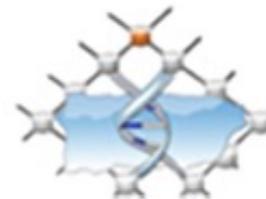




University of Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico - IDeA Networks of Biomedical Research Excellence



PRINBRE
IDeA Network of Biomedical Research Excellence

Python3 Part 2 – Crash Course in Python3 for Future STEM Coders

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June 1-6, 2024



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- The following material is the result of PR-INBRE research and curriculum development effort to provide a set of educational materials for research training and curriculum changes in biology programs across the island to support PR-INBRE efforts to establish a Community of Practice in Bioinformatics that offers a fruitful environment to increase computational and bioinformatics skills among traditional researchers and students (undergraduate and graduate) in the island. They have been developed as a part of the NIH funded project **“Puerto Rico IDeA Network Biomedical Research Excellence (PRINBRE)”** (Award Number 5P20GM103475).
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Competencies

June 3, 2025 - Record and write simple and common
**Python scripts to deal with Bioinformatic needs
for biological data analyses** using a Jupyter
Notebook

Today – Exploit **datatypes that can record objects**,
as well as, reason **logical statements**

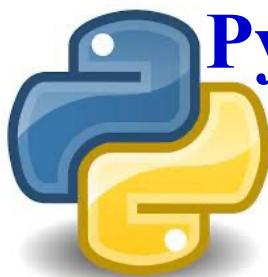




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Objectives

- Continue to use **Google Colab as an environment** to practice and learn common **Python** lines of code.
- Formulate logical statements through **Booleans and Conditions**
- Create and manage **Python lists and dictionaries**
- Analyze Python Lists and Dictionaries using **Python For Loops and While Loops**

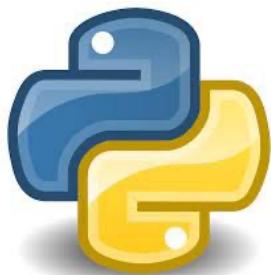




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Target Audience

- This training is addressed to beginners, highly motivated (eager to learn what is needed in order to be competitive without the tendency to self-limit when learning computational skills by saying that is difficult) wanting to become familiar with the **Python** programming language and become the Script Master of their bioinformatic analysis.

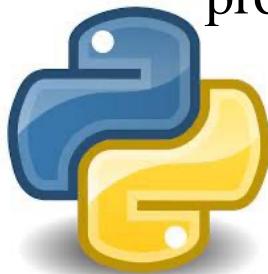




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The importance of Python

- R is great however... eventually, you'll have to use Python language
- No matter your field, python will be a necessity (chemistry, biology, engineering, ecology, mathematics, etc)
- Knowing Python gives you an edge when job searching and navigating graduate research
- The majority bioinformatic tools are python-based and will lead you to understand under the hood code in order to successfully execute said program's purpose.





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Lesson 2.0.0

Booleans and Conditions



Booleans

Booleans in Python return whether the statement is True or False

Operator	Definition	Statement Example
<code>==</code>	Equal-to	<code>2 + 2 == 5</code>
<code>!=</code>	Not equal-to	<code>2 + 2 != 5</code>
<code>></code>	Greater-than	<code>2 > 5</code>
<code><</code>	Less-than	<code>2 < 5</code>
<code>>=</code>	Greater or equal-to	<code>2 >= 2</code> <code>3 >= 2</code>
<code><=</code>	Lesser or equal-to	<code>2 <= 2</code> <code>1 <= 2</code>



Booleans

Booleans in Python return whether the statement is True or False

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<code>==</code>	Equal-to	<code>2 + 2 == 5</code>
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<code><</code>	Less-than	<code>2 < 5</code>
<code>>=</code>	Greater or equal-to	<code>2 >= 2</code> <code>3 >= 2</code>
<code><=</code>	Lesser or equal-to	<code>2 <= 2</code> <code>1 <= 2</code>

[3] `2 + 2 == 5`



Booleans

Booleans in Python return whether the statement is True or False

Operator	Definition	Statement Example
<code>==</code>	Equal-to	<code>2 + 2 == 5</code>
<code>!=</code>	Not equal-to	<code>2 + 2 != 5</code>
<code>></code>	Greater-than	<code>2 > 5</code>
<code><</code>	Less-than	<code>2 < 5</code>
<code>>=</code>	Greater or equal-to	<code>2 >= 2</code> <code>3 >= 2</code>
<code><=</code>	Lesser or equal-to	<code>2 <= 2</code> <code>1 <= 2</code>

[3] `2 + 2 == 5`

False



Booleans

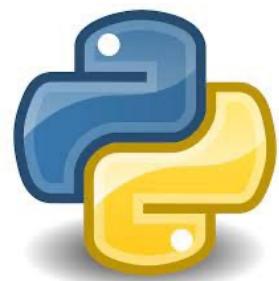
Booleans in Python return whether the statement is True or False

Operator	Definition	Statement Example
<code>==</code>	Equal-to	<code>2 + 2 == 5</code>
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<code>>=</code>	Greater or equal-to	<code>2 >= 2</code> <code>3 >= 2</code>
<code><=</code>	Lesser or equal-to	<code>2 <= 2</code> <code>1 <= 2</code>

[3] `2 + 2 == 5`

False

[4] `2 + 2 != 5`



Booleans

Booleans in Python return whether the statement is True or False

Operator	Definition	Statement Example
<code>==</code>	Equal-to	<code>2 + 2 == 5</code>
<code>!=</code>	Not equal-to	<code>2 + 2 != 5</code>
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<code><=</code>	Lesser or equal-to	<code>2 <= 2</code> <code>1 <= 2</code>

[3] `2 + 2 == 5`

False

[4] `2 + 2 != 5`

True



Booleans

Booleans in Python return whether the statement is True or False

Operator	Definition	Statement Example
<code>==</code>	Equal-to	<code>2 + 2 == 5</code>
<code>!=</code>	Not equal-to	<code>2 + 2 != 5</code>
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<code>>=</code>	Greater or equal-to	<code>2 >= 2</code> <code>3 >= 2</code>
<code><=</code>	Lesser or equal-to	<code>2 <= 2</code> <code>1 <= 2</code>

[3] `2 + 2 == 5`

False

[4] `2 + 2 != 5`

True

[45] `2 < 5`



Booleans

Booleans in Python return whether the statement is True or False

Operator	Definition	Statement Example
<code>==</code>	Equal-to	<code>2 + 2 == 5</code>
<code>!=</code>	Not equal-to	<code>2 + 2 != 5</code>
<code>></code>	Greater-than	<code>2 > 5</code>
<code><</code>	Less-than	<code>2 < 5</code>
<code>>=</code>	Greater or equal-to	<code>2 >= 2</code> <code>3 >= 2</code>
<code><=</code>	Lesser or equal-to	<code>2 <= 2</code> <code>1 <= 2</code>

[3] `2 + 2 == 5`

False

[4] `2 + 2 != 5`

True

[45] `2 < 5`

True



Conditions

Conditions in Python facilitate decision making in your code

Operator	Decision
if	When the condition is true
else	When the if condition is false
elif	When another option is true
if not	



Adding if conditions to Booleans

Using an if statement

```
[48] if 2 < 5:  
    print(f'Statement is {True}')
```

Answer

Using an if not statement

```
[49] if not 2 > 5:  
    print(f'Statement is {False}')
```

Answer



Adding if conditions to Booleans

Using an if statement

```
[48] if 2 < 5:  
    print(f'Statement is {True}')
```

Statement is True

Using an if not statement

```
[49] if not 2 > 5:  
    print(f'Statement is {False}')
```

Answer



Adding if conditions to Booleans

Using an if statement

```
[48] if 2 < 5:  
    print(f'Statement is {True}')
```

Statement is True

Using an if not statement

```
[49] if not 2 > 5:  
    print(f'Statement is {False}')
```

↳ Statement is False



Adding if-else conditions to Booleans

Is ATG in the sequence?

```
[53] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGA'  
      if 'ATG' in sequence:  
          print(f'ATG is in {sequence}')  
      else:  
          print(f'ATG is not in {sequence}')
```

else can be used
without a
statement so when
nothing there is no
other option use
else

Answer



Adding if-else conditions to Booleans

Is ATG in the sequence?

```
[53] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGA'  
      if 'ATG' in sequence:  
          print(f'ATG is in {sequence}')  
      else:  
          print(f'ATG is not in {sequence}')
```

ATG is in ATGTGGTGGAGA

else can be used
without a
statement so when
nothing there is no
other option use
else



Adding if-else conditions to Booleans

Is ATG in the sequence?

```
[53] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGA'  
      if 'ATG' in sequence:  
          print(f'ATG is in {sequence}')  
      else:  
          print(f'ATG is not in {sequence}')
```

```
ATG is in ATGTGGTGGAGA
```

Is ATG in this sequence?

```
[54] sequence = 'TGGTGGAGA'  
      if 'ATG' in sequence:  
          print(f'ATG is in {sequence}')  
      else:  
          print(f'ATG is not in {sequence}')
```

Answer



Adding if-else conditions to Booleans

Is ATG in the sequence?

```
[53] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGA'  
      if 'ATG' in sequence:  
          print(f'ATG is in {sequence}')  
      else:  
          print(f'ATG is not in {sequence}')
```

ATG is in ATGTGGTGGAGA

Is ATG in this sequence?

```
[54] sequence = 'TGGTGGAGA'  
      if 'ATG' in sequence:  
          print(f'ATG is in {sequence}')  
      else:  
          print(f'ATG is not in {sequence}')
```

ATG is not in TGGTGGAGA



Adding if-elif-else conditions to Booleans

elif can be used when there are multiple options

```
[39] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGATAG'  
      if 'TAA' in sequence:  
          print(f'TAA in {sequence}')  
      elif 'TAG' in sequence:  
          print(f'TAG in {sequence}')  
      elif 'TGA' in sequence:  
          print(f'TGA in {sequence}')  
      else:  
          print(f'A stop codon does not exist in {sequence}')
```

Answer



Adding if-elif-else conditions to Booleans

elif can be used when there are multiple options

```
[39] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGATAG'
      if 'TAA' in sequence:
          print(f'TAA in {sequence}')
      elif 'TAG' in sequence:
          print(f'TAG in {sequence}')
      elif 'TGA' in sequence:
          print(f'TGA in {sequence}')
      else:
          print(f'A stop codon does not exist in {sequence}')
```

TAG in ATGTGGTGGAGATAG



Adding if-elif-else conditions to Booleans

```
[41] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGATAA'  
    if 'TAA' in sequence:  
        print(f'TAA in {sequence}')  
    elif 'TAG' in sequence:  
        print(f'TAG in {sequence}')  
    elif 'TGA' in sequence:  
        print(f'TGA in {sequence}')  
    else:  
        print(f'A stop codon does not exist in {sequence}')
```

Answer



Adding if-elif-else conditions to Booleans

```
[41] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGATAA'  
    if 'TAA' in sequence:  
        print(f'TAA in {sequence}')  
    elif 'TAG' in sequence:  
        print(f'TAG in {sequence}')  
    elif 'TGA' in sequence:  
        print(f'TGA in {sequence}')  
    else:  
        print(f'A stop codon does not exist in {sequence}')
```

TAA in ATGTGGTGGAGATAA



Adding if-elif-else conditions to Booleans

```
[32] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGA'  
      if 'TAA' in sequence:  
          print(f'TAA not in {sequence}')  
      elif 'TAG' in sequence:  
          print(f'TAA not in {sequence}')  
      elif 'TGA' in sequence:  
          print(f'TAA not in {sequence}')  
      else:  
          print(f'A stop codon does not exist in {sequence}')
```

Answer



Adding if-elif-else conditions to Booleans

```
[32] sequence = 'ATGTGGTGGAGA'  
      if 'TAA' in sequence:  
          print(f'TAA not in {sequence}')  
      elif 'TAG' in sequence:  
          print(f'TAA not in {sequence}')  
      elif 'TGA' in sequence:  
          print(f'TAA not in {sequence}')  
      else:  
          print(f'A stop codon does not exist in {sequence}')
```

A stop codon does not exist in ATGTGGTGGAGA





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Lesson 2.1.0

More Python datatypes





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Lesson 2.1.1

Lists



Starting lists

Method 1: Create a list with items

```
[5] stop_codons = ['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']  
stop_codons
```

Store multiple
items using
brackets.

Answer



Starting lists

Method 1: Create a list with items

```
[5] stop_codons = ['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']  
stop_codons  
['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']
```

Store multiple items using brackets.



Starting lists

Method 2: Start an empty list

```
[18] empty_list = []  
empty_list
```

Answer

```
[19] empty_list.append('TAG')  
empty_list.append('TAA')  
empty_list.append('TGA')  
empty_list
```

Answer

The
append(*object*)
function will
add new
objects to an
existing list.



Starting lists

Method 2: Start an empty list

```
[18] empty_list = []
empty_list
[]

[19] empty_list.append('TAG')
empty_list.append('TAA')
empty_list.append('TGA')
empty_list
```

The
append(*object*)
function will
add new
objects to an
existing list.

Answer



Starting lists

Method 2: Start an empty list

```
[18] empty_list = []
     empty_list
     []
[19] empty_list.append('TAG')
     empty_list.append('TAA')
     empty_list.append('TGA')
     empty_list
     ['TAG', 'ATG', 'TGA']
```

The
append(*object*)
function will
add new
objects to an
existing list.



Functions you can use to evaluate and manipulate lists

`len(list)`

`list.count("")`

`list.remove(object)`

`list.append(object)`

`list.sort()`

`list.reverse()`

Note: These functions are used similarly to string objects!



Let's fix our stop_codons lists

What is wrong with the stop_codons list?

```
[5] stop_codons = ['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']
stop_codons
['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']
```



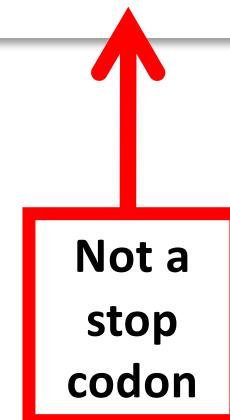
Let's fix our stop_codons lists

What is wrong with the stop_codons list?

```
[5] stop_codons = ['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']  
stop_codons
```

```
['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']
```

TAA ?



Let's fix our stop_codons lists

How should we fix this?

```
[5] stop_codons = ['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']
stop_codons
['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']
```

Answer



Let's fix our stop_codons lists

How should we fix this?

```
[5] stop_codons = ['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']
stop_codons
['TAG', 'TGA', 'ATG']
```

```
[6] stop_codons.remove('ATG')
stop_codons
```

```
['TAG', 'TGA']
```

```
[7] stop_codons.append('TAA')
stop_codons
```

```
['TAG', 'TGA', 'TAA']
```





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Lesson 2.1.2

Dictionaries



Starting a dictionary

Method 1: Create a dictionary with items

```
[33] leucine_codons = {'CTT': 'Leu', 'CTC': 'Leu',  
                      'CTA': 'Leu', 'CTG': 'Leu',  
                      'TTA': 'Leu', 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

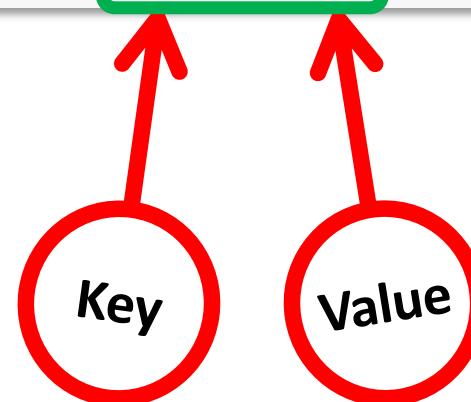
An array of association that stores a key and its value and is represented by a colon



Starting a dictionary

Method 1: Create a dictionary with items

```
[33] leucine_codons = {'CTT': 'Leu', 'CTC': 'Leu',  
                      'CTA': 'Leu', 'CTG': 'Leu',  
                      'TTA': 'Leu', 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```



An array of association that stores a key and its value and is represented by a colon



Starting a dictionary

Method 1: Create a dictionary with items

```
[33] leucine_codons = {'CTT': 'Leu', 'CTC': 'Leu',  
                      'CTA': 'Leu', 'CTG': 'Leu',  
                      'TTA': 'Leu', 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

leucine_codons

Answer

An array of association that stores a key and its value and is represented by a colon



Starting a dictionary

Method 1: Create a dictionary with items

```
[33] leucine_codons = {'CTT': 'Leu', 'CTC': 'Leu',
                      'CTA': 'Leu', 'CTG': 'Leu',
                      'TTA': 'Leu', 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

```
leucine_codons
```

```
{'CTT': 'Leu',
 'CTC': 'Leu',
 'CTA': 'Leu',
 'CTG': 'Leu',
 'TTA': 'Leu',
 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

An array of association that stores a key and its value and is represented by a colon



Starting a dictionary

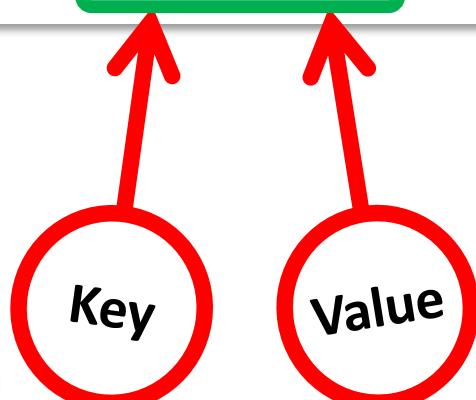
Method 1: Create a dictionary with items

```
[33] leucine_codons = {'CTT': 'Leu', 'CTC': 'Leu',  
                      'CTA': 'Leu', 'CTG': 'Leu',  
                      'TTA': 'Leu', 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

leucine_codons

```
{'CTT': 'Leu',  
 'CTC': 'Leu',  
 'CTA': 'Leu',  
 'CTG': 'Leu',  
 'TTA': 'Leu',  
 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

An array of association that stores a key and its value and is represented by a colon



Starting a dictionary

Method 2: Add elements to an empty/existing the dictionary

```
[36] empty_dictionary = {}  
empty_dictionary
```

Answer



Starting a dictionary

Method 2: Add elements to an empty/existing the dictionary

```
[36] empty_dictionary = {}  
empty_dictionary
```

```
{}
```



Empty
dictionary



Adding elements to a dictionary

Method 2: Add elements to an empty/existing the dictionary

```
[36] empty_dictionary = {}  
     empty_dictionary  
  
     {}
```

```
[37] empty_dictionary['CTT'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['CTC'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['CTA'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['CTG'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['TTA'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['TTG'] = 'Leu'
```

Note: the **value** of a key can be any **data type** which include **strings, integers, floats, lists, or nested dictionaries**



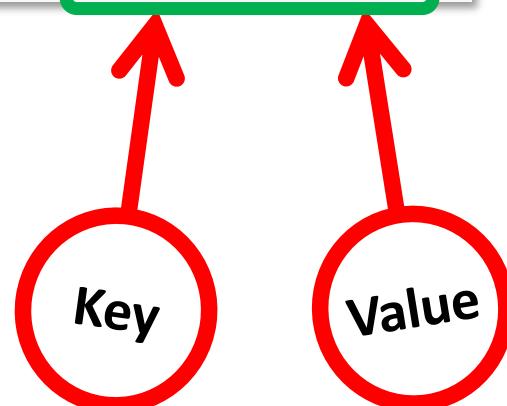
Adding elements to a dictionary

Method 2: Add elements to an empty/existing the dictionary

```
[36] empty_dictionary = {}  
     empty_dictionary  
  
     {}
```

```
[37] empty_dictionary['CTT'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['CTC'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['CTA'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['CTG'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['TTA'] = 'Leu'  
     empty_dictionary['TTG'] = 'Leu'
```

Note: the **value** of a key can be any **data type** which include strings, integers, floats, lists, or nested dictionaries



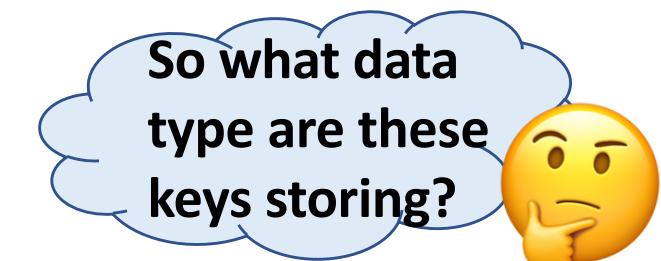
Adding elements to a dictionary

Method 2. Start an empty dictionary using curly brackets

```
[36] empty_dictionary = {}  
empty_dictionary  
  
{}
```

```
[37] empty_dictionary['CTT'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['CTC'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['CTA'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['CTG'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['TTA'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['TTG'] = 'Leu'
```

Note: the **value** of a key can be any **data type** which include strings, integers, floats, lists, or nested dictionaries



Adding elements to a dictionary

Method 2. Start an empty dictionary using curly brackets

```
[36] empty_dictionary = {}  
empty_dictionary  
  
{}
```

```
[37] empty_dictionary['CTT'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['CTC'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['CTA'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['CTG'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['TTA'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['TTG'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary
```

Note: the **value** of a key can be any **data type** which include strings, integers, floats, lists, or nested dictionaries

Answer



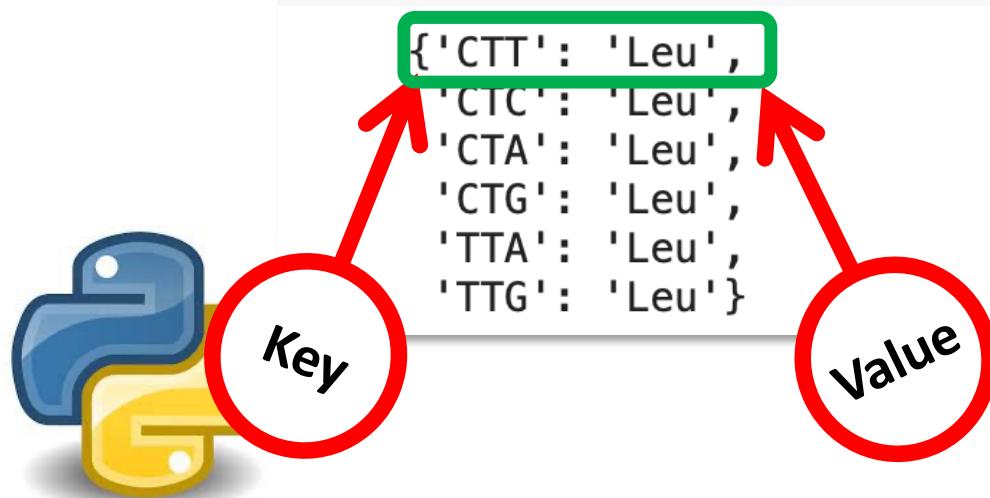
Adding elements to a dictionary

Method 2. Start an empty dictionary using curly brackets

```
[36] empty_dictionary = {}  
empty_dictionary  
  
{}
```

```
[37] empty_dictionary['CTT'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['CTC'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['CTA'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['CTG'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['TTA'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary['TTG'] = 'Leu'  
empty_dictionary
```

Note: the **value** of a key can be any **data type** which include strings, integers, floats, lists, or nested dictionaries



How to use a dictionary

```
[8] leucine_codons
```

```
{'CTT': 'Leu',
 'CTC': 'Leu',
 'CTA': 'Leu',
 'CTG': 'Leu',
 'TTA': 'Leu',
 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

Note: Calling a key returns its value



How to use a dictionary

```
[8] leucine_codons
```

```
{'CTT': 'Leu',  
 'CTC': 'Leu',  
 'CTA': 'Leu',  
 'CTG': 'Leu',  
 'TTA': 'Leu',  
 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

Note: Calling a key returns its value

Let's call (find/consult) the key 'CTG'



How to use a dictionary

```
[8] leucine_codons
```

```
{'CTT': 'Leu',
 'CTC': 'Leu',
 'CTA': 'Leu',
 'CTG': 'Leu' ←
 'TTA': 'Leu',
 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

Note: Calling a key returns its value

Let's call (find/consult) the key 'CTG'

```
[9]
```

```
leucine_codons['CTG']
```



How to use a dictionary

```
[8] leucine_codons
```

```
{'CTT': 'Leu',
 'CTC': 'Leu',
 'CTA': 'Leu',
 'CTG': 'Leu',
 'TTA': 'Leu',
 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

```
[9]
```

```
leucine_codons['CTG']
```

Answer

Note: Calling a key
returns
(produces/result)
its value



How to use a dictionary

```
[8] leucine_codons
```

```
{'CTT': 'Leu',
 'CTC': 'Leu',
 'CTA': 'Leu',
 'CTG': 'Leu',
 'TTA': 'Leu',
 'TTG': 'Leu'}
```

```
[9]
```

```
leucine_codons['CTG']
```

```
'Leu'
```

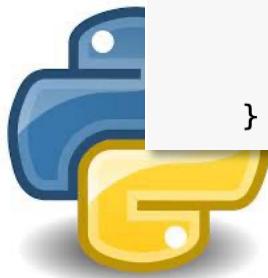
2

Note: Calling a key
returns
(produces/result)
its value



A dictionary with all codons and their associated amino acid can be used to translate a protein-coding sequence

```
[3] codon_table = {  
    'TCA': 'S', 'TCC': 'S', 'TCG': 'S', 'TCT': 'S', 'AGC': 'S', 'AGT': 'S',      # Serine  
    'TTC': 'F', 'TTT': 'F',  
    'TTA': 'L', 'TTG': 'L', 'CTA': 'L', 'CTC': 'L', 'CTG': 'L', 'CTT': 'L',      # Phenilalanine  
    'TAC': 'Y', 'TAT': 'Y',  
    'TAA': '*', 'TAG': '*', 'TGA': '*',  
    'TGC': 'C', 'TGT': 'C',  
    'TGG': 'W',  
    'CCA': 'P', 'CCC': 'P', 'CCG': 'P', 'CCT': 'P',  
    'CAC': 'H', 'CAT': 'H',  
    'CAA': 'Q', 'CAG': 'Q',  
    'CGA': 'R', 'CGC': 'R', 'CGG': 'R', 'CGT': 'R',  
    'ATA': 'I', 'ATC': 'I', 'ATT': 'I',  
    'ATG': 'M',  
    'ACA': 'T', 'ACC': 'T', 'ACG': 'T', 'ACT': 'T',  
    'AAC': 'N', 'AAT': 'N',  
    'AAA': 'K', 'AAG': 'K',  
    'AGA': 'R', 'AGG': 'R',  
    'GTA': 'V', 'GTC': 'V', 'GTG': 'V', 'GTT': 'V',  
    'GCA': 'A', 'GCC': 'A', 'GCG': 'A', 'GCT': 'A',  
    'GAC': 'D', 'GAT': 'D',  
    'GAA': 'E', 'GAG': 'E',  
    'GGA': 'G', 'GGC': 'G', 'GGG': 'G', 'GGT': 'G'      # Leucine  
                                                # Tyrosine  
                                                # Stop  
                                                # Cisteine  
                                                # Tryptophane  
                                                # Proline  
                                                # Histidine  
                                                # Glutamine  
                                                # Arginine  
                                                # Isoleucine  
                                                # Methionine  
                                                # Threonine  
                                                # Asparagine  
                                                # Lysine  
                                                # Arginine  
                                                # Valine  
                                                # Alanine  
                                                # Aspartic Acid  
                                                # Glutamic Acid  
                                                # Glycine  
}
```





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Lesson 2.2.0

Automating repetitive tasks using Python





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Lesson 2.2.1a

For Loops



Let's say I have a list of μL measurements
that I want to convert to mL

measurement	μL	mL
0	5	?
1	47	?
2	17	?
3	91	?



Let's say I have a list of μL measurements
that I want to convert to mL

measurement	μL	mL
0	5	?
1	47	?
2	17	?
3	91	?

Solution option 1:

[4] $5 * (0.001/1)$

0.005

[5] $47 * (0.001/1)$

0.047

[6] $17 * (0.001/1)$

0.017

[7] $91 * (0.001/1)$

0.091



Let's say I have a list of μL measurements that I want to convert to mL

measurement	μL	mL
0	5	?
1	47	?
2	17	?
3	91	?

Solution option 2:

Create a variable x and substitute for each value

[1] $x=5$
 $x * (0.001/1)$

0.005

[2] $x=47$
 $x * (0.001/1)$

0.047

[3] $x=17$
 $x * (0.001/1)$

0.017

[4] $x=91$
 $x * (0.001/1)$

0.091



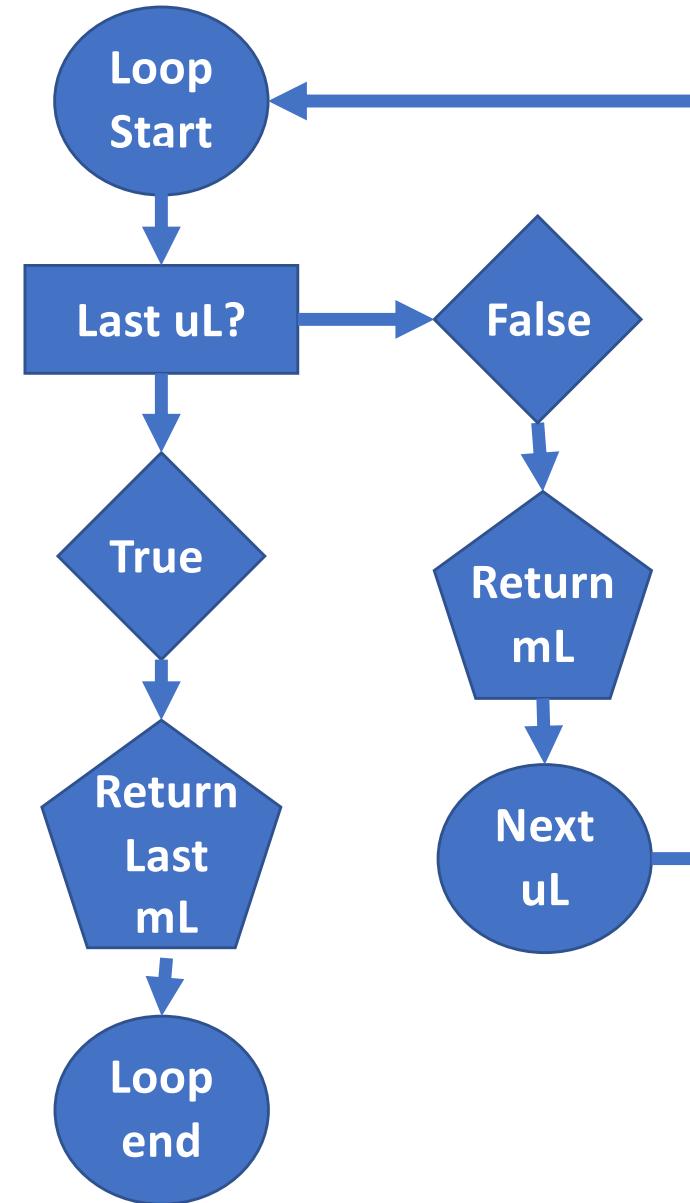
What if we have a hundred μL measurements that we converted to mL?

measurement	μL	mL
0	5	?
1	47	?
2	17	?
3	91	?
.	.	?
.	.	?
.	.	?
99	77	?



What if we have a hundred μL measurements that we converted to mL?

measurement	μL	mL
0	5	?
1	47	?
2	17	?
3	91	?
.	.	?
.	.	?
.	.	?
99	77	?



Let's say I have a list of μL measurements that I want to convert to mL

measurement	μL	mL
0	5	?
1	47	?
2	17	?
3	91	?

Solution option 3:

```
[9] measurements=[5,27,17,91]

for x in measurements:
    print(f'iteration for {x} ')
    result = x * (0.001/1)
    print(f'Measurement (microliter): {x}')
    print(f'Measurement (milliliter): {result}')
```

Answer



Let's say I have a list of μL measurements that I want to convert to mL

measurement	μL	mL
0	5	?
1	47	?
2	17	?
3	91	?

Solution option 3:

```
[9] measurements=[5,27,17,91]

for x in measurements:
    print(f'iteration for {x} ')
    result = x * (0.001/1)
    print(f'Measurement (microliter): {x}')
    print(f'Measurement (milliliter): {result}')


iteration for 5
Measurement (microliter): 5
Measurement (milliliter): 0.005
iteration for 27
Measurement (microliter): 27
Measurement (milliliter): 0.027
iteration for 17
Measurement (microliter): 17
Measurement (milliliter): 0.017
iteration for 91
Measurement (microliter): 91
Measurement (milliliter): 0.091
```

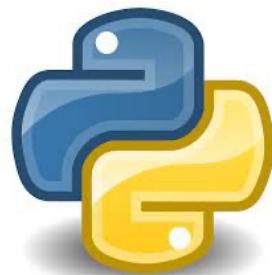




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Lesson 2.2.1b

Exploit information from sequences using **For loops**



Can we For loop through a string that is a sequence?

```
[4] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"  
sequence
```

```
' ATGTGGTGG '  
012345678
```



Can we For loop through a string that is a sequence?

```
[4] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"  
sequence
```

```
' ATGTGGTGG '  
012345678
```

```
[11] for nucleotide in sequence:  
    print(nucleotide)
```

Answer



Can we For loop through a string that is a sequence?

```
[4] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"  
sequence
```

```
' ATGTGGTGG '  
012345678
```

```
[11] for nucleotide in sequence:  
    print(nucleotide)
```

```
A  
T  
G  
T  
G  
G  
T  
G  
G
```



For looping through a string that is a sequence?

```
[4] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"  
sequence
```

```
' ATGTGGTGG '  
012345678
```

```
[11] for nucleotide in sequence:  
    print(nucleotide)
```

```
A  
T  
G  
T  
G  
G  
T  
G  
G
```

What if we
need to use
the indexes of
this sequence?



For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce indexes?

```
[4] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"  
sequence
```

```
' ATGTGGTGG '  
012345678
```



Using indexes to slice a String

Index a range of the sequence

' ATGTGGTGG '
012345678

[9] sequence[2:8]

Index is included and starts new string

' GTGGTG '

Index is not included in new string



For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce indexes?

```
[4] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"  
sequence
```

```
' ATGTGGTGG '  
012345678
```

Hint: a combination between **range()** and **len()**



For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce indexes?

```
[4] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"  
sequence
```

```
' ATGTGGTGG '  
012345678
```



Hint: a combination between **range()** and **len()**

```
[12] for nucleotide_position in range(len(sequence)):  
    print(nucleotide_position)  
    print(sequence[nucleotide_position])
```

Answer



For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce indexes?

```
[4] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"  
sequence
```

' ATGTGGTGG '
012345678



Hint: a combination between **range()** and **len()**

```
[12] for nucleotide_position in range(len(sequence)):  
    print(nucleotide_position)  
    print(sequence[nucleotide_position])
```

0
A
1
T
2
G
3
T
4
G
5
G
6
T
7
G
8
G



For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

Do we remember how to index a **range** of a **string**?



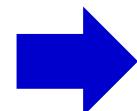
For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce a coding sequence?



INPUT

'ATGTGGTGG'
012345678



OUTPUT

['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
0 1 2



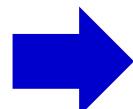
For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce a coding sequence?



INPUT

'ATGTGGTGG'
012345678



OUTPUT

['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
0 1 2

```
[12] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"
```

Identify your input
sequence



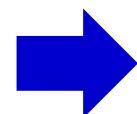
For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce a coding sequence?



INPUT

'ATGTGGTGG'
012345678



OUTPUT

['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
0 1 2

```
[12] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"
```

```
RNA_sequence=sequence.replace("T","U")
```

Replace T for U in
the sequence



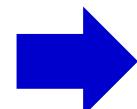
For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce a coding sequence?



INPUT

'ATGTGGTGG'
012345678



OUTPUT

['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
0 1 2

```
[12] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"
```

```
RNA_sequence=sequence.replace("T","U")
```

```
coding_sequence=[]
```

Initiate an empty list



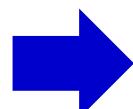
For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce a coding sequence?



INPUT

'ATGTGGTGG'
012345678



OUTPUT

['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
0 1 2

```
[12] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"
```

```
RNA_sequence=sequence.replace("T","U")
```

```
coding_sequence=[ ]
```

```
temp=0
```

Initiate your counter at 0



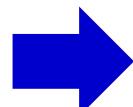
For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce a coding sequence?



INPUT

'ATGTGGTGG'
012345678



OUTPUT

['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
0 1 2

```
[12] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"
```

```
RNA_sequence=sequence.replace("T","U")
```

```
coding_sequence=[]
```

```
temp=0
```

```
for x in RNA_sequence:
```

Start your for loop



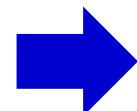
For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce a coding sequence?



INPUT

'ATGTGGTGG'
012345678



OUTPUT

['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
0 1 2

```
[12] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"
```

```
RNA_sequence=sequence.replace("T","U")
```

```
coding_sequence=[]
```

```
temp=0
```

```
for x in RNA_sequence:
```

```
    if RNA_sequence[temp:temp+3] != "":
```

If statement



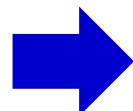
For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce a coding sequence?



INPUT

'ATGTGGTGG'
012345678



OUTPUT

['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
0 1 2

```
[12] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"
```

```
RNA_sequence=sequence.replace("T","U")
```

```
coding_sequence=[]
temp=0
for x in RNA_sequence:
    if RNA_sequence[temp:temp+3] != '':
        coding_sequence.append(RNA_sequence[temp:temp+3])
        temp=temp+3
```

The body of the
If statement



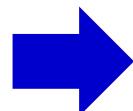
For loop through the indexes of a string that is a sequence

How would you produce a coding sequence?



INPUT

'ATGTGGTGG'
012345678



OUTPUT

['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
0 1 2

```
[12] sequence="ATGTGGTGG"
```

```
RNA_sequence=sequence.replace("T","U")  
  
coding_sequence=[]  
temp=0  
for x in RNA_sequence:  
    if RNA_sequence[temp:temp+3] != '':  
        coding_sequence.append(RNA_sequence[temp:temp+3])  
        temp=temp+3  
print(coding_sequence)
```

```
['AUG', 'UGG', 'UGG']
```





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Lesson 2.2.2a

While Loops



use a while loop to return the index of
the first gap encountered in the
sequence

```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence  
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
```



use a while loop to return the index of
the first gap encountered in the
sequence

```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
position = None
```



use a while loop to return the index of
the first gap encountered in the
sequence

```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
position = None
temp = 0
```



use a while loop to return the index of the first gap encountered in the sequence

```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
position = None
temp = 0
while position == None:
```



Use a while loop to return the index of the first gap encountered in the sequence

```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
position = None
temp = 0
while position == None:
    nucleotide = sequence[temp]
```



Use a while loop to return the index of the first gap encountered in the sequence

```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
position = None
temp = 0
while position == None:
    nucleotide = sequence[temp]
    if nucleotide == '-':
```



Use a while loop to return the index of the first gap encountered in the sequence

```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
position = None
temp = 0
while position == None:
    nucleotide = sequence[temp]
    if nucleotide == '-':
        position = temp
```



Use a while loop to return the index of the first gap encountered in the sequence

```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
position = None
temp = 0
while position == None:
    nucleotide = sequence[temp]
    if nucleotide == '-':
        position = temp
print(position, temp, nucleotide)
```



Use a while loop to return the index of the first gap encountered in the sequence

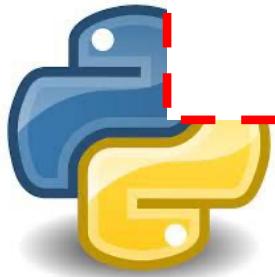
```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
position = None
temp = 0
while position == None:
    nucleotide = sequence[temp]
    if nucleotide == '-':
        position = temp
print(position, temp, nucleotide)
temp+=1
```



Use a while loop to return the index of the first gap encountered in the sequence

```
[66] # Return the index position of the gap in the following sequence
sequence = 'ATGTGG-TGGAGA'
position = None
temp = 0
while position == None:
    nucleotide = sequence[temp]
    if nucleotide == '-':
        position = temp
print(position, temp, nucleotide)
temp+=1
```

Answer





Proficiency Assessment

Exercise 1: Return the total number of guanines Sequence A.

You can use the count() function in python to check your work! 😊

Start with a variable called counter equal to 0

For loop through each nucleotide of the sequence

Use a condition statement to identify a guanine in the sequence

Record by tallying the guanines found

Exercise 2: How many differences are between Sequence A and Sequence B

Refer to Exercise 1 for ideas

Exercise 3: You will be given a list of protein-coding sequences and other resources (i.e. dictionary). Find the following for each sequence:

Length of the DNA sequence

Transcript of the DNA sequence (RNA sequence)

Coding sequence as a list

Amino acid sequence

Bonus: add something yourself! 😊

