

Import relevant packages here.

```
In [15]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math
```

Load the data and verify it is loaded correctly.

- Print it (head, tail, or specific rows, choose a sensible number of rows).
- Compare it to the source file.

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv('cf_data.csv')
```

```
In [5]: df.head(10)
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	dv	s	a
0	-0.743240	53.5427	1.242570
1	-0.557230	53.6120	1.777920
2	-0.454769	53.6541	0.544107
3	-0.525396	53.7030	-0.294755
4	-0.601285	53.7592	-0.290961
5	-0.682448	53.8232	-0.283414
6	-0.768859	53.8957	-0.271604
7	-0.860452	53.9770	-0.133532
8	-0.832777	54.0678	0.243356
9	-0.576125	54.1436	0.406759

In the ensuing, you will use `numpy`.

Let's create a grid for the values to plot. But first create **two arrays named `dv` and `s`** using `numpy.linspace` that hold the grid values at the relevant indices in their respective dimension of the grid.

Create a **grid named `a`** with zeros using `numpy.zeros` in to which calculated acceleration values can be stored.

Let the grid span:

- Speed difference `dv` [m/s]
 - From -10 till 10
 - With 41 evenly spaced values
- Headway `s` [m]
 - From 0 till 200
 - With 21 evenly spaced values

```
In [34]: dv = np.linspace(-10,10,num=41);  
s = np.linspace(0,200,num=21);  
a = np.zeros((21,41));  
a
```

[illegible]

Create from the imported data 3 separate `numpy` arrays for each column `dv`, `s` and `a`. (We do this for speed reasons later.)

- Make sure to name them differently from the arrays that belong to the grid as above.
- You can access the data of each column in a `DataFrame` using `data.xxx` where `xxx` is the column name (not as a string).
- Use the method `to_numpy()` to convert a column to a `numpy` array.

```
In [14]: DV = df.dv.to_numpy();
S = df.s.to_numpy();
A = df.a.to_numpy();
print(len(A))
```

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Create an algorithm that calculates all the acceleration values and stores them in the grid. The algorithm is described visually in the last part of the lecture. At each grid point, it calculates a weighted mean of all measurements. The weights are given by an exponential function, based on the 'distance' between the grid point, and the measurement values of `dv` and `s`. To get you started, how many `for`-loops do you need?

For this you will need `math`.

Use an *upsilon* of 1.5m/s and a *sigma* of 30m.

Warning: This calculation may take some time. So:

- Print a line for each iteration of the outer-most `for`-loop that shows you the progress.
- Test you code by running it only on the first 50 measurements of the data.

```
In [47]: for dv_grid in range(len(dv)):
          for s_grid in range(len(s)):
              sum_ohmA = 0; # we reset the variables to calculate a for each cel
              sum_ohm = 0;
              for p in range(len(df)): # for each point in the df
                  ohm = math.exp( - abs(DV[p]-dv[dv_grid]) / 1.5 - abs(S[p]-s[s_grid]) /
                  sum_ohmA += ohm * A[p]; # we define the variables to calculate a for ec
                  sum_ohm += ohm;
              a[s_grid,dv_grid] = sum_ohmA / sum_ohm;
          print('line ', dv_grid, ' done!')
```

```
line 0 done!
line 1 done!
line 2 done!
line 3 done!
line 4 done!
line 5 done!
line 6 done!
line 7 done!
line 8 done!
line 9 done!
line 10 done!
line 11 done!
line 12 done!
line 13 done!
line 14 done!
line 15 done!
line 16 done!
line 17 done!
line 18 done!
line 19 done!
line 20 done!
line 21 done!
line 22 done!
line 23 done!
line 24 done!
line 25 done!
line 26 done!
line 27 done!
line 28 done!
line 29 done!
line 30 done!
line 31 done!
line 32 done!
line 33 done!
line 34 done!
line 35 done!
line 36 done!
line 37 done!
line 38 done!
line 39 done!
line 40 done!
```

The following code will plot the data for you. Does it make sense when considering:

- Negative (slower than leader) and positive (faster than leader) speed differences?
- Small and large headways?

```
In [48]: print(X.shape, Y.shape, a.shape)
```

```
(21, 41) (21, 41) (21, 41)
```

```
In [49]: X, Y = np.meshgrid(dv, s)
         axs = plt.axes()
         p = axs.pcolor(X, Y, a, shading='nearest')
         axs.set_title('Acceleration [m/s/s]')
         axs.set_xlabel('Speed difference [m/s]')
         axs.set_ylabel('Headway [m]')
         axs.figure.colorbar(p);
         axs.figure.set_size_inches(10, 7)
```

