

# Manipulacija nizov znakov

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## Kazalo

### Povzetek

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### Iskanje lege baz

```
> baze <- c("A", "T", "C", "G")
> n <- 100
> dna <- sample(baze, n, replace = TRUE)
> dna
[1] "A" "C" "C" "C" "G" "C" "A" "A" "C" "C" "C" "C" "T" "G" "T" "G"
[17] "T" "T" "A" "A" "T" "T" "A" "A" "A" "G" "C" "G" "G" "A" "T" "T"
[33] "T" "C" "A" "G" "A" "T" "G" "G" "C" "C" "T" "C" "T" "C" "C" "T"
[49] "A" "G" "A" "T" "C" "C" "A" "C" "T" "G" "A" "G" "G" "A" "T" "A"
[65] "A" "C" "T" "C" "A" "C" "A" "G" "A" "G" "A" "C" "T" "A" "T" "C"
[81] "G" "T" "A" "C" "A" "G" "T" "T" "A" "G" "A" "G" "A" "A" "A" "C"
[97] "T" "A" "T" "C"
> grep("A", dna)
[1] 1 7 8 19 20 23 24 25 30 35 37 49 51 55 59 62 64 65 69 71 73 75
[23] 78 83 85 89 91 93 94 95 98
```

### Kje se pojavljajo baze

```
> sapply(baze, grep, dna)
$A
[1] 1 7 8 19 20 23 24 25 30 35 37 49 51 55 59 62 64 65 69 71 73 75
[23] 78 83 85 89 91 93 94 95 98
```

```
$T
[1] 13 15 17 18 21 22 31 32 33 38 43 45 48 52 57 63 67 77 79 82 87 88
[23] 97 99
```

```
$C
[1] 2 3 4 6 9 10 11 12 27 34 41 42 44 46 47 53
[17] 54 56 66 68 70 76 80 84 96 100
```

```
$G
[1] 5 14 16 26 28 29 36 39 40 50 58 60 61 72 74 81 86 90 92
```

Kje se pojavlja triplet nukleotidov?

```
> dna <- paste(dna, collapse = "")
> ind <- gregexpr("AC[TC]", dna)[[1]]
> ind
[1] 1 8 55 65 75 95
attr(,"match.length")
[1] 3 3 3 3 3 3
> for (i in ind) cat(i, " ", substr(dna, i, i + 2), "\n")
1 ACC
8 ACC
55 ACT
65 ACT
75 ACT
95 ACT
> dna
[1] "ACCCGCAACCCCTGTGTTAATTAAGCGGATTCAGATGGCCTCTCCTAGATCCACTGAGGATAACTCACAGAGA"
```

Komplementarna kopija

Zamenjam z ustrezno malo črko

```
> dna
[1] "ACCCGCAACCCCTGTGTTAATTAAGCGGATTCAGATGGCCTCTCCTAGATCCACTGAGGATAACTCACAGAGA"
> baze
[1] "A" "T" "C" "G"
> obrat <- c("t", "a", "g", "c")
> names(obrat) <- baze
> obrat
 A T C G
"t" "a" "g" "c"
> gsub("A", obrat["A"], dna)
[1] "tCCCgCttCCCCTGTGTTtTTtttGCGGtTTTctGtTGGCCTCTCCTtGtTCctCTGtGGtTttCTCtCtGtGt"
```

Komplement vseh baz

```
> dna
[1] "ACCCGCAACCCCTGTGTTAATTAAGCGGATTCAGATGGCCTCTCCTAGATCCACTGAGGATAACTCACAGAGA"
> obrat <- c("t", "a", "g", "c")
> names(obrat) <- baze
> obrat
 A T C G
"t" "a" "g" "c"
> reverse <- dna
> for (znak in baze) reverse <- gsub(znak, obrat[znak],
+ reverse)
> reverse
[1] "tggggcgttggggacacaattaatttcgcctaaagtctaccggagaggatctaggtgactcctattgagtgctctct
> reverse <- toupper(reverse)
> cat("", reverse, "\n", dna, "\n")
TGGGCGTTGGGGACACAATTAATTTTCGCCTAAAGTCTACCGGAGAGGATCTAGGTGACTCCTATTGAGTGTCTCTGATA
ACCCGCAACCCCTGTGTTAATTAAGCGGATTCAGATGGCCTCTCCTAGATCCACTGAGGATAACTCACAGAGACTAT
```

## Funkcija za komplementarno verigo

### Definicija funkcije

```
> complement <- function(dna) {  
+   baze <- c("A", "T", "C", "G")  
+   obrat <- c("t", "a", "g", "c")  
+   names(obrat) <- baze  
+   reverse <- dna  
+   for (znak in baze) {  
+     reverse <- gsub(znak, obrat[znak], reverse)  
+   }  
+   reverse <- toupper(reverse)  
+   return(reverse)  
+ }
```

### Uporaba

```
> complement(dna)  
[1] "TGGGCGTTGGGGACACAATTAATTTTCGCCTAAAGTCTACCGGAGAGGATCTAGGTGACTCCTATTGAGTGTCTCT"
```