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Name:	
Roll No.:	A Design (y Exemple) and Exemple
Invigilator's Signature :	

CS/M.TECH (BT)/SEM-2/MBT-201/2013 2013

ADVANCED BIOINFORMATICS

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following:

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) Which of the following is the fastest program to search for similar sequences in databases?
 - a) BLAST

- b) FASTA
- c) Needleman-Wunsch
- d) Smith-Waterman.
- ii) If you are aligning similar protein from diverged species, which one of the following is a better option?
 - a) Global alignment
 - b) Local alignment
 - c) Both global and local alignment
 - d) Aligning is not possible.

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iii)		ch of the following	datab	oase is maintained by	
	NCE	BI?		As Assessed (N. Exercising Start Explained	
	a)	EMBL	b)	PIR-PSD	
	c)	Genbank	d)	Swiss-prot.	
iv)	Whi	ch of the following	tool	is effective to search	
	hom	nologous sequences in	distan	itly related species?	
	a)	Multiple alignment	b)	Profile	
	c)	Pairwise alignment	d)	None of these.	
v)	Gen	bank files can be i	dentifi	ied uniquely searching	
	usir	ng			
	a)	Text search	b)	Advanced search	
	c)	Specific organism	d)	Gi number.	
vi)	Which of the following is a protein family Database?				
	a)	NCBI	b)	Pfam	
	c)	PROSITE	d)	Both (b) and (c).	
vii)	Perl stands for				
	a) Pathologically Eclectic Rubbish Listerb) Practical Extraction and Report Languagec) Practical Extension and Research Language				
	d)	Promoter Extraction a	and Re	eport Language.	
viii)	i) Which of the following loop structure is special to Per Script ?				
	a)	While loop	b)	Do while loop	
	c)	For loop	d)	Foreach loop.	
ix)	Biologically significant similar sequences have			equences have	
	a)	higher E-value	b)	lower E-value	
	c)	lower Raw score	d)	lower Bit score.	
x)	Low	er k-tuple increases		. of an algorithm.	
	a)	specificity	b)	sensitivity	
	c)	both (a) and (b)	d)	none of these.	



GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. What is multiple sequence alignment? Discuss the use of multiple alignments. Explain how multiple alignment can be used to remote searching. 2 + 3
- 3. Discuss the significance of similar sequence searching. What are the different tools available for this type of search? 3 + 2Mention with examples.
- How can you find out promoter region in a genomic DNA? 4. Discuss few programs that predict promoter. 2 + 3
- 5. Discuss Chou Fasman method to predict protein secondary structure.
- 6. Explain Clustal W. method to align multiple protein sequences.

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 7. a) What is Dynamic programming? Explain NW algorithm to align a pair of sequences. 2 + 8
 - b) What is scoring matrix? Write a brief note on BLOSUM 2 + 3series.

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8.	a)	What do you mean by alignment? What are the different types of alignment possible? Explain their significance with examples.
	b)	Use the following scoring matrix : 10
		And Gap penalty = -8
		Obtain global alignment of the following <i>two</i> sequences :
		Sequence 1: HEAGAWGHEE
		Sequence 2 : PAWHEAE
9.	a)	Discuss and explain the basis of the SCOP classification.
	b)	What is Profile ? Explain significance of profile with
		respect to similar sequence searching. $5 + 5$
10.	a)	What is Homology Modeling?
	b)	Discuss the steps in Homology Modeling to predict tertiary structure of protein.
	c)	Write the limitations of Homology modeling. 2
11.	a)	What do you mean by a model ? Explain Markov processes. $2+4$
	b)	State Hidden Markov Model to solve Biological problem. 6
	c)	Enlist advantages and limitations of using HMM. 3
12.	Writ	e notes on any <i>three</i> of the following : 3×5
	a)	CATH
	b)	GROMACS
	c)	QSAR in Drug Design
	d)	PSSM
	e)	Phylip.