MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

BIOSTATISTICS FALL 2020

Classifying Iris - Lab 3

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1 Introduction

Turning Biology into Mathematics

In this lab demonstration we will access the Iris data set. This dataset consists of 50 samples from each of three species of Iris (Iris setosa, Iris virginica and Iris versicolor). Four features were measured from each sample: the length and the width of the sepals and petals, in centimeters.

2 The Dataset

The one-letter and three-letter codes for amino acids used in the knowledgebase are those adopted by the commission on Biochemical Nomenclature of the IUPAC-IUB

One-letter code Three-letter code Amino-acid name

A Ala Alanine

R Arg Arginine

N Asn Asparagine

D Asp Aspartic acid

C Cys Cysteine

Q Gln Glutamine

E Glu Glutamic acid

G Gly Glycine

H His Histidine

I Ile Isoleucine

L Leu Leucine

K Lys Lysine

M Met Methionine

F Phe Phenylalanine

P Pro Proline

S Ser Serine

T Thr Threonine

W Trp Tryptophan

Y Tyr Tyrosine

V Val Valine

O Pyl Pyrrolysine

U Sec Selenocysteine

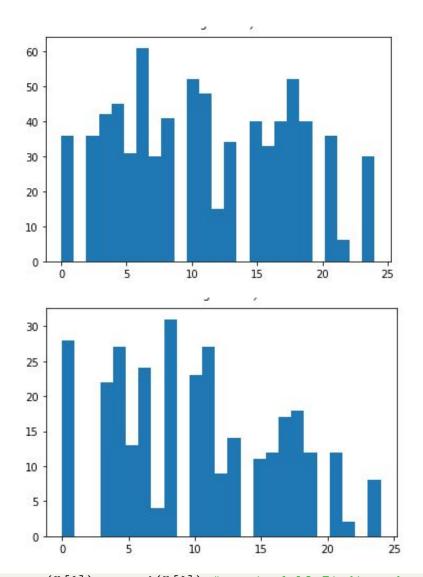
B Asx Aspartic acid or Asparagine

Z Glx Glutamic acid or Glutamine

X Xaa Any amino acid

3 Python Codes for Analysis

```
1 !pip install git+https://github.com/williamedwardhahn/mpcr
     installing pip from instructor github
2 from mpcr import *
# This code will create a dataset from the uniprot database
2 X, Y = get_uniprot_data('=antibody', '!antibody', 2000)
3 # create dataset with 2000 samples
number_X = len(X)
                             #Assigning name to the length of X and Y
     from the dataset
_{2} number_{Y} = len(Y)
print(number_X)
                            #printing out the length
print(number_Y)
print(len(X[0])),print(len(Y[0])) #printing out the length of the 1
     st protein in X (antibodies) and Y (antibodies)
print(len(X[1])),print(len(Y[1]))
3 print(len(X[2])),print(len(Y[2]))
4 print(len(X[3])),print(len(Y[3]))
5 print(len(X[1999])),print(len(Y[1999]))
\mathbf{X}[0] #Amino acid sequence of the first protein on the list of proteins
    associated with 'antibody'
def process_strings(c):
      ''', Takes in a list of sequences 'c' and turns each one
        into a list of numbers. ','
3
4
     X = []
6
     for m, seq in enumerate(c):
7
         x = []
         for letter in seq:
              x.append(max(ord(letter)-97, 0))
10
         X.append(x)
13
     return X
14
X = process_strings(X)
                             #Assigning names
2 Y = process_strings(Y)
plt.hist(X[0],25) #plotting histogram of the 1st X protein, 25 of
     them
plt.hist(Y[0],25) #plotting histogram of the 1st Y protein, 25 of them
```

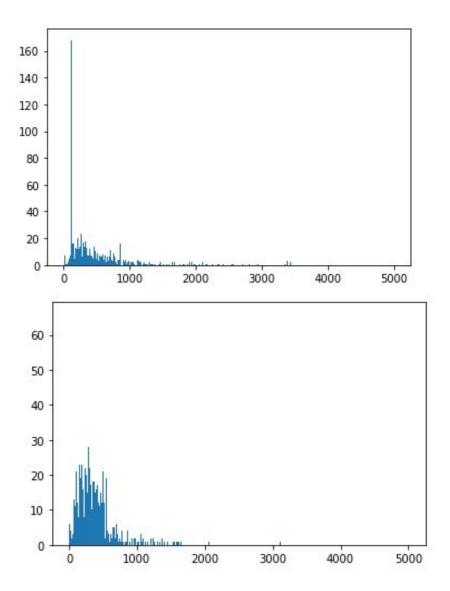


np.mean(X[0]),np.std(X[0]) #meaningful? Finding the mean and standard deviation of the 1st proteins

np.array(X[0]).shape #size of the first protein in X

Find lengths of all proteins:

```
X_lengths = [len(s) for s in X]
Y_lengths = [len(s) for s in Y]
np.max(X_lengths)
                    #Max length in X
p np.max(Y_lengths)
                       #Max length in Y
np.min(X_lengths)
                       #min length in X
p np.min(Y_lengths)
                       #min length in Y
plt.hist(X_lengths,bins=1000,range=(0,5000));
                                                     #plot a histogram
    of X lengths with intervals 1000 from 0-5000
plt.hist(Y_lengths,bins=1000,range=(0,5000));
                                                     #plot a histogram
    of Y lengths with intervals 1000 from 0-5000
```



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