

First steps with Python in life sciences

Wandrille Duchemin Robin Engler Orlin Topalov Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics



Course schedule

Day 3

Day 1	•	Introduction to Jupyter Notebook Python basics: variables, functions and object types. Code flow: conditional statements (if else), loops (while, for) and functions.
Day 2	morning:	• Code flow: conditional statements (if else), loops (while, for) and functions.

- afternoon: Reading / writing files.• Python modules: import and re-use existing code.
 - Additional modules:
 Scipy
 Matplotlib
 Pandas

But first - getting to know you

- Have you programmed before ? Which language ?
- Any experience with command line ?
- Why do you want to program :
 - to analyze data?
 - to create scripts that serve as glue in my pipeline?
 - to implement my cool new model?
 - to become one of the cool kids?
 - to have something to do on my Sundays?

What is Python?

"Python is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language." wikipedia

- Interpreted: no compilation of the program prior to execution
 - + platform independence (portability), dynamic typing
 - usually slower, buggy program may still run
- High level: abstracted from details of the machine (e.g. memory management)
 - + focus on the application itself
 - possibly counter-intuitive behaviors (e.g. mutable vs. immutable objects).
- General-purpose: not domain specific, can be used in a broad range of software application
 - + wide user base, usable for any purpose
 - core language fairly simple → modules for domain specific uses

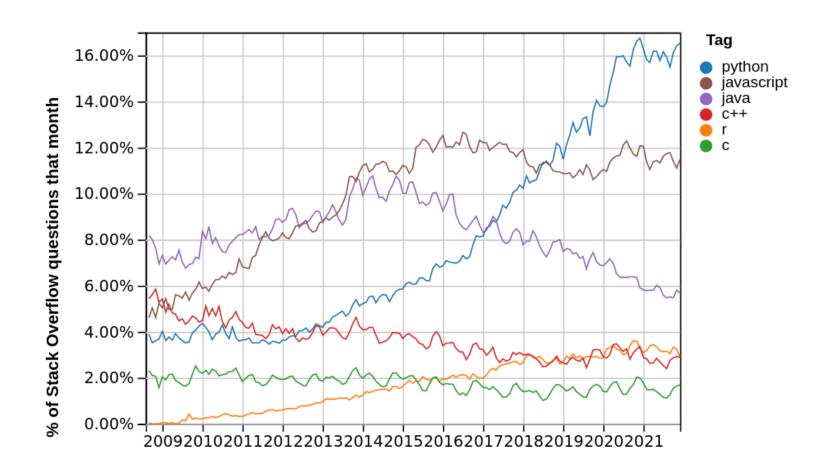
Python - a brief history

- **1991**: First version of Python (0.9.0) publicly released by Guido van Rossum.
 - Its name is a tribute to the British comedy group "Monty Python", it later adopted the two snakes as logo symbol.
- **2000**: Python 2.0
- 2008: Python 3.0 (backward incompatible with python2)
- **2015 2020** : end of Python 2.7 support

Current version: 3.8 (as of February 2020)

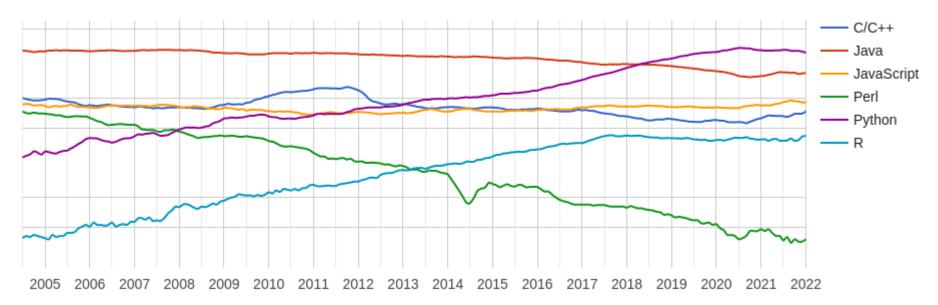


Python - is it used?



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PYPL PopularitY of Programming Language



Python – sum up

"Python is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language." wikipedia

- Easy to learn you will experience that first hand!
- Portable: coding for Windows, MacOS or Linux is (almost) the same.
- Broad range of applications: can be used for anything!
- Widely used, including in science application:
 - Huge community to get help/tutorials.
 - Huge number of modules for domain specific applications.

