is the probability of G (with pseudo-counts)?
11. What is the profile probability of k-mer 'ATA' in profile A:[0.6,0.1,0.7], T:[0.1,0.7,0.1] is?
12. Skew diagrams help predict transcription start sites.[True / False]
13. Motif instances are always perfectly identical in practice.[True / False]
14. The RandomizedMotifSearch algorithm always finds the global optimum.[True / False]
15. In motif search, sequences can contain multiple motifs of the same pattern.[True / False]