

# Biostrings Quick Overview

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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, 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, nchar</code>	Return the sizes (i.e. number of letters) of all the sequences in an object.
<code>==, !=</code>	Element-wise comparison of the sequences in 2 objects.
<code>match, %in%</code>	Analog to <code>match</code> and <code>%in%</code> on character vectors.
<code>duplicated, unique</code>	Analog to <code>duplicated</code> and <code>unique</code> on character vectors.
<code>sort, 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, split, extractList</code>	Analog to <code>relist</code> and <code>split</code> on character vectors, except that the result is a <i>DNASTringSetList</i> or <i>AAStringSetList</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 *DNASTringSet* and *AAStringSet* 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
<code>reverse</code> <code>complement</code> <code>reverseComplement</code>	Compute the reverse, complement, or reverse-complement, of a set of DNA sequences.
<code>translate</code>	Translate a set of DNA sequences into a set of Amino Acid sequences.
<code>chartr</code>	Translate the letters in a set of sequences.
<code>subseq</code> , <code>subseq&lt;-</code> <code>extractAt</code> , <code>replaceAt</code>	Extract/replace arbitrary substrings from/in a string or set of strings.
<code>replaceLetterAt</code>	Replace the letters specified by a set of positions by new letters.
<code>padAndClip</code> , <code>stackStrings</code>	Pad and clip strings.
<code>strsplit</code> , <code>unstrsplit</code>	<b>strsplit</b> splits the sequences in a set of sequences according to a pattern. <b>unstrsplit</b> is the reverse operation i.e. a fast implementation of <code>sapply(x, paste0, collapse=sep)</code> for collapsing the list elements of a <i>DNASetList</i> or <i>AASetList</i> object.

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

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