Algorithmic Approaches for Biological Data, Lecture #1

Katherine St. John

City University of New York American Museum of Natural History

20 January 2016

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Outline



- Course Overview
- Introduction to Python Programs:
 - printing and simple functions
 - definite loops
 - Problem solving and the design process

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Recap

- Professor, City University of New York
- Research Associate, American Museum of Natural History
- Associate Academic Director, BridgeUp:STEM
- Postdoctoral Work at University of Texas and University of Pennsylvania
- PhD, UCLA
- MA, Johns Hopkins University
- AB, Smith College

K. St. John (CUNY & AMNH)

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Algorithms #1

Historical Trends: Women Majors



What Happened To Women In Computer Science?

Source: National Science Foundation, American Bar Association, American Association of Medical Colleges Credit: Quoctrung Bui/NPR

NPR Planet Money, October 2014

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Historical Trends: Computer Science & Engineering



For a complete list of specific majors that fall within each group see here.

NPR Planet Money, October 2014

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Algorithms #1

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Course Website and Syllabus



All course material available at: comet.lehman.cuny.edu/stjohn



• An algorithm is a step-by-step directions to perform some task.

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- An algorithm is a step-by-step directions to perform some task.
- Precision of language matters.
- Finding and fixing unexpected behavior is called debugging)
- Altering directions to improve the solutions is a key technique (called step-wise refinement)

Using Python



• Python 2.7: Part of the default installation on your laptops

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Using Python



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- To launch, go to: Application > Utilities and click on Terminal. A window will pop up, type: idle)

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Using Python



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- IDLE is a simple integrated development environment included with all Python distributions.

First Python Program

>>> print "Hello world"

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- ">>>": python prompt
- "print": prints to the terminal

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>>> import turtle
>>> tess = turtle.Turtle()
>>> for i in range(4):
 tess.forward(100)
 tess.right(90)

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Image: A matrix and a matrix

- "tess.forward(x)": moves forward x steps
- "tess.clear()": clears the screen

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- "tess.right(x)": turns right x degrees
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- "tess.clear()": clears the screen
- "tess.home()": return to center



Retyping into the Python shell gets tedious, making refining code difficult:

• To create a new file, choose *New File* from the *File* menu.

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- To create a new file, choose *New File* from the *File* menu.
- Type your Python commands into the file window.
- Save as a .py file (e.g. first.py) to allow color-coded text.
- Run your program by choosing *Run Module* from the *Run* module.

Challenges



- Draw a hexagon.
- Draw an octagon.
- Draw a 5-pointed star.
- Print your name to the screen 100 times.

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Robert Brown Brownian Motion Albert Einstein (Images from wikipedia and *Scientific American*)

• 1827: Robert Brown observed pollen grains moving under a microsope

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Albert Einstein

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Robert Brown Brownian Motion Al (Images from wikipedia and *Scientific American*)

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Robert Brown Brownian Motion Albert Einstein (Images from wikipedia and *Scientific American*)

- 1827: Robert Brown observed pollen grains moving under a microsope
- 1905: Albert Einstein explains the pollen's movement is due to the movement of individual water molecules.
- Brownian motion refers to the random motion of particles in water, as well as the underlying mathematical model.
- Good model for the scattering of light and diffusion of substances

Random walks are used to simulate Brownian Motion.

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Random walks are used to simulate Brownian Motion.





• With a partner, fill in the program:

import random #Useful functions for random import turtle #Turtle drawing functions

- 1. Create a turtle
- 2. For 100 steps
- 3. Move forward 10
- Turn in a random direction: right(random.randrange(0,360))
- 5. Print out final x and y of turtle: print tess.pos()
- Implement and test your design.

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• Grid Random Walks: Change the direction line to: right(random.randomrange(0,360,90)

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 - What is the farthest? Nearest? Average?
- Grid Random Walks: Change the direction line to: right(random.randomrange(0,360,90)
- 1D Random Walks: Change the direction line to: right(random.randomrange(0,360,180)

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• Lab session at 3pm today (bring laptop!).

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- Challenges available at rosalind.info (use emailed link to access course page).