

Introduction to Python Programming

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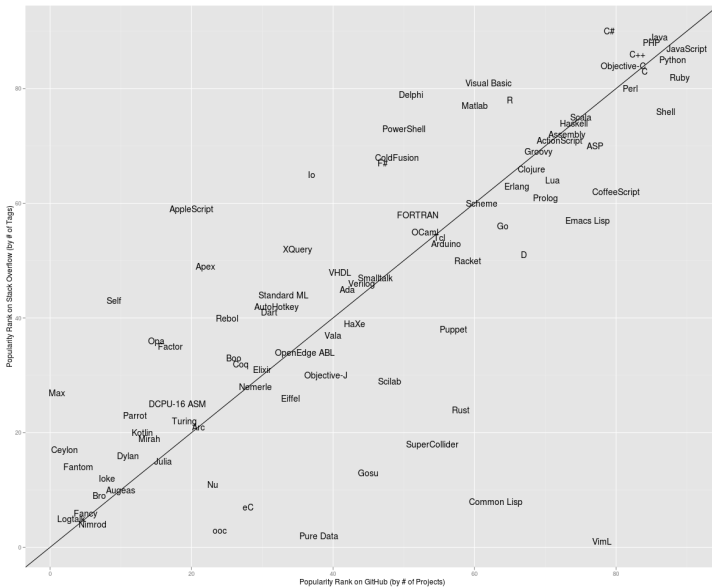


Let's digress for a moment discussing the language...

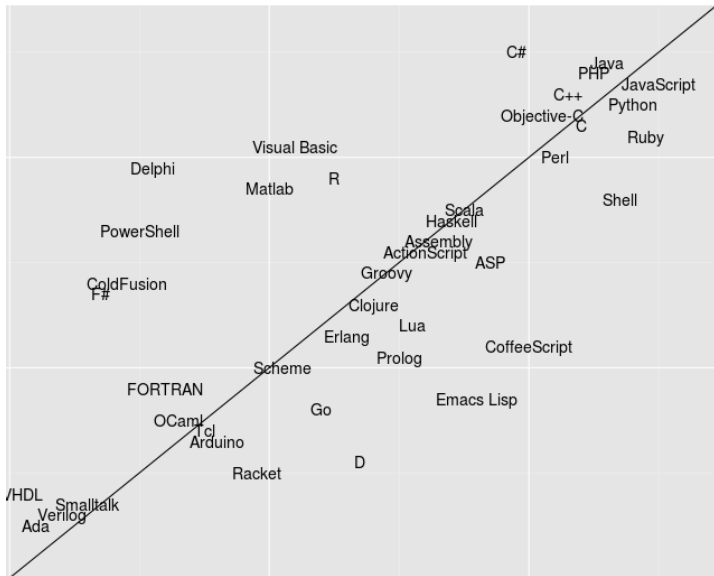
History

- Python was started in the late 80's.
- It was intended to be both **easy to teach** and **industrial strength**.
- It is (has always been) open-source.
- In the last 10 years, it has become one of the most widely used languages (top 10).

Popularity



Popularity



Python Versions

- The current versions of Python are 2.7 and 3.4
- This class assumes you have 2.6–2.7
- There are some small differences when compared to version 3.x

What is a Computer?

- ① Memory
- ② Processor
- ③ Magic

- ① Objects
- ② Operations on objects
- ③ Magic

Python Example

```
print "Hello World"
```

Running Python

- 1 From a file
- 2 Interactively

```
helloworld.py
```

```
print 'Hello World'
```

Running a Program

- 1 Shell
- 2 IDE

Let me show you a demonstration...

More Complex Example

What is 25 times 5?

More Complex Example

What is 25 times 5?

```
print 25 * 5
```

More Complex Example

```
name = 2
other = 3
yetanother = name + other
name = 5
print yetanother + name
```


Blackboard demonstration

Conditionals

```
if <condition>:  
    <statement 1>  
    <statement 2>  
else:  
    <statement 3>
```

Conditionals (Example)

```
print 'Before testing. . .'  
if 3.3*9.2 > 30:  
    print 'Greater than 30'  
else:  
    print 'Smaller or equal'  
print 'After'
```

Conditionals (Example)

```
print 'Before testing. . .'  
if 3.3*9.2 > 31:  
    print 'Greater than 31'  
elif 3.3*9.2 > 30:  
    print 'Greater than 30'  
else:  
    print 'Smaller or equal'  
print 'After'
```

Conditionals (Example)

```
print 'Before testing. . .'  
v = 3.3*9.2  
if v > 31:  
    print 'Greater than 31'  
elif v > 30:  
    print 'Greater than 30'  
else:  
    print 'Smaller or equal'  
print 'After'
```

```
students = [ 'Luis ', 'Mark ', 'Rita ' ]
```

```
print students[0]
```

```
print students[1]
```

```
print students[2]
```

Loops

```
students = [ 'Luis', 'Mark', 'Rita', ... ]
```

```
for st in students:  
    print st
```

Example

```
values = [0.11, -0.23, -0.16, 0.18, 0.23, 0.19]
```


Example

```
values = [0.11, -0.23, -0.16, 0.18, 0.23, 0.19]
```

```
sum = 0
```

```
for v in values:
```

```
    sum = sum + v
```

```
print sum
```

- How do you obtain the number of elements in a list?
- Use this to compute the **mean** of a list of numbers

Example

```
values = [0.11, -0.23, -0.16, 0.18, 0.23, 0.19]
```

```
sum = 0.0
```

```
sum2 = 0.0
```

```
for v in values:
```

```
    sum = sum + v
```

```
    sum2 = sum2 + v * v
```

```
mu = sum/len(values)
```

```
mu2 = sum2/len(values)
```

```
print 'Average: {0}'.format(mu)
```

```
print 'Std Dev: {0}'.format(mu2 - mu*mu)
```

Example

```
values = [0.11, -0.23, -0.16, 0.18, 0.23, 0.19]
```

```
sum = 0.0
```

```
sum2 = 0.0
```

```
for v in values:
```

```
    sum += v
```

```
    sum2 += v * v
```

```
mu = sum/len(values)
```

```
mu2 = sum2/len(values)
```

```
print 'Average: {0}'.format(mu)
```

```
print 'Std Dev: {0}'.format(mu2 - mu*mu)
```

Example

```
values = [0.11, -0.23, -0.16, 0.18, 0.23, 0.19]
```

```
mu = 0.0
```

```
mu2 = 0.0
```

```
for v in values:
```

```
    mu += v
```

```
    mu2 += v * v
```

```
mu /= len(values)
```

```
mu2 /= len(values)
```

```
print 'Average: {0}'.format(mu)
```

```
print 'Std Dev: {0}'.format(mu2 - mu*mu)
```

Example

```
values = [0.11, -0.23, -0.16, 0.18, 0.23, 0.19]
```

```
mu = 0.0
```

```
mu2 = 0.0
```

```
for v in values:
```

```
    mu += v
```

```
    mu2 += v * v
```

```
mu /= len(values)
```

```
mu2 /= len(values)
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```
print 'Average: {0}'.format(mu)
```

```
print 'Std Dev: {0}'.format(mu2 - mu*mu)
```

Exercise

Adapt the code to ignore negative numbers.

Exercise

Adapt the code to ignore negative numbers.

```
values = [0.11, -0.23, -0.16, 0.18, 0.23, 0.19]
```

```
mu = 0.0
```

```
mu2 = 0.0
```

```
n = 0.0
```

```
for v in values:
```

```
    if v >= 0.0:
```

```
        mu += v
```

```
        mu2 += v * v
```

```
        n += 1
```

```
mu /= n
```

```
mu2 /= n
```

```
print 'Average: {0}'.format(mu)
```

```
print 'Std Dev: {0}'.format(mu2 - mu*mu)
```


Greatest Common Divisor (Euclid's Method)

$$\text{gcd}(a, b) = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } b = a \\ \text{gcd}(a - b, b) & \text{if } a > b \\ \text{gcd}(a, b - a) & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Greatest Common Divisor (Euclid's Method)

$$\text{gcd}(a, b) = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } b = a \\ \text{gcd}(a - b, b) & \text{if } a > b \\ \text{gcd}(a, b - a) & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

```
a = 9344
```

```
b = 6497
```

```
while a != b:  
    if a > b:  
        a, b = a - b, b  
    else:  
        a, b = a, b - a  
print a
```

Python

- 1 Basic types: int, float, list
- 2 Control flow: for, while, if, else, elif

List Indexing

```
students = [ 'Luis ', 'Rita ', 'Sabah ', 'Grace ' ]  
print students [0]  
print students [1:2]  
print students [1:]  
print students [-1]  
print students [-2]
```

Tuples (I)

```
A = (0, 1, 2)
```

```
B = (1,)
```

```
print A[0]
```

```
print len(B)
```

Tuples (II)

Tuples are like **immutable** lists.

- Dictionaries are **associative arrays**.

```
gene2ensembl = {}  
gene2ensembl[ 'SMAD9' ] = 'ENSG00000120693 '  
gene2ensembl[ 'ZNF670' ] = 'ENSG00000135747 '  
  
print gene2ensembl[ 'SMAD9' ]
```

Dictionary Methods

```
gene2expression = {  
    'SMAD9' : 12.3,  
    'ZNF670' : 4.3,  
}  
  
print len(gene2ensembl)  
print gene2ensembl.keys()
```