week9example

December 6, 2018

1 Week 9 - Numpy and Matplotlib

This week will be very hands on, as such, there are no lecture slides!

In [1]:
```
# We'll start by importing the packages
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [6]:
```
# The central object in numpy is an array
# These are similar to lists, but more powerful

# Create a simple array
my_array = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
# Or, like with range()
my_array2 = np.arange(1,9)
```

In [19]:
```
# Numpy arrays allow us to perform element-wise operations
np.sum(my_array - my_array2)
```

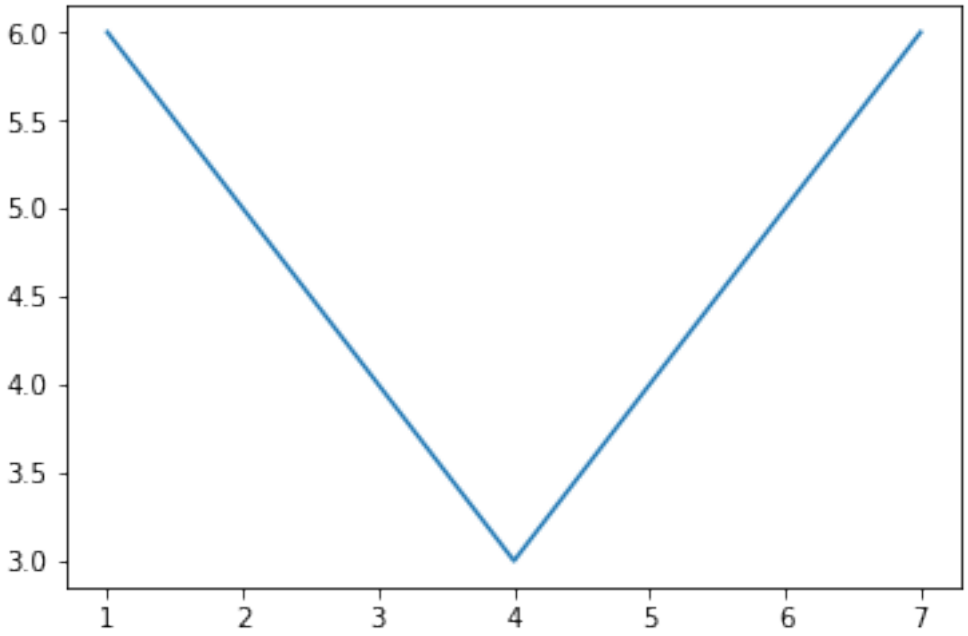
In [25]:
```
# Loading data through numpy is easy to
# There's a few ways, but we'll use genfromtext
my_data = np.genfromtxt("data/exampleData.csv", delimiter=",",names=True,dtype=None)
# Delimiter tells numpy how columns are seperated
# Names tells numpy that the top row contains column names
# dtype=None warns numpy that it needs to figure out the kinds of data itself
```

In [18]:
```
for row in my_data:
    print("My name is: " + str(row[0])[2:-1])
# The b' before the names indicates the datatype numpy has chosen
# When converting to string, we want to trim this away
# (There are better, but more complicated, ways)
```

```
My name is: alex
My name is: john
My name is: frank
My name is: bob
```

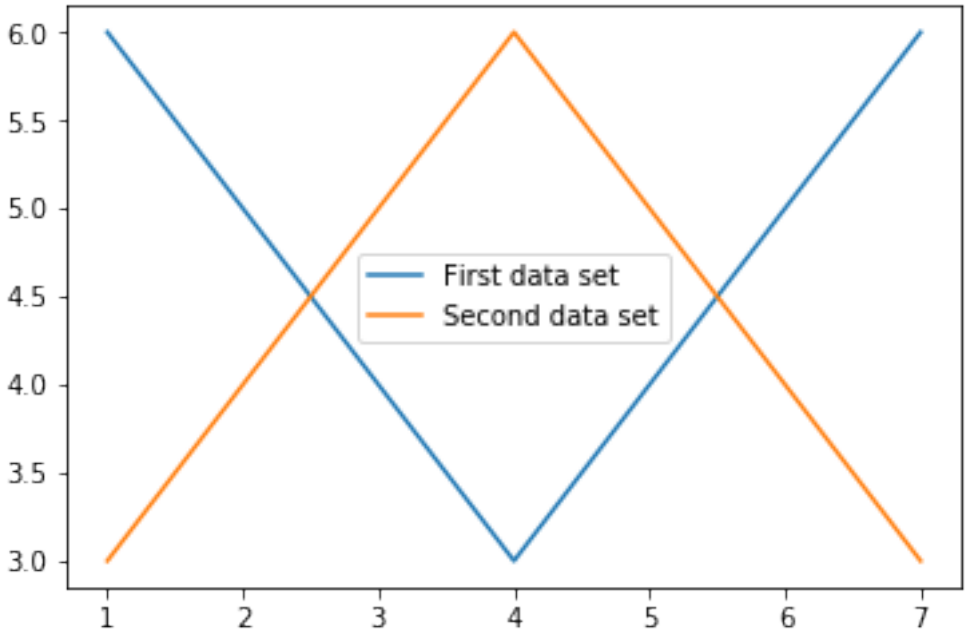
In [20]:
```
# Plotting with matplotlib is straightforward
x_data = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
y_data = [6,5,4,3,4,5,6]

plt.plot(x_data, y_data) # Create the plot
plt.show() # Tell matplotlib to show it to us
```



In [22]:
```
# There are lots of options to make plots look nicer
y2_data = [3,4,5,6,5,4,3]

# We can also plot multiple data sets on the same canvas
plt.plot(x_data, y_data, label="First data set")
plt.plot(x_data, y2_data, label="Second data set")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [24]: *# You can see a much fancier plot which I made in the repository*