Programming in Biology MCDB 170

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TA: Jon Luntzel (DYNS)

Computer Science



Data Analysis

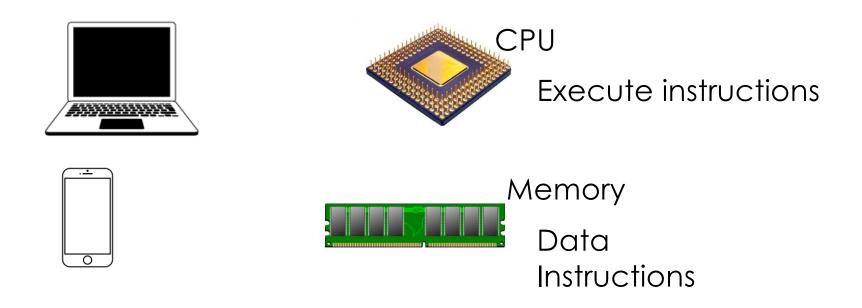
```
generalized linear models
                   octave random forest bayesian statistics oproduct development simulations
     rapidminer normalization
        teradata e data visualization probability
        jupyter pig predictive modeling product design
           deep learning data mining
            goptimization sql d3regression
   hbase &
                                       n matlab
  mongodb communication hive git nosql regularization
decision tree math big data sas java
        natural language processing
          artificial intelligence
             unstructured data
                                  simulation calculus
         neural network mapreduce
           project management
                                      storytelling
                                  relational database
                       structured data
                dimensionality reduction
```

Course objectives

- General working knowledge in Python (3 wks)
- DNA sequence analysis using string and Biopython (2 wks)
- Using Numpy and Scipy to simulate biological system (2 wks)
- Using Numpy and Scipy to perform statistical analyses of biological data (will be covered if time allows)
- Biological image analysis using scikit-image (will be covered if time allows)

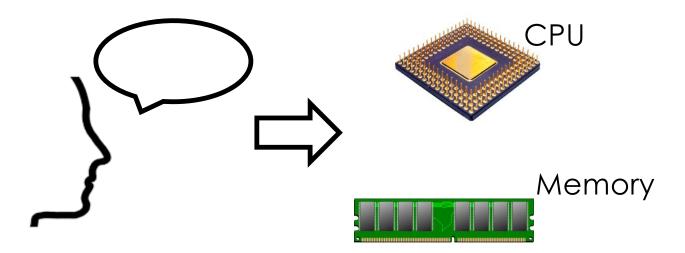
What is programming?

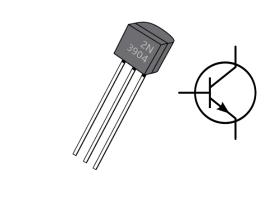
- Writing instructions for computers to perform tasks

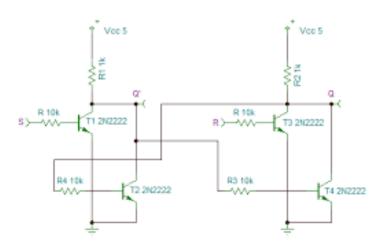


What is programming Language?

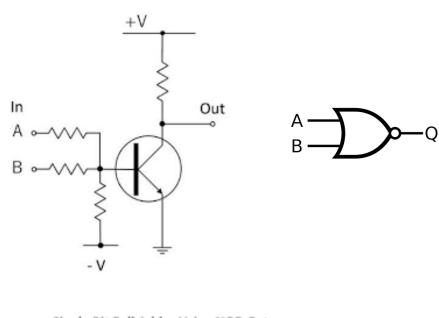
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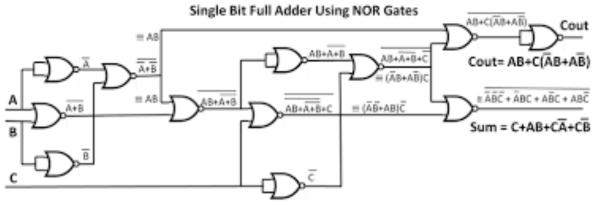






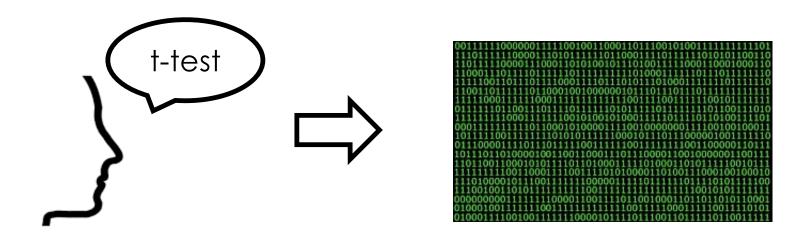
1-bit Memory

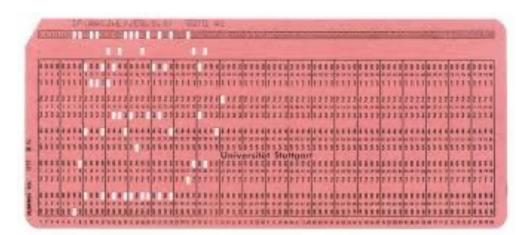




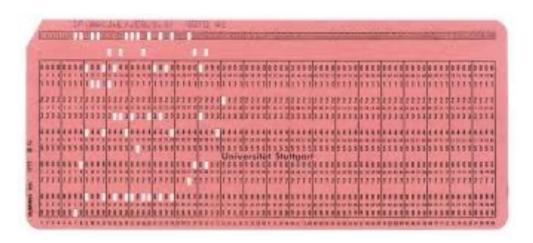
Unit of information: Bit 0, 1

Computer operations are extremely simple (and bits)









push ebp
mov ebp, esp
mov eax, [ebp+0x08]
fld tword [eax]
mov ecx, [ebp+0x0c]
fld tword [ecx]
faddp
mov edx, [ebp+0x10]
fstp tword [edx]
fld tword [eax+0x0A]
fld tword [ecx+0x0A]
fld tword [ecx+0x0A]
for tword [edx+0x0A]
faddp
fstp tword [edx+0x0A]
pop ebp
ret 0x0000c

```
PIN=0.02
IF (DDT.NE.0.0)
                 THEN
DT-DDT
ELSE
DT-PIN
ENDIF
WRITE(*, '(A)') '
                     PLEASE ENTER NAME OF OUTPUT FILE
* B:ZZ.DAT) '
READ (*, '(A)') FNAMEO
OPEN (6, FILE=FNAMEO, STATUS='UNKNOWN')
PV-WFLX/TH
RS=NEQ*ROU*KD/TH
C0=CS
 #include <stdio.h>
 main()
      printf("hello, world\n");
```

```
push ebp

mov ebp, esp

mov eax, [ebp+0x08]

fld tword [eax]

mov ecx, [ebp+0x0c]

fld tword [ecx]

faddp

mov edx, [ebp+0x10]

fstp tword [edx]

fld tword [eax+0x0A]

fld tword [ecx+0x0A]

faddp

fstp tword [edx+0x0A]

faddp

fstp tword [edx+0x0A]
```

Complied Languages

C/C++ Fortran Java etc

Interpretable Languages

Python – in almost all science

Matlab – Most engineering and some biology

R – in almost all statistics

Perl – Extensively used in Human Genome project

Ruby

etc

Why Python?

- Easy to learn: Syntax is very human friendly
- Extremely popular in every field of science
- Mature scientific libraries (Numpy, Scipy)
- Easy-to-learn programming environment (JupyterLab)

What you need to do Python programming

- Chrome browser
- UCSB NetID
- Connect to http://mcdb170.lsit.ucsb.edu/

Required reading (& watching)

- JupyterLab basics
 - https://youtu.be/A5YyoCKxEOU
- Interface, file operations, and notebook basics.
 - https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/user/interface.html
 - https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/user/files.html
 - https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/user/file_editor.html
 - https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/user/notebook.html