BMEG 3105: Data Analytics for Personalized Genomics and Precision Medicine

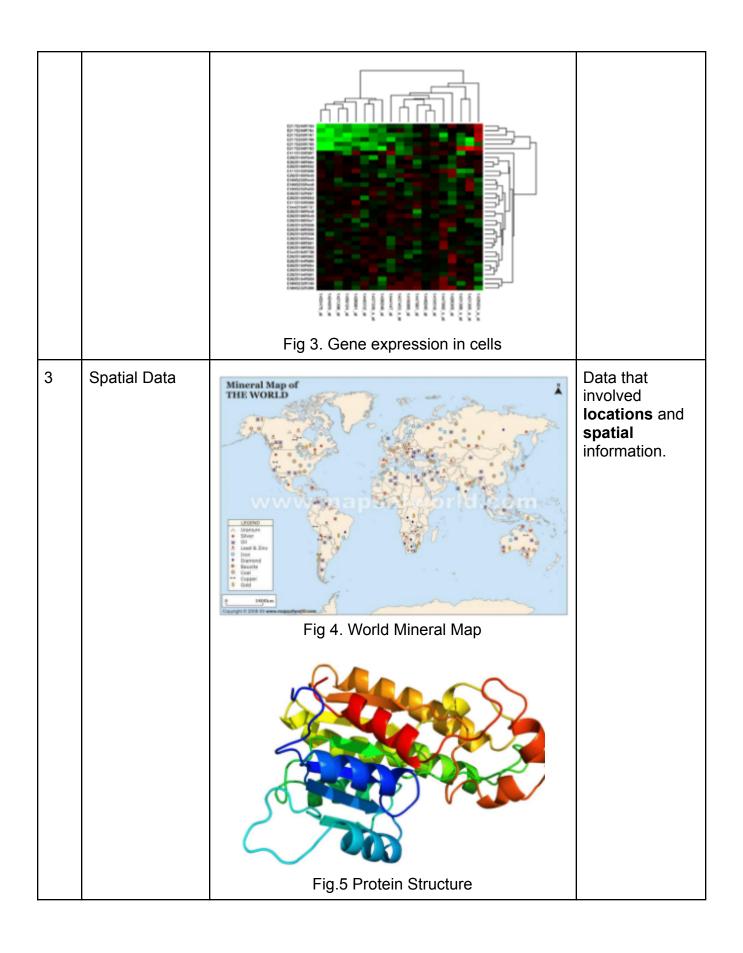
05/09/2025

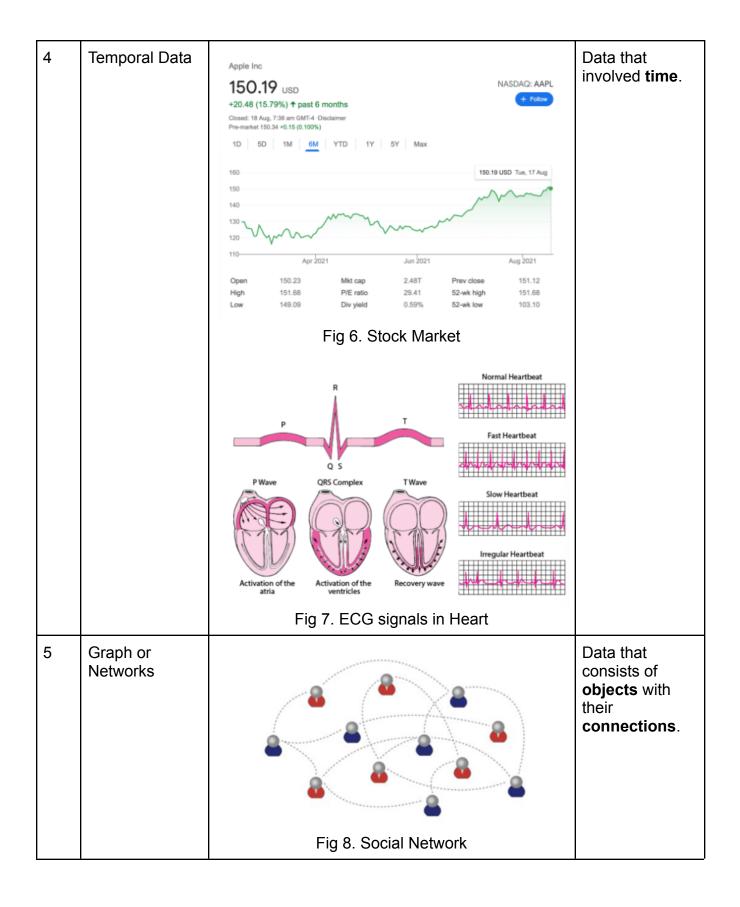
Scriber: Geoffrey Li

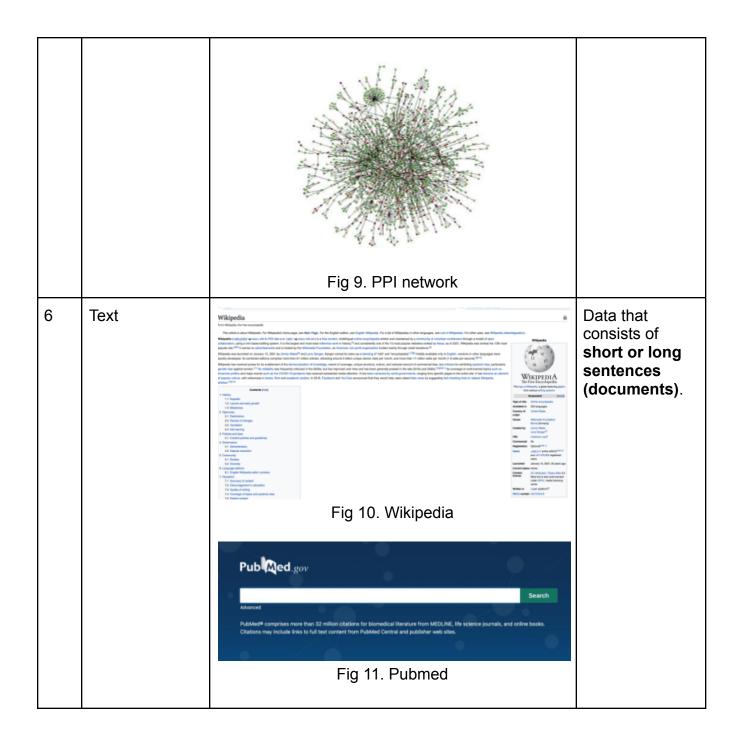
Data and Phyton (L2)

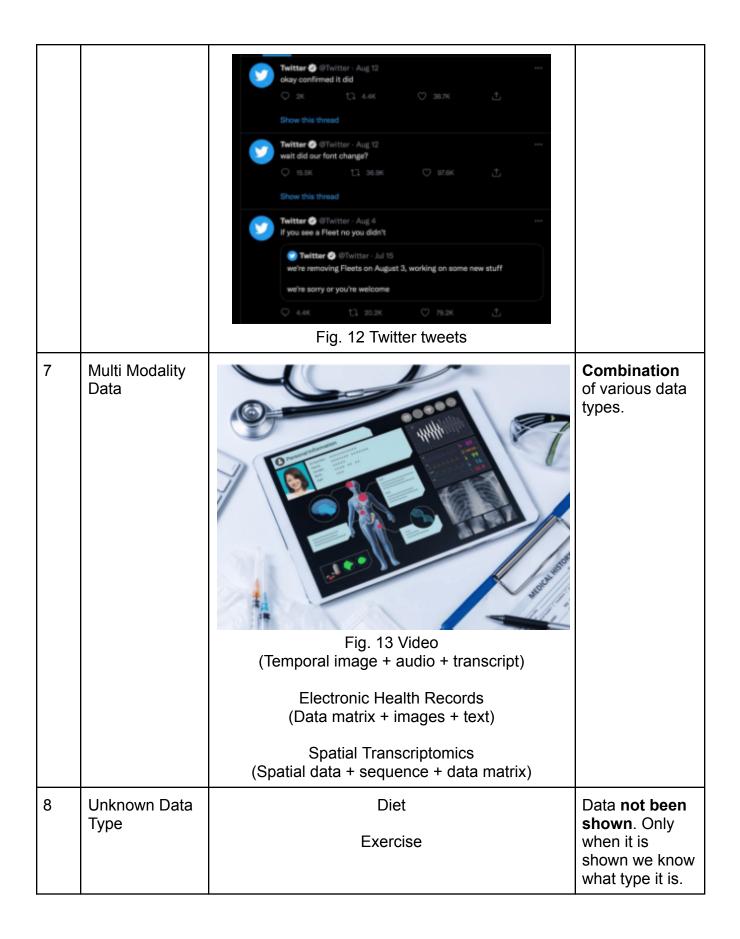
A) Type of Data

No.	Type of Data	Example					Details
1	Sequential Data		Where the order of the data matters, so what comes after depends on previous.				
2	Data Matrix		Person	Height (m)	Weight (kg)		Collection of records which have a fixed set of attributes consist of row and column. Swapping/ shuffling rows or columns
			P1	1.79	75		
			P2	1.64	54		
			P3	1.70	63		
			P4	1.88	78		
		Fig 2. (4 x 2) matrix with consist of 4 individuals height and weight					won't affect the data.









B) Python

Code : The **message** that you use to communicate
Phython : The **app/software** that is used to communicate

Programming : Method to **communicate with a computer** so it can do something

that we requested.

Code	Return	Details	
Import numpy		Plug in to make python more powerful	
		Beside numpy, there is also scipy and pandas which is also a plug-in	
a = [1,2,3,4,5]		Storing values in array	
numpy.mean(a)	3.0	Find the average	
numpy.median(a)	3.0	Find the median/middle number	
numpy.max(a)	5	Find the biggest number	
numpy.min(a)	1	Find the smallest number	
numpy.std(a)	1.4142135623730951	Find the standard deviation	
print(a)	[1,2,3,4,5]	Write the value	
a_mean = numpy.mean(a)		Store the average of a to "a_mean"	
print("The a array is ", a, "Its mean is ", a_mean)	The a array is [1,2,3,4,5] Its mean is 3.0		