BST281: Genomic Data Manipulation, Spring 2017

Wednesday 03: Python Loops, Conditionals, and Functions

Today’s lecture will focus on Python: completing our treatment of loops and conditionals and then proceeding to syntax for defining our own functions.

**Python: new material**

* The if-else statement
	+ Syntax for achieving “flow of control” in a program.
	+ Do one thing if a given statement is True, do something else if is False.
* Logical statements
	+ Use comparative operators (>, <, <=, >=, ==, !=, in) to “compare” data.
	+ **Note:** Know the difference between “=” and “==”.
	+ Can combine comparisons with logical operators and, or, not.
* The for loop
	+ Syntax for executing the same block of code multiple times.
	+ In Python, the for loop performs a set of actions on each element of an “iterable” piece of data, often one of the built-in data collections.
	+ range( ), enumerate( ), and sorted( ) are build-in functions that help for loops.
	+ .items( ) is a dictionary method to loop through key, value pairs.
	+ break exits a loop early.
* The while loop
	+ Syntax for performing an action (block of code) as long as a statement is True.
	+ **Note:** If the statement is always True, a while loop will run forever.
* Functions
	+ Defining functions provides a way to reuse pieces of code.
	+ Functions act as a “pipe”: they take arguments (data), act on them, and return a result.
	+ **Note:** Data are passed to functions “by reference.” Collection data (e.g. lists) passed to a function can be permanently changed by the actions of the function.
	+ Keyword arguments provide defaults to a function that can be overridden.

# Suggested textbook reading

* Haddock & Dunn, Chapter 7
* Haddock & Dunn, Chapter 9
* **Note:** Haddock & Dunn introduce Python functions in Chapter 10 (p. 188-92), but their examples draw on material that we won’t see until later in this course.