CS217: Computer Programming Language: Lab02 Functions

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Outline

- Basic DNA sequence analysis
- Advanced function call

DNA Sequence

- The basic structure of DNA has four bases
 - Thymine (T)
 - Adenine (A)
 - Cytosine (C)
 - Guanine (G)
- DNA sequences are usually stored as string composed of the four bases.
 - ATCGGTAGA

Recap on string

String is a sequence of characters



Why are strings important ?

- DNA sequences are strings
 - ..atcgaaggaa ccacagaacc gagcgcgaag
- Database records contain strings
 - LOCUS AC005138
 - DEFINITION Homo sapiens chromosome 17, clone
- Webpage written in HTML is string

Useful string methods and functions

length >>> len("GATTACA") 7 >>> "GAT" + "TACA" concatenation 'GATTACA ' >>> "A" * 10 'AAAAAAAAAA' repeat >>> "G" in "GATTACA" True >>> "GAT" in "GATTACA" substring test True >>> "AGT" in "GATTACA" False substring location >>> "GATTACA".find("ATT") 1 >>> "GATTACA".count("T") substring count 2 >>>

Some more methods

```
>>> "GATTACA".lower()
'gattaca'
>>> "gattaca".upper()
'GATTACA'
>>> "GATTACA".replace("G", "U")
'UATTACA'
>>> "GATTACA".replace("C", "U")
'GATTAUA'
>>> "GATTACA".replace("AT", "**")
'G**TACA'
>>> "GATTACA".startswith("G")
True
>>> "GATTACA".startswith("g")
False
>>>
```

• Write a program which asks for a sequence then print its length

Enter a sequence: ATTAC It is 5 bases long

 Modify the program so it also prints the number of A,T, C, and G characters in the sequence

> Enter a sequence: ATTAC It is 5 bases long adenine: 2 thymine: 2 cytosine: 1 guanine: 0

 Modify the program to allow both lower-case and upper-case characters in the sequence

> Enter a sequence: ATTgtc It is 6 bases long adenine: 1 thymine: 3 cytosine: 1 guanine: 1

 Modify the program to print the number of unknown characters in the sequence

> Enter a sequence: ATTU*gtc It is 8 bases long adenine: 1 thymine: 3 cytosine: 1 guanine: 1 unknown: 2

Advanced function call

- You've learned from previous lecture that function is one type of data object
- For this reason, it is possible to pass a function as an argument to another function

Passing function as argument

```
def q(x, y):
    return x + y
def f(z, x, y):
    return z(x,y)
f(g, 2, 3)
```

Writing a function to diff function

 Derivative of function f() at point a can be approximated by

f'(x) = f(x+h) - f(x) / h

- We want to write a function call diff() to find the derivative of any f(x)
- How we do that ?

Solution

```
def diff(f, x, h):
    return (f(x+h)-f(x))/h

def myFunc(x):
    return x**2 + 3

print(diff(myFunc, 3, 1e-10))
```

6.000000496442226