

BI - 301 : Bioinformatics Databases & Sequence Analysis (New Course)						
Time	e : 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ H	ours]		[Total Marks :	: 70
Inst	ruct	ions	:	(1) (2)	All questions are compulsory. The right-side figure indicates total marks of the question.	
1	Atte	mpt	the fo	llow	ing:	14
	(a)	Ans	wer tl	ne fo	ollowing short questions: (all compulsory)	4
		(1)	Wha	t is	data warehousing?	
		(2)		lex,	ntage of the is that it permits more hierarchical (tree-like) structures to be ted.	
		(3)	Wha	t are	e the two challenges of data integration?	
		(4)	Wha	t is	data discovery ?	
	(b)	Ans	wer a	ny o	one of the following questions.	2
		(1)			re the system requirements for data nent?	
		(2)	Wha	t are	e Data, Metadata and Application Flow?	
	(c)	Ans	wer a	ny o	one of the following questions:	3
		(1)	Expl	ain (data standardization.	
		(2)	Wha	t is	data warehousing and its requirements	?
	(d)	Ans	wer a	ny o	one of the following questions.	5
		(1)	Expl	ain (challenges of big data.	
		(2)	Wha		machine learning and its role y ?	

2	Atte	Attempt the following:					
	(a)	Answer the following short questions:					
		(all compulsory)					
		(1)	Name some RNA sequence database.				
		(2)	Define transcription factor.				
		(3)	Name some databases of protein family, domains and active sites.				
		(4)	database integrates manually curated hidden Markov models for many domains with a powerful web-based interface and visualizing tools.				
	(b)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
		(1)	Explain about CyBase database.				
		(2)	Explain Carbohydrate Structure Database.				
	(c)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
		(1)	Explain JUNC DB.				
		(2)	Give a brief note on sequence motifs and				
			active sites database.				
	(d)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
		(1)	Explain in detail PubChem.				
		(2)	Explain in detail protein sequence database.				
3	Atte	Attempt the following:					
	(a)	(a) Answer the following short questions:					
		(all compulsory)					
		(1)	is a field of biological research in which the genomic features of different organisms are compared.				
		(2)	List of protein-protein interactions databases.				
		(3)	IVDB hosts complete genome sequences of influenza B virus. (True/False)				
		(4)	is a comprehensive resource database for Ecoli K-12.				

	(b)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
		(1)	What is protein interaction and its importance?				
		(2)	Explain any human disease database.				
	(c)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
		(1)	Explain HMDB.				
		(2)	Explain any prokaryotic genome database.				
	(d)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
		(1)	Explain a database of a Genome annotation, ontologies and nomenclature.				
		(2)	Write detailed note on UCSC genome browser.				
4	Attempt the following:						
	(a)	Ans	wer the following short questions :	4			
		(all	compulsory)				
		(1)	Name some immunological databases.				
		(2)	What are techniques used to analyse gene expression?				
		(3)	Expand BARC.				
		(4)	Name some proteomic data resources.				
	(b)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
		(1)	What is TAIR ?				
		(2)	What is PubMed?				
	(c)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
		(1)	dbPTM. Explain.				
		(2)	Mitochondrial gene and protein database.				
			Explain.				
	(d)	Ans	wer any one of the following questions:	5			
		(1)	Explain Microarray database.				
		(2)	Explain DrugBank.				

Atte	ttempt the following:					
(a)	Answer the following short questions:					
	(all compulsory)					
	(1)	Scoring a pairwise alignment requires a and				
	(2)	The Blosum62 matrix is the best for detecting the majority of high protein similarities (true/false)				
	(3)	PHI and PSI Blast.				
	(4)	is more suitable for studying quite distant proteins, is for more conserved proteins of domains.				
(b)	Answer any one of the following questions: 2					
	(1)	What is multiple sequence alignment?				
	(2)	What is log odd score?				
(c)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
	(1)	Explain FASTA.				
	(2)	What is sequence alignment and its importance	?			
(d)	Answer any one of the following questions:					
	(1)	Explain PAM and BLOSUM.				
	(2)	Explain Database searching for sequence				
		similarity.				

5