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Course: CUHK MSc Bioinformatics - GNBF5010

Q1: Write a program to print Fibonacci sequence. The length of output sequence is specified by the first command line parameter. (fibonacci.pl)

To fulfill requirement on "The length of output sequence is specified by the first command line parameter". We need to use command argument. For example "fib1.pl 10".

fib1.pl coding:-

```
use warnings;
#use strict; forces to declare variables before using them
use strict:
#declare variables $number,$sum,$val0 and $val1
#Perl automatically provides an array called @ARGV without declaration,
#that holds all the values from the command line
#define first command line parameter to $number;
my $number = $ARGV[0];
my (\$sum, \$val0, \$val1) = 0;
#initialized zero and first value in fib() and print
{fib(0,1)};
print "Fibonacci series of $number number is: \n";
print "0 \n";
print "1 \n";
#recursive fib(), the first call is a second fibonacci number result
for (1...($number -1)){
fib ($sum ,$val0);
print "$sum \n";
print "\n\nThe $number Fibonacci number value is $sum";
#fnsum = fn-2 + fn-1
sub fib{
(\$val0, \$val1) = @_;
$sum= $val0 + $val1;
}
```

```
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     use warnings;
#use strict; forces to declare variables before using them
 3
       use strict;
       #declare variables $number,$sum,$val0 and $val1
      #Perl automatically provides an array called @ARGV,
#that holds all the values from the command line thus don't have to declare it
       #define first command line parameter to $number;
                                                                            Run setup
      my $number = $ARGV[0];
my ($sum, $val0, $val1) = 0;
10
11
                                                                              Command line
13
14
15
                                                                              fib1.pl 10
       #initialized zero and first value in fib() and print
      print "Fibonacci series of $number number is: \n";
print "0 \n";
print "1 \n";
                                                                                                              ОК
                                                                                                                            Cancel
16
18
19
20
21
      #recursive fib(), the first call is a second fibonacci number result for (1...(number -1)){ fib ($sum ,$val0); print "$sum \n";
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
       print "\n\nThe $number Fibonacci number value is $sum";
       \#fnsum = fn-2 + fn-1
       sub fib{
       ($val0, $val1) =@_;
$sum= $val0 + $val1;
30
31
l33
```

```
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       use warnings;
#use strict; forces to declare variables before using them
       use strict;
       #declare v stib1.pl10

#Perl auto Fibonacci series of 10 number is:
#that hold 0
#define fi 1
       my $number
       my ($sum,
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
       #initializ 8
{fib(0,1)} 13
print "Fib 21
print "0 \ 34
       print "1
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
       #recursive The 10 Fibonacci number value is 55 for (1...( fib ($sum print "$su
       print "\n
       sub fib{
30
31
32
33
       ($val0, $v
$sum= $val
```

In extreme example, one line codes is possible.

Q2: Try to optimize the pos_annotate.pl as much as you can. (pos_annotateV3.pl)

The current algorithm is failed to match correct chromosome number even though chromosome number is available pos.txt and hg19_refGene.txt file. It was because the lines 16 only return Boolean value instead of chromosome.

It will return the number following "chr" in \$field[2] follow the regular expression statement. "~m/chr(\d+)/" (http://www.tutorialspoint.com/perl/perl regular expression.htm) which will match (m/) with character "chr" (chr) and extract following one or more numbers ((\d+)) which is extract from \$fields[2] then store in \$refChr.

This only fix the logic on annotation but nil significant improve in performance. Hash is unorder and the search mechansim is control by Perl (http://perl101.org/hashes.html). To improve the search performance in hash. We can reduce the hash size (http://mailman.anu.edu.au/pipermail/perl.sig/2007-June/000033.html). For example reduce the record in %anno from hg19_refGene.txt. For this approach the search time will be same as V4 if input pos.txt cover 1-22 chromosome because of result in same hash size between V4 and V6.

To improve this condition. We try to stratified the whole hash table into multiple hash on each chromonsome number. Thus for each record in pos.txt only one small chromosome hash table will be run through instead of a large merged hash table across chromosome.

To adopt all chromosone number such as X and Y. We can't use number as chromosome number thus we can't use array on hash but hash on hash only. On the whole a pair of hash table on chromosome will be use as initial lookup then following hash on hash (http://docstore.mik.ua/orelly/perl/prog3/ch09_04.htm) of h19_refGene.txt. An annotation will result after compare pos.txt position with h19_refGene.txt start and end position.

Version	Executation time in sec	Executation time in sec	Remarks
	(n=15)	(n=15 X 10)	
V2	2.187		Orginal V2
V4	2.414		Fix regular expression
V6	1.361	2.894	Reduce hash size
V7	1.319	2.241	Hash on hash

The performance on hash on hash has similar as reduce hash size. But when increase in chromosome type variation. It can expect V7 is superior then V6.

V2 result:

HO-PCs-MacBook:Desktop chpcz01\$ time perl pos_annotateV2.pl

- 1 948921 ADAP1
- 1 948921 TMEM175
- 1 948921 ARID3A
- 1 948921 ADAP1
- 1 948921 ADAP1
- 1 948921 SNTG2
- 1 948921 ERICH1-AS1
- 1 948921 AP2A2
- 1 948921 RSPO4
- 1 948921 LMF1
- 1 948921 ISG15

.

••••

- 1 67705958 SUCLG2-AS1
- 1 67705958 C8orf44-SGK3
- 1 67705958 SUCLG2-AS1
- 1 67705958 RTTN
- 1 67705958 SGK3
- 1 67705958 PCDH9
- 1 67705958 SGK3
- 1 67705958 CTNNA3
- 1 67705958 LOC101928122
- 1 67705958 CAND1
- 1 67705958 IL23R
- 1 67705958 IQCH
- 1 67705958 CTNNA3

real 0m2.187s

user0m2.090s

sys 0m0.029s

V4 reuslt:

HO-PCs-MacBook:Desktop chpcz01\$ time perl pos_annotateV4

- 1 948921 ISG15
- 1 1404001ATAD3C
- 1 5935162NPHP4
- 1 162736463 DDR2
- 1 84875173 DNASE2B
- 1 84875173 DNASE2B

- 1 67705958 IL23R
- 2 234183368 ATG16L1
- 16 50745926 NOD2
- 16 50745926 NOD2
- 16 50756540 NOD2
- 16 50756540 NOD2
- 16 50763778 NOD2
- 16 50763778 NOD2
- 13 20763686 GJB2
- 13 20797176 GJB6
- 13 20797176 GJB6

real 0m2.414s

user0m2.174s

sys 0m0.036s

V6 result:

HO-PCs-MacBook:Desktop chpcz01\$ time perl pos_annotateV6.pl

- 1 948921 ISG15
- 1 1404001ATAD3C
- 1 5935162NPHP4
- 1 162736463 DDR2
- 1 84875173 DNASE2B
- 1 84875173 DNASE2B
- 1 67705958 IL23R
- 2 234183368 ATG16L1
- 16 50745926 NOD2
- 16 50745926 NOD2
- 16 50756540 NOD2
- 16 50756540 NOD2
- 16 50763778 NOD2
- 16 50763778 NOD2
- 13 20763686 GJB2
- 13 20797176 GJB6
- 13 20797176 GJB6

real 0m1.361s

user0m1.336s

sys 0m0.022s

V7 result:

HO-PCs-MacBook:Desktop chpcz01\$ time perl pos_annotateV7.pl

- 1 948921 ISG15
- 1 1404001ATAD3C
- 1 5935162NPHP4
- 1 162736463 DDR2
- 1 84875173 DNASE2B
- 1 84875173 DNASE2B
- 1 67705958 IL23R
- 2 234183368 ATG16L1
- 16 50745926 NOD2
- 16 50745926 NOD2
- 16 50756540 NOD2
- 16 50756540 NOD2
- 16 50763778 NOD2
- 16 50763778 NOD2
- 13 20763686 GJB2
- 13 20797176 GJB6
- 13 20797176 GJB6

real 0m1.319s

user0m1.289s

sys 0m0.026s

```
V6 coding:
use warnings;
use strict;
open snpFile, "pos.txt" or die $!;
my @snp = <snpFile>;
close snpFile;
#convert pos.txt file to hash
my %poshash;
for my $snp1 (@snp){
  chomp($snp1);
  my (\$chr1, \$pos1) = split "\t", \$snp1;
  poshash{chr1} = pos1;
#extact pos.txt hash key and store in a list
my @list = keys %poshash;
open annoDB, "hg19_refGene.txt" or die $!;
my %anno;
while(<annoDB>){
  my @fields = split "\t";
#add this to skip next if false boolen return if not satisfy regular expression
  if((fields[2] =  m/chr(d)+/)==0){next;}
  my (\$refChr) = (\$fields[2] = \sim m/chr(\d+)/);
#reduce hash size with append record with same chromosome number as in pos.txt
#check if extact number is in the key list of pos.txt
  if(grep {$_ eq $refChr}@list){
  my $start = $fields[4];
  my \$end = \$fields[5];
  $anno{$refChr."\t".$start."\t".$end} = $fields[12];}
  }
close annoDB;
for my $snp (@snp){
  chomp($snp);
  my (\$chr, \$pos) = split "\t", \$snp;
  for my $refPos (keys %anno){
```

my(\$refChr, \$start, \$end) = split "\t",\$refPos;

if(\$pos >= \$start && \$pos <= \$end){

if(\$chr eq \$refChr){

```
print $chr, "\t", $pos, "\t", $anno{$refPos},"\n";
}
}
```

V7 coding:

```
use warnings;
use strict;
open snpFile, "pos.txt" or die $!;
my @snp = <snpFile>;
close snpFile;
open annoDB, "hg19_refGene.txt" or die $!;
my %anno;
while(<annoDB>){
  my @fields = split "\t";
#add this to skip next if false boolen return if not satisfy regular expression
  if((fields[2] =  m/chr(\d) + /) =  0){next;}
  my (refChr) = (fields[2] = m/chr(d+)/);
  my $start = $fields[4];
  my \$end = \$fields[5];
#build a hash on hash from chromosome to start+end the value as gene
  $anno{$refChr}{$start."\t".$end}=$fields[12];
  }
close annoDB:
for my $snp (@snp){
  chomp($snp);
  my (\$chr, \$pos) = split "\t", \$snp;
#directly use pos.txt chromosome to lookup key in hg19_refGene hashes
  my $chromosome = $chr;
    for my $reflocation (keys %{$anno{$chromosome}}) {
          my ($start, $end) = split "\t", $reflocation;
          my $gene =$anno{$chromosome}{$reflocation};
               if($pos >= $start && $pos <= $end){
                print $chr, "\t", $pos, "\t", $gene, "\n";
           }
         }
      }
```

```
| use sarnings;
| use strict;
| a open snpfile, "pos.txt" or die $1;
| a open snno08, "hgi9_refGene.txt" or die $1;
| a open snno08, "hgi9_ref
```

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