



A toolkit for DNA sequence analysis and manipulation

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Recent advances in DNA sequencing have revolutionized the field of genomics, making it possible for research groups to generate large amounts of sequenced data, very rapidly and at substantially lower cost. Its storage have been made using specific file formats, such as FASTQ and FASTA. Therefore, its analysis and manipulation is crucial [?]. Several frameworks for analysis and manipulation emerged, namely **GALAXY** [?], **GATK** [?], **HTSeq** [?], **MEGA** [?], among others. In the majority, these frameworks require licenses and do not provide a low level access to the information, since they are commonly approached by scripting or interfaces.

We describe **GOOSE**, a (free) novel toolkit for analyzing and manipulating FASTA-FASTQ formats and sequences (DNA, amino acids, text), with many complementary tools. The toolkit is for Linux-based systems, built for fast processing. **GOOSE** supports pipes for easy integration. It includes tools for information display, randomizing, edition, conversion, extraction, searching, calculation and visualization. **GOOSE** is prepared to deal with very large datasets, typically in the scale Gigabytes or Terabytes.

The toolkit is a command line version, using the prefix “goose-” followed by the suffix with the respective name of the program. **GOOSE** is implemented in C language and it is available, under GPLv3, at:

```
https://pratas.github.io/goose
```

1.1 Installation

For **GOOSE** installation, run:

```
git clone https://github.com/pratas/goose.git
cd goose/src/
make
```

1.2 License

The license is **GPLv3**. In resume, everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed. For details on the license, consult: <http://www.gnu.org/>

[licenses/gpl-3.0.html](#).

Chapter 2

FASTQ tools

Current available tools for FASTQ format analysis and manipulation include:

1. `goose-fastq2fasta`: it converts a FASTQ file format to a pseudo FASTA file.
2. `goose-fastq2mfasta`: it converts a FASTQ file format to a pseudo Multi-FASTA file.
3. `goose-fastqclustreads`
4. `goose-FastqExcludeN`: it discards the FASTQ reads with the minimum number of "N" symbols.
5. `goose-FastqExtractQualityScores`: it extracts all the quality-scores from FASTQ reads.
6. `goose-FastqInfo`: it analyses the basic informations of FASTQ file format.
7. `goose-FastqMaximumReadSize`: it filters the FASTQ reads with the length higher than the value defined.
8. `goose-FastqMinimumLocalQualityScoreForward`
9. `goose-FastqMinimumLocalQualityScoreReverse`
10. `goose-FastqMinimumQualityScore`
11. `goose-FastqMinimumReadSize`: it filters the FASTQ reads with the length smaller than the value defined.
12. `goose-fastqpack`
13. `goose-fastqsimulation`
14. `goose-FastqSplit`
15. `goose-FastqTrimm`
16. `goose-fastqunpack`

17. `goose-randfastqextrachars`
18. `goose-seq2fastq`
19. `goose-genrandomdna`
20. `goose-getunique`
21. `goose-mfmotifcoords`
22. `goose-mutatefastq`
23. `goose-newlineonnewx`
24. `goose-period`
25. `goose-real2binthreshold`
26. `goose-reducematrixbythreshold`
27. `goose-renamehumanheaders`
28. `goose-searchphash`
29. `goose-SequenceToGroupSequence`
30. `goose-splitreads`

2.1 Program `goose-fastq2fasta`

The `goose-fastq2fasta` converts a FASTQ file format to a pseudo FASTA file. However, it does not align the sequence. Also, it extracts the sequence and adds a pseudo header.

For help type:

```
./goose-fastq2fasta -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-fastq2fasta` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTQ file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-fastq2fasta [options] [--] args  
or: ./goose-fastq2fasta [options]
```

```
It converts a FASTQ file format to a pseudo FASTA file.  
It does NOT align the sequence.  
It extracts the sequence and adds a pseudo header.
```

```

-h, --help          show this help message and exit

Basic options
  < input.fastq      Input FASTQ file format (stdin)
  > output.fasta      Output FASTA file format (stdout)

Example: ./goose-fastq2fasta < input.fastq > output.fasta

```

An example on such an input file is:

```

@SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
GGGTGATGGCCGCTGCCGATGGCGTCAAATCCCACCAAGTTACCCTTAACAACCTTAAGGGTTTTCAAATAGA
+SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIIII/
@SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
GTTTCAGGGATACGACGTTTGTATTTTAAGAATCTGAAGCAGAAGTCGATGATAATACGCGTCGTTTTATCAT
+SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIII-I)8I

```

Output

The output of the `goose-fastq2fasta` program a FASTA file.

An example, for the input, is:

```

GGGTGATGGCCGCTGCCGATGGCGTCAAATCCCACCAAGTTACCCTTAACAACCTTAAGGGTTTTCAAATAGA
GTTTCAGGGATACGACGTTTGTATTTTAAGAATCTGAAGCAGAAGTCGATGATAATACGCGTCGTTTTATCAT

```

2.2 Program `goose-fastq2mfasta`

The `goose-fastq2mfasta` onverts a FASTQ file format to a pseudo Multi-FASTA file. However, it does not align the sequence. Also, it extracts the sequence and adds a pseudo header.

For help type:

```
./goose-fastq2mfasta -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output paramters.

Input parameters

The `goose-fastq2mfasta` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTQ file.

The attribution is given according to:

```

Usage: ./goose-fastq2mfasta [options] [--] args]
or: ./goose-fastq2mfasta [options]

It converts a FASTQ file format to a pseudo Multi-FASTA file.

```

```
It does NOT align the sequence.
It extracts the sequence and adds each header in a Multi-FASTA format.
```

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Basic options

```
< input.fastq      Input FASTQ file format (stdin)
> output.mfasta    Output Multi-FASTA file format (stdout)
```

```
Example: ./goose-fastq2mfasta < input.fastq > output.mfasta
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
@SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
GGGTGATGGCCGCTGCCGATGGCGTCAAATCCCACCAAGTTACCCTTAACAACCTTAAGGGTTTTCAAATAGA
+SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIIII/
@SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
GTTTCAGGGATACGACGTTTGTATTTTAAGAATCTGAAGCAGAAGTCGATGATAATACGCGTCGTTTTATCAT
+SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIII-I)8I
```

Output

The output of the `goose-fastq2mfasta` program a Multi-FASTA file.

An example, for the input, is:

```
>SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
GGGTGATGGCCGCTGCCGATGGCGTCAAATCCCACCAAGTTACCCTTAACAACCTTAAGGGTTTTCAAATAGA
>SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
GTTTCAGGGATACGACGTTTGTATTTTAAGAATCTGAAGCAGAAGTCGATGATAATACGCGTCGTTTTATCAT
```

2.3 Program `goose-FastqExcludeN`

The `goose-FastqExcludeN` discards the FASTQ reads with the minimum number of "N" symbols. Also, if present, it will erase the second header (after +).

For help type:

```
./goose-FastqExcludeN -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-FastqExcludeN` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTQ file.

The attribution is given according to:


```
Usage: ./goose-FastqExcludeN [options] [--] args]
      or: ./goose-FastqExcludeN [options]
```

It discards the FASTQ reads with the minimum number of 'N' symbols. If present, it will erase the second header (after +).

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Basic options

```
-m, --max=<int>      The maximum of of "N" symbols in the read
< input.fastq        Input FASTQ file format (stdin)
> output              Output read information (stdout)
```

```
Example: ./goose-FastqExcludeN < input.fastq > output
```

Output example :

```
<FASTQ filtered reads>
```

```
Total reads      : value
```

```
Filtered reads   : value
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
@SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
GNNTGATGGCCGCTGCCGATGGCGNANAATCCCACCAANATACCCTTAACAACCTTAAGGGTTNTCAAATAGA
+SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIIII/
@SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
NTTCAGGGATACGACGNTTGTATTTTAAGAATCTGNAGCAGAAGTCGATGATAATACGCGNCGTTTTATCAN
+SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIII-I)8I
```

Output

The output of the `goose-FastqExcludeN` program is a set of all the filtered FASTQ reads, followed by the execution report.

Using the max value as 5, an example for this input, is:

```
@SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
NTTCAGGGATACGACGNTTGTATTTTAAGAATCTGNAGCAGAAGTCGATGATAATACGCGNCGTTTTATCAN
+
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIII-I)8I
Total reads      : 2
Filtered reads   : 1
```

2.4 Program `goose-FastqExtractQualityScores`

The `goose-FastqExtractQualityScores` extracts all the quality-scores from FASTQ reads.

For help type:

```
./goose-FastqExtractQualityScores -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-FastqExtractQualityScores` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTQ file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-FastqExtractQualityScores [options] [--] args]
       or: ./goose-FastqExtractQualityScores [options]

It extracts all the quality-scores from FASTQ reads.

    -h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
    < input.fastq             Input FASTQ file format (stdin)
    > output                   Output read information (stdout)

Example: ./goose-FastqExtractQualityScores < input.fastq > output

Output example :
<FASTQ quality scores>
Total reads           : value
Total Quality-Scores : value
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
@SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
GGGTGATGGCCGCTGCCGATGGCGTCAAATCCCACCAAGTTACCTTAACAACCTTAAGGGTTTTCAAATAGA
+SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIIII/
@SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
GTTTCAGGGATACGACGTTTGTATTTTAAAGAATCTGAAGCAGAAGTCGATGATAATACGCGTCGTTTATCAT
+SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIIII-I)8I
```

Output

The output of the `goose-FastqExtractQualityScores` program is a set of all the quality scores from the FASTQ reads, followed by the execution report.

An example, for the input, is:

```
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIIII/
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIIII-I)8I
```

```
Total reads      : 2
Total Quality-Scores : 144
```

2.5 Program goose-FastqInfo

The `goose-FastqInfo` analyses the basic informations of FASTQ file format.

For help type:

```
./goose-FastqInfo -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output paramters.

Input parameters

The `goose-FastqInfo` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTQ file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-FastqInfo [options] [--] args]
       or: ./goose-FastqInfo [options]

It analyses the basic informations of FASTQ file format.

    -h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
    < input.fastq            Input FASTQ file format (stdin)
    > output                  Output read information (stdout)

Example: ./goose-FastqInfo < input.fastq > output

Output example :
Total reads      : value
Max read length : value
Min read length : value
Min QS value     : value
Max QS value     : value
QS range         : value
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
@SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
GGGTGATGGCCGCTGCCGATGGCGTCAAATCCCACCAAGTTACCCTTAACAACCTTAAGGGTTTTCAAATAGA
+SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIIII/
@SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
GTTCAAGGATACGACGCTTTGTATTTTAAGAATCTGAAGCAGAAGTCGATGATAATACGCGTCGTTTTATCAT
+SRR001666.2 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:801:338 length=72
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII>IIIII-I)8I
```

Output

The output of the `goose-FastqInfo` program is a set of informations related with the file readed.
An example, for the input, is:

```
Total reads      : 2
Max read length  : 72
Min read length  : 72
Min QS value     : 41
Max QS value     : 73
QS range        : 33
```

2.6 Program `goose-FastqMaximumReadSize`

The `goose-FastqMaximumReadSize` filters the FASTQ reads with the length higher than the value defined.
For help type:

```
./goose-FastqMaximumReadSize -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output paramters.

Input parameters

The `goose-FastqMaximumReadSize` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTQ file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-FastqMaximumReadSize [options] [--] args]
or: ./goose-FastqMaximumReadSize [options]

It filters the FASTQ reads with the length higher than the value defined.
If present, it will erase the second header (after +).

    -h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
    -s, --size=<int>          The maximum read length
    < input.fastq             Input FASTQ file format (stdin)
    > output                  Output read information (stdout)

Example: ./goose-FastqMaximumReadSize < input.fastq > output

Output example :
<FASTQ filtered reads>
Total reads      : value
Filtered reads   : value
```

An example on such an input file is:

[illegible]

Output

The output of the `goose-FastqMaximumReadSize` program is a set of all the filtered FASTQ reads, followed by the execution report.

Using the size value as 60, an example for this input, is:

```
@SRR001666.1 071112_SLXA-EAS1_s_7:5:1:817:345 length=60
GGGTGATGGCCGCTGCCGATGGCGTCAAATCCCACCAAGTTACCTTAACAACCTTAAGGG
+
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII9IG9ICIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIDIII
Total reads      : 2
Filtered reads   : 1
```

2.7 Program `goose-FastqMinimumReadSize`

The `goose-FastqMinimumReadSize` filters the FASTQ reads with the length smaller than the value defined. For help type:

```
./goose-FastqMinimumReadSize -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-FastqMinimumReadSize` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTQ file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-FastqMinimumReadSize [options] [--] args]
      or: ./goose-FastqMinimumReadSize [options]

It filters the FASTQ reads with the length smaller than the value defined.
If present, it will erase the second header (after +).

    -h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
    -s, --size=<int>          The minimum read length
```

It filters the FASTQ reads with the length smaller than the value defined.
If present, it will erase the second header (after +).

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Basic options

`-s, --size=<int>` The minimum read length

Chapter 3

FASTA tools

Current available FASTA tools, for analysis and manipulation, are:

1. `goose-fasta2seq`: it converts a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format to a seq.
2. `goose-fastaextract`: it extracts sequences from a FASTA file, which the range is defined by the user in the parameters.
3. `goose-fastaextractbyread`: it extracts sequences from each read in a Multi-FASTA file (splited by `\n`), which the range is defined by the user in the parameters.
4. `goose-fastainfo`: it shows the readed information of a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format.
5. `goose-mutatefasta`: it reates a synthetic mutation of a fasta file given specific rates of editions, deletions and additions.
6. `goose-randfastaextrachars`: it substitutes in the DNA sequence the outside ACGT chars by random ACGT symbols.
7. `goose-extractreadbypattern`
8. `goose-findnpos`: it reports the "N" regions in a sequence or FASTA (seq) file.
9. `goose-seq2fasta`
10. `goose-permuteseqbyblocks`

3.1 Program `goose-fasta2seq`

The `goose-fasta2seq` converts a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format to a sequence.

For help type:

```
./goose-fasta2seq -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output paramters.

Input parameters

The `goose-fasta2seq` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-fasta2seq [options] [--] args]
      or: ./goose-fasta2seq [options]

It converts a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format to a seq.

      -h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
      < input.fasta             Input FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format (stdin)
      > output.seq              Output sequence file (stdout)

Example: ./goose-fasta2seq < input.fasta > output.seq
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCCTCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGGGTCCACCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGTCCCC
GGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCGGGCCCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGCC
GCGAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCACCCCCCAGC
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
>AB000263 |acc=AB000263|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGATGCCATTGTCCCCGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCCTCGGGGCCACGGCCACCGCTGCCCTGCCCTGGAGGGT
GGCCCCACCGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAATAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTG
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCAGGCCAGTGCCGGGCCCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAG
GCGCACCCCCCAGCAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCTCTGCAAA
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
```

Output

The output of the `goose-fasta2seq` program is a group sequence.

An example, for the input, is:

```
ACAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCCTCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGGGTCCACCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGTCCCC
GGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCGGGCCCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGCC
GCGAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCACCCCCCAGC
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAAACAAGATGCCATTGTCCCCGGCCTCCTGCTG
CTGCTGCTCCTCGGGGCCACGGCCACCGCTGCCCTGCCCTGGAGGGTGGCCCCACCGCGGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCA
GGAAGCGGCAGGAATAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTGGTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCAGGCCAGTGCCG
GGCCCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGGCGCACCCCCCAGCAATCCGCGCGCCGGGAC
AGAATGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCTCTGCAAATAAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTT
TAATTACAGACCTGAA
```


3.2 Program goose-fastextract

The `goose-fastextract` extracts sequences from a FASTA file, which the range is defined by the user in the parameters.

For help type:

```
./goose-fastextract -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-fastextract` program needs two parameters, which defines the begin and the end of the extraction, and two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTA file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-fastextract [options] [--] args]
       or: ./goose-fastextract [options]

It extracts sequences from a FASTA file.

    -h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
    -i, --init=<int>          The first position to start the extraction (default 0)
    -e, --end=<int>           The last extract position (default 100)
    < input.fasta             Input FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format (stdin)
    > output.seq              Output sequence file (stdout)

Example: ./goose-fastextract -i <init> -e <end> < input.fasta > output.seq
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCCTCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGGGTCCACCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGTCCCC
GGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GTGGTTTGAAGTGACCTCCGGGCCCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGCC
GCGAATCCGCGCGCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCACCCCCCAGC
TAAACCTCACCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
```

Output

The output of the `goose-fastextract` program is a group sequence.

An example, using the value 0 as extraction starting point and the 50 as the end, for the provided input, is:

```
ACAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGG
```

3.3 Program `goose-fastaextractbyread`

The `goose-fastaextractbyread` extracts sequences from a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file, which the range is defined by the user in the parameters.

For help type:

```
./goose-fastaextractbyread -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-fastaextractbyread` program needs two parameters, which defines the begin and the end of the extraction, and two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-fastaextractbyread [options] [--] args]
or: ./goose-fastaextractbyread [options]

It extracts sequences from each read in a Multi-FASTA file (splited by \n)

-h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
-i, --init=<int>          The first position to start the extraction (default 0)
-e, --end=<int>           The last extract position (default 100)
< input.fasta            Input FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format (stdin)
> output.fasta           Output FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format (stdout)

Example: ./goose-fastaextractbyread -i <init> -e <end> < input.fasta > output.fasta
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGGGTCCACCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGTCCCC
GGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCGGGGCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGCC
GCGAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAAGTCTTCTTGGAAGACCTTCTCCACCCCCCAGC
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
>AB000263 |acc=AB000263|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGATGCCATTGTCCCCGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCACCGCTGCCCTGCCCTGGAGGGT
GGCCCCACCGCGCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAATAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTG
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCAGGCCAGTGCCGGGGCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAG
```

```
GCGCACCCCCCAGCAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATGCCCTGCAGGAAC TTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCTCCTGCAAA
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
```

Output

The output of the `goose-fastextractbyread` program is FASTA or Multi-FASTA file with the extracted sequences.

An example, using the value 0 as extraction starting point and the 50 as the end, for the provided input, is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGACGGCCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGG
>AB000263 |acc=AB000263|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGATGCCATTGTCCCCCGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCC
```

3.4 Program `goose-fastainfo`

The `goose-fastainfo` shows the readed information of a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format. For help type:

```
./goose-fastainfo -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-fastainfo` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-fastainfo [options] [--] args]
or: ./goose-fastainfo [options]

It shows read information of a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format.

-h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
  < input.fasta            Input FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format (stdin)
  > output                 Output read information (stdout)

Example: ./goose-fastainfo < input.fasta > output

Output example :
Number of reads          : value
Number of bases          : value
MIN of bases in read    : value
MAX of bases in read    : value
```

```
AVG of bases in read : value
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCCTCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGGGTCCACCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGTCCCC
GGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCGGGGCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGCC
GCGAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCACCCCCCAGC
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCAGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
>AB000263 |acc=AB000263|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGATGCCATTGTCCCCGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCCTCGGGGCCACGGCCACCGCTGCCCTGCCCTGGAGGGT
GGCCCCACCGCGCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAATAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCCTCGCTTG
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCAGGCCAGTGCCGGGCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAG
GCGCACCCCCCAGCAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATGCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCTCCTGCAAA
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCAGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
```

Output

The output of the `goose-fastainfo` program is a set of informations related with the file readed.

An example, for the input, is:

```
Number of reads      : 2
Number of bases      : 736
MIN of bases in read : 368
MAX of bases in read : 368
AVG of bases in read : 368.0000
```

3.5 Program `goose-mutatefasta`

The `goose-mutatefasta` creates a synthetic mutation of a fasta file given specific rates of editions, deletions and additions. All these parameters are defined by the user, and their are optional.

For help type:

```
./goose-mutatefasta -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-mutatefasta` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. However, optional settings can be supplied too, such as the starting point to the random generator, and the edition, deletion and insertion rates. Also, the user can choose to use the ACGTN alphabet in the synthetic mutation. The input stream is a FASTA or Multi-FASTA File.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-mutatefasta [options] [--] args]
or: ./goose-mutatefasta [options]
```

Creates a synthetic mutation of a fasta file given specific rates of editions, deletions and additions

-h, --help show this help message and exit

Basic options

< input.fasta Input FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format (stdin)
> output.fasta Output FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format (stdout)

Optional

-s, --seed=<int> Starting point to the random generator
-e, --edit-rate=<dbl> Defines the edition rate (default 0.0)
-d, --deletion-rate=<dbl> Defines the deletion rate (default 0.0)
-i, --insertion-rate=<dbl> Defines the insertion rate (default 0.0)
-a, --ACGTN-alphabet When active, the application uses the ACGTN alphabet

Example: ./goose-mutatefasta -s <seed> -e <edit rate> -d <deletion rate> -i <insertion rate> -a < input.fasta

An example on such an input file is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGGGTCCACCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGTCCCC
GGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCGGGGCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGCC
GCGAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCACCCCCCAGC
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
>AB000263 |acc=AB000263|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACAAGATGCCATTGTCCCCGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCACCGCTGCCCTGCCCTGGAGGGT
GGCCCCACCGCGCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAATAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTG
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCCAGGCCAGTGCCGGGGCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAG
GCGCACCCCCCAGCAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATGCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCTCCTGCAAA
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
```

Output

The output of the `goose-mutatefasta` program is a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file with the synthetic mutation of input file.

Using the seed value as 1 and the edition rate as 0.5, an example for this input, is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ACGCAACGNATTCTGCTGATCATANTGTNCCGCNCCCNGCGACGGGGNCTCNCNNGCACACATNGTACCATTGTCCAC
NCTTNCANGTNANCGCTAGCAGGCTACNGTTTNTCCTCNCCATANCCAANCNGGCGTNNNTACACTGGCACGTGCAGGCA
TNGGTCCGCGNGNCCCTCCGGNAACGGCACCGGAGACGAAGCTCGGNGGNTATACAGGTGTCANGAAACATCCCCGCGNC
GNGTGNCNNGAANCCANAGAGTATCTCACTCACAAACCTGCGTGACANTCTAGAGNANGACCTTACNCACNTCCCNNT
NNGTACCACACCAATGAACGCTGCAGAAAGTCTGTTTNNAGGNGNGCA
>AB000263 |acc=AB000263|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ATTTGAAGGCAANCNGNCCAGNAATNCGGNGGGTGCGCTCNTGTNGGCTACGGNCATCGGGCCCTGCTNTANTAAGCN
TGAACCAACGNTCGNNGCACTTAGCAATNGCGNAANCCGTCGGCACGGCGGAGACNAANCCGCTANTNNTTCCCGCTNA
ATGGNTGTACAAGACCNACTANACCANCCCTCCGTCACCACACTGGAGCGCANGATGGNCCGCTGNCTAGNAGCNNTGAG
```

```
GCGCTCCNTCCTANAAAANCCGTGGNCGAGCNCCCTATGGNAGNGTGGGGGTTTTACCGGAAGACCNTCGNGCCCTATGGG
AGCAATCANAANCTAGAAAGCTTACNGATGGTGANGAANTAGACTANG
```

3.6 Program `goose-randfastaextrachars`

The `goose-randfastaextrachars` substitutes in the DNA sequence the outside ACGT chars by random ACGT symbols. It works both in FASTA and Multi-FASTA file formats.

For help type:

```
./goose-randfastaextrachars -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output paramters.

Input parameters

The `goose-randfastaextrachars` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-randfastaextrachars [options] [--] args]
       or: ./goose-randfastaextrachars [options]

It substitutes in the DNA sequence the outside ACGT chars by random ACGT symbols.
It works both in FASTA and Multi-FASTA file formats

    -h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
    < input.fasta             Input FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format (stdin)
    > output.fasta            Output FASTA or Multi-FASTA file format (stdout)

Example: ./goose-randfastaextrachars < input.fasta > output.fasta
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ANAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGNCCCTGGAGGGTCCNCCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGNCNCC
NGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCNGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GNGGTTTGAGTGACCTCCNGGCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCNGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGNC
GCGAATCCGNGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCACCCCCCENN
TAAANNNTACCCATGAATGCTCAGCAANTTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
>AB000263 |acc=AB000263|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
GCGAATCCGNGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTTCTCCACCCCCCENNNTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACC
NGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCAGGAACGACTTTCCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCNGGAAGCGG
ANAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGNCCCTGGCNCAGGGTCCNCCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGN
GAGGAAGCNGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGNCNGNGGTTTGAGTGACCTCCNGGCCCTCATAGGA
TCACGCAANTTTAATTACAGACCTGAATAAANNNTACCCATGAATGC
```

Output

The output of the `goose-randfastaextrachars` program is a FASTA or Multi-FASTA file.

An example, for the input, is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
ATAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGGGTCCCCCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGTCCCC
TGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCGGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GAGGTTTGAAGTGGACCTCCCGGGCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGTC
GCGAATCCGGGGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCACCCCCCCTTG
TAAAAGATCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAAATTTAATTACAGACCTGAA
>AB000263 |acc=AB000263|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
GCGAATCCGTGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTTCTCCACCCCCCATCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACC
GGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCAGGAACGACTTTCTCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCGGGAAGCGG
AGAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGTCCCTGGCTCCAGGGTCCTCCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGC
GAGGAAGCGGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGCGCGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCTGGCCCCCTCATAGGA
TCACGCAACTTTAATTACAGACCTGAATAAAATGTCACCCATGAATGC
```

3.7 Program `goose-findnpos`

The `goose-findnpos` reports the "N" regions in a sequence or FASTA (seq) file.

For help type:

```
./goose-findnpos -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-findnpos` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a FASTA file or a sequence.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-findnpos [options] [--] args]
or: ./goose-findnpos [options]
```

It reports the 'N' regions in a sequence or FASTA (seq) file.

```
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
```

Basic options

```
< input.fasta      Input FASTQ file format or a sequence (stdin)
> output           Output report of 'N' positions (stdout)
```

```
Example: ./goose-findnpos < input.fasta > output
```

The output obeys the following structure:

```
Begin      End Positions
<value> <value> <value>
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
>AB000264 |acc=AB000264|descr=Homo sapiens mRNA
NCNNNACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGGGTCCACCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGTCCCC
GNCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCCTCGCTTGGGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GTNGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCGGGGCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGCC
GCGAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACNTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCACCCCCCAGC
TAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAN
```

Output

The output of the `goose-findnpos` program is a structured report of "N" appearances in the sequence or FASTA file. The first column is the first position of the "N" appearance, the second is the position of the last "N" in the interval found, and the last column is the count of "N" in this interval.

An example, for the input, is:

```
1    1    1
3    5    3
82   82   1
163  163  1
289  289  1
```


Chapter 4

Genomic sequence tools

Current available genomic sequence tools, for analysis and manipulation, are:

1. `goose-mutatedna`
2. `goose-randseqextrachars`
3. `goose-geco`
4. `goose-gede`

Chapter 5

Amino acid sequence tools

Current available amino acid sequence tools, for analysis and manipulation, are:

1. `goose-AminoAcidToGroup`: it converts an amino acid sequence to a group sequence.
2. `goose-ProteinToPseudoDNA`: it converts an amino acid (protein) sequence to a pseudo DNA sequence.

5.1 Program `goose-AminoAcidToGroup`

The `goose-AminoAcidToGroup` converts an amino acid sequence to a group sequence.

For help type:

```
./goose-AminoAcidToGroup -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-AminoAcidToGroup` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is an amino acid sequence. The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-AminoAcidToGroup [options] [--] args]
or: ./goose-AminoAcidToGroup [options]

It converts a amino acid sequence to a group sequence.

    -h, --help                show this help message and exit

Basic options
    < input.prot              Input amino acid sequence file (stdin)
    > output.group            Output group sequence file (stdout)

Example: ./goose-AminoAcidToGroup < input.prot > output.group
Table:
Prot      Group
R         P
```

```

H   P   Amino acids with electric charged side chains: POSITIVE
K   P
-   -
D   N
E   N   Amino acids with electric charged side chains: NEGATIVE
-   -
S   U
T   U
N   U   Amino acids with electric UNCHARGED side chains
Q   U
-   -
C   S
U   S
G   S   Special cases
P   S
-   -
A   H
V   H
I   H
L   H
M   H   Amino acids with hydrophobic side chains
F   H
Y   H
W   H
-   -
*   *   Others
X   X   Unknown

```

It can be used to group amino acids by properties, such as electric charge (positive and negative), uncharged side chains, hydrophobic side chains and special cases. An example on such an input file is:

```

IPFLLKKQFALADKLVL SKLRQLLGGR IKMMPCGGAKLEPAIGLFFHAIGINIKLGYGMTETTATVSCWHDFQFNPN SIG
TLMPKAEVKIGENNEILVRGGMVMKGYKKPEETAQAFTEDGFLKTGDAGEFDEQGNLFITDRIKELMKTSNGKYIAPQY
IESKIGKDKFIEQIAIIADAKKYVSALIVPCFDSLEEYAKQLNIKYHDRLELLKNSDILKMFE

```

Output

The output of the `goose-AminoAcidToGroup` program is a group sequence.

An example, for the input, is:

```

HSHHHPPUHHHHNPHHHUPHPUHHSSPHPHSSSSHPHNSHHSHHHPHSHUHPHSHSHUNUHUHUSHPNHUHUSUHS
UHHS PHNHPSNUUNHHHPSSHHHP SHHPPSNNUHUHHUNNSHHPUSNHSNHNNUSUHHHUNPHPNHHPUUUSPHHHSUH
HNUPHSPNPHHN UHHHHHHNPHPHUHHHHSSHNUHNNHHPUHUHPHPNPHNHHPUUNHHPHHN

```

5.2 Program `goose-ProteinToPseudoDNA`

The `goose-ProteinToPseudoDNA` converts an amino acid (protein) sequence to a pseudo DNA sequence. For help type:

```
./goose-ProteinToPseudoDNA -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The `goose-ProteinToPseudoDNA` program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is an amino acid sequence. The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-ProteinToPseudoDNA [options] [--] args]
or: ./goose-ProteinToPseudoDNA [options]

It converts a protein sequence to a pseudo DNA sequence.

-h, --help          show this help message and exit

Basic options
  < input.prot       Input amino acid sequence file (stdin)
  > output.dna       Output DNA sequence file (stdout)

Example: ./goose-ProteinToPseudoDNA < input.prot > output.dna
Table:
Prot    DNA
A      GCA
C      TGC
D      GAC
E      GAG
F      TTT
G      GGC
H      CAT
I      ATC
K      AAA
L      CTG
M      ATG
N      AAC
P      CCG
Q      CAG
R      CGT
S      TCT
T      ACG
V      GTA
W      TGG
Y      TAC
*      TAG
X      GGG
```

It can be used to generate pseudo-DNA with characteristics passed by amino acid (protein) sequences. An example on such an input file is:

```
IPFLLKKQFALADKLVLSKLRQLLGGRICKMMPCGGAKLEPAIGLFFHAIGINIKLGYGMTETTATVSCWHDFQFNPNSIG
TLMPKAEVKIGENNEILVRGGMVMKGYKKPEETAQAFTEDGFLKTDAGEFDEQGNLFITDRIKELMKTSNGKYIAPQY
IESKIGKDKFIEQIAIIADAKKYVSALIVPCFDSLEEYAKQLNIKYHDRLELLKNSDILKMFE
```

Output

The output of the `goose-ProteinToPseudoDNA` program is a DNA sequence.

An example, for the input, is:

```
ATCCCGTTTCTGCTGAAAAACAGTTTGC ACTGGCAGACAAACTGGTACTGTCTAAACTGCGTCAGCTGCTGGGCGGCCG
TATCAAAATGATGCCGTGCGGCGGCGCAAAACTGGAGCCGGCAATCGGCCTGTTTTTTCATGCAATCGGCATCAACATCA
AACTGGGCTACGGCATGACGGAGACGACGGCAACGGTATCTTGCTGGCATGACTTTCAGTTTAACCCGAACCTCTATCGGC
ACGCTGATGCCGAAAGCAGAGGTAAAAATCGGCGAGAACACGAGATCCTGGTACGTGGCGGCATGGTAATGAAAGGCTA
CTACAAAAAACCGGAGGAGACGGCACAGGCATTTACGGAGGACGGCTTCTGAAAACGGGCGACGCAGGCGAGTTTGACG
AGCAGGGCAACCTGTTTATCACGGACCGTATCAAAGAGCTGATGAAAACGTCTAACGGCAAATACATCGCACCGCAGTAC
ATCGAGTCTAAAATCGGCAAAGACAAATTTATCGAGCAGATCGCAATCATCGCAGACGCAAAAAAATACGTATCTGCACT
GATCGTACCGTGCTTTGACTCTCTGGAGGAGTACGCAAAACAGCTGAACATCAAATACCATGACCGTCTGGAGCTGCTGA
AAAACTCTGACATCCTGAAAAATGTTTGAG
```

Chapter 6

General purpose tools

1. `goose-comparativemap`
2. `goose-BruteForceString`
3. `goose-char2line`
4. `goose-sum`
5. `goose-min`
6. `goose-minus`
7. `goose-max`
8. `goose-extract`
9. `goose-segment`
10. `goose-reverse`: it reverses the order of a sequence.
11. `goose-count`
12. `goose-filter`
13. `goose-wsearch`
14. `goose-info`

6.1 Program `goose-reverse`

The `goose-reverse` reverses the order of a sequence file.

For help type:

```
./goose-reverse -h
```

In the following subsections, we explain the input and output parameters.

Input parameters

The **goose-reverse** program needs two streams for the computation, namely the input and output standard. The input stream is a sequence file.

The attribution is given according to:

```
Usage: ./goose-reverse [options] [--] args]
      or: ./goose-reverse [options]

It reverses the order of a sequence file.

      -h, --help          show this help message and exit

Basic options
      < input.seq         Input sequence file (stdin)
      > output.seq        Output sequence file (stdout)

Example: ./goose-reverse < input.seq > output.seq
```

An example on such an input file is:

```
ACAAGACGGCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTCCTCGGGGCCACGGCCCTGGAGGGTCCACCGCTGCCCTGCTGCCATTGTCCCC
GGCCCCACCTAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTGCGCCGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCAGGAAGCGGCAGGAA
GTGGTTTGAGTGGACCTCCGGGCCCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGCAGGCCAGTGCC
GCGAATCCGCGCGCCGGGACAGAATCTCCTGCAAAGCCCTGCAGGAACTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCACCCCCCAGC
TAAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTTTAATTACAGACCTGAAACAAGATGCCATTGTCCCCGGCCTCCTGCTG
CTGCTGCTCTCCGGGGCCACGGCCACCGCTGCCCTGCGCCTGGAGGGTGGCCCCACCGCGGAGACAGCGAGCATATGCA
GGAAGCGGCAGGAATAAGGAAAAGCAGCCTCCTGACTTTCTCGCTTGGTGGTTGAGTGGACCTCCAGGCCAGTGCCG
GGCCCCCTCATAGGAGAGGAAGCTCGGGAGGTGGCCAGGCGGCAGGAAGGCGCACCCCCCAGCAATCCGCGCGCCGGGAC
AGAATGCCCTGCAGGAACCTTCTTCTGGAAGACCTTCTCCTCTGCAAATAAAACCTCACCCATGAATGCTCACGCAAGTT
TAATTACAGACCTGAA
```

Output

The output of the **goose-reverse** program is a group sequence.

An example, for the input, is:

```
AAGTCCAGACATTAATTTGAACGCACTCGTAAGTACCCACTCCAAAATAAACGTCTCCTCTTCCAGAAGGTCTTCTTCA
AGGACGTCCCGTAAGACAGGGCCGCGGCCTAACGACCCCCCACGCGGAAGGACGGCGGACCGGTGGAGGGCTCGAAGG
AGAGGATACTCCCCGGGCGGTGACCGGACCTCCAGGTGAGTTTGGTGGTTTCGCTCCTTTTCAGTCCTCCGACGAAAAGGA
ATAAGGACGGCGAAGGACGTATACGAGCGACAGAGCCGGCCACCCGGTGGGAGGTCCCCGTCCCGTCGCCACCGGCACC
GGGGCCTCTCGTCGTCGTCCTCCTCGGGCCCCCTGTTACCGTAGAACAAAGTCCAGACATTAATTTGAACGCACTCGTAA
GTACCCACTCCAAAATCGACCCCCCACCTCTTCCAGAAGGTCTTCTTCAAGGACGTCCCGAAACGTCTCTAAGACAGG
GCCGCGCGCCTAAGCGCGGTGACCGGACGAAGGACGGCGGACCGGTGGAGGGCTCGAAGGAGAGGATACTCCCCGGGCT
CCAGGTGAGTTTGGTGAAGGACGGCGAAGGACGTATACGAGCGACAGAGCCGGTTTCGCTCCTTTTCAGTCCTCCGACGAA
AAGGAATCCACCCGGGCCCTGTTACCGTCGTCCTCGCCACCTGGGAGGTCCCGGCACCGGGGCCTCTCGTCGTCGTC
```

GTCTCCGGCAGAACA