Defining Your Own Types

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Programming for Scientists

September 17, 2012



Generators & Functions



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```
def doublevals(seq):
    result = []
    for x in seq:
        result.append(2*x)
    return result

def doublevals(seq):
    for x in seq:
        yield 2*x
```



We have already seen this import module what is happening exactly?



module.py

```
def hello():
    print 'Hello'
```

main.py

```
import module
module.hello()
```



module.py

```
def hello():
    print 'Hello'
```

main.py

```
import module as mod
mod.hello()
```



module.py

```
def hello():
    print 'Hello'
```

main.py

```
\begin{array}{ll} from \ module \ import \ hello \\ hello \, (\, ) \end{array}
```

Standard Library



```
import datetime
print datetime.datetime.now()
```

Non-Standard Library



import numpy

User-Defined Types



Built-in Types

- lists
- dictionaries
- strings
- 4 ...



What's a Type

- A domain of values
- ② A set of methods (functions)

Examples of Types



List

Domain: lists

Functions: L.append(e),L.insert(idx,e), ...

Operators: L[0], 'Rita' in L

Examples of Types



List

Domain: lists

Functions: L.append(e), L.insert(idx,e), ...

Operators: L[0], 'Rita' in L

Integer

1 Domain: ..., -2, 1, 0, 1, 2, ...

 \bigcirc Operators: A + B,...

User-defined Types



Object-oriented programming languages allow us to define new types.



- DNA (RNA) sequence
- Quality (integer value) for each position



```
def mean(xs):
    return sum(xs)/float(len(xs))
class FastQSequence(object):
    def __init__(self, seq, quals):
        if len(seq) != len(quals):
            print 'OOOOOOOOOPS!'
        self.seq = seq
        self.quals = quals

def averageq(self):
    return mean(self.quals)
```



```
class NAME(object):
    def __init__(self, ...):
        ...
    def METHODNAME(self, ...):
```



```
def mean(xs):
    return sum(xs)/float(len(xs))
class FastQSequence(object):
    def __init__(self, seq, quals):
        if len(seq) != len(quals):
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        self.seq = seq
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def averageq(self):
    return mean(self.quals)
```