M.Sc. (Part-I) Semester-I (C.B.C.S. Scheme) Examination BIOINFORMATICS

(Introduction to Bio-Informatics)

Paper-IV

Time : Three Hours] [Maxin			um Marks : 80	
Not	e :—	-(1) All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.		
1	A ++ a	(2) Draw well labelled diagrams wherever necessary.		
1.		empt the following: Tustify: "Pioformation: A multi-dissiplinary approach"	4	
	(a)	Justify "Bioformatics - A multi disciplinary approach".	4	
		Explain scope of Bioinformatics. Describe role of internet in Bioinformatics.	4	
	(a)	Give any two biological problems that require computational methods for their solu OR	mon. 4	
	(p)	Give any two definitions of Bioinformatics.	4	
	_	Describe the factors which led to emergence of Bioinformatics as a separate discip		
	(r)	Enlist any four applications of Bioinformatics.	4	
		Historical events of Bioinformatics emergence.	4	
2.		at is DNA? Describe in detail different methods of DNA sequencing.	16	
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	Def	ine protein. Explain in detail protein structure determination methods.	16	
3.	Explain:			
	_	Features of FASTA sequence format.	4	
	(b)		4	
	(c)	EMBL as a primary nucleotide sequence database.	4	
		Features of PDB format.	4	
		OR		
	(p)	Features of Multiple Sequence Format (MSF).	4	
	(q)	MIPS as a gateway to Bioinformatics.	4	
	(r)	EST as subsidiary data storage.	4	
	(s)	Features of FlyBase.	4	
4.	Wh	at is NCBI? Describe in detail data access, retrieval and submission in NCBI.	16	
		OR		
	Wh	at is EBI? Describe in detail data access, retrieval and submission in EBI.	16	
5.	Att	empt the following:		
	(a)	Define sequence alignment. Give different types of alignment.	4	
	(b)	Differentiate between sequence similarity and sequence homology.	4	
	(c)	What is gap penalty? Describe the role of gap penalty in alignment score.	4	
	(d)	Explain sequence similarity searching by BLAST.	4	
		OR		
	(p)	Give the significance of sequence alignment.	4	
	(q)	What is sequence homology? Explain different homologous relationships.	4	
	(r)	Explain sequence similarity searching by FASTA.	4	
	(s)	Distinguish between global and local sequence alignment.	4	

