

| GENERAL INFORMATION | | | |
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| Course Prefix/Number: COP2004 | Course Title: PERL PROGRAMMING I | | |
| Number of Credits: 4 credits (2 hr. lecture; 2 hr. lab) | | | |
| Degree Type | □ B.A. □ B.S. □ B.A.S. □ A.A.S. □ C.C.C. ☑ A.T.C. □ V.C.C | | |
| Date Submitted/Revised: | Effective Year/Term: 2007-1 | | |
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| Course Description (limit to 50 words or less): | | | |
| This course provides a practical introduction to PERL programming for the biology/bioinformatics student. Through lectures, real-world examples and extensive hands-on assignments, the student will acquire an understanding of the PERL syntax and use it to create and execute PERL modules that solve common bioinformatic programming demands. Lab fee. 3 hr. lecture; 2 hr. lab. Prerequisites: CGSXXXX Introduction to Bioinformatics, CIS2321 (Systems Analysis & Design). | | | |
| Prerequisite(s): CGSXXXX (Introduction to Bioinformatics), CIS2321 | Corequisite(s): | | |

Competency 1:

The student will demonstrate a generalized understanding of basic software engineering principles by:

- 1. Writing a requirements document detailing a bioinformatics need or problem that has to be addressed via programming.
- 2. Analyzing the requirements document.
- 3. Designing the solution using a modeling tool.
- 4. Practicing one of the development process methodologies.

Competency 2:

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the PERL environment and language by:

- 1. Installing PERL.
- 2. Obtaining, installing and using PERL library modules.
- 3. Using the on-line PERL documentation guides and reference materials.
- 4. Using a common text editor by which to create and edit PERL programs.
- 5. Utilizing the module development life-cycle by:
 - a. Edit
 - b. Save
 - c. Run
 - d. Validate
 - e. Catalogue
- 6. Using and interpreting the output of the PERL debugger.
- 7. Using the command-line switches.
- 8. Manipulating the PERL programs' operating system flags.

Competency 3:

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the PERL syntax by:

1. Writing PERL modules using the standard declaratory syntax.

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- 2. Writing PERL modules using the object model syntax.
- 3. Using the STRICT construct.
- 4. Using the USE invocation of standard packages.

Competency 4:

The student will exhibit a practical understanding of PERL variables by:

- 1. Writing PERL modules that effectively use Scalars.
- 2. Writing PERL modules that effectively manipulate Arrays.
- 3. Writing PERL modules that effectively manipulate Hashes.
- 4. Writing PERL modules that de-reference Scalars, Arrays and Hashes.

Competency 5:

The student will exhibit a practical understanding of PERL iterative and control constructs by:

- 1. Writing PERL modules that employ conditional statements.
- 2. Writing PERL modules that use the looping structures:
 - a. For
 - b. While
 - c. Foreach
- 3. Writing PERL modules that encompass subroutines.
- 4. Writing PERL modules that invoke subroutines and packages.
- 5. Developing PERL packages.

Competency 6:

The student will exhibit a practical understanding of PERL I/O interfaces by:

- 1. Writing PERL modules to accept input via the console.
- 2. Writing PERL modules to display output on the standard console.
- 3. Writing PERL modules to
 - a. Read text files
 - b. Write text files
 - c. Update text files
- 4. Including the appropriate operating system syntax by which to access the files in specific directories with the appropriate permissions.
- 5. Creating the constructs to handle file exceptions.
- 6. Creating the constructs to notify file exception events.

Competency 7:

The student will demonstrate the ability to devise, develop, and deploy PERL regular expressions by:

- 1. Incorporating the *chop*, *chomp*, *length* and *substr* constructs in a module/program.
- 2. Incorporating the PERL matching operators in a construct.
- 3. Employing modifiers in an expression.
- 4. Employing delimiters, special characters and meta-characters in an expression.
- 5. Using *greedy* versus *not greedy* syntax.
- 6. Combining constructs, modifiers, and delimiters to write regular expressions that search strings of data for specific values.
- 7. Combining constructs, modifiers, and delimiters to write regular expressions that search strings of data for patterns.
- 8. Combining constructs, modifiers, and delimiters to write regular expressions that replace characters within strings of data.

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- 9. Combining constructs, modifiers, and delimiters to write regular expressions that replace patterns within strings of data.
- 10. Combining constructs, modifiers, and delimiters to write regular expressions that search variant sets of strings of data for patterns.

Competency 8:

The student will develop a PERL package encapsulating bioinformatics-specific functions by:

- 1. Writing a module to read, store, and manipulate text files containing DNA sequences.
- 2. Writing a module to perform sequence analysis.
- 3. Writing a module to transcribe programmatically DNA to RNA.
- 4. Writing a module to create the DNA matching strand (base pairs) from one strand.
- 5. Writing a module to translate condons to the amino acids.
- 6. Packaging these modules.

Competency 9:

The student will develop a bioinformatics-specific PERL program to search for motifs in DNA or protein by:

- 1. Reading a protein sequence from a text file.
- 2. Loading the entirety of the sequence into a string.
- 3. Accepting the search motif via user input.
- 4. Writing a regular expression by which to search for the motif (user input of variant length) throughout the protein sequence.
- 5. Counting each type of nucleotide based on its base.

Competency 10:

The student will develop a bioinformatics-specific PERL program to simulate DNA mutations and randomness by:

- 1. Creating a random number sequence through writing the code by which to seed and display the results of the *srand* function.
- 2. Loading a DNA sequence into an array or hash.
- 3. Using the *srand* function, randomly select a position or positions in the strand.
- 4. Model a mutation by using randomly generated numbers to select a nucleotide in the DNA strand, the use other random numbers to mutate into a (random) neucleotide.
- 5. Using the *srand* function, generate random numbers to generate DNA sequence strings.
- 6. Applying an iterative construct to DNA mutation programming so as to simulate mutations over time.

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