

SNPHeatMap

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Chapter 1

Snp HeatMap

The goal of this project is to create a number of chart related to snp (simple nucleotide polymorphism) analysis

Those charts are :

- [Quantitative chart](#) (-q) : Show the number of gene (y) per number of snp (x)
- [Cumulative chart](#) (-c) : Show the number of gene (y) that have at least n snp (x)
- [Cumulative chart](#) (-u) : Cumulative bar chart but it's a heatmap
- [Global Heatmap](#) (-g) : concatenation of all Cumulative chart

1.1 Installation :

- Download
 1. Download Repository ("[<> Code](#)" button top right --> "Download zip")
 2. Unzip the Downloaded files
- Using linux terminal
 1. `git clone https://github.com/F-Marchal/SnpHeatMap.git`
 2. `cd SnpHeatMap`

see [Quick usage](#) and [Quick usage](#) in order to run [main.py](#)

1.2 File format :

Files used by this script are expected to have the following pattern :

Gene name / id	Other	Snp counter
Gene1	Other info1	x
Gene2	Other info2	y

- All files have to have the same headers
- When a gene is present multiple times, only the last occurrence is used
- Snp counter should be integer greater or equal to 0. No dot('.') or comma(',') are allowed in this cell.

1.2.0.0.1 Path to your files By default, the program assumes that all your files are in the `Data/` folder.

Path toward your files can be give using two methods :

- Using folder path
 - All files inside the folder are used.
 - Names in the graph are file's names
 - Files that start with "." are ignored.
 - Is the default option
- Using a json's path
 - This file should have the following format `{path_to_a_file: common_name}`. You can open `test/TargetedFiles.json` if you need an example
 - Names in the graph are `common_name`
 - If multiple path have the same `common_name` they will be considered as the same file.

All files represent a species or a group of related individuals.

Can also be provided using parameters see [path](#)

1.3 Usage :

Please read [File format](#) before using `main.py` and [Path to your files](#).

1.3.1 Quick usage :

- Put your files inside the `data` folder
- Open a terminal in this folder or use `cd` to change terminal's current directory
- In Linux :
 - `run python3 main.py [Gene name Column] [Snp column]`
- If you use windows :
 - `run python3 main.py [Gene name Column] [Snp column]`

1.3.2 Complete usage :

- linux : `python3 main.py [Gene name Column] [Snp column] [Path to your files] [Options]`
- Windows : `python3 main.py [Gene name Column] [Snp column] [Path to your files] [Options]` This command will make a "global heatmap" for all your files in data

1.3.2.1 Arguments

- **Warning:** Arguments should always be before the parameters

1.3.2.1.1 Gene name Column (First argument) Name of the column that contain gene's names / ids in files. e.g. "Gene name / id" in [File format](#)

Can also be provided using parameters see [name_column](#)

1.3.2.1.2 Snp column (Second argument) Name of the column that contain snp in files. e.g. "Snp counter" in [File format](#)

Can also be provided using parameters see [snp_column](#)

1.3.2.1.3 File path (Third argument) See [Path to your files](#)

Can also be provided using parameters See [path](#)

1.3.2.2 Parameters

Warning: Parameters should always be after the arguments

1.3.2.2.1 `<tt>--name_column</tt>` or `<tt>-n</tt>` This parameter must be followed by a string. See [gene name Column](#)

1.3.2.2.2 `<tt>--snp_column</tt>` or `<tt>-s</tt>` This parameter must be followed by a string. See [snp column](#)

1.3.2.2.3 `<tt>--path</tt>` or `<tt>-p</tt>` This parameter must be followed by a string that represent a path. See [path to your files](#)

1.3.2.2.4 `<tt>--output_path</tt>` or `<tt>-o</tt>` This parameter must be followed by a string that represent a path. This parameter modify where charts and tsv are saved.

Default = ./output

1.3.2.2.5 `<tt>--job_name</tt>` or `<tt>-j</tt>` This parameter must be followed by a string that can be used as folder name. This added a prefix to all files generated by this script.

Default = "Unnamed"

1.3.2.2.6 `<tt>--max_length</tt>` or `<tt>-m</tt>` This parameter must be followed by an integer. If this inger is lower than 0, max_length is ignored. Limit the number of snp shown inside each graph.

Default = 20

1.3.2.2.7 `<tt>--help</tt>` or `<tt>-h</tt>` Display a help message.

Others parameters are ignored.

1.3.2.2.8 `<tt>--output_warning</tt>` or `<tt>-w</tt>` Disable the warning when you are about to generate files inside a non-empty folder.

1.3.2.2.9 `<tt>--sort_by_name</tt>` or `<tt>-r</tt>` Disable sort species by names in global heatmap.

1.3.2.2.10 `<tt>--simplified</tt>` or `<tt>-i</tt>` Ignore snp number represented by 0 genes. THIS MAY CREATE A DISCONTINUOUS X-AXIS

1.3.2.2.11 `<tt>--global_heatmap</tt>` or `<tt>-g</tt>` Generate a heatmap that represent all species.

1.3.2.2.12 `<tt>--quantitative_barchart</tt>` or `<tt>-q</tt>` Generate a barchart that represent snp distribution for each file (Number of gene that have n snp)

1.3.2.2.13 `<tt>--cumulative_barchart</tt>` or `<tt>-c</tt>` Generate a barchart that represent snp distribution for each file (Number of gene that **at least** n snp)

1.3.2.2.14 `<tt>--cumulative_heatmap</tt>` or `<tt>-u</tt>` Generate a heatmap for each file. This heatmap contain only one line.

1.3.2.2.15 `<tt>--tsv</tt>` or `<tt>-t</tt>` Generate a tsv for all generated charts.

1.3.2.2.16 `<tt>--png</tt>` or `<tt>-k</tt>` Generate a png for all generated charts.

1.3.2.2.17 `<tt>--show</tt>` or `<tt>-d</tt>` Show all generated charts during the execution. ALL CHARTS WILL STOP THE EXECUTION UNTIL IT IS CLOSED.

1.3.2.2.18 `<tt>--svg</tt>` or `<tt>-v</tt>` Generate a svg for all generated charts.

1.3.2.2.19 `<tt>--show_values</tt>` or `<tt>-e</tt>` An integer (positive or negative)

If greater or equal to 0, all heatmap's cells will contain theirs values. if lower than 0, text size in cell is automatically determined (can be ugly in the windows displayed by -d, but assure that the text is well sized in png and svg). If unspecified, cells are empty.

1.3.2.2.20 `<tt>--uniform_y</tt>` or `<tt>-y</tt>` Uniformize all y-axis. All Quantitative chart and all Cumulative chart will have the same upper limit and the same scale on their y-axis. (Quantitative and Cumulative charts still have disjoint y-axis)

1.3.2.2.21 `<tt>--transparent</tt>` Charts are exported with a transparent background.

1.3.2.3 `<tt>--start_at_0</tt>`

Charts start at snp, this mean that the number of genes is shown in the first cell / colm.

1.3.2.3.1 `<tt>--percent</tt>` Cumulative charts will show a percents instead of raw values

1.3.2.4 `<tt>--legends</tt>`

A path to a `.json` (e.g. `legends.json`) to modify labels used inside charts

1.4 Example chart (Last generation V1.1.2)

Classics charts was generated using

- Linux / Mac : `python3 Contig_name BiAllelic_SNP tests/TargetedFiles.json -m 10 -kgqcuw -j Examples --show_values -1 -y --transparent`
- Windows : `python main.py Contig_name BiAllelic_SNP tests/TargetedFiles.json -m 10 -kgqcuw -j Examples --show_values -1 -y --transparent`

Percents Charts was generated using

- Linux / Mac : `python3 main.py Contig_name BiAllelic_SNP tests/TargetedFiles.json -m 10 -kgqcuw -j Examples_percent --show_values -1 -y --transparent --percent --start_at_0`
- Windows : `python main.py Contig_name BiAllelic_SNP tests/TargetedFiles.json -m 10 -kgqcuw -j Examples_percent --show_values -1 -y --transparent --percent --start_at_0`

The data used in these graphs comes from a random generator

1.4.1 Quantitative chart :

A barchart that show the proportion of gene that have a certain number of snp.

1.4.2 Cumulative chart :

A barchart that show the proportion of gene that have at least certain number of snp

1.4.3 Cumulative Heatmap :

A heatmap that show the proportion of gene that have at least certain number of snp (variation of Cumulative chart)

1.4.4 Global Heatmap :

A heatmap that show the proportion of gene that have at least certain number of snp for all species.

1.5 NOTE FOR LATER

- Since the 1.1.0, the parameter `--name_column` is almost useless. The code should be reworked to remove any usage of this option.
- We can allow floats inside this tool.
- There is no unitary test for programs outputs.
- There is no unitary test for some functions.
- `legends.json` structure is quite messy to use
- Reformat code, there was a number of modification since the V1.0.0
- The Doc might not be completely up-to-date. (Normally the README is up-to-date)
- Add Example chart generation to the workflow

Chapter 2

Namespace Index

2.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all namespaces with brief descriptions:

main		
	Run scripts/snp_analyser.py	15
scripts		15
scripts.getopts_parser		15
scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser		16
scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser		22
scripts.snp_analyser		24
scripts.test_snp_analyser		31
scripts.utilities		32
scripts.utilities.utilities		33

Chapter 3

Hierarchical Index

3.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

getopt.GetoptError	
scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsDigestionError	41
scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsOptionError	42
scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsParsingError	42
ValueError	
scripts.utilities.utilities.FilterError	41

Chapter 4

Class Index

4.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

scripts.utilities.utilities.FilterError	41
scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsDigestionError	
Error raised during the digestion of the dictionary that contain options	41
scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsOptionError	
Error raised when there is an error with an option during the getopts	42
scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsParsingError	
Error raised when there is an error during the parsing of a command-line	42

Chapter 5

File Index

5.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

__init__.py	43
getopts_parser/__init__.py	43
utilities/__init__.py	43
getopts_parser.py	43
main.py	44
snp_analyser.py	
Create a number of chart related to snp (simple nucleotide polymorphism) analysis	44
test_getopts_parser.py	46
test_snp_analyser.py	47
utilities.py	
Contain a number of function related to file reading and generation of figure using matplotlib	47

Chapter 6

Namespace Documentation

6.1 main Namespace Reference

Run [scripts/snp_analyser.py](#).

6.1.1 Detailed Description

Run [scripts/snp_analyser.py](#).

or any information refer to [README.md](#) or [scripts/snp_analyser.py](#).

6.2 scripts Namespace Reference

Namespaces

- [getopts_parser](#)
- [snp_analyser](#)
- [test_snp_analyser](#)
- [utilities](#)

6.3 scripts.getopts_parser Namespace Reference

Namespaces

- [getopts_parser](#)
- [test_getopts_parser](#)

6.4 scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser Namespace Reference

Classes

- class [GetoptsDigestionError](#)
Error raised during the digestion of the dictionary that contain options.
- class [GetoptsOptionError](#)
Error raised when there is an error with an option during the getopts.
- class [GetoptsParsingError](#)
Error raised when there is an error during the parsing of a command-line.

Functions

- any [getopts_parser_boolean_option](#) (tuple[any, any] value_restriction=None, use_default=False)
Internal function used by [getopts_parser](#).
- any [getopts_parser_complex_option](#) (value_restriction, value, use_default=False)
Internal function used by [getopts_parser](#).
- bool or None [getopts_digester_check_item_endings](#) (list[str] list_of_values, str last_char=":")
Check if the last char of each string in `list_of_values` is equal to `last_char`.
- tuple[dict[str, tuple[any, any]], dict[str, str], dict[str, str], str, list[str]] [getopts_digest_available_options](#) (dict[str, tuple[any, any]] getopts_options, dict[str, any] dict_of_default_value=None)
Transform `getopts_options` into usable instruction for [getopts_retrieve_options](#) and assure that option's aliases are coherent.
- list[tuple[str, str]] [getopts_retrieve_options](#) (list[str] argv, str short_string, list[str] long_list, list[str] main_↵ options)
Use a list of string from a command-line (e.g.
- dict [getopts_parser](#) (list[str] or str argv, dict[str, tuple[any, any]] getopts_options, *str mandatory, fill_with_↵ default_values=True)
Internal version of [getopts](#).
- dict[str, any] or int [getopts](#) (list[str] or str argv, dict[str or tuple, None or tuple[any, any] or any] getopts_options, *str mandatory, str help_message=None, fill_with_default_values=True, raise_errors=False, str or tuple[str] help_options=("help",))
Directly extract options from a command line into a dict.

Variables

- string [__author__](#) = "Marchal Florent"
- list [__credits__](#) = ["Marchal Florent"]

6.4.1 Function Documentation

6.4.1.1 getopts()

```
dict[str, any] or int scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts (
    list[str] or str argv,
    dict[str or tuple, None or tuple[any, any] or any] getopts_options,
    *str mandatory,
    str help_message = None,
    fill_with_default_values = True,
    raise_errors = False,
    str or tuple[str] help_options = ("help", ) )
```

Directly extract options from a command line into a dict.

All option's values are cast according to a dictionary @getopts_options which specifies option's short name (-h), option's long names (--help), option's aliases (--HELP), option's type (str, int ...) and option's default value.

This function use getopt.getopt.

You can find some usage example in [./test_getopts_parser.py](#)

Parameters

<i>argv</i>	<p>: list[str] or str =></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A command line e.g. : "Argument1 Argument2 --Option1 value --Option2 -abc" • list of string (such as sys.argv[1:]) e.g. : ["Argument1", "Argument2", "--Option1", "value", "--Option2", "-abc"]
<i>getopts_options</i>	<p>: dict[str, tuple[any, any]] =></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure for this dict : <pre>{name: None} {tuple_of_name: None} {name: (short_name, None)} {tuple_of_name: (tuple_of_short_name, None)} {name: (tuple_of_short_name, default_value)} {name: (short_name, default_value)} {tuple_of_name: (tuple_of_short_name, default_value)} {tuple_of_name: (short_name, default_value)} {name: (tuple_of_short_name, (default_value, cast))} {name: (short_name, (default_value, cast))} {tuple_of_name: (tuple_of_short_name, (default_value, cast))} {tuple_of_name: (short_name, (default_value, cast))}</pre> • Option that accept values should have a "=" at the end of each name and a "." at the end of each short_name. • Option that require a value : (e.g. -file path) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – default_value can be of any type, if callable the result of the function is used. – The cast can be any function. if None, nothing happen. • Option that does not require any value : (e.g. -help) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The default value is False – The "on" value is True – If you specify a "cast" it will be used as the "on" value

Note

When an option has multiple long names, the first one in the tuple is selected as the "main_name". The "main_name" is the key used inside the returned dict.

short_names can be composed by only one character (plus ":" if needed)

Warning

do not use "-" in your options names

Parameters

<i>*mandatory</i>	: str => a list of options whose value must be entered.
<i>help_message</i>	: str = None => A message displayed when an error is encountered or when "help" is triggered.
<i>fill_with_default_values</i>	= True => When True, the returned dict contains all options
<i>raise_errors</i>	= False => Do caught errors are raised ?
<i>help_options</i>	: str or tuple[str] = ("help",) => A tuple of option name that trigger help_message. Those options are always removed from the returned dictionary.

Returns

dict[str, any] or int =>

- dict[str, any] A dictionary that contain values related to options triggered by the command-line.
- Only when an error occur and `raise_errors` is False or when help message is displayed.
 - 1 = An error has been caught
 - 2 = help message was required.

Example :

```
options_ = {
    'Alpha': ("a:", (None, int)),
    'Beta': ("b:", (None, list)),
    'Gamma': ("g", (True, False)),
    'Delta': None,
    'Epsilon': (None, ("Star", None)),
    'Zeta': ("Z", None),
    'Eta': None,
    'Theta': None,
    'Iota': None,
    'Kappa': None,
    'Lambda': None,
    'Mu': None,
}
val = getopt("1 --Eta --Iota --Beta Test2 -z", options_, fill_with_default_values=True)
# We have :
# val["Alpha"] == 1
# val["Beta"] == ["T", "e", "s", "t", "2"]
# val["Gamma"] is True
# val["Epsilon"] == "Star"
# val["Zeta"] is True
# val["Mu"] is False
```

6.4.1.2 getopt_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_digest_available_options()

tuple[dict[str, tuple[any, any]], dict[str, str], dict[str, str], str, list[str]] scripts.↔
 getopt_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_digest_available_options (


```
dict[str, tuple[any, any]] getopts_options,
dict[str, any] dict_of_default_value = None )
```

Transform `getopts_options` into usable instruction for [getopts_retrieve_options](#) and assure that option's aliases are coherent.

```
@param getopts_options : dict[str, tuple[any, any]] => A dictionary that follows one of the following structure
@code
{name: None}
{tuple_of_name: None}
{name: (short_name, None)}
{tuple_of_name: (tuple_of_short_name, None)}

{name: (tuple_of_short_name, default_value)}
{name: (short_name, default_value)}
{tuple_of_name: (tuple_of_short_name, default_value)}
{tuple_of_name: (short_name, default_value)}

{name: (tuple_of_short_name, (default_value, cast))}
{name: (short_name, (default_value, cast))}
{tuple_of_name: (tuple_of_short_name, (default_value, cast))}
{tuple_of_name: (short_name, (default_value, cast))}
@endcode
@param dict_of_default_value : dict[str, any] = None => Facultative, A dictionary that will be filled using optional
default values.

@return tuple[dict[str, tuple[any, any]], dict[str, str], dict[str, str], str, list[str]] =>
- option_dict : dict[str, tuple[any, any]] => Contain each option's "main_name" associated with their default
  cast options. The "main_name" is the named that will be used into the dictionary
  returned by @ref getopts_parser.
- boolean_keys : dict[str, str] => Contain all options aliases related to options that can handle only two states
- complex_keys : dict[str, str] => Contain all options aliases related to options that can handle more than two states
- short_string : str => string that correspond to "shortopts" in @ref getopt.getopt
- long_list : list[str] => list of string that correspond to "longopts" in @ref getopt.getopt
```

6.4.1.3 getopts_digester_check_item_endings()

```
bool or None scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_digester_check_item_endings (
    list[str] list_of_values,
    str last_char = ":" )
```

Check if the last char of each string in `list_of_values` is equal to `last_char`.

if some are equals and others are not, an error is raised.

Parameters

<i>list_of_values</i>	: list[str] => A list of string
<i>last_char</i>	: str = ":" => A character

Returns

bool or None =>

- True : All items in `list_of_values` end by `last_char`
- False : No item in `list_of_values` end by `last_char`

- `None` : `list_of_values` is empty
- `ValueError` : Some value(s) end by `last_char` but other(s) do(es) not."

6.4.1.4 `getopts_parser()`

```
dict scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_parser (
    list[str] or str argv,
    dict[str, tuple[any, any]] getopts_options,
    *str mandatory,
    fill_with_default_values = True )
```

Internal version of [getopts](#).

You can use this function if you don't need [getopts](#) ' overcoat. (help message display and error handling)

This docstring is a lighten version of [getopts](#) 's docstring.

See also

[getopts](#)

Parameters

<i>argv</i>	: list[str] or str => List of argument (strings). Usually <code>sys.argv[1:]</code> or str command line.
<i>getopts_options</i>	: dict[str, tuple[any, any]] => A dictionary that contain options.
<i>*mandatory</i>	: str =>a list of options whose value must be entered
<i>fill_with_default_values</i>	= True => Every unused options are added to the final dict using defaults values

Returns

dict => A dictionary that contain options.

6.4.1.5 `getopts_parser_boolean_option()`

```
any scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_parser_boolean_option (
    tuple[any, any] value_restriction = None,
    use_default = False )
```

Internal function used by [getopts_parser](#).

Parameters

<i>value_restriction</i>	: tuple[any, any] = None => A tuple of two value. (Default value, normal value). (False, True) when None
<i>use_default</i>	= False => Do the default value is returned

Returns

any =>

- True if value_restriction is None
- Default value if use_default is True (value_restriction [1])
- Normal value if use_default is False (value_restriction [0])

See also

[getopts_parser](#)

6.4.1.6 getopts_parser_complex_option()

```
any scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_parser_complex_option (
    value_restriction,
    value,
    use_default = False )
```

Internal function used by [getopts_parser](#).

Apply a number of restriction materialised by value_restriction on a value.

```
@param value_restriction : tuple[any, callable] => A tuple of two value :
- Default value => Any, if callable, the function is called each time the default value is requested.
- restrictions => None or a callable.
  (False, True) when None
  - if value_restriction[0] is callable AND default value is requested : value_restriction [0] ()
  - if value_restriction[0] is not callable and default value is requested : value_restriction [0]
  - if value_restriction[1] is callable : value_restriction is called using @p value as argument, the result
    used as return value. If the result is None, directly return the @p value.
@param value => Value on which @p value_restriction is applied.
@param use_default = False => If True, return the default value.

@return any => @p value transformed by @p value_restriction [1]

@see getopts_parser
```

6.4.1.7 getopts_retrieve_options()

```
list[tuple[str, str]] scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_retrieve_options (
    list[str] argv,
    str short_string,
    list[str] long_list,
    list[str] main_options )
```

Use a list of string from a command-line (e.g.

sys.argv[1:]) to extract selected options and theirs associated values.

Parameters

<i>argv</i>	: list[str] => A list of string (Same format as sys.argv[1:])
<i>short_string</i>	: str => string that correspond to shortopts in getopt.getopt
<i>long_list</i>	: list[str] => list of string that correspond to longopts in getopt.getopt
<i>main_options</i>	: list[str] => An ordered list of all options. Is used to determine the correspondence between arguments and parameters.

Returns

list[Tuple[str, str]] => A list composed of tuple that contain all selected options and associated with their values.

6.4.2 Variable Documentation**6.4.2.1 `__author__`**

```
string scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.__author__ = "Marchal Florent" [private]
```

6.4.2.2 `__credits__`

```
list scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.__credits__ = ["Marchal Florent"] [private]
```

6.5 `scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser` Namespace Reference**Functions**

- def [test_simple_option](#) ()
Test simple functionality of [getopts_parser](#).
- def [test_aliases](#) ()
Test aliases functionality.
- def [test_defaults_values](#) ()
Test default value and cast.
- def [test_all](#) ()
Call each test functions.

Variables

- string [__author__](#) = "Marchal Florent"
- list [__credits__](#) = ["Marchal Florent"]

6.5.1 Function Documentation

6.5.1.1 test_aliases()

```
def scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.test_aliases ( )
```

Test aliases functionality.

6.5.1.2 test_all()

```
def scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.test_all ( )
```

Call each test functions.

6.5.1.3 test_defaults_values()

```
def scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.test_defaults_values ( )
```

Test default value and cast.

6.5.1.4 test_simple_option()

```
def scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.test_simple_option ( )
```

Test simple functionality of [getopts_parser](#).

6.5.2 Variable Documentation

6.5.2.1 __author__

```
string scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.__author__ = "Marchal Florent" [private]
```

6.5.2.2 `__credits__`

```
list scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.__credits__ = ["Marchal Florent"] [private]
```

6.6 scripts.snp_analyser Namespace Reference

Functions

- def [help_usage](#) ()
- bool [filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0](#) (str or int key, dict dictionary=None, bool include_0=True)
Test if the value in front of the key key inside dictionary can be cast into an integer bigger than 0.
- def [filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0_ignore_0](#) (str or int key, dict dictionary=None)
- dict[int, dict[str, int]] [compile_gene_snp](#) (iter genes_snp, dict[int, dict[str, int]] dict_of_number=None, str group="None")
Extract the number of snp of all genes contained in genes_snp (snp = genes_snp 's values).
- (list[list[int]], list[int or str]) [shorten_data_matrix](#) (list[list[int]] data, list[int or str] x_legend, int new_length)
- (list[list[int]], list[int]) [make_data_matrix](#) (dict[int, dict[str, int]] compiled_dict, str group, *str groups, bool simplified=True, int max_length=None, int start_value=1)
Use a compiled dict from [compile_gene_snp](#) to create a matrix of value.
- list[int or float] [generate_cumulative_list](#) (list[int] or list[float] list_of_numbers, reversed_=False, percent=False)
Take a list of number and sum all values.
- int [main](#) (str path, str name_column, str snp_column, str file_separator="\t", bool simplified=True, int max_length=None, str output_path="output", bool output_warning=True, str job_name=None, bool global_heatmap=True, bool quantitative_barchart=False, bool cumulative_barchart=False, bool cumulative_heatmap=False, bool tsv=False, bool png=False, bool show=False, bool svg=True, bool sort_by_name=True, bool uniform_y=True, bool transparent=True, int show_values=-1, str legends=None, bool start_at_0=True, bool percent=False)
Create a number of chart related to snp analysis.
- def [main_using_getopts](#) (list[str] or str argv)

Variables

- string [__author__](#) = "Marchal Florent"
- list [__credits__](#) = ["Florent Marchal", "Vetea Jacot", "Concetta Burgarella", "Vincent Ranwez", "Nathalie Chantret"]
- string [__version__](#) = "1.2.0"
- dictionary [__getopts__](#)
- dictionary [default_legends](#)

6.6.1 Function Documentation

6.6.1.1 `compile_gene_snp()`

```
dict[int, dict[str, int]] scripts.snp_analyser.compile_gene_snp (
    iter genes_snp,
    dict[int, dict[str, int]] dict_of_number = None,
    str group = "None" )
```

Extract the number of snp of all genes contained in genes_snp (snp = genes_snp 's values).

Each number of snp is stored inside a new dictionary (dict_of_number 's keys). A dict is created in front of all keys (i.e. snp number). This dict contain the group (key) and the number of occurrences of this snp number for this key.

Parameters

<i>genes_snp</i>	: iterable => A generator from <code>extract_data_from_table</code> . e.g. <code>(number_of_snp_in_gene_1,) => (3, 5, 3)</code>
------------------	---

Note

Values (number of snp) inside this dict are trans typed into integers.

Parameters

<i>dict_of_number</i>	: dict[int, dict[str,int]] = None. A dict with the same structure as dictionaries returned by this function.
<i>group</i>	: str = "None" => Each occurrence of a number of snp increment the counter related to this group.

Returns

dict[int, dict[str, int]] => A dictionary that store all number of snp found along with the number of occurrences
`{number_of_snp_1 : {group1: number_of_occurrences_of_number_of_snp_1_in_this_group}}`

Warning

values `genes_snp` are cast into integer. Also, there is no verification made to see if the values are positive. We assume that data has been filtered using [filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0](#) in `extract_data_from_table`

6.6.1.2 filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0()

```
bool scripts.snp_analyser.filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0 (
    str or int key,
    dict dictionary = None,
    bool include_0 = True )
```

Test if the value in front of the key `key` inside `dictionary` can be cast into an integer bigger than 0.

Meant to be used inside `extract_data_from_table` as a "filter_" using a lambda.

- value > 0 : Line is kept
- value == 0 : if `ignore_0` is False
- Value < 0 : Error is raised

Warning

does not support "1.0 nor "1,0" format

Parameters

<i>key</i>	: str => A key contained by dictionary.
<i>dictionary</i>	: dict = None => A dictionary that contain <i>key</i> . If None, the function will assume that <code>dictionary = {key: key}</code>
<i>include_0</i>	: bool => Do 0 is accepted by the filter

Returns

bool => True : Yes False : value equal to 0 when ignore_0 is True @raise ValueError when the value is an integer lower than 0

6.6.1.3 filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0_ignore_0()

```
def scripts.snp_analyser.filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0_ignore_0 (
    str or int key,
    dict dictionary = None )

@brief Test if the value in front of the key @p key inside @p dictionary can be cast into an integer bigger than 0.
See @ref filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0.

@param key : str => A key contained by @p dictionary.
@param dictionary : dict = None => A dictionary that contain @p key. If None, the function will assume that
@code dictionary = {key: key} @endcode

@return bool => True : Yes
False : value equal to 0
@raise ValueError when the value is an integer lower than 0
```

6.6.1.4 generate_cumulative_list()

```
list[ int or float] scripts.snp_analyser.generate_cumulative_list (
    list[int] or list[float] list_of_numbers,
    reversed_ = False,
    percent = False )
```

Take a list of number and sum all values.

[0, 5, 6, 1] => [0+5+6+1, 5+6+1, 6+1, 1] == [12, 12, 7, 1]

Parameters

<i>list_of_numbers</i>	: list[int] or list[float] => A list that contain numbers.
<i>reversed_</i>	= False => Do the accumulation start at the end and end at the beginning.
<i>percent</i>	= False => Do results are percent or raw values.

Returns

list[int] => A list of number

6.6.1.5 help_usage()

```
def scripts.snp_analyser.help_usage ( )
```

6.6.1.6 main()

```
int scripts.snp_analyser.main (
    str path,
    str name_column,
    str snp_column,
    str file_separator = "\t",
    bool simplified = True,
    int max_length = None,
    str output_path = "output",
    bool output_warning = True,
    str job_name = None,
    bool global_heatmap = True,
    bool quantitative_barchart = False,
    bool cumulative_barchart = False,
    bool cumulative_heatmap = False,
    bool tsv = False,
    bool png = False,
    bool show = False,
    bool svg = True,
    bool sort_by_name = True,
    bool uniform_y = True,
    bool transparent = True,
    int show_values = -1,
    str legends = None,
    bool start_at_0 = True,
    bool percent = False )
```

Create a number of chart related to snp analysis.

As an example we will consider the following flatFile :

GeneName	GeneID	NumberOfSnp	GeneSize
Gene1	123	5	1000
Gene2	456	10	2000

Parameters

<i>path</i>	: str => Path that lead to a number of flatfile : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• .json : {complete file path : Species name}• folder : Use file inside the folder (does not scan the folder recursively)
<i>name_column</i>	: str => Name of the column that contain a primary key e.g. GeneName, GeneID. If two line have the same "primary key", the last one will be used.
<i>snp_column</i>	: str => Name of the column that contain a count of snp e.g. NumberOfSnp
<i>file_separator</i>	: str = "\t" => The separator used in all flat file considered.
<i>simplified</i>	: bool = True => Do number of snp represented by 0 gene are deleted from the result
<i>max_length</i>	: int = None => Maximum length of each graph. keep the nth first result. Should be greater or equal to 1 otherwise, it would be ignored.
<i>output_path</i>	: str = "output" => Where graphs are saved.
<i>output_warning</i>	: bool = True => Ask confirmation when at least one file can be erased by this program.
<i>job_name</i>	: str = None => A name for this execution. (This creates a separated folder in <i>output_path</i>). Default = "unnamed"
<i>global_heatmap</i>	: bool = True => Do a heatmap that is the combination of all cumulative_heatmap is created
<i>quantitative_barchart</i>	: bool = False => Do this program create a barchart of snp distribution for each file (Number of gene that have n snp)
<i>cumulative_barchart</i>	: bool = False => Do this program create a barchart of snp distribution for each file ? (Number of gene that have AT LEAST n snp)
<i>cumulative_heatmap</i>	: bool = False => Do this program create a heatmap of snp distribution for each file ? (Number of gene that have AT LEAST n snp)
<i>tsv</i>	: bool = False => Do values used for chart are saved in a flatfile (.tsv)
<i>png</i>	: bool = False => Do created charts are saved as png
<i>show</i>	: bool = False => Do created charts are saved are shown

Warning

Each time a chart is shown, the program stop. It will resume when the chart is closed.

Parameters

<i>svg</i>	: bool = True => Do created charts are saved as svg (vectorize image)
<i>sort_by_name</i>	: bool = True => Do species are sorted in lexicographic order ?
<i>uniform_y</i>	: bool = True => Do all barchart share the same y-axis ?
<i>show_values</i>	: int = None => If greater or equal to 0, all cells will contain theirs values. if lower than 0, text in cell in automatically determined (can be ugly when show is True, but assure that the text is good in png and svg). If None, nothing happen.
<i>transparent</i>	: bool = True => Chart are exported with a transparent background
<i>start_at_0</i>	: bool = True => Charts shows the number of genes in the first column / cell
<i>percent</i>	: bool = True => Show percent instead of raw values.

Returns

int => if greater than 0, an error occurred.

- 1 job stopped by user

- 2 no species found

6.6.1.7 main_using_getopts()

```
def scripts.snp_analyser.main_using_getopts (
    list[str] or str argv )

@brief start @ref snp_charts.main using a string or sys.argv[1:]
Example :
    - main_using_getopts(sys.argv[1:])
    - main_using_getopts("name_column snp_column tests/TargetedFiles.json -m 20 -gv -w -j Tests -e -1")

@param argv : list[str] or str => List of argument (strings). Usually sys.argv[1:].
@note If the first values are not known option (option in @p getopts_options), the function will consider that
those values correspond to the nth first option that require an argument in @p getopts_options.
In below example, you can give two arguments. The first will be matched with "Alpha" and the last with "Beta".
@code
argv = ["5", "6"]
getopts_options = {
    "Alpha=":          ("a:", None),
    "Beta=":           ('b', (0, int)),
    "Gamma=":          ("g", ("data/", str)),
    "Delta=":           ("d:", (0, lambda integer : int(integer) - 1)),
}
@endcode
@return int => exit code
```

6.6.1.8 make_data_matrix()

```
(list[list[int]], list[int]) scripts.snp_analyser.make_data_matrix (
    dict[int, dict[str, int]] compiled_dict,
    str group,
    *str groups,
    bool simplified = True,
    int max_length = None,
    int start_value = 1 )
```

Use a compiled dict from [compile_gene_snp](#) to create a matrix of value.

Each lines represent one group (groups & group). Each line contain the number of genes that contain at least n genes

Note

Only groups specified in groups and group are extracted from compiled_dict

Note

For below example we will consider that :

- compiled_dict = {1: {"E. coli": 5},
2: {"E. coli": 3, "HIV": 4},
3: {"HIV": 2}
4: {"E. coli": 1, "HIV": 1}
}

Parameters

<i>compiled_dict</i>	: dict[int,dict[str,int]] => a compiled dict from compile_gene_snp
<i>group</i>	: str => A group name (e.g. Species name : "E. coli")
<i>*groups</i>	: str => Same as <i>group</i> . Additional species name.
<i>simplified</i>	: bool = True => Do number of snp represented by 0 gene are deleted from the result ?

Note

This the presence / absence of a number is affected by other groups

- with group="E. coli":
 - If True:


```
(([5, 3, 1]], [1, 2, 4])
```
 - If False:


```
(([5, 3, 0, 1]], [1, 2, 3, 4])
```
- with group="E. coli" and groups= ("HIV",):
 - If True:


```
(([5, 3, 0, 1], [0, 4, 2, 1]], [1, 2, 4])
```

Parameters

<i>max_length</i>	: int = None => Limit the length of each lines of the matrix. should be greater than 0. If not, <i>max_length</i> is ignored.
<i>start_value</i>	int = 1 => First value of the matrix.

Returns

(list[list[int]], list[int]) => Return a matrix and a list. Each lines of the matrix represent the number of genes of a species (group) that contain n snp : If the position 1 of a line is equal to 4, there is 4 genes in the selected species that contain list[i] snp. The y axes can be labeled using *group* and *groups* (order in conserved) and the x-axis is labeled by the list[int].

Note

For some return example, see *simplified* for return example

6.6.1.9 shorten_data_matrix()

```
(list[list[int]], list[int or str]) scripts.snp_analyser.shorten_data_matrix (
    list[list[int]] data,
    list[int or str] x_legend,
    int new_length )
```

6.6.2 Variable Documentation

6.6.2.1 `__author__`

```
string scripts.snp_analyser.__author__ = "Marchal Florent" [private]
```

6.6.2.2 `__credits__`

```
list scripts.snp_analyser.__credits__ = ["Florent Marchal", "Vetea Jacot", "Concetta Burgarella",  
"Vincent Ranwez", "Nathalie Chantret"] [private]
```

6.6.2.3 `__getopts__`

```
dictionary scripts.snp_analyser.__getopts__ [private]
```

6.6.2.4 `__version__`

```
string scripts.snp_analyser.__version__ = "1.2.0" [private]
```

6.6.2.5 `default_legends`

```
dictionary scripts.snp_analyser.default_legends
```

6.7 scripts.test_snp_analyser Namespace Reference

Functions

- def [test_greater_than_0_int_filter](#) ()
- def [test_compile_gene_snp](#) ()
- def [test_make_data_matrix](#) ()
- def [test_generate_cumulative_list](#) ()
- def [test_all](#) ()

6.7.1 Function Documentation

6.7.1.1 test_all()

```
def scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_all ( )
```

```
@brief Call all test functions
```

6.7.1.2 test_compile_gene_snp()

```
def scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_compile_gene_snp ( )
```

```
@brief Test compile_gene_snp
```

6.7.1.3 test_generate_cumulative_list()

```
def scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_generate_cumulative_list ( )
```

6.7.1.4 test_greater_than_0_int_filter()

```
def scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_greater_than_0_int_filter ( )
```

```
@brief Test greater_than_0_int_filter
```

6.7.1.5 test_make_data_matrix()

```
def scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_make_data_matrix ( )
```

```
@brief Test make_data_matrix
```

6.8 scripts.utilities Namespace Reference

Namespaces

- [utilities](#)

6.9 scripts.utilities.utilities Namespace Reference

Classes

- class [FilterError](#)

Functions

- def [export_list_in_tsv_as_rows](#) (str path, *rows, file_mode="w", encoding="UTF-8", list y_legend=None, list x_legend=None)
Accept a number of list that represent rows of a tab and turn it into a tsv (flat file).
- def [chart_export](#) (list[list[int]] data, bool show=False, str png=None, str tsv=None, str svg=None, list x_↵ legend=None, list y_legend=None, bool transparent=True)
Export the current chart.
- dict[str, str] [parse_line](#) (list[str] legend, str line, str separator="\t")
Turn a line form a flat File with its legend and turn it into a dictionary.
- str [associate_power_of_10](#) (float or int value)
- dict[str, any] [extract_data_from_table](#) (str path, str key, str value, str separator="\t", list legend=None, callable filter_ =None)
Read a table contained inside a flatFile (e.g.
- def [make_bar_char](#) (list[int] data, list x_legend=None, bool x_legend_is_int=True, bool y_legend_is_int=True, str chart_name=None, str title=None, str xlabel=None, str ylabel=None, bool show=False, str png=None, str tsv=None, str svg=None, bool erase_last_plt=True, int y_max_value=None, bool transparent=True, int start_↵ _x_value=0)
Create a plt.bar using a bunch of argument.
- def [make_heatmap](#) (list[list[int]] data, list x_legend=None, list y_legend=None, str title=None, str xlabel=None, str ylabel=None, bool show=False, str png=None, str tsv=None, str svg=None, bool erase_last_plt=True, int contain_number=None, str uniq_color=None, str cmap="jet", int y_max_value=None, bool transparent=True, int start_x_value=0)
Create a heatmap using a bunch of argument.

6.9.1 Function Documentation

6.9.1.1 [associate_power_of_10\(\)](#)

```
str scripts.utilities.utilities.associate_power_of_10 (
    float or int value )
```

Transform a number into a 3-digit number with their power of 10.
 @param value: float or int => A vlue that you want to convet.
 @return: a 3-digit number with their power of 10. e.g. : 3.00 K, 1.00, 10.0, 19.2 T

6.9.1.2 chart_export()

```
def scripts.utilities.utilities.chart_export (
    list[list[int]] data,
    bool show = False,
    str png = None,
    str tsv = None,
    str svg = None,
    list x_legend = None,
    list y_legend = None,
    bool transparent = True )
```

Export the current chart.

Note

if data is the only argument, nothing will happen.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	: list[list[int]] => A matrix of values
<i>show</i>	: bool = False => Do current plot will be displayed in a pop-up ?

Warning

this will stop program execution until the pop-up is closed.

Parameters

<i>png</i>	: str = None => Give a path to export the current plot as png
<i>tsv</i>	: str = None => Give a path to export data into a tsv.
<i>svg</i>	: str = None => Give a path to export the current plot as svg
<i>y_legend</i>	: list = None => When <i>tsv</i> is not none: A list of item to be display in the first column (export_list_in_tsv_as_rows)
<i>x_legend</i>	: list = None => When <i>tsv</i> is not none: A list of item to be display in the first line (export_list_in_tsv_as_rows)
<i>transparent</i>	: bool = True => Chart are exported with a transparent background

6.9.1.3 export_list_in_tsv_as_rows()

```
def scripts.utilities.utilities.export_list_in_tsv_as_rows (
    str path,
    * rows,
    file_mode = "w",
    encoding = "UTF-8",
    list y_legend = None,
    list x_legend = None )
```

Accept a number of list that represent rows of a tab and turn it into a tsv (flat file).

Warning

Any "\t" or "\n" in rows' values will disrupt lines and / or columns

- each "\t" will generate additional columns
- each "\n" will break the current line and start a new one.

Parameters

<i>path</i>	: str => path (and name) of the file that will be written.
<i>*rows</i>	=> A number of list
<i>file_mode</i>	= "w" => "w" or "a" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "w": if a file with the same path exist, old file is erased • "a": if a file with the same path exist, old file append new values
<i>encoding</i>	= "UTF-8" => File encoding
<i>y_legend</i>	: list = None => A list of item to be display in the first column
<i>x_legend</i>	: list = None => A list of item to be display in the first line

6.9.1.4 extract_data_from_table()

```
dict[str, any] scripts.utilities.utilities.extract_data_from_table (
    str path,
    str key,
    str value,
    str separator = "\t",
    list legend = None,
    callable filter_ = None )
```

Read a table contained inside a flatFile (e.g.

tsv, csv, ...)

Warning

If the column `key` contains the same value multiple times, only the last one is kept.

Parameters

<i>path</i>	: Path to a flatFile.
<i>key</i>	: A column name that can be found in the legend. This will be used as a key in the returned dict. Example: "Column3"
<i>value</i>	: A column name that can be found in the legend. This will be used as a value in the returned dict WHEN <code>filter</code> returns None or True. Example: "Column2"
<i>separator</i>	: The symbol that splits line's values. Example: " ", "\n", "\t" ...
<i>legend</i>	: If None: The first non-empty line in the file split using <code>separator</code> . Else: A list of column names. Example: [Column1, Column2, Column3]
<i>filter_</i>	: A function that accepts 3 arguments: <code>key</code> , <code>value</code> , and the parsed line (dict). It selects/generates the value present next to each key. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it returns True or None: value in the column <code>value</code>.
Generated by Doxygen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it returns False: this line is ignored. • Else: The returned value is used (instead of the content of the column <code>value</code>).

Note

`filter_` is called one time per line.

Returns

A generator: (values in the column `key` (values that do not pass `filter_` are ignored), values in the column `value` OR value returned by `filter_`)

6.9.1.5 make_bar_char()

```
def scripts.utilities.utilities.make_bar_char (
    list[int] data,
    list x_legend = None,
    bool x_legend_is_int = True,
    bool y_legend_is_int = True,
    str chart_name = None,
    str title = None,
    str xlabel = None,
    str ylabel = None,
    bool show = False,
    str png = None,
    str tsv = None,
    str svg = None,
    bool erase_last_plt = True,
    int y_max_value = None,
    bool transparent = True,
    int start_x_value = 0 )
```

Create a `plt.bar` using a bunch of argument.

This function is made to assure a correct looking legend when used for `snp`.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	: list[int] => A list of integer
<i>x_legend</i>	: list = None => Values used to legend the x-axis.
<i>x_legend_is_int</i>	: bool = True => Do x-axis represent oly integer
<i>y_legend_is_int</i>	: bool = True => Do y-axis represent oly integer
<i>chart_name</i>	: str = None => A name that will be used if tsv is not None to name a line.
<i>title</i>	: str = None => A title for this chart
<i>xlabel</i>	: str = None => A title for the x-axis
<i>ylabel</i>	: str = None => A title for the y-axis
<i>show</i>	: bool = False => Do current plot will be displayed ?

Warning

this will stop program execution until the pop-up is closed.

Parameters

<i>png</i>	: str = None => Give a path to export the current plot as png
<i>tsv</i>	: str = None => Give a path to export data into a tsv.
<i>svg</i>	: str = None => Give a path to export the current plot as svg
<i>y_max_value</i>	: int = None => The y-axis will stop at this value
<i>erase_last_plt</i>	: bool = True => If True, last plot is removed from matplotlib.pyplot display
<i>transparent</i>	: bool = True => Chart is exported with a transparent background
<i>start_x_value</i>	: int = 0 => When x_legend is not given, the legend is processed automatically. This option allow you to select the first value in the x-axis.

6.9.1.6 make_heatmap()

```
def scripts.utilities.utilities.make_heatmap (
    list[list[int]] data,
    list x_legend = None,
    list y_legend = None,
    str title = None,
    str xlabel = None,
    str ylabel = None,
    bool show = False,
    str png = None,
    str tsv = None,
    str svg = None,
    bool erase_last_plt = True,
    int contain_number = None,
    str uniq_color = None,
    str cmap = "jet",
    int y_max_value = None,
    bool transparent = True,
    int start_x_value = 0 )
```

Create a heatmap using a bunch of argument.

This function is made to assure a correct looking legend when used for snp.

Parameters

<i>data</i>	: list[int] => A list of integer
<i>x_legend</i>	: list = None => Values used to label the x-axis.
<i>y_legend</i>	: list = None => Values used to label the y-axis.
<i>title</i>	: str = None => A title for this chart
<i>xlabel</i>	: str = None => A title for the x-axis
<i>ylabel</i>	: str = None => A title for the y-axis
<i>show</i>	: bool = False => Do current plot will be displayed ?

Warning

this will stop program execution until the pop-up is closed.

Parameters

<i>png</i>	: str = None => Give a path to export the current plot as png
<i>tsv</i>	: str = None => Give a path to export data into a tsv.
<i>svg</i>	: str = None => Give a path to export the current plot as svg
<i>erase_last_plt</i>	: bool = True => If True, last plot is removed from matplotlib.pyplot memory
<i>contain_number</i>	: int = None => If greater or equal to 0, all cells will contain their values. if lower than 0, text in cell in automatically determined. If None, nothing happen.
<i>uniq_color</i>	: str = #a0a0a0 => HTML color code for text inside cells

Note

Only when contain_number is True

Parameters

<i>y_max_value</i>	: int = None => The y-axis will stop at this value
<i>transparent</i>	: bool = True => Chart is exported with a transparent background
<i>start_x_value</i>	: int = 0 => When x_legend is not given, the legend is processed automatically. This option allow you to select the first value in the x axis.
<i>cmap</i>	: str = jet => Color mod. supported values are 'Accent', 'Accent_r', 'Blues', 'Blues_r', 'BrBG', 'BrBG_r', 'BuGn', 'BuGn_r', 'BuPu', 'BuPu_r', 'CMRmap', 'CMRmap_r', 'Dark2', 'Dark2_r', 'GnBu', 'GnBu_r', 'Grays', 'Greens', 'Greens_r', 'Greys', 'Greys_r', 'OrRd', 'OrRd_r', 'Oranges', 'Oranges_r', 'PRGn', 'PRGn_r', 'Paired', 'Paired_r', 'Pastel1', 'Pastel1_r', 'Pastel2', 'Pastel2_r', 'PiYG', 'PiYG_r', 'PuBu', 'PuBuGn', 'PuBuGn_r', 'PuBu_r', 'PuOr', 'PuOr_r', 'PuRd', 'PuRd_r', 'Purples', 'Purples_r', 'RdBu', 'RdBu_r', 'RdGy', 'RdGy_r', 'RdPu', 'RdPu_r', 'RdYlBu', 'RdYlBu_r', 'RdYlGn', 'RdYlGn_r', 'Reds', 'Reds_r', 'Set1', 'Set1_r', 'Set2', 'Set2_r', 'Set3', 'Set3_r', 'Spectral', 'Spectral_r', 'Wistia', 'Wistia_r', 'YlGn', 'YlGnBu', 'YlGnBu_r', 'YlGn_r', 'YlOrBr', 'YlOrBr_r', 'YlOrRd', 'YlOrRd_r', 'afmhot', 'afmhot_r', 'autumn', 'autumn_r', 'binary', 'binary_r', 'bone', 'bone_r', 'brg', 'brg_r', 'bwr', 'bwr_r', 'cividis', 'cividis_r', 'cool', 'cool_r', 'coolwarm', 'coolwarm_r', 'copper', 'copper_r', 'cubehelix', 'cubehelix_r', 'flag', 'flag_r', 'gist_earth', 'gist_earth_r', 'gist_gray', 'gist_gray_r', 'gist_grey', 'gist_heat', 'gist_heat_r', 'gist_ncar', 'gist_ncar_r', 'gist_rainbow', 'gist_rainbow_r', 'gist_stern', 'gist_stern_r', 'gist_yarg', 'gist_yarg_r', 'gist_yerg', 'gnuplot', 'gnuplot2', 'gnuplot2_r', 'gnuplot_r', 'gray', 'gray_r', 'grey', 'hot', 'hot_r', 'hsv', 'hsv_r', 'inferno', 'inferno_r', 'jet', 'jet_r', 'magma', 'magma_r', 'nipy_spectral', 'nipy_spectral_r', 'ocean', 'ocean_r', 'pink', 'pink_r', 'plasma', 'plasma_r', 'prism', 'prism_r', 'rainbow', 'rainbow_r', 'seismic', 'seismic_r', 'spring', 'spring_r', 'summer', 'summer_r', 'tab10', 'tab10_r', 'tab20', 'tab20_r', 'tab20b', 'tab20b_r', 'tab20c', 'tab20c_r', 'terrain', 'terrain_r', 'turbo', 'turbo_r', 'twilight', 'twilight_r', 'twilight_shifted', 'twilight_shifted_r', 'viridis', 'viridis_r', 'winter', 'winter_r'

6.9.1.7 parse_line()

```
dict[str, str] scripts.utilities.utilities.parse_line (
    list[str] legend,
    str line,
    str separator = "\t" )
```

Turn a line form a flat File with its legend and turn it into a dictionary.

Parameters

<i>legend</i>	: Names all the line's columns. Example: ["A", "B", "C"]
<i>line</i>	: Contains all the line's values. Example: "1 2 3 ", "1 2 3" ...
<i>separator</i>	: The symbol that splits the line's values. Example: " ", "\n", "\t" ...

Returns

A dictionary composed of legend's values and line's values. Example (using previous examples):

```
{"A": "1", "B": "2", "C": "3"}
```

Note

The returned dict always contain the same number of object than legend.

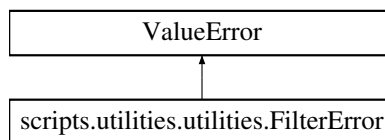
- If legend > line : part of the legend's values will point to an empty string
- If legend < line : part of the line will be ignored

Chapter 7

Class Documentation

7.1 scripts.utilities.utilities.FilterError Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for scripts.utilities.utilities.FilterError:



7.1.1 Detailed Description

An error raised by `@ref extract_data_from_table` when a `filter_` raise an error

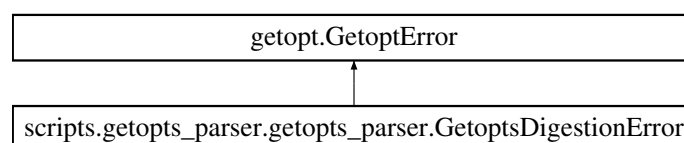
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [utilities.py](#)

7.2 scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsDigestionError Class Reference

Error raised during the digestion of the dictionary that contain options.

Inheritance diagram for scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsDigestionError:



7.2.1 Detailed Description

Error raised during the digestion of the dictionary that contain options.

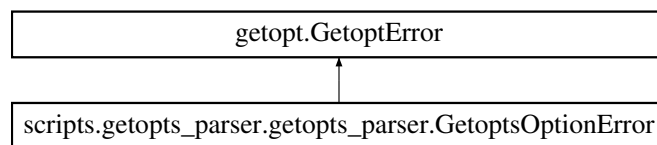
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [getopts_parser.py](#)

7.3 `scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsOptionError` Class Reference

Error raised when there is an error with an option during the getopts.

Inheritance diagram for `scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsOptionError`:



7.3.1 Detailed Description

Error raised when there is an error with an option during the getopts.

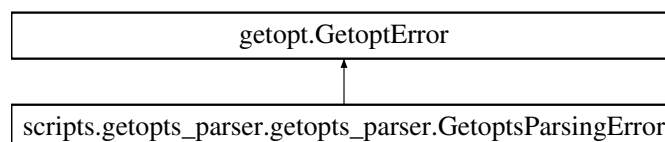
The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [getopts_parser.py](#)

7.4 `scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsParsingError` Class Reference

Error raised when there is an error during the parsing of a command-line.

Inheritance diagram for `scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsParsingError`:



7.4.1 Detailed Description

Error raised when there is an error during the parsing of a command-line.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [getopts_parser.py](#)

Chapter 8

File Documentation

8.1 `__init__.py` File Reference

Namespaces

- [scripts](#)

8.2 `__init__.py` File Reference

Namespaces

- [scripts.getopts_parser](#)

8.3 `__init__.py` File Reference

Namespaces

- [scripts.utilities](#)

8.4 `getopts_parser.py` File Reference

Classes

- class [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsDigestionError](#)
Error raised during the digestion of the dictionary that contain options.
- class [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsOptionError](#)
Error raised when there is an error with an option during the getopts.
- class [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.GetoptsParsingError](#)
Error raised when there is an error during the parsing of a command-line.

Namespaces

- [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser](#)

Functions

- any [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_parser_boolean_option](#) (tuple[any, any] value_↔ restriction=None, use_default=False)
Internal function used by [getopts_parser](#).
- any [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_parser_complex_option](#) (value_restriction, value, use_↔ default=False)
Internal function used by [getopts_parser](#).
- bool or None [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_digester_check_item_endings](#) (list[str] list_of_↔ values, str last_char=":")
Check if the last char of each string in list_of_values is equal to last_char.
- tuple[dict[str, tuple[any, any]], dict[str, str], dict[str, str], str, list[str]] [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_digest_available](#) (dict[str, tuple[any, any]] getopts_options, dict[str, any] dict_of_default_value=None)
Transform getopts_options into usable instruction for [getopts_retrieve_options](#) and assure that option's aliases are coherent.
- list[tuple[str, str]] [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_retrieve_options](#) (list[str] argv, str short_↔ string, list[str] long_list, list[str] main_options)
Use a list of string from a command-line (e.g.
- dict [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts_parser](#) (list[str] or str argv, dict[str, tuple[any, any]] getopts_options, *str mandatory, fill_with_default_values=True)
Internal version of [getopts](#).
- dict[str, any] or int [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.getopts](#) (list[str] or str argv, dict[str or tuple, None or tuple[any, any] or any] getopts_options, *str mandatory, str help_message=None, fill_with_default_↔ values=True, raise_errors=False, str or tuple[str] help_options=("help",))
Directly extract options from a command line into a dict.

Variables

- string [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.__author__](#) = "Marchal Florent"
- list [scripts.getopts_parser.getopts_parser.__credits__](#) = ["Marchal Florent"]

8.5 main.py File Reference

Namespaces

- [main](#)
Run [scripts/snp_analyser.py](#).

8.6 README.md File Reference

8.7 snp_analyser.py File Reference

Create a number of chart related to snp (simple nucleotide polymorphism) analysis.

Namespaces

- [scripts.snp_analyser](#)

Functions

- def [scripts.snp_analyser.help_usage](#) ()
- bool [scripts.snp_analyser.filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0](#) (str or int key, dict dictionary=None, bool include_0=True)
Test if the value in front of the key key inside dictionary can be cast into an integer bigger than 0.
- def [scripts.snp_analyser.filter_integer_greater_or_equal_to_0_ignore_0](#) (str or int key, dict dictionary=None)
- dict[int, dict[str, int]] [scripts.snp_analyser.compile_gene_snp](#) (iter genes_snp, dict[int, dict[str, int]] dict_of_↵ number=None, str group="None")
Extract the number of snp of all genes contained in genes_snp (snp = genes_snp 's values).
- (list[list[int]], list[int or str]) [scripts.snp_analyser.shorten_data_matrix](#) (list[list[int]] data, list[int or str] x_legend, int new_length)
- (list[list[int]], list[int]) [scripts.snp_analyser.make_data_matrix](#) (dict[int, dict[str, int]] compiled_dict, str group, *str groups, bool simplified=True, int max_length=None, int start_value=1)
Use a compiled dict from compile_gene_snp to create a matrix of value.
- list[int or float] [scripts.snp_analyser.generate_cumulative_list](#) (list[int] or list[float] list_of_numbers, reversed_↵ _=False, percent=False)
Take a list of number and sum all values.
- int [scripts.snp_analyser.main](#) (str path, str name_column, str snp_column, str file_separator="\t", bool simplified=True, int max_length=None, str output_path="output", bool output_warning=True, str job_↵ name=None, bool global_heatmap=True, bool quantitative_barchart=False, bool cumulative_barchart=False, bool cumulative_heatmap=False, bool tsv=False, bool png=False, bool show=False, bool svg=True, bool sort_by_name=True, bool uniform_y=True, bool transparent=True, int show_values=-1, str legends=None, bool start_at_0=True, bool percent=False)
Create a number of chart related to snp analysis.
- def [scripts.snp_analyser.main_using_getopts](#) (list[str] or str argv)

Variables

- string [scripts.snp_analyser.__author__](#) = "Marchal Florent"
- list [scripts.snp_analyser.__credits__](#) = ["Florent Marchal", "Vetea Jacot", "Concetta Burgarella", "Vincent Ranwez", "Nathalie Chantret"]
- string [scripts.snp_analyser.__version__](#) = "1.2.0"
- dictionary [scripts.snp_analyser.__getopts__](#)
- dictionary [scripts.snp_analyser.default_legends](#)

8.7.1 Detailed Description

Create a number of chart related to snp (simple nucleotide polymorphism) analysis.

8.7.1.1 to use this file

Python3 [Column that contain gene's names] [Column tha contain the number of snp] [path to a folder that contain your files] [options]

See string returned by [snp_charts.help_usage\(\)](#) for information

8.7.1.2 Charts

- Quantitative bar chart (-q) : Show the number of gene (y) per number of snp (x)
- Cumulative bar chart (-c): Show the number of gene (y) that have at least n snp (x)
- Monoheatmap (-u): Cumulative bar chart but it's a heatmap
- global heatmap (-g): concatenation of all Monoheatmap

8.7.1.3 Formats

- as tsv (-t)
- as png (-k)
- as svg (-b)
- as a pop-up (-d)

8.7.2 Author(s)

- Created by Marchal Florent on 06/05/2024. This module has been made in 2024 during an internship at the UMR Agap, GE2pop (France, Montpellier)

8.7.3 Librairies/Modules

- os
- json
- matplotlib.pyplot
- sys
- getopts_parser
- utilities

8.8 test_getopts_parser.py File Reference

Namespaces

- [scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser](#)

Functions

- def [scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.test_simple_option](#) ()
Test simple functionality of [getopts_parser](#).
- def [scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.test_aliases](#) ()
Test aliases functionality.
- def [scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.test_defaults_values](#) ()
Test default value and cast.
- def [scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.test_all](#) ()
Call each test functions.

Variables

- string `scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.__author__` = "Marchal Florent"
- list `scripts.getopts_parser.test_getopts_parser.__credits__` = ["Marchal Florent"]

8.9 test_snp_analyser.py File Reference

Namespaces

- `scripts.test_snp_analyser`

Functions

- def `scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_greater_than_0_int_filter` ()
- def `scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_compile_gene_snp` ()
- def `scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_make_data_matrix` ()
- def `scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_generate_cumulative_list` ()
- def `scripts.test_snp_analyser.test_all` ()

8.10 utilities.py File Reference

Contain a number of function related to file reading and generation of figure using matplotlib.

Classes

- class `scripts.utilities.utilities.FilterError`

Namespaces

- `scripts.utilities.utilities`

Functions

- def `scripts.utilities.utilities.export_list_in_tsv_as_rows` (str path, *rows, file_mode="w", encoding="UTF-8", list y_legend=None, list x_legend=None)
Accept a number of list that represent rows of a tab and turn it into a tsv (flat file).
- def `scripts.utilities.utilities.chart_export` (list[list[int]] data, bool show=False, str png=None, str tsv=None, str svg=None, list x_legend=None, list y_legend=None, bool transparent=True)
Export the current chart.
- dict[str, str] `scripts.utilities.utilities.parse_line` (list[str] legend, str line, str separator="\t")
Turn a line form a flat File with its legend and turn it into a dictionary.
- str `scripts.utilities.utilities.associate_power_of_10` (float or int value)
- dict[str, any] `scripts.utilities.utilities.extract_data_from_table` (str path, str key, str value, str separator="\t", list legend=None, callable filter_=None)
Read a table contained inside a flatFile (e.g.
- def `scripts.utilities.utilities.make_bar_char` (list[int] data, list x_legend=None, bool x_legend_is_int=True, bool y_legend_is_int=True, str chart_name=None, str title=None, str xlabel=None, str ylabel=None, bool show=False, str png=None, str tsv=None, str svg=None, bool erase_last_plt=True, int y_max_value=None, bool transparent=True, int start_x_value=0)
Create a plt.bar using a bunch of argument.
- def `scripts.utilities.utilities.make_heatmap` (list[list[int]] data, list x_legend=None, list y_legend=None, str title=None, str xlabel=None, str ylabel=None, bool show=False, str png=None, str tsv=None, str svg=None, bool erase_last_plt=True, int contain_number=None, str uniq_color=None, str cmap="jet", int y_max_value=None, bool transparent=True, int start_x_value=0)
Create a heatmap using a bunch of argument.

8.10.1 Detailed Description

Contain a number of function related to file reading and generation of figure using matplotlib.

It's a toolbox for [scripts/snp_analyser.py](#)

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