BIOL432_Assignment 6

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First, we need to load library we need for this assignment

```
library(rentrez)
library(dplyr)

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
## filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

library(scales)
```

```
Import the Sequences.csv file.
```

```
#import data through read.csv()
mydata <- read.csv("Sequences.csv")</pre>
```

Count the number of each base pair (A, T, C and G), in each of the three sequences.

```
#convert to characters
seq_1 <- as.character(mydata$Sequence[1])
seq_2 <- as.character(mydata$Sequence[2])
seq_3 <- as.character(mydata$Sequence[3])</pre>
```

```
#count the number of each base pair
##sequence 1
count1_A <- nchar(gsub("[^A]", "", seq_1))</pre>
count1_T \leftarrow nchar(gsub("[^T]", "", seq_1))
count1 C <- nchar(gsub("[^C]", "", seq 1))</pre>
count1_G <- nchar(gsub("[^G]", "", seq_1))</pre>
##sequence 2
count2 A <- nchar(gsub("[^A]", "", seq 2))</pre>
count2_T <- nchar(gsub("[^T]", "", seq_2))</pre>
count2_C <- nchar(gsub("[^C]", "", seq_2))</pre>
count2_G <- nchar(gsub("[^G]", "", seq_2))</pre>
##sequence 3
count3_A <- nchar(gsub("[^A]", "", seq_3))</pre>
count3_T <- nchar(gsub("[^T]", "", seq_3))</pre>
count3_C <- nchar(gsub("[^C]", "", seq 3))</pre>
count3_G <- nchar(gsub("[^G]", "", seq_3))</pre>
```

Print out each sequence.

```
#sequence 1
print(seq_1)
```

```
#sequence 2
print(seq_2)
```

[1] "AGCATGCAAGTCAAACGGGATGTAGCAATACATTCAGTGGCGAACGGGTGAGTAACGCGTGGATGATCTACCTATGA
GATGGGGATAACTATTAGAAATAGTAGCTAATACCGAATAAGGTCAGTTAATTTGTTAATTGATGAAAGGAAGCCTTTAAAGCTT
CGCTTGTAGATGAGTCTGCGTCTTATTAGCTAGTTGGTAGGGTAAATGCCTACCAAGGCAATGATAAGTAACCGGCCTGAGAGGG
TGAACGGTCACACTGGAACTGAGATACGGTCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGCTAAGAATCTTCCGCAATGGGCGAAAGCCTG
ACGGAGCGACACTGCGTGAATGAAGAAGGTCGAAAGATTGTAAAATTCTTTTATAAATGAGGAATAAGCTTTGTAGGAAATGACA
AAGTGATGACGTTAATTTATGAATAAGCCCCGGCTAATTACGTGCCAGCAGCAGCAGCGGTAATACG"

```
#sequence 3
print(seq_3)
```

Print out the number of each nucleotide as a table for each of the three sequences.

```
## Sequence_Name A T C G
## 1 HQ433692.1 154 114 82 131
## 2 HQ433694.1 155 114 81 131
## 3 HQ433691.1 154 115 81 131
```

Include an image of a bacteria from the internet, and a link to the Wikipedia page about Borrelia burgdorferi #image of a bacteria

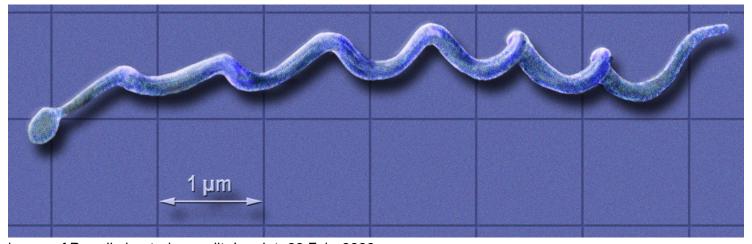


image of Borrelia bacteria, credit: Lamiot, 22 Feb, 2009

#link to the wikipedia page about Borrelia burgdorferi

Borrelia burgdorferi (Wikipedia) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borrelia_burgdorferi)

Calculate GC Content (% of nucleotides that are G or C) and create a final table showing GC content for each sequence ID

```
#calculate GC content
GC_count <- results %>%
   mutate(GC_content = (G + C) / (A + T + C + G)) %>%
   select(Sequence_Name, GC_content)

#convert into percentage
GC_count$GC_content <- percent(GC_count$GC_content, accuracy = .01)

#print table
print(GC_count)</pre>
```

```
## Sequence_Name GC_content

## 1 HQ433692.1 44.28%

## 2 HQ433694.1 44.07%

## 3 HQ433691.1 44.07%
```

Thanks!