

Biostrings Quick Overview

Hervé Pagès
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center
Seattle, WA

July 4, 2014

Please note that *most* but *not all* the functionalities provided by the Biostrings package are listed in this document.

Function	Description
<code>length</code>	Return the number of sequences in an object.
<code>names</code>	Return the names of the sequences in an object.
<code>[</code>	Extract sequences from an object.
<code>head</code> , <code>tail</code>	Extract the first or last sequences from an object.
<code>rev</code>	Reverse the order of the sequences in an object.
<code>c</code>	Combine in a single object the sequences from 2 or more objects.
<code>width</code> , <code>nchar</code>	Return the sizes (i.e. number of letters) of all the sequences in an object.
<code>==</code> , <code>!=</code>	Element-wise comparison of the sequences in 2 objects.
<code>match</code> , <code>%in%</code>	Analog to <code>match</code> and <code>%in%</code> on character vectors.
<code>duplicated</code> , <code>unique</code>	Analog to <code>duplicated</code> and <code>unique</code> on character vectors.
<code>sort</code> , <code>order</code>	Analog to <code>sort</code> and <code>order</code> on character vectors, except that the ordering of DNA or Amino Acid sequences doesn't depend on the locale.
<code>relist</code> , <code>split</code> , <code>extractList</code>	Analog to <code>relist</code> and <code>split</code> on character vectors, except that the result is a <i>DNASetList</i> or <i>AASetList</i> object. <code>extractList</code> is a generalization of <code>relist</code> and <code>split</code> that supports <i>arbitrary</i> groupings.

Table 1: Low-level manipulation of *DNASetList* and *AASetList* objects.

Function	Description
<code>alphabetFrequency</code> <code>letterFrequency</code>	Tabulate the letters (all the letters in the alphabet for <code>alphabetFrequency</code> , only the specified letters for <code>letterFrequency</code>) of a sequence or set of sequences.
<code>letterFrequencyInSlidingView</code>	Specialized version of <code>letterFrequency</code> that tallies the requested letter frequencies for a fixed-width view that is conceptually slid along the input sequence.
<code>consensusMatrix</code>	Computes the consensus matrix of a set of sequences.
<code>dinucleotideFrequency</code> <code>trinucleotideFrequency</code> <code>oligonucleotideFrequency</code>	Fast 2-mer, 3-mer, and k-mer counting for DNA or RNA.
<code>nucleotideFrequencyAt</code>	Tallies the short sequences formed by extracting the nucleotides found at a set of fixed positions from each sequence of a set of DNA or RNA sequences.

Table 2: Counting / tabulating.

Function	Description
reverse complement reverseComplement	Compute the reverse, complement, or reverse-complement, of a set of DNA sequences.
translate	Translate a set of DNA sequences into a set of Amino Acid sequences.
chartr	Translate the letters in a set of sequences.
subseq, subseq<- extractAt, replaceAt	Extract/replace arbitrary substrings from/in a string or set of strings.
replaceLetterAt	Replace the letters specified by a set of positions by new letters.
padAndClip, stackStrings	Pad and clip strings.
unstrsplit	A fast implementation of <code>sapply(x, paste0, collapse=sep)</code> for collapsing the list elements of a <i>DNAStringSetList</i> or <i>AAS-tringSetList</i> object.

Table 3: **Sequence transformation and editing.**

Function	Description
matchPattern countPattern	Find/count all the occurrences of a given pattern (typically short) in a reference sequence (typically long). Support mismatches and indels.
vmatchPattern vcountPattern	Find/count all the occurrences of a given pattern (typically short) in a set of reference sequences. Support mismatches and indels.
matchPDict countPDict whichPDict	Find/count all the occurrences of a set of patterns in a reference sequence. (<code>whichPDict</code> only identifies which patterns in the set have at least one match.) Support a small number of mismatches.
vmatchPDict vcountPDict vwhichPDict	[Note: <code>vmatchPDict</code> not implemented yet.] Find/count all the occurrences of a set of patterns in a set of reference sequences. (<code>whichPDict</code> only identifies for each reference sequence which patterns in the set have at least one match.) Support a small number of mismatches.
pairwiseAlignment	Solve (Needleman-Wunsch) global alignment, (Smith-Waterman) local alignment, and (ends-free) overlap alignment problems.
matchPWM countPWM	Find/count all the occurrences of a Position Weight Matrix in a reference sequence.
trimLRPatterns	Trim left and/or right flanking patterns from sequences.
matchLRPatterns	Find all paired matches in a reference sequence i.e. matches specified by a left and a right pattern, and a maximum distance between them.
matchProbePair	Find all the amplicons that match a pair of probes in a reference sequence.
findPalindromes findComplementedPalindromes	Find palindromic or complemented palindromic regions in a sequence.

Table 4: **String matching / alignments.**

Function	Description
readBStringSet readDNAStringSet readRNAStringSet readAAStringSet	Read ordinary/DNA/RNA/Amino Acid sequences from files (FASTA or FASTQ format).
writeXStringSet	Write sequences to a file (FASTA or FASTQ format).
writePairwiseAlignments	Write pairwise alignments (as produced by <code>pairwiseAlignment</code>) to a file (“pair” format).
readDNAMultipleAlignment readRNAMultipleAlignment readAAMultipleAlignment	Read multiple alignments from a file (FASTA, “stockholm”, or “clustal” format).
write.phylip	Write multiple alignments to a file (Phylip format).

Table 5: **I/O functions.**

Function	Description
stringDist	Computes the matrix of Levenshtein edit distances, or Hamming distances, or pairwise alignment scores, for a set of strings.

Table 6: **Miscellaneous.**