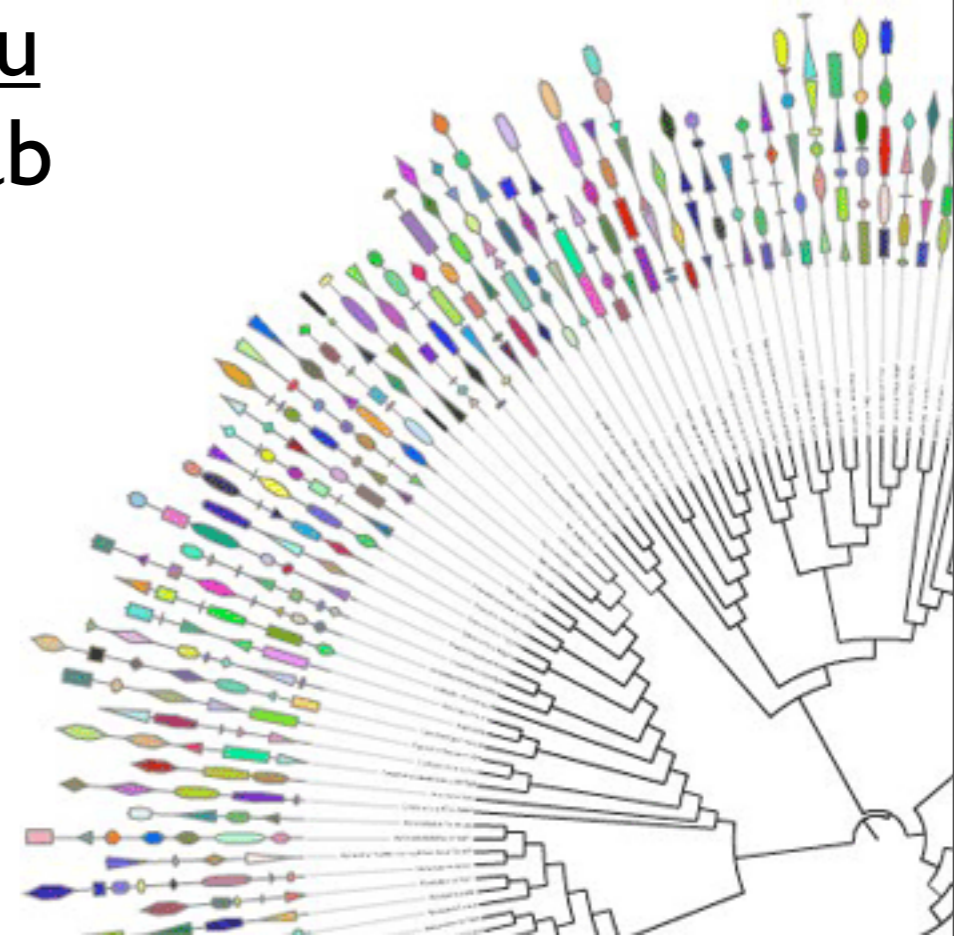


# Rosalind

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Algorithmic Biology Lab



# Rosalind

- Programming and testing environment for bioinformatics problems.
- Project Euler + Google Code Jam + more.
- Open access, 100+ problems.
- Professors' environment.
- Currently in beta @ <http://rosalind.info>.

# Problem 8

## Sorting by Reversals

28 мая 2012 г.

Topics: [Genome Rearrangements](#), [Brute Force](#)

In their simplest form, rearrangement events can be modeled by a series of reversals that transform one genome into another. The order of genes (rather, of syntenic blocks) in a genome can be represented by a permutation. For example, if  $\pi = 1243756$ , then  $\pi \cdot rev(3, 6) = 1257346$ .

Given two permutations of integers from 1 to 10, find a smallest number of reversals that transforms one permutation into another.

### Sample Input

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3 1 5 2 7 4 9 6 10 8
```

### Sample Output

```
9
```

[Extra info](#)

### Introduction

In some ways, the human genome is just the mouse genome cut into about 300 large genomic fragments, called syntenic blocks, that have been pasted together in a different order. Both sequences are just two different shufflings of the ancient mammalian genome. For example, chromosome 2 in humans is built from fragments that are similar to mouse DNA residing on chromosomes 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 17. It is no surprise, then, that finding a gene in mice often leads to clues about the location of the related gene in humans. Every genome rearrangement results in a change of gene ordering, and a series of these rearrangements can alter the genomic architecture of a species.

From "An Introduction to Bioinformatics Algorithms" by Jones & Pevzner.

**Time limit** You'll have 10 minutes to upload the solution.

**Congratulations** You solved this problem (attempt #1). You can post your solution or idea [here](#).

[Download dataset](#)

### Attempts

#	Begin Time	Submit Time	Result
1	30 мая 2012 г. 14:24:00	30 мая 2012 г. 14:24:53	Correct

Feedback

# Internship

- Python / C++
  - dataset generation
  - problem solving
  - answer checking
- Algorithms (strings, graphs, dynamic programming)
- Math

<http://bioinf.spbau.ru/int>