Scientific Programming Practical 3

Introduction

Luca Bianco - Academic Year 2020-21
luca.bianco@fmach.it

Lists

Ordered collections of (homogeneous) objects

Mutable objects

Defined using the **[ ]** items separated by commas

```
my_first_list = [1,2,3]
print("first:" , my_first_list)

my_second_list = [1,2,3,1,3] #elements can appear several times
print("second: ", my_second_list)

fruits = ["apple", "pear", "peach", "strawberry", "cherry"] #elements can be strings
print("fruits:", fruits)

an_empty_list = []
print("empty:" , an_empty_list)

another_empty_list = list()
print("another empty:", another_empty_list)

a_list_containing_other_lists = [[1,2], [3,4,5,6]] #elements can be other lists
print("list of lists:", a_list_containing_other_lists)

my_final_example = [my_first_list, a_list_containing_other_lists]
print("a list of lists of lists:", my_final_example)
```

```
first: [1, 2, 3]
second:  [1, 2, 3, 1, 3]
fruits: ['apple', 'pear', 'peach', 'strawberry', 'cherry']
empty: []
another empty: []
list of lists: [[1, 2], [3, 4, 5, 6]]
a list of lists of lists: [[1, 2, 3], [[1, 2], [3, 4, 5, 6]]]
```

Lists

Operators and functions

NOTE: **as in strings,**
list indexing starts from 0!

Result	Operator	Meaning
`bool`	`=, !=`	Check if two lists are equal or different
`int`	`len(list)`	Return the length of the list
`list`	`list + list`	Concatenate two lists (returns a new list)
`list`	`list * int`	Replicate the list (returns a new list)
`list`	`list[int:int]`	Extract a sub-list

The whole object must be there!

Result	Operator	Meaning
`bool`	`obj in list`	Check if an element is present in a list

Lists are **mutable** so **now we can change values!**

Result	Operator	Meaning
`obj`	`list[int]`	Read/write an element at a specified index

Lists

Operators and functions

NOTE: **as in strings,**

list indexing starts from 0!

in slicing list[S:E]

S is included

E is excluded

```
A = [1, 2, 3 ]
B = [1, 2, 3, 1, 2]

print("A is a ", type(A))

print(A, " has length: ", len(A))
print("A[0]: ", A[0], " A[1]:", A[1], " A[-1]:", A[-1])

print(B, " has length: ", len(B))
print("Is A equal to B?", A == B)

C = A + [1, 2]
print(C)
print("Is C equal to B?", B == C)
D = [1, 2, 3]*8
print(D)

E = D[12:18] #slicing
print(E)
print("Is A*2 equal to E?", A*2 == E)
```

```
A is a  <class 'list'>
[1, 2, 3]  has length:  3
A[0]:  1  A[1]: 2  A[-1]: 3
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2]  has length:  5
Is A equal to B? False
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2]
Is C equal to B? True
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
Is A*2 equal to E? True
```

Lists

Operators and functions

NOTE: **as in strings,**
list indexing starts from 0!

IN operator: the whole element must be there!

Lists are **mutable objects** so now we can **change values**!

```
A = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
B = [1, 3, 5]
print("A:", A)
print("B:", B)

print("Is B in A?", B in A)
print("A\'s ID:", id(A))
A[5] = [1,3,5] #we can add elements
print(A)
print("A\'s ID:", id(A))
print("A has length:", len(A))
print("Is now B in A?", B in A)
```

```
A: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
B: [1, 3, 5]
Is B in A? False
A's ID: 140419415368200
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [1, 3, 5]]
A's ID: 140419415368200
A has length: 6
Is now B in A? True
```

Lists

ERROR: do not exceed boundaries with indexing!

```
A = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
print("A has length:", len(A))

print("First element:", A[0])
print("7th-element: ", A[6])
```

```
A has length: 6
First element: 1

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
IndexError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-5-699e5f04cae0> in <module>()
      3
      4 print("First element:", A[0])
----> 5 print("7th-element: ", A[6])

IndexError: list index out of range
```

Lists

Slicing can cope with indexes:

```
A = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
print("A has length:", len(A))

print("First element:", A[0])
print("last element: ", A[-1])

print("3rd to 10th: ", A[2:10])

print("8th to 11th:", A[7:11])
```

```
A has length: 6
First element: 1
last element:  6
3rd to 10th:  [3, 4, 5, 6]
8th to 11th: []
```

Lists

Methods

Return	Method	Meaning
None	`list.append(obj)`	Add a new element at the end of the list
None	`list.extend(list)`	Add several new elements at the end of the list
None	`list.insert(int,obj)`	Add a new element at some given position
None	`list.remove(obj)`	Remove the first occurrence of an element
None	`list.reverse()`	Invert the order of the elements
None	`list.sort()`	Sort the elements
int	`list.count(obj)`	Count the occurrences of an element

can specify
reverse = True

Note that lists are **mutable objects** and therefore virtually all the previous methods (except *count*) do not have an output value, but **they modify the list**

Lists

Methods

```
#A numeric list
A = [1, 2, 3]
print(A)
print("A has id:", id(A))
A.append(72) #appends one and only one object
print(A)
print("A has id:", id(A))
A.extend([1, 5, 124, 99]) #adds all these objects, one after the other.
print(A)
A.reverse() #NOTE: NO RETURN VALUE!!!
print(A)
A.sort()
print(A)
print("Min value: ", A[0]) # In this simple case, could have used min(A)
print("Max value: ", A[-1]) #In this simple case, could have used max(A)
print("Number 1 appears:", A.count(1), " times")
print("While number 837: ", A.count(837))

print("\nDone with numbers, let's go strings...\n")
#A string list
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "pineapple", "cherry","pear", "almond", "orange"]
#Let's get a reverse lexicographic order:
print(fruits)
fruits.sort()
fruits.reverse() # equivalent to: fruits.sort(reverse=True)
print(fruits)
fruits.remove("banana")
print(fruits)
fruits.insert(5, "wild apple") #put wild apple after apple.
print(fruits)
print("\nSorted fruits:")
fruits.sort() # does not return anything. Modifies list!
print(fruits)
```

```
[1, 2, 3]
[1, 2, 3, 72]
[1, 2, 3, 72, 1, 5, 124, 99]
[99, 124, 5, 1, 72, 3, 2, 1]
[1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 72, 99, 124]
Min value:  1
Max value:  124
Number 1 appears: 2  times
While number 837:  0

Done with numbers, let's go strings...

['apple', 'banana', 'pineapple', 'cherry', 'pear', 'almond', 'orange']
['pineapple', 'pear', 'orange', 'cherry', 'banana', 'apple', 'almond']
['pineapple', 'pear', 'orange', 'cherry', 'apple', 'almond']
['pineapple', 'pear', 'orange', 'cherry', 'apple', 'wild apple', 'almond']
```

Lists

Methods

lists **are mutable objects** and therefore **virtually all the previous methods (except count) do not have an output value**:

Return	Method	Meaning
None	list.append(obj)	Add a new element at the end of the list
None	list.extend(list)	Add several new elements at the end of the list
None	list.insert(int,obj)	Add a new element at some given position
None	list.remove(obj)	Remove the first occurrence of an element
None	list.reverse()	Invert the order of the elements
None	list.sort()	Sort the elements
int	list.count(obj)	Count the occurrences of an element

```
A = ["A", "B", "C"]

print("A:", A)

A_new = A.append("D")

print("A:", A)

print("A_new:", A_new)
```

```
A: ['A', 'B', 'C']
A: ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']
A_new: None
```

Lists

Some important things on lists

1. **append is different from extend**

```
A = [1, 2, 3]

A.extend([4, 5])
print(A)
B = [1, 2, 3]
B.append([4,5])
print(B)
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
[1, 2, 3, [4, 5]]
```

2. **to remove an object it must exist**

```
A = [1,2,3]
A.remove(2)
print(A)
A.remove(7)
```

```
[1, 3]

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-9-bdf156ee14f6> in <module>()
      2 A.remove(2)
      3 print(A)
----> 4 A.remove(7)

ValueError: list.remove(x): x not in list
```

Lists

Some important things on lists

3. a list is sortable if all its elements are (i.e. it is homogeneous)

```
A = [4,3, 1,7, 2]
print(A)
A.sort()
print(A)
A.append("banana")
print(A)
A.sort()
print(A)
```

```
[4, 3, 1, 7, 2]
[1, 2, 3, 4, 7]
[1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 'banana']

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-1-91b77adb823f> in <module>
      5 A.append("banana")
      6 print(A)
----> 7 A.sort()
      8 print(A)

TypeError: '<' not supported between instances of 'str' and 'int'
```

Lists

REMEMBER:

Lists are MUTABLE objects...

... hence they hold references

to objects rather than objects.

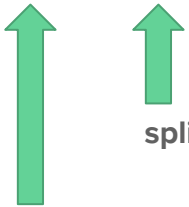
```
A = ["hi", "there"]
B = A
print("A:", A)
print("B:", B)
A.extend(["from", "python"])
print("A now: ", A)
print("B now: ", B)

print("\n---- copy example -------")
#Let's make a distinct copy of A.
C = A[:] #all the elements of A have been copied in C
print("C:", C)
A[3] = "java"
print("A now:", A)
print("C now:", C)

print("\n---- be careful though -------")
#Watch out though that...
D = [A, A]
E = D[:]
print("D:", D)
print("E:", E)

D[0][0] = "hello"
print("D now:", D)
print("E now", E)
```

```
A: ['hi', 'there']
B: ['hi', 'there']
A now:  ['hi', 'there', 'from', 'python']
B now:  ['hi', 'there', 'from', 'python']

---- copy example -------
C: ['hi', 'there', 'from', 'python']
A now: ['hi', 'there', 'from', 'java']
C now: ['hi', 'there', 'from', 'python']

---- be careful though -------
D: [['hi', 'there', 'from', 'java'], ['hi', 'there', 'from', 'java']]
E: [['hi', 'there', 'from', 'java'], ['hi', 'there', 'from', 'java']]
D now: [['hello', 'there', 'from', 'java'], ['hello', 'there', 'from', 'java']]
E now [['hello', 'there', 'from', 'java'], ['hello', 'there', 'from', 'java']]
```

The split method. String ➔ List

Syntax:

LIST = str.split(str)



split at characters

string to be split

```
text = "This is my sentence. How many words have I written?"

words = text.split(' ')

print(text)
print(words)
print("\nThe sentence contains ", len(words), "words")
```

```
This is my sentence. How many words have I written?
['This', 'is', 'my', 'sentence.', 'How', 'many', 'words', 'have', 'I', 'written?']

The sentence contains  10 words
```

The split method

Example Recall the protein seen in the previous practical:

chain_a = “”“SSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM
FCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVV
RRCPHHERCSDSDGLAPPQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFR
HSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILT
IITLEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENLRKKG EPHHELPPGSTKRALPNNT”“”

how can we split it into several lines?

```
chain_a = """SSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM
FCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVV
RRCPHHERCSDSDGLAPPQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFR
HSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILT
IITLEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENLRKKG
EPHHELPPGSTKRALPNNT"""

lines = chain_a.split('\n')
print("Original sequence:")
print( chain_a, "\n") #some spacing to keep things clear
print("line by line:")
# write the following and you will appreciate loops! :-)
print("1st line:" ,lines[0])
print("2nd line:" ,lines[1])
print("3rd line:" ,lines[2])
print("4th line:" ,lines[3])
print("5th line:" ,lines[4])
print("6th line:" ,lines[5])

print("\nSplit the 1st line in correspondence of FRL:\n",lines[0].split("FRL"))
```

```
Original sequence:
SSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM
FCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVV
RRCPHHERCSDSDGLAPPQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFR
HSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILT
IITLEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENLRKKG
EPHHELPPGSTKRALPNNT

line by line:
1st line: SSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM
2nd line: FCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVV
3rd line: RRCPHHERCSDSDGLAPPQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFR
4th line: HSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILT
5th line: IITLEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENLRKKG
6th line: EPHHELPPGSTKRALPNNT

Split the 1st line in correspondence of FRL:
 ['SSSVPSQKTYQGSYG', 'GFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM']
```

The split method

Example Recall the protein seen in the previous practical:

chain_a = “”“SSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM
FCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVV
RRCPHHERCSDSDGLAPPQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFR
HSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILT
IITLEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENLRKKG EPHHELPPGSTKRALPNNT”“”

how can we split it into several lines?

```
chain_a = """SSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM
FCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVV
RRCPHHERCSDSDGLAPPQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFR
HSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILT
IITLEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENLRKKG
EPHHELPPGSTKRALPNNT"""

lines = chain_a.split('\n')
print("Original sequence:")
print( chain_a, "\n") #some spacing to keep things clear
print("line by line:")
# write the following and you will appreciate loops! :-)
print("1st line:" ,lines[0])
print("2nd line:" ,lines[1])
print("3rd line:" ,lines[2])
print("4th line:" ,lines[3])
print("5th line:" ,lines[4])
print("6th line:" ,lines[5])

print("\nSplit the 1st line in correspondence of FRL:\n",lines[0].split("FRL"))
```

```
Original sequence:
SSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM
FCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVV
RRCPHHERCSDSDGLAPPQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFR
HSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILT
IITLEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENLRKKG
EPHHELPPGSTKRALPNNT

line by line:
1st line: SSSVPSQKTYQGSYGFRLGFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM
2nd line: FCQLAKTCPVQLWVDSTPPPGTRVRAMAIYKQSQHMTEVV
3rd line: RRCPHHERCSDSDGLAPPQHLIRVEGNLRVEYLDDRNTFR
4th line: HSVVVPYEPPEVGSDCTTIHYNYMCNSSCMGGMNRRPILT
5th line: IITLEDSSGNLLGRNSFEVRVCACPGRDRRTEEENLRKKG
6th line: EPHHELPPGSTKRALPNNT

Split the 1st line in correspondence of FRL:
 ['SSSVPSQKTYQGSYG', 'GFLHSGTAKSVTCTYSPALNKM']
```

where is FRL gone?

The join method. List ➔ String

Example Given the list ['Oct', '5', '2018', '15:30'], let's combine all its elements in a string joining the elements with a dash ("-") and print them. Let's finally join them with a tab ("\t") and print them.

Syntax:

str.join(list)

elements to join

string used to join them

```
vals = ['Oct', '5th', '2018', '15:30']
print(vals)
myStr = "-".join(vals)
print("\n" + myStr)
myStr = "\t".join(vals)
print("\n" + myStr)
```

```
['Oct', '5th', '2018', '15:30']

Oct-5th-2018-15:30

Oct     5th     2018    15:30
```

Tuples

Tuples are the IMMUTABLE version of lists (ordered sequence of objects)

```
first_tuple = (1,2,3)
print(first_tuple)

second_tuple = (1,) #this contains one element only, but we need the comma!
var = (1) #This is not a tuple!!!
print(second_tuple, " type:", type(second_tuple))
print(var, " type:", type(var))
empty_tuple = () #fairly useless
print(empty_tuple)
third_tuple = ("January", 1 ,2007) #heterogeneous info
print(third_tuple)

days = (third_tuple,("February",2,1998), ("March",2,1978),("June",12,1978))
print(days, "\n")

#Remember tuples are immutable objects...
print("Days has id: ", id(days))
days = ("Mon","Tue","Wed","Thu","Fri","Sat","Sun")
#...hence reassignment creates a new object
print("Days now has id: ", id(days))
```

```
(1, 2, 3)
(1,)  type: <class 'tuple'>
1  type: <class 'int'>
()
('January', 1, 2007)
(('January', 1, 2007), ('February', 2, 1998), ('March', 2, 1978), ('June', 12, 1978))

Days has id:  140419415813880
Days now has id:  140419416147240
```

Tuples

Tuples are the IMMUTABLE version of lists (ordered sequence of objects)

Tuples can be used as keys of dictionary, whereas lists cannot

```
a = [1, 2, [1,2,3]] # a list
b = (1, 2, [1,2,3]) # a tuple
print("a:", a)
print("b:", b)
print("")
print("a[0]:", a[0], "b[0]:", b[0])
print("a[2]:", a[2], "b[2]:", b[2])
```

```
a: [1, 2, [1, 2, 3]]
b: (1, 2, [1, 2, 3])

a[0]: 1 b[0]: 1
a[2]: [1, 2, 3] b[2]: [1, 2, 3]
```

Tuples

Tuples are the IMMUTABLE version of lists (ordered sequence of objects)

```
a = [1, 2, [1,2,3]] # a list
b = (1, 2, [1,2,3]) # a tuple
print("a:", a)
print("b:", b)
print("")
print("a[0]:", a[0], "b[0]:", b[0])
print("a[2]:", a[2], "b[2]:", b[2])
print("")
a[1] = [7,8,9]
print(a)
b[1] = [7,8,9]
print(b)
```

```
a: [1, 2, [1, 2, 3]]
b: (1, 2, [1, 2, 3])

a[0]: 1 b[0]: 1
a[2]: [1, 2, 3] b[2]: [1, 2, 3]

[1, [7, 8, 9], [1, 2, 3]]

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-2-549ff0d2c315> in <module>
      9 a[1] = [7,8,9]
     10 print(a)
---> 11 b[1] = [7,8,9]
     12 print(b)
     13

TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
```

Tuples

Functions

working as in lists...

Result	Operator	Meaning
`bool`	`=, !=`	Check if two tuples are equal or different
`int`	`len(tuple)`	Return the length of the tuple
`tuple`	`tuple + tuple`	Concatenate two tuples (returns a new tuple)
`tuple`	`tuple * int`	Replicate the tuple (returns a tuple)
`tuple`	`tuple[int]`	Read an element of the tuple
`tuple`	`tuple[int:int]`	Extract a sub-tuple

Tuples

Functions

```
practical1 = ("Wednesday", "23/09/2020")
practical2 = ("Monday", "28/09/2020")
practical3 = ("Wednesday", "30/09/2020")

#A tuple containing 3 tuples
lectures = (practical1, practical2, practical3)
#One tuple only
mergedLectures = practical1 + practical2 + practical3

print("The first three lectures:\n", lectures, "\n")
print("mergedLectures:\n", mergedLectures)

#This returns the whole tuple
print("1st lecture was on: ", lectures[0], "\n")
#2 elements from the same tuple
print("1st lecture was on ", mergedLectures[0], ", ", mergedLectures[1], "\n")
# Return type is tuple!
print("3rd lecture was on: ", lectures[2])
#2 elements from the same tuple returned in tuple
print("3rd lecture was on ", mergedLectures[4:], "\n")
```

```
The first three lectures:
 (('Wednesday', '23/09/2020'), ('Monday', '28/09/2020'), ('Wednesday', '30/09/2020'))

mergedLectures:
 ('Wednesday', '23/09/2020', 'Monday', '28/09/2020', 'Wednesday', '30/09/2020')
1st lecture was on:  ('Wednesday', '23/09/2020')

1st lecture was on  Wednesday ,  23/09/2020

3rd lecture was on:  ('Wednesday', '30/09/2020')
3rd lecture was on  ('Wednesday', '30/09/2020')
```

Tuples

Methods

working as in lists...

Return	Method	Meaning
`int`	`tuple.count(obj)`	Count the occurrences of an element
`int`	`tuple.index(obj)`	Return the index of the first occurrence of an object

Tuples

Methods

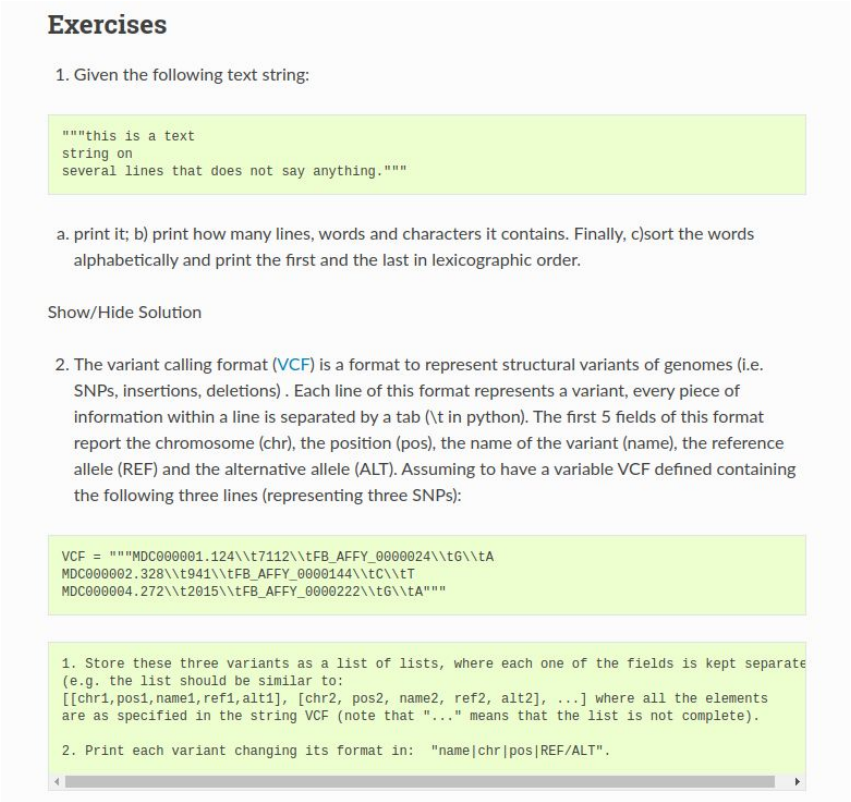
```
practical1 = ("Wednesday", "23/09/2020")
practical2 = ("Monday", "28/09/2020")
practical3 = ("Wednesday", "30/09/2020")


mergedLectures = practical1 + practical2 + practical3  #One tuple only
print(mergedLectures.count("Wednesday"), " lectures were on Wednesday")
print(mergedLectures.count("Monday"), " lecture was on Monday")
print(mergedLectures.count("Friday"), " lectures was on Friday")

print("Index:", practical2.index("Monday"))
#You cannot look for an element that does not exist
print("Index:", practical2.index("Wednesday"))
```

```
2  lectures were on Wednesday
1  lecture was on Monday
0  lectures was on Friday
Index: 0

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-19-20063b595bbc> in <module>
     10
     11 print("Index:", practical2.index("Monday"))
---> 12 print("Index:", practical2.index("Wednesday"))
     13

ValueError: tuple.index(x): x not in tuple
```

Questions ?

https://qcbsciprolab2020.readthedocs.io/en/latest/practical3.html

Go quickly through the text and do the exercises at the end



Exercises

1. Given the following text string:

```
"""this is a text
string on
several lines that does not say anything."""
```

a. print it; b) print how many lines, words and characters it contains. Finally, c)sort the words alphabetically and print the first and the last in lexicographic order.

Show/Hide Solution

2. The variant calling format (VCF) is a format to represent structural variants of genomes (i.e. SNPs, insertions, deletions) . Each line of this format represents a variant, every piece of information within a line is separated by a tab (\t in python). The first 5 fields of this format report the chromosome (chr), the position (pos), the name of the variant (name), the reference allele (REF) and the alternative allele (ALT). Assuming to have a variable VCF defined containing the following three lines (representing three SNPs):

```
VCF = """MDC000001.124\\t7112\\tFB_AFFY_0000024\\tG\\tA
MDC000002.328\\t941\\tFB_AFFY_0000144\\tC\\tT
MDC000004.272\\t2015\\tFB_AFFY_0000222\\tG\\tA"""
```

```
1. Store these three variants as a list of lists, where each one of the fields is kept separate
(e.g. the list should be similar to:
[[chr1,pos1,name1,ref1,alt1], [chr2, pos2, name2, ref2, alt2], ...] where all the elements
are as specified in the string VCF (note that "..." means that the list is not complete).

2. Print each variant changing its format in:  "name|chr|pos|REF/ALT".
```