

n c44 4 O z I *

1. Data were taken from the ncbi website. no manual ~~tr~~ing was done just took the full genome file in fasta format as it was. Species is ~~Sul~~obus solfataricus.

2. ~~Rct v3~~<O qu' ~~Ht~~ gs ~~wgpv~~Mo gt 'lp' ~~hqt~~y ctf 'bpf 't ~~gx~~'eqo r ~~igo~~ gpv'

~~lpr ww~~<string of genomic data

~~Qwr ww~~<reverse complement of string and most frequent 9 and 13mers and the frequency of said kmers.

~~Rct v4~~<eqo r ~~wlpi~~ 'I E' ~~ungy~~ "

F

~~lpr ww~~<string of genomic data (same as before)

~~Qwr ww~~<list of values of GC skew ((C-G)/(C+G)) at each index and a plot of that list of values against the base pair number.

~~Rct v5~~, , , < ~~li~~ p' ~~ej~~ cpi gu

~~lpr ww~~<list of values of GC skew

~~Qwr ww~~<indices at which the GC skew changes from positive to negative

*** this part was unsuccessful compared to the known value ~~of where the paper says the~~

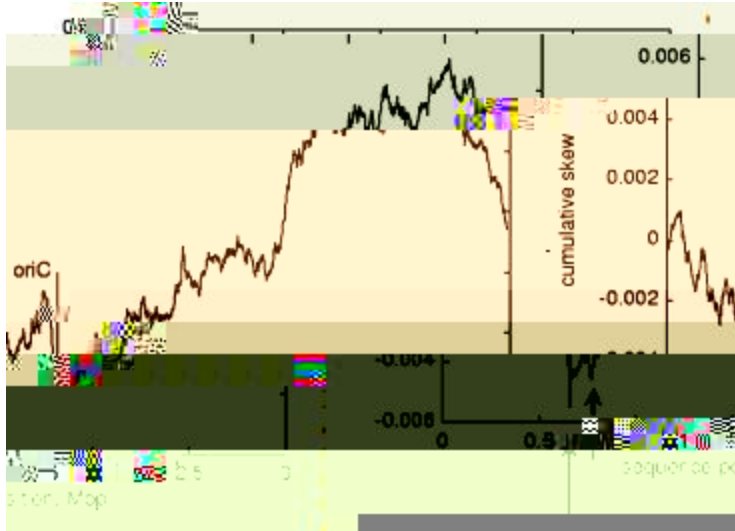


Figure 1.1 borrowed from Contrussi et al.'s Identification and autonomous replication capability of a chromosomal replication origin from the archaeon *Sulfolobus solfataricus*. Solid arrow indicates the origin of replication. However, another paper identifies two additional origins of replication that are not annotated by base pair location in that paper and therefore are not annotated here.

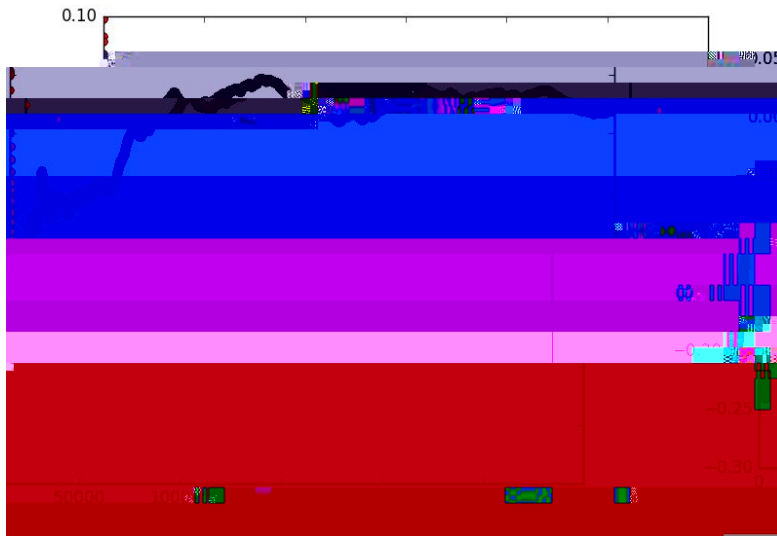


Figure 1.2 Plotted output of my

genome all of the kmers were located along the strand because their distribution might give a