Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar

BE623 Biocomputing

Sem1 2025-2026

Lab Assignment –2

Linux & Shell Scripting with Biological Data Files

Part 1 - vi Basics & File Editing

- 1. Open a new file called notes.txt in vi.
- Insert exactly one line of text:

Have a nice day

(Make sure there is no trailing space at the end.)

- Save and exit.
- Verify that the file contains exactly one line and 15 characters.

I tried many times but got the same results yet again for the number of characters as 16 only.

But then with the help of chatgpt and google AI Mode search I got one code which I tried and got the number of characters as 15

I got the reason behind it was the trailing space or new line character which by default gets counted

So we need an extra command to not let it get counted as a character

I used the command head -c -1 filename | wc -m file name

In this command they only consider all the characters except of the last one which was supposingly the new line character and I got result as 15.

```
whushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: ~/Lab_session2

— □ ×

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".

See "man sudo_root" for details.

khushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: ~ vi notes.txt

khushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: ~ to tes.txt | wc -m

15

khushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: ~ c -1 notes.txt | wc -m

Khushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: ~ (Lab_session2

khushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: ~ /Lab_session2 } 1s
```

Part 2 - Pattern Matching in FASTA Files

2. Display the last four lines of sequence.fasta without opening the file in an editor.

```
1 notes.txt
khushi@DESKTOP-DE71G03:~$ wc -m notes.txt
16 notes.txt
khushi@DESKTOP-DE71G03:~$ cd Lab_session2/
khushi@DESKTOP-DE71G03:~\Lab_session2 pwd
/home.khushi/Lab_session2
khushi@DESKTOP-DE71G03:~\Lab_session2 for the control of the control
```

3. In sequence 5. fasta, print all header lines (lines starting with >).

```
It notes.txt
ktbushl@bcskTOP-DE71G03:-$ cd lab_session2/
ktbushl@bcskTOP-DE71G03:-/Lab_session2, pwd
//homerkhushl/Lab_session2, session2, session
```

4. Find all matches in sequence5.fasta where A is followed by any single character and then G.

```
Jamnt1

Jomal1

Jomal1

Jomal2

FRTIKHKLDFTPIGCOAKGRIVLGYTEAELCTRGSGYGFIHAADMLYCAESHIRNIKTGESGKNIVFRLLT

DARASRRRSGETEV YQLAHTLUFARBGVSAHLDKASITURITISYLRHHIBLCAAGEHAWQVGAGGEPLDACYL

KALEGFYWVLTAECDHAYLSENDSKHLGLSQLELIGHSIFDFIHPCDGEELQDALIPPTERCFSLRWKST

KEKSRUAARSRRGKENLEFFELAKLLUP DEALSSGULKASITURISVYRLRERAFALGAPPKGLRAAGPP

AGLAPGRRGPAALVSEVFEQHLGGHILQSLDGFVFALNQEGKFLYISETVSIYLGLSQVENTGSSVFDVI

HPGOHSEVLEQLGLVQERSFFVRNNSTLITKRGLHVKASGVKVIHVTGRLRALGLVALGHILPPAPLAELP

MURANGGFVLLGVQSAVTVAGSGKSPGEHHVLWSNSTWLSQAESGGT

GASKARRQZINAEIRNIKELLPLAEADKVRLSVHLHINSLACIYTRKGVFFAGGTPLAGPTGLLSAQELED

TUAALPGFLLVFTAEKCHLVISESVSCHLGHSVONLVAQGOSIYDIDDADHLIVRQQLITLORLFRCRF

EKSKNAARTRREKENSEFYELAKLLPLPSALTSQLDKASITRLTTSYLKHRVYFPEGLGEAWGHSSRTSP

EERSFFLRIKGVLARRNAGLTGGGYVYTHGSGVKIRRNGGLVAGVGLSPSATGTLIKLHSNHFHRSASL

EKSKNAARTRREKENSEFYELAKLLPLPSALTSQLDKASITRLTTSYLKHRVYFPEGLGEAWGHSSRTSP

EERSFFLRIKGVLARRNAGLTGGGYVYTHGSGVKIRRNGGLVAGVGLSPSATGTLIKLHSNHFHRSASL

EKSKNAAKTRREKENSEFYELAKLLPLPSALTSQLDKASITRLTTSYLKHRVFPEGLGDAWGQSBAGP

ETERSFFLRIKGVLARRNAGLTGSGVYYTHGSVKIRRNGGLVAGVGLSPSATGTLIKLHSNHFHRSASL

EKSKNAAKTRREKENSEFYELAKLLPLPSALTSQLDKASITRLTTSYLKHRAVFPEGLGDAWGQSBAGP

ETERSFFLRIKGVLARRNAGLTGSGVYYTHGSVKIRRNGGLVAGVGLSPSATGTLIKLYSNHFHRSASL

EKSKNAAKTRREKENSEFYELAKLLPLPSALTSQLDKASITRLTTSYLKHRAVFPEGLGDAWGQSBAGP

ETERSFFLRIKGVLARRNGALTGSGVYTHGSVKIRTRUGLVAGVGLSPSATGTLITSNIFRHRSASL

EKSKNAAKTRREKENSEFYELAKLLPLPSALTSQUKSTGSSIPSATTETISTIKLYSNHFHRSASL

EKKNAAKTRREKENSEFYELAKLLPLPSALTSQUKSTGSIPSATTETISTIKSNHFHRSASL

EKKNAAKTRREKENSEFYELAKLLPLPSALTSQUKSTGSIPSATTETISTIKSNHFHRSASL

EKKNAAKTRREKENSEFYELAKLLPLPSALTSQUKSTGSITLYGSUKSTEVYSNHAIDG

SARRSFFCRNKCGSSEPHIFVVHCTGVYTKAKFCLVALGRUGVSSPROTTETISTIKSSFRICH

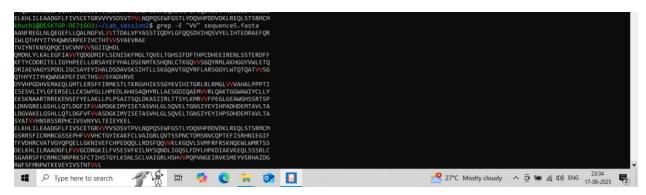
SGRRFSFCRNKCGRSFRSKSFCTTHSTGVLKSNLSCLVALGGRUSSFSRCT

SGARRSFFCRNKCNRFRSKSFCTTHSTGVLKSNLSCLVALGRUSSSFRICH
```

5. Find all matches in sequence 5. fasta where P is followed by any character except A, then L.

```
SCARRS F CRMKCNRPKSF CTILSTOYLKS NLSCLYAIGHL HSHAVPOPVNGETRYKSNEYVSRHAIDG
KHUSHI (1905 SKTOP-DE716031-r/Lab_session: $ grep "P[" sequences.fasta
grep: Invalid regular expression
Khushi (1905 SKTOP-DE716031-r/Lab_session: $ grep "P["A]L" sequences.fasta
QLHAQIPPENISPLEREFICRIRCLLDNSSGFLANNFGGKLKYLPPQLAIFATATPLQPPSILETRIKHF
MRIKCTYTNRGATRYLNLSGATRIKVLHCTGQVKYVEPLISCLITIRCEP(IPPSHAIPIT)DESKTFLARISHON
LTSRGRITUNIKAATHKYLNCSGHMRAYEPPL (SCLITICEPGLIPSHAIPIT)DESKTFLARISHON
LTSRGRITUNIKAATHKYLNCSGHMRAYEPPL (S
```

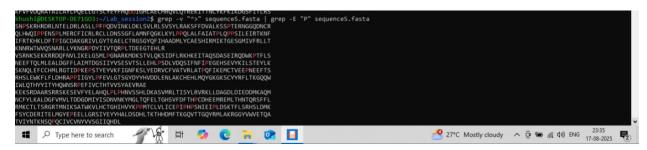
6. Print all lines in sequence 5. fasta that have exactly 2 consecutive Vs anywhere in the line.

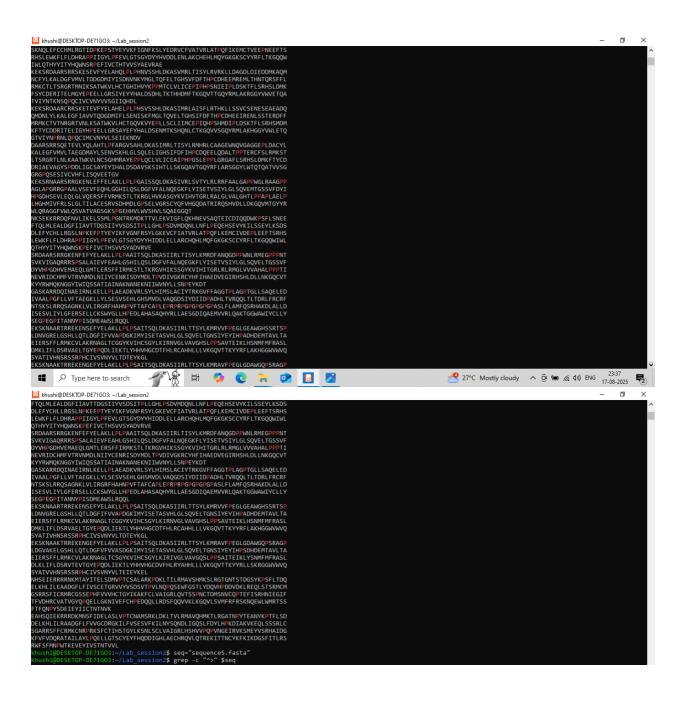


7. Print all lines in sequence5.fasta that contain either AA or DD.



8. Print only the sequence lines (ignore headers) from sequence5.fasta that contain the letter P.





Part 3 - Using Variables

9. Store the filename sequence5.fasta in a variable called seq and print the number of sequences in it (headers count as sequences).

10. Store the pattern $G\setminus\{2,\setminus\}$ in a variable and search protein fasta for sequence lines (ignore headers) with 2 or more consecutive Gs.

11. Store "Biocomputing" in a variable, export it, and verify that it is available inside a new shell started using:

bash -c 'echo \$VARIABLE_NAME'

Part 4 - File Existence & Loops

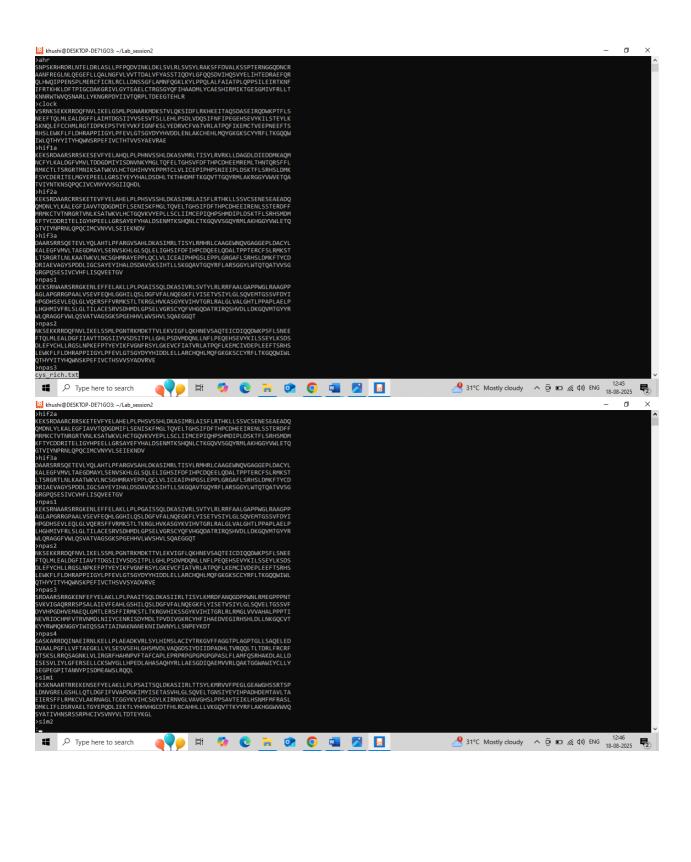
- 12. Write a shell script that checks if sequence3.fasta exists in the current folder. If yes, print the number of lines. If no, print "Missing file".
- 13. Using a for loop, go through all .fasta files in the current directory and print: filename, number of sequences, and file size in characters.
- 14. Modify the above loop so that it only prints files with more than 3 sequences.

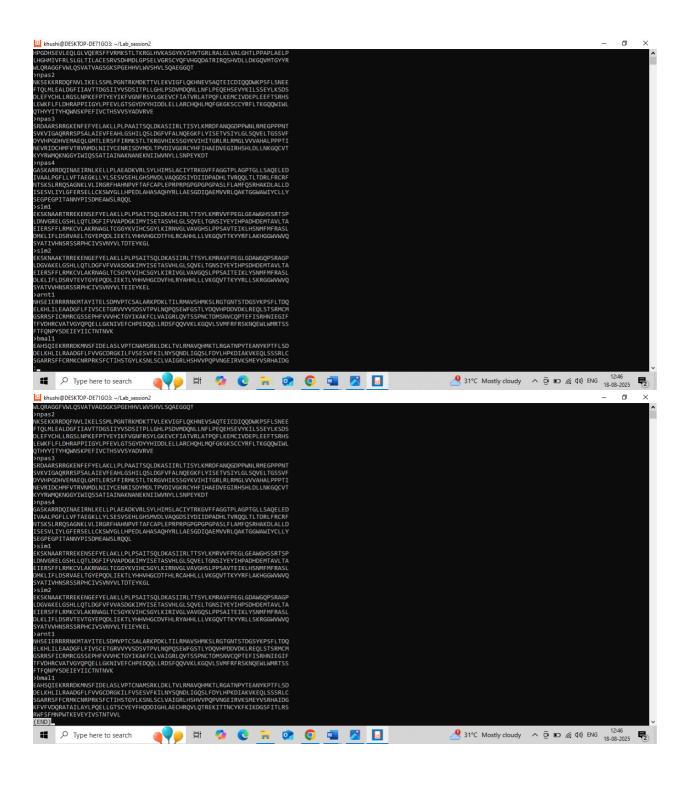
```
khushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: ~/Lab_session2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              cript.sh" 33L, 536B
   khushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: ~/Lab_session2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              o
                     ushi@OESKTOP-DE71GO3:~/Lab_session2$ pattern="G\{2,\}"
ushi@OESKTOP-DE71GO3:~/Lab_session2$ grep -v "^>" protein.fasta | grep "pattern" protein.fasta
ushi@OESKTOP-DE71GO3:-/Lab_session2$ variable="Biocomputing"
ushi@OESKTOP-DE71GO3:-/Lab_session2$ export variable
ushi@OESKTOP-DE71GO3:-/Lab_session2$ bash -c 'echo $variable'
occomputing
         hushigDESKIDF-DEFINOS:-/-as-
iocomputing
hushigDESKIDP-DE71603:-/Lab_session2$ vi script.sh
hushigDESKIDP-DE71603:-/Lab_session2$ chmod +x script.sh
hushigDESKIDP-DE71603:-/Lab_session2$ ./script.sh
khushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3:-/Lab_s
Hushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3:-/Lab_s
19 sequence3.fasta
filename:protein.fasta
Sequences:1
file size (characters): 467
filename:sequence.fasta
Sequences:1
file size (characters): 79551
filename:sequence1.fasta
Sequences:1
file size (characters): 974
filename:sequence2.fasta
Sequences:4
file size (characters): 1710
filename:sequence3.fasta
Sequences:4
file size (characters): 1710
filename:sequence3.fasta
           equences:2
ile size (characters): 1000
ilename:sequence4.fasta
File size (characters): 1900
Filename: sequences. fasta
Sequences: 4
File size (characters): 2374
Filename: sequences. fasta
Sequences: 3
File size (characters): 4229
Filename: sequences. fasta
Sequences: 4
File size (characters): 1710
Filename: sequences. fasta
Sequences: 4
File size (characters): 2374
File size (characters): 2374
File size (characters): 2374
Filename: sequences: fasta
Sequences: 3
File size (characters): 4229
Enushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: */Lab_session25 grep -v "^>" sequence5.fasta | grep "C.*C.*C" sequence5.fasta | grep -v "^$" sequence5.fasta > cys_rich.txt
Whushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: */Lab_session25 grep -v "^>" sequence5.fasta | grep "C.*C.*C" sequence5.fasta | grep -v "^$" sequence5.fasta > cys_rich.txt
Whushi@DESKTOP-DE71GO3: */Lab_session25 gres cys_rich.txt
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              🏒 27°C Mostly cloudy 🔨 🖟 🖦 🖟 ଐ ENG 23:37 長
           # 
ho Type here to search 
ho # 
ho 0 
ho 0
```

Part 5 - Applied Data Extraction

15. From sequence5.fasta, extract only the sequence lines (no headers) that contain 3 or more cysteines (C). Save the output to a file named cys_rich.txt. Ensure the output file contains no empty lines.

```
ritename:sequences:tasta
Sequences:13
Sequences:13
Sequences:13
Sequences:13
Sequences:13
Sequences:13
Sequences:13
Sequences:13
Sequences:13
Sequences:14
Sequences:16
Sequen
```





Extra Challenge (Optional)

Write a single shell command that finds the file in the current directory with the largest number of

sequences (by header count) and prints:

<filename> has <count> sequences

Hint: You will likely need wc, grep, sort, and head.

```
Filename:sequences.fasta
Sequences:13
File size (characters): 4229
khushi@DESKTOP-DE7IGO3:*/Lab_session2$ grep -v "^>" sequence5.fasta | grep "C.*C.*C" sequence5.fasta | grep -v "^$" sequence5.fasta > cys_rich.txt
khushi@DESKTOP-DE7IGO3:*/Lab_session2$ less cys_rich.txt
khushi@DESKTOP-DE7IGO3:*/Lab_session2$ man sort
khushi@DESKTOP-DE7IGO3:*/Lab_session2$ man sort
sequence5.fasta:13
khushi@DESKTOP-DE7IGO3:*/Lab_session2$ grep -c "^>" *.fasta | sort -k2 -nr | head -n 1
sequence5.fasta:13
khushi@DESKTOP-DE7IGO3:*/Lab_session2$ _
```

I used google AI Mode search to understand the sort command use in this question then I used command sort -k2 -nr filename from which I understood we use sort to segregate or arrange data. In this command by giving flag -k2 I specified the field which it has to look for to arrange data and by 2 I meant it has to look for 2nd column which has the number of sequences to find the file in the current directory with the largest number of sequences (by header count) then flag -nr I specified to sort numerical data and in reverse/descending order.