Bhuvan Jammalamadaka

Professor Nitin Sanket

FIRE198 AUS

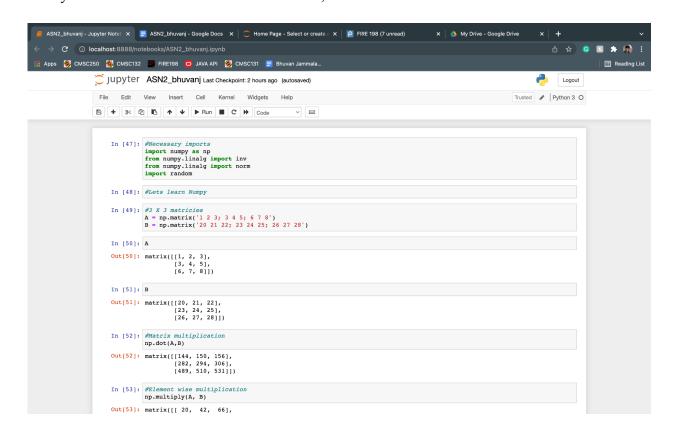
14 February 2022

## ASN2: Let's Become Pythonic

## Why do you need name == " main " in a python script?

If the module is being run in the main program then the name will be set to "\_\_main\_\_".

However, if code that is being imported from another module is being run, then the name of that module will be set to the "\_\_name\_\_" variable. A module in python can be viewed as a code library or a file that contains a set of functions, classes and variables.



## Outputs for part 1:

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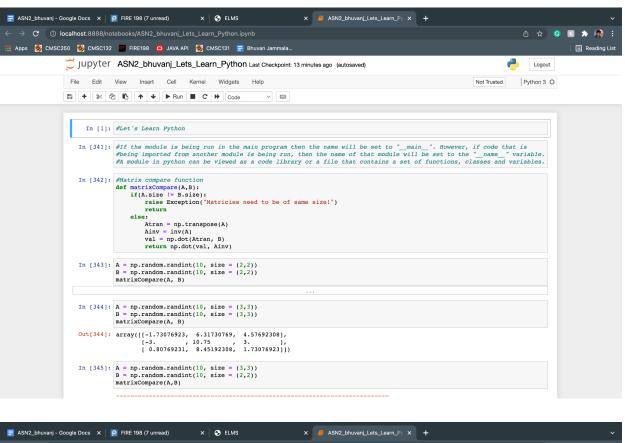
                         In [6]: #Matrix multiplication
    np.dot(A,B)
                         Out[6]: matrix([[144, 150, 156], [282, 294, 306], [489, 510, 531]])
                         In [7]: #Element wise multiplication
np.multiply(A, B)
                         In [8]:
#Reshaped to vectors and multiply
A = np.reshape(A, 9)
B = np.reshape(B, 9)
                         In [9]: B
                         Out[9]: matrix([[20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28]])
                        In [10]: #Transpose of A * B * Inverse of A
Acopy = np.matrix('1 2 3; 3 4 5; 6 7 8')
Bcopy = np.matrix('20 21 22; 23 24 25; 26 27 28')
Atran = np.transpose(Acopy)
Ainv = inv(Acopy)
val = np.dot(Atran, Bcopy)
np.dot(val, Ainv)
                        In [11]: #Concatenate A and B to make C
C = np.concatenate((A,B))
```

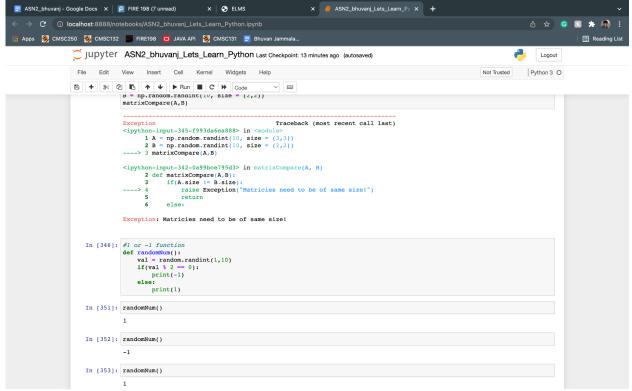
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                  Out[12]: matrix([[ 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8], [20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28]])
                      In [13]: #Find the 12 norm of C
12 = LNG.norm(C, axis=0)
12
                       Out[13]: array([20.02498439, 21.09502311, 22.20360331, 23.19482701, 24.33105012, 25.49509757, 26.68332813, 27.89265136, 29.12043956])
                       In [14]: #Random Mask I
I = np.random.randint(256, size =(256,256))
                       In [15]: I
                      Out[15]: array([[254, 126, 195, ..., 43, 237, 150], [194, 191, 94, ..., 86, 244, 142], [186, 145, 53, ..., 111, 180, 117],
                                         [ 60, 96, 96, ..., 207, 35, 226], [204, 25, 255, ..., 64, 250, 39], [232, 37, 149, ..., 63, 35, 164]])
                      In [16]: #Randoom mask M
M = np.random.randint(2, size = (256, 256))
                       In [17]: M
                      Out[17]: array([[1, 1, 0, ..., 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, ..., 0, 1, 0], [1, 1, 0, ..., 0, 1, 0],
                                         [1, 1, 0, 0, ..., 1, 1, 1],

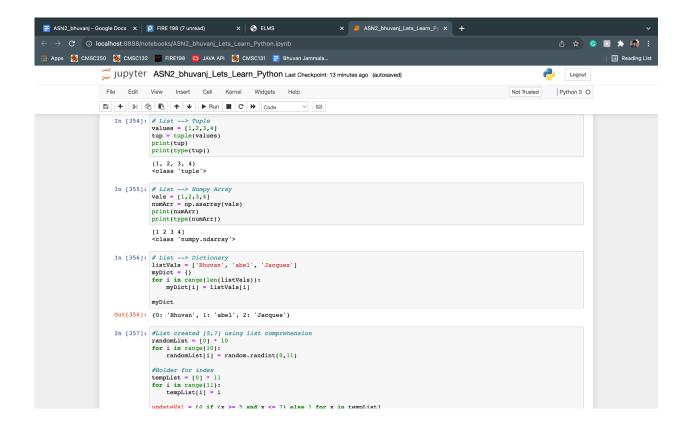
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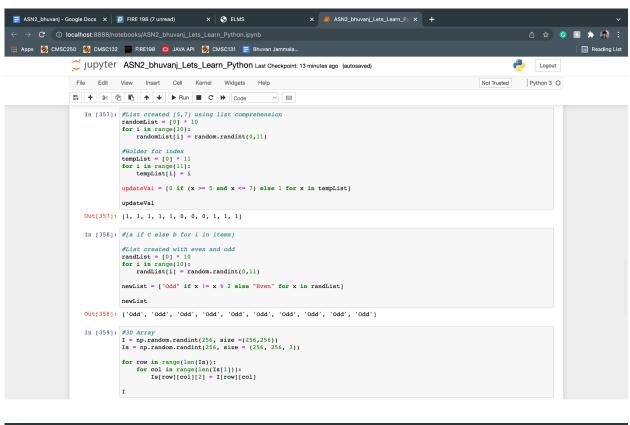
[1, 0, 0, ..., 1, 1, 1]])
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                       In [16]: #Randoom mask M
                                 M = np.random.randint(2, size = (256, 256))
                       In [17]: M
                      Out[17]: array([[1, 1, 0, ..., 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, ..., 0, 1, 0], [1, 1, 0, ..., 0, 1, 0],
                                         ...,
[0, 0, 0, ..., 1, 1, 1],
[1, 0, 0, ..., 1, 1, 0],
[1, 0, 0, ..., 1, 1, 1]])
                      mFlat.reshape(256,256)
                      Out[18]: array([[ 1,  1, 195, ...,  1, 237, 150], [194,  1, 94, ..., 86,  1, 142], [ 1,  1, 53, ..., 111,  1, 117],
                                         [ 60, 96, 96, ..., 1, 1, 1], [ 1, 25, 255, ..., 1, 1, 39], [ 1, 37, 149, ..., 1, 1, 1]])
```

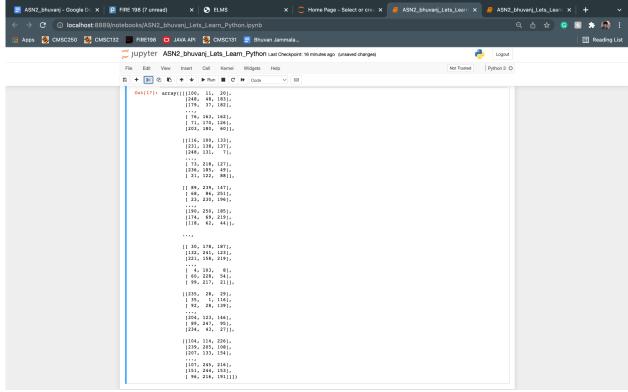
Outputs for part 2:











- 1.) I decided to go with the Jupyter Notebook IDE because I have worked with pandas, numpy, matplotlib, and seaborn with jupyter notebooks. Because I have experience with the IDE I decided to go with something I am comfortable with.
- **4.)** Some challenges that I faced with this assignment was relearning a lot of numpy commands that I had previously forgotten. Using stackoverflow and W3 schools helped a lot because they have detailed answers for almost every challenge that I ran into.
- **5.)** I think this assignment was really cool because it was nice getting a refresher of topics that I had previously worked on. It was also very interesting to see the intersection between linear algebra and computer science. There were aspects of the lecture that were implemented in the assignment such as the RGB color scale is 0-256 in 3 dimensions. I am excited to see how we are going to be implementing the concepts we learnt in this assignment to the AUS.