

BMEG3105 Lecture 2 - Data & Python

Lecture Contents

- ① Descriptions of common data types for this course
- ② Introduction to Python programming

Data types

• Sequential data

→ gene sequences = ATGC ...

• Data matrix

→ collection of records + fixed set of attributes

→ n (object/row) by m (attribute/column) matrix

↳ 4×2 matrix =

		1	2
	Person	Height (m)	Weight (kg)
1	P1	1.79	75
2	P2	1.64	54
3	P3	1.70	63
4	P4	1.88	78

↪ Rows & columns interchangeable



- Spatial data

→ geographic locations and spatial information

e.g. image / map

→ stored as matrix (rows & columns NOT interchangeable)

- Temporal data

→ handling data involving time

e.g. cardiac signals

- Graph / networks

→ Objects and connections (the link)

e.g. social network & PPI network

- Text

- Multi-modality data

→ combination of above

e.g. ▷ Video = temporal images + audio + transcript

▷ Electronic health records = Data matrix + images + text

Python Programming

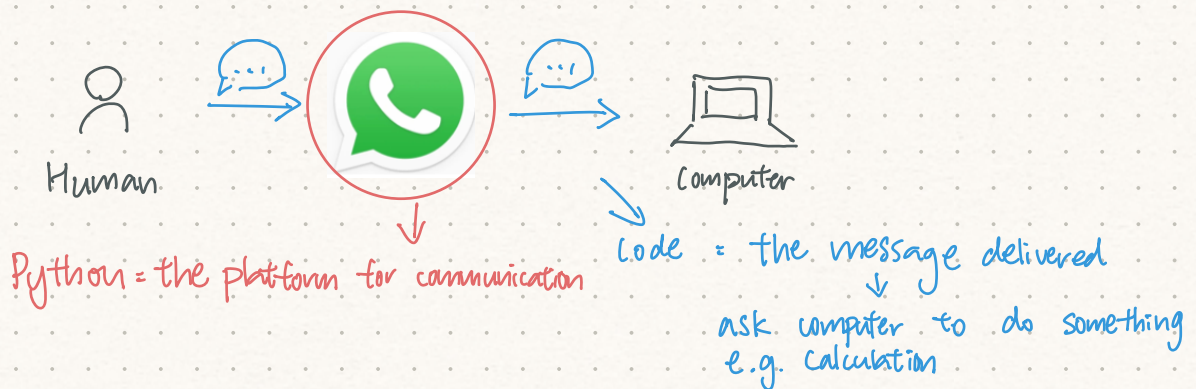
- **Programming** =

→ communicating with computer, ask them to do something.

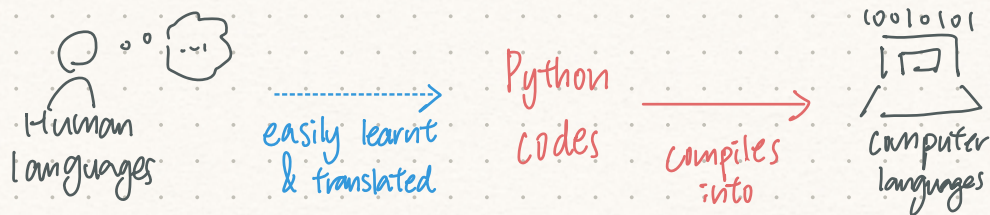
- **Python** =

→ interpreted high-level general-purpose programming language

① platform for programming, i.e. communication with computer



② bridge between human & computer languages



→ Additional **plug-in** can make Python more **powerful**
e.g. **Numpy**, **Scipy**, **Panda**

→ Syntax for python (including Numpy)

▷ Add numpy to the program

`import numpy` (written in start of program)

▷ Declare an array

`a = [var 1, var 2, var 3, ...]`

▷ Functions for evaluating an array of variables:

mean: `numpy.mean(a)`

standard deviation: `numpy.std(a)`

median: `numpy.median(a)`

maximum: `numpy.max(a)`

minimum: `numpy.min(a)`

▷ Print

`print("string", var)`

↑ (commas to concatenate more than 1 strings)

String in quotation ("")
printed out directly

↓
Without quotation,
value of variable will be printed