Tutorial for Python Basics

《<愚公移山> 列子·汤问篇》: 编程的精髓

北山愚公者,年且九十,面山而居。

惩山北之塞,出入之迂也,

聚室而谋曰:

项目需求的诞生

项目沟通

愚公移山



叙述编程实现

"<u>吾与汝毕力平险,指通豫南,达于汉阴</u>,可乎?"杂然相许。 项目标

…… <u>叩石垦壤,箕畚运于渤海之尾</u>。 …… 遂<u>率子孙荷担者三夫</u>,可以实现的技术方案 —名工程管理人员和三名技术人员

...... 邻人京城氏之孀妻,有遗男,始龀,跳往助之。

一名力量较弱但满富工作激情的外协

河曲智叟笑而止之曰: "甚矣,汝之不惠!以残年余力,曾不能毁山之一毛,其如土石何?"<u>北山愚公长息曰</u>: " <u>...... <u>虽我之死,有子存焉</u></u>

"IF"条件语句

子又生孙,孙又生子;子又有子,子又有孙;子子孙孙无穷匮也,而山不加增,何苦而不平?

"while"循环语句

"山平"循环结束条件

Python 基础

为什么学Python?



Guido van Rossum

- 语法简单,极易上手
- 语法直观,极佳的可读性
- 丰富的库

正则、文档生成、单元测试、线程、数据库、网页浏览器、CGI、FTP、电子邮件、XML、XML-RPC、HTML、WAV文件、密码系统、GUI......

只要你会Python,所有功能几乎都有相应程序接口。

• 完善的科学计算支持: PyTorch、TensorFlow、BrainPy等

编程语言排行榜TOP 50 榜单

排名	编程语言	流行度			
1	Python	11.27%			
2	С	11.16%			
3	Java	10.46%			
4	C++	7.50%			
46 more rows					
https://hellogithub.com > report > tiobe :					

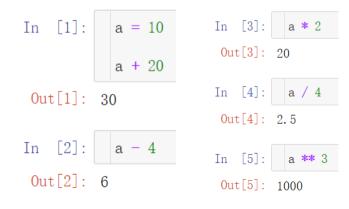
2021年10月编程语言排行榜 - HelloGitHub



Python 基础语法: 变量赋值

- Python 中的变量赋值不需要类型声明。
- 每个变量在内存中创建,都包括变量的标识,名称和数据这些信息。
- 每个变量在使用前都必须赋值,变量赋值以后该变量才会被创建。
- 等号=用来给变量赋值。
- 等号 = 运算符左边是一个变量名,等号 = 运算符右边是存储在变量中的值。 例如:

```
In [6]: counter = 100 # 赋值整型变量 miles = 1000.0 # 浮点型 name = "John" # 字符串
```



• Python 有一组关键字,这些关键字是保留字,不能用作变量名、函数名或任何其他标识符:

and	del	from	not	while	as	elif
global	or	with	assert	else	if	pass
yield	break	except	import	print	class	exec
in	raise	contin ue	finall y	is	return	def
for	lambda	try				

• 允许使用字符、数字、下划线作为变量命名,数字不能在变量开头

```
76trombones = 'big parade'

File "<ipython-input-6-ee59a172c534>", line 1
76trombones = 'big parade'
```

SyntaxError: invalid syntax



class = 'Advanced Theoretical Zymurgy'



Python 基础语法: IF 条件语句

if语句用来做判断,并选择要执行的语句分支。 基本格式如下:

```
if CONDITION1:
    code_block(1)
elif CONDITION2:
    code_block(2)
elif CONDITION3:
    ...
else:
    code_block_else
```

其中elif是可选的,可以有任意多个,else是可选的,表示全都不满足条件时该执行的分支。

```
In [13]:
         a = 4
         ▼ if a > 3:
               print("hello world")
         hello world
In [14]:
            score = 77
           if score \geq 90:
                print("优秀")
            elif 70 <= score < 90:
                print("良好")
            elif 60 <= score < 70:
                print("及格")
            else:
                print("不及格")
```

良好

Python 基础语法: 行和缩进

学习 Python 与其他语言最大的区别就是,Python 的代码块不使用大括号 {} 来控制类,函数以及其他逻辑判断。python 最具特色的就是用缩进来写模块。

```
In [1]: if True:
    print ("True")
    else:
        print ("False")

True

True

File "<tokenize>", line 7
    print ("False")
```

IndentationError: unindent does not match any outer indentation level

Python 基础语法: for/while循环语句

while 判断条件(condition): 执行语句(statements).....

for iterating_var in sequence:
 statements(s)

```
In [5]: n = 10

sum = 0
counter = 1
while counter <= n:
    sum = sum + counter
    counter += 1

print("1 到 %d 之和为: %d" % (n, sum))

1 到 10 之和为: 55
```

```
In [3]:

n = 10

x = 0

v for i in range(0, n+1):
 x += i
 print("1 到 %d 之和为: %d" % (n, x))

1 到 10 之和为: 55
```

```
1  a = 1
2  while a < 7 :
3    if(a % 2 == 0):
4         print(a, "is even")
5    else:
6         print(a, "is odd")</pre>
```

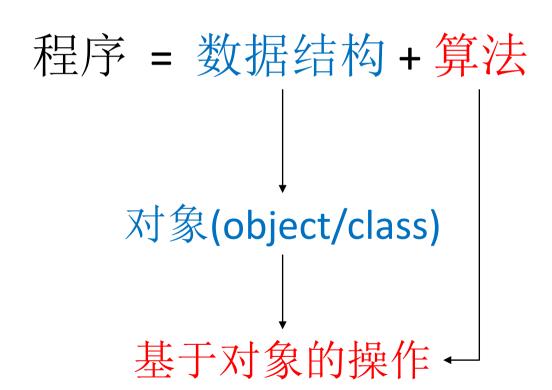
a += 1

variables

www.penjee.com

output

程序是什么?



Python数据类型: 数字、字符串

Python有五个标准的数据类型:

- Numbers (数字)
- String (字符串)
- List (列表)
- Tuple (元组)
- Dictionary (字典)

数字

```
In [1]: var1 = 1
var2 = 10
```

字符串

Out[3]: 'bcde'

Python数据类型: 列表

列表 (List)

- 列表用[]标识,是 python 最通用的复合数据类型。
- 列表中值的切割也可以用到变量 [头下标:尾下标],就可以截取相应的列表,从左到右索引默认 0 开始,从右到 左索引默认 -1 开始,下标可以为空表示取到头或尾。

```
In [7]: list = ['runoob', 786, 2.23, 'john', 70.2]
tinylist = [123, 'john']

In [8]: list # 輸出完整列表
Out[8]: ['runoob', 786, 2.23, 'john', 70.2]

In [9]: list[0] # 輸出列表的第一个元素
Out[9]: 'runoob'

In [10]: list[1:3] # 輸出第二个至第三个元素
Out[10]: [786, 2.23]
```

```
In [11]: list[2:] # 輸出从第三个开始至列表末尾的所有元素
Out[11]: [2.23, 'john', 70.2]

In [12]: tinylist * 2 # 輸出列表两次
Out[12]: [123, 'john', 123, 'john']

In [13]: list + tinylist # 打印组合的列表
Out[13]: ['runoob', 786, 2.23, 'john', 70.2, 123, 'john']
```

Python数据类型: 元组

元组 (tuple)

• 元组用()标识。内部元素用逗号隔开。但是元组不能二次赋值,相当于只读列表。

```
In [14]: tuple = ('runoob', 786, 2.23, 'john', 70.2)
                                                                   In [19]: tinytuple * 2 # 輸出元组两次
         tinytuple = (123, 'john')
                                                                   Out[19]: (123, 'john', 123, 'john')
In [15]: tuple
                           # 输出完整元组
                                                                   In [20]: tuple + tinytuple # 打印组合的元组
Out[15]: ('runoob', 786, 2, 23, 'john', 70, 2)
                                                                   Out[20]: ('runoob', 786, 2.23, 'john', 70.2, 123, 'john')
                                                                           "列表"和"元组"的不同。
In [16]: tuple[0]
                           # 输出元组的第一个元素
Out[16]: 'runoob'
                                                                     [21]: tuple[2] = 1000 # 元组中是非法应用
In [17]: tuple[1:3]
                           # 输出第二个至第四个(不包含)的元素
                                                                           TypeError
                                                                                                             Traceback (most 1
                                                                           <ipython-input-21-2a8fa2216ea0> in <module>
Out[17]: (786, 2.23)
                                                                           ----> 1 tuple[2] = 1000 # 元组中是非法应用
                                                                           TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
In [18]: tuple[2:]
                           # 输出从第三个开始至列表末尾的所有元素
Out[18]: (2.23, 'john', 70.2)
                                                                      [22]: list[2] = 1000 # 列表中是合法应用
```

Python数据类型: 字典

字典 (dict)

- 字典(dictionary)是除列表以外python之中最灵活的内置数据结构类型。 列表是有序的对象集合,字典是无序的对象集合。
- 两者之间的区别在于:字典当中的元素是通过键来存取的,而不是通过偏移存取。
- 字典用 { } 标识。字典由索引(key)和它对应的值value组成。

```
[23]: dict = {}
                                                                                             # 输出完整的字典
                                                                  [28]: tinvdict
        dict['one'] = "This is one"
        dict[2] = "This is two"
                                                               Out[28]: {'name': 'runoob', 'code': 6734, 'dept': 'sales'}
  [24]: tinydict = {'name': 'runoob', 'code':6734, 'dept': 'sales'}
                                                               In [29]: tinvdict.kevs()
                                                                                             # 输出所有键
                                                                Out[29]: dict keys(['name', 'code', 'dept'])
  [26]: dict['one']
                           # 输出键为'one' 的值
Out[26]: 'This is one'
                                                               In [30]: tinydict.values() # 輸出所有值
                           # 输出键为 2 的值
  [27]: | dict[2]
                                                                Out[30]: dict values(['runoob', 6734, 'sales'])
Out[27]: 'This is two'
```

derivatives

Implement HH

I = 5 # 外界电流大小 Vs. ms. ns. hs = [-10, 10, 20], [0]*num, [0]*num, [0]*numfor i in range(num):

num = 3 # 神经元数目

import math

$$-\beta_m$$

$$dh = \alpha_h(1-h) - \beta_h$$
 beta = 1.0 * math. exp((V + 65) / 16) dmdt = alpha * (1 - m) - beta * m

$$dh = \alpha_h(1-h) - \beta_h$$
 alpha = 0.07 * math. exp(-(V + 65) / 20.) beta = 1 / (1 + math. exp(-(V + 35) / 10)) dhdt = alpha * (1 - h) - beta * h

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_h (1 - h) - \beta_h$$
beta = 1 / (1 + math. exp(-(V + 35) / 10))
$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_n (1 - n) - \beta_n$$
beta = 1 / (1 + math. exp(-(V + 35) / 10))
$$\frac{dn}{dt} = 0.01 * (V + 55) / (1 - math. exp(-(V + 55) / 10))$$
beta = 0.125 * math. exp(-(V + 65) / 80)
$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha_m (1-m) - \beta_m \\ = \frac{\text{alpha = 0.1 * (V + 40) / (1 - math. exp(-(V + 40) / 10))}}{\text{beta = 4.0 * math. exp(-(V + 65) / 18)}} \\ \text{dmdt = alpha * (1 - m) - beta * m}$$

V, m, n, h = Vs[i], ms[i], ns[i], hs[i]

Neuron 1: dmdt=5.033918274531521, dndt=0.65097870690175, dhdt=0.0016462422099206377, dVdt=3.08 Neuron 2: dmdt=6.014909469941068, dndt=0.7504150428313138, dhdt=0.000998496373629948, dVdt=2.7800

I_Na = (120. * m ** 3 * h) * (V - 50.)
I_K = (36. * n ** 4) * (V - -77)
I_leak = 0.03 * (V - -54.)
dVdt = (- I_Na - I_K - I_leak + I) / 1.
$$C\frac{dV}{dt} = -(\bar{g}_{Na}m^3h(V - E_{Na}) + \bar{g}_Kn^4(V - E_K) + g_{leak}(V - E_{leak})) + I(t)$$

$$\beta_n$$

print(f'Neuron {i}: dmdt={dmdt}, dndt={dndt}, dhdt={dhdt}, dVdt={dVdt}') Neuron 0: dmdt=3.157187089473768, dndt=0.4550552067161185, dhdt=0.0044749502844695305, dVdt=3.68

Python语法: 函数定义

如何重复利用代码逻辑?

你可以定义一个由自己想要功能的函数,以下是简单的规则:

- 函数代码块以 def 关键词开头,后接函数标识符名称和圆括号 ()。
- 任何传入参数和自变量必须放在圆括号中间,圆括号之间可以用于定义参数。
- 函数的第一行语句可以选择性地使用文档字符串—用于存放函数说明。
- 函数内容以冒号起始,并且缩进。
- return [表达式] 结束函数,选择性地返回一个值给调用方。不带表达式的return相当于返回 None。

def 函数名(参数列表): 函数体

```
In [9]: # 计算面积函数
def area(width, height):
    return width * height

w = 4
h = 5
print("width =", w, " height =", h, " area =", area(w, h))

width = 4 height = 5 area = 20
```

必需参数

必需参数须以正确的顺序传入函数。调用时的数量必须和声明时的一样。

关键字参数

关键字参数和函数调用关系紧密,函数调用使用关键字参数来确定传入的参数值。

使用关键字参数允许函数调用时参数的顺序与声明时不一致,因为 Python 解释器能够用参数名匹配参数值。

名字: runoob 年龄: 50

默认参数

不定长参数

调用函数时,如果没有传递参数,则会使用 默认参数。以下实例中如果没有传入 age 参 数,则使用默认值: 你可能需要一个函数能处理比当初声明时 更多的参数。这些参数叫做不定长参数, 和上述 2 种参数不同,声明时不会命名。

名字: runoob 年龄: 50

名字: runoob 年龄: 35

```
# 可写函数说明
def printinfo( argl, **vardict ):
    "打印任何传入的参数"
    print ("输出: ")
    print (argl)
    print (vardict)

# 调用printinfo 函数
printinfo(1, a=2, b=3)
```

```
输出:
1
{'a': 2, 'b': 3}
```

```
def hh derivative(V, m, h, n, I):
      alpha = 0.1 * (V + 40) / (1 - math. exp(-(V + 40) / 10))
      beta = 4.0 * math. exp(-(V + 65) / 18)
      dmdt = alpha * (1 - m) - beta * m
      alpha = 0.07 * math. exp(-(V + 65) / 20.)
      beta = 1 / (1 + \text{math. exp}(-(V + 35) / 10))
      dhdt = alpha * (1 - h) - beta * h
      alpha = 0.01 * (V + 55) / (1 - math. exp(-(V + 55) / 10))
      beta = 0.125 * math. exp(-(V + 65) / 80)
      dndt = alpha * (1 - n) - beta * n
      I_Na = (120. * m ** 3 * h) * (V - 50.)
      T K = (36. * n ** 4) * (V - -77)
      I leak = 0.03 * (V - -54.)
      dVdt = (-I Na - I K - I leak + I) / 1.
      print(f'Neuron {i}: dmdt={dmdt}, dndt={dndt}, dhdt={dhdt}, dVdt={dVdt}')
                                 num = 3 # 神经元数目
                                 I = 5 # 外界电流大小
                                 Vs. ms. ns. hs = [-10, 10, 20], [0]*num, [0]*num, [0]*num
                               for i in range(num):
                                     V, m, n, h = Vs[i], ms[i], ns[i], hs[i]
                                     hh derivative (V, m, n, h, I)
```

Neuron 0: dmdt=3.157187089473768, dndt=0.4550552067161185, dhdt=0.0044749502844695305, dVdt=3.68 Neuron 1: dmdt=5.033918274531521, dndt=0.65097870690175, dhdt=0.0016462422099206377, dVdt=3.08

Neuron 2: dmdt=6.014909469941068, dndt=0.7504150428313138, dhdt=0.000998496373629948, dVdt=2.780

Python语法:类/对象

class: Python一切皆对象

在python中,一切皆对象。数字、字符串、元组、列表、字典、函数、方法、类、模块等等都是对象,包括你的代码。

Python 的所有对象都有三个特性:

- **身份**:每个对象都有一个唯一的身份标识自己,任何对象的身份都可以使用内建函数 id()来得到,可以简单的认为这个值是该对象的内存地址。
- 类型:对象的类型决定了对象可以保存什么类型的值,有哪些属性和方法,可以进行哪些操作,遵循怎样的规则。可以使用内建函数 type()来查看对象的类型。
- **属性和方法:** 大部分 Python 对象有属性、值或方法,使用句点(.)标记法来访问属性。最常见的属性是函数和方法,一些 Python 对象也有数据属性,如:类、模块、文件等。

```
In [5]:    a.real
Out[5]: 1
In [8]:    a.bit_length()
Out[8]: 1
In [10]:    a._abs__()
Out[10]: 1
```

Out[1]:

a = -1 id(a)

140736164144928

```
▼ class Employee(object): # 类
     empCount = 0 # 类变量
     def init (self, name, salary):
         # self 代表类的实例, self 在定义类的方法时是必须有的,
         # 虽然在调用时不必传入相应的参数。
         #属性
        self. name = name
        self. salary = salary
        Employee, empCount += 1
     # 方法
     def displayCount(self):
        print("Total Employee %d" % Employee.empCount)
     def displayEmployee(self):
        print("Name : ", self.name, ", Salary: ", self.salary)
```

初始化

属性与方法

In [14]: b + 1

```
Out[14]: 11 Out[16]: 9

In [15]: b._add_(1) In [17]: b._sub_(1)

Out[15]: 11 Out[17]: 9
```

In [16]: | b - 1

实现我们自己的加减乘除

```
[2]: v class Area:
            def init (self, h, w):
                self.h = h
                self.w = w
            def add (self, oc):
                return Area(self. h + oc. h, self. w + oc. w)
            def __truediv__(self, oc):
                return Area(self. h / oc. h, self. w / oc. w)
            def mul (self, oc):
                return Area (self. h * oc. h, self. w * oc. w)
            def _sub__(self, oc):
                return Area (self. h - oc. h, self. w - oc. w)
            def repr (self):
                return 'Area({}, {})'. format(self.h, self.w)
            def size(self):
                return self.h * self.w
```

```
In [3]:
           c1 = Area(10, 20)
           c2 = Area(5, 4)
         c1 + c2
In [4]:
 Out[4]: Area(15, 24)
           c1 - c2
In [5]:
 Out[5]: Area(5, 16)
In [6]:
         c1 / c2
 Out[6]: Area(2.0, 5.0)
In [7]:
         c1 * c2
 Out[7]: Area(50, 80)
In [8]:
           c1. size()
Out[8]:
         (200, 20)
```

Python语法: 模块使用

在计算机程序的开发过程中,随着程序代码越写越多,在一个文件里代码就会越来越长,越来越不容易维护。

为了编写可维护的代码,我们把很多函数分组,分别放到不同的文件里,这样,每个文件包含的代码就相对较少,很多编程语言都采用这种组织代码的方式。在Python中,一个.py文件就称之为一个模块(Module)。

```
# 模块定义好后,我们可以使用 import 语句来引入模块,语法如下:
import module1[, module2[,... moduleN]]
```

```
# Python 的 from 语句让你从模块中导入一个指定的部分到当前命名空间中。语法如下:
from modname import name1[, name2[, ... nameN]]
```

```
# 把一个模块的所有内容全都导入到当前的命名空间也是可行的,只需使用如下声明:
from modname import *
```

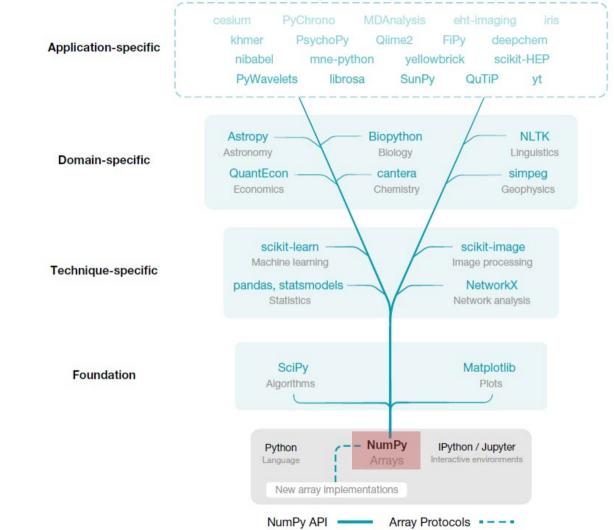
```
In [15]: import math
    print('The sqrt of 16 = ', math.sqrt(16))
The sqrt of 16 = 4.0
```

import math

type (math)

module

```
In [16]: from math import sqrt
    print('The sqrt of 16 = ', sqrt(16))
The sqrt of 16 = 4.0
```



NumPy 基础

数据结构:数组 (ndarray)

- bool
- int
- float
- complex
- string

1D array

7 2 9 10

axis 0

shape: (4,)

4,) shape: (2, 3)

axis 0

5.2

9.1

axis 1

2D array

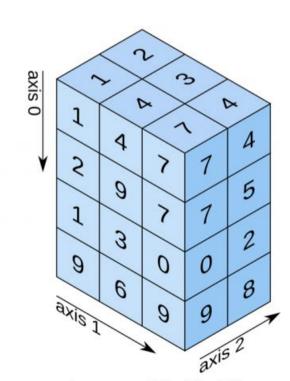
3.0

0.1

4.5

0.3

3D array



shape: (4, 3, 2)

创建数组

numpy.zeros

创建指定大小的数组,数组元素以0来填充:

numpy.zeros(shape, dtype = None)

默认为浮点数

x = np. zeros(5)
print(x)

[0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]

设置类型为整数

y = np.zeros((5,), dtype = np.int) print(y)

[0 0 0 0 0]

numpy.ones

创建指定形状的数组,数组元素以1来填充:

numpy.ones(shape, dtype = None)

默认为浮点数

x = np. ones(5)print(x)

[1, 1, 1, 1, 1,]

自定义类型

x = np. ones([2, 2], dtype = int)print(x)

[[1 1] [1 1]]

numpy.array

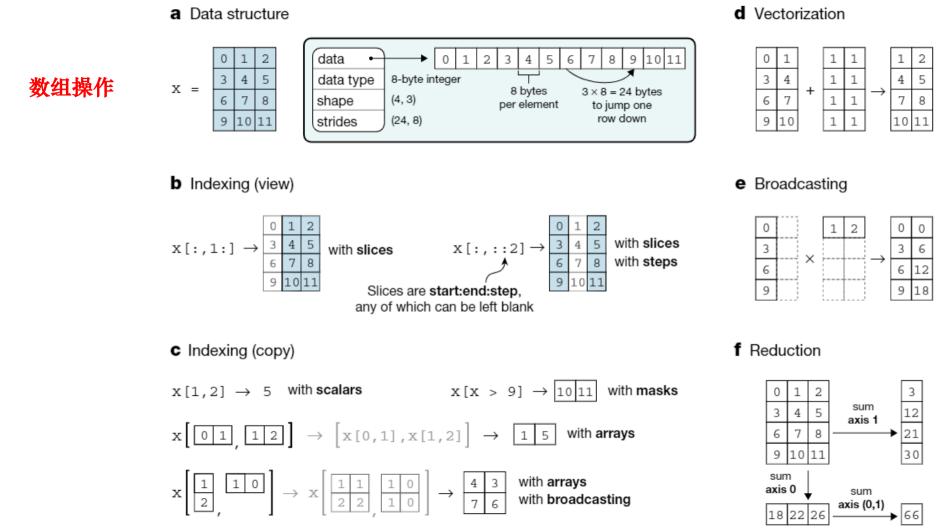
从实际数据中创建数组

numpy.arange

创建一个序列数组

In [30]: np.arange(5)

Out[30]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])



学函数

```
In [9]: a = np. arange(5)
                                              加减乘除
        b = np. array([3, 2, 5, 7, 9])
                                                                    In [16]: a = np. array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
                                                                               b = np. array([[11, 12], [13, 14]])
In [10]: a ** 2
                                                                               # dot 两个数组对应下标元素的乘积和
Out[10]: array([ 0, 1, 4, 9, 16], dtype=int32)
                                                                               print(np. dot(a, b))
In [11]: a + b
                                                                               [[37 40]
                                                                                                                 线性代数
                                                                                [85 92]]
Out[11]: array([ 3, 3, 7, 10, 13])
In [12]: a / b
                                                                              a = np. array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
Out[12]: array([0.
                 , 0.5 , 0.4
                                                                               b = np. array([[11, 12], [13, 14]])
                                        , 0.42857143, 0.4444444])
                                                                               # vdot 将数组展开计算内积
                                                                               # 等价于 1*11 + 2*12 + 3*13 + 4*14 = 130
In [7]: a = np. array([0, 30, 45, 60, 90])
                                                三角函数
        print ('不同角度的正弦值:')
                                                                              print (np. vdot(a, b))
        # 通过乘 pi/180 转化为弧度
       np. sin(a*np. pi/180)
                                                                              130
        不同角度的正弦值:
                                                                   In [18]:
                                                                              # 一维数组的向量内积
Out[7]: array([0. , 0.5
                            , 0.70710678, 0.8660254 , 1.
                                                                               # 等价于 1*0+2*1+3*0
                                                                              np. inner (np. array ([1, 2, 3]), np. array ([0, 1, 0]))
       print ('数组中角度的余弦值:')
In [8]:
        np. cos (a*np. pi/180)
                                                                     Out[18]: 2
        数组中角度的余弦值:
Out[8]: array([1.00000000e+00, 8.66025404e-01, 7.07106781e-01, 5.00000000e-01,
             6. 12323400e-17])
```

Math operations

```
add(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
subtract(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
multiply(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
matmul(x1, x2, /[, out, casting, order, ...])
divide(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
logaddexp(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
logaddexp2(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
true_divide(x1, x2, /[, out, where, ...])
floor_divide(x1, x2, /[, out, where, ...])
negative(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
positive(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
power(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
float power(x1, x2, /[, out, where, ...])
remainder(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
mod(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
fmod(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
divmod(x1, x2[, out1, out2], / [[, out, ...])
absolute(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
fabs(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
rint(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
sign(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
heaviside(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
conj(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
conjugate(x, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
exp(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
exp2(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
log(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
log2(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
log10(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
expm1(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
```

Trigonometric functions

```
sin(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
cos(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
tan(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
arcsin(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
arccos(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
arctan(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
arctan2(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
hypot(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
sinh(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
cosh(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
tanh(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
arcsinh(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
arccosh(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
arctanh(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
degrees(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
radians(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
deg2rad(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
rad2deg(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
```

Bit-twiddling functions

```
bitwise_and(x1, x2, /[, out, where, ...])
bitwise_or(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
bitwise_xor(x1, x2, /[, out, where, ...])
invert(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
left_shift(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
right_shift(x1, x2, /[, out, where, ...])
```

Comparison functions

```
logical_and(x1, x2, /[, out, where, ...])
logical_or(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
logical_xor(x1, x2, /[, out, where, ...])
logical_not(x, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
maximum(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
minimum(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
fmax(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
fmin(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
```

Floating functions

```
isfinite(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
isinf(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
isnan(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
isnat(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
fabs(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
signbit(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
copysign(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
nextafter(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
spacing(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
modf(x[, out1, out2], / [[, out, where, ...])
Idexp(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
frexp(x[, out1, out2], / [[, out, where, ...])
fmod(x1, x2, /[, out, where, casting, ...])
floor(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
ceil(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
trunc(x, /[, out, where, casting, order, ...])
```