### Scientific Programming With Python

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# Scientific Programming With Python

What is scientific programming?

- Numeric heavy
- Visualisation

### Numpy

```
import numpy as np
```

This is the recommended way to import numpy.

# Numpy

#### Numpy provides ndarray:

- Multidimensional array
- Homogeneous arrays
- Reference semantics
- Arrays, not matrices

### Example

```
ones = np.ones(3, dtype=np.float32)
onesc = ones
print ones
ones += 2
print ones
print onesc
```

# Example

```
ones = np.ones(3, dtype=np.float32)
onesc = ones
print ones
ones += 2
print ones
print onesc

[ 1.  1.  1.]
[ 3.  3.  3.]
[ 3.  3.  3.]
```

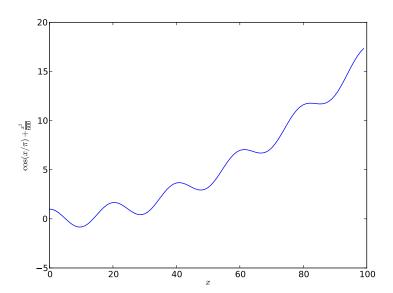
ones is a 1-dimensional array of 32 bit floats.

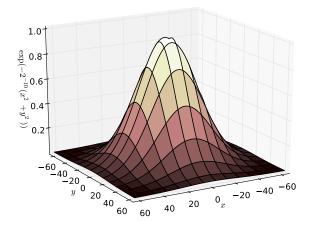
### New Example

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pylab as plt

X = np.arange(100)
Y = np.cos(X/np.pi)+X**2/600.

plt.plot(X, Y)
plt.xlabel(r'$x$')
plt.ylabel(r'$\cos x/\pi + \frac{x^2}{600}$')
plt.show()
```





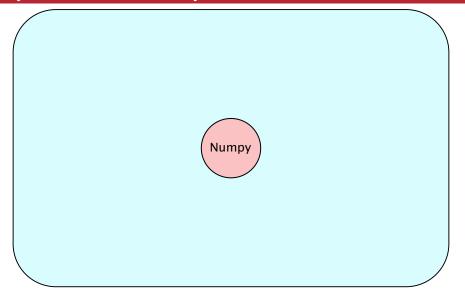
### Broadcasting

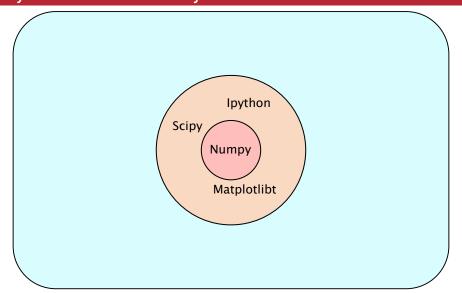
```
iris = np.array([
     [5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2],
     [4.9, 3.0, 1.4, 0.2],
     \dots])
means = iris.mean(axis=0)
print means
print (iris - means)
```

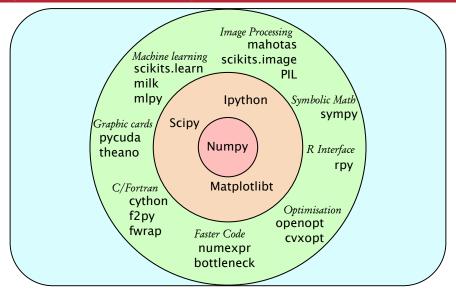
### Broadcasting

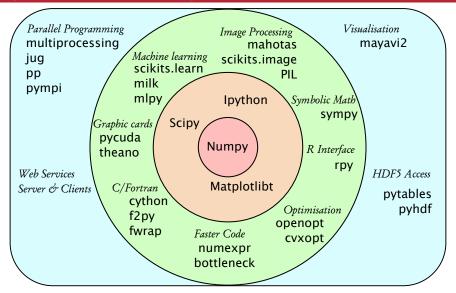
```
iris = np.array([
    [5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2],
    [4.9, 3.0, 1.4, 0.2],
    \dots1)
means = iris.mean(axis=0)
print means
print (iris - means)
[ 5. 3.25 1.4 0.2 ]
[[0.1 \quad 0.25 \quad 0. \quad 0.]
 [-0.1 \quad -0.25 \quad 0. \quad 0. \quad 1]
```

means[0] is the mean of column 0 iris - means subtracts mean per row.









#### Links

These slides are available at http://luispedro.org/talks/2011

- Numpy: http://www.numpy.org
- Scipy: http://www.scipy.org
- Matplotlib: http://matplotlib.sf.net