

## Python Packages

### Python 3

To use Python 3 on the cluster you can use a module that has it as the default.

```
$ module load miniconda3
```

This will load an environment where python3 is the python installed. You can check that this works by doing `python -V` and see the version is 3.XX

### You can setup your own conda environment

This will allow you to install python packages as well as any other pkgs you might want to.

Do this one-time

```
mkdir ~/bigdata/.conda
ln -s ~/bigdata/.conda ~/.conda
conda create -y -n gen220 python=3
source activate gen220
conda config --add channels defaults
conda config --add channels bioconda
conda config --add channels conda-forge
conda install biopython bcbio-gff
```

### Python Libraries

Python has many built in packages already installed and a whole host of contributions that span everything from plotting data, interfacing with other datatypes.

- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/gzip.html>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/csv.html>
- PyBed tools (processing BED files) - <https://daler.github.io/pybedtools/>
- BioPython GFF parsing
- There is a nice list of available libraries <https://wiki.python.org/moin/UsefulModules>

### Gzip

Can open a file that is compressed or write to a file already compressed. This can save space for large files or when you get data from a resource without having to decompress it.

```
import gzip
with gzip.open(file,"rt") as fh:
    for line in fh:
        print("The first line from uncompressed")
        break
```

## URL / Web requests directly

```
# this is a URL at the UniProt database to get a protein sequence based on  
# accession number  
import urllib.request  
url="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10127.fasta"  
seqdata = urllib.request.urlopen(url)  
for line in seqdata:  
    linestrip = line.decode('UTF-8').strip()  
    print(linestrip)
```

## BioPython - a library of modules for bioinformatics

BioPython Tutorial

Modules for Sequence data, BLAST parsing, Multiple alignments

Already installed on biocluster

To installed on own computer you control use Python tool 'pip'

```
$ conda create -y -n gen220 # only need to do this once  
$ source activate gen220  
$ conda install biopython # if you forget to do the line above it will fail
```

## Simple BioPython

```
import Bio  
from Bio.Seq import Seq  
my_seq = Seq("ATGAGTACACTAGGGTAA")  
  
print(my_seq)  
  
rc = my_seq.reverse_complement()  
pep = my_seq.translate()  
print("revcom is", rc)  
print(pep)
```

## Parsing sequence files

```
more /bigdata/gen220/share/data/E3Q6S8.fasta  
>tr|E3Q6S8|E3Q6S8_COLGM RNase P Rpr2/Rpp21/SNM1 subunit domain-containing protein OS=Colletotrichum  
MAKPKSESPLNRHAYTRVSYLHQAAAYLATVQSPTSSTNSSQPGHAPHAVDHERCLET  
NETVARRFVSDIRAVSLKAQIRPSPSLKQMMCKYCDLLVEGKTCSTTVENASKGGKKPW  
ADVMVTKCKTCGNVCRFPVSAPRQKRRPFREQKAVEGQDTPAVSEMSTGAD
```

To process this file:

```
import sys  
import Bio
```

```

from Bio import SeqIO
from Bio.Seq import Seq

# seqfile
filename = "/bigdata/gen220/shared/data/E3Q6S8.fasta"
for seq_record in SeqIO.parse( filename , "fasta"):
    print(seq_record.id)
    print(repr(seq_record.seq))
    print(seq_record.seq)
    print(len(seq_record))

```

This will output:

```

tr|E3Q6S8|E3Q6S8_COLGM
Seq('MAKPKSESLPNRHAYTRVSYLHQAAAYLATVQSPTS DSTTNSSQPGHAPHAVDH...GAD',
SingleLetterAlphabet())
MAKPKSESLPNRHAYTRVSYLHQAAAYLATVQSPTS DSTTNSSQPGHAPHAVDHERCLETNETVARRFVSDIRAVSLKAQIRPSPSLKQMM
172

```

## GenBank files: another sequence format

```

LOCUS      AJ240084                1905 bp    DNA        linear     PRI 03-FEB-2000
DEFINITION Homo sapiens TRIM gene, promoter.
ACCESSION  AJ240084
VERSION    AJ240084.1  GI:6911579
KEYWORDS   T-cell receptor interacting molecule; TRIM gene.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Primates; Haplorrhini;
            Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Hubener,C., Mincheva,A., Lichter,P., Schraven,B. and Bruyns,E.
TITLE      Genomic organization and chromosomal localization of the human gene
            encoding the T-cell receptor-interacting molecule (TRIM)
JOURNAL    Immunogenetics 51 (2), 154-158 (2000)
  PUBMED   10663578
REFERENCE  2 (bases 1 to 1905)
  AUTHORS  Huebener,C.
  TITLE    Direct Submission
  JOURNAL  Submitted (06-MAY-1999) Huebener C., Immunomodulation Laboratory,
            Institute for Immunology, University of Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer
            Feld 305, Heidelberg, 69120, GERMANY
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
  source   1..1905
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

```

```

/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/clone_lib="RPCI1,3-5 Human PAC library"
gene 1..1902
      /gene="TRIM"
regulatory 1..1746
            /regulatory_class="promoter"
            /gene="TRIM"
5' UTR 1747..1902
        /gene="TRIM"

```

ORIGIN

```

1  ccaaaaattt ccagtcctga aaccctttct ctttccaatg tcctctgtaa gctcagattg
61  tgggcatcta ctttgcccat attccaaggt cttgcttagg taacctctgt agtcctttct
121 tgagcctagg acttctactt ttcttaccag ttaccctctt tcaggaccaa agctcaactc
181 ctcaaggcca taactaggcc ctctcctctc aaactgattt atcaggtgcc cgaatcttcc
241 tgaatgtctg ggattcaact tttcagcagt cttcctccct acgttccatc taattctaag
301 atgaaacctt ctgattcttt gttgtcctct gatccctaca tgaacctgag gctgctgttc
361 cctgaagtct tgttctgtca gcatccaggc ctgcttcata aaacctgtca ctctgctaata
421 ggttagcggc tgaacaaaga gtcctctggc caaataagtt tagaaaaact ctgataaaaa
481 tattatthgg gtttcctttt cgcaggactt acctaagcct ttaatatgca tctacggagg
541 taaaaataaa gctatatatt ttttcaaag atatthgttg aagaacatt tgtcttctgc
601 gtttcttaaa ggccgagtgt tctatggaac atactthtaa aaacctthtt aaagaagctt
661 agaccagaga atctccaagg tctctthtcag thttacagcc tctgagtcaa cgattcacca
721 aaaaatattt tggggggaag tgattgaagt ggaaaaattt gttagtgttt agccagcttt
781 gtccaaagga taagatgcac tgtatthtgc ttactaggga gttatthtct ataatggaag
841 acaaagaaag cacaagacac ccatggthtt gthtgtcaa tctactgagag taagtctcaa
901 ttattgagac ttacgatgtg cgggtgtgct taattctagt tatgaaatt taataatgaa
961 taatatagat tctatthcct atatgagtht ccaaagcat tgtccagaac atctatatta
1021 aaatatctta tcatatacaa tatatgtaat thaaaatgca ctcagaaat ctgctthgta
1081 aaatgcagat tctagtgtt caccctaat agtctaatt agacgggcc aggatthtaa
1141 actagcatct tatagcatac ttatgtacac caacatgtaa gaactgtctg tattaagatt
1201 ctgggatggt ggttgagaac aggagcttgt tgtcaggtgg ctctagattg gacagagaaa
1261 ctcatactga taaggtgagg attgtcagga aataaggcag gcatctagcc tgcattaag
1321 atgaggtata gaaggcaact gatacatact aagtgtcaa aaaatatta ctccctgtcc
1381 tccatcatgg ctcaagaaaa tacaacagct gagcacacc acgggttgct tactatthac
1441 ttatcagtht agtgtatctt atthtthtct catgtgaatt tactgtgaa gagatgactg
1501 gattctctcc agagatagga agatccctcc tggthtaatt cctacctta thtatttht
1561 thtcaattag actcaggtat tgataaaaat tcaaatgtca gattacaaag gtgtgtggga
1621 thtttcttcc cacgttacac aatthtaagtc gactgttht agatcaaac tcaagacaac
1681 tccttcacca catttctgt ttgtaactga acaaaagtac acacaaaaga thtthaaagaa
1741 cagaagagaa aagaatccga ggcacagata aagataagtt ttactgtcat gctgtthta
1801 acataacaga gcaacatcac ctaggaaaaa agthttagg aggatthta atccatata
1861 thgtcttatg gctagataaa gatttctccg aaaaaagaa gcatg
//

```

## Now parse GenBank

To Parse the genbank file - it is the same code! Just change the format.

```
import sys
import Bio
from Bio import SeqIO
from Bio.Seq import Seq

# seqfile
filename = "/bigdata/gen220/shared/data/AJ240084.gbk"
for seq_record in SeqIO.parse( filename , "genbank"):
    print(seq_record.id)
    print(repr(seq_record.seq))
    print(seq_record.seq)
    print(len(seq_record))
```

Produces

```
python bp_parse_gbk.py ../data/AJ240084_TRIM.gbk
AJ240084.1
Seq('CCAAAAATTTCCAGTCCTGAAACCCTTTCTCTTTCCAATGTCCTCTGTAAGCTC...ATG',
IUPACAmbiguousDNA())
CCAAAAATTTCCAGTCCTGAAACCCTTTCTCTTTCCAATGTCCTCTGTAAGCTCGAGTTGTGGGCATCTACTTTGCCCATATTCCAAGGTC
1905
```

---

#  
Parse  
fea-  
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