

Algorithmic Approaches for Biological Data, Lecture #10

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Outline



- List & Strings
- Lists, Tuples, & Arrays
- `numpy` and arrays

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 - ▶ `join()`: joins up a list into string
- Example:

```
s = "I+love+Python"
words = s.split("+")
newS = " ".join(words)
```




In pairs:

Assume that `data = f.read()`

- Replace all tabs in `data` with 4 spaces (many ways to do this).
- Count the number of lines in `data`.
- Replace all the newlines with a space.
- Count the number of words in `data`.
- Capitalize the first letter of every word in `data`.

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`vector = np.array([3.4,5.6,9.8])`
(Part of the `numpy` module)

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 - ▶ `np.arange(start, stop, step)`: like the `range()` function but returns an ndarray.
 - ▶ `np.linspace(start, stop, n)`: creates an array of n numbers evenly spaced between start and stop.

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- `ndim` gives the number of dimensions of the array.
- `shape` gives the size of each dimension.



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- Can also use a single set of brackets: `B[0,1,0]`

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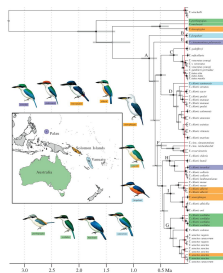
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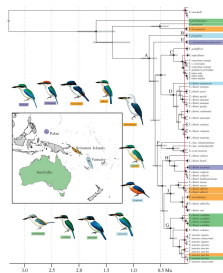
Recap



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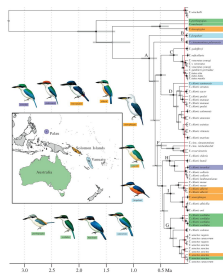
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- Challenges available at `rosalind.info`