

## README for deconvolution\_gui.py

### Outline:

- 1) Install Python 3
- 2) Download the script files
- 3) Format and save data set
- 4) Run deconvolution\_gui.py and interpret results

### 1) Install Python 3

- a. Since these scripts make use of several Python 3 libraries (tkinter, csv, random, os, sys, numpy, and math), the simplest way to install Python 3 with these required libraries is through the Anaconda distribution of Python 3 which can be found here (<https://www.anaconda.com/download/>).
- b. Download the appropriate installer (.exe) for your operating system (32-bit or 64-bit - Windows or Mac)
- c. Once the installer (.exe) has finished downloading, open it and follow the click-through instructions to install the Anaconda distribution of Python 3. An example of the first step of the installer for a 64-bit Windows system is shown below.



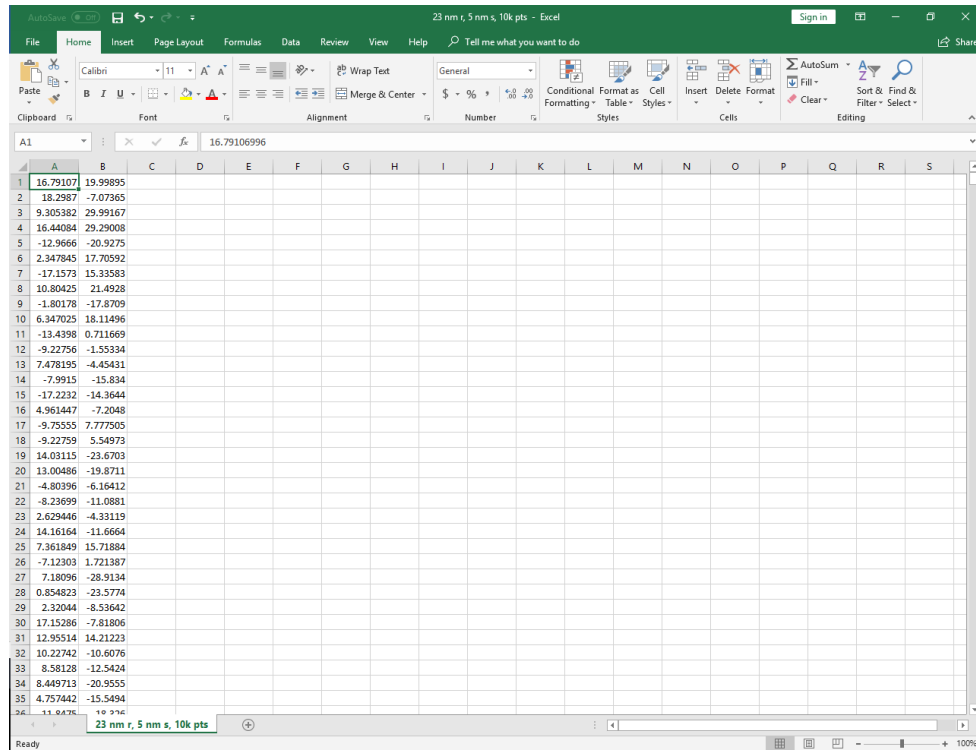
### 2) Download the script files

- a. Download the script files “deconvolution\_gui.py” and “easymode.py” and save them into the same folder on your computer.

### 3) Format and save data set

- a. The scripts only accept .csv files formatted with the x values in the first column and y values in the second column. The y axis should be the axis oriented in the same direction as the r axis. An example of the .csv file is shown below.

b.



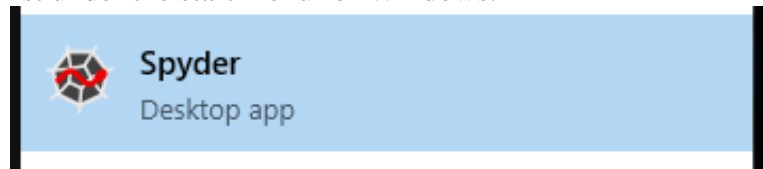
The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with two columns of data. Column A contains x-values and Column B contains y-values. The data is as follows:

	A	B
1	16.79107	19.98895
2	18.2987	-7.07365
3	9.305382	29.99167
4	16.44084	29.29008
5	-12.9666	-20.9275
6	2.347845	17.70592
7	-17.1573	15.33583
8	10.80425	21.4928
9	-1.80178	-17.8709
10	6.347025	18.11496
11	-13.4398	0.711669
12	-9.22756	-1.55334
13	7.478195	-4.45431
14	-7.9915	-15.834
15	-17.2232	-14.3644
16	4.961447	-7.2048
17	-9.75555	7.77505
18	-9.22759	5.54973
19	14.03115	-23.6703
20	13.00486	-19.8711
21	-4.80396	-6.16412
22	-8.23699	-11.0881
23	2.629446	-4.33119
24	14.16164	-11.6664
25	7.361849	15.71884
26	-7.12303	1.721387
27	7.18096	-26.9134
28	0.854823	-23.5774
29	2.32044	-8.53642
30	17.15286	-7.81806
31	12.95514	14.21223
32	10.22742	-10.6076
33	8.58128	-12.5424
34	8.449713	-20.9555
35	4.757442	-15.5494
36	11.8476	10.976

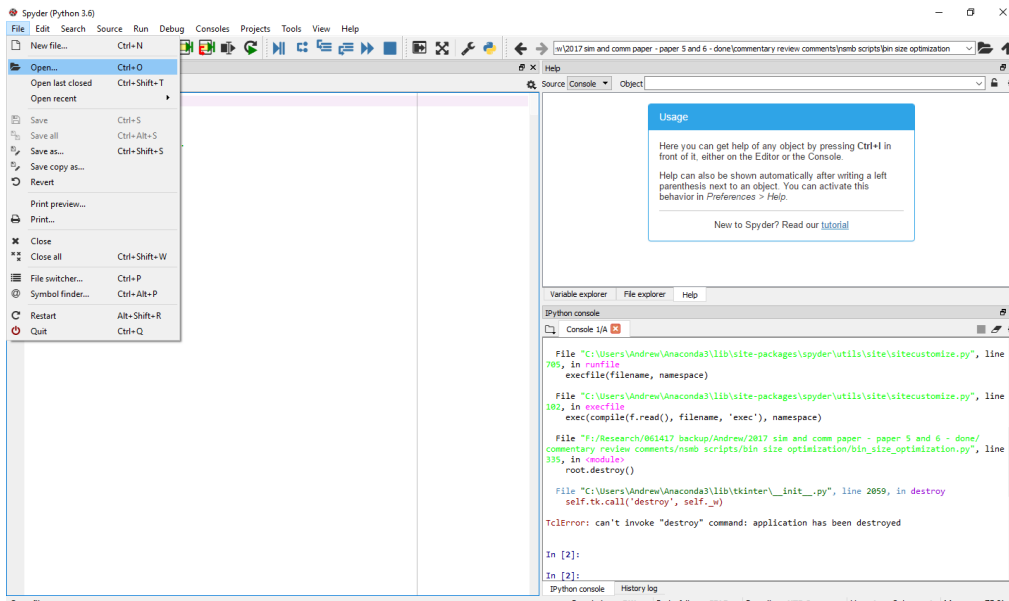
- c. Save the .csv file with the xy data to your computer.

#### 4) Run deconvolution\_gui.py and interpret results

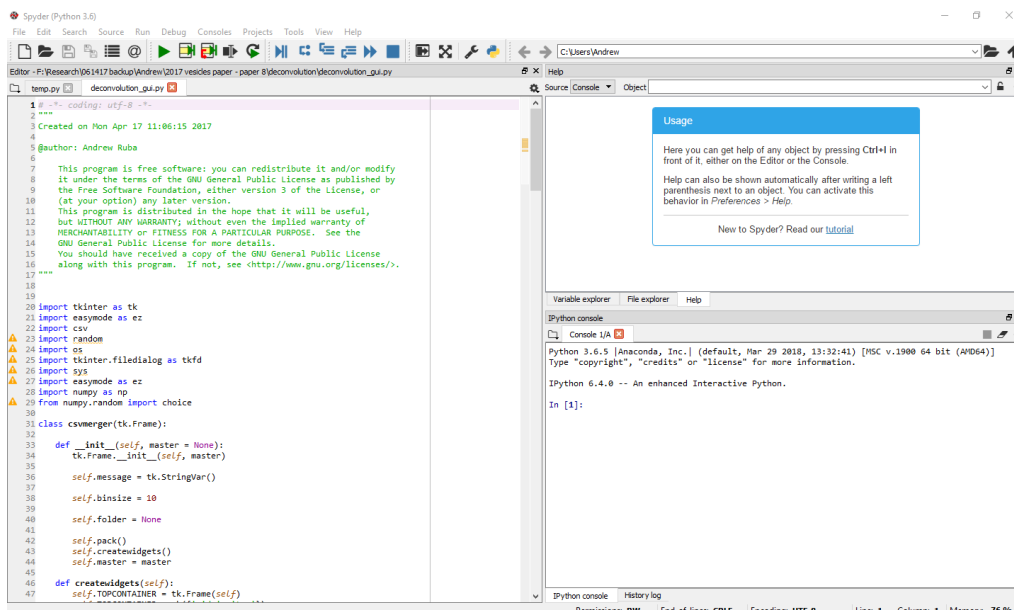
- a. Packaged in the Anaconda distribution of Python 3 is an integrated development environment for Python 3 called “Spyder” which was installed on your computer. Open Spyder now – it should have an icon on your desktop or an icon in the program list under the start menu for Windows.



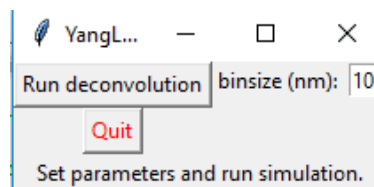
- b. Once Spyder starts up, open “deconvolution\_gui.py” using the File>Open menu.



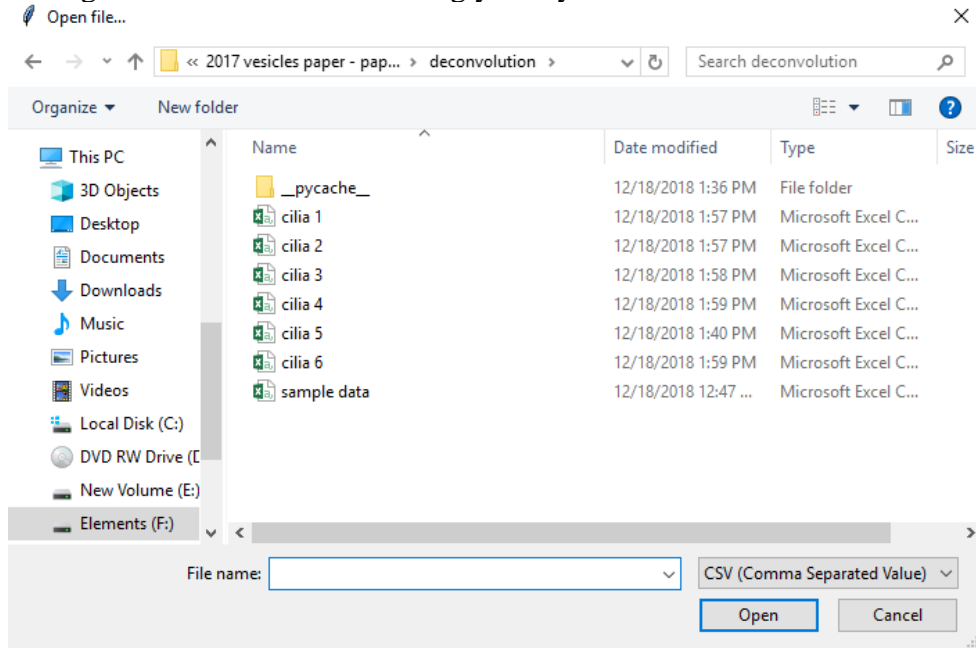
- c. Once “bin\_size\_optimization.py” is open, click the green “Run file” arrow in the toolbar.



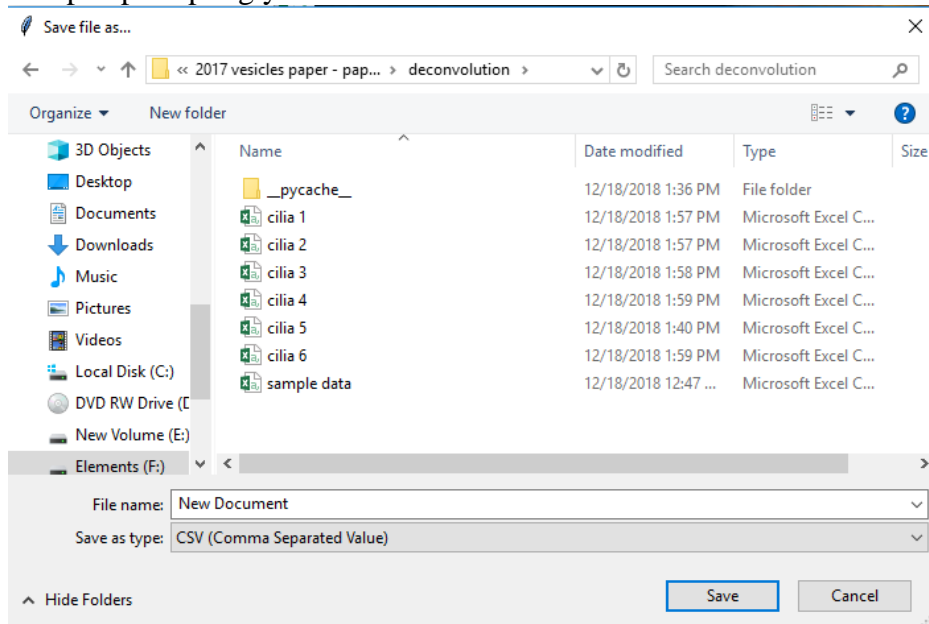
- d. After the script runs, a graphical user interface (gui) should open. It may open behind Spyder, in which case either minimize Spyder or select the gui from the taskbar.



- e. Set the binsize to desired size then click “Run deconvolution” and use the window to navigate to the .csv file containing your xy data.



- f. After you select the .csv file with your xy data, click “Open”. After a few moments, the deconvolution of the xy data will be performed and another window will open prompting you to save the results to a location.



- g. After you click “Save”, the results will be saved to a .csv file in that location and the gui message will read “Done”. The data can be used to test sample data (provided) as well as reproduce the results from the 6 cilia in Figure S11.

