Welcome to BILD62

Johnatan (Yonatan) Aljadeff

Objectives for this morning

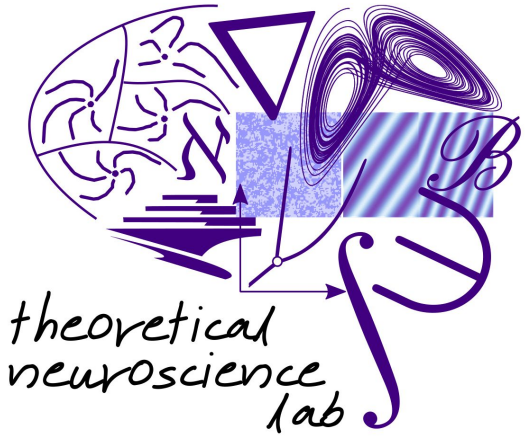
- Introduce the teaching staff, students, and class
- Motivate learning how to code as a biology student
- Discuss course logistics, expectations, & tools

Who am I?

- Born in Israel
- BSc (Physics), Tel-Aviv University
- PhD (Physics), UCSD
- Postdoc,
  - University of Chicago
  - Imperial College London

Since 2020,

- Assistant Professor of Neurobiology
- My lab uses theoretical and computational techniques to study problems in neuroscience.
- Focus on learning, synaptic plasticity, navigation



Introduction to our Instructional Assistants

Sriram Shreedharan
Engineering MS student in
Nikolay Atanasov's lab
sshreedharan@ucsd.edu

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Discussion Sections:
- Wed, 2-2:50pm, HSS 2321
- Wed, 3-3:50pm, HSS 2321
- Wed, 4-4:50pm, HSS 2321

All sections are full,
Please come to the one you're registered for!

Let’s get to know each other a bit

With the person next to you, share:

- Your name
- Major
- Why you’re taking this course

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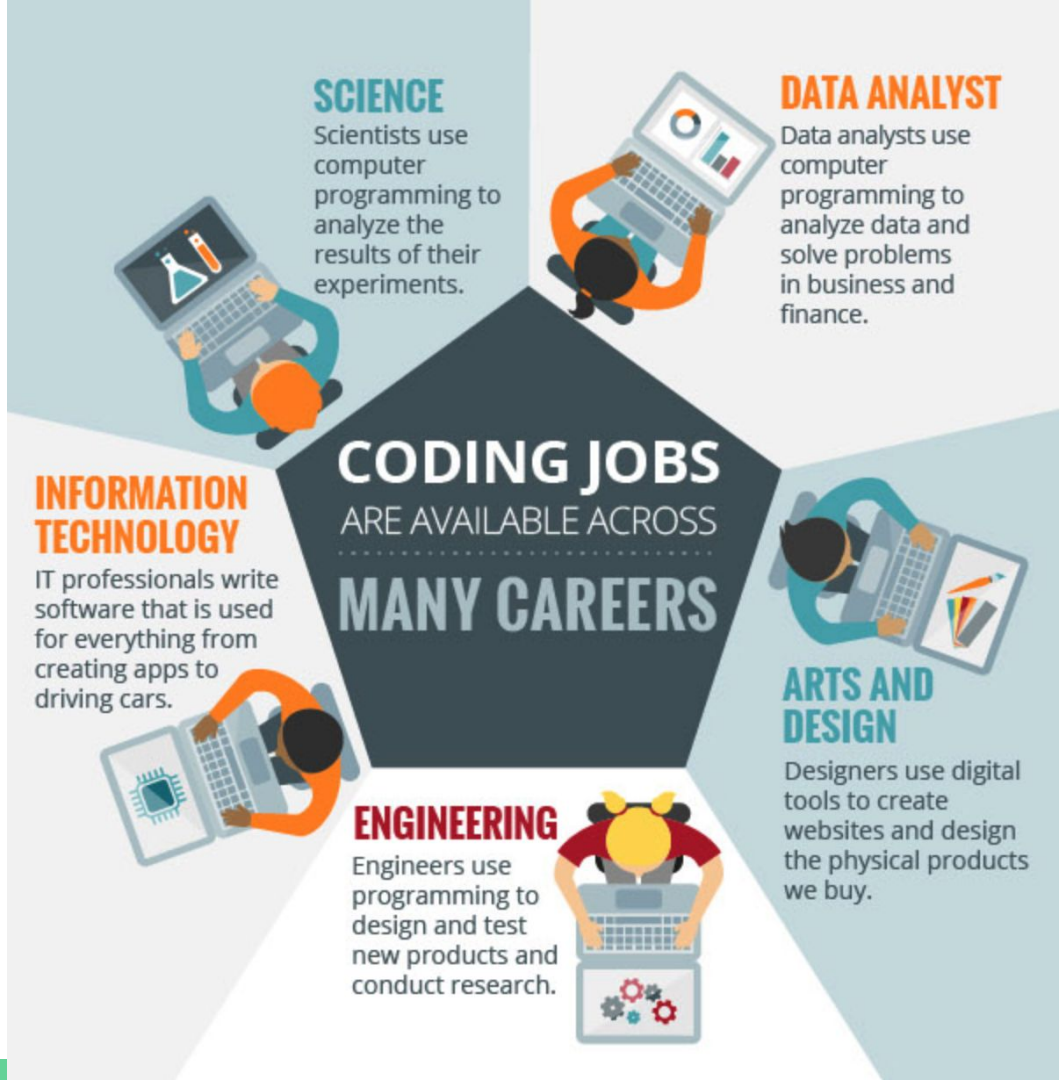
What does coding have to do with *biology*?
Why *you, right now*?

Why should I learn how to code?

- Coding is useful for:
  - Data acquisition (controlling hardware, image acquisition, etc)
  - Data analysis & visualization
  - Computational modeling
- Beyond research, there are more and more jobs for software engineers, and they pay well

(see report by Burning Glass: https://www.burning-glass.com/research-project/coding-skills/)

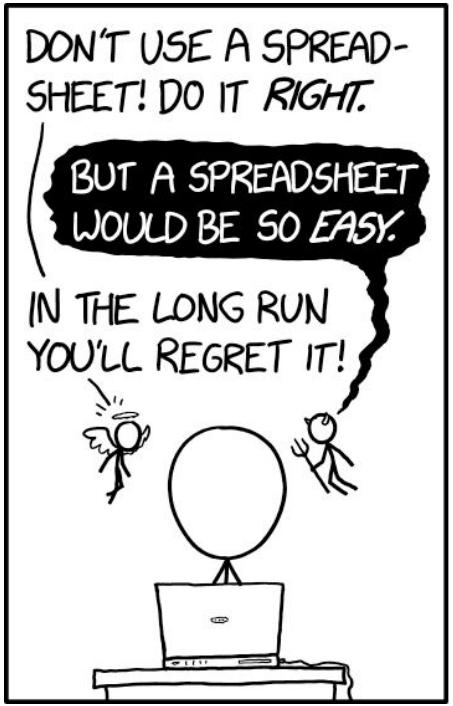


Excel can only handle datasets with **~1 million rows, and ~16,000 columns** — many datasets in biology are much larger than this!

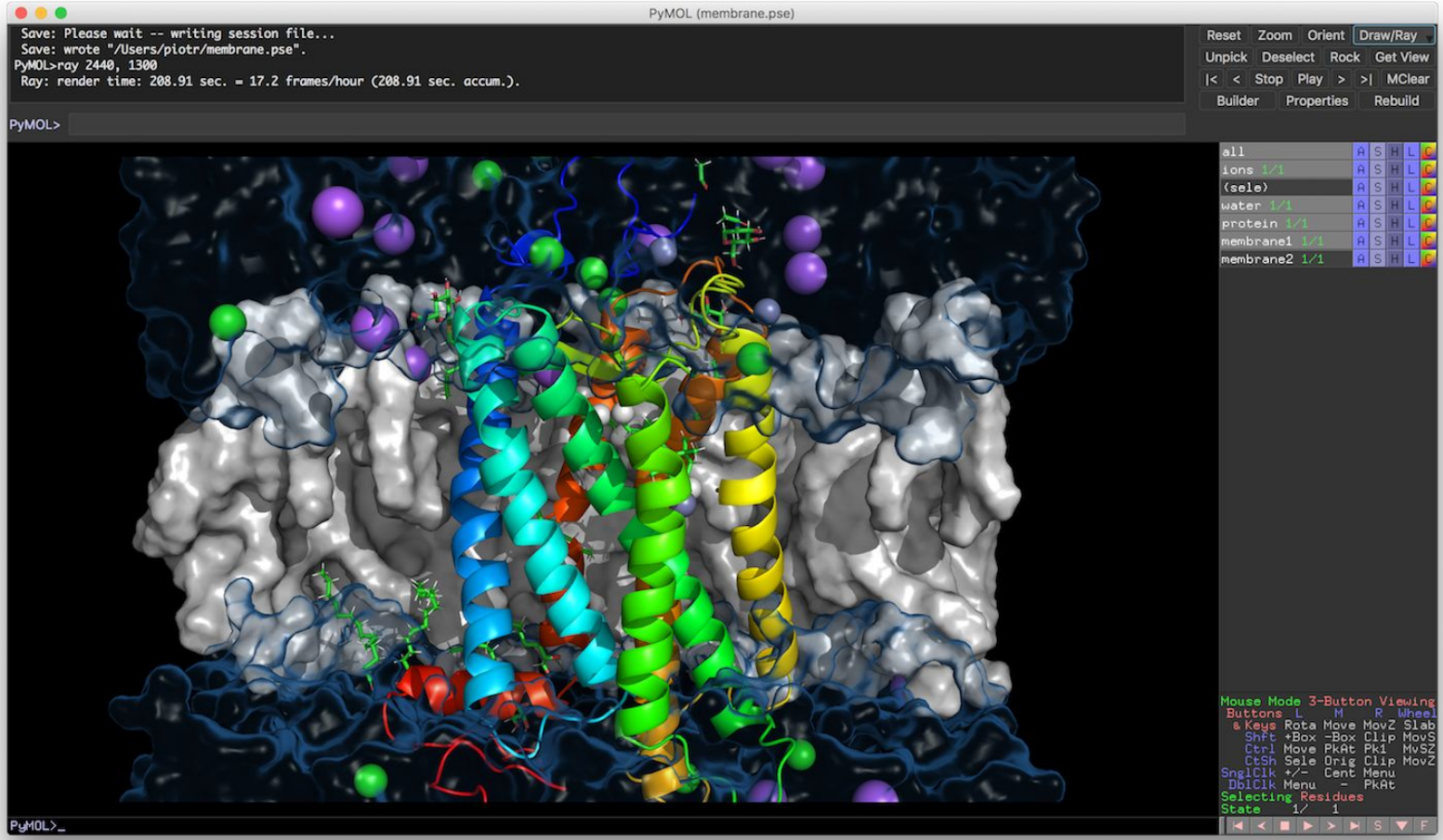
You can automate analyses in Excel, but this is quite limited.

There are also specialized biological data analysis software programs, but often these are limited in how much they can be customized.

Code is *infinitely* customizable.



https://xkcd.com/2180/


PyMOL (membrane.pse)
Save: Please wait -- writing session file...
Save: wrote "/Users/piotr/membrane.pse".
PyMOL>ray 2440, 1300
Ray: render time: 208.91 sec. = 17.2 frames/hour (208.91 sec. accum.).
PyMOL>
Reset
Zoom
Orient
Draw/Ray
Unpick
Deselect
Rock
Get View
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water 1/1
protein 1/1
membrane1 1/1
membrane2 1/1
Mouse Mode 3-Button Viewing
Buttons L M R Wheel
&Keys Rota Move MovZ Slab
Shft +Box -Box Clip MovS
Ctrl Move PkAt Pkl MvSZ
CtSh Sele Orig Clip MovZ
SnglClk +/- Cent Menu
DblClk Menu - PkAt
Selecting Residues
State 1/ 1
PyMOL>_

pymol.org

pymol.org/2/

PyMOL by Schrödinger

DOWNLOAD SCREENSHOTS PRODUCTS SUPPORT CONTACT

Open-Source Philosophy

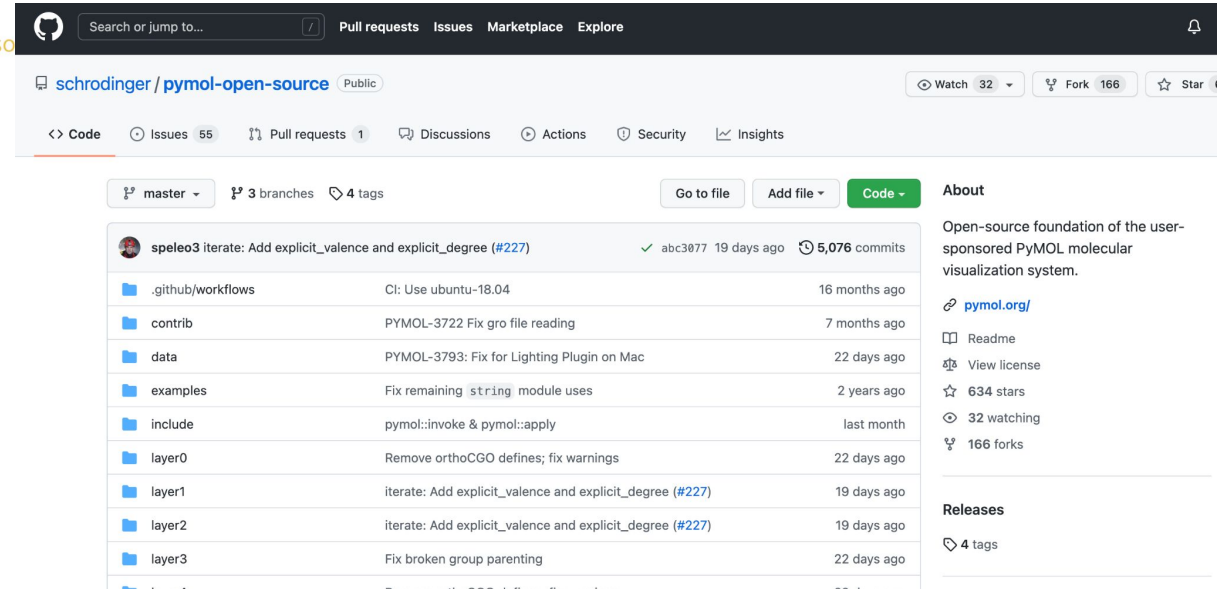
PyMOL is a commercial product, but we make most of its source code freely available under a permissive license. The open source project is maintained by Schrödinger and ultimately funded by everyone who purchases a PyMOL license.

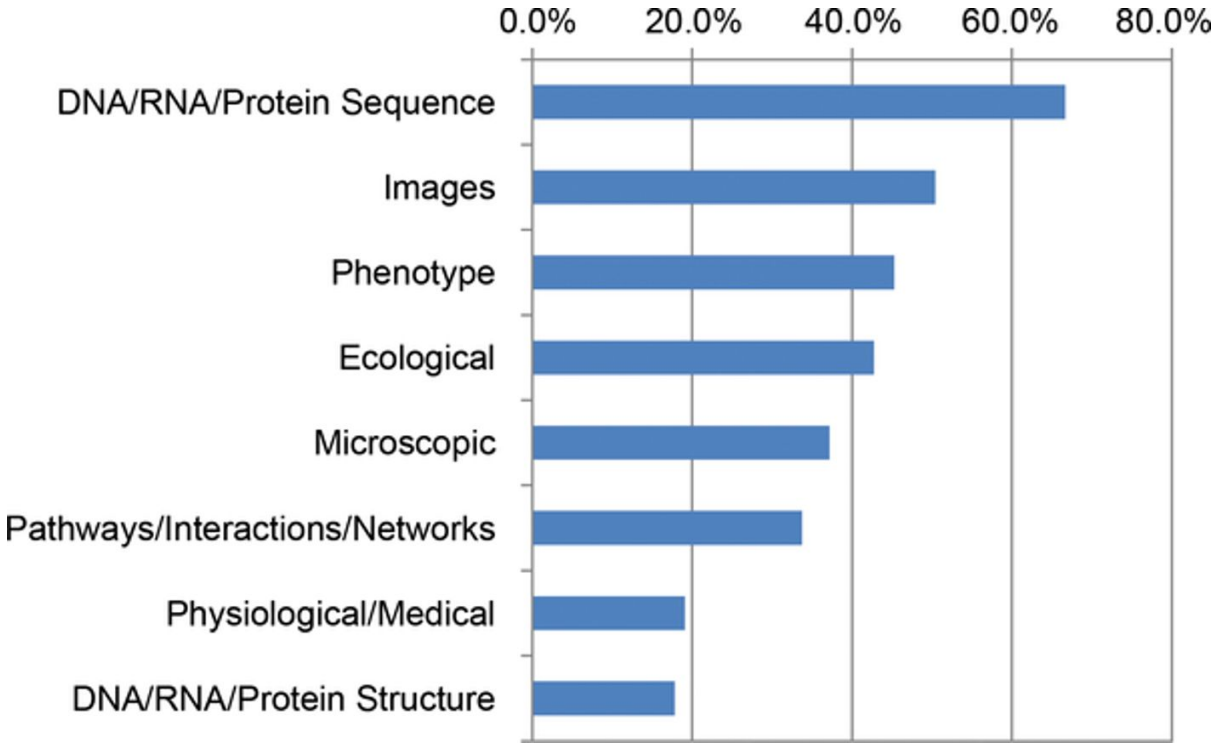
Open source enables open science.
This was the vision of the original PyMOL author Warren L. DeLano.

Visit the Open-Source Project

Become a sponso

AND many software packages for biologists can be modified… if you know how to code!



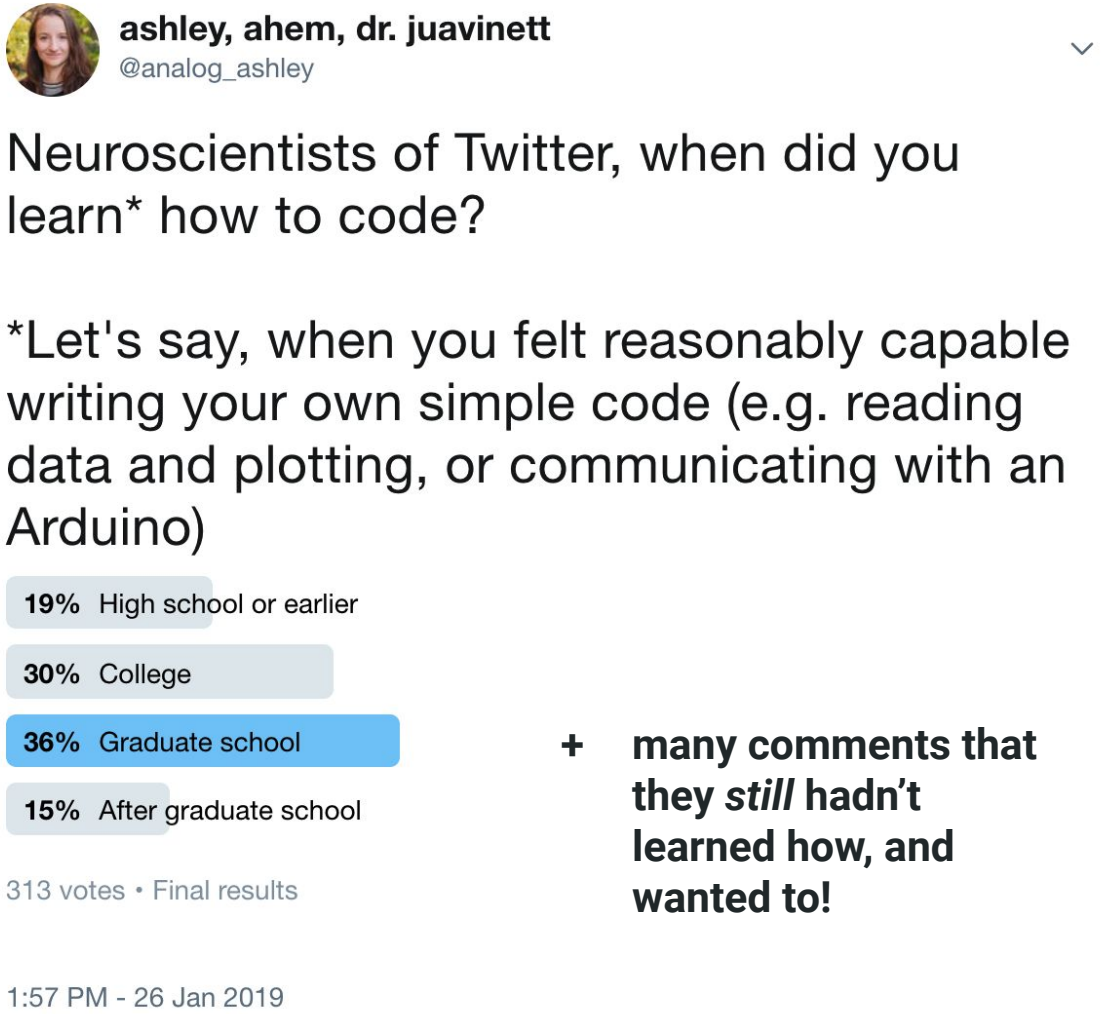


Major data types used by National Science Foundation (NSF) Biological Sciences Directorate (BIO) principal investigators (PIs).

Barone L, Williams J, Micklos D (2017) Unmet needs for analyzing biological big data: A survey of 704 NSF principal investigators. PLOS Computational Biology https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005755

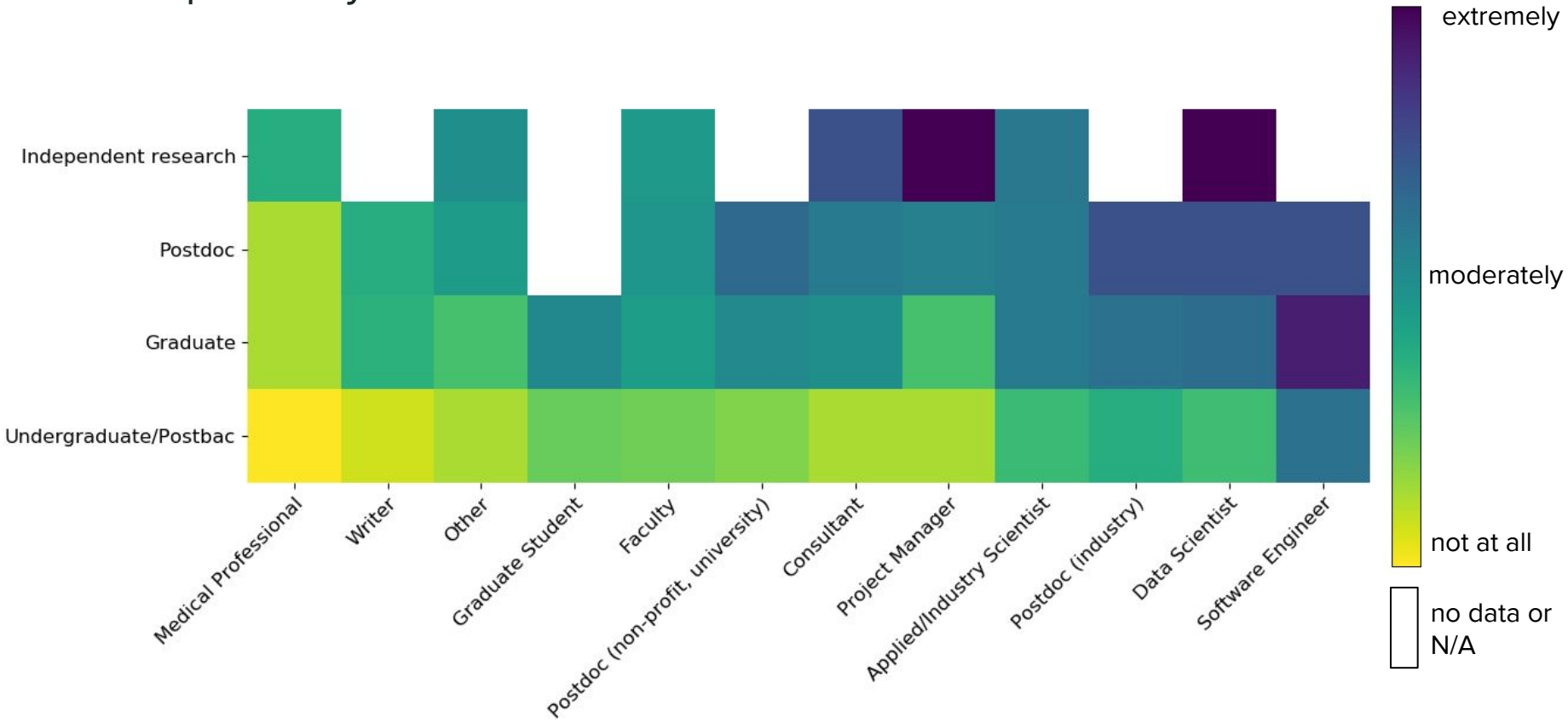
By taking this class, you're ahead of the game!

Many researchers learn to code really informally, and relatively late in their careers



+ many comments that they *still* hadn't learned how, and wanted to!

How comfortable did/do you feel working with code at this point in your career?



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First step: let's drop our ideas of what it means to be a ***coder***.

Programming, like learning a language, *takes time*.

What is programming, anyway?

- Programming is the way humans communicate with computers
  - It's a language!
- The instructions we give the computer are taken **literally** and **sequentially**.

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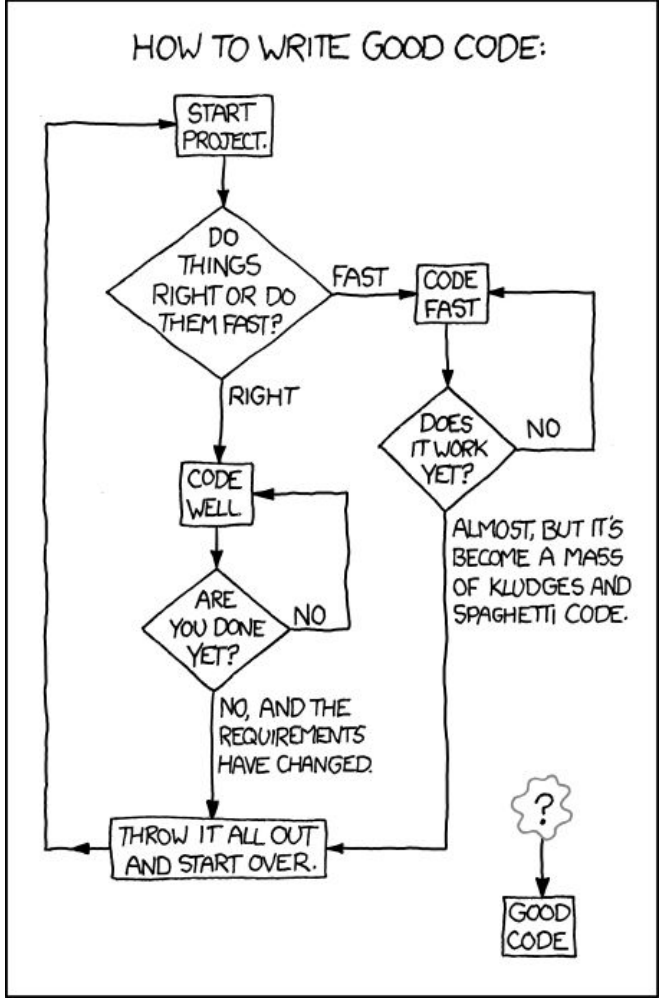
Capitalization matters:
`print() ≠ Print()`

```
b = a * 2
a = 2
```

computer: what is a?

The path to writing good, efficient code

1. Make it **work**
2. Make it **right**
3. Make it **fast**



XKCD, https://xkcd.com/844/

The path to writing good, efficient code

1. Make it **work**
2. Make it **right**
3. Make it **fast**

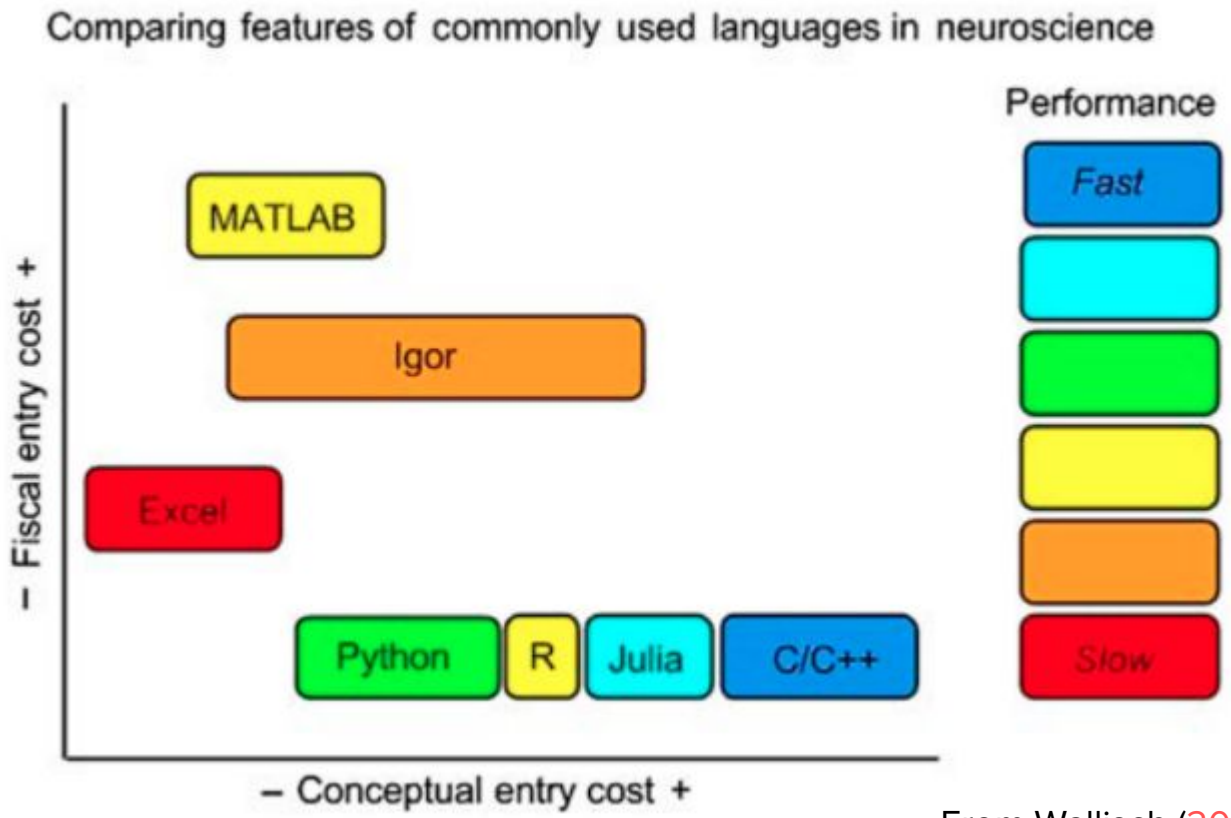
Our goal is to get to this step

If you ultimately became a programming professional, you'll care about step 3.

For most problems scientists face, step 3 isn't paramount.

Considerations for choosing a programming language

- Fiscal & conceptual entry
- Usage in particular field or profession



From Wallisch (2017)

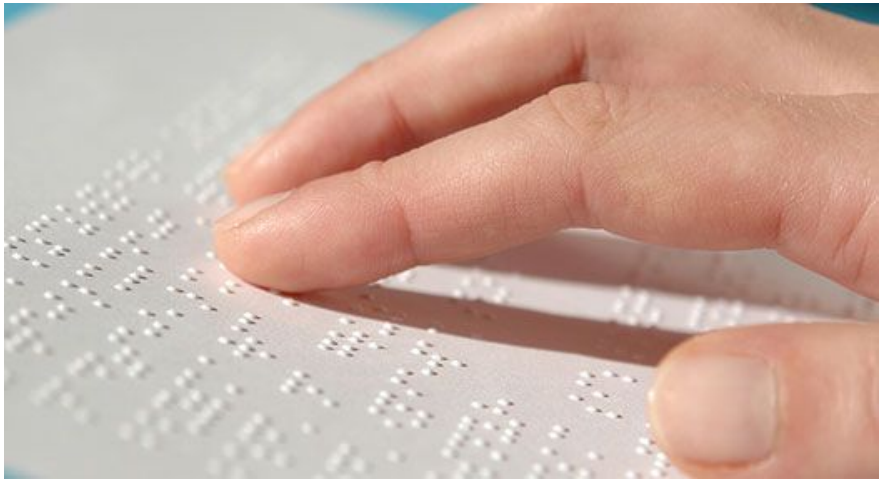
All coding languages eventually need to talk to the computer in binary:

`01001000 01100101 01101100 01101100 01101111 00100001`

(hello)

Learn How To Write Your Name In Binary Code

There are many types of binary code, beyond computers



Braille
https://www.afb.org/blindness-and-low-vision/braille/what-braille

A ●−	J ●−−−	S ●●●
B −●●●	K −●−	T −
C −●−●	L ●−●●	U ●●−
D −●●	M −−	V ●●●−
E ●	N −●	W ●−−
F ●●−●	O −−−	X −●●−
G −−●	P ●−−●	Y −●−−
H ●●●●	Q −−●−	Z −−●●
I ●●	R ●−●	

Morse code
https://www.discoveryworld.org/about/blog/discover_at_home/morse-code/

In this class, we'll use Python

- Programming language, development led by Python Software Foundation (www.python.org)
- Uses concise structure & wording similar to human language
- An **interpreted** language — it doesn't speak *directly* to the computer
- Can be used for many purposes, from web programming, to creating games, to analyzing & visualizing data
  - Extension: '.py'
- We'll also work in **Jupyter Notebooks**
  - Extension '.ipynb'

Course logistics

Course Objectives

- Read and run basic Python programs, recognizing the structures used (i.e. variables, conditionals, loops, functions) and explaining how they work
- Manipulate and create objects in Python, including data structures and classes
- Write, edit, and execute Python code in Jupyter Notebooks as well as the command line
- Visualize and run hypothesis-testing on simple datasets in Python
- Implement common algorithms for analyzing biological data (e.g., time series, images) and determine when such computations are appropriate

Grading breakdown

Assignments (50%)

Midterm (20%)

Final project (30%)

Notes:

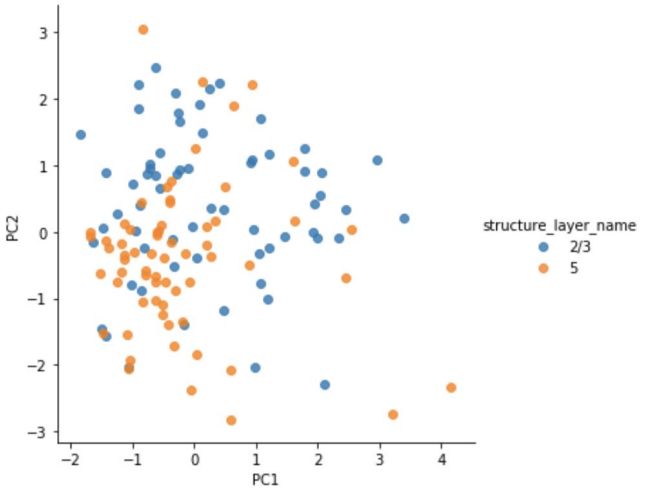
- Assignments & project components lose 10% each day they are late.

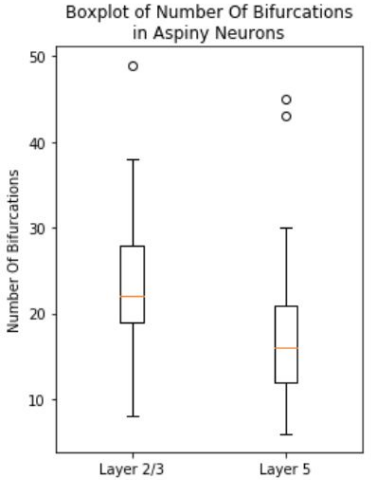
Assignments

- Due **every Friday at 8 am**
- Worth 2.5-10% each
- Completed individually
- Programmatically graded (via Datahub/NBGrader)
- This week, we'll walk through how to submit these.

Project, groups of 2-3

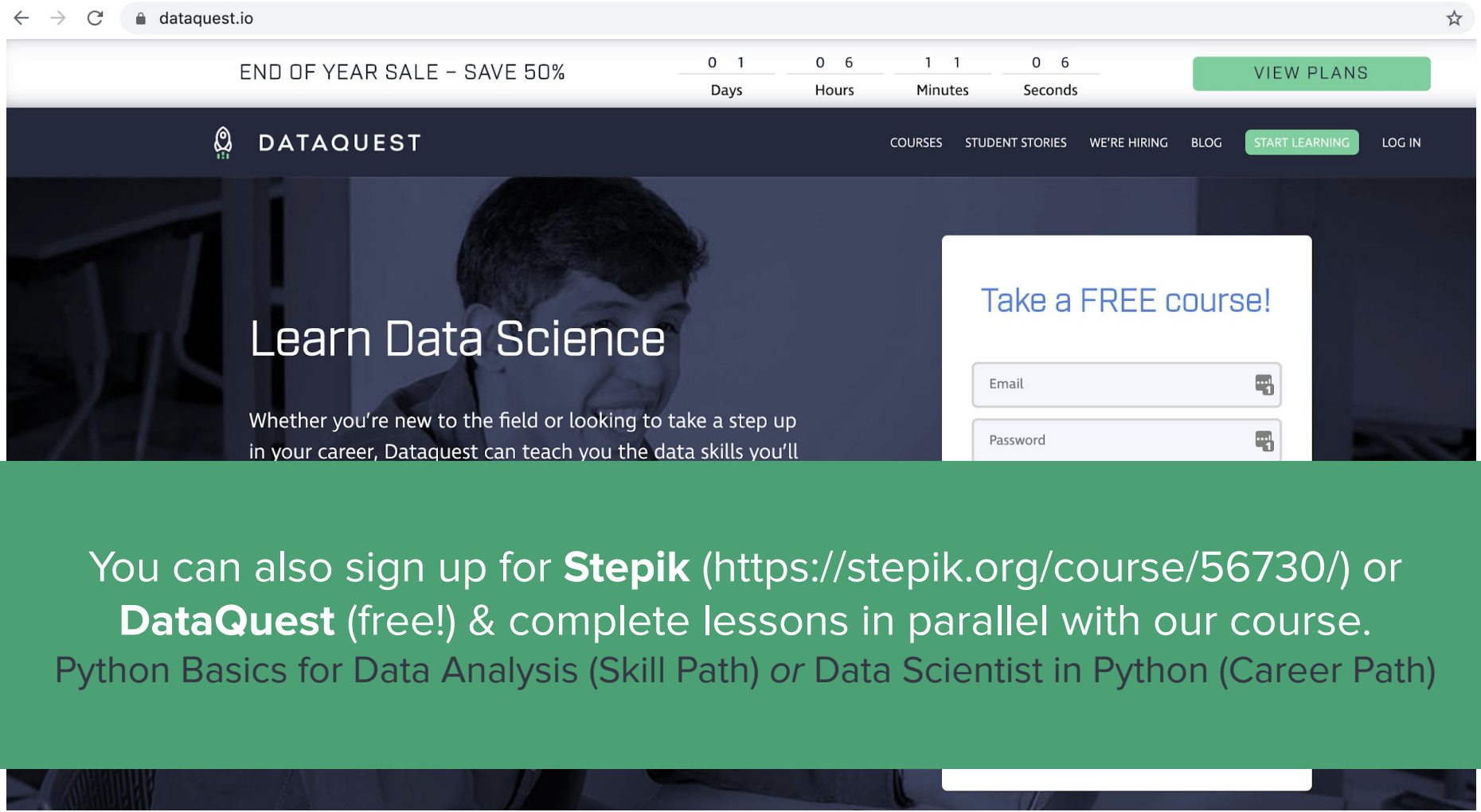
- Includes the project proposal, code, and deliverables.
- Your final project will take some sort of raw biological data and analyze it to draw conclusions.
- We will discuss possibilities for your project as we move through the course.





Organization of content in this course

- **Lectures:** Information that I present in class; many PDF, some via Jupyter Notebooks, or a mix of the two
- **Materials**: Jupyter Notebooks that we will manipulate in class, and that will be useful sandboxes for you
- **Resources**: Additional resources that can help provide more background information to supplement your learning
    - See syllabus as well as links at the end of lectures



You can also sign up for **Stepik** (https://stepik.org/course/56730/) or **DataQuest** (free!) & complete lessons in parallel with our course.

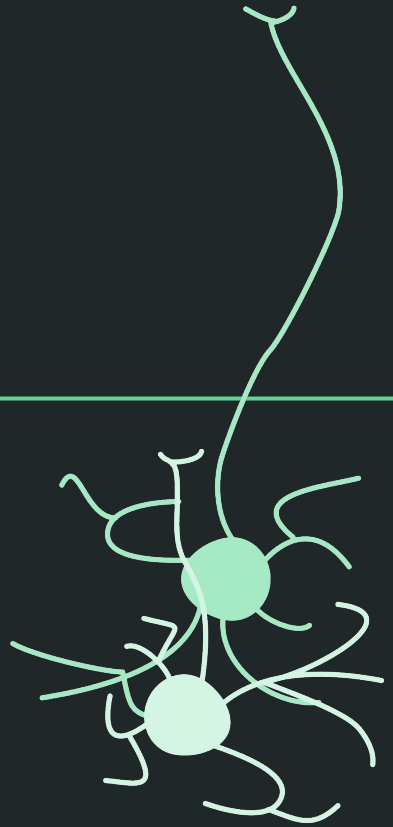
Python Basics for Data Analysis (Skill Path) *or* Data Scientist in Python (Career Path)

Office hours

Why should you come to office hours?

- You have clarifying questions about the course or its content
- You have concerns about the course and your progress

Tools for this class



Course Tools

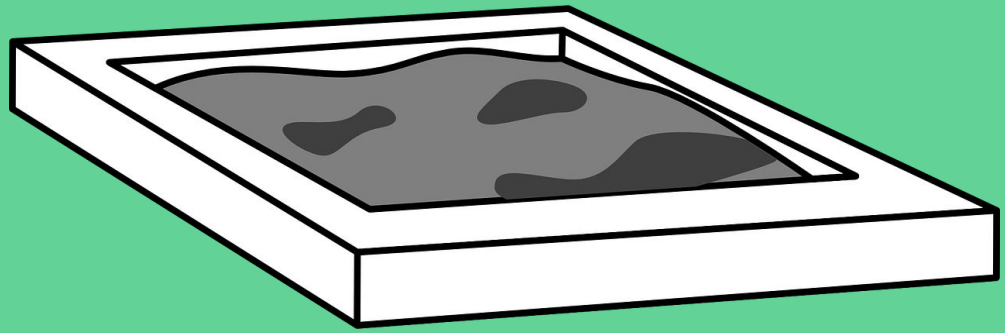
Submitting non-coding assignments & managing grades

Sharing private course content

Coding exercises & assignments

Sharing public course materials
https://github.com/BILD62

Interacting with course materials

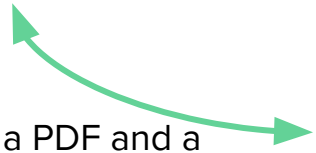


You can find all of our course materials on either Canvas or the course GitHub: http://www.github.com/BILD62

Lectures

In other words, PDF slides shown during class.

Hosted on GitHub.



If I use both a PDF and a Jupyter Notebook during lecture, these numbers will match

Materials

Jupyter Notebooks hosted at http://www.github.com/BILD62/Materials_FA22.git

You can pull these locally or to DataHub, or look at them online via GitHub or Binder

launch binder

Assignments

Submitted through **Assignments** tab

Answers to weekly assignments will be posted at http://www.github.com/BILD62/Assignments_FA22.git

💫 THE MAGIC LINK FOR THIS COURSE:

https://datahub.ucsd.edu/hub/user-redirect/git-sync?repo=https://github.com/BILD62/Materials_FA22

💫 THE MAGIC LINK FOR THIS COURSE:

Sync with your datahub:

https://datahub.ucsd.edu/hub/user-redirect/git-sync?repo=https://github.com/BILD62/Materials_FA22

Where our course content lives

To clone Materials to DataHub:

1. Click on the magic link: https://datahub.ucsd.edu/hub/user-redirect/git-sync?repo=https://github.com/BILD62/Materials_FA22
2. Log in to DataHub as prompted.
3. You'll be in the Materials folder now!
4. If you want, save your own copy by adding your initials to the end of the file name. **DO NOT DO THIS FOR ASSIGNMENTS!**

5. Next time you click the link, you'll have a fresh copy, plus your copy.

To interact with Jupyter Notebooks on your computer

OPTIONAL

1. Install Anaconda with Python 3.7 for your operating system.
2. If you're using Windows, download git.
3. In Terminal (Mac) or the Anaconda Prompt (Windows), clone the repository by running the following command:

   `git clone` **`http://www.github.com/BILD62/Materials_FA22.git`**
4. Open Jupyter Notebook. There are two ways to open:
   - In Terminal (Mac) or the Anaconda Prompt (Windows), type **`jupyter notebook`**
   - Open Anaconda Navigator and launch jupyter notebook
5. On the Jupyter landing page, navigate to the notebook and open it.
   - It will open in a browser but is *not* using an internet connection.

This is ***still*** a new class — thanks for your patience!

We'll also be trying to learn about how this is working by doing ***education research***.

University of California, San Diego
Consent to Act as a Research Subject
Investigating the Impact of Pedagogical Choices on University Student Learning and Engagement

Who is conducting the study, why you have been asked to participate, how you were selected, and what is the approximate number of participants in the study? Gabriele Wienhausen, Director of the Teaching and Learning Commons, together with her education research colleagues is conducting a research study to find out more about how pedagogical choices affect student learning and experience in the classroom. You have been asked to participate in this study because you are a student in a class that is being studied or used as a control. There will be approximately 500,000 participants in this study.

Complete both pre- and post-surveys on Qualtrics, gain 1% extra credit

Why is this study being done? The purpose of this study is to create knowledge that has the potential to improve the learning and educational experience of students at UC San Diego and beyond.

Before next class...

- Take the computing attitudes survey https://ucsd.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_5nLgECjoG5A4GiO
- Access Canvas (canvas.ucsd.edu) & DataHub (datahub.ucsd.edu)
- (Optional) Sign up for Stepik and/or DataQuest
- (Optional) Install Python 3.7 (via the Anaconda distribution) on your computer (https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/)

You only *really* need access to the DataHub, but having the ability to use Python & Jupyter Notebooks on your local computer *may* be useful!