



Py4Science 2

@ UND

2009-06-11



IP[y]:



```
In [1]: 5/2
```

```
Out[1]: 2
```

```
In [3]: z = 1 + 2j
```

```
In [2]: 5/2.0
```

```
Out[2]: 2.5
```

```
In [4]: z.imag
```

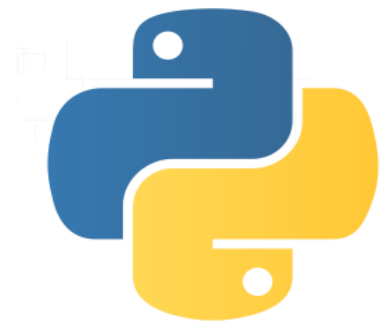
```
Out[4]: 2.0
```

```
In [5]: alist = [1, 'a', [9,8,7], ('abc', {1:'und'})]
```

```
In [7]: alist.pop(2)
```

```
Out[7]: [9, 8, 7]
```

```
In [9]: atuple = (1, 'a', [9,8,7], ('abc', {1:'und'}))
```



```
In [10]: range(10)
```

```
Out[10]: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
In [11]: arange(10)
```

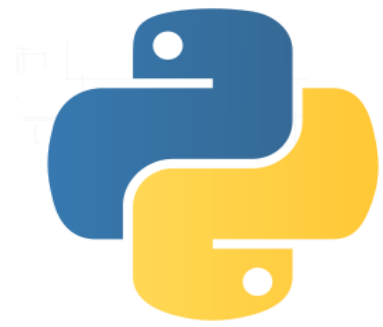
```
Out[11]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
In [12]: linspace(0,10, num=100)
```

```
In [13]: %time r1=range(10**7)
```

```
In [15]: %time r2=xrange(10**7)
```

loops and generators...

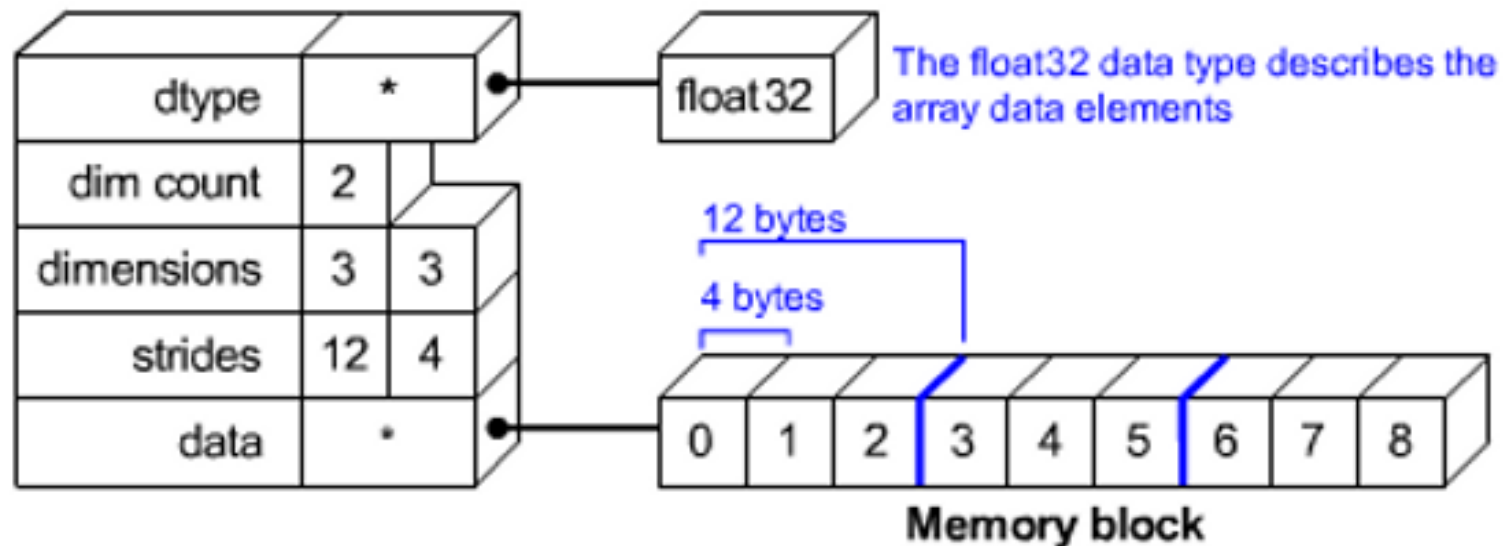


- Indentation with 4 spaces
- No tab and space mixing
- Spaces before and / or after operators
- First character of variables is alphabetic
- 80 characters per line
- [Code Like a Pythonista: Idiomatic Python](#)

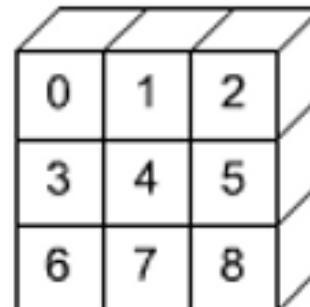


Array Data Structure

NDArray Data Structure



Python View :





Slicing

```
arr = array([(i, i+1, i+2, i+3, i+4, i+5) for i in range(0,51,10)])
```

```
arr[0, 3:5]  
array([3, 4])
```

```
arr[4:,4:]  
array([[44, 45],  
       [54, 55]])
```

```
arr[:,2]  
array([ 2, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52])
```

0	1	2	3	4	5
10	11	12	13	14	15
20	21	22	23	24	25
30	31	32	33	34	35
40	41	42	43	44	45
50	51	52	53	54	55

```
striding -> arr[2::2]
```

```
arr[2::2, ::2]
```

Loading a text-file into an array:

```
In [5]: data = loadtxt('data.txt').T
```

Mapping an array from/to a disk file:

```
In[6]: memarr = memmap('data.  
txt', dtype='float',  
shape=(5,3))
```

The Case of memmap() 2

From Numpy Wiki:

<http://docs.scipy.org/numpy/docs/numpy.core.memmap.memmap/>

Create a memory-map to an array stored in a "binary" file on disk.

Loading the ASCII files

```
# Open file
```

```
f1 = open(sys.argv[1], 'r')
```

```
# Need skiprows to read right section of the file
```

```
skiprows = int(f1.next()[1:2])
```

```
f1.seek(0)
```

```
f1header = [f1.readline() for lines in range(skiprows)]
```

```
# Close the file
```

```
f1.close()
```

```
# Read whole data and extract needed variables
```

```
tarray = np.loadtxt(sys.argv[1], skiprows=skiprows).T
```

```
plot(tarray[0], tarray[5])
```

Programs must be written for people to read, and only incidentally for machines to execute.

—Abelson & Sussman, *Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs*

